2015-2016 City of Milwaukee
Community Health Assessment

Appendix B

Community-Identified Priorities

Revised March 13, 2016

Overview

In this appendix we present the community's health priorities as identified through focus groups, surveys and key informant interviews. Results related to the community's 4 highest priority issues – chronic disease/chronic disease management, alcohol and drug abuse, violence and mental health – are presented in-depth.

Community Priority Issue: Chronic Disease / Chronic Disease Management

Significance:

Chronic diseases such as coronary heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes, hypertension, and obesity are some of the most common yet preventable health problems. According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 70% of deaths in the United States can be attributed to chronic diseases. Several risk factors of chronic diseases are modifiable, including poor access to and quality of medical management, poor nutrition, physical inactivity, and tobacco use. However, social determinants of health – such as race, class, income, and education – are stronger contributors to poor health outcomes, including the development of chronic diseases, through greater exposure to risk factors, increased chronic stress and associated increased levels of stress hormones, and decreased access to care. In addition to the stark effects that chronic diseases have on mortality and quality of life, they present a large economic burden as well. It is estimated that in 2010, more than 85% of all health care spending was for people with at least one chronic disease.

Key Indicators/Measures/Findings:

To assist in assessing the burden of chronic disease in Milwaukee, additional population data are presented on the following outcomes/indicators:

- Cholesterol screening
- Percent of adults screened for high cholesterol
- Percent of adults with high cholesterol
- Percent of adults with high blood pressure
- Percent of adults with heart disease or condition
- Percent of adults with diabetes
- Percent of adults with asthma
- Percent of females 18 to 65 screened for cervical cancer (pap test) in the past three years
- Percent of females 50 to 74 who received a mammogram within the last two years
- Percent of adults 50 and older who meet current colorectal cancer screening recommendations
- Coronary heart disease mortality rate
- Cancer mortality rate
- Breast cancer mortality rate
- Colorectal cancer mortality rate
- Lung cancer mortality rate

The following indicators or outcomes should also be considered when looking at chronic disease outcomes. Though these behaviors are tracked elsewhere, they have a significant impact on chronic disease:

- Tobacco use
- Physical activity
- Overweight
- Fruit and vegetable expenditure

Unless otherwise specified all data presented are for the city of Milwaukee from the 2015 Milwaukee Community Health Survey.

Cholesterol Screening

The percentage of all adults who received cholesterol screening declined from 73% in 2003 to 69% in 2015. City rates (69%) are lower than state (77%) and national rates (76%), and fall below the Healthy People 2020 goal (82%). Differences of five percentage points or more in screening rates were observed based upon ethnicity, income level, education level and marital status.

Cholesterol Screening	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Overall	73%	70%	70%	70%	69%
By Ethnicity					
Hispanic	58%	53%	58%	52%	52%
Non-Hispanic	74%	72%	71%	73%	71%
By Education Level					
High School or Less	68%	66%	67%	65%	66%
Some Post High School	76%	69%	67%	71%	70%
College Graduate	80%	79%	81%	78%	71%
By Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	68%	66%	67%	67%	67%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	74%	80%	76%	80%	68%
Top 40 Percent Bracket	77%	81%	81%	82%	78%
By Marital Status					
Married	81%	78%	77%	75%	86%
Not Married	68%	66%	67%	68%	62%

High Cholesterol

The overall percentage of adults with high cholesterol has remained relatively constant. Though the overall rate of 18% exceeds the Healthy People 2020 goal of 13.5%, the city of Milwaukee rate is lower than that of the state (31.2%) and the nation (33.6%). Differences of five percentage points or more in the occurrence of high cholesterol locally were observed based upon ethnicity, education, overweight status and level of physical activity.

High Cholesterol	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Overall	17%	21%	21%	19%	18%
By Ethnicity					
Hispanic	11%	12%	18	12%	6%
Non-Hispanic	17%	22%	21	20%	20%
By Education					
High School or Less	17%	21%	24%	23%	24%
Some Post High School	18%	23%	14%	14%	14%
College Graduate	16%	19%	21%	17%	16%
By Overweight Status					
Not Overweight	11%	17%	11%	9%	12%
Overweight	21%	23	25%	24%	20%
By Physical Activity					
Inactive	--	25%	29%	33%	32%
Insufficient	--	20%	23%	22%	15%
Recommended	--	19%	14%	11%	17%

High Blood Pressure

The overall percentage of adults with high blood pressure increased from 23% in 2003 to 30% in 2015. Though the overall rate of 30% exceeds the Healthy People 2020 goal of 26.9% the city of Milwaukee rate is lower than that of the state (32.3%) and the nation (31.4%). Differences of five percentage points or more in the occurrence of high blood pressure were observed by gender, race, ethnicity, income level, overweight status, physical activity level, and smoking status.

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Overall	23%	27%	29%	29%	30%
By Gender					
Male	21%	23%	24%	24%	27%
Female	25%	31%	34%	32%	32%
By Race					
White	22%	26%	27%	23%	28%
African American	27%	33%	33%	37%	38%
Other	9%	16%	18%	16%	15%
By Ethnicity					
Hispanic	16%	16%	22%	11%	13%
Non-Hispanic	23%	29%	30%	31%	32%
By Education					
High School or Less	26%	32%	36%	34%	38%
Some Post High School	21%	26%	22%	27%	27%
College Graduate	17%	20%	23%	20%	24%
By Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	28%	30%	30%	35%	35%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	19%	23%	26%	20%	27%
Top 40 Percent Bracket	16%	19%	21%	16%	23%
By Overweight Status					
Not Overweight	9%	17%	14%	15%	14%
Overweight	31%	33%	37%	35%	35%
By Physical Activity					
Inactive	--	39%	41%	41%	50%
Insufficient	--	27%	32%	31%	28%
Recommended	--	23%	22%	23%	25%
By Smoking Status					
Nonsmoker	25%	29%	30%	28%	29%
Smoker	16%	23%	27%	29%	34%

Mammogram (Screening for Breast Cancer) in Women 50 and Older

Between 2003 and 2015 there was no change in the percentage of women 50 and older who had received a mammogram within the past two years. The city and the state percentage were both 82%, surpassing the national rate of 77% and achieving the Healthy People 2020 goal of 81.1%. There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables with respect to response to this question.

Colorectal Cancer Screening for Adults Ages 50 and Older

The percentage of Milwaukee adults ages 50 and older who received colorectal cancer screening within the recommended timeframe increased from 57% in 2009 to 73% in 2015, surpassing the Healthy People 2020 goal of 71%. There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables among survey respondents.

Heart Conditions

The overall percentage of adults with heart conditions has remained relatively constant. Differences of five percentage points or more in the occurrence of heart conditions were observed by ethnicity, education level, income level, and physical activity level.

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Overall	7%	8%	9%	9%	8%
By Ethnicity					
Hispanic	8%	2%	9%	2%	2%
Non-Hispanic	7%	8%	9%	9%	9%
By Education					
High School or Less	9%	9%	11%	10%	11%
Some Post High School	5%	7%	9%	8%	10%
College Graduate	4%	5%	5%	6%	4%
By Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	10%	9%	11%	11%	11%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4%	5%	2%	8%	4%
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5%	4%	3%	3%	6%
By Physical Activity					
Inactive	--	13%	14%	14%	15%
Insufficient	--	6%	8%	10%	8%
Recommended	--	6%	7%	5%	6%

Diabetes

The overall percentage of adults with diabetes increased from 7% in 2003 to 11% in 2015. The percentage of adults with diabetes in the city exceeds both the state (9%) and national rate (10%). Differences of five percentage points or more in the occurrence of diabetes were observed by race, ethnicity, education level, income level, overweight status, and physical activity level.

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Overall	7%	8%	10%	10%	11%
By Race					
White	6%	7%	11%	7%	9%
African Americana	10%	10%	10%	14%	14%
Other	4%	7%	5%	7%	8%
By Ethnicity					
Hispanic	1%	8%	6%	8%	6%
Non-Hispanic	7%	8%	10%	10%	12%
By Education					
High School or Less	7%	10%	12%	14%	18%
Some Post High School	9%	7%	7%	9%	9%
College Graduate	4%	6%	8%	6%	5%
By Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9%	9%	11%	12%	15%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6%	6%	9%	8%	3%
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3%	6%	5%	3%	6%
By Overweight Status					
Not Overweight	2%	2%	3%	4%	6%
Overweight	10%	11%	13%	13%	12%
Physical Activity					
Inactive	--	14%	16%	16%	21%
Insufficient	--	9%	11%	12%	10%
Recommended	--	5%	6%	6%	9%

Asthma

The overall percentage of adults with asthma increased from 10% in 2003 to 15% in 2015. The percentage of adults with asthma in the city exceeds both the state (10.3%) and national rate (8.9%). Differences of five percentage points or more in the occurrence of asthma were observed by gender, race, ethnicity, education level, income level, and marital status.

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Overall	10%	12%	14%	14%	15%
By Gender					
Male	6%	9%	11%	8%	10%
Female	13%	14%	16%	18%	20%
By Race					
White	8%	11%	10%	10%	10%
African Americana	11%	13%	17%	16%	21%
Other	23%	13%	12%	17%	18%
By Ethnicity					
Hispanic	20%	11%	16%	15%	12%
Non-Hispanic	9%	12%	13%	13%	16%
By Education					
High School or Less	12%	14%	16%	16%	17%
Some Post High School	7%	11%	12%	15%	18%
College Graduate	9%	10%	9%	8%	9%
By Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	10%	14%	15%	18%	22%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12%	10%	6%	3%	7%
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7%	8%	10%	7%	10%
By Marital Status					
Married	7%	9%	13%	9%	10%
Not Married	12%	14%	14%	15%	17%

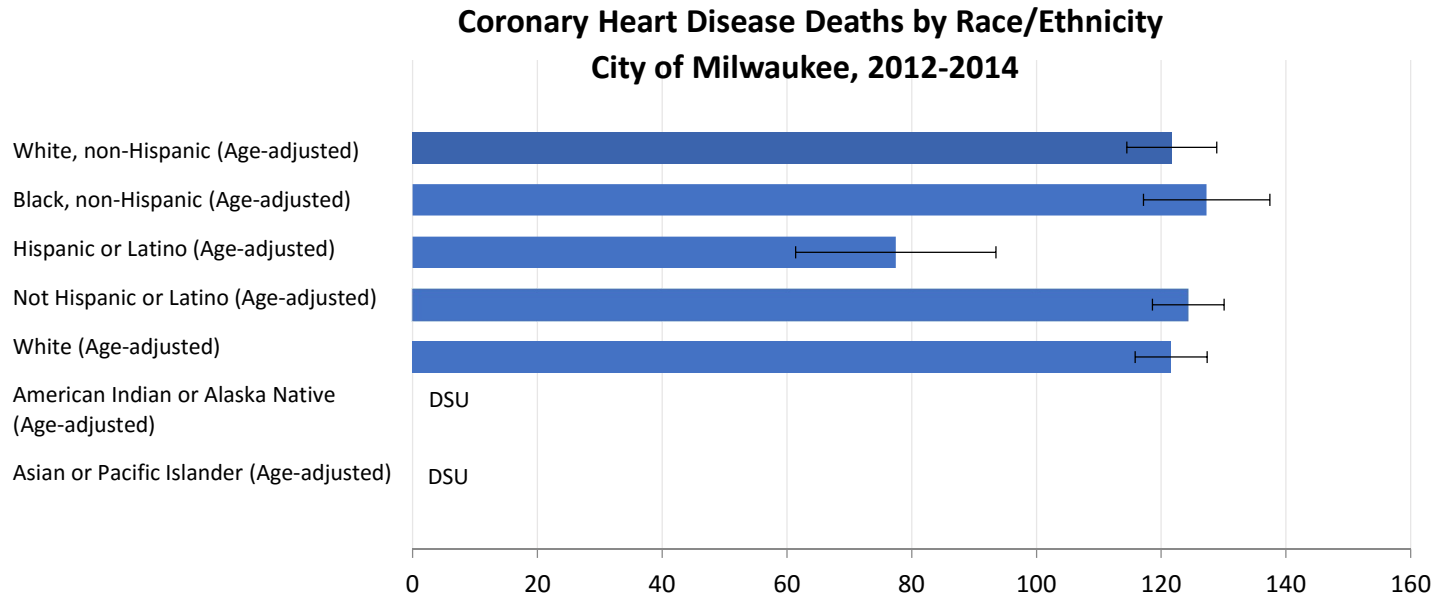
Cervical Cancer Screening (Pap Test) in the Past 3 Years in Women 18 to 65 Years of Age

The overall percentage of women ages 18 to 65 screened for cervical cancer decreased from 90% in 2003 to 81% in 2015. The screening rate is equivalent to the national rate, but lags that of the state (85%) and does not achieve the Healthy People 2020 goal of 93%. Differences of five percentage points or more in the occurrence of cervical cancer screening were observed by age, ethnicity, education level, income level, and marital status.

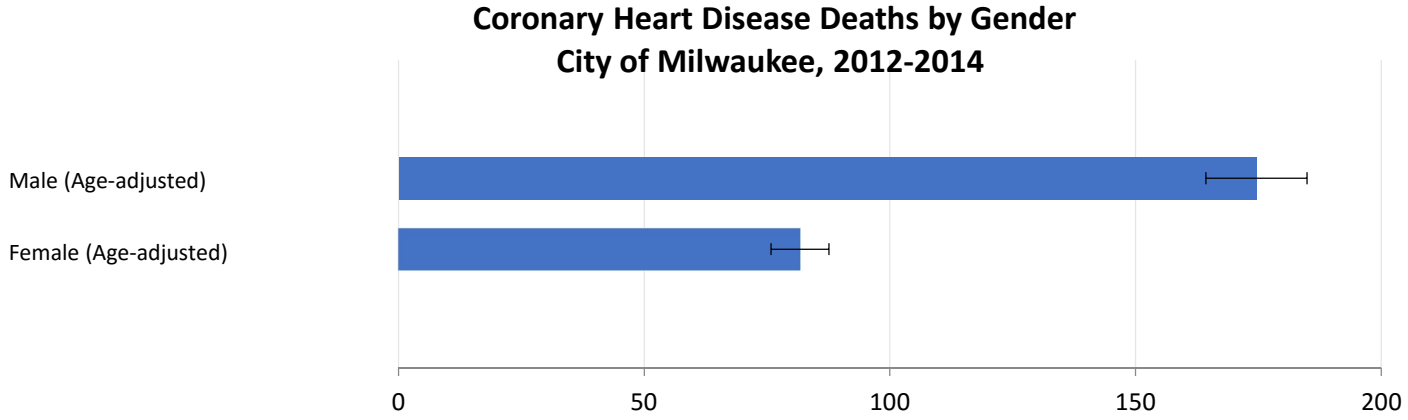
Pap Test	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Overall	90%	90%	88%	85%	81%
By Age					
18 to 24	90%	85%	85%	74%	47%
25 to 34	95%	95%	96%	94%	95%
35 to 44	94%	94%	91%	98%	92%
45 to 54	84%	88%	79%	80%	87%
55 to 65	83%	87%	81%	76%	84%
By Education					
High School or Less	91%	89%	86%	83%	78%
Some Post High School	89%	88%	92%	86%	77%
College Graduate	91%	95%	87%	89%	87%
By Marital Status					
Married	91%	94%	91%	87%	88%
Not Married	90%	89%	87%	85%	78%

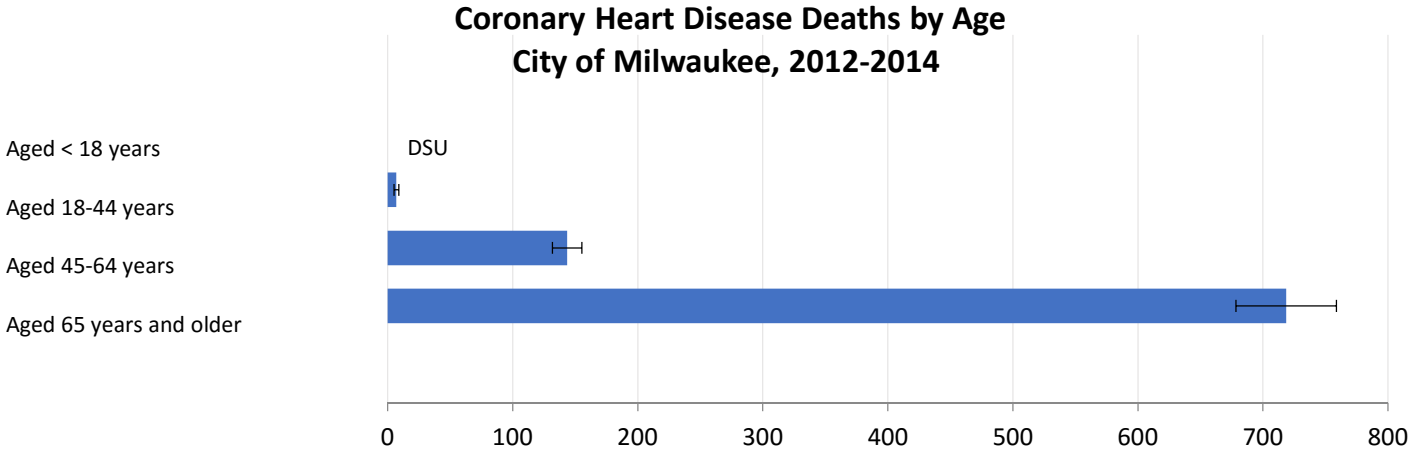
Coronary Heart Disease Mortality (Per 100,000)

Deaths due to ischemic heart diseases (acute myocardial infarction, other acute ischemic heart diseases, and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease), city of Milwaukee, 2012 to 2014. The graphs below illustrate differences in mortality rates based upon race and ethnicity, gender, and age. (Source - MHD Vital Statistics Death Records)



DSU = Data statistically unreliable

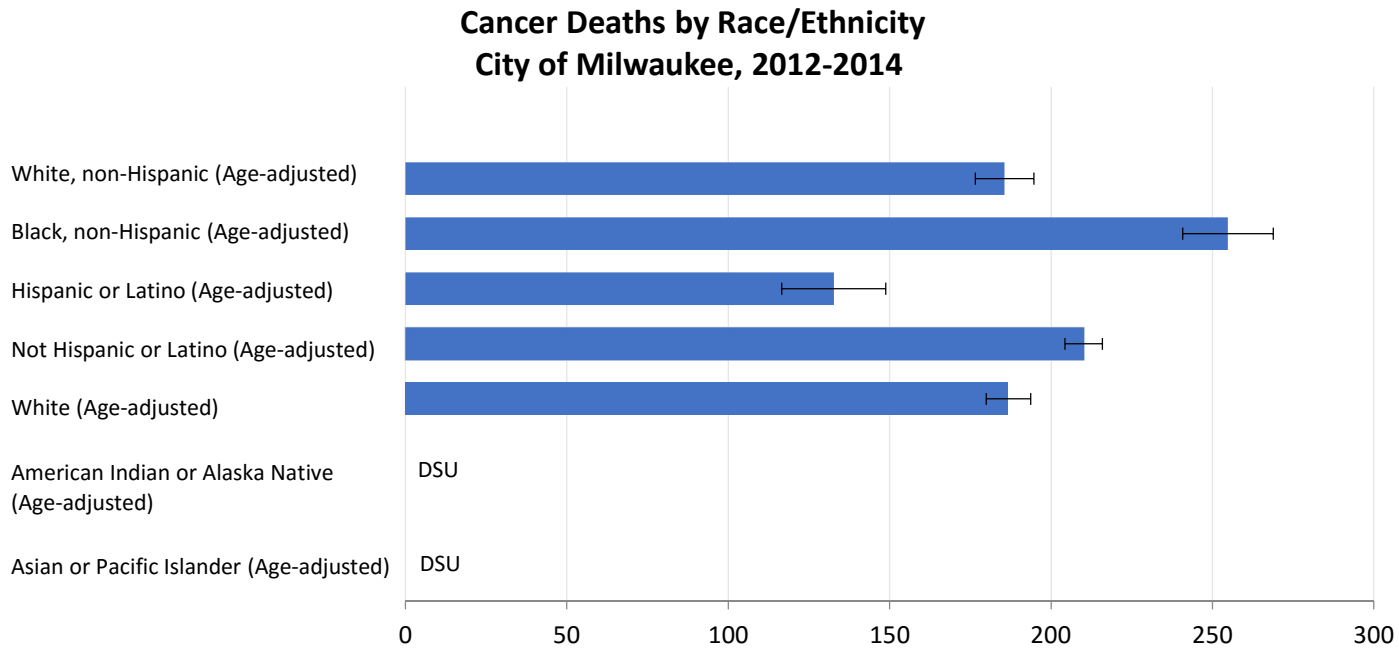




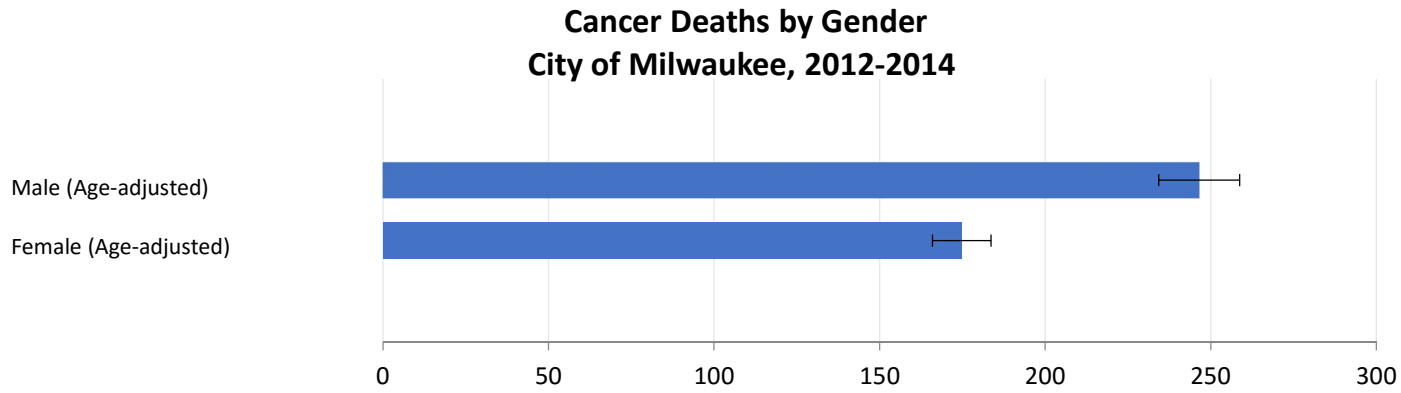
DSU = Data statistically unreliable

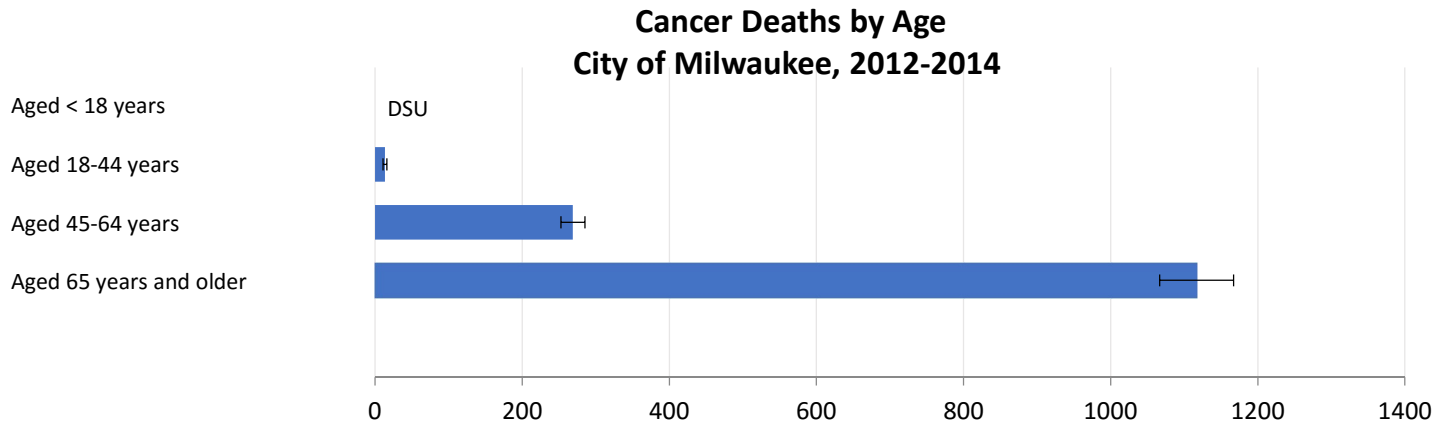
Cancer Mortality – all cancers (Per 100,000)

Deaths due to cancer, city of Milwaukee, 2012 to 2014. The graphs below illustrate differences in mortality rates based upon race and ethnicity, gender, and age. (Source - MHD Vital Statistics Death Records)



DSU = Data statistically unreliable

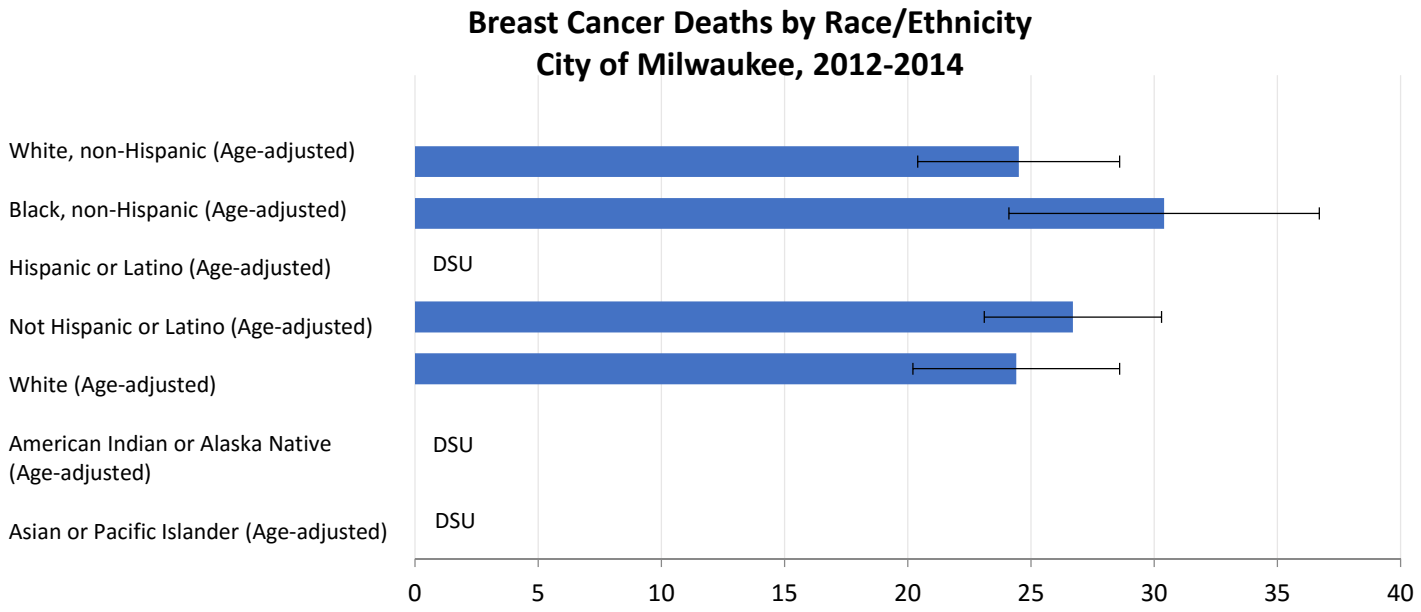




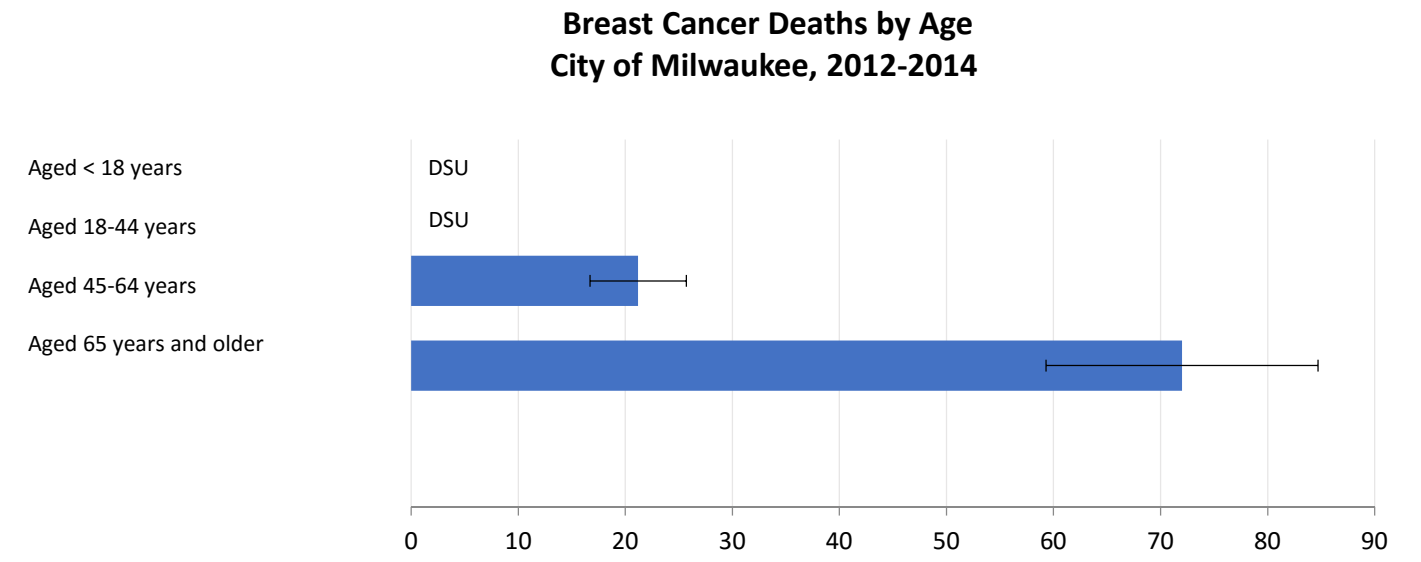
DSU = Data statistically unreliable

Breast Cancer Mortality (Per 100,000)

Death due to malignant neoplasm of the female breast, city of Milwaukee, 2012 to 2014. The graphs below illustrate differences in mortality rates based upon race and ethnicity, and age. (Source - MHD Vital Statistics Death Records)



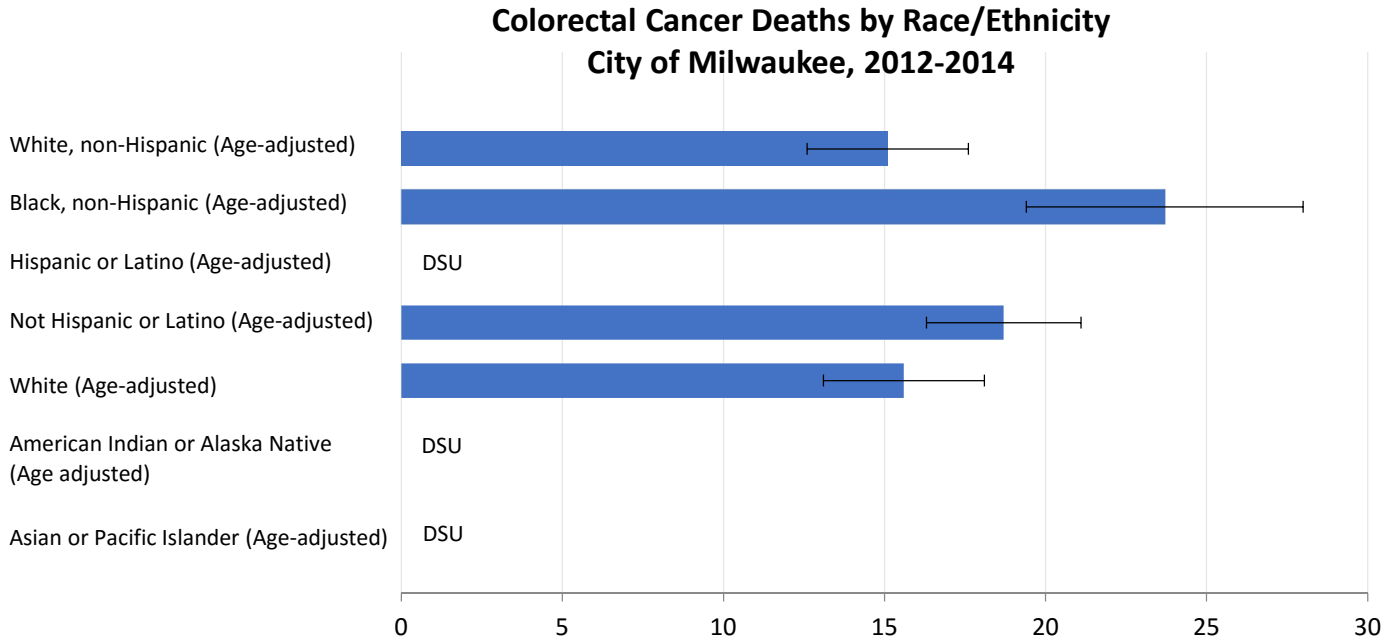
DSU = Data statistically unreliable



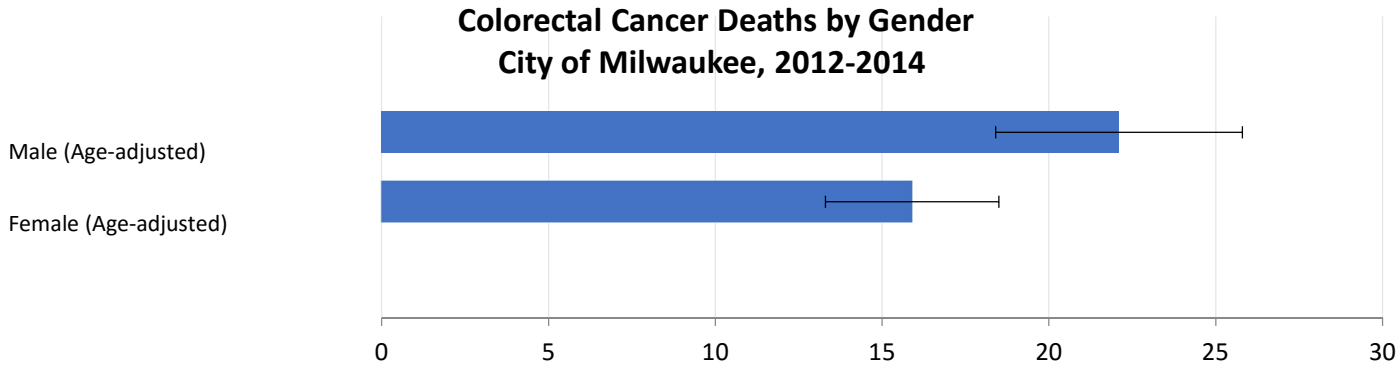
DSU = Data statistically unreliable

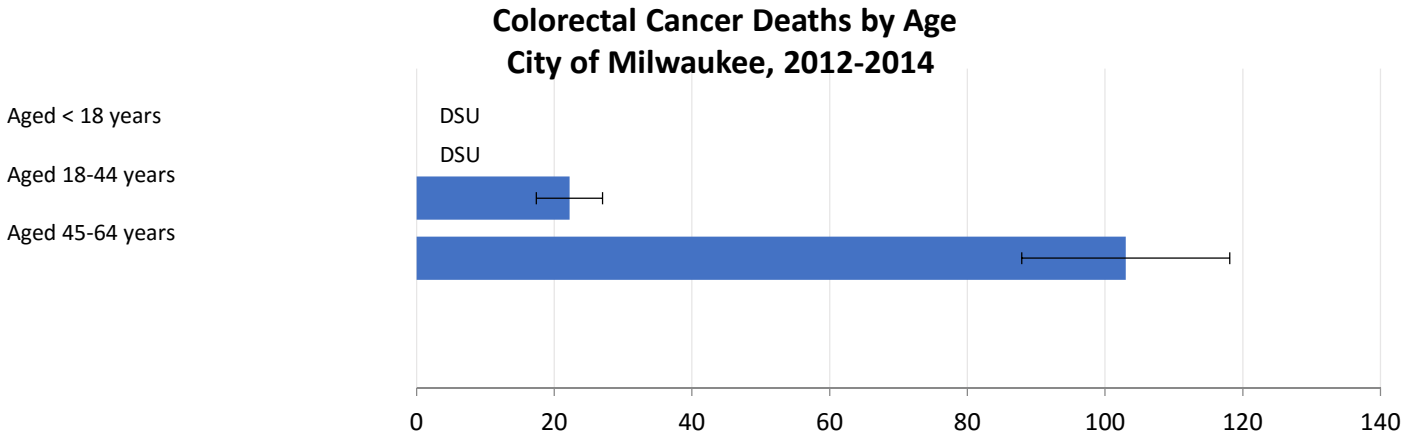
Colorectal Cancer Mortality (Per 100,000)

Total number of deaths attributed to colorectal cancer per 100,000 population in the city of Milwaukee, 2012 to 2014. The graphs below illustrate differences in mortality rates based upon race and ethnicity, gender, and age. (Source - MHD Vital Statistics Death Records)



DSU = Data statistically unreliable

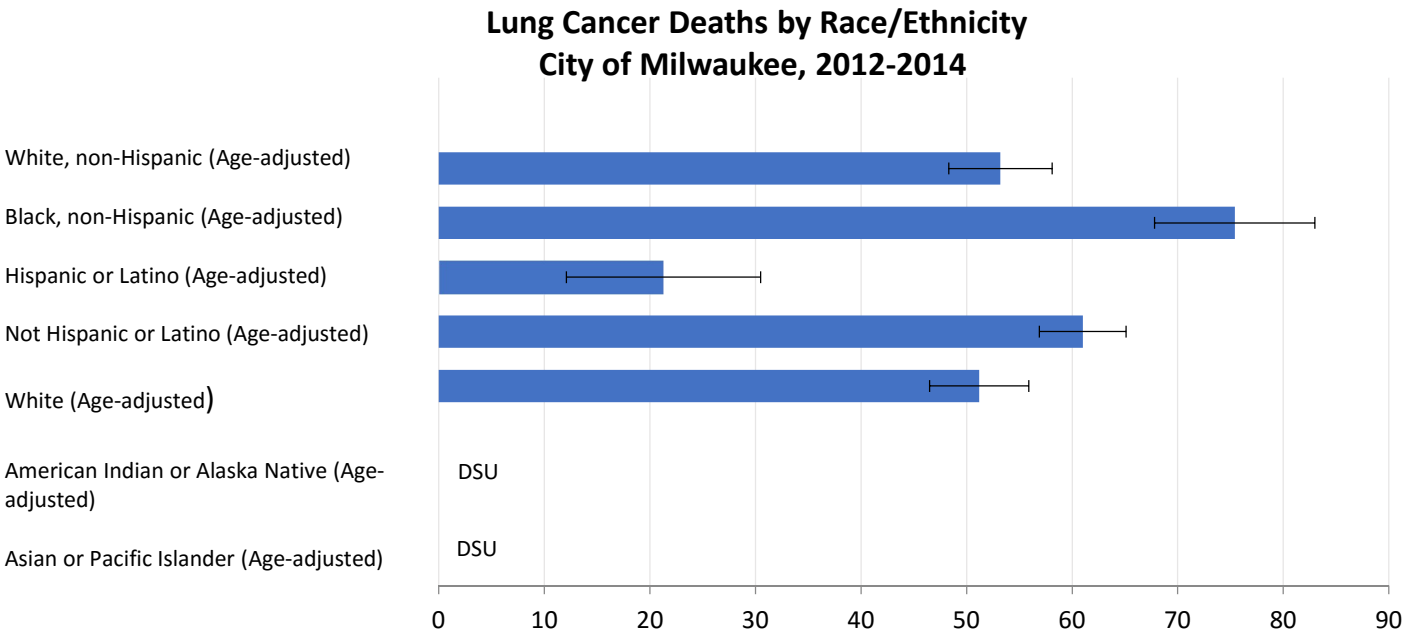




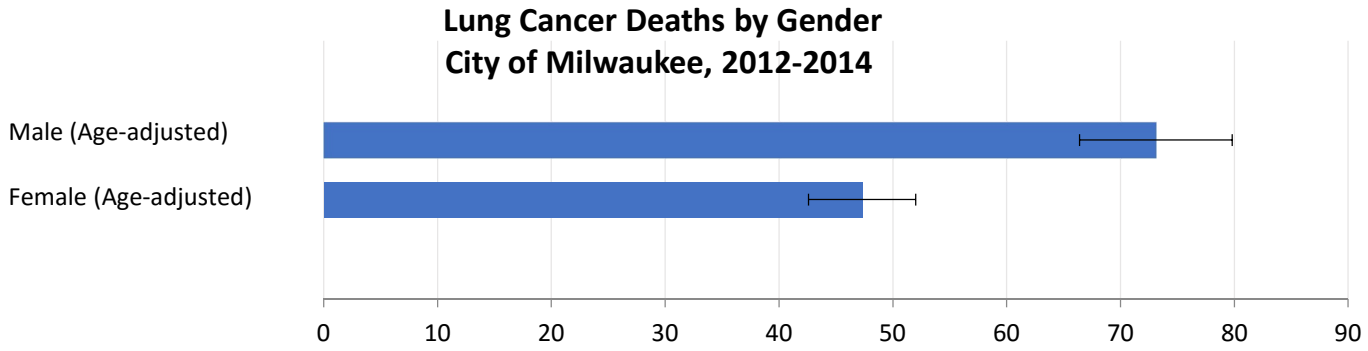
DSU = Data statistically unreliable

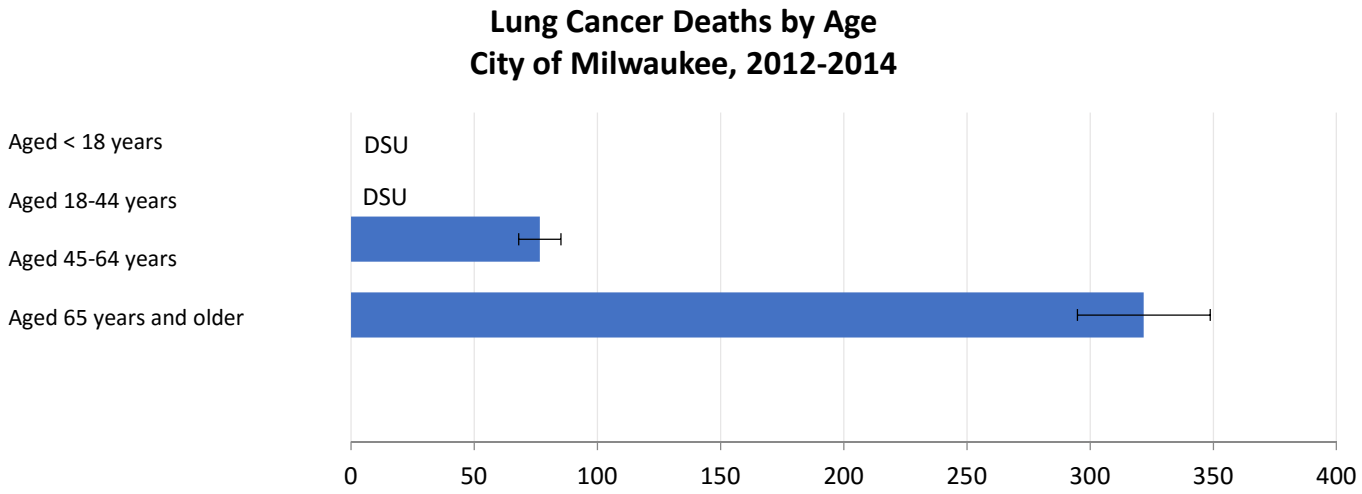
Lung Cancer Mortality (Per 100,000)

Death due to malignant neoplasm of the trachea, bronchus and lung, city of Milwaukee, 2012 to 2014. The graphs below illustrate differences in mortality rates based upon race and ethnicity, gender, and age. (Source - MHD Vital Statistics Death Records)



DSU = Data statistically unreliable





DSU = Data statistically unreliable

Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers

Between 2003 and 2015 the number of cigarette smokes declined from 28% to 21%, placing the Milwaukee rate in line with the state and national rate which are both 19%. Differences of five percentage points or more in the occurrence of smoking were observed based upon age, education level and household income level.

Cigarette Smoking	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Overall	28%	29%	29%	28%	21%
By Age					
18 to 24	27%	29%	26%	22%	12%
25 to 34	34%	34%	30%	39%	24%
35 to 44	36%	33%	37%	24%	24%
45 to 54	32%	35%	36%	30%	21%
55 to 64	29%	26%	27%	34%	32%
65 and Older	10%	13%	15%	14%	11%
By Education					
High School or Less	33%	34%	36%	35%	26%
Some Post High School	28%	32%	28%	28%	22%
College Graduate	17%	17%	14%	15%	13%
By Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	32%	34%	33%	36%	27%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	27%	25%	21%	20%	18%
Top 40 Percent Bracket	24%	18%	14%	12%	14%

Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Activity

The percentage of residents getting the recommended amount of moderate or vigorous activity increased from 43% in 2006 to 48% in 2015, surpassing the Healthy People 2020 Goal of 47.9%. The rate remains lower than the state (53%) and national rate (51%). Differences of five percentage points or more in meeting the recommended amount of physical activity were seen by gender, age group, race, education level, and income level. However, no significant difference was seen based upon overweight status.

Recommended Physical Activity	2006	2009	2012	2015
Overall	43%	40%	46%	48%
By Gender				
Male	48%	43%	47%	53%
Female	40%	38%	45%	43%
By Age				
18 to 24	49%	48%	55%	43%
25 to 34a	39%	48%	56%	57%
35 to 44	52%	42%	48%	57%
45 to 54	43%	35%	37%	42%
55 to 64	42%	31%	36%	44%
65 and Older	34%	28%	35%	38%
By Race				
White	46%	40%	48%	49%
African American	41%	40%	42%	43%
Other	39%	46%	54%	53%
By Education				
High School or Less	38%	38%	41%	44%
Some Post High School	44%	43%	49%	47%
College Graduate	54%	42%	51%	53%
By Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	38%	39%	46%	47%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	52%	43%	46%	61%
Top 40 Percent Bracket	57%	45%	45%	50%

Overweight

The percentage of adults who were at least overweight increased from 62% in 2003 to 74% in 2015 (31% overweight and 43% obese). In 2013, 67% of Wisconsin respondents were classified as at least overweight (37% overweight, 30% obese). In the U.S., 64% were classified as at least overweight (35% overweight and 29% obese). Differences of five percentage points or more in being overweight were observed based upon age, race, ethnicity, education status, household income level, marital status and physical activity level.

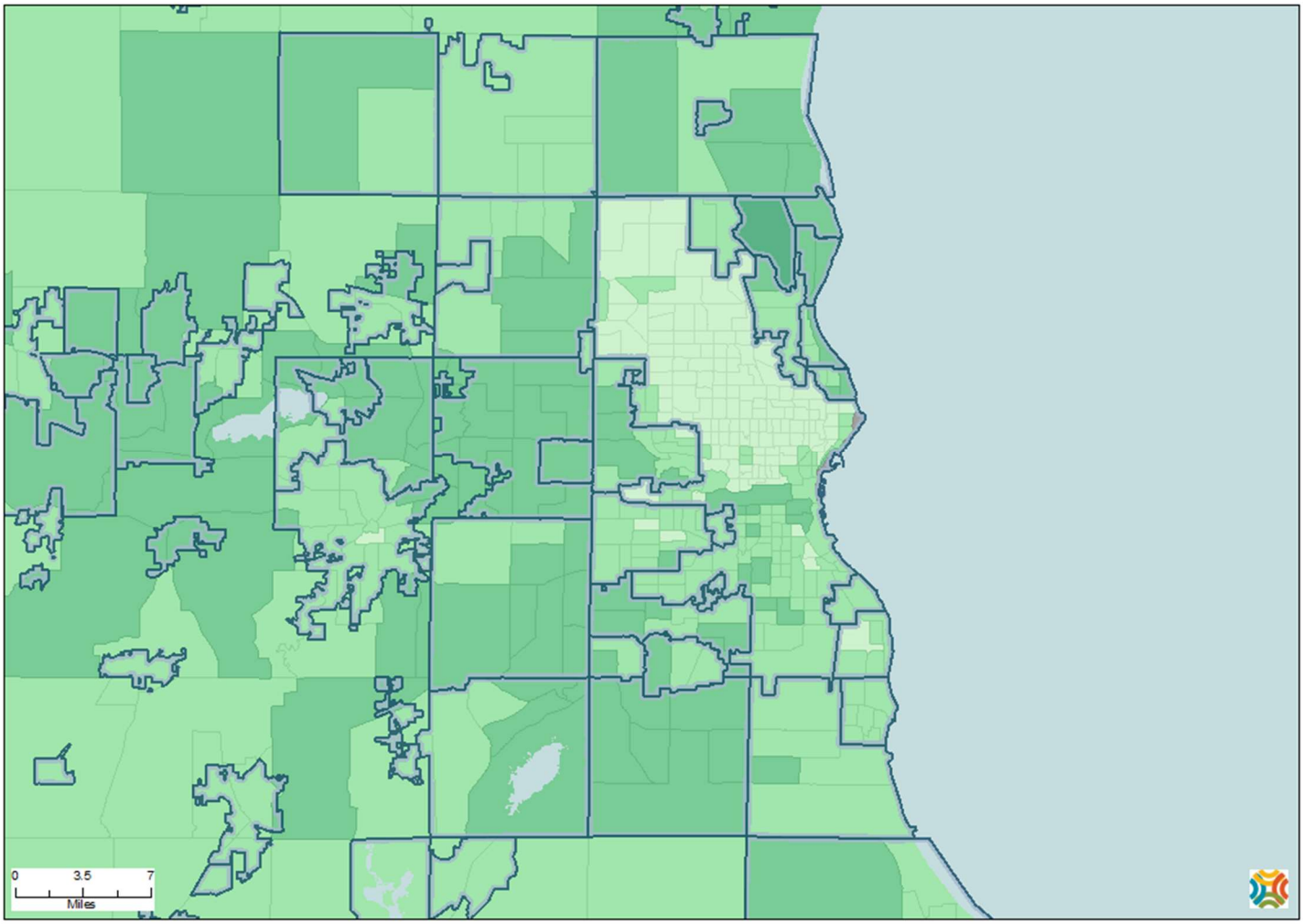
Overweight	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Overall	62%	65%	67%	66%	74%
By Age					
18 to 24	46%	51%	52%	47%	72%
25 to 34	58%	65%	58%	65%	67%
35 to 44	66%	69%	77%	74%	78%
45 to 54	69%	71%	75%	80%	82%
55 to 64	73%	72%	77%	72%	79%
65 and Older	70%	63%	71%	65%	71%
By Race					
White	58%	60%	60%	60%	71%
African American	69%	70%	71%	72%	78%
Other	65%	78%	71%	67%	75%
By Ethnicity					
Hispanic	76%	74%	68%	75%	82%
Non-Hispanic	61%	64%	67%	65%	73%
By Education					
High School or Less	65%	70%	67%	67%	77%
Some Post High School	60%	64%	67%	67%	74%
College Graduate	59%	55%	67%	65%	72%
By Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	63%	69%	68	66%	76%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	66%	65%	70%	70%	81%
Top 40 Percent Bracket	55%	58%	66%	71%	73%
By Marital Status					
Married	62%	63%	64%	64%	80%
Not Married	62%	65%	68%	67%	72%
By Physical Activity					
Inactive	--	66%	76%	74%	69%
Insufficient	--	68%	67%	67%	78%
Recommended	--	62%	63%	64%	72%

Fruit/Vegetable Expenditures

This indicator reports estimated expenditures for fruits and vegetables purchased for in-home consumption, as a percentage of total household expenditures. This indicator is relevant because a healthy diet supports future health, and because unhealthy eating habits may illustrate a cause of significant health issues, such as obesity and diabetes. (Community Commons).

The map illustrates that significant portions of the city allocate relatively little of their household income towards the purchase of fruits and vegetables.

Fruit and Vegitable Expenditures as a Percentage of Income



Map Legend

Fruit and Vegetable Expenditures, Percent of Food-At-Home Expenditures, National Rank by Tract, Nielsen 2014

- 1st Quintile (Highest Expenditures)
- 2nd Quintile
- 3rd Quintile
- 4th Quintile
- 5th Quintile (Lowest Expenditures)
- No Data or Data Suppressed

Community Commons, 3/3/2016

Community Priority Issue: Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Significance:
About 1 out of every 10 people (27 million in total) in the U.S. age 12 and older reported using an illicit (illegal) drug in 2014 (SAMSHA, 2015). More than double that number (61 million) reported binge drinking in the past year (SAMSHA, 2015). There are many reasons people use substances like drugs and alcohol. According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), substance abuse occurs when someone uses illegal substances or uses legal substances inappropriately (NIDA, 2015). Addiction develops when someone cannot control their use of substances despite negative consequences (NIDA, 2015). The consequences of abuse and addiction do not just affect the individuals who use alcohol or drugs. They also have a negative impact on their friends, family, and communities. These effects are major contributors to other social, physical, mental, and public health problems, including teen pregnancy, HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and various forms of violence and injury (Healthy People 2020 - Substance Abuse, 2015).

Recent research findings have greatly increased our understanding of abuse and addiction. It is usually true that a person's initial use of alcohol or drugs is a matter of personal choice, but once someone becomes addicted it is very hard for them control their substance use (NIDA, 2015). Studies have found that people who are addicted to drugs can have physical changes in areas of the brain important for judgment, decision-making, learning and memory, and behavioral control, which could affect brain function and a person's behavior (NIDA, 2015). Addiction is treatable and can be managed with behavioral therapy and/or medications (NIDA, 2015). However, because of various social, political, and legal issues, substance abuse and addiction are some of the most complicated public health issues to address.

Key Indicators/Measures/Findings:
To assist in assessing the burden of alcohol and drug use in Milwaukee additional population data are presented on the following outcomes/indicators:

- Percentage of adults who engaged in heavy drinking in the last 30 days
- Percentage of adults who engage in binge drinking in the last 30 days
- Percentage of adults who engage in excessive drinking
- Death due to drug poisoning
- Illicit drug use and illicit drug use other than marijuana in the past month among persons aged 12 or older
- Alcohol dependence in the past year and illicit drug dependence in the past year among persons aged 12 or older
- Needing but not receiving treatment for alcohol use in the past year and needing but not receiving treatment for illicit drug use in the past year
- Cocaine use in the past year among persons aged 12 or older
- Nonmedical use of pain relievers in the past year among persons aged 12 or older
- Problems associated with drug or alcohol use
- Drug-related deaths
- Deaths attributed to heroin
- Alcohol and drug use among Milwaukee County youth, grades 9 through 12

Heavy Drinking
According to the Wisconsin Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, 8.1% of city of Milwaukee residents reported heavy drinking in the last 30 days in 2014 (defined as having an average of more than two drinks per day for men, or an average of more than one drink per day for women). This is higher than the proportions of heavy drinking in Wisconsin that year (7.2%) or in the U.S. in 2013 (6.2%).

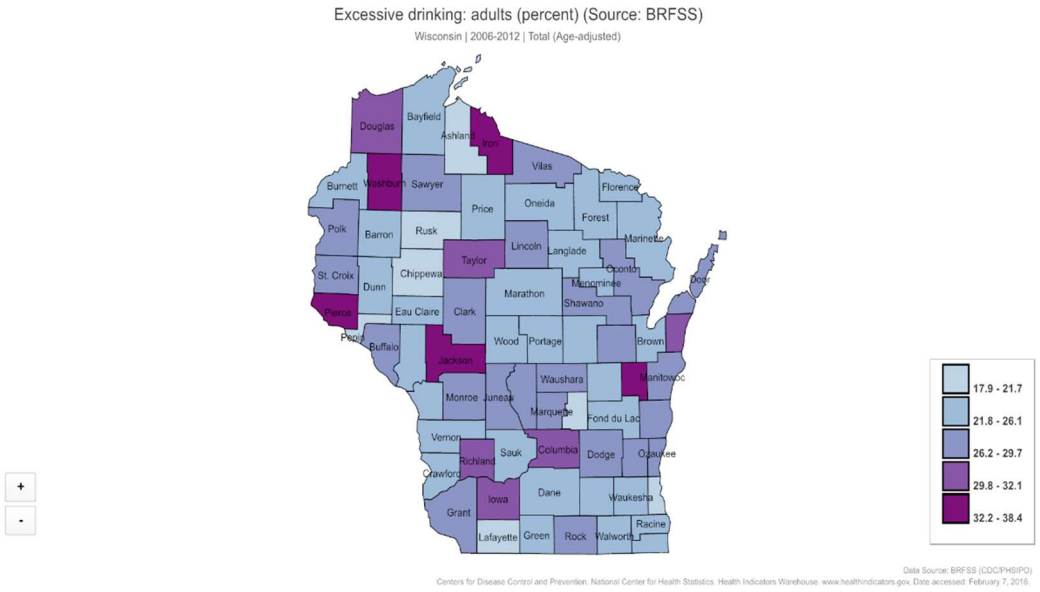
Binge Drinking the Past Month
Over one-third (35%) of city of Milwaukee adults that participated in the 2015 Milwaukee City Community Health Survey reported binge drinking in the past month (consuming four or more alcoholic beverages at one time for women, or five or more alcoholic beverages at one time for men). This is comparable to recent estimates of binge drinking in Wisconsin (32%; 2012-2013 average), but 10% points higher than the Healthy People 2020 target of 24% and higher than the national rate 25% for 2014. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistically significant increase in the overall percentage of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month (from 17% in 2003, to 35% in 2015). Survey respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years of age, or highly educated were *more* likely to have binged at least once in the last 30 days.

Binge Drinking Last 30 Days	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Overall	17%	20%	19%	32%	35%
By Gender					
Male	25%	29%	27%	38%	39%
Female	9%	11%	12%	27%	30%
By Age					
18 to 24	27%	20%	20%	34%	42%
25 to 34	24%	29%	31%	49%	50%
35 to 44	18%	24%	22%	45%	38%
45 to 54	14%	21%	14%	24%	27%
55 to 64	12%	11%	10%	20%	27%
65 and Older	2%	5%	7%	9%	8%
By Race					
White	20%	21%	28%	37%	37%
African Americana	11%	14%	12%	30%	28%
Other	20%	28%	20%	30%	51%
By Education					
High School or Less	13%	16%	16%	29%	28%
Some Post High School	28%	24%	17%	33%	35%
College Graduate	13%	23%	27%	39%	41%
By Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	17%	17%	14%	31%	33%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	18%	24%	27%	33%	46%
Top 40 Percent Bracket	15%	26%	37%	46%	43%

Excessive Drinking

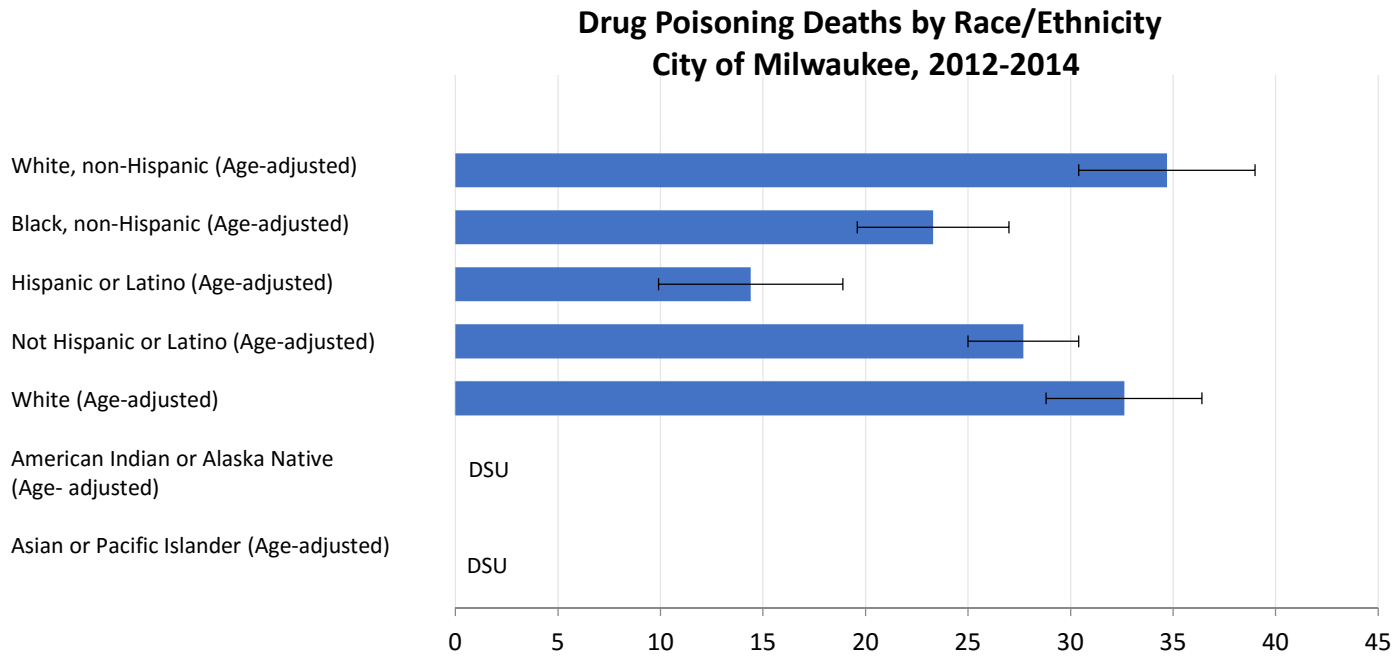
Percent of adults (age adjusted) who report excessive drinking, either chronic high alcohol consumption (defined above as "heavy drinking") or binge drinking. Binge drinking is defined as consuming more than two drinks per day on average (for men) or more than one drink per day on average (for women), or drinking five or more drinks during a single occasion (for men) or four or more drinks (for women) during a single occasion. Data is for Milwaukee County from as part of the National Behavioral Risk Factor Survey.

2007-2009	2008-2010	2005-2011	2006-2012	WI
22.8%	**21.5%**	**22.2%**	**21.6%**	**25.3%**

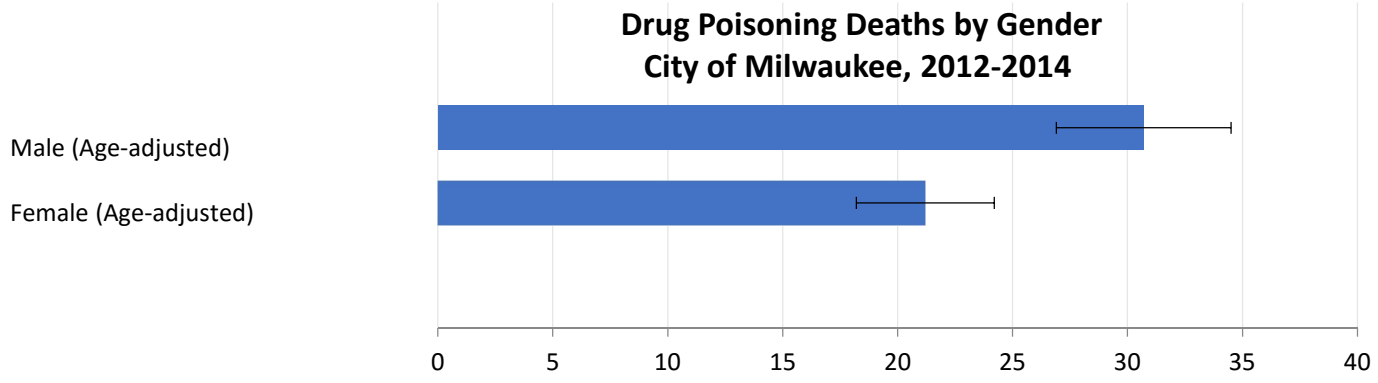


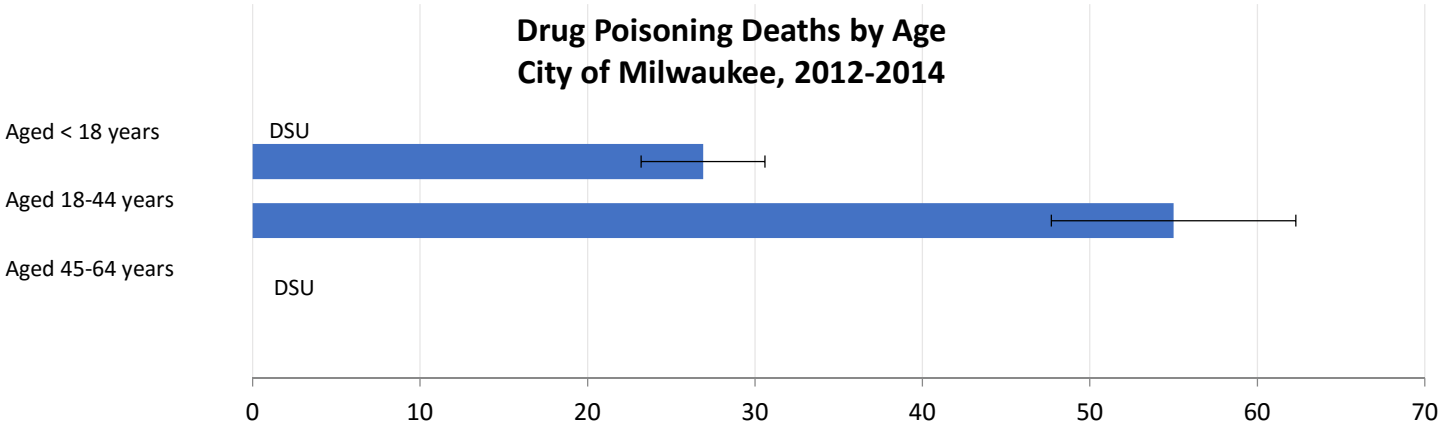
Deaths Due to Drug Poisoning (Per 100,000)

Deaths due to drug poisoning, city of Milwaukee, 2012 to 2014. The graphs below illustrate differences in mortality rates based upon race and ethnicity, gender, and age. (Source - MHD Vital Statistics Death Records)



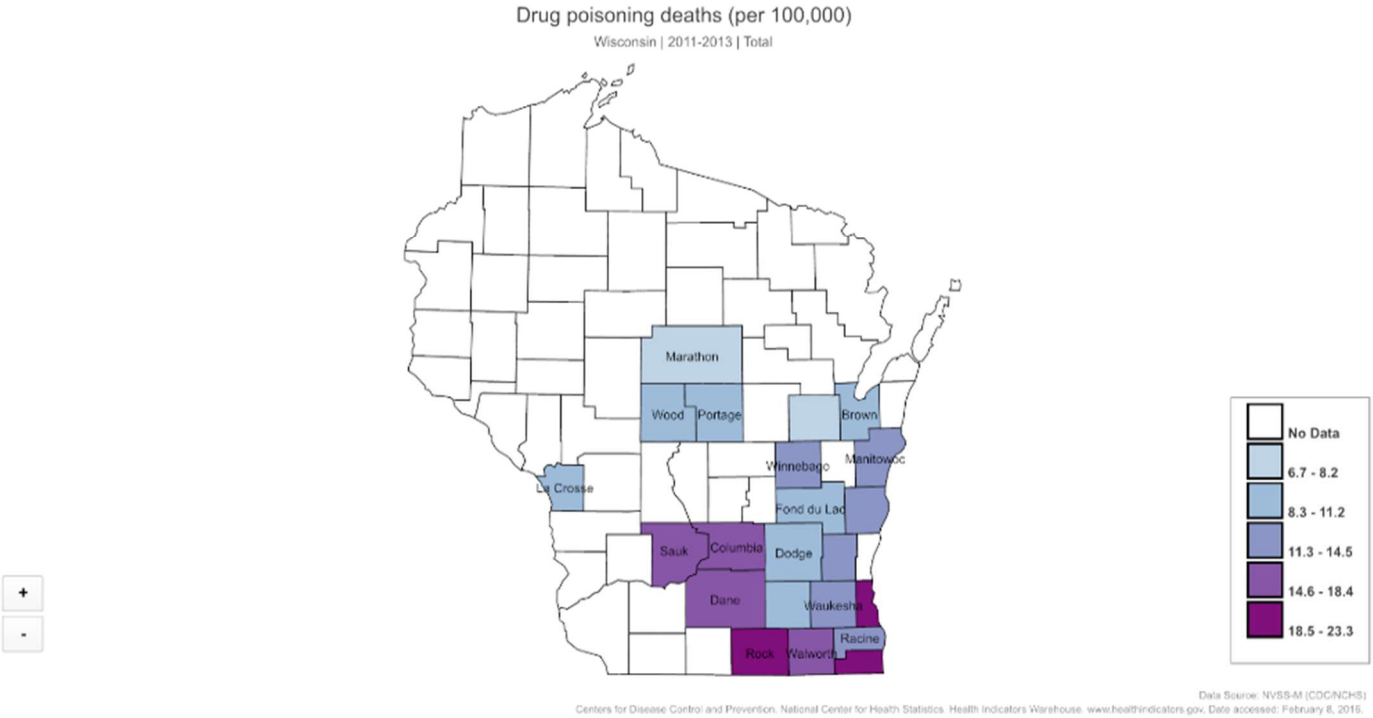
DSU = Data statistically unreliable





DSU = Data statistically unreliable

Drug Poisoning Deaths Statewide, 2011-2013
(Source – Health Indicators Warehouse)



Illicit Drug Use in the Past Month and Illicit Drug Use Other Than Marijuana in the Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older
Annual averages based on 2010, 2011, and 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, percent of population.

	Illicit Drug Use in the Past Month	Illicit Drug Use Other Than Marijuana in the Past Month
	Estimate (95% CI)	Estimate (95% CI)
Milwaukee County	11.44% (8.80 - 14.74)	3.44% (2.49 - 4.74)
Wisconsin	8.34% (7.14 - 9.72)	3.18% (2.57 - 3.93)
US	8.90% (8.68-9.12)	3.35% (3.22-3.48)

Alcohol Dependence in the Past Year and Illicit Drug Dependence in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older
Annual averages based on 2010, 2011, and 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, percent of population.

	Alcohol Dependence in the Past Year	**Illicit Drug Dependence in the Past Year**
	Estimate (95% CI)	Estimate (95% CI)
Milwaukee County	3.07% (2.05 - 4.58)	2.12% (1.41 - 3.16)
Wisconsin	3.05% (2.37 - 3.91)	1.56% (1.22 - 1.98)
US	3.20% (3.08-3.32)	2.72% (2.61-2.82)

Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use in the Past Year and Needing but Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year

Annual averages based on 2010, 2011, and 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, percent of population.

	Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use in the Past Year[1]	Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year[2]
	Estimate (95% CI)	Estimate (95% CI)
Milwaukee County	7.02% (5.15 - 9.49)	2.99% (2.14 - 4.16)
Wisconsin	7.05% (5.89 - 8.43)	2.19% (1.81 - 2.66)
US	6.43% (6.26-6.61)	2.43% (2.33-2.53)

Cocaine Use in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older

Annual averages based on 2010, 2011, and 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, percent of population.

Location	Estimate (95% CI)
Milwaukee County	1.66% (1.07%-2.56%)
Wisconsin	1.40% (1.04%-1.89%)
National	1.68% (1.60%-1.77%)

Nonmedical Use of Pain Relievers in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older

Annual averages based on 2010, 2011, and 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, percent of population.

Location	Estimate (95% CI)
Milwaukee County	5.66% (4.21%-7.56%)
Wisconsin	4.74% (3.94%-5.68%)
National	4.63% (4.49%-4.78%)

Problems Associated with Drug or Alcohol Use

In 2015, 2% of Milwaukee survey respondents reported that someone in their household experienced a problem—such as a legal, social, personal, or physical problem—in connection with drinking alcohol in the last year. Two percent reported a household problem with marijuana or with the misuse of prescription or over-the-counter drugs in the past year. One percent reported a problem in connection with gambling, and less than 1 percent reported a problem related to cocaine, heroin, or other street drugs.

Drug-Related Deaths

Drug Abuse Warning Network, data represents the Milwaukee – Waukesha – West Allis MSA

Deaths by Manner of Death, 2010	
Suicide	7.7%
Homicide	0.0%
Could not be determined	8.3%
Accidental	83.4%
Natural	0.6%

Top Five Drugs Involved: Drug-Related Deaths, 2010

Drug Abuse Warning Network, Milwaukee – Waukesha – West Allis MSA

Drug category	Single-drug deaths	Multi-drug deaths	Total
Opiates/opioids	19	100	119
Benzodiazepines	1	56	57
Cocaine	22	25	47
Alcohol	0	38	38
Antidepressants	2	9	11

Top Five drugs involved: Drug-related suicide deaths, 2010

Drug category	Single-drug deaths	Multi-drug deaths	Total
Benzodiazepines	0	7	7
Opiates/opioids	1	4	5
Antidepressants	0	4	4

Drug-related Deaths per 100,000 Population by Sex and Age, 2010

Sex	Drug related	Drug-related suicide
Male	20.7	1.3
Female	12.1	1.4
Under 21	*	0.0
21 to 34	18.7	*
35 to 54	33.9	2.8
55 and over	13.5	2.4

An asterisk (*) signifies that a small number of deaths was suppressed to protect privacy.

Drug-related Place of Death, 2010

	Drug-related	Drug-related suicide
Health care facility	16	*
Home	110	11
Public place	0	0
Other	30	0
Not documented	0	0

Drug-Related Deaths by Drug Category, 2009-2010

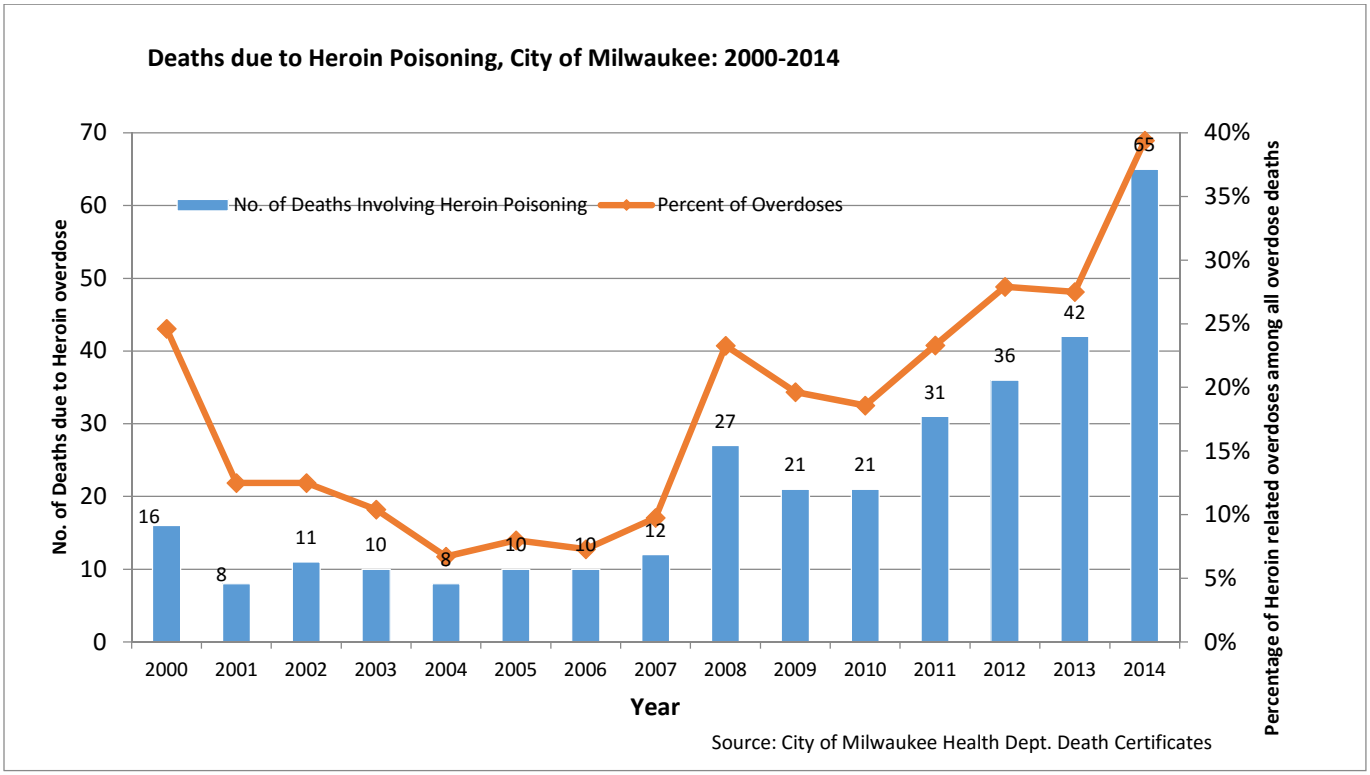
Drug category	Drug-related			Drug-related suicide		
	Deaths, 2009	Deaths, 2010	Single-drug deaths, 2010	Deaths, 2009	Deaths, 2010	Single-drug deaths, 2010
ALL DRUGS	**166**	**156**	**45**	**16**	**13**	**4**
Alcohol	46	38	0	7	*	0
Cocaine	55	47	22	*	*	*
Marijuana	*	*	0	0	0	0
Stimulants	*	*	0	0	0	0
Club drugs	*	*	0	0	0	0
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inhalants	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antidepressants	38	11	*	6	4	0
Antipsychotics	4	*	0	4	*	0
Benzodiazepines	90	57	*	8	7	0
Misc. anxiolytics, sedatives, and hypnotics	32	10	0	6	*	*
Opiates/opioids	138	119	19	4	5	*
– Heroin (specified)	39	34	11	0	0	0
– Methadone	44	29	4	0	*	0
– All other opiates/opioids	109	77	4	4	4	*
Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory agents	4	0	0	*	0	0
Salicylates/combinations	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misc. analgesics/combinations	7	7	0	4	0	0
Anticonvulsants	12	4	0	*	0	0
Muscle relaxants	12	9	0	*	*	0

An asterisk (*) signifies that a small number of deaths was suppressed to protect privacy

NOTES: Alcohol row includes alcohol in combination with other drugs (all ages) and alcohol alone in decedents under age 21. Club drugs row includes MDMA (Ecstasy), GHB, flunitrazepam (Rohypnol), and ketamine. Hallucinogens row includes PCP, LSD, and miscellaneous hallucinogens.

Deaths Due to Heroin Poisoning

The number of deaths involving heroin poisoning have noticeably increased in the city of Milwaukee, from 10 in 2006 to 65 in 2014. As a percentage of all overdose deaths, overdose deaths involving heroin accounted for 7.3% of all overdose deaths in 2006 and 39.4% of overdose deaths in 2014. (Source - MHD Vital Statistics Death Records)



Alcohol and Drug Use among City of Milwaukee Youth, Grades 9 through 12

Youth Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, percent of survey respondents

2013, by Gender	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Ever had at least one drink of alcohol (on at least 1 day during their life)	55.9	62.7	59.5
Drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips)	22.2	17.8	20.1
Currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	26.5	27.3	27.1
Usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (among students who currently drank alcohol)	42.2	47.1	44.1
Had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	12.7	10.6	11.7
Ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)	54.8	53.6	54.4
Tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time)	22.4	12.9	17.8
Currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	35.4	29.0	32.2
Ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as, powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)	9.1	4.4	7.0
Ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life)	13.3	7.7	10.6
Ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)	11.1	6.4	9.0
Ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life)	10.1	4.0	7.4
Ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)	9.1	3.5	6.6
Ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)	19.6	14.5	17.3

Trends over Time, 2007 – 2013	2007	2009	2011	2013
Ever had at least one drink of alcohol (on at least 1 day during their life)	66.6	69.7	64.9	59.5
Drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips)	26.9	22.4	22.2	20.1
Currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	30.8	30.3	30.5	27.1
Usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (among students who currently drank alcohol)	43.7	39.4	43.2	44.1
Had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	14.0	13.6	13.6	11.7
Ever used marijuana (one or more times during their life)	50.8	51.9	54.1	54.4
Tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time)	16.1	15.4	15.2	17.8
Currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	26.8	28.5	31.7	32.2
Ever used cocaine (any form of cocaine, such as, powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their life)	5.7	5.3	5.1	7.0
Ever used inhalants (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high, one or more times during their life)	9.0	9.2	10.3	10.6
Ever used ecstasy (also called "MDMA," one or more times during their life)	6.8	9.0	9.2	9.0
Ever used heroin (also called "smack," "junk," or "China white," one or more times during their life)	3.5	4.5	5.3	7.4
Ever used methamphetamines (also called "speed," "crystal," "crank," or "ice," one or more times during their life)	3.7	4.5	5.4	6.6
Ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)	---	----	16.9	17.3
Were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	28.6	23.0	29.2	28.7

Community Priority Issue: Injury and Violence

Significance:
The World Health Organization defines violence as "the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation." The definition limits violence to intentional acts regardless of the outcome; as such unintentional injuries are not considered violence and will not be included in the discussion of this priority area. Violence can be characterized based up the person committing the act (self-directed violence, interpersonal, or collective violence) and the nature of the act being committed (physical, sexual, psychological, or involving deprivation or neglect). Some key national statistics related to violence:

- Suicide was the 10th leading cause of death for all ages in 2013 and resulted in an estimated $51 billion in combined medical and work loss costs.
- 17% of high school students seriously considered attempting suicide in the previous 12 months. Suicidal thoughts were associated with being bullied.
- More than 1 in 3 women (35.6%) and more than 1 in 4 men (28.5%) in the United States have experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime.
- 1 in 4 U.S. children experience some form of child maltreatment in their lifetimes.
- Each year more than 16,000 people are victims of homicide – approximately 45 victims every day. Homicide disproportionately impacts young people. Among those aged 15 to 24 years in the U.S., homicide is the second leading cause of death and is responsible for more deaths in this age group than cancer, heart disease, birth defects, influenza, diabetes, and HIV, combined.

Violence damages physical and emotional health and can have long-lasting negative impacts across a wide range of health, social and economic outcomes. It increases individuals' risks of a broad range of health damaging behaviors – including further violence – and reduces their life prospects in terms of education, employment and social and emotional wellbeing. The burdens of violence fall heaviest on victims and their families, but also affect those who witness violence, live in violent communities and fear violence in public space. Addressing these burdens places significant costs on public resources, including health services, criminal justice agencies, education and social services.

Key Indicators/Measures/Findings:
When monitoring violence within a community the following key indicators are considered:

- Youth behavioral risk for violence including carrying weapons, fighting, and bullying
- Firearm-related deaths
- Homicide rate per 100,000 population
- Homicide and gun violence rate by race/ethnicity
- Crime rate per 100,000
- Violent crime rate per 100,000 population (includes offenses that involve face-to-face confrontation between the victim and perpetrator, including homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault)
- Child protective service reports per 1,000 population
- Child victimization reports per 1,000 population
- Child abuse rate per 1,000 population (allegation of maltreatment substantiated)

Youth Behavioral Risk: Violence

Youth Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, percent of survey respondents in grades 9 through 12 in City of Milwaukee.

	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013
Carried a weapon (such as, a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	19.2	16.9	18.4	16.5	14.9	12.1
Carried a gun (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	8.1	7.3	8.3	7.2	7.1	6.4
Carried a weapon on school property (such as, a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	6.9	6.1	7.5	5.1	4.6	4.3
Were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (such as, a gun, knife, or club one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	12.2	12.5	12.0	12.6	8.7	9.2
Were in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	44.3	43.3	43.1	46.3	41.0	37.2
Were injured in a physical fight (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey; injuries had to be treated by a doctor or nurse)	---	---	4.9	6.0	6.0	5.6
Were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	16.9	17.7	18.4	19.0	17.8	16.7
Did not go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	13.0	8.7	9.6	9.7	10.2	10.8
Were electronically bullied (including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey)	---	---	---	---	10.5	10.2
Were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	---	---	---	12.6	12.2	14.0
Experienced physical dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)	---	---	---	---	---	16.8

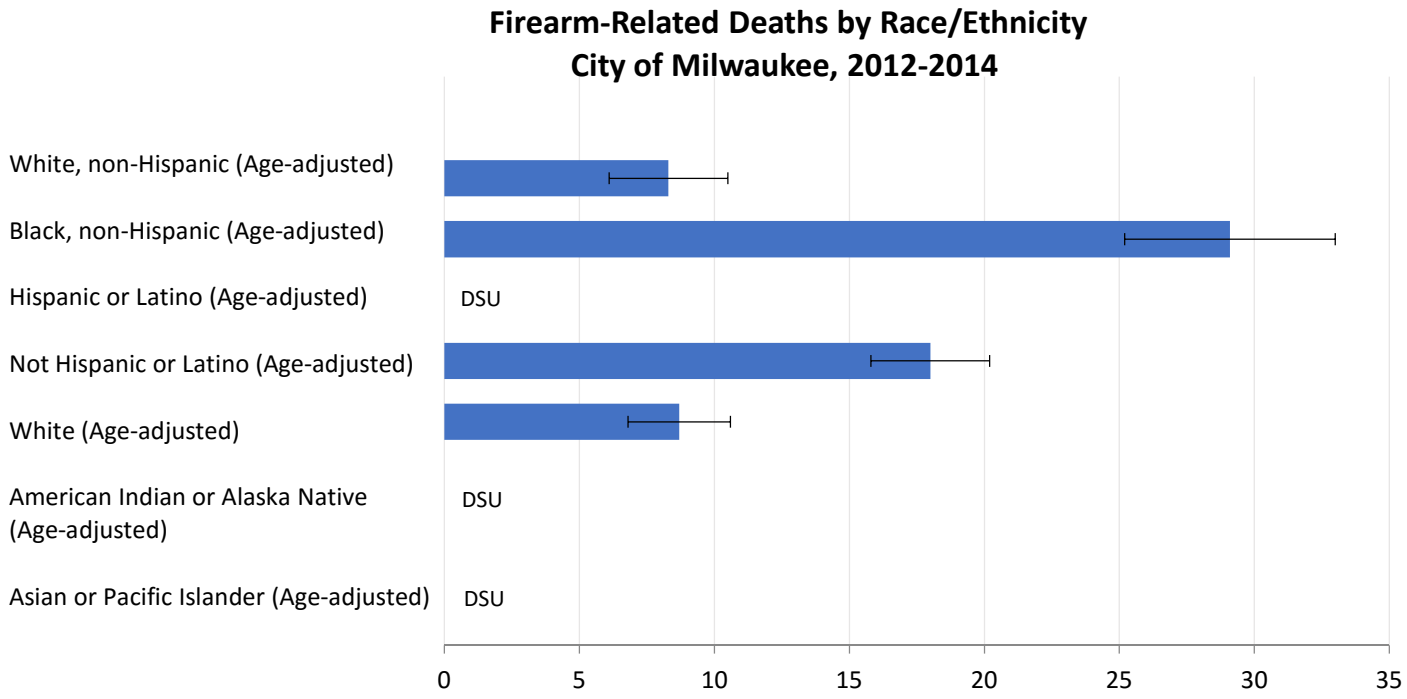
Domestic Abuse Incidents

Reported domestic abuse incidents in Milwaukee County were 27.7% of total Wisconsin domestic abuse incidents in 2012. The Milwaukee County arrest rate was 55.9% compared to 71% statewide.

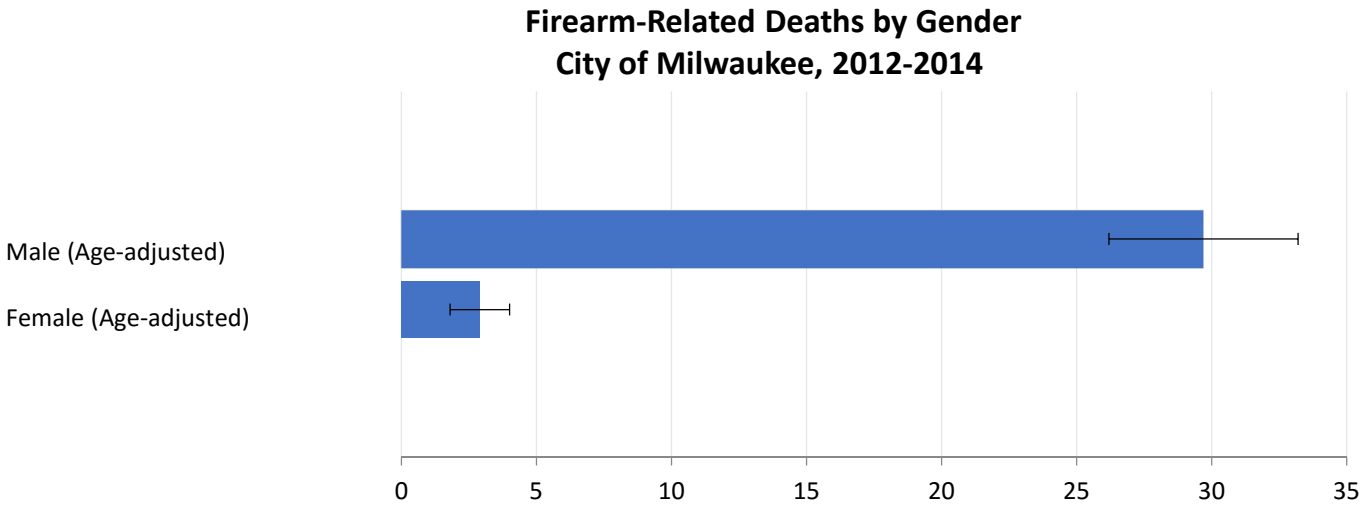
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	State
Number	**9,449**	**8,171**	**8,205**	**8,040**	7,953	28,729
Arrest Rate	47.3%	48.9%	54.7%	56.0%	55.9%	71.0%

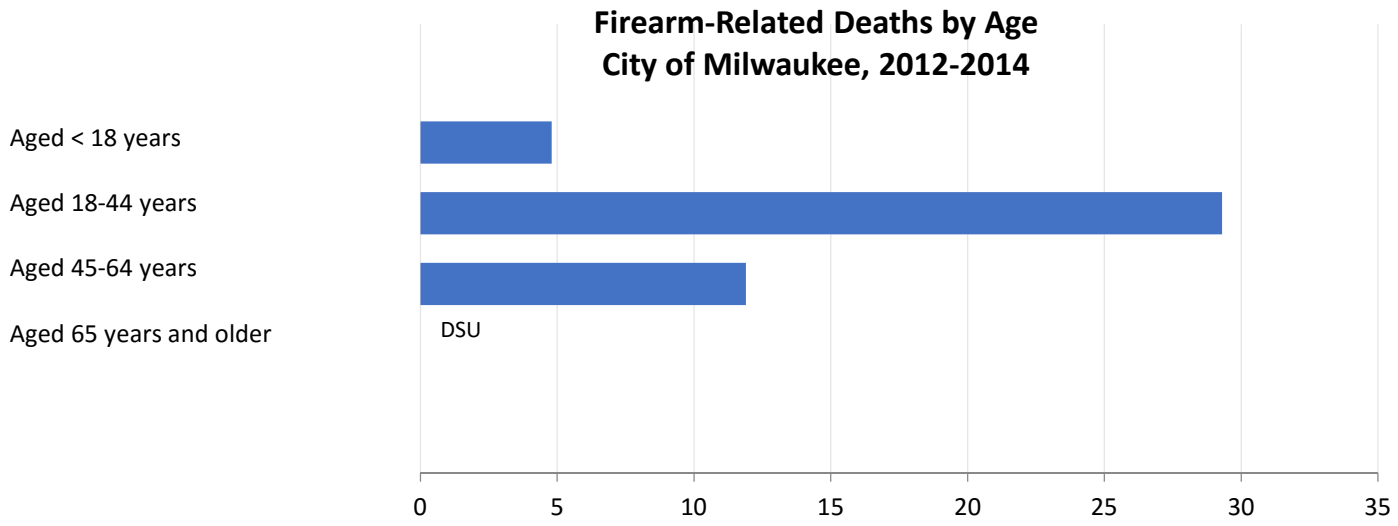
Firearm-Related Deaths (Per 100,000)

Deaths due to firearms, city of Milwaukee, 2012 to 2014. The graphs below illustrate differences in mortality rates based upon race and ethnicity, gender, and age. (Source - MHD Vital Statistics Death Records)



DSU = Data statistically unreliable

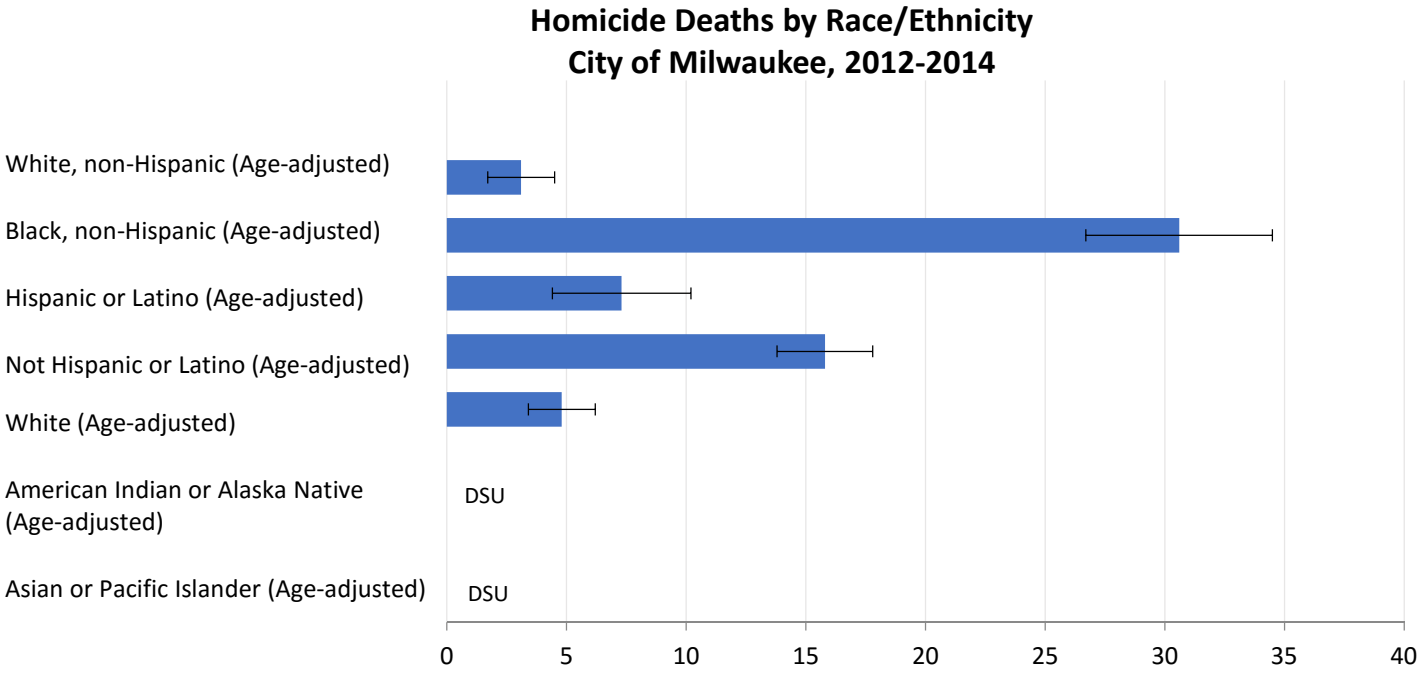




DSU = Data statistically unreliable

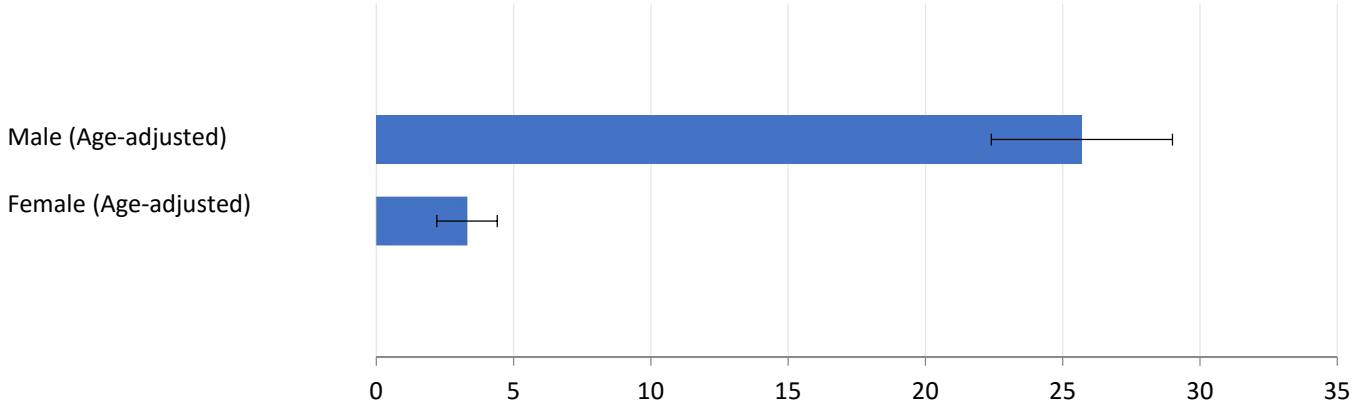
Homicides

Deaths due to homicide, city of Milwaukee, 2012 to 2014. The graphs below illustrate differences in mortality rates based upon race and ethnicity, gender, and age. (Source - MHD Vital Statistics Death Records)

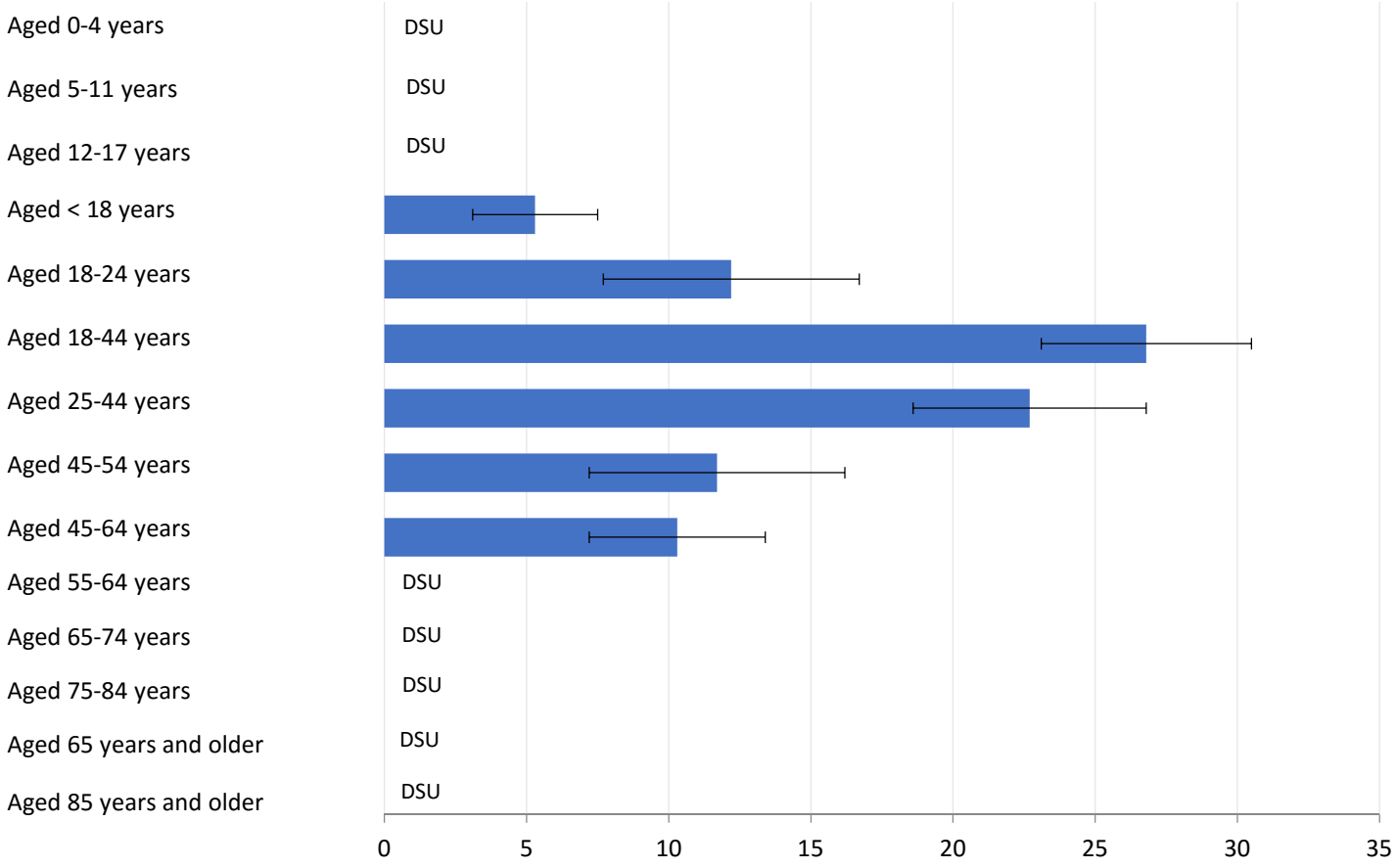


DSU = Data statistically unreliable

Homicide Deaths by Gender
City of Milwaukee, 2012-2014



Homicide Deaths by Age
City of Milwaukee, 2012-2014



DSU = Data statistically unreliable

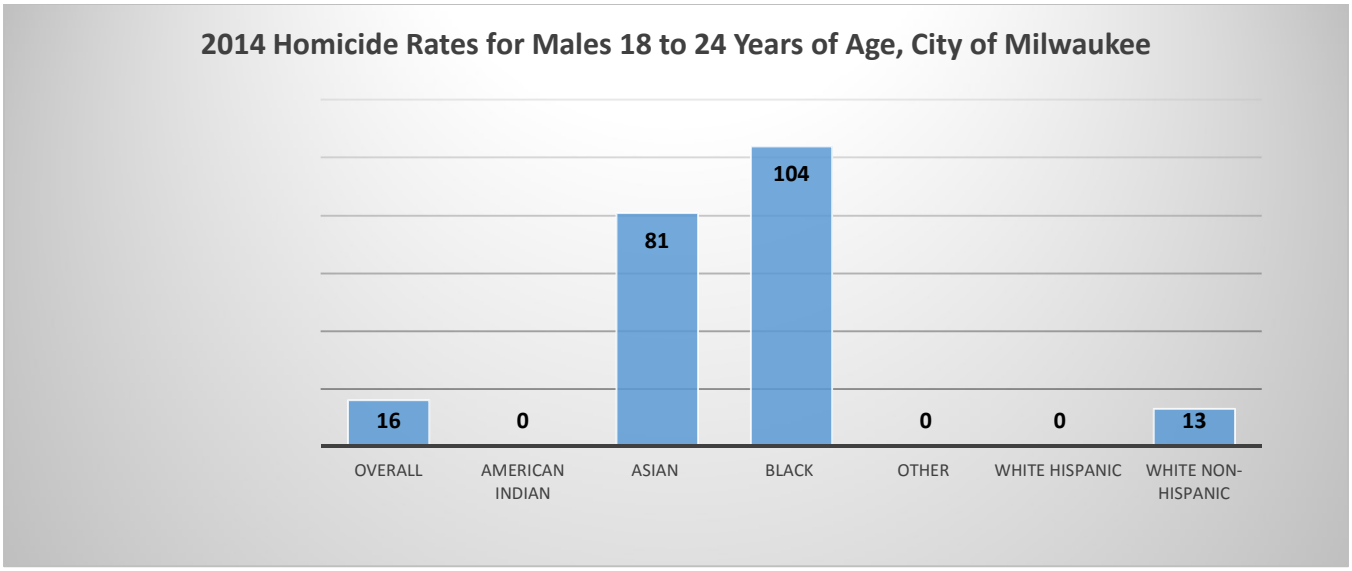
Homicide and Gun Violence Rate by Race/Ethnicity for the City of Milwaukee

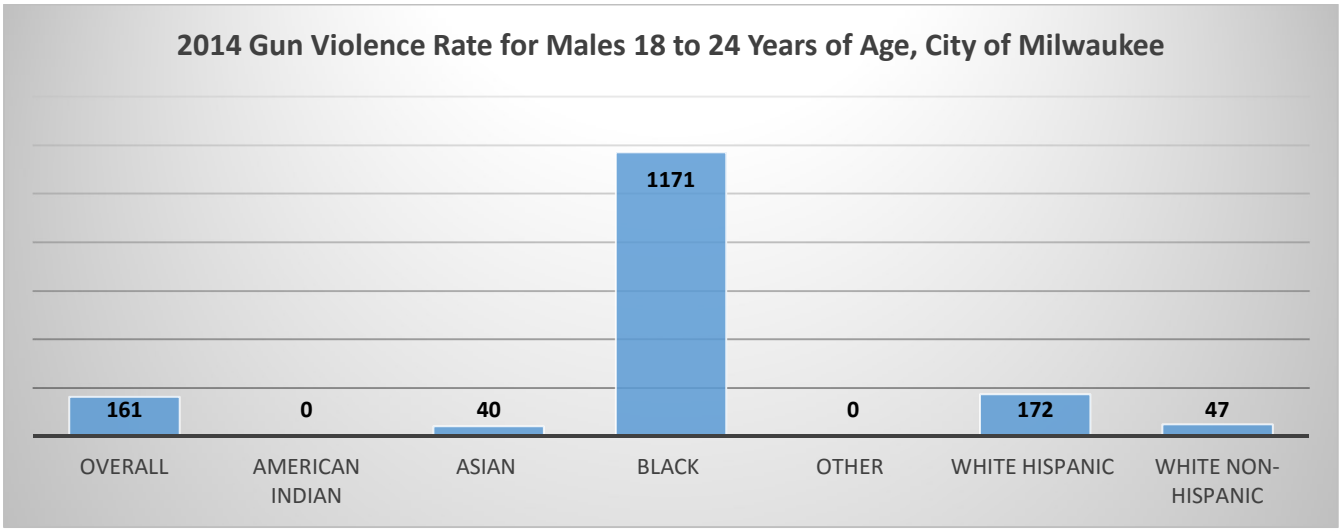
Rates are per 100,000 total population. According to the most readily available FBI Unified Crime Report (UCR) data, the nationwide homicide rate was 4.5 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2014. During 2015, the city of Milwaukee ranks above the nationwide homicide rate with an annualized rate of 24 homicide victims per 100,000 inhabitants.

	Homicide Rate per 100,000		**Gun Violence Rate? Per 100,000**	
Homicides	2014	2015	2014	2015
Overall	**14**	**24**	98	106
American Indian	0	0	39	39
Asian	14	9	5	28
Black	28	52	218	239
Other	0	0	6	0
White Hispanic	10	12	33	37
White Non-Hispanic	3	5	18	15

Homicide and Gun Violence Rate for Males 18 to 24 Years of Age by Race/Ethnicity for the City of Milwaukee

Rates are per 100,000 population.

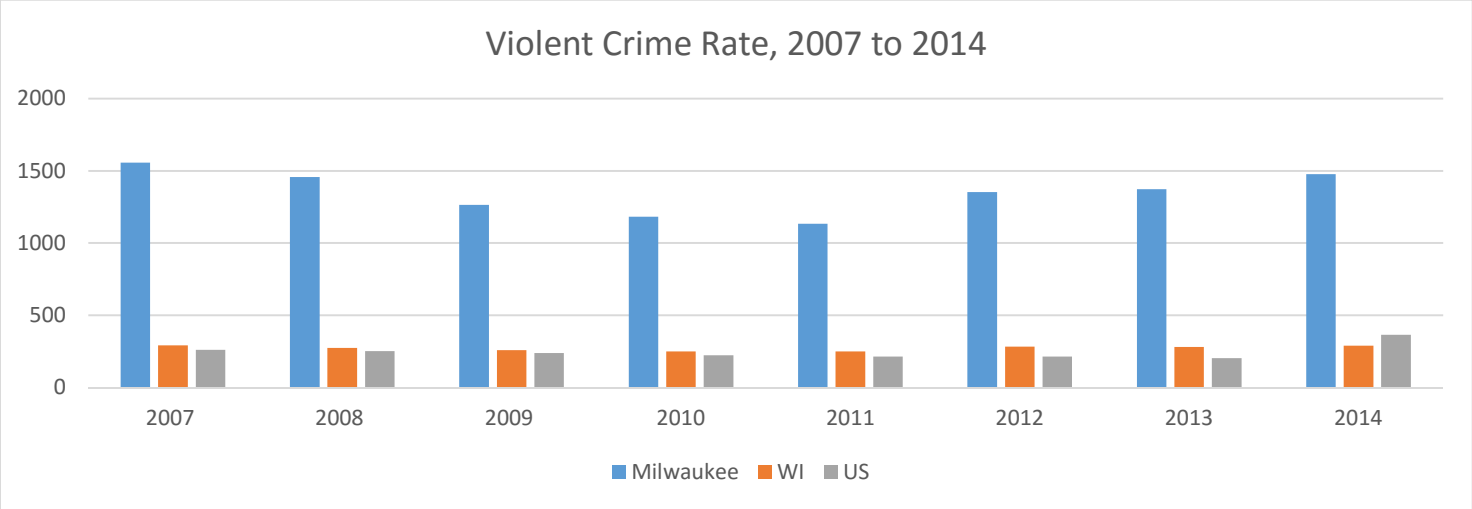




Violent and Property Crime Rate per 100,000 Population, City of Milwaukee

Year	Violent crime	Murder & non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Property crime	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
2007	1,406.3	18.3	41.2	617.0	729.7	6,698.1	1,085.6	4,258.6	1,353.9
2008	1,229.6	11.8	34.0	538.8	645	6,086.7	1,055.9	3,943.3	1,087.5
2009	1,101.6	11.9	33.6	525.4	530.7	5,770.4	1,087.4	3,878.3	804.7
2010	1,065.2	16	33.0	494.8	521.5	5,340.2	1,042.8	3,569.6	727.8
2011	999.1	14.2	32.5	496.0	456.5	5,037.8	1,116.3	3,161.9	759.6
2012	1,294.5	15.2	38.4	505.0	735.9	5,043.1	1,164.0	3,077.8	801.3
2013	1,363.8	17.3	66.7	546.6	733.2	4,496.1	1,080.4	2,686.1	729.7
2014	1,476.4	15.0	65.8	586.3	809.3	4,580.3	987.6	2,484.6	1,108.1
WI	290.3	2.9	29.1	88.0	170.4	2,088.3	368.5	1,547.6	172.3

Violent Crime Rate per 100,000 Population, Milwaukee versus WI and US



Child Protective Service (CPS) Reports

For Milwaukee County, from the Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report, per 1,000 children.

2013	2014	WI
45.8	52.5	32.5

Child Victimization

For Milwaukee County, from the Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report.

	2014	WI
Number	1,019	4,969
Rate per 1,000	4.4	3.8

Maltreatment Allegation Substantiation Rate by Maltreatment Type

For Milwaukee County, from the Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report

2014	Neglect	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Emotional Abuse	Total
Milwaukee County	7.2%	7.2%	19.2%	0.6%	8.2%
Wisconsin	13.1%	7.7%	20.9%	3.9%	12.4%

Community Priority Issue: Mental Health

Significance:
According to the National Institute of Mental Health, approximately one in four adults and one in five children in the U.S. have diagnosable mental disorders. Mental disorders are the leading cause of disability among individuals ages 15-44 nationwide. The cost of lost earnings alone due to major mental disorders in the United States is around $193 billion each year.

Depression is the most common type of mental illness, affecting more than 26% of the U.S. adult population. It has been estimated that by the year 2020, depression will be the second leading cause of disability throughout the world, trailing only ischemic heart disease. Other mental illnesses include anxiety, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, and dementia. Alzheimer's disease is the sixth leading cause of death in the United States and is the fifth leading cause among persons age 65 years and older. Up to 5.3 million Americans currently have Alzheimer's disease. By 2050, the number is expected to more than double due to the aging of the population.

According to the CDC, mental health is "a state of well-being in which the individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community" (CDC Mental Health Basics, 2015). Frequent mental distress is a measure of mental health.

In the health care and public health arena, more emphasis and resources have been devoted to screening, diagnosis, and treatment of mental illness than mental health. Little has been done to protect the mental health of those free of mental illness. Researchers suggest that there are indicators of mental health representing three domains:

- Emotional well-being such as perceived life satisfaction, happiness, cheerfulness, peacefulness.
- Psychological well-being such as self-acceptance, personal growth including openness to new experiences, optimism, hopefulness, purpose in life, control of one's environment, spirituality, self-direction, and positive relationships.
- Social well-being social acceptance, beliefs in the potential of people and society as a whole, personal self-worth and usefulness to society, sense of community.

There are social determinants of mental health as there are social determinants of general health that need to be in place to support mental health. These include adequate housing, safe neighborhoods, equitable jobs and wages, quality education, and equity in access to quality health care. The CDC estimates that "only about 17% of U.S. adults are considered to be in a state of optimal mental health" (CDC Mental Health Basics, 2015).

Key Indicators/Measures/Findings:
There are a variety of indicators used to measure mental health. These measures often assist in identifying emotional, psychological, and social well-being. Healthy People 2020 objectives list the following indicators for mental health: suicide rates, suicide attempts by adolescents, adolescents engaged in disordered eating behaviors in an attempt to control their weight, and experience with major depressive episodes (MDEs) among adolescents 12-17 and adults 18 and older. Additional indicators that are often used include measures of stress, depression, and hope towards the future, among others.

To assist in assessing the burden of mental health in Milwaukee additional population data is presented on the following outcomes/indicators:

- Ratio of mental health care providers to total population (access to mental health care)
- Percentage of adults with a mental health condition
- Percentage of adults who considered suicide in past year
- Percentage of adults who report feeling always/nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in past 30 days
- Percentage of adults who report seldom/never finding meaning and purpose in daily life
- Percent of Medicare beneficiaries with depression
- Percentage of adults who experienced at least one major depressive episode in the past year
- Percentage of adults with any mental health condition in the previous year
- Percentage of adults with a serious mental health condition in the previous year

Mental Health – Access to Care

According to data from the County Health Rankings, with respect to access to mental health providers, in Milwaukee county there was a more favorable ratio of mental health providers per capita (one per 430) compared to the overall statewide ratio (one per 623), however the ratio was below that of the top 90% nationwide of one per 386.

Mental Health Condition

From the Milwaukee Community Health Survey, the overall percentage of adults with a mental health condition has increased in each survey since 2009. Differences of five percentage points or more in the occurrence of mental health conditions were observed by gender, age, ethnicity, education level, income level, and marital status. Among those with mental health conditions, 87 percent reported controlling their condition with medication, therapy, or lifestyle changes, a 6% increase from 2012.

Mental Health Condition	2009	2012	2015
Overall	14%	16%	19%
By Gender			
Male	11%	13%	16%
Female	16%	18%	23%
By Age			
18 to 24	8%	14%	19%
25 to 34	11%	14%	15%
35 to 44	19%	12%	22%
45 to 54	19%	26%	24%
55 to 64	19%	20%	22%
65 and Older	7%	8%	15%
By Ethnicity			
Hispanic	20%	14%	11%
Non-Hispanic	13%	16%	21%
By Education			
High School or Less	15%	16%	30%
Some Post High School	15%	18%	17%
College Graduate	10%	11%	12%
By Household Income1			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	17%	21%	24%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12%	5%	9%
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5%	11%	11%
By Marital Status			
Married	10%	13%	12%
Not Married	15%	17%	22%

Considered Suicide in Past Year

From the Milwaukee Community Health Survey, the number of adults who considered suicide in the past year increased from 4% in 2003 to 8% in 2015. Differences in five percentage points or more were observed by age, race, ethnicity, education level, and income level.

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Overall	4%	7%	7%	6%	8%
By Gender					
Male	2%	7%	7%	6%	10%
Female	5%	8%	6%	6%	6%
By Age					
18 to 24a	4%	8%	7%	11%	12%
25 to 34	5%	8%	3%	4%	9%
35 to 44	3%	10%	7%	8%	4%
45 to 54	5%	8%	13%	8%	12%
55 to 64	6%	4%	8%	4%	6%
65 and Older	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%
By Race					
White	5%	6%	6%	5%	8%
African Americana	3%	8%	7%	6%	6%
Other	4%	8%	6%	12%	13%
By Ethnicity					
Hispanic	2%	8%	9%	8%	14%
Non-Hispanic	4%	7%	6%	6%	7%
By Education					
High School or Less	4%	8%	7%	7%	6%
Some Post High School	5%	8%	8%	5%	11%
College Graduate	2%	6%	4%	6%	7%
By Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6%	9%	8%%	8%	10%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2%	4%	5	<1%	10%
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2%	5%	1%	4%	6%
By Marital Status					
Married	2%	5%	4%	3%	5%
Not Married	5%	8%	8%	8%	9%

Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days

From the Milwaukee Community Health Survey, 8% of respondents reported always or nearly always feeling sad, blue, or depressed in the past 30 days. Respondents were more likely to report depression-related symptoms if they were female or in the lower income brackets. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month.

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Overall	9%	10%	9%	9%	8%
By Gender					
Male	6%	9%	8%	8	5%
Female	10%	11%	10%	10%	10%
By Age					
18 to 24	8%	8%	10%	8%	6%
25 to 34	6%	11%	5%	10%	4%
35 to 44	10%	11%	10%	9%	9%
45 to 54	14%	13%	16%	14%	12%
55 to 64	8%	9%	12%	11%	13%
65 and Older	6%	6%	5%	4%	5%
By Race					
White	6%	7%	7%	7%	6%
African American	12%	14%	9%	10%	10%
Other	11%	11%	17%	15%	9%
By Ethnicity					
Hispanic	12%	10%	14%	17%	2%
Non-Hispanic	8%	10%	9%	8%	9%
By Education					
High School or Less	11%	14%	11%	15%	9%
Some Post High School	7%	8%	10%	6%	9%
College Graduate	4%	3%	4%	4%	5%
By Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11%	13%	12%	14%	11%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	9%	2%	7%	<1%	3%
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3%	2%	0%	4%	6%
By Marital Status					
Married	7%	6%	4%	5%	5%
Not Married	9%	11%	11%	11%	9%

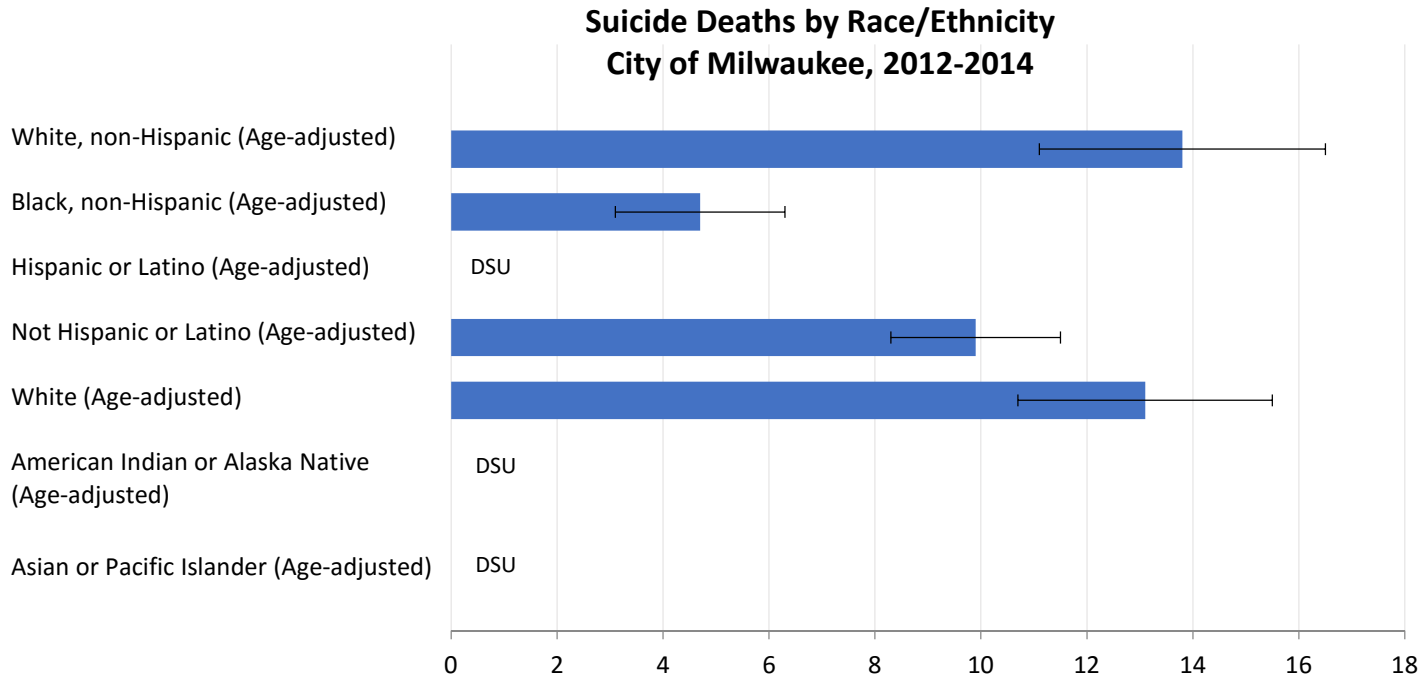
Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

From the Milwaukee Community Health Survey, 9% of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; male and unmarried respondents were more likely to report this.

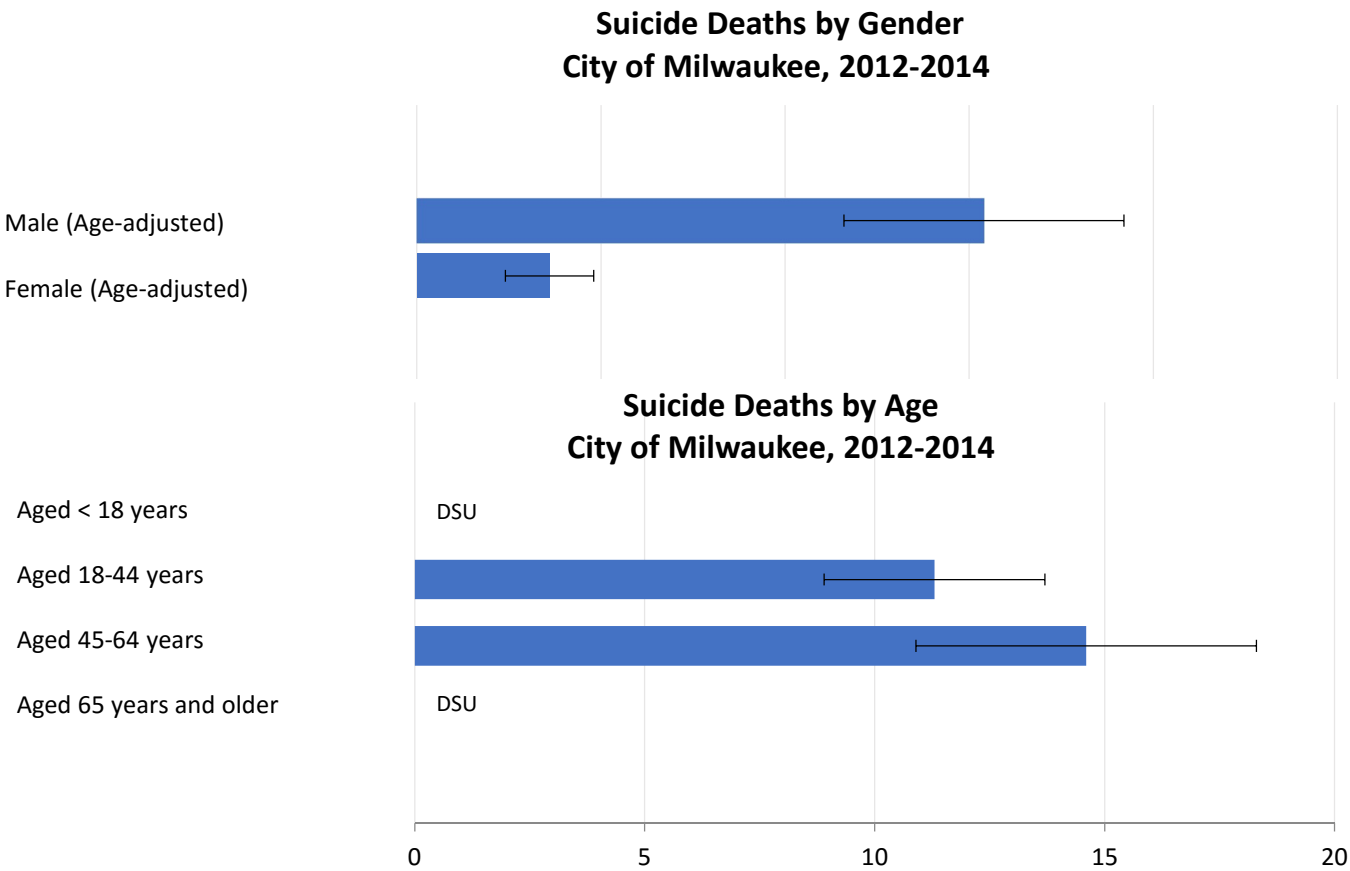
	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Overall	7%	6%	7%	7%	9%
By Gender					
Male	8%	7%	8%	9%	11%
Female	5%	5%	6%	6%	7%%
By Race					
White	7%	5%	6%	6%	8%
African American	6%	7%	6	9%	9%
Other	5%	9%	13%	5%	10%
By Ethnicity					
Hispanic	13%	9	9	8	11%
Non-Hispanic	6%	6	6	7	8%
By Education					
High School or Less	9%	8%	9%	10%	10%
Some Post High School	5%	6%	4%	6%	9%
College Graduate	4%	2	4%	2%	6%
By Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9%	8%	9%	8%	11%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6%	2%	3%	2%	13%
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5%	<1%	1%	3%	2%
By Marital Status					
Married	6%	4%	3%	5%	5%
Not Married	7%	8%	8%	8%	10%

Suicide Rate per 100,000, City of Milwaukee

Deaths due to suicide, city of Milwaukee, 2012 to 2014. The graphs below illustrate differences in mortality rates based upon race and ethnicity, gender, and age. (Source - MHD Vital Statistics Death Records)



DSU = Data statistically unreliable



DSU = Data statistically unreliable

Depression Among Medicare Beneficiaries

Rates are for Milwaukee County from the Chronic Conditions Warehouse/CMS via the Health Indicators Warehouse.

2009	2010	2011	2012	2012	WI	US
14.36%	14.61%	16.02%	16.38%	16.78%	15.89%	15.82%

Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older

Annual Averages Based on 2010, 2011, and 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

	Estimate	95% CI (Lower)	95% CI (Upper)
Milwaukee County	6.98%	5.13%	9.43%
Wisconsin	6.61%	5.56%	7.85%
US	6.74%	6.53%	6.95%

Any Mental Illness or Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older

Annual Averages Based on 2010, 2011, and 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health.

	Any Mental Illness	Serious Mental Illness
	Estimate (95% CI)	**Estimate (95% CI)**
Milwaukee	18.37% (15.06%-22.22%)	4.06% (2.17%-5.71%)
Wisconsin	17.28% (15.27%-19.48%)	3.89% (3.10%-4.86%)
US	18.13% (17.79%-18.48%)	3.99% (3.83%-4.16%)