Appendix E

Data Tables and Assessments

Revised April 6, 2016

Overview

Appendix E contains two sections. Section 1 contains the community health assessment data table which identifies the location from which the data was obtained for use in the main Milwaukee CHA report along with any data presented in appendix A through D. Section 2 contains copies of the major assessments used in completing the Milwaukee CHA.

Section 1: Community Health Assessment Data Table

Section 2: Secondary Data Assessments

Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015

Milwaukee County Community Health Report, 2015-2016
- Executive Summary
- Key Informant Interviews
- Survey Report
- Secondary Data Report

Community Commons Report for the City of Milwaukee, 2016

Community Commons Report for Milwaukee County, 2016

CDC Community Health Status Indicator (CHSI) Report for Milwaukee County, 2016

Milwaukee County Environmental Health Profile, 2015

Milwaukee County Health Profile, 2015

Milwaukee (City) Health Report, 2013

Milwaukee County Health Ranking, 2016

Section 1: CHA Data Tables

CHA Data Table: Main CHA Report

Section	Title	Page	Data Source(s)/Comments
Health Department Profile	Local Health Department Staffing, 2013	13	Wisconsin Division of Public Health Local Health Department Survey https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/stats/lhdsurvey.htm
Health Department Profile	Health Department Services, Milwaukee versus National Profile of Local Health Department Findings	14	National Association of City and County Health Officials – Profile of Local Health Departments http://nacchoprofilestudy.org/
Demographics	Total Population	16	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Demographics	Population Density	16	Community Commons http://www.communitycommons.org/
Demographics	Population by Age Group	16	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Demographics	Households with Children (Age 0-17), Percent by Tract	17	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Demographics	Percent Population by Race Alone, 2014	17	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Demographics	Total Population by Ethnicity Alone, 2014	17	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Demographics	Population with Limited English Proficiency	18	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Demographics	Change in Total Population	18	Community Commons http://www.communitycommons.org/
Demographics	Population Change, Percent by Tract	18	US Census Bureau, 2000 - 2010
Demographics	Occupation, Civilian Employees Ages 16 and Older, 2010-2014	19	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Demographics	Industry, Civilian Employees Ages 16 and Older, 2010-2014	19	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Mortality	Years of Potential Life Lost, Rate per 100,000 Population	20	Health Indicators Warehouse http://www.healthindicators.gov/
Mortality	Life Expectancy at Birth (Years), City of Milwaukee	20	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Vital Statistics, Death Records
Mortality	Age-adjusted Mortality Rate per 100,000 Population, City of Milwaukee	20	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Vital Statistics, Death Records
Mortality	Deaths (All Causes) by Age Group, City of Milwaukee, 2014	20	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Vital Statistics, Death Records
Mortality	Selected Underlying Cause of Death, City of Milwaukee, 2014	20	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Vital Statistics, Death Records
Mortality	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births, City of Milwaukee	20	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Vital Statistics, Birth & Death Records
Morbidity	Percent Reporting Health as Fair or Poor, City of Milwaukee	21	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Morbidity	Poor Physical Health Days (Number of Days Physical Health Was Not Good)	21	Milwaukee (City) Health Report, 2013 City of Milwaukee

Section	Title	Page	Data Source(s)/Comments
Morbidity	Low Birth Weight (percent of babies born <2500 grams), City of Milwaukee	21	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Vital Statistics, Birth Records
Morbidity	Total Hospitalizations per 1000 Population, Milwaukee County	21	Milwaukee County Health Profile, 2015 2013 Data for Milwaukee County
Morbidity	Total Preventable Hospitalizations per 1000 Population, Milwaukee County	21	Milwaukee County Health Profile, 2015 2013 Data for Milwaukee County
Morbidity	Coronary Heart Disease Hospitalizations per 1000 Population, Milwaukee County	21	Milwaukee County Health Profile, 2015 2013 Data for Milwaukee County
Morbidity	Cerebral Vascular Disease Hospitalizations per 1000 Population, Milwaukee County	21	Milwaukee County Health Profile, 2015 2013 Data for Milwaukee County
Morbidity	Drug-Related Hospitalizations per 1000 Population, Milwaukee County	21	Milwaukee County Health Profile, 2015 2013 Data for Milwaukee County
Morbidity	Alcohol-Related Hospitalizations per 1000 Population, Milwaukee County	21	Milwaukee County Health Profile, 2015 2013 Data for Milwaukee County
Morbidity	Cancer-Related Hospitalizations per 1000 Population, Milwaukee County	21	Milwaukee County Health Profile, 2015 2013 Data for Milwaukee County
Morbidity	Emergency Department Visits age Adjusted Per 100,000 Involving Heroin for Milwaukee County	21	WISH - Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/index.htm
Access to Care	Percent of Adults (18+) not Currently Covered by Health Insurance, City of Milwaukee	22	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Access to Care	Percent of Adults (18+) not Currently Covered by Health Insurance Anytime in Past 12 Months, City of Milwaukee	22	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Access to Care	Percent of Households with One or More Members not Covered by Health Insurance Anytime in the Past 12 Months, City of Milwaukee	22	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Access to Care	Percent of Population Uninsured all Year Over Past Year, City of Milwaukee	22	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Access to Care	Percent of Children without Health Insurance, City of Milwaukee	22	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Access to Care	Percent of Population Reporting Someone in Their Household had not Taken Their Prescribed Medication due to Cost (Past 12 Months), City Of Milwaukee	22	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Access to Care	Percent of Adults with Unmet Care (Past 12 Months), City of Milwaukee	22	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015

Section	Title	Page	Data Source(s)/Comments
Access to Care	Percent of Children with Unmet Care (Past 12 Months), City of Milwaukee	22	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Access to Care	Ratio of Health Care Providers to the Population, 2014	22	County Health Rankings http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/
Alcohol & Other Drug Use	Adults 18 Years and Older Reporting Binge Drinking in Past 30 Days	23	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report - 2015
Alcohol & Other Drug Use	Proportion of the Population Reporting Heavy Drinking in the Last 30 Days	23	Wisconsin Behavioral Risk Factor Survey https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/brfs/form.htm
Alcohol & Other Drug Use	Percentage of students who ever had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the past 30 days	23	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillances System https://nccd.cdc.gov/YouthOnline/App/Default.aspx
Alcohol & Other Drug Use	Percentage of students who drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips)	23	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillances System https://nccd.cdc.gov/YouthOnline/App/Default.aspx
Alcohol & Other Drug Use	Alcohol & Drug Abuse as Underlying or Contributing Cause of Death, City of Milwaukee 2014	23	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Vital Statistics, Death Records
Alcohol & Other Drug Use	Age-adjusted Rate of Cirrhosis Deaths in Milwaukee County per 100,000	23	WISH - Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/index.htm
Alcohol & Other Drug Use	Rate of Alcohol-related Motor Vehicle Deaths in Milwaukee County per 100,000	23	WISH - Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/index.htm
Alcohol & Other Drug Use	Alcohol Licenses Issued by City Clerk's Office, City of Milwaukee 2014	23	Milwaukee Data - City Clerk's Office; State/National - Health Indicators Warehouse http://www.healthindicators.gov/
Alcohol & Other Drug Use	Drug Arrests (Adult and Juvenile)* per 100,000 - Milwaukee County	23	County Health Rankings http://www.countyhealthrankings.org
Built Environment	Food Access by Census Tract, 2012	24	USDA Food Access Research Atlas http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas.aspx
Built Environment	Prevalence of Elevated Blood Lead Levels (Lead Poisoning) among Children Age Six and Under (10ug/dL)	24	City of Milwaukee Home Environmental Health, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
Built Environment	Structure by Year Built, City of Milwaukee	24	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Built Environment	Recreation and Fitness Facilities, Rate (Per 100,000 Population)	24	Community Commons Report for the City of Milwaukee, 2016
Chronic Disease	Asthma (Percent who Currently have Asthma), City of Milwaukee	25	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Chronic Disease	Diabetes (Treated or Told Had it in Past 3 Years), City of Milwaukee	25	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Chronic Disease	Percent of Diabetic Medicare Enrollees Ages 65 to 75 that Received HbA1c Screening in Past Year, Milwaukee County	25	Health Indicators Warehouse / Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care
Chronic Disease	Heart Disease/Heart Condition, City of Milwaukee	25	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015

Section	Title	Page	Data Source(s)/Comments
Chronic Disease	High Blood Pressure(Treated or Told Had it in Past 3 Years), City of Milwaukee	25	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Chronic Disease	High Cholesterol (Treated or Told Had it in Past 3 Years), City of Milwaukee	25	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Chronic Disease	Cholesterol Screening (4 years ago or less), City of Milwaukee	25	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Chronic Disease	Cervical Cancer Screening (18-65) – Pap Smear Within Past 3 years, City of Milwaukee	25	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Chronic Disease	Mammography Screening (50 and older; within past 2 years), City of Milwaukee	25	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Chronic Disease	Percentage of Female Medicare Enrollees Ages 67 to 69 that Received a Mammogram, Milwaukee County	25	County Health Rankings http://www.countyhealthrankings.org
Chronic Disease	Blood Stool Test to Screen for Colon Cancer in in Adults, 50 and Older within the Past Year, City of Milwaukee	26	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Chronic Disease	Sigmoidoscopy within Past 5 Years in Adults 50 And Older, City of Milwaukee	26	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Chronic Disease	Colonoscopy within Past 10 years in Adults 50 And Older City of Milwaukee	26	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Chronic Disease	Meeting the Current Colorectal Cancer Screening Recommendations in Adults 50 And Older, City of Milwaukee	26	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Chronic Disease	Age-Adjusted Cancer Rates per 100,000 Population 2008-2012, Milwaukee County	26	WISH - Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/cancer/index.htm
Communicable Disease	Percent of Adults 65 Years and Older that Received Annual Influenza ("Flu") Shot	27	Wisconsin Immunization Registry
Communicable Disease	Percent of Children Less than 18 Years of Age that Received Annual Influenza ("Flu") Shot	27	Wisconsin Immunization Registry
Communicable Disease	Percent of Children Ages 24 Months who Completed Primary Vaccination Series (4:3:1:3:3:1:4 series*)	27	Wisconsin Immunization Registry
Communicable Disease	Percent of Adolescents 13 to 18 Years Immunized with 1 or More Doses of the Tdap Vaccine*	27	Wisconsin Immunization Registry
Communicable Disease	Percent of Adolescents 13 to 18 Years that Received 3 or more Doses of the Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccine	27	Wisconsin Immunization Registry
Communicable Disease	Hepatitis C, Chronic Per 100,000 Population, City of Milwaukee	27	Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System

Section	Title	Page	Data Source(s)/Comments
Communicable Disease	Shigellosis Per 100,000 Population, City of Milwaukee	27	Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System
Communicable Disease	Pertussis, Confirmed and probable Per 100,000 Population, City of Milwaukee	27	Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System
Communicable Disease	Salmonella Per 100,000 Population, , City of Milwaukee	27	Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System
Communicable Disease	Campylobacter Per 100,000 Population, City of Milwaukee	27	Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System
Education / Health Literacy	Milwaukee Public Schools High School Completion Rate Within 4 Years	28	Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, District Report Card
Education / Health Literacy	Highest Education Level Obtained, Persons Ages 25 or Older, City of Milwaukee	28	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Education / Health Literacy	Milwaukee Public Schools Fourth Graders Either Advanced or Proficient	28	Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, District Report Card
Education / Health Literacy	Milwaukee Public Schools Eighth Graders Either Advanced or Proficient	28	Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, District Report Card
Education / Health Literacy	Percentage of Students Habitually Truant, Milwaukee Public Schools	28	Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, District Report Card
Education / Health Literacy	Population 3 Years and Over Enrollment by Grade, City of Milwaukee	28	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates,
Education / Health Literacy	Percent of Population with a Disability, City of Milwaukee	28	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, District Report Card
Employment / Income	Annual Unemployment Rate, City of Milwaukee	29	U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey Single Year Estimates
Employment / Income	Percentage of Households Receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), City of Milwaukee	29	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey Single Year Estimates
Employment / Income	Count of Individuals enrolled in W-2 (Wisconsin Works) on the Last Working Day of the Month, Milwaukee County	29	Wisconsin Department of Children & Families http://dcf.wi.gov/researchandstatistics/rsdata/w2data.htm
Employment / Income	Income, City of Milwaukee	29	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Employment / Income	Income in Past 12 Months at or Below the Federal Poverty Line (FPL), City of Milwaukee	29	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Employment / Income	Percent Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch	29	Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, District Report Card
Employment / Income	Percent Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions	29	United States Department of Housing and Urban Development
Injury	Unintentional Injury (Accident) Mortality, Age-Adjusted Death Rate Per 100,000 Population, Milwaukee County, 2014	30	Health Indicators Warehouse http://www.healthindicators.gov/

Section	Title	Page	Data Source(s)/Comments
Injury	Top 15 Injuries Resulting in Hospitalizations Age-Adjusted per 100,000 Population, Milwaukee County, 2014	30	Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) Query: Injury Related Hospitalizations https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/injury-hosp/form.htm
Injury	Injury Deaths Due to falls for Age 65 and Older per 100,000 Population, Milwaukee County	30	Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) Query: Injury Related Mortality – 1999 and Later, https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/injury-mortality/icd10-form.htm
Injury	Profile for Milwaukee County Motor Vehicle Crashes, 2013	30	Milwaukee County Health Profile, 2015
Injury	Percentage of High School Students Who Never or Rarely Wore a Seat Belt When Riding in a Car Driven by Someone Else, City of Milwaukee	30	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillances System https://nccd.cdc.gov/YouthOnline/App/Default.aspx
Mental Health	Average Number of Mentally Unhealthy Days Reported in Past 30 Days (Age-Adjusted), Milwaukee County	31	County Health Rankings http://www.countyhealthrankings.org
Mental Health	Mental Health Condition (Treated for or Told you had it in the Past 3 Years), City of Milwaukee	31	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Mental Health	Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed Always or Nearly Always in the past 30 days, City of Milwaukee	31	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Mental Health	Suicide Rate per 100,000, City of Milwaukee	31	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Vital Statistics, Death Records
Mental Health	Considered Suicide in the Past Year, City of Milwaukee	31	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Mental Health	Self-Inflicted Hospitalization Rate Per 100,000 Population, Milwaukee County	31	Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) Query: Injury Related Hospitalizations, https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/injury-hosp/form.htm
Mental Health	Percent of High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide in the Past Year, City of Milwaukee	31	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillances System https://nccd.cdc.gov/YouthOnline/App/Default.aspx
Mental Health	Psychiatric Hospitalizations Per 1000 Population Milwaukee County	31	Milwaukee County Health Profile, 2015
Natural Environment	Annual Days Above Standard, Ground Level Ozone, Milwaukee County	32	Wisconsin Environmental Health Tracking Program http://gis.wi.gov/DHS/tracking/#/map
Natural Environment	Annual Percent of Days Above Standard, Particulate Matter, Milwaukee County	32	Wisconsin Environmental Health Tracking Program http://gis.wi.gov/DHS/tracking/#/map
Natural Environment	Annual Ambient Concentration of Particulate Matter, Milwaukee County (ug/m3)	32	Wisconsin Environmental Health Tracking Program http://gis.wi.gov/DHS/tracking/#/map
Natural Environment	Detection of Select Contaminants Milwaukee Drinking Water, 2014	32	Milwaukee Water Works

Section	Title	Page	Data Source(s)/Comments
Natural Environment	Percentage of Days Milwaukee Beaches are Open with No Advisory or Closing from Memorial Day to Labor Day	32	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Beach Monitoring Program
Natural Environment	Rate of Heat Stress Emergency Department Visits per 100,000 Population, Milwaukee County	32	Milwaukee County Environmental Health Profile, 2015
Oral Health	Fluoride Levels in Milwaukee Water, 2014	33	Milwaukee Water Works Consumer Confident Report, 2014 http://milwaukee.gov/WaterConsumerConfidenceReport
Oral Health	Percent Adults with Poor Dental Health, Milwaukee County	33	Community Commons Report for Milwaukee County, 2016
Oral Health	Percent of Adults with a Dental Checkup within the Past Year, City of Milwaukee	33	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Oral Health	Percent of Medicaid Members Receiving Dental Service, Milwaukee County	33	County Oral health Wisconsin Surveillance System (COWSS) https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/oral-health/cowss/index.htm
Oral Health	Adults Age 65+ Who Have Had All Their Natural Teeth Extracted, Milwaukee County	33	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System https://chronicdata.cdc.gov/health-area/behavioral-risk-factors
Oral Health	No Tooth Loss Among Adults 18 to 64 Years of Age, Milwaukee County	33	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System https://chronicdata.cdc.gov/health-area/behavioral-risk-factors
Physical Activity & Nutrition	Percent of Overweight Adults, City of Milwaukee	34	Wisconsin Behavioral Risk Factor Survey https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/brfs/form.htm
Physical Activity & Nutrition	Percent of High School Students Who are Overweight, City of Milwaukee	34	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillances System https://nccd.cdc.gov/YouthOnline/App/Default.aspx
Physical Activity & Nutrition	Percent of Adults Reporting Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Activity, City of Milwaukee	34	Wisconsin Behavioral Risk Factor Survey https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/brfs/form.htm
Physical Activity & Nutrition	Percent of Adults Reporting No Leisure Time Physical Activity, City of Milwaukee	34	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Physical Activity & Nutrition	Percent of Students Who Were Not Physically Active at Least 60 Minutes Per Day On 5 Or More Days, City of Milwaukee	34	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillances System https://nccd.cdc.gov/YouthOnline/App/Default.aspx
Physical Activity & Nutrition	Percent of Adults Reporting Two or More Servings of Fruit Daily, City of Milwaukee	34	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Physical Activity & Nutrition	Percent of Adults Reporting Three or More Servings of Vegetables Daily, City of Milwaukee	34	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Physical Activity & Nutrition	Percent of Infants in WIC Breastfed Exclusively Through 3 Months, Milwaukee County	34	Wisconsin WIC Program, Breastfeeding Incidence and Duration Report, 2009 & 2012
Physical Activity & Nutrition	Percent of City of Milwaukee Children 5 to 17 Years of Age Eating Fruits/Vegetables	34	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Racism	Race/Ethnicity by Census Block, 2010 City of Milwaukee / Milwaukee County	35	University of Virginia Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service http://www.coopercenter.org/demographics/Racial-Dot-Map

Section	Title	Page	Data Source(s)/Comments
Racism	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI Segregation Indices (0-100), U.S. Census 2010	35	University of Michigan Populations Study Center http://www.psc.isr.umich.edu/dis/census/segregation2010.html
Racism	Hate Crimes (All Types) per 100,000 Population	35	http://www.usa.com/milwaukee-wi-crime-and-crime-rate.htm
Reproductive & Sexual Health	Birth Rate per 1,000 Females age 15-17 , City of Milwaukee	36	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Vital Statistics, Birth Records
Reproductive & Sexual Health	Birth Rate per 1,000 Females age 18-19, City of Milwaukee	36	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Vital Statistics, Birth Records
Reproductive & Sexual Health	Percent of Women Receiving Late or No Prenatal Care, City of Milwaukee	36	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Vital Statistics, Birth Records
Reproductive & Sexual Health	Percent of Births < 37 Weeks Gestation, City of Milwaukee	36	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Vital Statistics, Birth Records
Reproductive & Sexual Health	Percent of High School Students who Have Ever had Sexual Intercourse, City of Milwaukee	36	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillances System https://nccd.cdc.gov/YouthOnline/App/Default.aspx
Reproductive & Sexual Health	Percentage of High School Students who did not use a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse (Among Students Who Were Currently Sexually Active), City of Milwaukee	36	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillances System https://nccd.cdc.gov/YouthOnline/App/Default.aspx
Reproductive & Sexual Health	Chlamydia Cases per 100,000 Population, City of Milwaukee	36	Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System
Reproductive & Sexual Health	Gonorrhea Cases per 100,000 Population, City of Milwaukee	36	Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System
Reproductive & Sexual Health	Primary and Secondary Syphilis Cases per 100,000 Population, City of Milwaukee	36	Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System
Reproductive & Sexual Health	New HIV Diagnoses per 100,000 Population, City of Milwaukee	36	Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System
Social Support	Percentage of Adults Without Adequate Social / Emotional Support, Milwaukee County	37	Health Indicators Warehouse http://www.healthindicators.gov/
Social Support	Single-parent Households, City of Milwaukee 2010-2014	37	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Social Support	Older Living Alone (Defined as householder living alone age 65 years and over), City of Milwaukee 2010-2014	37	U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates
Tobacco	Current Tobacco Cigarette Smoker (Adults), City of Milwaukee	38	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Tobacco	Tried to Quit (Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past Year) , City of Milwaukee	38	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Tobacco	Advised by Health Care Professional in Past Year to Quit, City of Milwaukee	38	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Tobacco	Smoking Prohibited in Home, City of Milwaukee	38	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Tobacco	Nonsmokers Exposed to Secondhand Smoke in Past 7 Days, City of Milwaukee	38	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015

Section	Title	Page	Data Source(s)/Comments
Tobacco	Youth Tobacco Use: Smoked Cigarettes on at Least 1 day During Past 30 days, City of Milwaukee	38	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillances System https://nccd.cdc.gov/YouthOnline/App/Default.aspx
Tobacco	Tobacco Sales to Minors, Milwaukee County	38	Synar Report – Tobacco Sales to Youth - http://www.samhsa.gov/
Tobacco	Tobacco Licenses Issued by City Clerk's Office, 2014	38	City Clerk's Office / LIRA
Tobacco	Smoking and Pregnancy	38	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Vital Statistics, Birth Records
Tobacco	Use of Other Tobacco Products, City of Milwaukee	38	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Violence and Community Safety	Number of Assault Offenses per 100,000 Residents, City of Milwaukee	39	Milwaukee Police Department http://city.milwaukee.gov/DownloadCityData
Violence and Community Safety	Number of Homicides per 100,000 Residents, City of Milwaukee	39	Milwaukee Police Department http://city.milwaukee.gov/DownloadCityData
Violence and Community Safety	Number of Robberies per 100,000 Residents, City of Milwaukee	39	Milwaukee Police Department http://city.milwaukee.gov/DownloadCityData
Violence and Community Safety	Number of Sexual Offenses per 100,000 Residents, City of Milwaukee	39	Milwaukee Police Department http://city.milwaukee.gov/DownloadCityData
Violence and Community Safety	Maltreatment Substantiation Rate, Milwaukee County	39	http://dcf.wisconsin.gov/cwreview/reports/CAN-Y.htm
Violence and Community Safety	Percent of High School Students Who Have Been Bullied on School Property During the Past 12 Months, City of Milwaukee	39	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillances System https://nccd.cdc.gov/YouthOnline/App/Default.aspx
Violence and Community Safety	Percent of High School Students Who Experienced Physical Dating Violence in the Past Year, City of Milwaukee	39	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillances System https://nccd.cdc.gov/YouthOnline/App/Default.aspx
Violence and Community Safety	Percent of Children 8 to 17 Afraid for their Personal Safety in the Past Year, City of Milwaukee	39	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015

CHA Data Table for Appendix A

Section	Title	Page	Data Source(s)/Comments
Community Health Priorities	Key Informant Health Priorities	A-6	Milwaukee County Community Health Report, 2015-2016
Community Health Priorities	Community Survey Key Health Priories by Year	A-6	Milwaukee County Community Health Report, 2015-2016

CHA Data Table for Appendix B

Section	Title	Page	Data Source(s)/Comments
Chronic Disease	Cholesterol Screening	B-3	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Chronic Disease	High Cholesterol	B-3	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Chronic Disease	High Blood Pressure	B-4	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Chronic Disease	Mammogram (Screening for Breast Cancer) in Women 50 and Older	B-4	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Chronic Disease	Colorectal Cancer Screening for Adults Ages 50 and Older	B-4	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Chronic Disease	Heart Condition	B-5	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Chronic Disease	Diabetes	B-5	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Chronic Disease	Asthma	B-6	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Chronic Disease	Cervical Cancer Screening (Pap Test) in the Past 3 Years in Women 18 to 65 Years of Age	B-6	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Chronic Disease	Coronary Heart Disease Mortality Per 100,000	B-7	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Vital Statistics, Birth Records
Chronic Disease	Cancer Mortality Per 100,000	B-8	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Vital Statistics, Birth Records
Chronic Disease	Breast Cancer Mortality Per 100,000	B-9	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Vital Statistics, Birth Records
Chronic Disease	Colorectal Cancer Mortality Per 100,000	B-10	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Vital Statistics, Birth Records
Chronic Disease	Lung Cancer Mortality Per 100,000	B-11	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Vital Statistics, Birth Records
Chronic Disease	Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers	B-12	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Chronic Disease	Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Activity	B-12	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Chronic Disease	Overweight	B-13	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Chronic Disease	Fruit and vegetable expenditures	B-14	Community Commons
Alcohol and Other Drug Use	Heavy Drinking	B-15	WISH - Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/index.htm
Alcohol and Other Drug Use	Binge Drinking	B-15	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Alcohol and Other Drug Use	Excessive Drinking	B-16	Health Indicators Warehouse http://www.healthindicators.gov/
Alcohol and Other Drug Use	Deaths Due to Drug Poisoning	B-17	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Vital Statistics, Birth Records
Alcohol and Other Drug Use	Drug Poisoning Deaths Statewide, 2011-2013	B-18	Health Indicators Warehouse http://www.healthindicators.gov/
Alcohol and Other Drug Use	Illicit Drug Use in the Past Month and Illicit Drug Use Other Than Marijuana in the Past Month among Persons Aged 12 or Older	B-18	National Survey on Drug Use and Health - http://www.samhsa.gov/data/online-analysis-public-use-files/
Alcohol and Other Drug Use	Alcohol Dependence in the Past Year and Illicit Drug Dependence in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older	B-18	National Survey on Drug Use and Health - http://www.samhsa.gov/data/online-analysis-public-use-files/
Alcohol and Other Drug Use	Needing But Not Receiving Treatment for Alcohol Use in the Past Year and Needing but Not	B-19	National Survey on Drug Use and Health - http://www.samhsa.gov/data/online-analysis-public-use-files/

	Receiving Treatment for Illicit Drug Use in the Past Year		
Alcohol and Other Drug Use	Cocaine Use in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older	B-19	National Survey on Drug Use and Health - http://www.samhsa.gov/data/online-analysis-public-use-files/
Alcohol and Other Drug Use	Nonmedical Use of Pain Relievers in the Past Year among Persons Aged 12 or Older	B-19	National Survey on Drug Use and Health - http://www.samhsa.gov/data/online-analysis-public-use-files/
Alcohol and Other Drug Use	Problems Associated with Drug or Alcohol Use	B-19	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Alcohol and Other Drug Use	Drug-Related Deaths	B-19	Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) http://www.samhsa.gov/data/emergency-department-data-dawn
Alcohol and Other Drug Use	Deaths Due to Heroin Poisoning	B-21	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Vital Statistics, Birth Records
Alcohol and Other Drug Use	Alcohol and Drug Use among City of Milwaukee Youth, Grades 9 through 12	B-22	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillances System https://nccd.cdc.gov/YouthOnline/App/Default.aspx
Injury and Violence	Youth Behavioral Risk: Violence	B-24	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillances System https://nccd.cdc.gov/YouthOnline/App/Default.aspx
Injury and Violence	Domestic Abuse Incidents	B-24	Wisconsin Department of Justice Domestic Abuse Incident Reports https://www.doj.wisconsin.gov/ocvs/not-crime-victim/domestic-abuse-incident-reports
Injury and Violence	Firearm-Related Deaths (Per 100,000)	B-25	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Vital Statistics, Birth Records
Injury and Violence	Homicide Deaths	B-26	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Vital Statistics, Birth Records
Injury and Violence	Homicide and Gun Violence Rates	B-28	Federal Bureau of Investigation/U.S. Department of Justice Unified Crime Report - http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/Crime.cfm
Injury and Violence	Violent and Property Crime Rate per 100,000, City of Milwaukee	B-29	Federal Bureau of Investigation/U.S. Department of Justice Unified Crime Report - http://www.ucrdatatool.gov/Search/Crime/Crime.cfm
Injury and Violence	Violent Crime Rate, 2007 to 2014	B-29	Milwaukee Police Department http://city.milwaukee.gov/DownloadCityData
Injury and Violence	Child Protective Service (CPS) Reports	B-29	Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Child Abuse and Neglect Report http://www.dcf.wisconsin.gov/cwreview/reports/CAN.htm
Injury and Violence	Child Victimization	B-29	Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Child Abuse and Neglect Report http://www.dcf.wisconsin.gov/cwreview/reports/CAN.htm
Injury and Violence	Maltreatment Allegation Substantiation Rate by Maltreatment Type	B-29	Wisconsin Department of Children and Families Child Abuse and Neglect Report http://www.dcf.wisconsin.gov/cwreview/reports/CAN.htm
Mental Health	Mental Health – Access to Care	B-31	County Health Rankings http://www.countyhealthrankings.org
Mental Health	Mental Health Condition	B-31	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Mental Health	Considered Suicide in Past Year	B-32	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Mental Health	Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days	B-33	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Mental Health	Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life	B-34	Milwaukee City Community Health Survey Report, 2015
Mental Health	Suicide Rate per 100,000, City of Milwaukee	B-34	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Vital Statistics, Birth Records

Mental Health	Depression Among Medicare Beneficiaries	B-35	Health Indicators Warehouse http://www.healthindicators.gov/
Mental Health	Had at Least One Major Depressive Episode in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older	B-35	National Survey on Drug Use and Health - http://www.samhsa.gov/data/online-analysis-public-use-files/
Mental Health	Any Mental Illness or Serious Mental Illness in the Past Year among Persons Aged 18 or Older	B-35	National Survey on Drug Use and Health - http://www.samhsa.gov/data/online-analysis-public-use-files/

CHA Data Table for Appendix C

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Healthy Birth Outcomes	Infant Deaths	C-3	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Vital Statistics, Birth Records
Healthy Birth Outcomes	Preterm and Low Birthweight Births	C-4	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Vital Statistics, Birth Records
Teen Pregnancy Prevention	Teen Birth Rates	C-6	City of Milwaukee Health Department, Vital Statistics, Birth Records
Sexually Transmitted Infections	Demographic Information for STD Cases Reported in the City of Milwaukee, 2014	C-7	Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System / WI PHIN AVR
Sexually Transmitted Infections	Comparison of Reported Cases of HIV Infection in Milwaukee County and Wisconsin, 2014	C-8	WI DHS Interactive Map and Table of County HIV Case Surveillance Data
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention	Prevalence Blood Lead Levels of > = 5µg/dL in City of Milwaukee Children 6 Years of Age and Under	C-9	City of Milwaukee Home Environmental Health, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention	Prevalence Blood Lead Levels of > = 10µg/dL in City of Milwaukee Children 6 Years of Age and Under	C-10	City of Milwaukee Home Environmental Health, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention	Number of Unique Reported Cases of Lead Poisoning (≥ 5 µg/dL) in Children 6 Years of Age or Under by Zip Code, City of Milwaukee	C-10	City of Milwaukee Home Environmental Health, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention	Housing Units Made Lead Safe, City of Milwaukee	C-11	City of Milwaukee Home Environmental Health, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention	Proportion of Children 12 to 35 Months Tested for Lead, City of Milwaukee	C-11	City of Milwaukee Home Environmental Health, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

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Section 2: CHA Secondary Assessments

Milwaukee City
Community Health Survey Report
2015

Commissioned by:
Aurora Health Care
Children's Hospital of Wisconsin
Columbia St. Mary's Health System
Froedtert Health
Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare

In Partnership with:
Milwaukee City Health Department
Center for Urban Population Health

Prepared by:
JKV Research, LLC

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Purpose

The purpose of this project is to provide Milwaukee with information for an assessment of the health status of residents. Primary objectives are to:

1. Gather specific data on behavioral and lifestyle habits of the adult population. Select information will also be collected about the respondent's household.
2. Gather data on the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions existing within the adult population.
3. Compare, where appropriate, health data of residents to previous health studies.
4. Compare, where appropriate and available, health data of residents to state and national measurements along with Healthy People 2020 goals.

This report was commissioned by Aurora Health Care, Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, Columbia St. Mary's Health System, Froedtert Health and Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare in partnership with the Center for Urban Population Health and the Milwaukee City Health Department.

The survey was conducted by JKV Research, LLC. For technical information about survey methodology, contact Janet Kempf Vande Hey, M.S. at (920) 439-1399 or janet.vandehey@jkvresearch.com. For further information about the survey, contact the Milwaukee CityHealth Department, at (414) 286-3521.

Methodology

Data Collection
Respondents were scientifically selected so the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old and older in the service area. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer and based on the number of adults in the household (n=690). 2) A cell phone-only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=510). At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent in both samples. Screener questions verifying location were included. Data collection was conducted by Management Decisions Incorporated. A total of 1,200 telephone interviews were completed between March 16 and July 14, 2015.

Weighting of Data
For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent, if an adult, was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area.

Margin of Error
With a sample size of 1,200, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than ±3 percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 years old and older with telephones in the service area. This margin of error provides us with 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 will be larger than ±3 percent, since fewer respondents are in that category (e.g., adults 65 years old or older who were asked if they ever received a pneumonia vaccination).

In 2013, the Census Bureau estimated 436,012 adult residents in the health department's service area. Thus, in this report, one percentage point equals approximately 4,360 adults. So, when 21% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 91,560 residents ±13,080 individuals. Therefore, from 78,480 to 104,640 residents likely have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is ±3%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

In 2013, the Census Bureau estimated 228,935 occupied housing units in Milwaukee. In certain questions of the Community Health Survey, respondents were asked to report information about their household. Using the 2013 household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 80 households.

Statistical Significance

The use of statistics is to determine whether a true difference between two percentages is likely to exist. If a difference is statistically significant, it is unlikely that the difference between the two percentages is due to chance. Conversely, if a difference is not statistically significant, it is likely there is no real difference. For example, the difference between the percentage of adults reporting they had an eye exam in the past year in the 2003 Community Health Survey (50%) and the percentage of adults reporting this in 2015 (47%) is not statistically significant and so it is likely not a real difference; it is within the margin of error of the survey.

Data Interpretation

Data that has been found "statistically significant" and "not statistically significant" are both important for stakeholders to better understand residents as they work on action plans. Additionally, demographic cross-tabulations provide information on whether or not there are statistically significant differences within the demographic categories (gender, age, education, household income level and marital status). Demographic data is available for race and ethnicity for the questions that had enough respondents. Finally, Healthy People 2020 goals as well as Wisconsin and national percentages are included to provide another perspective of the health issues.

Throughout the report, some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution. Percentages occasionally may differ by one or two percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables or response category distribution.

Definitions

Certain variables were recoded for better analysis and are listed below.

Marital status: Married respondents were classified as those who reported married and those who reported a member of an unmarried couple. All others were classified as not married.

Household income: It is difficult to compare household income data throughout the years as the real dollar value changes. Each year, the Census Bureau classifies household income into five equal brackets, rounded to the nearest dollar. It is not possible to exactly match the survey income categories to the Census Bureau brackets since the survey categories are in increments of $10,000 or more; however, it is the best way to track household income. This report looks at the Census Bureau's bottom 40%, middle 20% and top 40% household income brackets each survey year. In 2003 and 2006, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than $30,001, the middle 20% income bracket was $30,001 to $50,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least $50,001. In 2009, 2012 and 2015, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than $40,001, the middle 20% income bracket was $40,001 to $60,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least $60,001.

The 2009 recommended amount of physical activity by the Centers for Disease Control is moderate activity for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week or vigorous activity for at least 20 minutes on three or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate. Vigorous physical activity includes running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Insufficient physical activity includes participation in either activity, but not for the duration or the frequency recommended. Inactive respondents reported no moderate or vigorous physical activity in a typical week.

Overweight status was calculated using the Center for Disease Control's Body Mass Index (BMI). Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter^2. A BMI of 25.0 to 29.9 is considered overweight and 30.0 or more as obese. Throughout the report, the category "overweight" includes both overweight and obese respondents.

Current smoker is defined as someone who smoked a tobacco cigarette at least some days in the past 30 days.

The definition for binge drinking varies. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2003, 2012 and 2015, the Milwaukee Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. In 2006 and 2009, the definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

Demographic Profile

The following table includes the weighted demographic breakdown of respondents in the health department service area.

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Community Health Survey Respondents for 2015[①]

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	47%
Female	53
Age	
18 to 24	19%
25 to 34	22
35 to 44	17
45 to 54	17
55 to 64	13
65 and Older	12
Race[1]	
White	51%
African American	38
Other	11
Hispanic Origin	
Hispanic	13%
Non-Hispanic	87
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	34%
Some Post High School	35
College Graduate	31
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	50%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	15
Top 40 Percent Bracket	21
Not Sure/No Answer	14
Married	27%

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]Other includes the following: Asian, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, another race or multiple races.

Summary

This research provides valuable behavioral data, lifestyle habits, and the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions of Milwaukee residents. The following data are highlights of the comprehensive study.

Overall Health					
Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Excellent	18%	16%	16%	15%	15%
Very Good	32%	31%	29%	32%	33%
Fair or Poor	17%	21%	22%	24%	21%
Other Research: (2013)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Fair or Poor				*15%*	*17%*

Health Care Coverage					
Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Not Covered					
Personally (currently)	11%	13%	15%	17%	6%
Personally (past 12 months)			26%	22%	14%
Household Member (past 12 months)	27%	30%	30%	25%	16%
Other Research: (2013)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Personally Not Covered (currently)				*12%*	*17%*

Did Not Receive Care Needed					
Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Delayed/Did Not Seek Care Due to					
Cost (past 12 months)					20%
Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to					
Cost (Household) (past 12 months)				15%	12%
Unmet Care (past 12 months)					
Medical Care		14%	--	13%	14%
Dental Care				21%	21%
Mental Health Care				6%	5%

Health Information and Services					
Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Primary Source of Health Information					
Doctor	52%	--	44%	45%	48%
Internet	8%	--	21%	28%	30%
Have a Primary Care Physician					84%
Primary Health Services					
Doctor/nurse practitioner's office		74%	67%	65%	61%
Urgent care center		3%	7%	7%	12%
Public health clinic/com. health center		6%	8%	8%	5%
Hospital emergency room		8%	10%	9%	13%
Hospital outpatient		4%	3%	3%	2%
No usual place		6%	5%	6%	5%
Advance Care Plan	25%	28%	26%	23%	27%

Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)					
Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Blood Stool Test (within past year)	36%	23%	--	15%	15%
Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)			10%	12%	13%
Colonoscopy (within past 10 years)			54%	59%	67%
Screening in Recommended Time Frame			57%	65%	73%

Vaccinations (65 and Older)					
Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Flu Vaccination (past year)	71%	69%	65%	60%	76%
Pneumonia (ever)	58%	66%	64%	67%	77%
Other Research: (2013)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Flu Vaccination (past year)				*55%*	*63%*
Pneumonia (ever)				*73%*	*70%*

Health Conditions in Past 3 Years					
Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
High Blood Pressure	23%	27%	29%	29%	30%
Mental Health Condition			14%	16%	19%
High Blood Cholesterol	17%	21%	21%	19%	18%
Asthma (Current)	10%	12%	14%	14%	15%
Diabetes	7%	8%	10%	10%	11%
Heart Disease/Condition	7%	8%	9%	9%	8%

Condition Controlled Through Meds, Therapy or Lifestyle Changes		
High Blood Pressure	96%	93%
Mental Health Condition	81%	87%
High Blood Cholesterol	84%	87%
Asthma (Current)	93%	95%
Diabetes	90%	90%
Heart Disease/Condition	89%	93%

Routine Procedures					
Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	87%	87%	85%	84%	87%
Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	73%	70%	70%	70%	69%
Dental Checkup (past year)	66%	58%	52%	51%	57%
Eye Exam (past year)	50%	43%	40%	41%	47%
Other Research:				*WI*	*U.S.*
Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2013)				*82%*	*81%*
Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2013)				*77%*	*76%*
Dental Checkup (past year; 2012)				*72%*	*67%*

Physical Health					
Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Physical Activity/Week					
Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	27%	33%	31%	33%	37%
Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)		20%	18%	25%	28%
Recommended Moderate or Vigorous		43%	40%	46%	48%
Overweight	62%	65%	67%	66%	74%
Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	63%	58%	56%	61%	59%
Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	29%	22%	20%	25%	26%
Often Read Food Label of New Product					51%
Restaurant Food Meals (2 or fewer/past week)					71%
Other Research:				*WI*	*U.S.*
Overweight (2013)				*67%*	*64%*
Recommended Mod. or Vig. Activity (2009)				*53%*	*51%*

Women's Health					
Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)	82%	76%	76%	77%	82%
Bone Density Scan (65 and older)		60%	64%	64%	80%
Cervical Cancer Screening					
Pap Smear (18 – 65; within past 3 yrs)	90%	90%	88%	85%	81%
HPV Test (18 – 65; within past 5 yrs)					64%
Screening in Recommended Time Frame					
(18-29: Pap every 3 yrs; 30 to 65: Pap and HPV					
every 5 yrs or Pap only every 3 yrs)					82%
Other Research:				*WI*	*U.S.*
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 yrs; 2012)				*82%*	*77%*
Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years; 2010)				*85%*	*81%*
Tobacco Cigarette Use					
Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Current Smokers (past 30 days)					
Of Current Smokers…	28%	29%	29%	28%	21%
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past					
Year Because Trying to Quit	53%	55%	58%	66%	61%
Saw a Health Care Professional Past					
Year and Advised to Quit Smoking		78%	72%	83%	80%
Other Research:				*WI*	*U.S.*
Current Smokers (2013)				*19%*	*19%*
Tried to Quit (2006)				*49%*	*56%*
Exposure to Smoke					
Milwaukee			2009	2012	2015
Smoking Policy at Home					
Not allowed anywhere			59%	71%	72%
Allowed in some places/at some times			17%	11%	12%
Allowed anywhere			5%	4%	2%
No rules inside home			19%	13%	15%
Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand					
Smoke In Past Seven Days			32%	25%	26%
Other Research: (WI: 2003; US: 2006-2007)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Smoking Prohibited at Home				*75%*	*79%*
Other Tobacco Products in Past Month					
Milwaukee					2015
Electronic Cigarettes					6%
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars					5%
Smokeless Tobacco					4%
Top Community Health Issues					
Milwaukee		2006	2009	2012	2015
Chronic Diseases		48%	44%	50%	66%
Violence		58%	57%	56%	55%
Alcohol or Drug Use		49%	62%	57%	54%
Mental Health or Depression		25%	19%	21%	31%
Teen Pregnancy		46%	50%	36%	28%
Infectious Diseases		33%	31%	29%	21%
Infant Mortality		7%	15%	20%	10%
Lead Poisoning		5%	6%	3%	2%

Alcohol Use in Past Month					
Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Binge Drinker	17%	20%	19%	32%	35%
Driver/Passenger When Driver					
Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	3%	4%	4%	2%	3%
Other Research: (2013)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Binge Drinker				*23%*	*17%*
Household Problems Associated With…					
Milwaukee		2006	2009	2012	2015
Alcohol		3%	3%	3%	2%
Marijuana				2%	2%
Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs				1%	2%
Gambling				1%	1%
Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs				<1%	<1%
Distracted Driving					
Milwaukee					2015
Driving with Technology Distractions (1+ times/day)					18%
Driving with Other Distractions (1+ times/day)					13%
Mental Health Status					
Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed					
Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	9%	10%	9%	9%	8%
Find Meaning & Purpose in Daily Life					
Seldom/Never	7%	6%	7%	7%	9%
Considered Suicide (past year)	4%	7%	7%	6%	8%
Children in Household					
Milwaukee				2012	2015
Personal Health Doctor/Nurse who					
Knows Child Well and Familiar with History				88%	91%
Visited Personal Doctor/Nurse for					
Preventive Care (past 12 months)				96%	92%
Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)					
Medical Care				3%	3%
Dental Care				10%	11%
Specialist				2%	1%
Current Asthma				14%	11%
Safe in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)				6%	6%
Children 5 to 17 Years Old					
Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)				75%	82%
Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)				31%	30%
Physical Activity (60 min./5 or more days/week)				66%	70%
Children 8 to 17 Years Old					
Unhappy, Sad or Depressed					
Always/Nearly Always (past 6 months)				8%	3%
Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)				23%	14%
Verbally Bullied				18%	12%
Physically Bullied				11%	5%
Cyber Bullied				2%	2%
Personal Safety in Past Year					
Milwaukee	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Afraid for Their Safety	7%	13%	10%	8%	8%
Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	4%	7%	6%	4%	3%
At Least One of the Safety Issues	10%	16%	13%	10%	9%

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2015, 48% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 21% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were female, 55 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried, overweight, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.*

In 2015, 6% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents 18 to 24 years old, 45 to 54 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with some post high school education, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, 35 to 44 years old, non-white and non-African American, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 20% of respondents reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, 45 to 54 years old, non-white and non-African American, with some post high school education or unmarried were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed; non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report this. Twenty-one percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were female, 18 to 24 years old, non-white, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Five percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed; respondents who were female, 18 to 24 years old, non-Hispanic or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. From 2006 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported an unmet medical need. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported an unmet dental need or unmet mental health need in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 48% of respondents reported they contact their doctor when they need health information while 30% reported they go to the Internet. Respondents who were 65 and older, African American, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they contact their doctor. Respondents who were 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. Eighty-four percent of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a primary care physician. Sixty-one percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with at least some post high school education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Twenty-seven percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents*

reporting their source for health information was their doctor. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source of information was the Internet. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

In 2015, 87% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 69% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Fifty-seven percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 47% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, white, non-Hispanic, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were white, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were 65 and older or non-Hispanic were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less or a dental checkup in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less or an eye exam in the past year.*

In 2015, 43% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-seven percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.*

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2015, out of six health conditions listed, the three most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure (30%), a mental health condition (19%) or high blood cholesterol (18%). Respondents who were female, 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were female, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 65 and older, white, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Eleven percent reported diabetes; respondents who were 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Eight percent of respondents reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease. Respondents who were 65 and older, non-Hispanic, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Fifteen percent reported current asthma; respondents who were female, African American, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, diabetes or current asthma. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol or heart disease/condition. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting each health condition was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.*

In 2015, 8% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents who were female, 45 to 64 years old, non-Hispanic or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were male, 18 to 24 years old, 45 to 54 years old, non-white and non-African

American, Hispanic, with some post high school education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents who were male, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2015, 37% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 28% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 48% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male, 25 to 44 years old, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seventy-four percent of respondents were classified as overweight; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, Hispanic, married or who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.*

In 2015, 59% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 26% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were 35 to 54 years old, non-white and non-African American, with at least some post high school education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were 25 to 54 years old, non-white and non-African American, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Fifty-one percent of respondents reported they often read the labels of new food products they purchase; respondents who were 35 to 64 years old, white, non-Hispanic, with at least some post high school education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. Seventy-one percent of respondents reported they had two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days. Respondents who were female, 55 and older, white, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.*

In 2015, 82% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-one percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Sixty-four percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Eighty-two percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). Respondents 25 to 44 years old, with a college education or married respondents were more likely to meet the recommendation. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.*

In 2015, 15% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Thirteen percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 67% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 73% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall*

percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.

In 2015, 21% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, non-white and non-African American, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 61% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit; respondents who were African American, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Eighty percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.*

In 2015, 72% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Twenty-six percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.*

In 2015, 6% of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month; respondents who were male, non-white and non-African American or with some post high school education were more likely to use electronic cigarettes. Five percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month; respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American or Hispanic were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month; respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

In 2015, 35% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Three percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, Hispanic, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month.*

In 2015, 2% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. Two percent of respondents each reported a household problem with marijuana or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year. One percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with gambling. Less than one percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs. *From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, gambling or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year.*

In 2015, 18% of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving and distracted by technology at least once a day while 52% reported zero times. Respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, non-white or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being distracted by technology at least once a day. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report being distracted by technology zero times. Thirteen percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day while 55% reported zero times. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day. Respondents who were male, 65 and older, African American, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions zero times in the past month.

In 2015, 8% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were 25 to 34 years old, white or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents who were male, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. A total of 9% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, non-African American or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.*

Children in Household Key Findings

In 2015, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health and behavior. Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 92% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Eleven percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while 3% reported their child did not receive the medical care needed. One percent of respondents reported their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see in the past 12 months. Eleven percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Six percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Eighty-two percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 30% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Seventy percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Three percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Fourteen percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 12% reported verbal bullying, 5% physical bullying and 2% reported cyber bullying. *From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor/nurse or their child saw their personal doctor/nurse in the past year for preventive care. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet medical need, unmet dental need or unmet specialist care need in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child had asthma or their child was seldom/never safe in their community. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day, ate at least three servings of vegetables a day or was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was physically bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was verbally or cyber bullied.*

Community Health Issues Key Findings

In 2015, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in Milwaukee out of eight listed. The most often cited were chronic diseases (66%), violence (55%) or alcohol/drug use (54%). Respondents who were Hispanic or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents who were female, 55 to 64 years old, African American, non-Hispanic, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report violence. Respondents who were white, Hispanic or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top health issue. Thirty-one percent of respondents reported mental health/depression as a top health issue. Respondents who were female, 45 to 64 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health/depression. Twenty-eight percent of respondents reported teen pregnancy as a top issue; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Twenty-one percent reported infectious diseases; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old or African American were more likely to report this. Ten percent reported infant mortality as a top issue; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported lead poisoning as a top issue. *From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases, alcohol/drug use, mental health/depression or infant mortality as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported teen pregnancy, infectious diseases or lead poisoning as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported violence as a top issue.*

Key Findings

Rating Their Own Health (Figures 1 & 2; Table 2)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 48% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 21% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were female, 55 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried, overweight, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

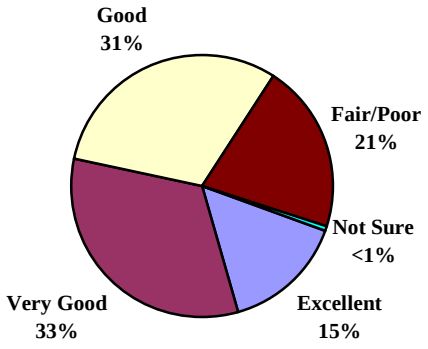
From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.

In 2013, 54% of Wisconsin respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 15% reported fair or poor. Fifty-three percent of U.S. respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 17% reported fair or poor (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Forty-eight percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (15%) or very good (33%). A total of 21% reported their health was fair or poor.

Figure 1. Rate Own Health for 2015



- Female respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (24%) compared to male respondents (18%).

- Thirty-two percent of respondents 65 and older and 31% of those 55 to 64 years old reported their health was fair or poor compared to 11% of respondents 18 to 34 years old.

- African American respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (28%) compared to white respondents (18%) or respondents of another race (15%).

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (23%) compared to Hispanic respondents (9%).

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported their health was fair or poor compared to 23% of those with some post high school education or 12% of respondents with a college education.

- Thirty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 13% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 12% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor compared to married respondents (23% and 16%, respectively).

- Twenty-three percent of overweight respondents reported their health was fair or poor compared to 16% of respondents who were not overweight.

- Inactive respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (43%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (20%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (16%).

- Smokers were more likely to report their health was fair or poor compared to nonsmokers (28% and 19%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported fair or poor health.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, female respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2003, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2006, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2009, respondents 45 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report this. In 2015, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2003 to 2015 there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 64 years old reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2003, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2006, 2012 and 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2009, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of African American respondents and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were non-white and non-African American reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2003, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of Hispanic respondents reporting fair or poor health.

- In all study years, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting fair or poor health.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting fair or poor health.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting fair or poor health.

- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health.

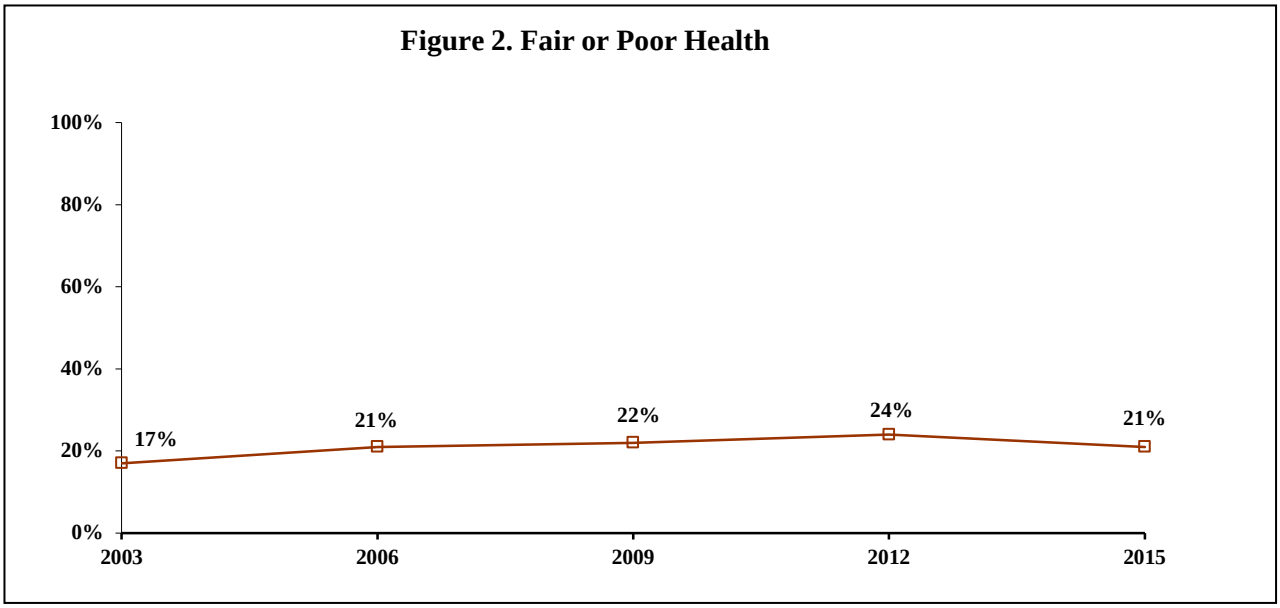
- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting fair or poor health.

Table 2. Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	17%	21%	22%	24%	21%
Gender[2,3,4,5]					
Male	15	19	18	21	18
Female[a]	19	23	25	27	24
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	24	16	10	17	11
25 to 34	9	15	11	14	14
35 to 44[a]	12	18	19	18	23
45 to 54[a]	16	25	34	41	26
55 to 64[a]	20	32	33	35	31
65 and Older	29	27	34	24	32
Race[1,2,4,5]					
White	15	19	18	16	18
African American[a]	20	24	24	31	28
Other[a]	30	16	22	24	15
Hispanic Origin[1,5]					
Hispanic[a]	33	21	25	22	9
Non-Hispanic[a]	16	21	21	24	23
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less	23	27	29	31	27
Some Post High School	19	21	17	24	23
College Graduate[a]	5	9	11	11	12
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	24	28	26	34	30
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	15	11	15	14	13
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	6	6	6	5	12
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married[a]	9	15	16	16	16
Not Married	22	24	24	27	23
Overweight Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Not Overweight	11	16	16	19	16
Overweight	22	23	24	26	23
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive	--	34	37	39	43
Insufficient	--	20	20	27	20
Recommended	--	16	15	17	16
Smoking Status[2,3,4,5]					
Nonsmoker	18	18	18	21	19
Smoker[a]	16	29	29	32	28

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.



Health Care Coverage (Figures 3 & 4; Tables 3 – 5)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 6% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents 18 to 24 years old, 45 to 54 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with some post high school education, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, 35 to 44 years old, non-white and non-African American, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Sixteen percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

Personally Not Covered Currently

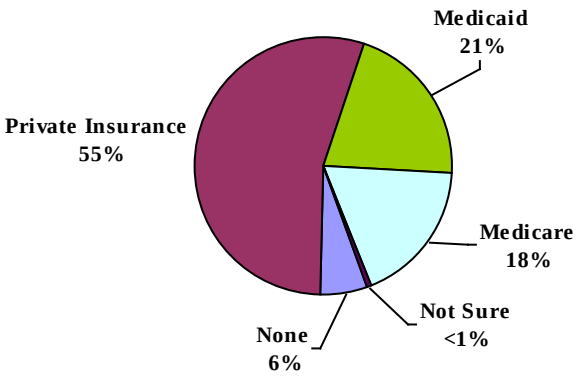
The Healthy People 2020 goal for all persons having medical insurance is 100%. (Objective AHS-1.1)

In 2013, 12% of Wisconsin respondents 18 and older reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Seventeen percent of U.S. respondents reported this. Fourteen percent of Wisconsin respondents 18 to 64 years old did not have health care coverage while 20% of U.S. respondents 18 to 64 years old reported this (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care insurance. Fifty-five percent reported private insurance. Twenty-one percent reported Medicaid, including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care, while 18% reported Medicare.

Figure 3. Type of Health Care Coverage for 2015



- Twelve percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old and 10% of those 45 to 54 years old reported no current personal health care coverage compared to 0% of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report no health care coverage (19%) compared to African American respondents (6%) or white respondents (2%).

- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report no health care coverage (11%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (5%).

- Eight percent of respondents with some post high school education reported no health care coverage compared to 5% of those with a college education or 4% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and 7% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported no health care coverage compared to 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health care coverage compared to married respondents (7% and 3%, respectively).

    - Of the 658 respondents who reported they had private insurance, 85% reported they received private health insurance through an employer, 9% reported directly from an insurance company while another 6% reported an exchange.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, male respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting no health insurance.

- In 2003 and 2015, respondents 18 to 24 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report no health insurance. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 25 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting no health insurance.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2012, respondents who were non-white were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2003, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were white or African American and a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were non-white and non-African American reporting no health insurance.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2015, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2003 and 2012, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting no health insurance.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2009, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report no health insurance. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting no health insurance.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2015, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no health insurance. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting no health insurance.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting no health insurance.

Table 3. Personally No Health Care Coverage by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL					
All Respondents[a]	11%	13%	15%	17%	6%
Respondents 18 to 64 Years Old[a]	12	15	17	19	6
Gender[1,2,3,4]					
Male[a]	16	18	23	21	5
Female	6	9	8	12	6
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24	14	22	24	30	12
25 to 34[a]	11	17	17	23	3
35 to 44[a]	10	13	18	5	4
45 to 54	16	12	15	18	10
55 to 64[a]	11	8	6	18	3
65 and Older[a]	3	2	1	<1	0
Race[2,3,4,5]					
White[a]	10	11	11	13	2
African American[a]	13	14	15	19	6
Other[a]	7	25	26	18	19
Hispanic Origin[2,3,5]					
Hispanic	7	23	31	19	11
Non-Hispanic[a]	11	12	13	16	5
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	14	16	17	24	4
Some Post High School	9	13	15	15	8
College Graduate	5	7	8	6	5
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	17	16	16	22	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	5	6	5	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	6	6	5	4	2
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married	6	7	11	10	3
Not Married[a]	13	16	16	20	7

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Personally Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2015 Findings

- Fourteen percent of respondents reported they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

- Twenty percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old and 19% of those 35 to 44 years old reported they were not covered at least part of the year compared to 1% of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they were not covered at least part of the year (25%) compared to African American respondents (21%) or white respondents (7%).

- Seventeen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they were not covered at least part of the year compared to 15% of those with a college education or 10% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were not covered at least part of the year (19%) compared to those in the middle 20 percent income bracket (16%) or respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket (4%).

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were not covered at least part of the year compared to married respondents (15% and 10%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

- In 2009 and 2012, male respondents were more likely to report no coverage. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting no coverage.

- In 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report no coverage. In 2015, respondents 18 to 24 years old or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 54 years old reporting no coverage.

- In 2009 and 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report no coverage. In 2012, respondents who were non-white were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across race reporting no coverage.

- In 2009 and 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report no coverage. In 2015, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting no coverage.

- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report no coverage. In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no coverage. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting no coverage.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting no coverage.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance at least part of the time in the past year. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting no coverage.

Table 4. Personally Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	26%	22%	14%
Gender[1,2]			
Male[a]	36	27	14
Female	16	18	13
Age[1,2,3]			
18 to 24[a]	38	42	20
25 to 34[a]	33	29	12
35 to 44[a]	29	12	19
45 to 54[a]	25	19	16
55 to 64	17	20	11
65 and Older	5	2	1
Race[1,2,3]			
White[a]	18	18	7
African American[a]	28	26	21
Other[a]	43	25	25
Hispanic Origin[1,2]			
Hispanic[a]	43	36	17
Non-Hispanic[a]	24	21	13
Education[1,2,3]			
High School or Less[a]	28	31	10
Some Post High School[a]	27	21	17
College Graduate	19	9	15
Household Income[1,2,3]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	30	28	19
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14	11	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	9	5	4
Marital Status[1,2,3]			
Married[a]	22	15	10
Not Married[a]	27	25	15

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012
[3]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2009 to 2015

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2015 Findings

- Sixteen percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

- Twenty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to 19% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to married respondents (18% and 12%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months.

Table 5. Someone in Household Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

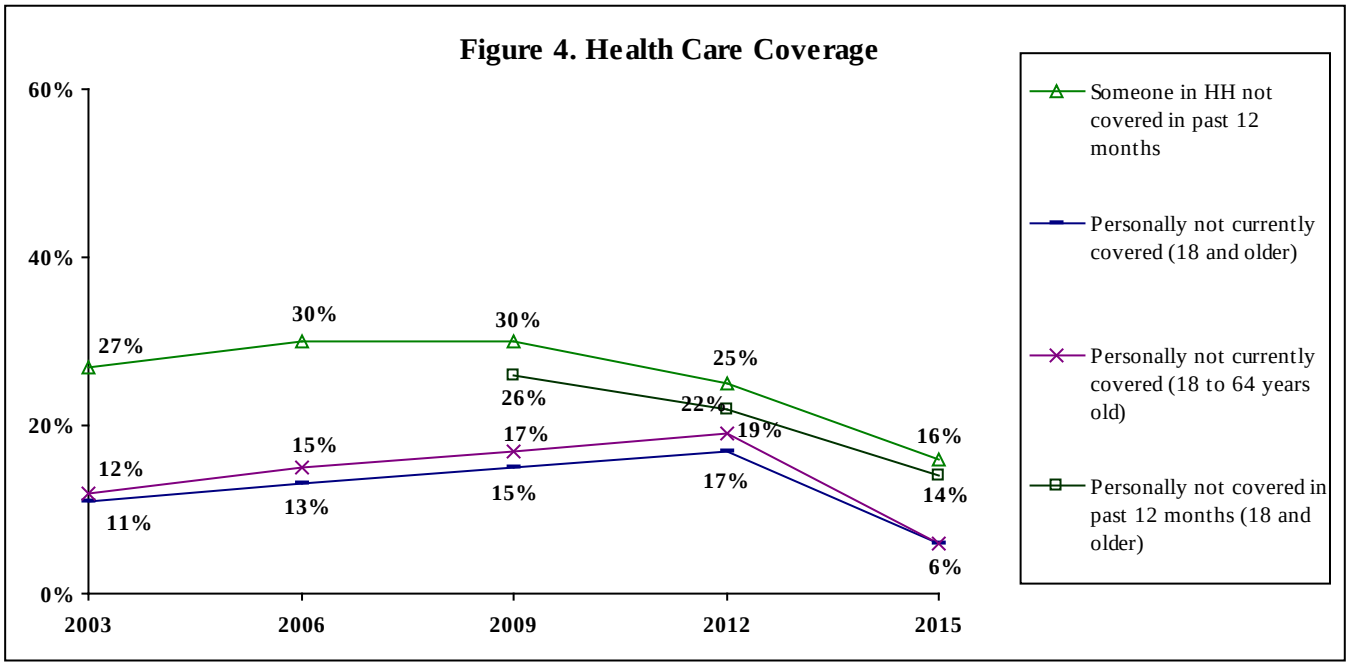
	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	27%	30%	30%	25%	16%
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	37	39	35	31	22
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	25	16	18	15	19
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	17	12	12	5	5
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married[a]	19	24	26	18	12
Not Married[a]	32	32	32	28	18

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Health Care Coverage Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.



Health Care Needed (Figure 5; Tables 6 - 10)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 20% of respondents reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past 12 months; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, 45 to 54 years old, non-white and non-African American, with some post high school education or unmarried were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed; non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report this. Twenty-one percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were female, 18 to 24 years old, non-white, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Five percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed; respondents who were female, 18 to 24 years old, non-Hispanic or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. From 2006 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported an unmet medical need. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported an unmet dental need or unmet mental health need in the past 12 months.

Financial Burden of Medical Care

2015 Findings

- Twenty percent of respondents reported in the past 12 months they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care.

- Twenty-six percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old and 24% of those 45 to 54 years old reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care compared to 5% of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care (32%) compared to white respondents (19%) or African American respondents (18%).

- Twenty-four percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they delayed or did not seek medical care compared to 21% of those with a college education or 15% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care compared to married respondents (22% and 14%, respectively).

Table 6. Delayed or Did Not Seek Medical Care Due to Cost in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	2015
TOTAL	20%
Gender	
Male	20
Female	20
Age[1]	
18 to 24	26
25 to 34	19
35 to 44	22
45 to 54	24
55 to 64	19
65 and Older	5
Race[1]	
White	19
African American	18
Other	32
Hispanic Origin	
Hispanic	19
Non-Hispanic	20
Education[1]	
High School or Less	15
Some Post High School	24
College Graduate	21
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	24
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	19
Top 40 Percent Bracket	18
Marital Status[1]	
Married	14
Not Married	22

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Financial Burden of Prescription Medications

The Healthy People 2020 goal for a family member unable to obtain or having to delay needed prescription medicines in the past 12 months is 3%. (Objective AHS-6.4)

2015 Findings

- Twelve percent of respondents reported in the past 12 months someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.

- Sixteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months compared to 12% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 7% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past 12 months someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.

- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication. In 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication.

Table 7. Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member)[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	15%	12%
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	18	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	16	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8	12
Marital Status		
Married	13	13
Not Married[a]	15	12
Children in Household		
Yes	15	14
No	15	12

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Medical Care

The Healthy People 2020 goal for a family member unable to obtain or having to delay medical care, tests or treatments they or a doctor believed necessary in the past 12 months is 4%. (Objective AHS-6.2)

2015 Findings

- Fourteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed (15%) compared to Hispanic respondents (6%).

    - Of the 166 respondents who reported an unmet medical care need, 26% reported poor medical care was the reason while 22% reported the inability to pay. Nineteen percent reported uninsured and 16% reported co-payments were too high.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

- In 2006, female respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2012 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old or 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2015, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2006 and 2012, African American respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2015, race was not a significant variable.

- In 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2006 and 2012, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2012 and 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

- In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

- In 2006 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

Table 8. Unmet Medical Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2006	2012	2015
TOTAL	14%	13%	14%
Gender[1]			
Male	13	13	12
Female	16	13	15
Age[1,2]			
18 to 24	16	17	12
25 to 34	17	10	13
35 to 44	14	14	20
45 to 54	16	18	16
55 to 64	11	17	14
65 and Older	9	5	8
Race[1,2]			
White	11	10	13
African American	19	16	15
Other	15	13	14
Hispanic Origin[3]			
Hispanic	11	12	6
Non-Hispanic	15	13	15
Education[1]			
High School or Less[a]	17	15	13
Some Post High School	14	13	16
College Graduate	9	12	13
Household Income[1,2]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	19	19	17
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	8	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	7	6	14
Marital Status[1,2]			
Married[a]	9	10	14
Not Married	17	15	14

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Unmet Dental Care

The Healthy People 2020 goal for a family member unable to obtain or having to delay dental care, tests or treatments they or a doctor believed necessary in the past 12 months is 5%. (Objective AHS-6.3)

2015 Findings

- Twenty-one percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- Female respondents were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed (27%) compared to male respondents (14%).

- Respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed (28%) compared to those 65 and older (16%) or respondents 25 to 34 years old (14%).

- Twenty-seven percent of African American respondents and 25% of respondents who were non-white and non-African American reported in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed compared to 16% of white respondents.

- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed (26%) compared to those with a high school education or less (20%) or respondents with a college education (17%).

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed compared to 14% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 10% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed compared to married respondents (23% and 16%, respectively).

    - Of the 252 respondents who reported not receiving dental care needed, 27% reported uninsured as the reason while 24% reported inability to pay. Sixteen percent reported unable to get appointment and 15% reported insurance did not cover it.

<u>Year Comparisons</u>

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted <u>decrease</u> in the percent of male respondents reporting there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- In 2015, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted <u>decrease</u> in the percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reporting there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- In 2012, African American respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2015, non-white respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- Hispanic origin was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted <u>decrease</u> in the percent of Hispanic respondents reporting there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2012, education was not a significant variable.

- In both study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

Table 9. Unmet Dental Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	21%	21%
Gender[2]		
Male[a]	21	14
Female[a]	22	27
Age[2]		
18 to 24	26	28
25 to 34[a]	23	14
35 to 44	21	25
45 to 54	19	23
55 to 64	23	21
65 and Older	15	16
Race[1,2]		
White	16	16
African American	27	27
Other	19	25
Hispanic Origin		
Hispanic[a]	26	16
Non-Hispanic	21	22
Education[2]		
High School or Less	23	20
Some Post High School	22	26
College Graduate	17	17
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	27	29
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	13	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket	9	10
Marital Status[1,2]		
Married	18	16
Not Married	23	23

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Mental Health Care

2015 Findings

- Five percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed.

- Female respondents were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed (7%) compared to male respondents (2%).

- Eight percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reported in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed compared to 3% of those 45 to 64 years old or 1% of respondents 65 and older.

- Five percent of non-Hispanic respondents reported in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed compared to less than one percent of Hispanic respondents.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed compared to married respondents (6% and 2%, respectively).

    - Of the 56 respondents who reported an unmet mental health care need, 22% reported poor mental health care as the reason while 18% reported they were uninsured. Thirteen percent reported a specialty physician was not in area.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed.

- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed.

- In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. In 2015, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting they did not receive the mental health care needed.

- In 2012, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. In 2015, race was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. In 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of Hispanic respondents reporting they did not receive the mental health care needed.

- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 10. Unmet Mental Health Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

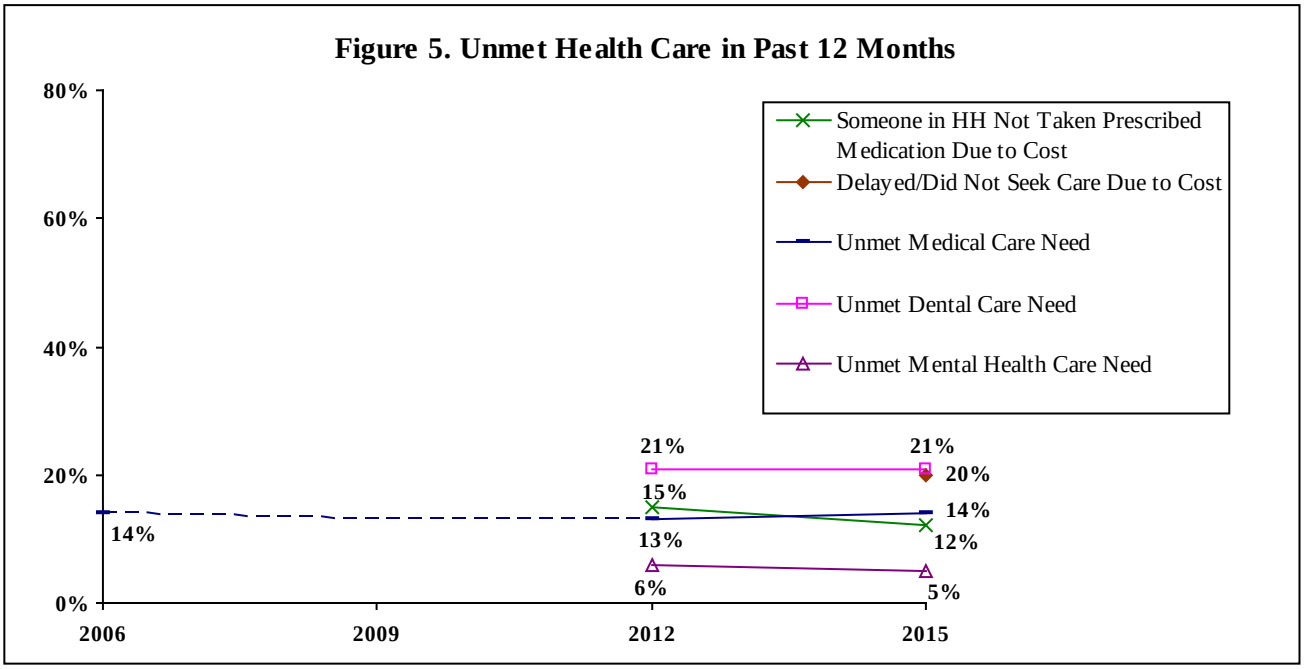
	2012	2015
TOTAL	6%	5%
Gender[2]		
Male[a]	6	2
Female	5	7
Age[1,2]		
18 to 24	5	8
25 to 34	5	5
35 to 44	6	6
45 to 54[a]	9	3
55 to 64	7	3
65 and Older	1	1
Race[1]		
White	5	5
African American	4	4
Other	11	7
Hispanic Origin[1,2]		
Hispanic[a]	12	<1
Non-Hispanic	5	5
Education		
High School or Less	6	5
Some Post High School	6	4
College Graduate	4	5
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	9	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	<1	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	4
Marital Status[2]		
Married	4	2
Not Married	6	6

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2012 to 2015

Health Care Needed Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. From 2006 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported an unmet medical need. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported an unmet dental need or unmet mental health need in the past 12 months.



Health Information and Services (Figure 6; Tables 11 - 15)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 48% of respondents reported they contact their doctor when they need health information while 30% reported they go to the Internet. Respondents who were 65 and older, African American, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they contact their doctor. Respondents who were 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. Eighty-four percent of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a primary care physician. Sixty-one percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with at least some post high school education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Twenty-seven percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report an advance care plan.

From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source for health information was their doctor. From 2003 to 2015, there was

a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source of information was the Internet. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

Source for Health Information

2015 Findings

- Forty-eight percent of respondents reported they contact a doctor when looking for health information while 30% reported they look on the Internet. Six percent reported they talk to another health professional and 5% reported they personally were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source of information.

Doctor as Source for Health Information

2015 Findings

- Forty-eight percent of respondents reported they contact their doctor when looking for health information.
- Seventy-three percent of respondents 65 and older reported doctor as their source for health information compared to 38% of those 25 to 34 years old or 32% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.
- African American respondents were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information (52%) compared to white respondents (47%) or respondents of another race (35%).
- Sixty percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported doctor as their source for health information compared to 46% of those with some post high school education or 38% of respondents with a college education.
- Fifty-three percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported doctor as their source for health information compared to 43% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 34% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a doctor as their source for health information.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting doctor.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting doctor.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. In 2012, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there as a noted decrease in the percent of African American respondents reporting doctor as their health information source.

- In 2003, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting doctor.

- In 2003, 2009 and 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. In 2012, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, 2012 and 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting doctor.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting doctor as their source for health information.

Table 11. Doctor as Health Information Source by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	52%	44%	45%	48%
Gender[1,2,3]				
Male	48	34	39	47
Female[a]	56	52	51	49
Age[1,2,3,4]				
18 to 24[a]	57	41	41	32
25 to 34[a]	54	39	33	38
35 to 44	43	41	45	51
45 to 54	44	46	50	50
55 to 64	49	41	51	59
65 and Older	65	58	60	73
Race[1,2,4]				
White	49	37	43	47
African American[a]	59	50	48	52
Other	46	39	42	35
Hispanic Origin[1]				
Hispanic	40	42	41	45
Non-Hispanic[a]	53	44	46	49
Education[1,2,4]				
High School or Less	61	51	47	60
Some Post High School	43	41	46	46
College Graduate	42	32	41	38
Household Income[1,3,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	59	45	48	53
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	49	36	40	34
Top 40 Percent Bracket	45	38	38	43
Marital Status				
Married	51	45	43	50
Not Married[a]	53	43	46	47

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009
[3]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [4]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2015

Internet as Source for Health Information

2015 Findings

- Thirty percent of respondents reported they go on the Internet when looking for health information.

- Forty-two percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reported the Internet as their source for health information compared to 20% of those 55 to 64 years old or 8% of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information (47%) compared to white respondents (30%) or African American respondents (26%).

- Forty percent of respondents with a college education reported the Internet as their source for health information compared to 32% of those with some post high school education or 18% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Forty-eight percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported the Internet as their source for health information compared to 33% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 27% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting the Internet as their source of health information.

- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting the Internet.

- In 2003, respondents 18 to 54 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source of health information. In 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across age reporting the Internet.

- In all study years, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report the Internet as their source of health information. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race reporting the Internet.

- In 2003, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting the Internet.

- In 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2003, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting the Internet.

- In 2003, 2012 and 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2009, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the Internet as their source of health information. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income bracket reporting the Internet.

- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting the Internet.

Table 12. Internet as Health Information Source by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	8%	21%	28%	30%
Gender[3]				
Male[a]	8	23	33	31
Female[a]	9	19	24	29
Age[1,2,3,4]				
18 to 24[a]	11	21	37	37
25 to 34[a]	11	30	44	42
35 to 44[a]	11	26	30	32
45 to 54[a]	11	19	21	28
55 to 64[a]	3	17	17	20
65 and Older[a]	0	4	5	8
Race[1,2,3,4]				
White[a]	9	24	31	30
African American[a]	6	17	23	26
Other[a]	21	28	35	47
Hispanic Origin[1]				
Hispanic	23	20	29	35
Non-Hispanic[a]	7	21	28	29
Education[2,3,4]				
High School or Less[a]	7	13	21	18
Some Post High School[a]	9	24	32	32
College Graduate[a]	11	32	38	40
Household Income[1,2,3,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	5	19	25	27
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	14	31	40	48
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	9	29	36	33
Marital Status[2]				
Married[a]	9	26	30	29
Not Married[a]	8	18	28	30

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009
[3]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [4]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2015

Primary Care Physician

2015 Findings

- Eighty-four percent of respondents reported they have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or clinic they regularly go to for checkups and when they are sick.

- Female respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician (89%) compared to male respondents (78%).

- Ninety-eight percent of respondents 65 and older reported a primary care physician compared to 79% of those 25 to 34 years old or 70% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.

- White respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician (87%) compared to African American respondents (84%) or respondents of another race (66%).

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician (86%) compared to Hispanic respondents (71%).

- Eighty-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a primary care physician compared to 82% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 78% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician compared to unmarried respondents (90% and 81%, respectively).

Table 13. Have a Primary Care Physician by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	2015
TOTAL	84%
Gender[1]	
Male	78
Female	89
Age[1]	
18 to 24	70
25 to 34	79
35 to 44	87
45 to 54	84
55 to 64	92
65 and Older	98
Race[1]	
White	87
African American	84
Other	66
Hispanic Origin[1]	
Hispanic	71
Non-Hispanic	86
Education	
High School or Less	85
Some Post High School	86
College Graduate	80
Household Income[1]	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	82
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	78
Top 40 Percent Bracket	88
Marital Status[1]	
Married	90
Not Married	81

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Primary Health Care Services

2015 Findings

- Sixty-one percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick. Thirteen percent reported hospital emergency room while 12% reported urgent care center and 5% reported public health clinic/community center. Two percent reported hospital outpatient department. Five percent reported no usual place.

- Female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office (64%) compared to male respondents (58%).

- Seventy-eight percent of respondents 65 and older reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 59% of those 35 to 44 years old or 40% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.

- White respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office (72%) compared to respondents who were non-white and non-African American (56%) or African American respondents (50%).

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office (64%) compared to Hispanic respondents (44%).

- Sixty-five percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 55% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Seventy-four percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 71% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 55% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to unmarried respondents (74% and 57%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary place for health services. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old, 35 to 44 years old or 55 and older reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In all study years, white respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of white respondents or African American respondents reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In all study years, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their place for health services.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2015, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2006 and 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2012 and 2015, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income bracket reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary place for health services.

- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

Table 14. Doctor's or Nurse Practitioner's Office as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	74%	67%	65%	61%
Gender[1,2,3,4]				
Male[a]	69	58	60	58
Female[a]	78	74	70	64
Age[1,2,3,4]				
18 to 24[a]	60	55	46	40
25 to 34	69	59	64	63
35 to 44[a]	73	69	68	59
45 to 54	76	64	69	69
55 to 64[a]	80	77	69	67
65 and Older[a]	88	82	84	78
Race[1,2,3,4]				
White[a]	81	78	76	72
African American[a]	64	64	59	50
Other	63	40	53	56
Hispanic Origin[1,2,3,4]				
Hispanic[a]	66	48	52	44
Non-Hispanic[a]	74	68	67	64
Education[1,2,3,4]				
High School or Less[a]	68	62	58	55
Some Post High School[a]	73	65	68	65
College Graduate[a]	84	78	73	65
Household Income[1,2,3,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	68	62	58	55
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	81	76	79	71
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	86	86	80	74
Marital Status[1,2,3,4]				
Married[a]	80	72	74	74
Not Married[a]	70	64	62	57

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Advance Care Plan

2015 Findings

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating their end of life health care wishes.

- Sixty-four percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 13% of those 25 to 34 years old or 11% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.

- White respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan (33%) compared to African American respondents (23%) or respondents of another race (15%).

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan (30%) compared to Hispanic respondents (11%).

- Thirty-five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported they had an advance care plan compared to 26% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 24% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan compared to unmarried respondents (34% and 25%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

- In 2006 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older reporting an advance care plan.

- In 2003, respondents who were white or African American were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, white respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents reporting an advance care plan.

- In all study years, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting an advance care plan.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2003 and 2015, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2006 and 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2012 and 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting an advance care plan.

- In 2006 and 2015, married respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting an advance care plan.

Table 15. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	25%	28%	26%	23%	27%
Gender[2,4]					
Male	22	26	24	20	27
Female	27	30	26	25	28
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24	7	7	13	6	11
25 to 34[a]	21	19	19	16	13
35 to 44[a]	21	23	24	14	29
45 to 54	30	28	19	26	28
55 to 64	30	37	33	31	39
65 and Older[a]	43	64	52	58	64
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White[a]	26	32	33	26	33
African American	25	24	23	22	23
Other	12	19	10	15	15
Hispanic Origin[1,2,3,4,5]					
Hispanic	13	17	16	9	11
Non-Hispanic[a]	25	29	26	25	30
Education[2,3,4]					
High School or Less	23	24	23	21	26
Some Post High School	25	29	25	22	27
College Graduate	27	34	31	28	29
Household Income[2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	23	23	23	20	26
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	29	33	32	20	24
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	23	30	27	31	35
Marital Status[2,5]					
Married[a]	27	32	29	26	34
Not Married	23	25	24	22	25

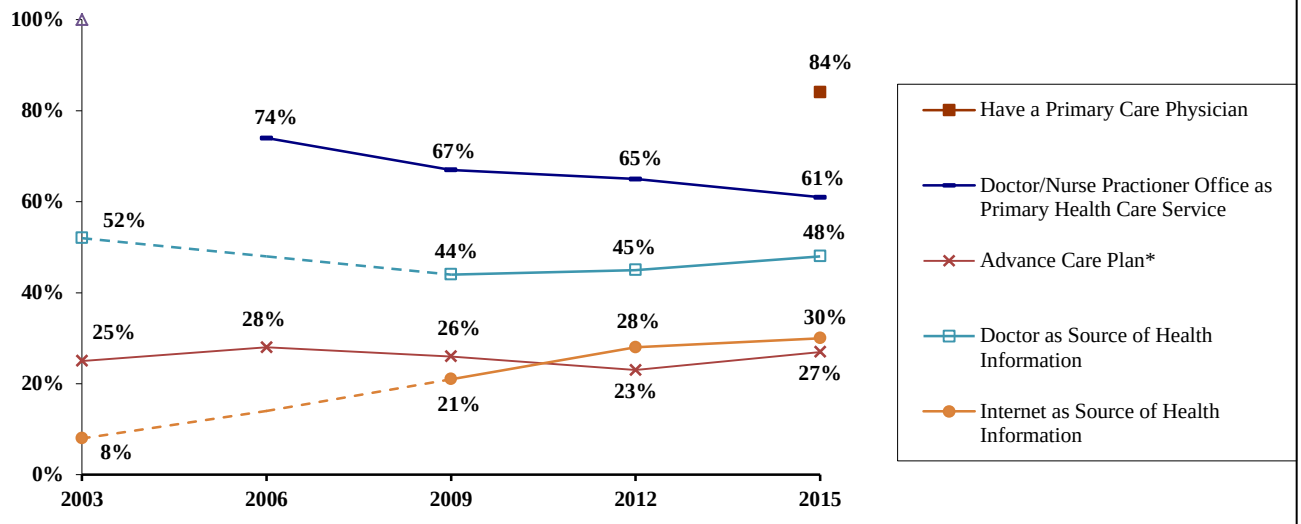
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2006, "living will or health care power of attorney" was added.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Health Information and Services Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source of health information was their doctor. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source of information was the Internet. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

Figure 6. Health Information and Services



*In 2006, "living will or health care power of attorney" was added.

Routine Procedures (Figure 7; Tables 16 - 19)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 87% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 69% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Fifty-seven percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 47% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, white, non-Hispanic, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were white, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were 65 and older or non-Hispanic were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less or a dental checkup in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less or an eye exam in the past year.

Routine Checkup

In 2013, 68% of Wisconsin respondents reported in the past year they had a routine checkup, 14% reported past two years, 9% past five years and 8% five or more years ago. Nationally, 68% reported past year, 13% past two years, 8% past five years and 8% five or more years ago (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Eighty-seven percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past two years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (90%) compared to male respondents (84%).
- Ninety-five percent of respondents 65 and older reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 85% of those 25 to 34 years old or 79% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.
- African American respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (94%) compared to white respondents (84%) or respondents of another race (76%).
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (89%) compared to Hispanic respondents (76%).
- Ninety percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 82% of college respondents.
- Eighty-eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 83% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 82% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years compared to unmarried respondents (94% and 85%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2003, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old and noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In all study years, African American respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were non-white and non-African American reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2009, 2012 and 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2003 and 2006, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of Hispanic respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In 2015, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 16. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	87%	87%	85%	84%	87%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male	81	83	79	78	84
Female	92	90	90	89	90
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	93	90	87	82	79
25 to 34	84	84	79	75	85
35 to 44[a]	81	85	86	86	93
45 to 54	87	82	80	86	86
55 to 64	89	88	88	88	92
65 and Older	91	93	91	93	95
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White	84	83	78	79	84
African American	93	93	91	89	94
Other[a]	88	83	78	82	76
Hispanic Origin[3,4,5]					
Hispanic[a]	90	89	72	77	76
Non-Hispanic	87	86	86	85	89
Education[5]					
High School or Less	88	88	86	83	90
Some Post High School[a]	84	85	84	85	90
College Graduate[a]	88	86	83	84	82
Household Income[5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	87	86	86	83	88
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	87	86	85	87	82
Top 40 Percent Bracket	87	87	80	85	83
Marital Status[5]					
Married[a]	88	86	82	84	94
Not Married	87	87	86	84	85

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Cholesterol Test

The Healthy People 2020 goal for blood cholesterol screening within the preceding five years is 82%. (Objective HDS-6)

In 2013, 77% of Wisconsin respondents and 76% of U.S. respondents reported they had their cholesterol checked within the past five years (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Five percent reported five or more years ago while 16% reported never having their cholesterol tested.

- Ninety percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 63% of those 25 to 34 years old or 24% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.

- Seventy-three percent of white respondents reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 69% of African American respondents or 48% of respondents of another race.

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less (71%) compared to Hispanic respondents (52%).

- Seventy-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 68% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 67% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to unmarried respondents (86% and 62%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2006 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2009 and 2015, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, respondents who were white or African American were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2012 and 2015, respondents who were white were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In all study years, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2003, 2009 and 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

Table 17. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	73%	70%	70%	70%	69%
Gender[2,3]					
Male[a]	72	67	64	67	67
Female	73	73	75	72	70
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	44	39	36	33	24
25 to 34	63	59	63	64	63
35 to 44	77	77	75	76	81
45 to 54	83	81	80	86	83
55 to 64	89	87	92	84	90
65 and Older	91	90	89	90	88
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White	74	73	71	75	73
African American	74	72	72	72	69
Other	59	49	60	48	48
Hispanic Origin[1,2,3,4,5]					
Hispanic	58	53	58	52	52
Non-Hispanic	74	72	71	73	71
Education[1,2,3,4]					
High School or Less	68	66	67	65	66
Some Post High School	76	69	67	71	70
College Graduate[a]	80	79	81	78	71
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
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
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married	81	78	77	75	86
Not Married[a]	68	66	67	68	62

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Dental Checkup

Counseling patients to visit a dental care provider on a regular basis as well as floss, use fluoride properly, et cetera is recommended.[1]

The Healthy People 2020 goal for an oral health care system visit in the past 12 months is 49%. (Objective OH-7)

In 2012, 72% of Wisconsin respondents and 67% of U.S. respondents reported they visited the dentist or dental clinic within the past year for any reason (2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Fifty-seven percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 20% had a visit in the past one to two years.

- White respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (63%) compared to African American respondents (53%) or respondents of another race (48%).

- Sixty-nine percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 63% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 46% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a dental visit in the past year compared to unmarried respondents (65% and 54%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a dental checkup in the past year.

- In 2009, female respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a dental checkup.

- In 2003, respondents 18 to 24 years old or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2006, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2012, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2015, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 25 to 44 years old reporting a dental checkup.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2015, white respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2009 and 2012, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of white respondents reporting a dental checkup.

- In 2006, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting a dental checkup.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting a dental checkup.

[1] "Chapter 61: Counseling to Prevent Dental and Periodontal Diseases." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: Guide to Clinical Preventive Services. 2nd ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1996. Page 711.

- In 2003, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a dental checkup.

- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a dental checkup.

Table 18. Dental Checkup Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	66%	58%	52%	51%	57%
Gender[3]					
Male[a]	64	57	47	48	56
Female[a]	67	60	58	53	58
Age[1,2,3,4]					
18 to 24	70	60	40	44	62
25 to 34[a]	66	52	56	42	53
35 to 44[a]	71	60	62	60	54
45 to 54	62	64	55	59	55
55 to 64	63	60	52	50	64
65 and Older	57	58	44	54	56
Race[1,2,5]					
White[a]	71	63	57	53	63
African American	57	56	50	48	53
Other	59	44	49	53	48
Hispanic Origin[2]					
Hispanic	65	46	46	48	62
Non-Hispanic[a]	66	60	53	51	56
Education[1,2,3,4]					
High School or Less	60	52	44	46	55
Some Post High School[a]	66	61	53	48	57
College Graduate[a]	78	67	72	61	59
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	54	50	45	43	46
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	76	70	63	58	69
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	74	78	86	71	63
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married[a]	74	69	61	59	65
Not Married[a]	61	53	49	47	54

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006; [3]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; [4]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [5]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2015

Eye Exam

2015 Findings

- Forty-seven percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 27% reported one to two years ago.
- Sixty-five percent of respondents 65 and older reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 44% of those 18 to 24 years old or 40% of respondents 25 to 34 years old.
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (49%) compared to Hispanic respondents (39%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2003 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.
- In 2003 and 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.

Table 19. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	50%	43%	40%	41%	47%
Gender[1,3]					
Male	46	41	36	40	47
Female	53	45	44	42	48
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	35	43	37	39	44
25 to 34[a]	50	38	39	31	40
35 to 44	45	40	32	40	45
45 to 54	53	42	36	43	46
55 to 64	50	40	47	44	51
65 and Older	66	60	56	58	65
Race					
White	50	45	40	39	47
African American	52	42	41	42	49
Other	37	38	32	44	49
Hispanic Origin[1,5]					
Hispanic	37	42	34	35	39
Non-Hispanic	51	43	41	42	49
Education[2]					
High School or Less	48	41	38	37	45
Some Post High School	51	49	41	44	48
College Graduate	51	42	45	44	49
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	47	42	38	39	47
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	52	46	41	46	52
Top 40 Percent Bracket	49	44	48	43	50
Marital Status					
Married	52	41	40	45	47
Not Married	48	44	40	39	47

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

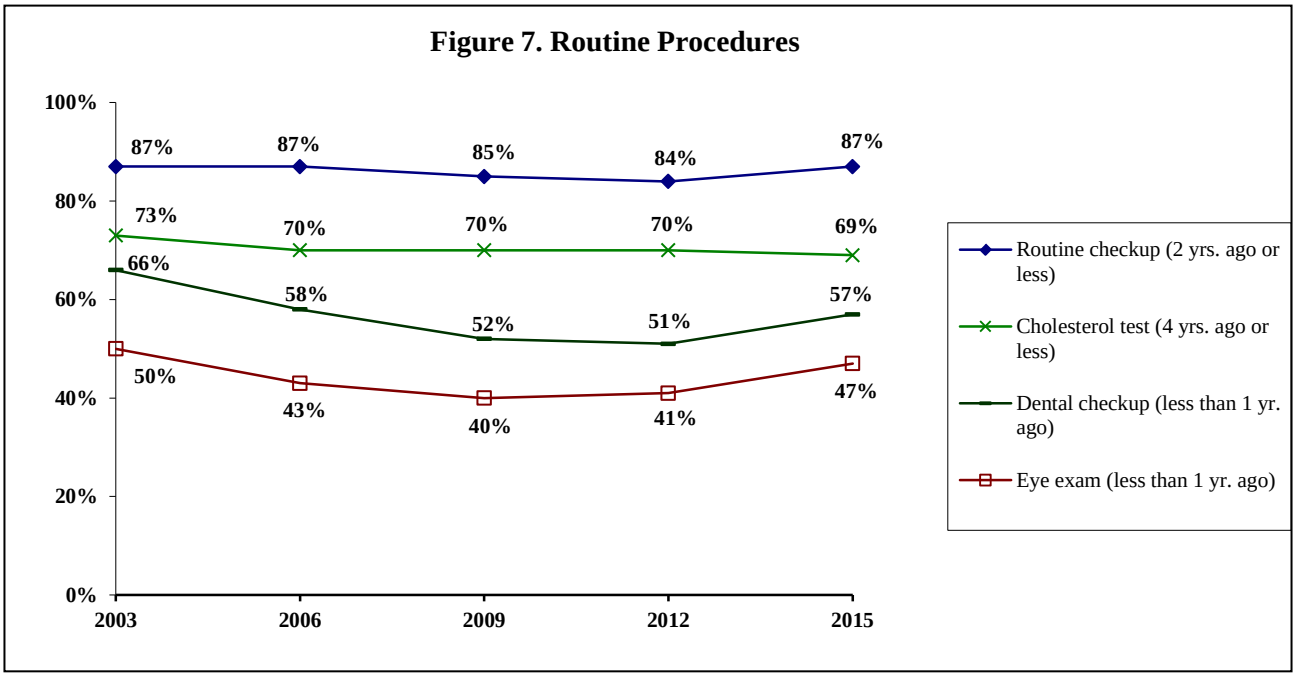
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006; [3]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; [4]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [5]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2015

Routine Procedures Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less or a dental checkup in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less or an eye exam in the past year.



Vaccinations (Figure 8; Tables 20 & 21)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 43% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-seven percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.

Flu Vaccination

The Healthy People 2020 goal for adults 18 and older having an annual influenza vaccination is 70%. (Objectives IID-12.8)

In 2013, 55% of Wisconsin respondents and 63% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported they received a flu vaccination in the past year (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Forty-three percent of respondents had a flu shot or flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose in the past 12 months.

- Female respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (49%) compared to male respondents (37%).

- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (76%) compared to those 25 to 34 years old (34%) or respondents 18 to 24 years old (33%).

- White respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (50%) compared to African American respondents (40%) or respondents of another race (29%).

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (46%) compared to Hispanic respondents (24%).

- Forty-seven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported receiving a flu vaccination compared to 43% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 33% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, female respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting a flu vaccination.

- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 25 to 54 years old reporting a flu vaccination.

- In 2006 and 2015, white respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents reporting a flu vaccination.

- In 2006 and 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2003 and 2009, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting a flu vaccination.

- In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting a flu vaccination.

- In 2003, 2012 and 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2006 and 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a flu vaccination.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a flu vaccination.

Table 20. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	36%	34%	38%	35%	43%
Gender[2,3,4,5]					
Male	34	29	33	31	37
Female[a]	37	39	42	38	49
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24	32	24	33	32	33
25 to 34[a]	25	20	30	27	34
35 to 44[a]	25	27	26	25	38
45 to 54[a]	28	35	38	34	40
55 to 64	46	45	44	41	55
65 and Older	71	69	65	60	76
Race[2,5]					
White[a]	36	38	41	32	50
African American	34	29	36	37	40
Other	34	29	31	32	29
Hispanic Origin[2,4,5]					
Hispanic	28	27	34	44	24
Non-Hispanic[a]	36	35	38	33	46
Education[3,4]					
High School or Less[a]	36	35	40	40	44
Some Post High School[a]	36	35	30	32	44
College Graduate[a]	34	32	44	28	41
Household Income[1,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	43	34	36	36	47
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	31	34	35	23	33
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	28	32	43	29	43
Marital Status					
Married[a]	33	36	38	33	47
Not Married[a]	37	33	38	35	42

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2006, "nasal spray" was added.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Pneumonia Vaccination

The Healthy People 2020 goal for persons 65 and older ever having a pneumococcal vaccine is 90%. (Objective IID-13.1)

In 2013, 73% of Wisconsin respondents and 70% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia shot (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of receiving a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a pneumonia vaccination.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, white respondents were more likely to report a pneumonia vaccination. In 2012 and 2015, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race reporting a pneumonia vaccination.

- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting a pneumonia vaccination.

- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a pneumonia vaccination. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a pneumonia vaccination.

Table 21. Pneumonia Vaccination Ever (65 and Older) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	58%	66%	64%	67%	77%
Gender					
Male[a]	57	61	68	60	80
Female[a]	58	70	63	71	75
Race[1,2,3]					
White[a]	65	71	76	63	81
African American[a]	40	51	50	72	69
Education					
High School or Less[a]	56	62	63	65	73
Some Post High School or More[a]	60	73	70	70	80
Marital Status[1]					
Married[a]	40	65	64	63	75
Not Married[a]	64	67	65	68	77

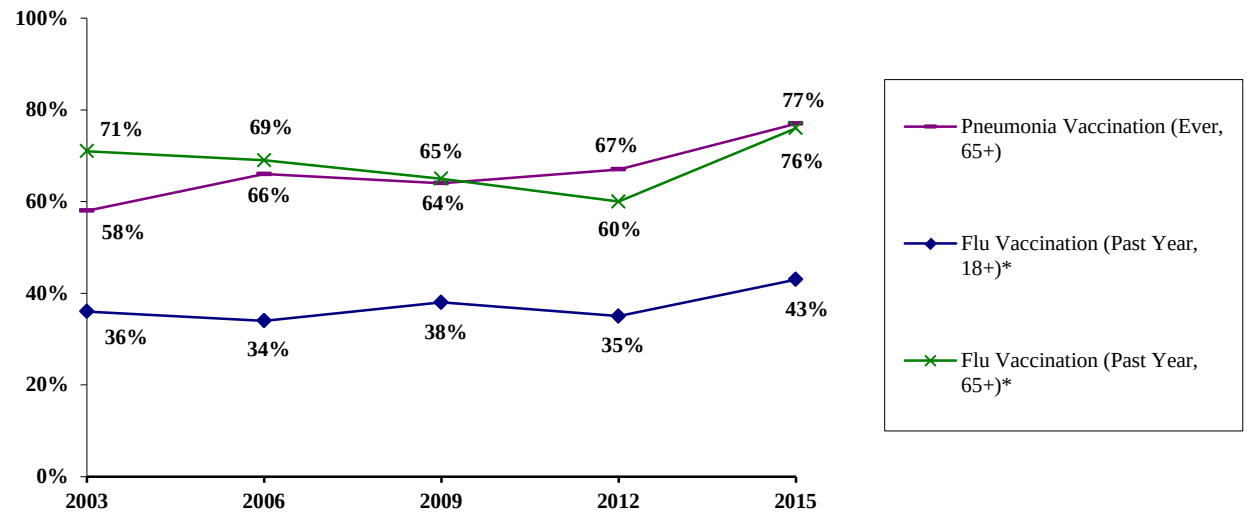
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Other race, Hispanic origin and household income not included as a result of too few cases for statistical reliability.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Vaccinations Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.

Figure 8. Vaccinations



*In 2006, "nasal spray" was added.

Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figures 9 & 10; Tables 22 - 27)

Respondents were asked a series of questions regarding if they had certain health conditions in the past three years. Current diagnosis of asthma was asked.

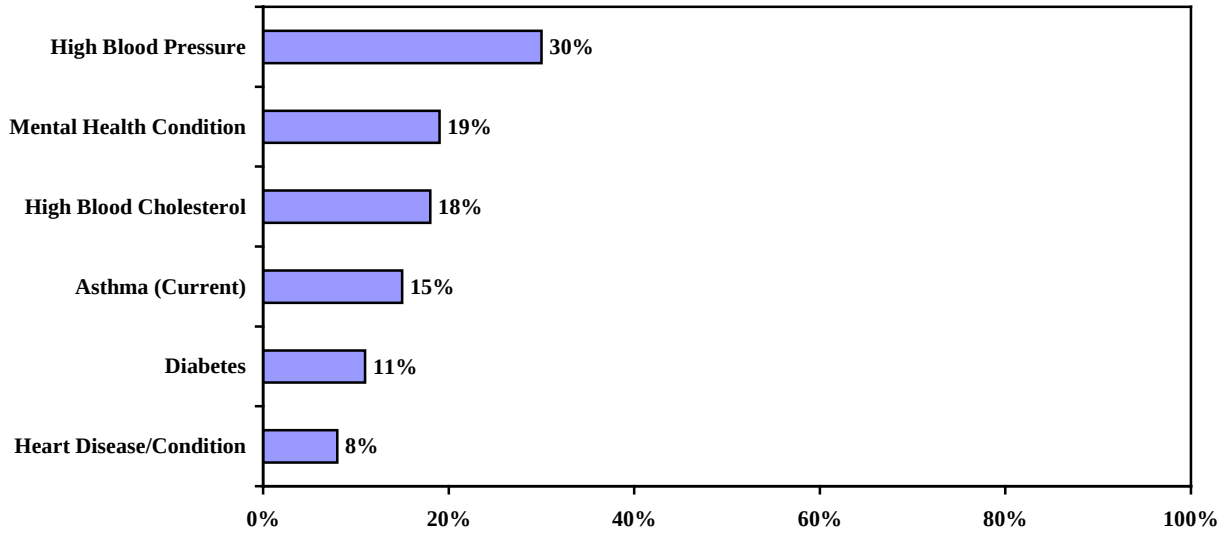
KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, out of six health conditions listed, the three most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure (30%), a mental health condition (19%) or high blood cholesterol (18%). Respondents who were female, 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were female, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report a mental health condition. Respondents who were 65 and older, white, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Eleven percent reported diabetes; respondents who were 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Eight percent of respondents reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease. Respondents who were 65 and older, non-Hispanic, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Fifteen percent reported current asthma; respondents who were female, African American, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, diabetes or current asthma. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol or heart disease/condition. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting each health condition was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

2015 Findings

- Respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (30%), a mental health condition (19%) or high blood cholesterol (18%) in the past three years out of six health conditions listed.

Figure 9. Health Conditions in Past Three Years for 2015



High Blood Pressure

2015 Findings

- Thirty percent of respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (32%) compared to male respondents (27%).
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (63%) compared to those 25 to 34 years old (12%) or respondents 18 to 24 years old (4%).
- African American respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (38%) compared to white respondents (28%) or respondents of another race (15%).
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (32%) compared to Hispanic respondents (13%).
- Thirty-eight percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported high blood pressure in the past three years compared to 27% of those with some post high school education or 24% of respondents with a college education.
- Thirty-five percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported high blood pressure in the past three years compared to 27% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 23% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (35%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (14%).

- Fifty percent of inactive respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years compared to 28% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 25% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.

    - Of the 356 respondents who reported high blood pressure, 93% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes. Respondents who were married or nonsmokers were more likely to report they had their high blood pressure under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with high blood pressure reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (96% and 93%, respectively).

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, female respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting high blood pressure.

- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting high blood pressure.

- In all study years, African American respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were white or African American reporting high blood pressure.

- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2003 and 2009, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting high blood pressure.

- In all study years, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting high blood pressure.

- In 2003, 2006, 2012 and 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income reporting high blood pressure.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting high blood pressure.

- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of inactive respondents reporting high blood pressure.

- In 2003 and 2006, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting high blood pressure.

Table 22. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	23%	27%	29%	29%	30%
Gender[2,3,4,5]					
Male[a]	21	23	24	24	27
Female[a]	25	31	34	32	32
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24	4	12	6	7	4
25 to 34	10	13	10	11	12
35 to 44[a]	17	20	23	19	32
45 to 54[a]	26	31	37	39	38
55 to 64	41	45	58	56	53
65 and Older	59	60	66	63	63
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White[a]	22	26	27	23	28
African American[a]	27	33	33	37	38
Other	9	16	18	16	15
Hispanic Origin[2,4,5]					
Hispanic	16	16	22	11	13
Non-Hispanic[a]	23	29	30	31	32
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	26	32	36	34	38
Some Post High School	21	26	22	27	27
College Graduate	17	20	23	20	24
Household Income[1,2,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	28	30	30	35	35
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	19	23	26	20	27
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	16	19	21	16	23
Marital Status					
Married[a]	22	27	26	26	31
Not Married[a]	23	28	31	29	29
Overweight Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Not Overweight	9	17	14	15	14
Overweight	31	33	37	35	35
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive[b]	--	39	41	41	50
Insufficient	--	27	32	31	28
Recommended	--	23	22	23	25
Smoking Status[1,2]					
Nonsmoker	25	29	30	28	29
Smoker[a]	16	23	27	29	34

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

High Blood Cholesterol

2015 Findings

- Eighteen percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol in the past three years (44%) compared to those 25 to 34 years old (3%) or respondents 18 to 24 years old (0%).
- Twenty percent of African American respondents and 19% of white respondents reported high blood cholesterol compared to 8% of respondents of another race.
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (20%) compared to Hispanic respondents (6%).
- Twenty-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported high blood cholesterol compared to 16% of those with a college education or 14% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (20%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (12%).
- Thirty-two percent of inactive respondents reported high blood cholesterol compared to 17% of those who met the recommended amount of physical activity or 15% of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity.
    - Of the 218 respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, 87% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes. Respondents with a high school education or less or nonsmokers were more likely to report they had their high blood cholesterol under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with high blood cholesterol reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (84% and 87%, respectively).
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, white respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2015, respondents who were white or African American were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2009, race was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2003 and 2009, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2003 and 2006, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting high blood cholesterol.

- In 2006, married respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.

- In 2009, 2012 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2006, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reporting high blood cholesterol.

- In 2003, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting high blood cholesterol.

Table 23. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	17%	21%	21%	19%	18%
Gender					
Male	17	20	20	18	19
Female	17	21	21	20	18
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24	2	8	2	2	0
25 to 34[a]	7	7	8	4	3
35 to 44	13	15	22	15	17
45 to 54[a]	19	29	24	31	30
55 to 64	35	37	39	38	34
65 and Older	39	44	42	42	44
Race[1,2,4,5]					
White	19	24	23	22	19
African American	15	19	20	18	20
Other	5	10	14	13	8
Hispanic Origin[2,4,5]					
Hispanic	11	12	18	12	6
Non-Hispanic	17	22	21	20	20
Education[3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	17	21	24	23	24
Some Post High School	18	23	14	14	14
College Graduate	16	19	21	17	16
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	17	21	20	20	19
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	16	23	24	25	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket	16	21	16	15	15
Marital Status[2]					
Married	18	23	19	21	21
Not Married	16	19	21	18	17
Overweight Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Not Overweight	11	17	11	9	12
Overweight	21	23	25	24	20
Physical Activity[3,4,5]					
Inactive	--	25	29	33	32
Insufficient[b]	--	20	23	22	15
Recommended	--	19	14	11	17
Smoking Status[1]					
Nonsmoker	19	21	20	19	18
Smoker[a]	12	19	21	17	19

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Heart Disease/Condition

2015 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.
- Twenty-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition in the past three years compared to 2% of those 25 to 34 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition in the past three years (9%) compared to Hispanic respondents (2%).
- Eleven percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 10% of those with some post high school education reported heart disease/condition compared to 4% of respondents with a college education.
- Eleven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported heart disease/condition compared to 6% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition (9%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (5%).
- Fifteen percent of inactive respondents reported heart disease/condition compared to 8% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 6% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
    - Of the 99 respondents who reported heart disease/condition, 93% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with a heart disease/condition reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (89% and 93%, respectively).
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition.
- In 2003 and 2006, white respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2003 and 2009, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of Hispanic respondents and a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2006 and 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting heart disease/condition.
- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition.

- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2003 and 2009, overweight status was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition.

- In 2003, nonsmokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2009, smokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable.

Table 24. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	7%	8%	9%	9%	8%
Gender					
Male	6	7	9	10	7
Female	8	8	9	7	9
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24	2	1	2	0	0
25 to 34	3	4	3	6	2
35 to 44	3	3	7	1	4
45 to 54	4	8	12	17	9
55 to 64	12	16	11	13	19
65 and Older	25	22	24	20	29
Race[1,2]					
White	8	9	10	9	9
African American	6	7	8	9	9
Other	1	3	6	5	3
Hispanic Origin[2,4,5]					
Hispanic[a]	8	2	9	2	2
Non-Hispanic[a]	7	8	9	9	9
Education[1,3,5]					
High School or Less	9	9	11	10	11
Some Post High School[a]	5	7	9	8	10
College Graduate	4	5	5	6	4
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
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
Marital Status[3]					
Married	6	7	5	6	7
Not Married	8	8	10	9	9
Overweight Status[2,4,5]					
Not Overweight	5	6	9	4	5
Overweight	8	9	9	11	9
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive	--	13	14	14	15
Insufficient	--	6	8	10	8
Recommended	--	6	7	5	6
Smoking Status[1,3]					
Nonsmoker	8	7	8	8	8
Smoker	4	8	11	9	8

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Mental Health Condition

2015 Findings

- Nineteen percent of respondents reported a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder or depression in the past three years.

- Female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition in the past three years (23%) compared to male respondents (16%).

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition in the past three years (21%) compared to Hispanic respondents (11%).

- Thirty percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported a mental health condition in the past three years compared to 17% of those with some post high school education or 12% of respondents with a college education.

- Twenty-four percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a mental health condition in the past three years compared to 11% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 9% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition in the past three years compared to married respondents (22% and 12%, respectively).

    - Of the 230 respondents who reported a mental health condition, 87% had it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes. Respondents with a college education, who were not overweight, who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity or nonsmokers were more likely to report they had their mental health condition under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with a mental health condition reporting it was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes (81% and 87%, respectively).

- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a mental health condition.

- In 2009, respondents 35 to 64 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2015, age was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old or 65 and older reporting a mental health condition.

- Race was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of African American respondents reporting a mental health condition.

- In 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2009. In 2009 and 2012, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2009. In 2009, education was not a significant variable.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a mental health condition.

- In 2009 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a mental health condition.

Table 25. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	14%	16%	19%
Gender[1,2,3]			
Male[a]	11	13	16
Female[a]	16	18	23
Age[1,2]			
18 to 24[a]	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[a]	7	8	15
Race			
White	16	17	20
African American[a]	12	15	19
Other	12	13	21
Hispanic Origin[3]			
Hispanic	20	14	11
Non-Hispanic[a]	13	16	21
Education[2,3]			
High School or Less[a]	15	16	30
Some Post High School	15	18	17
College Graduate	10	11	12
Household Income[1,2,3]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	17	21	24
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12	5	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	5	11	11
Marital Status[1,3]			
Married	10	13	12
Not Married[a]	15	17	22

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012
[3]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2009 to 2015

Diabetes

2015 Findings

- Eleven percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents 65 and older reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 4% of those 25 to 34 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.
- African American respondents were more likely to report diabetes in the past three years (14%) compared to white respondents (9%) or respondents of another race (8%).
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report diabetes in the past three years (12%) compared to Hispanic respondents (6%).
- Eighteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 9% of those with some post high school education or 5% of respondents with a college education.
- Fifteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 6% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes (12%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (6%).
- Twenty-one percent of inactive respondents reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 10% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 9% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
    - Of the 130 respondents who reported diabetes, 90% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with diabetes reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (90% and 90%, respectively).
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting diabetes.
- In 2003, 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2006, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report diabetes. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting diabetes.
- In 2003, 2012 and 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2006 and 2009, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were white or African American reporting diabetes.
- In 2003 and 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting diabetes.

- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report diabetes. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting diabetes.

- In 2003, 2006, 2012 and 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting diabetes.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting diabetes.

- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were not overweight reporting diabetes.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report diabetes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting diabetes.

- In 2003 and 2009, nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across smoking status reporting diabetes.

Table 26. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	7%	8%	10%	10%	11%
Gender					
Male	7	7	9	11	10
Female[a]	7	9	11	10	11
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24	0	<1	<1	2	0
25 to 34	2	2	<1	2	4
35 to 44	4	7	7	6	8
45 to 54[a]	6	13	14	15	19
55 to 64	17	16	23	20	19
65 and Older	22	16	26	25	24
Race[1,4,5]					
White[a]	6	7	11	7	9
African American[a]	10	10	10	14	14
Other	4	7	5	7	8
Hispanic Origin[1,5]					
Hispanic	1	8	6	8	6
Non-Hispanic[a]	7	8	10	10	12
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	7	10	12	14	18
Some Post High School	9	7	7	9	9
College Graduate	4	6	8	6	5
Household Income[1,2,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	9	9	11	12	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	6	9	8	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	6	5	3	6
Marital Status					
Married[a]	6	8	9	10	11
Not Married[a]	8	8	10	10	11
Overweight Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Not Overweight[a]	2	2	3	4	6
Overweight	10	11	13	13	12
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive	--	14	16	16	21
Insufficient	--	9	11	12	10
Recommended[b]	--	5	6	6	9
Smoking Status[1,3]					
Nonsmoker[a]	8	8	11	10	11
Smoker[a]	5	7	7	10	10

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Current Asthma

In 2013, 10% of Wisconsin respondents and 9% of U.S. respondents reported they were told they currently have asthma (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Fifteen percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma (20%) compared to male respondents (10%).
- African American respondents were more likely to report current asthma (21%) compared to respondents who were non-white and non-African American (18%) or white respondents (10%).
- Eighteen percent of respondents with some post high school education and 17% of those with a high school education or less reported current asthma compared to 9% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported current asthma compared to 10% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 7% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma compared to married respondents (17% and 10%, respectively).
    - Of the 181 respondents who reported current asthma, 95% had it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes. Respondents who were female, 18 to 34 years old or 45 and older were more likely to report they had their current asthma under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with current asthma reporting it was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes (93% and 95%, respectively).
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting current asthma.
- In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report current asthma. In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting current asthma.
- In 2003, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report current asthma. In 2009 and 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In 2012, respondents who were non-white were more likely to report current asthma. In 2006, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of African American respondents reporting current asthma.
- In 2003, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting current asthma.

- In 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report current asthma. In 2012 and 2015, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report current asthma. In 2003 and 2006, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting current asthma.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report current asthma. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting current asthma.

- In 2003, 2006, 2012 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting current asthma.

Table 27. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	10%	12%	14%	14%	15%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male[a]	6	9	11	8	10
Female[a]	13	14	16	18	20
Age[2,4]					
18 to 24	10	16	17	16	15
25 to 34	12	14	12	8	14
35 to 44[a]	7	11	13	15	18
45 to 54[a]	9	10	16	18	18
55 to 64	13	15	11	16	14
65 and Older	8	7	13	10	12
Race[1,3,4,5]					
White	8	11	10	10	10
African American[a]	11	13	17	16	21
Other	23	13	12	17	18
Hispanic Origin[1]					
Hispanic	20	11	16	15	12
Non-Hispanic[a]	9	12	13	13	16
Education[3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	12	14	16	16	17
Some Post High School[a]	7	11	12	15	18
College Graduate	9	10	9	8	9
Household Income[2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	10	14	15	18	22
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12	10	6	3	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7	8	10	7	10
Marital Status[1,2,4,5]					
Married	7	9	13	9	10
Not Married[a]	12	14	14	15	17

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

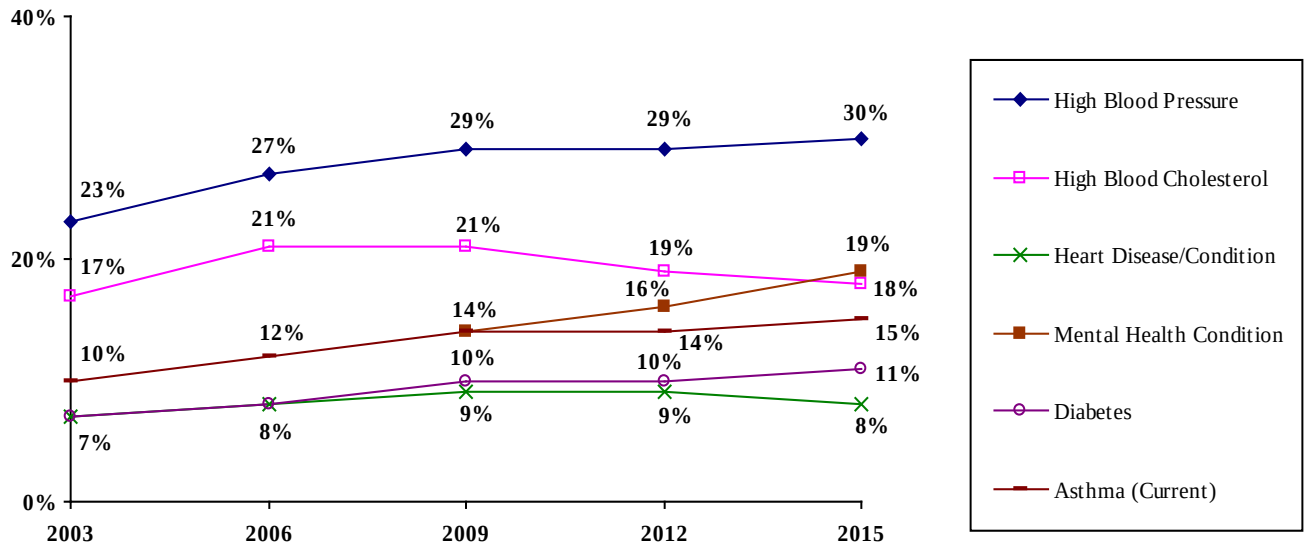
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Health Conditions Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, diabetes or current asthma. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol or heart disease/condition. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting each health condition was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

Figure 10. Health Conditions in Past Three Years



Physical Well Being and Body Weight (Figures 11 & 12; Tables 28 - 31)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 37% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 28% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 48% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male, 25 to 44 years old, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Seventy-four percent of respondents were classified as overweight; respondents who were 45 to 54 years old, Hispanic, married or who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.

Moderate Physical Activity in Usual Week

Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate.

In 2006, 42% of Wisconsin respondents and 33% of U.S. respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 or more minutes (2006 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Thirty-seven percent of all respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 minutes or more. Forty-eight percent did some moderate activity, while 15% did not do any moderate physical activity.

- Male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week (42%) compared to female respondents (33%).

- Forty-eight percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week compared to 31% of respondents 18 to 24 years old or 45 to 54 years old.

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week (45%) compared to white respondents (39%) or African American respondents (30%).

- Fifty percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week compared to 37% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 36% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week.

- In 2015, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2003, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2015, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 25 to 44 years old or 65 and older meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2003, 2012 and 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2006 and 2009, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2003, Hispanic respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2006, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2006, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2006 and 2009, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across overweight status meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

Table 28. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	27%	33%	31%	33%	37%
Gender[5]					
Male[a]	29	32	30	31	42
Female[a]	25	33	31	35	33
Age[1,2,3,5]					
18 to 24	31	29	35	34	31
25 to 34[a]	29	29	36	38	48
35 to 44[a]	29	40	32	33	42
45 to 54	28	36	26	30	31
55 to 64	24	33	25	31	33
65 and Older[a]	15	29	23	32	32
Race[1,4,5]					
White[a]	23	34	30	35	39
African American	29	32	31	29	30
Other	45	28	34	42	45
Hispanic Origin[1,2]					
Hispanic	45	25	30	36	40
Non-Hispanic[a]	25	33	31	33	37
Education[2]					
High School or Less[a]	25	30	30	32	35
Some Post High School[a]	25	33	32	35	38
College Graduate	32	37	31	34	39
Household Income[2,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	25	28	31	36	36
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	30	41	31	35	50
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	27	41	29	30	37
Marital Status[4]					
Married[a]	27	35	32	29	41
Not Married[a]	27	31	30	35	36
Overweight Status[2,3]					
Not Overweight[a]	28	36	38	37	41
Overweight[a]	25	31	28	32	36

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Vigorous Physical Activity in Usual Week

Vigorous physical activity includes running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate.

In 2009, 31% of Wisconsin respondents and 29% of U.S. respondents did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 or more minutes (2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 minutes or more. Thirty-two percent did some vigorous physical activity while 39% did not do any vigorous physical activity.

- Male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity (33%) compared to female respondents (24%).

- Thirty-seven percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 35% of those 25 to 34 years old met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to 13% of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity (40%) compared to white respondents (29%) or African American respondents (24%).

- Thirty-four percent of respondents with a college education met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to 26% of those with some post high school education or 25% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Thirty-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 34% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to 26% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week.

- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2006 and 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2015, respondents 25 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 25 to 54 years old or 65 and older meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2006, non-African American respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009 and 2012, race was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2006 and 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2015, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2006, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across overweight status meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

Table 29. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	20%	18%	25%	28%
Gender[1,2,3,4]				
Male[a]	26	27	29	33
Female[a]	15	11	21	24
Age[1,2,3,4]				
18 to 24	31	25	39	27
25 to 34[a]	22	27	35	35
35 to 44[a]	25	18	28	37
45 to 54[a]	17	17	14	25
55 to 64	16	8	12	24
65 and Older[a]	7	6	7	13
Race[1,4]				
White[a]	23	21	25	29
African American[a]	16	16	23	24
Other[a]	23	23	30	40
Hispanic Origin[3]				
Hispanic	22	19	32	28
Non-Hispanic[a]	20	18	24	28
Education[1,2,3,4]				
High School or Less[a]	15	13	19	25
Some Post High School[a]	20	24	26	26
College Graduate	30	23	33	34
Household Income[1,2,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	17	16	23	26
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	22	21	21	34
Top 40 Percent Bracket	35	28	30	36
Marital Status[3]				
Married	21	21	18	25
Not Married[a]	20	17	27	29
Overweight Status[1]				
Not Overweight[a]	23	21	26	31
Overweight[a]	19	17	24	27

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Recommended vigorous physical activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤05 from 2006 to 2015

Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Typical Week

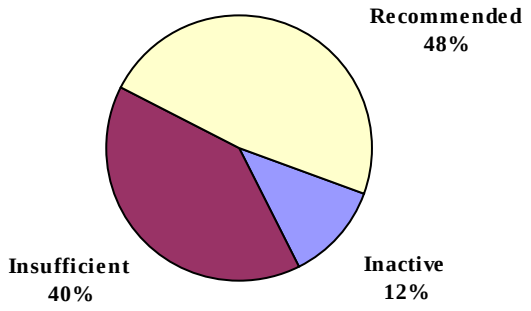
The recommended amount of physical activity by the Centers for Disease Control is moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week or vigorous physical activity for at least 20 minutes on three or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate. Vigorous physical activity includes running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Insufficient physical activity includes participation in either activity, but not for the duration or the frequency recommended. Inactive respondents reported no moderate or vigorous physical activity in a typical week.

In 2009, 53% of Wisconsin respondents and 51% of U.S. respondents met the recommended amount of physical activity (30+ minutes of moderate physical activity five days per week or 20+ minutes of vigorous physical activity three days per week) (2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Forty-eight percent of respondents met the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week (moderate activity 5 times/week for 30 minutes or vigorous activity 3 times/week for 20 minutes). Forty percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 12% did no physical activity in a typical week.

Figure 11. Physical Activity/Week for 2015*



*Recommended physical activity is moderate activity 5 times/30+ minutes in a week or vigorous activity 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.

- Male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity (53%) compared to female respondents (43%).

- Fifty-seven percent of respondents 25 to 44 years old met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week compared to 42% of those 45 to 54 years old or 38% of respondents 65 and older.

- Fifty-three percent of respondents with a college education met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week compared to 47% of those with some post high school education or 44% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Sixty-one percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 50% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 47% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week.

- In 2006 and 2015, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2009 and 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2015, respondents 25 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2006, white respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2012, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2009 and 2015, race was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were non-white and non-African American meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2006 and 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2012, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2009 and 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2006 and 2009, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2012 and 2015, overweight status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

Table 30. Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	43%	40%	46%	48%
Gender[1,4]				
Male[a]	48	43	47	53
Female	40	38	45	43
Age[1,2,3,4]				
18 to 24	49	48	55	43
25 to 34[a]	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
Race[1,3]				
White	46	40	48	49
African American	41	40	42	43
Other[a]	39	46	54	53
Hispanic Origin[3]				
Hispanic[a]	39	41	56	49
Non-Hispanic[a]	44	40	45	48
Education[1,3,4]				
High School or Less[a]	38	38	41	44
Some Post High School	44	43	49	47
College Graduate	54	42	51	53
Household Income[1,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	38	39	46	47
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	52	43	46	61
Top 40 Percent Bracket	57	45	45	50
Marital Status[3]				
Married	46	42	38	49
Not Married[a]	42	40	50	48
Overweight Status[1,2]				
Not Overweight	48	45	49	52
Overweight[a]	41	38	45	47

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week and recommended vigorous physical activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤05 from 2006 to 2015

Body Weight

Being overweight contributes to many health problems. One nationally used definition of overweight status developed by the CDC is when a person's body mass index (BMI) is greater than or equal to 25.0. A BMI of 30.0 or more is considered obese. Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter^2. Throughout the report, the category "overweight" includes both overweight and obese respondents.

The Healthy People 2020 goal for healthy weight is 34%. As a result, the unhealthy weight goal is 66%. (Objective NWS-8)

The Healthy People 2020 goal for obesity is 31%. (Objective NWS-9)

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) (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

<u>2015 Findings</u>

- According to the definition, 74% of respondents were overweight (31% overweight and 43% obese).
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be overweight (82%) compared to those 65 and older (71%) or respondents 25 to 34 years old (67%).
- Hispanic respondents were more likely to be overweight (82%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (73%).
- Married respondents were more likely to be overweight compared to unmarried respondents (80% and 72%, respectively).
- Respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight (78%) compared to those who met the recommended amount of physical activity (72%) or respondents who were inactive (69%).

<u>Year Comparisons</u>

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender being overweight.
- In 2003, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2006, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2009, respondents 35 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2012 and 2015, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be overweight. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 54 years old being overweight.
- In 2003 and 2012, African American respondents were more likely to be overweight. In 2006, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to be overweight. In 2009, respondents who were non-white were more likely to be overweight. In 2015, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents or African American respondents being overweight.
- In 2003, 2006, 2012 and 2015, Hispanic respondents were more likely to be overweight. In 2009, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents being overweight.

- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education being overweight.

- In 2003, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to be overweight. In 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income being overweight.

- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status being overweight.

- In 2006, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight. In 2009, inactive respondents were more likely to be overweight. In 2015, respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight. In 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did at least some amount of physical activity being overweight.

Table 31. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

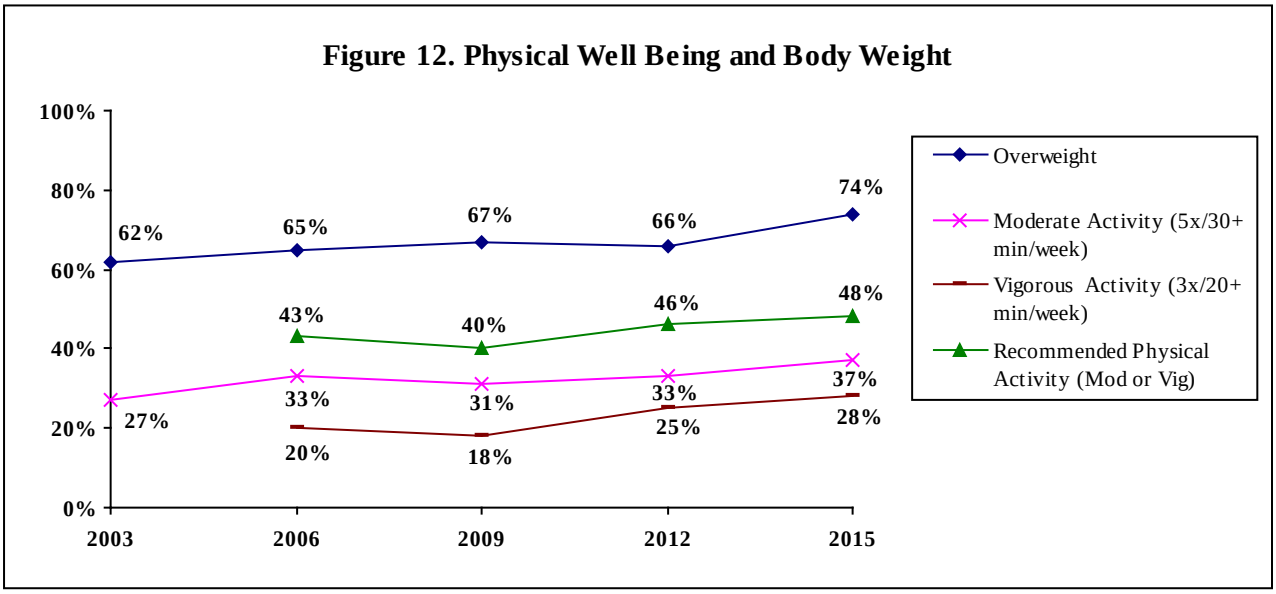
	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	62%	65%	67%	66%	74%
Gender					
Male[a]	63	63	65	65	75
Female[a]	61	66	69	68	74
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	46	51	52	47	72
25 to 34[a]	58	65	58	65	67
35 to 44[a]	66	69	77	74	78
45 to 54[a]	69	71	75	80	82
55 to 64	73	72	77	72	79
65 and Older	70	63	71	65	71
Race[1,2,3,4]					
White[a]	58	60	60	60	71
African American[a]	69	70	71	72	78
Other	65	78	71	67	75
Hispanic Origin[1,2,4,5]					
Hispanic	76	74	68	75	82
Non-Hispanic[a]	61	64	67	65	73
Education[2]					
High School or Less[a]	65	70	67	67	77
Some Post High School[a]	60	64	67	67	74
College Graduate[a]	59	55	67	65	72
Household Income[1,2]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	63	69	68	66	76
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	66	65	70	70	81
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	55	58	66	71	73
Marital Status[5]					
Married[a]	62	63	64	64	80
Not Married[a]	62	65	68	67	72
Physical Activity[2,3,5]					
Inactive	--	66	76	74	69
Insufficient[b]	--	68	67	67	78
Recommended[b]	--	62	63	64	72

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Physical Well Being and Body Weight Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.



Nutrition (Figure 13; Tables 32 - 35)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 59% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 26% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were 35 to 54 years old, non-white and non-African American, with at least some post high school education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were 25 to 54 years old, non-white and non-African American, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Fifty-one percent of respondents reported they often read the labels of new food products they purchase; respondents who were 35 to 64 years old, white, non-Hispanic, with at least some post high school education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. Seventy-one percent of respondents reported they had two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days. Respondents who were female, 55 and older, white, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals.

From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

Fruit Consumption

Based on the USDA dietary guidelines, at a minimum, adults should have two servings of fruit each day. Age, gender and activity level may increase the recommended number of servings.

2015 Findings

- Fifty-nine percent of respondents reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day.
- Sixty-seven percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 65% of those 45 to 54 years old reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 47% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.
- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (67%) compared to white respondents (60%) or African American respondents (54%).
- Sixty-three percent of respondents with a college education and 62% of those with some post high school education reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 53% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Sixty-nine percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 64% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 54% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day compared to unmarried respondents (67% and 56%, respectively).
- Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (67%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (55%) or respondents who were inactive (43%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or more servings of fruit on an average day.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2006, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2015, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old or 65 and older reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.
- In 2006 and 2012, non-African American respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2009, respondents who were white or African American were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2003, race was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2015, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2003 and 2012, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2003 and 2015, married respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, respondents who did at least some physical activity were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

Table 32. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	63%	58%	56%	61%	59%
Gender[1,2,3,4]					
Male	55	52	52	57	60
Female[a]	69	63	59	64	58
Age[1,2,3,5]					
18 to 24	40	67	55	64	47
25 to 34[a]	74	52	64	64	63
35 to 44	60	57	54	65	67
45 to 54	60	53	48	53	65
55 to 64	65	57	52	55	54
65 and Older[a]	71	62	57	59	56
Race[2,3,4,5]					
White	65	62	58	64	60
African American	61	51	56	57	54
Other[a]	54	61	43	65	67
Hispanic Origin[4]					
Hispanic	57	56	52	68	66
Non-Hispanic[a]	63	58	56	60	58
Education[1,2,3,5]					
High School or Less[a]	59	51	48	58	53
Some Post High School	61	60	58	64	62
College Graduate[a]	71	67	69	61	63
Household Income[2,3,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	60	55	52	59	54
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	64	54	61	62	64
Top 40 Percent Bracket	68	68	67	64	69
Marital Status[1,5]					
Married	71	59	60	60	67
Not Married	58	57	54	61	56
Overweight Status					
Not Overweight	63	61	56	62	62
Overweight	61	56	54	60	58
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive	--	40	47	52	43
Insufficient[b]	--	61	52	59	55
Recommended	--	63	62	64	67

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Vegetable Consumption

Based on the USDA dietary guidelines, at a minimum, adults should have three servings of vegetables each day. Age, gender and activity level may increase the recommended number of servings.

2015 Findings

- Twenty-six percent of respondents reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old, 32% of those 25 to 34 years old and 31% of respondents 45 to 54 years old reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 16% of respondents 18 to 24 years old or 65 and older.
- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (39%) compared to white respondents (28%) or African American respondents (21%).
- Thirty-four percent of respondents with a college education reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 26% of those with some post high school education or 18% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Thirty-three percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 32% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 25% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (35%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (20%) or respondents who were inactive (13%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day. In 2009 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2015, respondents 25 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old or 65 and older and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting at least three servings of vegetables a day.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, white respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2012, race was not a significant variable.
- In 2009 and 2012, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting at least three servings of vegetables a day.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2015, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2003 and 2009, married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, overweight respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2015, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day. In 2012, physical activity was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.

Table 33. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	29%	22%	20%	25%	26%
Gender[1,2,4]					
Male	25	16	19	22	24
Female	32	27	21	28	28
Age[4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	25	18	19	19	16
25 to 34	36	22	21	25	32
35 to 44[a]	24	24	23	40	33
45 to 54	27	26	19	28	31
55 to 64	28	22	17	17	23
65 and Older[a]	28	19	16	20	16
Race[1,2,3,5]					
White	32	25	25	27	28
African American	24	19	19	24	21
Other	27	20	9	24	39
Hispanic Origin[3,4]					
Hispanic	25	20	7	12	28
Non-Hispanic	29	22	21	27	26
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	25	16	14	17	18
Some Post High School	27	25	21	27	26
College Graduate	37	31	31	37	34
Household Income[1,2,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	24	18	18	24	25
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	29	25	22	20	32
Top 40 Percent Bracket	37	33	26	39	33
Marital Status[1,3]					
Married	33	23	24	28	29
Not Married	26	22	18	24	25
Overweight Status[4]					
Not Overweight	31	22	20	22	25
Overweight	27	22	20	27	26
Physical Activity[2,3,5]					
Inactive	--	15	13	24	13
Insufficient	--	22	18	25	20
Recommended[b]	--	26	26	26	35

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Reading Food Label Information

2015 Findings

- Fifty-one percent of respondents reported when they buy a product for the first time, they often read the food label information. Twenty-two percent reported sometimes while the remaining 27% reported rarely or never.

- Fifty-eight percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 57% of those 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old reported they read a new product's label often compared to 31% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.

- White respondents were more likely to report they read a new product's label often (55%) compared to African American respondents (47%) or respondents of another race (46%).

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report reading a new product's label often (52%) compared to Hispanic respondents (43%).

- Sixty percent of respondents with a college education and 58% of those with some post high school education reported they read a new product's label often compared to 37% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Sixty-three percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported they read a new product's label often compared to 54% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 49% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report reading a new product's label often compared to unmarried respondents (57% and 49%, respectively).

- Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report reading a new product's label often (60%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (45%) or respondents who were inactive (38%).

Table 34. Often Read Food Labels When Purchasing a Product for the First Time by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	2015
TOTAL	51%
Gender	
Male	49
Female	53
Age[1]	
18 to 24	31
25 to 34	53
35 to 44	57
45 to 54	58
55 to 64	57
65 and Older	55
Race[1]	
White	55
African American	47
Other	46
Hispanic Origin[1]	
Hispanic	43
Non-Hispanic	52
Education[1]	
High School or Less	37
Some Post High School	58
College Graduate	60
Household Income[1]	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	49
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	54
Top 40 Percent Bracket	63
Marital Status[1]	
Married	57
Not Married	49
Overweight Status	
Not Overweight	48
Overweight	53
Physical Activity[1]	
Inactive	38
Insufficient	45
Recommended	60

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Restaurant Meals in Past Seven Days

2015 Findings

- Seventy-one percent of respondents reported in the past seven days they ate at or ordered from a restaurant two or fewer times. Fifteen percent reported three to four times in the past seven days while 14% reported five or more times.

- Female respondents were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days (75%) compared to male respondents (66%).

- Eighty-five percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 83% of those 65 and older reported two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days compared to 60% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.

- White respondents were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days (74%) compared to African American respondents (68%) or respondents of another race (62%).

- Seventy-six percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days compared to 72% of those with some post high school education or 63% of respondents with a college education.

- Seventy-five percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days compared to 63% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 61% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 35. Restaurant Food Two or Fewer Times in the Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

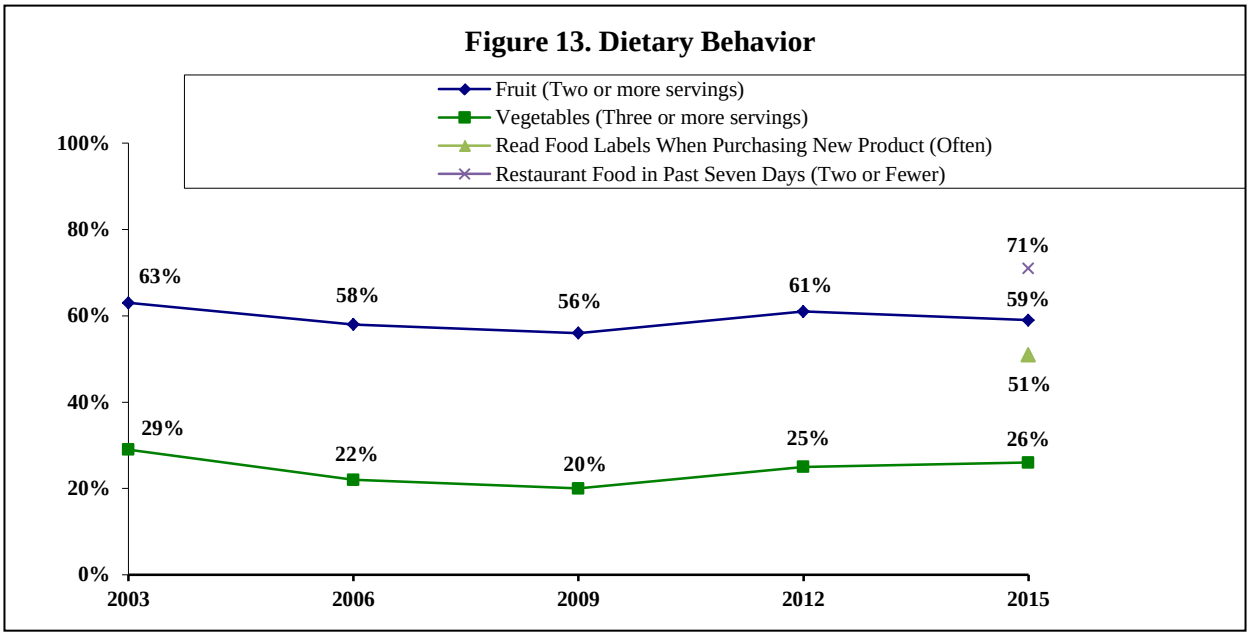
	2015
TOTAL	71%
Gender[1]	
Male	66
Female	75
Age[1]	
18 to 24	60
25 to 34	69
35 to 44	66
45 to 54	69
55 to 64	85
65 and Older	83
Race[1]	
White	74
African American	68
Other	62
Hispanic Origin	
Hispanic	70
Non-Hispanic	71
Education[1]	
High School or Less	76
Some Post High School	72
College Graduate	63
Household Income[1]	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	75
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	63
Top 40 Percent Bracket	61
Marital Status	
Married	71
Not Married	71
Overweight Status	
Not Overweight	67
Overweight	72
Physical Activity	
Inactive	74
Insufficient	71
Recommended	70
Children in Household	
Yes	73
No	69

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Nutrition Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day or at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.



Women's Health (Figure 14; Tables 36 – 39)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 82% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years. Eighty percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-one percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Sixty-four percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Eighty-two percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). Respondents 25 to 44 years old, with a college education or married respondents were more likely to meet the recommendation.

From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.

Mammogram

Routine screening for breast cancer every one to two years with mammography is recommended for women 50 to 74 years old.[2]

In 2012, 82% of Wisconsin women and 77% of U.S. women 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years (2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Eighty-two percent of female respondents 50 and older had a mammogram within the past two years.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a mammogram within the past two years.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a mammogram within the past two years.
- In 2003 and 2006, African American respondents were more likely to report a mammogram within the past two years. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a mammogram within the past two years. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mammogram within the past two years. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, married respondents were more likely to report a mammogram within the past two years. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

[2]"Screening for Breast Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2009. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2009.

Table 36. Mammogram Within Past Two Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[①, ②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	82%	76%	76%	77%	82%
Race[1,2]					
White	78	72	70	71	79
African American	90	84	81	81	89
Education[1]					
High School or Less	87	75	72	74	85
Some Post High School or More	74	77	79	80	79
Household Income[2]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	81	71	78	74	81
Top 60 Percent Bracket	82	86	84	83	84
Marital Status[2]					
Married	84	82	81	84	85
Not Married	81	72	74	74	81

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases for statistical reliability.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Bone Density Scan

2015 Findings

- Eighty percent of the 88 female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan to determine if they are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of women who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a bone density scan.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of women who were asked this question in all study years.

Pap Smear

The Healthy People 2020 goal for women 21 to 65 years old having a pap smear within the past three years is 93%. (Objective C-15)

In 2010, 85% of Wisconsin women and 81% of U.S. women 18 and older reported a pap smear within the past three years (2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Eighty-one percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years.

- Ninety-five percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 84% of those 55 to 65 years old or 47% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.

- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years (87%) compared to those with a high school education or less (78%) or respondents with some post high school education (77%).

- Married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years compared to unmarried respondents (88% and 78%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2003 and 2006, respondents 25 to 44 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2009 and 2015, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2003, 2009 and 2012, African American respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2006 and 2015, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were white or African American reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2012, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2006 and 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2006 and 2015, married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

Table 37. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	90%	90%	88%	85%	81%
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	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
Race[1,3,4]					
White[a]	88	89	83	81	80
African American[a]	95	91	93	92	83
Other	83	93	72	74	71
Hispanic Origin[4]					
Hispanic	83	88	79	75	80
Non-Hispanic[a]	91	91	89	87	81
Education[2,5]					
High School or Less[a]	91	89	86	83	78
Some Post High School[a]	89	88	92	86	77
College Graduate	91	95	87	89	87
Household Income[4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	87	89	87	87	83
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	93	89	89	76	86
Top 40 Percent Bracket	93	95	91	93	87
Marital Status[2,5]					
Married	91	94	91	87	88
Not Married[a]	90	89	87	85	78

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

HPV Test

An HPV test is a test for the human papillomavirus in the cervix and is sometimes done at the same time as a pap smear.

2015 Findings

- Sixty-four percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported they had an HPV test within the past five years.
- Seventy percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old and 69% of those 35 to 44 years old reported they had an HPV test within the past five years compared to 46% of respondents 55 to 65 years old.

- African American respondents were more likely to report they had an HPV test within the past five years (72%) compared to respondents who were non-white and non-African American (69%) or white respondents (51%).

Table 38. HPV Test Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for 2015 (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)[①]

	2015
TOTAL	64%
Age[1]	
18 to 24	64
25 to 34	70
35 to 44	69
45 to 54	62
55 to 65	46
Race[1]	
White	51
African American	72
Other	69
Hispanic Origin	
Hispanic	76
Non-Hispanic	63
Education	
High School or Less	64
Some Post High School	65
College Graduate	62
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	67
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	67
Top 40 Percent Bracket	57
Marital Status	
Married	64
Not Married	63

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Cervical Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame

Routine screening for cervical cancer in women 21 to 65 years old with a pap smear every three years is recommended. For women 30 to 65 years old who want to lengthen the screening interval, a pap smear in combination with an HPV test every five years is recommended.[3]

[3]"Screening for Cervical Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2012. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2012.

2015 Findings

- Eighty-two percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame (pap smear every 3 years for ages 18 to 29 years old; pap smear and HPV test every 5 years or pap smear only every 3 years for ages 30 to 65 years old).

- Ninety-five percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old and 94% of those 35 to 44 years old met the recommendation compared to 47% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.

- Respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommendation (89%) compared to those with a high school education or less (79%) or respondents with some post high school education (78%).

- Married respondents were more likely to meet the recommendation compared to unmarried respondents (91% and 79%, respectively).

Table 39. Cervical Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for 2015 (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)[①]

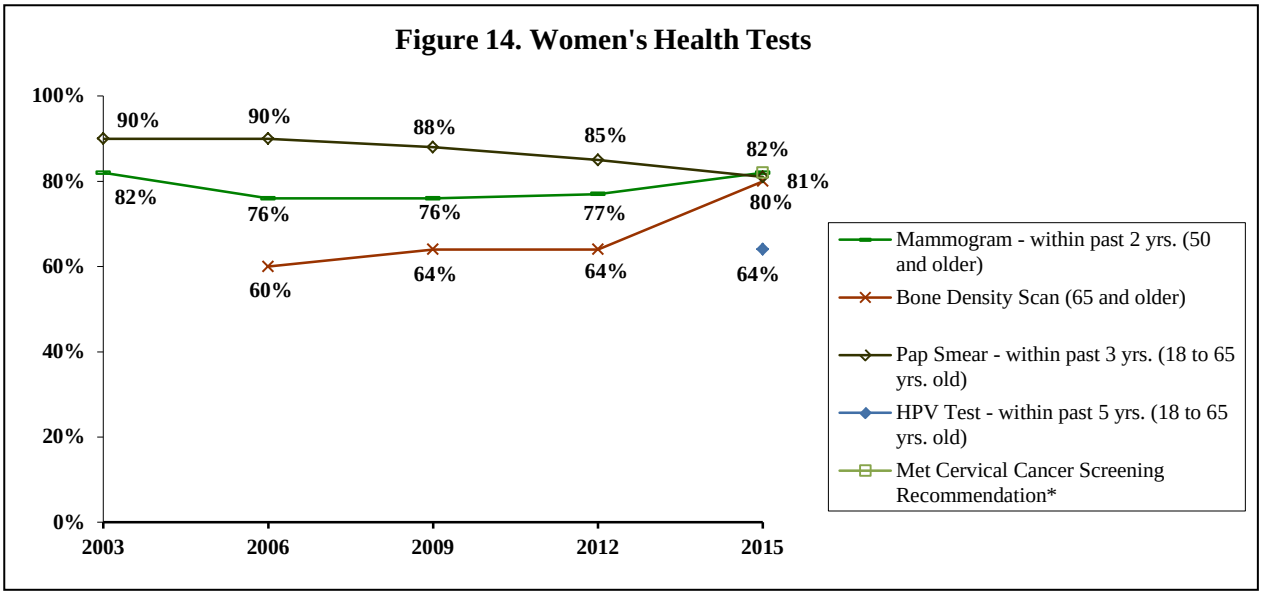
	2015
TOTAL	82%
Age[1]	
18 to 24	47
25 to 34	95
35 to 44	94
45 to 54	91
55 to 65	89
Race	
White	83
African American	84
Other	71
Hispanic Origin	
Hispanic	80
Non-Hispanic	82
Education[1]	
High School or Less	79
Some Post High School	78
College Graduate	89
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	84
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	88
Top 40 Percent Bracket	90
Marital Status[1]	
Married	91
Not Married	79

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Women's Health Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.



*Recommended time frame: pap smear every 3 years for ages 18 to 29 years old; pap smear and HPV test every 5 years or pap smear only every 3 years for ages 30 to 65 years old.

Colorectal Cancer Screening (Figure 15; Tables 40 - 43)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 15% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Thirteen percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 67% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 73% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendations.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.

Blood Stool Test

2015 Findings

- Fifteen percent of respondents 50 and older had a blood stool test within the past year. Forty-six percent reported never while 5% were not sure.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a blood stool test within the past year.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year.

- In 2003, male respondents were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

- In 2006, African American respondents were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across race reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

Table 40. Blood Stool Test Within Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[①,②]

	2003	2006	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	36%	23%	15%	15%
Gender[1]				
Male[a]	42	21	12	15
Female[a]	32	24	16	16
Race[2]				
White[a]	33	19	11	13
African American[a]	41	29	18	20
Education				
High School or Less[a]	36	26	15	17
Some Post High School[a]	38	19	15	16
College Graduate[a]	33	20	14	9
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	34	24	17	18
Top 60 Percent Bracket[a]	37	22	9	11
Marital Status[3]				
Married[a]	38	24	9	14
Not Married[a]	35	21	17	16

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Sigmoidoscopy

A colonoscopy is recommended every 10 years for persons 50 and older while a flexible sigmoidoscopy is recommended more often.[4]

2015 Findings

- Thirteen percent of respondents 50 and older reported their last sigmoidoscopy was within the past five years. Seventy-four percent reported never.

- Male respondents were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years (17%) compared to female respondents (10%).

- African American respondents were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years (19%) compared to white respondents (11%).

[4]"Screening for Colorectal Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2006. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2006. Pages 32 - 35.

Year Comparisons

In 2003 and 2006, sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy were combined as one question and cannot be compared to more recent data.

- From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.

- In 2009 and 2015, male respondents were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years, with a noted increase since 2009. In 2009 and 2012, race was not a significant variable.

Table 41. Sigmoidoscopy Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[①,②]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	10%	12%	13%
Gender[1,3]			
Male	13	12	17
Female	7	12	10
Race[3]			
White	9	9	11
African American[a]	9	14	19
Education			
High School or Less	11	12	13
Some Post High School	7	12	13
College Graduate	10	14	14
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	12	13	14
Top 60 Percent Bracket	5	14	10
Marital Status			
Married	12	10	14
Not Married	9	13	13

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012
[3]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2009 to 2015

Colonoscopy

A colonoscopy is recommended every 10 years for persons 50 and older while a flexible sigmoidoscopy is recommended more often.[5]

2015 Findings

- Sixty-seven percent of respondents 50 and older had a colonoscopy within the past ten years. Twenty-seven percent reported never.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

Year Comparisons

In 2003 and 2006, sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy were combined as one question and cannot be compared to more recent data.

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- Race was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- In 2009, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a colonoscopy within the past ten years. In 2012 and 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report a colonoscopy within the past ten years. In 2012 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

[5]"Screening for Colorectal Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2006. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2006. Pages 32 - 35.

Table 42. Colonoscopy Within Past Ten Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[①,②]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	54%	59%	67%
Gender			
Male[a]	54	58	66
Female[a]	53	60	67
Race			
White[a]	54	54	64
African American[a]	54	64	73
Education			
High School or Less[a]	50	54	66
Some Post High School	58	64	70
College Graduate	59	66	62
Household Income[1]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	50	59	62
Top 60 Percent Bracket	64	67	72
Marital Status[1]			
Married	62	65	71
Not Married[a]	51	56	64

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Colorectal Cancer Screening Recommendation Met

The Healthy People 2020 goal for meeting the colorectal cancer screening recommendation is 71%. (Objective C-16)

2015 Findings

- Seventy-three percent of respondents 50 and older had one of the three tests in the time frame recommended (blood stool test within the past year, sigmoidoscopy within the past five years, or colonoscopy within the past 10 years).

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- In 2012, African American respondents were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame. In 2009 and 2015, race was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- Household income was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame. In 2012 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

Table 43. Colorectal Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)①,②,③

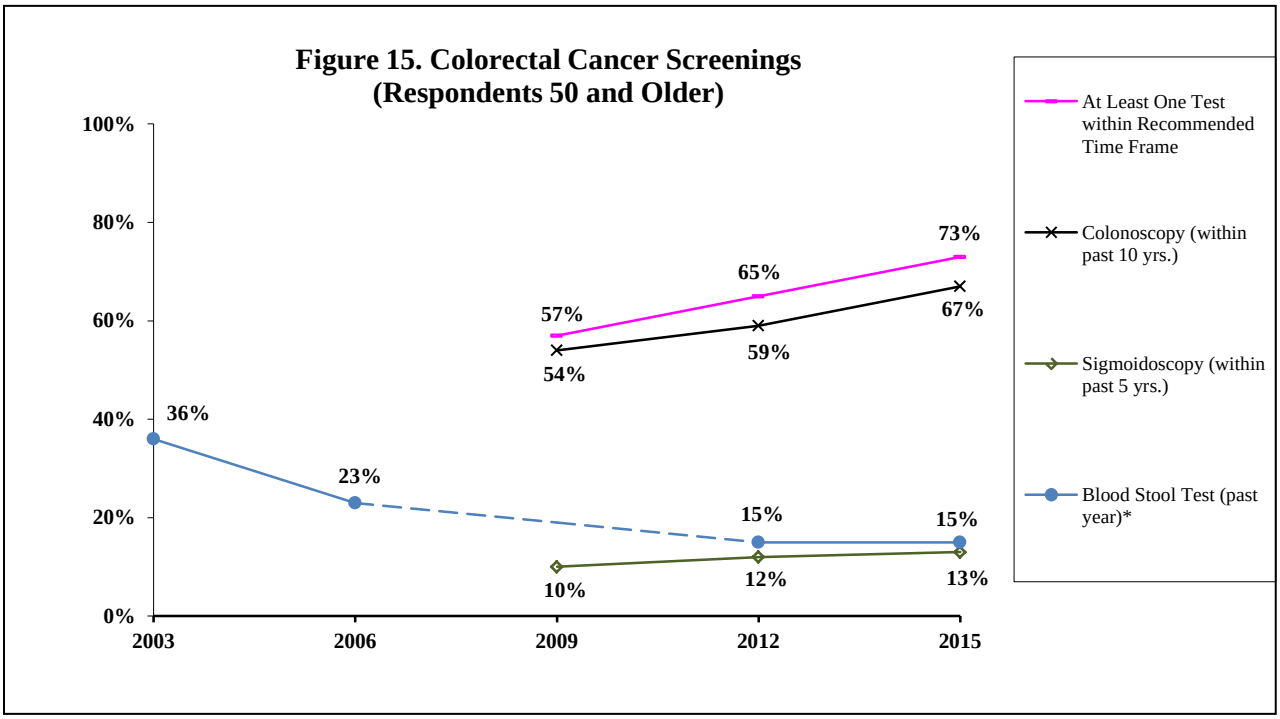
	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	57%	65%	73%
Gender			
Male[a]	58	63	73
Female[a]	56	67	73
Race[2]			
White[a]	57	60	70
African American[a]	56	70	79
Education			
High School or Less[a]	54	60	73
Some Post High School[a]	59	69	77
College Graduate	63	72	66
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	54	63	71
Top 60 Percent Bracket	66	73	75
Marital Status[1]			
Married	66	69	76
Not Married[a]	53	63	71

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②In 2009, blood stool test was not asked.
③Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Colorectal Cancer Screenings Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.



*In 2009, blood stool test was not asked.

Tobacco Cigarette Use (Figures 16 & 17; Tables 44 - 46)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 21% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, non-white and non-African American, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 61% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit; respondents who were African American, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Eighty percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.

Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers

The Healthy People 2020 goal for adult smoking is 12%. (Objective TU-1.1)

In 2013, 19% of Wisconsin respondents were current smokers while 19% of U.S. respondents were current smokers (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Twenty-one percent of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers (14% every day and 7% some days).
- Thirty-two percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old were current smokers compared to 12% of those 18 to 24 years old or 11% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to be current smokers (31%) compared to African American respondents (21%) or white respondents (19%).
- Twenty-six percent of respondents with a high school education or less were current smokers compared to 22% of those with some post high school education or 13% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-seven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were current smokers compared to 18% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 14% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, male respondents were more likely to be current smokers. In 2003 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender who were current smokers.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents 25 to 54 years old were more to be current smokers. In 2009, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to be current smokers. In 2012, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to be current smokers. In 2015, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more to be current smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 54 years old who were current smokers.
- In 2012, African American respondents were more likely to be current smokers. In 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to be current smokers. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were white or African American who were current smokers.
- In 2009, Hispanic respondents were more likely to be current smokers. In 2012, respondents who were non-Hispanic were more likely to report they were a current smoker. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents who were current smokers.
- In 2003, 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be current smokers. In 2006, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to be current smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less who were current smokers.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be current smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket who were current smokers.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to to be current smokers. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status who were current smokers.

Table 44. Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

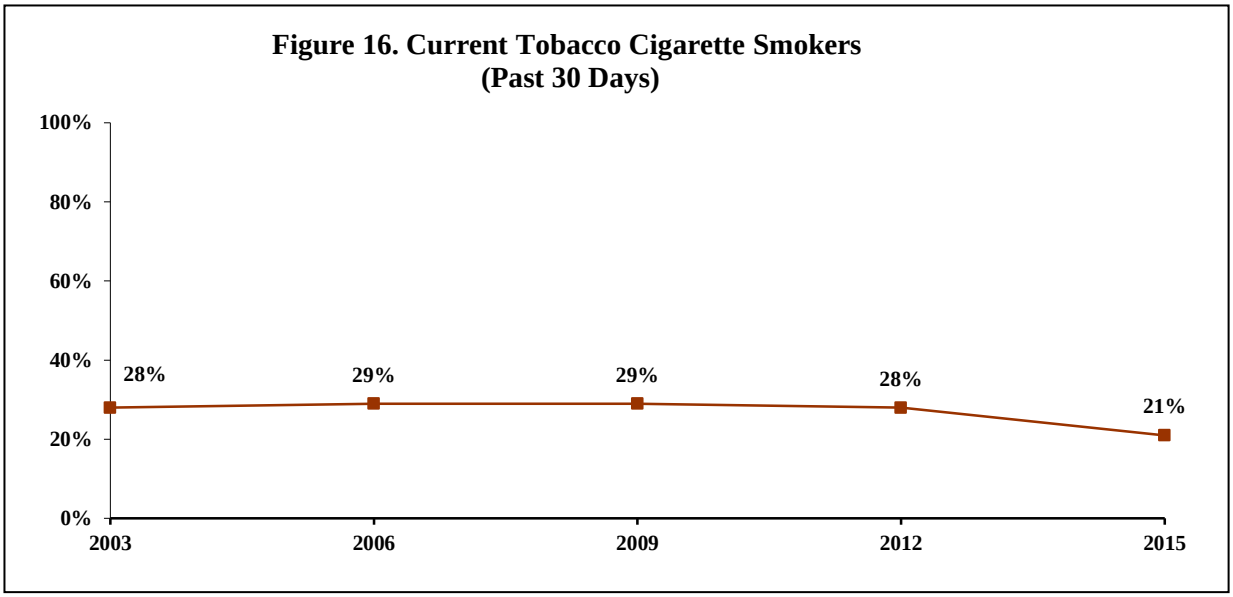
	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	28%	29%	29%	28%	21%
Gender[2,3,4]					
Male[a]	30	33	34	34	22
Female[a]	27	26	25	23	20
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	27	29	26	22	12
25 to 34[a]	34	34	30	39	24
35 to 44[a]	36	33	37	24	24
45 to 54[a]	32	35	36	30	21
55 to 64	29	26	27	34	32
65 and Older	10	13	15	14	11
Race[4,5]					
White[a]	27	28	25	26	19
African American[a]	31	30	30	32	21
Other	27	30	35	20	31
Hispanic Origin[3,4]					
Hispanic	23	31	43	18	19
Non-Hispanic[a]	29	29	28	29	21
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	33	34	36	35	26
Some Post High School	28	32	28	28	22
College Graduate	17	17	14	15	13
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	32	34	33	36	27
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	27	25	21	20	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	24	18	14	12	14
Marital Status[1,2,3,4]					
Married[a]	23	24	23	21	17
Not Married[a]	31	32	32	31	22

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Tobacco Cigarette Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.



Quit Smoking for at Least One Day in Past 12 Months as a Result of Trying to Quit

The Healthy People 2020 goal for current smokers to have tried quitting for at least one day is 80%. (Objective TU-4.1)

In 2006, 49% of Wisconsin respondents reported they quit smoking for at least one day because they were trying to quit while 56% of U.S. respondents reported a cessation attempt for at least one day (2006 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

Of current tobacco cigarette smokers…

- Sixty-one percent of the 248 current smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- African American respondents were more likely to report they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year (69%) compared to white respondents (52%).
- Sixty-seven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year compared to 49% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year compared to married respondents (67% and 42%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit.

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting they quit smoking for at least one day.

- In 2003, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they quit smoking for at least one day. In 2006, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report they quit smoking for at least one day. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting they quit smoking for at least one day.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report they quit smoking for at least one day. In 2012, race was not a significant variable.

- In 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they quit smoking for at least one day. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they quit smoking for at least one day, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 45. Current Smokers Quit Smoking for One Day or Longer in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	53%	55%	58%	66%	61%
Gender					
Male[a]	51	58	60	69	63
Female	54	53	56	63	59
Age[1,2]					
18 to 24	65	67	61	78	82
25 to 34	67	59	53	64	63
35 to 44	53	49	60	73	50
45 to 54[a]	30	51	59	68	66
55 and Older	42	49	59	56	55
Race[1,2,3,5]					
White	45	50	50	62	52
African American	63	60	67	68	69
Education					
High School or Less	52	54	57	67	59
Some Post High School or More	53	57	60	66	63
Household Income[5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	57	51	57	68	67
Top 60 Percent Bracket	47	59	69	65	49
Marital Status[5]					
Married	50	53	67	63	42
Not Married[a]	54	56	56	67	67

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases for statistical reliability.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advised Respondent to Quit

2015 Findings

Of current smokers who have seen a health professional in the past 12 months…

- Eighty percent of the 205 current smokers who have seen a health professional in the past 12 months reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a health professional advised them to quit smoking.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.

- In 2009, female respondents were more likely to report a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past year. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, respondents 25 to 44 years old were more likely to report a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past year. In 2012, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past year. In 2006 and 2015, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past year. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 46. Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advised Respondent to Quit Smoking in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

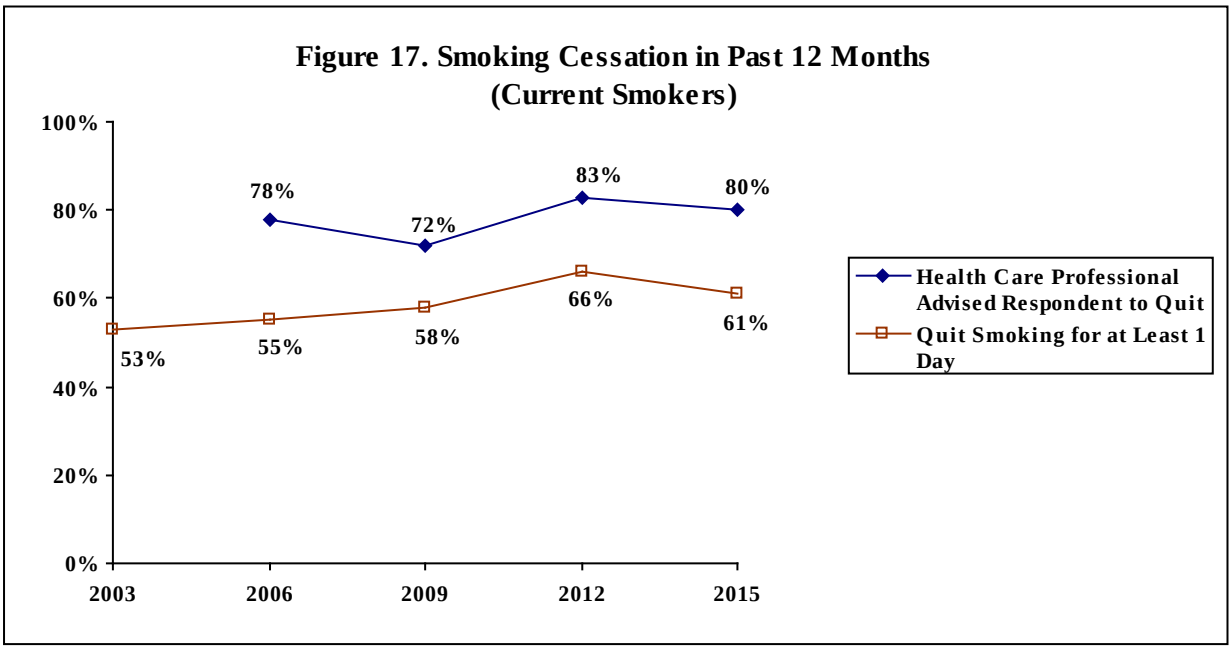
	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	78%	72%	83%	80%
Gender[2]				
Male	76	63	82	74
Female	79	82	84	84
Age[2,3]				
18 to 24	86	45	76	83
25 to 34	70	78	71	72
35 to 44	77	78	92	74
45 to 54	79	74	93	88
55 and Older	82	74	87	84
Race				
White	80	68	84	81
African American	75	73	83	84
Education				
High School or Less	78	72	82	78
Some Post High School or More	78	73	84	81
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	78	73	85	76
Top 60 Percent Bracket	78	76	80	84
Marital Status[3]				
Married	84	71	93	84
Not Married	76	73	80	78

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases for statistical reliability.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Smoking Cessation Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.



Exposure to Cigarette Smoke (Figures 18 & 19; Tables 47 & 48)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 72% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Twenty-six percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

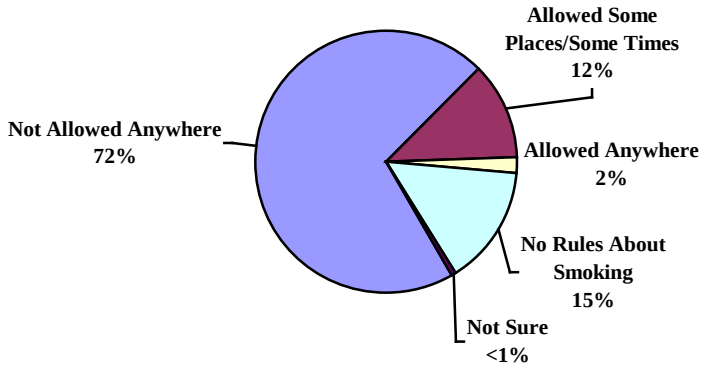
Smoking Policy Inside Home

In 2003, 75% of Wisconsin respondents reported smoking is prohibited in their home (2003 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey). In 2006-2007, 79% of U.S. respondents reported smoking is prohibited in their home (2006-2007 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey).

2015 Findings

- Seventy-two percent of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 12% reported smoking is allowed in some places or at some times. Two percent reported smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home. Fifteen percent of respondents reported there are no rules about smoking inside the home.

Figure 18. Smoking Policy Inside Home for 2015



- Eighty-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 68% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 66% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home compared to unmarried respondents (78% and 70%, respectively).

- Seventy-nine percent of nonsmokers reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 42% of smokers.

- Respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home (77%) compared to respondents in households without children (68%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home.

- In all study years, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In all study years, nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In all study years, respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with or without children in the household reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

Table 47. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	59%	71%	72%
Household Income[1,2,3]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	55	65	68
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	71	75	66
Top 40 Percent Bracket	82	86	88
Marital Status[1,2,3]			
Married[a]	71	79	78
Not Married[a]	55	68	70
Smoking Status[1,2,3]			
Nonsmoker	76	83	79
Smoker[a]	19	42	42
Children in Household[1,2,3]			
Yes[a]	64	79	77
No[a]	57	66	68

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke in Past Seven Days (Nonsmokers)

The Healthy People 2020 goal for nonsmokers exposed to second-hand smoke is 34%. (Objective TU-11.3)

2015 Findings

Of 948 nonsmoking respondents…

- Twenty-six percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke on at least one day in the past seven days while they rode in a car or were in the same room with a person who was smoking.

- Thirty-eight percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reported second-hand smoke exposure compared to 17% of those 55 to 64 years old or 11% of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure (35%) compared to African American respondents (29%) or white respondents (20%).

- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure (31%) compared to those with a high school education or less (25%) or respondents with a college education (21%).

- Thirty-one percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported second-hand smoke exposure compared to 24% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 21% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported exposure to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2009 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting exposure to second-hand smoke.

- In 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2015, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

- In 2009 and 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2012, respondents who were non-white were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure.

- In 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2009 and 2015, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

- In 2012, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. In 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

- In 2012 and 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. In 2009 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

Table 48. Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke in Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

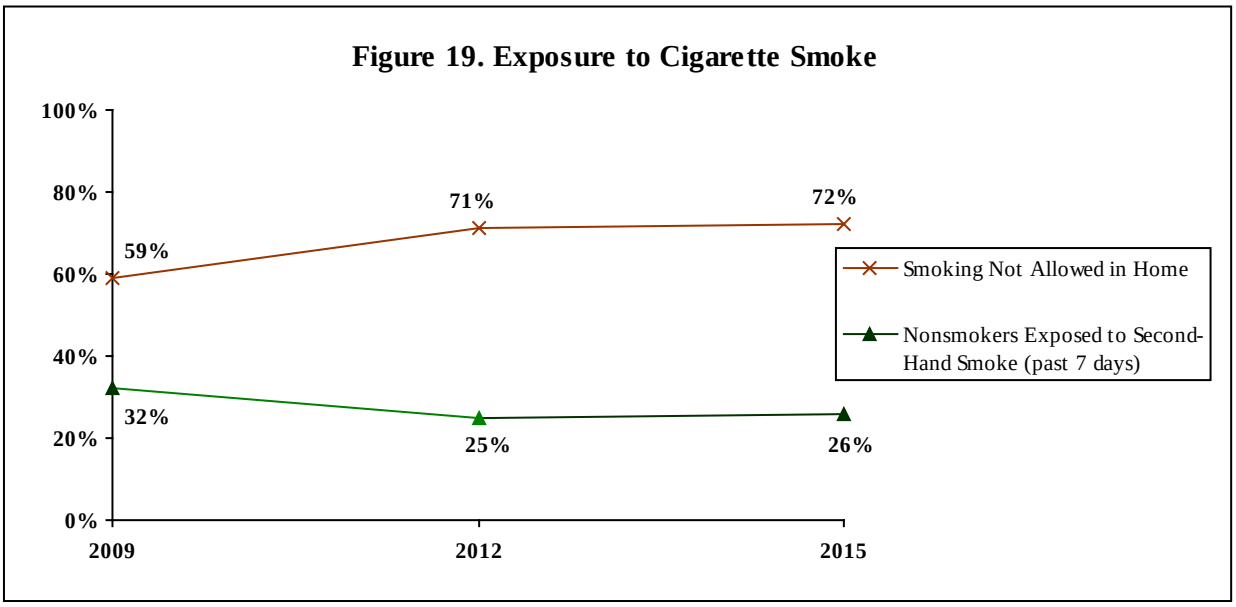
	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	32%	25%	26%
Gender[2]			
Male[a]	32	29	25
Female[a]	33	23	26
Age[1,2,3]			
18 to 24[a]	49	47	32
25 to 34	45	29	38
35 to 44	31	21	24
45 to 54	27	25	21
55 to 64	23	19	17
65 and Older	12	6	11
Race[1,2,3]			
White	25	20	20
African American	36	29	29
Other	47	28	35
Hispanic Origin[2]			
Hispanic	40	37	32
Non-Hispanic[a]	32	24	25
Education[2,3]			
High School or Less[a]	33	30	25
Some Post High School	35	29	31
College Graduate[a]	30	16	21
Household Income[2,3]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	35	28	31
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	32	23	24
Top 40 Percent Bracket	28	19	21
Marital Status[2]			
Married[a]	30	18	22
Not Married[a]	34	29	27

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012
[3]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2009 to 2015

Exposure to Cigarette Smoke Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.



Other Tobacco Products (Table 49)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 6% of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month; respondents who were male, non-white and non-African American or with some post high school education were more likely to use electronic cigarettes. Five percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month; respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American or Hispanic were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month; respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

Electronic Cigarettes

2015 Findings

- Six percent of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month.

- Male respondents were more likely to report electronic cigarette use (8%) compared to female respondents (5%).

- Eleven percent of respondents who were non-white and non-African American reported electronic cigarette use compared to 7% of white respondents or 5% of African American respondents.

- Ten percent of respondents with some post high school education reported electronic cigarette use compared to 5% of those with a college education or 4% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars

2015 Findings

- Five percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars (8%) compared to female respondents (2%).
- Nine percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reported they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month compared to 3% of those 55 to 64 years old or 1% of respondents 65 and older.
- Fourteen percent of respondents who were non-white and non-African American reported they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars compared to 5% of African American respondents or 3% of white respondents.
- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month (11%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (4%).

Smokeless Tobacco

2015 Findings

- Four percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they used smokeless tobacco in the past month (6%) compared to female respondents (2%).
- Seven percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reported they used smokeless tobacco in the past month compared to 2% of those 45 to 54 years old or 1% of respondents 65 and older.
- Eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported they used smokeless tobacco compared to 3% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Table 49. Other Tobacco Products in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	Electronic Cigarettes	Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars	Smokeless Tobacco
TOTAL	6%	5%	4%
Gender			
Male	8[1]	8[1]	6[1]
Female	5[1]	2[1]	2[1]
Age			
18 to 24	7	7[1]	4[1]
25 to 34	10	9[1]	7[1]
35 to 44	6	5[1]	4[1]
45 to 54	7	4[1]	2[1]
55 to 64	5	3[1]	3[1]
65 and Older	2	1[1]	1[1]
Race			
White	7[1]	3[1]	4
African American	5[1]	5[1]	4
Other	11[1]	14[1]	<1
Hispanic Origin			
Hispanic	7	11[1]	6
Non-Hispanic	6	4[1]	3
Education			
High School or Less	4[1]	5	3
Some Post High School	10[1]	7	3
College Graduate	5[1]	4	5
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	8	5	3[1]
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	8	1[1]
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8	4	8[1]
Marital Status			
Married	5	5	4
Not Married	7	5	4

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Alcohol Use (Figure 20; Tables 50 & 51)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 35% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Three percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, Hispanic, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month.

Binge Drinking in Past Month

Binge drinking definitions vary. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2015, Milwaukee defined binge drinking as four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males.

The Healthy People 2020 goal for adult binge drinking (5 or more drinks) is 24%. (Objective SA-14.3)

In 2013, 23% of Wisconsin respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (females having four or more drinks on one occasion, males having five or more drinks on one occasion). Seventeen percent of U.S. respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

<u>2015 Findings</u>

- Thirty-five percent of all respondents binged in the past month (four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males).
- Male respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month (39%) compared to female respondents (30%).
- Fifty percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old binged in the past month compared to 27% of those 45 to 64 years old or 8% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to have binged in the past month (51%) compared to white respondents (37%) or African American respondents (28%).
- Forty-one percent of respondents with a college education binged in the past month compared to 35% of those with some post high school education or 28% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Forty-six percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket binged in the past month compared to 43% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 33% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

In 2003, 2012 and 2015, the Milwaukee Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males. In 2006 and 2009, the definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who binged.

- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting binge drinking.

- In 2003, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to have binged. In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across age reporting binge drinking.

- In 2003, non-African American respondents were more likely to have binged. In 2006 and 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to have binged. In 2009 and 2012, white respondents were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race reporting binge drinking.

- In 2006 and 2009, Hispanic respondents were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting binge drinking.

- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged. In 2006, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to have binged. In 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting binge drinking.

- In 2006, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2009 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income reporting binge drinking.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting binge drinking.

Table 50. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	17%	20%	19%	32%	35%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male[a]	25	29	27	38	39
Female[a]	9	11	12	27	30
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	27	20	20	34	42
25 to 34[a]	24	29	31	49	50
35 to 44[a]	18	24	22	45	38
45 to 54[a]	14	21	14	24	27
55 to 64[a]	12	11	10	20	27
65 and Older[a]	2	5	7	9	8
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White[a]	20	21	28	37	37
African American[a]	11	14	12	30	28
Other[a]	20	28	20	30	51
Hispanic Origin[2,3]					
Hispanic[a]	18	29	29	32	37
Non-Hispanic[a]	17	19	18	32	34
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	13	16	16	29	28
Some Post High School[a]	28	24	17	33	35
College Graduate[a]	13	23	27	39	41
Household Income[2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	17	17	14	31	33
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	18	24	27	33	46
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	15	26	37	46	43
Marital Status					
Married[a]	15	20	19	29	35
Not Married[a]	18	20	19	34	34

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2003, 2012 and 2015, "4 or more drinks on an occasion" for females and "5 or more drinks on an occasion" for males was used; in all other study years, "5 or more drinks on an occasion" was used for both males and females.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Driver or Passenger in Vehicle When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink in Past Month

2015 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.

- Seven percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink compared to 2% of those 45 to 64 years old or 0% of respondents 65 and older.

- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink (9%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (2%).

- Six percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink compared to 3% of those with a college education or 1% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Five percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink compared to 3% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

- In 2006 and 2009, male respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. In 2003 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2006 and 2015, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2009, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2003, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reporting they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.

- In 2015, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2003, 2006 and 2009, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.

- In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2003, 2006 and 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.

- In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2003 and 2006, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.

- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2003, 2006 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 51. Driver or Passenger in Vehicle When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

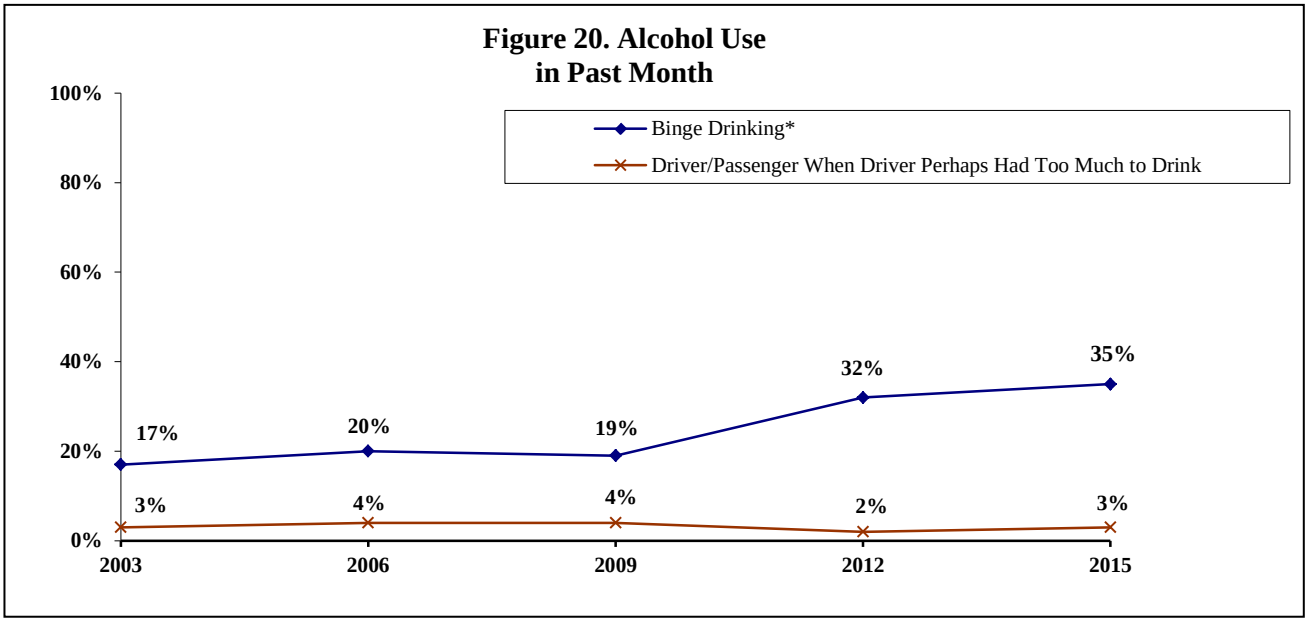
	2003	2006	2009	2012[②]	2015
TOTAL	3%	4%	4%	2%	3%
Gender[2,3]					
Male	3	6	6	--	4
Female	3	2	2	--	2
Age[2,3,5]					
18 to 24[a]	3	7	4	--	7
25 to 34	5	5	7	--	3
35 to 44	4	5	3	--	3
45 to 54	3	3	3	--	2
55 to 64	3	2	<1	--	2
65 and Older	2	<1	0	--	0
Race					
White	3	3	4	--	2
African American	4	5	3	--	2
Other	5	5	2	--	4
Hispanic Origin[5]					
Hispanic	4	3	5	--	9
Non-Hispanic	3	4	4	--	2
Education[5]					
High School or Less[a]	3	4	3	--	1
Some Post High School	4	2	3	--	6
College Graduate	3	5	6	--	3
Household Income[3,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	4	4	3	--	5
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	3	7	--	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	4	3	6	--	1
Marital Status[3]					
Married	3	3	2	--	2
Not Married	4	4	4	--	4

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Alcohol Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month.



*In 2003, 2012 and 2015, "4 or more drinks on an occasion" for females and "5 or more drinks on an occasion" for males was used; in all other study years, "5 or more drinks on an occasion" was used for both males and females.

Household Problems (Figure 21; Table 52)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 2% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. Two percent of respondents each reported a household problem with marijuana or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year. One percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with gambling. Less than one percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs.

From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, gambling or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year.

Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

2015 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical, in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year.

- In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household experienced a problem with drinking alcohol. In 2006 and 2012, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, respondents in households with children were more likely to report a household problem with drinking alcohol. In 2006 and 2012, the presence of children was not a significant variable.

Table 52. Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2006	2009	2012	2015②
TOTAL[a]	3%	3%	3%	2%
Household Income[2]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	3	3	4	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5	8	<1	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	2	2	--
Marital Status				
Married	4	3	2	--
Not Married	3	4	3	--
Children in Household[2]				
Yes	4	5	2	--
No	3	2	3	--

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Other Household Problems in Past Year

2015 Findings

- Two percent of respondents each reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem with marijuana or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year. One percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with gambling. Less than one percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a problem associated with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, gambling or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, gambling or the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year.

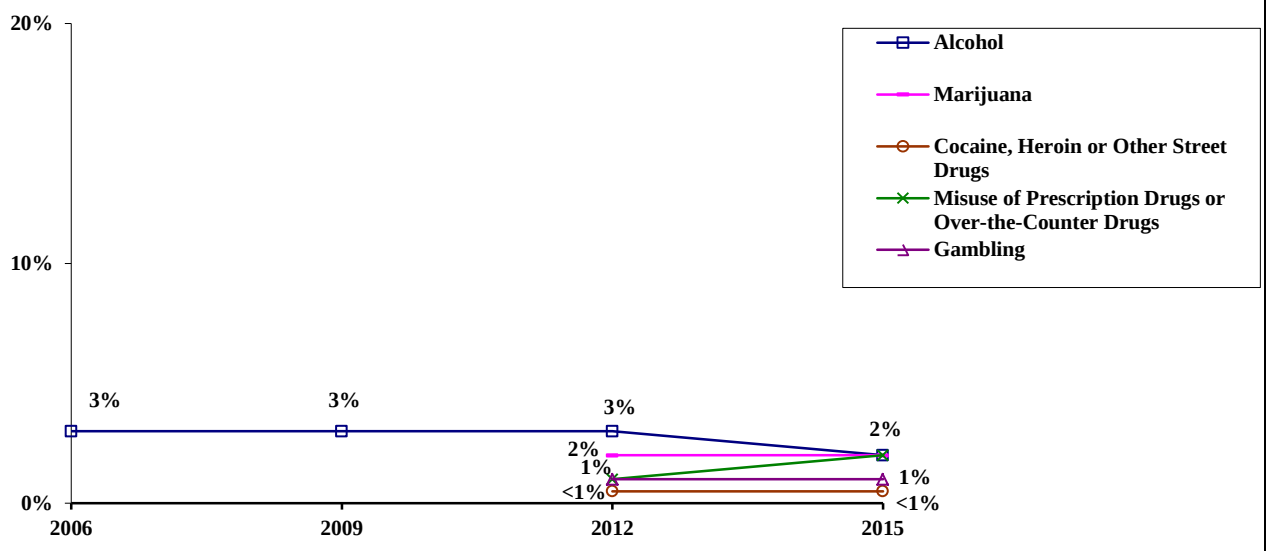
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the small number of respondents reporting a household problem in both study years.

Household Problems Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, gambling or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year.

Figure 21. Household Problems in Past Year



Distracted Driving (Tables 53 & 54)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 18% of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving and distracted by technology at least once a day while 52% reported zero times. Respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, non-white or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being distracted by technology at least once a day. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report being distracted by technology zero times. Thirteen percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day while 55% reported zero times. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, with some post high school education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day. Respondents who were male, 65 and older, African American, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions zero times in the past month.

Driving With Technology Distractions in Past Month

2015 Findings

- Eighteen percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were distracted at least once a day by technology, such as texts, emails or phone calls while 52% reported zero times.

- Twenty-two percent of male respondents reported driving with technology distractions once or more a day compared to 15% of female respondents. Sixty percent of female respondents reported zero times compared to 42% of male respondents.

- Thirty percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported driving with technology distractions once or more a day compared to 8% of those 55 to 64 years old or 2% of respondents 65 and older. Eighty-nine percent of respondents 65 and older reported zero times compared to 42% of those 18 to 24 years old or 32% of respondents 25 to 34 years old.

- Twenty-five percent of respondents who were non-white and non-African American and 24% of African American respondents reported driving with technology distractions once or more a day compared to 13% of white respondents. Sixty-three percent of African American respondents reported zero times compared to 48% of white respondents or 29% of respondents of another race.

- Fifty-six percent of non-Hispanic respondents reported driving with technology distractions zero times in the past month compared to 25% of Hispanic respondents.

- Sixty-seven percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported driving with technology distractions zero times in the past month compared to 49% of those with some post high school education or 38% of respondents with a college education.

- Twenty-six percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported driving with technology distractions once or more a day compared to 22% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 16% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket. Sixty-three percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported zero times compared to 37% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 31% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Fifty-four percent of unmarried respondents reported driving with technology distractions zero times in the past month compared to 47% of married respondents.

Table 53. Driving with Technology Distractions in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	Zero Times	Less Than Once a Week	Less Than Once a Day/Week	Once a Day or More
TOTAL	52%	10%	20%	18%
Gender[1]				
Male	42	12	23	22
Female	60	7	16	15
Age[1]				
18 to 24	42	8	26	22
25 to 34	32	12	31	24
35 to 44	45	10	15	30
45 to 54	56	11	18	16
55 to 64	69	10	14	8
65 and Older	89	4	5	2
Race[1]				
White	48	13	25	13
African American	63	5	8	24
Other	29	6	37	25
Hispanic Origin[1]				
Hispanic	25	15	42	19
Non-Hispanic	56	9	16	18
Education[1]				
High School or Less	67	3	14	15
Some Post High School	49	13	16	21
College Graduate	38	13	30	19
Household Income[1]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	63	9	13	16
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	37	10	29	22
Top 40 Percent Bracket	31	17	26	26
Marital Status[1]				
Married	47	11	21	21
Not Married	54	9	19	18

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Driving With Non-Technology Distractions in Past Month

2015 Findings

- Thirteen percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving and distracted at least once a day by other activities not related to technology including having something to eat or drink, dealing with unruly children or reaching for something on the floor while 55% reported zero times.

- Fifty-eight percent of male respondents reported driving with non-technology distractions zero times in the past month compared to 52% of female respondents.

- Twenty percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported driving with non-technology distractions once or more a day compared to 8% of those 55 to 64 years old or less than one percent of respondents 65 and older. Eighty-six percent of respondents 65 and older reported zero times compared to 49% of those 35 to 44 years old or 37% of respondents 25 to 34 years old.

- Sixty-three percent of African American respondents reported driving with non-technology distractions zero times in the past month compared to 52% of white respondents or 44% of respondents of another race.

- Eighteen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day compared to 14% of respondent with a college education or 8% of respondents with a high school education or less. Seventy-three percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported zero times compared to 46% of those with some post high school education or 45% of respondents with a college education.

- Twenty percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket and 19% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket reported driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day compared to 11% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket. Sixty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported zero times compared to 43% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 38% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

- Seventeen percent of married respondents reported driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day compared to 12% of unmarried respondents. Fifty-eight percent of unmarried respondents reported driving with non-technology distractions zero times compared to 45% of married respondents.

Table 54. Driving with Non-Technology Distractions in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	Zero Times	Less Than Once a Week	Less Than Once a Day/Week	Once a Day or More
TOTAL	55%	11%	20%	13%
Gender[1]				
Male	58	10	19	13
Female	52	11	22	14
Age[1]				
18 to 24	55	6	18	18
25 to 34	37	17	29	17
35 to 44	49	10	21	20
45 to 54	53	14	23	10
55 to 64	66	9	18	8
65 and Older	86	6	8	<1
Race[1]				
White	52	11	24	13
African American	63	8	14	13
Other	44	10	30	16
Hispanic Origin				
Hispanic	49	10	26	15
Non-Hispanic	56	11	19	13
Education[1]				
High School or Less	73	8	11	8
Some Post High School	46	11	23	18
College Graduate	45	13	28	14
Household Income[1]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	60	10	18	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	38	10	32	20
Top 40 Percent Bracket	43	15	23	19
Marital Status[1]				
Married	45	17	21	17
Not Married	58	9	20	12

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Mental Health Status (Figures 22 & 23; Tables 55 - 57)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 8% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents who were female, 45 to 64 years old, non-Hispanic or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eight percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were male, 18 to 24 years old, 45 to 54 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with some post high school education or unmarried respondents were more likely to report this. Nine percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents who were male, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

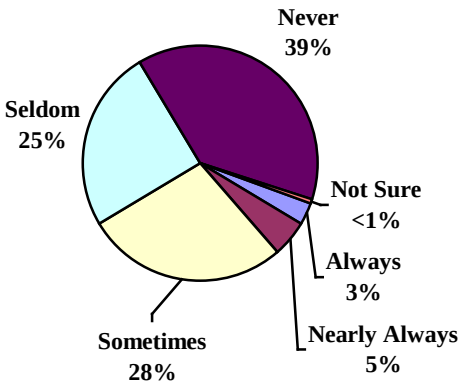
From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

2015 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. This represents up to 47,960 residents. Twenty-eight percent reported sometimes and the remaining 64% reported seldom or never.

Figure 22. Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days for 2015



- Female respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days (10%) compared to male respondents (5%).

- Thirteen percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 12% of those 45 to 54 years old reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed compared to 4% of respondents 25 to 34 years old.

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed (9%) compared to Hispanic respondents (2%).

- Eleven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed compared to 6% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 3% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- 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 2003 and 2015, female respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2015, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, non-white respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2006, African American respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2009 and 2012, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2015, race was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of Hispanic respondents reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2009, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2015, education was not a significant variable.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2003 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 55. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	9%	10%	9%	9%	8%
Gender[1,5]					
Male	6	9	8	8	5
Female	10	11	10	10	10
Age[2,3,4,5]					
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
Race[1,2,3,4]					
White	6	7	7	7	6
African American	12	14	9	10	10
Other	11	11	17	15	9
Hispanic Origin[4,5]					
Hispanic[a]	12	10	14	17	2
Non-Hispanic	8	10	9	8	9
Education[1,2,3,4]					
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
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	13	12	14	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	9	2	7	<1	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	2	0	4	6
Marital Status[2,3,4]					
Married	7	6	4	5	5
Not Married	9	11	11	11	9

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Considered Suicide

All respondents were asked if they have felt so overwhelmed that they considered suicide in the past year. The survey did not ask how seriously, how often or how recently suicide was considered.

2015 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. This represents up to 47,960 residents who may have considered suicide in the past year.

- Male respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year (10%) compared to female respondents (6%).

- Twelve percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old or 45 to 54 years old reported they considered suicide in the past year compared to 2% of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year (13%) compared to white respondents (8%) or African American respondents (6%).

- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year (14%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (7%).

- Eleven percent of respondents with some post high school education considered suicide in the past year compared to 7% of those with a college education or 6% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year compared to married respondents (9% and 5%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.

- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2015, male respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2009, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2015, respondents 18 to 24 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they considered suicide, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2012 and 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they considered suicide. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race reporting they considered suicide.

- In 2015, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting they considered suicide.

- In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they considered suicide. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting they considered suicide.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting they considered suicide.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting they considered suicide.

Table 56. Considered Suicide in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

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

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2015 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Forty-eight percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 25% reported nearly always.

- Male respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life (11%) compared to female respondents (7%).

- Thirteen percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to 11% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to married respondents (10% and 5%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2015, male respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2009 and 2012, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

- In 2006 and 2009, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012 respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2015, education was not significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life, with a noted increase since 2003.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Table 57. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

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

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

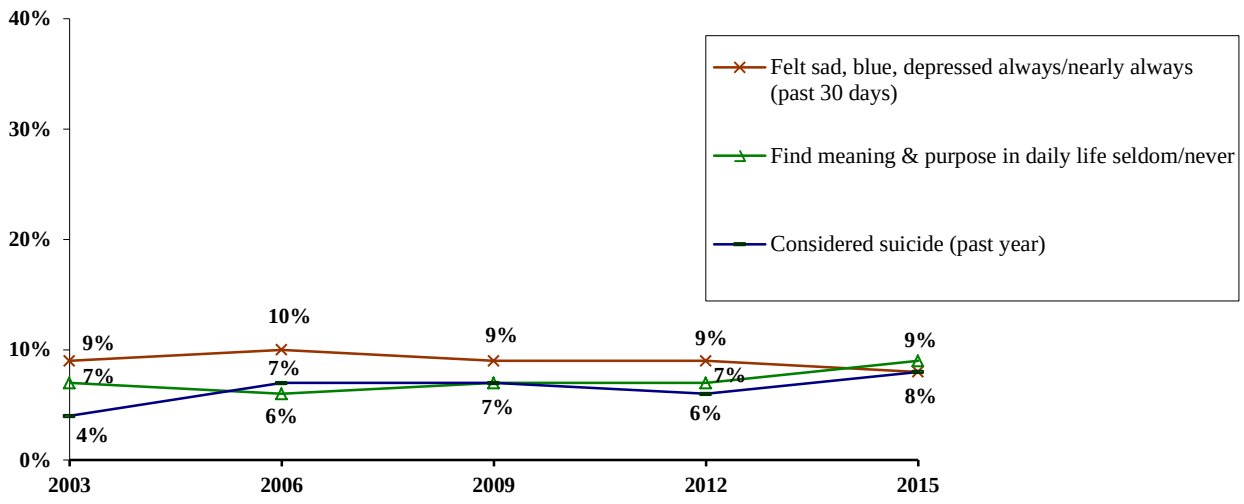
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Mental Health Status Overall

Year Comparisons

- 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. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Figure 23. Mental Health Status



Personal Safety Issues (Figure 24; Tables 58 - 60)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 8% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents who were 25 to 34 years old, white or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents who were male, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. A total of 9% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, non-African American or with some post high school education were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.

Afraid for Personal Safety

2015 Findings

- Eight percent of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.

- Eleven percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to 5% of those 35 to 44 years old or 4% of respondents 65 and older.

- White respondents were more likely to report someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year (10%) compared to respondents who were non-white and non-African American (7%) or African American respondents (5%).

- Eleven percent of respondents with some post high school education reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to 9% of those with a college education or 3% of respondents with a high school education or less.

    - Of the 93 respondents, a stranger was most often reported as the person who made them afraid (62%) followed by an acquaintance (23%) or boyfriend/girlfriend (9%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety.

- In 2006, male respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, respondents 18 to 24 years old or 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2015, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2015, white respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.

- In 2006 and 2012, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2003 and 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting being afraid for their personal safety.

- In 2006 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 58. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

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

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

2015 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year (5%) compared to female respondents (1%).

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year (7%) compared to white respondents (4%) or African American respondents (2%).

- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year (10%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (2%).

- Five percent of respondents with a college education reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to 3% of those with some post high school education or 1% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to 3% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

    - Of the 40 respondents, 36% reported an acquaintance was the person who pushed, kicked, slapped or hit them followed by 20% reporting a stranger. Fifteen percent of respondents reported a boyfriend/girlfriend was the person and 11% reported child.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In 2012 and 2015, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- In 2003 and 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In 2006, respondents who were non-white were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In 2009 and 2012, race was not a significant variable.

- In 2015, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- In 2003 and 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2009 and 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

Table 59. Someone Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit Respondent by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

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

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Combined Personal Safety Issues

2015 Findings

- A total of 9% of all respondents reported at least one of the two personal safety issues.
- Thirteen percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported at least one of the two personal safety issues compared to 5% of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older.

- Non-African American respondents were more likely to report at least one of the two personal safety issues (10%) compared to African American respondents (6%).

- Twelve percent of respondents with some post high school education reported at least one of the two personal safety issues compared to 10% of those with a college education or 4% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues.

- In 2006 and 2009, male respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2003 and 2006, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2009, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2015, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.

- In 2015, non-African American respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, 2012 and 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2006 and 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2012 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.

Table 60. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	10%	16%	13%	10%	9%
Gender[2,3]					
Male	12	19	16	10	10
Female	9	13	11	10	7
Age[1,2,3,5]					
18 to 24[a]	21	23	12	10	6
25 to 34	9	16	13	9	12
35 to 44	9	16	13	11	5
45 to 54	8	20	19	10	11
55 to 64	11	13	15	16	13
65 and Older	4	4	7	5	5
Race[5]					
White	11	15	15	11	10
African American	8	17	12	9	6
Other	10	18	14	9	10
Hispanic Origin[4]					
Hispanic	7	17	11	4	12
Non-Hispanic	10	16	13	11	8
Education[1,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	8	15	13	8	4
Some Post High School	16	15	14	13	12
College Graduate	9	18	12	11	10
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	17	14	11	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	12	14	9	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	10	15	9	10	13
Marital Status[1,2,3]					
Married	7	10	9	8	10
Not Married[a]	12	19	15	11	8

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

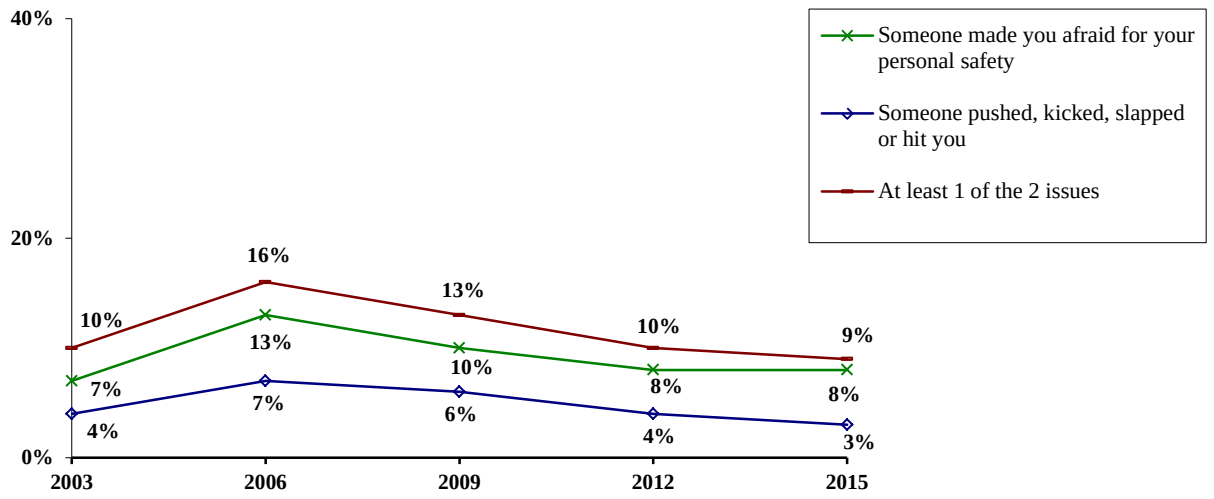
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Personal Safety Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.

Figure 24. Personal Safety Issues in Past Year



Children in Household (Figure 25; Tables 61 – 67)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health and behavior. Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 92% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Eleven percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while 3% reported their child did not receive the medical care needed. One percent of respondents reported their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see in the past 12 months. Eleven percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Six percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Eighty-two percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 30% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Seventy percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Three percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Fourteen percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 12% reported verbal bullying, 5% physical bullying and 2% reported cyber bullying.

From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor/nurse or their child saw their personal doctor/nurse in the past year for preventive care. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet medical need, unmet dental need or unmet specialist care need in the past 12 months. From 2012 to

2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child had asthma or their child was seldom/never safe in their community. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day, ate at least three servings of vegetables a day or was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was physically bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was verbally or cyber bullied.

Children in Household

2015 Findings

- Thirty-nine percent of respondents reported they have children under the age of 18 in their households for whom they make the health care decisions. For this section, a random child was selected to discuss that particular child's health and behavior.

- Sixty-eight percent of the children selected were 12 or younger. Forty-six percent were boys. Of these households, 54% were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and 44% were married.

Child's Personal Doctor

2015 Findings

Of the 330 respondents who make health care decisions for their child…

- Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse who knows their child well and is familiar with their child's health history.

- Ninety-four percent of respondents speaking on behalf of their daughter reported having one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse compared to 87% of respondents speaking on behalf of their son.

- Ninety-six percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reported having one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse compared to 86% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report having one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse compared to unmarried respondents (95% and 87%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor or nurse.

- In 2015, respondents were more likely to report their daughter had a personal doctor. In 2012, child's gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2015, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child had a personal doctor. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to report their child had a personal doctor, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.

Preventive Care with Child's Personal Doctor

2015 Findings

Of the 298 respondents with a child who has a personal doctor…

- Of children who have a personal doctor, 92% reported their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months.

- Married respondents were more likely to report their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care within the past 12 months compared to unmarried respondents (96% and 88%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child saw their personal doctor in the past year for preventive care.

- Child's age was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents reporting their child who was 12 or younger visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care within the past 12 months.

- Household income was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care within the past 12 months.

- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to report their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care within the past 12 months. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care within the past 12 months.

Table 61. Child's Personal Doctor/Nurse by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	Have a Personal Doctor/Nurse		Preventive Care in Past Year (Of Children With Personal Dr./Nurse)	
	2012	2015	2012	2015
TOTAL	88%	91%	96%	92%
Gender				
Boy	87	87[2]	95	92
Girl	90	94[2]	96	91
Age				
12 or Younger	90	90	97[a]	91[a]
13 to 17 Years Old	84	92	91	94
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	88	86[2]	96[a]	90[a]
Top 60 Percent Bracket	91	96[2]	94	95
Marital Status				
Married	85[a]	95[2,a]	96	96[2]
Not Married	91	87[2]	95[a]	88[2,a]

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Dental Care

2015 Findings

Of the 330 respondents with a child…

- Eleven percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not get the dental care needed.
- Eighteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their child did not get the dental care needed compared to 5% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child did not get the dental care needed compared to married respondents (15% and 6%, respectively).
    - Of the 37 respondents who reported their child did not receive the dental care needed, 13 respondents reported they were unable to find a dentist who accepts child's insurance while 11 respondents reported they were unable to get an appointment.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet dental need in the past 12 months.
- In 2012, respondents were more likely to report their daughter did not get the dental care needed. In 2015, child's gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child did not get the dental care needed. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child did not get the dental care needed. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.

Unmet Medical Care or Specialist Care

2015 Findings

Of the 330 respondents with a child…

- Three percent reported their child did not receive the medical care needed while 1% reported their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of respondents who reported their child had an unmet medical care need or specialist care need in the past 12 months.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet medical need or an unmet specialist care need in the past 12 months.

- No demographic comparisons between years were conducted as a result of the number of respondents who reported their child had an unmet medical care need or specialist care need in both study years.

Table 62. Child's Unmet Care by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	Dental Care		Medical Care		Specialist Care	
	2012	2015	2012[②]	2015[②]	2012[②]	2015[②]
TOTAL	10%	11%	3%	3%	2%	1%
Gender						
Boy	6[1]	11	--	--	--	--
Girl	14[1]	11	--	--	--	--
Age						
12 or Younger	10	12	--	--	--	--
13 to 17 Years Old	12	9	--	--	--	--
Household Income						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13	18[2]	--	--	--	--
Top 60 Percent Bracket	7	5[2]	--	--	--	--
Marital Status						
Married	9	6[2]	--	--	--	--
Unmarried	11	15[2]	--	--	--	--

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2012 to 2015

Child's Asthma

2015 Findings

Of the 330 respondents with a child…

- Eleven percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma.
- Sixteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their child currently had asthma compared to 6% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child currently had asthma compared to married respondents (15% and 6%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child currently had asthma.
- In both study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child currently had asthma.
- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child currently had asthma.

Table 63. Child's Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	14%	11%
Gender		
Boy	15	14
Girl	13	8
Age		
12 or Younger	13	12
13 to 17 Years Old	16	9
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	19	16
Top 60 Percent Bracket	6	6
Marital Status[1,2]		
Married	9	6
Not Married	17	15

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Child's Safety in Community

2015 Findings

Of the 330 respondents with a child…

- Six percent of respondents reported their child was seldom/never safe in their community or neighborhood.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of their child was seldom/never safe in their community.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was seldom/never safe.
- In 2012, respondents were more likely to report their son was seldom/never safe in their community. In 2015, child's gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents were more likely to report their 13 to 17 year old child was seldom/never safe in their community. In 2015, child's age was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child was seldom/never safe in their community. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child was seldom/never safe in their community. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 64. Child Seldom/Never Safe in Community or Neighborhood by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	6%	6%
Gender[1]		
Boy	9	9
Girl	3	4
Age[1]		
12 or Younger	4	5
13 to 17 Years Old	14	9
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	8	9
Top 60 Percent Bracket	2	4
Marital Status[1]		
Married	3	5
Not Married	8	7

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Child's Sleeping Arrangement

2015 Findings

Of the 58 respondents with a child two years old or younger…

- Seventy-nine percent of respondents reported when their child was a baby, their child usually slept in a crib or bassinette while 10% reported a pack n' play. Seven percent reported in bed with you or another person.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of respondents who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child slept in bed with the respondent or another person when the child was a baby (4% and 7%, respectively).

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of respondents who were asked this question in both study years.

Child's Fruit Consumption

2015 Findings

Of the 254 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old…

- Eighty-two percent of respondents reported their child ate at least two servings of fruit per day.

- Married respondents were more likely to report their child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day (88%) compared to unmarried respondents (78%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day.

- Child's gender was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents reporting their daughter ate at least two servings of fruit.

- In 2012, respondents were more likely to report their 5 to 12 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit. In 2015, child's age was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child ate at least two servings of fruit a day. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting their child ate at least two servings of fruit.

- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child ate at least two servings of fruit. In 2015, married respondents were more likely to report their child ate at least two servings of fruit, with a noted increase since 2012.

Child's Vegetable Consumption

2015 Findings

Of the 254 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old…

- Thirty percent of respondents reported their child ate at least three servings of vegetables per day.

- Respondents speaking on behalf of their 5 to 12 year old child were more likely to report their child ate three or more servings of vegetables on an average day (38%) compared to respondents speaking on behalf of their 13 to 17 year old child (18%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate three or more servings of vegetables a day.

- In 2015, respondents were more likely to report their 5 to 12 year old child ate at least three servings of vegetables a day. In 2012, child's age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents reporting their 13 to 17 year old child ate at least three servings of vegetables.

Child's Physical Activity

2015 Findings

Of the 254 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old…

- Seventy percent of respondents reported their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes each day.

- Respondents speaking on behalf of their son were more likely to report their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes each (78%) compared to respondents speaking on behalf of their daughter (63%).

- Respondents speaking on behalf of their 5 to 12 year old child were more likely to report their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes each (78%) compared to respondents speaking on behalf of their 13 to 17 year old child (58%).

    - Of the 68 respondents who reported their child was not physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes, 48% reported their child does not like to be physically active while 15% reported their child was sick or ill. Fourteen percent reported their child likes to play video games or be on the computer.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes.

- In both study years, respondents were more likely to report their son was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes.

- In 2015, respondents were more likely to report their 5 to 12 year old child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. In 2012, child's age was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes.

Table 65. Child's Nutrition and Exercise by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Children 5 to 17 Years Old)[①]

	Fruit (2 or More Servings)		Vegetables (3 or More Servings)		Physically Active (5x/Week/60 Min)	
	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015
TOTAL	75%	82%	31%	30%	66%	70%
Gender						
Boy	79	81	33	28	73[1]	78[2]
Girl	71[a]	84[a]	30	31	58[1]	63[2]
Age						
5 to 12 Years Old	80[1]	86	29	38[2]	69	78[2]
13 to 17 Years Old	66[1]	77	35[a]	18[2,a]	59	58[2]
Household Income						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	80[1]	80	32	30	70	71
Top 60 Percent Bracket	68[1,a]	86[a]	31	31	58	65
Marital Status						
Married	67[1,a]	88[2,a]	33	26	53[1,a]	69[a]
Unmarried	80[1]	78[2]	30	32	75[1]	70

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Child's Emotional Well-Being

2015 Findings

Of the 198 respondents with a child 8 to 17 years old…

- Three percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months.

- No demographic differences between years was conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting their child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in 2015.

Table 66. Child Always/Nearly Always Felt Unhappy, Sad or Depressed by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Children 8 to 17 Years Old)①

	2012	2015②
TOTAL[a]	8%	3%
Gender		
Boy	8	--
Girl	8	--
Age		
8 to 12 Years Old	4	--
13 to 17 Years Old	12	--
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	--
Top 60 Percent Bracket	8	--
Marital Status		
Married	7	--
Not Married	8	--

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Child Experienced Bullying in Past Year

2015 Findings

Of the 198 respondents with a child 8 to 17 years old…

- Fourteen percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year. More specifically, 12% reported their child was verbally bullied, for example, mean rumors said or kept out of a group. Five percent reported their child was physically bullied, for example, being hit or kicked. Two percent of respondents reported their child was cyber or electronically bullied, for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods.

- Respondents speaking on behalf of their 8 to 12 year old child were more likely to report their child was bullied in the past year, more specifically, was verbally bullied compared to respondents speaking on behalf of their 13 to 17 year old child.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child was bullied in the past year, more specifically, was verbally bullied compared to married respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was bullied overall. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was physically bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was verbally or cyber bullied.

- Child's gender was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents reporting their daughter was bullied in the past year.

- In 2015, respondents were more likely to report their 8 to 12 year old child was bullied, more specifically, verbally bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents reporting their 13 to 17 year old child was bullied overall as well as verbally bullied.

- Household income was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting their child was bullied overall as well as verbally bullied.

- In 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child was bullied overall as well as verbally bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting their child was bullied overall as well as verbally bullied.

Table 67. Child Experienced Bullying in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Children 8 to 17 Years Old)[①]

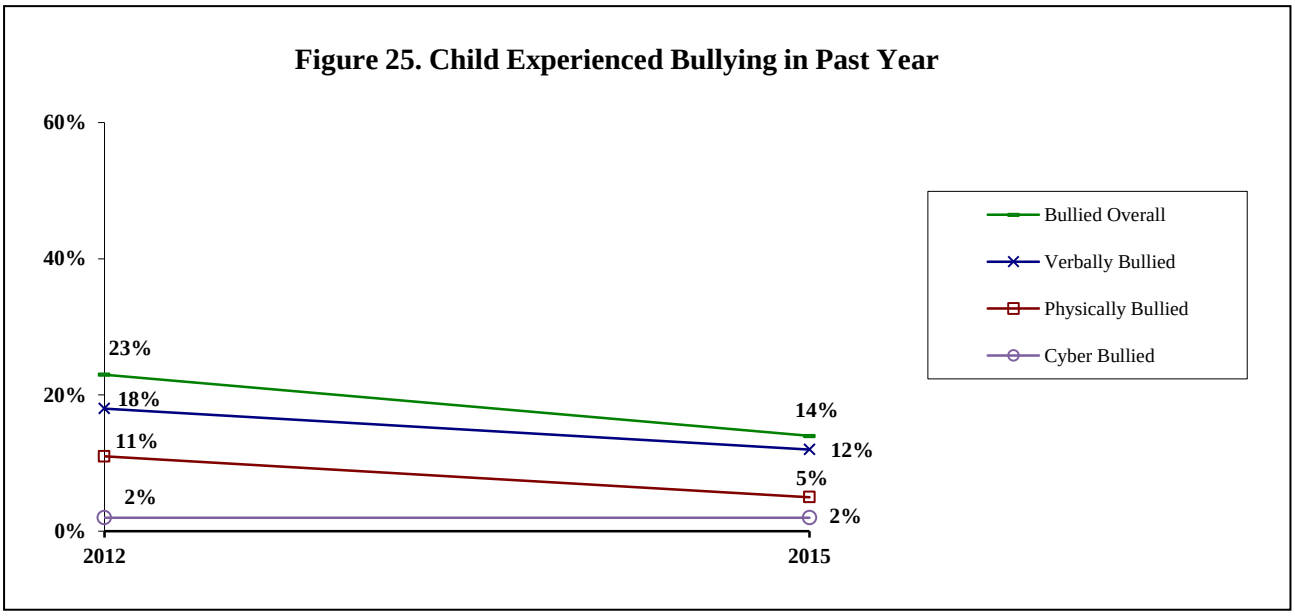
	Bullied		Verbally Bullied	
	2012	2015	2012	2015
TOTAL	23%[a]	14%[a]	18%	12%
Gender				
Boy	23	15	18	12
Girl	23[a]	12[a]	17	11
Age				
8 to 12 Years Old	26	22[2]	22	20[2]
13 to 17 Years Old	18[a]	6[2,a]	13[a]	4[2,a]
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	22	17	16	15
Top 60 Percent Bracket	25[a]	11[a]	20[a]	8[a]
Marital Status				
Married	26[a]	7[2,a]	19[a]	6[2,a]
Not Married	19	19[2]	17	16[2]

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Child Experienced Bullying Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was bullied overall. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was physically bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was verbally or cyber bullied.



Community Health Issues (Figures 26 & 27; Tables 68 - 75)

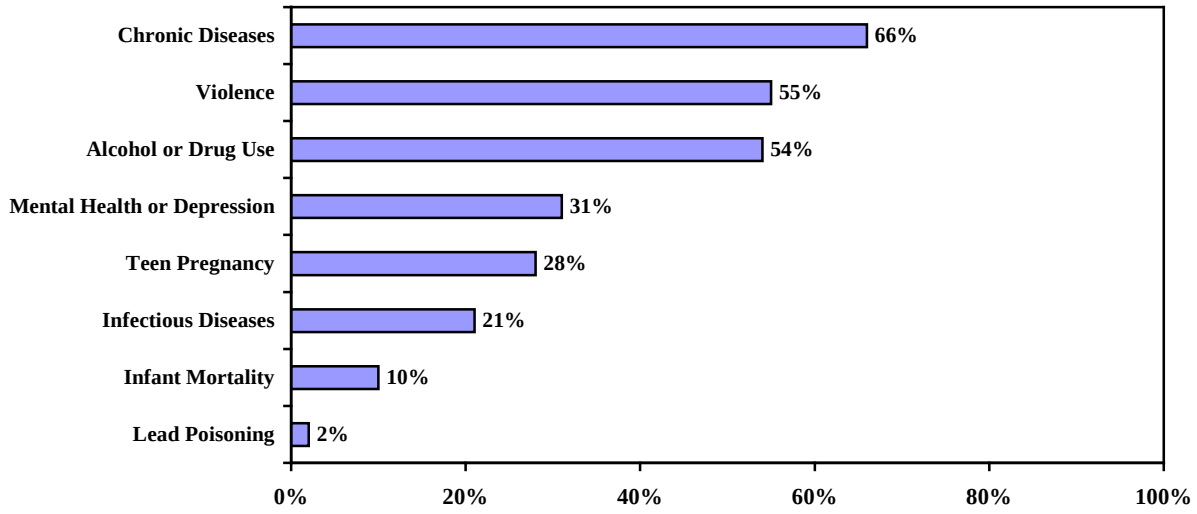
KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in Milwaukee out of eight listed. The most often cited were chronic diseases (66%), violence (55%) or alcohol/drug use (54%). Respondents who were Hispanic or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents who were female, 55 to 64 years old, African American, non-Hispanic, with a college education, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report violence. Respondents who were white, Hispanic or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top health issue. Thirty-one percent of respondents reported mental health/depression as a top health issue. Respondents who were female, 45 to 64 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health/depression. Twenty-eight percent of respondents reported teen pregnancy as a top issue; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Twenty-one percent reported infectious diseases; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old or African American were more likely to report this. Ten percent reported infant mortality as a top issue; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported lead poisoning as a top issue.

From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases, alcohol/drug use, mental health/depression or infant mortality as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported teen pregnancy, infectious diseases or lead poisoning as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported violence as a top issue.

2015 Findings

- Respondents were given a list of eight health issues that some communities face and were asked to select the three largest in Milwaukee. Respondents were more likely to select chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity (66%), violence (55%) or alcohol or drug use (54%).

Figure 26. Community Health Issues for 2015



Alcohol or Drug Use as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Fifty-four percent of respondents selected alcohol or drug use as one of their top three community issues.

- White respondents were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top issue (61%) compared to African American respondents (46%) or respondents of another race (45%).

- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top issue (61%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (53%).

- Sixty percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported alcohol/drug use as a top issue compared to 51% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 50% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use as one of the top health issues in the community.

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting alcohol/drug use as a top community health issue.

- Age was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting alcohol/drug use as a top issue.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2015, white respondents were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top issue. In 2012, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report alcohol/drug use. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents reporting alcohol/drug use.

- In 2015, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top issue, with a noted increase since 2006. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.

- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting alcohol/drug use as a top issue.

- In 2006, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top community health issue. In 2012 and 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report alcohol/drug use. In 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting alcohol/drug use.

- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top issue. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting alcohol/drug use.

Table 68. Alcohol or Drug Use as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	49%	62%	57%	54%
Gender				
Male[a]	47	64	59	56
Female	50	59	56	52
Age				
18 to 24[a]	48	60	58	57
25 to 34[a]	46	57	56	56
35 to 44	52	63	66	50
45 to 54[a]	46	61	58	56
55 to 64	52	63	53	55
65 and Older	51	70	51	46
Race[1,2,3,4]				
White[a]	51	68	59	61
African American	49	58	52	46
Other	37	61	68	45
Hispanic Origin[4]				
Hispanic[a]	45	55	59	61
Non-Hispanic	49	62	57	53
Education				
High School or Less	49	61	57	52
Some Post High School	48	64	55	53
College Graduate[a]	48	61	60	57
Household Income[1,3,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	47	63	56	51
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	57	58	62	50
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	49	64	69	60
Marital Status[3]				
Married	51	60	65	57
Not Married[a]	48	62	54	53

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Chronic Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Sixty-six percent of respondents selected chronic diseases, like diabetes, cancer or obesity, as one of the top three community issues.

- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases as one of the top health issues (78%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (64%).

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported chronic diseases as a top issue compared to 65% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 64% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases as one of the top health issues in the community.

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting chronic diseases as a top issue.

- In 2006, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top issue. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across age reporting chronic diseases.

- In 2006 and 2012, white respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top issue. In 2009 and 2015, race was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race reporting chronic diseases.

- In 2015, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top community health issue. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting chronic diseases.

- In 2006 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top issue. In 2009 and 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting chronic diseases.

- In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top issue. In 2009 and 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting chronic diseases.

- In 2006, married respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top issue. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting chronic diseases.

Table 69. Chronic Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	48%	44%	50%	66%
Gender				
Male[a]	47	45	50	68
Female[a]	49	44	50	64
Age[1]				
18 to 24[a]	39	41	47	65
25 to 34[a]	48	43	50	67
35 to 44[a]	52	47	53	66
45 to 54[a]	53	43	49	69
55 to 64[a]	50	50	51	66
65 and Older[a]	47	45	50	61
Race[1,3]				
White[a]	51	41	55	63
African American[a]	46	47	49	69
Other[a]	39	45	36	69
Hispanic Origin[4]				
Hispanic[a]	44	46	43	78
Non-Hispanic[a]	48	44	51	64
Education[1,3]				
High School or Less[a]	44	43	43	63
Some Post High School[a]	47	46	54	66
College Graduate[a]	57	48	56	70
Household Income[1,2,3,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	45	42	48	65
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	54	54	50	77
Top 40 Percent Bracket	58	46	61	64
Marital Status[1]				
Married[a]	52	44	51	62
Not Married[a]	46	44	49	68

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Mental Health or Depression as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Thirty-one percent of respondents selected mental health or depression as one of their top three community health issues.

- Female respondents were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top issue (35%) compared to male respondents (27%).

- Thirty-nine percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 38% of those 55 to 64 years old reported mental health/depression as a top issue compared to 18% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.

- Respondent with a college education were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top community health issue (37%) compared to those with a high school education or less (30%) or respondents with some post high school education (27%).

- Forty percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported mental health/depression as a top issue compared to 33% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 26% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported mental health/depression as one of the top health issues in the community.

- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top issue, with a noted increase since 2006. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top issue. In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression. In 2015, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression. In 2006, age was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 25 to 54 years old reporting mental health/depression.

- Race was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were white or African American reporting mental health/depression.

- In 2012, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report mental health/depression. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting mental health/depression.

- In 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top community health issue. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting mental health/depression.

- In 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health/depression. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting mental health/depression.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting mental health/depression as a top issue.

Table 70. Mental Health or Depression as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	25%	19%	21%	31%
Gender[4]				
Male	24	17	19	27
Female[a]	27	20	22	35
Age[2,3,4]				
18 to 24	20	17	15	18
25 to 34[a]	25	14	16	32
35 to 44[a]	24	20	30	34
45 to 54[a]	29	26	25	39
55 to 64	29	21	24	38
65 and Older	26	16	14	28
Race				
White[a]	26	20	20	33
African American[a]	23	18	21	29
Other	29	16	20	33
Hispanic Origin[3]				
Hispanic	25	18	12	25
Non-Hispanic[a]	25	19	22	32
Education[4]				
High School or Less[a]	24	18	19	30
Some Post High School	27	18	20	27
College Graduate[a]	27	20	25	37
Household Income[4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	26	19	20	33
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	23	16	20	26
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	29	20	27	40
Marital Status				
Married	26	17	20	32
Not Married[a]	25	19	21	31

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Teen Pregnancy as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents selected teen pregnancy as one of their top three community health issues.

- Respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report teen pregnancy as one of the top health issues (57%) compared to those 45 to 64 years old (18%) or respondents 65 and older (16%).

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue (45%) compared to African American respondents (30%) or white respondents (22%).

- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue (49%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (25%).

- Thirty-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 32% of those with some post high school education reported teen pregnancy as a top issue compared to 17% of respondents with a college education.

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and 27% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported teen pregnancy as a top community health issue compared to 19% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue compared to married respondents (30% and 23%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported teen pregnancy as one of the top health issues in the community.

- In 2006 and 2009, female respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue. In 2012 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting teen pregnancy.

- In all study years, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 25 and older reporting teen pregnancy.

- In 2006, African American respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue. In 2012 and 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report teen pregnancy. In 2009, race was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were white or African American reporting teen pregnancy.

- In 2012 and 2015, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue. In 2006 and 2009, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting teen pregnancy.

- In 2012 and 2015, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top health issue. In 2006 and 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting teen pregnancy.

- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top health issue. In 2015, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report teen pregnancy. In 2006 and 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting teen pregnancy as a top issue.

- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting teen pregnancy.

Table 71. Teen Pregnancy as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	46%	50%	36%	28%
Gender[1,2]				
Male[a]	40	46	34	28
Female[a]	51	54	39	28
Age[1,2,3,4]				
18 to 24	59	65	54	57
25 to 34[a]	43	53	42	31
35 to 44[a]	42	49	27	20
45 to 54[a]	46	48	34	18
55 to 64[a]	44	43	27	18
65 and Older[a]	41	41	27	16
Race[1,3,4]				
White[a]	42	46	30	22
African American[a]	54	53	40	30
Other	38	50	44	45
Hispanic Origin[3,4]				
Hispanic	41	57	50	49
Non-Hispanic[a]	46	50	35	25
Education[3,4]				
High School or Less[a]	46	49	39	34
Some Post High School[a]	45	54	40	32
College Graduate[a]	47	49	28	17
Household Income[3,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	47	53	38	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	45	50	33	27
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	43	45	28	19
Marital Status[1,3,4]				
Married[a]	42	47	28	23
Not Married[a]	48	52	40	30

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009
[3]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [4]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2006 to 2015

Infectious Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Twenty-one percent of respondents selected infectious diseases, such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases, as one of the top three community health issues.

- Male respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases as one of the top three health issues (24%) compared to female respondents (19%).

- Thirty percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported infectious diseases as a top issue compared to 16% of those 55 to 64 years old or 12% of respondents 65 and older.

- African American respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top issue (27%) compared to respondents who were non-white and non-African American (22%) or white respondents (17%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported infectious diseases as one of the top health issues in the community.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2015, male respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting infectious diseases as a top community health issue.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top issue. In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report infectious diseases. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 65 and older reporting infectious diseases.

- In all study years, African American respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across race reporting infectious diseases.

- Hispanic origin was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting infectious diseases as a top issue.

- In 2006 and 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top community health issue. In 2009 and 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting infectious diseases.

- In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top community health issue. In 2009 and 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting infectious diseases.

- In 2006 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top issue. In 2009 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting infectious diseases.

Table 72. Infectious Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	33%	31%	29%	21%
Gender[1,2,4]				
Male[a]	36	34	29	24
Female[a]	30	28	29	19
Age[1,2,3,4]				
18 to 24[a]	49	43	42	24
25 to 34[a]	35	38	33	19
35 to 44	34	30	24	30
45 to 54	27	28	27	22
55 to 64	23	25	25	16
65 and Older[a]	22	17	17	12
Race[1,2,3,4]				
White[a]	28	23	19	17
African American[a]	40	37	39	27
Other[a]	34	32	25	22
Hispanic Origin				
Hispanic[a]	38	27	29	21
Non-Hispanic[a]	32	31	29	21
Education[1,3]				
High School or Less[a]	33	32	28	22
Some Post High School[a]	37	33	34	21
College Graduate	25	26	25	20
Household Income[1,3]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	36	33	32	22
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	22	27	29	25
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	27	29	19	20
Marital Status[1,3]				
Married[a]	28	31	21	20
Not Married[a]	35	31	32	22

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Violence as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Fifty-five percent reported violence as one of the top three community health issues.
- Female respondents were more likely to report violence as one of the top three health issues (60%) compared to male respondents (49%).

- Sixty-two percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reported violence as a top issue compared to 52% of those 35 to 44 years old or 46% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.

- African American respondents were more likely to report violence as a top issue (59%) compared to white respondents (54%) or respondents of another race (47%).

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report violence as a top community health issue (58%) compared to Hispanic respondents (38%).

- Sixty-two percent of respondents with a college education reported violence compared to 52% of those with some post high school education or 51% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Sixty-seven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported violence as a top issue compared to 55% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 52% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report violence as a top issue compared to unmarried respondents (60% and 53%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported violence as one of the top health issues in the community.

- In 2009, male respondents were more likely to report violence. In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report violence. In 2006 and 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting violence as a top issue.

- In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report violence. In 2015, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report violence. In 2009 and 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting violence.

- In 2006 and 2009, white respondents were more likely to report violence as a top issue. In 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report violence. In 2012, race was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of white respondents reporting violence.

- In 2006 and 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report violence as a top issue. In 2009 and 2012, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of Hispanic respondents reporting violence.

- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report violence as a top issue. In 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting violence.

- In 2006 and 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence as a top issue. In 2009 and 2012, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2009 and 2015, married respondents were more likely to report violence as a top issue. In 2006 and 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 73. Violence as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	58%	57%	56%	55%
Gender[2,4]				
Male[a]	59	62	57	49
Female	58	53	55	60
Age[1,4]				
18 to 24	51	55	56	46
25 to 34	61	61	58	58
35 to 44[a]	65	56	53	52
45 to 54	60	56	58	60
55 to 64	63	62	61	62
65 and Older	51	55	47	55
Race[1,2,4]				
White[a]	61	62	56	54
African American	57	54	54	59
Other	49	55	61	47
Hispanic Origin[1,4]				
Hispanic[a]	51	58	59	38
Non-Hispanic	59	57	55	58
Education[1,3,4]				
High School or Less	54	57	53	51
Some Post High School	57	59	56	52
College Graduate[a]	69	57	61	62
Household Income[1,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	58	57	58	55
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	66	55	50	67
Top 40 Percent Bracket	60	60	55	52
Marital Status[2,4]				
Married	61	64	59	60
Not Married	57	54	55	53

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Infant Mortality as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Ten percent of respondents reported infant mortality as one of the top three community health issues.
- Sixteen percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported infant mortality as one of the top three issues compared to 8% of those 45 to 54 years old or 3% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.
- Sixteen percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported infant mortality as a top health issue compared to 10% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 8% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report infant mortality as a top issue compared to unmarried respondents (16% and 8%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported infant mortality as one of the top health issues in the community.
- In 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report infant mortality as one of the top three issues. In 2006 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting infant mortality.
- In 2006, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report infant mortality as a top issue. In 2009 and 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report infant mortality. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older reporting infant mortality.
- In 2006 and 2012, white respondents were more likely to report infant mortality as a top community health issue. In 2009 and 2015, race was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were white or African American reporting infant mortality.
- Hispanic origin was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting infant mortality as a top issue.
- In 2012, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report infant mortality as a top issue. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting infant mortality.
- In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report infant mortality as a top community health issue. In 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report infant mortality. In 2006 and 2009, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting infant mortality.
- In 2012 and 2015, married respondents were more likely to report infant mortality as a top issue. In 2006 and 2009, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting infant mortality.

Table 74. Infant Mortality as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	7%	15%	20%	10%
Gender[2,3]				
Male[a]	6	10	16	9
Female[a]	7	19	24	11
Age[1,2,4]				
18 to 24	5	11	17	3
25 to 34	10	14	23	12
35 to 44[a]	6	22	20	16
45 to 54	5	15	20	8
55 to 64	11	18	20	11
65 and Older[a]	6	12	17	12
Race[1,3]				
White[a]	9	15	25	12
African American[a]	5	15	16	9
Other	4	11	20	9
Hispanic Origin				
Hispanic	4	11	25	7
Non-Hispanic[a]	7	15	19	11
Education[3]				
High School or Less[a]	6	13	13	9
Some Post High School	8	15	24	10
College Graduate[a]	7	19	26	11
Household Income[3,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	7	15	18	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	16	29	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	10	16	23	16
Marital Status[3,4]				
Married[a]	8	16	27	16
Not Married	7	15	17	8

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Lead Poisoning as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported lead poisoning as one of the top three community health issues.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low number of respondents who selected lead poisoning as one of the top three issues.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported lead poisoning as one of the top health issues in the community.
- In 2006 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report lead poisoning. In 2009, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2009 and 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report lead poisoning. In 2006, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report lead poisoning. In 2006 and 2009, education was not a significant variable.

Table 75. Lead Poisoning as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2006	2009	2012	2015[②]
TOTAL[a]	5%	6%	3%	2%
Gender[1,3]				
Male	3	6	2	--
Female	7	6	4	--
Age				
18 to 24	5	6	2	--
25 to 34	6	9	5	--
35 to 44	6	5	1	--
45 to 54	5	4	3	--
55 to 64	4	5	3	--
65 and Older	5	4	3	--
Race				
White	5	7	3	--
African American	5	5	2	--
Other	5	5	3	--
Hispanic Origin[2,3]				
Hispanic	4	15	6	--
Non-Hispanic	5	5	2	--
Education[3]				
High School or Less	5	7	4	--
Some Post High School	4	5	1	--
College Graduate	6	5	3	--
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	5	5	3	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	5	2	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	9	2	--
Marital Status				
Married	4	7	3	--
Not Married	6	5	3	--

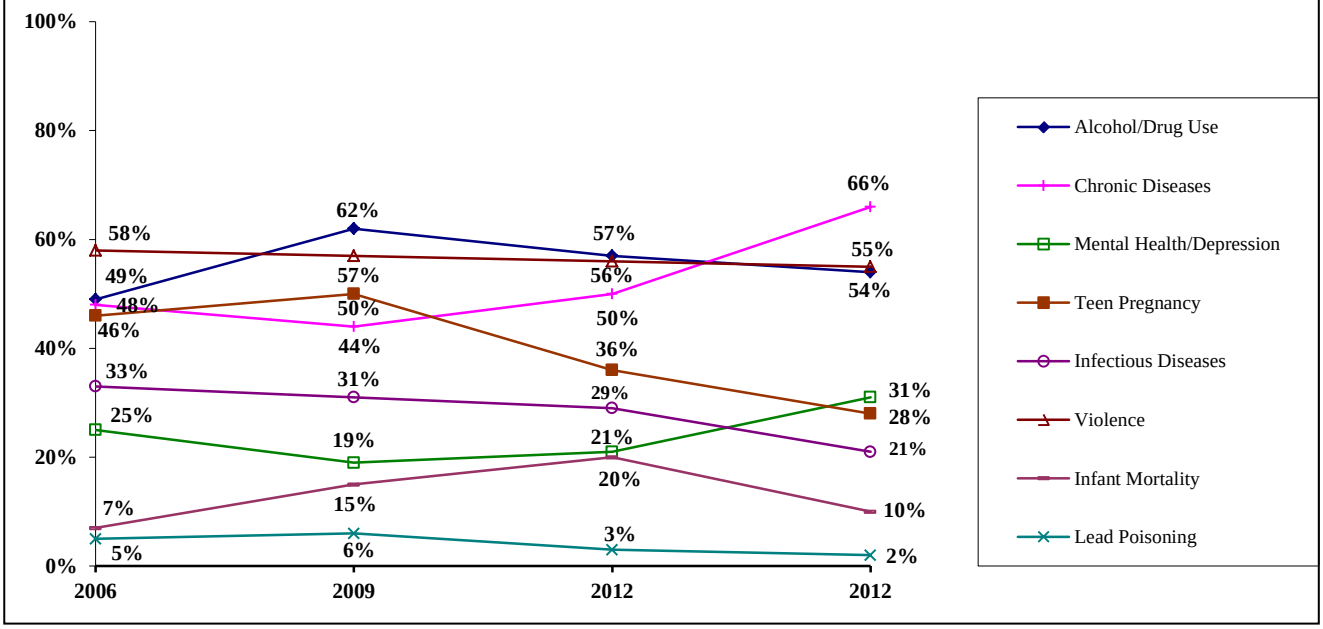
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009
[3]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [4]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2006 to 2015

Community Health Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases, alcohol/drug use, mental health/depression or infant mortality as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported teen pregnancy, infectious diseases or lead poisoning as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported violence as a top issue.

Figure 27. Community Health Issues



APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

MILWAUKEE
March 16 through July 14, 2015

[Some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution. Percentages in the report and in the Appendix may differ by one or two percentage points as a result of combining several response categories for report analysis.]

1. Generally speaking, would you say that your own health is…?

Poor	6%
Fair	16
Good	31
Very good	33
Excellent	15
Not sure	<1

2. Currently, what is your primary type of health care coverage? Is it through…
[“Obamacare, the exchange, Affordable Care Act (ACA)”, code as private insurance]

Private insurance	55%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q3
Medicaid including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care	21	→ GO TO Q4
Medicare	18	→ GO TO Q4
Or do you not have health care coverage	6	→ GO TO Q4
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q4

3. Did you get the private health insurance through an employer, directly from an insurance company or an exchange? [“Obamacare, ACA, Affordable Care Act” is an exchange] [658 Respondents]

Employer	85%
Directly from insurance company	9
An exchange	6
Not sure	<1

4. Did you have health care coverage during all, part or none of the past 12 months?

All	86%
Part	12
None	2
Not sure	<1

5. Did everyone in your household have health care coverage during all, part or none of the past 12 months?

All	82%
Part	13
None	3
Not sure	2

6. In the past 12 months, did you delay or not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because you did not have coverage for the medical care?

Yes	20%
No	80
Not sure	<1

7. In the past 12 months, have you or anyone in your household not taken prescribed medication due to prescription costs?

Yes	12%
No	88
Not sure	<1

8. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt you did not get the medical care you needed?

Yes	14%	→CONTINUE WITH Q9
No	86	→GO TO Q10
Not sure	<1	→GO TO Q10

9. Why did you not receive the medical care you thought you needed? [166 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Poor medical care	26%
Cannot afford to pay	22
Uninsured	19
Co-payments too high	16
Insurance did not cover it	12
Unable to get appointment	6
Physical barriers	6
Not enough time	3
Don't know where to go	3
Inconvenient hours	3
Other (2% or less)	3

10. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt you did not get the dental care you needed?

Yes	21%	→CONTINUE WITH Q11
No	79	→GO TO Q12
Not sure	<1	→GO TO Q12

11. Why did you not receive the dental care you thought you needed? [252 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Uninsured	27%
Cannot afford to pay	24
Unable to get appointment	16
Insurance did not cover it	15
Unable to find a dentist to take Medicaid or other insurance	10
Don't know where to go	8
Poor dental care	4
Co-payments too high	4
Inconvenient hours	4
Not enough time	3
Other (2% or less)	7

12. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt you did not get the mental health care you needed?

Yes	5%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q13
No	95	→ GO TO Q14
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q14

13. Why did you not receive the mental health care you thought you needed? [56 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Poor mental health care	22%
Uninsured	18
Specialty physician not in area	13
Co-payments too high	11
Insurance did not cover it	10
Cannot afford to pay	8
Physical barriers	6
Inconvenient hours	6
Unable to get appointment	4
Don't know where to go	4
Other (2% or less)	3

14. Do you have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic where you regularly go for check-ups and when you are sick?

Yes	84%
No	16
Not sure	<1

15. From which source do you get most of your health information?

Doctor	48%
Internet	30
Other health professional	6
Myself/family member in health care field	5
Family/friends	4
Other (2% or less)	6
Not sure	1

16. When you are sick, to which one of the following places do you usually go?

Doctor's or nurse practitioner's office	61%
Public health clinic or community health center	5
Hospital outpatient department	2
Hospital emergency room	13
Urgent care center	12
Some other kind of place	1
No usual place	5
Not sure	<1

17. Do you have an advance health care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating your end of life health care wishes?

Yes	27%
No	70
Not sure	3

A routine check-up is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness or condition. About how long has it been since you last received…?

		Less than a Year Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never	Not Sure
18.	A routine checkup	68%	19%	6%	5%	<1%	<1%
19.	Cholesterol test	53	12	3	5	16	10
20.	A visit to a dentist or dental clinic	57	20	10	11	0	1
21.	An eye exam	47	27	11	11	3	<1

22. During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot or a flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose?

Yes.....43%
No 57
Not sure.....<1

23. Could you please tell me in what year you born? [CALCULATE AGE]

18 to 24 years old.....19%
25 to 34 years old.....22
35 to 44 years old.....17
45 to 54 years old.....17
55 to 64 years old.....13
65 and older 12

24. A pneumonia shot or pneumococcal vaccine is usually given once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? [147 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes.....77%
No 18
Not sure..... 5

In the past three years, have you been treated for or been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider that:

		Yes	No	Not Sure
25.	You have high blood pressure?	30%	70%	<1%
26.	…(if yes) [356 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	93	6	<1
27.	Your blood cholesterol is high?	18	81	1
28.	…(if yes) [218 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	87	11	1
29.	You have heart disease or a heart condition?	8	91	<1
30.	…(if yes) [99 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	93	7	1
31.	You have a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder or depression?	19	80	<1
32.	…(if yes) [230 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes?	87	12	<1

		Yes	No	Not Sure
33.	You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women).....	11%	89%	0%
34.	…(if yes) [130 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	90	10	0
35.	Do you currently have asthma?.....	15	85	<1
36.	…(if yes) [181 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes?.....	95	5	0

37. On an average day, how many servings of fruit do you eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of canned or cooked fruit, 1 medium piece of fruit or 6 ounces of juice.

One or fewer servings.....41%
Two servings.....28
Three or more servings.....31
Not sure..... 0

38. On an average day, how many servings of vegetables do you eat? One serving is ½ cup of cooked or raw vegetable or 6 ounces of juice.

One or fewer servings.....44%
Two servings.....30
Three or more servings.....26
Not sure..... 0

39. I'd like you to think about the labels on many food products that list ingredients and provide nutrition and other information. When you buy a product for the first time, how often do you read this information?

Often.....51%
Sometimes 22
Rarely.....14
Never 13
Not sure.....<1

40. In the past seven days, how many meals did you or your family eat at or order from a restaurant?

0 to 2 times 71%
3 to 4 times 15
5 to 6 times 8
7 to 8 times 4
9 to 10 times .....<1
11 to 12 times 0
13 to 14 times 2
Not sure.....<1

41. Moderate physical activity includes brisk walking, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes some increase in breathing or heart rate. In a usual week, not including at work, on how many days do you do moderate activities for at least 30 minutes at a time?

Zero days 15%
1 to 4 days.....48
5 to 7 days.....37
Not sure.....<1

42. Vigorous activities include running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Not including at work, in a usual week, how often do you do vigorous physical activities for at least 20 minutes at a time?

Zero days 39%
1 to 2 days 32
3 to 7 days.....28
Not sure.....<1

FEMALES ONLY

Now I have some questions about women's health.

43. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [221 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....65%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....18
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) 5
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) 4
5 or more years ago 5
Never 2
Not sure .....<1

44. A bone density scan helps determine if you are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis. Have you ever had a bone density scan? [88 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes.....80%
No 17
Not sure..... 3

45. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. If you have not had a hysterectomy, how long has it been since you had your last pap smear? [510 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....58%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....17
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) 6
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) 2
5 or more years ago 5
Never 13
Not sure .....<1

46. An HPV test is a test for the human papillomavirus in the cervix and is sometimes done at the same time as a pap smear. When was the last time you had an HPV test? [516 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....42%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....13
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) 5
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) 3
5 or more years ago 6
Never 15
Not sure 16

MALE & FEMALE RESPONDENTS 50 AND OLDER

47. A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. How long has it been since you had a blood stool test? [403 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	15%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	9
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	11
5 years ago or more	15
Never	46
Not sure	5

48. A sigmoidoscopy is where a flexible tube is inserted into the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy? [401 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	6%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	2
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	5
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)	3
10 years ago or more	5
Never	74
Not sure	4

49. A colonoscopy is similar to a sigmoidoscopy, but uses a longer tube, and you are usually given medication through a needle in your arm to make you sleepy and told to have someone else drive you home after the test. How long has it been since you had your last colonoscopy? [403 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	18%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	12
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	24
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)	12
10 years ago or more	5
Never	27
Not sure	2

ALL RESPONDENTS

50. During the **past 30 days**, about how often would you say you felt sad, blue, or depressed?

Never	39%
Seldom	25
Sometimes	28
Nearly always	5
Always	3
Not sure	<1

51. How often would you say you find meaning and purpose in your daily life?

Never 3%
Seldom 5
Sometimes 18
Nearly always 25
Always 48
Not sure.....<1

52. In the past year have you ever felt so overwhelmed that you considered suicide?

Yes 8%
No 92
Not sure.....<1

Now I'd like to ask you about alcohol. An alcoholic drink is one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one can or bottle of wine cooler, one cocktail or one shot of liquor.

53. Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past month did you have five or more drinks on an occasion? (MALES) (4 or more drinks FEMALES)

0 days.....65%
1 day 9
2 or more days 26
Not sure.....<1

54. In the past 30 days, did you drive or ride when the driver had perhaps too much alcohol to drink?

Yes 3%
No 97
Not sure.....<1

During the past year, has ANYONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD, INCLUDING YOURSELF, experienced any kind of problem such as legal, social, personal, physical or medical in connection with …?

		Yes	No	Not Sure
55.	Drinking alcohol.....	2%	98%	0%
56.	Marijuana.....	2	98	0
57.	Cocaine, heroin or other street drugs.....	<1	100	<1
58.	Misuse of prescription drugs or over-the-counter drugs	2	98	<1
59.	Gambling	1	99	<1

60. In the past 30 days, while you were driving, how often were you distracted by technology, such as texts, emails or phone calls?

Three or more times a day 8%
Twice a day..... 5
Once a day 5
Four or five times a week 2
Two or three times a week..... 9
Once a week..... 8
Less than once a week 10
Zero times in the past 30 days 52
Not sure.....<1

61. In the past 30 days, while you were driving, how often did you have something to eat or drink, deal with unruly children, reach for something on the floor or do something else not related to technology that may have distracted you?

Three or more times a day 4%
Twice a day..... 3
Once a day 7
Four or five times a week 3
Two or three times a week..... 9
Once a week..... 9
Less than once a week 11
Zero times in the past 30 days 55
Not sure.....<1

In the past 30 days, did you use…

		Yes	No	Not Sure
62.	Smokeless tobacco including chewing tobacco, snuff, plug, or spit……...	4%	96%	0%
63.	Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars…….	5	95	0
64.	Electronic cigarettes, also known as e-cigarettes ...	6	94	0

Now I'd like to talk to you about regular tobacco cigarettes….

65. Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days or not at all?

Every day.....14% →CONTINUE WITH Q66
Some days..... 7 →CONTINUE WITH Q66
Not at all .....79 →GO TO Q69
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q69

66. During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit? [248 Current Smokers]

Yes.....61%
No 39
Not sure..... 0

67. In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [249 Current Smokers]

Yes	83%	→CONTINUE WITH Q68
No	17	→GO TO Q69
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q69

68. In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking? [205 Current Smokers]

Yes	80%
No	20
Not sure	<1

69. Which statement best describes the rules about smoking inside your home…

Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home	72%
Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times	12
Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home or	2
There are no rules about smoking inside your home	15
Not sure	<1

70. In the past seven days, how many days were you in the same room or did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes? [948 Nonsmokers]

0 days	74%
1 to 3 days	21
4 to 6 days	2
All 7 days	3
Not sure	<1

Now, I have a few questions to ask about you and your household.

71. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male	47%
Female	53

72. About how much do you weigh, without shoes?
73. About how tall are you, without shoes?
[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight	26%
Overweight	31
Obese	43

74. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes	13%
No	87
Not sure	0

75. Which of the following would you say is your race?

White	51%
Black, African American	38
Asian	1
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	<1
American Indian or Alaska Native	1
Another race	4
Multiple races	4
Not sure	1

76. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married	54%
A member of an unmarried couple	1
Married	26
Separated	2
Divorced	12
Widowed	5
Not sure	0

77. What is the highest grade level of education you have completed?

8th grade or less	1%
Some high school	6
High school graduate or GED	27
Some college	28
Technical school graduate	6
College graduate	21
Advanced or professional degree	10
Not sure	0

78. What county do you live in? [FILTER]

Milwaukee	100%

79. What city, town or village do you legally reside in? [FILTER]

Milwaukee city	100%

80. What is the zip code of your primary residence?

53204	8%
53216	8
53207	7
53221	7
53215	6
53218	6
53208	5
53209	5
53210	5
53212	5
53219	5
53222	4
53225	4
All others (3% or less)	26

LANDLINE SAMPLE ONLY [FOR SAMPLING PURPOSES]

81. Do you have more than one telephone number in your household? Do not include cell phones or numbers that are only used by a computer or fax machine.
82. How many of these telephone numbers are residential numbers?
83. Do you have a cell phone that you use mainly for personal use?

ALL RESPONDENTS

84. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than $10,000	15%
$10,000 to $20,000	14
$20,001 to $30,000	13
$30,001 to $40,000	8
$40,001 to $50,000	10
$50,001 to $60,000	6
$60,001 to $75,000	6
$75,001 to $90,000	7
$90,001 to $105,000	3
$105,001 to $120,000	2
$120,001 to $135,000	<1
Over $135,000	3
Not sure	10
No answer	5

85. How many children under the age of 18 are living in the household?

None	61%	→GO TO Q108
One	15	→CONTINUE WITH Q86
Two or more	24	→CONTINUE WITH Q86
Not sure	<1	

For the next questions, we would like to talk about the [RANDOM SELECTED] child.

86. Do you make health care decisions for [HIM/HER]? [463 Respondents]

Yes	71%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q87
No	29	→GO TO Q108

87. What is the age of the child? [330 Respondents]

12 or younger	68%
13 to 17 years old	32

88. Is this child a boy or girl? [330 Respondents]

Boy	46%
Girl	54

89. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the medical care [HE/SHE] needed? [330 Respondents]

Yes	3%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q90
No	97	→ GO TO Q91
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q91

90. Why did your child not receive the medical care needed? [10 Respondents; Multiple Responses Accepted]

Insurance did not cover it	6 respondents
Unable to get appointment	3 respondents

91. A personal doctor or nurse is a health professional who knows your child well, and is familiar with your child's health history. This can be a general doctor, a pediatrician, a specialist, a nurse practitioner or a physician assistant. Do you have one or more persons you think of as your child's personal doctor or nurse? [330 Respondents]

Yes	91%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q92
No	9	→ GO TO Q93
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q93

92. Preventive care visits include things like a well-child check, a routine physical exam, immunizations, lead or other health screening tests. During the past 12 months, did [HE/SHE] visit their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care? [298 Respondents]

Yes	92%
No	8
Not sure	0

93. Specialists are doctors like surgeons, heart doctors, allergists, psychiatrists, skin doctors and others who specialize in one area of health care. Was there a time during the past 12 months your child needed to see a specialist but did not? [330 Respondents]

Yes	1%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q94
No	98	→ GO TO Q95
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q95

94. Why did your child not see a specialist needed? [4 Respondents; Multiple Responses Accepted]

Insurance did not cover it	3 respondents
Unable to get appointment	1 respondent
Specialty physician not in area	1 respondent

95. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the dental care [HE/SHE] needed? [330 Respondents]

Yes	11%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q96
No	88	→ GO TO Q97
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q97

96. Why did your child not receive the dental health care needed? [37 Respondents; Multiple Responses Accepted]

Can't find dentist who accepts child's insurance	13 respondents
Unable to get appointment	11 respondents
Cannot afford to pay	7 respondents
Don't know where to go	4 respondents
No dental insurance	2 respondents
Health plan problem/insurance did not cover it	2 respondents
Dentist did not know how to treat or provide care	2 respondents
Dentist/specialist not in area	2 respondents
Not enough time	1 respondent
Lack of child day care	1 respondent

97. Does your child have asthma? [330 Respondents]

Yes	11%	→CONTINUE WITH Q98
No	88	→GO TO Q99
Not sure	<1	→GO TO Q99

98. Asthma attacks, sometimes called episodes, refer to periods of worsening asthma symptoms that make the child limit his or her activity more than usual, or make you seek medical care. During the past 12 months, has your child had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack? [37 Respondents]

Yes	30%
No	70
Not sure	0

99. When your child was an infant of less than one year old, where did [HE/SHE] usually sleep? [58 Respondents of Children 2 years old or younger]

Crib or bassinette	79%
Swing	0
Pack n' Play	10
Couch or chair	0
Car	0
Car seat	0
Floor	0
In bed with you or another person	7
Not sure	3

100. How often do you feel your child is safe in your community or neighborhood? [330 Respondents]

Always	46%
Nearly always	29
Sometimes	18
Seldom	4
Never	2
Not sure	0

101. During the past 6 months, how often was your child unhappy, sad or depressed? [198 Respondents of Children 8 to 17 years old]

Always	2%
Nearly always	<1
Sometimes	40
Seldom	22
Never	36
Not sure	<1

102. During the past 12 months, has your child experienced any bullying? [198 Respondents of Children 8 to 17 years old]

Yes	14%
No	86
Not sure	0

103. What type of bullying did your child experience? [198 Respondents of Children 8 to 17 years old]

Verbally abused for example spreading mean rumors or kept out of a group	12%
Physically bullied for example, being hit or kicked	5
Cyber or electronically bullied for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods	2

104. On an <u>average day</u>, how many servings of fruit does your child eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of canned or cooked fruit, 1 medium piece of fruit or 6 ounces of juice. [254 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings	15%
Two servings	32
Three or more servings	50
Not sure	3

105. On an <u>average day</u>, how many servings of vegetables does your child eat? One serving is ½ cup of cooked or raw vegetable or 6 ounces of juice. [254 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings	30%
Two servings	34
Three or more servings	30
Not sure	6

106. During the past seven days, on how many days was your child physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes that caused an increase in their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time? [254 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

Zero or one day	4%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q107
Two through four days	22	→ CONTINUE WITH Q107
Five or more days	70	→ GO TO Q108
Not sure	4	→ GO TO Q108

107. Why was your child not physically active for at least 60 minutes on more days? [68 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Child does not like to be physically active	48%
Sick/ill	15
Likes to play video games or on computer	14
Weather	8
School/homework/other activities	8
Work	3
Neighborhood is not safe to be outside	2
Prefers to watch TV	2
Other	4

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

108. During the past year has anyone made you afraid for your personal safety?

Yes	8%	→CONTINUE WITH Q109
No	92	→GO TO Q110
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q110

109. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a child, a stranger, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential. [93 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger	62%
Acquaintance	23
Boyfriend or girlfriend	9
Child	5
Separated spouse	2
Ex-spouse	1
Spouse	<1
Brother or sister	<1
Someone else	<1

110. During the past year has anyone pushed, kicked, slapped, hit or otherwise hurt you?

Yes	3%	→CONTINUE WITH Q111
No	97	→GO TO Q112
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q112

111. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a child, a stranger, or someone else? [40 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Acquaintance	36%
Stranger	20
Boyfriend or girlfriend	15
Child	11
Parent	8
Brother or sister	7
Spouse	3
Friend	3
Someone else	3

112. Finally, I will read you a list of health issues that some communities may face. Please tell me the 3 largest health concerns in Milwaukee.

Chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity	66%
Violence	55
Alcohol or drug use	54
Mental health or depression	31
Teen pregnancy	28
Infectious diseases such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases	21
Infant mortality	10
Lead poisoning	2

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2015 Community Health Survey

The 2015 Milwaukee City Community Health Survey was conducted from March 16 through July 14, 2015. A total of 1,200 respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=690). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=510). For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 1,200, the margin of error is ±3%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2012 Community Health Survey

The 2012 Milwaukee City Community Health Survey was conducted from June 20 through November 7, 2012. A total of 1,200 respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=744). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=456). For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 1,200, the margin of error is ±3%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2009 Community Health Survey

The 2009 Milwaukee City Community Health Survey was conducted from October 12, 2009 through January 26, 2010. One thousand two hundred respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included both listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=900). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=300). A reimbursement of $20 was offered to respondents to cover the cost of incoming minutes. For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 1,200, the margin of error is ±3%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2006 Community Health Survey

The 2006 Milwaukee City Community Health Survey was conducted from March 14 through August 11, 2006. A total of 2,000 random adults 18 and older within the community were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included both listed and unlisted numbers. Respondents within each household were randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent. Survey respondents were weighted based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. Post-stratification was also done by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 2,000, the margin of error is ±2%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2003 Community Health Survey

The 2003 Milwaukee City Community Health Survey was conducted from February 22 through June 10, 2003. A total of 1,200 random adults 18 and older within the community were interviewed by telephone. The sample of random telephone numbers included both listed and unlisted numbers. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent. Post-stratification was done by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 1,200, the margin of error is ±3%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

Secondary Data Report

A summary of secondary data sources related to health in Milwaukee County.

2015-2016

Sponsored by:
Health System Members of the
Milwaukee Health Care Partnership

Aurora Health Care
Children's Hospital of Wisconsin
Columbia St. Mary's Health System
Froedtert Health
Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare

In Collaboration with:

Health Departments from: the City of Milwaukee, Cudahy, Franklin, Greendale, Greenfield, Hales Corners, North Shore, Oak Creek, Saint Francis, South Milwaukee, Wauwatosa, and West Allis/West Milwaukee

Prepared by:
Center for Urban Population Health

The Milwaukee Health Care Partnership is a public/private consortium dedicated to improving health care coverage, access and care coordination for underserved populations in Milwaukee County with the goals of improving health outcomes, eliminating disparities and reducing the total cost of care. Its members include the following partnering health systems and hospitals:

Aurora Health Care
Aurora Sinai Medical Center
Aurora St. Luke's Medical
Aurora St. Luke's South Shore
Aurora West Allis Medical Center
Aurora Psychiatric Hospital

Children's Hospital and Health System
Children's Hospital of Wisconsin

Columbia St. Mary's
Columbia St. Mary's Hospital Milwaukee
Sacred Heart Rehabilitation Institute

Froedtert Health
Froedtert Hospital

Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare
Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare- St. Francis
Wheaton Franciscan- St. Joseph Campus
Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare- Franklin
Wheaton Franciscan- Midwest Spine and Orthopedic Hospital and Wisconsin Heart Hospital

This report was prepared by the Design, Analysis and Evaluation team at the Center for Urban Population Health. Carrie Stehman, MA, and David Frazer, MPH, prepared this report. If there are any questions, please feel free to contact them at 414.219.5100.

Prepared by:

Center for Urban Population Health

1020 N. 12th Street, Suite 4180
Milwaukee, WI 53233
414.219.5100
www.cuph.org
www.healthofmilwaukee.org

Notes:

In the summer of 2015, the Center for Urban Population Health was enlisted to create reports detailing the health of various counties using secondary data. These health data reports are one piece of a variety of data sources being used by local health systems to describe their communities and the health priorities of their service areas. These reports were specifically developed to compliment a telephone survey being done in each county. Because of their complimentary nature, these reports are not all-inclusive. Indicators for which primary data are being collected were excluded from this report. In addition, rather than repurposing data from the comprehensive county rankings report created by the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute (2015), the county level data from the rankings report is included in its entirety at the end of this report.

The data used in this report come from publicly available and other data sources. Data for each indicator were presented by race and ethnicity and gender when the data were available. Race data categorized as 'unknown' or 'missing' were rarely included in this report. Therefore, not all races are represented in the data that follows.

In some cases data were not presented by the source from which it was pulled due to their internal confidentiality policies which specify that data will not be released when the number is less than five. In other cases, the data were available but the rates or percentages are not presented in this report. This is due to the indicator having small numbers in the numerator or denominator resulting in rates or percentages that were subject to large year to year fluctuations and, as such, would not have provided a meaningful representation of the data for the population subset.

When applicable, Healthy People 2020 objectives are provided for each indicator. These objectives were not included unless the indicator directly matched with a Healthy People 2020 objective.

University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. *County Health Rankings* 2015. Accessible at www.countyhealthrankings.org.

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Introduction

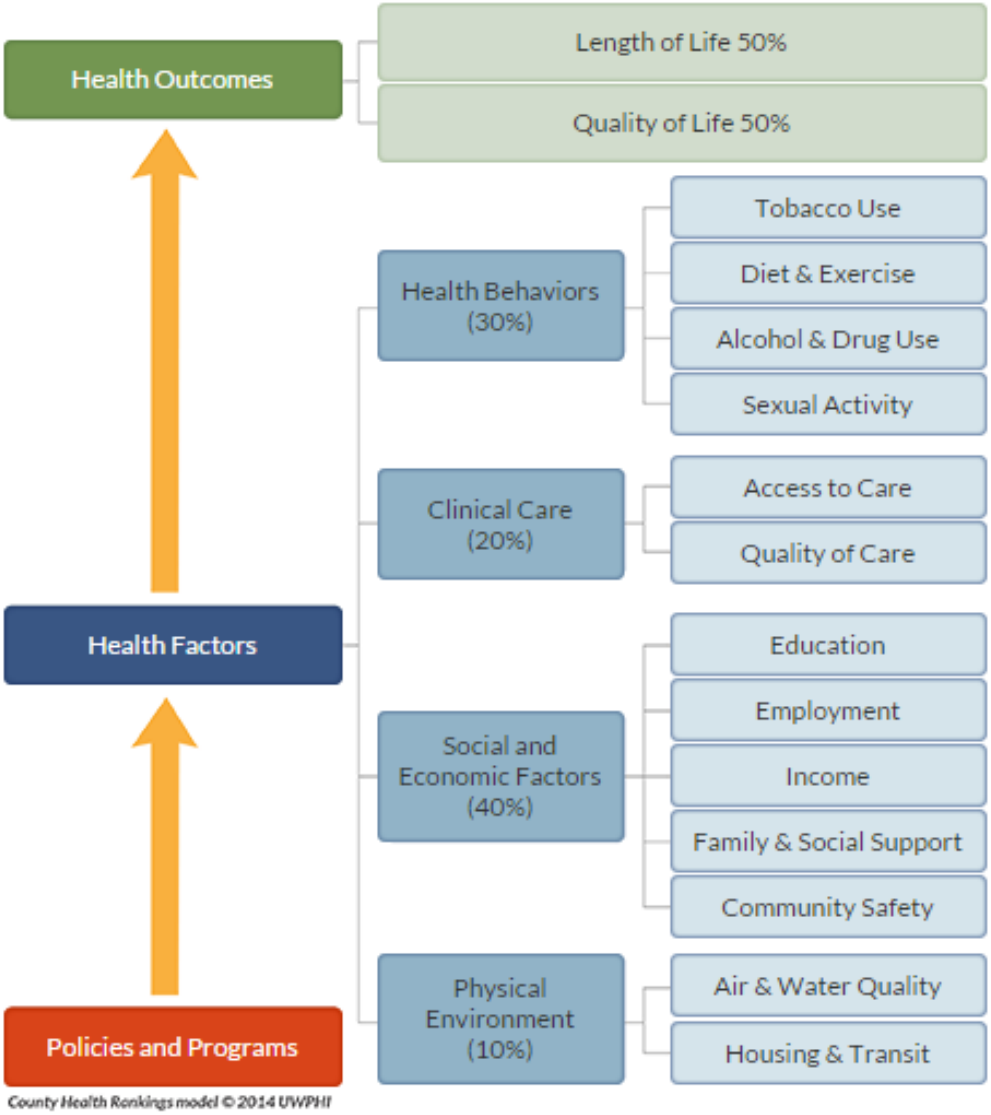
Population Health Framework

This framework recognizes the complexity of the health of communities. The health of a community or health outcomes have four main contributing categories; behaviors, clinical care, social and economic factors and the physical environment. In addition to these main health categories, programs and policies can have a positive or negative impact of the way in which communities experience health.

Contributions to Health Each health factor category has a percentage assigned to it in the framework below. Best research estimates that these are the percentages that that health factor category contributes to an individuals' health.

The Data This report provides data from numerous public and private sources and is covers health outcomes and health factors. The first section highlights key indicators in each category. The second section dives deeper into the categories and provides gender, race, ethnicity and other relevant information depending on the measure. The final section provides links to additional sources of information and context.

Population Health Framework



Highlighted Measures

Health Factors	2012	2013	2014	State 2014
Health Outcomes				
Infant Mortality rate (<365) per 1,000 live	8.1	10.5	7.5	5.7
Years of Potential Life Lost per 100,000 population	7,874.1	8,508.6	7,923.4	6,258.3
Deaths (all causes)	8,025	8,232	8,053	50,136
Mortality Rate (per 100,000)	843.6	864.7	845.9	872.2
Premature Births (<37 weeks of gestation)	11.6%	11.9%	10.3%	9.1%
Poor Mental Health Days	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.0
Health Behaviors				
Adult Smoking	24.0%	22.9%	20.9%	17.4%
Adult Obesity (BMI 30 or greater)	28.9%	28.1%	32.7%	29.3%
Physical Inactivity	27.0%	27.0%	25.0%	22%
Excessive Drinking	8.2%	7.3%	7.3%	7.2%
Sexually Transmitted Infections rate per 100,000	1,394	1,353	1,250	483
Teen Births rate per 1,000 (women 15-19)	40.0	36.6	33.0	18.3
HIV incidence per 100,000	13.8		13.9	4.0
Clinical Care				
Uninsured	14%	14%	14%	10%
Non-Emergent/Primary Care Treatable Emergency Department Discharges	547,156	540,569	636,786	
Social and Economic Factors				
High School Graduation	28.5%	28.2%	28.6%	32.4%
Some College	21.5%	21.1%	29.0%	31.0%
Unemployment	9.6%	9.0%	6.9%	4.9%
Children in Poverty	35%	32%	32%	18%
Physical Environment				
Air pollution particulate matter (micrograms per cubic meter)	8.0	10.7	12.3	11.5

Total Population - Milwaukee Co.				
		2014 (#)	2014 (%)	State 2014
	Total Population	953,401	100.0%	5,724,692
Total Population				
	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	131,473	13.8%	355,292
	White alone	591,716	62.1%	4,965,198
	Black or African American alone	251,135	26.4%	357,758
	American Indian and Alaska Native Alone	5,389	0.6%	49,563
	Asian alone	34,374	3.6%	137,404
	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	221	<0.1%	1,303
	Some other race alone	39,015	4.1%	92,690
	Two or more races	31,451	3.3%	120,776
Total Population				
	Under 5 years	69,429	7.3%	347,284
	5 to 9 years	64,640	6.8%	365,842
	10 to 14 years	63,407	6.7%	375,173
	15 to 19 years	66,162	6.9%	391,968
	20 to 24 years	74,685	7.8%	393,430
	25 to 34 years	152,002	15.9%	727,998
	35 to 44 years	119,454	12.5%	703,763
	45 to 54 years	123,366	12.9%	847,881
	55 to 59 years	60,069	6.3%	404,117
	60 to 64 years	48,239	5.1%	343,237
	65 to 74 years	56,374	5.9%	439,787
	75 to 84 years	37,085	3.9%	261,421
	85 years and over	18,489	1.9%	122,791

Data accessed from http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_5YR_DP05&prodType=table on January 12, 2016.

Demographics - Milwaukee Co.			
		2014	State 2014
Education level of adults 25 years or older			
	Less than high school degree	13.7%	9.2%
	High school degree	28.6%	32.4%
	Some college/associates	29.0%	31.0%
	Bachelors degree or higher	28.6%	27.4%
Percent of those ages 16 or older who are unemployed			
	Unemployment rate	6.9%	4.9%
Median HH Income (2014 dollars)			
	Median Income	$43,485	$52,738
Percent below poverty in last 12 months			
	Percent below poverty	21.9%	13.3%
Language spoken at home			
	English only	83.9%	91.4%
	Spanish	10.0%	4.5%
	Other Indo-European	2.8%	2.1%
	Asian and Pacific Island	2.5%	1.6%
	Other Languages	0.9%	0.3%
Housing			
	Owner Occupied	50.7%	67.7%
	Renter Occupied	49.3%	32.3%

Accessed at: http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_5YR_DP04&prodType=table, http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_5YR_DP03&prodType=table, and http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_12_5YR_DP02&prodType=table on January 12, 2016.

Race and Ethnicity for Milwaukee County						
	2000 Census		2010 Census		2000 to 2010 Change	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	Percent
Total Population	940,164	100.0%	947,735	100.0%	7,571	0.8%
Hispanic or Latino Population	82,406	8.8%	126,039	13.3%	43,633	52.9%
Not Hispanic or Latino	857,758	91.2%	821,696	86.7%	-36,062	-4.2%
White Alone	583,481	62.1%	514,958	54.3%	-68,523	-11.7%
Black Alone	228,471	24.3%	248,794	26.3%	20,323	8.9%
American Indian Alone	5,735	0.6%	5,212	0.5%	-523	-9.1%
Asian Alone	23,879	2.5%	32,007	3.4%	8,128	34.0%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	324	<0.1%	296	<0.1%	-28	-8.6%
Some Other Race Alone	1,259	0.1%	1,139	0.1%	-120	-9.5%
Two or More Races	14,609	1.6%	19,290	2.0%	4,681	32.0%

Data accessed from http://www.getfacts.wisc.edu/mapping.php on August 12, 2015.

Age Breakdown for Milwaukee County						
	2000 Census		2010 Census		2000 to 2010 Change	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	Percent
Total Population	940,164	100.0%	947,735	100.0%	7,571	0.8%
0 to 4	67,141	7.1%	69,364	7.3%	2,223	3.3%
5 to 9	71,253	7.6%	64,289	6.8%	-6,964	-9.8%
10 to 14	69,193	7.4%	63,132	6.7%	-6,061	-8.8%
15 to 19	68,674	7.3%	69,912	7.4%	1,238	1.8%
20 to 24	69,873	7.4%	77,957	8.2%	8,084	11.6%
25 to 29	71,001	7.6%	78,250	8.3%	7,249	10.2%
30 to 34	70,129	7.5%	68,088	7.2%	-2,041	-2.9%
35 to 39	71,716	7.6%	60,231	6.4%	-11,485	-16.0%
40 to 44	71,701	7.6%	59,070	6.2%	-12,631	-17.6%
45 to 49	64,493	6.9%	62,602	6.6%	-1,891	-2.9%
50 to 54	53,764	5.7%	64,588	6.8%	10,824	20.1%
55 to 59	38,037	4.0%	56,696	6.0%	18,659	49.1%
60 to 64	31,504	3.4%	44,423	4.7%	12,919	41.0%
65 to 69	29,641	3.2%	29,200	3.1%	-441	-1.5%
70 to 74	30,279	3.2%	22,684	2.4%	-7,595	-25.1%
75 to 79	26,877	2.9%	20,294	2.1%	-6,583	-24.5%
80 to 84	18,376	2.0%	17,968	1.9%	-408	-2.2%
85+	16,512	1.8%	18,987	2.0%	2,475	15.0%

Data accessed from http://www.getfacts.wisc.edu/mapping.php on August 12, 2015.

Poverty - Milwaukee Co.		
	Milwaukee 2014	State 2014
Percent of all ages in poverty	22.0%	13.2%

Data Accessed from http://www.census.gov/did/www/saipe/data/interactive/ #view=StateAndCounty&utilBtn=&yLB=0&stLB=50&cLB=46&dLB=0&gLB=0&usSts_cbSelected=false&usTot_cbSelected=true&stateTot_cbSelected=true&pLB=0&multiYearSelected=false&multiYearAlertFlag=false&prStateFlag=false&invalidSDYearsFlag=false on January 12, 2016.

Insurance Coverage by Poverty Level: Under 65, All Races and Both Genders, 2013				
Income Category	Name	Demographic Group: #	Uninsured: #	Uninsured: %
All Incomes	Wisconsin	4,767,183	505,168	10.6
All Incomes	Milwaukee County	821,825	113,152	13.8
<= 138% of Poverty	Wisconsin	974,788	200,408	20.6
<= 138% of Poverty	Milwaukee County	260,829	52,182	20
<= 200% of Poverty	Wisconsin	1,469,739	291,544	19.8
<= 200% of Poverty	Milwaukee County	359,139	72,079	20.1
<= 250% of Poverty	Wisconsin	1,878,730	348,764	18.6
<= 250% of Poverty	Milwaukee County	425,865	83,185	19.5
138% to 400% of Poverty	Wisconsin	2,041,844	244,711	12
138% to 400% of Poverty	Milwaukee County	325,217	49,751	15.3
<= 400% of Poverty	Wisconsin	3,016,632	445,119	14.8
<= 400% of Poverty	Milwaukee County	586,046	101,933	17.4

http://www.census.gov/did/www/sahie/data/interactive/ #view=data&utilBtn=&yLB=0&stLB=50&aLB=0&sLB=0&iLB=1&rLB=0&countyCBSelected=true&insuredRBG=pu_&multiYearSelected=false &multiYearAlertFlag=false on Oct. 5, 2015.

The **poverty guidelines** are the other version of the federal poverty measure. They are issued each year in the *Federal Register* by the **Department of Health and Human Services** (HHS). The guidelines are a simplification of the poverty thresholds for use for **administrative** purposes for instance, determining financial eligibility for certain federal programs. The Federal Register notice of the 2014 poverty guidelines is available. The poverty guidelines are sometimes loosely referred to as the "federal poverty level" (FPL), but that phrase is ambiguous and should be avoided, especially in situations (e.g., legislative or administrative) where precision is important.

Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, Fair or Poor General Health- Milwaukee Co.					
	Milwaukee 2012	Milwaukee 2013	Milwaukee 2014	State 2014	Healthy People 2020 goal
Percent of adults whose self-reported general health status was "fair" or "poor"	16.1%	22.2%	22.9%	15.5%	
Race & Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic White	11.5%	16.8%	14.9%	13.8%	
Non-Hispanic Black	22.1%	30.2%	38.9%	33.7%	
Non-Hispanic American Indian				32.9%	
Non-Hispanic Other				17.1%	
Hispanic/Latino				20.2%	
Sex					
Male	13.0%	21.6%	17.5%	14.2%	
Female	19.1%	22.8%	27.8%	16.8%	
Education					
Less than High School				36.2%	
High School Graduate/GED	21.8%	27.3%	36.3%	19.5%	
Some College/Tech School	12.1%	14.6%	16.8%	11.9%	
College Graduate/Post Graduate	6.1%	6.7%	7.3%	6.2%	
Household Income					
$0-$24,999	28.8%	37.5%	35.8%	29.5%	
$25,000-$49,999	11.9%	12.0%	24.3%	15.5%	
$50,000+	5.2%	10.7%	9.5%	7.3%	
Health Insurance Status					
Health care coverage of any kind	16.0%	22.3%	21.5%	14.9%	
No health care coverage of any kind	16.7%	22.2%		22.2%	

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/, BRFS Module, accessed January 14, 2016.

Poor Mental Health Days- Milwaukee Co.					
	Milwaukee 2013	**Milwaukee 2014**	**Milwaukee 2015**	**State**	**Healthy People 2020 goal**
Average number of days adults reported their mental health was not good, out of the past 30 days	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.0	

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health, Population Health Institute, http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/wisconsin/2015/rankings/milwaukee/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot, accessed January 14, 2016.

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/, Birth Counts Module, accessed August 12, 2015 and January 12, 2016.

Total Births - Milwaukee Co.						
		2012	2013	2014	State 2014	Healthy People 2020 goal
	Total Births	14,012	14,011	13,929	67,119	
Total Births by Race/Ethnicity of Mother						
	White (Non-Hispanic)	5,374	5,444	5,171	48,794	
	Black/African American (Non-Hispanic)	4,597	4,675	4,888	6,568	
	American Indian/Alaska Native (Non-Hispanic)	65	70	48	727	
	Hispanic	2,589	2,469	2,436	6,371	
	Laotian or Hmong (Non-Hispanic)	424	413	415	1,606	
	Other (Non-Hispanic)	537	536	531	1,684	
	Two or more races (Non-Hispanic)	419	383	423	1,301	
Total Births by Education of Mother						
	Some High School or Less	2,739	2,534	2,527	7,605	
	High School Graduate	3,779	3,866	3,838	16,521	
	Some College	3,725	3,704	3,749	20,518	
	College Graduate	2,344	2,440	2,333	15,168	
	Post Graduate	1,339	1,361	1,398	7,060	

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/, Prenatal Care Module, accessed August 12, 2015 and January 12, 2016.

Percent births to those receiving first trimester care -Milwaukee Co.						
		2012	2013	2014	State 2014	HP 2020 goal
	Total Births	14,012	14,011	13,929	67,119	
	Percent 1st trimester care	68.5%	68.4%	67.5%	75.4%	77.9
Percent births to those receiving first trimester care by race						
	White (Non-Hispanic)	82.0%	79.7%	80.3%	80.3%	
	Black/African American (Non-Hispanic)	58.3%	58.7%	58.6%	59.0%	
	American Indian/Alaska Native (Non-Hispanic)	43.1%	54.3%	58.3%	60.7%	
	Hispanic	62.1%	65.3%	62.9%	64.3%	
	Laotian or Hmong (Non-Hispanic)	53.5%	57.4%	55.7%	60.0%	
	Other (Non-Hispanic)	68.7%	64.7%	61.0%	67.9%	
	Two or more races (Non-Hispanic)	65.4%	66.3%	65.0%	68.9%	

Percent late (started in third trimester) or no prenatal care - Milwaukee Co.						
		2012	2013	2014	State 2014	Healthy People 2020 goal
	Total Births	14,012	14,011	13,929	67,119	
	Percent late or no prenatal care	5.4%	5.3%	5.8%	4.3%	
Percent late or no prenatal care by race						
	White (Non-Hispanic)	3.0%	3.2%	3.7%	3.5%	
	Black/African American (Non-Hispanic)	8.1%	7.9%	8.1%	8.2%	
	American Indian/Alaska Native (Non-Hispanic)	9.2%	10.0%	10.4%	8.0%	
	Hispanic	5.0%	4.8%	5.5%	5.9%	
	Laotian or Hmong (Non-Hispanic)	4.5%	3.6%	4.8%	4.3%	
	Other (Non-Hispanic)	6.5%	6.9%	6.2%	5.3%	
	Two or more races (Non-Hispanic)	7.2%	7.0%	6.4%	5.8%	

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/, Prenatal Care Module, accessed August 12, 2015 and January 12, 2016.

Tobacco Use During Pregnancy - Milwaukee Co.						
		2012	2013	2014	State 2014	Healthy People 2020 goal
	Total Births	14,012	14,011	13,929	67,119	
	Percent of births where mother indicated smoking during pregnancy	12.5%	12.0%	11.1%	13.1%	No greater than 1.4%
Percent of Mothers who smoke by race						
	White (Non-Hispanic)	12.6%	12.7%	10.7%	13.5%	
	Black/African American (Non-Hispanic)	16.6%	0.5%	15.5%	15.9%	
	American Indian/Alaska Native (Non-Hispanic)	33.8%	27.1%	29.2%	39.1%	
	Hispanic	6.7%	5.7%	5.5%	6.2%	
	Laotian or Hmong (Non-Hispanic)	4.7%	5.8%	2.7%	4.4%	
	Other (Non-Hispanic)	1.3%	0.9%	1.5%	1.7%	
	Two or more races (Non-Hispanic)	20.3%	18.3%	16.8%	22.1%	
Percent of Mothers who smoke by education						
	Some High School or Less	19.8%	19.3%	18.6%	21.1%	
	High School Graduate	16.9%	16.0%	15.4%	24.2%	
	Some College	13.0%	12.7%	11.5%	13.8%	
	College Graduate	2.3%	2.7%	1.8%	1.9%	
	Post Graduate	1.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.6%	

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/, Birth Counts Module, accessed August 12, 2015 and January 12, 2016.

Percent of all births that are low birth weight - Milwaukee Co.						
		2012	2013	2014	State 2014	Healthy People 2020 goal
	Total Births	14,012	14,011	13,929	67,119	
	Percent low birthweight (<2,500 grams)	9.1%	9.6%	9.7%	2.1%	7.8%
Percent of all births that are low birth weight by race						
	White (Non-Hispanic)	6.5%	6.6%	6.9%	1.8%	
	Black/African American (Non-Hispanic)	13.2%	14.4%	14.6%	4.7%	
	American Indian/Alaska Native (Non-Hispanic)	7.7%	5.7%	6.3%	0.3%	
	Hispanic	7.6%	7.0%	6.7%	2.0%	
	Laotian or Hmong (Non-Hispanic)	8.0%	6.8%	5.3%	2.2%	
	Other (Non-Hispanic)	7.1%	10.6%	9.6%	3.1%	
	Two or more races (Non-Hispanic)	11.5%	12.0%	9.9%	2.0%	

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/, Low Birthweight Module, accessed August 12, 2015 and January 13, 2016.

Infant Mortality - Milwaukee Co.					
	2012	2013	2014	State 2014	Healthy People 2020 goal
Total Births	14,012	14,011	13,929	67,119	
Total number of Infant Deaths (<365 days)	113	147	100	380	
Infant mortality rate (<365 days) per 1,000 live births	8.1	10.5	7.2	5.7	6.0
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births by race/ethnicity of the mother					
White (Non-Hispanic)	4.5	7.9	3.7	4.9	
Black/African American (Non-Hispanic)	14.6	16.7	12.7	12.5	
American Indian/Alaska Native (Non-Hispanic)	15.4	14.3		6.9	
Hispanic	4.2	3.6	4.9	4.9	
Laotian or Hmong (Non-Hispanic)	4.7	14.5	2.4	3.1	
Other (Non-Hispanic)	5.6	9.3	3.8	4.2	
Two or more races (Non-Hispanic)	11.9	7.8	7.1	6.9	

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/, Infant Mortality Module, accessed August 12, 2015 and January 13, 2016.

Premature Birth - Milwaukee Co.						
		2012	2013	2014	State 2014	Healthy People 2020 goal
Total Births		14,012	14,011	13,929	67,119	
Percent Premature (<37 weeks of gestation)		11.6%	11.9%	10.3%	9.1%	11.4%
Percent Premature birth by race/ethnicity of mother						
	White (Non-Hispanic)	9.4%	9.1%	8.9%	8.8%	
	Black/African American (Non-Hispanic)	14.8%	15.9%	13.1%	13.0%	
	American Indian/Alaska Native (Non-Hispanic)	15.4%	14.3%	8.3%	10.7%	
	Hispanic	10.6%	10.2%	7.6%	8.0%	
	Laotian or Hmong (Non-Hispanic)	10.6%	9.9%	5.8%	6.4%	
	Other (Non-Hispanic)	9.5%	12.9%	9.8%	8.4%	
	Two or more races (Non-Hispanic)	13.6%	14.1%	13.7%	10.0%	

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/, Low Birthweight Module, accessed August 12, 2015 and January 13, 2016.

Birth rate (women 15-19) - Milwaukee Co.					
	2012	2013	2014	State 2014	Healthy People 2020 goal
Total Births to Teens 15-19	1,276	1,206	1,056	3,377	
Birth rate per 1,000 (women 15-19)	40.0	36.6	33.0	18.3	

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/, Teen Births - Teen Birth Rates Module, accessed August 12, 2015 and January 13, 2016.

Birth rate (women 15-17) - Milwaukee Co.					
	2012	2013	2014	State 2014	Healthy People 2020 goal
Total Births to Teens 15-17	382	339	302	822	
Birth rate per 1,000 (women 15-17)	20.7	17.7	16.4	7.7	

Years of potential life lost (YPLL) per 100,000 population - Milwaukee Co.						
		2012	2013	2014	State 2014	HP 2020 goal
	Total Deaths	8,025	8,232	8,053	50,136	
	Mortality Rate	843.6	864.7	845.9	872.2	
	YPLL	7,874.1	8,508.6	7,923.4	6,258.3	
Years potential life lost by race per 100,000 population						
	White	7,874.1	8,508.6	6,706.7	6,045.7	
	Black	11,582.1	12,262.5	11,417.5	9,819.2	
	Hispanic	3,788.5	4,501.5	4,599.6	3,952.5	
	American Indian	8,043.4	4,470.0	5,258.9	8,387.6	
	Asian	3,232.4	3,462.6	3,525.9	2,682.4	
Years potential life lost by gender per 100,000 population						
	Male	9,784.1	10,645.3	9,875.9	7,688.7	
	Female	6,041.8	6,450.5	6,044.0	4,805.5	

*** Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)**: An estimate of premature mortality, defined as the number of years of life lost among persons who die before age 75. YPLL is the sum of the differences between age 75 and the age at death for everyone who died before age 75.

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/, Mortality Module, accessed August 12, 2015 and January 13, 2016.

Number of deaths - Milwaukee Co.						
		2012	2013	2014	State 2014	HP 2020 goal
Total Deaths (all causes)		8,025	8,232	8,053	50,136	
Mortality Rate		843.6	864.7	845.9	872.2	
Number of deaths						
	White	6,137	6,232	6,048	46,995	
	Black	1,765	1,868	1,867	2,409	
	Hispanic	270	291	324	711	
	American Indian	46	34	39	408	
	Asian	77	98	99	324	
Number of deaths						
	Male	3,865	4,015	3,913	24,700	
	Female	4,160	4,217	4,140	25,435	

Mortality Rate (Per 100,000) - Milwaukee Co.						
		2012	2013	2014	State 2014	HP 2020 goal
Total Deaths (all causes)		8,025	8,232	8,053	50,136	
Mortality Rate		843.6	864.7	845.9	872.2	
Mortality Rate (Per 100,000)						
	White	963.7	983.2	958.4	921.0	
	Black	661.3	694.8	692.8	587.1	
	Hispanic	209.1	218.1	238.7	191.4	
	American Indian	425.8	309.1	347.5	567.3	
	Asian	209.0	255.4	246.0	198.7	
Mortality Rate (Per 100,000)						
	Male	843.4	872.4	850.0	826.7	
	Female	843.7	857.4	842.1	614.4	

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/, Mortality Module, accessed August 12, 2015 and January 13, 2016.

Age Adjusted Mortality Rate (Per 100,000) - Milwaukee Co.					
	2012	2013	2014	State 2014	Healthy People 2020 goal
Total Deaths (all causes)	8,025	8,232	8,053	50,136	
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate	758.3	819.5	808.3	711.0	
Age Adjusted Mortality Rate (Per 100,000)					
White	707.6	765.7	751.8	699.6	
Black	944.1	1,021.1	996.6	946.3	
Hispanic	488.7	503.5	565.7	467.3	
American Indian	700.0	612.0	669.4	933.8	
Asian	377.0	508.2	486.7	434.9	
Age Adjusted Mortality Rate (Per 100,000)					
Male	912.8	988.5	960.0	826.7	
Female	644.2	691.3	693.0	614.4	

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/, Mortality Module, accessed August 12, 2015 and January 13, 2016.

Average Age at Death - Milwaukee Co.					
	2012	2013	2014	State 2014	Healthy People 2020 goal
Average Age at Death	72.4	72.0	72.4	75.3	
Average Age at Death					
White	76.0	75.5	75.9	76.2	
Black	60.7	60.6	61.5	61.1	
Hispanic	60.1	57.3	58.9	57.3	
American Indian	58.3	62.8	61.6	63.2	
Asian	63.7	65.7	66.0	66.5	
Average Age at Death					
Male	68.6	67.9	68.4	71.9	
Female	76.0	75.9	76.1	78.7	

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/, Mortality Module, accessed August 12, 2015 and January 13, 2016.

Number Injury Related Deaths - Milwaukee Co.						
		2011	2012	2013	State 2013	Healthy People 2020 goal
Total Deaths (all causes)		8,080	8,025	8,232	49,917	
Number Injury Related Deaths		489	534	560	2,927	
Number Injury Related Deaths						
	White	389	419	451	2,740	
	Black	92	107	101	132	
	Hispanic	32	23	32	84	
	American Indian				39	
	Asian				16	
Number Injury Related Deaths						
	Male	284	291	302	1,686	
	Female	205	243	258	1,241	

Injury Death Rate Per 100,000 - Milwaukee Co.						
		2011	2012	2013	State 2013	Healthy People 2020 goal
Injury Related Death		51.5	56.1	58.8	51.1	53.3
Injury Death Rate Per 100,000						
	White	61.2	65.8	71.2	53.7	
	Black	34.5	40.1	37.6	32.5	
	Hispanic	25.2	17.8	24	23.1	
	American Indian	37.4	46.3	45.4	55.1	
	Asian	11.1	8.1	7.8	10.3	
Injury Death Rate Per 100,000						
	Male	61.9	63.5	65.6	59.2	
	Female	41.7	49.3	52.5	43.0	
Injury Death Rate from Falls Per 100,000					**State 2012**	
	Age 15-44	0.8	1.3		0.9	
	Age 45-64	9.1	9.1		6.0	
	65+	143.3	162.8		120.9	

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/, Mortality Module; Injury Mortality Module, accessed August 12, 2015.

Number of Suicides - Milwaukee Co.						
		2012	2013	2014	State 2014	Healthy People 2020 goal
	Total Deaths (all causes)	8,025	8,232	8,053	50,136	
	Number of Suicides	104	107	94	755	
Number of Suicides						
	White	86	92	79	719	
	Black				19	
	Hispanic				29	
	American Indian					
	Asian					
Number of Suicides						
	Male	81	88	77	589	
	Female	23	19	17	166	

Suicide Rate Per 100,000 - Milwaukee Co.						
		2012	2013	2014	State 2014	Healthy People 2020 goal
	Suicide Rate	10.9	11.2	9.9	13.1	10.2
Suicide Rate Per 100,000						
	White	13.5	14.5	12.5	14.1	
	Black	5.2	4.1	4.5	4.6	
	Hispanic	4.6	5.2	6.6	7.8	
	American Indian	9.3		8.9	11.1	
	Asian	8.1	10.4	5.0	5.5	
Suicide Rate Per 100,000						
	Male	17.7	19.1	16.7	20.6	
	Female	4.7	3.9	3.5	5.7	

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/, Mortality Module, accessed August 12, 2015 and January 13, 2016.

Number Injury Hospitalizations - Milwaukee Co.					
	2012	2013	2014	State 2014	HP 2020 goal
Number of Injury Hospitalizations	10,407	10,919	10,933	51,422	
Number Injury Hospitalizations					
White	6,858	7,261	7,293	43,481	
Black	2,788	2,889	2,981	3,954	
Hispanic	706	760	878	1,622	
American Indian	50	54	66	543	
Asian	93	95	125	416	
Other	342	347	70	139	
Unknown	276	273	398	2,889	
Number Injury Hospitalizations					
Male	5,058	5,368	5,265	24,596	
Female	5,349	5,551	5,668	26,826	

Rate of Injury Hospitalizations - Milwaukee Co.					
	2012	2013	2014	State 2014	HP 2020 goal
Rate of Injury Hospitalizations	1,094.0	1,146.9	1,148.4	894.6	555.8
Average Patient Age	57.3	56.6	56.4	58.9	
Length of Hospital Stay (days)	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.3	
Total Hospital Charges	$416.1M	$454.2M	$514.1 M	$2,034,438,838.0	
Average Hospital Charges	$39,990	$41,602	$47,020	$39,564.00	
Rate of Injury Hospitalizations					
White	1,077.0	1,145.6	1,155.7	852.1	
Black	1,044.7	1,074.6	1,106.2	963.6	
Hispanic	546.7	569.5	646.9	436.6	
American Indian	462.8	490.9	588.1	755.1	
Asian	252.4	247.6	310.6	255.1	
Rate of Injury Hospitalizations					
Male	1,103.8	1,166.4	1,143.7	861.6	
Female	1,084.8	1,128.7	1,152.9	927.2	

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/, Injury Hospitalizations Module, accessed August 12, 2015 and January 13, 2016.

Number ED Visits for Injuries - Milwaukee Co.						
		2012	2013	2014	State 2014	HP 2020 goal
Total Number of ED Visits for Injuries		74,217	74,339	86,269	412,000	
	Average Age of ED Injury Patient	32.9	33.4	32.5	36.2	
	Total Hospital Charges for All Injury Patients	$128.8M	$143.3M	$173.3 M	$731.4 M	
	Average Hospital Charges Per Injury Patient	$1,736	$1,929	$2,008	$1,775.00	
Number ED Visits for Injuries						
	Male	38,182	37,756	44,030	214,876	
	Female	36,035	36,583	42,239	197,124	

Rate of ED Visits for Injury Per 100,000 Pop. - Milwaukee Co.						
		2012	2013	2014	State 2014	HP 2020 goal
Total Number of ED Visits for Injury		74,217	74,339	86,269	412,000	
Rate of ED Visits for Injury		7,801.5	7,808.3	9,062.0	7,167.8	7533.4
Rate of ED Visits for Injury Per 100,000 Pop.						
	Male	8,332.3	8,203.7	9,564.7	7,527.0	
	Female	7,308.2	7,438.3	8,591.4	6,813.3	

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/, Injury-Related Emergency Department Visits Module, accessed August 12, 2015 and January 13, 2016.

Ranked Causes of Emergency Department Visits for Injury - Milwaukee Co.		
		2014
Total ED Visits for Injury by Cause		
	Falls	23,777
	Struck by or against object or person	12,694
	Motor vehicle traffic crash - Occupant	9,708
	Unspecified cause of injury	7,840
	Cutting or piercing objects	6,121
	Overexertion	5,969
	Other specified classifiable cause of injury	4,148
	Natural or environmental factors	4,129
	Other specified cause of injury, not elsewhere classifiable	3,675
	Poisoning	3,279
	Fire, heat, chemical burns	1,166
	Nontraffic pedal cyclist	869
	Motor vehicle traffic crash - Pedestrian	597
	Firearms	551
	Motor vehicle traffic crash - Other, unspecified	461
	Machinery	330
	Motor vehicle traffic crash - Motorcyclist	310
	Nontraffic transportation	263
	Motor vehicle traffic crash - Pedal cyclist	146
	Suffocation	129

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/, Injury-Related Emergency Department Visits Module, accessed January 13, 2015.

Ranked Causes of Emergency Department Visits for Injury - Milwaukee Co.		
		2014
Rate of ED Visits for Injury by Cause Per 100,000		
	Falls	2,497.6
	Struck by or against object or person	1,333.4
	Motor vehicle traffic crash - Occupant	1,019.8
	Unspecified cause of injury	823.5
	Cutting or piercing objects	643.0
	Overexertion	627.0
	Other specified classifiable cause of injury	435.7
	Natural or environmental factors	433.7
	Other specified cause of injury, not elsewhere classifiable	386.0
	Poisoning	344.4
	Fire, heat, chemical burns	122.5
	Nontraffic pedal cyclist	91.3
	Motor vehicle traffic crash - Pedestrian	62.7
	Firearms	57.9
	Motor vehicle traffic crash - Other, unspecified	48.8
	Machinery	34.7
	Motor vehicle traffic crash - Motorcyclist	32.6
	Nontraffic transportation	27.6
	Motor vehicle traffic crash - Pedal cyclist	15.3
	Suffocation	13.6

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/, Injury-Related Emergency Department Visits Module, accessed January 13, 2016.

Domestic Abuse Incidents - Milwaukee Co.			
	Milwaukee 2012	State 2012	
Total Number of Reported Domestic Abuse Incidents	7,953	28,729	

Data accessed from http://www.doj.state.wi.us/sites/default/files/ocvs/not-victim/domestic-abuse-incident-report-2012-20140530.pdf on August 12, 2015.

Child Abuse - Milwaukee Co.			
	Milwaukee 2014	State 2014	
Child Protective Service (CPS) Reports per 1,000 Children	52.5	32.5	

Data accessed from http://dcf.wisconsin.gov/cwreview/reports/CAN/2014/2014CANReport.pdf on January 13, 2016.

Violent Crime- Milwaukee Co.					
	Milwaukee 2013	Milwaukee 2014	Milwaukee 2015	State 2015	Healthy People 2020 goal
Number of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population	783.0	751.0	800.0	255.0	

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health, Population Health Institute, http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/wisconsin/2015/rankings/milwaukee/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot, accessed January 19, 2016.

Sexually Transmitted Disease Incidence Rate per 100,000 - Milwaukee Co.						
		2012	2013	2014	State 2014	HP 2020 goal
	STD Incidence Rate per 100,000	1,394.0	1,353.0	1,250.0	483.0	
STD Incidence Rate per 100,000						
	White	224.0	232.0	203.0	215.0	
	African American	2,835.0	2,566.0	2,261.0	2,261.0	
	Hispanic	524.0	498.0	392.0	490.0	
	American Indian	352.0	518.0	280.0	602.0	
	Asian/Pacific Islander	419.0	284.0	256.0	285.0	
	Other					
	Unknown					
STD Incidence Rate per 100,000						
	Male	947.0	979.0	898.0	325.0	
	Female	1,811.0	1,702.0	1,577.0	638.0	

Note: Information for STD Incidence only includes data on chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis, not all existing STDs.

Data accessed from https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/std/2014datamap.htm, https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/std/2013datamap.htm, and https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/std/2012datamap.htm on August 12, 2015 and January 13, 2016.

HIV Incidence per 100,000 - Milwaukee Co.					
		Milwaukee 2009-2013	Milwaukee 2014	State 2014	HP 2020 goal
	HIV Incidence Rate	13.8	13.9	4.0	
HIV Incidence per 100,000					
	White	5.3	4.1	1.6	
	African American	32.4	32.6	27.9	
	Hispanic	13.3	21.5	12.1	
	American Indian	27.8	0.0	8.1	
	Asian/Pacific Islander	11.0	3.0	3.7	
	Multi-racial	19.5	5.2	2.5	
HIV Incidence per 100,000					
	Male	22.6	24.5	6.8	
	Female	5.4	3.9	1.2	

Data from http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/aids-hiv/stats/map.htm and accessed on August 12, 2015.

Cancer Incidence Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 - Milwaukee Co.				
		Milwaukee 2008-2012	State 2012	HP 2020 goal
	Cancer Incidence Rate	503.4	447.7	
Cancer Incidence Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000				
	White		439.3	
	African American		541.3	
	Hispanic		366.5	
	American Indian/Alaska Native		508.2	
	Asian/Pacific Islander		286.8	
Cancer Incidence Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000				
	Male	577.0	481.6	
	Female	455.7	426.8	

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/. Cancer Module, accessed August 12, 2015.

Cancer Incidence Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 - Milwaukee Co.						
		Milwaukee 2008-2012		State 2012		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
Cancer Incidence Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000						
	Female Breast		132.1		125.4	
	Cervical (Cervix Uteri)		8.7		6.3	
	Colorectal	53.5	39.3	42.4	31.6	
	Lung and Bronchus	88.1	61.7	66.7	53.4	
	Prostate Cancer	144.6		103.2		
Cancer Mortality Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000						
		Milwaukee 2007-2011		State 2011		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
	Female Breast		24.1		21.4	
	Cervical (Cervix Uteri)		2.7		1.7	
	Colorectal	21.5	13.0	18.6	11.9	
	Lung and Bronchus	67.3	43.8	56.1	40.8	
	Prostate Cancer	25.3		23.5		

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/. Cancer Module, accessed August 12, 2015.

Cerebrovascular Disease - Milwaukee Co.		
	Milwaukee 2012	**State 2012**
Total Number of Deaths due to Cerebrovascular Disease	384	2,506
Cerebrovascular Disease Death Rate per 100,000 Residents	40.0	44.0

Data accessed from https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/stats/phprofiles/milwaukee.htm and http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/localdata/counties/wisconsin.htm on August 12, 2015.

The term cerebrovascular disease includes all disorders in which an area of the brain is temporarily or permanently affected by ischemia or bleeding and one or more of the cerebral blood vessels are involved in the pathological process.

Cerebrovascular disease includes stroke, carotid stenosis, vertebral stenosis and intracranial stenosis, aneurysms, and vascular malformations. (American Association of Neurological Surgeons)

Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, Heavy Drinking - Milwaukee Co.					
	Milwaukee 2012	Milwaukee 2013	Milwaukee 2014	State 2014	Healthy People 2020 goal
Percent of adults reporting they are heavy drinkers	8.2%	7.3%	7.3%	7.2%	
Race & Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic White	8.6%	9.4%	9.6%	7.7%	
Non-Hispanic Black	11.3%	2.4%	4.5%	3.3%	
Non-Hispanic Other				3.0%	
Hispanic/Latino				4.9%	
Sex					
Male	6.8%	8.8%	8.2%	7.7%	
Female	9.5%	6.1%	6.4%	6.6%	
Education					
Less than High School				4.7%	
High School Graduate/GED	5.1%	4.2%	5.1%	7.8%	
Some College/Tech School	13.3%	10.1%	9.2%	8.2%	
College Graduate/Post Graduate	8.0%	10.4%	7.5%	6.1%	
Household Income					
$0-$24,999	4.8%	5.1%	4.8%	6.1%	
$25,000-$49,999	10.1%	7.5%	9.5%	7.4%	
$50,000+	10.4%	10.3%	8.9%	8.1%	

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/, BRFS Module, accessed January 12, 2016.

Heavy drinkers are men reporting an average of more than 2 drinks per day and women reporting an average of more than 1 drink per day during the past 30 days.

Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, Binge Drinking - Milwaukee Co.					
	Milwaukee 2012	Milwaukee 2013	Milwaukee 2014	State 2014	Healthy People 2020 goal
Percent of adults reporting they binge drink	22.2%	22.8%	22.5%	22.1%	
Race & Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic White	26.3%	23.6%	28.3%	22.8%	
Non-Hispanic Black	15.5%	18.3%	10.3%	13.6%	
Non-Hispanic Other				13.7%	
Hispanic/Latino				25.3%	
Sex					
Male	27.5%	29.5%	29.4%	29.3%	
Female	17.4%	16.8%	16.3%	15.0%	
Education					
Less than High School				12.5%	
High School Graduate/GED	23.2%	19.9%	21.4%	22.0%	
Some College/Tech School	27.6%	27.3%	24.3%	25.1%	
College Graduate/Post Graduate	25.0%	26.6%	25.9%	21.9%	
Household Income					
$0-$24,999	19.8%	25.9%	15.7%	18.7%	
$25,000-$49,999	23.5%	23.5%	25.1%	22.7%	
$50,000+	29.5%	23.5%	28.5%	25.7%	

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/, BRFS Module, accessed January 14, 2016.

Binge drinking defined by BRFSS: "Female binge drinkers are those reporting they had 4 or more alcoholic drinks on at least one occasion during the past 30 days. For males, binge drinkers [are] those reporting they had 5 or more alcoholic drinks on at least one occasion during the past 30 days."

Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, Current Cigarette Smoker - Milwaukee Co.					
	Milwaukee 2012	**Milwaukee 2013**	**Milwaukee 2014**	**State 2014**	**Healthy People 2020 goal**
Percent of adults reporting they are a current cigarette smoker	24.0%	22.9%	20.9%	17.4%	
Race & Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic White	18.3%	22.3%	17.0%	16.4%	
Non-Hispanic Black	30.3%	30.2%	36.3%	35.1%	
Non-Hispanic Other				16.6%	
Hispanic/Latino				15.3%	
Sex					
Male	25.7%	24.7%	24.1%	18.7%	
Female	22.5%	21.3%	18.0%	16.1%	
Education					
Less than High School				33.1%	
High School Graduate/GED	23.9%	32.1%	19.9%	21.2%	
Some College/Tech School	21.9%	20.6%	24.0%	17.8%	
College Graduate/Post Graduate	12.1%	8.3%	7.0%	5.5%	
Household Income					
$0-$24,999	35.3%	33.2%	34.0%	31.6%	
$25,000-$49,999	25.6%	25.8%	24.8%	19.2%	
$50,000+	13.9%	13.1%	10.2%	10.3%	

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/, BRFS Module, accessed January 14, 2016.

Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, Asthma- Milwaukee Co.					
	Milwaukee 2012	Milwaukee 2013	Milwaukee 2014	State 2014	Healthy People 2020 goal
Percent of adults current asthma diagnosis	9.0%	16.1%	14.4%	10.2%	
Race & Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic White	8.0%	11.9%	9.3%	9.3%	
Non-Hispanic Black	11.0%	25.2%	28.0%	23.4%	
Non-Hispanic American Indian				16.5%	
Non-Hispanic Other				9.3%	
Hispanic/Latino				12.0%	
Sex					
Male	7.8%	10.8%	12.3%	7.7%	
Female	10.2%	21.0%	16.4%	12.6%	
Education					
Less than High School				10.8%	
High School Graduate/GED	7.6%	13.5%	14.5%	10.3%	
Some College/Tech School	10.9%	15.4%	14.5%	11.0%	
College Graduate/Post Graduate	7.5%	10.3%	11.6%	8.6%	
Household Income					
$0-$24,999	12.7%	22.1%	19.6%	15.5%	
$25,000-$49,999	9.7%	7.5%	12.2%	9.7%	
$50,000+	5.3%	13.5%	8.6%	7.1%	
Health Insurance Status					
Health care coverage of any kind	8.5%	15.7%	14.8%	10.2%	
No health care coverage of any kind	12.0%	18.9%		10.8%	

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/, BRFS Module, accessed January 14, 2016.

Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, Diabetes- Milwaukee Co.					
	Milwaukee 2012	Milwaukee 2013	Milwaukee 2014	State 2014	Healthy People 2020 goal
Percent of adults diagnosed with diabetes, excluding pregnancy-related diabetes	8.2%	9.7%	8.7%	9.0%	
Race & Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic White	5.6%	7.1%	7.8%	8.8%	
Non-Hispanic Black	13.2%	16.4%	11.4%	16.3%	
Non-Hispanic American Indian				24.5%	
Non-Hispanic Other				5.6%	
Hispanic/Latino				3.5%	
Sex					
Male	9.5%	8.9%	8.0%	9.2%	
Female	7.0%	10.4%	9.4%	8.7%	
Education					
Less than High School				14.9%	
High School Graduate/GED	6.7%	13.2%	8.0%	10.1%	
Some College/Tech School	6.5%	7.0%	8.5%	9.0%	
College Graduate/Post Graduate	4.3%	5.7%	4.7%	5.1%	
Household Income					
$0-$24,999	14.2%	9.2%	8.3%	11.9%	
$25,000-$49,999	7.6%	10.3%	7.7%	10.5%	
$50,000+	2.9%	6.3%	6.3%	5.9%	
Health Insurance Status					
Health care coverage of any kind	8.4%	9.0%	9.5%	9.4%	
No health care coverage of any kind	7.1%	13.6%		4.2%	

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/, BRFS Module, accessed January 14, 2016.

Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, Overweight- Milwaukee Co.					
	Milwaukee 2012	Milwaukee 2013	Milwaukee 2014	State 2014	Healthy People 2020 goal
Percent of adults who are overweight (BMI between 25.0 and 29.9)	34.0%	32.7%	32.2%	34.0%	
Race & Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic White	32.0%	32.6%	35.5%	35.8%	
Non-Hispanic Black	32.4%	32.5%	31.9%	24.6%	
Non-Hispanic American Indian				14.9%	
Non-Hispanic Other				22.1%	
Hispanic/Latino				26.5%	
Sex					
Male	40.5%	40.6%	36.8%	41.4%	
Female	27.8%	25.6%	27.9%	26.9%	
Education					
Less than High School				26.9%	
High Scholl Graduate/ GED	33.3%	38.8%	31.7%	35.3%	
Some College/Tech School	34.4%	32.1%	31.8%	33.4%	
College Graduate/Post Graduate	35.8%	32.9%	37.2%	37.1%	
Household Income					
$0-$24,999	32.9%	28.2%	29.4%	28.5%	
$25,000-$49,999	33.4%	45.6%	36.2%	37.0%	
$50,000+	38.4%	33.3%	31.7%	37.1%	
Health Insurance Status					
Health care coverage of any kind	32.8%	31.9%	33.0%	34.9%	
No health care coverage of any kind	40.6%	37.9%		24.3%	

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/, BRFS Module, accessed January 14, 2016.

Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, Obesity- Milwaukee Co.					
	Milwaukee 2012	Milwaukee 2013	Milwaukee 2014	State 2014	Healthy People 2020 goal
Percent of adults who are obese (BMI 30 or greater)	28.9%	28.1%	32.7%	29.3%	
Race & Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic White	24.6%	26.0%	27.2%	28.5%	
Non-Hispanic Black	40.6%	36.1%	41.1%	39.7%	
Non-Hispanic American Indian				55.9%	
Non-Hispanic Other				21.7%	
Hispanic/Latino				32.3%	
Sex					
Male	24.5%	29.8%	35.4%	30.9%	
Female	33.1%	26.5%	30.2%	27.8%	
Education					
Less than High School				30.5%	
High School Graduate/GED	33.5%	25.8%	38.7%	31.6%	
Some College/Tech School	22.2%	24.5%	34.0%	31.5%	
College Graduate/Post Graduate	21.9%	22.9%	24.0%	23.2%	
Household Income					
$0-$24,999	28.0%	28.4%	35.7%	32.2%	
$25,000-$49,999	32.8%	19.7%	29.4%	30.9%	
$50,000+	29.5%	34.5%	34.8%	28.8%	
Health Insurance Status					
Health care coverage of any kind	30.3%	29.0%	32.80%	24.3%	
No health care coverage of any kind	22.3%	24.1%		25.4%	

Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/, BRFS Module, accessed January 14, 2016.

Total Emergency Department Discharges by Acuity- Milwaukee Co.					
	Milwaukee 2012	Milwaukee 2013	Milwaukee 2014	State 2014	Healthy People 2020 goal
Total ED Discharges	547,156	540,569	636,786		
Total ED Visits	335,561	330,879	385,057		
Substance Abuse/Mental Health/Other	54,718	58,020	67,620		
Non-Emergent or Primary Care Treatable	156,877	151,670	184,109		

Wisconsin Hospital Association Information Center. NYU Algorithm (Billings 200a, 200b). Accessed January 14, 2016.

2013 Milwaukee Health Report Summary

Center for Urban Population Health

What is it? *This report summarizes the current health of the city and distribution of key factors that may have implications for future health. The report provides information regarding health disparities among the socio-economic groups within the city of Milwaukee and offers comparisons of health outcomes and determinants between the City of Milwaukee, the State of Wisconsin and the United States. The report draws from national, state and local data sources.*

The report found that the lower SES zip code group continues to bear the burden of health disparities. This group experienced worse health compared to Wisconsin and the US across 36 measures, and worse health in even more areas compared to the Middle and Higher SES groups within Milwaukee.

Of note, obesity status increased in the lower and middle SES groups again in this year's report. Binge Drinking was highest in the higher SES group and lowest in the middle SES group. Percentages for all SES groups were well above values for the U.S. overall.

The following table presents all measures where the lower SES zip code group had at least 2 times greater risk for an adverse health outcome in comparison to the higher SES zip code group. The greater the risk ratio, the greater the risk for the lower SES group. For example, teens in the lower SES zip codes have 4.62 times greater risk for pregnancy than teens in the higher SES zip codes.

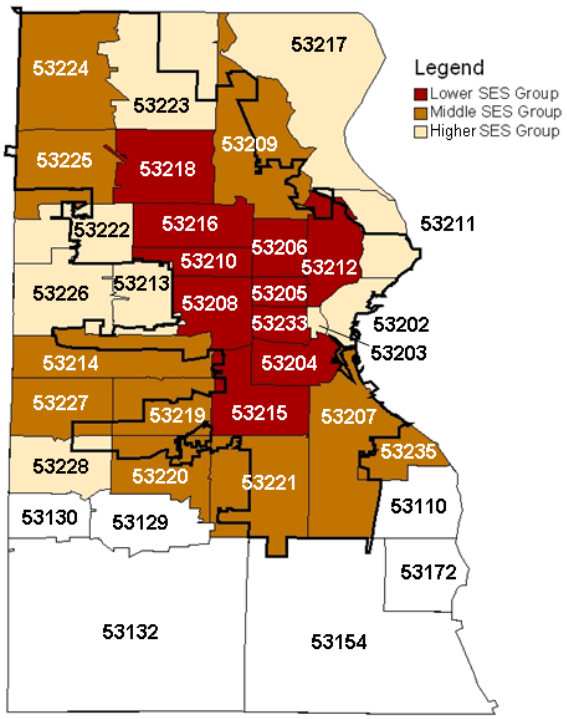
Measure	Risk Ratio
No access to healthy food	9.29
Teen birth rate	4.62
Chlamydia rate	4.48
% single parent households	3.88
HIV Infection	3.55
Lead poisoning	3.35
Uninsured	2.6
Poor mental health days	2.53
Did not always wear seat belt	2.36
Poor or fair health	2.25

Greer, D.M., Baumgardner, D.J., Bridgewater, F.D., Frazer, D.A., Kessler, C.L., LeCounte, E.S., Swain, G.R., & Cisler, R.A. (2013). Milwaukee Health Report 2013: Health Disparities in Milwaukee by Socioeconomic Status. Center for Urban Population Health: Milwaukee, WI.

Milwaukee Health Report SES Zip Code Groups

Center for Urban Population Health

Map of the City of Milwaukee by ZIP Code and SES Group.



Milwaukee County High Hospital Utilization Corridor

Journal of Urban Health

A rstudy published in the Journal of Urban Health, looked at poverty, wealth, and health care utilization by geographic area in Milwaukee and Los Angeles. In Milwaukee, the study found that among working age adults, virtually all of the excess hospital utilization was attributable to very high utilization in Milwaukee's segregated "poverty corridor."

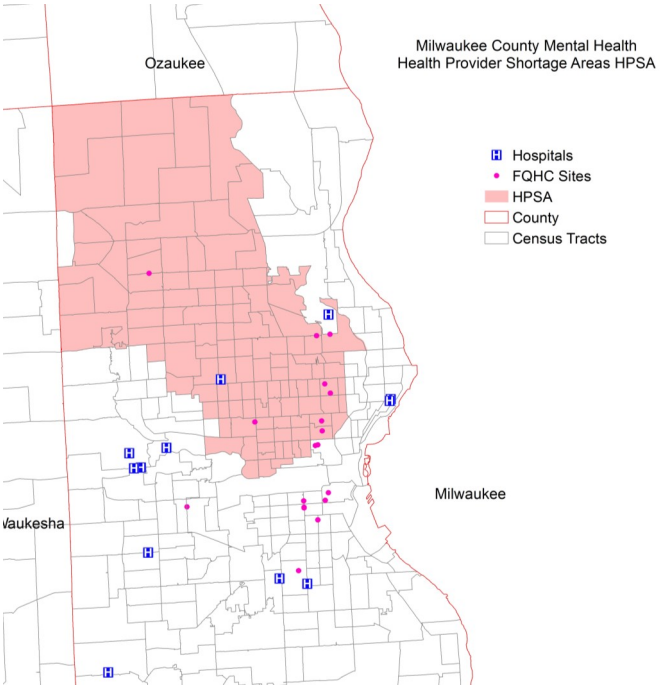
In comparing utilization among adults ages 35-64 in the lowest vs. the highest income quartile zip codes in Milwaukee County, the study found that the number of hospital days per 1,000 residents of the lowest income zip codes was greater by

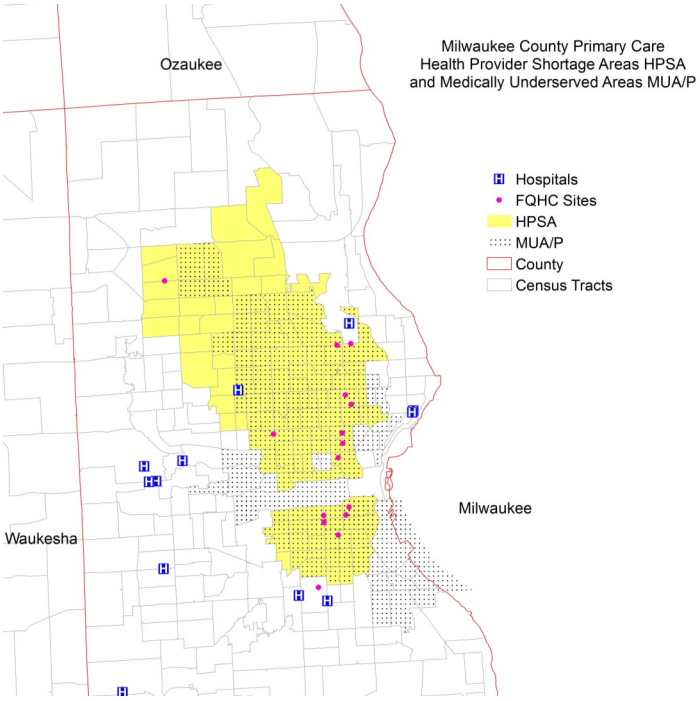
- 347% for heart failure
- 266% for diabetes
- 610% for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD)

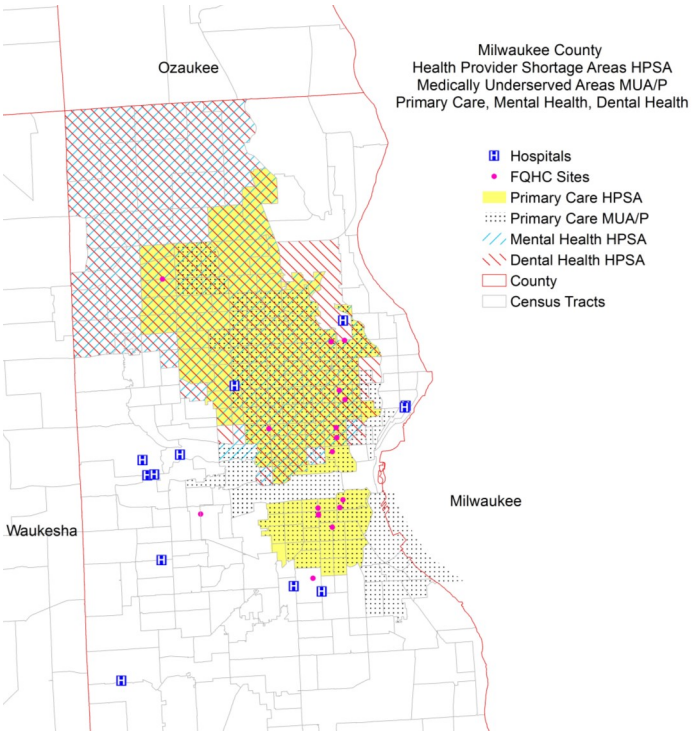
Cooper, R., Cooper, M., McGinley, E., Fan, X., Rosenthal, J.T., Poverty, Wealth, and Health Care Utilization: A Geographic Assessment. Journal of Urban Health: Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine, Vol. 89, No. 5. pgs: 828-847. (2012)

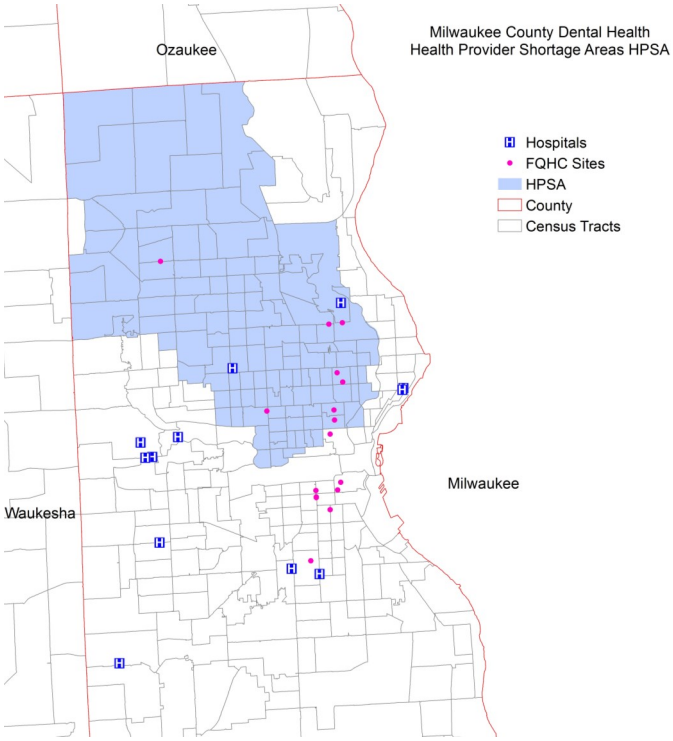
Milwaukee Health Professional Shortage Area Maps

Wisconsin Primary Health Care Association - Prepared 1/12/16









IMPACT 2-1-1 Statistical Call Report

IMPACT 2-1-1

What is it? This report provides an overview of the types and quantities of calls seeking resources and services in Milwaukee County. The report covers from January through December 2015.

The table is aggregated across each zip code and includes all service requests with 1000 or more individual callers.

The full report provides detail on each zip code as well as the full listing of 331 services and the quantity of their respective requests.

Notice that many of the service request areas could be collapsed into broader areas. The most common requests are for basic needs including shelter and housing/rental assistance followed by food and clothing.

January - December 2015

Service	Number of Calls
Community Shelter	34,231
Food Pantry	24,278
Electric Service Payment Assistance	4,437
Household Goods Vouchers	3,168
Rent Payment Assistance	2,838
Low Income/Subsidized Private Rental Housing	2,751
Emergency Shelter Clearinghouses	2,734
Aging and Disability Resource Centers	2,448
Soup Kitchens	2,236
General Clothing Provision	1,768
Formula / Baby Food	1,572
Domestic Violence Shelters	1,498
General Furniture Provision	1,429
Comprehensive Information and referral	1,228
Director Assistance	1,183
Housing Search Assistance	1,177
Emergency Food Clearinghouses	1,168
VITA Programs	1,038

County Health Rankings

UW Population Health Institute

Milwaukee County consistently ranks among the worst counties in the state of Wisconsin with regard to Health Outcomes and Health Factors. The 2015 County Health Rankings found Milwaukee County ranked 71st of 72 counties for Health Outcomes and 71st for Health Factors.

To learn more about the methods and indicators, please visit www.countyhealthrankings.org or to view the Milwaukee specific page visit: http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/wisconsin/2015/rankings/milwaukee/county/outcomes/overall/snapshot

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps
A Healthier Nation, County by County

	Milwaukee County	Error Margin
Health Outcomes		
Mortality		
Premature death	8,177	7,974-8,379
Morbidity		
Poor or fair health	15%	14-16%
Poor physical health days	4.0	3.7-4.3
Poor mental health days	3.7	3.4-4.0
Low birthweight	9.0%	8.8-9.2%
Health Factors		
Health Behaviors		
Adult smoking	22%	21-24%
Adult obesity	32%	30-34%
Physical inactivity	27%	25-29%
Excessive drinking	23%	21-25%
Motor vehicle crash death rate	9	8-9

Appendix 1: Key Local Reports Addressing Top Health Issues

Mental Health

Analysis of Adult Bed Capacity for Milwaukee County Behavioral Health System, September 2014
http://media.jrn.com/documents/mentalreport09162014.pdf
This report provides an analysis of adult psychiatric inpatient bed capacity in Milwaukee County. It looks at aspects of the behavioral health system based on available data, recommends adult psychiatric inpatient bed capacity for Milwaukee County based on current utilization, and suggests considerations for determining future inpatient bed need.

Executive Summary: Fiscal Analysis of Mental Health Redesign in Milwaukee County
http://publicpolicyforum.org/sites/default/files/FiscalAnalysisMentalHealthRedesign-Executive%20Summary.pdf
This report assesses the fiscal impacts of the County's mental health redesign activities to date and considers how the implementation of a fully redesigned system of care will impact the Behavioral Health Division's financial situation in the subsequent two years.

Transforming the Adult Mental Health Care Delivery System in Milwaukee County, October 2010
http://www.hsri.org/files/uploads/publications/Milwaukee_Mental_Health_System_Redesign_Final_Report.pdf

This report presents the findings from a comprehensive planning effort to redesign the mental health care system in Milwaukee County.

Drug and Alcohol Use

Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services in Milwaukee County, 2014
https://www.impactinc.org/fileadmin/user_upload/planning-council/PDF/GMF-AODA-final-complete.pdf

This report presents and overview of alcohol and other drug services in Milwaukee County, documents the need for these services, and suggests next steps to address these services in the county.

Controlled Substance Prescribing Patterns—Prescription Behavior Surveillance System, Eight States, 2013
http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss6409a1.htm

This report presents rates of population-based prescribing and behavioral measures of drug misuse in the general population that have not been available previously for comparison among demographic groups and states. States can use their prescription drug monitoring programs to generate population-based measures for the prescribing of controlled substances and for behaviors that suggest their misuse.

Report Brief: Marijuana in Milwaukee: An Overview of Municipal Marijuana Policy in Milwaukee and Other U.S. Cities, May 2015
http://publicpolicyforum.org/sites/default/files/MarijuanaInMilwaukee-Brief.pdf

This report was produced to address potential implications of policy changes that might reduce the fine for first-time possession or small amounts of marijuana in the City of Milwaukee.

Injury and Violence

Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission Mid Year Report, July 27, 2015
http://city.milwaukee.gov/ImageLibrary/Groups/cityHRC/reports/sixmonthreportv2.6.pdf

This report presents data about homicides and non-fatal shootings in the first half of 2015. It documents homicide rates, racial disparities, contributing factors, and provides recommendations to address violence.

Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission 2014 Annual Report
http://city.milwaukee.gov/ImageLibrary/Groups/cityHRC/reports/2014AnnualReportV.2.5.pdf

This report presents data about homicides and non-fatal shootings in Milwaukee in 2014 that may be useful to local residents, law enforcement, grant makers, media, and social service providers.

Healthy Growth and Development

Success for Every Child: Milwaukee Succeeds Milestone Report 2014
http://milwaukeesucceeds.org/goals-and-data/milestone-report/milestone-report-2014/

Milwaukee Succeeds presents their work toward achieving success for every child in the city.

Other

Vital Signs: Benchmarking Metro Milwaukee 2013
http://www.greatermilwaukeefoundation.org/files/4713/7513/4080/VitalSigns_Milwaukee_2013.pdf

This report compares the Milwaukee metro area with 15 others across the country. Indicators in the report are organized within five sections, each describing a facet of the community that contributes to economic competitiveness: Population Vitality, Economic Strength, Personal Prosperity, Lifelong Learning, and Community Well-being.

Leading Indicators, Leading Change: IMPACT 2-1-1's First Ten Years and Future Prospects
http://www.impactinc.org/fileadmin/user_upload/reports/10_Year_Report-FINAL_v2.pdf

On the occasion of its 10th anniversary, IMPACT 2-1-1 looked back over its accomplishments and into the future at new ways to enhance the health and wellbeing of the residents of southeastern Wisconsin. This report contains detailed analyses of call data for the entire ten-year period.

Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD) Program: Participant Outcome Evaluation and Cost-Benefit Report (2007-2013), July 2014
http://doc.wi.gov/Documents/WEB/ABOUT/DATARESEARCH/RESEARCHREPORTS/TAD%20Full%20Report%20-%202014%20Evaluation.pdf

The Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD) program targets non-violent offenders with the goal of promoting public safety, reducing prison and jail populations, reducing prosecution and incarceration costs, reducing recidivism, and improving the welfare of participants. This report examines outcomes of offenders that participated in TAD projects in nine Wisconsin counties, including Milwaukee County, between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2013.

Key Informant Interview Report

A summary of key informant interviews and focus groups in Milwaukee County.

2015-2016

Sponsored by:
Health System Members of the
Milwaukee Health Care Partnership

MILWAUKEE HEALTH CARE
PARTNERSHIP

Aurora Health Care
Children's Hospital of Wisconsin
Columbia St. Mary's Health System
Froedtert Health
Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare

In Collaboration with:

City of Milwaukee and other
Municipal Health Departments
in Milwaukee County

Prepared by:
Center for Urban Population Health

The Milwaukee Health Care Partnership is a public/private consortium dedicated to improving health care coverage, access and care coordination for underserved populations in Milwaukee County with the goals of improving health outcomes, eliminating disparities and reducing the total cost of care. Its members include the following partnering health systems and hospitals:

Aurora Health Care
Aurora Sinai Medical Center
Aurora St. Luke's Medical
Aurora St. Luke's South Shore
Aurora West Allis Medical Center
Aurora Psychiatric Hospital

Children's Hospital and Health System
Children's Hospital of Wisconsin

Columbia St. Mary's
Columbia St. Mary's Hospital Milwaukee
Sacred Heart Rehabilitation Institute

Froedtert Health
Froedtert Hospital

Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare
Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare- St. Francis
Wheaton Franciscan- St. Joseph Campus
Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare- Franklin
Wheaton Franciscan- Midwest Spine and Orthopedic Hospital and Wisconsin Heart Hospital

This report was prepared by the Design, Analysis and Evaluation team at the Center for Urban Population Health. Carrie Stehman, MA, and David Frazer, MPH, prepared this report. If there are any questions, please feel free to contact them at 414.219.5100.

Prepared by:

Center for Urban Population Health

1020 N. 12th Street, Suite 4180
Milwaukee, WI 53233
414.219.5100
www.cuph.org
www.healthofmilwaukee.org

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Introduction

This report presents a summary of public health priorities for Milwaukee County, as identified in 2015 by providers, policy-makers, and other local experts and community members ("key informants"). These findings are a critical supplement City of Milwaukee Community Health Survey and the Secondary Data Analysis components of the overall community health needs assessment (CHNA) commissioned by the health system members of the Milwaukee Health Care Partnership in collaboration with local health departments. The CHNA incorporates input from persons representing the broad community served by the hospitals, focusing on a range of public health issues relevant to the community at large.

Key informants in Milwaukee County were identified by the Milwaukee Health Care Partnership in collaboration with the City of Milwaukee Health Department. The interviews were conducted by Partnership members between May and October 2015. The interviewers used a standard interview script ("schedule") that included the following elements:

- Ranking of up to five public health issues, based on the focus areas presented in Wisconsin's State Health Plan, that are the most important issues for the County; and
- For those five public health issues:
    - Existing strategies to address the issue
    - Barriers/challenges to addressing the issue
    - Additional strategies needed
    - Key groups in the community that hospitals should partner with to improve community health

All informants were made aware that participation was voluntary and that responses would be shared with the Center for Urban Population Health for analysis and reporting. Based on the summaries provided to the Center for Urban Population Health, this report presents the results of the 2015 CHNA key informant interviews for Milwaukee County.

The report describes the general themes present across the top ranked health issues. The next section is a summary of the health issue rankings, including a list of the five issues which were ranked most frequently by respondents. Finally, a summary of the strategies, barriers, and partners described by participants is provided as well.

Forty-one individual key informant interviews were conducted in Milwaukee County. Of note, nine public health officers participated in the interviews as key informants. Twenty-two additional key informants participated in four focus groups conducted using the same interview schedule.

A. General Themes

Poverty emerged as an important topic related to the health of Milwaukee County, often as a barrier to improved health. Other related issues of socioeconomic status, joblessness, and homelessness were also mentioned. Housing (e.g., lead and other exposures), stress, and crime/incarceration were also noted as tied to both poor health and poverty. This overlaps with some key informants' responses about disparities related to socioeconomic status being a concern for health in Milwaukee across topic areas.

Race and Ethnicity emerged as important aspects influencing health in Milwaukee. First, respondents often identified culturally and/or neighborhood-specific prevention and treatment services and strategies to address health concerns. Organizations and initiatives on the South Side of Milwaukee (city) were identified as addressing health issues for the Latino residents living in that area, for example, and the Lifecourse Initiative for Healthy Families (LIHF) was offered as an example of a program to address the disparity in Black and White infant mortality. Culturally specific services and providers for Hmong Americans and Native Americans were also examples of assets that exist in Milwaukee, and are also named as an area where continued growth is needed. More broadly, race and ethnicity were mentioned in relation to concerns about health disparities. Respondents expressed strategies addressing health issues in Milwaukee must be be inclusive and culturally competent.

Chronic and communicable disease control and prevention were important to the public. Broadly, these conditions were noted as having similar barriers and challenges. Suggested strategies generally focused on providing education to those in the community and increasing health literacy, providing early detection methods and preventive services to the community, and focusing on establishing medical homes and talking to patients about wellness across their lifespan.

Media messaging emerged across the health topics. In some cases, media was named as a barrier or challenge, including topics like misperceptions of causes of violence perpetuated by media, tolerance and promotion of gun culture in media, and stigmatizing portrayals of mental illness in media. Media was also named as an example of a "partner" that can be used to address health concerns. For example, media was recommended as a key partner in addressing physical activity, injury and violence prevention, alcohol and drug use, and communicable diseases.

Schools, school districts, school programs, school-community partnerships, and parent-teacher organizations were named as leaders of existing strategies, potential strategies, and potential partnerships for many of the key focus area issues. Importantly, schools were noted as a point of contact for large portions of the population (both students and parents). Schools were listed as potential partners in addressing almost all of the key health issues presented.

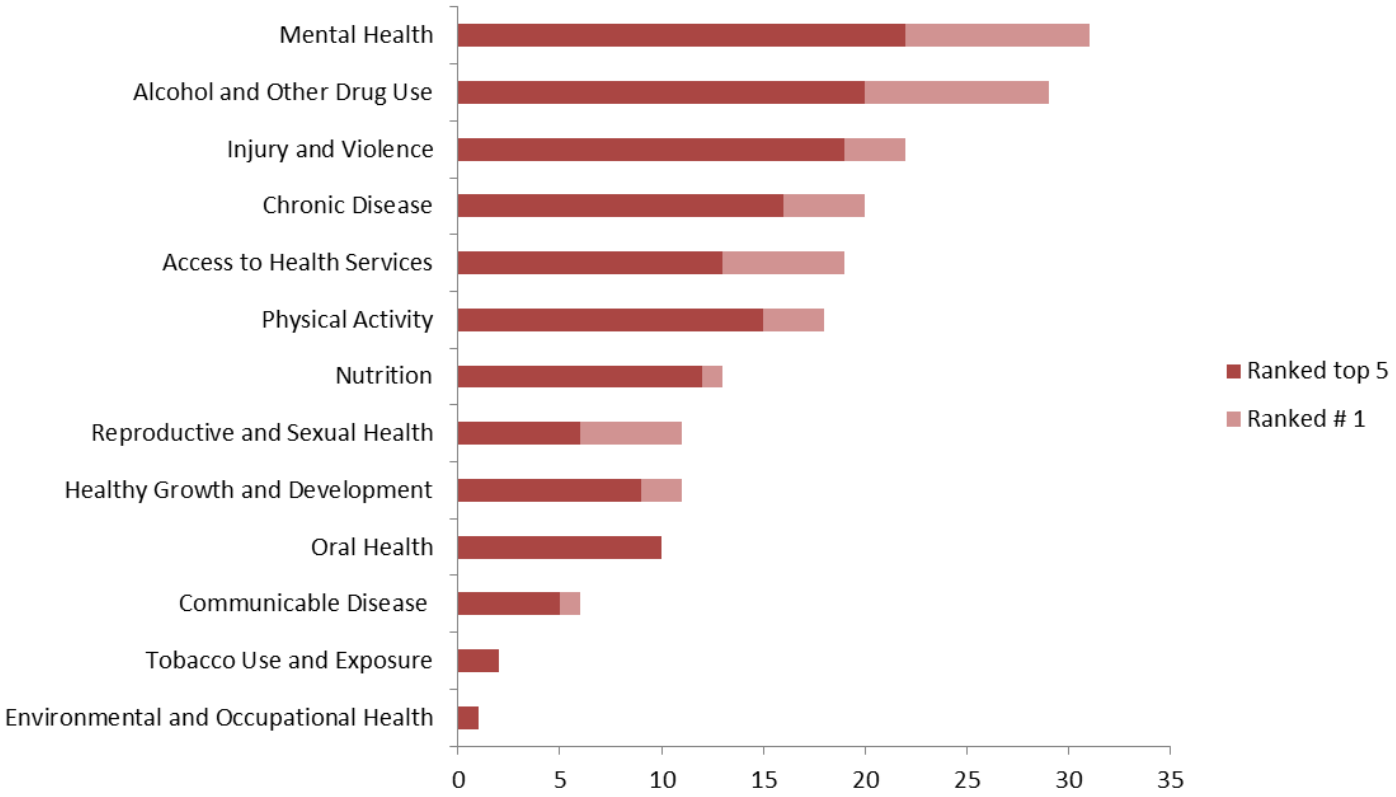
Churches, faith communities, and programs and services through churches were named as important existing strategies and key partners for work to improve health across many of the issues ranked by key informants. Some examples of existing strategies and key partners include services offered by the Bread of Healing Clinic, parish nurses, and churches playing an important role in

providing support to people dealing with mental health issues. Churches were also named as a site of engagement around issues of nutrition, physical activity, injury and violence prevention, and chronic disease management and prevention (specifically for Hmong Americans).

Health Insurance Coverage, Access to Health Care Services, and **Navigating Health Care Services** emerged as key health concerns. These three topics were clearly intertwined for respondents and also emerged in discussion of other health focus areas, including mental health, alcohol and other drug use, and oral health. Each topic elicited similar challenges and each was mentioned as a barrier for the other. Considering these three topics, informants suggested common strategies to help Milwaukee County, focusing on the importance of creating and maintaining partnerships and expanding access by adding staff, reducing costs, and increasing availability of services. Respondents generally noted lack of awareness of how to enroll in insurance benefits, existing programs, and how insurance and health systems work as barriers to all three issues, providing examples of how the three issues can compound one another. Community health workers, navigators, promotoras, and peer specialists were named as a needed strategy to address all three issues. Expanding capacity at FQHC and community clinics was another recommendation offered by respondents to address this issue. Additional work may be needed to disentangle these issues from one another and to pinpoint where the most pressing opportunities for change can be found.

B. Focus Area Ranking

Forty-five rankings were provided by the 63 key informants from the interviews and focus groups. Informants were asked to rank up to 5 of the major health-related issues in their county from a list of 13 focus areas identified by the State Health Plan. (See Appendix A for the full list of informants). The table below presents the results, including a summary of the number of times an issue was mentioned as a top five health issue, and the number of times an informant ranked the issue as the most important health issue. Importantly, not every informant ranked five issues, and some did not include an order ranking (e.g., included check marks, but no numbers). Those without an order ranking are included as being ranked in the top five, but are excluded from the top issue ranking.



Health Focus Area	Key Informant Rankings	
	Top 5	Number 1
Mental Health	31	9
Alcohol and Other Drug Use	29	9
Injury and Violence	22	3
Chronic Disease Prevention and Management	20	4
Access to Health Services	19	6
Physical Activity	18	3
Nutrition	13	1
Reproductive and Sexual Health	11	5
Healthy Growth and Development	11	2
Oral Health	10	0
Communicable Disease Prevention and Control	6	1
Tobacco Use and Exposure	2	0
Environmental and Occupational Health	1	0

C. Top Five Health Issues

The five health issues ranked most consistently as a top five health issue for the County were:

1. Mental Health
2. Alcohol and Other Drug Use
3. Injury and Violence
4. Chronic Disease Prevention and Management
5. Access to Health Services

Summaries of themes for each issue are presented below. As a guide, issues ranked as the top five priorities for the County are marked with this thermometer symbol:

Behavioral Health

Mental Health and Alcohol and other Drug Use were two issues receiving the most rankings in key informants' top five health focus areas. Almost all key informants discussed mental health or alcohol and drug use as top priority areas, with many discussing both. Mental health was slightly more frequently discussed than alcohol and drug use. Stigma and lack of access to behavioral health services were noted as challenges within both areas. However, strategies named to address these issues were varied. Because of these differences, as well as issue-specific challenges, we present the two issues separately under the larger umbrella of behavioral health. One key informant noted these two issues are related but cautioned not to "confuse or blur the lines between the two issues as their drivers and solutions are distinct."

Mental Health

Mental health emerged as the most commonly discussed issue by Milwaukee County key informants, with thirty-one respondents ranking it at a top five health priority. Key informants highlighted the need for more community-based programs, better integration of behavioral health into other services, and lack of services and resources for underinsured and uninsured residents. Key informants also named stigma around mental health and lack of a community-wide action plan as major challenges in addressing mental health.

Existing Strategies: Key informants named the following existing strategies in the county to address mental health: inpatient and outpatient mental health services; increased bullying awareness; housing first strategy; community behavioral health redesign is underway; Milwaukee Center for Independence programming that manages medication and re-integrates people with mental health issues into the community, jobs, and housing; crisis intervention training for employees; efforts within schools and school-community partnerships; mental and behavioral health task forces; implementing trauma informed care; and more mental health providers are being added in the community.

Barriers and Challenges: Insufficient outpatient resources for low income patients; insurance barriers; lack of integration of behavioral health into primary care; lack of providers and barriers to becoming a psychiatrist; insufficient pediatric mental health workforce; fragmentation between health care, schools, law enforcement, etc. and no community-wide plan for integration; available services tend to be crisis-focused rather than continuous care; transportation to get to providers and clinics and not enough providers in all areas; difficulty following up with homeless patients; emergency medical service responders who may not be trained in mental health; the stigma of mental health issues and illness; fear of treatment; and language and cultural barriers were some main challenges named by key informants.

Needed Strategies: A public health approach that works much further upstream from acute crises; peer support; housing; better partnerships across systems and diminishing silos between

organizations and programs; a wraparound model; better services for veterans; programs that address stigma; new Medicaid reimbursement for services; integration of behavioral health into primary care; more focus on mental health in early care and education settings; referrals for people who repeatedly use 9-1-1 for mental health concerns; recognizing and addressing the relationship between exposure to toxic stress and persistent racism, mass incarceration, and exposure to violence in communities of color; increased support in schools; address needs across the lifespan; and an emphasis on building healthy relationships within communities were recommended strategies named by key informants.

Key Community Partners to Improve Health: Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC), clinicians, the VA, Mental Health America of Wisconsin, Mental Health Task Force, law enforcement, peer specialists, schools, the faith communities, Milwaukee County Behavioral Health, Milwaukee County Mental Health Board, involvement from non-profits who provide wraparound services, advocacy groups from within the African American and Latino communities, child care providers, community based organizations, and health departments were named as key partners to improve mental health in the county. It was also noted there needs to be more collaboration and integration among the key partners.

Alcohol and Drug Use

Twenty-nine key informants ranked alcohol and other drug use as a top five health priority. Most responses were broad, but some respondents focused on specific issues under this umbrella. Many respondents mentioned alcohol and related issues (e.g. alcohol use as a cultural norm, underage drinking, and drinking and driving). Several respondents specifically named prescription drug abuse as a specific concern, while only a few focused specifically on marijuana use, heroin use, and topics related to heroin use (e.g. Suboxone, Narcan, and needle exchange programs as strategies to address heroin use and addiction). Of note, Alcohol and Drug Use was ranked separately from Tobacco Use and Exposure, which was selected as a top health issue by two respondents. More information specific to tobacco is presented separately.

Existing Strategies: "*The general approach of education and awareness is established*." Key informants indicated a number of organizations across sectors are already addressing these issues by providing services, and education is in place within the schools. Specific strategies named include needle exchange and Sharps collection programs, public campaigns and media coverage of the issues, prescription drug drop off locations, the Wisconsin Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP), medication lock boxes sold at cost, the Community Health Improvement Plan, and community capacity building.

Barriers and Challenges: Lack of funding and time for health departments to address these issues more thoroughly, Wisconsin's cultural norms encourage alcohol consumption, a lack of providers or treatment options (especially culturally-specific treatments and counselors who are the same race

or ethnicity as their patients), barriers to accessing treatment, the cost of treatment, the ease of access to alcohol and drugs, the complexity of underlying issues that lead to substance abuse, community or parent denial of the problem, and unintended consequences of policy decisions were named as barriers and challenges to addressing alcohol and drug abuse in the county.

Needed Strategies: More providers and more training and technical assistance for existing treatment providers, earlier education for children in schools, stronger policies, better integration of alcohol and drug abuse treatment with mental health services, integration of alcohol and drug abuse treatment in primary care settings, more evidence based practices, the ability for providers to be able to bill insurance for services, more public forums to discuss these issues, public policy changes and more funding for compliance checks, more attention focused on treatment rather than punishment, and small work groups to focus on specific topics within the larger were all strategies recommended by key informants to address alcohol and drug abuse in the county.

Key Community Partners to Improve Health: Respondents named many diverse partners important to efforts to improve health related to these issues. The Milwaukee Health Care Partnership, health departments, health care providers and systems, media, law enforcement, fire departments, emergency medical service providers, neighborhood associations, the Salvation Army, the Milwaukee Rescue Mission, the Medical Society of Milwaukee County, schools, the business community, community leaders, providers of culturally-specific programs and services, all levels of government, peer specialists, many community organizations and social service agencies, and all residents of the county.

Injury and Violence

Twenty-two key informants ranked Injury and Violence prevention among their top five health focus areas. Under this umbrella, key informants addressed a breadth of topics including fire and fall prevention, youth violence, crime, gun violence, domestic/intimate partner violence and violence against women, Adverse Childhood Experiences and trauma, and injury prevention for children through car seat safety checks and bicycle safety programs.

Existing Strategies: Existing strategies to address injury prevention include home assessment, injury prevention programs for seniors, newsletters, car seat checks and car safety programs, bicycle rodeos, messages in school planners, promotion of helmet use, and pedestrian safety messaging. Related to crime, validated risk assessment tools, addressing poverty, community policing, the Community Justice Council, hotspotting, Project Ujima, the Medical College of Wisconsin Injury Research Center, and the Milwaukee Peace Summit were existing strategies named. Regarding family violence and child abuse, Sojourner Family Peace Center's programs; the Hmong American Women's Association's programs, services, and support within the clan system; the Safe and Sound Collaborative; family support services; implementing trauma informed care principles; Denim Day

and other awareness campaigns; and mindfulness programs were named as existing strategies to address violence.

Barriers and Challenges: Lack of funding for programs and health department time; data is difficult to access; ease of access to guns; the complexity of poverty drugs, gangs, and hopelessness; poor quality schools; lack of connection between safety and overall health; lack of education about violence; the media's influence on public perceptions of violence; violence is understood as a "northside" issue rather than a "Milwaukee Community" issue; the disconnect between police and the community; hyper-militarization of the police department; lack of aligned or unified approaches to address urgent problems; peer pressure; problems within the criminal justice system (such as cases tried in the County Court rather than the city, where jury demographics are not reflective of defendant population); violence reduction mentorship programs for at risk youth are counterproductive when mentors do not share race or class profiles of mentees; stigma of intimate partner/family violence; traditional gender roles and patriarchal culture; and laws that hinder research and prevention were named as barriers to addressing injury and violence prevention within the county.

Needed Strategies: Collaboration among community partners across sectors (emergency services, early childhood, churches, businesses, law enforcement and public safety, government, health) and connection to racial equity work, a return to community policing, restorative practices instead of punitive approaches, rotation of key personnel from the criminal justice system and policy makers into a variety of urban programs and settings so they gain better perspectives about the communities affected by their policies and positions, focus on employment, anti-gun legislation, more resources for trainings and prevention programs, expanded child safety programs, anti-bullying work in schools, and coordinated community activism were recommended strategies to address these issues.

Key Community Partners to Improve Health: Health departments, the Milwaukee Health Care Partnership, neighborhood associations, law enforcement, fire departments, the Marquette Law School Restorative Justice Program, the Milwaukee Homicide Review Commission, the Hmong American Women's Association, schools, faith communities, non-profit organizations, health care providers, the Data HUB, the Fatherhood Initiative, YMCA, Boys and Girls Club, Running Rebels, Sojourner Family Peace Center, Project Ujima, and community organizers were named as key partners.

Chronic Disease Prevention and Management

Twenty key informants named chronic disease prevention and management among their top five priority areas for the health of the county. Under this umbrella, specific diseases named by respondents included heart disease, cancer, diabetes, hypertension, kidney disease, obesity, cardiovascular disease, neuromuscular diseases, asthma, and sickle cell anemia.

Existing Strategies: The existing strategies that the key informants identified included ongoing discussions of wellness, care coordination and case management programs, promotion of the medical home model, screening and prevention strategies, health fairs, workshops on living with chronic disease, analysis of clinical data, opportunities for social engagement, and health coaching.

Barriers and Challenges: The interviewees listed barriers that included access issues, the high costs of health care, poverty, lack of education, limited time in health care appointments, challenges in accessing data, lack of health department funding and time to adequately address these issues, difficulty following up with screening, workplace wellness programs overlook the needs of those who are unemployed and underemployed, lack of health literacy, and individual resistance to lifestyle changes. Informants also noted a lack of inter-agency collaboration and a clear community strategy to address chronic disease issues in the community.

Needed Strategies: A healthy community approach, improved provider education to focus on prevention, programs that address lifestyle habits that lead to chronic disease, more screening, more awareness and understanding of chronic disease, more care coordination and focus on medical homes, community health workers, better medication programs, programs that empower people to be active in their own health and prevention of chronic disease (such as programs that make explicit the links between food and fitness and disease prevention), and more culturally tailored resources and "culturally congruent" providers were strategies respondents recommended.

Key Community Partners to Improve Health: Key partners included the Department on Aging, Interfaith Older Adult programs, clinicians, the Veterans Health Administration, community clinics, non-profits that address specific diseases, senior centers, dental providers, eye care professionals, podiatry specialists, health departments, community health workers and navigators, free clinics and Federally Qualified Health Centers, family members and caregivers, and pharmacies. Organizations who are working on this issue need to be more strategic in their efforts and work together in a shared accountability model, rather than in silos.

Access to Health Services

Access to Health Services was noted as a top concern for Milwaukee County by nineteen key informants. Respondents were concerned with the high cost of care and insurance, transportation to appointments, provider availability and a lack of quality health care, cultural and language barriers, difficulty navigating health systems or not knowing where to seek care, lack of health literacy, over-use of emergency services, and patients' fears that keep them from seeking care. Respondents' discussions included overlap with other health focus areas, including behavioral health, oral health, physical activity, and nutrition.

Existing Strategies: Existing strategies listed by the interviewees included free clinics, Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC), the Milwaukee Health Care Partnership, employee wellness programs, emergency medical services, community paramedicine, 2-1-1, the Milwaukee Enrollment

Network, community health workers and navigators, natural health options, exercise and nutrition classes and other health related workshops,

Barriers and Challenges: Lack of providers, especially for uninsured and underinsured, undocumented residents, the homeless population, older adults, and low-income people who are no longer eligible for BadgerCare; language and cultural barriers; health care and health insurance are too expensive for many people; lack of reimbursement from insurance companies; transportation to appointments is a challenge; patients do not know where to seek care; the health care system is disjointed and can be frustrating to navigate; waiting lists for appointments are too long; and sometimes patients over-use emergency services.

Needed Strategies: Informants suggested expanding capacity of free clinics and FQHC; establishing medical homes that integrate primary care, dental, and behavioral health; transportation provided by clinics; patient advocacy; increased options for holistic health care; trust-building; community health workers/promotoras; visiting nurses; partnerships between health care organizations and non-profits; and a single access point or call center that can route patients appropriately.

Key Community Partners to Improve Health: The business community, churches, schools, universities and allied health training programs, the emergency medical services system, the Milwaukee Health Care Partnership ED Care Coordination Initiative, community based organizations, state and local government, health care providers and health systems, disease-related non-profits, the Milwaukee Area Health Education Center, community health workers, CORE/El Centro, transportation providers, FQHC and free clinics, HMOs, the Department on Aging, long-term care providers, and health departments were all named as potential partners.

Of note, **Oral Health** was ranked as a top five health issue by ten key informants, with the vast majority of responses focused on access-related barriers: lack of insurance coverage and reimbursement and high out-of-pocket costs, lack of providers, especially those who serve the underinsured and uninsured, shortage of bilingual services, and difficulty securing transportation to appointments. Respondents noted a number of ongoing strategies to address these challenges in the county, including Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC) adding dental capacity, school-based dental programs, water fluoridation, oral health care coordination, and services offered by the Marquette University Community Dental Clinics and the St. Elizabeth Ann Seton Dental Clinic. Several important community partners specific to oral health included the Milwaukee Health Care Partnership, dental providers, policy makers, schools, health departments, FQHCs, and promotoras. Suggestions for additional strategies to address these issues of access to oral health care included changing reimbursement policies, training more dental providers, continuing expansion of dental care offered by FQHCs to integrate dental care with primary health care, incorporating community health workers into the dental care systems, and integrating messages about oral health into early health education.

Physical Activity and Nutrition

Though Physical Activity and Nutrition are two separate health focus areas in the State Health Plan, many key informants recognized the interconnected nature of these issues through responses that

focused on concepts of healthy lifestyle and wellness, as well as prevention of obesity and chronic illness. Eighteen informants ranked Physical Activity as a top five health focus area, and thirteen ranked Nutrition in their top five. Of note, key informants' responses about nutrition focused both on access to healthy food and nutrition education. Some respondents included breastfeeding promotion within their discussions of nutrition.

Existing Strategies: Existing strategies to encourage physical activity noted by the key informants included the mayor's fitness challenge and other physical activity initiatives; physical activity classes and walking clubs; the community health improvement plan; bike and pedestrian plans; organized sports for kids; physical education in schools; and parks. Existing strategies related to nutrition include nutritionists; breastfeeding peer counselors; school gardens and educational programs about growing food; farmers markets; the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); education about healthy eating; exposing students to new healthy foods; nutrition information and education at food banks; and funders and community based organizations focusing on food access.

Barriers and Challenges: Lack of money and time, busy lifestyles and competing priorities and demands, concerns about safety of physical activities, racism, cold weather makes it challenging to be active outdoors for part of the year, limited indoor space for activity, lack of understanding about the benefits of physical activity, family influences, too much screen time, lack of social support for breastfeeding, lack of knowledge about healthy food preparation, and persistence of food deserts were named as barriers and challenges to addressing physical activity and nutrition in the county.

Needed Strategies: Strategies recommended by key informants to address these issues included hands-on cooking demonstrations that are culturally inclusive and appropriate for all ages; more activity at work campaigns; more walk to school programs; more funding for infrastructure that makes it easier to commute by bicycle and on foot; more community gardens; clearer nutrition labeling of items at restaurants; appropriate messaging for different demographics; safe streets, roads, and parks; increased advocacy among community based organizations; expand farmers markets to more sites and indoors during winter; offer incentives to take physical activity classes; donate extra produce to Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program clients; and awareness raising about the connections between nutrition and other areas of health.

Key Community Partners to Improve Health: School districts, parks and recreation departments, chambers of commerce, community organizations, churches, farmers markets, police departments, health departments, departments of public works, YMCAs and fitness clubs, employers, dieticians, urban farmers, lactation consultants, community and senior centers, child care centers, supermarkets, and insurance companies were named as key partners to engage around physical activity and nutrition.

Reproductive and Sexual Health

Eleven key informants included this in their top five issue rankings. Key informants specified their responses were related to different aspects of reproductive and sexual health, including: outcomes of

pregnancy—healthy births, healthy babies; fatherhood; sexual health care; reproductive life planning and contraception; preconception health; teen pregnancy; prenatal care; treatment and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases; and the Lifecourse Initiative for Healthy Families (LIHF).

Existing Strategies: The Milwaukee LIHF Collaborative's involvement of key partners from academic, faith-based, public health, and health care sectors; the Free and Community Clinic Collaborative's clinic inventory; activities that engage fathers and focus on fatherhood; community partners and funders focusing on healthy birth outcome; and focusing on contraceptive access and were named as strategies currently in place to address these issues.

Barriers and Challenges: Fragmented strategies and approaches; lack of dialogue around reproductive health for women and men; the involvement of morality and religious groups in the politics of these issues; community understandings of infant mortality as an issue for African Americans only; inter-generational stress; lack of trust in the community; racism; segregation; misunderstandings of safe sleep and the role of co-sleeping in infant death; and cultural belief systems that preclude a direct and comprehensive approach to healthy sexuality were examples of challenges and barriers to addressing these issues.

Needed Strategies: Additional strategies needed to address these issues include: acceptance of a longitudinal view for improved outcomes; focusing on sexually transmitted infections; engaging more people through the use of community health ambassadors; supporting collaboration across sectors, such as within LIHF, United Way, and the Healthy Baby Campaign; greater involvement from Federally Qualified Health Centers; ongoing involvement from Milwaukee Public Schools; coalescing across diverse programs to create a greater reproductive and sexual health alliance; identify and break down barriers to the uptake of proven strategies and programs from other cities; new reimbursement strategies to incentivize providers treating low-income women; and being more inclusive of all ages, sexes, sexualities, and genders with regard to sexual and reproductive health.

Key Community Partners to Improve Health: Key informants named Planned Parenthood, the Milwaukee LIHF Collaborative, the Medical College of Wisconsin, the Black Health Coalition of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Area Technical College, the UW- Milwaukee Zilber School of Public Health, United Way of Greater Milwaukee and Waukesha County, Federally Qualified Health Centers, public transportation, faith-based groups, and the Fetal and Infant Mortality Review as partners that should continue to work on these issues.

Healthy Growth and Development

Eleven key informants ranked this issue within their top five priority areas, naming early childhood development, school-based health and development curricula, a lifecourse approach to growth and development, breastfeeding, and a need for more integrated efforts as key issues within this focus area.

Existing Strategies: The interviewees included early care and education programs, school meal programs, implementation of the Ages and Stages Questionnaire for developmental screening,

parenting classes, the Lifecourse Initiative for Healthy Families (LIHF), physical education and health curriculum in schools, awareness campaigns, and access to immunizations as existing strategies.

Barriers and Challenges: The challenges the key informants listed include lack of resources for children and families, lack of information for the community, difficulty reaching parents, certain issues and life stages (such as infant mortality and teen pregnancy) receive a lot of attention, rather than using a lifecourse perspective for health and wellness at all ages, and efforts are siloed and address issues separately rather than in a unified community effort.

Needed Strategies: Better coordination of medical and dental services and education for children and throughout the lifespan, adapting the lifecourse model to address growth and development at each age and stage of life, increased communication across organizations, family interventions, training for providers to do developmental screening, and a greater focus on prevention were all included as additional needed strategies.

Key Community Partners to Improve Health: School districts, UW-Extension, the Children's Justice Center, community based organizations, faith communities, parks and recreation departments, meal programs, and the Wisconsin Departments of Health Services and Children and Families, were listed as key partnering groups for healthcare systems. Key informants also named the need for these partners to work on communication and collaboration.

Communicable Disease Prevention and Control

Six key informants, most representing health departments, included this topic in their top issue rankings.

Existing Strategies: Strategies listed by the key informants are health departments tracking diseases, providing immunizations, and educating the public and policy makers; providers reporting to the state surveillance system; management and treatment of diseases; expedited partner therapy (EPT) for treatment of partners of patients diagnosed with certain sexually transmitted infections; and Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) to prevent HIV infections.

Barriers and Challenges: Lack of funding, including mandates that remain unfunded and Medicaid not covering options like PrEP, was frequently noted as a barrier to addressing communicable diseases. Other challenges named by key informants included lack of staff time within health departments, physicians not talking with their patients, certain infections becoming resistant to antibiotics, lack of consistent messaging and community understanding about prevention versus treatment, complacency or lack of concern, and the anti-vaccination movement and policies that allow parents to not vaccinate their children.

Needed Strategies: Additional strategies that could help address this issue are related to health care, public health, and education. In terms of health care, key informants suggested working to develop better connections to medical homes, primary care providers, and insurance programs, better follow up with emergency room patients, more providers using EPT, and using the electronic health record to alert providers to test patients who may be at a higher risk for infection. Responses

suggest increased public health education related to diseases and prevention, including sex education and condom use education, are necessary and primary care providers do not have enough time to provide this education to each patient during a 15 minute appointment.

Key Community Partners to Improve Health: Health care providers, health systems, medical homes, public health departments, legislators, Planned Parenthood, the Milwaukee Health Care Partnership, media, law enforcement, and neighborhood associations were named as key partners in efforts to address this issue.

Tobacco Use and Exposure

Two key informants included this issue in their top five issue rankings.

Existing Strategies: School-based anti-tobacco programs, smoking cessation programs, and increased costs of tobacco products were listed as strategies already in place to address this issue.

Barriers and Challenges: Family and peer influences were provided as examples of barriers and challenges to addressing this issue.

Needed Strategies: Though there have been a decrease in the percent of adults who are smokers, physicians "prescribing" smoking cessation was listed as an additional strategy needed to continue to address tobacco use in Milwaukee County.

Key Community Partners to Improve Health: Corporations and health departments were suggested as potential partners.

Environmental and Occupational Health

One key informant included this topic in their top issue rankings, but no existing strategies, barriers and challenges, needed strategies, or key community partners to improve health were provided.

D. Comparing City to County

In this section, a few key differences are highlighted. While it may be helpful to examine these differences, both the small number of respondents from each municipality and the differences between municipalities likely influence the results.

Generally, informants from Milwaukee city **more often noted the need for more culturally competent providers and culturally appropriate education, services, and programs** to address top health concerns. Specific populations mentioned included Spanish speaking or bilingual Latino communities, Native Americans, and Hmong Americans in Milwaukee. For example, more informants from the city of Milwaukee named specific programs and current or potential partners serving Milwaukee's South Side,

such as the United Community Center, Sixteenth Street Community Health Centers, CORE/El Centro, and the Aurora Walker's Point Community Clinic; services specifically for Native Americans at the Gerald L. Ignace Indian Health Center, Inc.; and services and programs that address the needs of Hmong American women at the Hmong American Women's Association in Milwaukee.

Discussion around the topic of **Injury and Violence reflected some differences for city and county municipality informants**. Responses from informants at the county level focused on injury prevention for children (e.g., crib, seatbelt, helmet, and bicycling safety) and seniors (e.g. fall prevention programs and fire safety information), whereas responses from Milwaukee city informants reflected additional concerns about gun violence, specifically the amount of guns and lack of effective gun control policy in Milwaukee. Also of note for city respondents were barriers and challenges related to racism, specifically chronic stress, persistent poverty, and incarceration, as well as potential within City of Milwaukee communities to engage in innovative ways to handle community violence, such as restorative justice and community policing, issues not commonly addressed by respondents outside of Milwaukee city. Both county and city interviewees' responses addressed concerns about intimate partner and domestic violence and both named cross sector collaboration as a necessary component of Injury and Violence prevention in general.

Issues presented for Milwaukee city more often had nuances reflecting **diversity as well as segregation, racism, and racial and ethnic inequities or disparities in access to services.** With few exceptions, the responses from other municipalities less often pointed explicitly to racial or ethnic diversity as a health-related issue. Responses that explicitly named racial disparities were common among city-based respondents. Racial disparities in birth outcomes, the need to address the concerns of Black fathers, potential immigrant mistrust of health care systems, racism in the criminal justice system, and the need for culturally appropriate behavioral health services for Latino, African American, Native American, and Hmong American Milwaukeeans are some examples of issues identified by city-based respondents. As a point of comparison, **poverty, unemployment, and socio-economic disparities were referenced as issues across jurisdictions.**

Limitations: The report relies on the opinions and experiences of a limited number of experts identified as having the community's pulse. However, it is possible that the results would have been different if a different set of informants had been interviewed. Moreover, several invited informants were not able to participate in the interviews. Results should be interpreted in conjunction with other Milwaukee County data (e.g., CHNA surveys and secondary data reports). The number of interviewers could have resulted in some inconsistencies in data collection. Lastly, although CUPH used a consistent analysis process to review the interview data, it is possible that certain responses have been misinterpreted.

Appendix A. Interview and Focus Group Participants for Milwaukee County

Key Informant Interview Participants

Input about our community's most pressing health needs was provided by 63 individuals participating in key informant interviews and focus groups. The organizations listed here include local health departments and many organizations that serve low-income, minority and medically underserved populations. They represent an array of perspectives from communities that include, but are not limited to: African American, Native American, Hispanic, Hmong, the elderly, at-risk youth, veterans, LGBT, individuals with developmental disabilities, and those living with mental illness and substance abuse.

Key Informant Name	Title	Organization
Jonette Arms	Interim Director	Milwaukee County Department on Aging
Bevan Baker, MHA, FACHE	Commissioner of Health	City of Milwaukee Health Department
Dave Bandomir	Captain	West Allis Fire Department
Steve Bane	Fire Chief	West Allis Fire Department
Diane Brandt	Executive Director	West Allis/West Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce
Anne Christiansen	Health Officer	North Shore Health Department
Robert Cocroft	President & Chief Executive Officer	Center for Veterans Issues
Héctor Colón, MS, OT	Director	Milwaukee County Department of Health & Human Services
Matt Crespin, MPH, RDH	Associate Director	Children's Health Alliance of Wisconsin/ Milwaukee County Oral Health Task Force
Darrienne Driver, EdD	Superintendent	Milwaukee Public Schools
Andi Elliott	Chief Executive Officer	Community Advocates
Robert Figueroa	Vice President	Tri-City National Bank
Edward Flynn	Chief of Police	Milwaukee Police Department
Katie Gajeski, MS	Health Officer	Cudahy Health Department
Howard L. Garber, PhD	President & Chief Executive Officer	Milwaukee Center for Independence
Madeline Gianforte	Executive Director	CORE/El Cento
Michael Gifford, MBA	President & Chief Executive Officer	AIDS Resource Center of Wisconsin
Martina Gollin-Graves, MSW	President & Chief Executive Officer	Mental Health America of Wisconsin
Rebecca Grill, MBA	Administrator	City of West Allis
Veronica Gunn, MD, MPH, FAAP	Vice President, Population Health Management	Children’s Hospital of Wisconsin
Lyle Ignace, MD, MPH	Executive Director	Gerald E. Ignace Indian Health Center
Carol Keintz, EdD	Executive Director	Next Door Foundation
Nancy Kreuser, RN, PhD	Health Officer	Wauwatosa Health Department
Vincent Lyles, JD	President & Chief Executive Officer	Boys & Girls Club
Cathy Manthei	Pastor	Apostle Presbyterian Church
Patrician McManus, PhD, MSN	President & Chief Executive Officer	Black Health Coalition of Wisconsin, Inc.
John Meurer, MD, MBA	Director	Medical College of Wisconsin Institute for Health and Society
Sally Nusslock, RN, BSN	Interim Health Officer	West Allis & West Milwaukee Health Department

Jacqueline Ove, RN	Health Officer	South Milwaukee Health Department
Magda Peck, ScD	Founder/Principal; Founding Dean	MP3 Health Group; UW-Milwaukee Joseph J. Zilber School of Public Health (2012-2015)
Paula Penebaker	President & Chief Executive Officer	YWCA Southeast Wisconsin
Judi Price, RN, BSN, MSHCA	Health Officer	Oak Creek Health Department
Kathleen Pritchard, PhD	Vice President of Planning and Evaluation	IMPACT Planning Council
Darren Rausch, MS	Health Officer	Greenfield Health Department
Toni Rivera-Joachin, MSM	Executive Officer	Centro Hispano
Laura Rooney, PhD, MS	Vice President of Healthy Living	YMCA of Metro Milwaukee
Julie Rothwell	Director, Community Impact	United Way of Greater Milwaukee and Waukesha County
Patricia Schroeder, RN, MSN, MBA, FAAN	Administrator	Milwaukee County Behavioral Health Division
Dan Weast	Director of Student services	West Allis/West Milwaukee School District
William Wucherer, RN	Health Officer	Franklin Health Department
Tammie Xiong	Executive Director	Hmong American Women's Association

Focus Groups:
EMS Council of Milwaukee County
Free and Community Clinic Collaborative (FC3)
Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) Coalition
Medical Society of Milwaukee County

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2015–2016

Sponsored by:

Health System Members of the
Milwaukee Health Care Partnership

MILWAUKEE HEALTH CARE
PARTNERSHIP

Aurora Health Care
Children's Hospital of Wisconsin
Columbia St. Mary's Health System
Froedtert Health
Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare

In Collaboration with:

Health Departments from: the City of Milwaukee, Cudahy, Franklin, Greendale, Greenfield, Hales Corners, North Shore, Oak Creek, Saint Francis, South Milwaukee, Wauwatosa, and West Allis/West Milwaukee

Prepared by:

Center for Urban Population Health

Introduction

What to Know Before Reading

Every three years the health system members of MHCP conduct a collaborative Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) in six counties in southeast Wisconsin. The CHNA for Milwaukee County is done in collaboration with the twelve municipal health departments in the county. The CHNA relies on three sources of information:

- **Milwaukee County Community Health Survey (Survey)**, a phone survey of almost 2,000 County residents;
- **Key Informant Interview Report (KIIR)**, with input from **41** key informants and **4** focus groups; and
- **Secondary Data Report (SDR),** a compilation of numerous publicly reported data and other sources.

The overall summary of these data presents issues that emerged across reports. Importantly, because of the breadth of information, the individual reports should be consulted for additional depth, precision, understanding and opportunities for improvement related to specific health issues.

The CHNA is used by health systems, MHCP, health departments, funders, and governmental and community agencies to develop health improvement priorities and plans and to monitor health status over time. This report offers a high level synthesis of health care and public and community health findings.

MILWAUKEE HEALTH CARE PARTNERSHIP

The Milwaukee Health Care Partnership (MHCP) is a public/private consortium dedicated to improving health care coverage, access, care coordination and community health for underserved populations in Milwaukee County with the goals of improving health outcomes, eliminating disparities and reducing the total cost of care.

Its members include Milwaukee's health systems, hospitals federally qualified health centers and local and state public health departments. A full listing can be found at: http://mkehcp.org/about-mhcp/members/

To read the full reports, please visit: **www.mkehcp.org**

This Executive Summary was prepared by the Center for Urban Population Health. Carrie Stehman, MA, and David Frazer, MPH, prepared this report.

If there are any questions, please feel free to contact them at 414.219.5100. or visit **http://www.cuph.org.**

Center for Urban Population Health

**The authors of this report recognize that it relies on a limited number of key informants and available external data sources, and focuses broadly on Milwaukee County. While every effort was made to conduct a comprehensive and current community needs assessment, issues of high concern to specific individuals or communities within Milwaukee may not be represented.*

TOP HEALTH ISSUES IDENTIFIED BY SOURCE

These issues were identified as the top health issues facing Milwaukee County by key informants and nearly 2,000 residents responding to this year's health survey.

Survey Respondents	Key Informants	
66%	44%	CHRONIC DISEASES
55%	64%	ALCOHOL & OTHER DRUGS
42%	49%	INJURY & VIOLENCE
31%	69%	MENTAL HEALTH

Health Care – Key Findings

These findings are related to the clinical, or patient-focused components of health care. They represent access to and quality of the health care delivery system.

A review of the CHNA components confirms continued need for improvement in Milwaukee County around health care access and care coordination.

Access to Health Care Services was specifically one of the top five health issues emerging as a key priority for the county by key informants. **Behavioral health** (representing mental health *and* substance abuse) was the top ranked health issue. The barriers and challenges related to behavioral health care were directly tied to access. Respondents identified insufficient outpatient resources for low income patients, insurance barriers, lack of integration of behavioral health into primary care, and lack of mental health care providers. Respondents also identified the need for improved **coordination of care** within and across the complex and sometimes fragmented behavioral health care delivery system. Key informants also specifically noted access to **oral health** services as an area needing improvement.

Chronic disease prevention and management was ranked fourth in the top five priority areas by key informants, and first in the survey. Similar to mental health, key informants named barriers related to access, the high cost of care, limited time in health care appointments, and lack of inter-agency collaboration for this issue.

The survey reported a significant increase from previous surveys in respondents reporting fair or poor health, as well as having high blood pressure, diabetes, or current asthma.

Top Issues in Health Care

The issues that are driving health care needs in Milwaukee County are:

Health Care Access

Health insurance coverage, access to health care services and navigating health care systems were identified as interrelated and complex issues that although are getting better by some measures, still require improvements.

Two specific health care services stand out in these reports as significant health care needs:

- Behavioral health services
- Oral health services

Health Care Disparities

Not all Milwaukee County residents experience health or health care the same way. The assessments confirm the persistence of racial, ethnic, and socio-economic disparities and the need for strategies that address health inequities.

Public and Community Health – Key Findings

Public health refers to all the organized measures to prevent disease, promote health, and prolong life among the population as a whole. Its activities aim to provide conditions in which people can be healthy and focus on entire populations, not individual patients or diseases.

A number of public and community health issues emerged as challenges for the Milwaukee County community. These issues stem from environmental, behavioral and socioeconomic determinants of health and require multi-sector, community health improvement approaches, *beyond the scope of health care delivery*.

Behavioral Health. Survey respondents identified both mental health and alcohol and drug use within the top five health issues in the county, and both issues were the top priorities for key informants in the KIIR. The other CHNA data sources support the prevalence of these issues, with binge drinking standing out as a critical challenge (and a behavior that continues to increase). The survey also suggests suicide ideation has increased. Stigma, prevention education, screening, access to detox and substance abuse treatment, increased provider capacity, and coordination across systems *are key areas that need to be addressed and could benefit from broader community efforts.*

Key Public and Community Health Issues

- Behavioral Health
- Physical Activity, Nutrition, and Overweight and Obesity
- Chronic Disease
- Violence
- Sexual Health
- Health Literacy
- Poverty, racism, and other social determinants

Physical Activity, Nutrition, and Overweight and Obesity. Survey respondents reported low levels of physical activity, with less than half of respondents meeting recommended amounts of moderate or vigorous activity. Consumption of the recommended amounts of fruits and vegetables remained relatively low. Key informants noted busy lifestyles, stress, "screen time," and lack of education contributing to poor nutrition and low levels of physical activity. They also acknowledged structural and environmental factors that make physical activity and nutritious foods inaccessible to many people in the county. Key informants recommended that community partners focus on making the built environment safer, promote culturally inclusive nutrition education programming, offer incentives for fitness classes, and raise awareness of the connection between nutrition and other areas of health.

Chronic Disease. The survey revealed chronic disease as the community's top health concern, with data showing high blood pressure, asthma, and diabetes on the rise. Key informants also ranked this health focus area among their top five issues overall. Informants were concerned with diabetes, hypertension, kidney disease, obesity, cardiovascular disease, asthma, and sickle cell disease among others, and expressed the need for organizations who are working on these issues to strategically work together in a shared accountability model, rather than in silos.

Violence. Injuries and violence were among the top three concerns for both survey respondents and key informants. Survey data show almost 10% of respondents had experienced at least one personal safety issue in the last year. Key informants discussed a range of issues, including youth violence, crime, gun violence, domestic and intimate partner violence, and childhood trauma. Informants identified a range of

engaged partners working on these issues and cautioned that violence should not be attributed to a narrow set of populations. They consistently noted that violence issues are driven by complex causes, affecting the entire community.

Sexual Health. Teen pregnancy and high Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) rates continue to affect the county. These issues show strong socio-economic disparities. Teen births, chlamydia, and HIV infection have some of the highest risk ratios between Milwaukee's highest and lowest socioeconomic status ZIP codes. Key informants named improving birth outcomes and reducing STI rates as areas of concern. They also noted the positive work of faith-based, public health, education, and health care sectors and recommended these partners continue their work.

Health Literacy. Stakeholders identified issues relating to how health information is accessed and understood. Milwaukee city residents increasingly get health information from the internet. Challenges in navigating complex insurance and health care delivery systems were also noted. Results suggest the need for understandable, culturally relevant, and accessible information about disease prevention and treatment, as well as improved consumer education and communication.

Poverty, racism, and other social determinants. It is well known that Milwaukee experiences a wide range of health disparities. All CHNA components confirm the persistence of racial, ethnic and socioeconomic disparities. Stakeholders consistently noted that social determinants continue to significantly impact the community's health.

Children and Youth

While most of the data sources considered for this report focus on adult health, several items in each assessment specifically address the needs of children and youth in our community. Key findings are called out below.

Survey: Children and Youth Findings

Indicators	2012	2015
Visited health professional for preventive care (past 12 months)	93%	92%
Did not received needed dental care (past 12 months)	8%	11%
Did not receive needed medical care (past 12 months)	2%	3%
Did not receive needed specialty care (past 12 months)	2%	1%
Current Asthma	11%	11%
Met recommended fruit intake (2+ servings a day)	78%	82%
Met recommended vegetable intake (3+ servings a day)	26%	30%
Met physical activity recommendation (60 mins/5+ days)	66%	70%
Experienced some bullying	22%	14%
Verbally bullied	18%	12%
Physically bullied	10%	5%

Secondary Data findings included:

- Teen birth rate for teens 15-19 years old:36.6/1,000 teens (Wisconsin: 19.9/1,000 teens)
- Children living in poverty: 33.2% (18.4% Wisconsin)
- Children living in single parent homes: 38.3% (30.5% Wisconsin)
- Child Protective Service Reports: 45.8/1,000 children (Wisconsin: 30.7/1,000 children)

Key Informant findings included:

- Schools, school districts, school-community partnerships, and parent-teacher organizations were named as leaders of existing strategies and potential partnerships for many of the health issues discussed.
- Respondents most often discussed children's health in relation to these issues: Mental health, alcohol and drug use, injury and violence, access to health services (including oral health), physical activity and nutrition, reproductive and sexual health, and healthy growth and development.

Milwaukee County Community Health Survey (Survey)

What is it? *This phone-based survey of Milwaukee County residents (N=1,967) assesses adult and child health and related behaviors, as well as perceptions of top health issues for the community. Conducted every three years, the survey can be used to identify community trends and changes over time. JKV Research, LLC collected and analyzed the data, and prepared the final report.*

Survey measures with statistically significant changes from previous reports:

What is Improving:

- Increase in moderate physical activity five times/week for at least 30 min
- Improvement in respondents reporting health insurance coverage for themselves and others in their households
- Decrease in current tobacco cigarette smokers
- Increase in those reporting their mental health condition was under control through medication, therapy, or lifestyle changes

What is Worsening:

- Increase in residents reporting their health as fair or poor
- Increase of those with high blood pressure, diabetes, or current asthma
- Increase reporting being overweight
- Increase in binge drinking in the past month
- Decreased consumption of at least two servings of fruit on an average day
- Increase having a mental health condition
- Increase reporting of someone in the household with a problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year

Key Informant Interview Report (KIIR)

What is it? *This report presents a summary of public health priorities for Milwaukee County, as provided in 2015 by forty-one individual key informants and twenty-two focus group participants. Interviews were conducted by representatives of the MHCP health systems and the City of Milwaukee Health Department. Data were analyzed by CUPH.*

The top health issues identified by the key informants include:

- Mental Health
- Alcohol and Other Drug Use
- Injury and Violence
- Chronic Disease
- Access to Health Services

A full ranking can be found the Key Informant Interview Report.

General themes **that emerged as influences or opportunities for health improvement include:**

- Poverty
- Race and ethnicity
- Chronic and communicable disease control and prevention—including health literacy
- Media as positive messengers of prevention and education, as well as perpetuating negative stereotypes (e.g. violence and mental health)
- Schools as important venues for education, partnerships, intervention and prevention strategies
- Churches and faith communities as partners in health improvement, sites of intervention, and providers of services to the community
- Health insurance coverage, access to health care services, and navigating health care services as ongoing challenges and interrelated issues

Secondary Data Report (SDR)

Center for Urban Population Health

What is it? *This report looks at existing data to supplement primary data collection with demographic and health-related information for Milwaukee County. Numerous publicly reported and private data sources were reviewed, including:*

- Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services
- U.S. Census and the American Community Survey
- 2013 Milwaukee Health Report
- 2015 County Health Rankings

CUPH analyzed the data and compiled the report from these sources.

The following are select findings from the Secondary Data Report that relate to the top health issues identified by residents and key informants.

Chronic Disease

- In 2014, 9.3% of Non-Hispanic White Milwaukee County residents had been diagnosed with Asthma, while 28.0% of Non-Hispanic Black residents had an asthma diagnosis.
- In 2014, a smaller percent of Milwaukee County residents in higher income groups (8.6%) had been diagnosed with asthma than within middle income (12.2%) and lower income (19.6%) groups.
- In 2014, 7.8% of Non-Hispanic White Milwaukee County residents had diabetes, while 11.4% of Non-Hispanic Black residents did.
- In 2014, 27.2% of Non-Hispanic White Milwaukee County residents were obese, compared with 41.1% of Non-Hispanic Black residents.
- In 2014, 24.0% of college or graduate school educated Milwaukee County residents were obese, compared with 34.0% of those who had some college or technical school education, and 38.7% who had a high school diploma or equivalent.
- In the time period 2008 to 2012, the age-adjusted cancer incidence rate for male residents in Milwaukee County was 577.0 per 100,000, compared with 455.7 per 100,000 female residents in the same time frame.

Behavioral Health

Mental Health

- In 2014, the suicide rate for male residents in Milwaukee County was 16.7 per 100,000, compared with only 3.5 per 100,000 for female residents in the County.
- In 2014, the suicide rate for White residents was 12.5 per 100,000, compared with 4.5 per 100,000 for Black residents, 5.0 per 100,000 for Asian residents, 6.6 per 100,000 for Hispanic residents, and 8.9 per 100,000 for American Indian residents.

Alcohol Use

- In 2014, 9.6% of Non-Hispanic White Milwaukee County respondents reported being heaving drinkers, while only 4.5% of Non-Hispanic Black respondents reported this behavior. Similarly, in the same year, 28.3% of Non-Hispanic White residents reported binge drinking behavior, while this was reported by only 10.3% of Non-Hispanic Black respondents in the County.
- In 2014, 29.4% of male respondents in Milwaukee County reported binge drinking, while only 16.3% of female respondents reported this behavior in the same year.
- In 2014, 28.5% of Milwaukee County residents from the highest household income group reported binge drinking, while only 15.7% of residents from the lowest income group reported this behavior.

Injury and Violence

- The incidence rate of reported violent crimes in Milwaukee County was 800.0 per 100,000 population in 2015, compared with 751.0 per 100,000 in 2014, and 783.0 per 100,000 in 2013. The incidence rate of reported violent crimes for the State of Wisconsin was only 255.0 per 100,000 population in 2015.

Infant Mortality

- In 2014 in Milwaukee, the non Hispanic Black infant mortality rate was 12.7 (12.7 infant deaths per 1,000 live births). This was three times the non-Hispanic White rate of 3.7. The Hispanic infant mortality rate was 4.9.

Population Health Framework

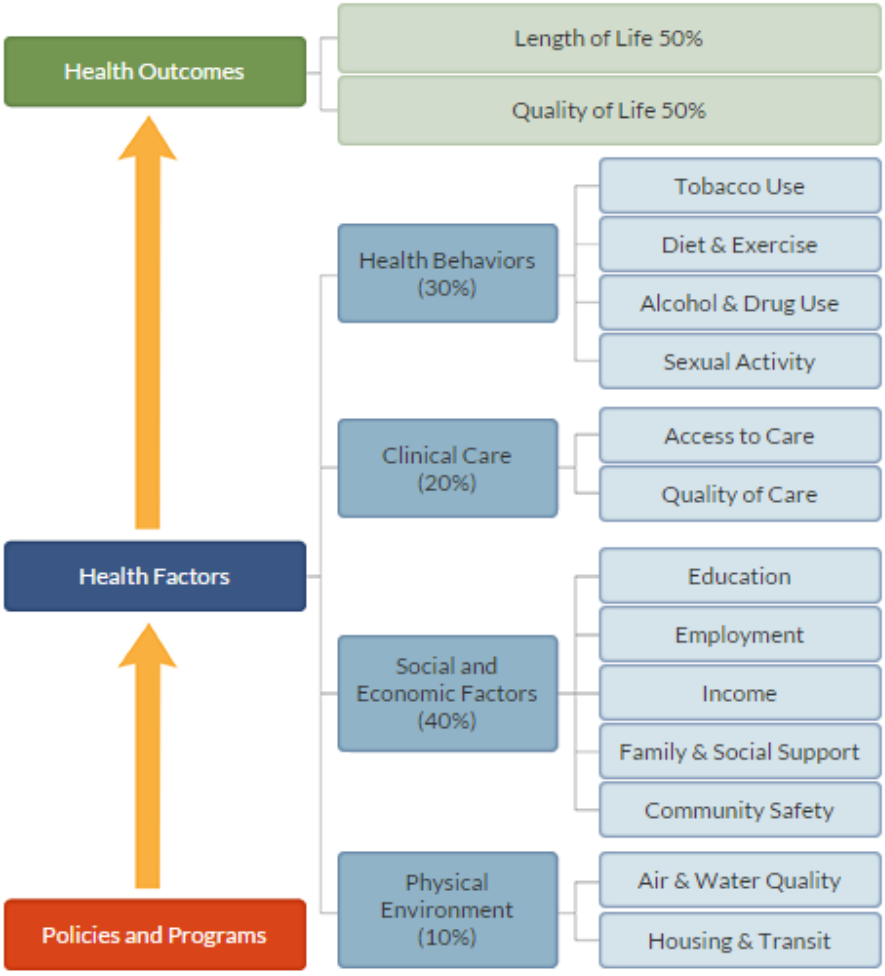
This framework recognizes the complexity of the health of communities. The health of a community or health outcomes have four main contributing factor categories: health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic factors, and the physical environment. In addition to these main health factors, programs and policies can have a positive or negative impact of the way in which communities experience health.

Contributions to Health Each health factor category has a percentage assigned to it. Best research estimates that this is the percentage that the health factor contributes to an individuals' health.

A population health framework is built on the premise that change must not be focused only on individuals, or families, or communities, but must involve individuals, families, communities, systems (such as the health, social service, educational or justice systems and sectors such as government and voluntary sectors) and the society as a whole.

This framework, in its grouping of health determinants recognizes the importance of both internal and external risk factors. This is important to both identifying opportunities for intervention, and stimulating cross-sector partnerships to address community level issues affecting the health of our community.

Population Health Framework



County Health Rankings © 2014 UWPHI

Milwaukee County
Community Health Survey Report
2015

Commissioned by:
Aurora Health Care
Children's Hospital of Wisconsin
Columbia St. Mary's Health System
Froedtert Health
Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare

In Partnership with:
Center for Urban Population Health

Prepared by:
JKV Research, LLC

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Purpose

The purpose of this project is to provide Milwaukee with information for an assessment of the health status of county residents. Primary objectives are to:

1. Gather specific data on behavioral and lifestyle habits of the adult population. Select information will also be collected about the respondent's household.
2. Gather data on the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions existing within the adult population.
3. Compare, where appropriate, health data of residents to previous health studies.
4. Compare, where appropriate and available, health data of residents to state and national measurements along with Healthy People 2020 goals.

This report was commissioned by Aurora Health Care, Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, Columbia St. Mary's Health System, Froedtert Health and Wheaton Franciscan Healthcare in partnership with the Center for Urban Population Health.

The survey was conducted by JKV Research, LLC. For technical information about survey methodology, contact Janet Kempf Vande Hey, M.S. at (920) 439-1399 or janet.vandehey@jkvresearch.com. For further information about the survey, contact Mark M. Huber, M.S., Chair, Milwaukee Health Care Partnership Community Health Assessment Task Force at (414) 219-7282 or mark.huber@aurora.org.

Methodology

Data Collection
Respondents were scientifically selected so the survey would be representative of all adults 18 years old and older in the county. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer and based on the number of adults in the household (n=1,292). 2) A cell phone-only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=675). At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent in both samples. Screener questions verifying location were included. Data collection was conducted by Management Decisions Incorporated. A total of 1,967 telephone interviews were completed between March 16 and July 14, 2015.

Weighting of Data
For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent, if an adult, was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the county.

Margin of Error
With a sample size of 1,967, we can be 95% sure that the sample percentage reported would not vary by more than ±2 percent from what would have been obtained by interviewing all persons 18 years old and older with telephones in the county. This margin of error provides us with 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 will be larger than ±2 percent, since fewer respondents are in that category (e.g., adults 65 years old or older who were asked if they ever received a pneumonia vaccination).

In 2013, the Census Bureau estimated 715,301 adult residents in the county. Thus, in this report, one percentage point equals approximately 7,150 adults. So, when 19% of respondents reported their health was fair or poor, this roughly equals 135,850 residents ±14,300 individuals. Therefore, from 121,550 to 150,150 residents likely have fair or poor health. Because the margin of error is ±2%, events or health risks that are small will include zero.

In 2013, the Census Bureau estimated 379,637 occupied housing units in Milwaukee. In certain questions of the Community Health Survey, respondents were asked to report information about their household. Using the 2013 household estimate, each percentage point for household-level data represents approximately 3,800 households.

Statistical Significance

The use of statistics is to determine whether a true difference between two percentages is likely to exist. If a difference is statistically significant, it is unlikely that the difference between the two percentages is due to chance. Conversely, if a difference is not statistically significant, it is likely there is no real difference. For example, the difference between the percentage of adults reporting they had an eye exam in the past year in the 2003 Community Health Survey (51%) and the percentage of adults reporting this in 2015 (48%) is not statistically significant and so it is likely not a real difference; it is within the margin of error of the survey.

Data Interpretation

Data that has been found "statistically significant" and "not statistically significant" are both important for stakeholders to better understand residents as they work on action plans. Additionally, demographic cross-tabulations provide information on whether or not there are statistically significant differences within the demographic categories (gender, age, education, household income level and marital status). Demographic data is available for race and ethnicity for the questions that had enough respondents. Finally, Healthy People 2020 goals as well as Wisconsin and national percentages are included to provide another perspective of the health issues.

Throughout the report, some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution. Percentages occasionally may differ by one or two percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables or response category distribution.

Definitions

Certain variables were recoded for better analysis and are listed below.

Marital status: Married respondents were classified as those who reported married and those who reported a member of an unmarried couple. All others were classified as not married.

Household income: It is difficult to compare household income data throughout the years as the real dollar value changes. Each year, the Census Bureau classifies household income into five equal brackets, rounded to the nearest dollar. It is not possible to exactly match the survey income categories to the Census Bureau brackets since the survey categories are in increments of $10,000 or more; however, it is the best way to track household income. This report looks at the Census Bureau's bottom 40%, middle 20% and top 40% household income brackets each survey year. In 2003 and 2006, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than $30,001, the middle 20% income bracket was $30,001 to $50,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least $50,001. In 2009, 2012 and 2015, the bottom 40% income bracket included survey categories less than $40,001, the middle 20% income bracket was $40,001 to $60,000 and the top 40% income bracket was at least $60,001.

The 2009 recommended amount of physical activity by the Centers for Disease Control is moderate activity for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week or vigorous activity for at least 20 minutes on three or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate. Vigorous physical activity includes running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Insufficient physical activity includes participation in either activity, but not for the duration or the frequency recommended. Inactive respondents reported no moderate or vigorous physical activity in a typical week.

Overweight status was calculated using the Center for Disease Control's Body Mass Index (BMI). Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter^2. A BMI of 25.0 to 29.9 is considered overweight and 30.0 or more as obese. Throughout the report, the category "overweight" includes both overweight and obese respondents.

Current smoker is defined as someone who smoked a tobacco cigarette at least some days in the past 30 days.

The definition for binge drinking varies. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2003, 2012 and 2015, the Community Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. In 2006 and 2009, the definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

Demographic Profile

The following table includes the weighted demographic breakdown of respondents in county.

Table 1. Weighted Demographic Variables of Community Health Survey Respondents for 2015[①]

	Survey Results
TOTAL	100%
Gender	
Male	47%
Female	53
Age	
18 to 24	15%
25 to 34	21
35 to 44	17
45 to 54	18
55 to 64	14
65 and Older	15
Race[1]	
White	64%
African American	27
Other	9
Hispanic Origin	
Hispanic	9%
Non-Hispanic	91
Education	
High School Graduate or Less	34%
Some Post High School	32
College Graduate	34
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	44%
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket	25
Not Sure/No Answer	17
Married	34%

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]Other includes the following: Asian, American Indian, Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, another race or multiple races.

Summary

This research provides valuable behavioral data, lifestyle habits, and the prevalence of risk factors and disease conditions of Milwaukee County residents. The following data are highlights of the comprehensive study.

Overall Health					
Milwaukee County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Excellent	19%	18%	18%	17%	14%
Very Good	35%	33%	33%	35%	36%
Fair or Poor	16%	18%	18%	20%	19%
Other Research: (2013)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Fair or Poor				*15%*	*17%*
Health Care Coverage					
Milwaukee County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Not Covered					
Personally (currently)	8%	11%	12%	14%	4%
Personally (past 12 months)			21%	19%	12%
Household Member (past 12 months)	23%	26%	25%	21%	14%
Other Research: (2013)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Personally Not Covered (currently)				*12%*	*17%*
Did Not Receive Care Needed					
Milwaukee County				2012	2015
Delayed/Did Not Seek Care Due to					
Cost (past 12 months)					18%
Prescript. Meds Not Taken Due to					
Cost (Household) (past 12 months)				11%	11%
Unmet Care (past 12 months)					
Medical Care				11%	12%
Dental Care				19%	18%
Mental Health Care				4%	4%
Health Information and Services					
Milwaukee County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Primary Source of Health Information					
Doctor				45%	49%
Internet				28%	30%
Have a Primary Care Physician					86%
Primary Health Services					
Doctor/nurse practitioner's office		77%	73%	70%	65%
Urgent care center		3%	6%	7%	12%
Public health clinic/com. health center		5%	7%	6%	4%
Hospital emergency room		6%	7%	7%	11%
Hospital outpatient		3%	2%	3%	2%
No usual place		5%	4%	6%	5%
Advance Care Plan	27%	32%	31%	29%	31%
Colorectal Cancer Screenings (50 and Older)					
Milwaukee County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Blood Stool Test (within past year)	36%	23%	--	14%	14%
Sigmoidoscopy (within past 5 years)			10%	10%	11%
Colonoscopy (within past 10 years)			58%	61%	67%
Screening in Recommended Time Frame			61%	67%	72%

Vaccinations (65 and Older)					
Milwaukee County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Flu Vaccination (past year)	77%	71%	69%	63%	76%
Pneumonia (ever)	58%	71%	72%	69%	77%
Other Research: (2013)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Flu Vaccination (past year)				*55%*	*63%*
Pneumonia (ever)				*73%*	*70%*
Health Conditions in Past 3 Years					
Milwaukee County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
High Blood Pressure	22%	27%	29%	30%	29%
High Blood Cholesterol	18%	22%	22%	21%	20%
Mental Health Condition			13%	14%	18%
Asthma (Current)	9%	10%	12%	12%	14%
Diabetes	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%
Heart Disease/Condition	8%	8%	9%	8%	9%
Condition Controlled Through Meds, Therapy or Lifestyle Changes					
High Blood Pressure				96%	94%
High Blood Cholesterol				86%	89%
Mental Health Condition				81%	88%
Asthma (Current)				92%	95%
Diabetes				92%	92%
Heart Disease/Condition				91%	91%
Routine Procedures					
Milwaukee County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Routine Checkup (2 yrs. ago or less)	87%	85%	85%	83%	89%
Cholesterol Test (4 years ago or less)	74%	73%	75%	72%	70%
Dental Checkup (past year)	68%	63%	60%	56%	62%
Eye Exam (past year)	51%	44%	42%	42%	48%
Other Research:				*WI*	*U.S.*
Routine Checkup (≤2 years; 2013)				*82%*	*81%*
Cholesterol Test (≤5 years; 2013)				*77%*	*76%*
Dental Checkup (past year; 2012)				*72%*	*67%*
Physical Health					
Milwaukee County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Physical Activity/Week					
Moderate Activity (5 times/30 min)	28%	33%	31%	35%	38%
Vigorous Activity (3 times/20 min)		22%	19%	24%	31%
Recommended Moderate or Vigorous		45%	41%	47%	49%
Overweight	62%	63%	66%	66%	69%
Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)	66%	61%	58%	62%	62%
Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)	30%	24%	21%	26%	28%
Often Read Food Label of New Product					54%
Restaurant Food Meals (2 or fewer/past week)					72%
Other Research:				*WI*	*U.S.*
Overweight (2013)				*67%*	*64%*
Recommended Mod. or Vig. Activity (2009)				*53%*	*51%*

Women's Health					
Milwaukee County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 years)	84%	78%	78%	77%	81%
Bone Density Scan (65 and older)		67%	73%	71%	82%
Cervical Cancer Screening					
Pap Smear (18 – 65; within past 3 yrs)	91%	90%	89%	86%	82%
HPV Test (18 – 65; within past 5 yrs)					60%
Screening in Recommended Time Frame					
(18-29: Pap every 3 yrs; 30 to 65: Pap and HPV					
every 5 yrs or Pap only every 3 yrs)					84%
Other Research:				*WI*	*U.S.*
Mammogram (50+; within past 2 yrs; 2012)				*82%*	*77%*
Pap Smear (18+; within past 3 years; 2010)				*85%*	*81%*
Tobacco Cigarette Use					
Milwaukee County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Current Smokers (past 30 days)	26%	26%	25%	24%	19%
Of Current Smokers…					
Quit Smoking 1 Day or More in Past					
Year Because Trying to Quit	51%	54%	53%	64%	58%
Saw a Health Care Professional Past					
Year and Advised to Quit Smoking		77%	72%	80%	78%
Other Research:				*WI*	*U.S.*
Current Smokers (2013)				*19%*	*19%*
Tried to Quit (2006)				*49%*	*56%*
Exposure to Smoke					
Milwaukee County			2009	2012	2015
Smoking Policy at Home					
Not allowed anywhere			64%	74%	75%
Allowed in some places/at some times			14%	10%	10%
Allowed anywhere			4%	4%	2%
No rules inside home			18%	12%	13%
Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand					
Smoke In Past Seven Days			29%	23%	21%
Other Research: (WI: 2003; US: 2006-2007)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Smoking Prohibited at Home				*75%*	*79%*
Other Tobacco Products in Past Month					
Milwaukee					2015
Electronic Cigarettes					6%
Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars					5%
Smokeless Tobacco					4%
Top Community Health Issues					
Milwaukee County				2012	2015
Chronic Diseases				52%	66%
Alcohol or Drug Use				58%	55%
Violence				55%	42%
Mental Health or Depression				21%	31%
Teen Pregnancy				35%	23%
Infectious Diseases				26%	19%
Infant Mortality				21%	7%
Lead Poisoning				3%	2%

Alcohol Use in Past Month					
Milwaukee County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Binge Drinker	17%	19%	20%	31%	32%
Driver/Passenger When Driver					
Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%
Other Research: (2013)				*WI*	*U.S.*
Binge Drinker				*23%*	*17%*
Household Problems Associated With…					
Milwaukee County		2006	2009	2012	2015
Alcohol		3%	3%	2%	2%
Marijuana				2%	2%
Misuse of Prescription or OTC Drugs				<1%	2%
Gambling				1%	1%
Cocaine, Heroin or Other Street Drugs				<1%	<1%
Distracted Driving					
Milwaukee County					2015
Driving with Technology Distractions (1+ times/day)					17%
Driving with Other Distractions (1+ times/day)					13%
Mental Health Status					
Milwaukee County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed					
Always/Nearly Always (past 30 days)	7%	8%	8%	7%	7%
Find Meaning & Purpose in Daily Life					
Seldom/Never	6%	5%	6%	7%	7%
Considered Suicide (past year)	3%	6%	5%	5%	6%
Children in Household					
Milwaukee County				2012	2015
Personal Doctor/Nurse who					
Knows Child Well and Familiar with History				89%	91%
Visited Personal Doctor/Nurse for					
Preventive Care (past 12 months)				93%	92%
Did Not Receive Care Needed (past 12 months)					
Medical Care				2%	2%
Dental Care				8%	9%
Specialist				2%	1%
Current Asthma				11%	11%
Safe in Community/Neighborhood (seldom/never)				4%	5%
Children 5 to 17 Years Old					
Fruit Intake (2+ servings/day)				78%	82%
Vegetable Intake (3+ servings/day)				26%	27%
Physical Activity (60 min./5 or more days/week)				66%	69%
Children 8 to 17 Years Old					
Unhappy, Sad or Depressed					
Always/Nearly Always (past 6 months)				7%	3%
Experienced Some Form of Bullying (past 12 months)				22%	18%
Verbally Bullied				18%	16%
Physically Bullied				10%	5%
Cyber Bullied				2%	2%
Personal Safety in Past Year					
Milwaukee County	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
Afraid for Their Safety	6%	10%	9%	7%	6%
Pushed, Kicked, Slapped, or Hit	4%	5%	6%	4%	3%
At Least One of the Safety Issues	9%	13%	12%	9%	8%

Overall Health and Health Care Key Findings

In 2015, 50% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 19% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were female, 55 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried, overweight, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor conditions. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.*

In 2015, 4% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, non-white, Hispanic, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 18% of respondents reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past 12 months; respondents who were 35 to 54 years old, non-white and non-African American, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed; respondents who were 35 to 54 years old, non-Hispanic or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eighteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, African American, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Four percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed; respondents who were female, 25 to 34 years old, non-Hispanic or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported an unmet medical need, unmet dental need or unmet mental health need in the past 12 months.*

In 2015, 49% of respondents reported they contact their doctor when they need health information while 30% reported they go to the Internet. Respondents who were 65 and older, African American, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they contact their doctor. Respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, non-white and non-African American, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. Eighty-six percent of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic or married were more likely to report a primary care physician. Sixty-five percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Thirty-one percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report an advance care plan. *From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source of health information was their doctor. From 2012 to*

2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source of information was the Internet. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

In 2015, 89% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 70% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-two percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 48% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with some post high school education or less or married were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 55 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 18 to 24 years old, white, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or non-Hispanic were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less or a dental checkup in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less or an eye exam in the past year.*

In 2015, 48% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-seven percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.*

Health Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2015, out of six health conditions listed, the three most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure (29%), high blood cholesterol (20%) or a mental health condition (18%). Respondents who were 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older, white, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, married, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were female, 35 to 54 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report a mental health condition. Eleven percent reported diabetes; respondents who were 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Nine percent of respondents reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease. Respondents who were 65 and older, white, African American, non-Hispanic, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Fourteen percent reported current asthma; respondents who were female, African American, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, diabetes or current asthma. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol or heart disease/condition. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their mental health condition was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the remaining health conditions were under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.*

In 2015, 7% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents who were female, 35 to 64 years old, African American, with some post high school education or

less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, Hispanic, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents who were male, Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year. 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 or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.*

Behavioral Risk Factors Key Findings

In 2015, 38% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 31% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 49% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or not overweight were more likely to report this. Sixty-nine percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, African American, married or who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.*

In 2015, 62% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 28% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, not overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Fifty-four percent of respondents reported they often read the labels of new food products they purchase; respondents who were female, 35 to 54 years old, non-Hispanic, with at least some post high school education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket, married, overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. Seventy-two percent of respondents reported they had two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days. Respondents who were female, 55 and older, white, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.*

In 2015, 81% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years; African American respondents were more likely to report this. Eighty-two percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-two percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Sixty percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Eighty-four percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). Respondents who were 25 to 44 years old, white, African American, non-Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to meet the recommendation. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.*

In 2015, 14% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Eleven percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 67% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 72% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendation. African American respondents were more likely to meet the recommendation. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.*

In 2015, 19% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, non-white and non-African American, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 58% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, African American, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Seventy-eight percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking; female respondents were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.*

In 2015, 75% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Twenty-one percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were 25 to 34 years old, African American, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. *From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.*

In 2015, 6% of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month; respondents who were male, 18 to 24 years old, with some post high school education or unmarried were more likely to use electronic cigarettes. Five percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month; respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American or Hispanic were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month; respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this

In 2015, 32% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, with at least some post high school education or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Three percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink; respondents who were Hispanic, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month.*

In 2015, 2% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. Two percent of respondents each reported a household problem with marijuana or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year. One percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with gambling. Less than

one percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs. *From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or gambling.*

In 2015, 17% of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving and distracted by technology at least once a day while 53% reported zero times. Respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, non-white, with at least some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being distracted by technology at least once a day. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report being distracted by technology zero times. Thirteen percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day while 51% reported zero times. Respondents who were 25 to 44 years old, with at least some post high school education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day. Respondents who were male, 65 and older, African American, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions zero times in the past month.

In 2015, 6% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents 25 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. A total of 8% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American or with at least some post high school education were more likely to report this. *From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.*

Children in Household Key Findings

In 2015, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health and behavior. Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 92% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while 2% reported their child did not receive the medical care needed. One percent of respondents reported their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see in the past 12 months. Eleven percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Five percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Eighty-two percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 27% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Three percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Eighteen percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 16% reported verbal bullying, 5% physical bullying and 2% reported cyber bullying. *From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor/nurse or their child saw their personal doctor/nurse in the past year for preventive care. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet medical need, unmet dental need or unmet specialist care need in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child had asthma or their child was seldom/never safe in their community. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day, ate at least three servings of vegetables a day or was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall*

percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was bullied overall. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was physically bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was verbally or cyber bullied.

Community Health Issues Key Findings

In 2015, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in their community out of eight listed. The most often cited were chronic diseases (66%), alcohol/drug use (55%) or violence (42%). Respondents who were non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, white or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top health issue. Respondents who were female, 25 to 34 years old, 45 to 64 years old, African American, non-Hispanic or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence. Thirty-one percent of respondents reported mental health/depression as a top health issue; respondents who were female, 25 to 64 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twenty-three percent of respondents reported teen pregnancy as a top issue; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Nineteen percent reported infectious diseases; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or African American were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported infant mortality as a top issue; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old or married were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported lead poisoning as a top issue. *From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases or mental health/depression as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use, violence, teen pregnancy, infectious diseases, infant mortality or lead poisoning as one of the top health issues in the community.*

Key Findings

Rating Their Own Health (Figures 1 & 2; Table 2)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 50% of respondents reported their health as excellent or very good; 19% reported fair or poor. Respondents who were female, 55 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, unmarried, overweight, inactive or smokers were more likely to report fair or poor conditions.

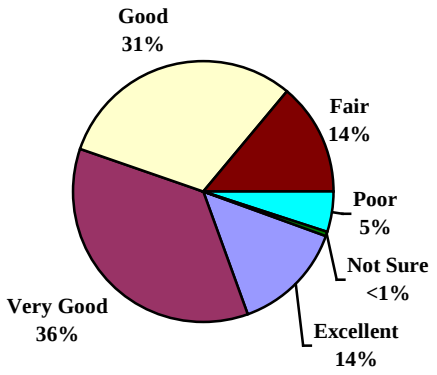
From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.

In 2013, 54% of Wisconsin respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 15% reported fair or poor. Fifty-three percent of U.S. respondents reported their health as excellent or very good while 17% reported fair or poor (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Fifty percent of respondents said their own health, generally speaking, was either excellent (14%) or very good (36%). A total of 19% reported their health was fair or poor.

Figure 1. Rate Own Health for 2015



- Female respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (22%) compared to male respondents (18%).

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old and 27% of those 65 and older reported their health was fair or poor compared to 9% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.

- African American respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (28%) compared to white respondents (16%) or respondents of another race (15%).

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (20%) compared to Hispanic respondents (13%).

- Twenty-five percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported their health was fair or poor compared to 21% of those with some post high school education or 12% of respondents with a college education.

- Thirty percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their health was fair or poor compared to 14% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 9% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor compared to married respondents (21% and 15%, respectively).

- Twenty-two percent of overweight respondents reported their health was fair or poor compared to 14% of respondents who were not overweight.

- Inactive respondents were more likely to report their health was fair or poor (43%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (18%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (14%).

- Smokers were more likely to report their health was fair or poor compared to nonsmokers (28% and 17%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically increased for respondents who reported fair or poor health.

- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, female respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003 and 2009, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2003, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2006 and 2015, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2009, respondents 45 and older were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2012, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report this. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 25 to 64 years old reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2003, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2006, 2012 and 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2009, respondents who were non-white were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of African American respondents and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were non-white and non-African American reporting fair or poor health.

- In 2003, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of Hispanic respondents reporting fair or poor health.

- In all study years, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting fair or poor health.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting fair or poor health.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting fair or poor health.

- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report fair or poor health. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of inactive respondents reporting fair or poor health.

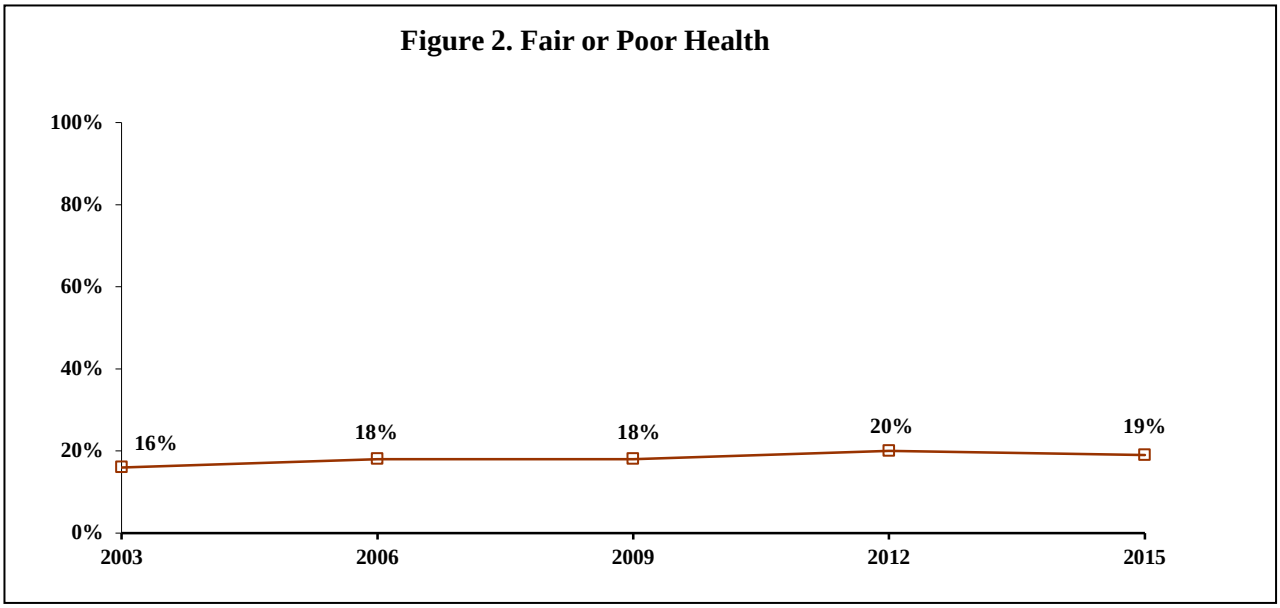
- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, smokers were more likely to report fair or poor health. In 2003, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting fair or poor health.

Table 2. Fair or Poor Health by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	16%	18%	18%	20%	19%
Gender[2,4,5]					
Male	15	16	16	18	18
Female[a]	17	19	19	22	22
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	24	14	12	16	9
25 to 34[a]	9	13	9	11	13
35 to 44[a]	9	14	15	15	20
45 to 54[a]	14	21	25	29	21
55 to 64[a]	16	24	27	31	28
65 and Older	27	24	26	22	27
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White	14	16	14	14	16
African American[a]	19	24	23	30	28
Other[a]	30	16	22	24	15
Hispanic Origin[1,5]					
Hispanic[a]	36	18	23	21	13
Non-Hispanic[a]	15	18	18	20	20
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less	22	23	25	28	25
Some Post High School	17	19	16	21	21
College Graduate[a]	4	8	9	10	12
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	23	25	25	32	30
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	14	12	11	10	14
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7	6	7	4	9
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married[a]	10	12	11	12	15
Not Married	21	22	22	24	21
Overweight Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Not Overweight	11	15	12	15	14
Overweight	19	19	21	22	22
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive[b]	--	32	36	37	43
Insufficient	--	18	16	23	18
Recommended	--	12	12	13	14
Smoking Status[2,3,4,5]					
Nonsmoker	16	15	15	17	17
Smoker[a]	16	26	27	29	28

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health as fair or poor.



Health Care Coverage (Figures 3 & 4; Tables 3 – 5)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 4% of respondents reported they were not currently covered by health care insurance; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported they personally did not have health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, non-white, Hispanic, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Fourteen percent of respondents reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months; respondents who were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in the household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

Personally Not Covered Currently

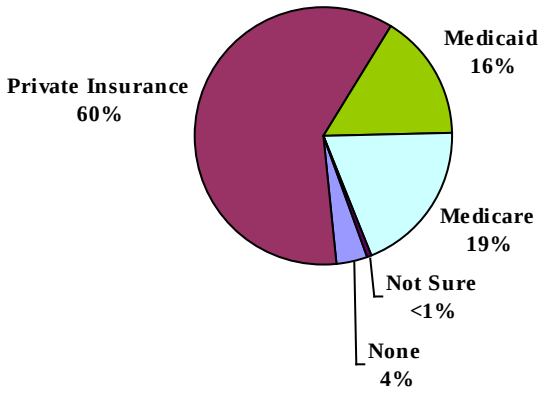
The Healthy People 2020 goal for all persons having medical insurance is 100%. (Objective AHS-1.1)

In 2013, 12% of Wisconsin respondents 18 and older reported they personally did not have health care coverage. Seventeen percent of U.S. respondents reported this. Fourteen percent of Wisconsin respondents 18 to 64 years old did not have health care coverage while 20% of U.S. respondents 18 to 64 years old reported this (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported they were not currently covered by any health care insurance. Sixty percent reported private insurance. Sixteen percent reported Medicaid, including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care, while 19% reported Medicare.

Figure 3. Type of Health Care Coverage for 2015



- Nine percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reported no current personal health care coverage compared to 2% of those 25 to 34 years old or 0% of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report no health care coverage (14%) compared to African American respondents (7%) or white respondents (2%).

- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report no health care coverage (9%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (4%).

- Seven percent of respondents with some post high school education reported no health care coverage compared to 4% of those with a high school education or less or 3% of respondents with a college education.

- Eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported no health care coverage compared to 5% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 1% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health care coverage compared to married respondents (6% and 2%, respectively).

    - Of the 1,173 respondents who reported they had private insurance, 85% reported they received private health insurance through an employer, 8% reported directly from an insurance company while another 5% reported an exchange.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care insurance.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, male respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting no health insurance.

- In 2003, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report no health insurance. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 25 to 44 years old or 55 and older reporting no health insurance.

- In 2003, African American respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2006, 2009 and 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2012, respondents who were non-white were more likely to report no health insurance. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were white or African American reporting no health insurance.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2003, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting no health insurance.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no health insurance. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report no health insurance. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting no health insurance.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no health insurance. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting no health insurance.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting no health insurance.

Table 3. Personally No Health Care Coverage by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL					
All Respondents[a]	8%	11%	12%	14%	4%
Respondents 18 to 64 Years Old[a]	9	13	15	16	5
Gender[1,2,3,4]					
Male[a]	11	15	18	18	5
Female	5	7	7	11	4
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24	9	22	22	30	9
25 to 34[a]	9	16	18	19	2
35 to 44[a]	8	10	13	6	4
45 to 54	11	10	11	14	8
55 to 64[a]	9	7	6	14	4
65 and Older[a]	2	<1	<1	<1	0
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White[a]	7	9	8	9	2
African American[a]	12	14	16	20	7
Other	7	23	22	18	14
Hispanic Origin[2,3,4,5]					
Hispanic	7	21	31	20	9
Non-Hispanic[a]	8	10	11	13	4
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	11	14	16	22	4
Some Post High School	7	12	13	13	7
College Graduate	4	5	7	5	3
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	15	16	17	21	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5	5	6	4	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	3	4	3	3	1
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married	4	5	7	7	2
Not Married[a]	11	15	16	18	6

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Personally Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2015 Findings

- Twelve percent of respondents reported they were not covered by health insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

- Male respondents were more likely to report they were not covered at least part of the year (15%) compared to female respondents (10%).

- Nineteen percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported they were not covered at least part of the year compared to 9% of those 55 to 64 years old or less than one percent of respondents 65 and older.

- Twenty-one percent of African American respondents and 20% of respondents who were non-white and non-African American reported they were not covered at least part of the year compared to 7% of white respondents.

- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they were not covered at least part of the year (17%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (11%).

- Sixteen percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they were not covered at least part of the year compared to 11% of those with a college education or 10% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were not covered at least part of the year (20%) compared to those in the middle 20 percent income bracket (10%) or respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket (5%).

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were not covered at least part of the year compared to married respondents (14% and 7%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting no coverage.

- In 2009, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report no coverage. In 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report no coverage. In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 65 and older reporting no coverage at least part of the year.

- In 2009, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report no coverage. In 2012 and 2015, respondents who were non-white were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across race reporting no coverage.

- In all study years, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting no coverage.

- In 2009 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report no coverage. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting no coverage at least part of the year.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report no coverage. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting no coverage at least part of the year.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report no health insurance at least part of the time in the past year. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting no coverage.

Table 4. Personally Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	21%	19%	12%
Gender[1,2,3]			
Male[a]	29	22	15
Female[a]	14	15	10
Age[1,2,3]			
18 to 24[a]	35	40	16
25 to 34[a]	33	26	13
35 to 44	23	12	19
45 to 54	18	17	14
55 to 64	14	16	9
65 and Older[a]	3	2	<1
Race[1,2,3]			
White[a]	14	13	7
African American[a]	29	26	21
Other[a]	40	26	20
Hispanic Origin[1,2,3]			
Hispanic[a]	42	32	17
Non-Hispanic[a]	20	17	11
Education[1,2,3]			
High School or Less[a]	27	28	10
Some Post High School[a]	21	19	16
College Graduate	12	8	11
Household Income[1,2,3]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	29	27	20
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	11	10	10
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	5	5
Marital Status[1,2,3]			
Married[a]	13	12	7
Not Married[a]	27	23	14

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012
[3]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2009 to 2015

Someone in Household Not Covered in the Past 12 Months

2015 Findings

- Fourteen percent of all respondents indicated someone in their household was not covered by insurance at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

- Twenty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to 12% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 6% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months compared to married respondents (16% and 9%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting someone in their household was not covered in the past 12 months.

Table 5. Someone in Household Not Covered by Health Insurance in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

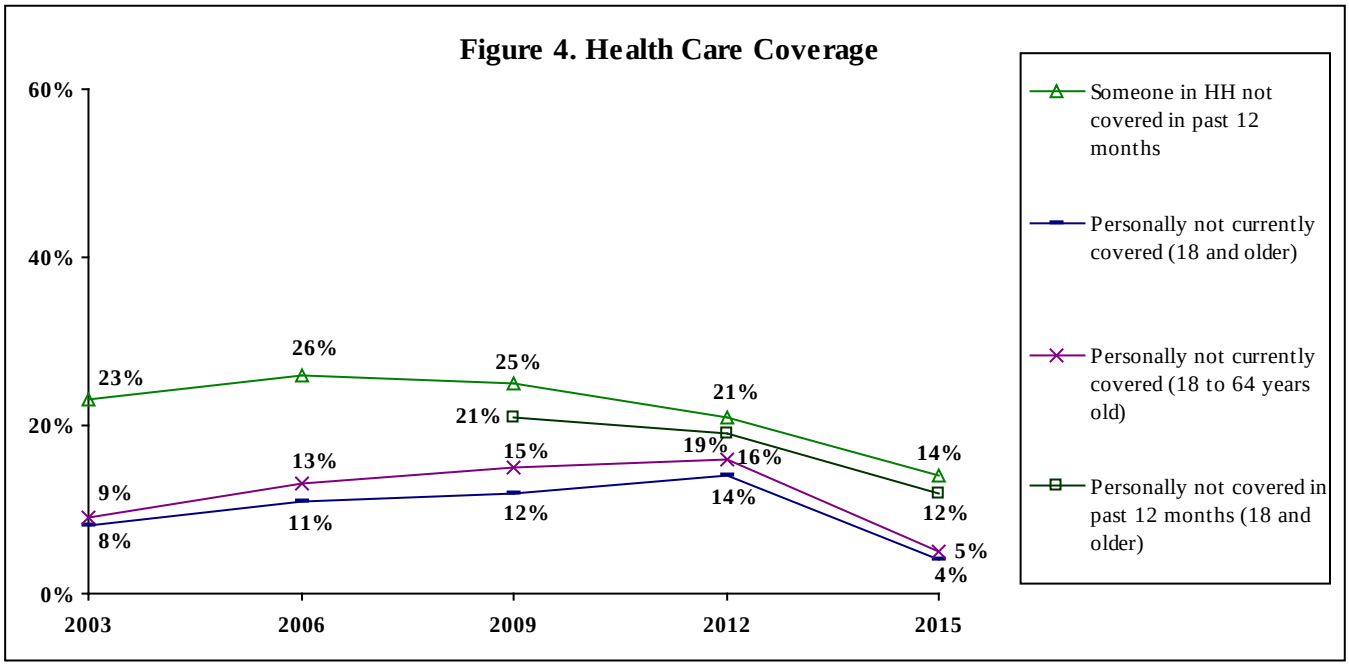
	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	23%	26%	25%	21%	14%
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	34	37	34	31	22
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	22	18	15	13	12
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	13	12	9	5	6
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married[a]	15	19	17	14	9
Not Married[a]	30	32	31	25	16

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006; [3]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; [4]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [5]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2015

Health Care Coverage Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents 18 and older as well as for respondents 18 to 64 years old who reported no current personal health care coverage. From 2009 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported no personal health care coverage at least part of the time in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, the overall percent statistically decreased for respondents who reported someone in their household was not covered at least part of the time in the past 12 months.



Health Care Needed (Figure 5; Tables 6 - 10)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 18% of respondents reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the care in the past 12 months; respondents who were 35 to 54 years old, non-white and non-African American, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eleven percent of respondents reported that someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months; respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twelve percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed; respondents who were 35 to 54 years old, non-Hispanic or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Eighteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old, African American, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report they did not receive the dental care needed. Four percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed; respondents who were female, 25 to 34 years old, non-Hispanic or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported an unmet medical need, unmet dental need or unmet mental health need in the past 12 months.

Financial Burden of Medical Care

2015 Findings

- Eighteen percent of respondents reported in the past 12 months they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care.

- Twenty-four percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old and 22% of those 45 to 54 years old reported they delayed or did not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because they did not have coverage for the medical care compared to 4% of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they delayed or did not seek medical care (24%) compared to African American respondents (20%) or white respondents (16%).

- Twenty-one percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they delayed or did not seek medical care compared to 17% of those with a college education or 14% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Twenty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they delayed or did not seek medical care compared to 17% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 16% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Table 6. Delayed or Did Not Seek Medical Care Due to Cost in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	2015
TOTAL	18%
Gender	
Male	18
Female	17
Age[1]	
18 to 24	17
25 to 34	19
35 to 44	24
45 to 54	22
55 to 64	18
65 and Older	4
Race[1]	
White	16
African American	20
Other	24
Hispanic Origin	
Hispanic	17
Non-Hispanic	18
Education[1]	
High School or Less	14
Some Post High School	21
College Graduate	17
Household Income[1]	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	22
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	16
Top 40 Percent Bracket	17
Marital Status	
Married	15
Not Married	19

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Financial Burden of Prescription Medications

The Healthy People 2020 goal for a family member unable to obtain or having to delay needed prescription medicines in the past 12 months is 3%. (Objective AHS-6.4)

2015 Findings

- Eleven percent of respondents reported in the past 12 months someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.

- Fourteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months compared to 9% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported in the past 12 months someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs.

- In both study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months.

Table 7. Prescription Medications Not Taken Due to Cost in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Household Member)[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	11%	11%
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	15	14
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	6	9
Marital Status		
Married	10	11
Not Married	12	11
Children in Household		
Yes	12	12
No	11	10

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Medical Care

The Healthy People 2020 goal for a family member unable to obtain or having to delay medical care, tests or treatments they or a doctor believed necessary in the past 12 months is 4%. (Objective AHS-6.2)

2015 Findings

- Twelve percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

- Sixteen percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed compared to 8% of those 18 to 24 years old or 7% of respondents 65 and older.

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed (13%) compared to Hispanic respondents (7%).

- Sixteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed compared to 11% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 10% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

    - Of the 239 respondents who reported an unmet medical care need, 29% reported poor medical care was the reason while 21% reported the inability to pay. Seventeen percent reported uninsured while 14% reported insurance did not cover it and 13% reported co-payments were too high.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

- In 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old or 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2015, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report they did not receive the medical care needed. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old and a noted increase in the percent of respondents 25 to 44 years old reporting there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

- In 2012, African American respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2015, race was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents reporting there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

- In 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2012, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2015, education was not a significant variable.

- In both study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the medical care needed.

Table 8. Unmet Medical Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

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

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Dental Care

The Healthy People 2020 goal for a family member unable to obtain or having to delay dental care, tests or treatments they or a doctor believed necessary in the past 12 months is 5%. (Objective AHS-6.3)

2015 Findings

- Eighteen percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- Female respondents were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed (21%) compared to male respondents (14%).

- Respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed (26%) compared to those 25 to 34 years old (13%) or respondents 65 and older (12%).

- Twenty-six percent of African American respondents reported in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed compared to 21% of respondents who were non-white and non-African American or 13% of white respondents.

- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed (22%) compared to those with a high school education or less (18%) or respondents with a college education (14%).

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed compared to 12% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 9% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed compared to married respondents (19% and 14%, respectively).

    - Of the 345 respondents who reported not receiving dental care needed, 30% reported uninsured as the reason while 27% reported inability to pay. Fifteen percent reported insurance did not cover it and 11% reported unable to get appointment.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- In 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed, with a noted increase since 2012. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reporting there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- In both study years, African American respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- In 2012, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- In both study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the dental care needed.

Table 9. Unmet Dental Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	19%	18%
Gender[2]		
Male[a]	18	14
Female	19	21
Age[1,2]		
18 to 24[a]	25	17
25 to 34[a]	21	13
35 to 44[a]	15	26
45 to 54	17	19
55 to 64	22	17
65 and Older	12	12
Race[1,2]		
White	14	13
African American	26	26
Other	20	21
Hispanic Origin		
Hispanic	21	15
Non-Hispanic	18	18
Education[1,2]		
High School or Less	21	18
Some Post High School	21	22
College Graduate	12	14
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	26	27
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	12	12
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8	9
Marital Status[1,2]		
Married	14	14
Not Married	21	19

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Mental Health Care

2015 Findings

- Four percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed.

- Female respondents were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed (5%) compared to male respondents (3%).

- Six percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reported in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed compared to 2% of those 45 to 54 years old or 1% of respondents 65 and older.

- Four percent of non-Hispanic respondents reported in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed compared to less than one percent of Hispanic respondents.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed compared to married respondents (5% and 2%, respectively).

    - Of the 76 respondents who reported an unmet mental health care need, 25% reported poor mental health care as the reason while 16% reported they were uninsured. Fourteen percent reported insurance did not cover it while 10% each reported a specialty physician was not in area or they were unable to pay.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported there was a time in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed.

- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed.

- In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. In 2015, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old reporting they did not receive the mental health care needed.

- In 2012, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. In 2015, race was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. In 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of Hispanic respondents reporting they did not receive the mental health care needed.

- In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. In 2015, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting they did not receive the mental health care needed in the past 12 months.

- In 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report in the past 12 months they did not receive the mental health care needed. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 10. Unmet Mental Health Care in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

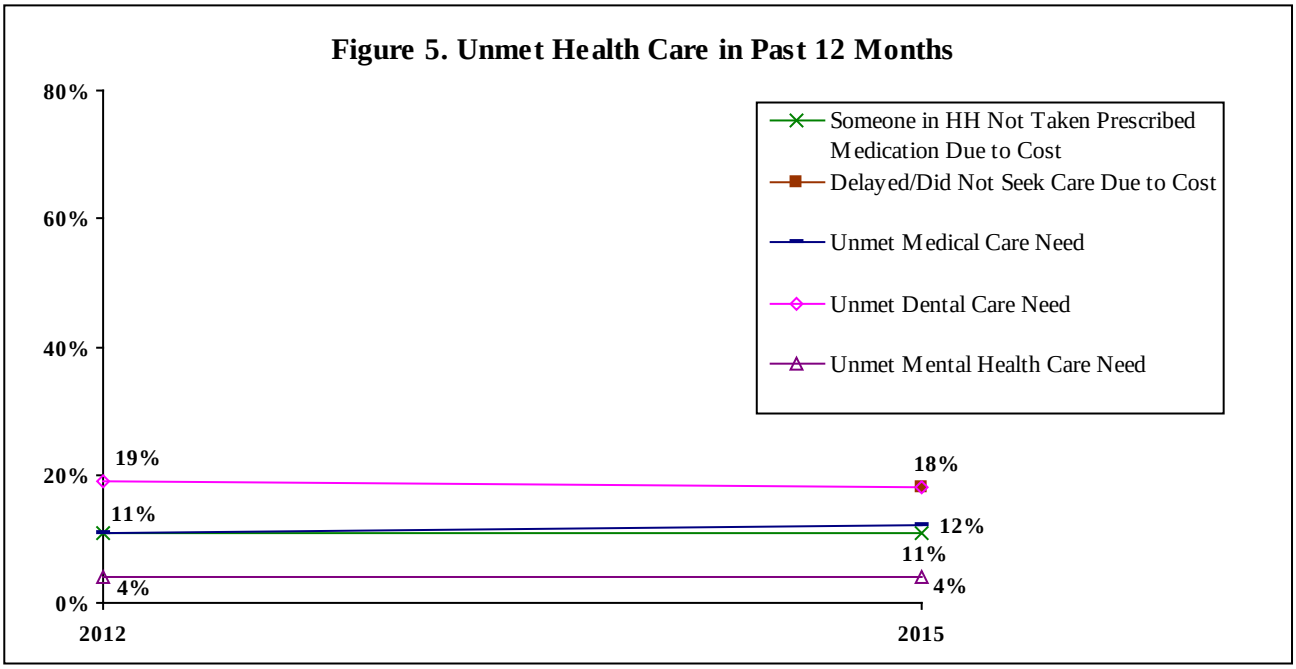
	2012	2015
TOTAL	4%	4%
Gender[2]		
Male[a]	4	3
Female	4	5
Age[1,2]		
18 to 24	5	5
25 to 34	4	6
35 to 44	4	5
45 to 54[a]	8	2
55 to 64	5	4
65 and Older	1	1
Race[1]		
White	3	3
African American	5	5
Other	8	5
Hispanic Origin[1,2]		
Hispanic[a]	7	<1
Non-Hispanic	4	4
Education[1]		
High School or Less	5	4
Some Post High School	6	4
College Graduate	3	3
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	7	6
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	<1	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	2	3
Marital Status[2]		
Married	3	2
Not Married	5	5

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Health Care Needed Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported someone in their household had not taken their prescribed medication due to prescription costs in the past 12 months. From 2012 to 2015, the overall percent statistically remained the same for respondents who reported an unmet medical need, unmet dental need or unmet mental health need in the past 12 months.



Health Information and Services (Figure 6; Tables 11 - 15)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 49% of respondents reported they contact their doctor when they need health information while 30% reported they go to the Internet. Respondents who were 65 and older, African American, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they contact their doctor. Respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, non-white and non-African American, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. Eighty-six percent of respondents reported they have a primary care physician they regularly see for check-ups and when they are sick; respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic or married were more likely to report a primary care physician. Sixty-five percent of respondents reported their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office; respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report this. Thirty-one percent of respondents had an advance care plan; respondents who were 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report an advance care plan.

From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source of health information was their doctor. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source of information was the Internet. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the

overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

Source for Health Information

2015 Findings

- Forty-nine percent of respondents reported they contact a doctor when looking for health information while 30% reported they look on the Internet. Five percent reported they personally were, or a family member was, in the healthcare field and their source of information and 4% reported they talk to another health professional.

Doctor as Source for Health Information

2015 Findings

- Forty-nine percent of respondents reported they contact their doctor when looking for health information.
- Sixty-seven percent of respondents 65 and older reported doctor as their source for health information compared to 40% of those 25 to 34 years old or 37% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.
- African American respondents were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information (53%) compared to white respondents (50%) or respondents of another race (32%).
- Sixty percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported doctor as their source for health information compared to 49% of those with some post high school education or 39% of respondents with a college education.
- Fifty-two percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported doctor as their source for health information compared to 46% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 37% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a doctor as their source for health information.
- In 2012, female respondents were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting doctor.
- In both study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting doctor.
- In 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. In 2012, race was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents or African American respondents and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents of another race reporting doctor as their health information source.
- Hispanic origin was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting doctor.

- In 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, education was not a significant variable.

- In both study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report doctor as their source for health information. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting doctor.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting doctor as their source for health information.

Table 11. Doctor as Health Information Source by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	45%	49%
Gender[1]		
Male[a]	40	47
Female	50	51
Age[1,2]		
18 to 24	41	37
25 to 34	34	40
35 to 44	45	47
45 to 54	48	53
55 to 64	47	55
65 and Older[a]	59	67
Race[2]		
White[a]	44	50
African American[a]	47	53
Other[a]	46	32
Hispanic Origin		
Hispanic	45	48
Non-Hispanic[a]	45	49
Education[2]		
High School or Less[a]	46	60
Some Post High School	46	49
College Graduate	43	39
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	47	52
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	40	37
Top 40 Percent Bracket	41	46
Marital Status		
Married[a]	45	52
Not Married	45	48

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2012 to 2015

Internet as Source for Health Information

2015 Findings

- Thirty percent of respondents reported they go on the Internet when looking for health information.

- Forty-two percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reported the Internet as their source for health information compared to 25% of those 55 to 64 years old or 10% of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information (49%) compared to white respondents (29%) or African American respondents (27%).

- Thirty-nine percent of respondents with a college education reported the Internet as their source for health information compared to 31% of those with some post high school education or 20% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Forty-two percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported the Internet as their source for health information compared to 34% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 27% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting the Internet as their source of health information.

- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2015, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting the Internet as their source for health information.

- In 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report the Internet as their source of health information, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, race was not a significant variable.

- In both study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information.

- In 2012, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information.

- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report the Internet as their source for health information. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting the Internet as their source for health information.

Table 12. Internet as Health Information Source by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	28%	30%
Gender[1]		
Male	31	32
Female	25	29
Age[1,2]		
18 to 24	35	42
25 to 34	43	39
35 to 44[a]	29	38
45 to 54	24	26
55 to 64	24	25
65 and Older	9	10
Race[2]		
White	29	29
African American	25	27
Other[a]	31	49
Hispanic Origin		
Hispanic	28	33
Non-Hispanic	28	30
Education[1,2]		
High School or Less	21	20
Some Post High School	30	31
College Graduate	35	39
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	25	27
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	35	42
Top 40 Percent Bracket	34	34
Marital Status[1]		
Married	31	29
Not Married[a]	26	31

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2012 to 2015

Primary Care Physician

2015 Findings

- Eighty-six percent of respondents reported they have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or clinic they regularly go to for checkups and when they are sick.

- Female respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician (90%) compared to male respondents (81%).

- Ninety-seven percent of respondents 65 and older reported a primary care physician compared to 79% of those 25 to 34 years old or 78% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.

- White respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician (88%) compared to African American respondents (84%) or respondents of another race (76%).

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician (87%) compared to Hispanic respondents (75%).

- Married respondents were more likely to report a primary care physician compared to unmarried respondents (91% and 83%, respectively).

Table 13. Have a Primary Care Physician by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	2015
TOTAL	86%
Gender[1]	
Male	81
Female	90
Age[1]	
18 to 24	78
25 to 34	79
35 to 44	86
45 to 54	86
55 to 64	92
65 and Older	97
Race[1]	
White	88
African American	84
Other	76
Hispanic Origin[1]	
Hispanic	75
Non-Hispanic	87
Education	
High School or Less	87
Some Post High School	86
College Graduate	84
Household Income	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	83
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	85
Top 40 Percent Bracket	87
Marital Status[1]	
Married	91
Not Married	83

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Primary Health Care Services

2015 Findings

- Sixty-five percent of respondents reported they go to a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office when they are sick. Twelve percent reported urgent care while 11% reported hospital emergency room and 4% reported public health clinic/community center. Two percent reported hospital outpatient department. Five percent reported no usual place.

- Female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office (68%) compared to male respondents (62%).

- Eighty-two percent of respondents 65 and older reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 59% of those 25 to 34 years old or 41% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.

- White respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office (75%) compared to African American respondents (51%) or respondents of another race (48%).

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office (67%) compared to Hispanic respondents (49%).

- Sixty-nine percent of respondents with a college education reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 66% of those with some post high school education or 60% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Seventy-three percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 72% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to 59% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office compared to unmarried respondents (77% and 59%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary place for health services. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 44 years old or 55 and older reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In all study years, white respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across race reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In all study years, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their place for health services.

- In all study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

- In 2006 and 2015, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. In 2009 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income bracket reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office as their primary place for health services.

- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office.

Table 14. Doctor's or Nurse Practitioner's Office as Primary Health Care Service by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	77%	73%	70%	65%
Gender[1,2,3,4]				
Male[a]	72	65	65	62
Female[a]	82	79	75	68
Age[1,2,3,4]				
18 to 24[a]	61	58	49	41
25 to 34[a]	70	60	62	59
35 to 44[a]	79	75	78	60
45 to 54	79	76	72	74
55 to 64[a]	84	83	75	74
65 and Older[a]	90	88	87	82
Race[1,2,3,4]				
White[a]	83	83	79	75
African American[a]	64	64	60	51
Other[a]	65	42	57	48
Hispanic Origin[1,2,3,4]				
Hispanic[a]	66	50	57	49
Non-Hispanic[a]	78	74	72	67
Education[1,2,3,4]				
High School or Less[a]	72	67	64	60
Some Post High School[a]	76	71	70	66
College Graduate[a]	86	83	79	69
Household Income[1,2,3,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	71	65	62	59
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	83	81	75	72
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	85	87	83	73
Marital Status[1,2,3,4]				
Married[a]	84	81	80	77
Not Married[a]	72	68	65	59

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Advance Care Plan

2015 Findings

- Thirty-one percent of respondents reported they had an advance care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating their end of life health care wishes.

- Seventy percent of respondents 65 and older reported they had an advance care plan compared to 14% of those 25 to 34 years old or 7% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.

- White respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan (37%) compared to African American respondents (24%) or respondents of another race (13%).

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan (33%) compared to Hispanic respondents (14%).

- Thirty-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported they had an advance care plan compared to 33% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 28% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report they had an advance care plan compared to unmarried respondents (39% and 27%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

- In 2003, female respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting an advance care plan.

- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 65 and older reporting an advance care plan.

- In all study years, white respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents reporting an advance care plan.

- In all study years, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting an advance care plan.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2003 and 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting an advance care plan.

- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2009, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting an advance care plan.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, married respondents were more likely to report having an advance care plan. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents reporting an advance care plan.

Table 15. Advance Care Plan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	27%	32%	31%	29%	31%
Gender[1]					
Male[a]	24	30	30	27	30
Female	29	34	32	31	33
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24	6	6	12	7	7
25 to 34	18	18	21	17	14
35 to 44	22	26	26	23	28
45 to 54	32	33	23	30	34
55 to 64	34	43	38	36	42
65 and Older[a]	49	69	66	66	70
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White[a]	29	37	39	35	37
African American	24	23	24	22	24
Other	13	17	12	17	13
Hispanic Origin[1,2,3,4,5]					
Hispanic	14	18	18	12	14
Non-Hispanic[a]	28	33	32	31	33
Education[2,3,4]					
High School or Less	26	27	27	25	29
Some Post High School[a]	26	33	30	29	31
College Graduate	30	39	38	35	33
Household Income[2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	24	27	26	24	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	28	34	37	26	33
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	28	36	36	37	38
Marital Status[2,3,4,5]					
Married[a]	29	38	35	35	39
Not Married	25	28	28	26	27

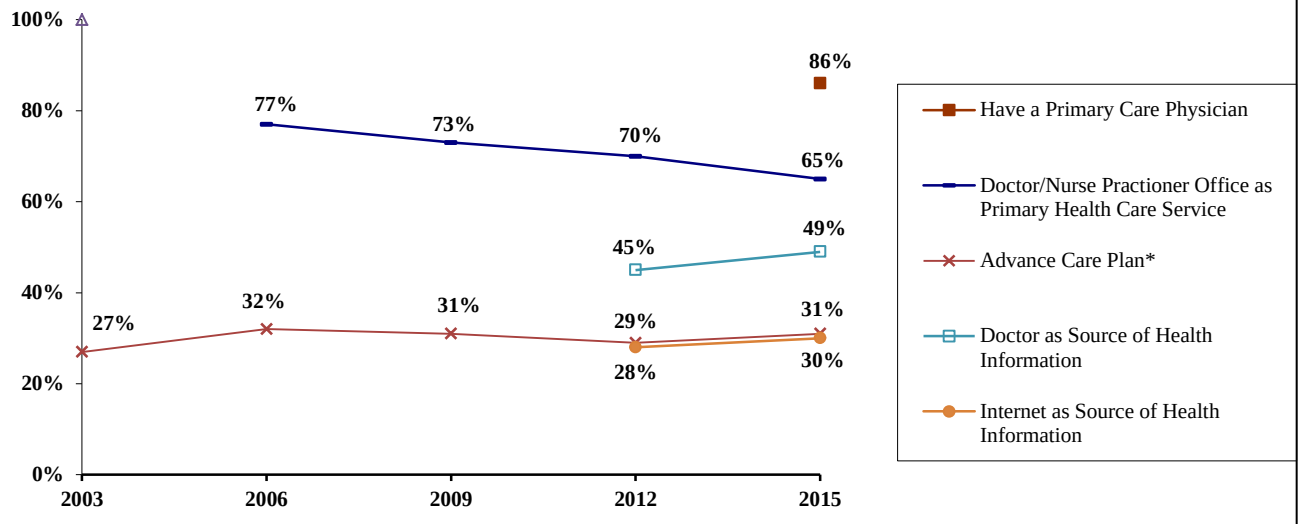
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2006, "living will or health care power of attorney" was added.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Health Information and Services Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source of health information was their doctor. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their source of information was the Internet. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting their primary place for health services was from a doctor's or nurse practitioner's office. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents having an advance care plan.

Figure 6. Health Information and Services



*In 2006, "living will or health care power of attorney" was added.

Routine Procedures (Figure 7; Tables 16 - 19)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 89% of respondents reported a routine medical checkup two years ago or less while 70% reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Sixty-two percent of respondents reported a visit to the dentist in the past year while 48% reported an eye exam in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with some post high school education or less or married were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 55 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. Respondents who were female, 18 to 24 years old, white, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older or non-Hispanic were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less or a dental checkup in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less or an eye exam in the past year.

Routine Checkup

In 2013, 68% of Wisconsin respondents reported in the past year they had a routine checkup, 14% reported past two years, 9% past five years and 8% five or more years ago. Nationally, 68% reported past year, 13% past two years, 8% past five years and 8% five or more years ago (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Eighty-nine percent of respondents reported they had a routine checkup in the past two years.
- Female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (91%) compared to male respondents (86%).
- Ninety-five percent of respondents 65 and older reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 85% of respondents 25 to 34 years old.
- African American respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (93%) compared to white respondents (87%) or respondents of another race (85%).
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years (90%) compared to Hispanic respondents (81%).
- Ninety-two percent of respondents with some post high school education and 90% of those with a high school education or less reported a routine checkup in the past two years compared to 84% of respondents with a college education.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup in the past two years compared to unmarried respondents (92% and 87%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2003, respondents 18 to 24 years old or 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In all other study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old and noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In all study years, African American respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less.
- In 2009, 2012 and 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less. In 2003 and 2006, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of Hispanic respondents and a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less.

- In 2015, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to report a routine checkup two years ago or less, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 16. Routine Checkup Two Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	87%	85%	85%	83%	89%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male[a]	83	81	81	78	86
Female	92	89	89	88	91
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	92	88	89	79	87
25 to 34	82	84	78	76	85
35 to 44[a]	82	80	85	82	90
45 to 54	89	81	83	86	87
55 to 64	89	89	88	87	90
65 and Older	93	93	92	92	95
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White	86	83	82	81	87
African American	93	92	92	90	93
Other	87	83	81	79	85
Hispanic Origin[3,4,5]					
Hispanic[a]	91	87	72	78	81
Non-Hispanic[a]	87	85	86	84	90
Education[5]					
High School or Less	89	86	86	82	90
Some Post High School[a]	85	85	86	85	92
College Graduate	87	85	83	84	84
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	87	85	86	81	88
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	85	84	88	85	88
Top 40 Percent Bracket	88	86	84	84	86
Marital Status[5]					
Married[a]	89	85	85	85	92
Not Married	86	85	86	82	87

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Cholesterol Test

The Healthy People 2020 goal for blood cholesterol screening within the preceding five years is 82%. (Objective HDS-6)

In 2013, 77% of Wisconsin respondents and 76% of U.S. respondents reported they had their cholesterol checked within the past five years (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Seventy percent of respondents reported having their cholesterol tested four years ago or less. Five percent reported five or more years ago while 14% reported never having their cholesterol tested.
- Seventy-two percent of female respondents reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 68% of male respondents.
- Eighty-nine percent of respondents 65 and older and 88% of those 55 to 64 years old reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 18% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.
- Seventy-four percent of white respondents reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 70% of African American respondents or 47% of respondents of another race.
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less (72%) compared to Hispanic respondents (54%).
- Seventy-six percent of respondents with a college education reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 71% of those with some post high school education or 64% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Eighty-two percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to 71% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 69% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less compared to unmarried respondents (87% and 62%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2015, female respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2003 and 2012, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2015, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2012, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In all study years, white respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.
- In all study years, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In all study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In 2003, 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. In 2006, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report a cholesterol test four years ago or less. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of married respondents and a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a cholesterol test four years ago or less.

Table 17. Cholesterol Test Four Years Ago or Less by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	74%	73%	75%	72%	70%
Gender[2,3,5]					
Male[a]	73	71	71	71	68
Female	74	74	78	74	72
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	47	39	40	34	18
25 to 34	59	60	66	60	64
35 to 44	76	76	78	79	80
45 to 54	85	81	83	87	84
55 to 64	88	90	93	86	88
65 and Older	89	91	91	90	89
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White	76	75	78	78	74
African American	73	72	74	70	70
Other	55	51	61	52	47
Hispanic Origin[1,2,3,4,5]					
Hispanic	53	54	57	55	54
Non-Hispanic[a]	75	74	76	74	72
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	70	68	70	67	64
Some Post High School	75	70	74	72	71
College Graduate	80	81	84	80	76
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	69	68	71	67	69
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	75	80	78	79	71
Top 40 Percent Bracket	78	80	83	82	82
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married[a]	82	79	82	81	87
Not Married[a]	68	68	70	68	62

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Dental Checkup

Counseling patients to visit a dental care provider on a regular basis as well as floss, use fluoride properly, et cetera is recommended.[1]

The Healthy People 2020 goal for an oral health care system visit in the past 12 months is 49%. (Objective OH-7)

In 2012, 72% of Wisconsin respondents and 67% of U.S. respondents reported they visited the dentist or dental clinic within the past year for any reason (2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Sixty-two percent of respondents reported a dental visit in the past year. An additional 19% had a visit in the past one to two years.

- Female respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (65%) compared to male respondents (58%).

- Seventy-one percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 56% of those 35 to 44 years old or 52% of respondents 25 to 34 years old.

- White respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year (67%) compared to non-white and non-African American respondents (54%) or African American respondents (52%).

- Seventy-two percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported a dental checkup in the past year compared to 69% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 49% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report a dental visit in the past year compared to unmarried respondents (69% and 58%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a dental checkup in the past year.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, female respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of male respondents reporting a dental checkup.

- In 2003, respondents 18 to 24 years old or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2006, respondents 35 to 64 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup in the past year. In 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2015, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report a dental checkup. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 25 to 44 years old reporting a dental checkup.

- In all study years, white respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of white respondents reporting a dental checkup.

[1] "Chapter 61: Counseling to Prevent Dental and Periodontal Diseases." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: Guide to Clinical Preventive Services. 2nd ed. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1996. Page 711.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2003 and 2015, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting a dental checkup.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting a dental checkup.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a dental checkup. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a dental checkup.

- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report a dental checkup. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting a dental checkup.

Table 18. Dental Checkup Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	68%	63%	60%	56%	62%
Gender[2,3,4,5]					
Male[a]	66	60	56	53	58
Female	69	65	63	59	65
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24	72	61	42	41	71
25 to 34[a]	65	54	58	46	52
35 to 44[a]	71	66	68	63	56
45 to 54	69	68	66	66	62
55 to 64	65	67	62	58	68
65 and Older	62	63	58	62	65
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White[a]	71	68	67	62	67
African American	57	55	52	46	52
Other	65	47	47	51	54
Hispanic Origin[2,3,4]					
Hispanic	66	49	45	48	63
Non-Hispanic[a]	68	64	61	57	61
Education[1,2,3,4]					
High School or Less	60	54	50	46	59
Some Post High School[a]	69	64	58	53	60
College Graduate[a]	79	74	76	71	65
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	56	52	48	44	49
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	73	72	66	62	72
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	78	80	86	78	69
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married[a]	75	73	71	67	69
Not Married	62	56	53	50	58

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Eye Exam

2015 Findings

- Forty-eight percent of respondents had an eye exam in the past year while 27% reported one to two years ago.
- Female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (51%) compared to male respondents (44%).

- Sixty-five percent of respondents 65 and older reported an eye exam in the past year compared to 42% of those 35 to 44 years old or 38% of respondents 25 to 34 years old.

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report an eye exam in the past year (49%) compared to Hispanic respondents (37%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2015, female respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable.

- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2009, white respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were non-white and non-African American reporting an eye exam less than a year ago.

- In 2003, 2009, 2012 and 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2006, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2012, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In 2003 and 2015, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report an eye exam less than a year ago. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 19. Eye Exam Less than One Year Ago by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	51%	44%	42%	42%	48%
Gender[1,2,3,5]					
Male	47	41	39	40	44
Female	54	47	44	44	51
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	33	41	38	34	49
25 to 34[a]	49	37	38	33	38
35 to 44	46	41	34	38	42
45 to 54	53	42	39	45	50
55 to 64	52	43	50	46	49
65 and Older	69	60	59	61	65
Race[3]					
White	51	45	45	43	48
African American	52	41	41	41	47
Other[a]	41	40	30	42	55
Hispanic Origin[1,3,4,5]					
Hispanic	36	45	31	35	37
Non-Hispanic	51	44	43	43	49
Education[2,3,4]					
High School or Less	49	41	38	38	47
Some Post High School	50	47	43	45	49
College Graduate	53	45	47	45	48
Household Income[3]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	49	42	38	40	45
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	51	47	38	43	51
Top 40 Percent Bracket	51	45	50	46	51
Marital Status[4]					
Married	52	43	44	46	49
Not Married	49	44	41	40	48

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

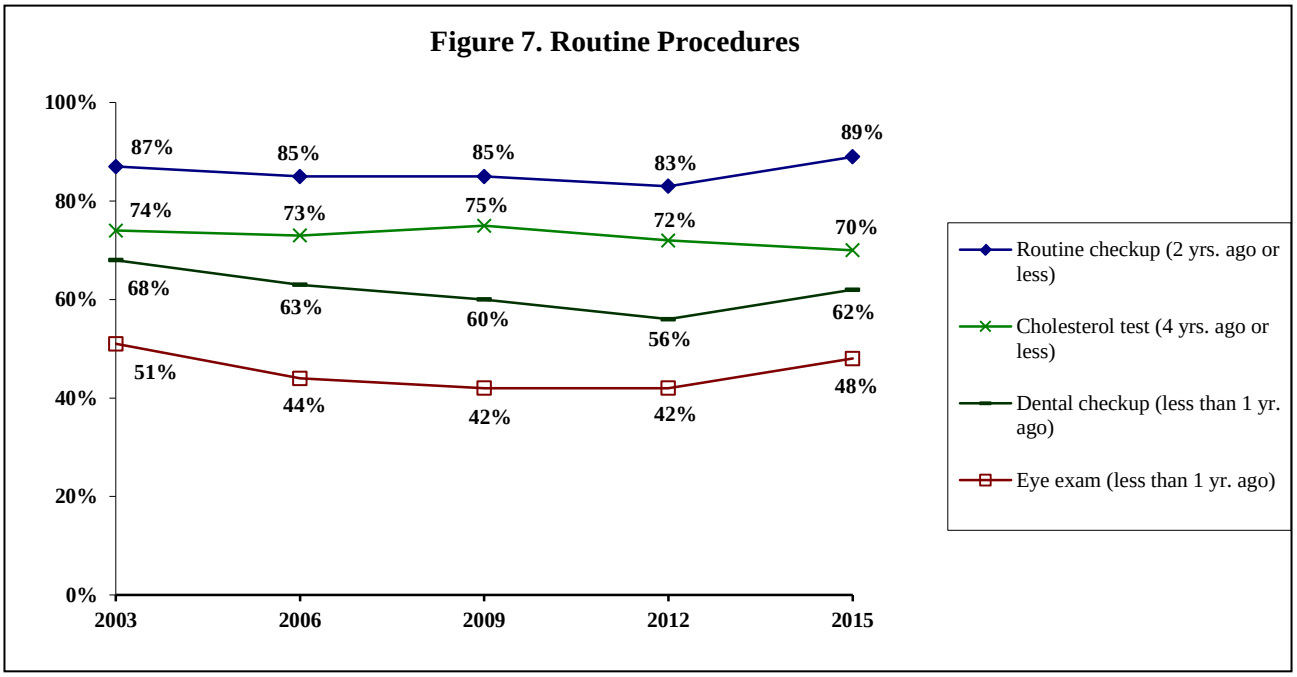
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2003; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006; [3]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; [4]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [5]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2003 to 2015

Routine Procedures Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents reporting a cholesterol test in the past four years or a dental checkup in the past year or an eye exam in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a routine checkup two years ago or less or an eye exam in the past year.



Vaccinations (Figure 8; Tables 20 & 21)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 48% of respondents had a flu vaccination in the past year. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, white, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. Seventy-seven percent of respondents 65 and older had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.

Flu Vaccination

The Healthy People 2020 goal for adults 18 and older having an annual influenza vaccination is 70%. (Objectives IID-12.8)

In 2013, 55% of Wisconsin respondents and 63% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported they received a flu vaccination in the past year (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Forty-eight percent of respondents had a flu shot or flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose in the past 12 months.

- Female respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (52%) compared to male respondents (43%).

- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (76%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (38%) or respondents 25 to 34 years old (36%).

- Fifty-one percent of white respondents reported receiving a flu vaccination compared to 46% of respondents who were non-white and non-African American or 43% of African American respondents.

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report receiving a flu vaccination (50%) compared to Hispanic respondents (25%).

- Fifty-two percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported receiving a flu vaccination compared to 46% of those with some post high school education or 45% of respondents with a college education.

- Forty-eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and 47% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket reported receiving a flu vaccination compared to 40% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, female respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2003, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a flu vaccination.

- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report a flu vaccination. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 54 years old reporting a flu vaccination.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2015, white respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2003 and 2012, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race reporting a flu vaccination.

- In 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting a flu vaccination.

- In 2003, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2009, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In 2006 and 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a flu vaccination.

- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a flu vaccination. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a flu vaccination.

Table 20. Flu Vaccination by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	37%	36%	40%	38%	48%
Gender[2,3,4,5]					
Male[a]	36	31	36	34	43
Female[a]	38	39	45	40	52
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	31	22	31	31	42
25 to 34[a]	20	21	33	29	36
35 to 44[a]	25	26	27	32	38
45 to 54[a]	32	33	39	35	45
55 to 64	46	47	49	42	54
65 and Older	77	71	69	63	76
Race[2,3,5]					
White[a]	39	38	45	39	51
African American[a]	34	29	35	36	43
Other[a]	30	31	29	33	46
Hispanic Origin[5]					
Hispanic	29	30	33	41	25
Non-Hispanic[a]	38	36	41	37	50
Education[3,5]					
High School or Less[a]	37	35	39	39	52
Some Post High School[a]	38	37	36	35	46
College Graduate[a]	37	35	47	38	45
Household Income[1,3,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	46	35	38	37	48
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	33	36	40	31	40
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	31	33	45	38	47
Marital Status[4]					
Married[a]	37	37	42	42	51
Not Married[a]	37	34	39	35	46

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2006, "nasal spray" was added.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Pneumonia Vaccination

The Healthy People 2020 goal for persons 65 and older ever having a pneumococcal vaccine is 90%. (Objective IID-13.1)

In 2013, 73% of Wisconsin respondents and 70% of U.S. respondents 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia shot (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents 65 and older reported they received a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of receiving a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who had a pneumonia vaccination in their lifetime.

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a pneumonia vaccination.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, white respondents were more likely to report a pneumonia vaccination. In 2012 and 2015, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race reporting a pneumonia vaccination.

- In 2009, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report a pneumonia vaccination. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting a pneumonia vaccination.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a pneumonia vaccination.

Table 21. Pneumonia Vaccination Ever (65 and Older) by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	58%	71%	72%	69%	77%
Gender					
Male[a]	54	71	73	64	77
Female[a]	60	72	72	72	77
Race[1,2,3]					
White[a]	61	74	77	68	79
African American[a]	40	55	51	70	68
Education[3]					
High School or Less[a]	57	68	66	68	75
Some Post High School or More[a]	60	75	79	70	79
Marital Status					
Married[a]	55	70	75	64	76
Not Married[a]	60	72	71	71	78

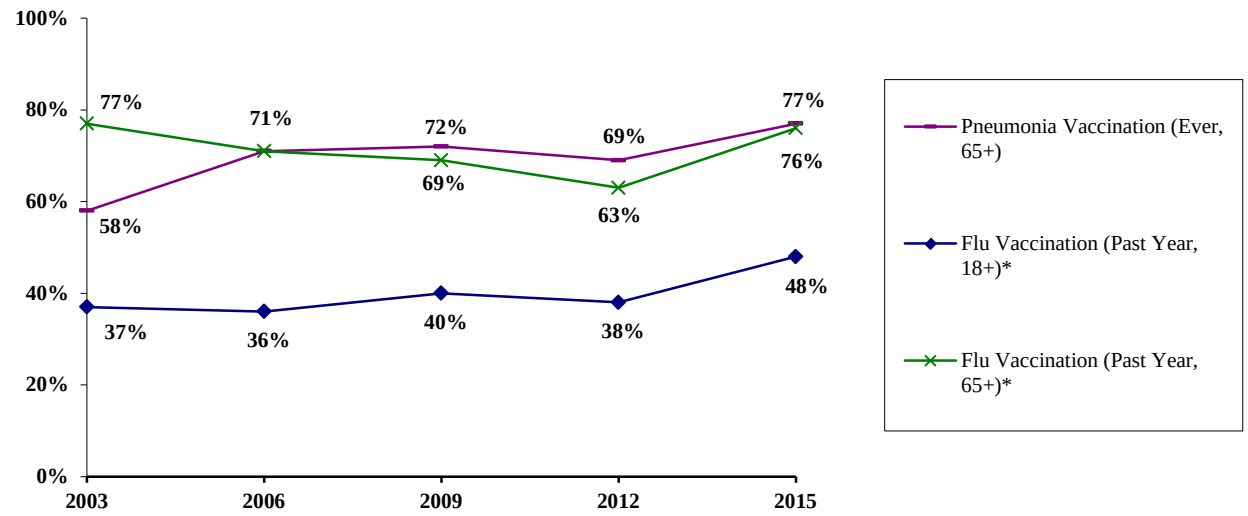
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Other race, Hispanic origin and household income not included as a result of too few cases for statistical reliability.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Vaccinations Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 18 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a flu vaccination in the past 12 months. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who had a pneumonia vaccination.

Figure 8. Vaccinations



*In 2006, "nasal spray" was added.

Prevalence of Select Health Conditions (Figures 9 & 10; Tables 22 - 27)

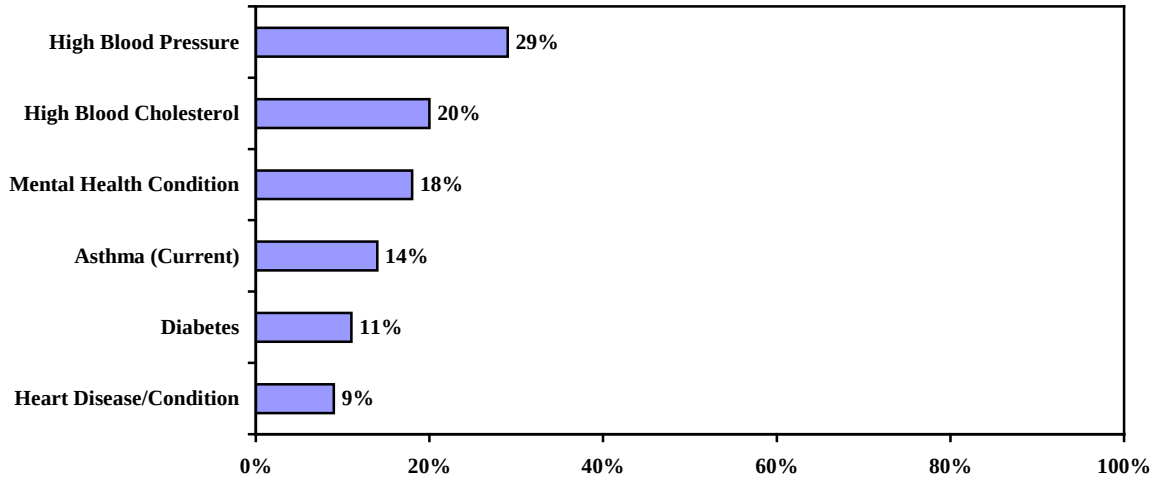
KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, out of six health conditions listed, the three most often mentioned in the past three years were high blood pressure (29%), high blood cholesterol (20%) or a mental health condition (18%). Respondents who were 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood pressure. Respondents who were 65 and older, white, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, married, overweight or inactive were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. Respondents who were female, 35 to 54 years old, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report a mental health condition. Eleven percent reported diabetes; respondents who were 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report diabetes. Nine percent of respondents reported they were treated for, or told they had heart disease. Respondents who were 65 and older, white, African American, non-Hispanic, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket, overweight or inactive were more likely to report heart disease/condition. Fourteen percent reported current asthma; respondents who were female, African American, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, diabetes or current asthma. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol or heart disease/condition. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their mental health condition was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported the remaining health conditions were under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

<u>2015 Findings</u>

- Respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure (29%), high blood cholesterol (20%) or a mental health condition (18%) in the past three years out of six health conditions listed.

Figure 9. Health Conditions in Past Three Years for 2015



High Blood Pressure

2015 Findings

- Twenty-nine percent of respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (61%) compared to those 25 to 34 years old (13%) or respondents 18 to 24 years old (4%).
- African American respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (38%) compared to white respondents (28%) or respondents of another race (16%).
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (30%) compared to Hispanic respondents (15%).
- Thirty-seven percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported high blood pressure in the past three years compared to 29% of those with some post high school education or 21% of respondents with a college education.
- Thirty-six percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported high blood pressure in the past three years compared to 28% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 21% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure in the past three years (36%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (14%).
- Forty-eight percent of inactive respondents reported high blood pressure in the past three years compared to 29% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 24% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
    - Of the 568 respondents who reported high blood pressure, 94% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes. Respondents who were married or nonsmokers were more likely to report they had their high blood pressure under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with high blood pressure reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (96% and 94%, respectively).
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2003 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting high blood pressure.
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 25 to 54 years old reporting high blood pressure.
- In all study years, African American respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents or African American respondents reporting high blood pressure.

- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2003 and 2009, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting high blood pressure.

- In all study years, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting high blood pressure.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income reporting high blood pressure.

- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting high blood pressure.

- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents reporting high blood pressure.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood pressure. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of inactive respondents reporting high blood pressure.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood pressure. In 2012 and 2015, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across smoking status reporting high blood pressure.

Table 22. High Blood Pressure in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	22%	27%	29%	30%	29%
Gender[2,3,4]					
Male[a]	21	24	25	27	27
Female[a]	23	30	33	32	31
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24	3	11	6	8	4
25 to 34[a]	7	13	8	13	13
35 to 44[a]	15	17	21	18	24
45 to 54[a]	22	29	33	32	32
55 to 64	38	43	53	50	46
65 and Older	55	58	64	62	61
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White[a]	22	27	29	29	28
African American[a]	26	32	32	36	38
Other	11	15	18	17	16
Hispanic Origin[2,4,5]					
Hispanic	15	16	22	13	15
Non-Hispanic[a]	23	28	30	31	30
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	26	33	35	36	37
Some Post High School[a]	20	28	27	28	29
College Graduate	17	20	22	24	21
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	29	31	32	35	36
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	19	24	23	25	28
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	15	19	22	19	21
Marital Status[4]					
Married[a]	22	26	28	27	29
Not Married[a]	23	28	30	31	29
Overweight Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Not Overweight	12	17	17	16	14
Overweight[a]	29	33	35	36	36
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive[b]	--	38	41	40	48
Insufficient	--	28	31	30	29
Recommended	--	23	23	26	24
Smoking Status[1,2,3]					
Nonsmoker[a]	25	29	30	30	28
Smoker[a]	15	23	26	28	32

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

High Blood Cholesterol

2015 Findings

- Twenty percent of respondents reported high blood cholesterol in the past three years.
- Respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol in the past three years (44%) compared to those 25 to 34 years old (4%) or respondents 18 to 24 years old (0%).
- Twenty-one percent of white respondents and 21% of African American respondents reported high blood cholesterol compared to 8% of respondents of another race.
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (21%) compared to Hispanic respondents (8%).
- Twenty-five percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported high blood cholesterol compared to 20% of those with a college education or 18% of respondents with some post high school education.
- Married respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol compared to unmarried respondents (23% and 18%, respectively).
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol (23%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (11%).
- Thirty-five percent of inactive respondents reported high blood cholesterol compared to 18% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 17% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
    - Of the 387 respondents who reported high blood cholesterol, 89% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes. Respondents 65 and older or nonsmokers were more likely to report they had their high blood cholesterol under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with high blood cholesterol reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (86% and 89%, respectively).
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, white respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2015, white respondents or African American respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of African American respondents reporting high blood cholesterol.
- In 2003, 2006, 2012 and 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2009, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2003, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting high blood cholesterol.

- In 2003, 2006, 2012 and 2015, married respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In 2009, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of inactive respondents and noted decrease in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity reporting high blood cholesterol.

- In 2003, nonsmokers were more likely to report high blood cholesterol. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting high blood cholesterol.

Table 23. High Blood Cholesterol in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	18%	22%	22%	21%	20%
Gender					
Male	18	22	22	22	21
Female	19	22	23	21	18
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	1	7	2	1	0
25 to 34	7	6	8	4	4
35 to 44	14	16	22	22	14
45 to 54	21	29	22	30	27
55 to 64	35	40	41	37	34
65 and Older	38	43	44	39	44
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White	20	25	24	25	21
African American[a]	15	18	20	17	21
Other	6	11	15	16	8
Hispanic Origin[1,2,4,5]					
Hispanic	10	12	16	15	8
Non-Hispanic	19	23	22	22	21
Education[2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	18	22	25	25	25
Some Post High School	21	25	18	18	18
College Graduate	17	20	23	20	20
Household Income					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	20	22	23	22	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	17	23	19	23	21
Top 40 Percent Bracket	17	22	21	20	18
Marital Status[1,2,4,5]					
Married	21	24	22	24	23
Not Married	16	21	22	20	18
Overweight Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Not Overweight	14	17	13	11	11
Overweight	21	25	27	27	23
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive[b]	--	27	30	31	35
Insufficient[b]	--	23	24	25	18
Recommended	--	19	16	16	17
Smoking Status[1]					
Nonsmoker	20	23	23	22	20
Smoker[a]	14	20	21	21	20

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Heart Disease/Condition

2015 Findings

- Nine percent of respondents reported heart disease or condition in the past three years.
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents 65 and older reported heart disease/condition in the past three years compared to 2% of those 25 to 34 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.
- Ten percent of white respondents and 9% of African American respondents reported heart disease/condition in the past three years compared to 3% of respondents of another race.
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition in the past three years (9%) compared to Hispanic respondents (2%).
- Eleven percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 10% of those with some post high school education reported heart disease/condition compared to 6% of respondents with a college education.
- Eleven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported heart disease/condition compared to 7% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 5% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition (10%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (6%).
- Sixteen percent of inactive respondents reported heart disease/condition compared to 8% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 7% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
    - Of the 172 respondents who reported heart disease/condition, 91% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported heart disease/condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with a heart disease/condition reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (91% and 91%, respectively).
- In all study years, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report heart disease/condition. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reporting heart disease or a heart condition.
- In 2003 and 2006, white respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2015, white respondents or African American respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2009 and 2012, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of African American respondents reporting heart disease/condition.
- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2003 and 2009, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of Hispanic respondents reporting heart disease/condition.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2009 and 2015, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report heart disease/condition.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report heart disease/condition.

- In 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, 2009, 2012 and 2015, overweight respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In 2006, overweight status was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report heart disease/condition.

- In 2003, nonsmokers were more likely to report heart disease/condition. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of smokers reporting heart disease/condition.

Table 24. Heart Disease/Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	8%	8%	9%	8%	9%
Gender					
Male	8	9	9	9	8
Female	8	8	8	7	10
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	1	1	1	1	0
25 to 34	3	3	3	3	2
35 to 44	2	3	5	2	4
45 to 54	6	8	7	12	8
55 to 64	12	14	11	12	13
65 and Older	27	23	26	22	28
Race[1,2,5]					
White	10	9	10	9	10
African American[a]	5	7	8	9	9
Other	3	3	6	4	3
Hispanic Origin[2,4,5]					
Hispanic[a]	9	3	9	2	2
Non-Hispanic	8	9	9	9	9
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less	10	9	10	11	11
Some Post High School	8	8	11	9	10
College Graduate	6	6	5	5	6
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	11	9	11	11	11
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5	6	2	6	5
Top 40 Percent Bracket	7	5	4	2	7
Marital Status[3]					
Married	8	8	6	7	8
Not Married	9	9	10	9	9
Overweight Status[1,3,4,5]					
Not Overweight	6	7	7	5	6
Overweight	10	9	10	10	10
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive	--	13	13	15	16
Insufficient	--	7	8	9	8
Recommended	--	7	8	5	7
Smoking Status[1]					
Nonsmoker	9	8	8	8	9
Smoker[a]	5	7	10	9	8

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Mental Health Condition

2015 Findings

- Eighteen percent of respondents reported a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder or depression in the past three years.

- Female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition in the past three years (20%) compared to male respondents (15%).

- Twenty-one percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reported a mental health condition in the past three years compared to 15% of those 18 to 24 years old or 13% of respondents 65 and older.

- Twenty-four percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported a mental health condition in the past three years compared to 17% of those with some post high school education or 14% of respondents with a college education.

- Twenty-five percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported a mental health condition in the past three years compared to 12% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition in the past three years compared to married respondents (20% and 14%, respectively).

    - Of the 351 respondents who reported a mental health condition, 88% had it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes. Respondents with a college education were more likely to report they had their mental health condition under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents with a mental health condition reporting it was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes (81% and 88%, respectively).

- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a mental health condition.

- In 2009, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2015, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reporting a mental health condition.

- Race was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race reporting a mental health condition.

- In 2009, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2012 and 2015, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting a mental health condition.

- In 2009, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report a mental health condition. In 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report a mental health condition, with a noted increase since 2009.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting a mental health condition.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report a mental health condition. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a mental health condition.

Table 25. Mental Health Condition in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	13%	14%	18%
Gender[1,2,3]			
Male[a]	11	11	15
Female[a]	16	17	20
Age[1,2,3]			
18 to 24	10	14	15
25 to 34[a]	11	12	17
35 to 44	16	14	21
45 to 54	17	21	21
55 to 64	20	17	19
65 and Older	9	9	13
Race			
White[a]	13	14	18
African American[a]	14	15	19
Other[a]	11	13	22
Hispanic Origin[1]			
Hispanic	21	12	16
Non-Hispanic[a]	13	14	18
Education[1,2,3]			
High School or Less[a]	15	15	24
Some Post High School	14	18	17
College Graduate	10	9	14
Household Income[1,2,3]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	17	21	25
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10	7	12
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	7	8	12
Marital Status[1,2,3]			
Married[a]	9	10	14
Not Married[a]	16	16	20

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012
[3]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2009 to 2015

Diabetes

2015 Findings

- Eleven percent of respondents reported diabetes in the past three years.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents 65 and older reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 4% of those 25 to 34 years old or 0% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.
- African American respondents were more likely to report diabetes in the past three years (15%) compared to white respondents (10%) or respondents of another race (9%).
- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report diabetes in the past three years (11%) compared to Hispanic respondents (6%).
- Sixteen percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 11% of those with some post high school education or 6% of respondents with a college education.
- Fifteen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 7% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes (14%) compared to respondents who were not overweight (4%).
- Twenty-one percent of inactive respondents reported diabetes in the past three years compared to 10% of those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity or 9% of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity.
    - Of the 213 respondents who reported diabetes, 92% had it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported diabetes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with diabetes reporting it was under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes (92% and 92%, respectively).
- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting diabetes.
- In 2003, 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents 65 and older were more likely to report diabetes. In 2006, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report diabetes. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 35 to 54 years old reporting diabetes.
- In 2003, 2012 and 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report diabetes. In 2006 and 2009, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents or African American respondents reporting diabetes.
- In 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report diabetes, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report diabetes. In 2003 and 2006, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting diabetes.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report diabetes. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting diabetes.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting diabetes.

- In all study years, overweight respondents were more likely to report diabetes. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of overweight respondents reporting diabetes.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, inactive respondents were more likely to report diabetes.

- In 2003 and 2009, nonsmokers were more likely to report diabetes. In all other study years, smoking status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across smoking status reporting diabetes.

Table 26. Diabetes in Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	7%	8%	9%	10%	11%
Gender					
Male[a]	7	8	8	12	11
Female[a]	6	8	10	9	11
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24	0	<1	<1	2	0
25 to 34	2	1	<1	1	4
35 to 44[a]	3	5	6	6	7
45 to 54[a]	7	12	10	13	16
55 to 64	13	15	19	19	17
65 and Older	20	16	23	21	23
Race[1,4,5]					
White[a]	6	8	9	9	10
African American[a]	10	9	10	14	15
Other	3	8	4	9	9
Hispanic Origin[5]					
Hispanic	3	8	7	11	6
Non-Hispanic[a]	7	8	9	10	11
Education[3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	8	9	12	14	16
Some Post High School	8	8	8	9	11
College Graduate	5	6	6	6	6
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	9	10	11	13	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	6	7	7	8	7
Top 40 Percent Bracket	4	5	5	5	7
Marital Status					
Married[a]	7	8	8	9	11
Not Married[a]	7	8	10	11	11
Overweight Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Not Overweight	3	3	3	4	4
Overweight[a]	10	11	12	14	14
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive	--	15	17	16	21
Insufficient	--	10	9	12	10
Recommended[b]	--	5	6	7	9
Smoking Status[1,3]					
Nonsmoker[a]	8	9	10	10	11
Smoker[a]	4	7	7	11	9

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Current Asthma

In 2013, 10% of Wisconsin respondents and 9% of U.S. respondents reported they were told they currently have asthma (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Fourteen percent of respondents reported they currently have asthma.
- Female respondents were more likely to report current asthma (17%) compared to male respondents (10%).
- African American respondents were more likely to report current asthma (22%) compared to respondents who were non-white and non-African American (17%) or white respondents (10%).
- Sixteen percent of respondents with some post high school education and 15% of those with a high school education or less reported current asthma compared to 11% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-one percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported current asthma compared to 8% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma compared to married respondents (16% and 9%, respectively).
    - Of the 272 respondents who reported current asthma, 95% had it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes. Respondents who were female or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they had their current asthma under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported current asthma. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents with current asthma reporting it was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes (92% and 95%, respectively).
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report current asthma. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting current asthma.
- In 2006, respondents 18 to 34 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to report current asthma. In 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old or 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 25 to 54 years old reporting current asthma.
- In 2003, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report current asthma. In 2006 and 2012, respondents who were non-white were more likely to report current asthma. In 2009 and 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report current asthma. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents or African American respondents and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents of another race reporting current asthma.
- In 2003 and 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting current asthma.
- In 2003, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report current asthma. In all other study years, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report

current asthma. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting current asthma.

- In 2003, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report current asthma. In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report current asthma. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting current asthma.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report current asthma. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting current asthma.

Table 27. Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	9%	10%	12%	12%	14%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male[a]	6	8	10	8	10
Female[a]	12	13	13	16	17
Age[2,4]					
18 to 24	10	14	14	16	15
25 to 34[a]	11	13	10	8	15
35 to 44[a]	7	9	13	15	15
45 to 54[a]	8	8	12	14	16
55 to 64	10	13	10	12	12
65 and Older	8	7	10	8	10
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White[a]	7	9	8	9	10
African American[a]	10	13	16	16	22
Other[a]	27	13	12	18	17
Hispanic Origin[1,4]					
Hispanic	23	11	15	17	15
Non-Hispanic[a]	8	10	11	12	14
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	11	12	14	13	15
Some Post High School[a]	7	10	12	15	16
College Graduate[a]	6	8	8	8	11
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	10	13	14	17	21
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	10	8	6	5	8
Top 40 Percent Bracket	6	7	9	8	8
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married	6	7	10	8	9
Not Married[a]	11	12	13	14	16

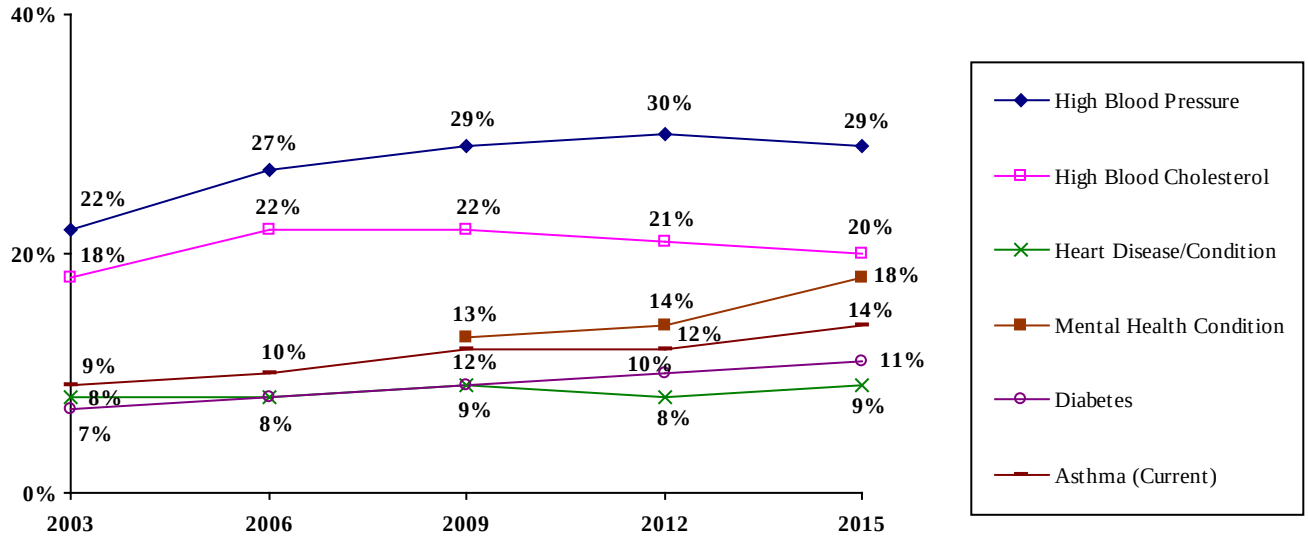
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Health Conditions Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood pressure, diabetes or current asthma. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported high blood cholesterol or heart disease/condition. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a mental health condition. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting their mental health condition was under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting the remaining health conditions were under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes.

Figure 10. Health Conditions in Past Three Years



Physical Well Being and Body Weight (Figures 11 & 12; Tables 28 - 31)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 38% of respondents did moderate physical activity five times a week for 30 minutes while 31% did vigorous activity three times a week for 20 minutes. Combined, 49% met the recommended amount of physical activity; respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, in the middle 20 percent household income bracket or not overweight were more likely to report this. Sixty-nine percent of respondents were classified as overweight. Respondents who were male, 45 to 54 years old, African American, married or who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.

Moderate Physical Activity in Usual Week

Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate.

In 2006, 42% of Wisconsin respondents and 33% of U.S. respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 or more minutes (2006 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Thirty-eight percent of all respondents did moderate physical activity at least five times a week for 30 minutes or more. Forty-seven percent did some moderate activity, while 14% did not do any moderate physical activity.

- Forty-seven percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week compared to 36% of those 45 to 64 years old or 34% of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week (55%) compared to white respondents (38%) or African American respondents (31%).

- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week (48%) compared to overweight respondents (35%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of moderate physical activity in a week.

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2003, 2012 and 2015, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2006, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2009, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 54 years old or 65 and older meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2003, 2012 and 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2006 and 2009, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2003, Hispanic respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2006, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of Hispanic respondents and a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2003 and 2006, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2012, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In 2009 and 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In 2006, married respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

- In all study years, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of moderate physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across overweight status meeting the recommended amount of moderate physical activity.

Table 28. Recommended Moderate Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	28%	33%	31%	35%	38%
Gender					
Male[a]	30	32	32	34	41
Female[a]	27	34	30	36	37
Age[1,2,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	30	32	33	38	39
25 to 34[a]	34	32	34	42	47
35 to 44[a]	28	39	33	34	37
45 to 54[a]	29	35	28	33	36
55 to 64	28	31	29	32	36
65 and Older[a]	20	29	29	32	34
Race[1,4,5]					
White[a]	26	34	32	38	38
African American	29	32	30	29	31
Other	47	29	37	43	55
Hispanic Origin[1,2]					
Hispanic[a]	47	26	34	40	34
Non-Hispanic[a]	27	34	31	35	39
Education[1,2,4]					
High School or Less[a]	26	30	31	32	37
Some Post High School[a]	27	35	31	38	38
College Graduate[a]	33	37	33	37	40
Household Income[2]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	25	29	31	35	38
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	30	36	31	36	46
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	29	41	32	38	38
Marital Status[2]					
Married[a]	29	35	30	34	40
Not Married[a]	27	32	32	36	38
Overweight Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Not Overweight[a]	32	38	37	41	48
Overweight[a]	26	31	29	33	35

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Vigorous Physical Activity in Usual Week

Vigorous physical activity includes running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate.

In 2009, 31% of Wisconsin respondents and 29% of U.S. respondents did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 or more minutes (2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Thirty-one percent of respondents reported they did vigorous physical activity at least three times a week for 20 minutes or more. Thirty percent did some vigorous physical activity while 39% did not do any vigorous physical activity.

- Male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity (33%) compared to female respondents (28%).

- Forty-one percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to 24% of those 55 to 64 years old or 16% of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity (50%) compared to white respondents (31%) or African American respondents (24%).

- Thirty-five percent of respondents with a college education met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to 29% of those with some post high school education or 28% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Thirty-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity compared to 34% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 25% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity (40%) compared to overweight respondents (26%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity in a week.

- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 54 years old or 65 and older meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2006, non-African American respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In all study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In all study years, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

- In all study years, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across overweight status meeting the recommended amount of vigorous physical activity.

Table 29. Recommended Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	22%	19%	24%	31%
Gender[1,2,3,4]				
Male[a]	27	26	28	33
Female[a]	18	13	21	28
Age[1,2,3,4]				
18 to 24[a]	34	25	39	41
25 to 34[a]	26	29	36	37
35 to 44[a]	26	19	27	34
45 to 54[a]	19	19	18	28
55 to 64	18	13	14	24
65 and Older[a]	10	8	9	16
Race[1,2,3,4]				
White[a]	24	21	24	31
African American[a]	16	17	23	24
Other[a]	23	24	32	50
Hispanic Origin[3]				
Hispanic	23	21	33	29
Non-Hispanic[a]	22	19	24	31
Education[1,2,3,4]				
High School or Less[a]	16	14	17	28
Some Post High School[a]	22	21	26	29
College Graduate	31	26	31	35
Household Income[1,2,3,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	16	16	22	25
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	24	21	24	34
Top 40 Percent Bracket	35	27	31	38
Marital Status				
Married[a]	23	21	23	31
Not Married[a]	21	18	25	31
Overweight Status[1,2,3,4]				
Not Overweight[a]	27	23	28	40
Overweight[a]	20	18	23	26

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Recommended vigorous physical activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤05 from 2006 to 2015

Combined Recommended Amount of Physical Activity in Typical Week

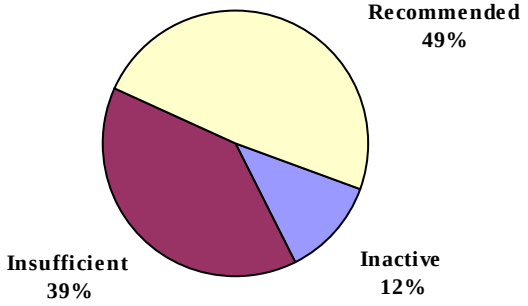
The recommended amount of physical activity by the Centers for Disease Control is moderate physical activity for at least 30 minutes on five or more days of the week or vigorous physical activity for at least 20 minutes on three or more days of the week. Moderate physical activity includes walking briskly, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes small increases in breathing or heart rate. Vigorous physical activity includes running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Insufficient physical activity includes participation in either activity, but not for the duration or the frequency recommended. Inactive respondents reported no moderate or vigorous physical activity in a typical week.

In 2009, 53% of Wisconsin respondents and 51% of U.S. respondents met the recommended amount of physical activity (30+ minutes of moderate physical activity five days per week or 20+ minutes of vigorous physical activity three days per week) (2009 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Forty-nine percent of respondents met the recommended amount of physical activity in a typical week (moderate activity 5 times/week for 30 minutes or vigorous activity 3 times/week for 20 minutes). Thirty-nine percent did an insufficient amount of physical activity while 12% did no physical activity in a typical week.

Figure 11. Physical Activity/Week for 2015*



*Recommended physical activity is moderate activity 5 times/30+ minutes in a week or vigorous activity 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.

- Male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity (52%) compared to female respondents (47%).

- Fifty-eight percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week compared to 45% of those 55 to 64 years old or 41% of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity (64%) compared to white respondents (50%) or African American respondents (43%).

- Fifty-nine percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket met the recommended amount of physical activity compared to 52% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 47% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity (58%) compared to overweight respondents (46%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity in a week.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2015, male respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2006, respondents 18 to 24 years old or 35 to 44 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2015, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity, with a noted increase since 2006

- In 2006, white respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who were non-white and non-African American meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2006 and 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2012, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2009, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

- In all study years, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to meet the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across overweight status meeting the recommended amount of physical activity.

Table 30. Recommended Moderate or Vigorous Physical Activity by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	45%	41%	47%	49%
Gender[1,2,4]				
Male	48	45	49	52
Female[a]	42	38	45	47
Age[1,2,3,4]				
18 to 24	52	46	57	53
25 to 34[a]	44	48	58	58
35 to 44	52	43	45	50
45 to 54	44	37	41	46
55 to 64	42	37	39	45
65 and Older	36	34	37	41
Race[1,2,3,4]				
White	47	41	49	50
African American	40	39	42	43
Other[a]	40	50	54	64
Hispanic Origin[3]				
Hispanic	39	42	56	48
Non-Hispanic[a]	46	41	46	50
Education[1,2,3]				
High School or Less[a]	38	38	40	47
Some Post High School	46	41	51	48
College Graduate	55	46	52	53
Household Income[1,2,4]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	38	39	45	47
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	49	45	47	59
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	59	46	50	52
Marital Status				
Married	47	41	45	51
Not Married[a]	44	41	48	49
Overweight Status[1,2,3,4]				
Not Overweight[a]	52	46	53	58
Overweight[a]	42	39	44	46

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Recommended moderate physical activity is 5 times/30+ minutes in a week and recommended vigorous physical activity is 3 times/20+ minutes in a week.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤05 from 2006 to 2015

Body Weight

Being overweight contributes to many health problems. One nationally used definition of overweight status developed by the CDC is when a person's body mass index (BMI) is greater than or equal to 25.0. A BMI of 30.0 or more is considered obese. Body Mass Index is calculated by using kilograms/meter^2. Throughout the report, the category "overweight" includes both overweight and obese respondents.

The Healthy People 2020 goal for healthy weight is 34%. As a result, the unhealthy weight goal is 66%. (Objective NWS-8)

The Healthy People 2020 goal for obesity is 31%. (Objective NWS-9)

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) (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

<u>2015 Findings</u>

- According to the definition, 69% of respondents were overweight (31% overweight and 38% obese).
- Male respondents were more likely to be overweight (71%) compared to female respondents (67%).
- Respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be overweight (79%) compared to those 25 to 34 years old (65%) or respondents 18 to 24 years old (52%).
- African American respondents were more likely to be overweight (78%) compared to white respondents (65%) or respondents of another race (64%).
- Married respondents were more likely to be overweight compared to unmarried respondents (73% and 67%, respectively).
- Respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight (75%) compared to those who were inactive (71%) or respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity (63%).

<u>Year Comparisons</u>

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.
- In 2003 and 2015, male respondents were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents being overweight.
- In 2003, respondents 45 and older were more likely to be overweight. In 2006, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old or 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2012, respondents 45 to 64 years old were more likely to be overweight. In 2015, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to be overweight. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 25 to 54 years old being overweight.
- In 2003, 2009 and 2015, African American respondents were more likely to be overweight. In 2006, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to be overweight. In 2012, respondents who were non-white were more likely to be overweight. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents or African American respondents being overweight.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to be overweight. In 2009 and 2015, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents being overweight.

- In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be overweight. In 2012, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education being overweight.

- In 2006, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income being overweight.

- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to be overweight. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status being overweight.

- In 2006, respondents who did not meet the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight. In 2009 and 2012, inactive respondents were more likely to be overweight. In 2015, respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity were more likely to be overweight. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who did at least some amount of physical activity being overweight.

Table 31. Overweight by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

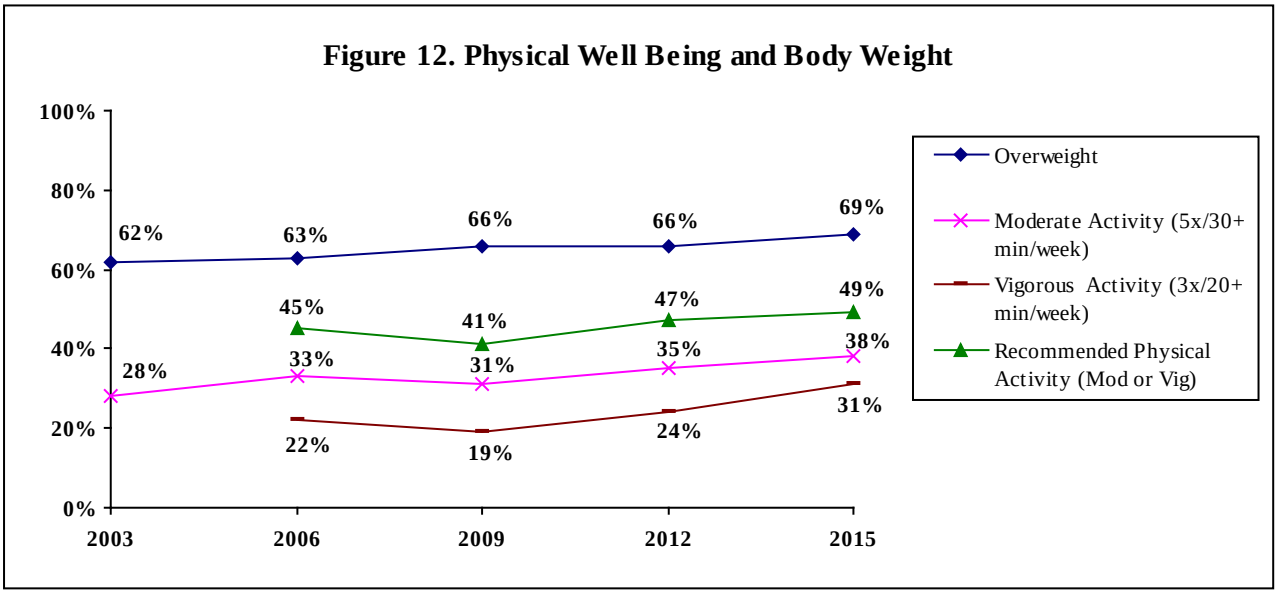
	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	62%	63%	66%	66%	69%
Gender[1,5]					
Male	67	64	67	67	71
Female[a]	57	62	64	64	67
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24	47	51	50	47	52
25 to 34[a]	58	64	58	62	65
35 to 44[a]	65	64	76	70	73
45 to 54[a]	68	68	68	75	79
55 to 64	69	71	75	74	76
65 and Older	67	61	68	66	68
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White[a]	59	59	61	61	65
African American[a]	70	69	73	72	78
Other	67	77	70	70	64
Hispanic Origin[1,2,4]					
Hispanic	73	74	65	73	74
Non-Hispanic[a]	61	62	66	65	68
Education[2,4]					
High School or Less	64	68	66	68	69
Some Post High School[a]	61	63	67	67	71
College Graduate[a]	60	56	64	62	66
Household Income[2]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	64	67	68	66	72
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	63	68	67	70	76
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	58	57	63	66	71
Marital Status[5]					
Married[a]	62	63	64	66	73
Not Married[a]	62	63	67	65	67
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive	--	67	74	74	71
Insufficient[b]	--	68	66	68	75
Recommended[b]	--	58	62	61	63

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Physical Well Being and Body Weight Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported moderate physical activity five times a week for at least 30 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported vigorous physical activity three times a week for at least 20 minutes. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents being overweight.



Nutrition (Figure 13; Tables 32 - 35)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 62% of respondents reported two or more servings of fruit while 28% reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day. Respondents who were 35 to 44 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, not overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit. Respondents who were female, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, with a college education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables on an average day. Fifty-four percent of respondents reported they often read the labels of new food products they purchase; respondents who were female, 35 to 54 years old, non-Hispanic, with at least some post high school education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket, married, overweight or who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report this. Seventy-two percent of respondents reported they had two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days. Respondents who were female, 55 and older, white, with a high school education or less or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.

Fruit Consumption

Based on the USDA dietary guidelines, at a minimum, adults should have two servings of fruit each day. Age, gender and activity level may increase the recommended number of servings.

2015 Findings

- Sixty-two percent of respondents reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day.
- Seventy percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 56% of those 55 to 64 years old or 55% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.
- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (73%) compared to white respondents (62%) or African American respondents (58%).
- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (70%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (62%).
- Sixty-eight percent of respondents with a college education reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 62% of those with some post high school education or 56% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Seventy-two percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 65% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 55% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Married respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day compared to unmarried respondents (70% and 58%, respectively).
- Sixty-seven percent of respondents who were not overweight reported at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 61% of overweight respondents.
- Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit a day (71%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (57%) or inactive respondents (44%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported two or more servings of fruit on an average day.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, female respondents were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of female respondents reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.
- In 2003 and 2009, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least two servings of fruit per day. In 2006, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old and a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old or 55 and older reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In 2003, white respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2006 and 2012, non-African American respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2009, white respondents or African American respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit, with a noted increase since 2003. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of white respondents reporting two or more servings of fruit.

- In 2003, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2015, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit, with a noted increase since 2003. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In all study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a college education reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

- In 2003, 2006, 2012 and 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2009, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting two or more servings of fruit.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2015, married respondents were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, respondents who were not overweight were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. In 2003 and 2009, overweight status was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report two or more servings of fruit. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who did an insufficient amount of physical activity and a noted increase in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting two or more servings of fruit per day.

Table 32. Two or More Servings of Fruit on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	66%	61%	58%	62%	62%
Gender[1,2,3,4]					
Male	59	54	53	55	61
Female[a]	72	67	63	68	64
Age[1,2,3,5]					
18 to 24[a]	45	69	57	63	55
25 to 34[a]	76	57	65	65	67
35 to 44	64	60	57	63	70
45 to 54	62	58	52	57	64
55 to 64[a]	70	60	56	60	56
65 and Older[a]	72	67	61	61	59
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White[a]	68	64	60	65	62
African American	61	52	58	56	58
Other[a]	52	64	45	65	73
Hispanic Origin[1,5]					
Hispanic[a]	55	59	53	64	70
Non-Hispanic[a]	66	62	59	62	62
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less	61	55	49	57	56
Some Post High School	64	61	60	64	62
College Graduate[a]	75	71	70	67	68
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	62	57	54	59	55
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	66	61	66	64	65
Top 40 Percent Bracket	71	68	64	68	72
Marital Status[1,2,3,5]					
Married	71	63	61	65	70
Not Married	61	60	56	61	58
Overweight Status[2,4,5]					
Not Overweight	67	64	60	66	67
Overweight	64	60	57	60	61
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive	--	46	46	52	44
Insufficient[b]	--	62	55	60	57
Recommended[b]	--	67	65	67	71

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Vegetable Consumption

Based on the USDA dietary guidelines, at a minimum, adults should have three servings of vegetables each day. Age, gender and activity level may increase the recommended number of servings.

2015 Findings

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- Female respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (30%) compared to male respondents (25%).
- Thirty-seven percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 21% of respondents 18 to 24 years old or 65 and older.
- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (35%) compared to white respondents (30%) or African American respondents (24%).
- Thirty-seven percent of respondents with a college education reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 28% of those with some post high school education or 20% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Thirty-four percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reported at least three servings of vegetables a day compared to 27% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.
- Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day (37%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (21%) or respondents who were inactive (16%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported three or more servings of vegetables on an average day.
- In all study years, female respondents were more likely to report at least three vegetable servings per day.
- In 2003 and 2015, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2006 and 2009, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 55 and older reporting at least three servings of vegetables a day.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, white respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables.
- In 2009 and 2012, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.
- In all study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting at least three servings of vegetables a day.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2015, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, overweight respondents were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables. In all other study years, overweight status was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report at least three servings of vegetables a day. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity reporting at least three servings of vegetables per day.

Table 33. Three or More Servings of Vegetables on Average Day by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	30%	24%	21%	26%	28%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male	25	18	18	21	25
Female	35	30	24	30	30
Age[1,4,5]					
18 to 24	23	23	18	17	21
25 to 34	36	25	23	29	37
35 to 44	28	26	25	36	33
45 to 54	30	26	22	28	33
55 to 64[a]	31	24	23	22	22
65 and Older[a]	29	22	16	20	21
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White	32	27	25	28	30
African American	25	19	19	23	24
Other	27	20	8	21	35
Hispanic Origin[3,4]					
Hispanic	24	21	10	14	32
Non-Hispanic	31	25	22	27	28
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	27	16	16	16	20
Some Post High School	29	25	20	27	28
College Graduate	38	35	30	37	37
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	25	20	19	22	27
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	31	27	19	23	34
Top 40 Percent Bracket	37	34	29	38	34
Marital Status[1,2,3,4]					
Married	35	27	25	30	31
Not Married	27	23	19	23	27
Overweight Status[3]					
Not Overweight	31	25	24	25	29
Overweight	29	24	20	26	28
Physical Activity[2,3,4,5]					
Inactive	--	15	13	23	16
Insufficient	--	22	19	23	21
Recommended[b]	--	30	27	30	37

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Physical activity was defined differently in 2003.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015
[b]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Reading Food Label Information

2015 Findings

- Fifty-four percent of respondents reported when they buy a product for the first time, they often read the food label information. Twenty-two percent reported sometimes while the remaining 24% reported rarely or never.

- Female respondents were more likely to report they read a new product's label often (57%) compared to male respondents (50%).

- Sixty-one percent of respondents 45 to 54 years old and 59% of those 35 to 44 years old reported they read a new product's label often compared to 35% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report reading a new product's label often (55%) compared to Hispanic respondents (41%).

- Sixty percent of respondents with a college education and 59% of those with some post high school education reported they read a new product's label often compared to 42% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Sixty-two percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 60% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported they read a new product's label often compared to 50% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report reading a new product's label often compared to unmarried respondents (60% and 51%, respectively).

- Overweight respondents were more likely to report reading a new product's label often compared to respondents who were not overweight (56% and 51%, respectively).

- Respondents who met the recommended amount of physical activity were more likely to report reading a new product's label often (60%) compared to those who did an insufficient amount of physical activity (50%) or inactive respondents (43%).

Table 34. Often Read Food Labels When Purchasing a Product for the First Time by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	2015
TOTAL	54%
Gender[1]	
Male	50
Female	57
Age[1]	
18 to 24	35
25 to 34	53
35 to 44	59
45 to 54	61
55 to 64	57
65 and Older	57
Race	
White	55
African American	50
Other	55
Hispanic Origin[1]	
Hispanic	41
Non-Hispanic	55
Education[1]	
High School or Less	42
Some Post High School	59
College Graduate	60
Household Income[1]	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	50
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	60
Top 40 Percent Bracket	62
Marital Status[1]	
Married	60
Not Married	51
Overweight Status[1]	
Not Overweight	51
Overweight	56
Physical Activity[1]	
Inactive	43
Insufficient	50
Recommended	60

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Restaurant Meals in Past Seven Days

2015 Findings

- Seventy-two percent of respondents reported in the past seven days they ate at or ordered from a restaurant two or fewer times. Sixteen percent reported three to four times in the past seven days while 12% reported five or more times.

- Female respondents were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days (77%) compared to male respondents (67%).

- Eighty-two percent of respondents 55 and older reported two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days compared to 68% of those 25 to 44 years old or 63% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.

- White respondents were more likely to report two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days (74%) compared to respondents who were non-white and non-African American (70%) or African American respondents (68%).

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days compared to 74% of those with some post high school education or 66% of respondents with a college education.

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported two or fewer restaurant meals in the past seven days compared to 69% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 64% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 35. Restaurant Food Two or Fewer Times in the Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

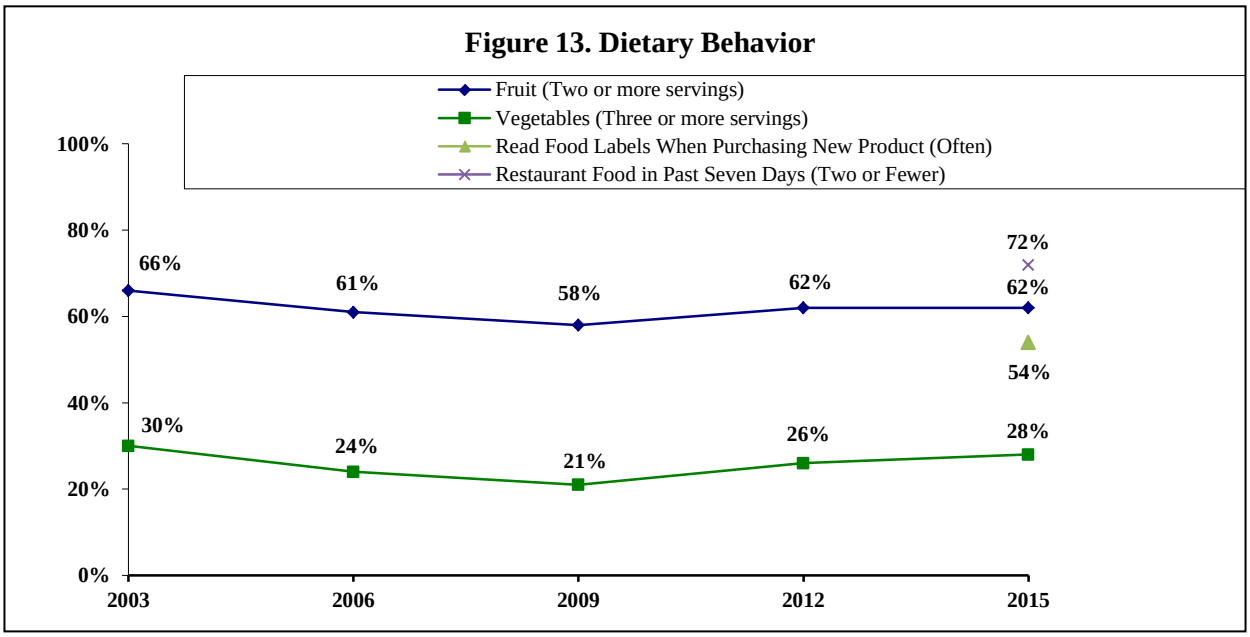
	2015
TOTAL	72%
Gender[1]	
Male	67
Female	77
Age[1]	
18 to 24	63
25 to 34	68
35 to 44	68
45 to 54	72
55 to 64	82
65 and Older	82
Race[1]	
White	74
African American	68
Other	70
Hispanic Origin	
Hispanic	74
Non-Hispanic	72
Education[1]	
High School or Less	77
Some Post High School	74
College Graduate	66
Household Income[1]	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	77
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	69
Top 40 Percent Bracket	64
Marital Status	
Married	72
Not Married	72
Overweight Status	
Not Overweight	71
Overweight	73
Physical Activity	
Inactive	74
Insufficient	70
Recommended	74
Children in Household	
Yes	75
No	71

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Nutrition Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least two servings of fruit on an average day. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least three servings of vegetables on an average day.



Women's Health (Figure 14; Tables 36 – 40)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 81% of female respondents 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years; African American respondents were more likely to report this. Eighty-two percent of female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan. Eighty-two percent of female respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years. Sixty percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported an HPV test within the past five years. Eighty-four percent of respondents reported they received a cervical cancer test in the time frame recommended (18 to 29 years old: pap smear within past three years; 30 to 65 years old: pap smear and HPV test within past five years or pap smear only within past three years). Respondents who were 25 to 44 years old, white, African American, non-Hispanic, with a college education, in the top 40 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to meet the recommendation.

From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.

Mammogram

Routine screening for breast cancer every one to two years with mammography is recommended for women 50 to 74 years old.[2]

In 2012, 82% of Wisconsin women and 77% of U.S. women 50 and older reported a mammogram within the past two years (2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Eighty-one percent of female respondents 50 and older had a mammogram within the past two years.
- Eighty-nine percent of African American respondents reported a mammogram within the past two years compared to 79% of white respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a mammogram within the past two years.
- In 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report a mammogram within the past two years. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable.
- In 2009, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report a mammogram within the past two years. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a mammogram within the past two years. In 2003 and 2015, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, married respondents were more likely to report a mammogram within the past two years. In 2003 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

[2]"Screening for Breast Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2009. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2009.

Table 36. Mammogram Within Past Two Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	84%	78%	78%	77%	81%
Race[5]					
White	83	77	77	75	79
African American	87	83	81	82	89
Education[3]					
High School or Less	84	77	73	74	82
Some Post High School or More	83	80	82	80	80
Household Income[2,3,4]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	80	73	76	73	81
Top 60 Percent Bracket	87	85	86	85	84
Marital Status[2,3,4]					
Married	87	84	86	83	86
Not Married	82	75	74	74	78

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases for statistical reliability.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Bone Density Scan

2015 Findings

- Eighty-two percent of the 180 female respondents 65 and older had a bone density scan to determine if they are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of a bone density scan.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported having a bone density scan.

- In 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report having a bone density scan. In 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a bone density scan.

- In 2006, married respondents were more likely to report having a bone density scan. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2006 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a bone density scan.

Table 37. Bone Density Scan by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 65 and Older)[①,②]

	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	67%	73%	71%	82%
Education[1,2,3]				
High School or Less[a]	59	62	64	77
Some Post High School or More	78	84	79	86
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	64	73	--	--
Top 60 Percent Bracket	75	77	--	--
Marital Status[1]				
Married	74	72	76	87
Not Married[a]	63	72	69	79

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low number of respondents in at least one of the response categories.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Pap Smear

The Healthy People 2020 goal for women 21 to 65 years old having a pap smear within the past three years is 93%. (Objective C-15)

In 2010, 85% of Wisconsin women and 81% of U.S. women 18 and older reported a pap smear within the past three years (2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Eighty-two percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old with a cervix reported they had a pap smear within the past three years.
- Ninety-five percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old and 94% of those 35 to 44 years old reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 45% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.
- African American respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years (89%) compared to white respondents (84%) or respondents of another race (56%).
- Ninety percent of respondents with a college education reported a pap smear within the past three years compared to 83% of those with some post high school education or 73% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years compared to unmarried respondents (90% and 78%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2015, respondents 25 to 44 years old were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2003, 2009, 2012 and 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2006, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across race reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2012, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2003 and 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education or less reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

- In 2003, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2006, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, married respondents were more likely to report a pap smear within the past three years. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting a pap smear within the past three years.

Table 38. Pap Smear Within Past Three Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	91%	90%	89%	86%	82%
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	89	82	83	74	45
25 to 34	97	95	94	93	95
35 to 44	94	93	91	98	94
45 to 54	88	86	88	83	90
55 to 65	85	89	83	79	82
Race[1,3,4,5]					
White[a]	91	89	86	85	84
African American[a]	95	91	95	92	89
Other[a]	85	92	74	72	56
Hispanic Origin[4]					
Hispanic	86	89	84	78	73
Non-Hispanic[a]	92	90	89	87	83
Education[2,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	90	87	87	81	73
Some Post High School[a]	91	88	91	86	83
College Graduate	94	95	89	91	90
Household Income[1,2]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	87	89	88	86	85
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	94	87	86	83	90
Top 40 Percent Bracket	93	96	94	91	91
Marital Status[2,3,4,5]					
Married	93	93	92	89	90
Not Married[a]	90	87	87	84	78

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

HPV Test

An HPV test is a test for the human papillomavirus in the cervix and is sometimes done at the same time as a pap smear.

2015 Findings

- Sixty percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported they had an HPV test within the past five years.
- Seventy-one percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reported they had an HPV test within the past five years compared to 51% of those 18 to 24 years old or 43% of respondents 55 to 65 years old.

- African American respondents were more likely to report they had an HPV test within the past five years (70%) compared to white respondents (54%) or respondents who were non-white and non-African American (53%).

- Sixty-four percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they had an HPV test within the past five years compared to 61% of those with a college education or 53% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Sixty-nine percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported they had an HPV test within the past five years compared to 65% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 56% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Table 39. HPV Test Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for 2015 (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)[①]

	2015
TOTAL	60%
Age[1]	
18 to 24	51
25 to 34	71
35 to 44	68
45 to 54	59
55 to 65	43
Race[1]	
White	54
African American	70
Other	53
Hispanic Origin	
Hispanic	63
Non-Hispanic	59
Education[1]	
High School or Less	53
Some Post High School	64
College Graduate	61
Household Income[1]	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	65
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	69
Top 40 Percent Bracket	56
Marital Status	
Married	60
Not Married	59

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Cervical Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame

Routine screening for cervical cancer in women 21 to 65 years old with a pap smear every three years is recommended. For women 30 to 65 years old who want to lengthen the screening interval, a pap smear in combination with an HPV test every five years is recommended.[3]

2015 Findings

- Eighty-four percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old reported a cervical cancer screen within the recommended time frame (pap smear every 3 years for ages 18 to 29 years old; pap smear and HPV test every 5 years or pap smear only every 3 years for ages 30 to 65 years old).

- Ninety-five percent of respondents 25 to 44 years old met the recommendation compared to 88% of those 55 to 65 years old or 45% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.

- Eighty-nine percent of African American respondents and 87% of white respondents met the recommendation compared to 56% of non-white and non-African American respondents.

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to meet the recommendation (85%) compared to Hispanic respondents (73%).

- Respondents with a college education were more likely to meet the recommendation (91%) compared to those with some post high school education (85%) or respondents with a high school education or less (73%).

- Ninety-four percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket met the recommendation compared to 91% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 86% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to meet the recommendation compared to unmarried respondents (93% and 79%, respectively).

[3]"Screening for Cervical Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2012. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2012.

Table 40. Cervical Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for 2015 (Respondents 18 to 65 Years Old and With a Cervix)[①]

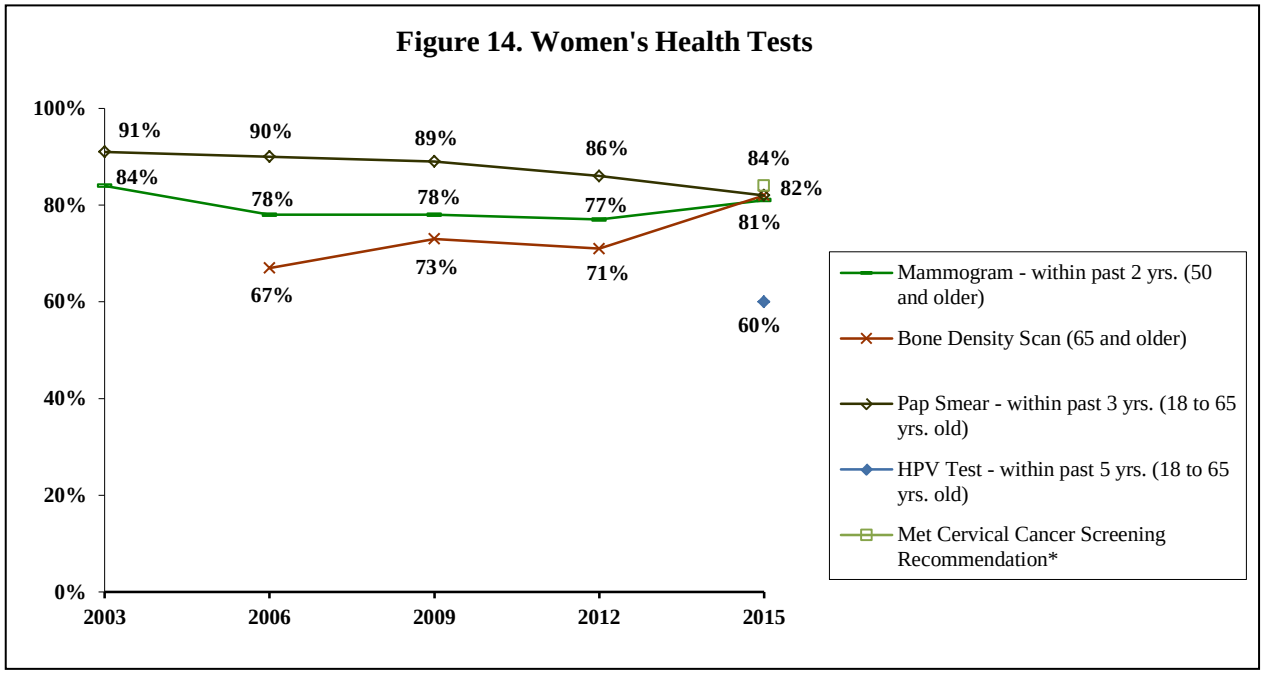
	2015
TOTAL	84%
Age[1]	
18 to 24	45
25 to 34	95
35 to 44	95
45 to 54	92
55 to 65	88
Race[1]	
White	87
African American	89
Other	56
Hispanic Origin[1]	
Hispanic	73
Non-Hispanic	85
Education[1]	
High School or Less	73
Some Post High School	85
College Graduate	91
Household Income[1]	
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	86
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	91
Top 40 Percent Bracket	94
Marital Status[1]	
Married	93
Not Married	79

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Women's Health Tests Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported having a mammogram within the past two years. From 2006 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 65 and older who reported a bone density scan. From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents 18 to 65 years old who reported having a pap smear within the past three years.



*Recommended time frame: pap smear every 3 years for ages 18 to 29 years old; pap smear and HPV test every 5 years or pap smear only every 3 years for ages 30 to 65 years old.

Colorectal Cancer Screening (Figure 15; Tables 41 - 44)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 14% of respondents 50 and older reported a blood stool test within the past year. Eleven percent of respondents 50 and older reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years while 67% reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. This results in 72% of respondents meeting the current colorectal cancer screening recommendation. African American respondents were more likely to meet the recommendation.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.

Blood Stool Test

2015 Findings

- Fourteen percent of respondents 50 and older had a blood stool test within the past year. Forty-seven percent reported never while 5% were not sure.

- African American respondents were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year (20%) compared to white respondents (12%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year.

- In 2003, male respondents were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

- In 2006, 2012 and 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year. In 2003, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across race reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

- In 2003, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a blood stool test within the past year. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a blood stool test within the past year.

Table 41. Blood Stool Test Within Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[①,②]

	2003	2006	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	36%	23%	14%	14%
Gender[1]				
Male[a]	41	23	13	15
Female[a]	32	23	14	13
Race[2,3,4]				
White[a]	34	22	12	12
African American[a]	41	29	18	20
Education				
High School or Less[a]	36	24	14	15
Some Post High School[a]	35	21	14	16
College Graduate[a]	35	23	12	10
Household Income[1]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	31	25	15	18
Top 60 Percent Bracket[a]	39	23	11	11
Marital Status				
Married[a]	37	24	11	12
Not Married[a]	35	23	15	15

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Sigmoidoscopy

A colonoscopy is recommended every 10 years for persons 50 and older while a flexible sigmoidoscopy is recommended more often.[4]

2015 Findings

- Eleven percent of respondents 50 and older reported their last sigmoidoscopy was within the past five years. Seventy-three percent reported never.

- Male respondents were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years (16%) compared to female respondents (7%).

- African American respondents were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years (18%) compared to white respondents (10%).

[4]"Screening for Colorectal Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2006. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2006. Pages 32 - 35.

Year Comparisons

In 2003 and 2006, sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy were combined as one question and cannot be compared to more recent data.

- From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.

- In 2009 and 2015, male respondents were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2012 and 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. In 2009, race was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2012, there was a noted increase in the percent of African American respondents reporting a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years.

Table 42. Sigmoidoscopy Within Past Five Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[①,②]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	10%	10%	11%
Gender[1,3]			
Male	13	11	16
Female	8	9	7
Race[2,3]			
White	11	8	10
African American[a]	9	15	18
Education			
High School or Less	11	10	11
Some Post High School	9	10	13
College Graduate	11	9	10
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13	11	14
Top 60 Percent Bracket	8	10	10
Marital Status			
Married	11	7	11
Not Married	10	11	11

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012
[3]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2009 to 2015

Colonoscopy

A colonoscopy is recommended every 10 years for persons 50 and older while a flexible sigmoidoscopy is recommended more often.[5]

2015 Findings

- Sixty-seven percent of respondents 50 and older had a colonoscopy within the past ten years. Twenty-seven percent reported never.

- Seventy-three percent of married respondents reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years compared to 63% of unmarried respondents.

Year Comparisons

In 2003 and 2006, sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy were combined as one question and cannot be compared to more recent data.

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of female respondents reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- Race was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of African American respondents reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- In 2012, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report a colonoscopy within the past ten years. In 2009 and 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- In 2009, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a colonoscopy within the past ten years. In 2012 and 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a colonoscopy within the past ten years.

[5]"Screening for Colorectal Cancer." U.S. Preventive Services Task Force: The Guide to Clinical Preventive Services, 2006. Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, 2006. Pages 32 - 35.

Table 43. Colonoscopy Within Past Ten Years by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)[①,②]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	58%	61%	67%
Gender			
Male	61	59	67
Female[a]	57	63	67
Race			
White	61	60	65
African American[a]	53	65	73
Education[2]			
High School or Less[a]	54	55	65
Some Post High School	61	65	67
College Graduate	63	67	69
Household Income[1]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	54	61	63
Top 60 Percent Bracket	64	65	71
Marital Status[1,2,3]			
Married[a]	63	66	73
Not Married[a]	55	58	63

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Colorectal Cancer Screening Recommendation Met

The Healthy People 2020 goal for meeting the colorectal cancer screening recommendation is 71%. (Objective C-16)

2015 Findings

- Seventy-two percent of respondents 50 and older had one of the three tests in the time frame recommended (blood stool test within the past year, sigmoidoscopy within the past five years, or colonoscopy within the past 10 years).

- Seventy-nine percent of African American respondents reported a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame compared to 70% of white respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents 50 and older who reported a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- Gender was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- In 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame. In 2009 and 2012, race was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- Education was not a significant variable in any study year. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- In 2009, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame. In 2012 and 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

- In 2009, married respondents were more likely to report a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame. In 2012 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting a colorectal cancer screen in the recommended time frame.

Table 44. Colorectal Cancer Screening in Recommended Time Frame by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Respondents 50 and Older)①,②,③

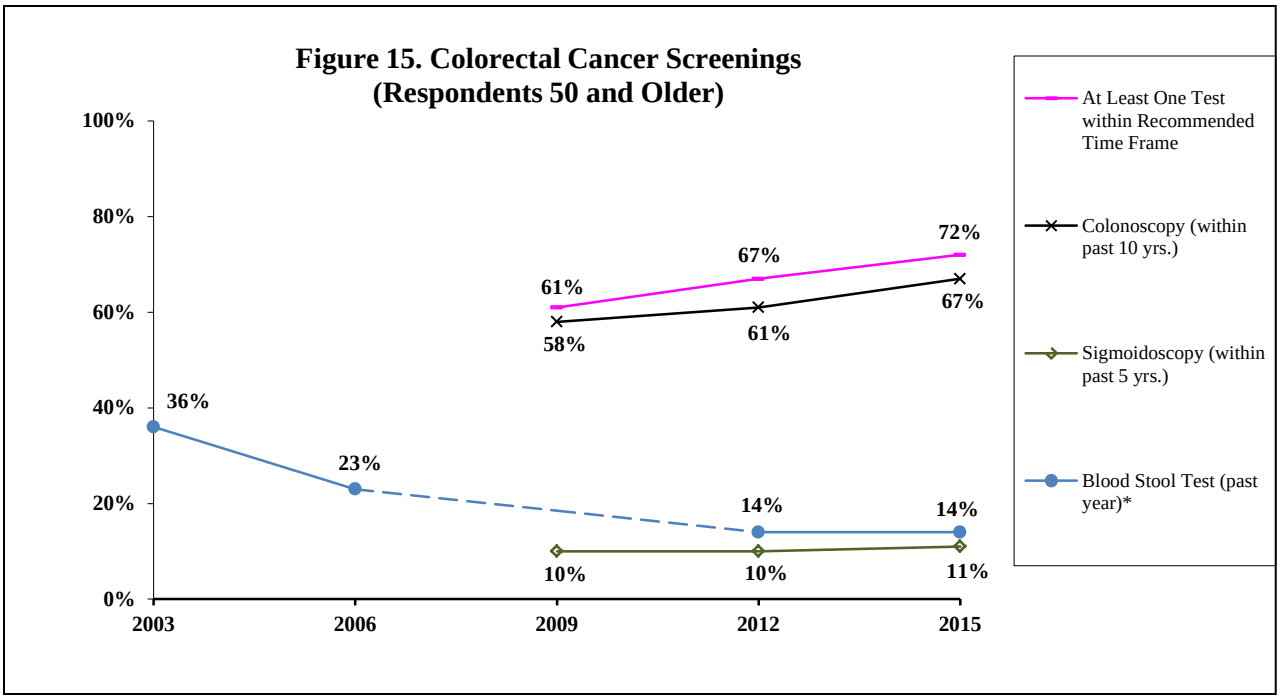
	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	61%	67%	72%
Gender			
Male[a]	63	65	72
Female[a]	59	68	71
Race[3]			
White[a]	63	65	70
African American[a]	56	70	79
Education			
High School or Less[a]	57	62	71
Some Post High School	64	70	73
College Graduate	65	71	72
Household Income[1]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	57	65	71
Top 60 Percent Bracket	66	70	74
Marital Status[1]			
Married[a]	65	70	75
Not Married[a]	58	64	69

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②In 2009, blood stool test was not asked.
③Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Colorectal Cancer Screenings Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported a blood stool test within the past year. From 2009 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported a sigmoidoscopy within the past five years. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported a colonoscopy within the past ten years. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of these tests in the recommended time frame.



*In 2009, blood stool test was not asked.

Tobacco Cigarette Use (Figures 16 & 17; Tables 45 - 47)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 19% of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers; respondents who were 55 to 64 years old, non-white and non-African American, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to be a smoker. In the past 12 months, 58% of current smokers quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, African American, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Seventy-eight percent of current smokers who saw a health professional in the past year reported the professional advised them to quit smoking; female respondents were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.

Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers

The Healthy People 2020 goal for adult smoking is 12%. (Objective TU-1.1)

In 2013, 19% of Wisconsin respondents were current smokers while 19% of U.S. respondents were current smokers (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

- Nineteen percent of respondents were current tobacco cigarette smokers (13% every day and 6% some days).
- Twenty-eight percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old were current smokers compared to 13% of those 18 to 24 years old or 10% of respondents 65 and older.
- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to be current smokers (25%) compared to African American respondents (21%) or white respondents (18%).
- Twenty-four percent of respondents with some post high school education or less were current smokers compared to 10% of respondents with a college education.
- Twenty-seven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were current smokers compared to 19% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 14% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to be current smokers compared to married respondents (22% and 15%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, male respondents were more likely to be current smokers. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender who were current smokers.
- In 2003, respondents 18 to 44 years old were more likely to be a current smoker. In 2006, respondents 18 to 54 years old were more likely to be current smokers. In 2009, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to be current smokers. In 2012, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to be current smokers. In 2015, respondents 55 to 64 years old were more likely to be current smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 54 years old who were current smokers.
- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, African American respondents were more likely to be current smokers. In 2009 and 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to be current smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of white respondents or African American respondents who were current smokers.
- In 2009, Hispanic respondents were more likely to be current smokers. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents who were current smokers.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to be current smokers. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to be current smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education who were current smokers.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to be current smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket who were current smokers.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to be current smokers. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status who were current smokers.

Table 45. Current Tobacco Cigarette Smokers by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

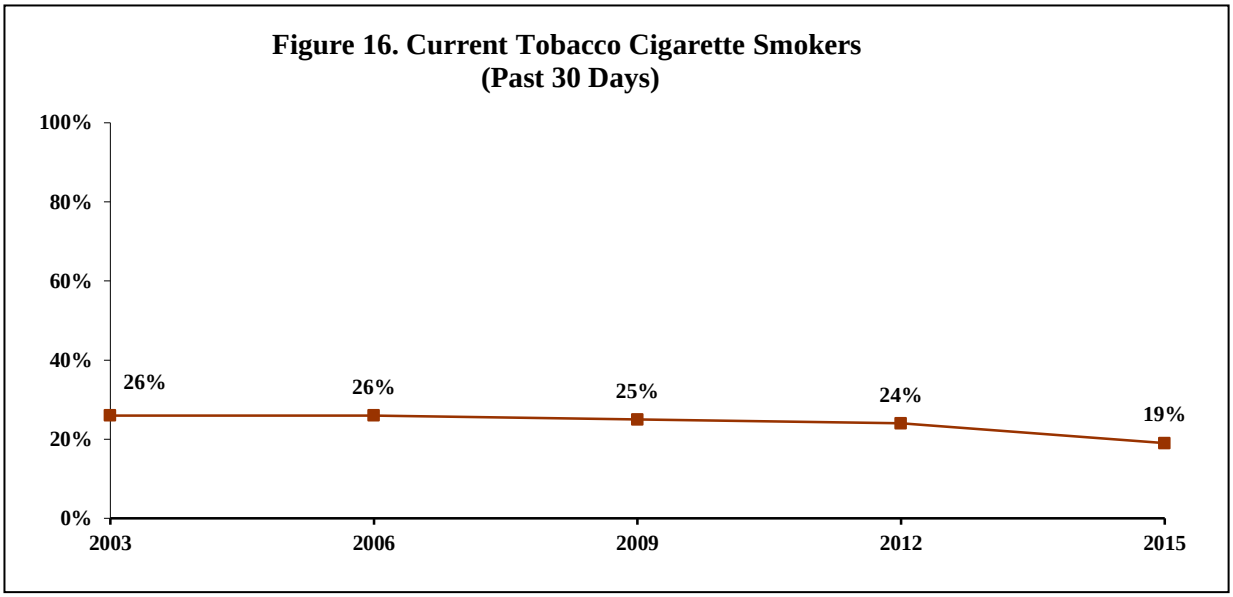
	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	26%	26%	25%	24%	19%
Gender[1,2,3,4]					
Male[a]	29	29	28	29	21
Female[a]	24	23	23	21	18
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	31	32	26	20	13
25 to 34[a]	32	31	27	32	22
35 to 44[a]	34	29	34	28	23
45 to 54[a]	27	30	29	25	20
55 to 64	25	21	23	29	28
65 and Older	9	12	12	11	10
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White[a]	24	24	21	22	18
African American[a]	32	31	30	31	21
Other	29	29	35	18	25
Hispanic Origin[3]					
Hispanic	22	31	42	20	18
Non-Hispanic[a]	26	26	24	25	19
Education[1,2,3,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	33	33	36	33	24
Some Post High School	26	29	25	25	24
College Graduate[a]	15	13	11	14	10
Household Income[1,2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	30	32	32	33	27
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	26	24	20	20	19
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	23	16	13	12	14
Marital Status[1,2,3,4,5]					
Married[a]	21	20	18	16	15
Not Married[a]	31	30	30	29	22

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Tobacco Cigarette Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who were current tobacco cigarette smokers.



Quit Smoking for at Least One Day in Past 12 Months as a Result of Trying to Quit

The Healthy People 2020 goal for current smokers to have tried quitting for at least one day is 80%. (Objective TU-4.1)

In 2006, 49% of Wisconsin respondents reported they quit smoking for at least one day because they were trying to quit while 56% of U.S. respondents reported a cessation attempt for at least one day (2006 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

2015 Findings

Of current tobacco cigarette smokers…

- Fifty-eight percent of the 381 current smokers reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year because they were trying to quit.
- Seventy-three percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year compared to 51% of those 55 and older or 48% of respondents 35 to 44 years old.
- African American respondents were more likely to report they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year (70%) compared to white respondents (48%).
- Sixty-nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year compared to 49% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past year compared to married respondents (62% and 47%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer because they were trying to quit.

- In 2006, male respondents were more likely to report they quit smoking for at least one day. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of male respondents reporting they quit smoking for at least one day.

- In 2003, 2006, 2012 and 2015, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report they quit smoking for at least one day. In 2009, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 45 and older reporting they quit smoking for at least one day.

- In all study years, African American respondents were more likely to report they quit smoking for at least one day.

- In 2003 and 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they quit smoking for at least one day. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting they quit smoking for at least one day.

- In 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they quit smoking for at least one day. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 46. Current Smokers Quit Smoking for One Day or Longer in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	51%	54%	53%	64%	58%
Gender[2]					
Male[a]	49	59	56	65	59
Female	53	50	51	63	55
Age[1,2,4,5]					
18 to 24	68	65	51	77	73
25 to 34	61	58	55	64	61
35 to 44	51	50	54	73	48
45 to 54[a]	34	51	52	59	67
55 and Older[a]	36	50	54	55	51
Race[1,2,3,4,5]					
White	46	50	44	58	48
African American	63	62	65	69	70
Education					
High School or Less	52	53	51	65	59
Some Post High School or More	50	56	58	64	57
Household Income[1,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	59	51	55	65	69
Top 60 Percent Bracket	45	58	52	65	49
Marital Status[5]					
Married	47	53	57	59	47
Not Married	54	55	52	66	62

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases for statistical reliability.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advised Respondent to Quit

2015 Findings

Of current smokers who have seen a health professional in the past 12 months…

- Seventy-eight percent of the 312 current smokers who have seen a health professional in the past 12 months reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.

- Female respondents were more likely to report a health professional advised them to quit smoking (83%) compared to male respondents (72%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.

- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past year. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2009, respondents 55 and older were more likely to report a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past year. In 2012, respondents 35 to 54 years old were more likely to report a health professional advised them to quit smoking in the past year. In 2006 and 2015, age was not a significant variable.

Table 47. Doctor, Nurse or Other Health Professional Advised Respondent to Quit Smoking in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

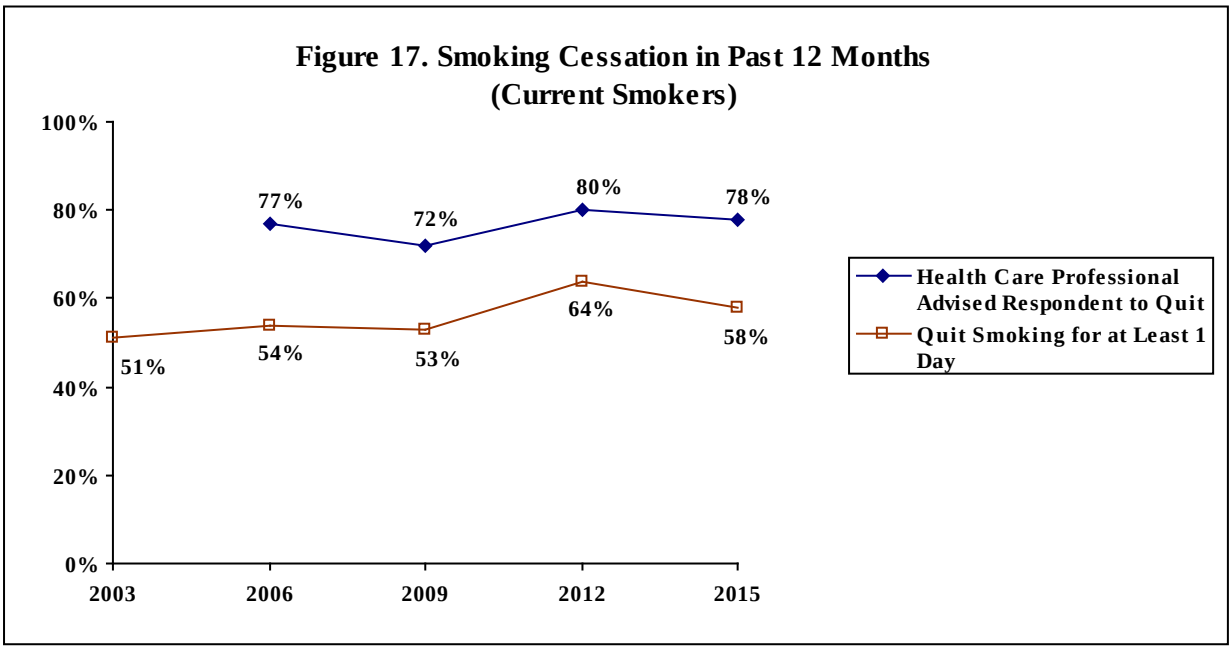
	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	77%	72%	80%	78%
Gender[4]				
Male	76	67	78	72
Female	77	76	81	83
Age[2,3]				
18 to 24	80	51	72	77
25 to 34	70	73	70	72
35 to 44	77	72	88	81
45 to 54	80	72	86	86
55 and Older	78	81	83	79
Race				
White	77	69	79	77
African American	74	72	80	82
Education				
High School or Less	75	70	80	77
Some Post High School or More	79	74	80	78
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	75	72	82	74
Top 60 Percent Bracket	79	73	79	85
Marital Status				
Married	79	69	84	85
Not Married	75	73	78	75

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Other race and Hispanic origin not included as a result of too few cases for statistical reliability.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2006; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009
[3]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [4]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2006 to 2015

Smoking Cessation Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current tobacco cigarette smokers who reported they quit smoking for one day or longer in the past 12 months because they were trying to quit. From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of current smokers who reported their health professional advised them to quit smoking.



Exposure to Cigarette Smoke (Figures 18 & 19; Tables 48 & 49)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 75% of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Respondents who were in the top 40 percent household income bracket, married, nonsmokers or in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. Twenty-one percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days; respondents who were 25 to 34 years old, African American, with some post high school education, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

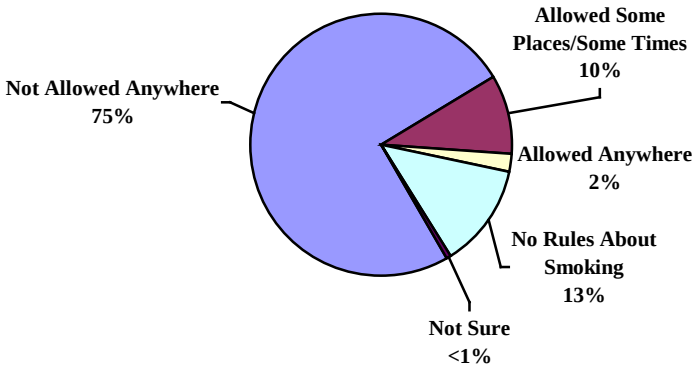
Smoking Policy Inside Home

In 2003, 75% of Wisconsin respondents reported smoking is prohibited in their home (2003 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey). In 2006-2007, 79% of U.S. respondents reported smoking is prohibited in their home (2006-2007 Tobacco Use Supplement to the Current Population Survey).

2015 Findings

- Seventy-five percent of respondents reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home while 10% reported smoking is allowed in some places or at some times. Two percent reported smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home. Thirteen percent of respondents reported there are no rules about smoking inside the home.

Figure 18. Smoking Policy Inside Home for 2015



- Eighty-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 73% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 69% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home compared to unmarried respondents (81% and 73%, respectively).

- Eighty-two percent of nonsmokers reported smoking is not allowed in the home compared to 47% of smokers.

- Respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home (79%) compared to respondents in households without children (73%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home.

- In all study years, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In all study years, married respondents were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In all study years, nonsmokers were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across smoking status reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

- In all study years, respondents in households with children were more likely to report smoking is not allowed in the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with or without children in the household reporting smoking is not allowed in the home.

Table 48. Smoking Not Allowed in Home by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	64%	74%	75%
Household Income[1,2,3]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	56	66	69
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	73	75	73
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	81	87	88
Marital Status[1,2,3]			
Married[a]	74	83	81
Not Married[a]	58	69	73
Smoking Status[1,2,3]			
Nonsmoker[a]	77	84	82
Smoker[a]	26	42	47
Children in Household[1,2,3]			
Yes[a]	70	80	79
No[a]	61	70	73

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2009 to 2015

Exposure to Second-Hand Smoke in Past Seven Days (Nonsmokers)

The Healthy People 2020 goal for nonsmokers exposed to second-hand smoke is 34%. (Objective TU-11.3)

2015 Findings

Of 1,578 nonsmoking respondents…

- Twenty-one percent of nonsmoking respondents reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke on at least one day in the past seven days while they rode in a car or were in the same room with a person who was smoking.

- Thirty-two percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reported second-hand smoke exposure compared to 15% of those 55 to 64 years old or 8% of respondents 65 and older.

- African American respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure (31%) compared to respondents who were non-white and non-African American (23%) or white respondents (16%).

- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure (26%) compared to those with a high school education or less (20%) or respondents with a college education (17%).

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported second-hand smoke exposure compared to 21% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 15% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure compared to married respondents (23% and 16%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of nonsmoking respondents who reported exposure to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.

- In 2012, male respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2009 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting exposure to second-hand smoke.

- In 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2015, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old or 45 to 54 years old reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

- In 2009, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2012, respondents who were non-white were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were non-African American reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

- In 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report second-hand smoke exposure. In 2009 and 2015, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

- In 2009 and 2012, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less or with a college education reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report exposure to second-hand smoke. From 2009 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting second-hand smoke exposure.

Table 49. Nonsmokers Exposed to Second-Hand Smoke in Past Seven Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

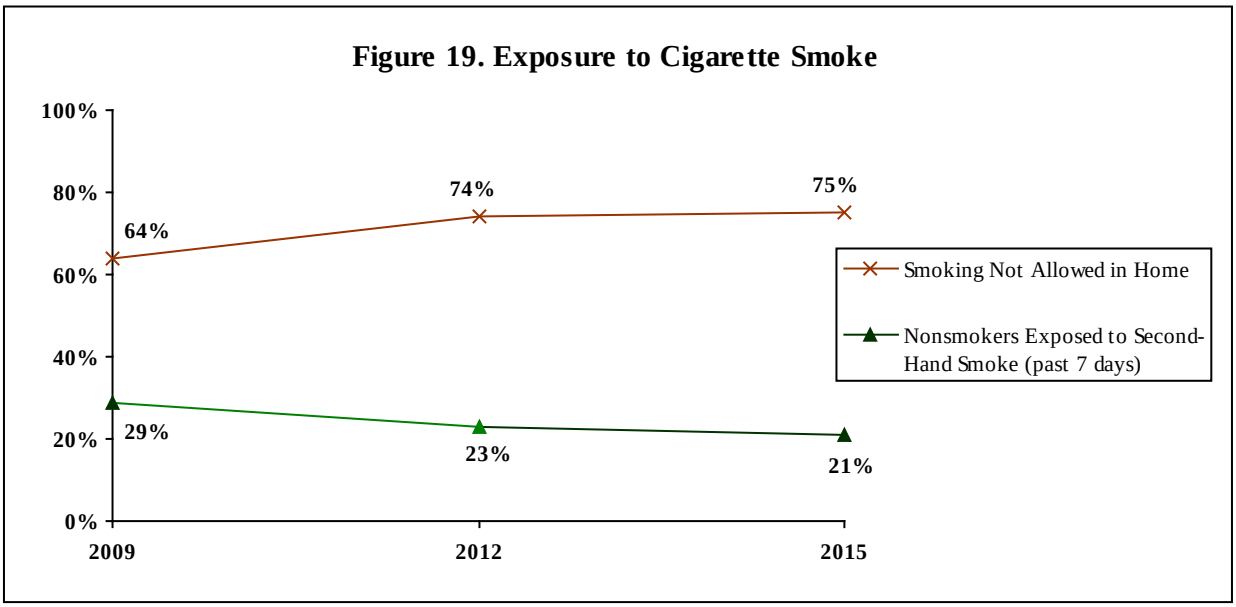
	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	29%	23%	21%
Gender[2]			
Male[a]	29	27	21
Female[a]	30	19	20
Age[1,2,3]			
18 to 24[a]	50	44	23
25 to 34[a]	42	29	32
35 to 44	26	18	25
45 to 54[a]	29	22	19
55 to 64	21	16	15
65 and Older	11	8	8
Race[1,2,3]			
White[a]	24	18	16
African American	36	29	31
Other[a]	42	31	23
Hispanic Origin[2]			
Hispanic	39	35	26
Non-Hispanic[a]	29	21	20
Education[1,2,3]			
High School or Less[a]	33	27	20
Some Post High School	32	27	26
College Graduate[a]	24	15	17
Household Income[1,2,3]			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	35	28	28
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	30	21	21
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	23	19	15
Marital Status[1,2,3]			
Married[a]	23	15	16
Not Married[a]	34	28	23

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2009; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012
[3]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2009 to 2015

Exposure to Cigarette Smoke Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported smoking is not allowed anywhere inside the home. From 2009 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were exposed to second-hand smoke in the past seven days.



Other Tobacco Products (Table 50)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 6% of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month; respondents who were male, 18 to 24 years old, with some post high school education or unmarried were more likely to use electronic cigarettes. Five percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month; respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American or Hispanic were more likely to report this. Four percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month; respondents who were male or 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report this.

Electronic Cigarettes

2015 Findings

- Six percent of respondents used electronic cigarettes in the past month.

- Male respondents were more likely to report electronic cigarette use (8%) compared to female respondents (4%).

- Ten percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reported electronic cigarette use compared to 4% of those 55 to 64 years old or 2% of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report electronic cigarette use (11%) compared to those with a high school education or less (4%) or respondents with a college education (3%).

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report electronic cigarette use compared to married respondents (7% and 4%, respectively).

Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars

2015 Findings

- Five percent of respondents used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars (8%) compared to female respondents (2%).
- Nine percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reported they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month compared to 2% of respondents 55 and older.
- Nine percent of respondents who were non-white and non-African American reported they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars compared to 5% of African American respondents or 4% of white respondents.
- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they used cigars, cigarillos or little cigars in the past month (8%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (4%).

Smokeless Tobacco

2015 Findings

- Four percent of respondents used smokeless tobacco in the past month.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they used smokeless tobacco in the past month (6%) compared to female respondents (2%).
- Six percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they used smokeless tobacco in the past month compared to 2% of those 55 to 64 years old or less than one percent of respondents 65 and older.

Table 50. Other Tobacco Products in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	Electronic Cigarettes	Cigars, Cigarillos or Little Cigars	Smokeless Tobacco
TOTAL	6%	5%	4%
Gender			
Male	8[1]	8[1]	6[1]
Female	4[1]	2[1]	2[1]
Age			
18 to 24	10[1]	7[1]	6[1]
25 to 34	8[1]	9[1]	6[1]
35 to 44	5[1]	3[1]	3[1]
45 to 54	5[1]	5[1]	4[1]
55 to 64	4[1]	3[1]	2[1]
65 and Older	2[1]	2[1]	<1[1]
Race			
White	6	4[1]	4
African American	5	5[1]	4
Other	9	9[1]	1
Hispanic Origin			
Hispanic	7	8[1]	4
Non-Hispanic	6	4[1]	4
Education			
High School or Less	4[1]	4	3
Some Post High School	11[1]	6	5
College Graduate	3[1]	4	4
Household Income			
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	8	6	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	7	7	4
Top 40 Percent Bracket	5	4	5
Marital Status			
Married	4[1]	4	3
Not Married	7[1]	5	4

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Alcohol Use (Figure 20; Tables 51 & 52)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 32% of respondents were binge drinkers in the past month. Respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, with at least some post high school education or in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged at least once in the past month. Three percent reported they had been a driver or a passenger when the driver perhaps had too much to drink; respondents who were Hispanic, with some post high school education or in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month.

Binge Drinking in Past Month

Binge drinking definitions vary. Currently, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) defines binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males to account for weight and metabolism differences. Previously, the CDC defined binge drinking as five or more drinks at one time, regardless of gender. In 2015, Milwaukee defined binge drinking as four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males.

The Healthy People 2020 goal for adult binge drinking (5 or more drinks) is 24%. (Objective SA-14.3)

In 2013, 23% of Wisconsin respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (females having four or more drinks on one occasion, males having five or more drinks on one occasion). Seventeen percent of U.S. respondents reported binge drinking in the past month (2013 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance).

<u>2015 Findings</u>

- Thirty-two percent of all respondents binged in the past month (four or more drinks for females and five or more drinks for males).
- Male respondents were more likely to have binged in the past month (37%) compared to female respondents (28%).
- Forty-nine percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old binged in the past month compared to 28% of those 55 to 64 years old or 8% of respondents 65 and older.
- Thirty-five percent of respondents with a college education and 34% of those with some post high school education binged in the past month compared to 26% of respondents with a high school education or less.
- Forty percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket binged in the past month compared to 31% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

<u>Year Comparisons</u>

In 2003, 2012 and 2015, the Milwaukee Health Survey defined binge drinking as four or more drinks per occasion for females and five or more drinks per occasion for males. In 2006 and 2009, the definition was five or more drinks, regardless of gender.

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who binged.

- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting binge drinking.

- In 2003, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to have binged. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 25 and older reporting binge drinking.

- In 2003 and 2009, white respondents were more likely to have binged. In 2006, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to have binged. In 2012 and 2015, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race reporting binge drinking.

- In 2006 and 2009, Hispanic respondents were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting binge drinking.

- In 2003 and 2006, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to have binged. In 2009, respondents with a college education were more likely to have binged. In 2015, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to have binged. In 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting binge drinking.

- In 2006 and 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2009 and 2015, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to have binged. In 2003, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across household income reporting binge drinking.

- In 2003, unmarried respondents were more likely to have binged. In all other study years, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting binge drinking.

Table 51. Binge Drinking in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①,②]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	17%	19%	20%	31%	32%
Gender[1,2,3,4,5]					
Male[a]	25	30	28	38	37
Female[a]	10	10	13	25	28
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24	29	22	22	39	35
25 to 34[a]	26	30	33	47	49
35 to 44[a]	19	25	24	37	38
45 to 54[a]	14	18	19	28	30
55 to 64[a]	10	9	12	22	28
65 and Older[a]	3	4	5	10	8
Race[1,2,3]					
White[a]	19	20	25	33	33
African American[a]	11	14	12	29	30
Other[a]	17	27	22	31	36
Hispanic Origin[2,3]					
Hispanic[a]	16	28	28	34	31
Non-Hispanic[a]	17	19	19	31	32
Education[1,2,3,5]					
High School or Less[a]	14	15	18	28	26
Some Post High School[a]	24	24	19	34	34
College Graduate[a]	16	20	24	32	35
Household Income[2,3,4,5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	17	16	15	29	31
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	16	21	27	34	40
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	18	26	29	39	40
Marital Status[1]					
Married[a]	15	19	20	29	33
Not Married[a]	19	20	20	32	32

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]In 2003, 2012 and 2015, "4 or more drinks on an occasion" for females and "5 or more drinks on an occasion" for males was used; in all other study years, "5 or more drinks on an occasion" was used for both males and females.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Driver or Passenger in Vehicle When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink in Past Month

2015 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported in the past month they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink.

- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink (8%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (2%).

- Four percent of respondents with some post high school education reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink compared to 3% of those with a college education or 1% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Four percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink compared to 3% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink.

- In 2006 and 2009, male respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink. In 2003 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2003 and 2009, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2006, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2015, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2003, 2009 and 2015, race was not a significant variable.

- In 2009 and 2015, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2003 and 2006, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.

- In 2003 and 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2006 and 2009, education was not a significant variable.

- In 2015, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2003, 2006 and 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting they were a driver or passenger when the driver may have had too much to drink.

- In 2006 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much alcohol to drink. In 2003 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 52. Driver or Passenger in Vehicle When Driver Perhaps Had Too Much to Drink in Past Month by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

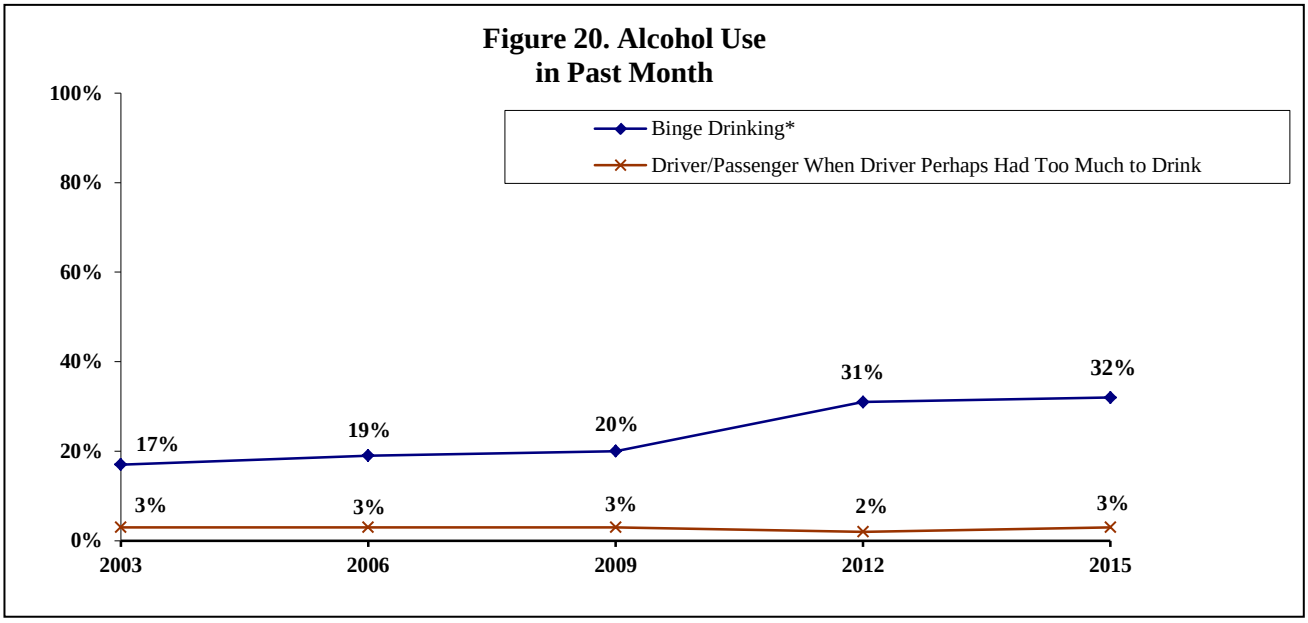
	2003	2006	2009	2012②	2015
TOTAL	3%	3%	3%	2%	3%
Gender[2,3]					
Male	3	4	4	--	3
Female	3	2	1	--	2
Age[1,2,3]					
18 to 24	3	6	3	--	4
25 to 34	5	4	6	--	4
35 to 44	4	3	3	--	3
45 to 54	2	2	2	--	3
55 to 64	2	3	<1	--	2
65 and Older	<1	<1	<1	--	1
Race[2]					
White	3	2	3	--	2
African American	4	4	3	--	2
Other	4	5	2	--	5
Hispanic Origin[3,5]					
Hispanic	4	3	6	--	8
Non-Hispanic	3	3	3	--	2
Education[1,5]					
High School or Less	3	4	3	--	1
Some Post High School	5	3	2	--	4
College Graduate	2	3	4	--	3
Household Income[5]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	4	3	3	--	4
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	2	3	5	--	3
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	4	3	3	--	2
Marital Status[2,3]					
Married	3	2	1	--	2
Not Married	4	4	4	--	3

①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Alcohol Use Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported binge drinking in the past month. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were a driver or passenger in a vehicle when the driver perhaps had too much to drink in the past month.



*In 2003, 2012 and 2015, "4 or more drinks on an occasion" for females and "5 or more drinks on an occasion" for males was used; in all other study years, "5 or more drinks on an occasion" was used for both males and females.

Household Problems (Figure 21; Table 53)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 2% of respondents reported someone in their household experienced a problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. Two percent of respondents each reported a household problem with marijuana or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year. One percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with gambling. Less than one percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs.

From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or gambling.

Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year

2015 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical, in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year.

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year.

- In 2009, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report someone in their household experienced a problem with drinking alcohol. In 2006, household income was not a significant variable.

Table 53. Household Problem Associated with Alcohol in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2006	2009	2012[②]	2015[②]
TOTAL	3%	3%	2%	2%
Household Income[2]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	3	3	--	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	5	5	--	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	3	1	--	--
Marital Status				
Married	3	2	--	--
Not Married	4	3	--	--
Children in Household				
Yes	4	3	--	--
No	3	2	--	--

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009
[3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2006 to 2015

Other Household Problems in Past Year

2015 Findings

- Two percent of respondents each reported someone in their household experienced some kind of problem with marijuana or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year. One percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with gambling. Less than one percent of respondents reported a household problem in connection with cocaine/heroin/other street drugs.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported a problem associated with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs, gambling or with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or gambling

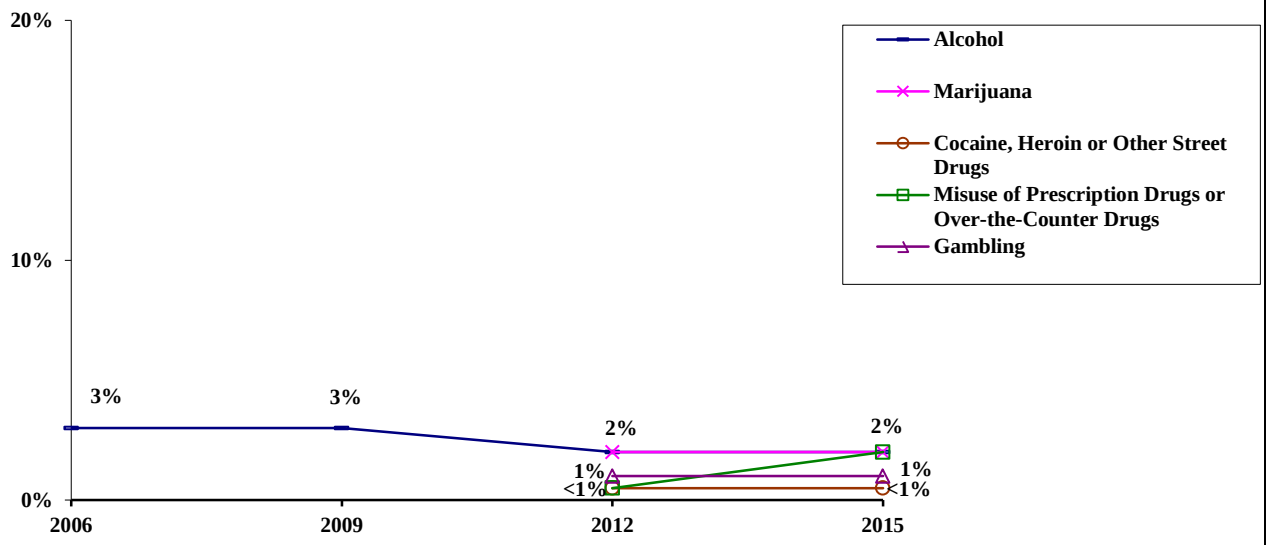
- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the small number of respondents reporting a household problem in both study years.

Household Problems Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2006 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they, or someone in their household, experienced some kind of problem, such as legal, social, personal or physical in connection with drinking alcohol in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with the misuse of prescription drugs/over-the-counter drugs in the past year. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting a household problem with marijuana, cocaine/heroin/other street drugs or gambling.

Figure 21. Household Problems in Past Year



Distracted Driving (Tables 54 & 55)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 17% of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving and distracted by technology at least once a day while 53% reported zero times. Respondents who were male, 35 to 44 years old, non-white, with at least some post high school education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being distracted by technology at least once a day. Respondents who were female, 65 and older, African American, non-Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report being distracted by technology zero times. Thirteen percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day while 51% reported zero times. Respondents who were 25 to 44 years old, with at least some post high school education, in the top 60 percent household income bracket or married were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day. Respondents who were male, 65 and older, African American, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report driving with non-technology distractions zero times in the past month.

Driving With Technology Distractions in Past Month

2015 Findings

- Seventeen percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were distracted at least once a day by technology, such as texts, emails or phone calls while 53% reported zero times.

- Twenty-one percent of male respondents reported driving with technology distractions once or more a day compared to 14% of female respondents. Fifty-eight percent of female respondents reported zero times compared to 47% of male respondents.

- Thirty percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported driving with technology distractions once or more a day compared to 8% of those 55 to 64 years old or 2% of respondents 65 and older. Eighty-six percent of respondents 65 and older reported zero times compared to 43% of those 35 to 44 years old or 31% of respondents 25 to 34 years old.

- Twenty-four percent of non-white respondents reported driving with technology distractions once or more a day compared to 14% of white respondents. Sixty-two percent of African American respondents reported zero times compared to 51% of white respondents or 41% of respondents of another race.

- Fifty-five percent of non-Hispanic respondents reported driving with technology distractions zero times in the past month compared to 27% of Hispanic respondents.

- Twenty percent of respondents with some post high school education and 19% of those with a college education reported driving with technology distractions once or more a day compared to 13% of respondents with a high school education or less. Sixty-eight percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported driving with technology distractions zero times compared to 50% of those with some post high school education or 40% of respondents with a college education.

- Twenty-five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported driving with technology distractions once or more a day compared to 20% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 15% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket. Sixty-three percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported zero times compared to 39% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 34% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Fifty-six percent of unmarried respondents reported driving with technology distractions zero times in the past month compared to 46% of married respondents.

Table 54. Driving with Technology Distractions in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	Zero Times	Less Than Once a Week	Less Than Once a Day/Week	Once a Day or More
TOTAL	53%	9%	20%	17%
Gender[1]				
Male	47	10	22	21
Female	58	9	18	14
Age[1]				
18 to 24	47	10	24	17
25 to 34	31	11	31	27
35 to 44	43	8	19	30
45 to 54	53	11	21	15
55 to 64	66	10	16	8
65 and Older	86	5	7	2
Race[1]				
White	51	11	24	14
African American	62	5	9	24
Other	41	5	26	24
Hispanic Origin[1]				
Hispanic	27	15	39	18
Non-Hispanic	55	9	18	17
Education[1]				
High School or Less	68	5	14	13
Some Post High School	50	10	19	20
College Graduate	40	13	28	19
Household Income[1]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	63	8	13	15
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	39	11	29	20
Top 40 Percent Bracket	34	12	28	25
Marital Status[1]				
Married	46	10	24	19
Not Married	56	9	18	16

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Driving With Non-Technology Distractions in Past Month

2015 Findings

- Thirteen percent of respondents reported in the past 30 days they were driving and distracted at least once a day by other activities not related to technology including having something to eat or drink, dealing with unruly children or reaching for something on the floor while 51% reported zero times.

- Fifty-five percent of male respondents reported driving with non-technology distractions zero times in the past month compared to 48% of female respondents.

- Twenty percent of respondents 25 to 44 years old reported driving with non-technology distractions once or more a day compared to 9% of those 55 to 64 years old or 2% of respondents 65 and older. Eighty percent of respondents 65 and older reported zero times compared to 41% of those 35 to 44 years old or 34% of respondents 25 to 34 years old.

- Sixty percent of African American respondents reported driving with non-technology distractions zero times in the past month compared to 51% of white respondents or 35% of respondents of another race.

- Sixteen percent of respondents with a college education and 14% of those with some post high school education reported driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day compared to 8% of respondents with a high school education or less. Sixty-seven percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported zero times compared to 46% of those with some post high school education or 41% of respondents with a college education.

- Twenty percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket and 18% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day compared to 10% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket. Fifty-nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported zero times compared to 39% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 38% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Eighteen percent of married respondents reported driving with non-technology distractions at least once a day compared to 10% of unmarried respondents. Fifty-seven percent of unmarried respondents reported driving with non-technology distractions zero times compared to 42% of married respondents.

Table 55. Driving with Non-Technology Distractions in Past Month by Demographic Variables for 2015[①]

	Zero Times	Less Than Once a Week	Less Than Once a Day/Week	Once a Day or More
TOTAL	51%	14%	21%	13%
Gender[1]				
Male	55	12	21	12
Female	48	16	22	13
Age[1]				
18 to 24	50	17	21	11
25 to 34	34	17	28	20
35 to 44	41	13	26	20
45 to 54	50	14	24	12
55 to 64	62	13	17	9
65 and Older	80	10	9	2
Race[1]				
White	51	14	23	12
African American	60	11	15	13
Other	35	22	27	16
Hispanic Origin				
Hispanic	52	8	26	14
Non-Hispanic	51	15	21	13
Education[1]				
High School or Less	67	14	11	8
Some Post High School	46	12	27	14
College Graduate	41	16	27	16
Household Income[1]				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	59	10	21	10
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	39	14	29	18
Top 40 Percent Bracket	38	16	26	20
Marital Status[1]				
Married	42	17	23	18
Not Married	57	13	20	10

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015

Mental Health Status (Figures 22 & 23; Tables 56 - 58)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 7% of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days; respondents who were female, 35 to 64 years old, African American, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Six percent of respondents felt so overwhelmed they considered suicide in the past year; respondents who were male, 18 to 34 years old, Hispanic, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life; respondents who were male, Hispanic, with a high school education or less, in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this.

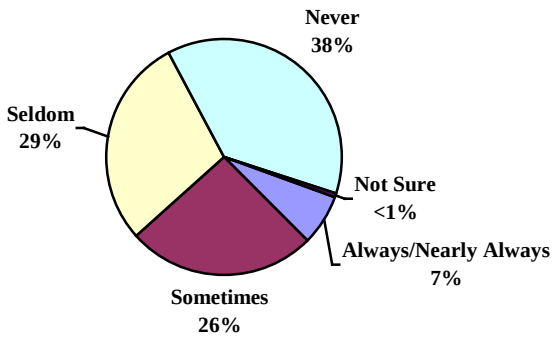
From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past month or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed

2015 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days. This represents up to 64,350 residents. Twenty-six percent reported sometimes and the remaining 67% reported seldom or never.

Figure 22. Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days for 2015



- Female respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed in the past 30 days (9%) compared to male respondents (6%).

- Eleven percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old, 10% of those 45 to 54 years old and 9% of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed compared to 3% of respondents 25 to 34 years old.

- African American respondents were more likely to report always or nearly always (10%) compared to white respondents (7%) or respondents of another race (6%).

- Nine percent of respondents with a high school education or less and 8% of those with some post high school education reported always or nearly always compared to 5% of respondents with a college education.

- Eleven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed compared to 4% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.

- Nine percent of unmarried respondents reported always or nearly always compared to 5% of married respondents.

Year Comparisons

- 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 2015, female respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In all other study years, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2012, respondents 45 to 54 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2009, respondents 18 to 24 years old or 35 to 64 years old were more likely to report always or nearly always. In 2015, respondents 35 to 64 years old were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 55 to 64 years old reporting always or nearly always.

- In 2003 and 2012, non-white respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2006 and 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2009, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

- In 2012, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

- In 2003, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report always or nearly always. In all other study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they always or nearly always felt sad, blue or depressed.

Table 56. Always/Nearly Always Felt Sad, Blue or Depressed in Past 30 Days by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

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

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Considered Suicide

All respondents were asked if they have felt so overwhelmed that they considered suicide in the past year. The survey did not ask how seriously, how often or how recently suicide was considered.

2015 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported they felt so overwhelmed in the past year that they considered suicide. This represents up to 57,200 residents who may have considered suicide in the past year.

- Male respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year (8%) compared to female respondents (5%).

- Nine percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old reported they considered suicide in the past year compared to 5% of those 35 to 44 years old or 1% of respondents 65 and older.

- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year (11%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (6%).

- Nine percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket considered suicide in the past year compared to 7% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 4% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide in the past year compared to married respondents (8% and 4%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year.

- In 2003 and 2006, female respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2015, male respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2009 and 2012, gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2006, respondents 18 to 54 years old were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2015, respondents 18 to 34 years old were more likely to report they considered suicide, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2003, age was not a significant variable.

- In 2006 and 2009, African American respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2012, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2003 and 2015, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of white respondents or African American respondents reporting they considered suicide.

- In 2015, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting they considered suicide.

- In 2003 and 2009, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2006, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they considered suicide. In 2012 and 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reporting they considered suicide.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they considered suicide. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting they considered suicide.

- In all study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they considered suicide. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting they considered suicide.

Table 57. Considered Suicide in Past Year by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

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

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life

2015 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. Forty-seven percent of respondents reported they always find meaning and purpose while an additional 29% reported nearly always.

- Male respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life (9%) compared to female respondents (6%).

- Eleven percent of Hispanic respondents reported seldom or never compared to 7% of non-Hispanic respondents.

- Nine percent of respondents with a high school education or less reported seldom or never compared to 7% of those with some post high school education or 5% of respondents with a college education.

- Eleven percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to 8% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket or 2% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life compared to married respondents (9% and 3%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

- In 2006, respondents who were non-white were more likely to report seldom or never. In 2009, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable.

- In 2006 and 2015, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable.

- In all study years, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

- In all study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

- In 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life. In 2003, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting they seldom or never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Table 58. Seldom/Never Find Meaning and Purpose in Daily Life by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

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

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

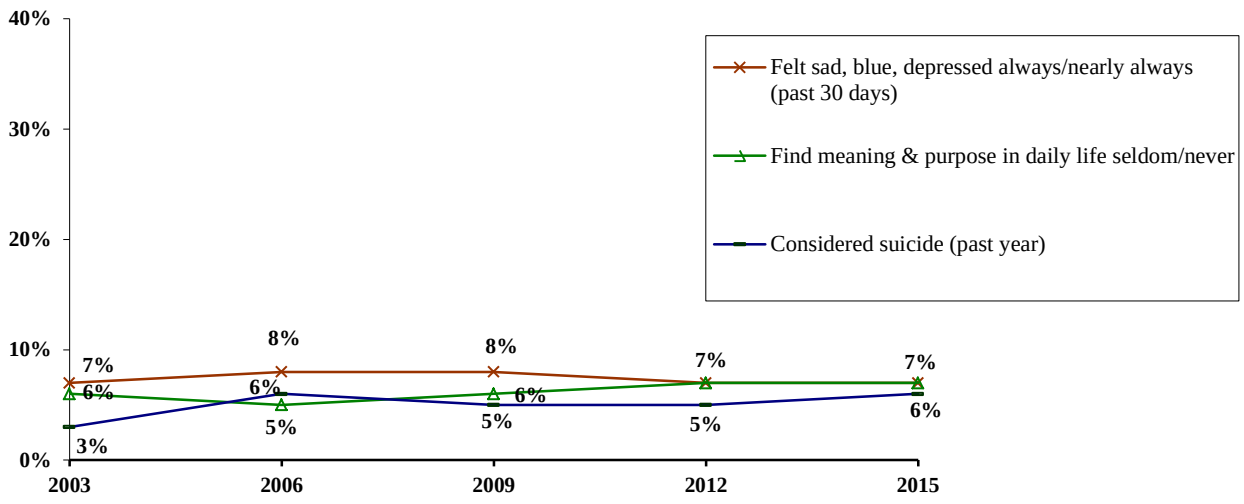
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Mental Health Status Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported they considered suicide in the past year. 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 or they seldom/never find meaning and purpose in daily life.

Figure 23. Mental Health Status



Personal Safety Issues (Figure 24; Tables 59 - 61)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, 6% of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year; respondents 25 to 34 years old or with some post high school education were more likely to report this. Three percent of respondents reported they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year; respondents who were male, 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. A total of 8% reported at least one of these two situations; respondents who were 25 to 34 years old, non-white and non-African American or with at least some post high school education were more likely to report this.

From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.

Afraid for Personal Safety

2015 Findings

- Six percent of respondents reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year.

- Ten percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to 4% of respondents 18 to 24 years old or 65 and older.

- Nine percent of respondents with some post high school education reported someone made them afraid for their personal safety in the past year compared to 7% of those with a college education or 3% of respondents with a high school education or less.

    - Of the 126 respondents, a stranger was most often reported as the person who made them afraid (56%) followed by an acquaintance (28%) or boyfriend/girlfriend (8%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were afraid for their personal safety.

- In 2003 and 2006, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2009, respondents 18 to 64 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2015, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reporting being afraid for their personal safety.

- In 2012 and 2015, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting being afraid for their personal safety.

- In 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2003, 2006 and 2009, unmarried respondents were more likely to report being afraid for their personal safety. In 2012 and 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 59. Afraid for Personal Safety by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

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

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit

2015 Findings

- Three percent of respondents reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year.
- Male respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year (5%) compared to female respondents (1%).

- Six percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to 2% of those 35 to 44 years old or less than one percent of respondents 65 and older.

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year (10%) compared to white respondents (3%) or African American respondents (2%).

- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year (10%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (2%).

- Five percent of respondents with a college education reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to 3% of those with some post high school education or 2% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Five percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year compared to 3% of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket.

    - Of the 61 respondents, 35% reported an acquaintance was the person who pushed, kicked, slapped or hit them followed by 20% reporting a stranger. Thirteen percent of respondents reported a child.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- In all study years, male respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In 2015, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- In 2003 and 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In 2006, respondents who were non-white were more likely to report this. In 2009 and 2012, race was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of white respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- In 2006 and 2015, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In all other study years, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- In 2003, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In 2006 and 2009, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report they were kicked, slapped or hit. In 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2012, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with some post high school education reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- In 2003 and 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this, with a noted increase since 2003. In 2009 and 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit.

Table 60. Someone Pushed, Kicked, Slapped or Hit Respondent by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

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

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Combined Personal Safety Issues

2015 Findings

- A total of 8% of all respondents reported at least one of the two personal safety issues.
- Thirteen percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old reported at least one of the two personal safety issues compared to 4% of respondents 18 to 24 years old or 65 and older.
- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report at least one of the two personal safety issues (15%) compared to white respondents (8%) or African American respondents (6%).
- Ten percent of respondents with at least some post high school education reported at least one of the two personal safety issues compared to 4% of respondents with a high school education or less.

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2003, 2006, and 2009, male respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2012 and 2015, gender was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2006, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2009 and 2012, respondents 18 to 64 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2015, respondents 25 to 34 years old were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 24 years old reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2006, non-white respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, race was not a significant variable.
- In 2003 and 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2015, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2006 and 2009, education was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.
- In 2006, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In all other study years, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2003, 2006, 2009 and 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report at least one of the personal safety issues. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2003 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting at least one of the personal safety issues.

Table 61. At Least One of the Personal Safety Issues by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2003	2006	2009	2012	2015
TOTAL	9%	13%	12%	9%	8%
Gender[1,2,3]					
Male	11	14	14	9	9
Female	7	11	10	9	7
Age[1,2,3,4,5]					
18 to 24[a]	21	23	14	11	4
25 to 34	10	14	13	8	13
35 to 44	9	12	13	10	7
45 to 54	8	16	14	9	9
55 to 64	6	10	13	11	9
65 and Older	3	3	5	4	4
Race[2,5]					
White	9	11	12	9	8
African American	9	16	12	9	6
Other	11	17	14	7	15
Hispanic Origin					
Hispanic	7	16	12	5	11
Non-Hispanic	9	12	12	9	8
Education[1,4,5]					
High School or Less[a]	7	12	13	7	4
Some Post High School	14	12	13	12	10
College Graduate	7	13	10	8	10
Household Income[2]					
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	10	15	13	11	9
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	8	9	12	10	9
Top 40 Percent Bracket	8	11	9	7	9
Marital Status[1,2,3,4]					
Married	6	7	8	6	8
Not Married[a]	11	16	14	10	8

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.

[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2003; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2006; [3]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2009; [4]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [5]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015

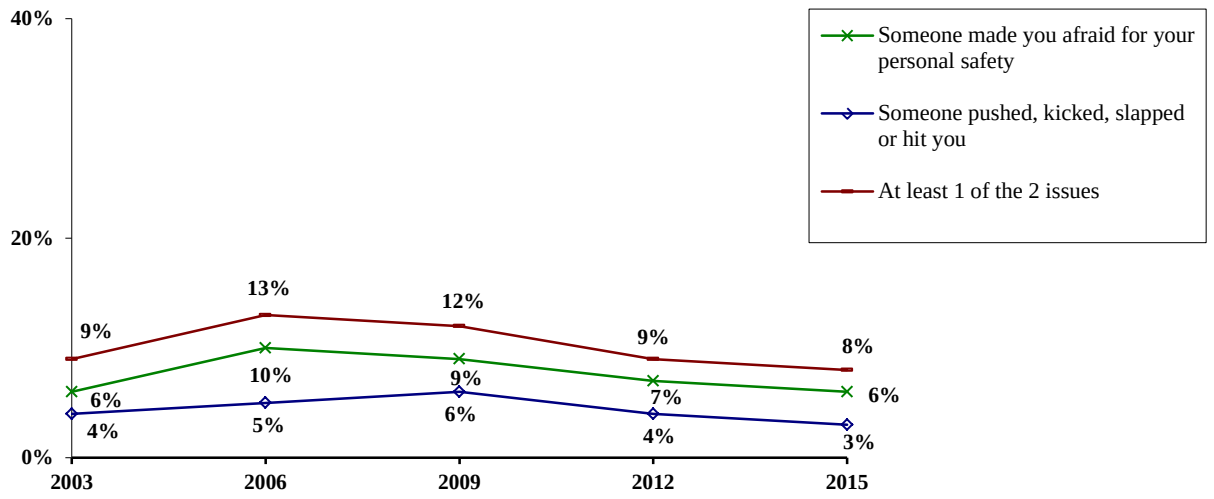
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2003 to 2015

Personal Safety Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting they were afraid for their personal safety or they were pushed, kicked, slapped or hit. From 2003 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting at least one of the two personal safety issues.

Figure 24. Personal Safety Issues in Past Year



Children in Household (Figure 25; Tables 62 – 67)

KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, a random child was selected for the respondent to talk about the child's health and behavior. Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse, with 92% reporting their child visited their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months. Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not receive the dental care needed while 2% reported their child did not receive the medical care needed. One percent of respondents reported their child was not able to visit a specialist they needed to see in the past 12 months. Eleven percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma. Five percent of respondents reported their child was seldom or never safe in their community. Eighty-two percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day while 27% reported three or more servings of vegetables. Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported their 5 to 17 year old child was physically active five times a week for 60 minutes. Three percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. Eighteen percent reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year; 16% reported verbal bullying, 5% physical bullying and 2% reported cyber bullying.

From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor/nurse or their child saw their personal doctor/nurse in the past year for preventive care. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet medical need, unmet dental need or unmet specialist care need in the past 12 months. From 2012 to

2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child had asthma or their child was seldom/never safe in their community. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit on an average day, ate at least three servings of vegetables a day or was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was bullied overall. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was physically bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was verbally or cyber bullied.

Children in Household

2015 Findings

- Thirty-seven percent of respondents reported they have children under the age of 18 in their households. Seventy-four percent reported they make the health decisions for their child(ren). For this section, a random child was selected to discuss that particular child's health and behavior.

- Sixty-nine percent of the children selected were 12 or younger. Fifty percent were boys. Of these households, 57% were in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and 53% were married.

Child's Personal Doctor

2015 Findings

Of the 529 respondents who make health care decisions for their child…

- Ninety-one percent of respondents reported they have one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse who knows their child well and is familiar with their child's health history.

- Ninety-four percent of respondents speaking on behalf of their daughter reported having one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse compared to 88% of respondents speaking on behalf of their son.

- Ninety-five percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reported having one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse compared to 86% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

- Married respondents were more likely to report having one or more persons they think of as their child's personal doctor or nurse compared to unmarried respondents (94% and 87%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child has a personal doctor or nurse.

- In 2015, respondents were more likely to report their daughter had a personal doctor, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, child's gender was not a significant variable.

- In 2012, respondents were more likely to report their child who was 12 or younger had a personal doctor. In 2015, age of child was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents reporting their 13 to 17 year old child had a personal doctor.

- In 2015, respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child had a personal doctor. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable.

- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to report their child had a personal doctor. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.

Preventive Care with Child's Personal Doctor

2015 Findings

Of the 480 respondents with a child who has a personal doctor…

- Of children who have a personal doctor, 92% reported their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care during the past 12 months.

- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of their child visiting their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care within the past 12 months.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child saw their personal doctor in the past year for preventive care.

- Household income was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting their child visited their personal doctor/nurse for preventive care within the past 12 months.

Table 62. Child's Personal Doctor/Nurse by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	Have a Personal Doctor/Nurse		Preventive Care in Past Year (Of Children With Personal Dr./Nurse)	
	2012	2015	2012	2015
TOTAL	89%	91%	93%	92%
Gender				
Boy	90	88[2]	94	92
Girl	89[a]	94[2,a]	93	92
Age				
12 or Younger	91[1]	90	94	92
13 to 17 Years Old	85[1,a]	93[a]	92	94
Household Income				
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	88	86[2]	95[a]	90[a]
Top 60 Percent Bracket	92	95[2]	92	95
Marital Status				
Married	90	94[2]	93	94
Not Married	88	87[2]	94	90

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Unmet Dental Care

2015 Findings

Of the 527 respondents with a child…

- Nine percent of respondents reported there was a time in the past 12 months their child did not get the dental care needed.
- Seventeen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their child did not get the dental care needed compared to 5% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child did not get the dental care needed compared to married respondents (14% and 5%, respectively).
    - Of the 48 respondents who reported their child did not receive the dental care needed, 16 respondents reported they were unable to find a dentist who accepts child's insurance while 12 respondents reported they were unable to get an appointment.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet dental need in the past 12 months.
- In 2012, respondents were more likely to report their daughter did not get the dental care needed. In 2015, child's gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents reporting their son did not get the dental care needed.

- In both study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child did not get the dental care needed.

- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child did not get the dental care needed.

Unmet Medical Care or Specialist Care

2015 Findings

Of the 528 respondents with a child…

- Two percent reported their child did not receive the medical care needed while 1% reported their child did not visit a specialist they needed to see.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported their child had an unmet medical care need or specialist care need in the past 12 months.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents reporting their child had an unmet medical care need or an unmet specialist care need in the past 12 months.

- No demographic comparisons between years were conducted as a result of the number of respondents who reported their child had an unmet medical care need or specialist care need in both study years.

Table 63. Child's Unmet Care by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	Dental Care		Medical Care		Specialist Care	
	2012	2015	2012[②]	2015[②]	2012[②]	2015[②]
TOTAL	8%	9%	2%	2%	2%	1%
Gender						
Boy	5[1,a]	9[a]	--	--	--	--
Girl	11[1]	9	--	--	--	--
Age						
12 or Younger	8	10	--	--	--	--
13 to 17 Years Old	9	7	--	--	--	--
Household Income						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	13[1]	17[2]	--	--	--	--
Top 60 Percent Bracket	3[1]	5[2]	--	--	--	--
Marital Status						
Married	5[1]	5[2]	--	--	--	--
Unmarried	12[1]	14[2]	--	--	--	--

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2012 to 2015

Child's Asthma

2015 Findings

Of the 529 respondents with a child…

- Eleven percent of respondents reported their child currently had asthma.
- Seventeen percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reported their child had asthma compared to 6% of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket.
- Fifteen percent of unmarried respondents reported their child had asthma compared to 6% of married respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child currently had asthma.
- In both study years, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child currently had asthma.
- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child currently had asthma.

Table 64. Child's Current Asthma by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	11%	11%
Gender		
Boy	12	13
Girl	10	8
Age		
12 or Younger	10	11
13 to 17 Years Old	14	9
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	17	17
Top 60 Percent Bracket	7	6
Marital Status[1,2]		
Married	8	6
Not Married	15	15

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Child's Safety in Community

2015 Findings

Of the 529 respondents with a child…

- Five percent of respondents reported their child was seldom/never safe in their community or neighborhood.
- There were no statistically significant differences between demographic variables and responses of their child was seldom/never safe in their community.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was seldom/never safe.
- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report their child was seldom/never safe in their community. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable.
- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child was seldom/never safe in their community. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 65. Child Seldom/Never Safe in Community or Neighborhood by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL	4%	5%
Gender		
Boy	5	6
Girl	2	3
Age		
12 or Younger	3	4
13 to 17 Years Old	6	6
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	6	8
Top 60 Percent Bracket	2	5
Marital Status[1]		
Married	2	3
Not Married	6	6

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2012 to 2015

Child's Sleeping Arrangement

2015 Findings

Of the 90 respondents with a child two years old or younger…

- Eighty-two percent of respondents reported when their child was a baby, their child usually slept in a crib or bassinette while 9% reported a pack n' play. Seven percent reported in bed with themselves or another person.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the number of respondents who were asked this question.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child slept in bed with the respondent or another person when the child was a baby (8% and 7%, respectively).

- No demographic comparisons were conducted between years as a result of the number of respondents who were asked this question in both study years.

Child's Fruit Consumption

2015 Findings

Of the 396 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old…

- Eighty-two percent of respondents reported their child ate at least two servings of fruit per day.

- Eighty-six percent of respondents speaking on behalf of their 5 to 12 year old child reported their child ate at least two servings of fruit a day compared to 77% of respondents speaking on behalf of their 13 to 17 year old child.

- Married respondents were more likely to report their child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day (86%) compared to unmarried respondents (78%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate two or more servings of fruit on an average day.

- In both study years, respondents were more likely to report their 5 to 12 year old child ate at least two servings of fruit.

- Household income was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the top 60 percent household income bracket reporting their child ate at least two servings of fruit.

- In 2015, married respondents were more likely to report their child ate at least two servings of fruit, with a noted increase since 2012. In 2012, marital status was not a significant variable.

Child's Vegetable Consumption

2015 Findings

Of the 398 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old…

- Twenty-seven percent of respondents reported their child ate at least three servings of vegetables per day.

- Respondents speaking on behalf of their 5 to 12 year old child were more likely to report their child ate three or more servings of vegetables on an average day (33%) compared to respondents speaking on behalf of their 13 to 17 year old child (19%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their 5 to 17 year old child ate three or more servings of vegetables a day.

- In 2015, respondents were more likely to report their 5 to 12 year old child ate at least three servings of vegetables a day. In 2012, child's age was not a significant variable.

Child's Physical Activity

2015 Findings

Of the 397 respondents with a child 5 to 17 years old…

- Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes each day.

- Respondents speaking on behalf of their son were more likely to report their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes each (76%) compared to respondents speaking on behalf of their daughter (62%).

- Respondents speaking on behalf of their 5 to 12 year old child were more likely to report their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes each (77%) compared to respondents speaking on behalf of their 13 to 17 year old child (57%).

    - Of the 79 respondents who reported their child was not physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes, 39% reported their child does not like to be physically active while 16% reported their child likes to play video games or be on the computer.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes.

- In 2015, respondents were more likely to report their son was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. In 2012, child's gender was not a significant variable.

- In both study years, respondents were more likely to report their 5 to 12 year old child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes.

- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child was physically active five times a week for at least 60 minutes. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable.

Table 66. Child's Nutrition and Exercise by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Children 5 to 17 Years Old)[①]

	Fruit (2 or More Servings)		Vegetables (3 or More Servings)		Physically Active (5x/Week/60 Min)	
	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015
TOTAL	78%	82%	26%	27%	66%	69%
Gender						
Boy	79	85	26	26	70	76[2]
Girl	76	79	27	28	62	62[2]
Age						
5 to 12 Years Old	84[1]	86[2]	28	33[2]	75[1]	77[2]
13 to 17 Years Old	67[1]	77[2]	23	19[2]	52[1]	57[2]
Household Income						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	81	81	31	29	70	72
Top 60 Percent Bracket	75[a]	85[a]	23	31	62	65
Marital Status						
Married	76[a]	86[2,a]	26	25	60[1]	68
Unmarried	80	78[2]	27	29	74[1]	70

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Child's Emotional Well-Being

2015 Findings

Of the 309 respondents with a child 8 to 17 years old…

- Three percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months.

- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported their child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in the past six months (7% and 3%, respectively).

- No demographic differences between years was conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents reporting their child always or nearly always felt unhappy, sad or depressed in both study years.

Child Experienced Bullying in Past Year

2015 Findings

Of the 309 respondents with a child 8 to 17 years old…

- Eighteen percent of respondents reported their 8 to 17 year old child experienced some form of bullying in the past year. More specifically, 16% reported their child was verbally bullied, for example, mean rumors said or kept out of a group. Five percent reported their child was physically bullied, for example, being hit or kicked. Two percent of respondents reported their child was cyber or electronically bullied, for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods.

- Respondents speaking on behalf of their 8 to 12 year old child were more likely to report their child was bullied in the past year, more specifically, was verbally bullied compared to respondents speaking on behalf of their 13 to 17 year old child.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child was bullied in the past year, more specifically, was verbally bullied compared to married respondents.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was bullied overall. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was physically bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was verbally or cyber bullied.

- In 2015, respondents were more likely to report their 8 to 12 year old child was bullied, more specifically, verbally bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents reporting their 13 to 17 year old child was bullied overall.

- In 2015, unmarried respondents were more likely to report their child was bullied overall as well as verbally bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting their child was bullied overall.

Table 67. Child Experienced Bullying in Past 12 Months by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year (Children 8 to 17 Years Old)[①]

	Bullied		Verbally Bullied		Physically Bullied	
	2012	2015	2012	2015	2012	2015[②]
TOTAL	22%	18%	18%	16%	10%[a]	5%[a]
Gender						
Boy	21	17	16	14	11	--
Girl	23	19	19	18	8	--
Age						
8 to 12 Years Old	24	27[2]	20	24[2]	13	--
13 to 17 Years Old	19[a]	11[2,a]	15	9[2]	7	--
Household Income						
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	25	17	19	15	14	--
Top 60 Percent Bracket	21	11	18	9	7	--
Marital Status						
Married	21[a]	12[2,a]	15	11[2]	10	--
Not Married	23	25[2]	20	21[2]	9	--

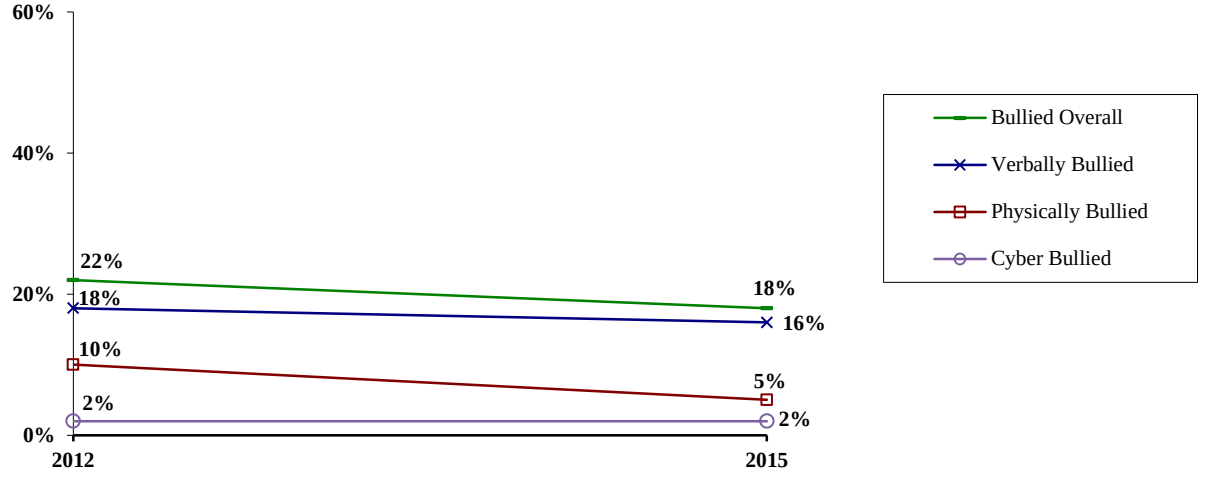
[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[②]Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Child Experienced Bullying Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was bullied overall. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was physically bullied. From 2012 to 2015, there was no statistical change in the overall percent of respondents who reported in the past year their child was verbally or cyber bullied.

Figure 25. Child Experienced Bullying in Past Year



Community Health Issues (Figures 26 & 27; Tables 68 - 75)

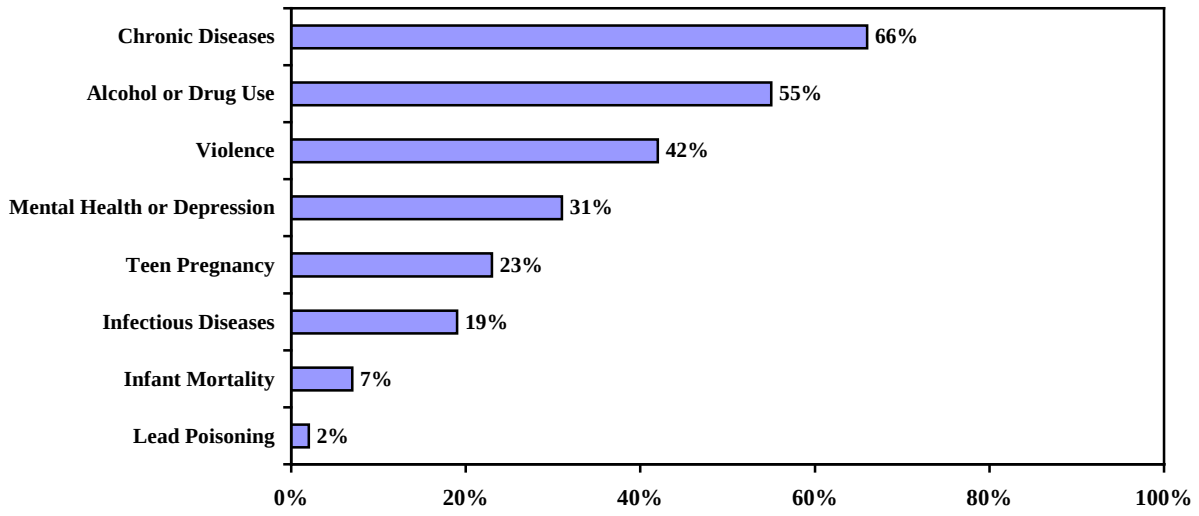
KEY FINDINGS: In 2015, respondents were asked to pick the top three health issues in their community out of eight listed. The most often cited were chronic diseases (66%), alcohol/drug use (55%) or violence (42%). Respondents who were non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with a college education or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases. Respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, white or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top health issue. Respondents who were female, 25 to 34 years old, 45 to 64 years old, African American, non-Hispanic or in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence. Thirty-one percent of respondents reported mental health/depression as a top health issue; respondents who were female, 25 to 64 years old, with a college education or in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report this. Twenty-three percent of respondents reported teen pregnancy as a top issue; respondents who were 18 to 24 years old, non-white and non-African American, Hispanic, with some post high school education or less, in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket or unmarried were more likely to report this. Nineteen percent reported infectious diseases; respondents who were 35 to 44 years old or African American were more likely to report this. Seven percent of respondents reported infant mortality as a top issue; respondents who were female, 35 to 44 years old or married were more likely to report this. Two percent of respondents reported lead poisoning as a top issue.

From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases or mental health/depression as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use, violence, teen pregnancy, infectious diseases, infant mortality or lead poisoning as one of the top health issues in the community.

2015 Findings

- Respondents were given a list of eight health issues that some communities face and were asked to select the three largest in their community. Respondents were more likely to select chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity (66%), alcohol or drug use (55%) or violence (42%).

Figure 26. Community Health Issues for 2015



Alcohol or Drug Use as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Fifty-five percent of respondents reported alcohol or drug use as one of their top three community issues.

- Respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top issue (62%) compared to those 35 to 44 years old (54%) or respondents 65 and older (45%).

- White respondents were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top issue (59%) compared to non-white and non-African American respondents (54%) or African American respondents (47%).

- Sixty-two percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported alcohol/drug use as a top issue compared to 53% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 52% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use as one of the top health issues in the community.

- In 2015, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top community health issue. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old or 65 and older reporting alcohol/drug use as a top issue.

- In 2012, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report alcohol/drug use. In 2015, white respondents were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents who were non-white reporting alcohol/drug use as a top community health issue.

- Hispanic origin was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting alcohol/drug use as a top community health issue.

- Education was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents with a high school education or less reporting alcohol/drug use as a top issue.

- In 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top issue. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reporting alcohol/drug use.

- In 2012, married respondents were more likely to report alcohol/drug use as a top issue. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of married respondents reporting alcohol/drug use.

Table 68. Alcohol or Drug Use as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	58%	55%
Gender		
Male	60	56
Female	57	54
Age[2]		
18 to 24	57	62
25 to 34	56	56
35 to 44[a]	63	54
45 to 54	60	58
55 to 64	57	56
65 and Older[a]	58	45
Race[1,2]		
White	60	59
African American[a]	53	47
Other[a]	64	54
Hispanic Origin		
Hispanic	61	61
Non-Hispanic[a]	58	55
Education		
High School or Less[a]	61	52
Some Post High School	56	56
College Graduate	58	58
Household Income[2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	58	53
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	63	52
Top 40 Percent Bracket	62	62
Marital Status[1]		
Married[a]	63	55
Not Married	56	55

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Chronic Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Sixty-six percent of respondents selected chronic diseases, like diabetes, cancer or obesity, as one of the top three community health issues.

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top health issue (73%) compared to African American respondents (70%) or white respondents (63%).

- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases as one of the top health issues (73%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (65%).

- Seventy-one percent of respondents with a college education reported chronic diseases as a top issue compared to 65% of those with some post high school education or 62% of respondents with a high school education or less.

- Seventy-seven percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported chronic diseases as a top issue compared to 66% of those in the top 40 percent income bracket or 64% of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases as one of the top health issues in the community.

- Gender was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting chronic diseases as a top issue.

- Age was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across age reporting chronic diseases.

- In 2012, white respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top issue. In 2015, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race reporting chronic diseases.

- In 2012, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top community health issue. In 2015, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top community health issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting chronic diseases.

- In 2012, respondents with at least some post high school education were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top issue. In 2015, respondents with a college education were more likely to report chronic diseases. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting chronic diseases.

- In 2012, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases as a top issue. In 2015, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report chronic diseases. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket reporting chronic diseases.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting chronic diseases.

Table 69. Chronic Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	52%	66%
Gender		
Male[a]	51	66
Female[a]	53	66
Age		
18 to 24[a]	52	64
25 to 34[a]	50	69
35 to 44[a]	57	69
45 to 54[a]	51	64
55 to 64[a]	53	69
65 and Older[a]	51	60
Race[1,2]		
White[a]	55	63
African American[a]	51	70
Other[a]	43	73
Hispanic Origin[1,2]		
Hispanic[a]	45	73
Non-Hispanic[a]	53	65
Education[1,2]		
High School or Less[a]	47	62
Some Post High School[a]	54	65
College Graduate[a]	56	71
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	51	64
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	45	77
Top 40 Percent Bracket	61	66
Marital Status		
Married[a]	53	64
Not Married[a]	51	67

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Mental Health or Depression as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Thirty-one percent of respondents selected mental health or depression as one of their top three community health issues.

- Female respondents were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top issue (35%) compared to male respondents (27%).

- Respondents 25 to 64 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top issue (range 35% to 38%) compared to those 65 and older (23%) or respondents 18 to 24 years old (17%).

- Respondents with a college education were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top community health issue (38%) compared to those with some post high school education (29%) or respondents with a high school education or less (27%).

- Thirty-eight percent of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket reported mental health/depression as a top issue compared to 32% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 29% of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported mental health/depression as one of the top health issues in the community.

- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top issue. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across gender reporting mental health/depression as a top community health issue.

- In 2012, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top community health issue. In 2015, respondents 25 to 64 years old were more likely to report mental health/depression. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old or 45 and older reporting mental health/depression as a top issue.

- Race was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across race reporting mental health/depression as a top community health issue.

- In 2012, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top community health issue. In 2015, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting mental health/depression as a top issue.

- In both study years, respondents with a college education were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top community health issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across education reporting mental health/depression as a top issue.

- In 2015, respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report mental health/depression as a top community health issue. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket or in the top 40 percent household income bracket reporting mental health/depression as a top issue.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted increase in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting mental health/depression as a top community health issue.

Table 70. Mental Health or Depression as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	21%	31%
Gender[2]		
Male[a]	19	27
Female[a]	23	35
Age[1,2]		
18 to 24	16	17
25 to 34[a]	17	35
35 to 44	30	37
45 to 54[a]	24	38
55 to 64[a]	24	36
65 and Older[a]	16	23
Race		
White[a]	20	32
African American[a]	22	31
Other[a]	23	34
Hispanic Origin[1]		
Hispanic[a]	15	28
Non-Hispanic[a]	22	32
Education[1,2]		
High School or Less[a]	19	27
Some Post High School[a]	20	29
College Graduate[a]	25	38
Household Income[2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	21	32
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	22	29
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	24	38
Marital Status		
Married[a]	20	32
Not Married[a]	22	31

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2012 to 2015

Teen Pregnancy as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Twenty-three percent of respondents selected teen pregnancy as one of their top three community health issues.

- Respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report teen pregnancy as one of the top health issues (56%) compared to those 55 to 64 years old (13%) or respondents 65 and older (11%).

- Respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue (43%) compared to African American respondents (28%) or white respondents (18%).

- Hispanic respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue (44%) compared to non-Hispanic respondents (21%).

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents with some post high school education and 27% of those with a high school education or less reported teen pregnancy as a top issue compared to 15% of respondents with a college education.

- Twenty-four percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket and 23% of those in the middle 20 percent income bracket reported teen pregnancy as a top community health issue compared to 15% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

- Unmarried respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue compared to married respondents (27% and 16%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported teen pregnancy as one of the top health issues in the community.

- In 2012, female respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top community health issue. In 2015, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting teen pregnancy as a top issue.

- In both study years, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top community health issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 25 and older reporting teen pregnancy as a top issue.

- In both study years, respondents who were non-white and non-African American were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top community health issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of white respondents or African American respondents reporting teen pregnancy as a top issue.

- In both study years, Hispanic respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top community health issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting teen pregnancy as a top issue.

- In 2012, respondents with a high school education or less were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top community health issue. In 2015, respondents with some post high school education or less were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting teen pregnancy as a top issue.

- In 2015, respondents in the bottom 60 percent household income bracket were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top community health issue. In 2012, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting teen pregnancy as a top issue.

- In both study years, unmarried respondents were more likely to report teen pregnancy as a top community health issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting teen pregnancy.

Table 71. Teen Pregnancy as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	35%	23%
Gender[1]		
Male[a]	32	22
Female[a]	38	25
Age[1,2]		
18 to 24	52	56
25 to 34[a]	40	28
35 to 44[a]	31	16
45 to 54[a]	31	16
55 to 64[a]	31	13
65 and Older[a]	27	11
Race[1,2]		
White[a]	31	18
African American[a]	39	28
Other	49	43
Hispanic Origin[1,2]		
Hispanic	50	44
Non-Hispanic[a]	34	21
Education[1,2]		
High School or Less[a]	39	27
Some Post High School[a]	36	28
College Graduate[a]	31	15
Household Income[2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	37	24
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	31	23
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	33	15
Marital Status[1,2]		
Married[a]	32	16
Not Married[a]	37	27

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2012 to 2015

Infectious Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Nineteen percent of respondents selected infectious diseases, such as whooping cough, tuberculosis or sexually transmitted diseases, as one of the top three community health issues.

- Twenty-eight percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported infectious diseases as a top community health issue compared to 14% of those 55 to 64 years old or 11% of respondents 65 and older.

- African American respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top issue (26%) compared to white respondents (16%) or respondents who were non-white and non-African American (15%).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported infectious diseases as one of the top health issues in the community.

- Gender was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting infectious diseases as a top community health issue.

- In 2012, respondents 18 to 24 years old were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top community health issue. In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top issue, with a noted increase since 2012. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents 18 to 34 years old, 45 to 54 years old or 65 and older reporting infectious diseases as a top community health issue.

- In both study years, African American respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top community health issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of white respondents or African American respondents reporting infectious diseases as a top issue.

- Hispanic origin was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-Hispanic respondents reporting infectious diseases as a top community health issue.

- In 2012, respondents with some post high school education were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top community health issue. In 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting infectious diseases as a top issue.

- In 2012, respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top community health issue. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents in the bottom 40 percent household income bracket reporting infectious diseases as a top issue.

- In 2012, unmarried respondents were more likely to report infectious diseases as a top community health issue. In 2015, marital status was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of unmarried respondents reporting infectious diseases as a top issue.

Table 72. Infectious Diseases as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	26%	19%
Gender		
Male[a]	26	19
Female[a]	26	18
Age[1,2]		
18 to 24[a]	40	17
25 to 34[a]	29	18
35 to 44[a]	21	28
45 to 54[a]	28	21
55 to 64	19	14
65 and Older[a]	18	11
Race[1,2]		
White[a]	20	16
African American[a]	39	26
Other	22	15
Hispanic Origin		
Hispanic	22	19
Non-Hispanic[a]	26	19
Education[1]		
High School or Less[a]	25	17
Some Post High School[a]	30	20
College Graduate[a]	23	18
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	30	19
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	23	21
Top 40 Percent Bracket	20	18
Marital Status[1]		
Married	21	18
Not Married[a]	29	19

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Violence as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Forty-two percent of respondents reported violence as one of the top three community health issues.
- Female respondents were more likely to report violence as one of the top three health issues (45%) compared to male respondents (38%).

- Forty-nine percent of respondents 25 to 34 years old and 47% of those 45 to 64 years old reported violence as a top community health issue compared to 28% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.

- African American respondents were more likely to report violence as a top issue (55%) compared to white respondents or respondents of another race (37% each).

- Non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report violence as a top community health issue (43%) compared to Hispanic respondents (31%).

- Fifty-three percent of respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket reported violence as a top issue compared to 46% of those in the bottom 40 percent income bracket or 38% of respondents in the top 40 percent household income bracket.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported violence as one of the top health issues in the community.

- In 2015, female respondents were more likely to report violence as a top community health issue. In 2012, gender was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting violence as a top community health issue.

- In 2015, respondents 25 to 34 years old or 45 to 64 years old were more likely to report violence as a top community health issue. In 2012, age was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across age reporting violence as a top issue.

- In 2015, African American respondents were more likely to report violence as a top community health issue. In 2012, race was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of non-African American respondents reporting violence as a top health issue.

- In 2015, non-Hispanic respondents were more likely to report violence as a top community health issue. In 2012, Hispanic origin was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting violence as a top issue.

- Education was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting violence as a top community health issue.

- In both study years, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report violence as a top community health issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting violence as a top issue.

- Marital status was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting violence as a top community health issue.

Table 73. Violence as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	55%	42%
Gender[2]		
Male[a]	55	38
Female[a]	55	45
Age[2]		
18 to 24[a]	53	28
25 to 34[a]	58	49
35 to 44[a]	55	42
45 to 54[a]	55	47
55 to 64[a]	60	47
65 and Older[a]	51	37
Race[2]		
White[a]	56	37
African American	54	55
Other[a]	57	37
Hispanic Origin[2]		
Hispanic[a]	58	31
Non-Hispanic[a]	55	43
Education		
High School or Less[a]	53	40
Some Post High School[a]	57	41
College Graduate[a]	58	45
Household Income[1,2]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	57	46
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	61	53
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	52	38
Marital Status		
Married[a]	57	42
Not Married[a]	54	42

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Infant Mortality as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Seven percent of respondents reported infant mortality as one of the top three community health issues.
- Female respondents were more likely to report infant mortality as one of the top three issues (9%) compared to male respondents (6%).
- Twelve percent of respondents 35 to 44 years old reported infant mortality as one of the top three issues compared to 5% of those 45 to 54 years old or 2% of respondents 18 to 24 years old.
- Married respondents were more likely to report infant mortality as a top issue compared to unmarried respondents (10% and 6%, respectively).

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported infant mortality as one of the top health issues in the community.
- In both study years, female respondents were more likely to report infant mortality as one of the top three community health issues. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across gender reporting infant mortality as a top issue.
- In 2012, respondents 25 to 64 years old were more likely to report infant mortality as a top community health issue. In 2015, respondents 35 to 44 years old were more likely to report infant mortality as a top issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across age reporting infant mortality as a top issue.
- In 2012, white respondents were more likely to report infant mortality as a top community health issue. In 2015, race was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across race reporting infant mortality as a top issue.
- Hispanic origin was not a significant variable in either study year. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across Hispanic origin reporting infant mortality as a top community health issue.
- In 2012, respondents with a college education were more likely to report infant mortality as a top community health issue. In 2015, education was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across education reporting infant mortality as a top issue.
- In 2012, respondents in the middle 20 percent household income bracket were more likely to report infant mortality as a top community health issue. In 2015, household income was not a significant variable. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across household income reporting infant mortality as a top issue.
- In both study years, married respondents were more likely to report infant mortality as a top community health issue. From 2012 to 2015, there was a noted decrease in the percent of respondents across marital status reporting infant mortality as a top issue.

Table 74. Infant Mortality as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year[①]

	2012	2015
TOTAL[a]	21%	7%
Gender[1,2]		
Male[a]	18	6
Female[a]	25	9
Age[1,2]		
18 to 24[a]	16	2
25 to 34[a]	25	10
35 to 44[a]	22	12
45 to 54[a]	24	5
55 to 64[a]	23	7
65 and Older[a]	18	7
Race[1]		
White[a]	26	7
African American[a]	15	9
Other[a]	18	7
Hispanic Origin		
Hispanic[a]	27	7
Non-Hispanic[a]	21	8
Education[1]		
High School or Less[a]	14	7
Some Post High School[a]	23	8
College Graduate[a]	28	7
Household Income[1]		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket[a]	18	8
Middle 20 Percent Bracket[a]	31	6
Top 40 Percent Bracket[a]	27	10
Marital Status[1,2]		
Married[a]	28	10
Not Married[a]	18	6

[①]Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
[1]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2012; [2]demographic difference at p≤0.05 in 2015
[a]year difference at p≤0.05 from 2012 to 2015

Lead Poisoning as a Top Community Health Issue

2015 Findings

- Two percent of respondents reported lead poisoning as one of the top three community health issues.
- No demographic comparisons were conducted as a result of the low percent of respondents who reported lead poisoning as one of the top three issues.

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported lead poisoning as one of the top health issues in the community.

- In 2012, respondents who were Hispanic or with a high school education or less were more likely to report lead poisoning as a top community health issue.

Table 75. Lead Poisoning as a Top Community Health Issue by Demographic Variables for Each Survey Year①

	2012	2015②
TOTAL[a]	3%	2%
Gender		
Male	2	--
Female	3	--
Age		
18 to 24	2	--
25 to 34	4	--
35 to 44	2	--
45 to 54	3	--
55 to 64	3	--
65 and Older	2	--
Race		
White	2	--
African American	3	--
Other	4	--
Hispanic Origin[1]		
Hispanic	7	--
Non-Hispanic	2	--
Education[1]		
High School or Less	4	--
Some Post High School	2	--
College Graduate	2	--
Household Income		
Bottom 40 Percent Bracket	3	--
Middle 20 Percent Bracket	4	--
Top 40 Percent Bracket	1	--
Marital Status		
Married	2	--
Not Married	3	--

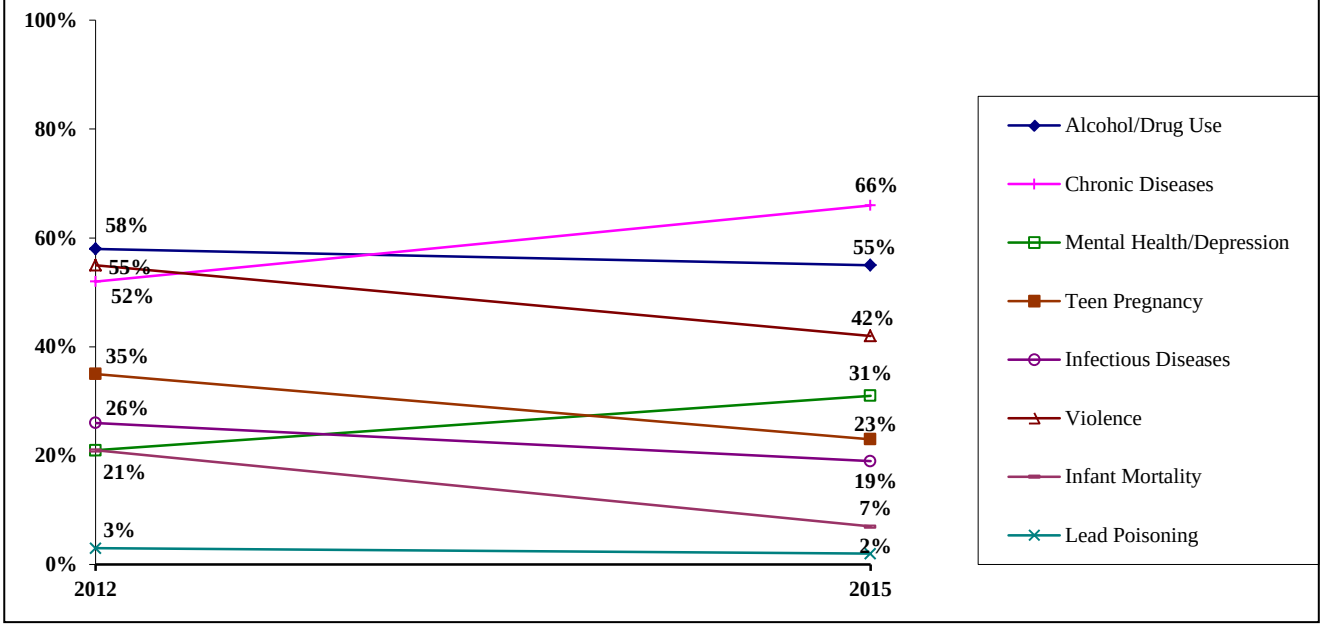
①Percentages occasionally may differ by 1 or 2 percentage points from previous reports or the Appendix as a result of rounding, recoding variables and response category distribution.
②Data is not shown as a result of insufficient statistical reliability due to the low percentage reporting this.
[1]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2012; [2]demographic difference at $p \leq 0.05$ in 2015
[a]year difference at $p \leq 0.05$ from 2012 to 2015

Community Health Issues Overall

Year Comparisons

- From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical increase in the overall percent of respondents who reported chronic diseases or mental health/depression as one of the top health issues in the community. From 2012 to 2015, there was a statistical decrease in the overall percent of respondents who reported alcohol/drug use, violence, teen pregnancy, infectious diseases, infant mortality or lead poisoning as a top community health issue.

Figure 27. Community Health Issues



APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE FREQUENCIES

MILWAUKEE COUNTY
March 16 through July 14, 2015

[Some totals may be more or less than 100% due to rounding and response category distribution. Percentages in the report and in the Appendix may differ by one or two percentage points as a result of combining several response categories for report analysis.]

1. Generally speaking, would you say that your own health is…?

Poor	5%
Fair	14
Good	31
Very good	36
Excellent	14
Not sure	<1

2. Currently, what is your primary type of health care coverage? Is it through…
[“Obamacare, the exchange, Affordable Care Act (ACA)”, code as private insurance]

Private insurance	60%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q3
Medicaid including medical assistance, Title 19 or Badger Care	16	→ GO TO Q4
Medicare	19	→ GO TO Q4
Or do you not have health care coverage	4	→ GO TO Q4
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q4

3. Did you get the private health insurance through an employer, directly from an insurance company or an exchange? [“Obamacare, ACA, Affordable Care Act” is an exchange] [1,173 Respondents]

Employer	85%
Directly from insurance company	8
An exchange	5
Not sure	3

4. Did you have health care coverage during all, part or none of the past 12 months?

All	88%
Part	10
None	2
Not sure	<1

5. Did everyone in your household have health care coverage during all, part or none of the past 12 months?

All	85%
Part	11
None	3
Not sure	1

6. In the past 12 months, did you delay or not seek medical care because of a high deductible, high co-pay or because you did not have coverage for the medical care?

Yes	18%
No	82
Not sure	<1

7. In the past 12 months, have you or anyone in your household not taken prescribed medication due to prescription costs?

Yes	11%
No	89
Not sure	<1

8. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt you did not get the medical care you needed?

Yes	12%	→CONTINUE WITH Q9
No	88	→GO TO Q10
Not sure	<1	→GO TO Q10

9. Why did you not receive the medical care you thought you needed? [239 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Poor medical care	28%
Cannot afford to pay	21
Uninsured	16
Insurance did not cover it	14
Co-payments too high	13
Unable to get appointment	6
Physical barriers	5
Don't know where to go	3
Inconvenient hours	3
Other (2% or less)	6

10. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt you did not get the dental care you needed?

Yes	18%	→CONTINUE WITH Q11
No	82	→GO TO Q12
Not sure	<1	→GO TO Q12

11. Why did you not receive the dental care you thought you needed? [345 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Uninsured	30%
Cannot afford to pay	27
Insurance did not cover it	15
Unable to get appointment	11
Unable to find a dentist to take Medicaid or other insurance	8
Don't know where to go	5
Poor dental care	4
Co-payments too high	4
Inconvenient hours	4
Not enough time	3
Other (2% or less)	7

12. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt you did not get the mental health care you needed?

Yes	4%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q13
No	96	→ GO TO Q14
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q14

13. Why did you not receive the mental health care you thought you needed? [76 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Poor mental health care	25%
Uninsured	16
Insurance did not cover it	14
Specialty physician not in area	10
Cannot afford to pay	10
Co-payments too high	7
Inconvenient hours	7
Physical barriers	6
Unable to get appointment	4
Don't know where to go	4
Other (2% or less)	3

14. Do you have a primary care doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant or primary care clinic where you regularly go for check-ups and when you are sick?

Yes	86%
No	14
Not sure	<1

15. From which source do you get most of your health information?

Doctor	49%
Internet	30
Myself/family member in health care field	5
Other health professional	4
Family/friends	3
Other (2% or less)	6
Not sure	1

16. When you are sick, to which one of the following places do you usually go?

Doctor's or nurse practitioner's office	65%
Public health clinic or community health center	4
Hospital outpatient department	2
Hospital emergency room	11
Urgent care center	12
Some other kind of place	<1
No usual place	5
Not sure	<1

17. Do you have an advance health care plan, living will or health care power of attorney stating your end of life health care wishes?

Yes	31%
No	64
Not sure	4

A routine check-up is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness or condition. About how long has it been since you last received…?

		Less than a Year Ago	1 to 2 Years Ago	3 to 4 Years Ago	5 or More Years Ago	Never	Not Sure
18.	A routine checkup	71%	18%	6%	4%	<1%	<1%
19.	Cholesterol test	54	13	4	5	14	10
20.	A visit to a dentist or dental clinic	62	19	8	11	<1	<1
21.	An eye exam	48	27	10	10	3	<1

22. During the past 12 months, have you had a flu shot or a flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose?

Yes.....48%
No 52
Not sure.....<1

23. Could you please tell me in what year you born? [CALCULATE AGE]

18 to 24 years old.....15%
25 to 34 years old.....21
35 to 44 years old.....17
45 to 54 years old.....18
55 to 64 years old.....14
65 and older 15

24. A pneumonia shot or pneumococcal vaccine is usually given once or twice in a person's lifetime and is different from the flu shot. Have you ever had a pneumonia shot? [300 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes.....77%
No 18
Not sure..... 5

In the past three years, have you been treated for or been told by a doctor, nurse or other health care provider that:

		Yes	No	Not Sure
25.	You have high blood pressure?	29%	71%	<1%
26.	…(if yes) [568 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	94	5	<1
27.	Your blood cholesterol is high?	20	79	1
28.	…(if yes) [387 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	89	9	2
29.	You have heart disease or a heart condition?	9	91	<1
30.	…(if yes) [172 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?	91	8	2
31.	You have a mental health condition, such as an anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder or depression?	18	82	<1
32.	…(if yes) [351 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes?	88	12	<1

		Yes	No	Not Sure
33.	You have diabetes (men) You have diabetes not associated with a pregnancy (women).....	11%	89%	<1%
34.	…(if yes) [213 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, exercise or lifestyle changes?.....	92	8	0
35.	Do you currently have asthma?.....	14	86	<1
36.	…(if yes) [272 Respondents]: Is it under control through medication, therapy or lifestyle changes?.....	95	4	<1

37. On an average day, how many servings of fruit do you eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of canned or cooked fruit, 1 medium piece of fruit or 6 ounces of juice.

One or fewer servings.....38%
Two servings.....29
Three or more servings.....33
Not sure..... 0

38. On an average day, how many servings of vegetables do you eat? One serving is ½ cup of cooked or raw vegetable or 6 ounces of juice.

One or fewer servings.....41%
Two servings.....31
Three or more servings.....28
Not sure..... 0

39. I'd like you to think about the labels on many food products that list ingredients and provide nutrition and other information. When you buy a product for the first time, how often do you read this information?

Often.....54%
Sometimes 22
Rarely.....13
Never 11
Not sure.....<1

40. In the past seven days, how many meals did you or your family eat at or order from a restaurant?

0 to 2 times 72%
3 to 4 times 16
5 to 6 times 6
7 to 8 times 3
9 to 10 times .....<1
11 to 12 times .....<1
13 to 14 times 1
Not sure.....<1

41. Moderate physical activity includes brisk walking, bicycling, vacuuming, gardening or anything else that causes some increase in breathing or heart rate. In a usual week, not including at work, on how many days do you do moderate activities for at least 30 minutes at a time?

Zero days 14%
1 to 4 days.....47
5 to 7 days.....38
Not sure.....<1

42. Vigorous activities include running, aerobics, heavy yard work, or anything else that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate. Not including at work, in a usual week, how often do you do vigorous physical activities for at least 20 minutes at a time?

Zero days 39%
1 to 2 days 30
3 to 7 days.....31
Not sure.....<1

FEMALES ONLY

Now I have some questions about women's health.

43. A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram? [418 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....63%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....18
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) 5
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) 4
5 or more years ago 6
Never 3
Not sure .....<1

44. A bone density scan helps determine if you are at risk for fractures or are in the early stages of osteoporosis. Have you ever had a bone density scan? [180 Respondents 65 and Older]

Yes.....82%
No 15
Not sure..... 3

45. A pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix. If you have not had a hysterectomy, how long has it been since you had your last pap smear? [795 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....57%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....20
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) 6
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) 2
5 or more years ago 5
Never 11
Not sure .....<1

46. An HPV test is a test for the human papillomavirus in the cervix and is sometimes done at the same time as a pap smear. When was the last time you had an HPV test? [807 Respondents 18 to 65 years old]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago).....40%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago).....13
Within the past 3 years (2 years, but less than 3 years ago) 4
Within the past 5 years (3 years, but less than 5 years ago) 2
5 or more years ago 6
Never 17
Not sure 17

MALE & FEMALE RESPONDENTS 50 AND OLDER

47. A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. How long has it been since you had a blood stool test? [758 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	14%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	7
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	10
5 years ago or more	17
Never	47
Not sure	5

48. A sigmoidoscopy is where a flexible tube is inserted into the rectum to view the bowel for signs of cancer or other health problems. How long has it been since you had your last sigmoidoscopy? [758 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	4%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	2
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	5
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)	3
10 years ago or more	8
Never	73
Not sure	4

49. A colonoscopy is similar to a sigmoidoscopy, but uses a longer tube, and you are usually given medication through a needle in your arm to make you sleepy and told to have someone else drive you home after the test. How long has it been since you had your last colonoscopy? [758 Respondents 50 and Older]

Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago)	16%
Within the past 2 years (1 year, but less than 2 years ago)	13
Within the past 5 years (2 years, but less than 5 years ago)	23
Within the past 10 years (5 years but less than 10 years ago)	14
10 years ago or more	5
Never	26
Not sure	2

ALL RESPONDENTS

50. During the **past 30 days**, about how often would you say you felt sad, blue, or depressed?

Never	38%
Seldom	29
Sometimes	26
Nearly always	5
Always	3
Not sure	<1

51. How often would you say you find meaning and purpose in your daily life?

Never 3%
Seldom 4
Sometimes 17
Nearly always 29
Always 47
Not sure.....<1

52. In the past year have you ever felt so overwhelmed that you considered suicide?

Yes 6%
No 93
Not sure.....<1

Now I'd like to ask you about alcohol. An alcoholic drink is one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, one can or bottle of wine cooler, one cocktail or one shot of liquor.

53. Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past month did you have five or more drinks on an occasion? (MALES) (4 or more drinks FEMALES)

0 days.....68%
1 day 8
2 or more days 24
Not sure.....<1

54. In the past 30 days, did you drive or ride when the driver had perhaps too much alcohol to drink?

Yes 3%
No 97
Not sure.....<1

During the past year, has ANYONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD, INCLUDING YOURSELF, experienced any kind of problem such as legal, social, personal, physical or medical in connection with …?

		Yes	No	Not Sure
55.	Drinking alcohol.....	2%	98%	0%
56.	Marijuana.....	2	98	<1
57.	Cocaine, heroin or other street drugs.....	<1	99	<1
58.	Misuse of prescription drugs or over-the-counter drugs	2	98	<1
59.	Gambling	1	99	<1

60. In the past 30 days, while you were driving, how often were you distracted by technology, such as texts, emails or phone calls?

Three or more times a day 7%
Twice a day..... 4
Once a day 6
Four or five times a week 3
Two or three times a week..... 9
Once a week..... 8
Less than once a week 9
Zero times in the past 30 days 53
Not sure.....<1

61. In the past 30 days, while you were driving, how often did you have something to eat or drink, deal with unruly children, reach for something on the floor or do something else not related to technology that may have distracted you?

Three or more times a day 4%
Twice a day..... 2
Once a day 7
Four or five times a week 3
Two or three times a week.....10
Once a week..... 9
Less than once a week 14
Zero times in the past 30 days 51
Not sure.....<1

In the past 30 days, did you use…

		Yes	No	Not Sure
62.	Smokeless tobacco including chewing tobacco, snuff, plug, or spit……...	4%	96%	0%
63.	Cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars…….	5	95	0
64.	Electronic cigarettes, also known as e-cigarettes ...	6	94	<1

Now I'd like to talk to you about regular tobacco cigarettes….

65. Do you now smoke cigarettes every day, some days or not at all?

Every day.....13% →CONTINUE WITH Q66
Some days..... 6 →CONTINUE WITH Q66
Not at all .....81 →GO TO Q69
Not sure..... 0 →GO TO Q69

66. During the past 12 months, have you stopped smoking for one day or longer because you were trying to quit? [381 Current Smokers]

Yes.....58%
No 42
Not sure..... 0

67. In the past 12 months, have you seen a doctor, nurse or other health professional? [381 Current Smokers]

Yes	82%	→CONTINUE WITH Q68
No	18	→GO TO Q69
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q69

68. In the past 12 months, has a doctor, nurse or other health professional advised you to quit smoking? [312 Current Smokers]

Yes	78%
No	22
Not sure	<1

69. Which statement best describes the rules about smoking inside your home…

Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home	75%
Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times	10
Smoking is allowed anywhere inside your home or	2
There are no rules about smoking inside your home	13
Not sure	<1

70. In the past seven days, how many days were you in the same room or did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes? [1,578 Nonsmokers]

0 days	79%
1 to 3 days	17
4 to 6 days	1
All 7 days	2
Not sure	<1

Now, I have a few questions to ask about you and your household.

71. Gender [DERIVED, NOT ASKED]

Male	47%
Female	53

72. About how much do you weigh, without shoes?
73. About how tall are you, without shoes?
[CALCULATE BODY MASS INDEX (BMI)]

Not overweight	31%
Overweight	31
Obese	38

74. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

Yes	10%
No	90
Not sure	<1

75. Which of the following would you say is your race?

White	63%
Black, African American	27
Asian	3
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	<1
American Indian or Alaska Native	1
Another race	2
Multiple races	3
Not sure	<1

76. What is your current marital status?

Single and never married	44%
A member of an unmarried couple	2
Married	32
Separated	1
Divorced	12
Widowed	7
Not sure	0

77. What is the highest grade level of education you have completed?

8th grade or less	<1%
Some high school	6
High school graduate or GED	27
Some college	27
Technical school graduate	6
College graduate	24
Advanced or professional degree	11
Not sure	0

78. What county do you live in? [FILTER]

Milwaukee	100%

79. What city, town or village do you legally reside in? [FILTER]

Milwaukee city	67%
West Allis	6
Oak Creek	4
Wauwatosa	4
All others (3% or less)	19

80. What is the zip code of your primary residence?

53204	5%
53207	5
53209	5
53216	5
53221	5
53154	4
53212	4
53214	4
53215	4
53218	4
53219	4
53222	4
All others (3% or less)	51

LANDLINE SAMPLE ONLY [FOR SAMPLING PURPOSES]

81. Do you have more than one telephone number in your household? Do not include cell phones or numbers that are only used by a computer or fax machine.
82. How many of these telephone numbers are residential numbers?
83. Do you have a cell phone that you use mainly for personal use?

ALL RESPONDENTS

84. What is your annual household income before taxes?

Less than $10,000	11%
$10,000 to $20,000	12
$20,001 to $30,000	12
$30,001 to $40,000	9
$40,001 to $50,000	8
$50,001 to $60,000	7
$60,001 to $75,000	6
$75,001 to $90,000	7
$90,001 to $105,000	4
$105,001 to $120,000	3
$120,001 to $135,000	<1
Over $135,000	5
Not sure	10
No answer	6

85. How many children under the age of 18 are living in the household?

None	63%	→GO TO Q108
One	15	→CONTINUE WITH Q86
Two or more	22	→CONTINUE WITH Q86
Not sure	<1	

For the next questions, we would like to talk about the [RANDOM SELECTED] child.

86. Do you make health care decisions for [HIM/HER]? [718 Respondents]

Yes	74%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q87
No	26	→GO TO Q108

87. What is the age of the child? [529 Respondents]

12 or younger	69%
13 to 17 years old	31

88. Is this child a boy or girl? [529 Respondents]

Boy	50%
Girl	50

89. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the medical care [HE/SHE] needed? [528 Respondents]

Yes	2%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q90
No	98	→ GO TO Q91
Not sure	0	→ GO TO Q91

90. Why did your child not receive the medical care needed? [13 Respondents; Multiple Responses Accepted]

Insurance did not cover it	8 respondents
Unable to get appointment	3 respondents

91. A personal doctor or nurse is a health professional who knows your child well, and is familiar with your child's health history. This can be a general doctor, a pediatrician, a specialist, a nurse practitioner or a physician assistant. Do you have one or more persons you think of as your child's personal doctor or nurse? [529 Respondents]

Yes	91%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q92
No	9	→ GO TO Q93
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q93

92. Preventive care visits include things like a well-child check, a routine physical exam, immunizations, lead or other health screening tests. During the past 12 months, did [HE/SHE] visit their personal doctor or nurse for preventive care? [480 Respondents]

Yes	92%
No	8
Not sure	0

93. Specialists are doctors like surgeons, heart doctors, allergists, psychiatrists, skin doctors and others who specialize in one area of health care. Was there a time during the past 12 months your child needed to see a specialist but did not? [528 Respondents]

Yes	1%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q94
No	98	→ GO TO Q95
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q95

94. Why did your child not see a specialist needed? [7 Respondents; Multiple Responses Accepted]

Insurance did not cover it	4 respondents
Uninsured	1 respondent
Unable to get appointment	1 respondent
Specialty physician not in area	1 respondent

95. Was there a time during the last 12 months that you felt your child did not get the dental care [HE/SHE] needed? [527 Respondents]

Yes	9%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q96
No	91	→ GO TO Q97
Not sure	<1	→ GO TO Q97

96. Why did your child not receive the dental health care needed? [48 Respondents; Multiple Responses Accepted]

Can't find dentist who accepts child's insurance	16 respondents
Unable to get appointment	12 respondents
Cannot afford to pay	9 respondents
Health plan problem/insurance did not cover it	4 respondents
Don't know where to go	4 respondents
No dental insurance	3 respondents
Dentist/specialist not in area	3 respondents
Dentist did not know how to treat or provide care	2 respondents
Not enough time	1 respondent
Lack of child day care	1 respondent

97. Does your child have asthma? [529 Respondents]

Yes	11%	→CONTINUE WITH Q98
No	89	→GO TO Q99
Not sure	<1	→GO TO Q99

98. Asthma attacks, sometimes called episodes, refer to periods of worsening asthma symptoms that make the child limit his or her activity more than usual, or make you seek medical care. During the past 12 months, has your child had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack? [56 Respondents]

Yes	31%
No	69
Not sure	0

99. When your child was an infant of less than one year old, where did [HE/SHE] usually sleep? [90 Respondents of Children 2 years old or younger]

Crib or bassinette	82%
Swing	0
Pack n' Play	9
Couch or chair	0
Car	0
Car seat	0
Floor	0
In bed with you or another person	7
Not sure	2

100. How often do you feel your child is safe in your community or neighborhood? [529 Respondents]

Always	50%
Nearly always	30
Sometimes	16
Seldom	3
Never	2
Not sure	0

101. During the past 6 months, how often was your child unhappy, sad or depressed? [309 Respondents of Children 8 to 17 years old]

Always	2%
Nearly always	<1
Sometimes	32
Seldom	29
Never	37
Not sure	<1

102. During the past 12 months, has your child experienced any bullying? [309 Respondents of Children 8 to 17 years old]

Yes	18%
No	81
Not sure	<1

103. What type of bullying did your child experience? [309 Respondents of Children 8 to 17 years old]

Verbally abused for example spreading mean rumors or kept out of a group	16%
Physically bullied for example, being hit or kicked	5
Cyber or electronically bullied for example, teased, taunted, humiliated or threatened by email, cell phone, Facebook postings, texts or other electronic methods	2

104. On an <u>average day</u>, how many servings of fruit does your child eat or drink? One serving is ½ cup of canned or cooked fruit, 1 medium piece of fruit or 6 ounces of juice. [396 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings	16%
Two servings	34
Three or more servings	48
Not sure	2

105. On an <u>average day</u>, how many servings of vegetables does your child eat? One serving is ½ cup of cooked or raw vegetable or 6 ounces of juice. [398 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

One or fewer servings	32%
Two servings	38
Three or more servings	27
Not sure	3

106. During the past seven days, on how many days was your child physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes that caused an increase in their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time? [397 Respondents of Children 5 to 17 years old]

Zero or one day	4%	→ CONTINUE WITH Q107
Two through four days	24	→ CONTINUE WITH Q107
Five or more days	69	→ GO TO Q108
Not sure	4	→ GO TO Q108

107. Why was your child not physically active for at least 60 minutes on more days? [79 Respondents: Multiple responses accepted]

Child does not like to be physically active	39%
Likes to play video games or on computer	16
Weather	12
Sick/ill	10
School/homework/other activities	9
Work	7
No afterschool activities	3
Neighborhood is not safe to be outside	1
Prefers to watch TV	1
Other	4

The next series of questions deal with personal safety issues.

108. During the past year has anyone made you afraid for your personal safety?

Yes	6%	→CONTINUE WITH Q109
No	94	→GO TO Q110
Not sure	<1	→GO TO Q110

109. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a child, a stranger, or someone else? Again, I want to assure you that all your responses are strictly confidential. [126 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Stranger	56%
Acquaintance	28
Boyfriend or girlfriend	8
Child	5
Separated spouse	3
Ex-spouse	2
Spouse	<1
Brother or sister	<1
Friend	<1
Someone else	1

110. During the past year has anyone pushed, kicked, slapped, hit or otherwise hurt you?

Yes	3%	→CONTINUE WITH Q111
No	97	→GO TO Q112
Not sure	0	→GO TO Q112

111. What relationship is this person or people to you? For example, a spouse, spouse who is now separated, ex-spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend, parent, brother or sister, friend, acquaintance, a child, a stranger, or someone else? [61 Respondents; More than 1 response accepted]

Acquaintance	35%
Stranger	20
Child	13
Boyfriend or girlfriend	11
Friend	10
Parent	9
Brother or sister	6
Spouse	2
Someone else	4

112. Finally, I will read you a list of health issues that some communities may face. Please tell me the 3 largest health concerns in your community.

Chronic diseases like diabetes, cancer or obesity	66%
Alcohol or drug use	55
Violence	42
Mental health or depression	31
Teen pregnancy	23
Infectious diseases such as whooping cough, tuberculosis, or sexually transmitted diseases	19
Infant mortality	7
Lead poisoning	2

APPENDIX B: SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2015 Community Health Survey

The 2015 Milwaukee County Community Health Survey was conducted from March 16 through July 14, 2015. A total of 1,967 respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=1,292). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=675). For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 1,967, the margin of error is ±2%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2012 Community Health Survey

The 2012 Milwaukee County Community Health Survey was conducted from June 20 through November 7, 2012. A total of 1,970 respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=1,428). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=542). For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2010 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 1,970, the margin of error is ±2%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2009 Community Health Survey

The 2009 Milwaukee County Community Health Survey was conducted from September 30, 2009 through January 28, 2010. One thousand nine hundred seventy-six respondents were scientifically selected so that the survey would be representative of all adults 18 and older. The sampling strategy was two-fold. 1) A random-digit-dial landline sample of telephone numbers which included both listed and unlisted numbers. The respondent within each household was randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household (n=1,415). 2) A cell-phone only sample where the person answering the phone was selected as the respondent (n=561). A reimbursement of $20 was offered to respondents to cover the cost of incoming minutes. For the landline sample, weighting was based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. For the cell-phone only sample, it was assumed the respondent was the primary cell phone user. Combined, post-stratification was conducted by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 1,976, the margin of error is ±2%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2006 Community Health Survey

The 2006 Milwaukee County Community Health Survey was conducted from March 14 through August 11, 2006. A total of 3,271 random adults 18 and older within the community were interviewed by telephone. Due to the nature of the study, some areas were random digit dial which included unlisted and listed numbers while other areas were listed numbers only. Respondents within each household were randomly selected by computer based on the number of adults in the household. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent. Survey respondents were weighted based on the number of adults in the household and the number of residential phone numbers, excluding fax and computer lines, to take into account the probability of selection. Post-stratification was also done by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 3,271, the margin of error is ±2%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

2003 Community Health Survey

The 2003 Milwaukee County Community Health Survey was conducted from February 21 through June 10, 2003. A total of 1,951 random adults 18 and older within the community were interviewed by telephone. Due to the nature of the study, some areas were random digit dial which included unlisted and listed numbers while other areas were listed numbers only. At least 8 attempts were made to contact a respondent. Post-stratification was done by sex and age to reflect the 2000 census proportion of these characteristics in the area. With a sample size of 1,951, the margin of error is ±2%. The margin of error for smaller subgroups is larger.

Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA)

City of Milwaukee Health Indicators Report 3 2 16

Report Area

Milwaukee, WI

Data Category

Demographics | Social & Economic Factors | Physical Environment | Clinical Care | Health Behaviors | Health Outcomes

Demographics

Current population demographics and changes in demographic composition over time play a determining role in the types of health and social services needed by communities.

Data Indicators

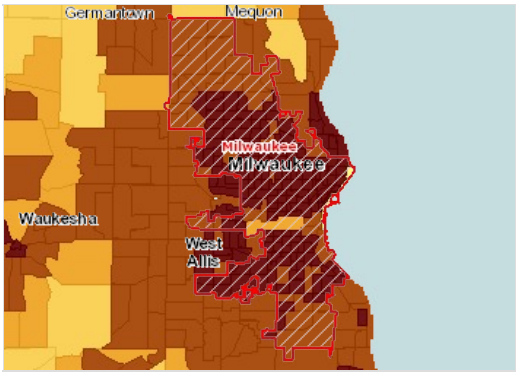
- Total Population
- Change in Total Population
- Families with Children
- Female Population
- Male Population
- Median Age
- Population Under Age 18
- Population Age 0-4
- Population Age 5-17
- Population Age 18-64
- Population Age 18-24
- Population Age 25-34
- Population Age 35-44
- Population Age 45-54
- Population Age 55-64
- Population Age 65
- Population with Any Disability
- Linguistically Isolated Population
- Population with Limited English Proficiency
- Population Geographic Mobility
- Foreign-Born Population
- Hispanic Population
- Urban and Rural Population
- Veteran Population

Total Population

A total of 598,078 people live in the 96.11 square mile report area defined for this assessment according to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2010-14 5-year estimates. The population density for this area, estimated at 6,223.16 persons per square mile, is greater than the national average population density of 89.88 persons per square mile.

Report Area	Total Population	Total Land Area (Square Miles)	Population Density (Per Square Mile)
Custom Area Estimates*	598,078	96.11	6,223.16
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	241.49	3,947.99
Washington County, WI	132,526	430.63	307.75
Waukesha County, WI	392,511	549.6	714.18
Wisconsin	5,724,692	54,158.35	105.7
United States	317,746,048	3,535,356.15	89.88

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



Population, Density (Persons per Sq Mile) by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 5,000
- 1,001 - 5,000
- 501 - 1,000
- 51 - 500
- Under 51
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Total Population by Age Groups, Total

Report Area	Age 0-4	Age 5-17	Age 18-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-54	Age 55-64	Age 65
Custom Area Estimates*	47,806	111,959	77,947	99,899	74,078	71,810	59,582	55,335
Milwaukee County, WI	69,429	165,719	103,175	152,002	119,454	123,366	108,308	111,948
Washington County, WI	7,482	23,877	9,234	14,490	17,399	22,674	18,124	19,246
Waukesha County, WI	20,621	70,085	28,856	40,992	49,167	65,788	56,630	60,372
Wisconsin	347,284	969,377	557,036	727,998	703,763	847,881	747,354	823,999
United States	19,973,712	53,803,944	31,273,296	42,310,184	40,723,040	44,248,184	38,596,760	43,177,960

Total Population by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
Custom Area Estimates*	281,525	234,789	22,191	3,260	204	34,561	21,888
Milwaukee County, WI	591,716	251,235	34,374	5,389	221	39,015	31,451
Washington County, WI	127,150	1,392	1,483	150	6	578	1,767
Waukesha County, WI	365,554	5,121	10,972	615	92	3,915	6,242
Wisconsin	4,965,198	357,758	137,404	49,563	1,303	92,690	120,776
United States	231,849,712	39,564,784	15,710,659	2,565,520	535,761	14,754,895	9,125,751

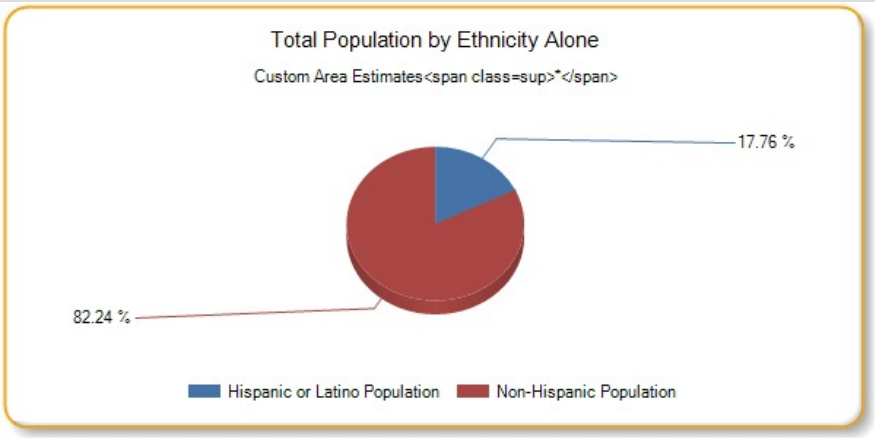
Total Population by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
Custom Area Estimates*	47.04%	39.23%	3.71%	0.54%	0.03%	5.78%	3.66%
Milwaukee County, WI	62.06%	26.35%	3.61%	0.57%	0.02%	4.09%	3.3%
Washington County, WI	95.94%	1.05%	1.12%	0.11%	0%	0.44%	1.33%
Waukesha County, WI	93.13%	1.3%	2.8%	0.16%	0.02%	1%	1.59%
Wisconsin	86.73%	6.25%	2.4%	0.87%	0.02%	1.62%	2.11%

Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
United States	73.81%	12.6%	5%	0.82%	0.17%	4.7%	2.91%

Total Population by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Population	Hispanic or Latino Population	Percent Population Hispanic or Latino	Non-Hispanic Population	Percent Population Non-Hispanic
Custom Area Estimates*	598,417	106,258	17.76%	492,159	82.24%
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	131,473	13.79%	821,928	86.21%
Washington County, WI	132,526	3,722	2.81%	128,804	97.19%
Waukesha County, WI	392,511	17,225	4.39%	375,286	95.61%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	355,292	6.21%	5,369,400	93.79%
United States	314,107,072	53,070,096	16.9%	261,036,992	83.1%

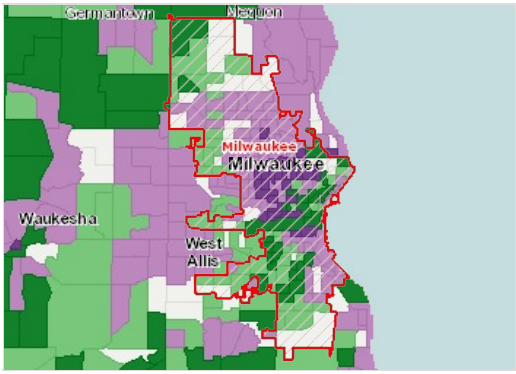


Change in Total Population

According to the U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census, between 2000 and 2010 the population in the report area fell by 2131 persons, a change of -0.36%. A significant positive or negative shift in total population over time impacts healthcare providers and the utilization of community resources.

Report Area	Total Population, 2000 Census	Total Population, 2010 Census	Total Population Change, 2000-2010	Percent Population Change, 2000-2010
Custom Area Estimates*	596,877	594,746	-2,131	-0.36%
Milwaukee County, WI	940,158	947,735	7,577	0.81%
Washington County, WI	117,492	131,887	14,395	12.25%
Waukesha County, WI	360,768	389,891	29,123	8.07%
Wisconsin	5,363,669	5,686,986	323,317	6.03%
United States	280,405,781	307,745,539	27,339,758	9.75%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census. 2000 - 2010. Source geography: Tract

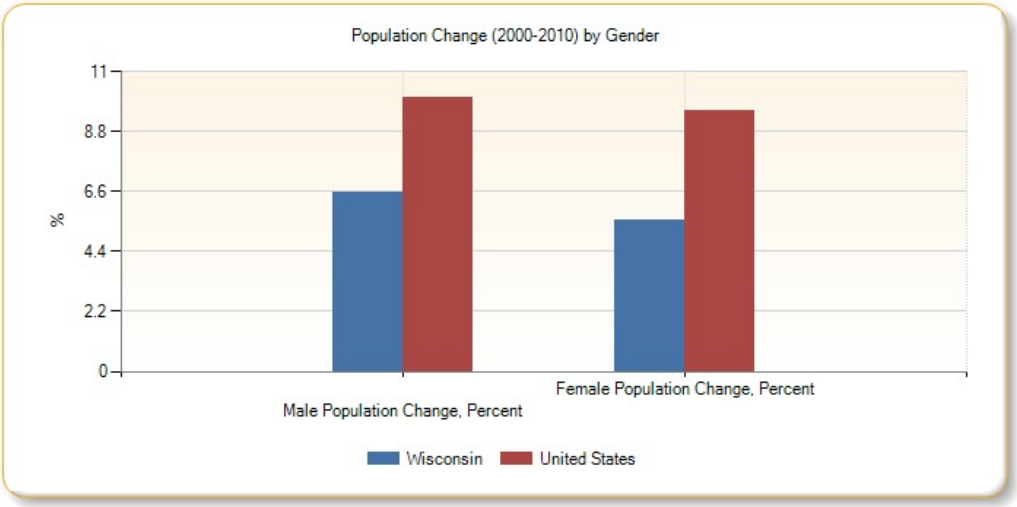


Population Change, Percent by Tract, US Census 2000 - 2010

- Over 10.0% Increase ( )
- 1.0 - 10.0% Increase ( )
- Less Than 1.0% Change (/-)
- 1.0 - 10.0% Decrease (-)
- Over 10.0% Decrease (-)
- No Population or No Data
- Report Area

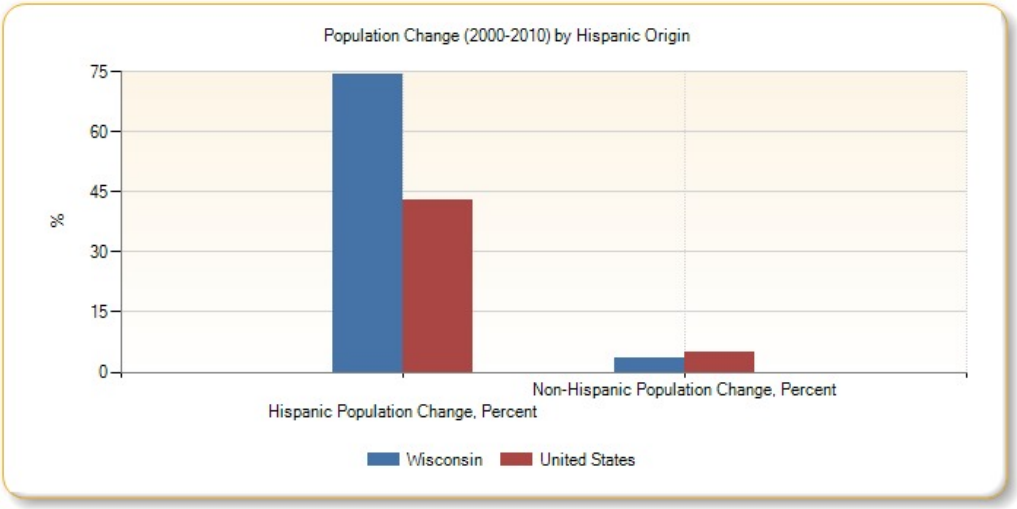
Population Change (2000-2010) by Gender

Report Area	Male Population Change, Total	Male Population Change, Percent	Female Population Change, Total	Female Population Change, Percent
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	7,146	1.59%	431	0.09%
Washington County, WI	6,785	11.58%	7,609	12.92%
Waukesha County, WI	13,871	7.82%	15,252	8.32%
Wisconsin	173,362	6.54%	149,954	5.52%
United States	13,738,020	10.02%	13,601,733	9.55%



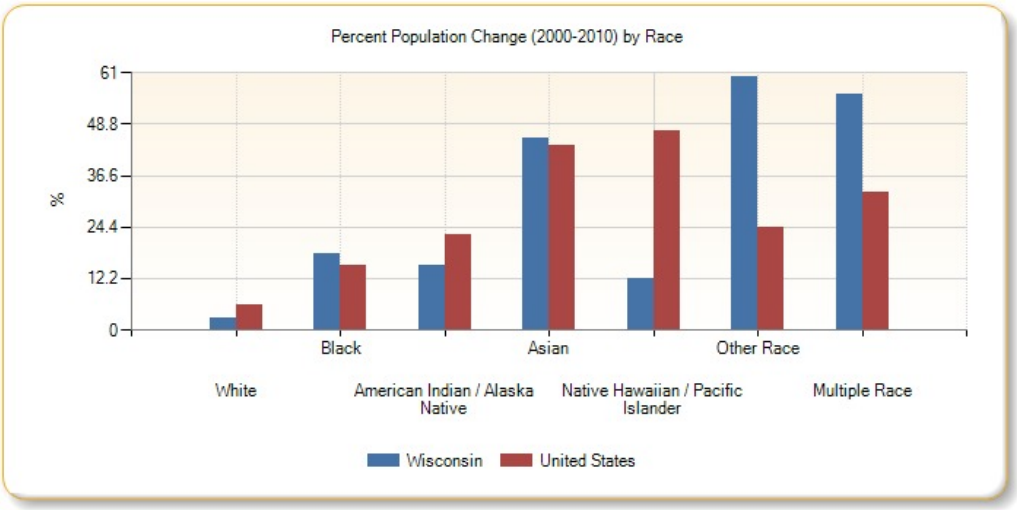
Population Change (2000-2010) by Hispanic Origin

Report Area	Hispanic Population Change, Total	Hispanic Population Change, Percent	Non-Hispanic Population Change, Total	Non-Hispanic Population Change, Percent
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	43,631	52.95%	-36,057	-4.2%
Washington County, WI	1,856	121.39%	12,538	10.81%
Waukesha County, WI	6,620	69.66%	22,503	6.41%
Wisconsin	143,135	74.19%	180,179	3.48%
United States	15,152,943	42.93%	12,099,099	4.92%



Percent Population Change (2000-2010) by Race

Report Area	White	Black	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Other Race	Multiple Race
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	-6.86%	9.78%	0.21%	34.28%	-13.98%	28.79%	36.4%
Washington County, WI	10.05%	148.39%	35.47%	109.94%	-14.29%	121.94%	96.76%
Waukesha County, WI	5.34%	85.64%	35.28%	99.24%	50.57%	29.19%	56.45%
Wisconsin	2.77%	17.96%	15.45%	45.59%	12.09%	60.14%	55.94%
United States	5.8%	15.43%	22.56%	43.72%	47.37%	24.2%	32.61%



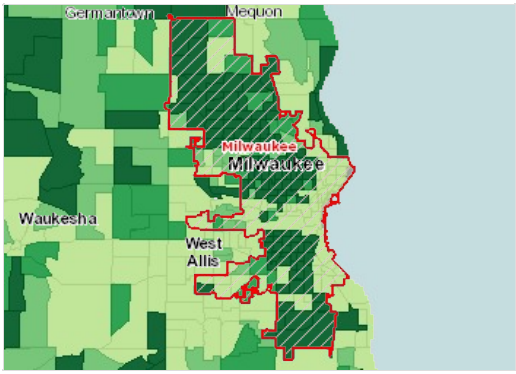
Families with Children

According to the most recent the American Community Survey estimates, 33.4% of all occupied households in the report area are family households with one or more child(ren) under the age of 18. As defined by the US Census Bureau, a family household is any

housing unit in which the householder is living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. A non-family household is any household occupied by the householder alone, or by the householder and one or more unrelated individuals.

Report Area	Total Households	Total Family Households	Families with Children (Under Age 18)	Families with Children (Under Age 18), Percent of Total Households
Custom Area Estimates*	230,181	129,516	76,876	33.4%
Milwaukee County, WI	381,446	217,993	117,172	30.72%
Washington County, WI	52,554	37,999	16,791	31.95%
Waukesha County, WI	153,882	108,514	47,739	31.02%
Wisconsin	2,293,250	1,469,359	677,002	29.52%
United States	116,211,088	76,958,064	37,554,348	32.32%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

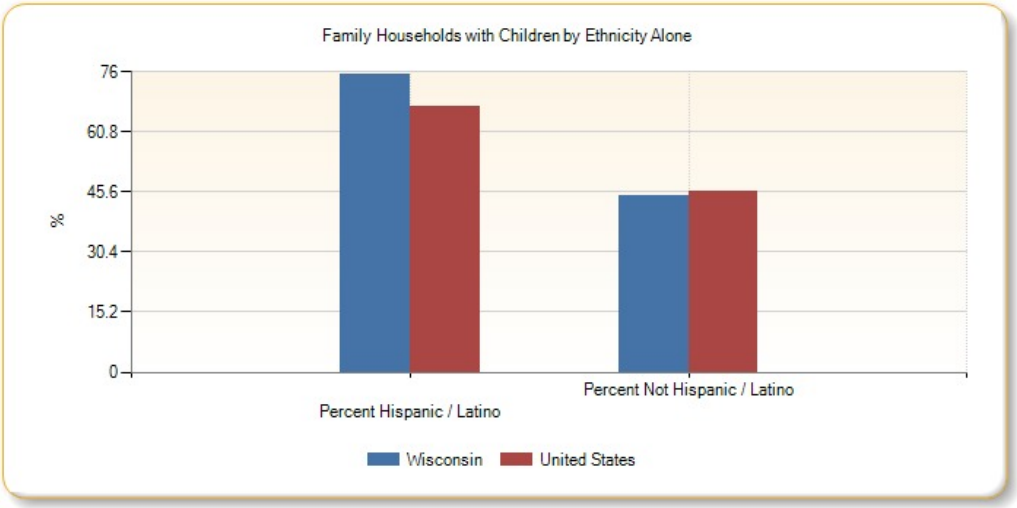


Households with Children (Age 0-17), Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 35.0%
- 31.6 - 35.0%
- 28.1 - 31.5%
- Under 28.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

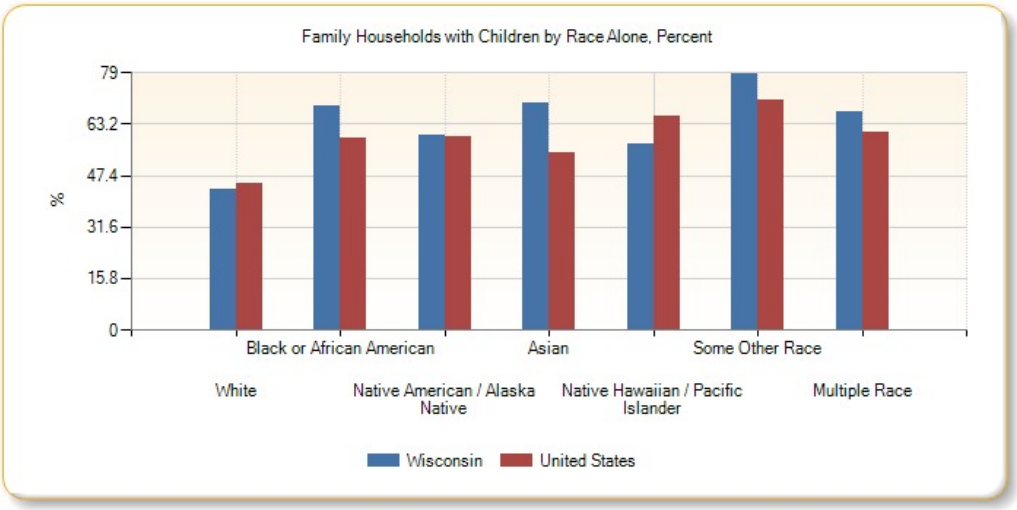
Family Households with Children by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	19,994	96,710	75.67%	50.48%
Washington County, WI	464	16,286	67.84%	43.64%
Waukesha County, WI	2,159	45,489	70.74%	43.13%
Wisconsin	50,123	624,724	75.14%	44.54%
United States	7,289,959	30,122,004	67.18%	45.57%



Family Households with Children by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	45%	67.63%	63.87%	69.65%	57.89%	77.63%	72.14%
Washington County, WI	43.34%	95.27%	32.5%	71.65%	no data	52.99%	60.99%
Waukesha County, WI	42.36%	69.43%	70%	68.16%	no data	82.72%	65.87%
Wisconsin	43.27%	68.68%	59.9%	69.78%	57.25%	78.62%	66.86%
United States	45.18%	59.09%	59.52%	54.18%	65.41%	70.66%	60.67%



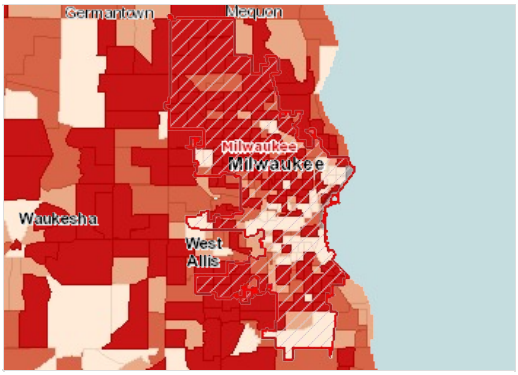
Female Population

A total of 310,235 females resided in the report area according to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2010-14 5-year estimates. Females represented 51.87% of the total population in the area, which was greater than the national average of

50.81%.

Report Area	Total Population	Female Population	Percent Female Population
Custom Area Estimates*	598,078	310,235	51.87%
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	493,064	51.72%
Washington County, WI	132,526	66,829	50.43%
Waukesha County, WI	392,511	199,759	50.89%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	2,882,642	50.35%
United States	314,107,072	159,591,920	50.81%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

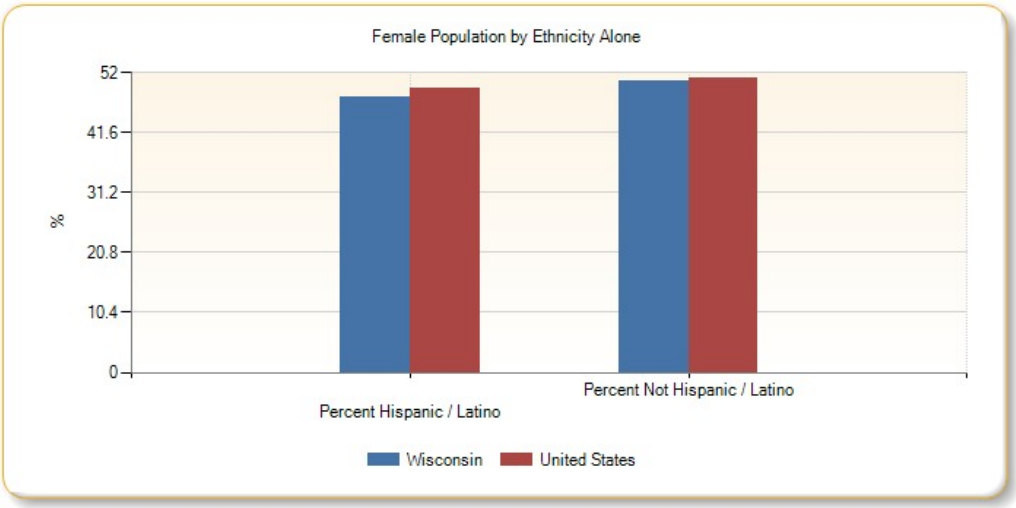


Female Population, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 52.0%
- 50.1 - 52.0%
- 48.1 - 50.0%
- Under 48.1%
- No Female Population Reported
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

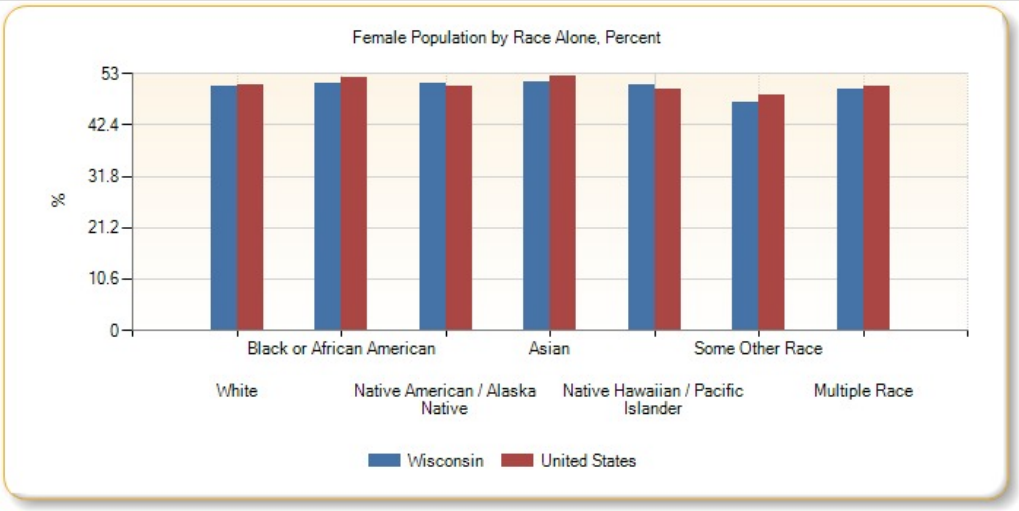
Female Population by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	64,060	429,004	48.72%	52.19%
Washington County, WI	1,815	65,014	48.76%	50.48%
Waukesha County, WI	8,404	191,355	48.79%	50.99%
Wisconsin	169,956	2,712,686	47.84%	50.52%
United States	26,192,600	133,399,320	49.35%	51.1%



Female Population by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	51.11%	53.91%	52.9%	49.98%	54.75%	47.97%	51.83%
Washington County, WI	50.43%	49.78%	32%	52.33%	100%	47.58%	51.67%
Waukesha County, WI	50.95%	45.71%	46.5%	52.95%	67.39%	53.41%	46.65%
Wisconsin	50.35%	51.04%	51%	51.37%	50.65%	47.01%	49.6%
United States	50.62%	52.25%	50.26%	52.57%	49.8%	48.49%	50.24%

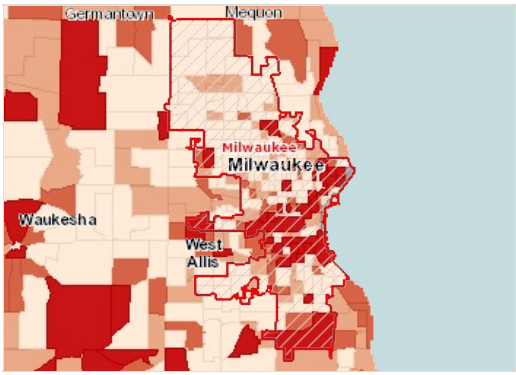


Male Population

A total of 287,843 males resided in the report area according to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2010-14 5-year estimates. Males represented 48.13% of the total population in the area, which was less than the national average of 49.19%.

Report Area	Total Population	Male Population	Percent Male Population
Custom Area Estimates*	598,078	287,843	48.13%
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	460,337	48.28%
Washington County, WI	132,526	65,697	49.57%
Waukesha County, WI	392,511	192,752	49.11%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	2,842,050	49.65%
United States	314,107,072	154,515,152	49.19%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

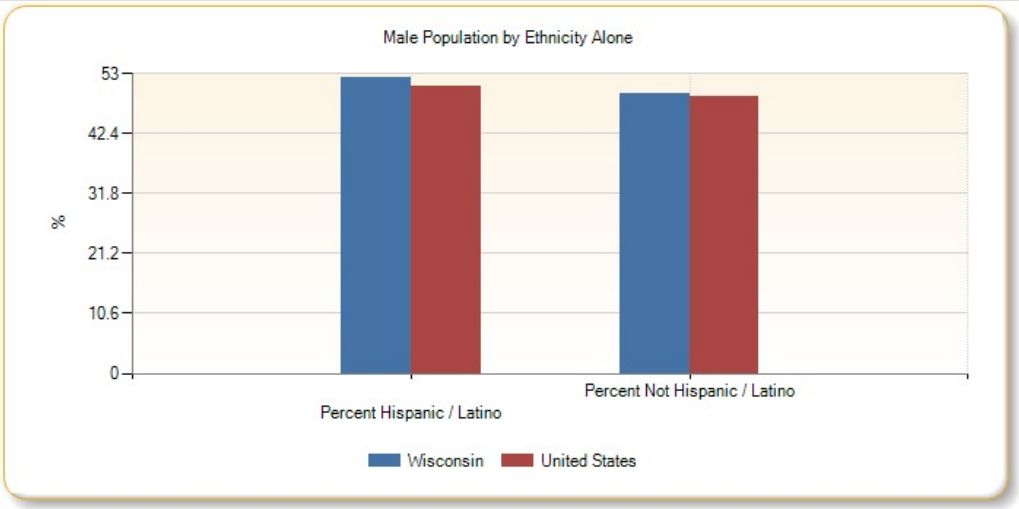


Male Population, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 52.0%
- 50.1 - 52.0%
- 48.1 - 50.0%
- Under 48.1%
- No Male Population Reported
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Male Population by Ethnicity Alone

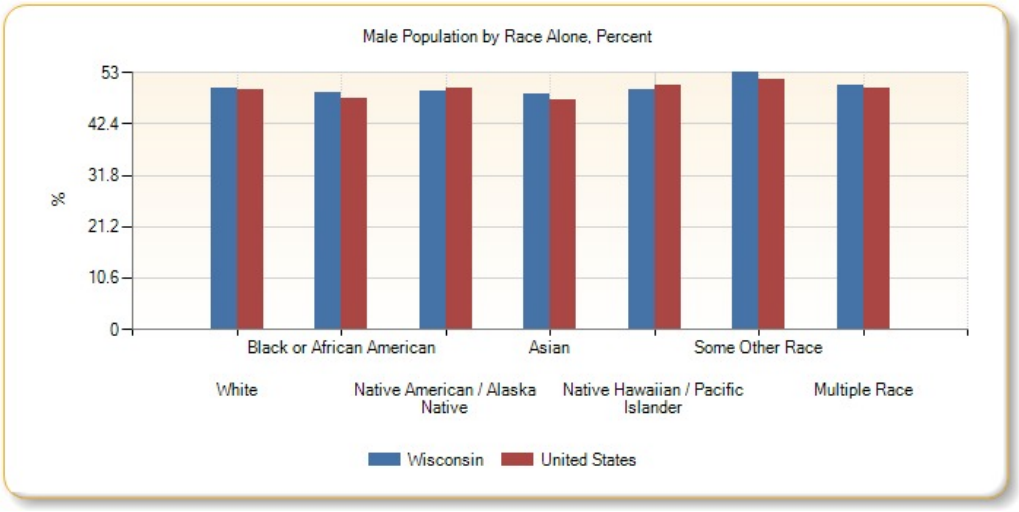
Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	67,413	392,924	51.28%	47.81%
Washington County, WI	1,907	63,790	51.24%	49.52%
Waukesha County, WI	8,821	183,931	51.21%	49.01%
Wisconsin	185,336	2,656,714	52.16%	49.48%
United States	26,877,496	127,637,656	50.65%	48.9%



Male Population by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	48.89%	46.09%	47.1%	50.02%	45.25%	52.03%	48.17%
Washington County, WI	49.57%	50.22%	68%	47.67%	0%	52.42%	48.33%

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Waukesha County, WI	49.05%	54.29%	53.5%	47.05%	32.61%	46.59%	53.35%
Wisconsin	49.65%	48.96%	49%	48.63%	49.35%	52.99%	50.4%
United States	49.38%	47.75%	49.74%	47.43%	50.2%	51.51%	49.76%

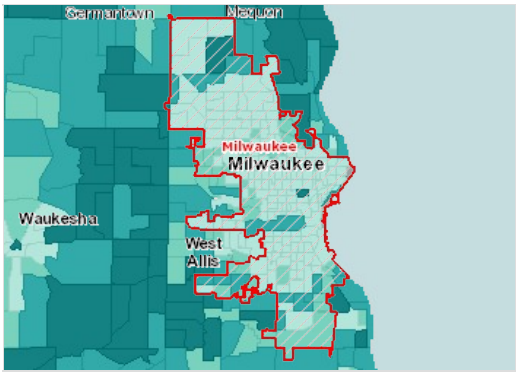


Median Age

This indicator reports population median age based on the 5-year American Community Survey estimate.

Report Area	Total Population	Median Age
Custom Area Estimates*	598,078	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	34
Washington County, WI	132,526	41.6
Waukesha County, WI	392,511	42.7
Wisconsin	5,724,692	38.8
United States	314,107,072	37.4

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

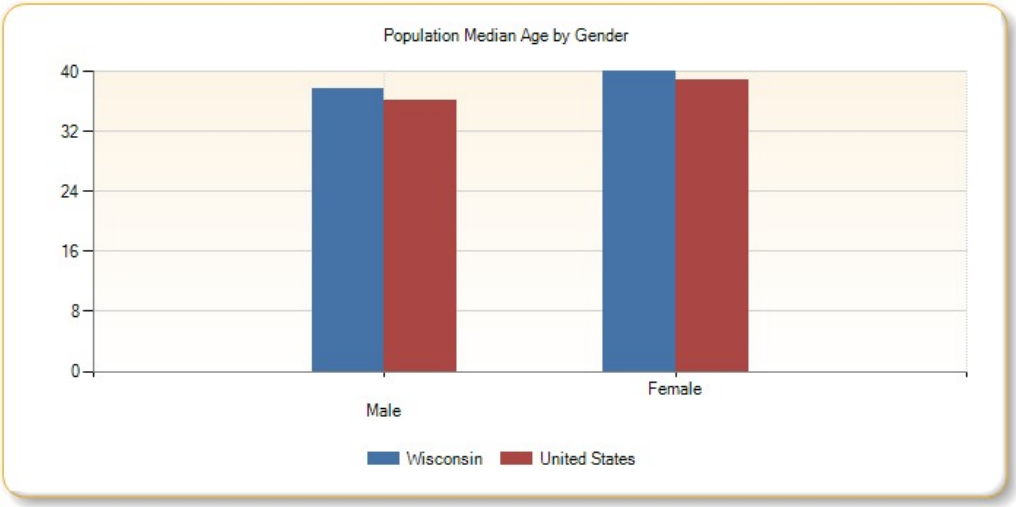


Median Age by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 45.0
- 40.1 - 45.0
- 35.1 - 40.0
- Under 35.1
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

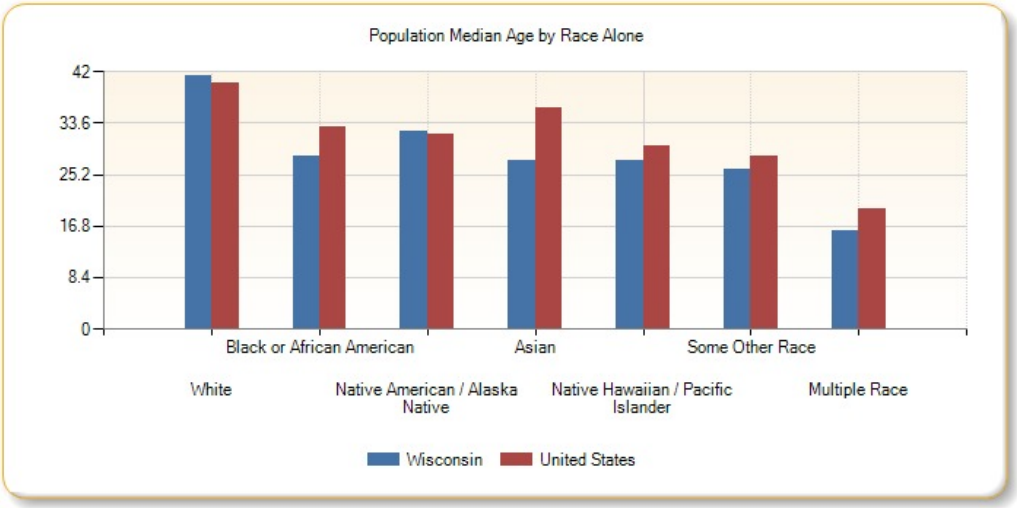
Population Median Age by Gender

Report Area	Male	Female
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	32.9	35.1
Washington County, WI	40.5	42.7
Waukesha County, WI	41.4	43.8
Wisconsin	37.7	40
United States	36.1	38.8



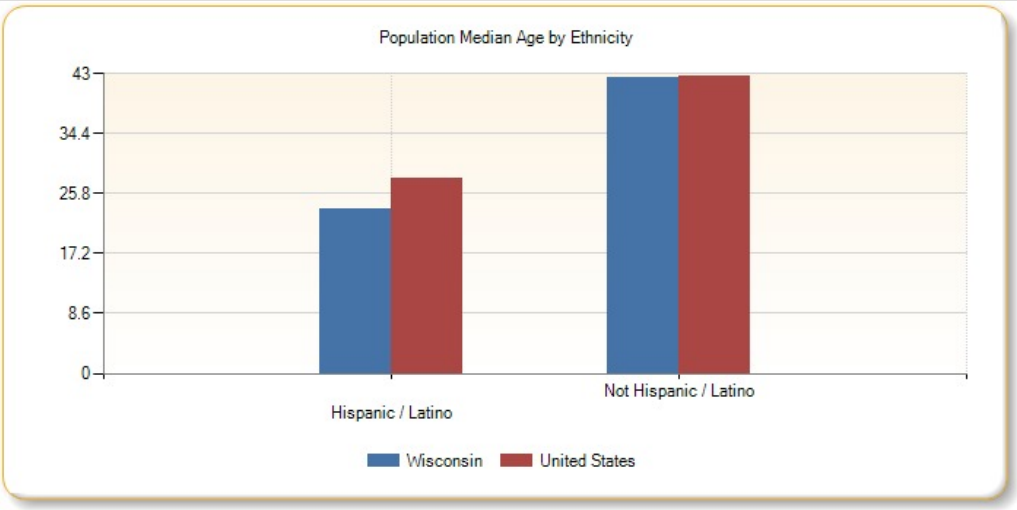
Population Median Age by Race Alone

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	39	28.7	34.2	28.3	22.5	26.5	16.8
Washington County, WI	42.4	23.9	49.2	30.3	no data	25.8	15.3
Waukesha County, WI	43.9	25.8	43.9	34.2	41.7	24.3	16.6
Wisconsin	41.3	28.3	32.2	27.4	27.6	26.1	16
United States	40.1	32.9	31.7	36	29.9	28.2	19.5



Population Median Age by Ethnicity

Report Area	Hispanic / Latino	Not Hispanic / Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	25	42
Washington County, WI	19.5	42.9
Waukesha County, WI	24.5	44.5
Wisconsin	23.6	42.4
United States	27.9	42.6



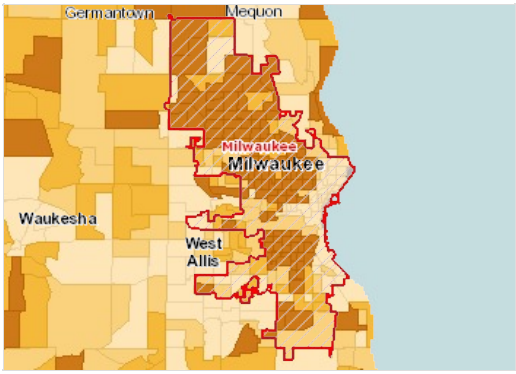
Population Under Age 18

This indicator reports the percentage of population under age 18 in the designated geographic area. This indicator is relevant because it is important to understand the percentage of youth in the community, as this population has unique health needs which should be considered separately from other age groups.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 0-17	Percent Population Age 0-17
Custom Area Estimates*	598,078	159,693	26.7%
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	235,148	24.66%
Washington County, WI	132,526	31,359	23.66%

Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 0-17	Percent Population Age 0-17
Waukesha County, WI	392,511	90,706	23.11%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	1,316,661	23%
United States	314,107,072	73,777,656	23.49%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

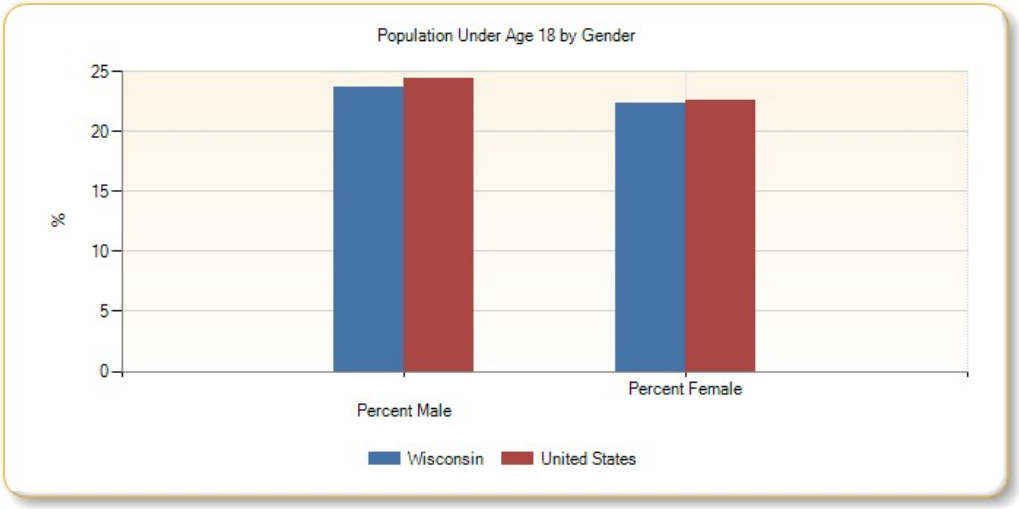


Population Age 0-17, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 26.0%
- 23.1 - 26.0%
- 20.1 - 23.0%
- Under 20.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Population Under Age 18 by Gender

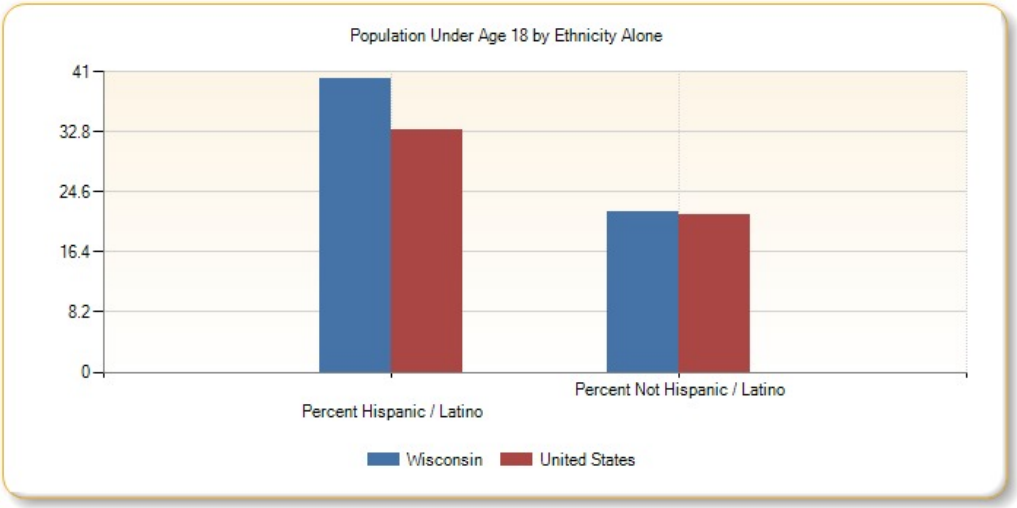
Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	119,505	115,643	25.96%	23.45%
Washington County, WI	15,833	15,526	24.1%	23.23%
Waukesha County, WI	46,296	44,410	24.02%	22.23%
Wisconsin	673,683	642,978	23.7%	22.31%
United States	37,716,036	36,061,616	24.41%	22.6%



Population Under Age 18 by Ethnicity Alone

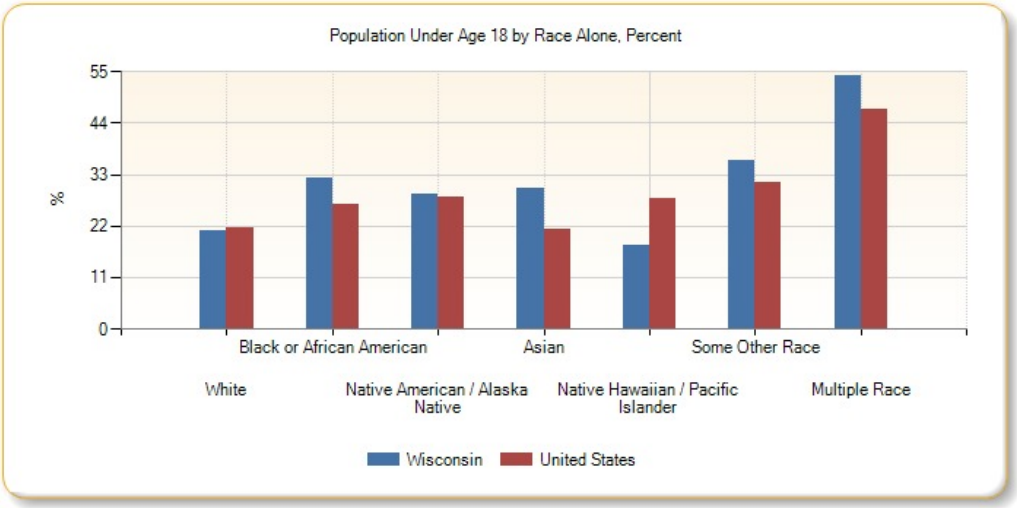
Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	50,160	184,988	38.15%	22.51%

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Washington County, WI	1,667	29,692	44.79%	23.05%
Waukesha County, WI	6,814	83,892	39.56%	22.35%
Wisconsin	142,176	1,174,485	40.02%	21.87%
United States	17,561,660	56,215,992	33.09%	21.54%



Population Under Age 18 by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	18.89%	32.52%	24.36%	29.09%	18.55%	35.55%	52.27%
Washington County, WI	22.85%	45.62%	16%	32.77%	no data	33.91%	54.61%
Waukesha County, WI	22.03%	36.81%	29.27%	29.57%	30.43%	39.36%	52.74%
Wisconsin	21.08%	32.27%	28.89%	29.95%	17.73%	35.89%	54.27%
United States	21.63%	26.63%	28.31%	21.19%	27.81%	31.3%	46.91%

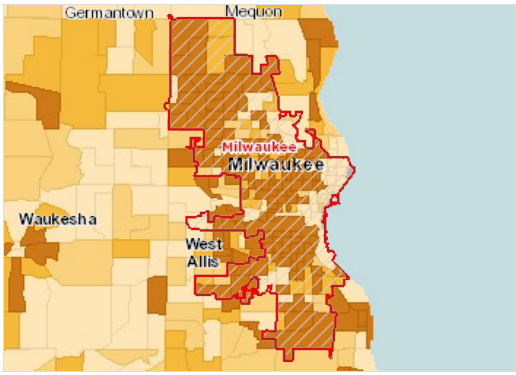


Population Age 0-4

This indicator reports the percentage of children aged 0-4 in the designated geographic area. This indicator is relevant because it is important to understand the percentage of infants and young children in the community, as this population has unique health needs which should be considered separately from other age groups.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 0-4	Percent Population Age 0-4
Custom Area Estimates*	598,078	47,756	7.98%
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	69,429	7.28%
Washington County, WI	132,526	7,482	5.65%
Waukesha County, WI	392,511	20,621	5.25%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	347,284	6.07%
United States	314,107,072	19,973,712	6.36%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



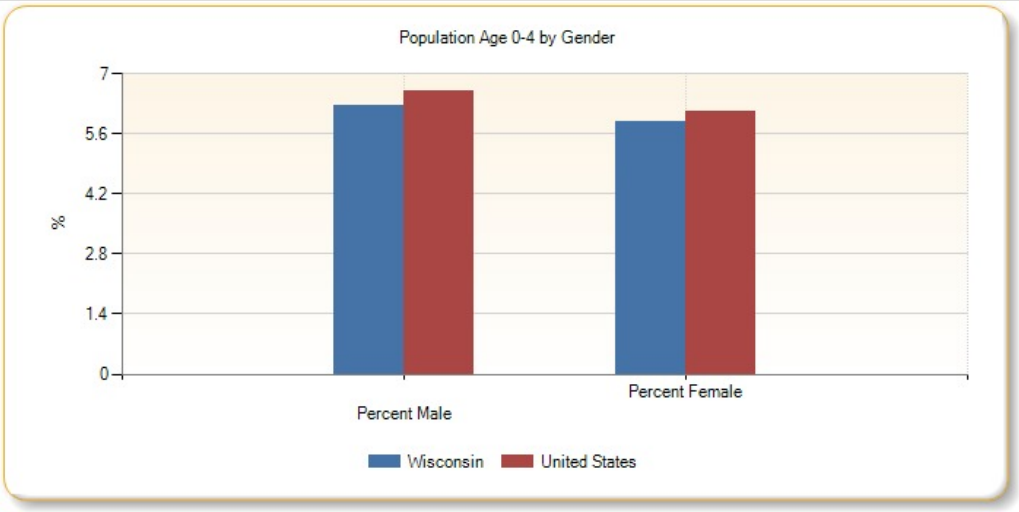
Population Age 0-4, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 7.0%
- 6.1 - 7.0%
- 5.1 - 6.0%
- Under 5.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Population Age 0-4 by Gender

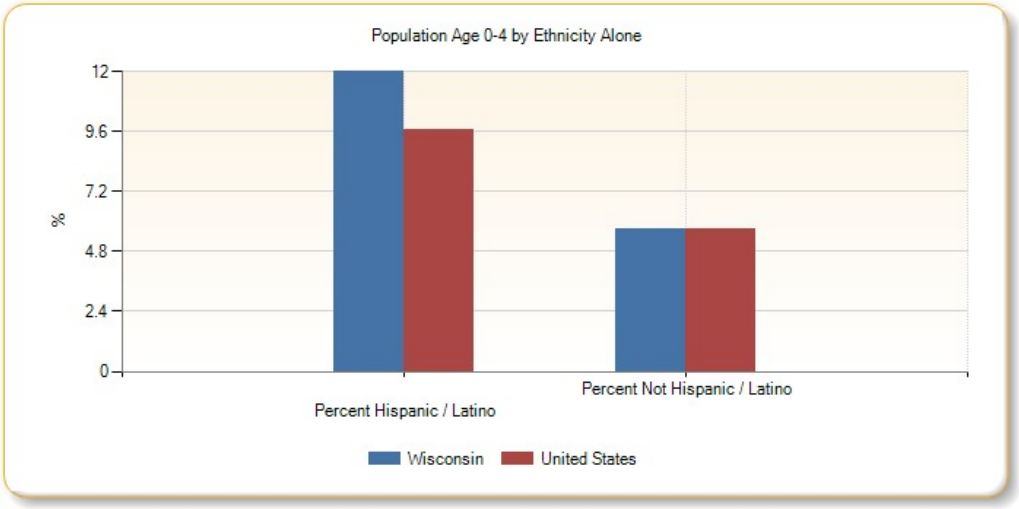
Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	35,325	34,104	7.67%	6.92%
Washington County, WI	3,788	3,694	5.77%	5.53%
Waukesha County, WI	10,465	10,156	5.43%	5.08%
Wisconsin	177,973	169,311	6.26%	5.87%

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
United States	10,205,881	9,767,830	6.61%	6.12%



Population Age 0-4 by Ethnicity Alone

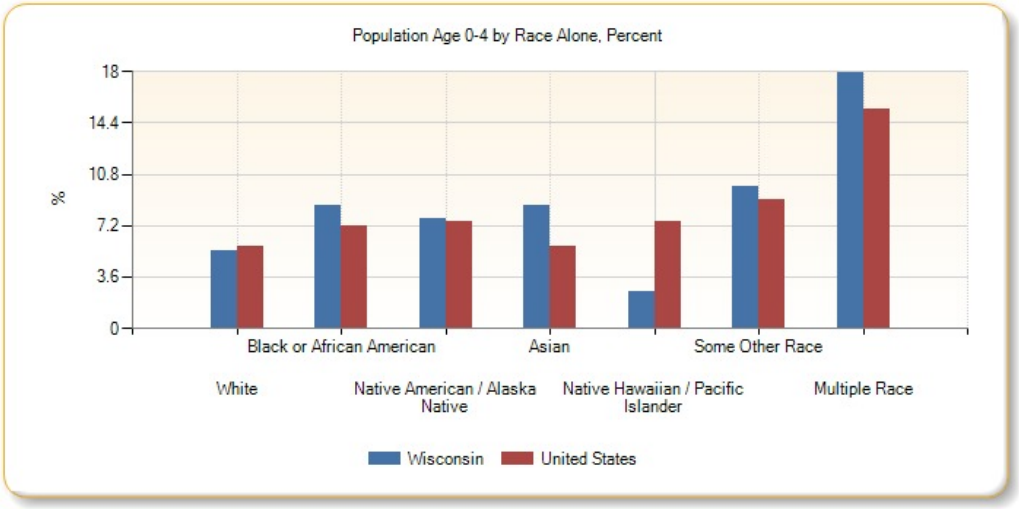
Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	15,348	54,081	11.67%	6.58%
Washington County, WI	467	7,015	12.55%	5.45%
Waukesha County, WI	1,842	18,779	10.69%	5%
Wisconsin	42,586	304,698	11.99%	5.67%
United States	5,125,083	14,848,629	9.66%	5.69%



Population Age 0-4 by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race

Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	5.85%	8.83%	6.88%	8.28%	0%	8.7%	19.21%
Washington County, WI	5.39%	13.58%	4%	13.08%	0%	12.28%	9.22%
Waukesha County, WI	4.9%	9.18%	2.76%	7.84%	0%	13.67%	13.26%
Wisconsin	5.44%	8.62%	7.66%	8.6%	2.61%	9.92%	17.96%
United States	5.73%	7.14%	7.46%	5.73%	7.53%	9%	15.41%

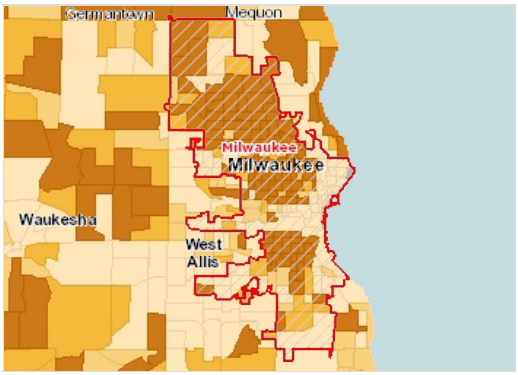


Population Age 5-17

This indicator reports the percentage of youth aged 5-17 in the designated geographic area. This indicator is relevant because it is important to understand the percentage of youth in the community, as this population has unique health needs which should be considered separately from other age groups.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 5-17	Percent Population Age 5-17
Custom Area Estimates*	598,078	111,937	18.72%
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	165,719	17.38%
Washington County, WI	132,526	23,877	18.02%
Waukesha County, WI	392,511	70,085	17.86%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	969,377	16.93%
United States	314,107,072	53,803,944	17.13%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

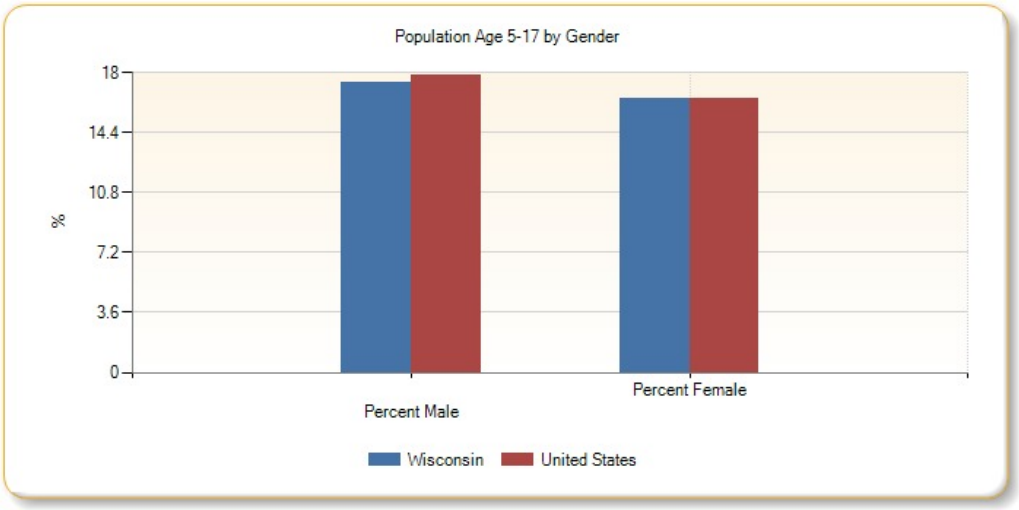


Population Age 5-17, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 19.0%
- 17.1 - 19.0%
- 15.1 - 17.0%
- Under 15.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

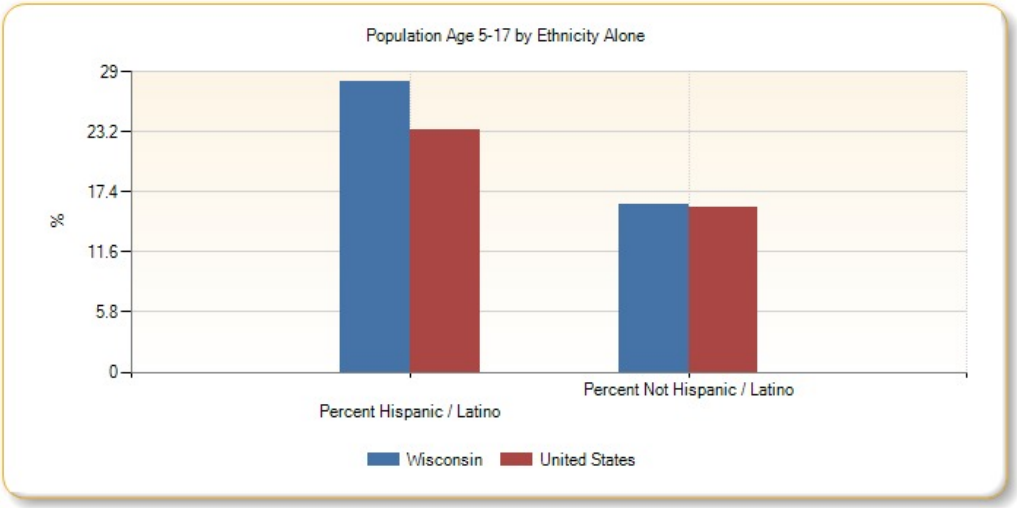
Population Age 5-17 by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	84,180	81,539	18.29%	16.54%
Washington County, WI	12,045	11,832	18.33%	17.7%
Waukesha County, WI	35,831	34,254	18.59%	17.15%
Wisconsin	495,710	473,667	17.44%	16.43%
United States	27,510,156	26,293,790	17.8%	16.48%



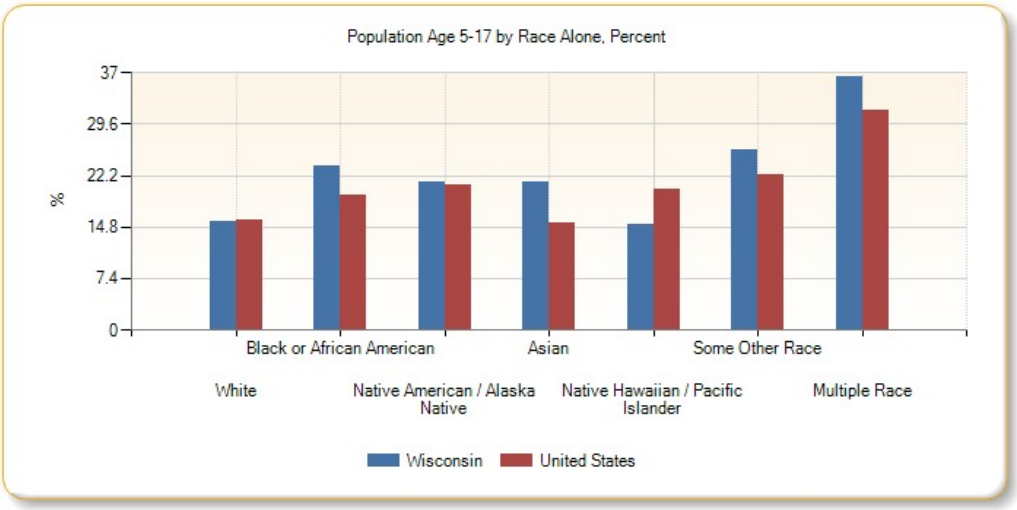
Population Age 5-17 by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	34,812	130,907	26.48%	15.93%
Washington County, WI	1,200	22,677	32.24%	17.61%
Waukesha County, WI	4,972	65,113	28.87%	17.35%
Wisconsin	99,590	869,787	28.03%	16.2%
United States	12,436,576	41,367,368	23.43%	15.85%



Population Age 5-17 by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	13.04%	23.69%	17.48%	20.81%	18.55%	26.85%	33.06%
Washington County, WI	17.45%	32.04%	12%	19.69%	0%	21.63%	45.39%
Waukesha County, WI	17.13%	27.63%	26.5%	21.73%	30.43%	25.7%	39.47%
Wisconsin	15.64%	23.66%	21.23%	21.36%	15.12%	25.97%	36.31%
United States	15.9%	19.48%	20.85%	15.46%	20.28%	22.3%	31.5%



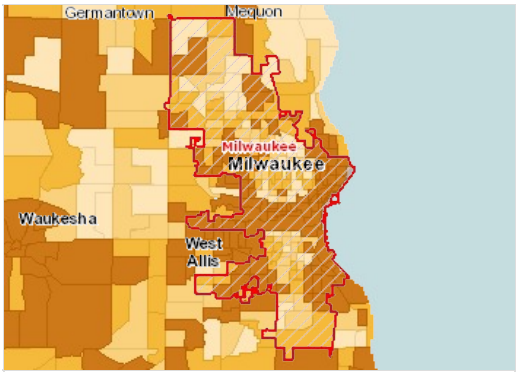
Population Age 18-64

This indicator reports the percentage of population age 18-64 in the designated geographic area. This indicator is relevant because it is important to understand the percentage of adults in the community, as this population has unique health needs which should

be considered separately from other age groups.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 18-64	Percent Population Age 18-64
Custom Area Estimates*	598,078	383,100	64.06%
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	606,305	63.59%
Washington County, WI	132,526	81,921	61.82%
Waukesha County, WI	392,511	241,433	61.51%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	3,584,032	62.61%
United States	314,107,072	197,151,488	62.77%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

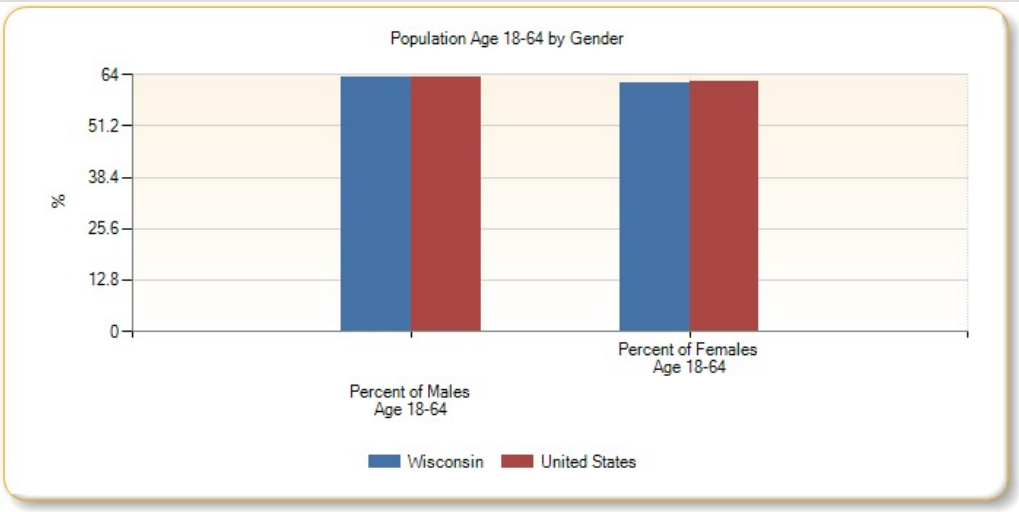


Population Age 18-64, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 63.0%
- 60.1 - 63.0%
- 57.1 - 60.0%
- Under 57.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

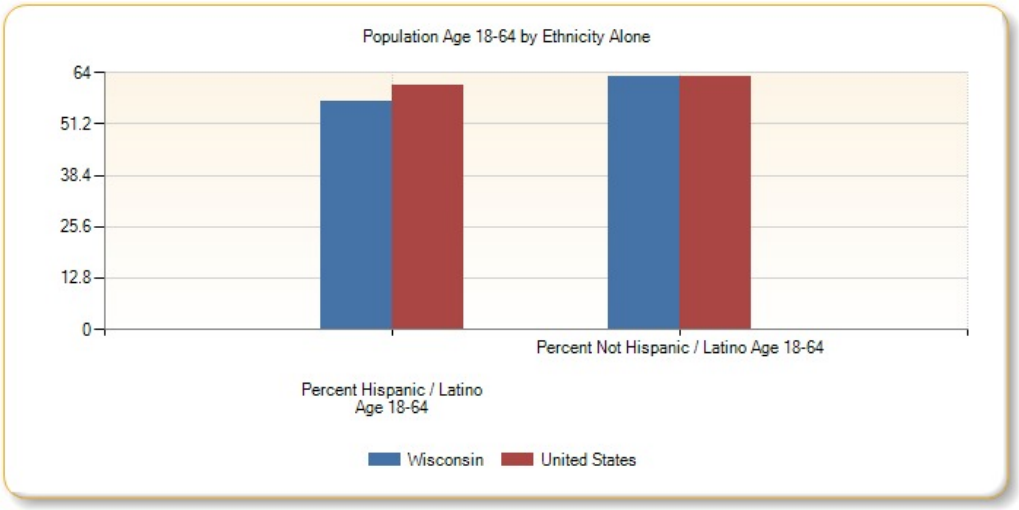
Population Age 18-64 by Gender

Report Area	Males Age 18-64	Females Age 18-64	Percent of Males Age 18-64	Percent of Females Age 18-64
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	295,403	310,902	64.17%	63.06%
Washington County, WI	41,368	40,553	62.97%	60.68%
Waukesha County, WI	120,093	121,340	62.3%	60.74%
Wisconsin	1,805,030	1,779,002	63.51%	61.71%
United States	97,973,928	99,177,536	63.41%	62.14%



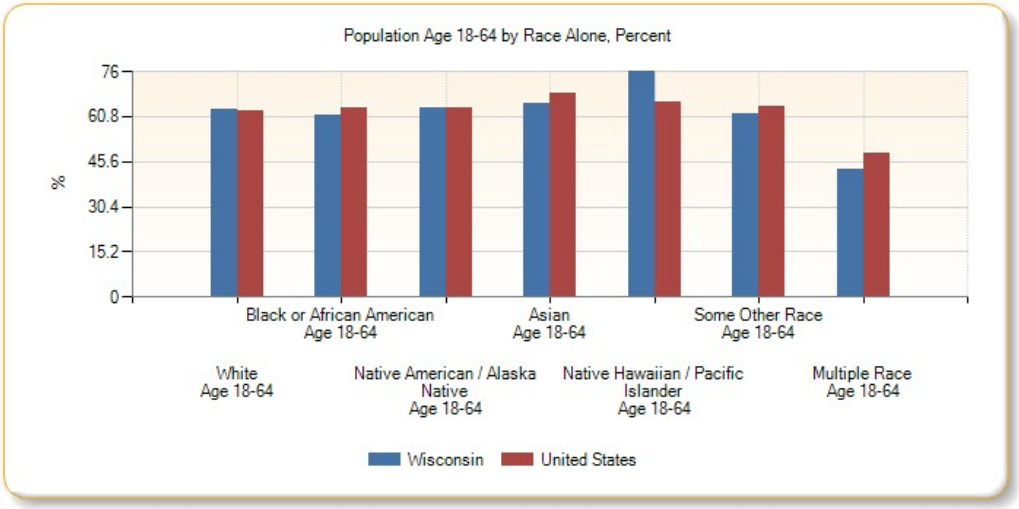
Population Age 18-64 by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Hispanic / Latino Age 18-64	Not Hispanic / Latino Age 18-64	Percent Hispanic / Latino Age 18-64	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino Age 18-64
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	76,556	529,749	58.23%	64.45%
Washington County, WI	1,951	79,970	52.42%	62.09%
Waukesha County, WI	9,685	231,748	56.23%	61.75%
Wisconsin	201,907	3,382,125	56.83%	62.99%
United States	32,345,440	164,806,048	60.95%	63.14%



Population Age 18-64 by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White Age 18-64	Black or African American Age 18-64	Native American / Alaska Native Age 18-64	Asian Age 18-64	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander Age 18-64	Some Other Race Age 18-64	Multiple Race Age 18-64
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	65.91%	60.36%	68.49%	65.47%	78.28%	61.45%	45.42%
Washington County, WI	62.14%	52.59%	72%	62.71%	100%	62.63%	43.41%
Waukesha County, WI	61.82%	57.31%	63.25%	64.03%	61.96%	58.72%	43.96%
Wisconsin	63.11%	61.41%	63.7%	65.03%	75.98%	61.54%	42.92%
United States	62.64%	63.93%	63.53%	68.46%	65.75%	64.28%	48.38%

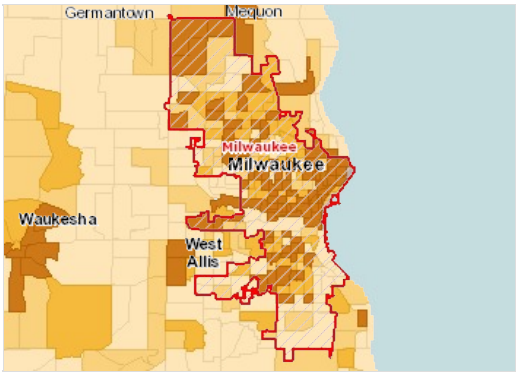


Population Age 18-24

This indicator reports the percentage of youth aged 18-24 in the designated geographic area. This indicator is relevant because it is important to understand the percentage of youth in the community, as this population has unique health needs which should be considered separately from other age groups.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 18-24	Percent Population Age 18-24
Custom Area Estimates*	598,078	77,941	13.03%
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	103,175	10.82%
Washington County, WI	132,526	9,234	6.97%
Waukesha County, WI	392,511	28,856	7.35%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	557,036	9.73%
United States	314,107,072	31,273,296	9.96%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



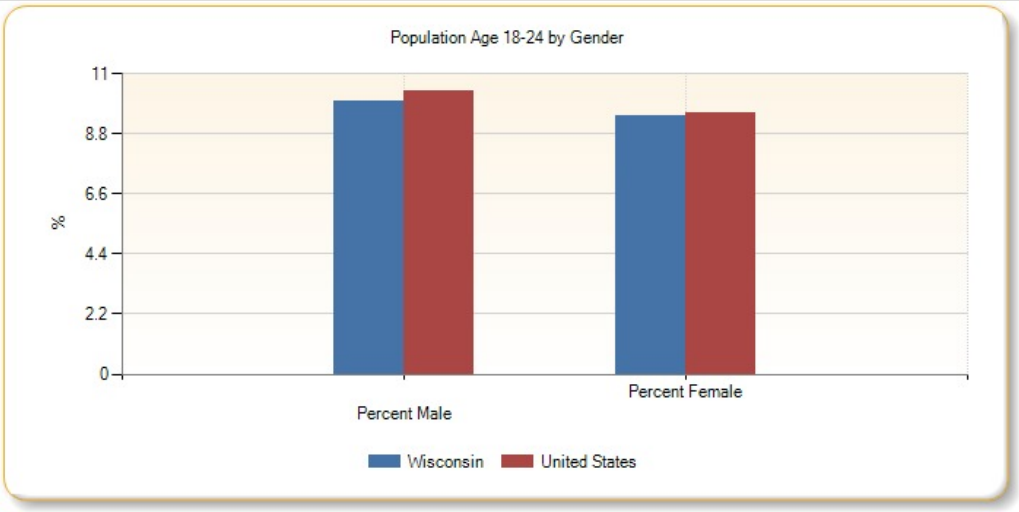
Population Age 18-24, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 11.0%
- 9.1 - 11.0%
- 7.1 - 9.0%
- Under 7.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Population Age 18-24 by Gender

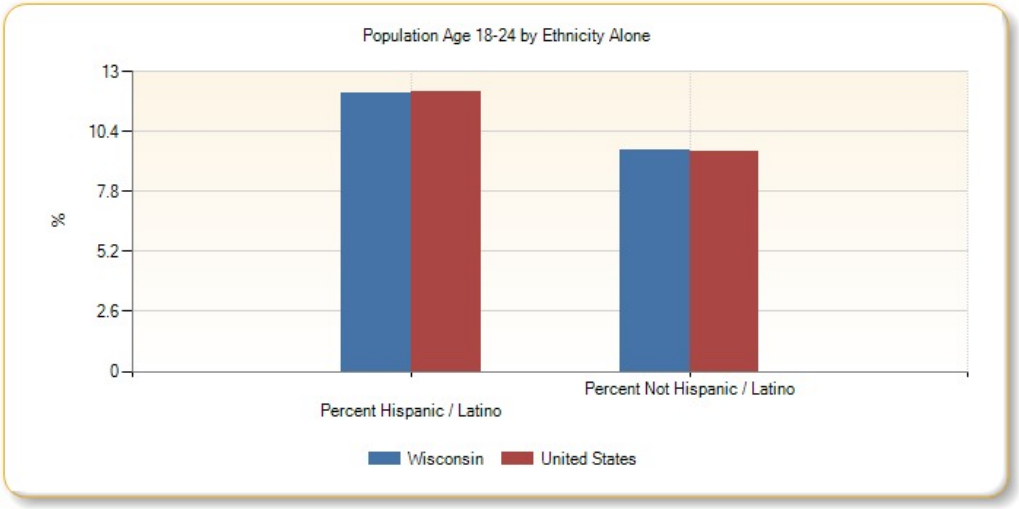
Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	51,126	52,049	11.11%	10.56%
Washington County, WI	4,895	4,339	7.45%	6.49%
Waukesha County, WI	14,811	14,045	7.68%	7.03%
Wisconsin	283,979	273,057	9.99%	9.47%

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
United States	16,011,111	15,262,186	10.36%	9.56%



Population Age 18-24 by Ethnicity Alone

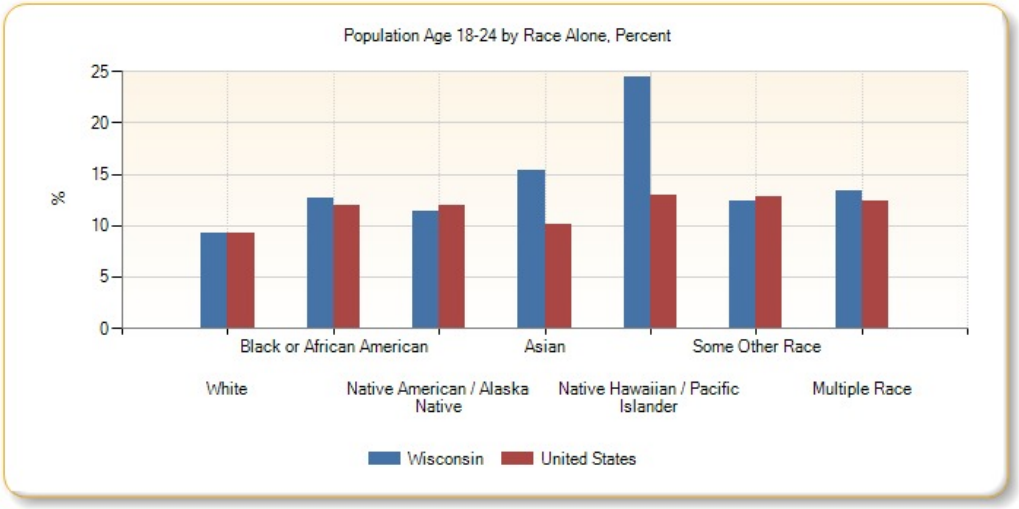
Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	15,581	87,594	11.85%	10.66%
Washington County, WI	390	8,844	10.48%	6.87%
Waukesha County, WI	1,883	26,973	10.93%	7.19%
Wisconsin	42,818	514,218	12.05%	9.58%
United States	6,430,333	24,842,964	12.12%	9.52%



Population Age 18-24 by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race

Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	9.77%	12.17%	11.04%	13.17%	36.65%	12.26%	15.2%
Washington County, WI	6.83%	9.63%	6%	8.97%	0%	8.3%	13.07%
Waukesha County, WI	7.19%	11.79%	10.57%	5.66%	11.96%	11.39%	12.99%
Wisconsin	9.2%	12.66%	11.45%	15.38%	24.48%	12.36%	13.36%
United States	9.29%	11.96%	11.89%	10.15%	12.91%	12.84%	12.42%

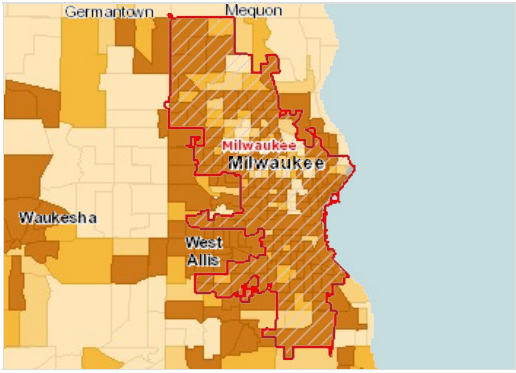


Population Age 25-34

This indicator reports the percentage of youth aged 25-34 in the designated geographic area. This indicator is relevant because it is important to understand the percentage of youth in the community, as this population has unique health needs which should be considered separately from other age groups.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 25-34	Percent Population Age 25-34
Custom Area Estimates*	598,078	99,785	16.68%
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	152,002	15.94%
Washington County, WI	132,526	14,490	10.93%
Waukesha County, WI	392,511	40,992	10.44%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	727,998	12.72%
United States	314,107,072	42,310,184	13.47%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

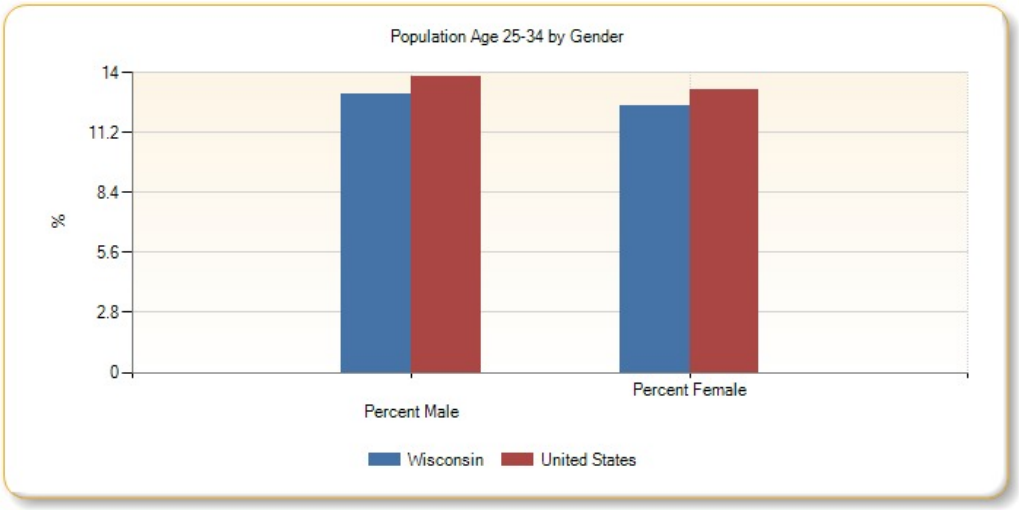


Population Age 25-34, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 14.0%
- 12.1 - 14.0%
- 10.1 - 12.0%
- Under 10.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

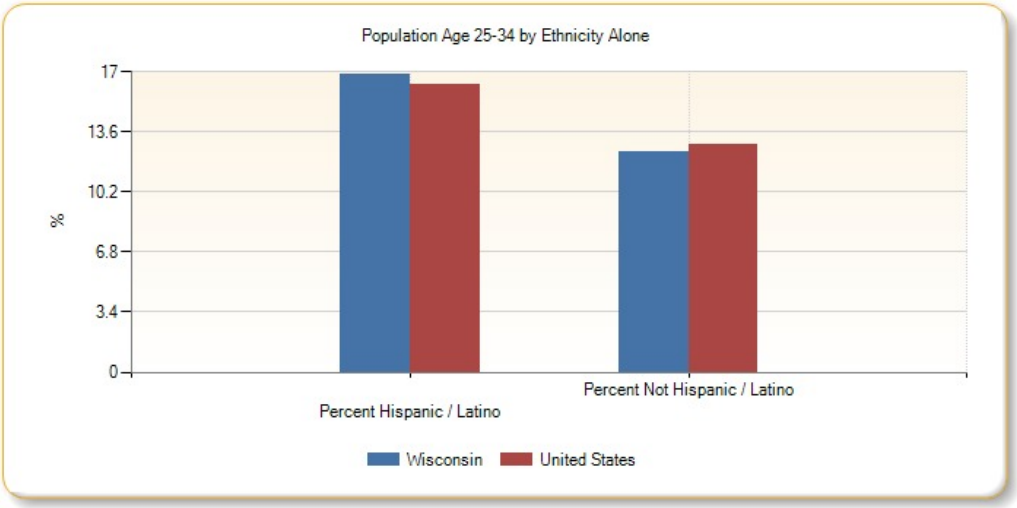
Population Age 25-34 by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	73,840	78,162	16.04%	15.85%
Washington County, WI	7,317	7,173	11.14%	10.73%
Waukesha County, WI	20,652	20,340	10.71%	10.18%
Wisconsin	369,889	358,109	13.01%	12.42%
United States	21,302,940	21,007,244	13.79%	13.16%



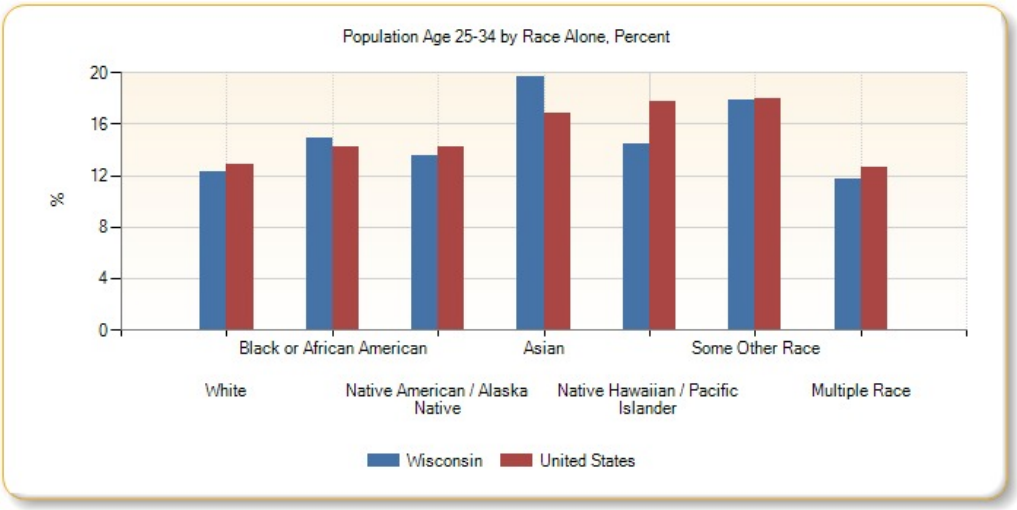
Population Age 25-34 by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	23,253	128,749	17.69%	15.66%
Washington County, WI	575	13,915	15.45%	10.8%
Waukesha County, WI	2,616	38,376	15.19%	10.23%
Wisconsin	59,793	668,205	16.83%	12.44%
United States	8,649,852	33,660,332	16.3%	12.89%



Population Age 25-34 by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	16.47%	13.89%	15.29%	22.68%	16.29%	17.41%	13.33%
Washington County, WI	10.89%	6.25%	19.33%	21.58%	0%	17.13%	6.06%
Waukesha County, WI	10.19%	12.44%	5.37%	17.11%	0%	13.64%	10.86%
Wisconsin	12.28%	14.9%	13.51%	19.72%	14.43%	17.88%	11.76%
United States	12.85%	14.17%	14.27%	16.86%	17.8%	18.01%	12.61%



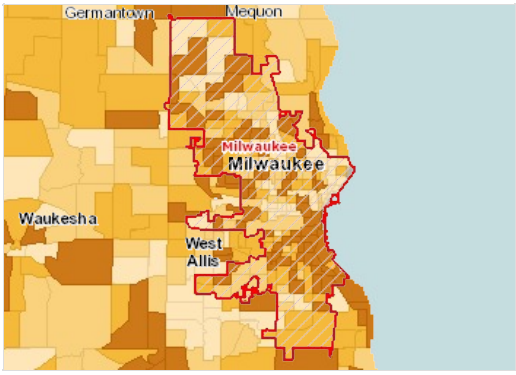
Population Age 35-44

This indicator reports the percentage of youth aged 25-34 in the designated geographic area. This indicator is relevant because it is important to understand the percentage of youth in the community, as this population has unique health needs which should be

considered separately from other age groups.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 35-44	Percent Population Age 35-44
Custom Area Estimates*	598,078	74,080	12.39%
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	119,454	12.53%
Washington County, WI	132,526	17,399	13.13%
Waukesha County, WI	392,511	49,167	12.53%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	703,763	12.29%
United States	314,107,072	40,723,040	12.96%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

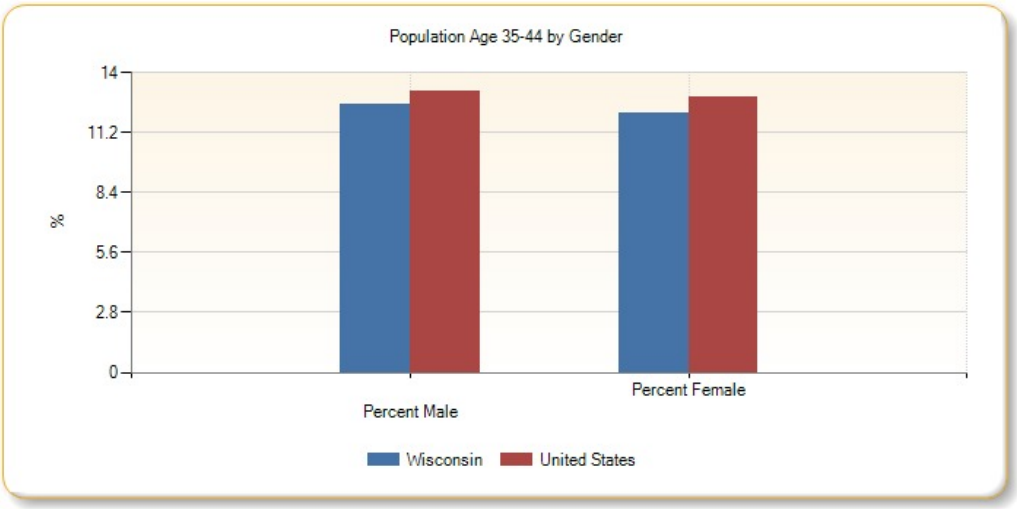


Population Age 35-44, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 14.0%
- 12.1 - 14.0%
- 10.1 - 12.0%
- Under 10.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

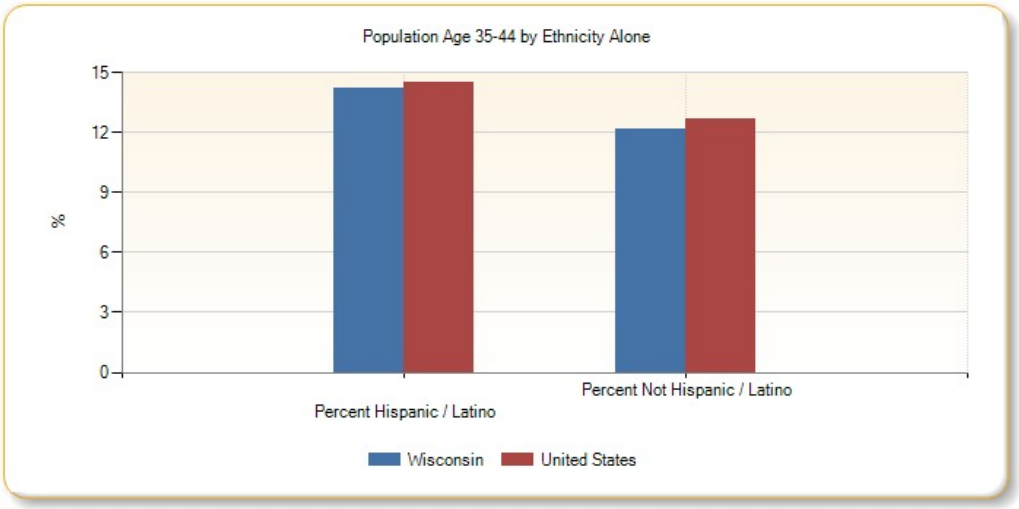
Population Age 35-44 by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	58,673	60,781	12.75%	12.33%
Washington County, WI	8,796	8,603	13.39%	12.87%
Waukesha County, WI	24,343	24,824	12.63%	12.43%
Wisconsin	355,798	347,965	12.52%	12.07%
United States	20,269,464	20,453,576	13.12%	12.82%



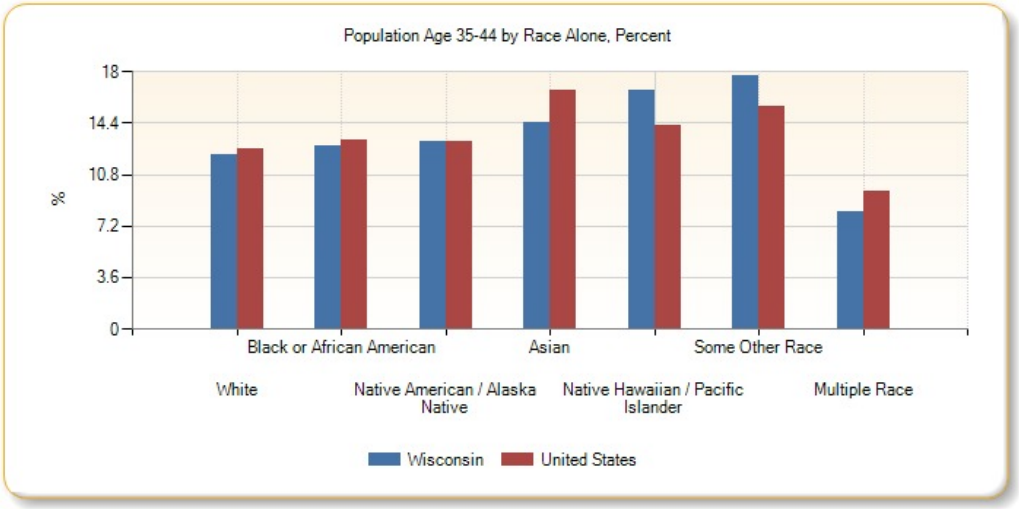
Population Age 35-44 by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	18,771	100,683	14.28%	12.25%
Washington County, WI	534	16,865	14.35%	13.09%
Waukesha County, WI	2,392	46,775	13.89%	12.46%
Wisconsin	50,531	653,232	14.22%	12.17%
United States	7,691,801	33,031,240	14.49%	12.65%



Population Age 35-44 by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	12.34%	12.5%	16.31%	14.28%	18.1%	17.38%	7.79%
Washington County, WI	13.13%	13.43%	3.33%	14.23%	0%	17.13%	11.38%
Waukesha County, WI	12.3%	13.04%	8.13%	20.57%	33.7%	14.36%	10.29%
Wisconsin	12.18%	12.81%	13.14%	14.47%	16.65%	17.74%	8.19%
United States	12.63%	13.22%	13.16%	16.66%	14.23%	15.6%	9.59%

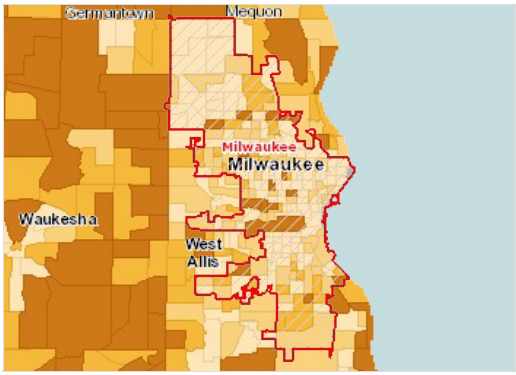


Population Age 45-54

This indicator reports the percentage of youth aged 45-54 in the designated geographic area. This indicator is relevant because it is important to understand the percentage of youth in the community, as this population has unique health needs which should be considered separately from other age groups.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 45-54	Percent Population Age 45-54
Custom Area Estimates*	598,078	71,799	12%
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	123,366	12.94%
Washington County, WI	132,526	22,674	17.11%
Waukesha County, WI	392,511	65,788	16.76%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	847,881	14.81%
United States	314,107,072	44,248,184	14.09%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



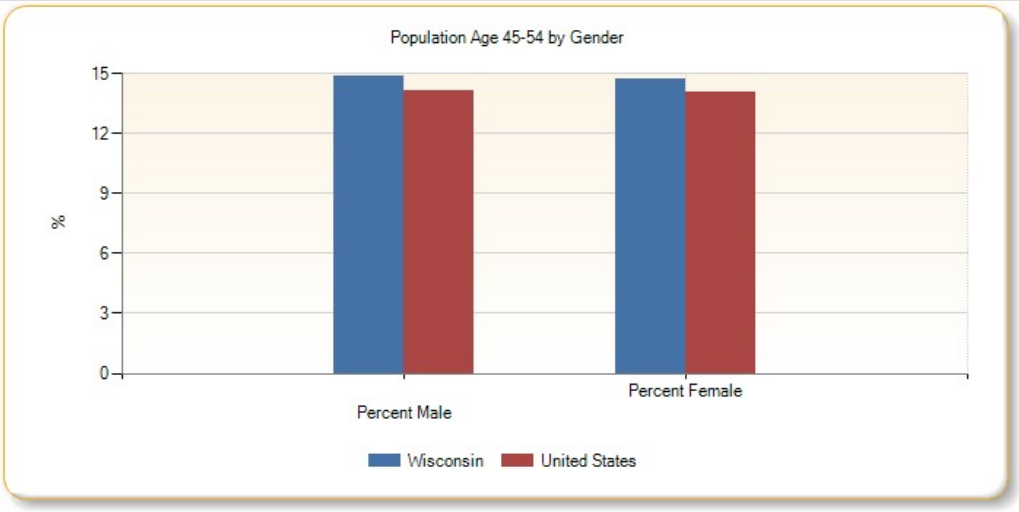
Population Age 45-54, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 17.0%
- 15.1 - 17.0%
- 13.1 - 15.0%
- Under 13.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Population Age 45-54 by Gender

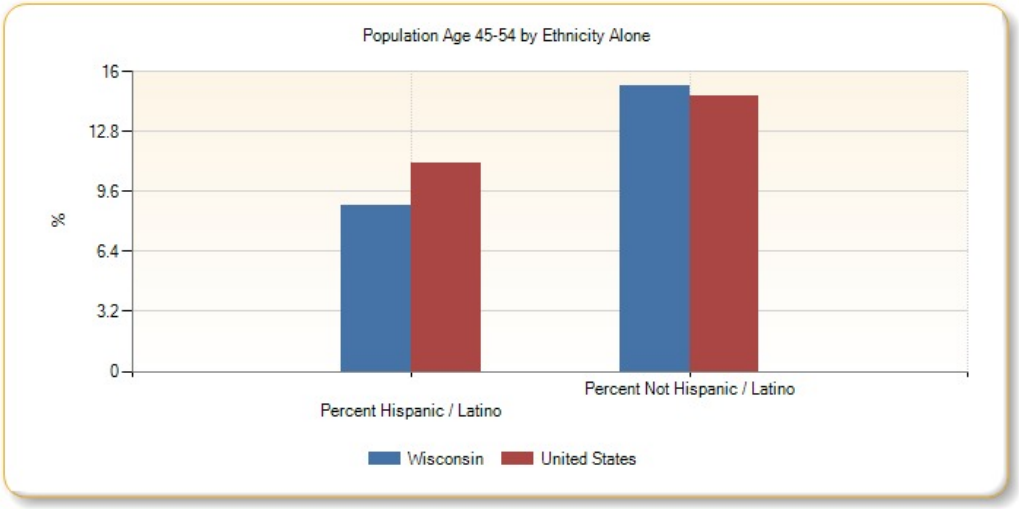
Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	59,882	63,484	13.01%	12.88%
Washington County, WI	11,316	11,358	17.22%	17%
Waukesha County, WI	32,298	33,490	16.76%	16.77%
Wisconsin	423,345	424,536	14.9%	14.73%

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
United States	21,787,084	22,461,100	14.1%	14.07%



Population Age 45-54 by Ethnicity Alone

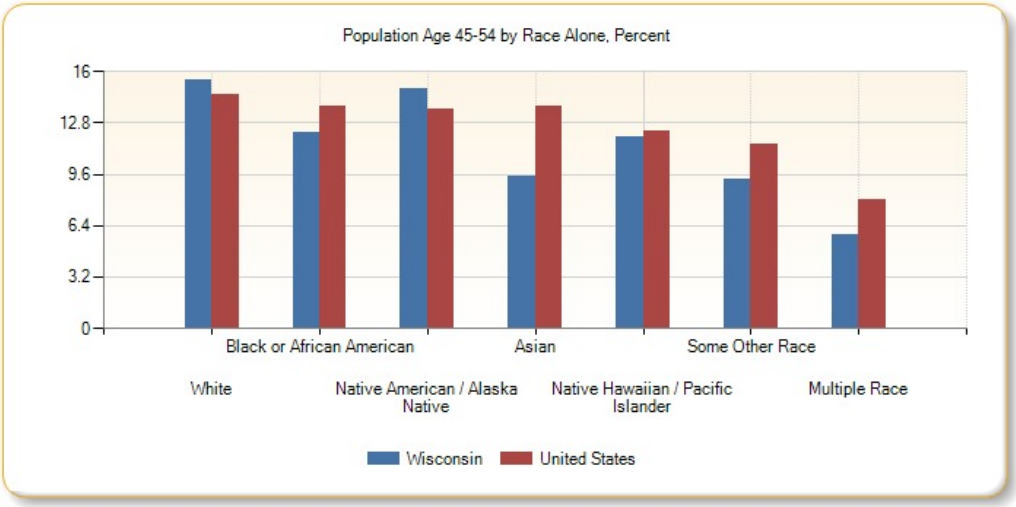
Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	11,986	111,380	9.12%	13.55%
Washington County, WI	260	22,414	6.99%	17.4%
Waukesha County, WI	1,779	64,009	10.33%	17.06%
Wisconsin	31,440	816,441	8.85%	15.21%
United States	5,913,528	38,334,656	11.14%	14.69%



Population Age 45-54 by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race

Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	14%	12.33%	14.83%	8.86%	6.33%	9.81%	5.92%
Washington County, WI	17.31%	16.09%	31.33%	11.46%	100%	14.19%	7.47%
Waukesha County, WI	17.14%	11.95%	28.78%	13.12%	0%	13.03%	6.26%
Wisconsin	15.47%	12.21%	14.93%	9.46%	11.97%	9.3%	5.84%
United States	14.56%	13.82%	13.69%	13.87%	12.28%	11.43%	8.06%

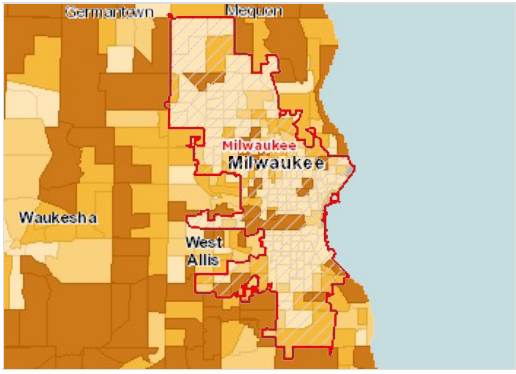


Population Age 55-64

This indicator reports the percentage of youth aged 45-54 in the designated geographic area. This indicator is relevant because it is important to understand the percentage of youth in the community, as this population has unique health needs which should be considered separately from other age groups.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 55-64	Percent Population Age 55-64
Custom Area Estimates*	598,078	59,495	9.95%
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	108,308	11.36%
Washington County, WI	132,526	18,124	13.68%
Waukesha County, WI	392,511	56,630	14.43%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	747,354	13.05%
United States	314,107,072	38,596,760	12.29%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

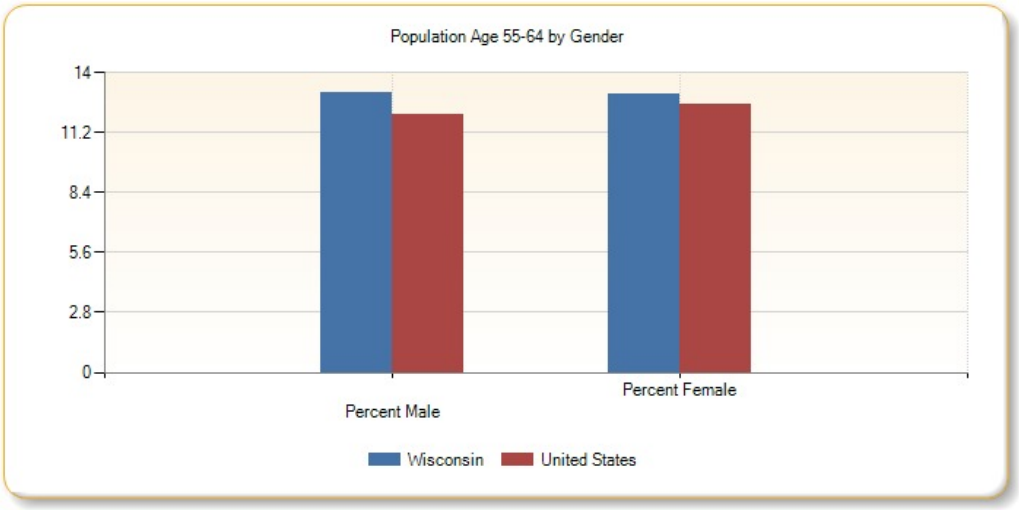


Population Age 55-64, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 15.0%
- 13.1 - 15.0%
- 11.1 - 13.0%
- Under 11.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

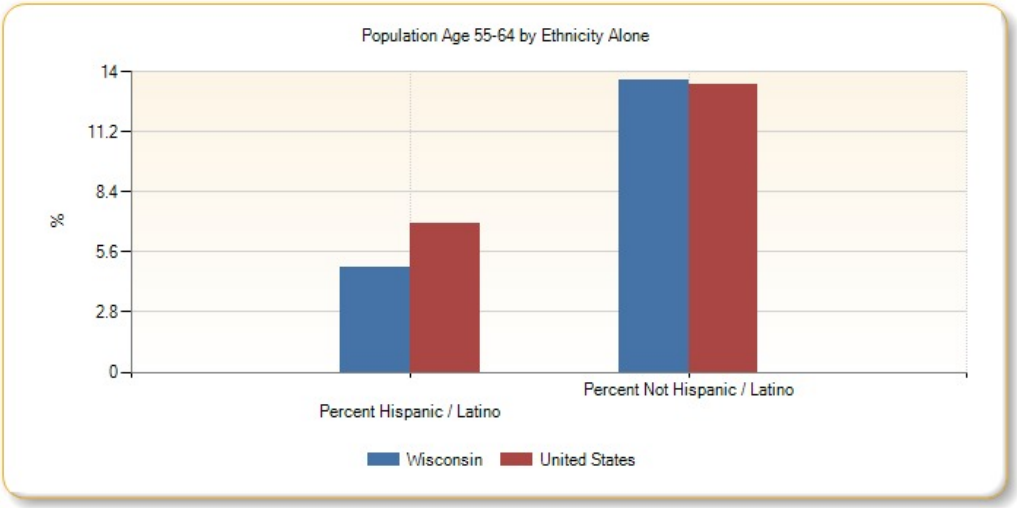
Population Age 55-64 by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	51,882	56,426	11.27%	11.44%
Washington County, WI	9,044	9,080	13.77%	13.59%
Waukesha County, WI	27,989	28,641	14.52%	14.34%
Wisconsin	372,019	375,335	13.09%	13.02%
United States	18,603,324	19,993,436	12.04%	12.53%



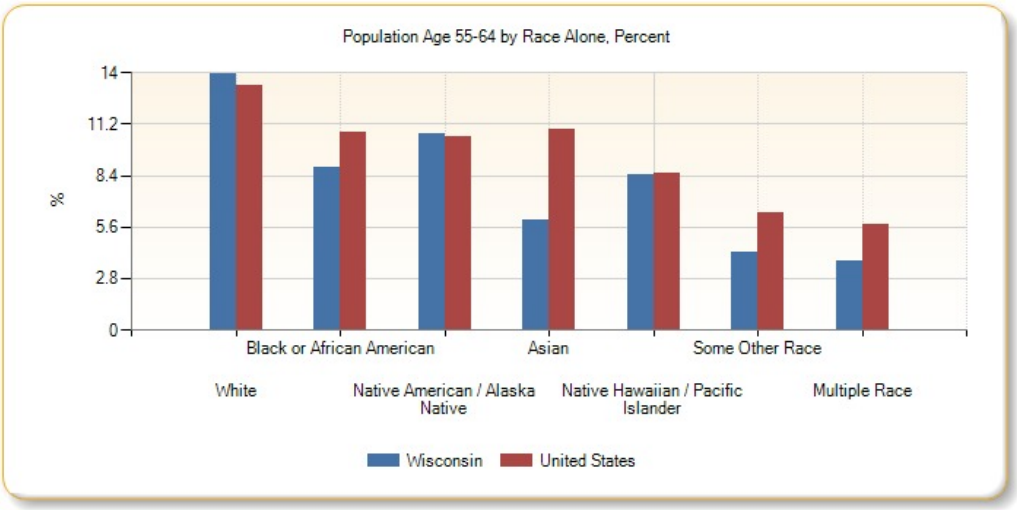
Population Age 55-64 by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	6,965	101,343	5.3%	12.33%
Washington County, WI	192	17,932	5.16%	13.92%
Waukesha County, WI	1,015	55,615	5.89%	14.82%
Wisconsin	17,325	730,029	4.88%	13.6%
United States	3,659,927	34,936,832	6.9%	13.38%



Population Age 55-64 by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	13.33%	9.47%	11.02%	6.49%	0.9%	4.59%	3.18%
Washington County, WI	13.98%	7.18%	12%	6.47%	0%	5.88%	5.43%
Waukesha County, WI	15%	8.08%	10.41%	7.57%	16.3%	6.31%	3.56%
Wisconsin	13.97%	8.83%	10.67%	6%	8.44%	4.27%	3.76%
United States	13.3%	10.76%	10.53%	10.93%	8.54%	6.39%	5.71%



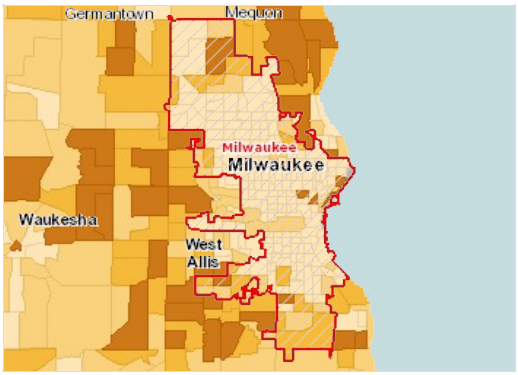
Population Age 65

An estimated 9.24% percent of the population in the report area according to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2010-14 5-year estimates. An estimated total of 55,285 older adults resided in the area during this time period. The number of

persons age 65 or older is relevant because this population has unique health needs which should be considered separately from other age groups.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 65	Percent Population Age 65
Custom Area Estimates*	598,078	55,285	9.24%
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	111,948	11.74%
Washington County, WI	132,526	19,246	14.52%
Waukesha County, WI	392,511	60,372	15.38%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	823,999	14.39%
United States	314,107,072	43,177,960	13.75%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

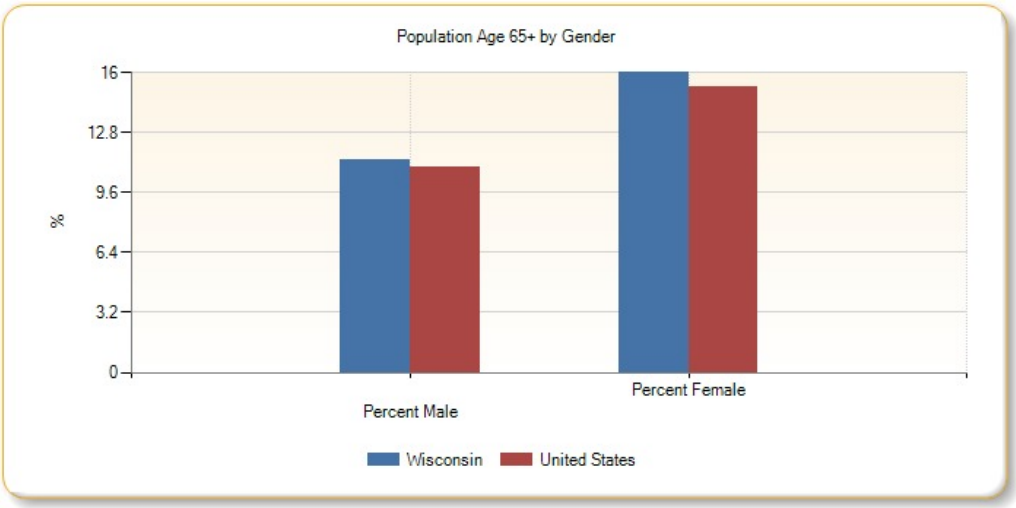


Population Age 65 , Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 20.0%
- 16.1 - 20.0%
- 12.1 - 16.0%
- Under 12.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

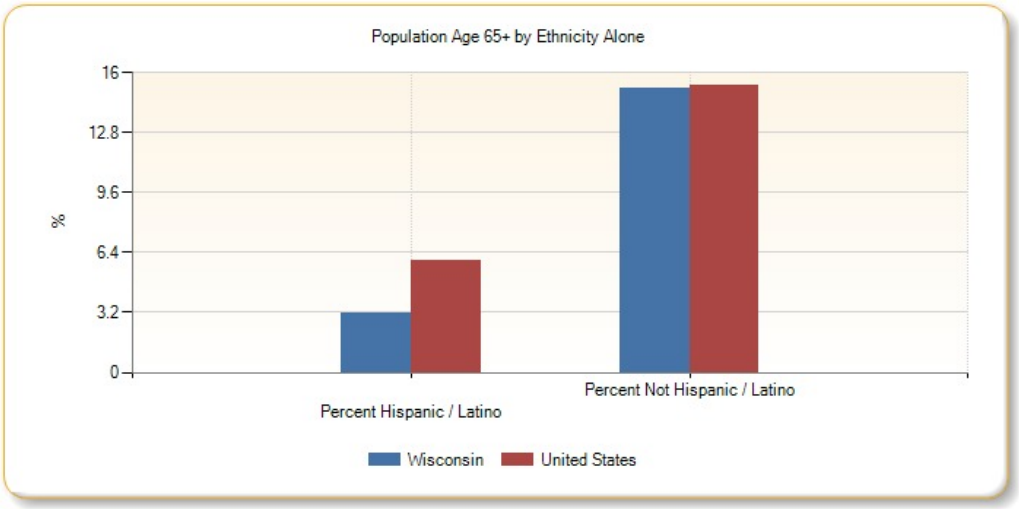
Population Age 65 by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	39,552	66,519	8.59%	13.49%
Washington County, WI	7,695	10,750	11.71%	16.09%
Waukesha County, WI	23,468	34,009	12.18%	17.03%
Wisconsin	322,662	460,662	11.35%	15.98%
United States	16,888,374	24,352,764	10.93%	15.26%



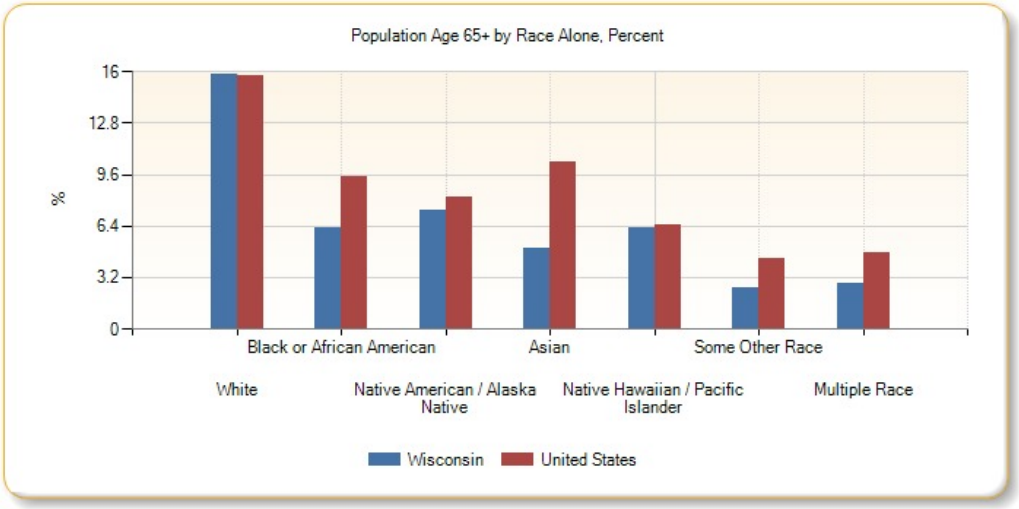
Population Age 65 by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	4,757	107,191	3.62%	13.04%
Washington County, WI	104	19,142	2.79%	14.86%
Waukesha County, WI	726	59,646	4.21%	15.89%
Wisconsin	11,209	812,790	3.15%	15.14%
United States	3,162,996	40,014,964	5.96%	15.33%



Population Age 65 by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	15.2%	7.12%	7.14%	5.43%	3.17%	3%	2.31%
Washington County, WI	15.01%	1.8%	12%	4.52%	0%	3.46%	1.98%
Waukesha County, WI	16.15%	5.88%	7.48%	6.41%	7.61%	1.92%	3.3%
Wisconsin	15.81%	6.32%	7.4%	5.02%	6.29%	2.57%	2.8%
United States	15.74%	9.45%	8.16%	10.35%	6.45%	4.42%	4.71%

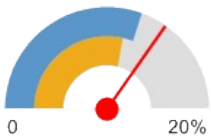


Population with Any Disability

This indicator reports the percentage of the total civilian non-institutionalized population with a disability. This indicator is relevant because disabled individuals comprise a vulnerable population that requires targeted services and outreach by providers.

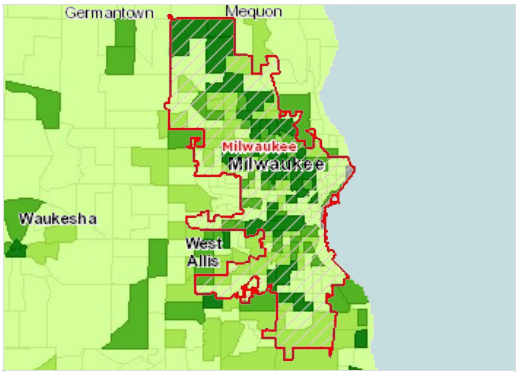
Report Area	Total Population (For Whom Disability Status Is Determined)	Total Population with a Disability	Percent Population with a Disability
Custom Area Estimates*	593,570	82,652	**13.92%**
Milwaukee County, WI	944,299	122,926	**13.02%**
Washington County, WI	131,607	12,308	**9.35%**
Waukesha County, WI	389,772	37,328	**9.58%**
Wisconsin	5,649,703	646,635	11.45%
United States	309,082,272	37,874,568	12.25%

Percent Population with a Disability



Custom Area Estimates* (13.92%)
Wisconsin (11.45%)
United States (12.25%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



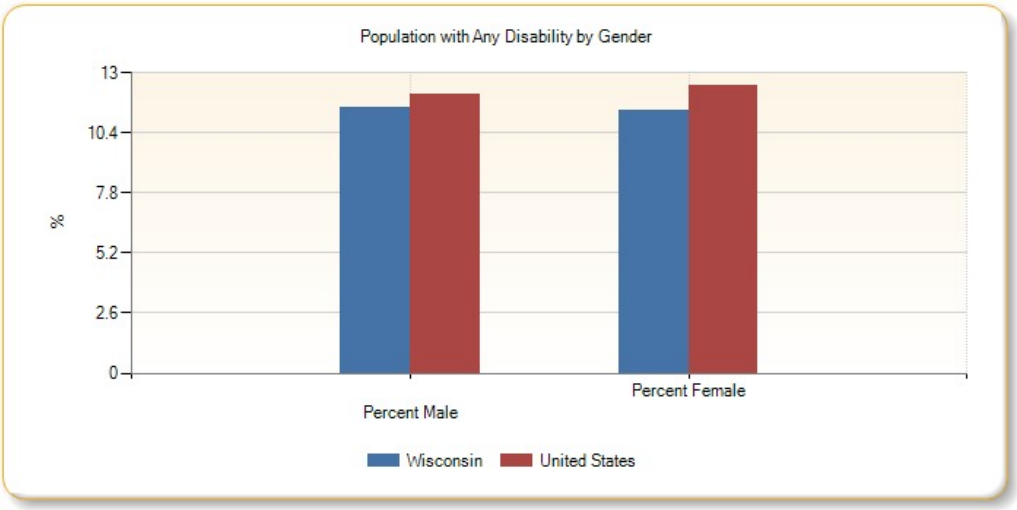
Disabled Population, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 18.0%
- 15.1 - 18.0%
- 12.1 - 15.0%
- Under 12.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Population with Any Disability by Gender

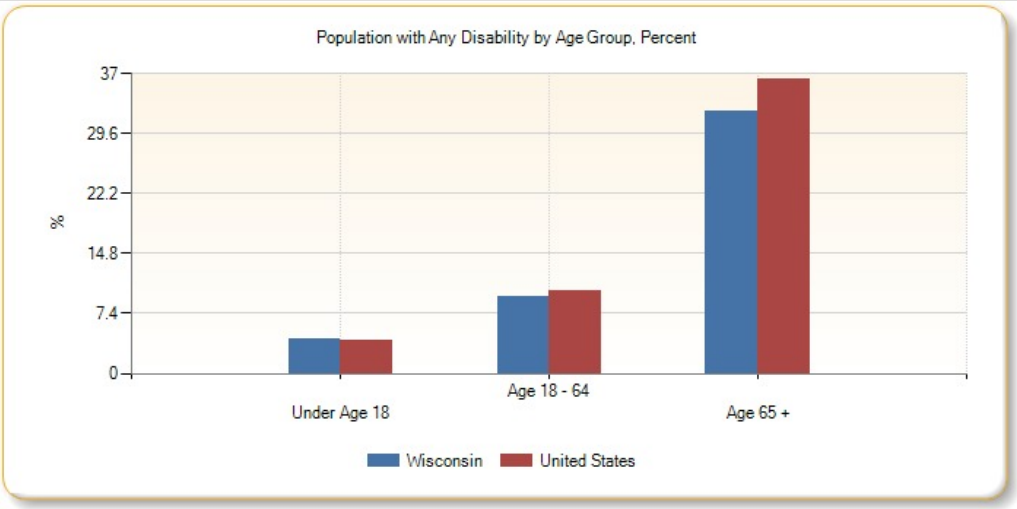
Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	56,579	66,347	12.45%	13.55%

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Washington County, WI	5,881	6,427	9.01%	9.68%
Waukesha County, WI	17,718	19,610	9.26%	9.88%
Wisconsin	321,082	325,553	11.5%	11.39%
United States	18,192,086	19,682,484	12.06%	12.44%



Population with Any Disability by Age Group, Percent

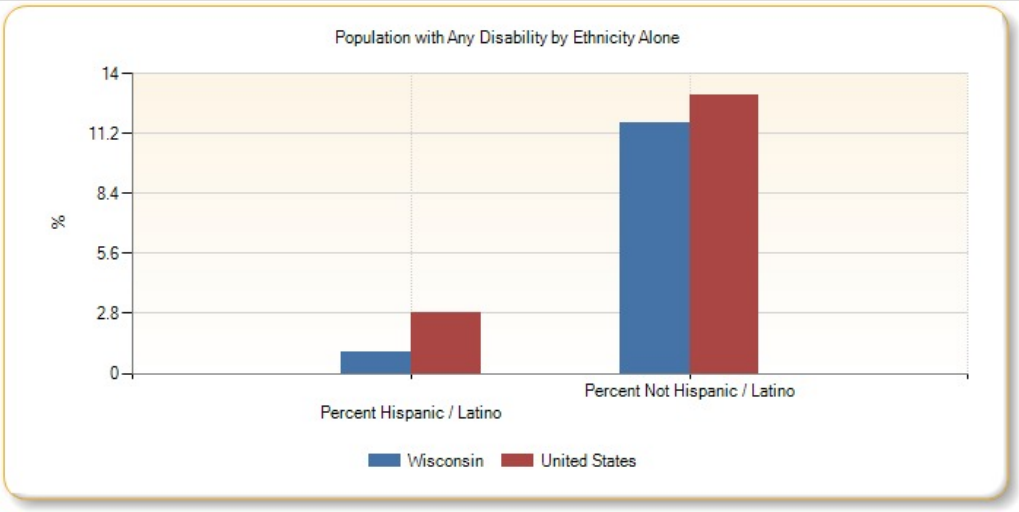
Report Area	Under Age 18	Age 18 - 64	Age 65
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	5.66%	11.43%	37.77%
Washington County, WI	3.01%	7.62%	27.59%
Waukesha County, WI	3.38%	6.81%	30.47%
Wisconsin	4.3%	9.4%	32.39%
United States	4.06%	10.18%	36.25%



Population with Any Disability by Ethnicity Alone

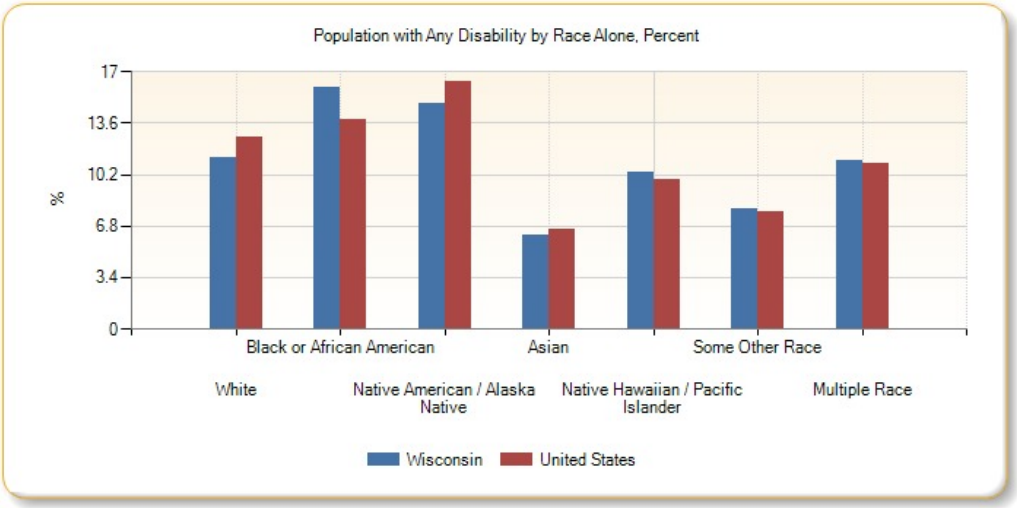
Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino

Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	12,926	110,000	9.87%	13.52%
Washington County, WI	206	12,102	5.61%	9.46%
Waukesha County, WI	1,150	36,178	6.73%	9.71%
Wisconsin	28,515	618,120	1%	11.66%
United States	4,466,899	33,407,668	2.82%	13.01%



Population with Any Disability by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	12.17%	16.59%	17.98%	5.86%	13.57%	9.93%	11.56%
Washington County, WI	9.5%	7.9%	10%	1.08%	0%	0.35%	9.9%
Waukesha County, WI	9.73%	13.19%	19%	4.69%	7.61%	5.22%	8.27%
Wisconsin	11.32%	15.97%	14.93%	6.18%	10.37%	7.96%	11.14%
United States	12.67%	13.83%	16.32%	6.59%	9.89%	7.78%	10.96%

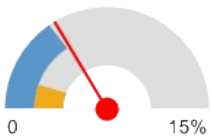


Linguistically Isolated Population

This indicator reports the percentage of the population aged 5 and older who live in a home in which no person 14 years old and over speaks only English, or in which no person 14 years old and over speak a non-English language and speak English "very well."

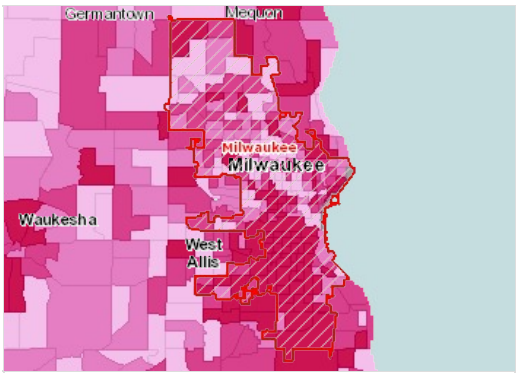
Report Area	Total Population Age 5	Linguistically Isolated Population	Percent Linguistically Isolated Population
Custom Area Estimates*	550,322	27,046	**4.91%**
Milwaukee County, WI	883,972	33,957	**3.84%**
Washington County, WI	125,044	416	**0.33%**
Waukesha County, WI	371,890	3,430	**0.92%**
Wisconsin	5,377,408	91,557	1.7%
United States	294,133,376	13,692,809	4.66%

Percent Linguistically Isolated Population



Custom Area Estimates* (4.91%)
Wisconsin (1.7%)
United States (4.66%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



Population in Linguistically Isolated Households, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 3.0%
- 1.1 - 3.0%
- 0.1 - 1.1%
- No Population in Linguistically Isolated Households
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

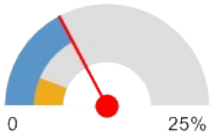
Population with Limited English Proficiency

This indicator reports the percentage of the population aged 5 and older who speak a language other than English at home and speak English less than "very well." This indicator is relevant because an inability to speak English well creates barriers to healthcare access, provider communications, and health literacy/education.

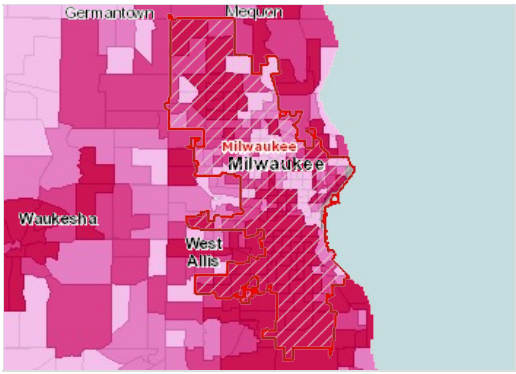
Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 5	Population Age 5 with Limited English Proficiency	Percent Population Age 5 with Limited English Proficiency
Custom Area Estimates*	550,322	550,322	47,067	**8.55%**
Milwaukee County, WI	883,972	883,972	60,091	**6.8%**
Washington County, WI	125,044	125,044	1,749	**1.4%**
Waukesha County, WI	371,890	371,890	7,542	**2.03%**
Wisconsin	5,377,408	5,377,408	174,138	3.24%
United States	294,133,376	294,133,388	25,305,204	8.6%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Population Age 5 with Limited English Proficiency



Custom Area Estimates* (8.55%)
Wisconsin (3.24%)
United States (8.6%)

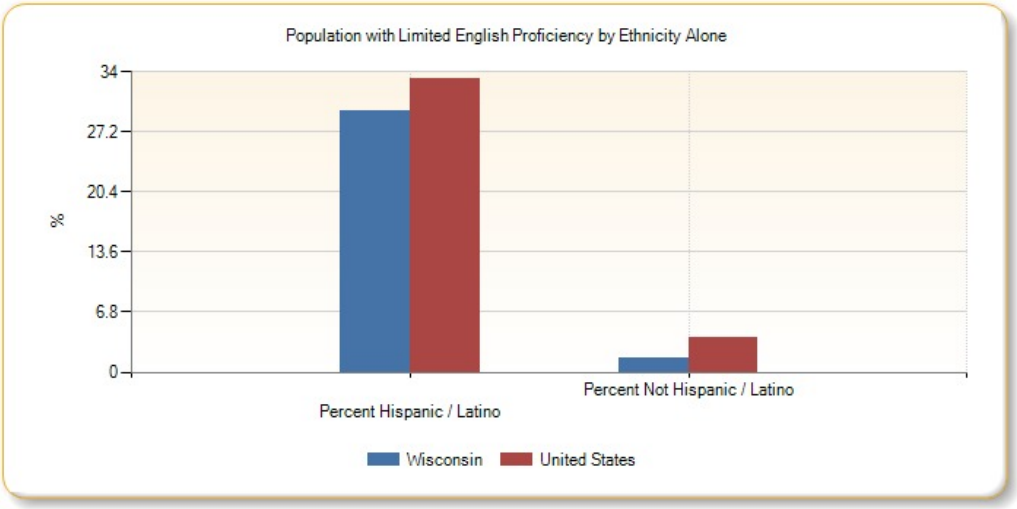


Population with Limited English Proficiency, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 4.0%
- 2.1 - 4.0%
- 1.1 - 2.0%
- Under 1.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

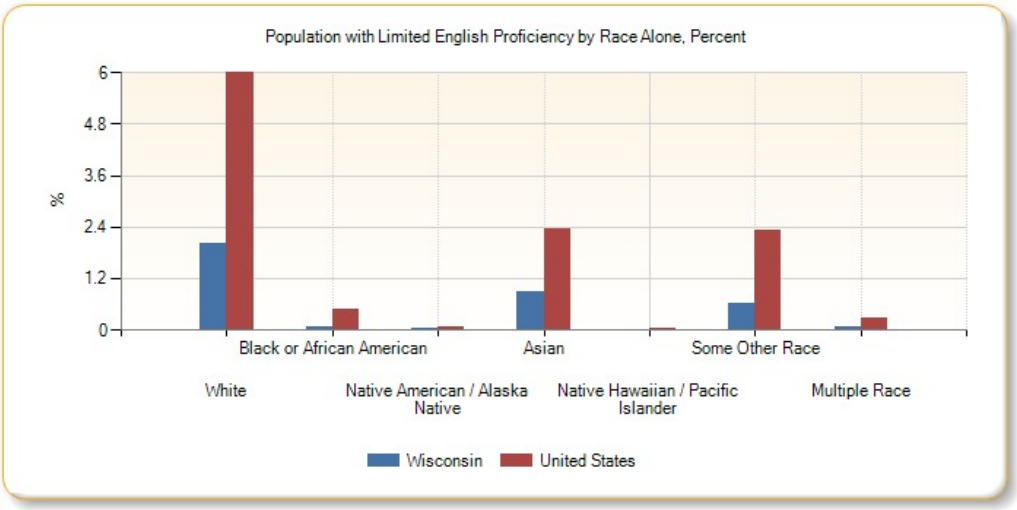
Population with Limited English Proficiency by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	38,590	21,501	33.23%	2.8%
Washington County, WI	628	1,121	19.29%	0.92%
Waukesha County, WI	2,861	4,681	18.6%	1.31%
Wisconsin	92,499	81,639	29.58%	1.61%
United States	15,881,488	9,423,716	33.12%	3.83%



Population with Limited English Proficiency by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	5.96%	0.35%	0.02%	2.02%	0%	2.23%	0.21%
Washington County, WI	1.04%	0.01%	0%	0.25%	0%	0.1%	0.06%
Waukesha County, WI	1.17%	0.01%	0.02%	0.67%	0%	0.25%	0.06%
Wisconsin	2.02%	0.08%	0.02%	0.88%	0%	0.63%	0.08%
United States	5.99%	0.49%	0.08%	2.37%	0.03%	2.34%	0.27%



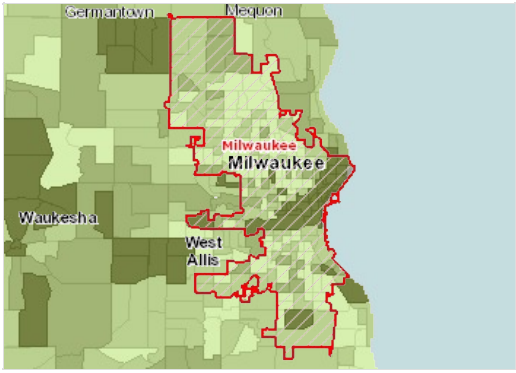
Population Geographic Mobility

This indicator reports information about population in-migration by assessing changes in residence within a one year period. Of the 589,251 persons residing in the report area, an estimated 4.41% relocated to the area, according to the latest American Community

Survey 5-year estimates. Persons who moved to a new household from outside of their current county of residence, from outside their state of residence, or from abroad are considered part of the in-migrated population. Persons who moved to a new household from a different household within their current county of residence are not included.

Report Area	Total Population	Population In-Migration	Percent Population In-Migration
Custom Area Estimates*	589,251	26,010	4.41%
Milwaukee County, WI	940,321	39,800	4.23%
Washington County, WI	131,246	6,312	4.81%
Waukesha County, WI	388,512	21,360	5.5%
Wisconsin	5,659,518	309,806	5.47%
United States	310,385,248	18,809,316	6.06%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

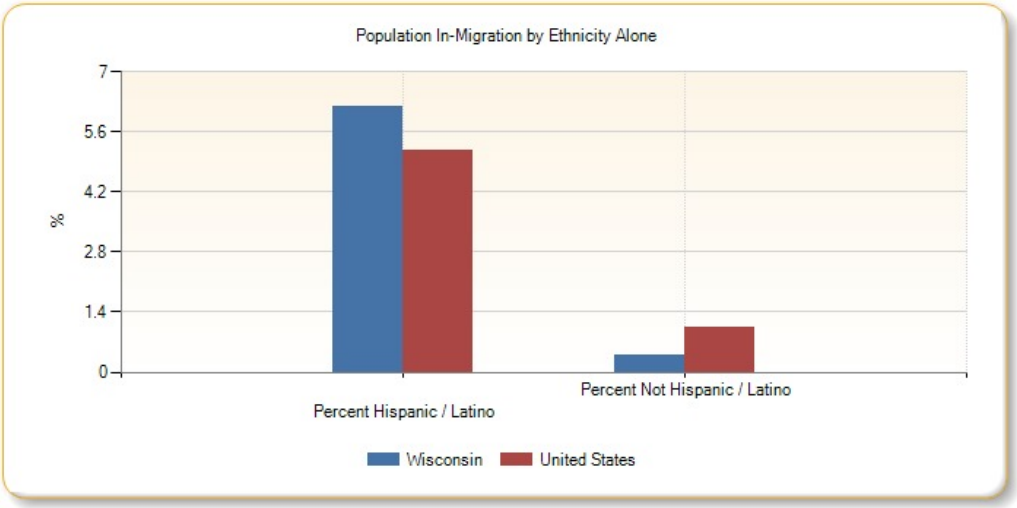


Population Migrated from Outside of the County, State, or Country, Percent of Total Population by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 8.0%
- 5.1 - 8.0%
- 2.1 - 5.0%
- Under 2.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

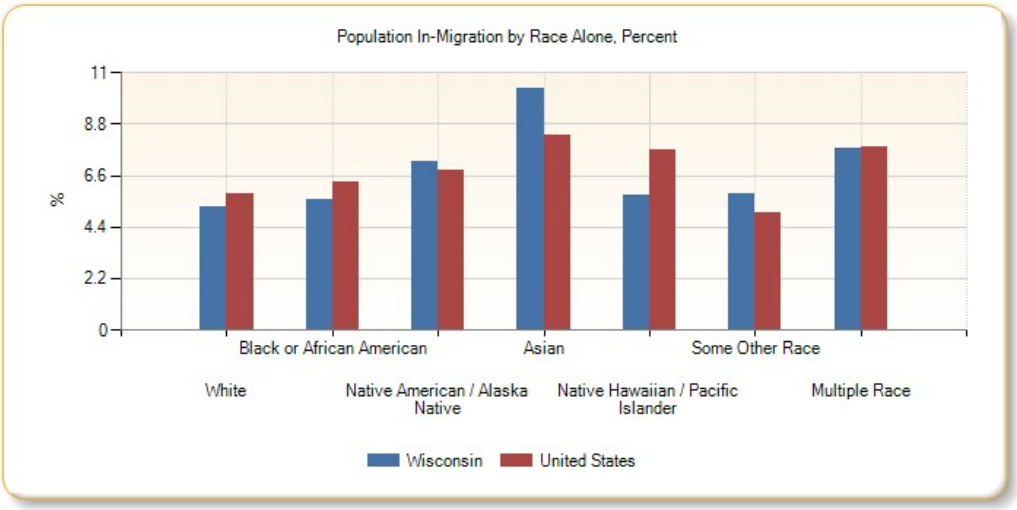
Population In-Migration by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	3,894	35,906	3.03%	0.48%
Washington County, WI	539	5,773	14.72%	0.42%
Waukesha County, WI	987	20,373	5.89%	0.27%
Wisconsin	21,508	288,298	6.19%	0.4%
United States	2,701,070	16,108,246	5.18%	1.05%



Population In-Migration by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	4.94%	2.11%	6.62%	7.79%	0%	2.86%	5.41%
Washington County, WI	4.48%	26.22%	10.42%	8.34%	0%	7.96%	7.49%
Waukesha County, WI	4.92%	25.99%	10.2%	13.15%	0%	4.96%	9.26%
Wisconsin	5.25%	5.6%	7.22%	10.33%	5.77%	5.8%	7.76%
United States	5.84%	6.35%	6.83%	8.32%	7.68%	5.03%	7.83%



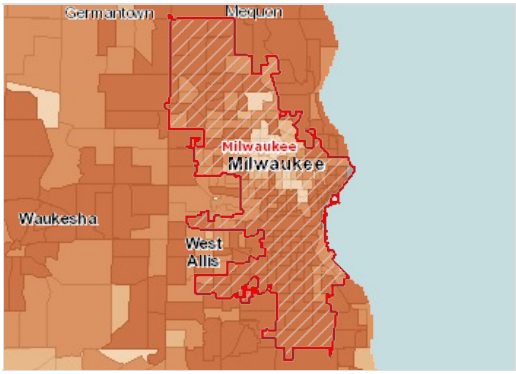
Foreign-Born Population

This indicator reports the percentage of the population that is foreign-born. The foreign-born population includes anyone who was not a U.S. citizen or a U.S. national at birth. This includes any non-citizens, as well as persons born outside of the U.S. who have

become naturalized citizens. The native U.S. population includes any person born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (such as Guam), or abroad of American (U.S. citizen) parent or parents. The latest figures from the U.S. Census Bureau show that 58,684 persons in the report area are of foreign birth, which represents 9.81% of the report area population. This percentage is less than the national rate of 12.95%.

Report Area	Total Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizens	Population Without U.S. Citizenship	Total Foreign-Birth Population	Foreign-Birth Population, Percent of Total Population
Custom Area Estimates*	598,078	19,348	39,336	58,684	9.81%
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	32,607	49,839	82,446	8.65%
Washington County, WI	132,526	2,249	1,309	3,558	2.68%
Waukesha County, WI	392,511	10,068	8,793	18,861	4.81%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	114,684	153,740	268,424	4.69%
United States	314,107,072	18,800,048	22,256,836	41,056,884	13.07%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: County

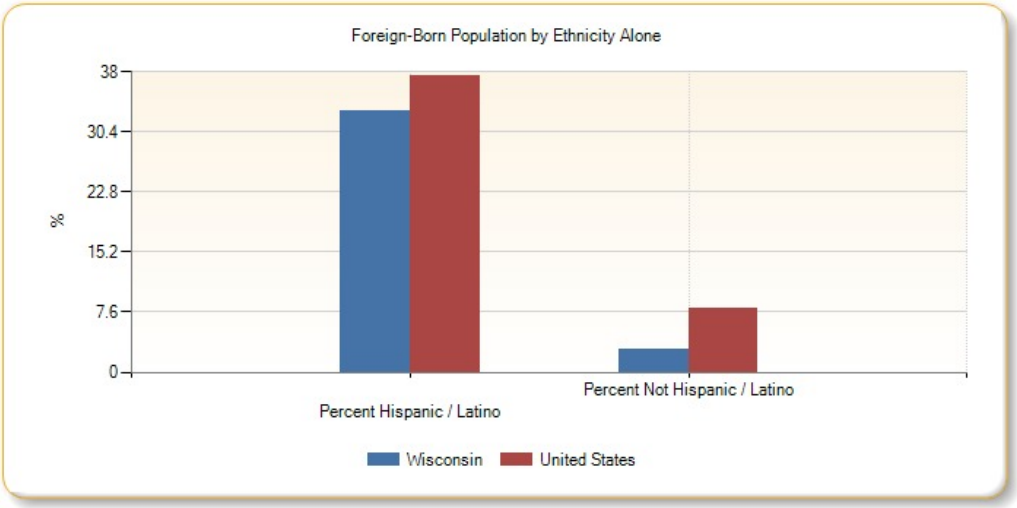


Foreign-Born Population (Non-Citizen or Naturalized), Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 5.0%
- 2.1 - 5.0%
- 1.1 - 2.0%
- Under 1.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

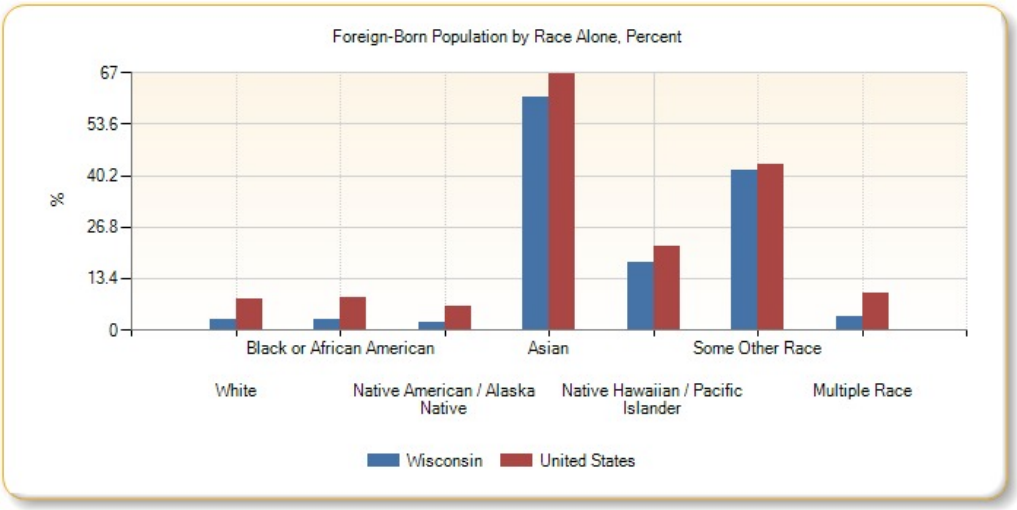
Foreign-Born Population by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	39,186	42,702	32.23%	5.2%
Washington County, WI	825	2,744	25.41%	2.14%
Waukesha County, WI	3,380	13,764	21.74%	3.69%
Wisconsin	106,995	156,371	33%	2.93%
United States	18,444,116	20,824,724	37.48%	8.09%



Foreign-Born Population by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	7.06%	2.03%	4.88%	59.55%	22.93%	38.09%	3.59%
Washington County, WI	1.83%	2.65%	0%	65.41%	no data	41.9%	2.12%
Waukesha County, WI	2.45%	7.44%	0%	65.05%	0%	35.2%	3.76%
Wisconsin	2.69%	2.86%	2.07%	60.75%	17.7%	41.73%	3.68%
United States	8.21%	8.34%	6.19%	66.62%	21.65%	42.91%	9.56%



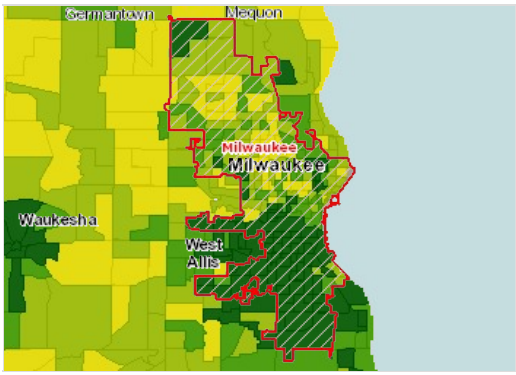
Hispanic Population

The estimated population that is of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin in the report area is 106,086. This represents 17.74% of the total report area population, which is greater than the national 16.62% rate. Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group,

lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be of any race.

Report Area	Total Population	Non-Hispanic Population	Percent Population Non-Hispanic	Hispanic or Latino Population	Percent Population Hispanic or Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	598,078	491,992	82.26%	106,086	17.74%
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	821,928	86.21%	131,473	13.79%
Washington County, WI	132,526	128,804	97.19%	3,722	2.81%
Waukesha County, WI	392,511	375,286	95.61%	17,225	4.39%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	5,369,400	93.79%	355,292	6.21%
United States	314,107,072	261,036,992	83.1%	53,070,096	16.9%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



Population, Hispanic or Latino, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

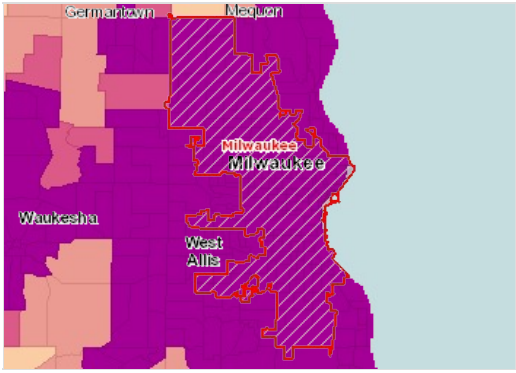
- Over 10.0%
- 5.1 - 10.0%
- 2.1 - 5.0%
- Under 2.1%
- No Hispanic Population Reported
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Urban and Rural Population

This indicator reports the percentage of population living in urban and rural areas. Urban areas are identified using population density, count, and size thresholds. Urban areas also include territory with a high degree of impervious surface (development). Rural areas are all areas that are not urban.

Report Area	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	Percent Urban	Percent Rural
Custom Area Estimates*	594,746	594,746	0	100%	0%
Milwaukee County, WI	947,735	945,915	1,820	99.81%	0.19%
Washington County, WI	131,887	91,286	40,601	69.22%	30.78%
Waukesha County, WI	389,891	351,446	38,445	90.14%	9.86%
Wisconsin	5,686,986	3,989,638	1,697,348	70.15%	29.85%
United States	312,471,327	252,746,527	59,724,800	80.89%	19.11%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census. 2010. Source geography: Tract



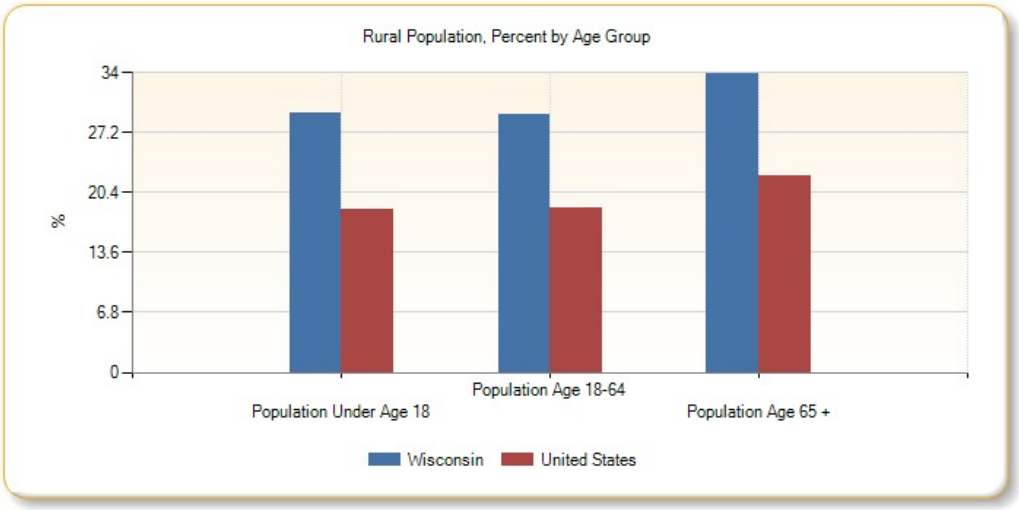
Urban Population, Percent by Tract, US Census 2010

- 100% Urban Population
- 90.1 - 99.9%
- 50.1 - 90.0%
- Under 50.1%
- No Urban Population
- No Data or Data Suppressed

- Report Area

Rural Population, Percent by Age Group

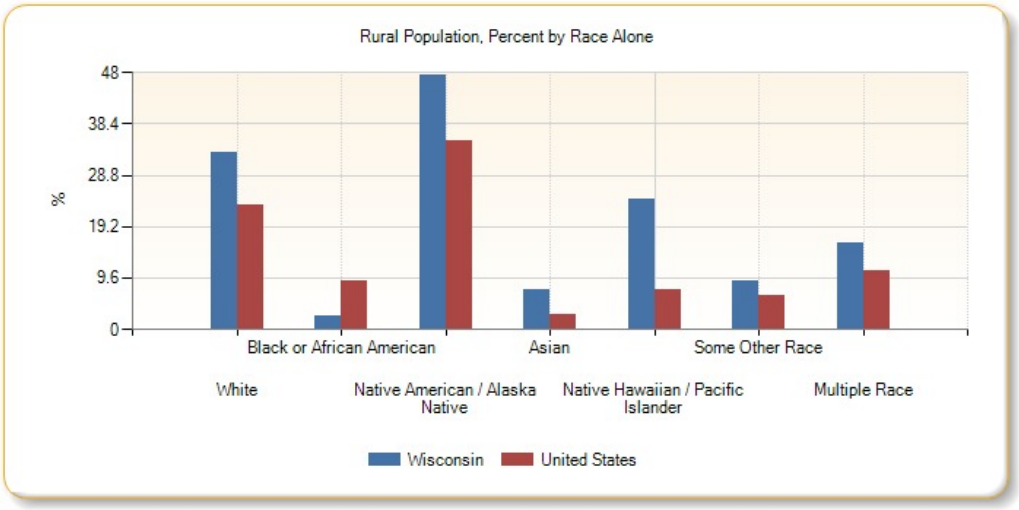
Report Area	Population Under Age 18	Population Age 18-64	Population Age 65
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	0.16%	0.20%	0.24%
Washington County, WI	29.78%	31.58%	28.96%
Waukesha County, WI	10.05%	10.01%	8.90%
Wisconsin	29.34%	29.17%	33.80%
United States	18.52%	18.69%	22.26%



Rural Population, Percent by Race Alone

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	0.30%	0.01%	0.07%	0.18%	0%	0.01%	0.10%
Washington County, WI	31.41%	13.85%	23.69%	18.66%	40%	12.83%	17.40%

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Waukesha County, WI	10.16%	9.04%	9.38%	3.40%	8.40%	4.85%	7.28%
Wisconsin	33.12%	2.47%	47.58%	7.31%	24.25%	9.01%	16.13%
United States	23.17%	8.97%	35.33%	2.72%	7.53%	6.41%	11.04%

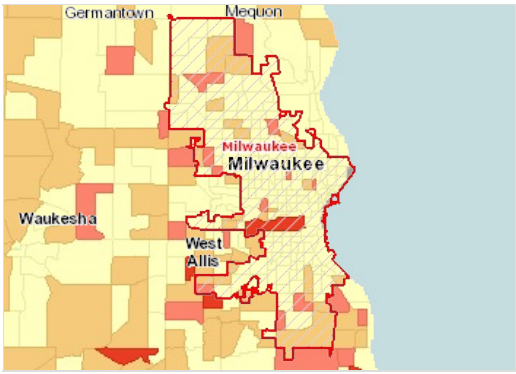


Veteran Population

This indicator reports the percentage of the population age 18 and older that served (even for a short time), but is not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or that served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II.

Report Area	Total Population Age 18	Total Veterans	Veterans, Percent of Total Population
Custom Area Estimates*	438,300	26,943	6.15%
Milwaukee County, WI	718,031	50,684	7.06%
Washington County, WI	101,136	8,631	8.53%
Waukesha County, WI	301,705	25,599	8.48%
Wisconsin	4,405,400	395,931	8.99%
United States	239,305,216	20,700,712	8.65%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

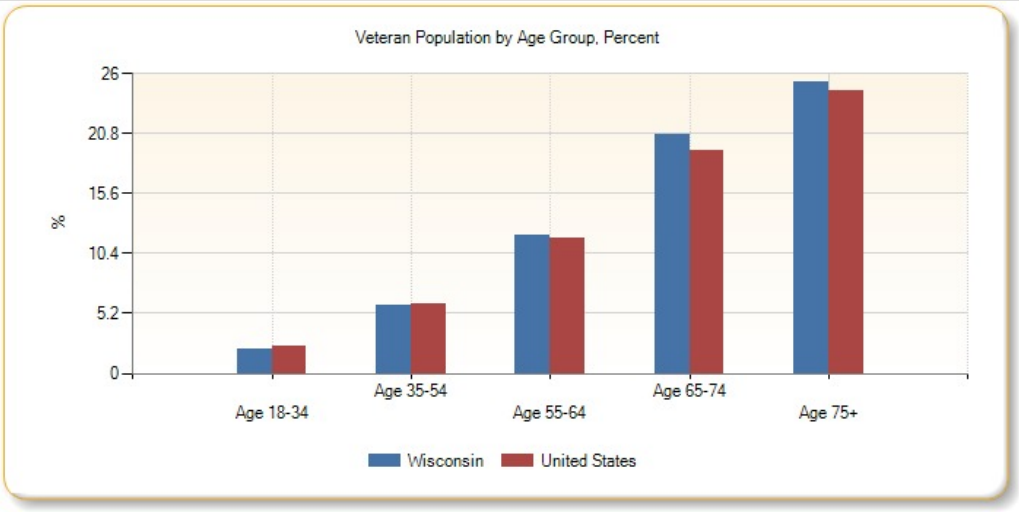


Veterans, Percent of Total Population by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 13%
- 11.1 - 13.0%
- 9.1 - 11.0%
- Under 9.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Veteran Population by Age Group, Percent

Report Area	Age 18-34	Age 35-54	Age 55-64	Age 65-74	Age 75
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	1.64%	5.39%	10.41%	17.59%	22%
Washington County, WI	2.36%	4.48%	9.6%	21.48%	26.07%
Waukesha County, WI	1.94%	3.86%	9.01%	21.04%	28.13%
Wisconsin	2.13%	5.84%	11.99%	20.75%	25.31%
United States	2.37%	6.04%	11.72%	19.29%	24.5%



Social & Economic Factors

Economic and social insecurity often are associated with poor health. Poverty, unemployment, and lack of educational achievement affect access to care and a community's ability to engage in healthy behaviors. Without a network of support and a safe community, families cannot thrive. Ensuring access to social and economic resources provides a foundation for a healthy community.

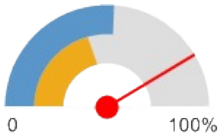
Children Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

Within the report area 71,461 public school students or 82.63% are eligible for Free/Reduced Price lunch out of 86,485 total students enrolled. This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs. Additionally, when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment.

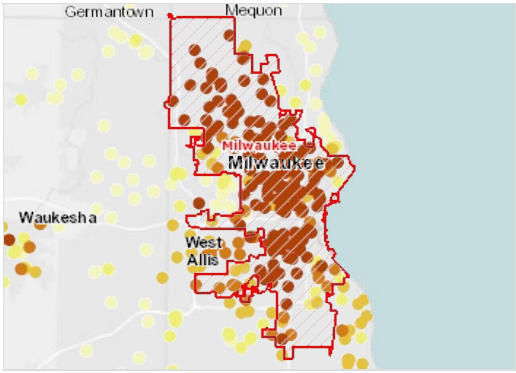
Report Area	Total Students	Number Free/Reduced Price Lunch Eligible	Percent Free/Reduced Price Lunch Eligible
Custom Area Estimates*	86,485	71,461	**82.63%**
Milwaukee County, WI	140,283	89,228	**63.61%**
Washington County, WI	20,111	5,013	**24.93%**
Waukesha County, WI	62,668	11,786	**18.84%**
Wisconsin	873,841	365,711	41.91%
United States	50,195,195	26,012,902	52.35%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data. 2013-14. Source geography: Address

Percent Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch



Custom Area Estimates* (82.63%)
Wisconsin (41.91%)
United States (52.35%)



Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch, NCES CCD 2013-14

- Over 80.0%
- 60.1 - 80.0%
- 40.1 - 60.0%
- 20.1 - 40.0%
- Under 20.1%
- Not Reported

Report Area

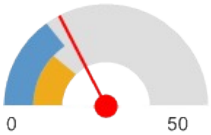
Food Insecurity Rate

This indicator reports the estimated percentage of the population that experienced food insecurity at some point during the report year. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food.

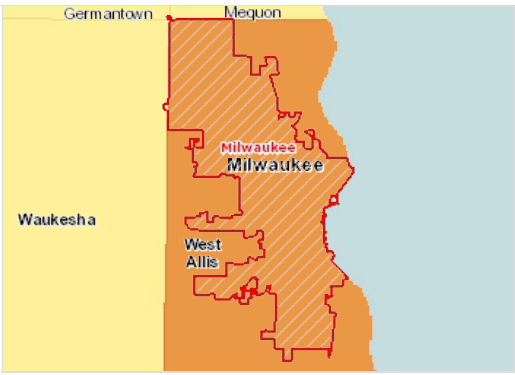
Report Area	Total Population	Food Insecure Population, Total	Food Insecurity Rate
Custom Area Estimates*	596,498	103,727	17.39%
Milwaukee County, WI	950,527	165,290	17.39%
Washington County, WI	132,186	12,540	9.49%
Waukesha County, WI	391,200	34,370	8.79%
Wisconsin	5,742,713	714,000	12.43%
United States	320,750,757	48,770,990	15.21%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Feeding America. 2013. Source geography: County

Percentage of the Population with Food Insecurity



Custom Area Estimates* (17.39)
Wisconsin (12.43)
United States (15.21)



Food Insecure Population, Percent by County, Feeding America 2013

- Over 18.0%
- 15.1 - 18.0%
- 12.1 - 15.0%
- Under 12.1%
- Report Area

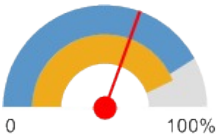
High School Graduation Rate (Ed*Facts*)

Within the report area 61% of students are receiving their high school diploma within four years. This indicator is relevant because research suggests education is one the strongest predictors of health (Freudenberg & Ruglis, 2007).

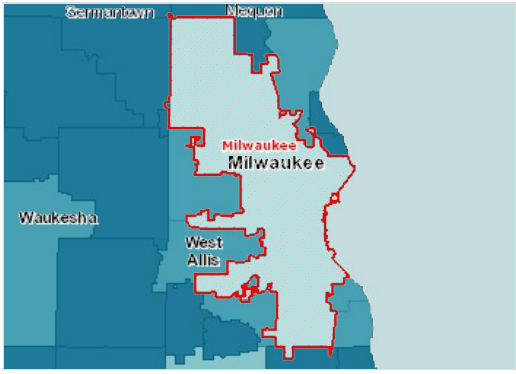
Report Area	Total Student Cohort	Estimated Number of Diplomas Issued	Cohort Graduation Rate
Custom Area Estimates*	5,376	3,279	61
Milwaukee County, WI	9,478	7,104	75
Washington County, WI	1,297	1,191	91.8
Waukesha County, WI	4,639	4,367	94.1
Wisconsin	62,913	55,580	88.3
United States	3,127,886	2,635,290	84.3

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Education, EDFacts. Accessed via DATA.GOV. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2013-14. Source geography: School District

Cohort Graduation Rate



Custom Area Estimates* (61%)
Wisconsin (88.3%)
United States (84.3%)



On-Time Graduation, Rate by School District (Secondary), ED*Facts* 2013-14

- Over 94.0%
- 85.1 - 94.0%
- 75.1 - 85.0%
- Under 75.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

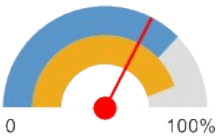
High School Graduation Rate (NCES)

Within the report area 64.99% of students are receiving their high school diploma within four years. This is less than the Healthy People 2020 target of 82.4%. This indicator is relevant because research suggests education is one the strongest predictors of health (Freudenberg & Ruglis, 2007).

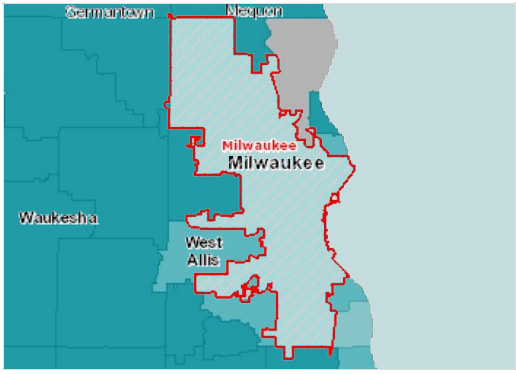
Report Area	Average Freshman Base Enrollment	Estimated Number of Diplomas Issued	On-Time Graduation Rate
Custom Area Estimates*	7,301	4,745	**64.99**
Milwaukee County, WI	11,652	8,715	**74.8**
Washington County, WI	1,704	1,580	**92.7**
Waukesha County, WI	5,189	4,836	**93.2**
Wisconsin	72,089	65,410	90.7
United States	4,024,345	3,039,015	75.5
HP 2020 Target			**> =82.4**

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data. 2008-09. Source geography: County

On-Time Graduation Rate



- Custom Area Estimates* (64.99%)
- Wisconsin (90.7%)
- United States (75.5%)



On-Time Graduation, Rate by School District (Secondary), NCES CCD 2008-09

- Over 94.1%
- 85.1 - 94.0%
- 75.1 - 85.0%
- Under 75.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

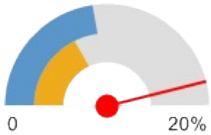
Households with No Motor Vehicle

This indicator reports the number and percentage of households with no motor vehicle based on the latest 5-year American Community Survey estimates.

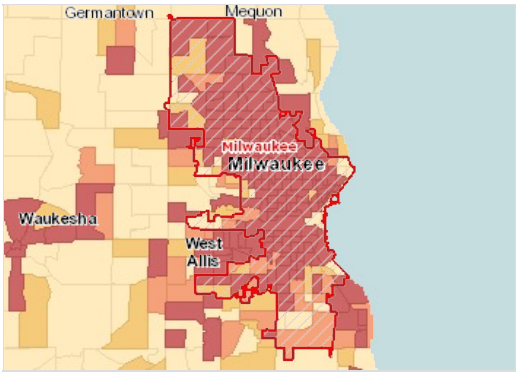
Report Area	Total Occupied Households	Households with No Motor Vehicle	Percentage of Households with No Motor Vehicle
Custom Area Estimates*	230,181	42,428	**18.43%**
Milwaukee County, WI	381,446	54,667	**14.33%**
Washington County, WI	52,554	2,226	**4.24%**
Waukesha County, WI	153,882	6,687	**4.35%**
Wisconsin	2,293,250	163,459	7.13%
United States	116,211,088	10,594,153	9.12%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percentage of Households with No Motor Vehicle



Custom Area Estimates* (18.43%)
Wisconsin (7.13%)
United States (9.12%)

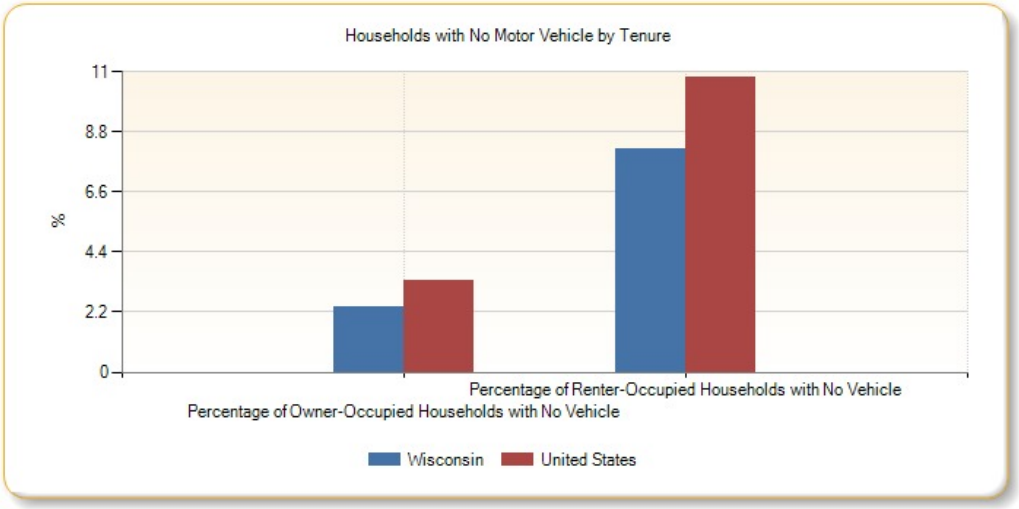


Households with No Vehicle, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 8.0%
- 6.1 - 8.0%
- 4.1 - 6.0%
- Under 4.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Households with No Motor Vehicle by Tenure

Report Area	Owner-Occupied Households with No Vehicle	Percentage of Owner-Occupied Households with No Vehicle	Renter-Occupied Households with No Vehicle	Percentage of Renter-Occupied Households with No Vehicle
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	8,132	4.2%	46,535	24.05%
Washington County, WI	712	1.74%	1,514	3.69%
Waukesha County, WI	1,735	1.47%	4,952	4.19%
Wisconsin	36,846	2.37%	126,613	8.16%
United States	2,515,737	3.36%	8,078,416	10.8%

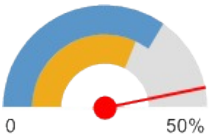


Housing Cost Burden (30%)

This indicator reports the percentage of the households where housing costs exceed 30% of total household income. This indicator provides information on the cost of monthly housing expenses for owners and renters. The information offers a measure of housing affordability and excessive shelter costs. The data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

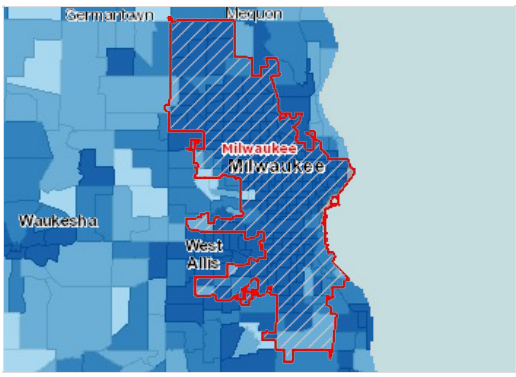
Report Area	Total Households	Cost Burdened Households (Housing Costs Exceed 30% of Income)	Percentage of Cost Burdened Households (Over 30% of Income)
Custom Area Estimates*	230,181	107,614	**46.75%**
Milwaukee County, WI	381,446	158,237	**41.48%**
Washington County, WI	52,554	15,486	**29.47%**
Waukesha County, WI	153,882	44,204	**28.73%**
Wisconsin	2,293,250	736,159	32.1%
United States	116,211,096	40,509,856	34.86%

Percentage of Households where Housing Costs Exceed 30% of Income



Custom Area Estimates* (46.75%)
Wisconsin (32.1%)
United States (34.86%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



Cost Burdened Households (Housing Costs Exceed 30% of Household Income), Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

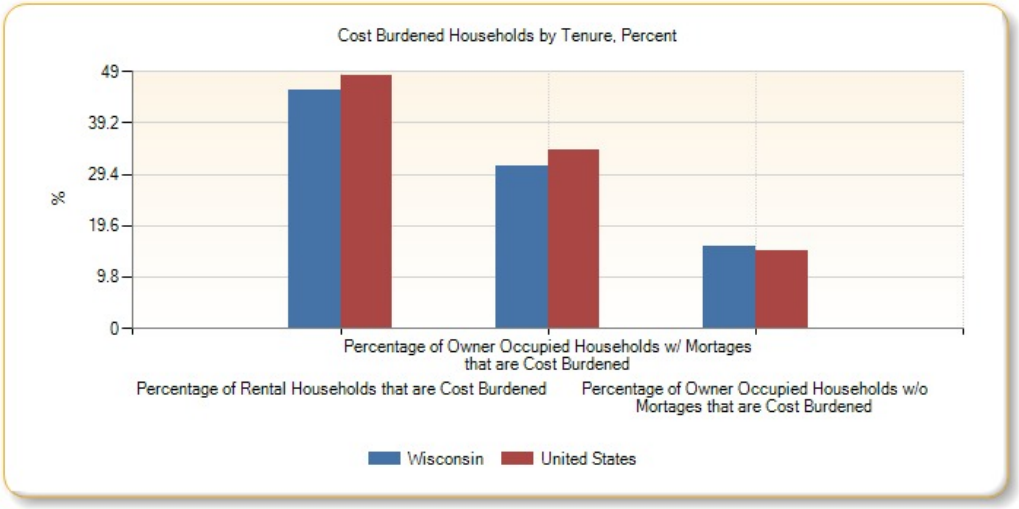
- Over 35.1%
- 28.1 - 35.0%
- 21.1 - 28.0%
- Under 21.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Cost Burdened Households by Tenure, Percent

This data shows the percentage of households by tenure that are cost burdened..S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) 2010-2014 5-year estimates. The data for this indicator is only reported for households where tenure, household housing

costs, and income earned was identified in the American Community Survey.

Report Area	Rental Households	Percentage of Rental Households that are Cost Burdened	Owner Occupied Households (With Mortgage)	Percentage of Owner Occupied Households w/ Mortages that are Cost Burdened	Owner Occupied Households (No Mortgage)	Percentage of Owner Occupied Households w/o Mortages that are Cost Burdened
Milwaukee County, WI	187,969	52.12%	134,088	36.04%	59,389	20.13%
Washington County, WI	11,552	40.05%	28,634	31.4%	12,368	15.1%
Waukesha County, WI	35,706	43.4%	83,901	28.17%	34,275	14.8%
Wisconsin	741,481	45.43%	1,029,506	30.86%	522,263	15.62%
United States	41,423,632	48.31%	49,043,776	34.03%	25,743,686	14.8%



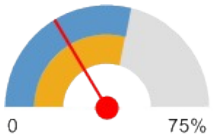
Income - Families Earning Over $75,000

In the report area, 24.68%, or 31,965 families report a total annual income of $75,000 or greater. Total income includes all reported income from wages and salaries as well as income from self-employment, interest or dividends, public assistance, retirement, and other sources. As defined by the US Census Bureau, a family household is any housing unit in which the householder is living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. A non-family household is any household occupied by the householder alone, or by the householder and one or more unrelated individuals.

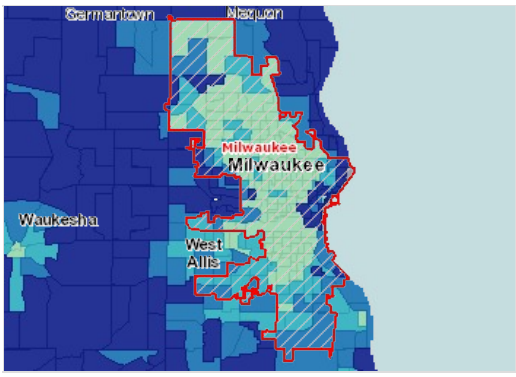
Report Area	Total Familes	Families with Income Over $75,000	Percent Families with Income Over $75,000
Custom Area Estimates*	129,516	31,965	**24.68%**
Milwaukee County, WI	217,993	78,919	**36.2%**
Washington County, WI	37,999	21,010	**55.29%**
Waukesha County, WI	108,514	69,149	**63.72%**
Wisconsin	1,469,359	643,222	43.78%
United States	76,958,064	33,389,114	43.39%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Families with Income Over $75,000



Custom Area Estimates* (24.68%)
Wisconsin (43.78%)
United States (43.39%)

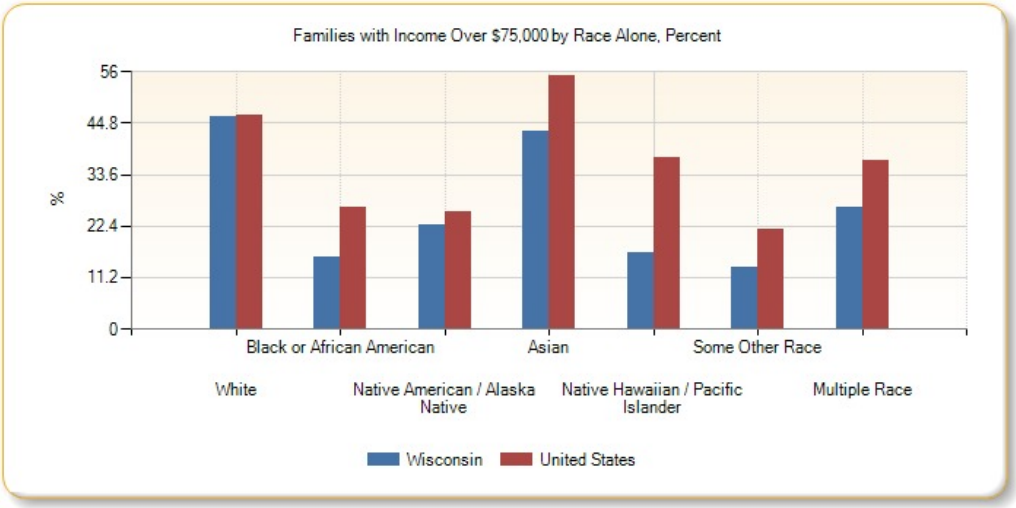


Family Income Over $75,000, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 55.0%
- 40.1 - 55.0%
- 25.1 - 40.0%
- Under 25.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

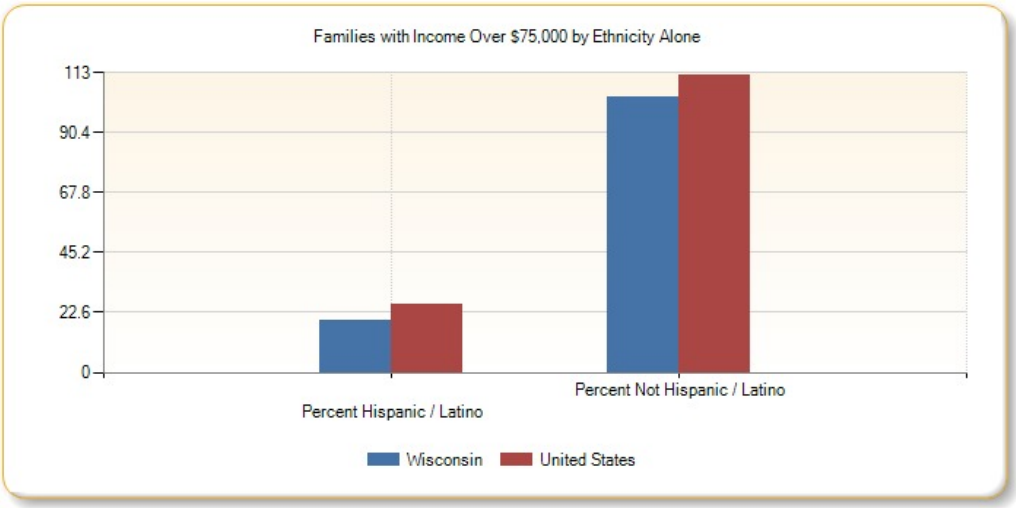
Families with Income Over $75,000 by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	46.92%	14.52%	24.16%	38.74%	0%	11.14%	20.94%
Washington County, WI	55.45%	31.64%	95%	72.27%	no data	6.84%	51.12%
Waukesha County, WI	64.19%	35.51%	41.25%	75.27%	no data	21.64%	51.15%
Wisconsin	46.25%	15.7%	22.58%	43.16%	16.67%	13.4%	26.45%
United States	46.65%	26.34%	25.47%	55.07%	37.22%	21.63%	36.69%



Families with Income Over $75,000 by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	4,481	213,512	16.96	111.45
Washington County, WI	211	37,788	30.85	101.27
Waukesha County, WI	1,152	107,362	37.75	101.8
Wisconsin	13,158	1,456,201	19.72	103.82
United States	2,805,425	74,152,640	25.85	112.17



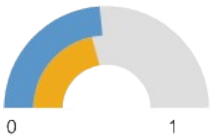
Income - Inequality (GINI Index)

This indicator reports income inequality using the Gini coefficient. Gini index values range between zero and one. A value of one indicates perfect inequality where only one house-hold has any income. A value of zero indicates perfect equality, where all households have equal income.
Index values are acquired from the 2010-14 American Community Survey and are not available for custom report areas or multi-county areas.

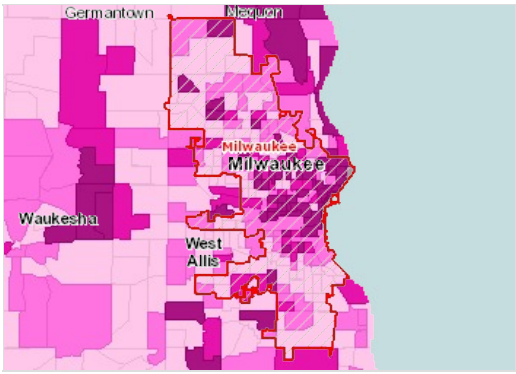
Report Area	Total Households	Gini Index Value
Custom Area Estimates*	230,181	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	381,446	**0.47**
Washington County, WI	52,554	**0.4**
Waukesha County, WI	153,882	**0.42**
Wisconsin	2,293,250	0.44
United States	116,211,088	0.48

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Gini Index Value



Wisconsin (0.44)
United States (0.48)



Income Inequality (GINI), Index Value by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 0.460
- 0.431 - 0.460
- 0.401 - 0.430
- Under 0.401
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

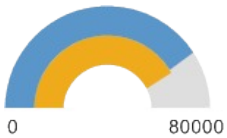
Income - Median Family Income

This indicator reports median family income based on the latest 5-year American Community Survey estimates. A family household is any housing unit in which the householder is living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. Family income includes the incomes of all family members age 15 and older.

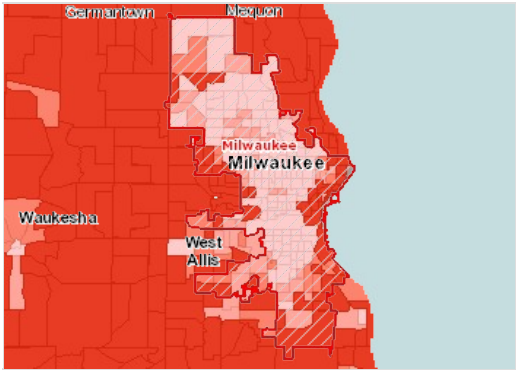
Report Area	Total Family Households	Average Family Income	Median Family Income
Custom Area Estimates*	129,516	$54,980	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	217,993	$71,729	**$55,213**
Washington County, WI	37,999	$95,007	**$81,780**
Waukesha County, WI	108,514	$114,079	**$94,541**
Wisconsin	1,469,359	$82,125	$67,232
United States	76,958,064	$86,963	$65,443

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Median Family Income



Wisconsin (67,232)
United States (65,443)



Median Family Income by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over $65,000
- $55,001 - $65,000
- $45,001 - $55,000
- Under $45,001
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

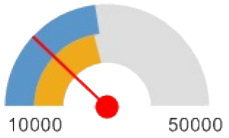
Income - Per Capita Income

The per capita income for the report area is $19,636. This includes all reported income from wages and salaries as well as income from self-employment, interest or dividends, public assistance, retirement, and other sources. The per capita income in this report area is the average (mean) income computed for every man, woman, and child in the specified area.

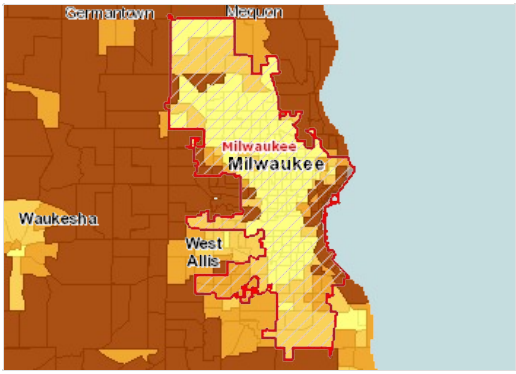
Report Area	Total Population	Total Income ($)	Per Capita Income ($)
Custom Area Estimates*	598,078	$11,744,082,944	**$19,636**
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	$23,475,038,208	**$24,622**
Washington County, WI	132,526	$4,396,304,896	**$33,173**
Waukesha County, WI	392,511	$14,974,513,152	**$38,150**
Wisconsin	5,724,692	$159,757,680,640	$27,906
United States	314,107,072	$8,969,237,037,056	$28,554

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Per Capita Income ($)



- Custom Area Estimates* (19,636)
- Wisconsin (27,906)
- United States (28,554)



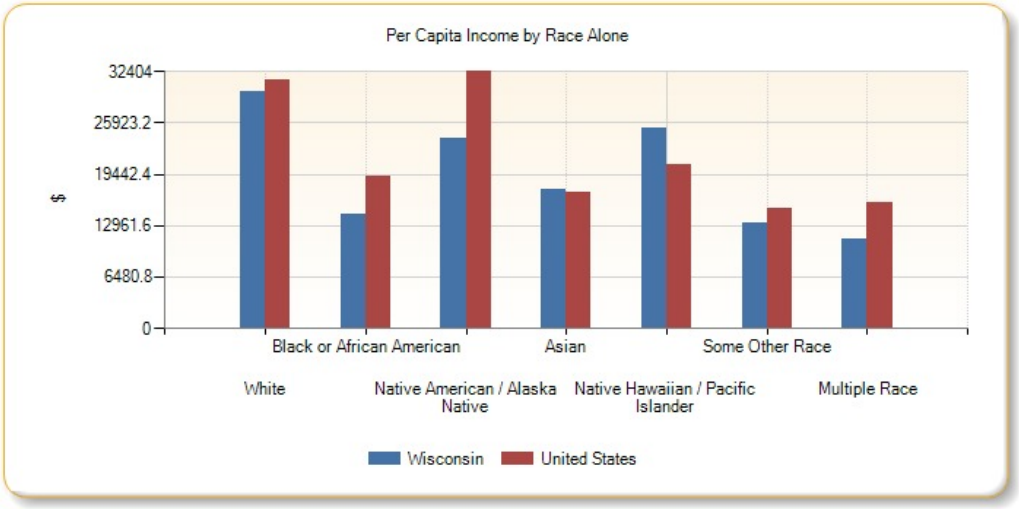
Per Capita Income by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 30,000
- 25,001 - 30,000
- 20,001 - 25,000
- Under 20,001
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Per Capita Income by Race Alone

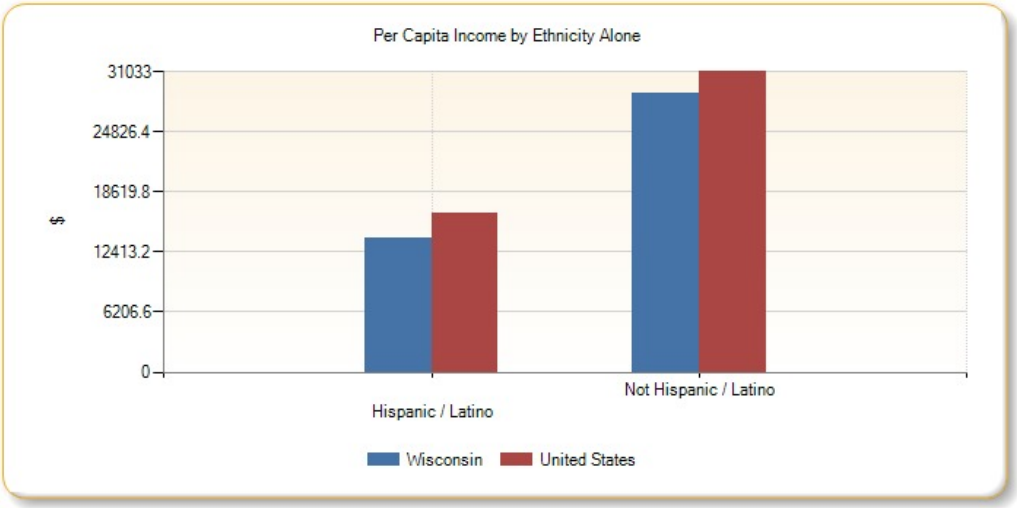
Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	$30,725	$14,527	$21,291	$17,930	$10,861	$12,380	$10,529

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Washington County, WI	$33,703	$22,661	$27,221	$40,659	$0	$17,654	$12,834
Waukesha County, WI	$38,884	$18,975	$43,558	$26,725	$27,314	$15,861	$16,685
Wisconsin	$29,774	$14,435	$23,889	$17,514	$25,276	$13,205	$11,182
United States	$31,402	$19,113	$32,404	$17,134	$20,638	$15,152	$15,876



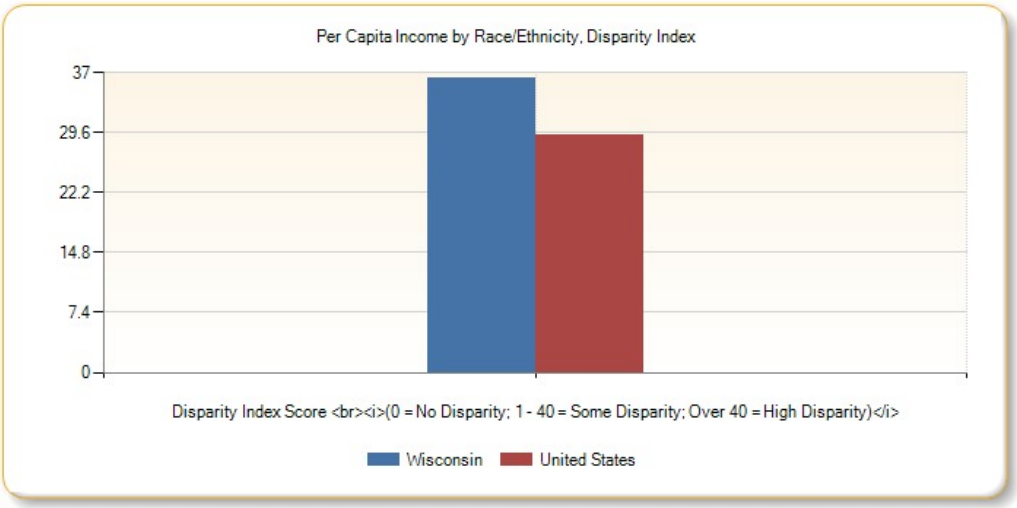
Per Capita Income by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Hispanic / Latino	Not Hispanic / Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	$13,440	$26,411
Washington County, WI	$14,258	$33,720
Waukesha County, WI	$20,888	$38,943
Wisconsin	$13,844	$28,837
United States	$16,367	$31,033



Per Capita Income by Race/Ethnicity, Disparity Index

Report Area	Disparity Index Score *(0 = No Disparity; 1 - 40 = Some Disparity; Over 40 = High Disparity)*
Custom Area Estimates*	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	40.08
Washington County, WI	29.08
Waukesha County, WI	28.25
Wisconsin	36.24
United States	29.2



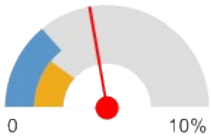
Income - Public Assistance Income

This indicator reports the percentage households receiving public assistance income. Public assistance income includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded. This does not include Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or noncash benefits such as Food Stamps.

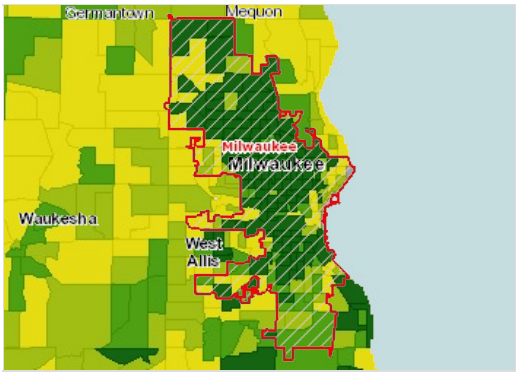
Report Area	Total Households	Households with Public Assistance Income	Percent Households with Public Assistance Income
Custom Area Estimates*	230,181	10,218	**4.44%**
Milwaukee County, WI	381,446	12,742	**3.34%**
Washington County, WI	52,554	813	**1.55%**
Waukesha County, WI	153,882	2,001	**1.3%**
Wisconsin	2,293,250	51,408	2.24%
United States	116,211,088	3,274,407	2.82%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Households with Public Assistance Income



Custom Area Estimates* (4.44%)
Wisconsin (2.24%)
United States (2.82%)

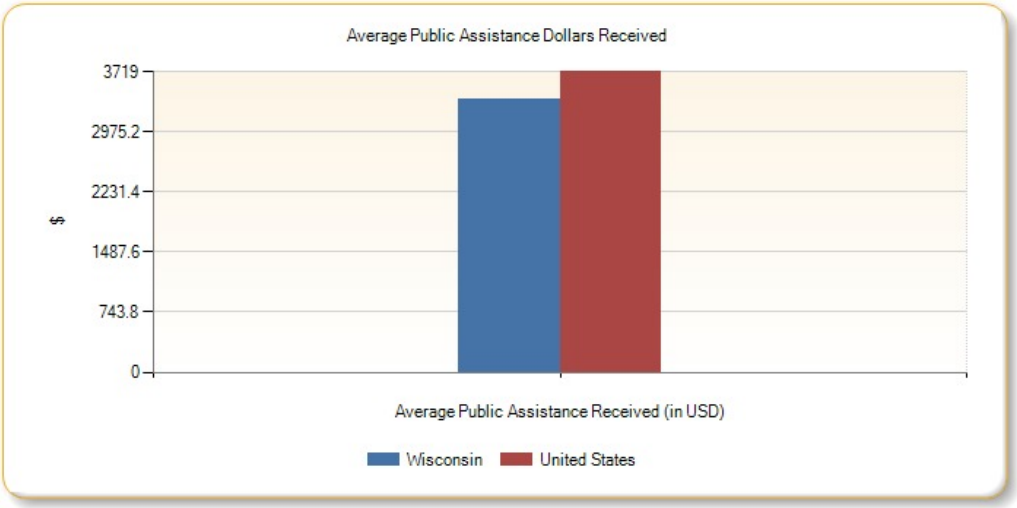


Households with Public Assistance Income, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 3.0%
- 2.1 - 3.0%
- 1.1 - 2.0%
- Under 1.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Average Public Assistance Dollars Received

Report Area	Total Households Receiving Public Assistance Income	Aggregate Public Assistance Dollars Received	Average Public Assistance Received (in USD)
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	12,742	49,664,400	$3,897
Washington County, WI	813	2,986,000	$3,672
Waukesha County, WI	2,001	8,614,000	$4,304
Wisconsin	51,408	173,268,096	$3,370
United States	3,274,407	12,180,443,136	$3,719

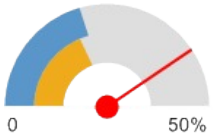


Insurance - Population Receiving Medicaid

This indicator reports the percentage of the population with insurance enrolled in Medicaid (or other means-tested public health insurance). This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs; when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment.

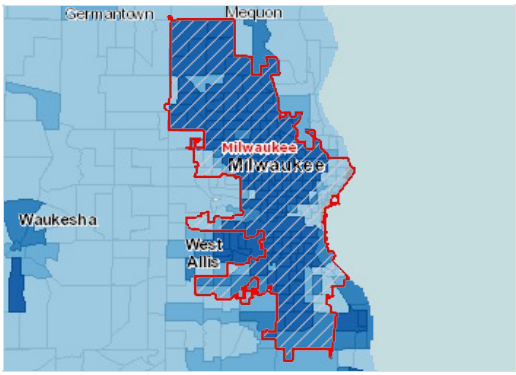
Report Area	Total Population (For Whom Insurance Status is Determined)	Population with Any Health Insurance	Population Receiving Medicaid	Percent of Insured Population Receiving Medicaid
Custom Area Estimates*	593,570	507,412	206,021	**40.6%**
Milwaukee County, WI	944,299	832,564	255,405	**30.68%**
Washington County, WI	131,607	124,871	14,028	**11.23%**
Waukesha County, WI	389,772	371,085	31,773	**8.56%**
Wisconsin	5,649,703	5,159,942	988,556	19.16%
United States	309,082,272	265,204,128	55,035,660	20.75%

Percent of Insured Population Receiving Medicaid



Custom Area Estimates* (40.6%)
Wisconsin (19.16%)
United States (20.75%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

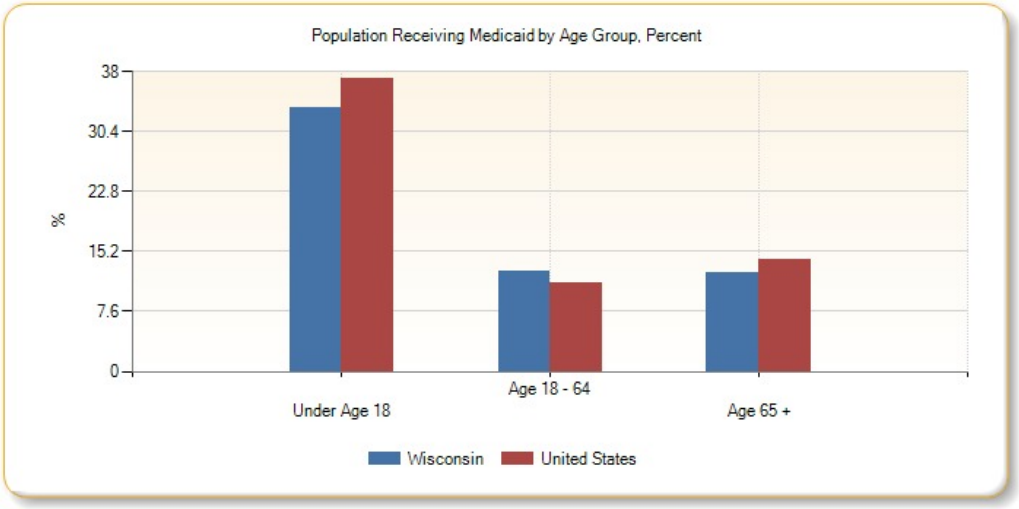


Insured, Medicaid / Means-Tested Coverage, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 25,0%
- 20.1 - 25.0%
- 15.1 - 20.0%
- Under 15.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Population Receiving Medicaid by Age Group, Percent

Report Area	Under Age 18	Age 18 - 64	Age 65
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	51.47%	19.08%	18.33%
Washington County, WI	18.3%	8.02%	9.37%
Waukesha County, WI	14.58%	5.76%	8.06%
Wisconsin	33.47%	12.68%	12.53%
United States	37.11%	11.23%	14.24%



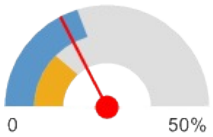
Insurance - Uninsured Adults

The lack of health insurance is considered a *key driver* of health status.

This indicator reports the percentage of adults age 18 to 64 without health insurance coverage. This indicator is relevant because lack of insurance is a primary barrier to healthcare access including regular primary care, specialty care, and other health services that contributes to poor health status.

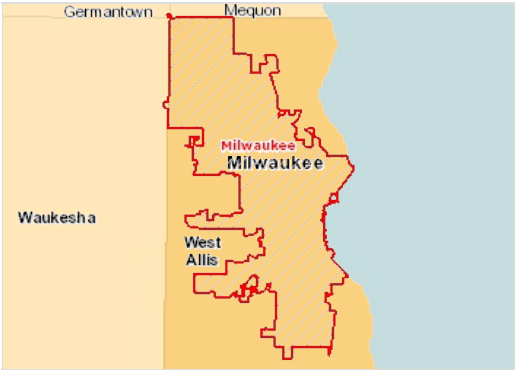
Report Area	Total Population Age 18 - 64	Population with Medical Insurance	Percent Population With Medical Insurance	Population Without Medical Insurance	Percent Population Without Medical Insurance
Custom Area Estimates*	374,796	309,170	82.49%	65,627	**17.51%**
Milwaukee County, WI	593,680	489,727	82.49%	103,953	**17.51%**
Washington County, WI	81,255	74,647	91.87%	6,608	**8.13%**
Waukesha County, WI	238,212	220,526	92.58%	17,685	**7.42%**
Wisconsin	3,486,456	3,039,403	87.18%	447,054	12.82%
United States	192,461,139	153,124,895	79.56%	39,336,247	20.44%

Percent Population Without Medical Insurance



Custom Area Estimates* (17.51%)
Wisconsin (12.82%)
United States (20.44%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates. 2013. Source geography: County

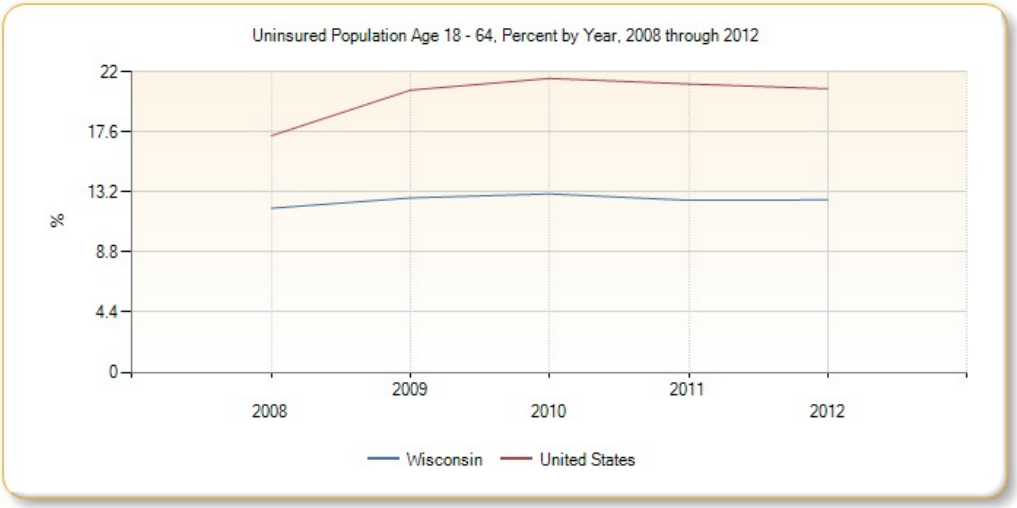


Uninsured Population, Age 18-64, Percent by County, SAHIE 2013

- Over 27.0%
- 22.1 - 27.0%
- 17.1 - 22.0%
- Under 17.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Uninsured Population Age 18 - 64, Percent by Year, 2008 through 2012

Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	15.2%	17.3%	17.7%	17.7%	16.6%
Washington County, WI	9.2%	9.1%	10%	8.2%	8.5%
Waukesha County, WI	7.7%	7.2%	7.7%	7.3%	7.5%
Wisconsin	12.01%	12.77%	13.06%	12.59%	12.63%
United States	17.32%	20.66%	21.52%	21.11%	20.76%



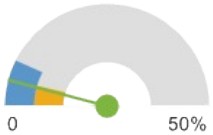
Insurance - Uninsured Children

The lack of health insurance is considered a *key driver* of health status.

This indicator reports the percentage of children under age 19 without health insurance coverage. This indicator is relevant because lack of insurance is a primary barrier to healthcare access including regular primary care, specialty care, and other health services that contributes to poor health status.

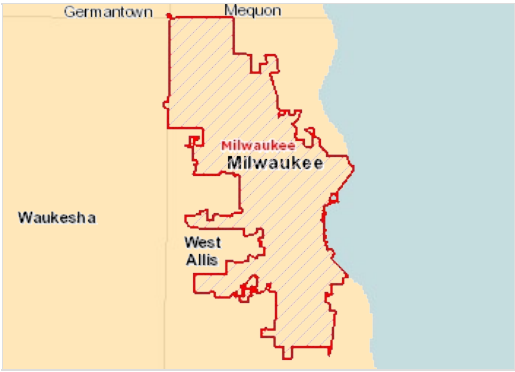
Report Area	Total Population Under Age 19	Population with Medical Insurance	Percent Population With Medical Insurance	Population Without Medical Insurance	Percent Population Without Medical Insurance
Custom Area Estimates*	163,767	156,888	95.8%	6,879	**4.2%**
Milwaukee County, WI	239,931	229,853	95.8%	10,078	**4.2%**
Washington County, WI	31,945	30,812	96.45%	1,132	**3.54%**
Waukesha County, WI	92,621	89,712	96.86%	2,909	**3.14%**
Wisconsin	1,347,054	1,282,910	95.24%	64,144	4.76%
United States	76,195,402	70,470,743	92.49%	5,724,663	7.51%

Percent Population Without Medical Insurance



Custom Area Estimates* (4.2%)
Wisconsin (4.76%)
United States (7.51%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates. 2013. Source geography: County

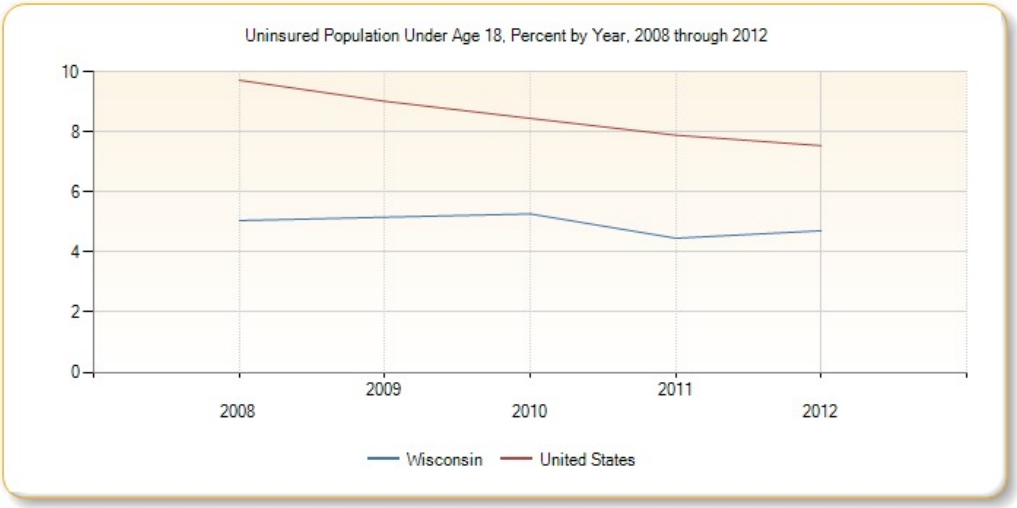


Uninsured Population, Age 0-18, Percent by County, SAHIE 2013

- Over 10.0%
- 8.1 - 10.0%
- 6.1 - 8.0%
- Under 6.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Uninsured Population Under Age 18, Percent by Year, 2008 through 2012

Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	5.3%	5.8%	5.8%	4%	4.7%
Washington County, WI	4.4%	3.7%	4%	3.5%	3.8%
Waukesha County, WI	3.2%	3%	2.9%	2.9%	2.6%
Wisconsin	5.05%	5.16%	5.27%	4.46%	4.71%
United States	9.72%	9.02%	8.45%	7.89%	7.54%



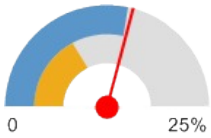
Insurance - Uninsured Population

The lack of health insurance is considered a *key driver* of health status.

This indicator reports the percentage of the total civilian non-institutionalized population without health insurance coverage. This indicator is relevant because lack of insurance is a primary barrier to healthcare access including regular primary care, specialty care, and other health services that contributes to poor health status.

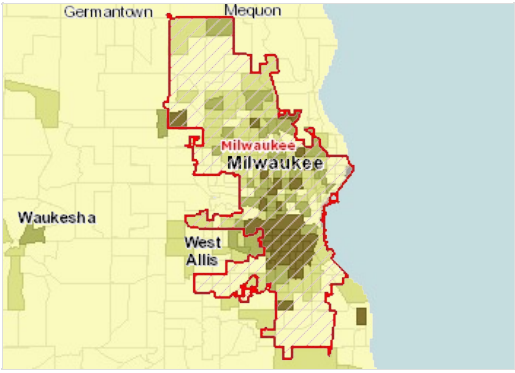
Report Area	Total Population (For Whom Insurance Status is Determined)	Total Uninsured Population	Percent Uninsured Population
Custom Area Estimates*	593,570	86,158	**14.52%**
Milwaukee County, WI	944,299	111,735	**11.83%**
Washington County, WI	131,607	6,736	**5.12%**
Waukesha County, WI	389,772	18,687	**4.79%**
Wisconsin	5,649,703	489,761	8.67%
United States	309,082,272	43,878,140	14.2%

Percent Uninsured Population



Custom Area Estimates* (14.52%)
Wisconsin (8.67%)
United States (14.2%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



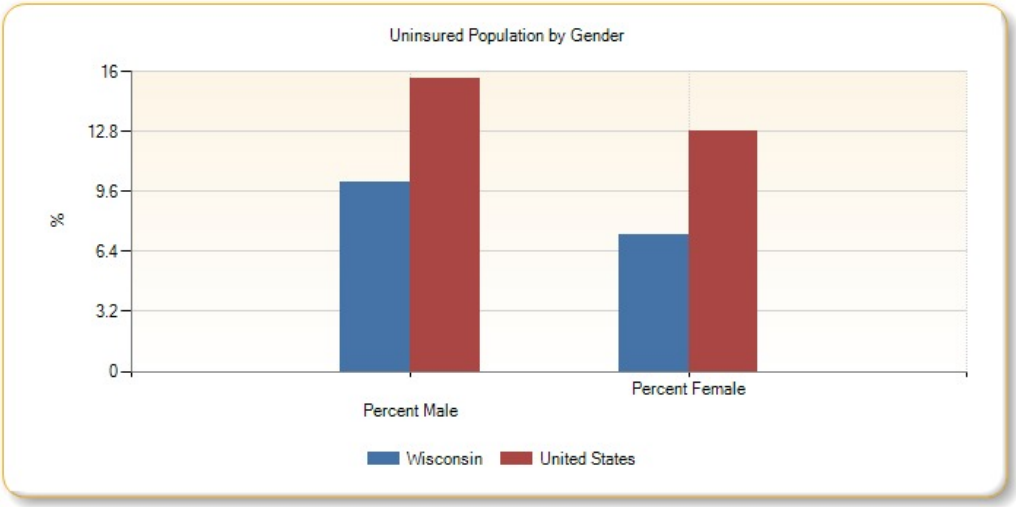
Uninsured Population, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 20.0%
- 15.1 - 20.0%
- 10.1 - 15.0%
- Under 10.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Uninsured Population by Gender

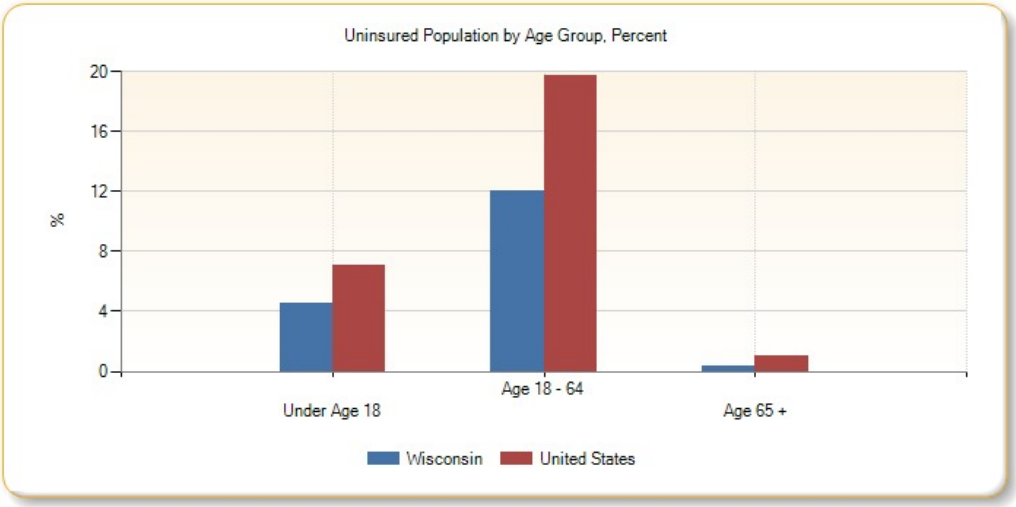
Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female

Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	66,139	45,596	14.55%	9.31%
Washington County, WI	3,763	2,973	5.77%	4.48%
Waukesha County, WI	10,114	8,573	5.28%	4.32%
Wisconsin	281,232	208,529	10.07%	7.3%
United States	23,558,630	20,319,504	15.61%	12.84%



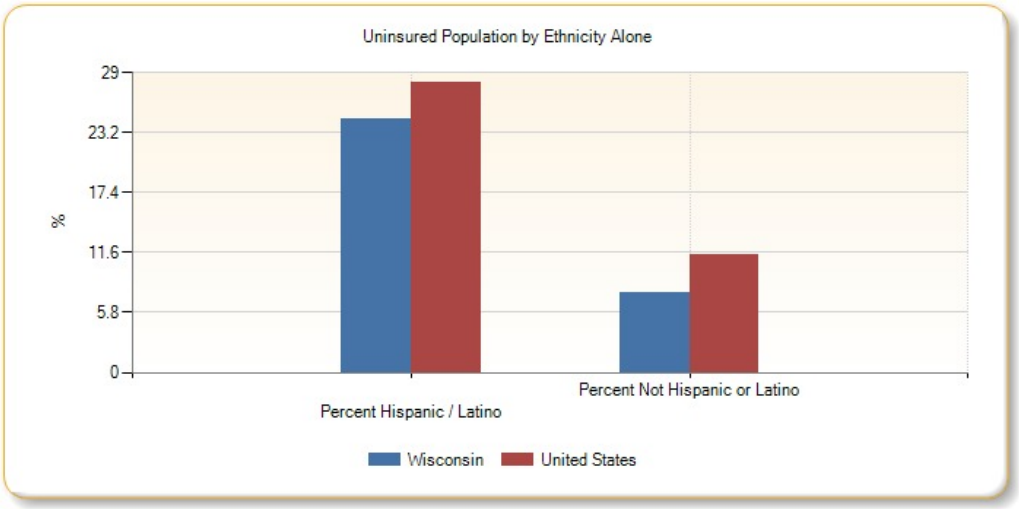
Uninsured Population by Age Group, Percent

Report Area	Under Age 18	Age 18 - 64	Age 65
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	4.18%	16.84%	0.64%
Washington County, WI	2.58%	7.24%	0.08%
Waukesha County, WI	2.28%	6.83%	0.32%
Wisconsin	4.57%	12.06%	0.33%
United States	7.08%	19.76%	0.98%



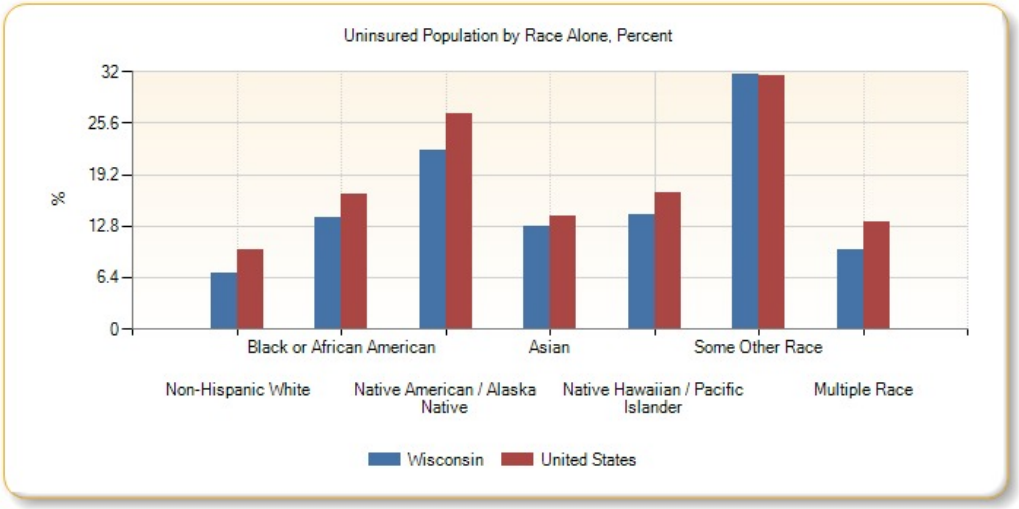
Uninsured Population by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	32,657	79,078	24.94%	9.72%
Washington County, WI	551	6,185	14.99%	4.83%
Waukesha County, WI	3,052	15,635	17.86%	4.2%
Wisconsin	85,680	404,081	24.44%	7.63%
United States	14,703,706	29,174,434	28.09%	11.36%



Uninsured Population by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	7.23%	13.77%	17.98%	15.9%	0%	31.31%	11.32%
Washington County, WI	4.52%	21.46%	6%	6.95%	0%	9.86%	12.15%
Waukesha County, WI	3.91%	9%	16.83%	9.35%	0%	23.47%	7.52%
Wisconsin	6.86%	13.77%	22.15%	12.68%	14.19%	31.67%	9.92%
United States	9.92%	16.69%	26.76%	14.11%	16.96%	31.56%	13.28%

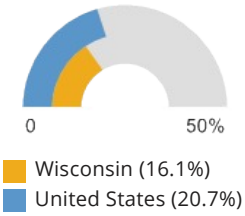


Lack of Social or Emotional Support

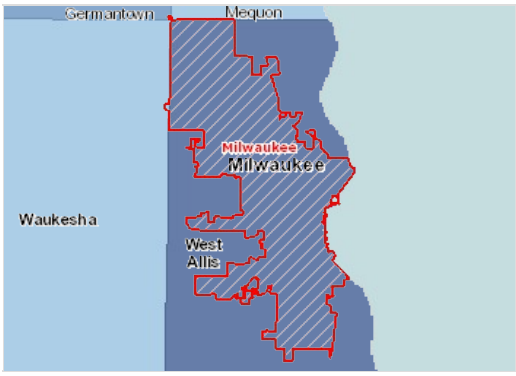
This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they receive insufficient social and emotional support all or most of the time. This indicator is relevant because social and emotional support is critical for navigating the challenges of daily life as well as for good mental health. Social and emotional support is also linked to educational achievement and economic stability.

Report Area	Total Population Age 18	Estimated Population Without Adequate Social / Emotional Support	Crude Percentage	Age-Adjusted Percentage
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	706,149	147,585	20.9%	**20.9%**
Washington County, WI	98,853	15,322	15.5%	**15.6%**
Waukesha County, WI	294,201	40,600	13.8%	**13.3%**
Wisconsin	4,326,412	696,552	16.1%	16.1%
United States	232,556,016	48,104,656	20.7%	20.7%

Percent Adults Without Adequate Social / Emotional Support (Age-Adjusted)



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. Source geography: County



Inadequate Social/Emotional Support, Percent of Adults Age 18 by County, BRFSS 2006-12

- Over 23.0%
- 19.1 - 23.0%
- 15.1 - 19.0%
- Under 15.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

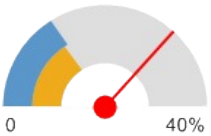
Population Receiving SNAP Benefits (ACS)

This indicator reports the estimated percentage of households receiving the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs; when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrolment.

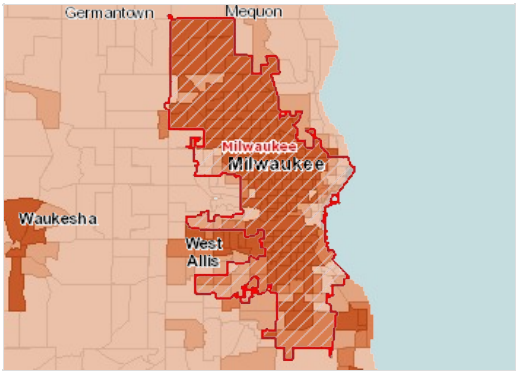
Report Area	Total Households	Households Receiving SNAP Benefits	Percent Households Receiving SNAP Benefits
Custom Area Estimates*	230,181	67,745	**29.43%**
Milwaukee County, WI	381,446	83,251	**21.83%**
Washington County, WI	52,554	3,814	**7.26%**
Waukesha County, WI	153,882	7,595	**4.94%**
Wisconsin	2,293,250	290,441	12.67%
United States	116,211,088	15,089,358	12.98%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Households Receiving SNAP Benefits



- Custom Area Estimates* (29.43%)
- Wisconsin (12.67%)
- United States (12.98%)



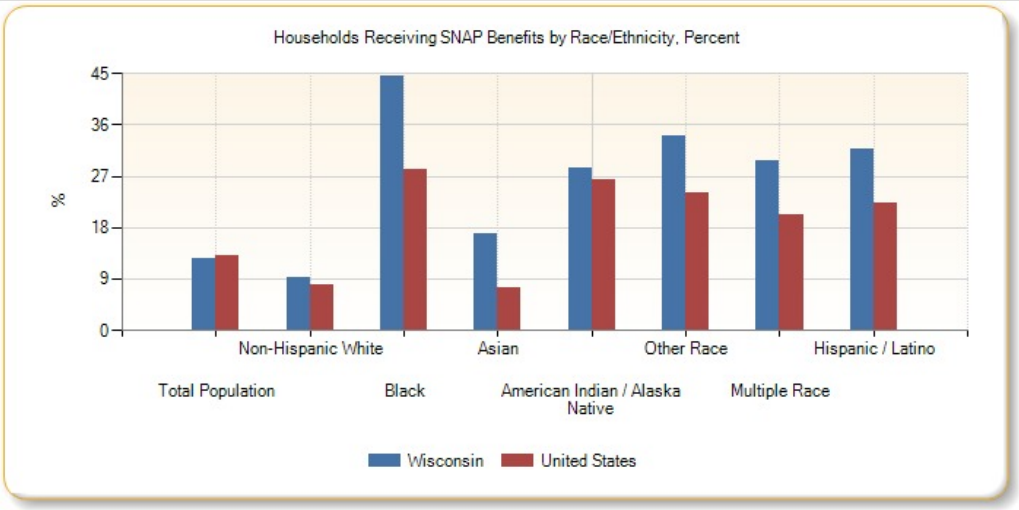
Households Receiving SNAP Benefits, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 19.0%
- 14.1 - 19.0%
- 9.1 - 14.0%
- Under 9.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Households Receiving SNAP Benefits by Race/Ethnicity, Percent

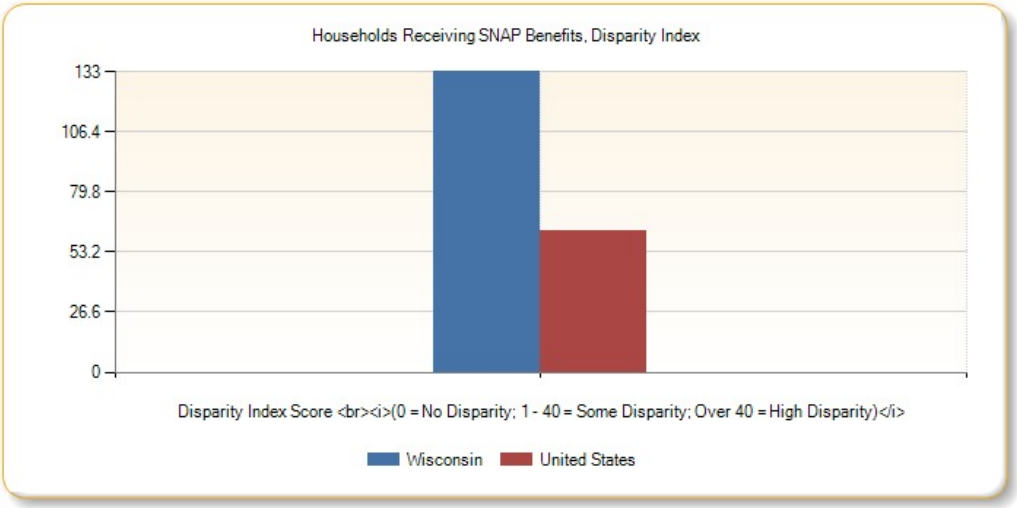
Report Area	Total Population	Non-Hispanic White	Black	Asian	American Indian / Alaska Native	Other Race	Multiple Race	Hispanic / Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data

Report Area	Total Population	Non-Hispanic White	Black	Asian	American Indian / Alaska Native	Other Race	Multiple Race	Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	21.83%	9.21%	44.98	18.69%	33.43%	41.86%	33.57%	38.28%
Washington County, WI	7.26%	6.77%	23.36	8.07%	0%	7.69%	17.39%	20.84%
Waukesha County, WI	4.94%	4.16%	29.67	4.24%	6.15%	34.29%	8.41%	16.93%
Wisconsin	12.67%	9.21%	44.46	16.82%	28.42%	34.16%	29.63%	31.72%
United States	12.98%	7.99%	28.07	7.42%	26.45%	24.04%	20.23%	22.24%



Households Receiving SNAP Benefits, Disparity Index

Report Area	Disparity Index Score *(0 = No Disparity; 1 - 40 = Some Disparity; Over 40 = High Disparity)*
Custom Area Estimates*	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	71.84
Washington County, WI	127.63
Waukesha County, WI	212.33
Wisconsin	132.86
United States	62.62

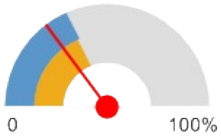


Population with Associate's Level Degree or Higher

29.41% of the population aged 25 and older, or 106,017 have obtained an Associate's level degree or higher. This indicator is relevant because educational attainment has been linked to positive health outcomes.

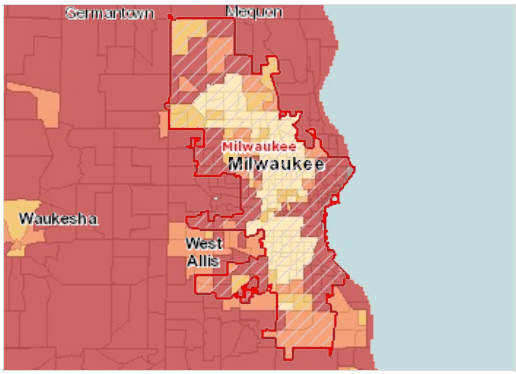
Report Area	Total Population Age 25	Population Age 25 with Associate's Degree or Higher	Percent Population Age 25 with Associate's Degree or Higher
Custom Area Estimates*	360,444	106,017	**29.41%**
Milwaukee County, WI	615,078	222,225	**36.13%**
Washington County, WI	91,933	36,081	**39.25%**
Waukesha County, WI	272,949	137,413	**50.34%**
Wisconsin	3,850,995	1,436,187	37.29%
United States	209,056,128	77,786,232	37.21%

Percent Population Age 25 with Associate's Degree or Higher



Custom Area Estimates* (29.41%)
Wisconsin (37.29%)
United States (37.21%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



Population with an Associate Level Degree or Higher, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 32.0%
- 26.1 - 32.0%
- 20.1 - 26.0%
- Under 20.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

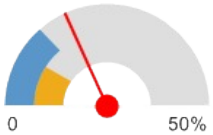
Population with No High School Diploma

Within the report area there are 65,694 persons aged 25 and older without a high school diploma (or equivalency) or higher. This represents 18.23% of the total population aged 25 and older. This indicator is relevant because educational attainment is linked to positive health outcomes (Freudenberg & Ruglis, 2007).

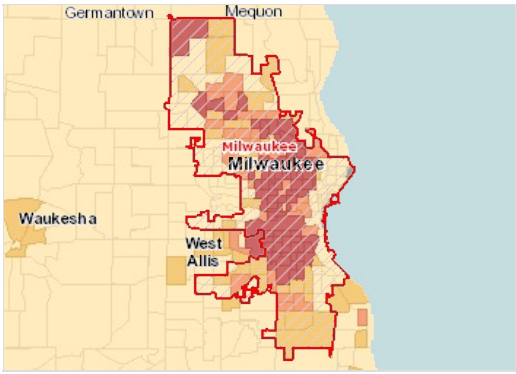
Report Area	Total Population Age 25	Population Age 25 with No High School Diploma	Percent Population Age 25 with No High School Diploma
Custom Area Estimates*	360,444	65,694	**18.23%**
Milwaukee County, WI	615,078	84,450	**13.73%**
Washington County, WI	91,933	6,580	**7.16%**
Waukesha County, WI	272,949	11,814	**4.33%**
Wisconsin	3,850,995	356,189	9.25%
United States	209,056,128	28,587,748	13.67%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Population Age 25 with No High School Diploma



Custom Area Estimates* (18.23%)
Wisconsin (9.25%)
United States (13.67%)

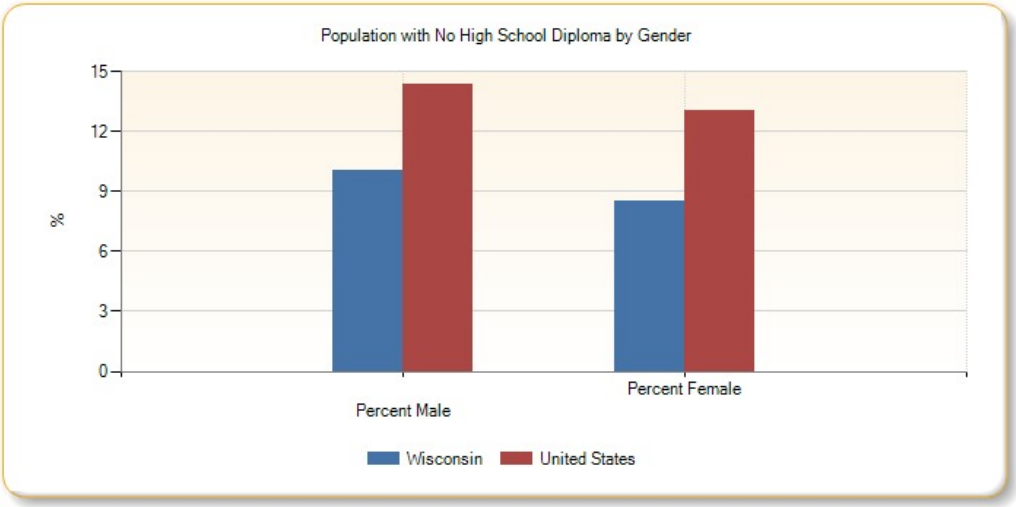


Population with No High School Diploma (Age 25), Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 21.0%
- 16.1 - 21.0%
- 11.1 - 16.0%
- Under 11.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

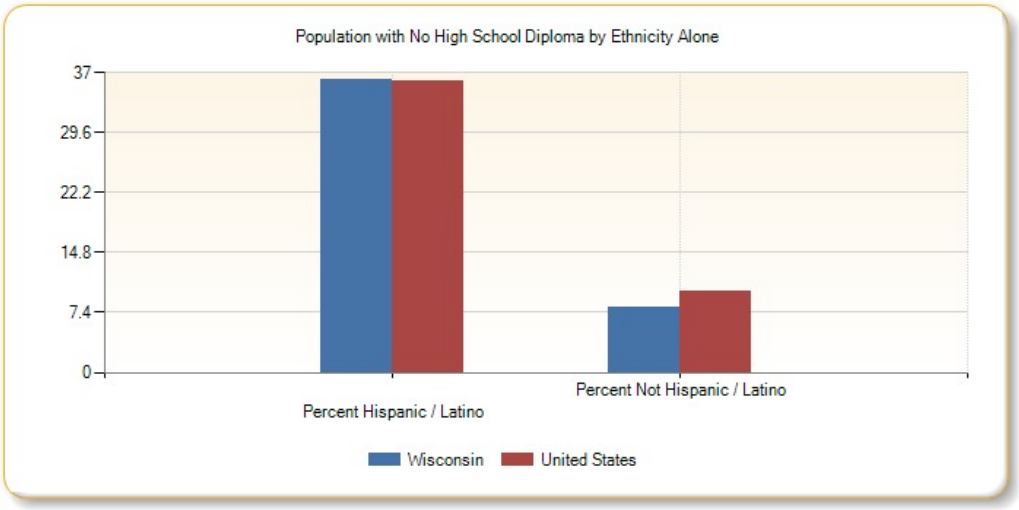
Population with No High School Diploma by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	41,591	42,859	14.36%	13.17%
Washington County, WI	3,417	3,163	7.6%	6.73%
Waukesha County, WI	5,994	5,820	4.55%	4.12%
Wisconsin	189,389	166,800	10.05%	8.48%
United States	14,483,210	14,104,538	14.37%	13.03%



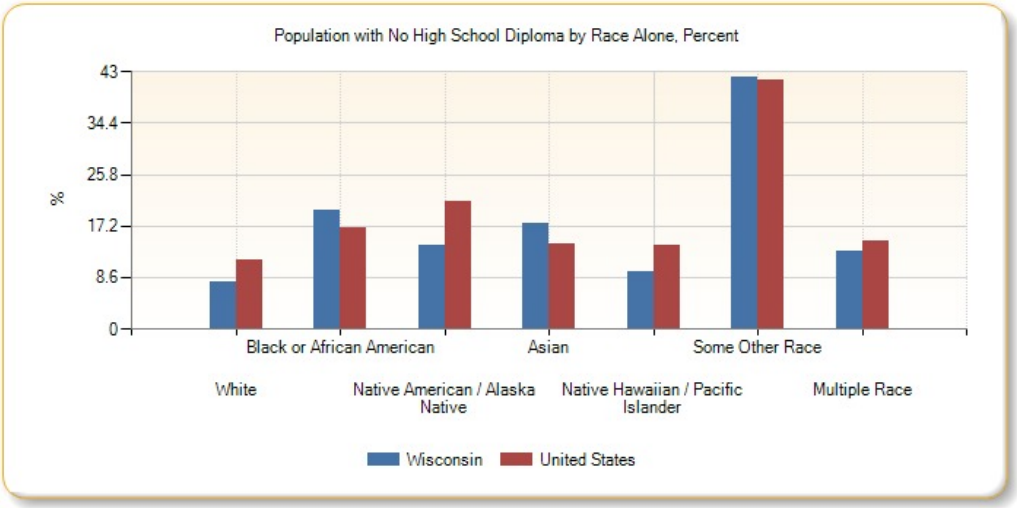
Population with No High School Diploma by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	24,879	59,571	37.85%	10.84%
Washington County, WI	404	6,176	24.26%	6.84%
Waukesha County, WI	1,654	10,160	19.39%	3.84%
Wisconsin	61,413	294,776	36.06%	8.01%
United States	10,436,617	18,151,132	35.89%	10.09%



Population with No High School Diploma by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	9.73%	20.26%	13.21%	21.7%	0%	44.18%	14.37%
Washington County, WI	6.96%	18.94%	7.69%	11.46%	0%	17.37%	12.78%
Waukesha County, WI	3.95%	9.42%	20.54%	6.23%	0%	32.47%	9.96%
Wisconsin	7.93%	19.77%	13.95%	17.73%	9.56%	42.01%	12.91%
United States	11.63%	16.83%	21.41%	14.24%	13.95%	41.51%	14.65%

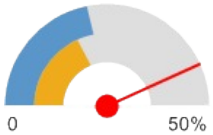


Poverty - Children Below 100% FPL

In the report area 43.28% or 67,905 children aged 0-17 are living in households with income below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

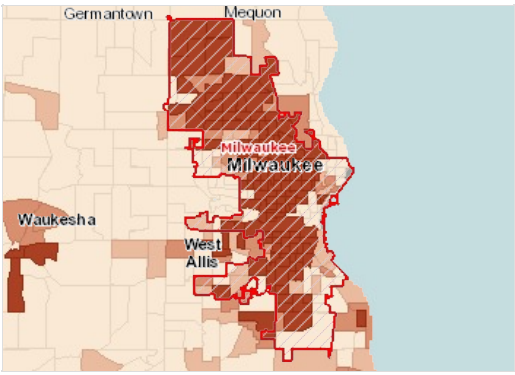
Report Area	Total Population	Population Under Age 18	Population Under Age 18 in Poverty	Percent Population Under Age 18 in Poverty
Custom Area Estimates*	581,847	156,895	67,905	**43.28%**
Milwaukee County, WI	931,401	231,246	76,209	**32.96%**
Washington County, WI	131,316	31,036	2,830	**9.12%**
Waukesha County, WI	387,189	89,510	6,754	**7.55%**
Wisconsin	5,571,083	1,291,469	239,549	18.55%
United States	306,226,400	72,637,888	15,907,395	21.9%

Percent Population Under Age 18 in Poverty



Custom Area Estimates* (43.28%)
Wisconsin (18.55%)
United States (21.9%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

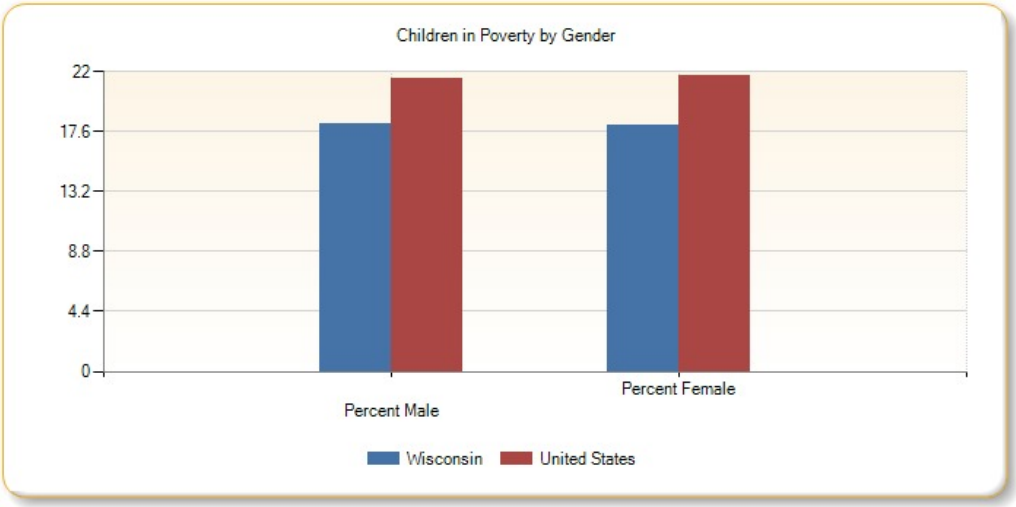


Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 0-17), Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 30.0%
- 22.6 - 30.0%
- 15.1 - 22.5%
- Under 15.1%
- No Population Age 0-17 Reported
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

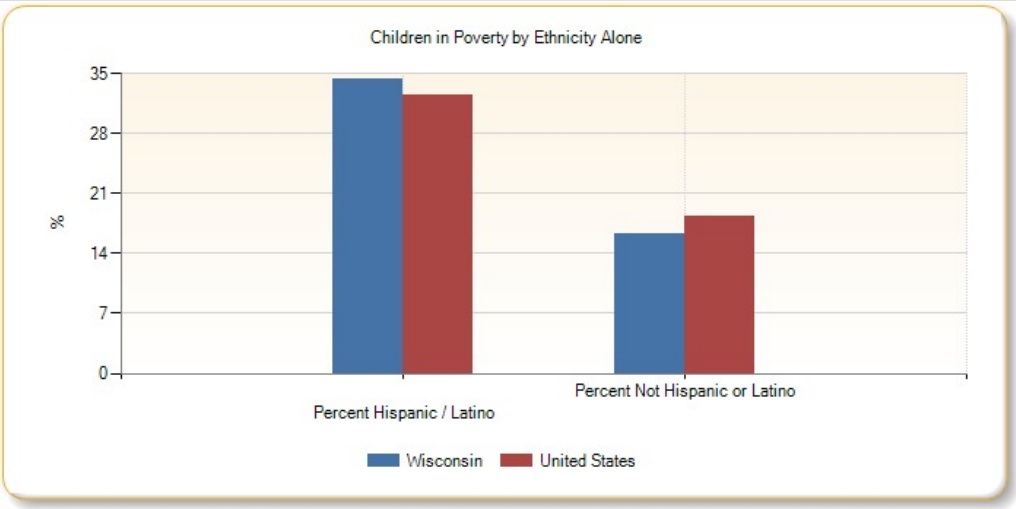
Children in Poverty by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	37,721	37,453	32.1%	32.92%
Washington County, WI	1,558	1,454	9.92%	9.3%
Waukesha County, WI	3,557	2,971	7.68%	6.67%
Wisconsin	120,892	114,483	18.18%	18.01%
United States	7,974,714	7,727,085	21.45%	21.72%



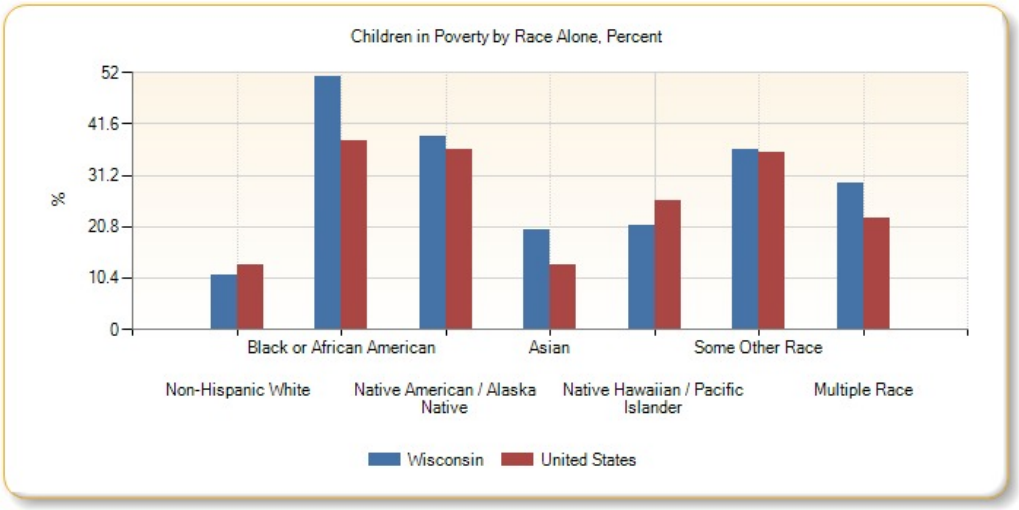
Children in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	18,427	56,747	37.86%	31.07%
Washington County, WI	504	2,508	31.84%	8.43%
Waukesha County, WI	1,431	5,097	22.25%	6.04%
Wisconsin	46,757	188,618	34.3%	16.2%
United States	5,526,724	10,175,075	32.39%	18.27%



Children in Poverty by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	9.45%	53.46%	43.62%	26.97%	0%	42.28%	33.04%
Washington County, WI	8.2%	20.45%	0%	0%	no data	43.96%	16.67%
Waukesha County, WI	5.32%	32.27%	10.71%	4.01%	0%	36.54%	10.63%
Wisconsin	11.11%	51.02%	39.01%	20%	20.94%	36.41%	29.63%
United States	12.96%	38.18%	36.27%	13.14%	25.94%	35.8%	22.63%



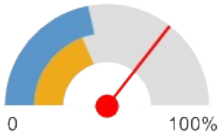
Poverty - Children Below 200% FPL

In the report area 71% or 111,403 children are living in households with income below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

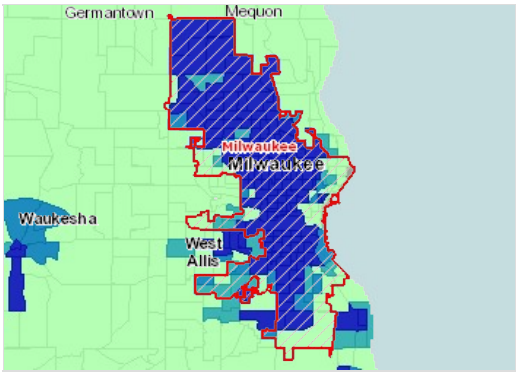
Report Area	Total Population Under Age 18	Population Under Age 18 at or Below 200% FPL	Percent Population Under Age 18 at or Below 200% FPL
Custom Area Estimates*	156,895	111,403	**71%**
Milwaukee County, WI	231,246	131,668	**56.94%**
Washington County, WI	31,036	6,902	**22.24%**
Waukesha County, WI	89,510	15,485	**17.3%**
Wisconsin	1,291,469	508,522	39.38%
United States	72,637,888	32,116,426	44.21%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Population Under Age 18 at or Below 200% FPL



Custom Area Estimates* (71%)
Wisconsin (39.38%)
United States (44.21%)



Population Below 200% Poverty Level, Children (Age 0-17), Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 56.0%
- 47.1 - 56.0%
- 38.1 - 47.0%
- Under 38.1%
- No Population Age 0-17 Reported
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Poverty - Population Below 100% FPL

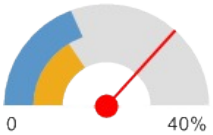
Poverty is considered a *key driver* of health status.

Within the report area 29.38% or 170,943 individuals are living in households with income below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

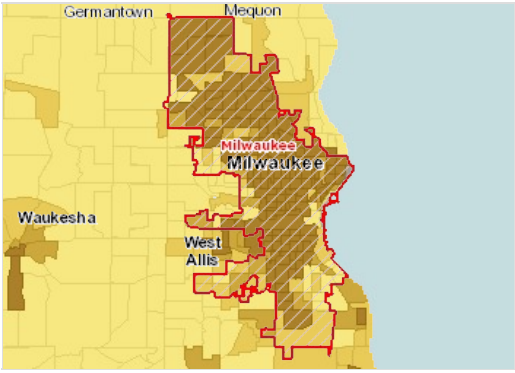
Report Area	Total Population	Population in Poverty	Percent Population in Poverty
Custom Area Estimates*	581,847	170,943	**29.38%**
Milwaukee County, WI	931,401	203,926	**21.89%**
Washington County, WI	131,316	8,093	**6.16%**
Waukesha County, WI	387,189	21,690	**5.6%**
Wisconsin	5,571,083	738,557	13.26%
United States	306,226,400	47,755,608	15.59%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Population in Poverty



Custom Area Estimates* (29.38%)
Wisconsin (13.26%)
United States (15.59%)

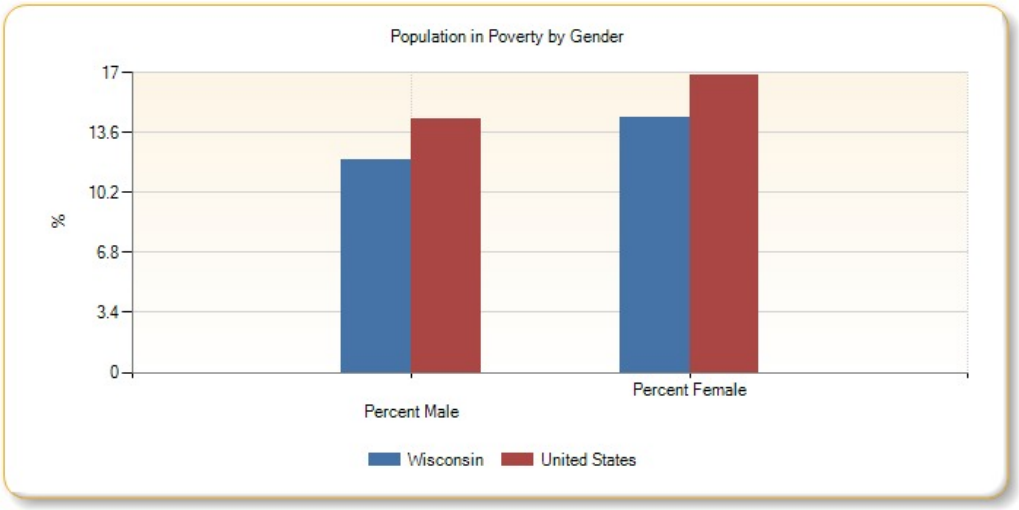


Population Below the Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 20.0%
- 15.1 - 20.0%
- 10.1 - 15.0%
- Under 10.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

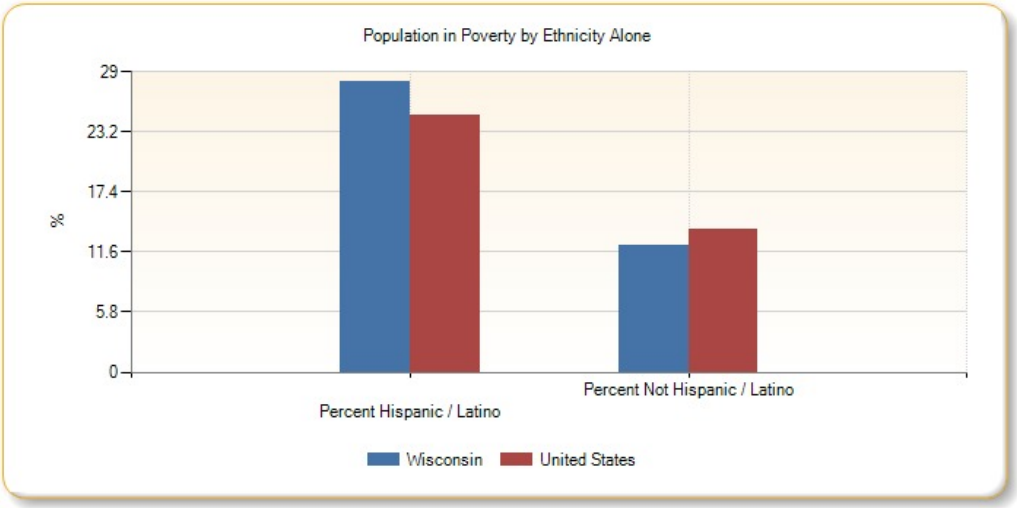
Population in Poverty by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	91,310	112,616	20.36%	23.32%
Washington County, WI	3,410	4,683	5.24%	7.07%
Waukesha County, WI	9,621	12,069	5.06%	6.13%
Wisconsin	332,564	405,993	12.07%	14.42%
United States	21,461,752	26,293,856	14.33%	16.81%



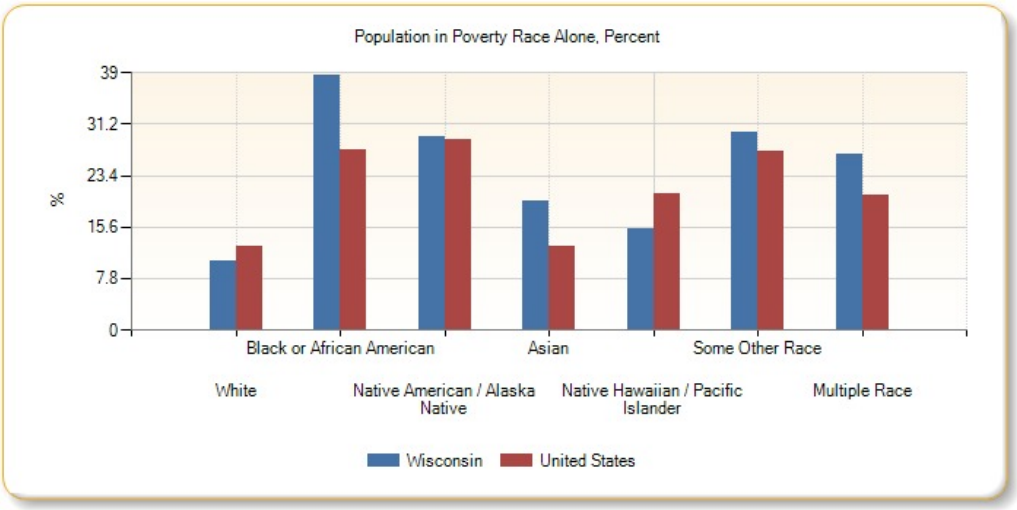
Population in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	39,737	164,189	30.65%	20.48%
Washington County, WI	1,045	7,048	28.72%	5.52%
Waukesha County, WI	2,813	18,877	16.67%	5.1%
Wisconsin	96,952	641,605	28.08%	12.28%
United States	12,880,559	34,875,048	24.77%	13.72%



Population in Poverty Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	13.18%	39.22%	30.93%	22.49%	13.43%	34.71%	29.43%
Washington County, WI	5.82%	15.32%	0%	2.76%	0%	24.57%	21.44%
Waukesha County, WI	4.99%	30.31%	12.5%	5.01%	0%	22.68%	12.08%
Wisconsin	10.54%	38.56%	29.24%	19.55%	15.3%	30%	26.59%
United States	12.76%	27.33%	28.79%	12.7%	20.73%	27.09%	20.33%



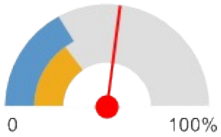
Poverty - Population Below 200% FPL

In the report area 54.11% or 314,844 individuals are living in households with income below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities

that contribute to poor health status.

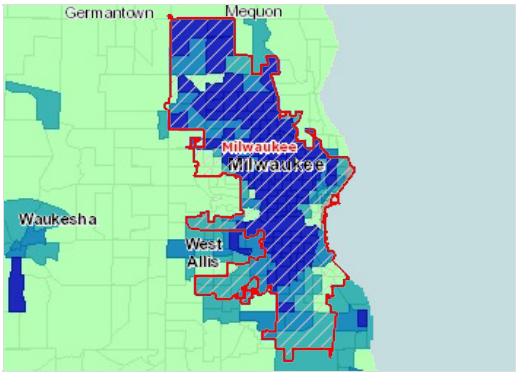
Report Area	Total Population	Population with Income at or Below 200% FPL	Percent Population with Income at or Below 200% FPL
Custom Area Estimates*	581,847	314,844	**54.11%**
Milwaukee County, WI	931,401	399,112	**42.85%**
Washington County, WI	131,316	23,026	**17.53%**
Waukesha County, WI	387,189	58,486	**15.11%**
Wisconsin	5,571,083	1,717,264	30.82%
United States	306,226,400	105,773,408	34.54%

Percent Population with Income at or Below 200% FPL



Custom Area Estimates* (54.11%)
Wisconsin (30.82%)
United States (34.54%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



Population Below 200% Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

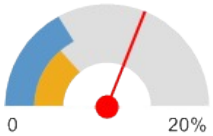
- Over 50.0%
- 38.1 - 50.0%
- 26.1 - 38.0%
- Under 26.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Poverty - Population Below 50% FPL

In the report area 12.45% or 72,464 individuals are living in households with income below 50% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

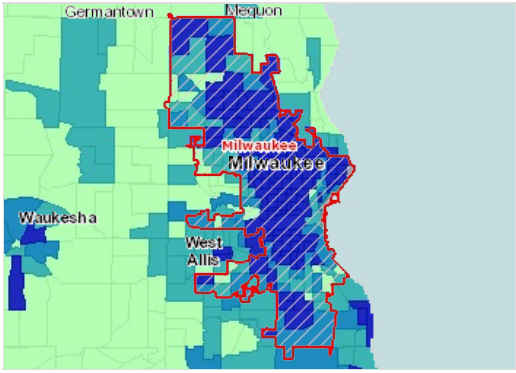
Report Area	Total Population	Population with Income at or Below 50% FPL	Percent Population with Income at or Below 50% FPL
Custom Area Estimates*	581,847	72,464	**12.45%**
Milwaukee County, WI	931,401	86,700	**9.31%**
Washington County, WI	131,316	3,074	**2.34%**
Waukesha County, WI	387,189	10,103	**2.61%**
Wisconsin	5,571,083	313,643	5.63%
United States	306,226,400	21,117,986	6.9%

Percent Population with Income at or Below 50% FPL



Custom Area Estimates* (12.45%)
Wisconsin (5.63%)
United States (6.9%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



Population Below 50% Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

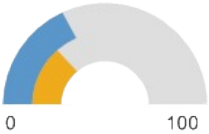
- Over 9.0%
- 6.1 - 9.0%
- 3.1 - 6.0%
- Under 3.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Teen Births

This indicator reports the rate of total births to women age of 15 - 19 per 1,000 female population age 15 - 19. This indicator is relevant because in many cases, teen parents have unique social, economic, and health support services. Additionally, high rates of teen pregnancy may indicate the prevalence of unsafe sex practices.

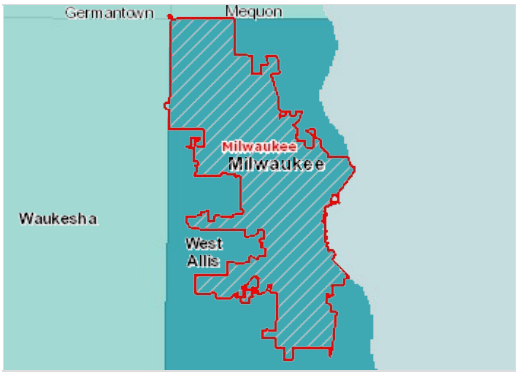
Report Area	Female Population Age 15 - 19	Births to Mothers Age 15 - 19	Teen Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	34,539	1,786	**51.7**
Washington County, WI	4,036	59	**14.5**
Waukesha County, WI	12,559	118	**9.4**
Wisconsin	194,406	5,346	27.5
United States	10,736,677	392,962	36.6

Teen Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)



- Wisconsin (27.5)
- United States (36.6)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2006-12. Source geography: County



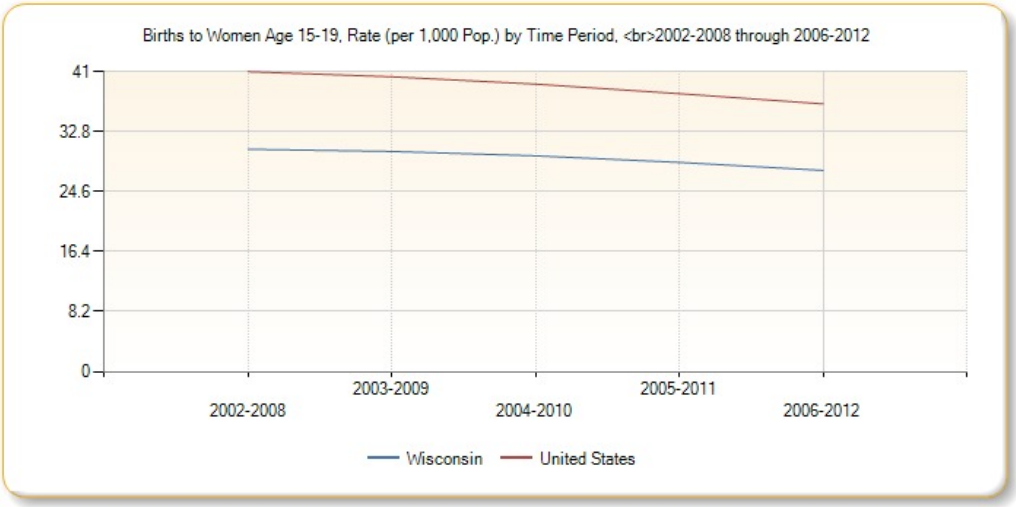
Births to Females Age 15-19, Rate (Per 1,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2006-12

- Over 60.0
- 45.1 - 60.0
- 30.1 - 45.0
- Under 30.1
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Births to Women Age 15-19, Rate (per 1,000 Pop.) by Time Period, 2002-2008 through 2006-2012

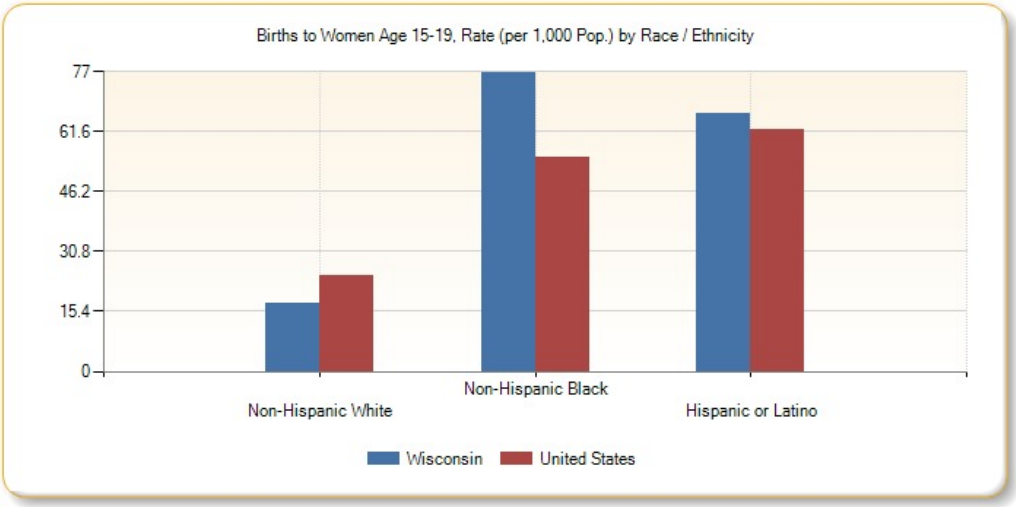
Report Area	2002-2008	2003-2009	2004-2010	2005-2011	2006-2012
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	59.6	58.6	56.7	54.4	51.7

Report Area	2002-2008	2003-2009	2004-2010	2005-2011	2006-2012
Washington County, WI	15.4	15.3	14.5	15.1	14.5
Waukesha County, WI	10.7	10.5	10.1	9.7	9.4
Wisconsin	30.4	30.1	29.5	28.6	27.5
United States	41	40.3	39.3	38	36.6



Births to Women Age 15-19, Rate (per 1,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic or Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	16.3	82.9	75.7
Washington County, WI	13.1	no data	48.9
Waukesha County, WI	7.5	28.6	35
Wisconsin	17.4	76.7	66.3
United States	24.6	54.9	62

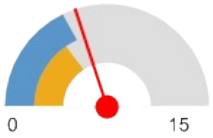


Unemployment Rate

Total unemployment in the report area for the current month was 17,397, or 6% of the civilian non-institutionalized population age 16 and older (non-seasonally adjusted). This indicator is relevant because unemployment creates financial instability and barriers to access including insurance coverage, health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

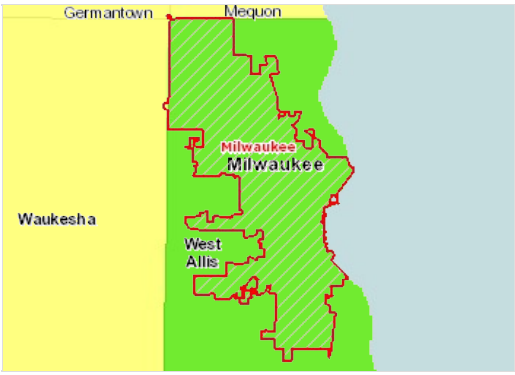
Report Area	Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Custom Area Estimates*	292,046	274,649	17,397	6
Milwaukee County, WI	479,343	450,788	28,555	6
Washington County, WI	75,710	72,836	2,874	3.8
Waukesha County, WI	220,606	212,348	8,258	3.7
Wisconsin	3,096,498	2,950,054	146,444	4.7
United States	156,985,221	148,497,233	8,487,988	5.4

Unemployment Rate



Custom Area Estimates* (6)
Wisconsin (4.7)
United States (5.4)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2015 - December. Source geography: County

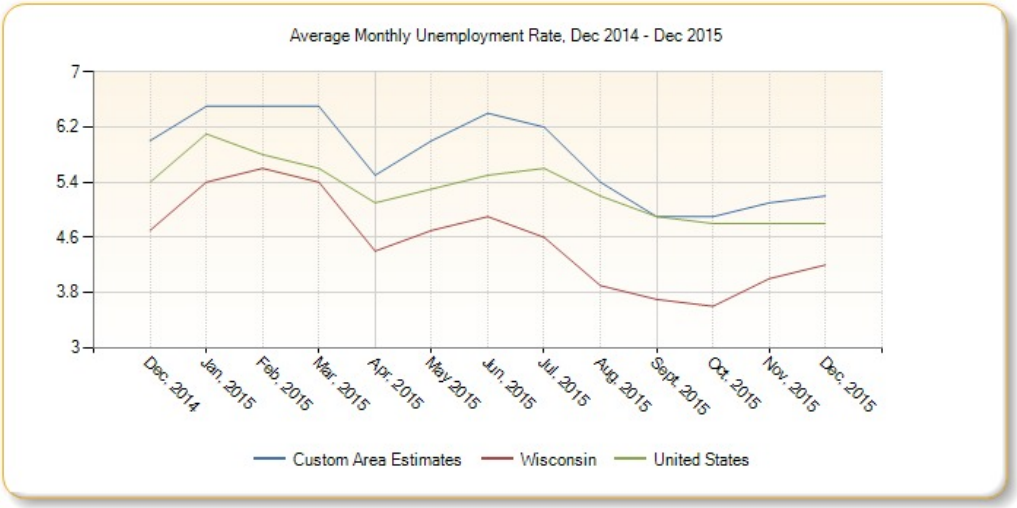


Unemployment, Rate by County, BLS 2015 - December

- Over 12.0%
- 9.1 - 12.0%
- 6.1 - 9.0%
- 3.1 - 6.0%
- Under 3.1%
- Report Area

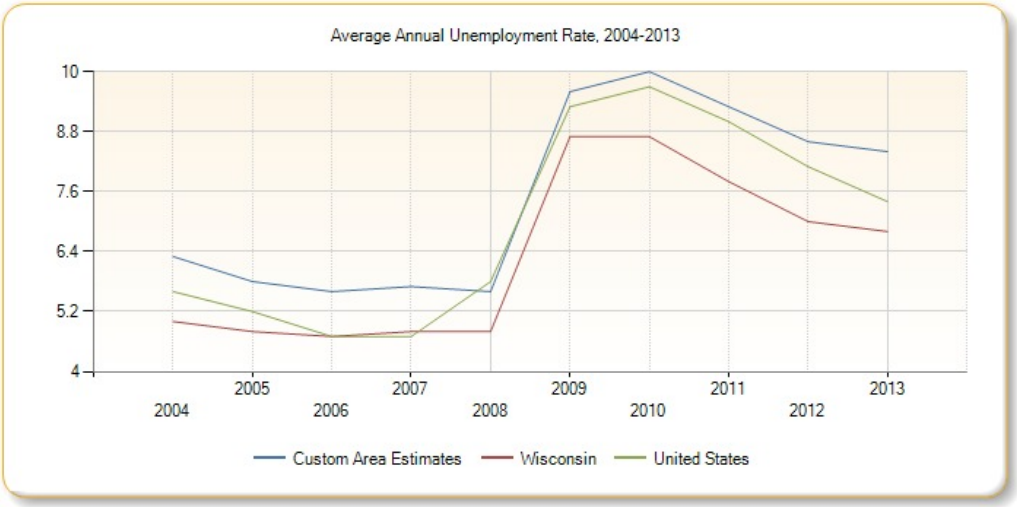
Average Monthly Unemployment Rate, Dec 2014 - Dec 2015

Report Area	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	Jun. 2015	Jul. 2015	Aug. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015	Nov. 2015	Dec. 2015
Custom Area Estimates*	6	6.5	6.5	6.5	5.5	6	6.4	6.2	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.2
Milwaukee County, WI	6	6.5	6.5	6.5	5.5	6	6.4	6.2	5.4	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.2
Washington County, WI	3.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	3.5	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.1	3	3.3	3.4
Waukesha County, WI	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.4	3.5	4.1	4.2	3.9	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.5
Wisconsin	4.7	5.4	5.6	5.4	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.6	3.9	3.7	3.6	4	4.2
United States	5.4	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8



Average Annual Unemployment Rate, 2004-2013

Report Area	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Custom Area Estimates*	6.3	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.6	9.6	10	9.3	8.6	8.4
Milwaukee County, WI	6.3	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.6	9.6	10	9.3	8.6	8.4
Washington County, WI	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	8.8	8.1	6.9	6.2	5.7
Waukesha County, WI	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.9	4	7.7	7.3	6.5	5.8	5.5
Wisconsin	5	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	8.7	8.7	7.8	7	6.8
United States	5.6	5.2	4.7	4.7	5.8	9.3	9.7	9	8.1	7.4



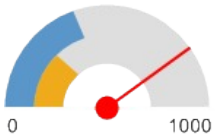
Violent Crime

This indicator reports the rate of violent crime offenses reported by law enforcement per 100,000 residents. Violent crime includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. This indicator is relevant because it assesses community safety.

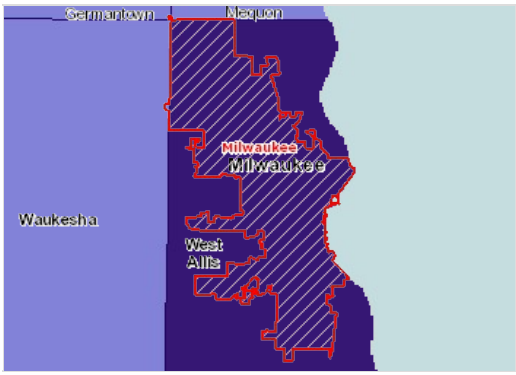
Report Area	Total Population	Violent Crimes	Violent Crime Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Custom Area Estimates*	597,122	4,774	**799.63**
Milwaukee County, WI	951,522	7,609	**799.6**
Washington County, WI	132,358	114	**86.4**
Waukesha County, WI	363,256	242	**66.5**
Wisconsin	5,647,436	14,813	262.2
United States	306,859,354	1,213,859	395.5

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Additional analysis by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data. Accessed via the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. 2010-12. Source geography: County

Violent Crime Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



- Custom Area Estimates* (799.63)
- Wisconsin (262.2)
- United States (395.5)



Violent Crimes, All, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, FBI UCR 2010-12

- Over 300.0
- 150.1 - 300.0
- 50.1 - 150.0
- Under 50.1
- No Violent Crime
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Physical Environment

A community's health also is affected by the physical environment. A safe, clean environment that provides access to healthy food and recreational opportunities is important to maintaining and improving community health.

Air Quality - Ozone

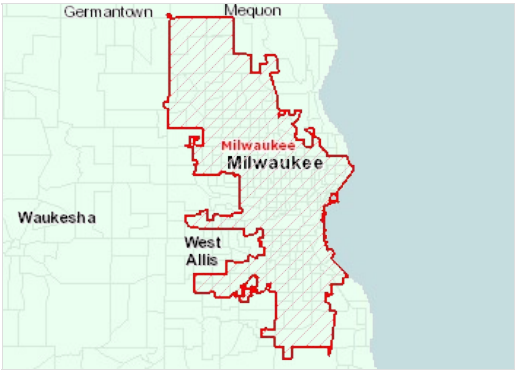
Within the report area, 0, or 0% of days exceeded the emission standard of 75 parts per billion (ppb). This indicator reports the percentage of days per year with Ozone (O3) levels above the National Ambient Air Quality Standard of 75 parts per billion (ppb). Figures are calculated using data collected by monitoring stations and modeled to include census tracts where no monitoring stations exist. This indicator is relevant because poor air quality contributes to respiratory issues and overall poor health.

Report Area	Total Population	Average Daily Ambient Ozone Concentration	Number of Days Exceeding Emissions Standards	Percentage of Days Exceeding Standards, Crude Average	Percentage of Days Exceeding Standards, Pop. Adjusted Average
Custom Area Estimates*	594,746	34.25	0	0%	0%
Milwaukee County, WI	947,735	36.08	0.00	0.00%	0%
Washington County, WI	131,887	36.91	0	0%	0%
Waukesha County, WI	389,891	36.29	0	0%	0%
Wisconsin	5,686,986	36.87	0.00	0.00%	0%
United States	312,471,327	38.98	1.59	0.44%	0.47%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network. 2008.
Source geography: Tract

Percentage of Days Exceeding Standards, Pop. Adjusted Average

- Custom Area Estimates* (0%)
- Wisconsin (0%)
- United States (0.47%)



Ozone Levels (O3), Percent Days Above NAAQ Standards by Tract, NEPHTN 2008

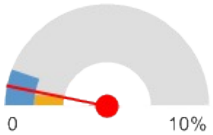
- Over 6.0%
- 1.1 - 6.0%
- 0.51 - 1.0%
- Under 0.51%
- No Days Above NAAQS Standards
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Air Quality - Particulate Matter 2.5

This indicator reports the percentage of days with particulate matter 2.5 levels above the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (35 micrograms per cubic meter) per year, calculated using data collected by monitoring stations and modeled to include counties where no monitoring stations occur. This indicator is relevant because poor air quality contributes to respiratory issues and overall poor health.

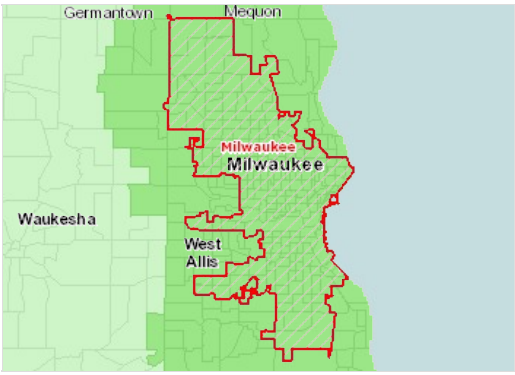
Report Area	Total Population	Average Daily Ambient Particulate Matter 2.5	Number of Days Exceeding Emissions Standards	Percentage of Days Exceeding Standards, Crude Average	Percentage of Days Exceeding Standards, Pop. Adjusted Average
Custom Area Estimates*	594,746	11.22	2.23	0.61	**0.64%**
Milwaukee County, WI	947,735	11.80	2.34	0.64	**0.64%**
Washington County, WI	131,887	10.36	1.5	0.41	**0.42%**
Waukesha County, WI	389,891	11.16	1.30	0.36	**0.35%**
Wisconsin	5,686,986	10.19	2.03	0.56	0.55%
United States	312,471,327	10.65	4.17	1.14	1.19%

Percentage of Days Exceeding Standards, Pop. Adjusted Average



Custom Area Estimates* (0.64%)
Wisconsin (0.55%)
United States (1.19%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network. 2008.
Source geography: Tract



Fine Particulate Matter Levels (PM 2.5), Percent Days Above NAAQ Standards by Tract, NEPHTN 2008

- Over 6.0%
- 1.1 - 6.0%
- 0.51 - 1.0%
- Under 0.51%
- No Days Above NAAQS Standards
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Food Access - Fast Food Restaurants

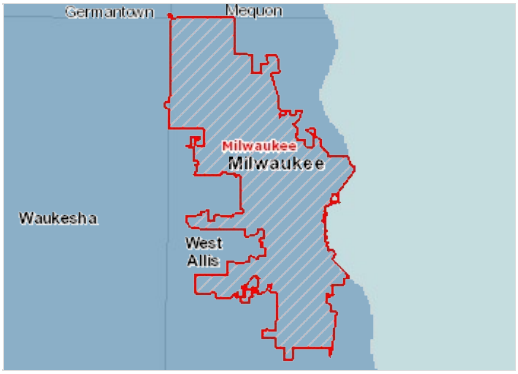
This indicator reports the number of fast food restaurants per 100,000 population. Fast food restaurants are defined as limited-service establishments primarily engaged in providing food services (except snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars) where patrons generally order or select items and pay before eating. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of healthy food access and environmental influences on dietary behaviors.

Report Area	Total Population	Number of Establishments	Establishments, Rate per 100,000 Population
Custom Area Estimates*	594,746	390	**65.74**
Milwaukee County, WI	947,735	623	**65.74**
Washington County, WI	131,887	80	**60.66**
Waukesha County, WI	389,891	259	**66.43**
Wisconsin	5,686,986	3,531	62.1
United States	312,732,537	227,486	72.7

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2013. Source geography: County

Fast Food Restaurants, Rate (Per 100,000 Population)

Custom Area Estimates* (65.74)
Wisconsin (62.1)
United States (72.7)

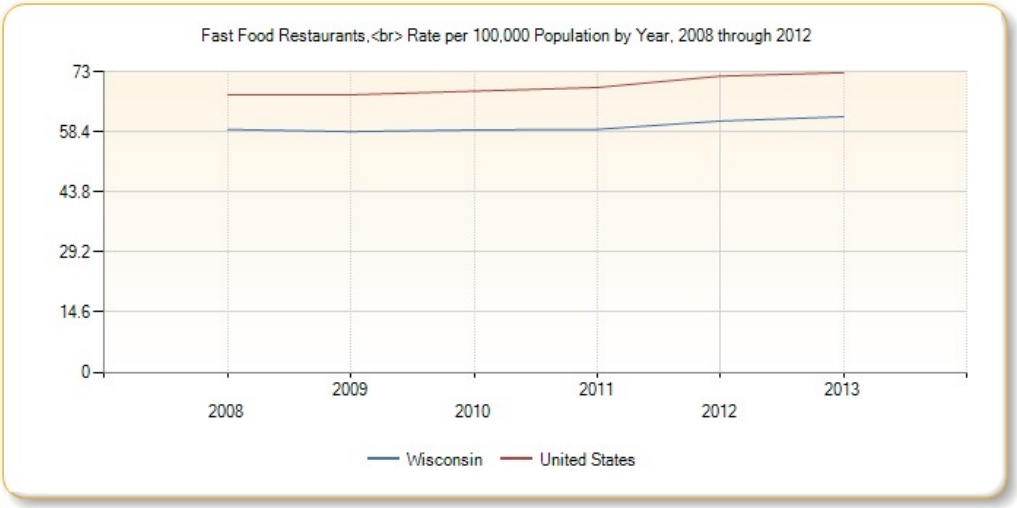


Fast Food Restaurants, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, CBP 2013

- Over 100.0
- 75.1 - 100.0
- 50.1 - 75.0
- Under 50.1
- No Fast Food Restaurants
- Report Area

Fast Food Restaurants,
Rate per 100,000 Population by Year, 2008 through 2012

Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	61.41	61.2	60.67	61.83	64.58	65.74
Washington County, WI	62.17	54.59	53.08	55.35	63.69	60.66
Waukesha County, WI	67.97	64.38	63.61	64.63	64.89	66.43
Wisconsin	59.01	58.48	58.89	59.03	61.05	62.09
United States	67.43	67.43	68.31	69.2	71.97	72.8

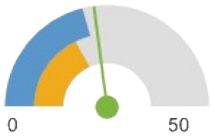


Food Access - Grocery Stores

This indicator reports the number of grocery stores per 100,000 population. Grocery stores are defined as supermarkets and smaller grocery stores primarily engaged in retailing a general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods; fresh fruits and vegetables; and fresh and prepared meats, fish, and poultry. Included are delicatessen-type establishments. Convenience stores and large general merchandise stores that also retail food, such as supercenters and warehouse club stores are excluded. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of healthy food access and environmental influences on dietary behaviors.

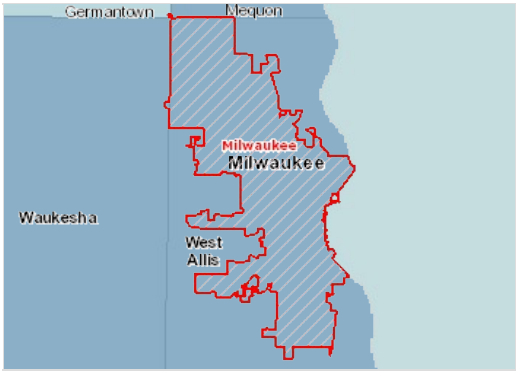
Report Area	Total Population	Number of Establishments	Establishments, Rate per 100,000 Population
Custom Area Estimates*	594,746	136	22.9
Milwaukee County, WI	947,735	217	22.90
Washington County, WI	131,887	18	13.65
Waukesha County, WI	389,891	61	15.65
Wisconsin	5,686,986	1,027	18.1
United States	312,732,537	66,286	21.2

Grocery Stores, Rate (Per 100,000 Population)



Custom Area Estimates* (22.9)
Wisconsin (18.1)
United States (21.2)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2013. Source geography: County



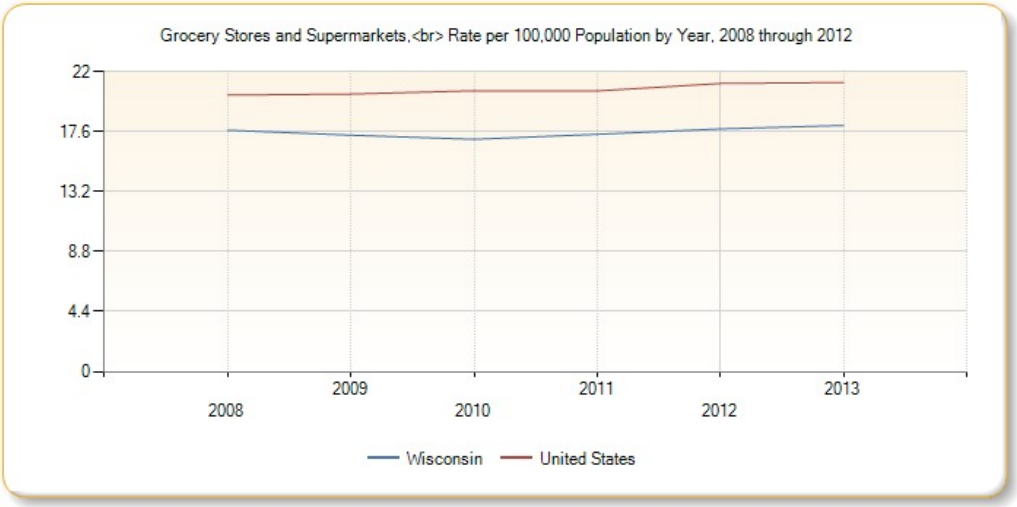
Grocery Stores and Supermarkets, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, CBP 2013

- Over 35.0
- 25.1 - 35.0
- 15.1 - 25.0
- Under 15.1
- No Grocery Stores
- Report Area

Grocery Stores and Supermarkets, Rate per 100,000 Population by Year, 2008 through 2012

Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013

Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	20.36	20.89	21.42	20.68	22.26	22.9
Washington County, WI	13.65	11.37	11.37	14.41	14.41	13.65
Waukesha County, WI	14.11	13.08	13.59	13.85	14.11	15.65
Wisconsin	17.71	17.34	17.04	17.41	17.8	18.06
United States	20.28	20.36	20.6	20.59	21.14	21.21

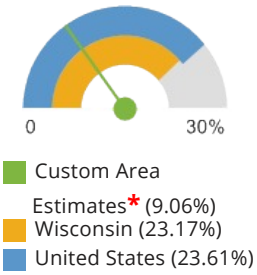


Food Access - Low Food Access

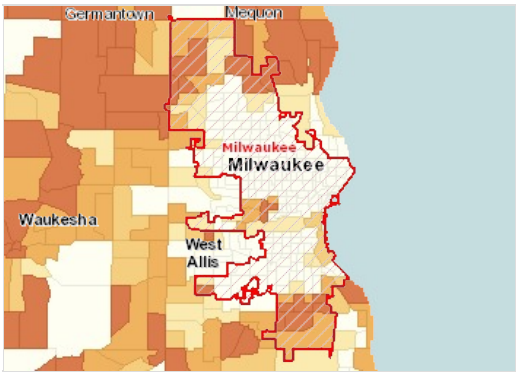
This indicator reports the percentage of the population living in census tracts designated as food deserts. A food desert is defined as a low-income census tract (where a substantial number or share of residents has low access to a supermarket or large grocery store. This indicator is relevant because it highlights populations and geographies facing food insecurity.

Report Area	Total Population	Population with Low Food Access	Percent Population with Low Food Access
Custom Area Estimates*	594,746	53,874	**9.06%**
Milwaukee County, WI	947,735	129,795	**13.7%**
Washington County, WI	131,887	37,340	**28.31%**
Waukesha County, WI	389,891	177,125	**45.43%**
Wisconsin	5,686,986	1,317,596	23.17%
United States	308,745,538	72,905,540	23.61%

Percent Population with Low Food Access



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Access Research Atlas, 2010. Source geography: Tract



Population with Limited Food Access, Percent by Tract, FARA 2010

- Over 50.0%
- 20.1 - 50.0%
- 5.1 - 20.0%
- Under 5.1%
- No Low Food Access

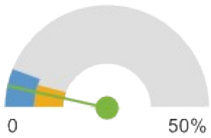
Report Area

Food Access - Low Income & Low Food Access

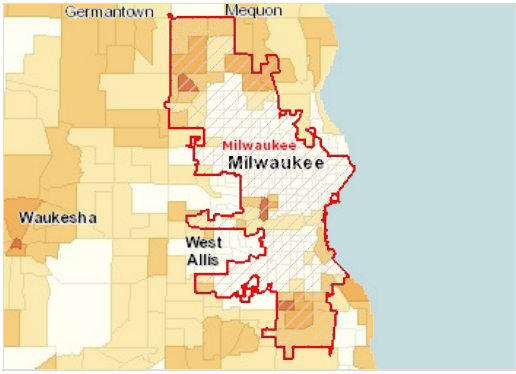
Report Area	Total Population	Low Income Population with Low Food Access	Percent Low Income Population with Low Food Access
Custom Area Estimates*	594,746	20,502	**3.45%**
Milwaukee County, WI	947,735	31,174	**3.29%**
Washington County, WI	131,887	5,422	**4.11%**
Waukesha County, WI	389,891	21,825	**5.6%**
Wisconsin	5,686,986	301,930	5.31%
United States	308,745,538	19,347,047	6.27%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Access Research Atlas. 2010. Source geography: Tract

Percent Low Income Population with Low Food Access



- Custom Area Estimates* (3.45%)
- Wisconsin (5.31%)
- United States (6.27%)



Population with Limited Food Access, Low Income, Percent by Tract, FARA 2010

- Over 50.0%
- 20.1 - 50.0%
- 5.1 - 20.0%
- Under 5.1%
- No Low Food Access

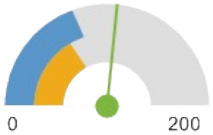
Report Area

Food Access - SNAP-Authorized Food Stores

This indicator reports the number of SNAP-authorized food stores as a rate per 100,000 population. SNAP-authorized stores include grocery stores as well as supercenters, specialty food stores, and convenience stores that are authorized to accept SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) benefits.

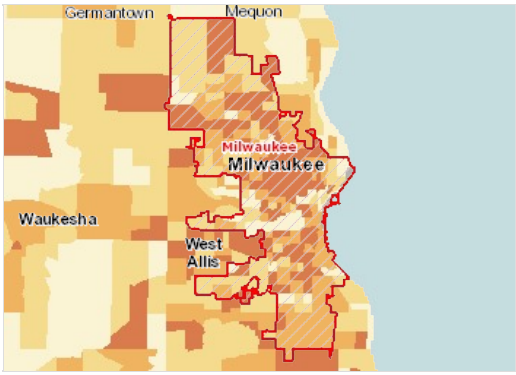
Report Area	Total Population	Total SNAP-Authorized Retailers	SNAP-Authorized Retailers, Rate per 100,000 Population
Custom Area Estimates*	594,746	633	**106.42**
Milwaukee County, WI	947,735	863	**91.06**
Washington County, WI	131,887	52	**39.43**
Waukesha County, WI	389,891	175	**44.88**
Wisconsin	5,686,986	3,814	67.07
United States	312,471,327	245,113	78.44

SNAP-Authorized Retailers, Rate (Per 100,000 Population)



Custom Area Estimates* (106.42)
Wisconsin (67.07)
United States (78.44)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA - SNAP Retailer Locator. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2014. Source geography: Tract



SNAP-Authorized Retailers, Rate per 10,000 Population by Tract, USDA 2014

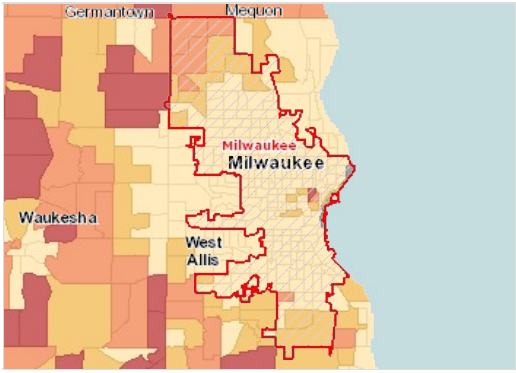
- Over 12.0
- 6.1 - 12.0
- Under 6.0
- No SNAP-Authorized Retailers
- No Population or No Data
- Report Area

Housing - Housing Unit Age

This indicator reports, for a given geographic area, the median year in which all housing units (vacant and occupied) were first constructed. The year the structure was built provides information on the age of housing units. These data help identify new housing construction and measures the disappearance of old housing from the inventory, when used in combination with data from previous years. This data also serves to aid in the development of formulas to determine substandard housing and provide assistance in forecasting future services, such as energy consumption and fire protection.

Report Area	Total Housing Units	Median Year Structures Built
Custom Area Estimates*	257,965	
Milwaukee County, WI	417,749	1954
Washington County, WI	55,129	1980
Waukesha County, WI	161,622	1978
Wisconsin	2,635,602	1972
United States	132,741,032	1976

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



Median Year Structure Built by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Newer than 1985
- 1976 - 1985
- 1966 - 1975
- Older than 1966
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

All Housing Units by Age (Time Period Constructed), Total

Report Area	Before 1960	1960-1979	1980-1999	2000-2010	After 2010
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	259,457	90,830	45,741	20,241	1,480
Washington County, WI	12,685	14,556	17,741	9,822	325
Waukesha County, WI	39,385	47,238	51,596	22,182	1,221
Wisconsin	994,939	647,290	629,059	345,837	18,477
United States	39,159,200	35,604,808	36,858,340	19,803,260	1,315,426

Owner-Occupied Housing Units by Age, Total

Report Area	Before 1960	1960-1979	1980-1999	2000-2010	After 2010
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	127,810	37,637	17,588	10,033	409
Washington County, WI	8,895	11,019	12,890	7,918	280
Waukesha County, WI	29,218	35,435	36,071	16,614	838
Wisconsin	583,509	374,015	363,070	220,594	10,581
United States	21,316,312	19,173,980	21,485,178	12,017,589	794,399

Renter-Occupied Housing Units by Age, Total

Report Area	Before 1960	1960-1979	1980-1999	2000-2010	After 2010
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	106,393	47,007	25,115	8,438	1,016

Report Area	Before 1960	1960-1979	1980-1999	2000-2010	After 2010
Washington County, WI	2,978	3,100	3,995	1,434	45
Waukesha County, WI	7,533	10,284	13,339	4,196	354
Wisconsin	281,010	192,840	180,713	79,985	6,933
United States	12,699,918	12,060,585	10,917,600	5,273,658	471,871

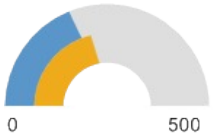
Housing - Mortgage Lending

Lending institutions must report all loans for home purchases, home improvements, and mortgage refinancing based on the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) of 1975. This indicator displays information derived from the 2014 HMDA loan-level data files.

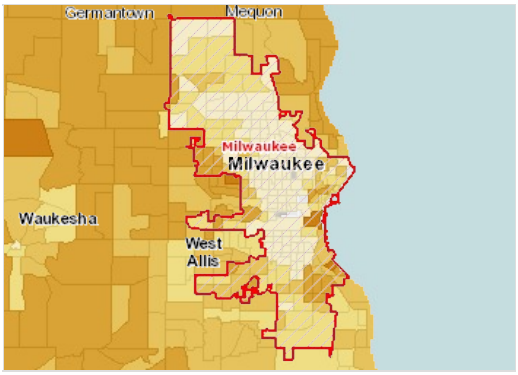
Report Area	Total Population (2010)	Number of Home Loans Originated	Loans Originations, Approval Rate	Loan Originations, Rate per 100,000 Population
Milwaukee County, WI	947,735	14,140	54.24%	**149.2**
Washington County, WI	131,887	3,580	62.09%	**271.44**
Waukesha County, WI	389,891	9,969	61.86%	**255.69**
Wisconsin	5,686,986	123,382	60.71%	216.95
United States	312,470,869	5,959,108	51.57%	190.71

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, Home Mortgage Disclosure Act. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2014.

Home Loan Origination Rate



Wisconsin (216.95)
United States (190.71)



All Home Loan Originations, Rate per 10,000 Population by Tract, HMDA 2014

- Over 360.0
- 240.1 - 360.0
- 170.1 - 240.0
- 100.1 - 170.0
- Under 100.0
- No Originations

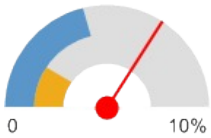
Report Area

Housing - Overcrowded Housing

This indicator reports data on overcrowded housing from the latest 5-year American Community Survey. The Census Bureau has no official definition of crowded units, but this report considers units with more than one occupant per room to be crowded.

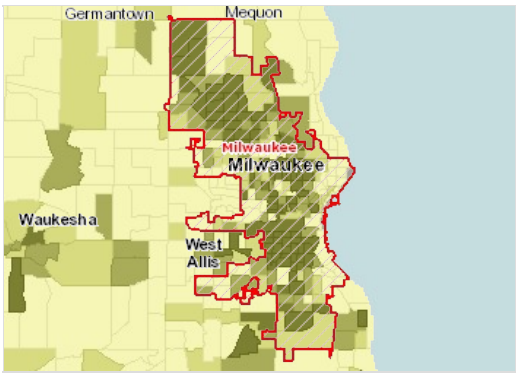
Report Area	Total Occupied Housing Units	Overcrowded Housing Units	Percentage of Housing Units Overcrowded
Custom Area Estimates*	121,755	8,310	**6.83%**
Milwaukee County, WI	258,891	10,219	**3.95%**
Washington County, WI	51,296	337	**0.66%**
Waukesha County, WI	146,421	1,575	**1.08%**
Wisconsin	2,063,404	39,332	1.91%
United States	90,364,208	3,852,710	4.26%

Percentage of Housing Units Overcrowded



Custom Area Estimates* (6.83%)
Wisconsin (1.91%)
United States (4.26%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



Overcrowded Housing (Over 1 Person/Room), Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 4.0%
- 2.1 - 4.0%
- 1.1 - 2.0%
- Under 1.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Housing - Substandard Housing

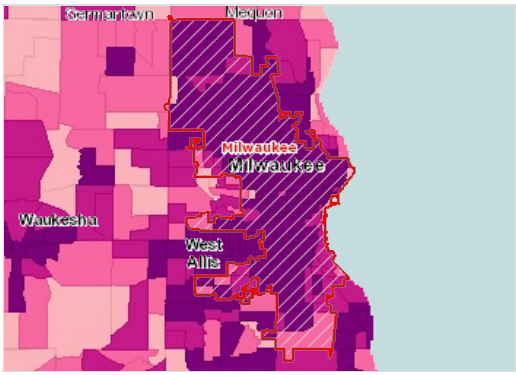
This indicator reports the number and percentage of owner- and renter-occupied housing units having at least one of the following conditions: 1) lacking complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacking complete kitchen facilities, 3) with 1.01 or more occupants per room, 4) selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent, and 5) gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent. Selected conditions provide information in assessing the quality of the housing inventory and its occupants. This data is used to easily identify homes where the quality of living and housing can be considered substandard.

Report Area	Total Occupied Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions	Percent Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions
Custom Area Estimates*	230,181	108,490	**47.13%**
Milwaukee County, WI	381,446	158,272	**41.49%**
Washington County, WI	52,554	14,966	**28.48%**
Waukesha County, WI	153,882	43,375	**28.19%**
Wisconsin	2,293,250	731,783	31.91%
United States	116,211,088	41,333,888	35.57%

Percent Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions

Custom Area Estimates* (47.13%)
Wisconsin (31.91%)
United States (35.57%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



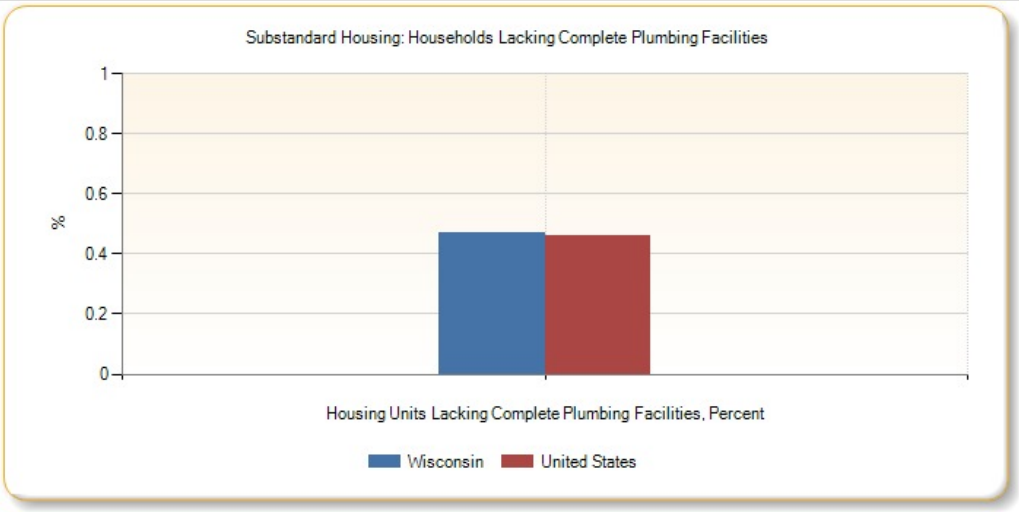
Substandard Housing Units, Percent of Total by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 34.0%
- 28.1 - 34.0%
- 22.1 - 28.0%
- Under 22.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Substandard Housing: Households Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities

Complete plumbing facilities include: (a) hot and cold running water, (b) a flush toilet, and (c) a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities is not present.

Report Area	Total Occupied Housing Units	Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities, Percent
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	381,446	1,437	0.38%
Washington County, WI	52,554	158	0.3%
Waukesha County, WI	153,882	417	0.27%
Wisconsin	2,293,250	10,716	0.47%
United States	116,211,088	537,459	0.46%

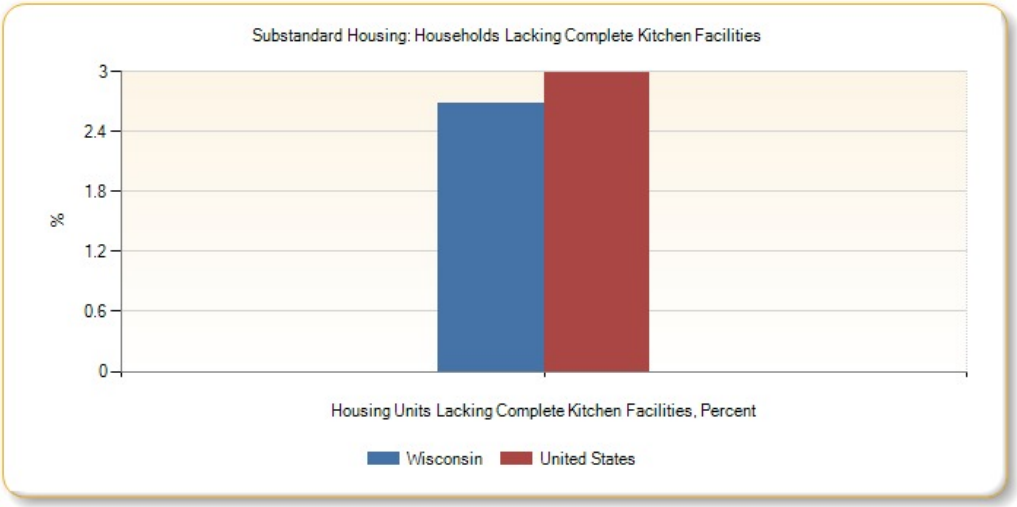


Substandard Housing: Households Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities

A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all three of the following facilities: (a) a sink with a faucet, (b) a stove or range, and (c) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the house, apartment, or mobile home, but they need not be in the same room. A housing unit having only a microwave or portable heating equipment such as a hot plate or camping stove should not be considered as having complete kitchen facilities. An icebox is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Report Area	Total Occupied Housing Units	Housing Units Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	Housing Units Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities, Percent

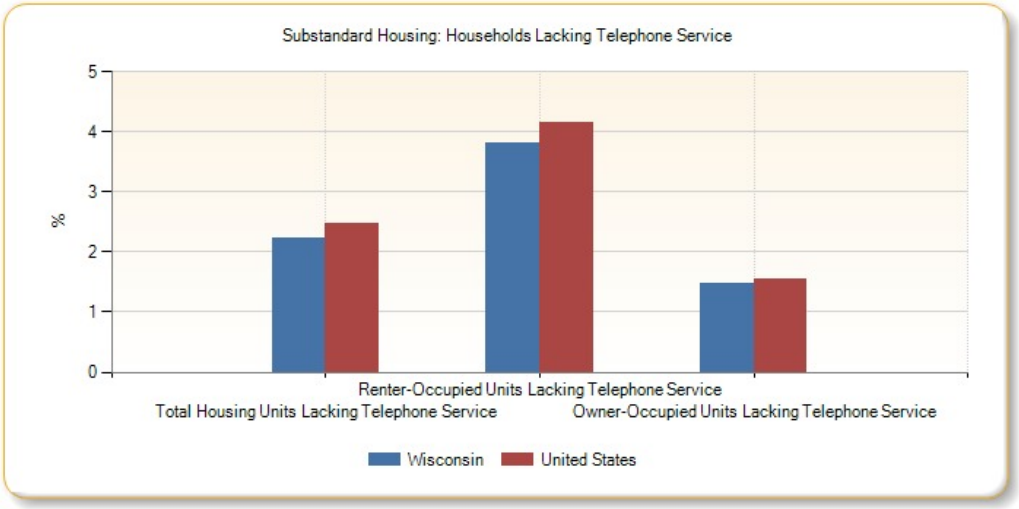
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	417,749	16,060	3.84%
Washington County, WI	55,129	627	1.14%
Waukesha County, WI	161,622	1,736	1.07%
Wisconsin	2,635,602	70,653	2.68%
United States	132,741,032	3,966,466	2.99%



Substandard Housing: Households Lacking Telephone Service

A telephone must be in working order and service available in the house, apartment, or mobile home that allows the respondent to both make and receive calls. Households that have cell-phones (no land-line) are counted as having telephone service available. Households whose service has been discontinued for nonpayment or other reasons are not counted as having telephone service available.

Report Area	Total Housing Units Lacking Telephone Service	Total Housing Units Lacking Telephone Service	Owner-Occupied Units Lacking Telephone Service	Owner-Occupied Units Lacking Telephone Service	Renter-Occupied Units Lacking Telephone Service	Renter-Occupied Units Lacking Telephone Service
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	9,145	2.4%	2,484	1.28%	6,661	3.54%
Washington County, WI	670	1.27%	470	1.15%	200	1.73%
Waukesha County, WI	2,054	1.33%	1,022	0.86%	1,032	2.89%
Wisconsin	51,031	2.23%	22,819	1.47%	28,212	3.8%
United States	2,875,544	2.47%	1,157,901	1.55%	1,717,643	4.15%

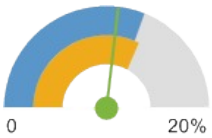


Housing - Vacancy Rate

This indicator reports the number and percentage of housing units that are vacant. A housing unit is considered vacant by the American Community Survey if no one is living in it at the time of interview. Units occupied at the time of interview entirely by persons who are staying two months or less and who have a more permanent residence elsewhere are considered to be temporarily occupied, and are classified as "vacant."

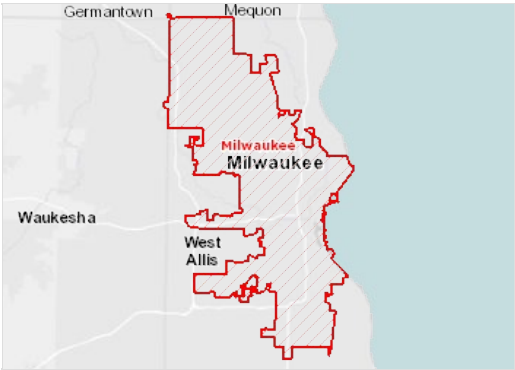
Report Area	Total Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units, Percent
Custom Area Estimates*	257,965	27,784	**10.77%**
Milwaukee County, WI	417,749	36,303	**8.69%**
Washington County, WI	55,129	2,575	**4.67%**
Waukesha County, WI	161,622	7,740	**4.79%**
Wisconsin	2,635,602	342,352	12.99%
United States	132,741,032	16,529,941	12.45%

Vacant Housing Units, Percent



Custom Area Estimates* (10.77%)
Wisconsin (12.99%)
United States (12.45%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



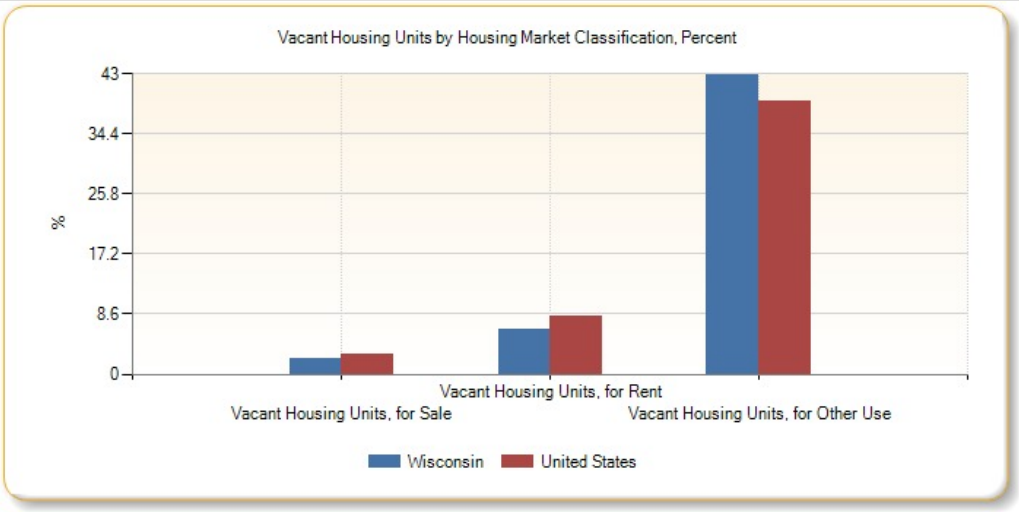
Vacant Housing Units, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 20.0%
- 14.1 - 20.0%
- 8.1 - 14.0%
- Under 8.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Vacant Housing Units by Housing Market Classification, Percent

Report Area	Vacant Housing Units, for Sale	Vacant Housing Units, for Rent	Vacant Housing Units, for Other Use
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data

Report Area	Vacant Housing Units, for Sale	Vacant Housing Units, for Rent	Vacant Housing Units, for Other Use
Milwaukee County, WI	1.73%	4.66%	39.51%
Washington County, WI	1.52%	5.54%	32.96%
Waukesha County, WI	1.42%	5.45%	33.93%
Wisconsin	2.26%	6.38%	42.79%
United States	2.87%	8.23%	39.09%

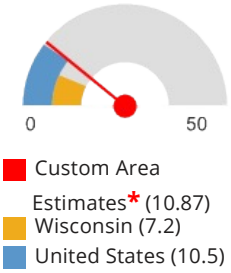


Liquor Store Access

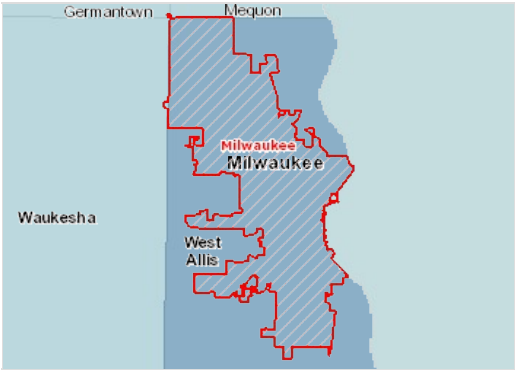
This indicator reports the number of beer, wine, and liquor stores per 100,000 population, as defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 445310. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of healthy food access and environmental influences on dietary behaviors.

Report Area	Total Population	Number of Establishments	Establishments, Rate per 100,000 Population
Custom Area Estimates*	594,746	64	**10.87**
Milwaukee County, WI	947,735	103	**10.87**
Washington County, WI	131,887	7	**5.31**
Waukesha County, WI	389,891	20	**5.13**
Wisconsin	5,686,986	407	7.2
United States	312,732,537	32,759	10.5

Liquor Stores, Rate (Per 100,000 Population)



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2013. Source geography: County

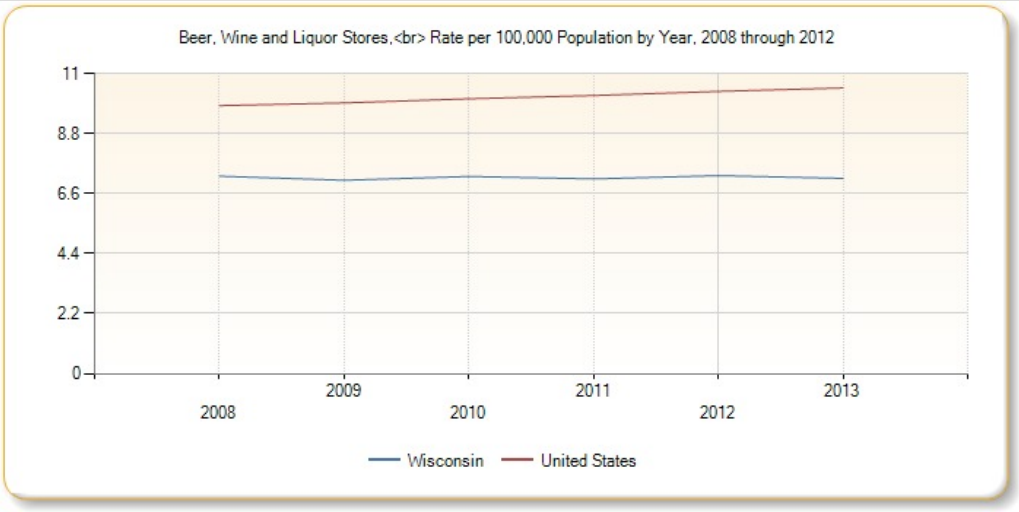


Beer, Wine and Liquor Stores, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, CBP 2013

- Over 18.0
- 12.1 - 18.0
- 6.1 - 12.0
- Under 6.1
- No Beer, Wine, or Liquor Stores
- Report Area

Beer, Wine and Liquor Stores,
Rate per 100,000 Population by Year, 2008 through 2012

Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	9.29	9.5	9.6	10.13	10.87	10.87
Washington County, WI	5.31	4.55	6.07	6.82	5.31	5.31
Waukesha County, WI	4.36	5.13	5.39	5.39	5.64	5.13
Wisconsin	7.24	7.09	7.23	7.14	7.26	7.16
United States	9.83	9.93	10.08	10.2	10.35	10.48



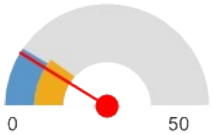
Recreation and Fitness Facility Access

This indicator reports the number per 100,000 population of recreation and fitness facilities as defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 713940. This indicator is relevant because access to recreation and fitness facilities encourages physical activity and other healthy behaviors.

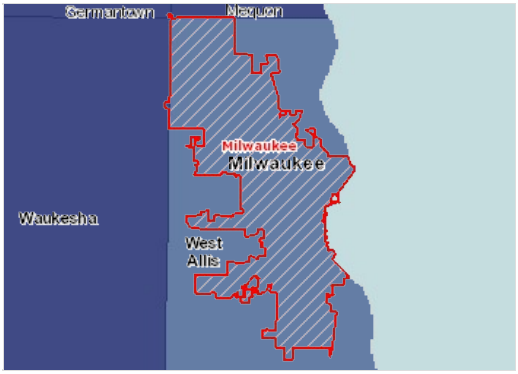
Report Area	Total Population	Number of Establishments	Establishments, Rate per 100,000 Population
Custom Area Estimates*	594,746	52	**8.76**
Milwaukee County, WI	947,735	83	**8.76**
Washington County, WI	131,887	22	**16.68**
Waukesha County, WI	389,891	67	**17.18**
Wisconsin	5,686,986	645	11.3
United States	312,732,537	30,393	9.7

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2013. Source geography: County

Recreation and Fitness Facilities, Rate (Per 100,000 Population)



Custom Area Estimates* (8.76)
Wisconsin (11.3)
United States (9.7)

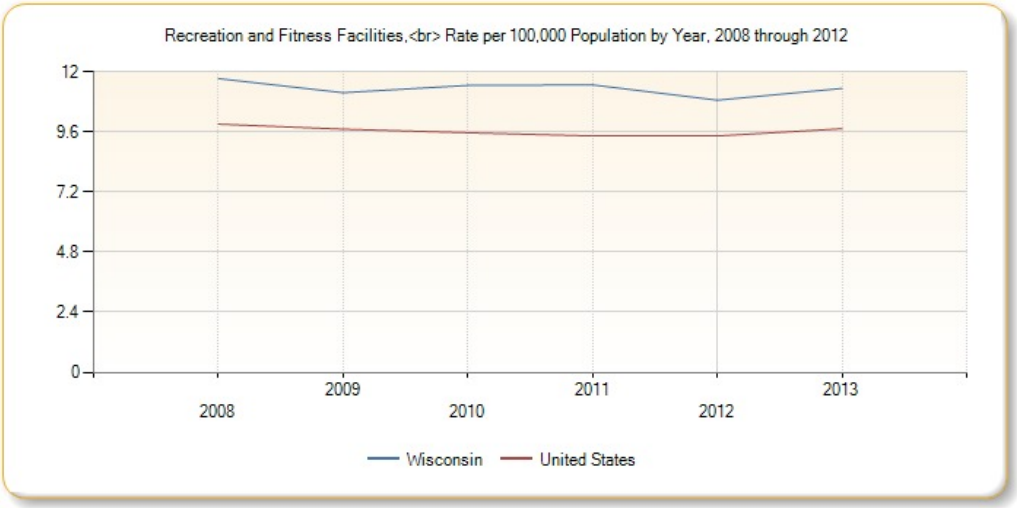


Recreation and Fitness Facilities, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, CBP 2013

- Over 12.0
- 8.1 - 12.0
- 4.1 - 8.0
- Under 4.1
- No Fitness and Recreation Centers
- Report Area

Recreation and Fitness Facilities,
Rate per 100,000 Population by Year, 2008 through 2012

Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	7.91	8.02	9.18	9.5	8.23	8.76
Washington County, WI	15.92	14.41	15.16	15.92	16.68	16.68
Waukesha County, WI	16.16	14.36	13.59	14.88	16.41	17.18
Wisconsin	11.73	11.17	11.46	11.48	10.87	11.34
United States	9.91	9.71	9.57	9.44	9.44	9.73

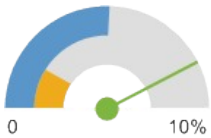


Use of Public Transportation

This indicator reports the percentage of population using public transportation as their primary means of commute to work. Public transportation includes buses or trolley buses, streetcars or trolley cars, subway or elevated rails, and ferryboats.

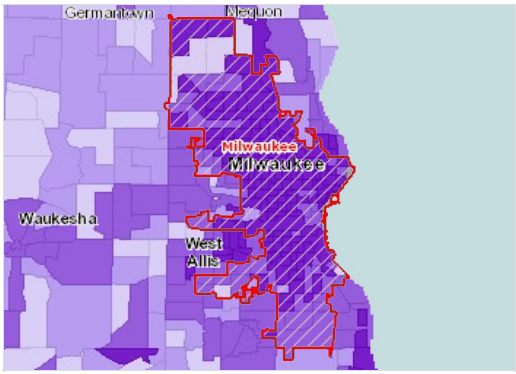
Report Area	Total Population Employed Age 16	Population Using Public Transit for Commute to Work	Percent Population Using Public Transit for Commute to Work
Custom Area Estimates*	252,823	21,475	**8.49%**
Milwaukee County, WI	431,099	25,676	**5.96%**
Washington County, WI	70,240	378	**0.54%**
Waukesha County, WI	203,136	1,131	**0.56%**
Wisconsin	2,804,563	51,694	1.84%
United States	141,337,152	7,157,671	5.06%

Percent Population Using Public Transit for Commute to Work



Custom Area Estimates* (8.49%)
Wisconsin (1.84%)
United States (5.06%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



Workers Traveling to Work Using Public Transit, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 4.0%
- 1.1 - 4.0%
- 0.1 - 1.0%
- No Workers Using Public Transit
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Clinical Care

A lack of access to care presents barriers to good health. The supply and accessibility of facilities and physicians, the rate of uninsurance, financial hardship, transportation barriers, cultural competency, and coverage limitations affect access.

Rates of morbidity, mortality, and emergency hospitalizations can be reduced if community residents access services such as health screenings, routine tests, and vaccinations. Prevention indicators can call attention to a lack of access or knowledge regarding one or more health issues and can inform program interventions.

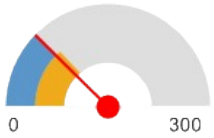
Access to Primary Care

This indicator reports the number of primary care physicians per 100,000 population. Doctors classified as "primary care physicians" by the AMA include: General Family Medicine MDs and DOs, General Practice MDs and DOs, General Internal Medicine MDs and General Pediatrics MDs. Physicians age 75 and over and physicians practicing sub-specialties within the listed specialties are excluded. This indicator is relevant because a shortage of health professionals contributes to access and health status issues.

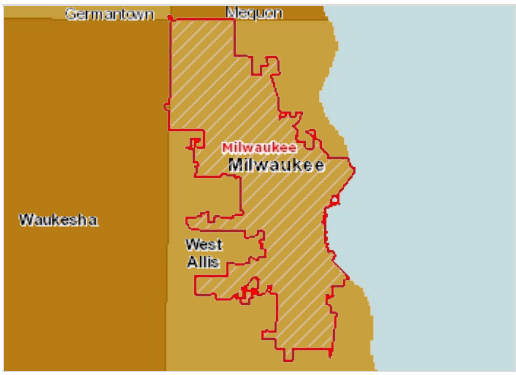
Report Area	Total Population, 2012	Primary Care Physicians, 2012	Primary Care Physicians, Rate per 100,000 Pop.
Custom Area Estimates*	599,433	448	**74.85**
Milwaukee County, WI	955,205	715	**74.9**
Washington County, WI	132,661	83	**62.6**
Waukesha County, WI	392,292	551	**140.5**
Wisconsin	5,726,398	4,715	82.3
United States	313,914,040	233,862	74.5

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Health Resource File, 2012. Source geography: County

Primary Care Physicians, Rate per 100,000 Pop.



Custom Area Estimates* (74.85)
Wisconsin (82.3)
United States (74.5)



Access to Primary Care Physicians, Rate per 100,000 Pop. by County, AHRF 2012

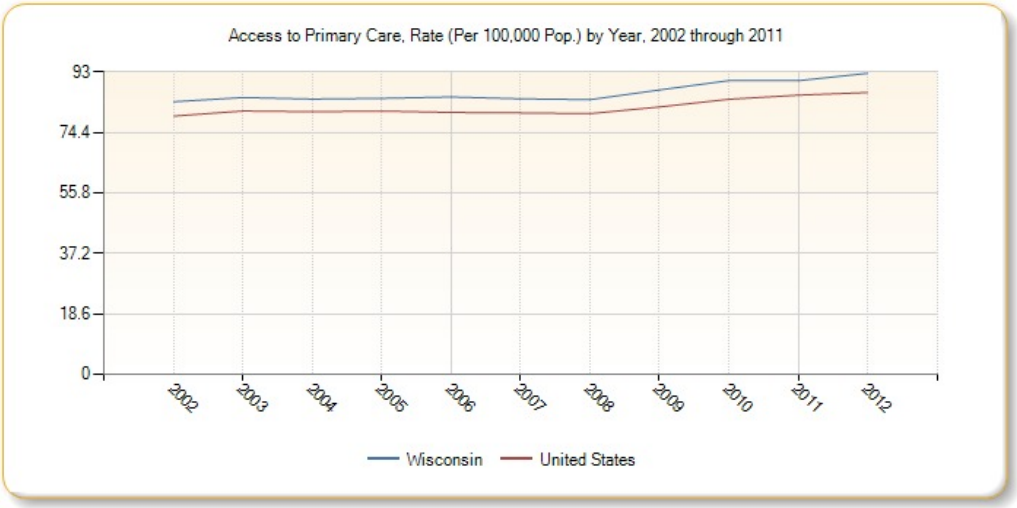
- Over 80.0
- 60.1 - 80.0
- 40.1 - 60.0
- Under 40.1
- No Primary Care Physicians or No Data
- Report Area

Access to Primary Care, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2002 through 2011

This indicator reports the rate of primary care physicians per 100,000 population by year. This figure represents all primary care physicians practicing patient care, including hospital residents. In counties with teaching hospitals, this figure may differ from the rate reported above.

Report Area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	92.41	93.23	93.32	93.85	94.53	91.67	92.2	92.34	94.12	94.59	97.36

Report Area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Washington County, WI	47.97	50.72	52.21	49.94	50.17	50.7	50.2	55.86	61.42	60.43	64.83
Waukesha County, WI	116.58	122.97	125.93	128.77	129.4	133.39	136.35	142.24	146.19	149.46	153.2
Wisconsin	83.82	85.12	84.62	84.86	85.27	84.73	84.47	87.45	90.31	90.27	92.55
United States	79.41	80.99	80.76	80.94	80.54	80.38	80.16	82.22	84.57	85.83	86.66

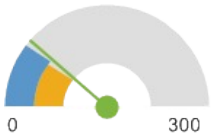


Access to Dentists

This indicator reports the number of dentists per 100,000 population. This indicator includes all dentists - qualified as having a doctorate in dental surgery (D.D.S.) or dental medicine (D.M.D.), who are licensed by the state to practice dentistry and who are practicing within the scope of that license.

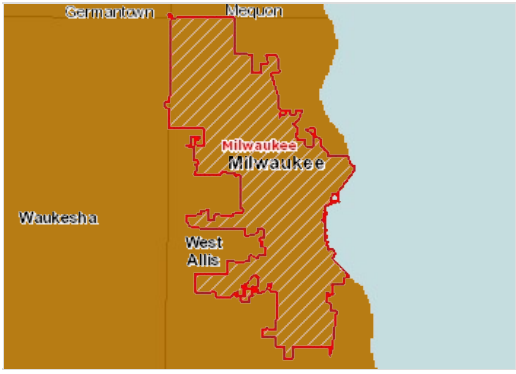
Report Area	Total Population, 2013	Dentists, 2013	Dentists, Rate per 100,000 Pop.
Custom Area Estimates*	599,947	412	**68.72**
Milwaukee County, WI	956,023	657	**68.7**
Washington County, WI	132,739	64	**48.2**
Waukesha County, WI	393,843	332	**84.3**
Wisconsin	5,742,713	3,522	61.3
United States	316,128,839	199,743	63.2

Dentists, Rate per 100,000 Pop.



Custom Area Estimates* (68.72)
Wisconsin (61.3)
United States (63.2)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Health Resource File. 2013. Source geography: County



Access to Dentists, Rate per 100,000 Pop. by County, AHRF 2013

- Over 50.0
- 35.1 - 50.0
- 20.1 - 35.0
- Under 20.1
- No Dentists
- Report Area

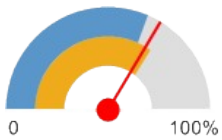
Cancer Screening - Mammogram

This indicator reports the percentage of female Medicare enrollees, age 67-69, who have received one or more mammograms in the past two years. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors allows for early detection and treatment of health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services.

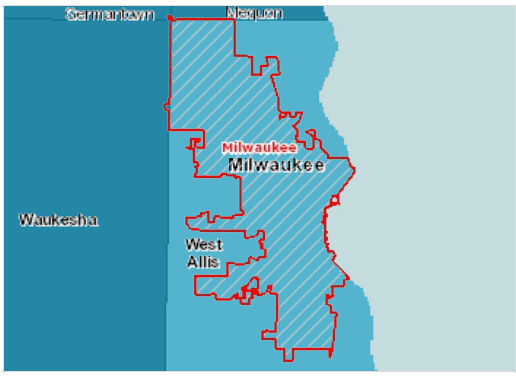
Report Area	Total Medicare Enrollees	Female Medicare Enrollees Age 67-69	Female Medicare Enrollees with Mammogram in Past 2 Years	Percent Female Medicare Enrollees with Mammogram in Past 2 Year
Custom Area Estimates*	32,643	2,296	1,544	**67.25%**
Milwaukee County, WI	66,947	4,709	3,166	**67.3%**
Washington County, WI	11,850	1,009	784	**77.7%**
Waukesha County, WI	37,883	2,938	2,124	**72.3%**
Wisconsin	483,121	38,158	26,801	70.2%
United States	53,131,712	4,402,782	2,772,990	63%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy & Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care. 2012. Source geography: County

Percent Female Medicare Enrollees with Mammogram in Past 2 Year



- Custom Area Estimates* (67.25%)
- Wisconsin (70.2%)
- United States (63%)



Mammogram (Past 2 Years), Percent of Female Medicare Enrollees, Age 67-69 by County, DA 2012

- Over 72.0%
- 64.1 - 72.0%
- 56.1 - 64.0%
- Under 56.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Breast Cancer Screening by Year, 2008 through 2012

Percent of Female Medicare Beneficiaries Age 67-69 with Mammogram in Past 2 Years

Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012

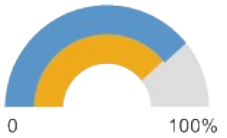
Milwaukee County, WI	68.63	68.95	68.48	66.81	67.25
Washington County, WI	78.5	79.13	81.49	79.24	77.7
Waukesha County, WI	76.33	76.43	77.02	73	72.29
Wisconsin	72.71	72.57	72.57	70.24	70.24
United States	65.64	65.87	65.37	62.9	62.98

Cancer Screening - Pap Test

This indicator reports the percentage of women aged 18 and older who self-report that they have had a Pap test in the past three years. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors allows for early detection and treatment of health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services.

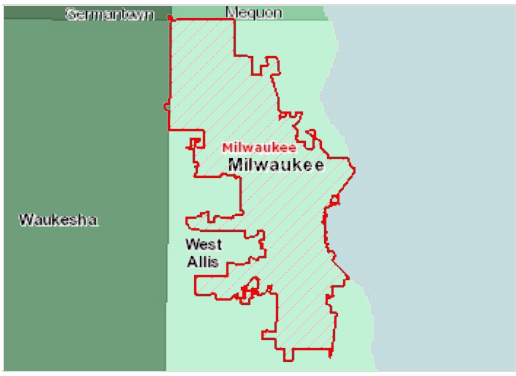
Report Area	Female Population Age 18	Estimated Number with Regular Pap Test	Crude Percentage	Age-Adjusted Percentage
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	478,394	352,576	73.7%	**74.5%**
Washington County, WI	96,203	83,985	87.3%	**86.4%**
Waukesha County, WI	279,628	225,939	80.8%	**83.6%**
Wisconsin	3,867,481	2,962,490	76.6%	78.2%
United States	176,847,182	137,191,142	77.6%	78.5%

Percent Adults Females Age 18 with Regular Pap Test (Age-Adjusted)



Wisconsin (78.2%)
United States (78.5%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. Source geography: County



Cervical Cancer Screening (Past 3 Years), Percent of Women Age 18 by County, BRFSS 2006-12

- Over 84.0%
- 80.1 - 84.0%
- 76.1 - 80.0%
- Under 76.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed

- Report Area

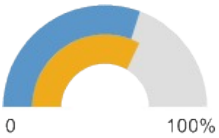
Cancer Screening - Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy

This indicator reports the percentage of adults 50 and older who self-report that they have ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors allows for early detection and treatment of health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services.

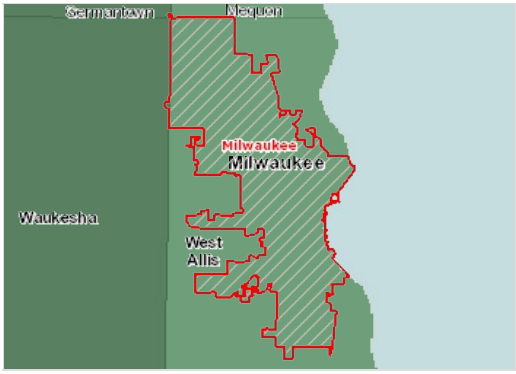
Report Area	Total Population Age 50	Estimated Population Ever Screened for Colon Cancer	Crude Percentage	Age-Adjusted Percentage
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	206,947	132,860	64.2%	**61.2%**
Washington County, WI	33,587	24,149	71.9%	**72.5%**
Waukesha County, WI	106,166	76,121	71.7%	**67.8%**
Wisconsin	1,446,287	1,002,277	69.3%	65.9%
United States	75,116,406	48,549,269	64.6%	61.3%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. Source geography: County

Percent Adults Screened for Colon Cancer (Age-Adjusted)



- Wisconsin (65.9%)
- United States (61.3%)



Colon Cancer Screening (Ever), Percent of Adults Age 50 by County, BRFSS 2006-12

- Over 62.0%
- 55.1 - 62.0%
- 48.1 - 55.0%
- Under 48.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed

- Report Area

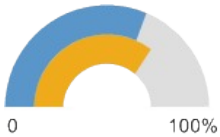
HIV Screenings

This indicator reports the percentage of adults age 18-70 who self-report that they have never been screened for HIV. This indicator

is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors allows for early detection and treatment of health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services.

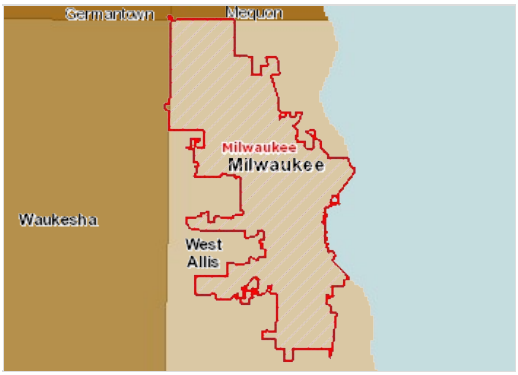
Report Area	Survey Population (Smokers Age 18)	Total Adults Never Screened for HIV / AIDS	Percent Adults Never Screened for HIV / AIDS
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	569,745	334,931	**58.79%**
Washington County, WI	105,890	91,636	**86.54%**
Waukesha County, WI	230,798	171,514	**74.31%**
Wisconsin	3,892,178	2,767,144	71.09%
United States	214,984,421	134,999,025	62.79%

Percent Adults Never Screened for HIV / AIDS



Wisconsin (71.09%)
United States (62.79%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2011-12. Source geography: County



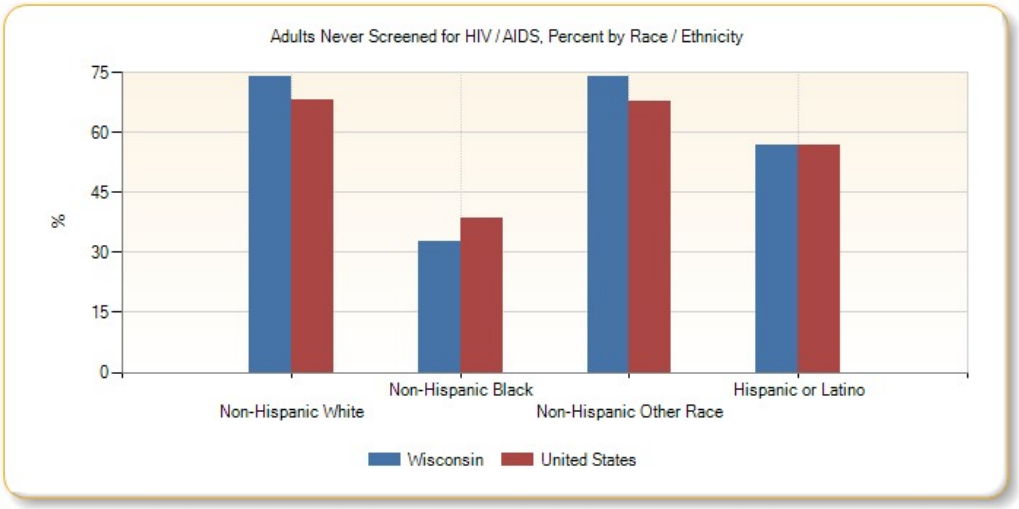
Adults Age 18 Never Screened for HIV / AIDS, Percent by County, BRFSS 2011-12

- Over 76.1%
- 68.1 - 76.0%
- 60.1 - 68.0%
- Under 60.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Adults Never Screened for HIV / AIDS, Percent by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Other Race	Hispanic or Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	74.14%	32.67%	74.11%	56.85%
United States	68.19%	38.56%	67.84%	56.71%

Note: No county data available. See FOOTNOTES for more details.

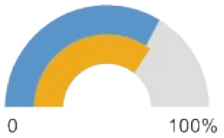


Pneumonia Vaccination

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 65 and older who self-report that they have ever received a pneumonia vaccine. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors decreases the likelihood of developing future health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services.

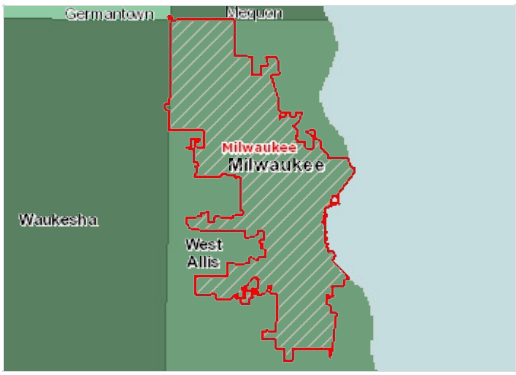
Report Area	Total Population Age 65	Estimated Population with Annual Pneumonia Vaccination	Crude Percentage	Age-Adjusted Percentage
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	109,149	78,151	71.6%	**71.7%**
Washington County, WI	17,323	10,913	63%	**64.2%**
Waukesha County, WI	54,484	41,299	75.8%	**75.4%**
Wisconsin	767,027	541,521	70.6%	70.5%
United States	39,608,820	26,680,462	67.4%	67.5%

Percent Population Age 65 with Pneumonia Vaccination (Age-Adjusted)



Wisconsin (70.5%)
United States (67.5%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. Source geography: County



Annual Pneumonia Vaccination, Percent of Adults Age 65 by County, BRFSS 2006-12

- Over 72.0%
- 68.1 - 72.0%
- 64.1 - 68.0%
- Under 64.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

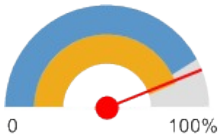
Diabetes Management - Hemoglobin A1c Test

This indicator reports the percentage of diabetic Medicare patients who have had a hemoglobin A1c (hA1c) test, a blood test which measures blood sugar levels, administered by a health care professional in the past year. In the report area, 3,272 Medicare enrollees with diabetes have had an annual exam out of 3,721 Medicare enrollees in the report area with diabetes, or 87.93%. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors allows for early detection and treatment of health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services.

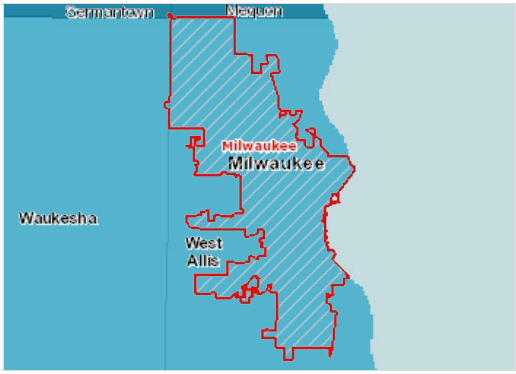
Report Area	Total Medicare Enrollees	Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes	Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes with Annual Exam	Percent Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes with Annual Exam
Custom Area Estimates*	32,644	3,721	3,272	**87.93%**
Milwaukee County, WI	66,947	7,632	6,711	**87.9%**
Washington County, WI	11,850	1,329	1,224	**92.2%**
Waukesha County, WI	37,883	3,408	2,991	**87.8%**
Wisconsin	483,121	51,424	46,079	89.6%
United States	53,131,712	6,517,150	5,511,632	84.6%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy & Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care. 2012. Source geography: County

Percent Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes with Annual Exam



Custom Area Estimates* (87.93%)
Wisconsin (89.6%)
United States (84.6%)



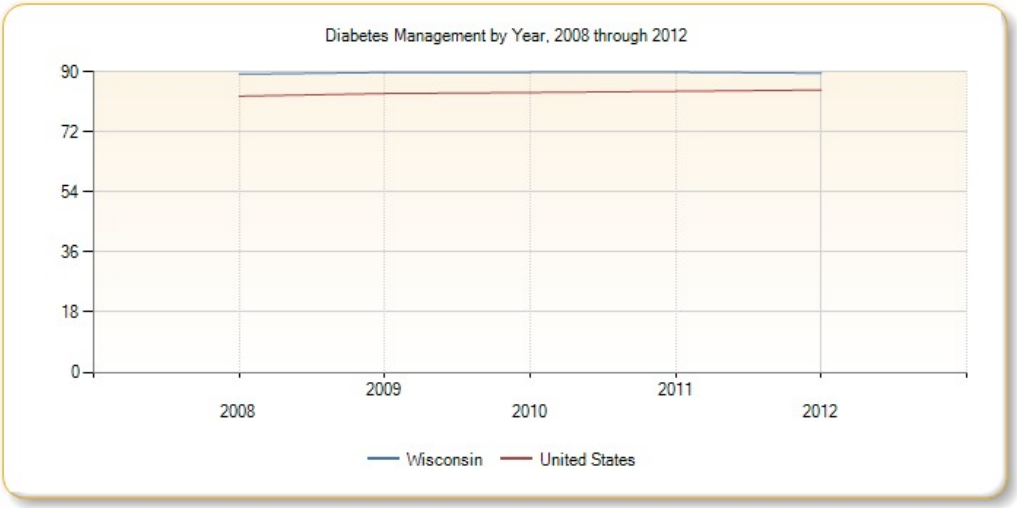
Patients with Annual HA1C Test (Diabetes), Percent of Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes by County, DA 2012

- Over 88.0%
- 84.1 - 88.0%
- 80.1 - 84.0%
- Under 80.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Diabetes Management by Year, 2008 through 2012

Percent of Medicare Beneficiaries with Diabetes with Annual Hemoglobin A1c Test

Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Milwaukee County, WI	87.8	88.37	88.75	88.35	87.93
Washington County, WI	93.52	94.24	92.62	91.12	92.17
Waukesha County, WI	88.34	89.52	90.29	88.29	87.79
Wisconsin	89.32	89.81	89.86	89.9	89.61
United States	82.71	83.52	83.81	84.18	84.57

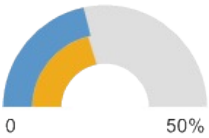


High Blood Pressure Management

This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors decreases the likelihood of developing future health problems. When considered with other indicators of poor health, this indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services.

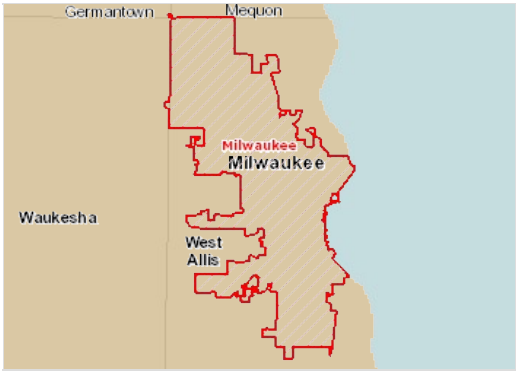
Report Area	Total Population (Age 18)	Total Adults Not Taking Blood Pressure Medication (When Needed)	Percent Adults Not Taking Medication
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	702,072	133,960	**19.1%**
Washington County, WI	97,669	16,283	**16.7%**
Waukesha County, WI	291,480	71,211	**24.4%**
Wisconsin	4,326,412	932,112	21.5%
United States	235,375,690	51,175,402	21.7%

Percent Adults with High Blood Pressure Not Taking Medication



Wisconsin (21.5%)
United States (21.7%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2006-10. Source geography: County



Adults Age 18 with High Blood Pressure, Not Taking Medication, Percent by County, BRFSS 2006-10

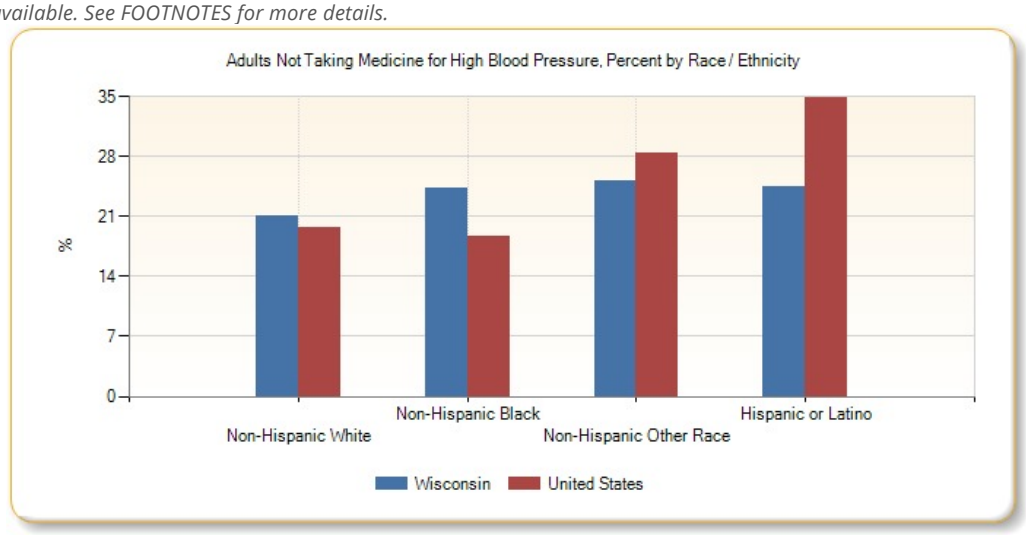
- Over 85.0%
- 80.1 - 85.0%
- 75.1 - 80.0%
- Under 75.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Adults Not Taking Medicine for High Blood Pressure, Percent by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Other Race	Hispanic or Latino

Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	21.13%	24.37%	25.19%	24.38%
United States	19.66%	18.65%	28.31%	34.86%

Note: No county data available. See FOOTNOTES for more details.

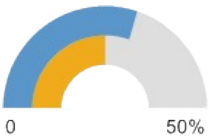


Dental Care Utilization

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they have not visited a dentist, dental hygienist or dental clinic within the past year. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors decreases the likelihood of developing future health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services.

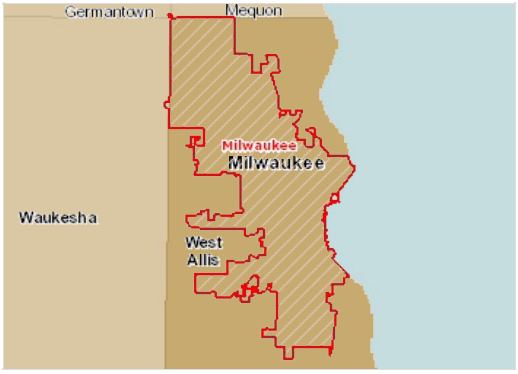
Report Area	Total Population (Age 18)	Total Adults Without Recent Dental Exam	Percent Adults with No Dental Exam
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	702,072	188,791	**26.9%**
Washington County, WI	97,669	15,212	**15.6%**
Waukesha County, WI	291,480	64,052	**22%**
Wisconsin	4,326,412	1,086,059	25.1%
United States	235,375,690	70,965,788	30.2%

Percent Adults Without Recent Dental Exam



Wisconsin (25.1%)
United States (30.2%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2006-10. Source geography: County



Adults Age 18 Without Dental Exam in Past 12 Months, Percent by County, BRFSS 2006-10

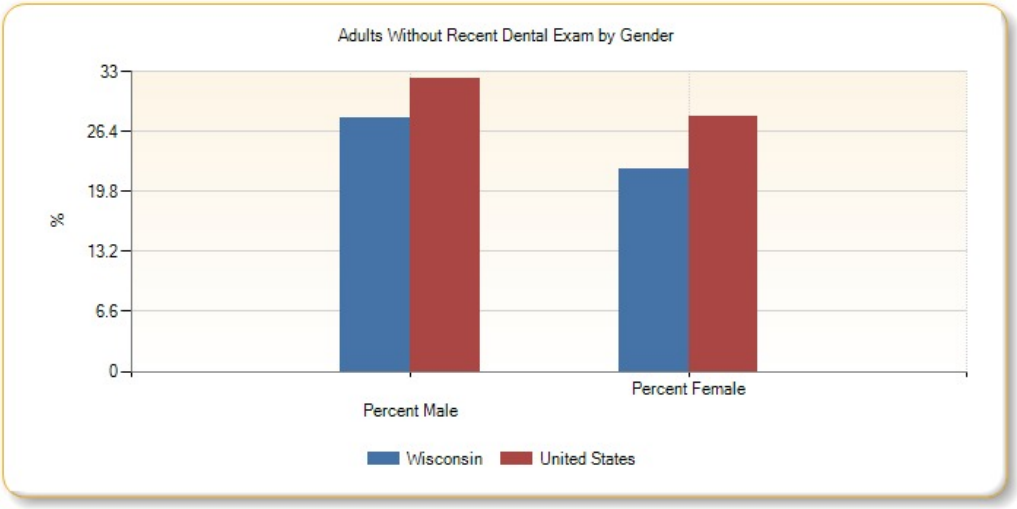
- Over 42.0%
- 34.1 - 42.0%
- 26.1 - 34.0%
- Under 26.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed

Report Area

Adults Without Recent Dental Exam by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	584,157	491,616	27.96%	22.34%
United States	36,311,042	34,083,921	32.3%	28.12%

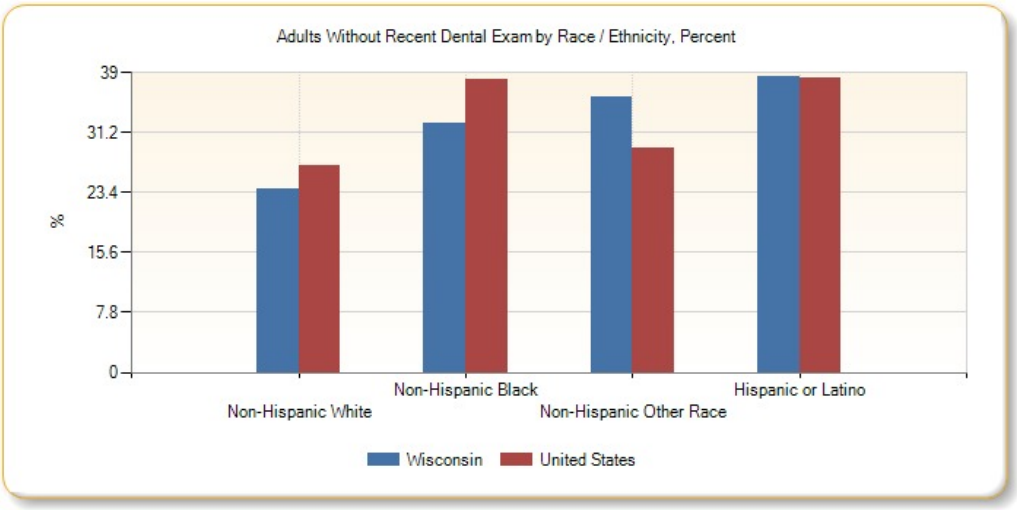
Note: No county data available. See FOOTNOTES for more details.



Adults Without Recent Dental Exam by Race / Ethnicity, Percent

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Other Race	Hispanic or Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	23.8%	32.35%	35.71%	38.41%
United States	26.96%	38.11%	29.23%	38.33%

Note: No county data available. See FOOTNOTES for more details.

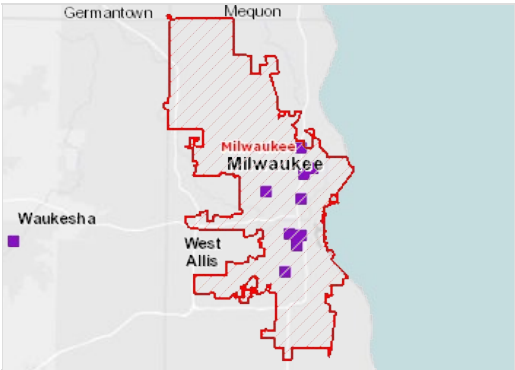


Federally Qualified Health Centers

This indicator reports the number of Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) in the community. This indicator is relevant because FQHCs are community assets that provide health care to vulnerable populations; they receive extra funding from the federal government to promote access to ambulatory care in areas designated as medically underserved.

Report Area	Total Population	Number of Federally Qualified Health Centers	Rate of Federally Qualified Health Centers per 100,000 Population
Custom Area Estimates*	594,746	9	**1.51**
Milwaukee County, WI	947,735	0	**0**
Washington County, WI	131,887	0	**0**
Waukesha County, WI	389,891	0	**0**
Wisconsin	5,686,986	0	0
United States	312,471,327	0	0

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Provider of Services File. Sept. 2015. Source geography: Address



Federally Qualified Health Centers, POS Sept. 2015

Report Area

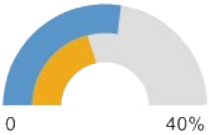
Lack of a Consistent Source of Primary Care

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they do not have at least one person who they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider. This indicator is relevant because access to regular primary care is important to preventing major health issues and emergency department visits.

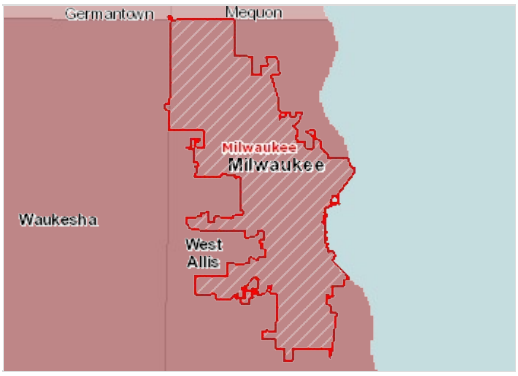
Report Area	Survey Population (Adults Age 18)	Total Adults Without Any Regular Doctor	Percent Adults Without Any Regular Doctor
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	638,127	110,855	**17.37%**
Washington County, WI	122,047	13,177	**10.80%**
Waukesha County, WI	253,684	35,030	**13.81%**
Wisconsin	4,344,153	742,464	17.09%
United States	236,884,668	52,290,932	22.07%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2011-12. Source geography: County

Percent Adults Without Any Regular Doctor



Wisconsin (17.09%)
United States (22.07%)



No Consistent Source of Primary Care, Percent of Adults Age 18 by County, BRFSS 2011-12

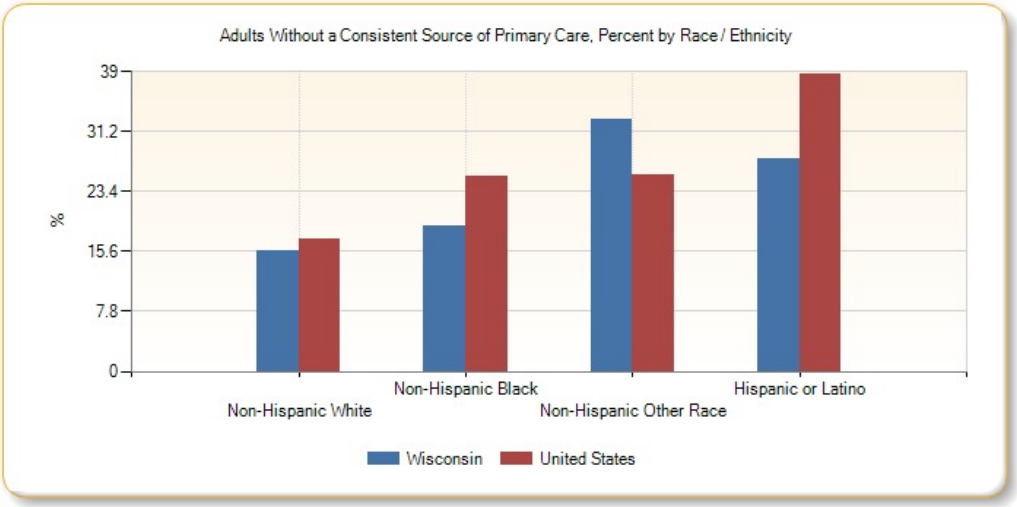
- Over 25.0%
- 19.1 - 25.0%
- 13.1 - 19.0%
- Under 13.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed

- Report Area

Adults Without a Consistent Source of Primary Care, Percent by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Other Race	Hispanic or Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	15.75%	18.93%	32.84%	27.64%
United States	17.15%	25.28%	25.47%	38.58%

Note: No county data available. See FOOTNOTES for more details.

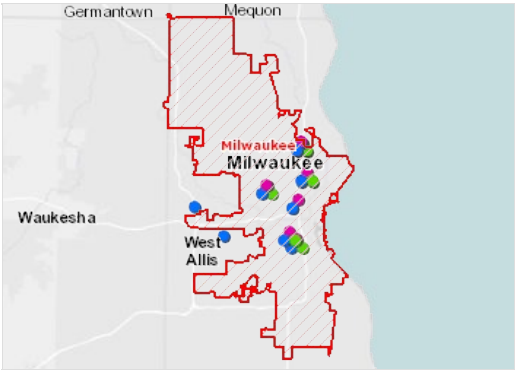


Facilities Designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas

This indicator reports the number and location of health care facilities designated as "Health Professional Shortage Areas" (HPSAs), defined as having shortages of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers. This indicator is relevant because a shortage of health professionals contributes to access and health status issues.

Report Area	Primary Care Facilities	Mental Health Care Facilities	Dental Health Care Facilities	Total HPSA Facility Designations
Custom Area Estimates*	6	7	5	18
Milwaukee County, WI	6	8	5	19
Washington County, WI	0	0	0	0
Waukesha County, WI	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	57	57	53	167
United States	3,427	3,060	2,915	8,810

Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services Administration. March 2015. Source geography: Address



Facilities Designated as HPSAs , HRSA HPSA Database March 2015

- Primary Care
- Mental Health
- Dental Care
- Report Area

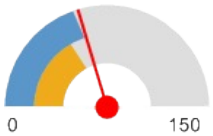
Preventable Hospital Events

This indicator reports the discharge rate (per 1,000 Medicare enrollees) for conditions that are ambulatory care sensitive (ACS). ACS conditions include pneumonia, dehydration, asthma, diabetes, and other conditions which could have been prevented if adequate primary care resources were available and accessed by those patients. This indicator is relevant because analysis of ACS discharges allows demonstrating a possible "return on investment" from interventions that reduce admissions (for example, for uninsured or Medicaid patients) through better access to primary care resources.

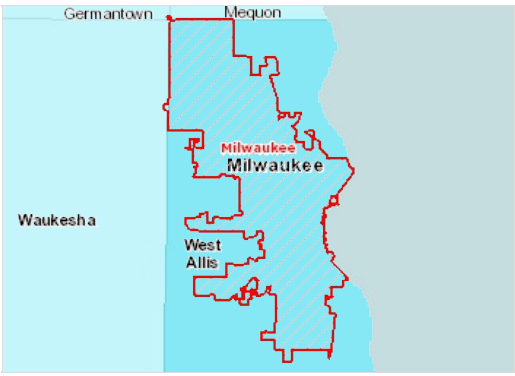
Report Area	Total Medicare Part A Enrollees	Ambulatory Care Sensitive Condition Hospital Discharges	Ambulatory Care Sensitive Condition Discharge Rate
Custom Area Estimates*	35,221	2,146	**60.94**
Milwaukee County, WI	72,233	4,402	**60.9**
Washington County, WI	12,716	593	**46.7**
Waukesha County, WI	40,903	1,820	**44.5**
Wisconsin	547,961	27,710	50.6
United States	58,209,898	3,448,111	59.2

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy & Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care. 2012. Source geography: County

Preventable Hospital Events, Age-Adjusted Discharge Rate (Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees)



- Custom Area Estimates* (60.94)
- Wisconsin (50.6)
- United States (59.2)



Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions, Rate (Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees) by County, DA 2012

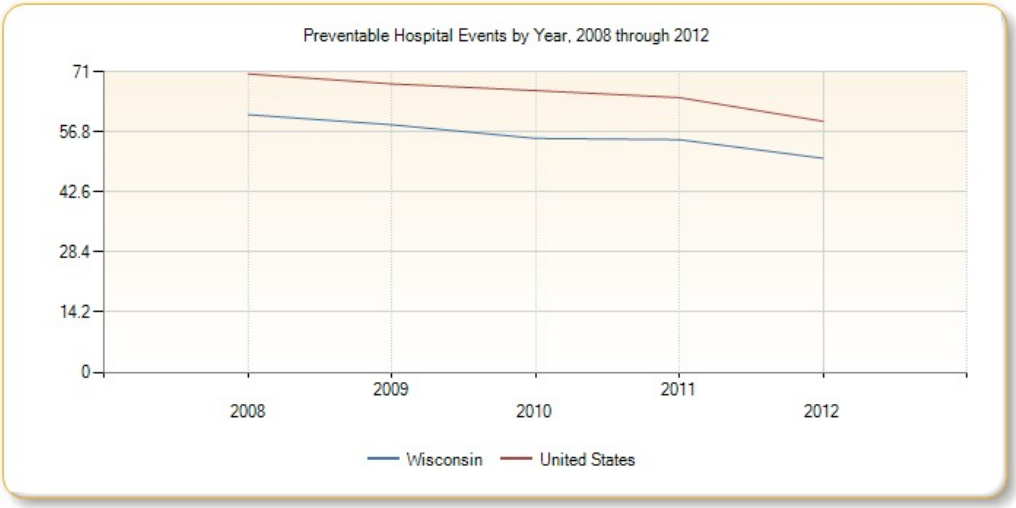
- Over 100.0
- 80.1 - 100.0
- 60.1 - 80.0
- Under 60.1
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Preventable Hospital Events by Year, 2008 through 2012

Rate of Ambulatory Care Sensitive Condition Discharges (per 1,000 Medicare Part A Beneficiaries)

Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Milwaukee County, WI	65.22	62.26	60.51	61.45	60.94

Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Washington County, WI	60.31	53.74	50.49	52.02	46.71
Waukesha County, WI	56.79	55.07	51.14	48.82	44.52
Wisconsin	60.87	58.5	55.28	54.98	50.57
United States	70.5	68.16	66.58	64.92	59.29



Health Behaviors

Health behaviors such as poor diet, a lack of exercise, and substance abuse contribute to poor health status.

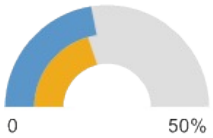
Physical Inactivity

This indicator is relevant because current behaviors are determinants of future health and this indicator may illustrate a cause of significant health issues, such as obesity and poor cardiovascular health.

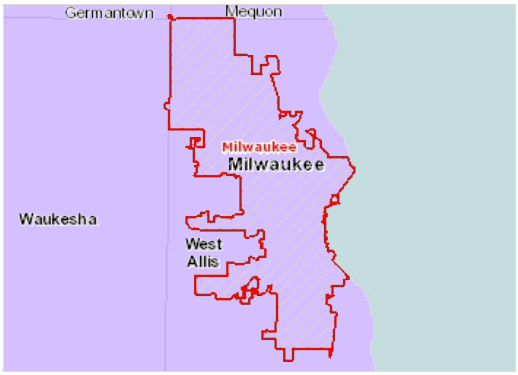
Report Area	Total Population Age 20	Population with no Leisure Time Physical Activity	Percent Population with no Leisure Time Physical Activity
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	688,889	155,000	**22.4%**
Washington County, WI	98,186	20,030	**19.5%**
Waukesha County, WI	292,544	49,440	**16.1%**
Wisconsin	4,245,568	920,085	21%
United States	231,341,061	53,415,737	22.6%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. 2012. Source geography: County

Percent Population with no Leisure Time Physical Activity



Wisconsin (21%)
United States (22.6%)

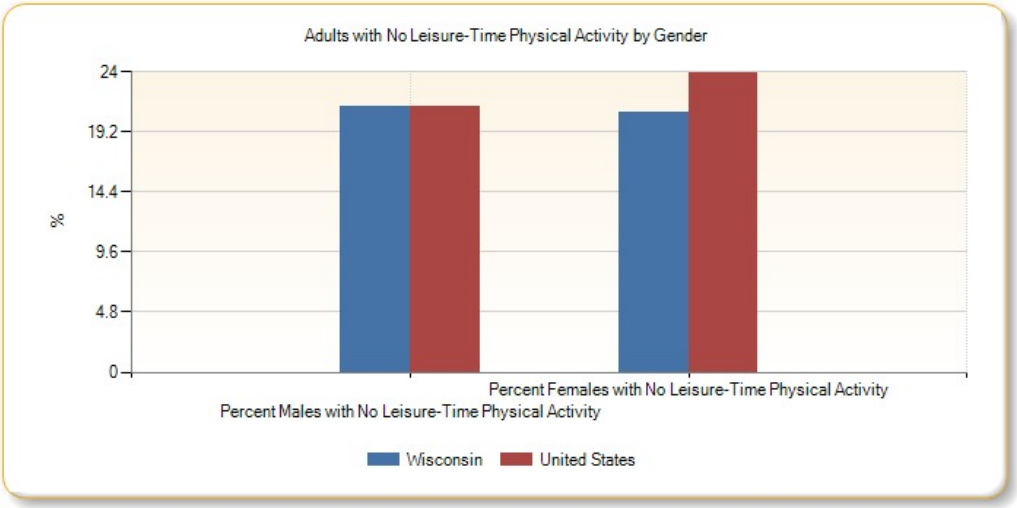


No Leisure-Time Physical Activity, Adults Age 20 , Percent by County, CDC NCCDPHP 2012

- Over 29.0%
- 26.1 - 29.0%
- 23.1 - 26.0%
- Under 23.1%
- Report Area

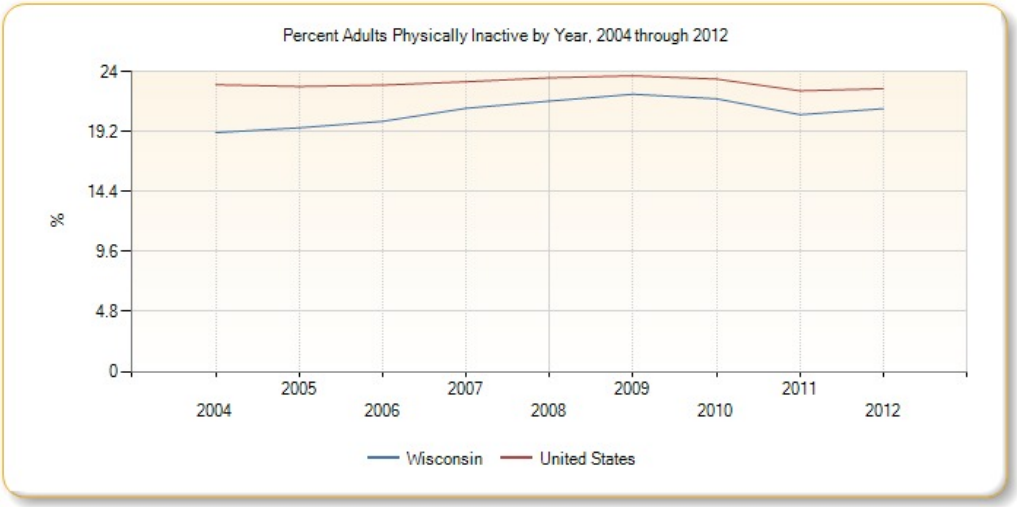
Adults with No Leisure-Time Physical Activity by Gender

Report Area	Total Males with No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	Percent Males with No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	Total Females with No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	Percent Females with No Leisure-Time Physical Activity
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	70,380	21.6%	84,640	23%
Washington County, WI	9,671	19.4%	10,360	19.5%
Waukesha County, WI	23,100	15.6%	26,340	16.4%
Wisconsin	452,042	21.17%	468,047	20.77%
United States	24,071,561	21.2%	29,344,293	23.94%



Percent Adults Physically Inactive by Year, 2004 through 2012

Report Area	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	22.9%	23.6%	23.6%	25.1%	25.3%	26.6%	24.9%	23.5%	22.4%
Washington County, WI	18%	17.9%	18.2%	19.1%	20.5%	21.8%	21.7%	20.5%	19.5%
Waukesha County, WI	15.3%	17.2%	17.8%	18.6%	18.7%	18.5%	17.9%	16%	16.1%
Wisconsin	19.12%	19.51%	20.03%	21.07%	21.65%	22.2%	21.83%	20.56%	21.04%
United States	22.96%	22.82%	22.93%	23.2%	23.51%	23.67%	23.41%	22.47%	22.64%

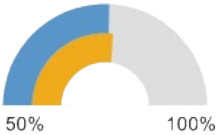


Fruit/Vegetable Consumption

This indicator is relevant because current behaviors are determinants of future health, and because unhealthy eating habits may cause of significant health issues, such as obesity and diabetes.

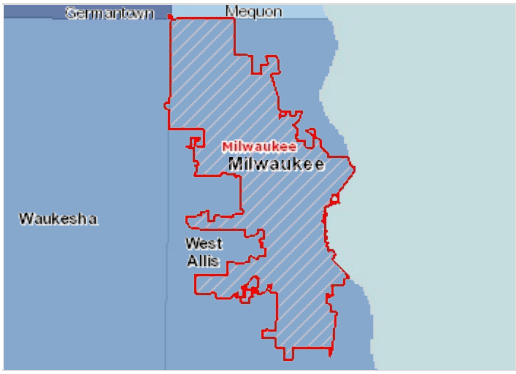
Report Area	Total Population (Age 18)	Total Adults with Inadequate Fruit / Vegetable Consumption	Percent Adults with Inadequate Fruit / Vegetable Consumption
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	711,754	541,645	**76.1%**
Washington County, WI	96,856	81,165	**83.8%**
Waukesha County, WI	287,239	218,302	**76%**
Wisconsin	4,279,113	3,290,638	76.9%
United States	227,279,010	171,972,118	75.7%

Percent Adults with Inadequate Fruit / Vegetable Consumption



Wisconsin (76.9%)
United States (75.7%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2005-09. Source geography: County



Inadequate Fruit/Vegetable Consumption, Percent of Adults Age 18 by County, BRFSS 2005-09

- Over 85.0%
- 80.1 - 85.0%
- 75.1 - 80.0%
- Under 75.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed

Report Area

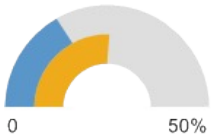
Alcohol Consumption

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report heavy alcohol consumption (defined as more than two drinks per day on average for men and one drink per day on average for women). This indicator is relevant because current behaviors are determinants of future health and this indicator may illustrate a cause of significant health issues, such as cirrhosis, cancers, and untreated mental and behavioral health needs.

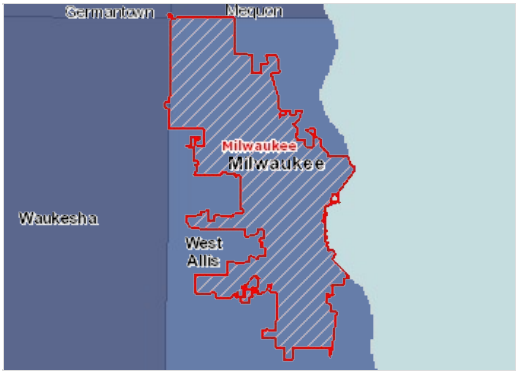
Report Area	Total Population Age 18	Estimated Adults Drinking Excessively	Estimated Adults Drinking Excessively (Crude Percentage)	Estimated Adults Drinking Excessively (Age-Adjusted Percentage)
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	706,149	150,410	21.3%	**21.6%**
Washington County, WI	98,853	27,975	28.3%	**28%**
Waukesha County, WI	294,201	71,197	24.2%	**25.7%**
Wisconsin	4,326,412	1,055,645	24.4%	25.3%
United States	232,556,016	38,248,349	16.4%	16.9%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. Source geography: County

Estimated Adults Drinking Excessively (Age-Adjusted Percentage)



Wisconsin (25.3%)
United States (16.9%)



Excessive Drinking, Percent of Adults Age 18 by County, BRFSS 2006-12

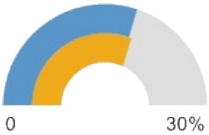
- Over 22.0%
- 18.1 - 22.0%
- 14.1 - 18.0%
- Under 14.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Tobacco Usage - Current Smokers

This indicator is relevant because tobacco use is linked to leading causes of death such as cancer and cardiovascular disease.

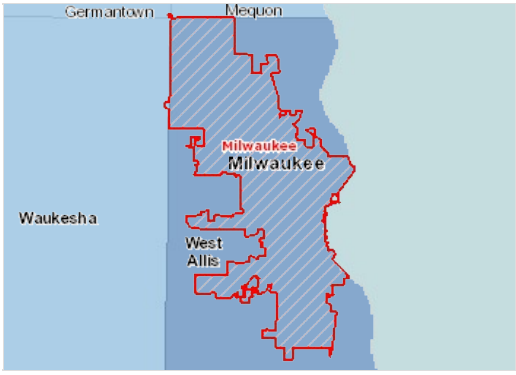
Report Area	Total Population Age 18	Total Adults Regularly Smoking Cigarettes	Percent Population Smoking Cigarettes (Crude)	Percent Population Smoking Cigarettes (Age-Adjusted)
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	706,149	146,173	20.7%	**20.7%**
Washington County, WI	98,853	14,037	14.2%	**14.4%**
Waukesha County, WI	294,201	47,366	16.1%	**17.8%**
Wisconsin	4,326,412	791,733	18.3%	18.7%
United States	232,556,016	41,491,223	17.8%	18.1%

Percent Population Smoking Cigarettes (Age-Adjusted)



Wisconsin (18.7%)
United States (18.1%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. Source geography: County



Current Smokers, Adult, Percent of Adults Age 18 by County, BRFSS 2006-12

- Over 26.0%
- 22.1 - 26.0%
- 18.1 - 22.0%
- Under 18.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Tobacco Usage - Former or Current Smokers

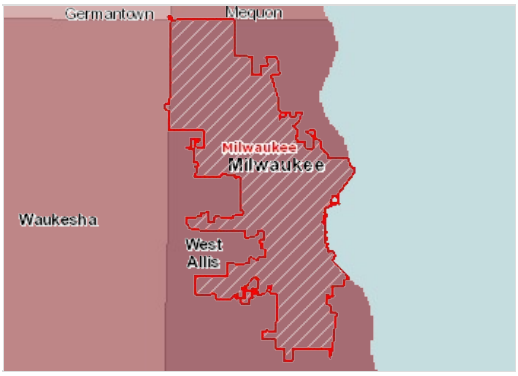
This indicator is relevant because tobacco use is linked to leading causes of death such as cancer and cardiovascular disease.

Report Area	Survey Population (Adults Age 18)	Total Adults Ever Smoking 100 or More Cigarettes	Percent Adults Ever Smoking 100 or More Cigarettes
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	636,924	313,088	**49.16%**
Washington County, WI	119,930	46,219	**38.54%**
Waukesha County, WI	248,188	102,902	**41.46%**
Wisconsin	4,284,013	2,027,645	47.33%
United States	235,151,778	103,842,020	44.16%

Percent Adults Ever Smoking 100 or More Cigarettes

Wisconsin (47.33%)
United States (44.16%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2011-12. Source geography: County



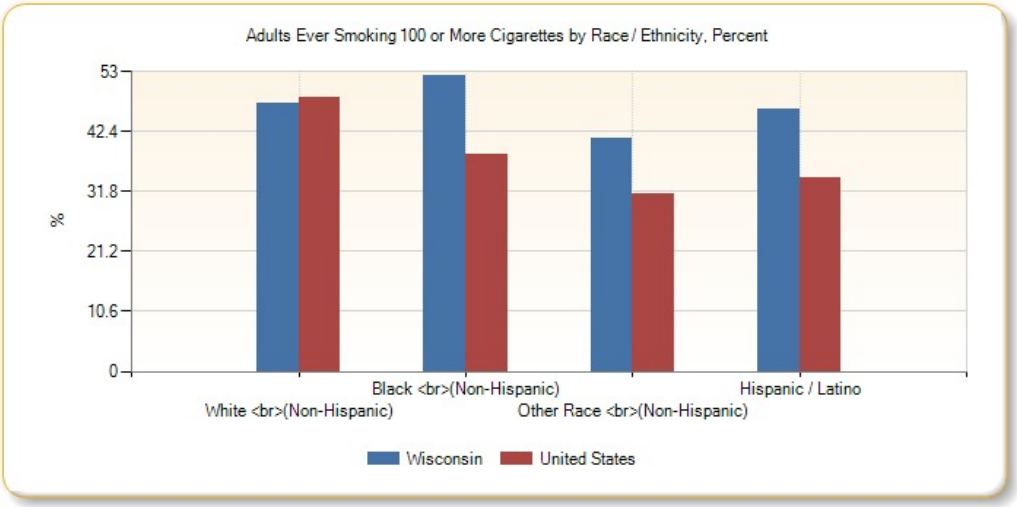
Adults Age 18 Smoking > 99 Cigarettes (Ever), Percent by County, BRFSS 2011-12

- Over 56.0%
- 48.1 - 56.0%
- 40.1 - 48.0%
- Under 40.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Adults Ever Smoking 100 or More Cigarettes by Race / Ethnicity, Percent

Report Area	White (Non-Hispanic)	Black (Non-Hispanic)	Other Race (Non-Hispanic)	Hispanic / Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	47.24%	52.27%	41.28%	46.29%
United States	48.52%	38.34%	31.3%	34.17%

Note: No county data available. See FOOTNOTES for more details.



Tobacco Usage - Quit Attempt

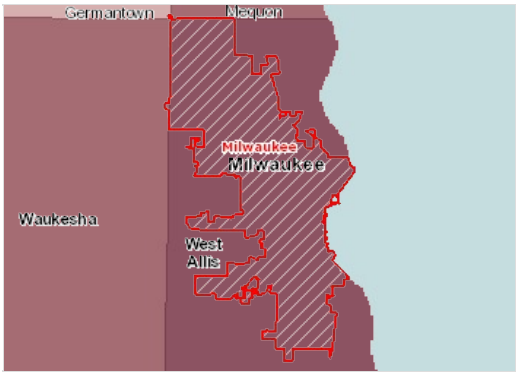
This indicator is relevant because tobacco use is linked to leading causes of death such as cancer and cardiovascular disease and supporting efforts to quit smoking may increase positive health outcomes.

Report Area	Survey Population (Smokers Age 18)	Total Smokers with Quit Attempt in Past 12 Months	Percent Smokers with Quit Attempt in Past 12 Months
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	168,960	123,091	72.85%
Washington County, WI	15,742	4,968	31.56%
Waukesha County, WI	42,914	27,383	63.81%
Wisconsin	886,649	552,466	62.31%
United States	45,526,654	27,323,073	60.02%

Percent Smokers with Quit Attempt in Past 12 Months

Wisconsin (62.31%)
United States (60.02%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2011-12. Source geography: County



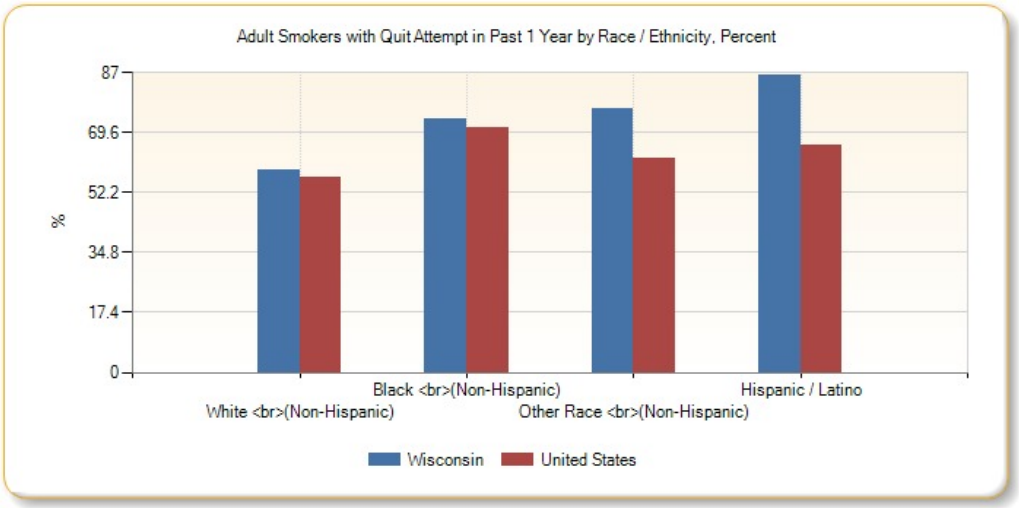
Smokers Who Quit / Attempted to Quit in Past 12 Months, Percent by County, BRFSS 2011-12

- Over 64.0%
- 58.1 - 64.0%
- 52.1 - 58.0%
- Under 52.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Adult Smokers with Quit Attempt in Past 1 Year by Race / Ethnicity, Percent

Report Area	White (Non-Hispanic)	Black (Non-Hispanic)	Other Race (Non-Hispanic)	Hispanic / Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	58.68%	73.5%	76.65%	86.21%
United States	56.63%	70.87%	62.26%	65.83%

Note: No county data available. See FOOTNOTES for more details.

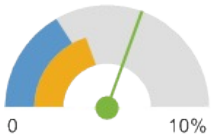


Walking or Biking to Work

This indicator reports the percentage of the population that commutes to work by either walking or riding a bicycle.

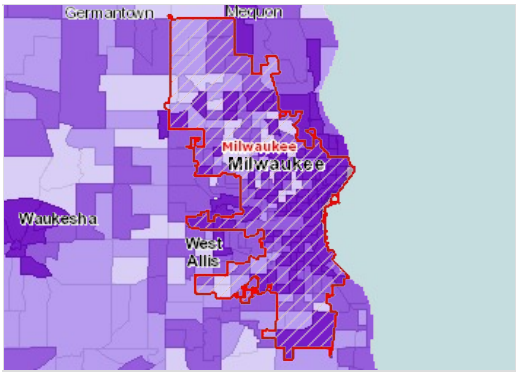
Report Area	Population Age 16	Population Walking or Biking to Work	Percentage Walking or Biking to Work
Custom Area Estimates*	252,823	15,454	**6.11%**
Milwaukee County, WI	431,099	19,513	**4.53%**
Washington County, WI	70,240	1,288	**1.83%**
Waukesha County, WI	203,136	3,147	**1.55%**
Wisconsin	2,804,563	115,279	4.11%
United States	141,337,152	4,764,868	3.37%

Percentage Walking or Biking to Work



Custom Area Estimates* (6.11%)
Wisconsin (4.11%)
United States (3.37%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



Workers Traveling to Work by Walking/Biking, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 4.0%
- 1.1 - 4.0%
- 0.1 - 1.0%
- No Workers Walking or Biking
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Health Outcomes

Measuring morbidity and mortality rates allows assessing linkages between social determinants of health and outcomes. By comparing, for example, the prevalence of certain chronic diseases to indicators in other categories (e.g., poor diet and exercise) with outcomes (e.g., high rates of obesity and diabetes), various causal relationship may emerge, allowing a better understanding of how certain community health needs may be addressed.

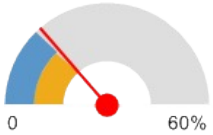
Depression (Medicare Population)

This indicator reports the percentage of the Medicare fee-for-service population with depression.

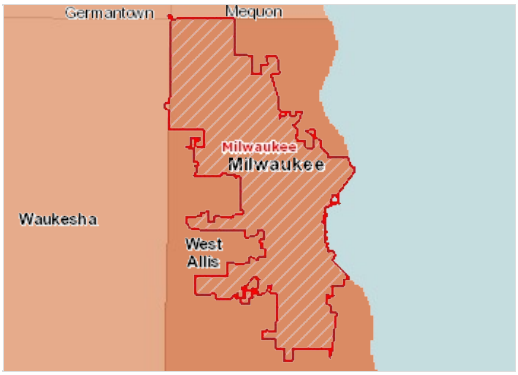
Report Area	Total Medicare Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with Depression	Percent with Depression
Custom Area Estimates*	44,113	7,215	**16.35%**
Milwaukee County, WI	90,468	14,796	**16.4%**
Washington County, WI	14,513	1,929	**13.3%**
Waukesha County, WI	46,227	6,204	**13.4%**
Wisconsin	626,071	97,361	15.6%
United States	34,126,305	5,271,176	15.4%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. 2012. Source geography: County

Percentage of Medicare Beneficiaries with Depression



Custom Area Estimates* (16.35%)
Wisconsin (15.6%)
United States (15.4%)



Beneficiaries with Depression, Percent by County, CMS 2012

- Over 18.0%
- 15.1 - 18.0%
- 12.1 - 15.0%
- Under 12.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed

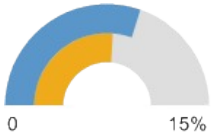
Report Area

Diabetes (Adult)

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 20 and older who have ever been told by a doctor that they have diabetes. This indicator is relevant because diabetes is a prevalent problem in the U.S.; it may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues.

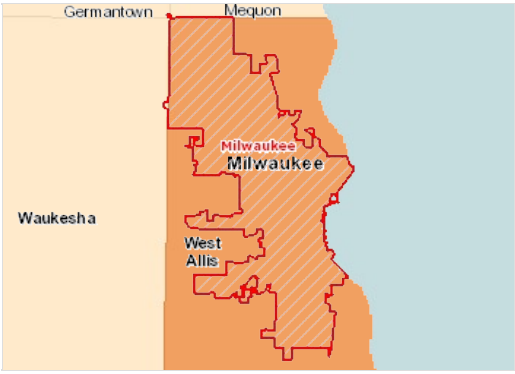
Report Area	Total Population Age 20	Population with Diagnosed Diabetes	Population with Diagnosed Diabetes, Crude Rate	Population with Diagnosed Diabetes, Age-Adjusted Rate
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	689,133	67,535	9.8	**9.7%**
Washington County, WI	97,908	8,518	8.7	**7.5%**
Waukesha County, WI	293,548	21,429	7.3	**6.2%**
Wisconsin	4,246,740	373,377	8.79	7.9%
United States	234,058,710	23,059,940	9.85	9.11%

Percent Adults with Diagnosed Diabetes (Age-Adjusted)



Wisconsin (7.9%)
United States (9.11%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. 2012. Source geography: County

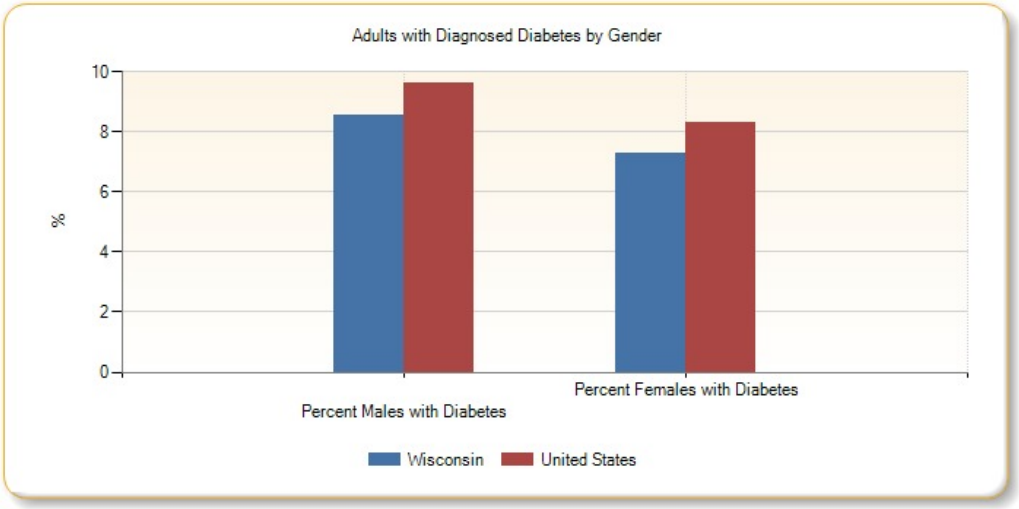


Diabetes Prevalence, Percent of Adults Age 20 by County, CDC NCCDPHP 2012

- Over 11.0%
- 9.6 - 11.0%
- 8.1 - 9.5%
- Under 8.1%
- Report Area

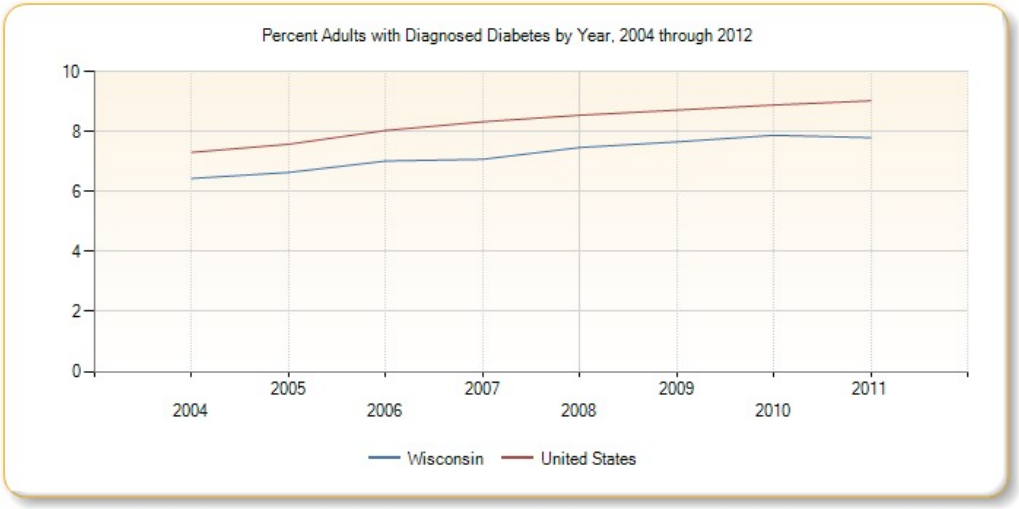
Adults with Diagnosed Diabetes by Gender

Report Area	Total Males with Diabetes	Percent Males with Diabetes	Total Females with Diabetes	Percent Females with Diabetes
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	30,987	9.9%	38,034	10.1%
Washington County, WI	4,450	8.6%	4,045	7%
Waukesha County, WI	11,240	7.2%	9,987	5.6%
Wisconsin	186,446	8.55%	176,702	7.29%
United States	10,907,085	9.62%	10,574,108	8.28%



Percent Adults with Diagnosed Diabetes by Year, 2004 through 2012

Report Area	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	7.6%	7.5%	8.1%	8.3%	9.1%	9.9%	10%	10%
Washington County, WI	6.2%	6%	6.2%	6%	6.7%	6.6%	7.8%	7.9%
Waukesha County, WI	5.6%	5.4%	5.9%	5.9%	6.3%	5.9%	6.3%	6%
Wisconsin	6.44%	6.64%	7.02%	7.08%	7.47%	7.66%	7.88%	7.8%
United States	7.31%	7.58%	8.04%	8.33%	8.55%	8.72%	8.89%	9.03%



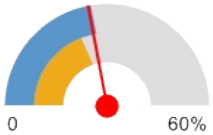
Diabetes (Medicare Population)

This indicator reports the percentage of the Medicare fee-for-service population with diabetes.

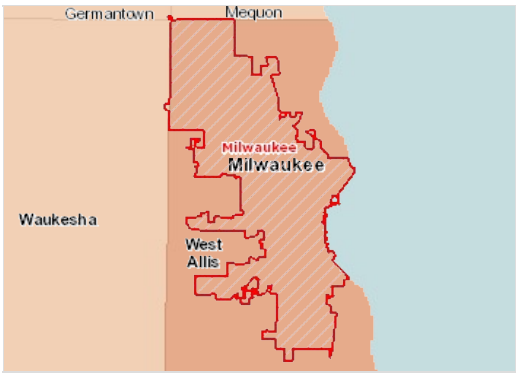
Report Area	Total Medicare Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with Diabetes	Percent with Diabetes
Custom Area Estimates*	44,113	11,681	**26.48%**
Milwaukee County, WI	90,468	23,955	**26.48%**
Washington County, WI	14,513	3,336	**22.99%**
Waukesha County, WI	46,227	9,683	**20.95%**
Wisconsin	626,071	146,265	23.36%
United States	34,126,305	9,224,278	27.03%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. 2012. Source geography: County

Percentage of Medicare Beneficiaries with Diabetes



Custom Area Estimates* (26.48%)
Wisconsin (23.36%)
United States (27.03%)



Beneficiaries with Diabetes, Percent by County, CMS 2012

- Over 30.0%
- 27.1 - 30.0%
- 24.1 - 27.0%
- Under 24.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

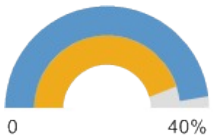
High Cholesterol (Adult)

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they have ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had high blood cholesterol.

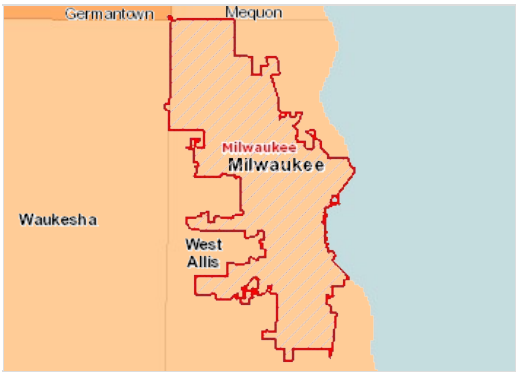
Report Area	Survey Population (Adults Age 18)	Total Adults with High Cholesterol	Percent Adults with High Cholesterol
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	489,974	171,038	**34.91%**
Washington County, WI	88,076	35,532	**40.34%**
Waukesha County, WI	207,330	69,648	**33.59%**
Wisconsin	3,366,752	1,219,239	36.21%
United States	180,861,326	69,662,357	38.52%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2011-12. Source geography: County

Percent Adults with High Cholesterol



Wisconsin (36.21%)
United States (38.52%)



High Cholesterol (Diagnosed), Percent of Adults Age 18 by County, BRFSS 2011-12

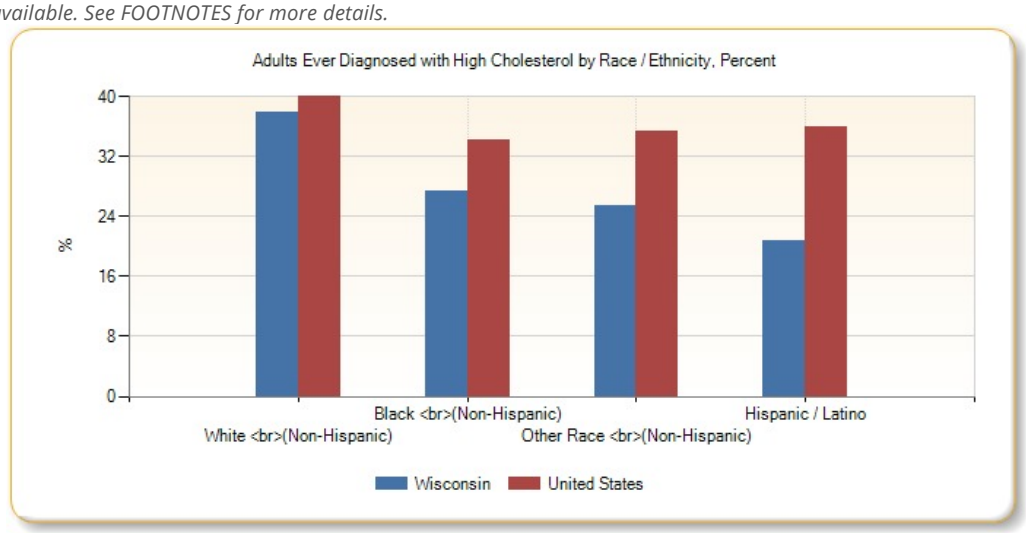
- Over 48.0%
- 42.1 - 48.0%
- 36.1 - 42.0%
- Under 36.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed

- Report Area

Adults Ever Diagnosed with High Cholesterol by Race / Ethnicity, Percent

Report Area	White (Non-Hispanic)	Black (Non-Hispanic)	Other Race (Non-Hispanic)	Hispanic / Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	37.87%	27.34%	25.5%	20.68%
United States	39.95%	34.28%	35.42%	35.97%

Note: No county data available. See FOOTNOTES for more details.

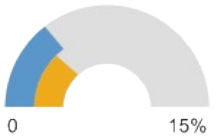


Heart Disease (Adult)

This indicator is relevant because coronary heart disease is a leading cause of death in the U.S. and is also related to high blood pressure, high cholesterol, and heart attacks.

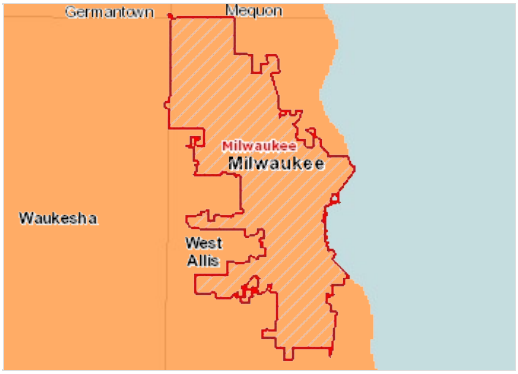
Report Area	Survey Population (Adults Age 18)	Total Adults with Heart Disease	Percent Adults with Heart Disease
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	639,134	20,543	**3.2%**
Washington County, WI	122,047	5,315	**4.4%**
Waukesha County, WI	251,931	11,845	**4.7%**
Wisconsin	4,338,932	171,303	3.9%
United States	236,406,904	10,407,185	4.4%

Percent Adults with Heart Disease



Wisconsin (3.9%)
United States (4.4%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2011-12. Source geography: County



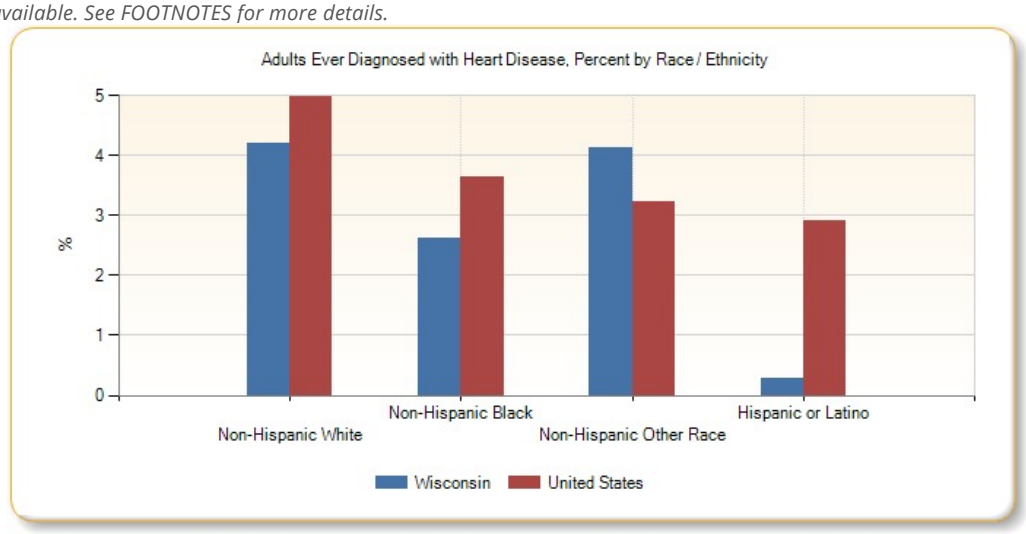
Heart Disease (Diagnosed), Percent of Adults Age 18 by County, BRFSS 2011-12

- Over 7.0%
- 5.1 - 7.0%
- 3.1 - 5.0%
- Under 3.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Adults Ever Diagnosed with Heart Disease, Percent by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Other Race	Hispanic or Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	4.21%	2.62%	4.12%	0.29%
United States	4.99%	3.63%	3.23%	2.92%

Note: No county data available. See FOOTNOTES for more details.

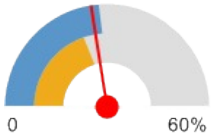


Heart Disease (Medicare Population)

This indicator reports the percentage of the Medicare fee-for-service population with ischaemic heart disease.

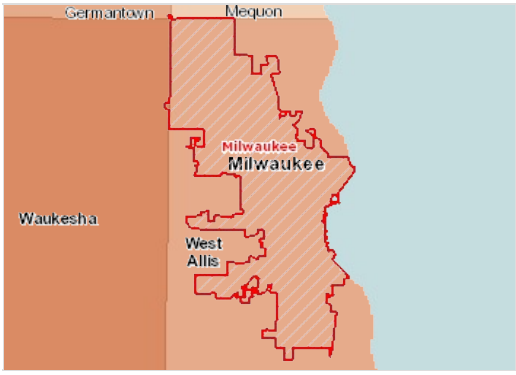
Report Area	Total Medicare Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with Heart Disease	Percent with Heart Disease
Custom Area Estimates*	44,113	11,887	**26.95%**
Milwaukee County, WI	90,468	24,379	**26.95%**
Washington County, WI	14,513	3,599	**24.8%**
Waukesha County, WI	46,227	12,955	**28.02%**
Wisconsin	626,071	150,409	24.02%
United States	34,126,305	9,744,058	28.55%

Percentage of Medicare Beneficiaries with Heart Disease



Custom Area Estimates* (26.95%)
Wisconsin (24.02%)
United States (28.55%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. 2012. Source geography: County



Beneficiaries with Ischemic Heart Disease, Percent by County, CMS 2012

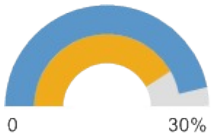
- Over 32.0%
- 28.1 - 32.0%
- 24.1 - 28.0%
- Under 24.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed

Report Area

High Blood Pressure (Adult)

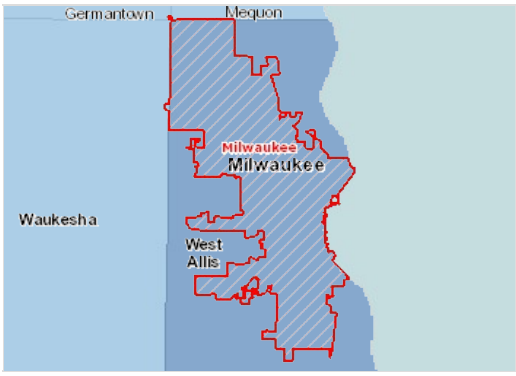
Report Area	Total Population (Age 18)	Total Adults with High Blood Pressure	Percent Adults with High Blood Pressure
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	706,149	203,371	**28.8%**
Washington County, WI	98,853	22,934	**23.2%**
Waukesha County, WI	294,201	63,842	**21.7%**
Wisconsin	4,326,412	1,090,256	25.2%
United States	232,556,016	65,476,522	28.16%

Percent Adults with High Blood Pressure



Wisconsin (25.2%)
United States (28.16%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2006-12. Source geography: County



High Blood Pressure, Percent of Adults Age 18 by County, BRFSS 2006-12

- Over 35.0%
- 30.1 - 35.0%
- 25.1 - 30.0%
- Under 25.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed

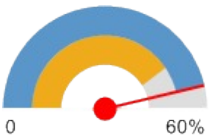
Report Area

High Blood Pressure (Medicare Population)

This indicator reports the percentage of the Medicare fee-for-service population with hypertension (high blood pressure).

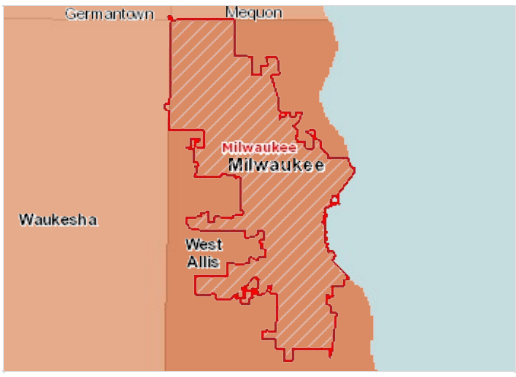
Report Area	Total Medicare Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with High Blood Pressure	Percent with High Blood Pressure
Custom Area Estimates*	44,113	24,524	**55.59%**
Milwaukee County, WI	90,468	50,294	**55.59%**
Washington County, WI	14,513	7,174	**49.43%**
Waukesha County, WI	46,227	23,347	**50.51%**
Wisconsin	626,071	306,256	48.92%
United States	34,126,305	18,936,118	55.49%

Percentage of Medicare Beneficiaries with High Blood Pressure



- Custom Area Estimates* (55.59%)
- Wisconsin (48.92%)
- United States (55.49%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. 2012. Source geography: County



Beneficiaries with High Blood Pressure, Percent by County, CMS 2012

- Over 60.0%
- 52.1 - 60.0%
- 44.1 - 52.0%
- Under 44.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed

Report Area

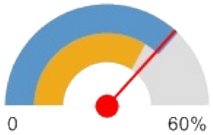
High Cholesterol (Medicare Population)

This indicator reports the percentage of the Medicare fee-for-service population with hyperlipidemia, which is typically associated with high cholesterol.

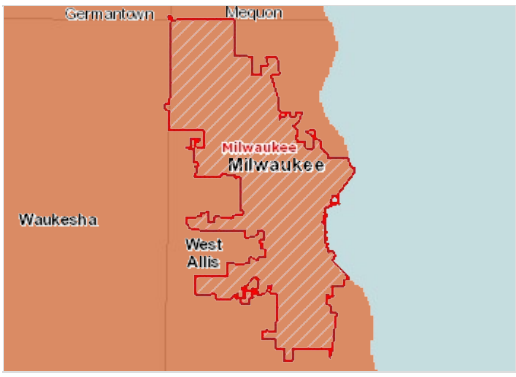
Report Area	Total Medicare Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with High Cholesterol	Percent with High Cholesterol
Custom Area Estimates*	44,113	19,489	**44.18%**
Milwaukee County, WI	90,468	39,969	**44.18%**
Washington County, WI	14,513	6,236	**42.97%**
Waukesha County, WI	46,227	20,724	**44.83%**
Wisconsin	626,071	255,539	40.82%
United States	34,126,305	15,273,052	44.75%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. 2012. Source geography: County

Percentage of Medicare Beneficiaries with High Cholesterol



Custom Area Estimates* (44.18%)
Wisconsin (40.82%)
United States (44.75%)



Beneficiaries with High Cholesterol, Percent by County, CMS 2012

- Over 48.0%
- 42.1 - 48.0%
- 36.1 - 42.0%
- Under 36.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

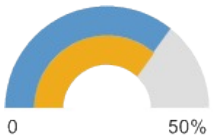
Overweight

0 and 30.0 (overweight) in the report area. Excess weight may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at rist for further health issues.

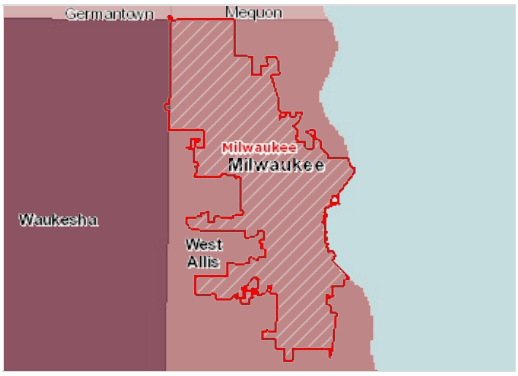
Report Area	Survey Population (Adults Age 18)	Total Adults Overweight	Percent Adults Overweight
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	620,537	217,890	**35.1%**
Washington County, WI	116,402	38,013	**32.7%**
Waukesha County, WI	244,467	95,693	**39.1%**
Wisconsin	4,107,602	1,498,652	36.5%
United States	224,991,207	80,499,532	35.8%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2011-12. Source geography: County

Percent Adults Overweight



Wisconsin (36.5%)
United States (35.8%)



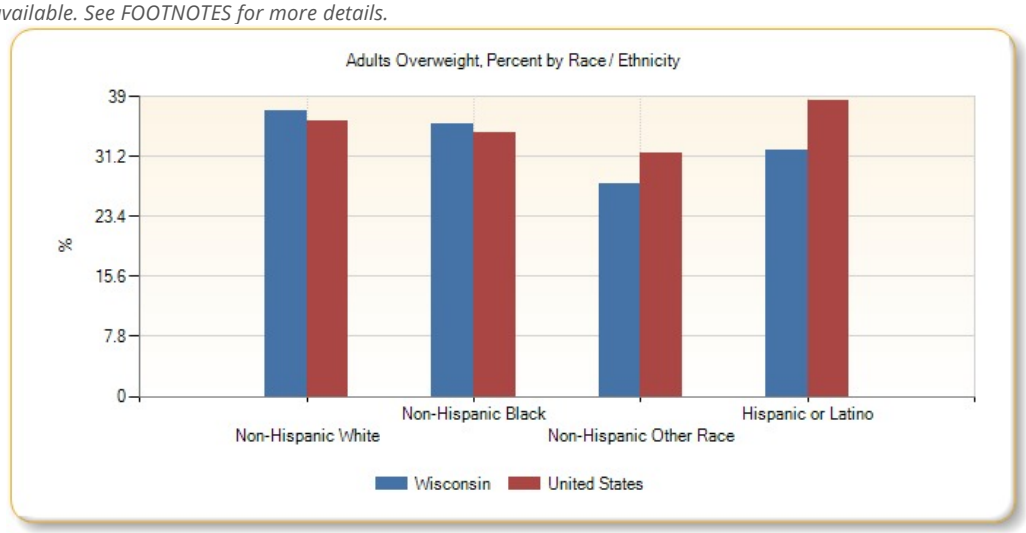
Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9), Adults Age 18 , Percent by County, BRFSS 2011-12

- Over 39.0%
- 36.1 - 39.0%
- 33.1 - 36.0%
- Under 33.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Adults Overweight, Percent by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Other Race	Hispanic or Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	37.14%	35.36%	27.69%	32.1%
United States	35.85%	34.31%	31.61%	38.43%

Note: No county data available. See FOOTNOTES for more details.

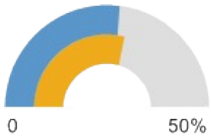


Obesity

0 (obese) in the report area. Excess weight may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues.

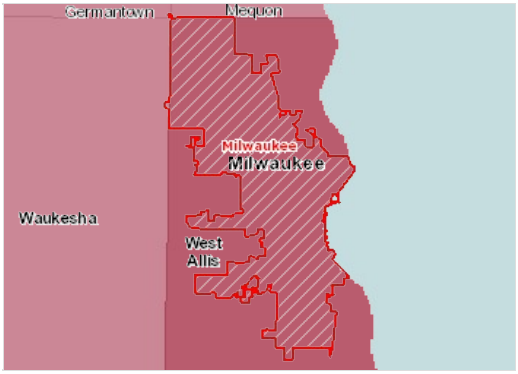
Report Area	Total Population Age 20	Adults with BMI > 30.0 (Obese)	Percent Adults with BMI > 30.0 (Obese)
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	689,387	213,710	**30.8%**
Washington County, WI	98,275	28,991	**28.6%**
Waukesha County, WI	291,770	78,778	**26.4%**
Wisconsin	4,245,171	1,248,156	29%
United States	231,417,834	63,336,403	27.1%

Percent Adults with BMI > 30.0 (Obese)



Wisconsin (29%)
United States (27.1%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion](), 2012. Source geography: County

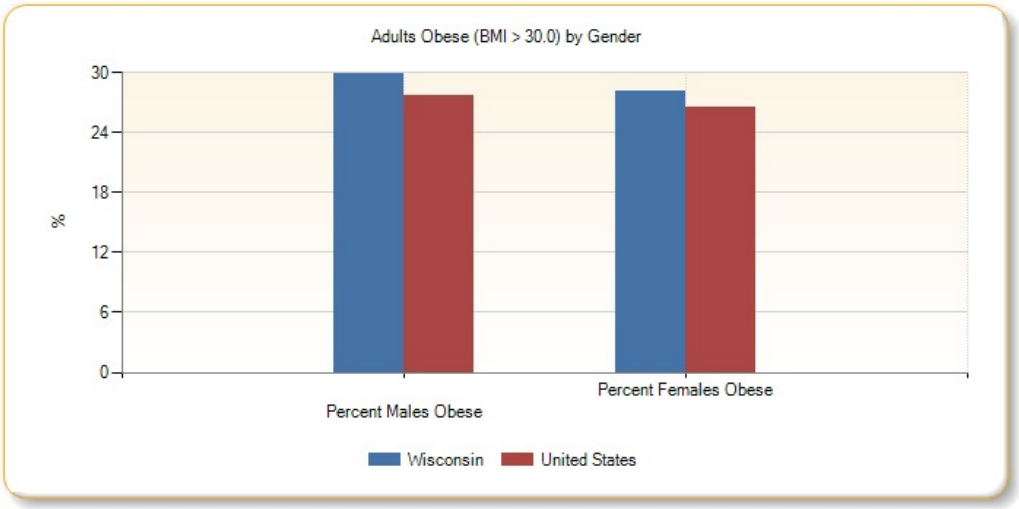


Obese (BMI >= 30), Adults Age 20 , Percent by County, CDC NCCDPHP 2012

- Over 34.0%
- 30.1 - 34.0%
- 26.1 - 30.0%
- Under 26.1%
- Report Area

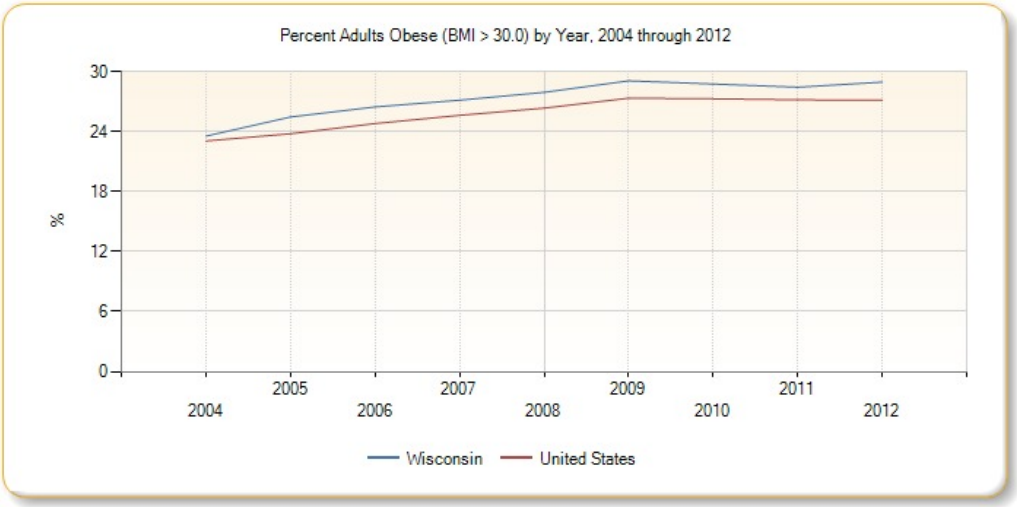
Adults Obese (BMI > 30.0) by Gender

Report Area	Total Males Obese	Percent Males Obese	Total Females Obese	Percent Females Obese
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	97,642	29.7%	116,068	31.9%
Washington County, WI	15,073	29.9%	13,918	27.4%
Waukesha County, WI	41,708	28.7%	37,070	24.2%
Wisconsin	636,376	29.87%	611,778	28.12%
United States	31,423,447	27.7%	31,912,963	26.59%



Percent Adults Obese (BMI > 30.0) by Year, 2004 through 2012

Report Area	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	26.4%	28%	28.2%	29.4%	30%	32.1%	31.1%	31%	30.8%
Washington County, WI	21.8%	23.54%	24.7%	26%	26.7%	28.1%	26.7%	28.1%	28.6%
Waukesha County, WI	20.2%	22.2%	24.2%	26.2%	26.6%	25.6%	24.5%	26.6%	26.4%
Wisconsin	23.56%	25.47%	26.48%	27.15%	27.94%	29.09%	28.77%	28.45%	28.96%
United States	23.07%	23.79%	24.82%	25.64%	26.36%	27.35%	27.29%	27.19%	27.14%

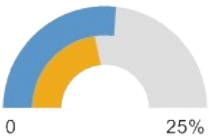


Asthma Prevalence

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they have ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had asthma. This indicator is relevant because asthma is a prevalent problem in the U.S. that is often exacerbated by poor environmental conditions.

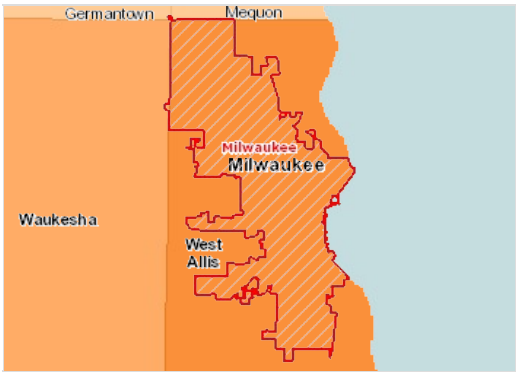
Report Area	Survey Population (Adults Age 18)	Total Adults with Asthma	Percent Adults with Asthma
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	641,029	86,715	**13.5%**
Washington County, WI	121,177	12,054	**9.9%**
Waukesha County, WI	252,402	25,599	**10.1%**
Wisconsin	4,349,506	499,130	11.5%
United States	237,197,465	31,697,608	13.4%

Percent Adults with Asthma



Wisconsin (11.5%)
United States (13.4%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2011-12. Source geography: County



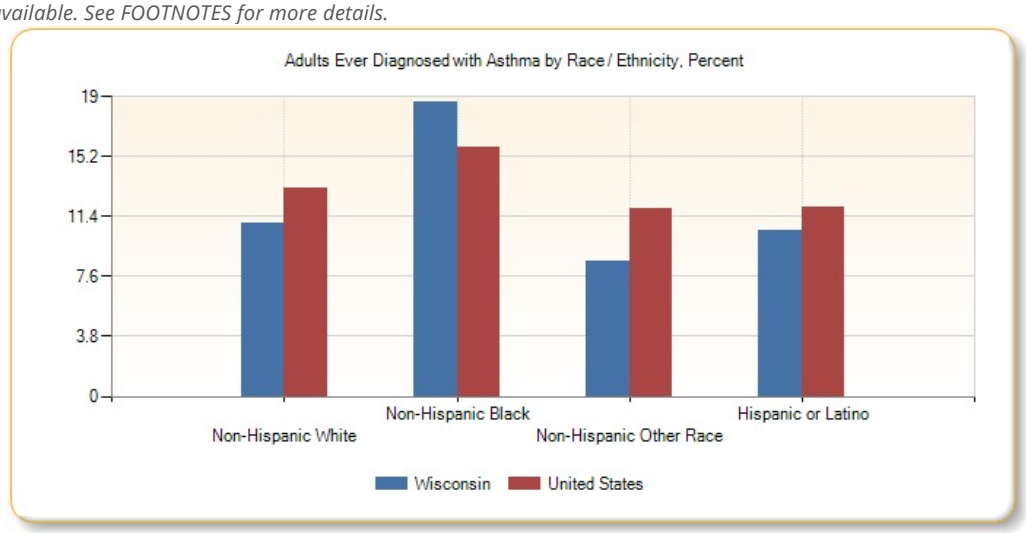
Asthma (Diagnosed), Percent of Adults Age 18 by County, BRFSS 2011-12

- Over 16.0%
- 13.1 - 16.0%
- 10.1 - 13.0%
- Under 10.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Adults Ever Diagnosed with Asthma by Race / Ethnicity, Percent

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Other Race	Hispanic or Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	11%	18.67%	8.59%	10.49%
United States	13.19%	15.75%	11.9%	12.02%

Note: No county data available. See FOOTNOTES for more details.

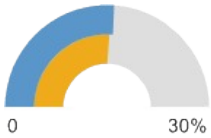


Poor Dental Health

This indicator reports the percentage of adults age 18 and older who self-report that six or more of their permanent teeth have been removed due to tooth decay, gum disease, or infection. This indicator is relevant because it indicates lack of access to dental care and/or social barriers to utilization of dental services.

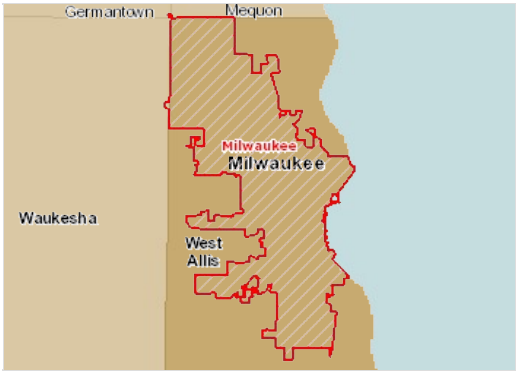
Report Area	Total Population (Age 18)	Total Adults with Poor Dental Health	Percent Adults with Poor Dental Health
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	702,072	110,773	**15.8%**
Washington County, WI	97,669	10,386	**10.6%**
Waukesha County, WI	291,480	35,834	**12.3%**
Wisconsin	4,326,412	659,064	15.2%
United States	235,375,690	36,842,620	15.7%

Percent Adults with Poor Dental Health



Wisconsin (15.2%)
United States (15.7%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2006-10. Source geography: County



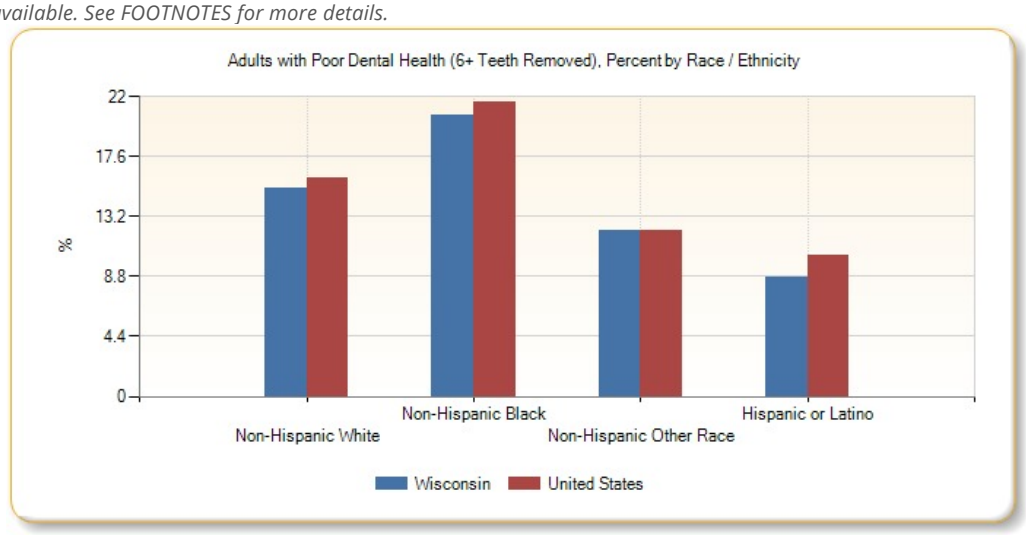
Adults Age 18 Without Dental Exam in Past 12 Months, Percent by County, BRFSS 2006-10

- Over 42.0%
- 34.1 - 42.0%
- 26.1 - 34.0%
- Under 26.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Adults with Poor Dental Health (6 Teeth Removed), Percent by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Other Race	Hispanic or Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	15.27%	20.63%	12.18%	8.76%
United States	16.04%	21.6%	12.11%	10.31%

Note: No county data available. See FOOTNOTES for more details.

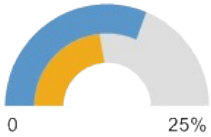


Poor General Health

This indicator is relevant because it is a measure of general poor health status.

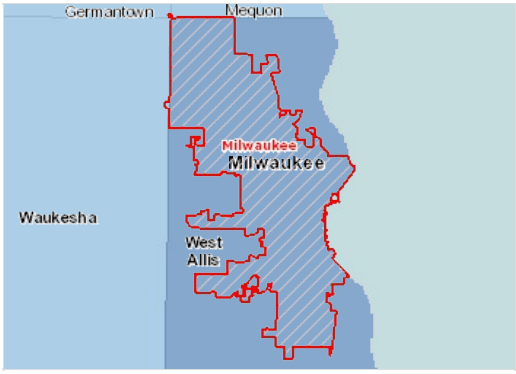
Report Area	Total Population Age 18	Estimated Population with Poor or Fair Health	Crude Percentage	Age-Adjusted Percentage
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	706,149	102,392	14.5%	**14.1%**
Washington County, WI	98,853	8,897	9%	**9.5%**
Waukesha County, WI	294,201	29,714	10.1%	**9.5%**
Wisconsin	4,326,412	532,149	12.3%	11.8%
United States	232,556,016	37,766,703	16.2%	15.7%

Percent Adults with Poor or Fair Health (Age-Adjusted)



Wisconsin (11.8%)
United States (15.7%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. Source geography: County



Adults with Poor or Fair Health, Percent by County, BRFSS 2006-12

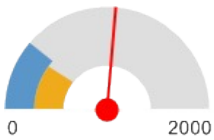
- Over 22.0%
- 16.1 - 22.0%
- 12.1 - 16.0%
- Under 12.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Chlamydia Incidence

This indicator reports incidence rate of chlamydia cases per 100,000 population. This indicator is relevant because it is a measure of poor health status and indicates the prevalence of unsafe sex practices.

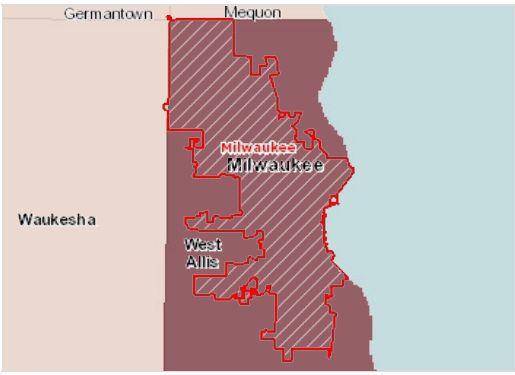
Report Area	Total Population	Total Chlamydia Infections	Chlamydia Infection Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Custom Area Estimates*	597,756	6,316	**1,056.55**
Milwaukee County, WI	952,532	10,064	**1,056.6**
Washington County, WI	132,386	190	**143.5**
Waukesha County, WI	390,730	580	**148.4**
Wisconsin	5,711,767	23,726	415.4
United States	311,577,841	1,422,976	456.7

Chlamydia Infection Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



Custom Area Estimates* (1,056.55)
Wisconsin (415.4)
United States (456.7)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. 2012. Source geography: County



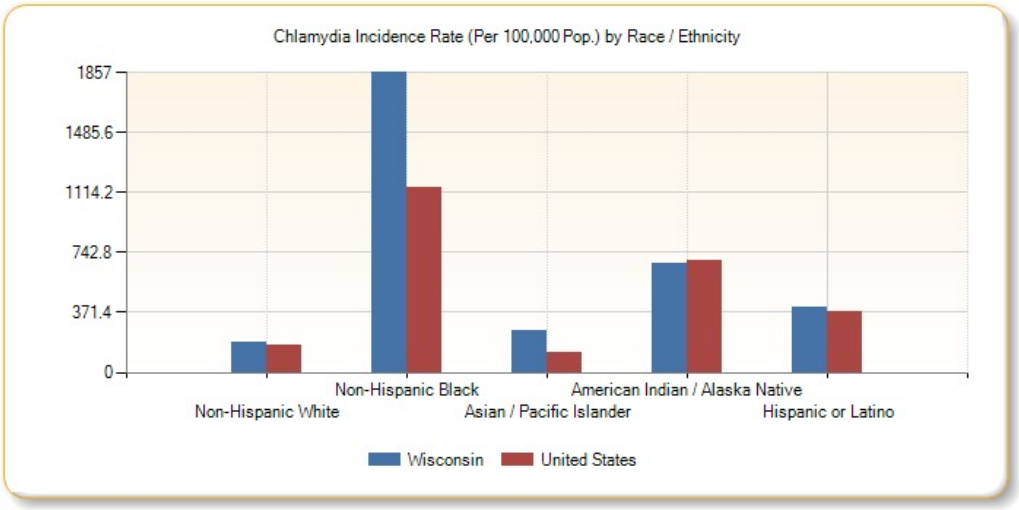
Chlamydia, Infection Rate per 100,000 Population by County, NCHHSTP 2012

- Over 500.0
- 300.1 - 500.0
- 150.1 - 300.0
- Under 150.1
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Chlamydia Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

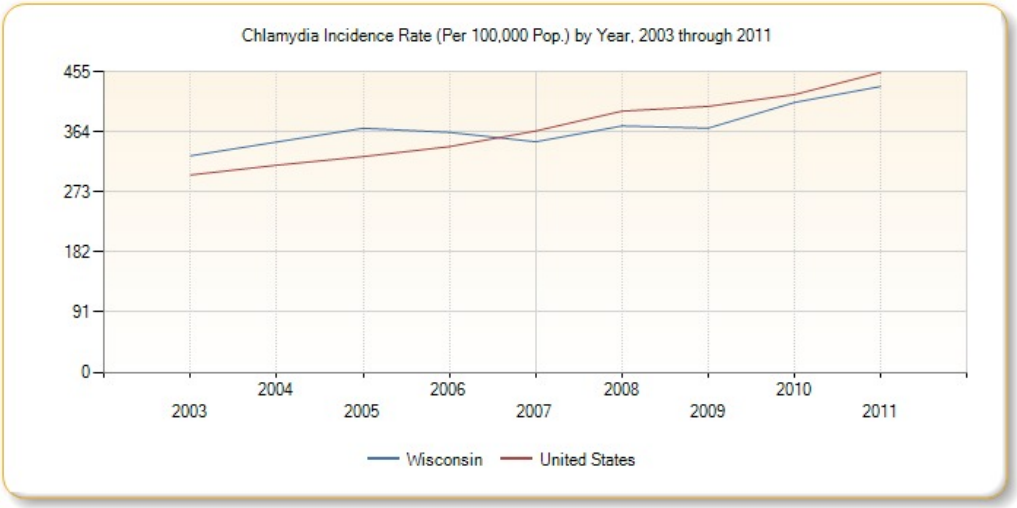
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaska Native	Hispanic or Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	187.5	1,856.64	253.3	671.49	403.14
United States	171.72	1,140.79	118.8	696.2	377.52

Note: No county data available. See FOOTNOTES for more details.



Chlamydia Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2003 through 2011

Report Area	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Milwaukee County, WI	943.9	1,026.5	1,061.4	1,092.7	1,013.1	97.4	1,033.5	1,129.7	1,140.5
Washington County, WI	103.9	102.8	82.4	58.8	86.6	39.4	98.7	112.2	102
Waukesha County, WI	90.6	97.6	107.9	100	90.4	117.4	125	147.2	158.9
Wisconsin	327.87	348.83	369.59	363.36	349.09	373.07	369.71	408.58	432.9
United States	298.78	313.66	326.59	341.74	365.5	395.54	402.72	420.56	454.12

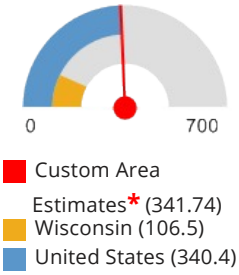


HIV Prevalence

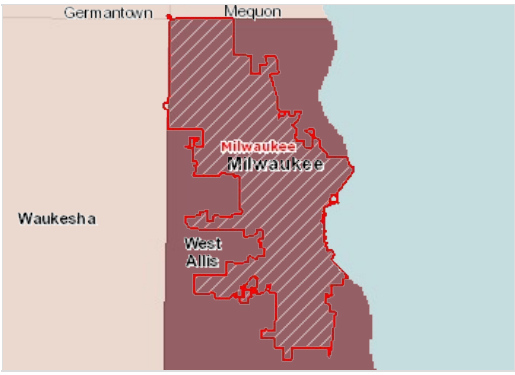
This indicator reports prevalence rate of HIV per 100,000 population. This indicator is relevant because HIV is a life-threatening communicable disease that disproportionately affects minority populations and may also indicate the prevalence of unsafe sex practices.

Report Area	Total Population	Population with HIV / AIDS	Population with HIV / AIDS, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Custom Area Estimates*	487,364	1,666	**341.74**
Milwaukee County, WI	776,620	2,654	**341.8**
Washington County, WI	109,142	35	**31.8**
Waukesha County, WI	325,559	111	**34.2**
Wisconsin	4,740,591	5,047	106.5
United States	509,288,471	1,733,459	340.4

Population with HIV / AIDS, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. 2010. Source geography: County



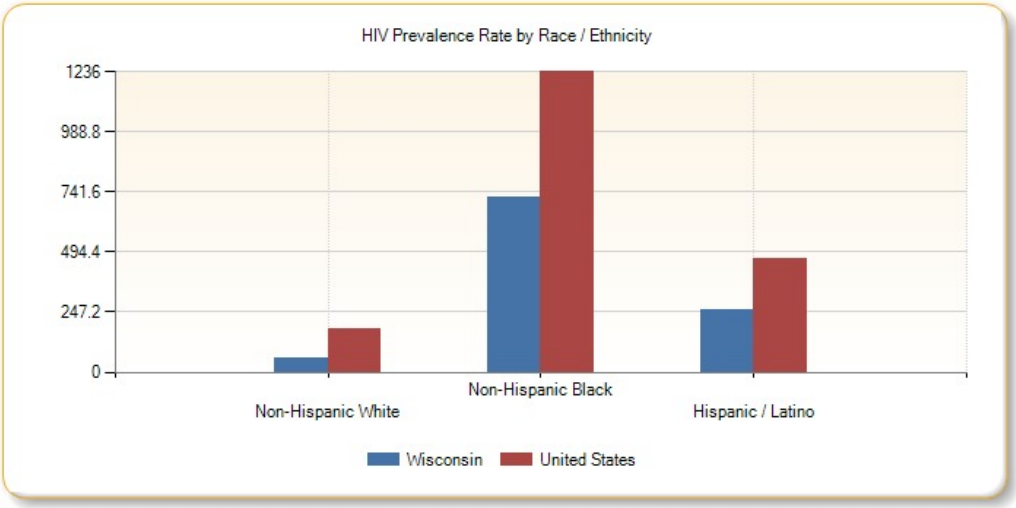
HIV Prevalence, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NCHHSTP 2010

- Over 200.0
- 100.1 - 200.0
- 50.1 - 100.0
- Under 50.1
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

HIV Prevalence Rate by Race / Ethnicity

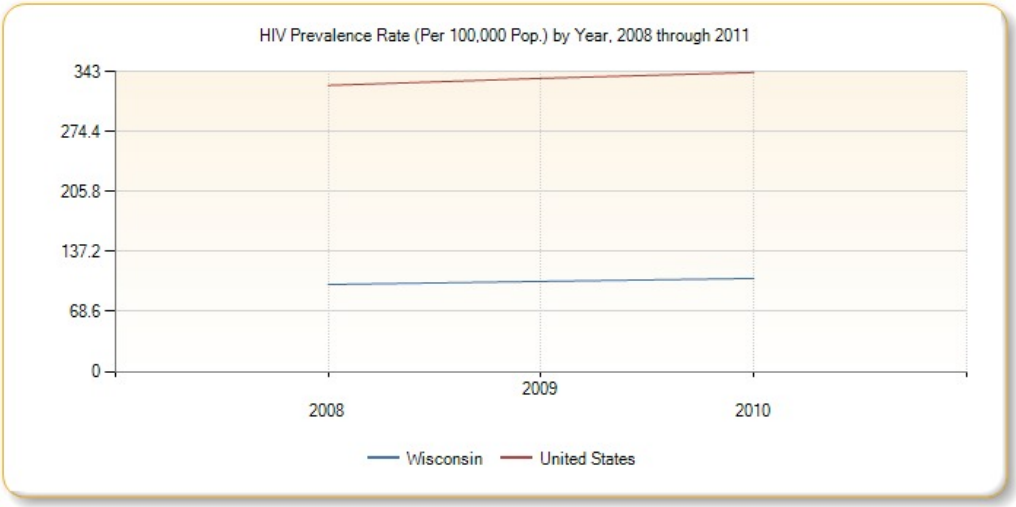
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic / Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	176.07	749.79	401.24
Washington County, WI	32.63	no data	no data
Waukesha County, WI	29.05	381.68	70.89
Wisconsin	58.37	718.7	253.35
United States	180.16	1,235.54	464.11



HIV Prevalence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2008 through 2011

Report Area	2008	2009	2010
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	333.5	327.5	341.8
Washington County, WI	33.4	31	31.8
Waukesha County, WI	34.2	33.1	34.2
Wisconsin	99.52	103.15	106.46
United States	327.37	335.38	342.17



Cancer Incidence - Breast

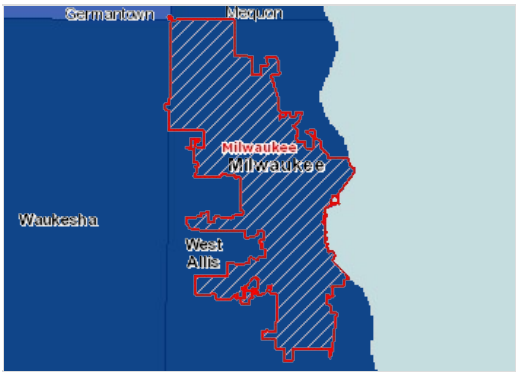
This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer adjusted to 2000 U.S. standard population age groups (Under Age 1, 1-4, 5-9, ..., 80-84, 85 and older). This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions.

Report Area	Sample Population (Female)	New Cases (Annual Average)	Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	50,530	667	**132**
Washington County, WI	8,183	105	**128.3**
Waukesha County, WI	24,805	351	**141.5**
Wisconsin	335,111	4,209	125.6
United States	17,902,845	220,205	123

Annual Breast Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)

Wisconsin (125.6)
United States (123)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, [Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program, State Cancer Profiles](). 2008-12. Source geography: County

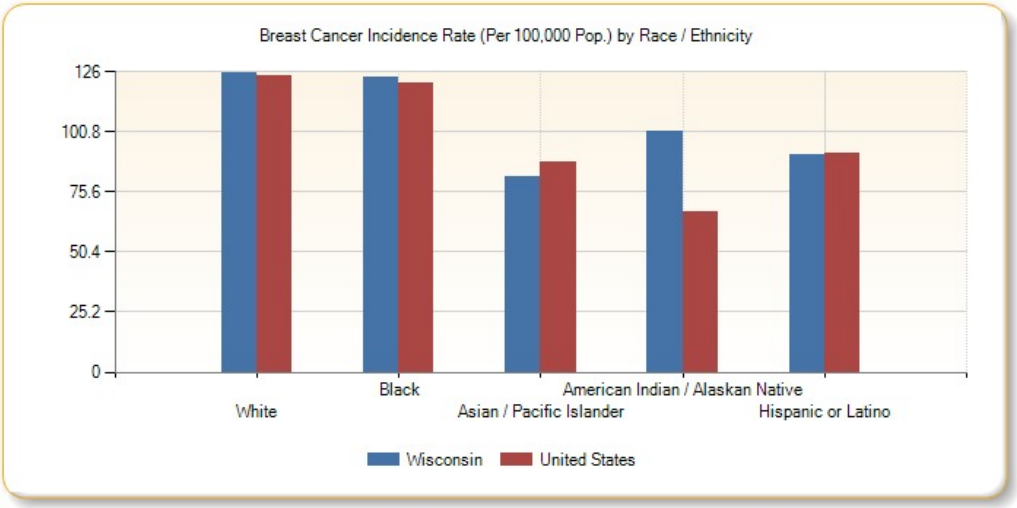


Breast Cancer, Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, State Cancer Profiles 2008-12

- Over 130.0
- 115.1 - 130.0
- 100.1 - 115.0
- 0.1 - 100.0
- Data Suppressed (<16 Cases)
- No Data
- Report Area

Breast Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	White	Black	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	133.8	127.5	no data	no data	94.8
Washington County, WI	128.4	no data	no data	no data	no data
Waukesha County, WI	142.5	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	125.4	123.9	82.1	101.1	91.4
United States	124	121.4	87.8	67.5	92



Cancer Incidence - Cervical

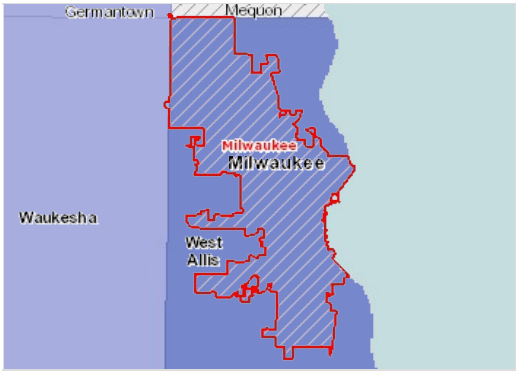
This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with cervical cancer adjusted to 2000 U.S. standard population age groups (Under age 1, 1-4, 5-9, ..., 80-84, 85 and older). This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions.

Report Area	Sample Population (Female)	New Cases (Annual Average)	Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	48,275	42	**8.7**
Washington County, WI	7,407	4	**5.4**
Waukesha County, WI	22,222	10	**4.5**
Wisconsin	296,666	178	6
United States	16,202,597	12,476	7.7
HP 2020 Target			**<= 7.1**

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2008-12. Source geography: County

Annual Cervical Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)

Wisconsin (6)
United States (7.7)



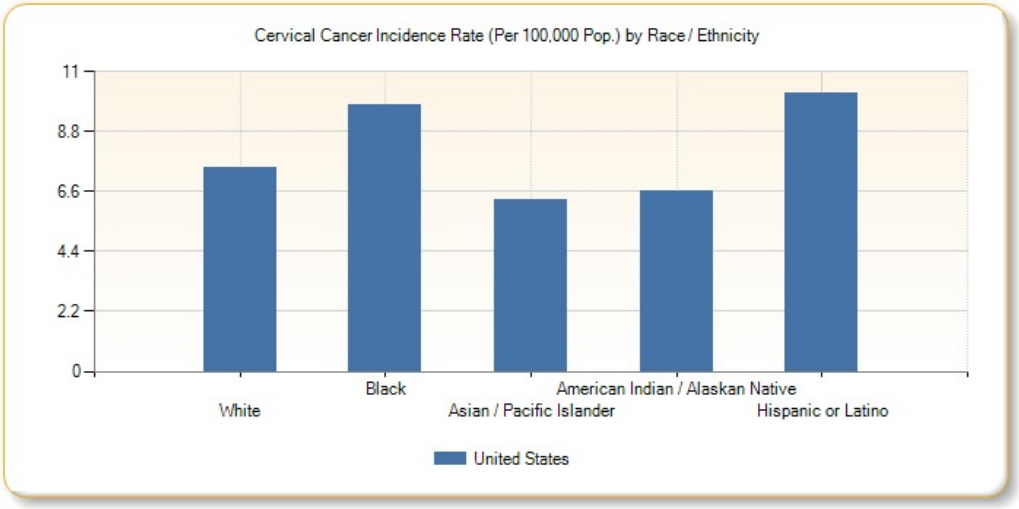
Cervical Cancer, Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, State Cancer Profiles 2008-12

- Over 14.0
- 10.1 - 14.0
- 6.1 - 10.0
- 0.1 - 6.0
- Data Suppressed (<16 Cases)
- No Data
- Report Area

Cervical Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	White	Black	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino

Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	7.2	12.1	no data	no data	11.2
Washington County, WI	5.5	no data	no data	no data	no data
Waukesha County, WI	4.5	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
United States	7.5	9.8	6.3	6.6	10.2

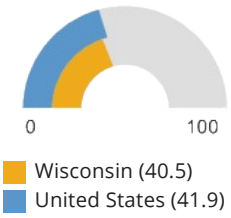


Cancer Incidence - Colon and Rectum

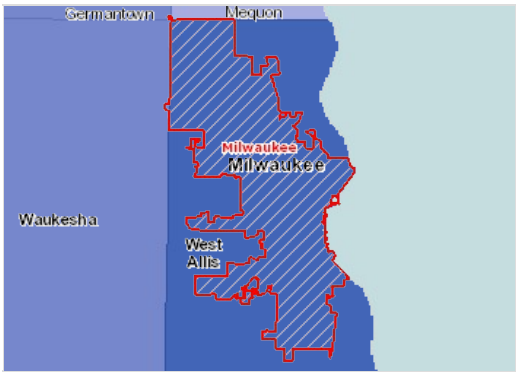
This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of colon and rectum cancer adjusted to 2000 U.S. standard population age groups (Under age 1, 1-4, 5-9, ..., 80-84, 85 and older). This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions.

Report Area	Sample Population	New Cases (Annual Average)	Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	94,026	425	**45.2**
Washington County, WI	14,921	57	**38.2**
Waukesha County, WI	46,683	190	**40.7**
Wisconsin	645,679	2,615	40.5
United States	33,516,229	140,433	41.9
HP 2020 Target			**<= 38.7**

Annual Colon and Rectum Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2008-12. Source geography: County

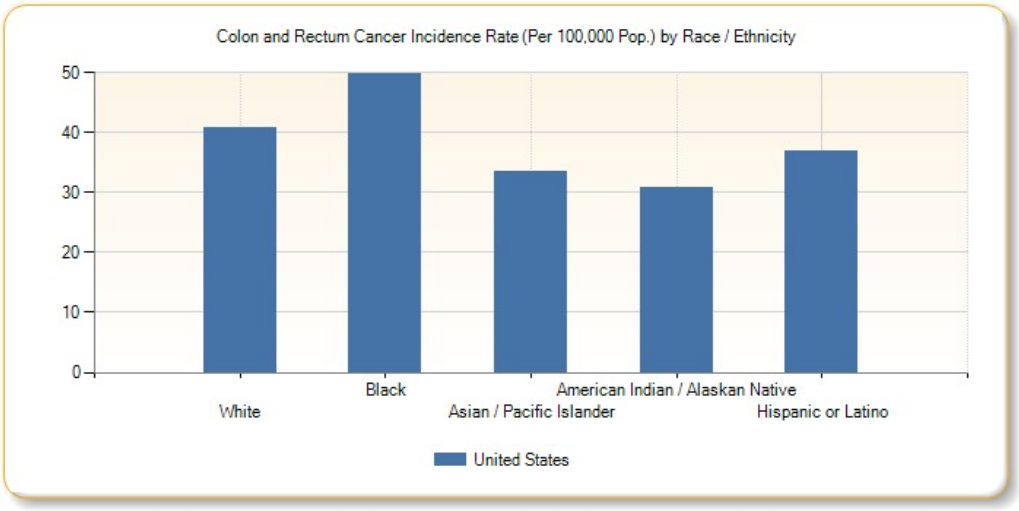


Colo-Rectal Cancer, Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, State Cancer Profiles 2008-12

- Over 50.0
- 44.1 - 50.0
- 38.1 - 44.0
- 0.1 - 38.0
- Data Suppressed (<16 Cases)
- No Data
- Report Area

Colon and Rectum Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	White	Black	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	42.1	53.6	no data	no data	35
Washington County, WI	37.9	no data	no data	no data	no data
Waukesha County, WI	40.3	135.3	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
United States	40.8	49.7	33.4	30.9	36.8



Cancer Incidence - Lung

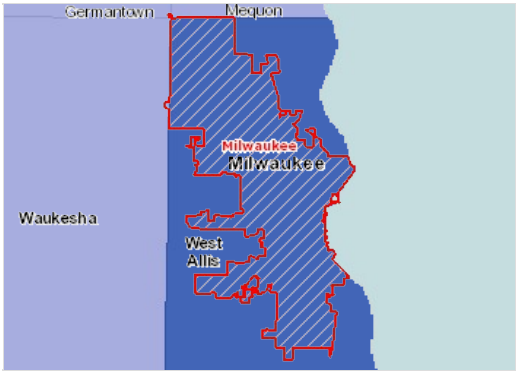
This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of colon and rectum cancer adjusted to 2000 U.S. standard population age groups (Under age 1, 1-4, 5-9, ..., 80-84, 85 and older). This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions.

Report Area	Sample Population	New Cases (Annual Average)	Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	91,460	664	**72.6**
Washington County, WI	15,045	82	**54.5**
Waukesha County, WI	46,617	255	**54.7**
Wisconsin	644,570	3,977	61.7
United States	33,565,463	213,812	63.7

Annual Lung Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)

Wisconsin (61.7)
United States (63.7)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2008-12. Source geography: County



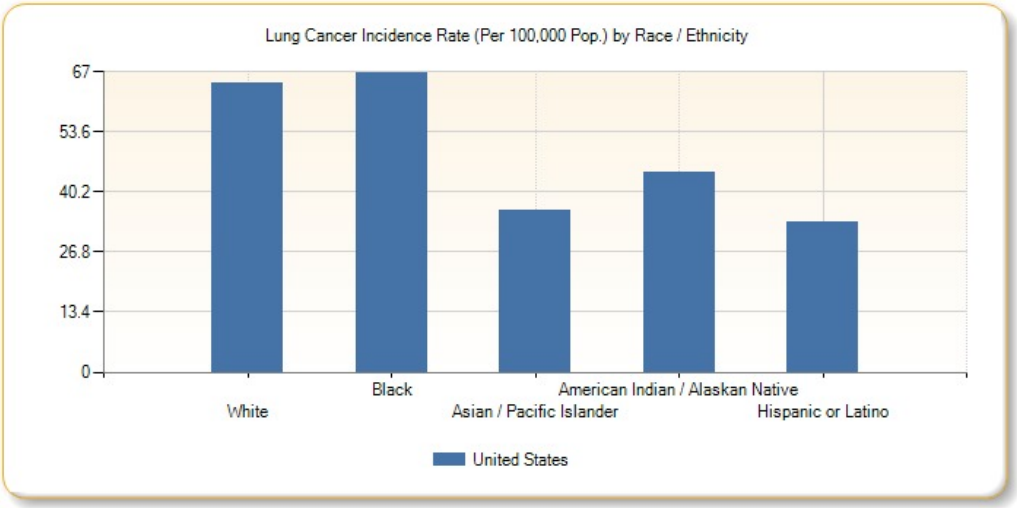
Lung Cancer, Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, State Cancer Profiles 2008-12

- Over 84.0
- 72.1 - 84.0
- 60.1 - 72.0
- 0.1 - 60.0
- Data Suppressed (<16 Cases)
- No Data

Report Area

Lung Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	White	Black	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	66.5	97.2	no data	no data	43.2
Washington County, WI	54.5	no data	no data	no data	no data
Waukesha County, WI	54.7	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
United States	64.4	66.6	36.1	44.5	33.5

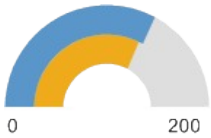


Cancer Incidence - Prostate

This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of males with prostate cancer adjusted to 2000 U.S. standard population age groups (Under age 1, 1-4, 5-9, ..., 80-84, 85 and older). This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions.

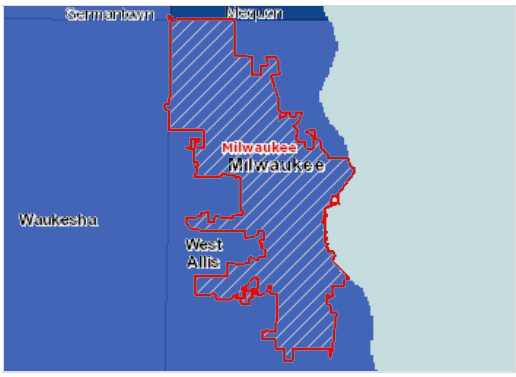
Report Area	Sample Population (Male)	New Cases (Annual Average)	Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	41,995	606	**144.3**
Washington County, WI	7,310	109	**149.1**
Waukesha County, WI	22,713	308	**135.6**
Wisconsin	312,422	4,049	129.6
United States	15,967,881	210,297	131.7

Annual Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



Wisconsin (129.6)
United States (131.7)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2008-12. Source geography: County



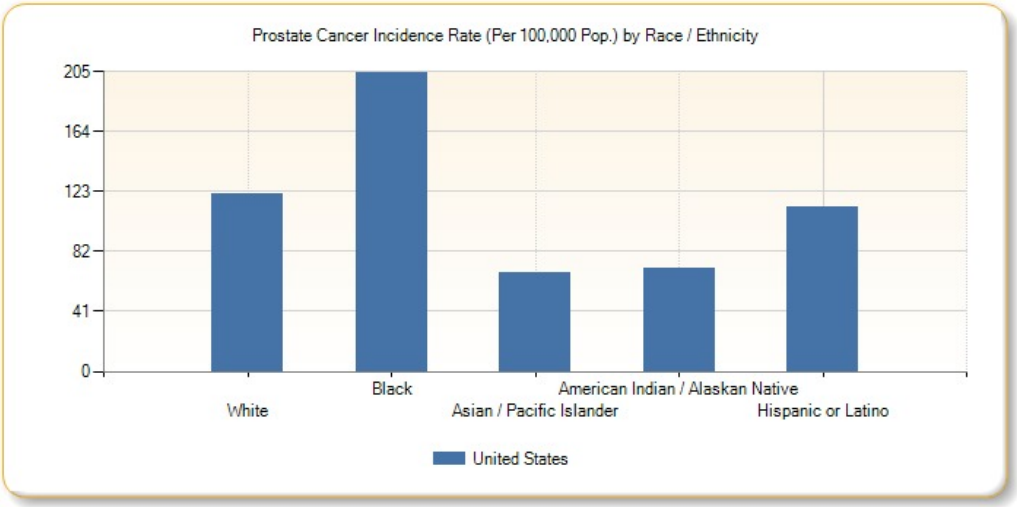
Prostate Cancer, Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, State Cancer Profiles 2008-12

- Over 150.0
- 130.1 - 150.0
- 110.1 - 130.0
- 0.1 - 110.0
- Data Suppressed (<16 Cases)
- No Data
- Report Area

Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	White	Black	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino

Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	127.3	212	no data	no data	118
Washington County, WI	149	no data	no data	no data	no data
Waukesha County, WI	134.8	330.2	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
United States	121.5	204.3	67.4	70.1	112.2

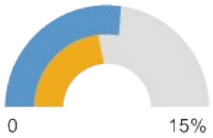


Low Birth Weight

This indicator reports the percentage of total births that are low birth weight (Under 2500g). This indicator is relevant because low birth weight infants are at high risk for health problems. This indicator can also highlight the existence of health disparities.

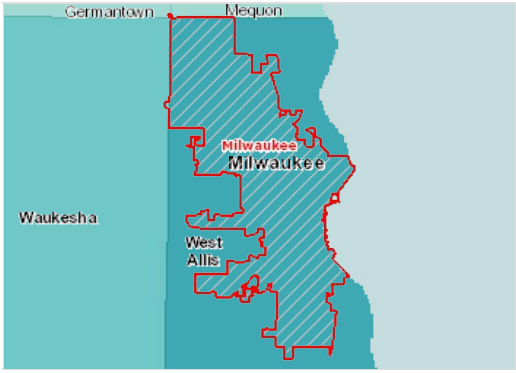
Report Area	Total Live Births	Low Weight Births (Under 2500g)	Low Weight Births, Percent of Total
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	105,504	9,706	**9.2%**
Washington County, WI	10,367	601	**5.8%**
Waukesha County, WI	28,693	1,894	**6.6%**
Wisconsin	499,401	34,958	7%
United States	29,300,495	2,402,641	8.2%
HP 2020 Target			**<= 7.8%**

Percent Low Birth Weight Births



Wisconsin (7%)
United States (8.2%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2006-12. Source geography: County

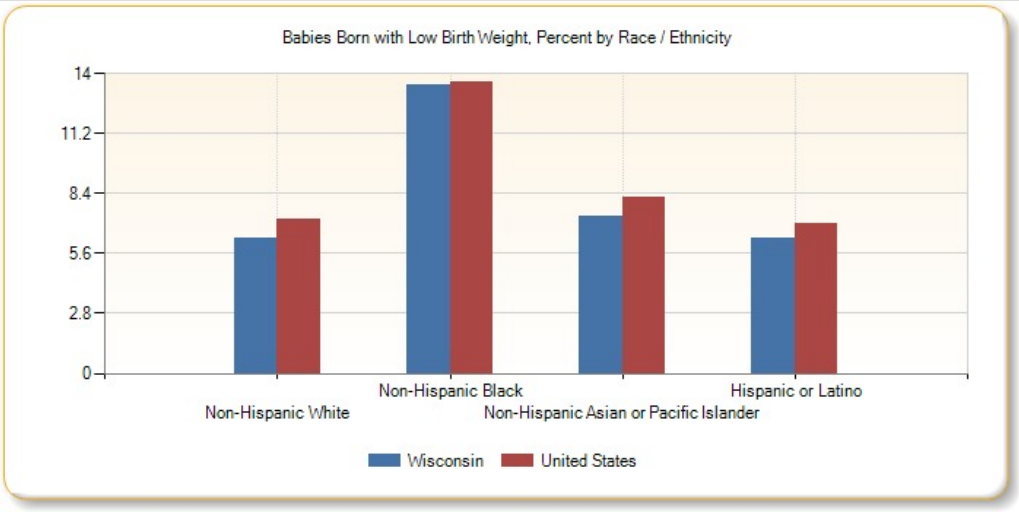


Low Birth Weight, Percent of Live Births by County, NVSS 2006-12

- Over 10.0%
- 8.1 - 10.0%
- 6.1 - 8.0%
- Under 6.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Babies Born with Low Birth Weight, Percent by Race / Ethnicity

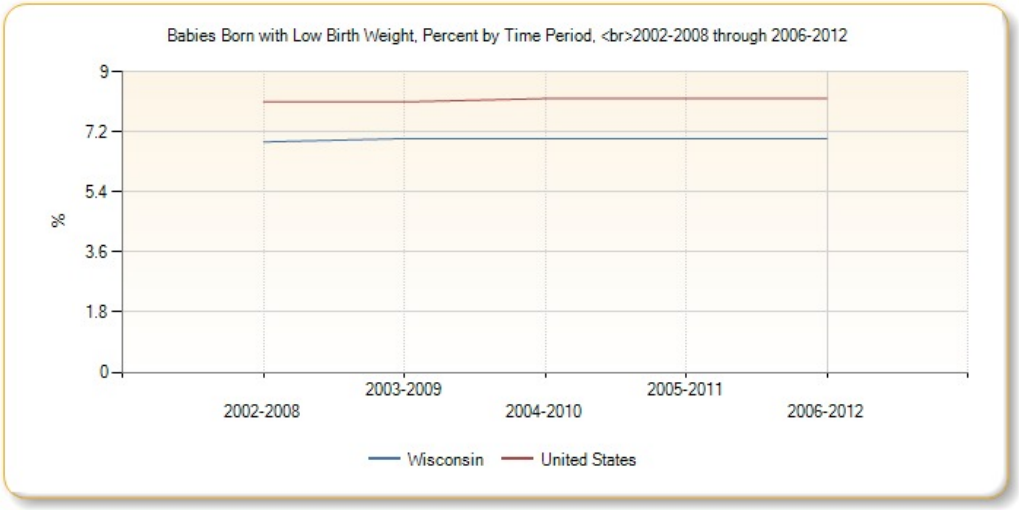
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic or Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	6.6%	13.7%	7.5%	6.9%
Washington County, WI	5.9%	no data	no data	no data
Waukesha County, WI	6.4%	9.9%	8.6%	6.7%
Wisconsin	6.3%	13.5%	7.3%	6.3%
United States	7.2%	13.6%	8.2%	7%



Babies Born with Low Birth Weight, Percent by Time Period, 2002-2008 through 2006-2012

Report Area	2002-2008	2003-2009	2004-2010	2005-2011	2006-2012
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	9%	9.1%	9.2%	9.3%	9.2%
Washington County, WI	5.7%	5.6%	5.8%	6%	5.8%
Waukesha County, WI	6.1%	6.3%	6.4%	6.4%	6.6%

Report Area	2002-2008	2003-2009	2004-2010	2005-2011	2006-2012
Wisconsin	6.9%	7%	7%	7%	7%
United States	8.1%	8.1%	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%

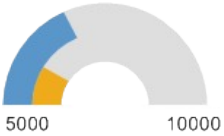


Mortality - Premature Death

This indicator reports Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) before age 75 per 100,000 population for all causes of death, age-adjusted to the 2000 standard. YPLL measures premature death and is calculated by subtracting the age of death from the 75 year benchmark. This indicator is relevant because a measure of premature death can provide a unique and comprehensive look at overall health status.

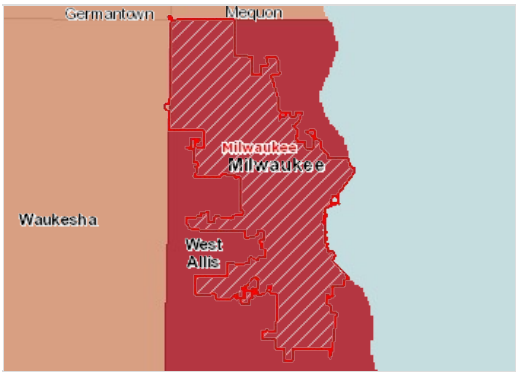
Report Area	Total Population, 2008-2010 Average	Total Premature Deaths, 2008-2010 Average	Total Years of Potential Life Lost, 2008-2010 Average	Years of Potential Life Lost, Rate per 100,000 Population
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	952,532	3,486	77,226	**8,107**
Washington County, WI	132,386	361	6,503	**4,912**
Waukesha County, WI	390,730	1,003	17,502	**4,479**
Wisconsin	5,711,767	17,715	337,540	5,910
United States	311,616,188	1,074,667	21,327,690	6,851

Years of Potential Life Lost, Rate per 100,000 Population



Wisconsin (5,910)
United States (6,851)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2008-10. Source geography: County



Premature Death, Years Lost Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, CHR 2008-10

- Over 10,000
- 8,001 - 10,000
- 6,001 - 8,000
- Under 6,001
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

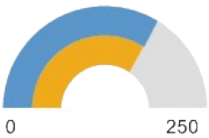
Mortality - Cancer

This indicator reports the rate of death due to malignant neoplasm (cancer) per 100,000 population. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are resummarized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available. This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death in the United States.

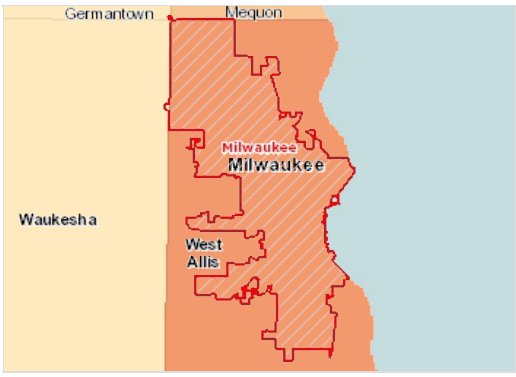
Report Area	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	950,833	1,813	190.7	**190.3**
Washington County, WI	132,250	237	179.1	**152.8**
Waukesha County, WI	391,143	750	191.6	**155.4**
Wisconsin	5,707,426	11,286	197.7	170.1
United States	311,430,373	577,313	185.4	168.9
HP 2020 Target				**<= 160.6**

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Cancer Mortality, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



- Wisconsin (170.1)
- United States (168.9)



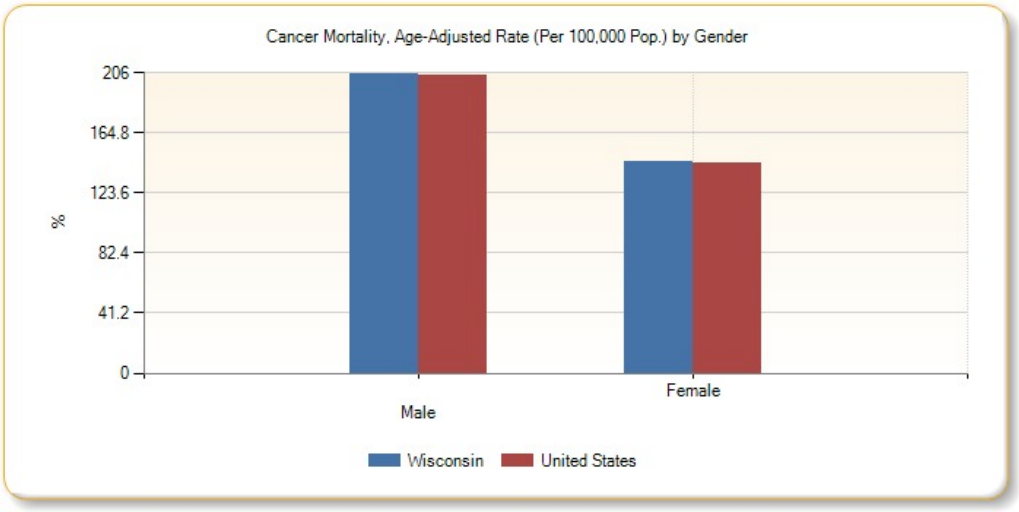
Cancer Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2009-13

- Over 200.0
- 180.1 - 200.0
- 160.1 - 180.0
- Under 160.1
- Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
- Report Area

Cancer Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Gender

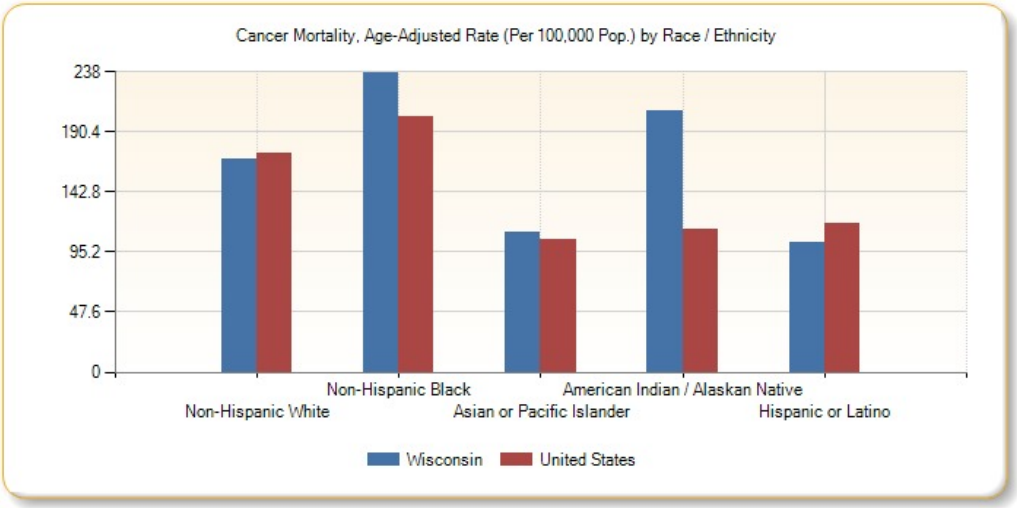
Report Area	Male	Female
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data

Report Area	Male	Female
Milwaukee County, WI	233.2	162.1
Washington County, WI	174	137.7
Waukesha County, WI	191.5	131.3
Wisconsin	205.5	145.2
United States	204	143.9



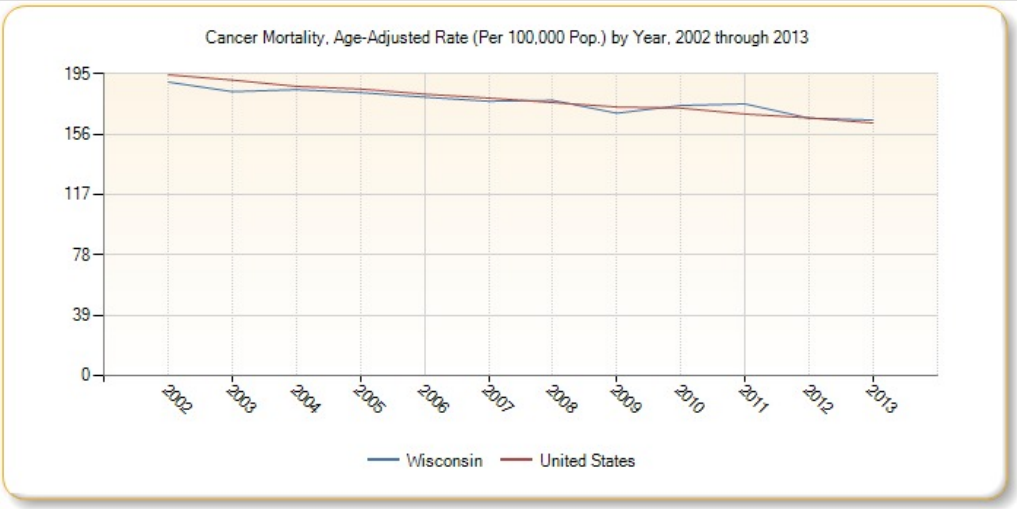
Cancer Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	181.9	246.3	121.1	137.8	109.3
Washington County, WI	154.4	no data	no data	no data	no data
Waukesha County, WI	156.8	209	88.8	no data	103.1
Wisconsin	168.8	237.2	111.1	206.7	102.4
United States	173	202.7	105	113.4	117.4



Cancer Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2002 through 2013

Report Area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	189.6	183.4	184.7	182.8	179.9	177.2	177.8	169.5	174.5	175.5	166.3	165.1
United States	194.3	190.9	186.8	185.1	181.8	179.3	176.4	173.5	172.8	169	166.5	163.2



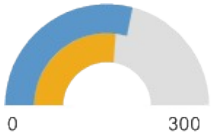
Mortality - Heart Disease

Figures are reported as crude rates, and as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are resummarized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available. This indicator is relevant because heart disease is a leading cause of death in the United States.

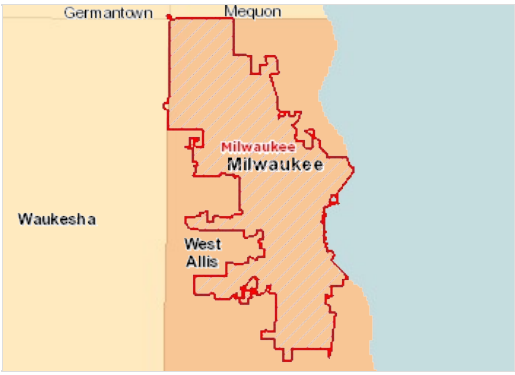
Report Area	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	950,833	1,940	203.99	**194.2**
Washington County, WI	132,250	230	173.76	**146**
Waukesha County, WI	391,143	662	169.25	**133.4**
Wisconsin	5,707,426	11,172	195.74	162.3
United States	311,430,373	600,899	192.95	175

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Heart Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



Wisconsin (162.3)
United States (175)

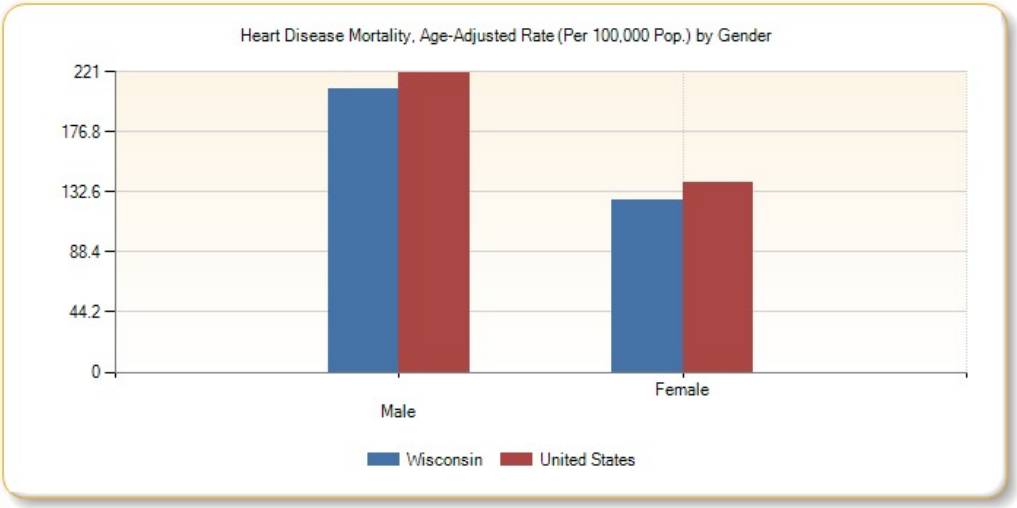


Heart Disease Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2009-13

- Over 240.0
- 200.1 - 240.0
- 160.1 - 200.0
- Under 160.1
- Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
- Report Area

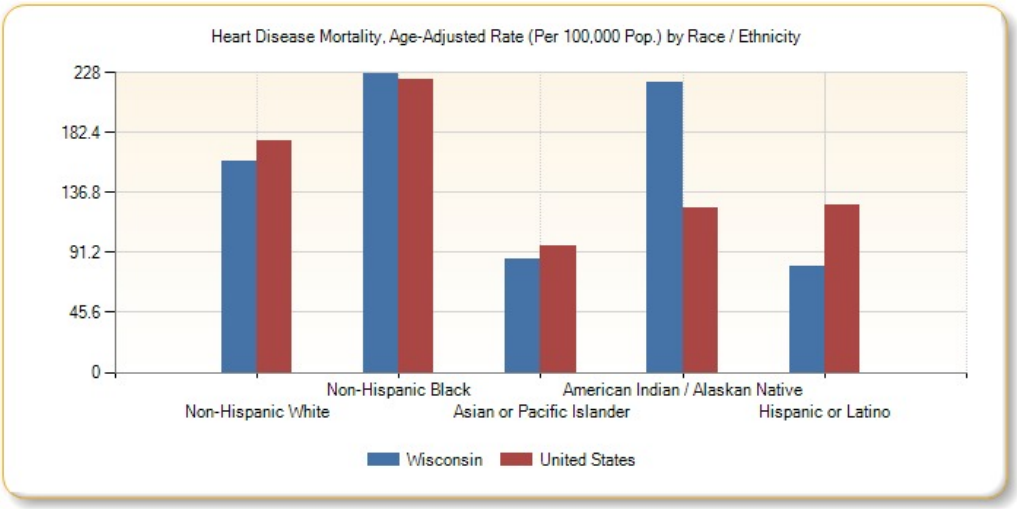
Heart Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Gender

Report Area	Male	Female
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	253.7	150.7
Washington County, WI	180.1	120
Waukesha County, WI	167.7	107.7
Wisconsin	208.6	126.4
United States	220.1	139.6



Heart Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

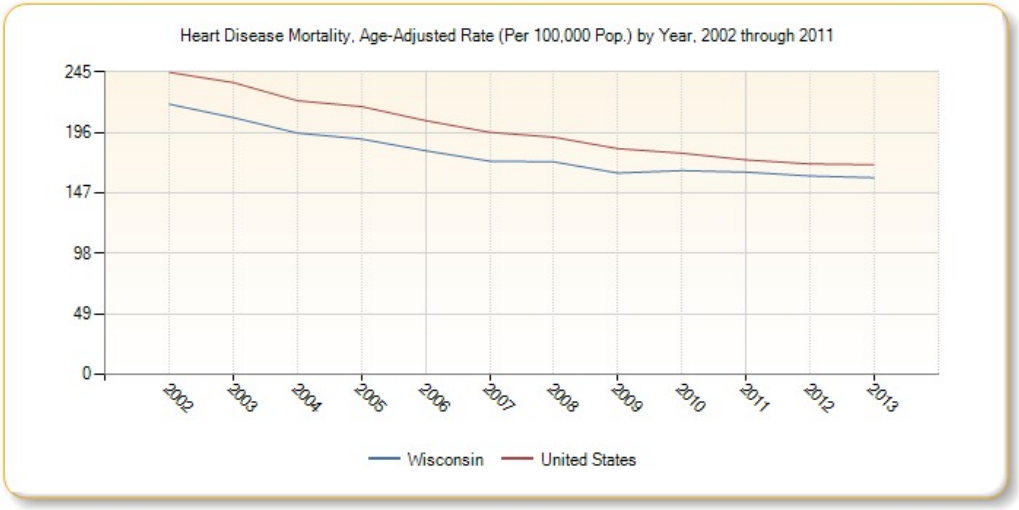
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	187.2	241.7	77	165.8	100.6
Washington County, WI	146.4	no data	no data	no data	no data
Waukesha County, WI	135	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	160.4	227.3	85.8	220.6	80.4
United States	176.4	223.1	96.1	124.4	126.6



Heart Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2002 through 2011

Report Area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data

Report Area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Wisconsin	218.8	207.9	195.4	190.6	181.1	172.7	172.2	163.1	165.1	163.8	160.7	159.3
United States	244.6	236.3	221.6	216.9	205.5	196.1	192.1	182.8	179.1	173.7	170.5	169.8



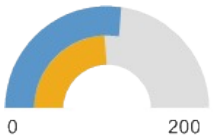
Mortality - Ischaemic Heart Disease

This rate is than the Healthy People 2020 target of less than or equal to 103.4. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are resummarized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available. This indicator is relevant because heart disease is a leading cause of death in the United States.

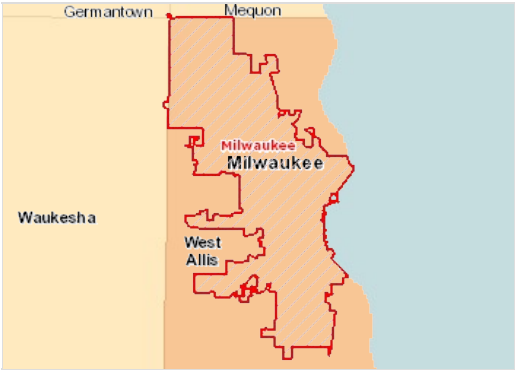
Report Area	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	950,833	1,172	123.2	**118.4**
Washington County, WI	132,250	132	100	**84.1**
Waukesha County, WI	391,143	409	104.7	**82.5**
Wisconsin	5,707,426	6,728	117.9	98.3
United States	311,430,373	376,572	120.9	109.5
HP 2020 Target				**<= 103.4**

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Coronary Heart Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



Wisconsin (98.3)
United States (109.5)

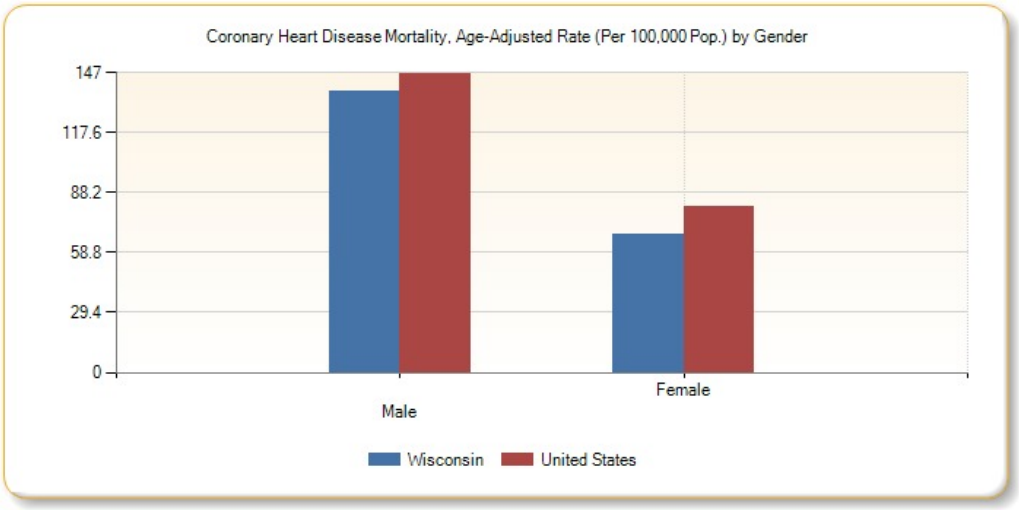


Ischaemic Heart Disease Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2009-13

- Over 150.0
- 120.1 - 150.0
- 100.1 - 120.0
- Under 100.1
- Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
- Report Area

Coronary Heart Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Gender

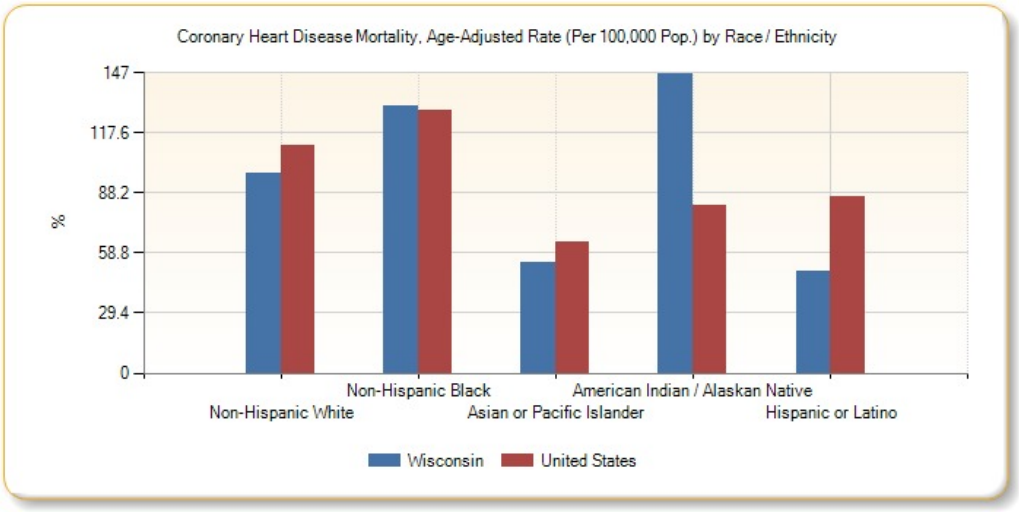
Report Area	Male	Female
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	167.2	82.9
Washington County, WI	109	65.5
Waukesha County, WI	113.6	59.3
Wisconsin	137.7	67.9
United States	146.2	81.3



Coronary Heart Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

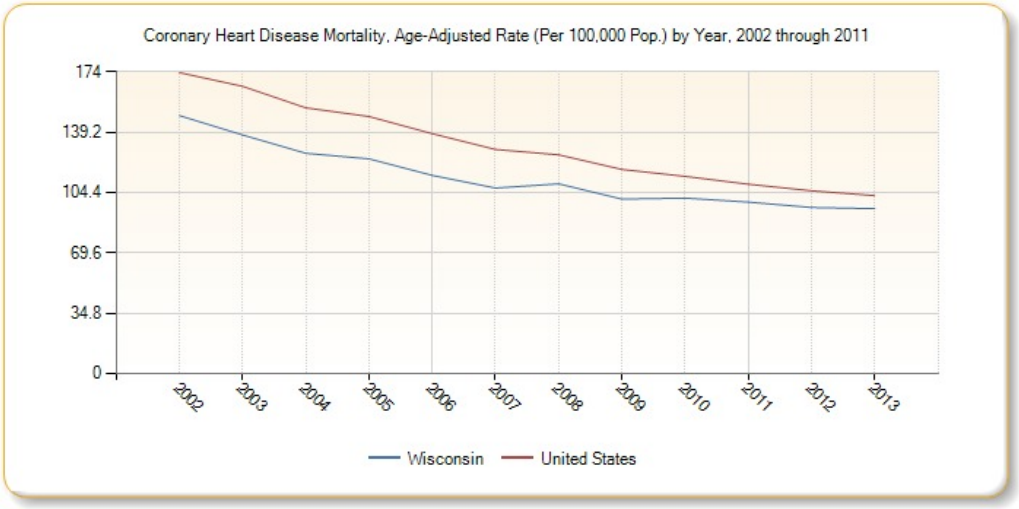
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	116.2	140	48.5	116.5	64.9
Washington County, WI	84.3	no data	no data	no data	no data
Waukesha County, WI	83.8	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	97.4	131	54.1	146.7	50

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
United States	111.3	128.6	64.1	81.7	86



Coronary Heart Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2002 through 2011

Report Area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	148.7	137.6	127	123.8	114.3	107	109.4	100.6	101.2	98.9	95.8	95.1
United States	173.5	165.6	153.2	148.2	138.3	129.2	126.1	117.7	113.7	109.2	105.4	102.6



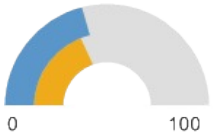
Mortality - Lung Disease

This indicator reports the rate of death due to chronic lower respiratory disease per 100,000 population. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are resummarized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available. This indicator is relevant because lung disease is a leading cause of death in the United States.

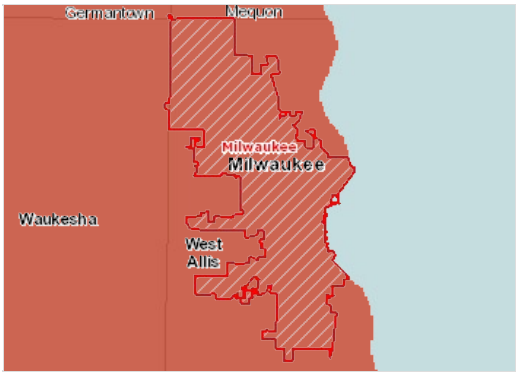
Report Area	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	950,833	392	41.18	**40.7**
Washington County, WI	132,250	54	40.68	**35.8**
Waukesha County, WI	391,143	163	41.62	**34**
Wisconsin	5,707,426	2,573	45.07	38.7
United States	311,430,373	142,214	45.66	42.2

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Lung Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



Wisconsin (38.7)
United States (42.2)

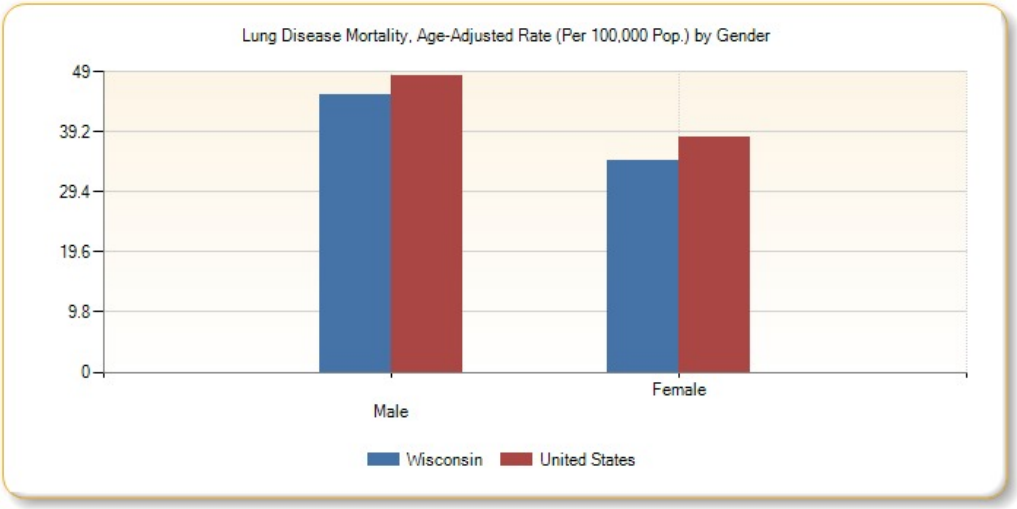


Lung Disease Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2009-13

- Over 24.0
- 18.1 - 24.0
- 14.1 - 18.0
- Under 14.1
- Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
- Report Area

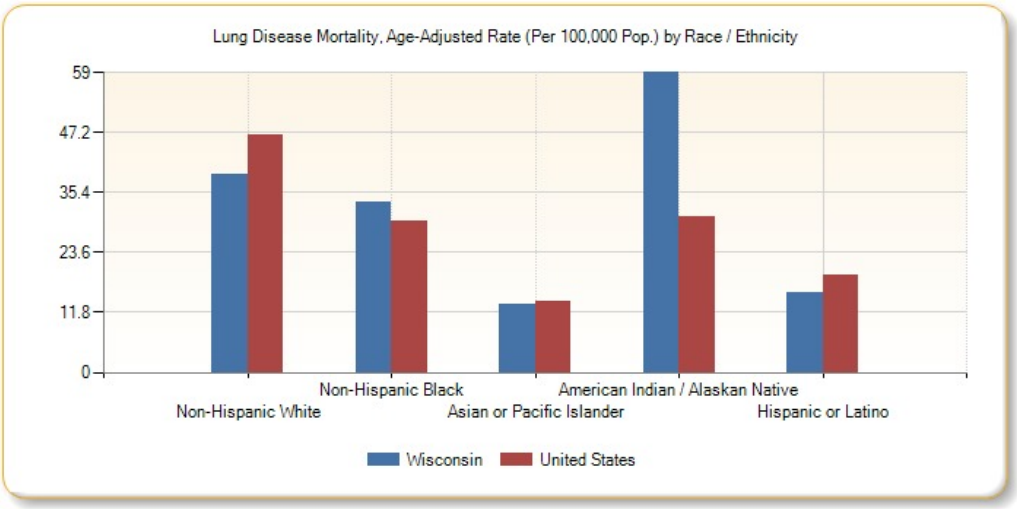
Lung Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Gender

Report Area	Male	Female
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	45.4	38.1
Washington County, WI	40.3	32.9
Waukesha County, WI	34.5	33.8
Wisconsin	45.2	34.6
United States	48.3	38.2



Lung Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

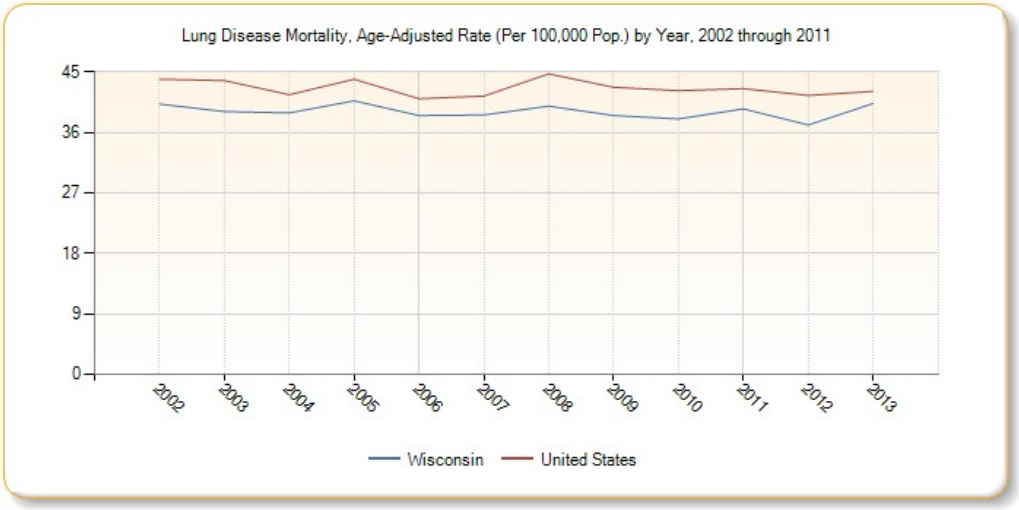
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	42.7	33.1	no data	no data	19.3
Washington County, WI	36.3	no data	no data	no data	no data
Waukesha County, WI	34.6	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	39	33.4	13.5	59	15.8
United States	46.8	29.8	13.8	30.7	19.1



Lung Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2002 through 2011

Report Area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data

Report Area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Wisconsin	40.2	39.1	38.9	40.7	38.5	38.6	39.9	38.5	38	39.5	37.1	40.3
United States	43.9	43.7	41.6	43.9	41	41.4	44.7	42.7	42.2	42.5	41.5	42.1



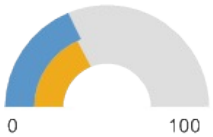
Mortality - Stroke

This is than the Healthy People 2020 target of less than or equal to 33.8. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are resummarized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available. This indicator is relevant because stroke is a leading cause of death in the United States.

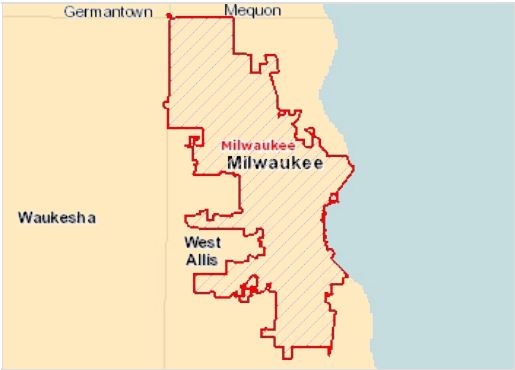
Report Area	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	950,833	391	41.1	**39.2**
Washington County, WI	132,250	54	40.5	**34.4**
Waukesha County, WI	391,143	151	38.6	**30.9**
Wisconsin	5,707,426	2,544	44.6	37.1
United States	311,430,373	128,955	41.4	37.9
HP 2020 Target				**<= 33.8**

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Stroke Mortality, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



Wisconsin (37.1)
United States (37.9)

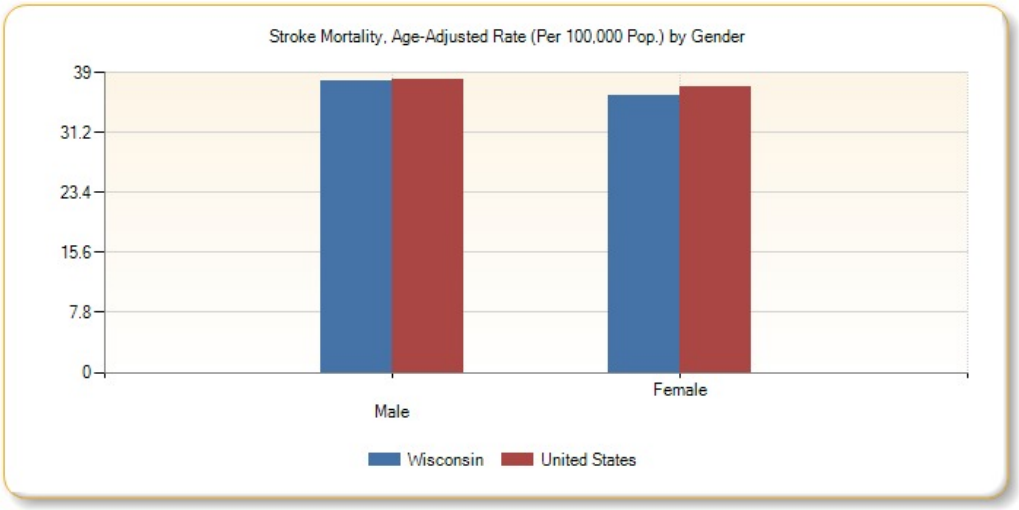


Stroke Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2009-13

- Over 70.0
- 55.1 - 70.0
- 40.1 - 55.0
- Under 40.1
- Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
- Report Area

Stroke Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Gender

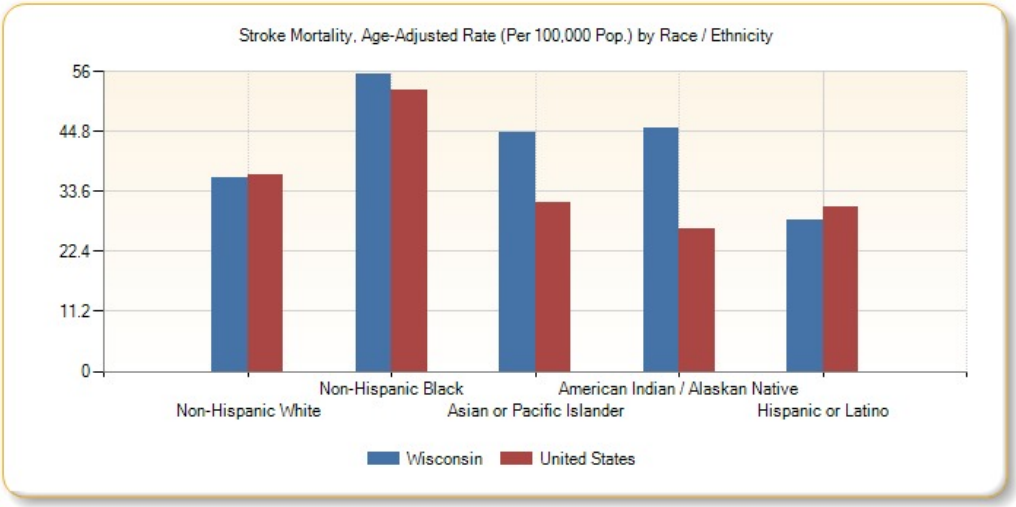
Report Area	Male	Female
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	42.2	36.6
Washington County, WI	31.3	36.6
Waukesha County, WI	32.5	30.1
Wisconsin	37.8	36
United States	38.1	37.1



Stroke Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

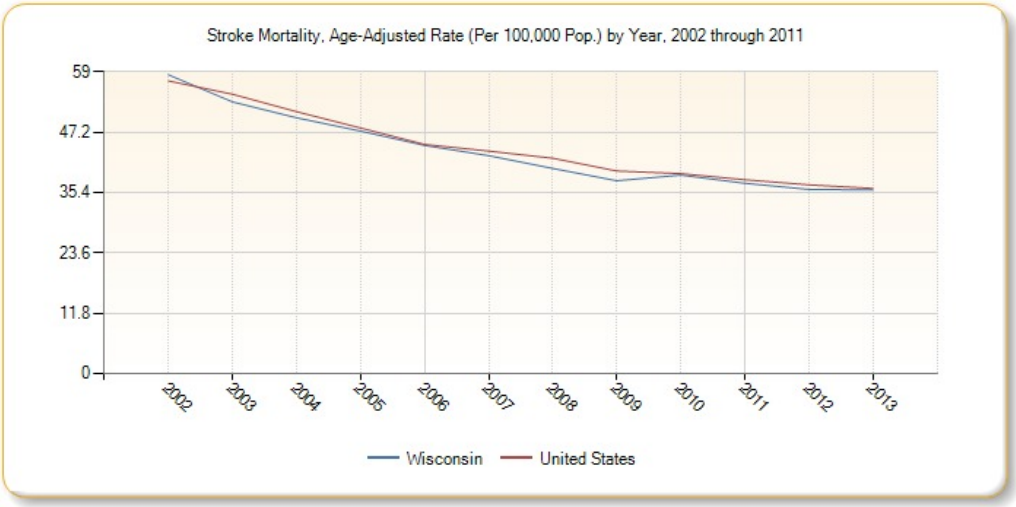
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	34.9	56.3	45	no data	33.6
Washington County, WI	34.3	no data	no data	no data	no data
Waukesha County, WI	31.2	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	36.2	55.5	44.6	45.4	28.1

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
United States	36.7	52.4	31.5	26.7	30.8



Stroke Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2002 through 2011

Report Area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	58.4	53.1	50	47.4	44.6	42.6	40.1	37.7	38.8	37.2	36	35.9
United States	57.2	54.6	51.2	48	44.8	43.5	42.1	39.6	39.1	37.9	36.9	36.2



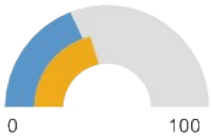
Mortality - Unintentional Injury

This indicator reports the rate of death due to unintentional injury (accident) per 100,000 population. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are resummarized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available. This indicator is relevant because accidents are a leading cause of death in the U.S.

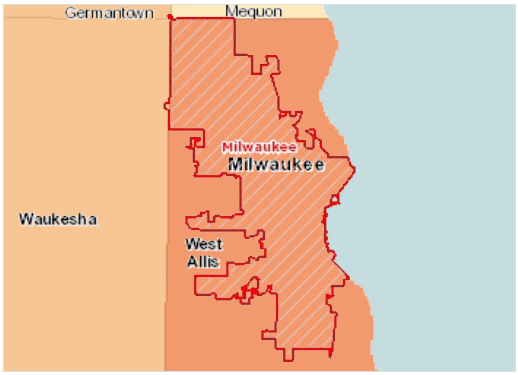
Report Area	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	950,833	514	54.06	**52**
Washington County, WI	132,250	68	51.72	**48.9**
Waukesha County, WI	391,143	195	49.85	**43.3**
Wisconsin	5,707,426	2,690	47.12	43.1
United States	311,430,373	124,733	40.05	38.6
HP 2020 Target				**<= 36.0**

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Unintentional Injury (Accident) Mortality, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



Wisconsin (43.1)
United States (38.6)

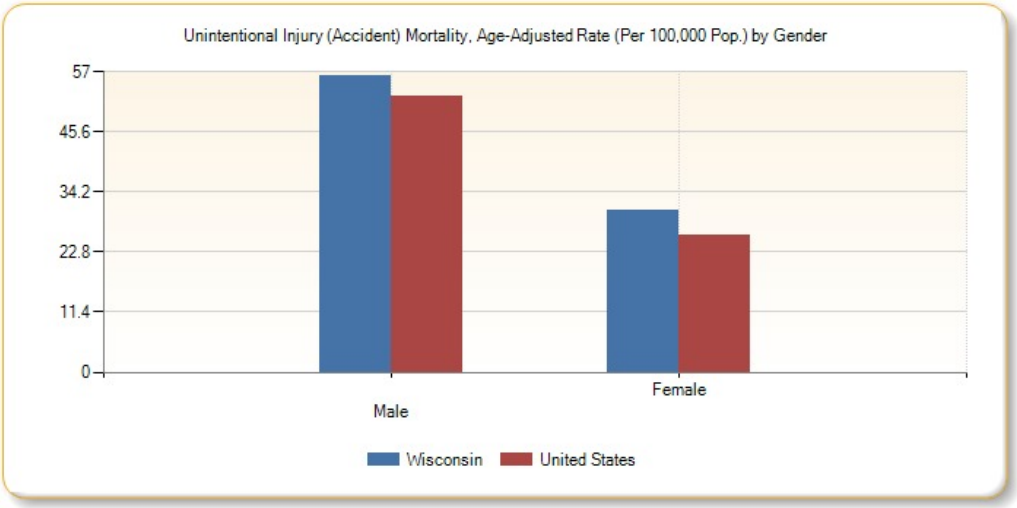


Unintentional Injury (Accident) Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2009-13

- Over 70.0
- 50.1 - 70.0
- 40.1 - 50.0
- Under 40.1
- Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
- Report Area

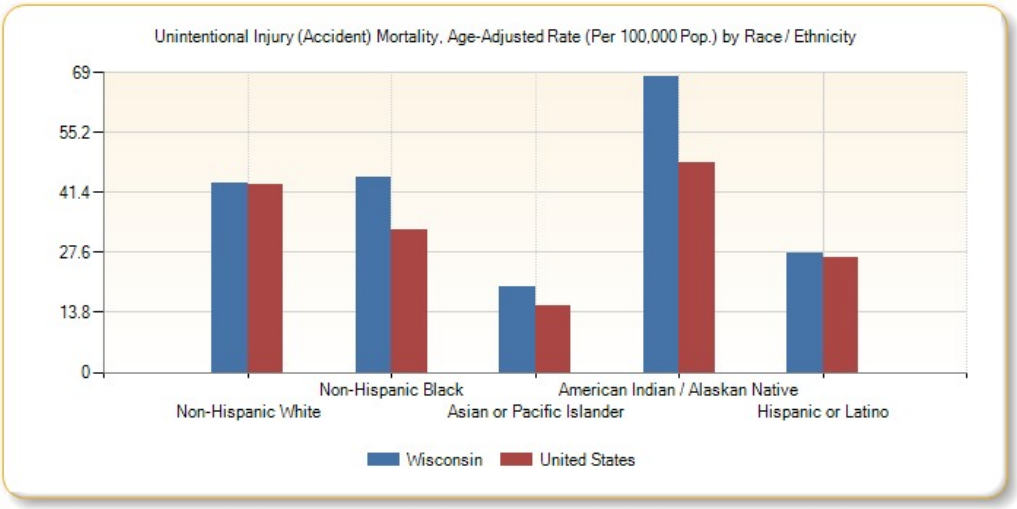
Unintentional Injury (Accident) Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Gender

Report Area	Male	Female
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	68	38.3
Washington County, WI	56.1	42.2
Waukesha County, WI	52.6	34.8
Wisconsin	56.2	30.8
United States	52.3	26



Unintentional Injury (Accident) Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

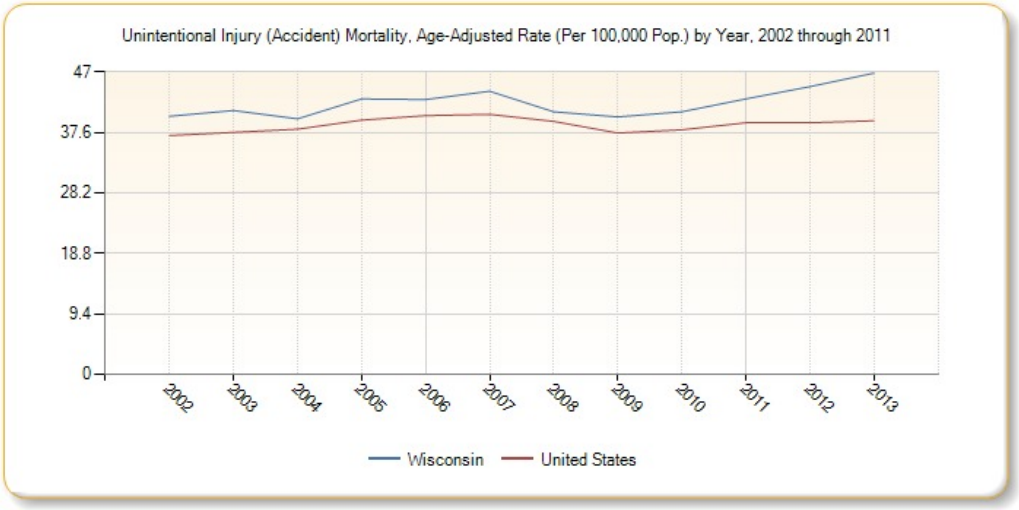
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	54.9	45.8	20.3	57.2	no data
Washington County, WI	49.6	no data	no data	no data	no data
Waukesha County, WI	44.9	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	43.4	44.8	19.6	68.2	27.5
United States	43.2	32.8	15.2	48.1	26.4



Unintentional Injury (Accident) Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2002 through 2011

Report Area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data

Report Area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Wisconsin	40.1	41	39.7	42.8	42.7	44	40.8	40	40.8	42.8	44.7	46.8
United States	37.1	37.6	38.1	39.5	40.2	40.4	39.3	37.5	38	39.1	39.1	39.4



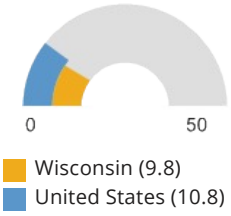
Mortality - Motor Vehicle Accident

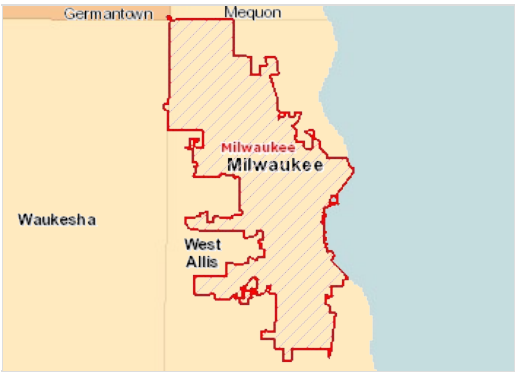
This indicator reports the rate of death due to motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 population, which include collisions with another motor vehicle, a nonmotorist, a fixed object, and a non-fixed object, an overturn, and any other non-collision. This indicator is relevant because motor vehicle crash deaths are preventable and they are a cause of premature death.

Report Area	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	950,833	65	6.9	6.7
Washington County, WI	132,250	15	11	11.1
Waukesha County, WI	391,143	26	6.6	6.4
Wisconsin	5,707,426	572	10	9.8
United States	311,430,373	34,139	11	10.8

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Motor Vehicle Crash Death, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



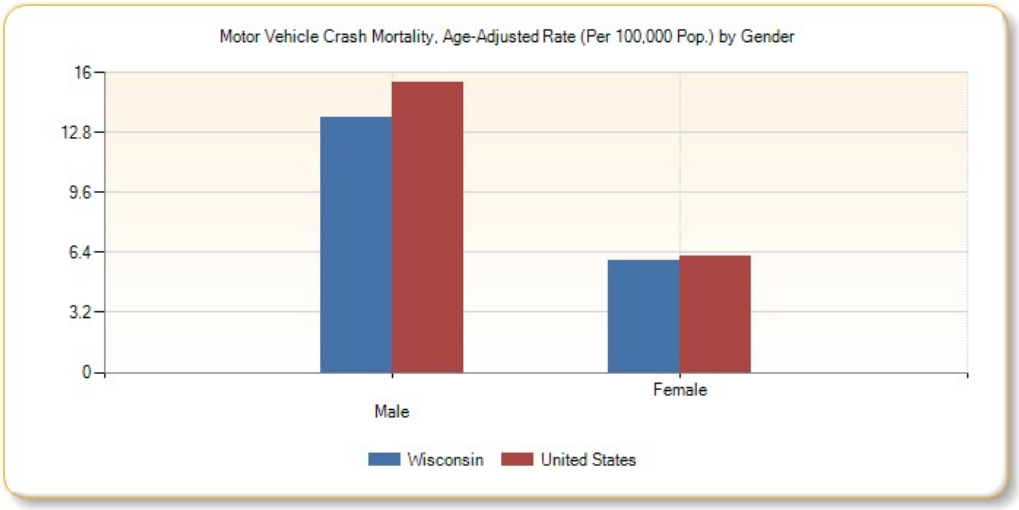


Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2009-13

- Over 25.0
- 20.1 - 25.0
- 10.1 - 20.0
- Under 10.1
- Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
- Report Area

Motor Vehicle Crash Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Gender

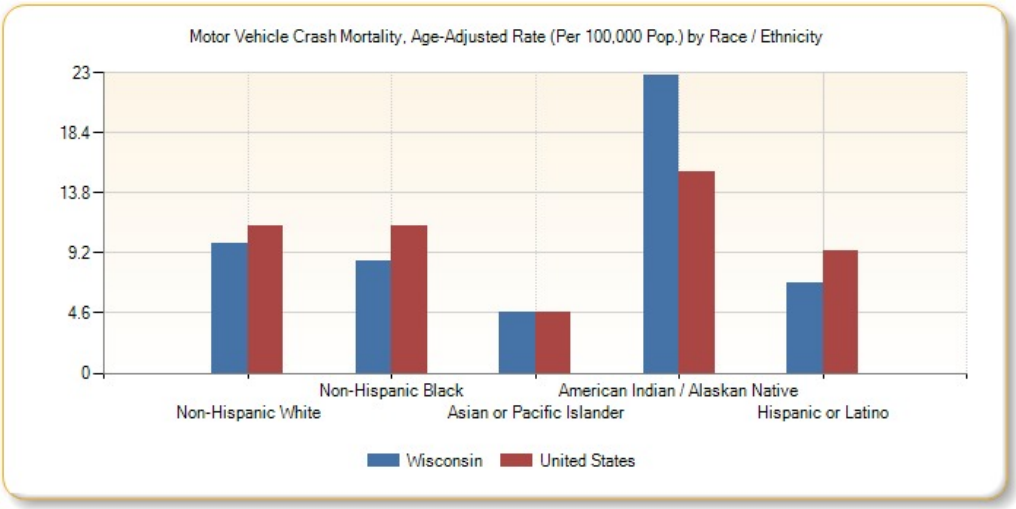
Report Area	Male	Female
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	9.5	4.1
Washington County, WI	13.8	8.2
Waukesha County, WI	8.5	4.4
Wisconsin	13.6	6
United States	15.5	6.2



Motor Vehicle Crash Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

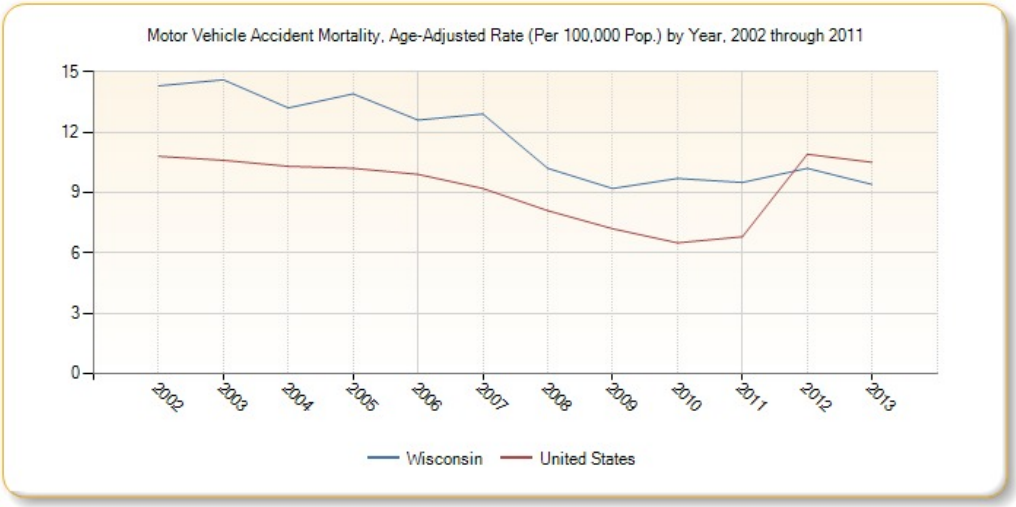
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	5.7	8.9	no data	no data	no data
Washington County, WI	11	no data	no data	no data	no data
Waukesha County, WI	6.9	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	9.9	8.6	4.6	22.8	6.9

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
United States	11.3	11.3	4.6	15.4	9.3



Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2002 through 2011

Report Area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	14.3	14.6	13.2	13.9	12.6	12.9	10.2	9.2	9.7	9.5	10.2	9.4
United States	10.8	10.6	10.3	10.2	9.9	9.2	8.1	7.2	6.5	6.8	10.9	10.5



Mortality - Homicide

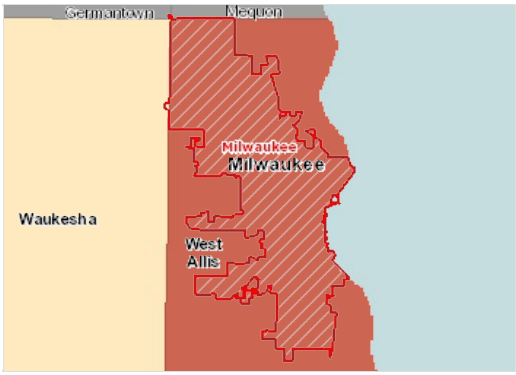
This indicator reports the rate of death due to assault (homicide) per 100,000 population. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are resummarized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available. This indicator is relevant because homicide rate is a measure of poor community safety and is a leading cause of premature death.

Report Area	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	950,833	101	10.6	**10.3**
Washington County, WI	132,250	3	2	no data
Waukesha County, WI	391,143	4	1	**1.1**
Wisconsin	5,707,426	166	2.9	3
United States	311,430,373	16,421	5.3	5.3
HP 2020 Target				**<= 5.5**

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Homicide, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)

Wisconsin (3)
United States (5.3)

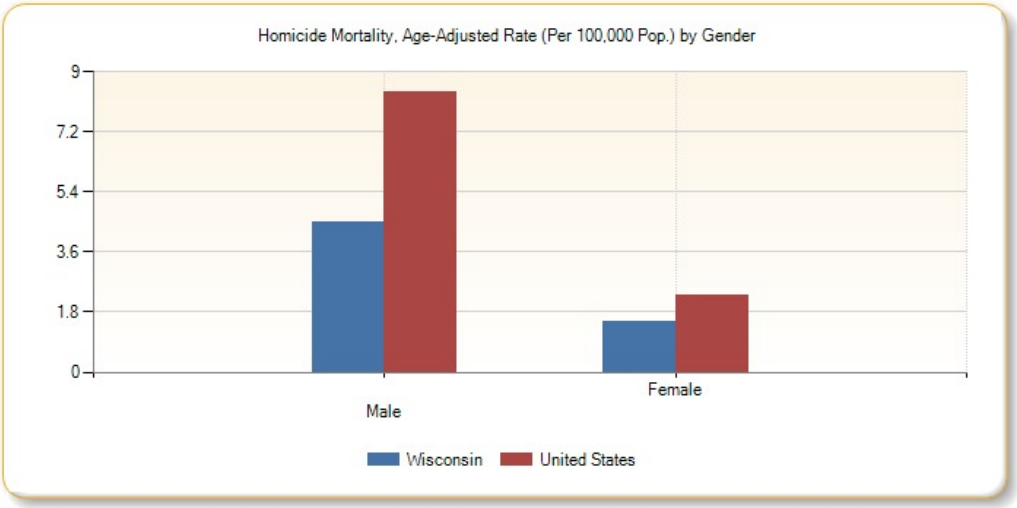


Homicide Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2009-13

- Over 9.0
- 6.1 - 9.0
- 3.1 - 6.0
- Under 3.1
- Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
- Report Area

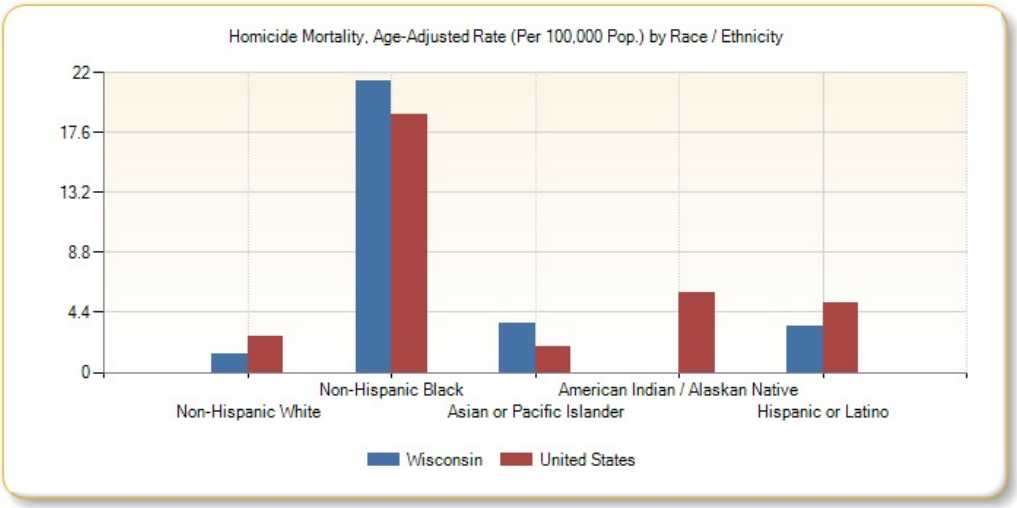
Homicide Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Gender

Report Area	Male	Female
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	18	2.9
Washington County, WI	no data	no data
Waukesha County, WI	no data	no data
Wisconsin	4.5	1.5
United States	8.4	2.3



Homicide Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

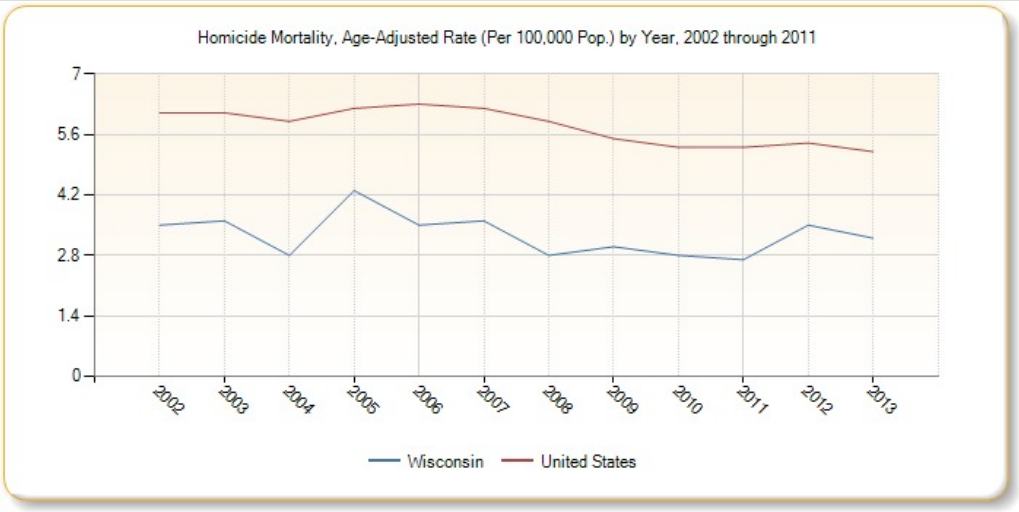
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	2.7	28.2	no data	no data	no data
Washington County, WI	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Waukesha County, WI	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	1.3	21.4	3.6	no data	3.4
United States	2.6	18.9	1.9	5.8	5.1



Homicide Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2002 through 2011

Report Area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data

Report Area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Wisconsin	3.5	3.6	2.8	4.3	3.5	3.6	2.8	3	2.8	2.7	3.5	3.2
United States	6.1	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.2



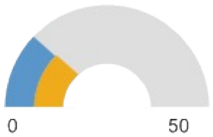
Mortality - Suicide

This indicator reports the rate of death due to intentional self-harm (suicide) per 100,000 population. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are resummarized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available. This indicator is relevant because suicide is an indicator of poor mental health.

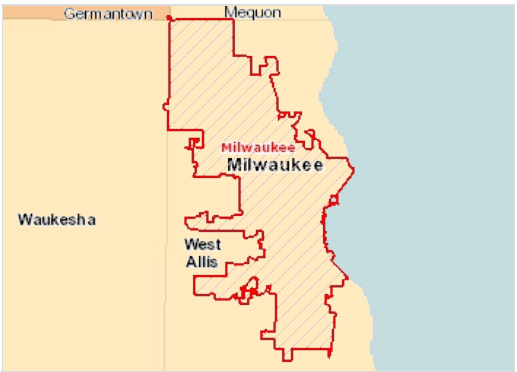
Report Area	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	950,833	104	11	**10.9**
Washington County, WI	132,250	18	13.5	**13.5**
Waukesha County, WI	391,143	48	12.2	**11.6**
Wisconsin	5,707,426	767	13.4	13.1
United States	311,430,373	39,308	12.6	12.3
HP 2020 Target				**<= 10.2**

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Suicide, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



Wisconsin (13.1)
United States (12.3)

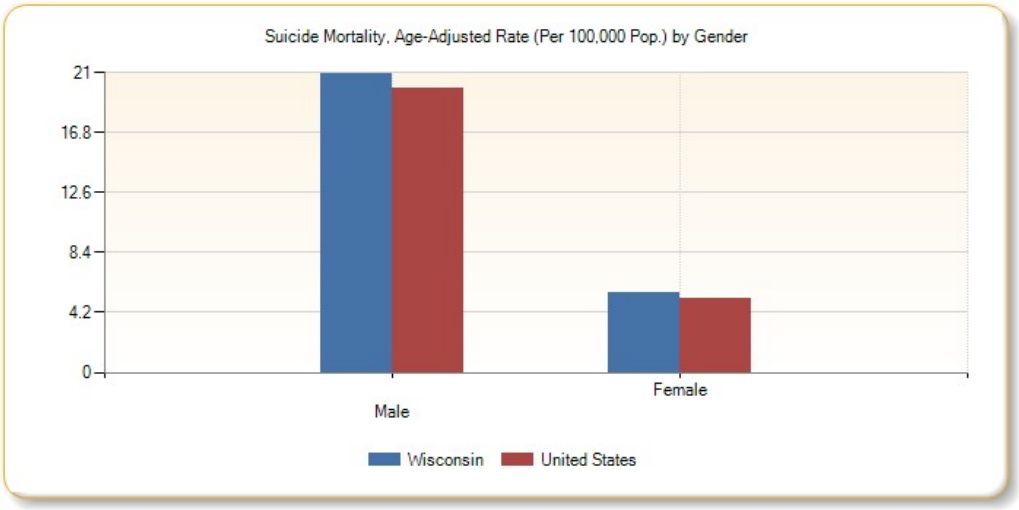


Suicide Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2009-13

- Over 20.0
- 16.1 - 20.0
- 12.1 - 16.0
- Under 12.1
- Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
- Report Area

Suicide Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Gender

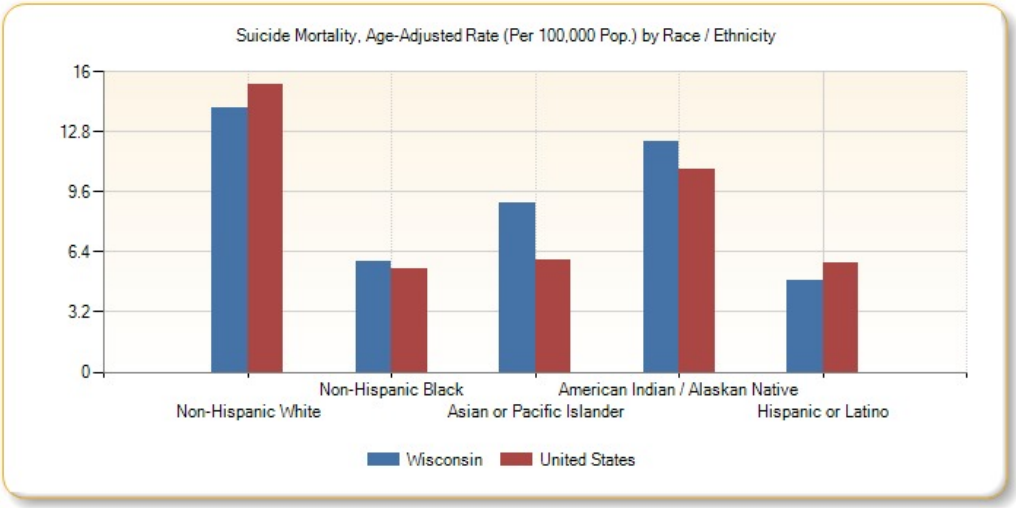
Report Area	Male	Female
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	17.6	4.9
Washington County, WI	21.6	no data
Waukesha County, WI	18.7	5
Wisconsin	20.9	5.6
United States	19.9	5.2



Suicide Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

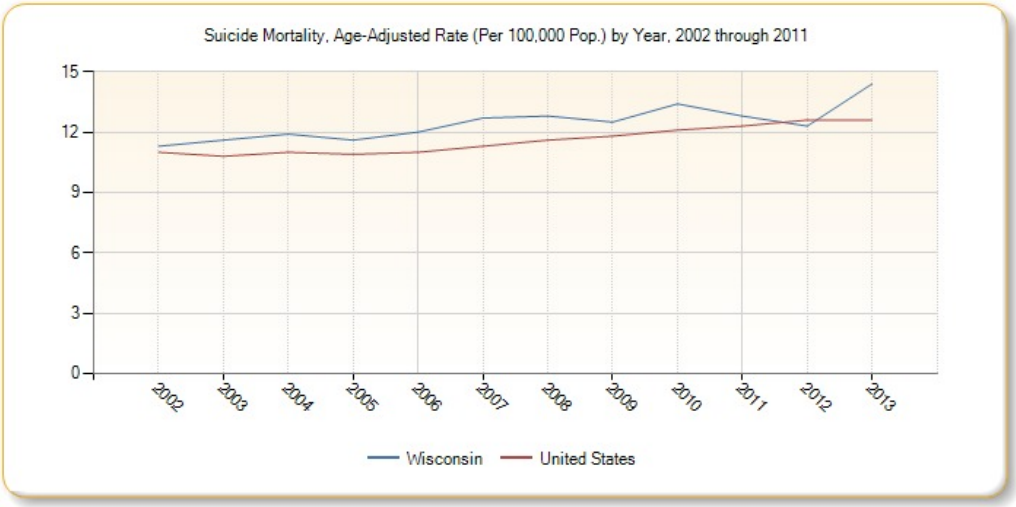
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	14.5	5.1	no data	no data	no data
Washington County, WI	13.2	no data	no data	no data	no data
Waukesha County, WI	12.1	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	14.1	5.9	9	12.3	4.9

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
United States	15.3	5.5	6	10.8	5.8



Suicide Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2002 through 2011

Report Area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	11.3	11.6	11.9	11.6	12	12.7	12.8	12.5	13.4	12.8	12.3	14.4
United States	11	10.8	11	10.9	11	11.3	11.6	11.8	12.1	12.3	12.6	12.6

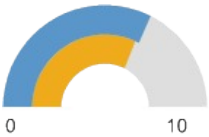


Infant Mortality

This indicator reports the rate of deaths to infants less than one year of age per 1,000 births. This indicator is relevant because high rates of infant mortality indicate the existence of broader issues pertaining to access to care and maternal and child health.

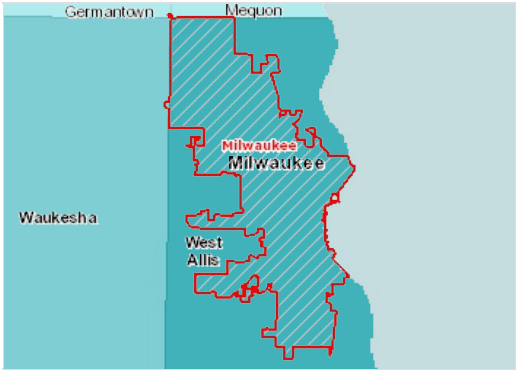
Report Area	Total Births	Total Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Births)
Custom Area Estimates*	suppressed	suppressed	suppressed
Milwaukee County, WI	75,150	699	**9.3**
Washington County, WI	7,290	35	**4.8**
Waukesha County, WI	19,905	105	**5.3**
Wisconsin	357,880	2,290	6.4
United States	20,913,535	136,369	6.5
HP 2020 Target			**<= 6.0**

Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Births)



Wisconsin (6.4)
United States (6.5)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Wide-Ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research. 2006-10. Source geography: County

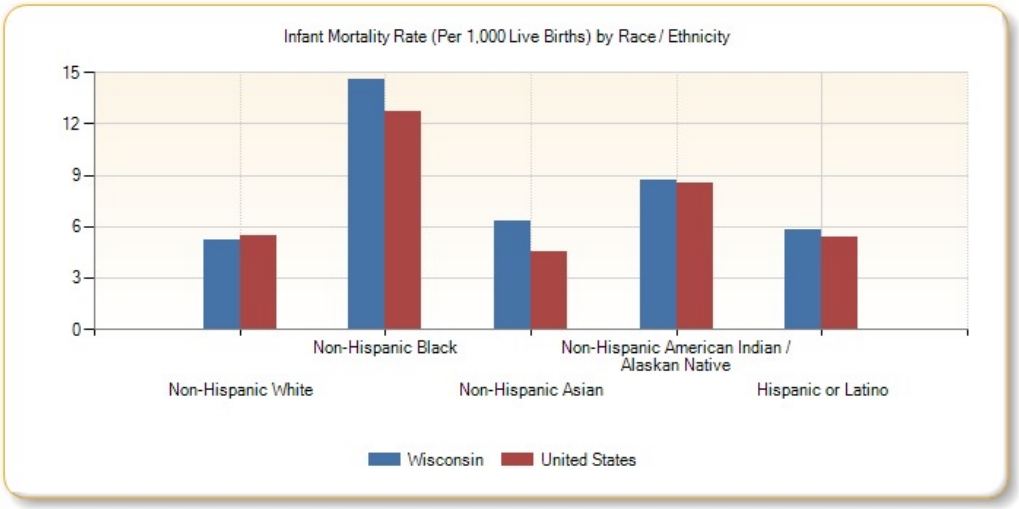


Infant Mortality, Rate (Per 1,000 Live Births) by County, AHRF 2006-10

- Over 10.0
- 8.1 - 10.0
- 5.1 - 8.0
- Under 5.1
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Live Births) by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Asian	Non-Hispanic American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Custom Area Estimates*	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
Milwaukee County, WI	5.8	15	no data	no data	6.9
Washington County, WI	4.6	no data	no data	no data	no data
Waukesha County, WI	4.9	no data	no data	no data	no data
Wisconsin	5.2	14.6	6.3	8.7	5.8
United States	5.5	12.7	4.5	8.5	5.4



Please see Health Indicators Report footnotes for information about the data background, analysis methodologies and other related notes.

Report prepared by Community Commons, March 02, 2016.

Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA)

Health Indicators Report - Milwaukee County

Report Area

Milwaukee County, WI

Data Category

Demographics | Social & Economic Factors | Physical Environment | Clinical Care | Health Behaviors | Health Outcomes

Demographics

Current population demographics and changes in demographic composition over time play a determining role in the types of health and social services needed by communities.

Data Indicators

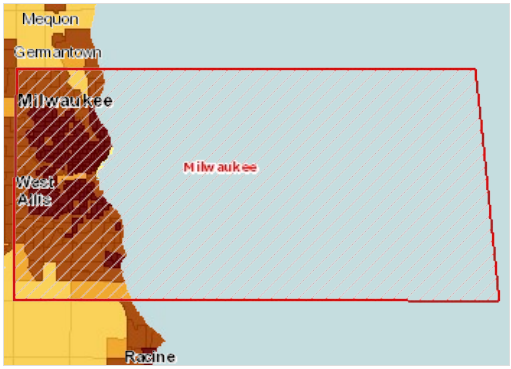
- Total Population
- Change in Total Population
- Families with Children
- Female Population
- Male Population
- Median Age
- Population Under Age 18
- Population Age 0-4
- Population Age 5-17
- Population Age 18-64
- Population Age 18-24
- Population Age 25-34
- Population Age 35-44
- Population Age 45-54
- Population Age 55-64
- Population Age 65
- Population with Any Disability
- Linguistically Isolated Population
- Population with Limited English Proficiency
- Population Geographic Mobility
- Foreign-Born Population
- Hispanic Population
- Urban and Rural Population
- Veteran Population

Total Population

A total of 953,401 people live in the 241.49 square mile report area defined for this assessment according to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2010-14 5-year estimates. The population density for this area, estimated at 3,947.99 persons per square mile, is greater than the national average population density of 89.88 persons per square mile.

Report Area	Total Population	Total Land Area (Square Miles)	Population Density (Per Square Mile)
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	241.49	3,947.99
Wisconsin	5,724,692	54,158.35	105.7
United States	317,746,048	3,535,356.15	89.88

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



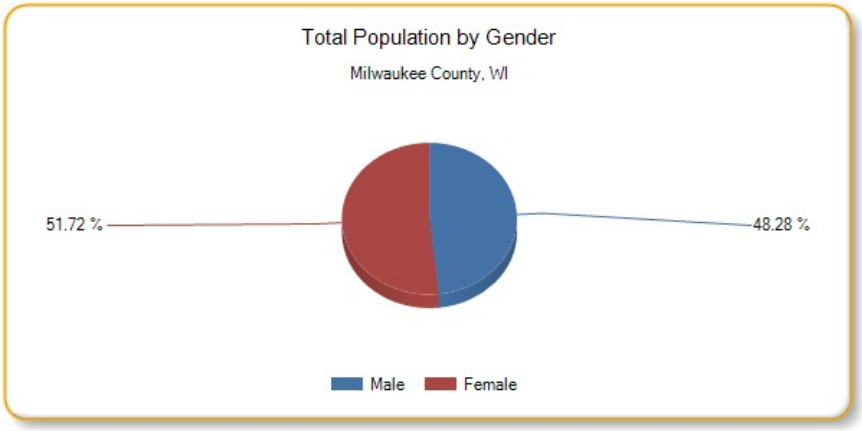
Population, Density (Persons per Sq Mile) by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 5,000
- 1,001 - 5,000
- 501 - 1,000
- 51 - 500
- Under 51
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Total Population by Gender

Report Area	Male	Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Milwaukee County, WI	460,337	493,064	48.28%	51.72%

Report Area	Male	Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Wisconsin	2,842,050	2,882,642	49.65%	50.35%
United States	154,515,152	159,591,920	49.19%	50.81%



Total Population by Age Groups, Total

Report Area	Age 0-4	Age 5-17	Age 18-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-54	Age 55-64	Age 65
Milwaukee County, WI	69,429	165,719	103,175	152,002	119,454	123,366	108,308	111,948
Wisconsin	347,284	969,377	557,036	727,998	703,763	847,881	747,354	823,999
United States	19,973,712	53,803,944	31,273,296	42,310,184	40,723,040	44,248,184	38,596,760	43,177,960

Total Population by Age Groups, Percent

Report Area	Age 0-4	Age 5-17	Age 18-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-54	Age 55-64	Age 65
Milwaukee County, WI	7.28%	17.38%	10.82%	15.94%	12.53%	12.94%	11.36%	11.74%
Wisconsin	6.07%	16.93%	9.73%	12.72%	12.29%	14.81%	13.05%	14.39%
United States	6.36%	17.13%	9.96%	13.47%	12.96%	14.09%	12.29%	13.75%

Total Population by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
Milwaukee County, WI	591,716	251,235	34,374	5,389	221	39,015	31,451
Wisconsin	4,965,198	357,758	137,404	49,563	1,303	92,690	120,776
United States	231,849,712	39,564,784	15,710,659	2,565,520	535,761	14,754,895	9,125,751

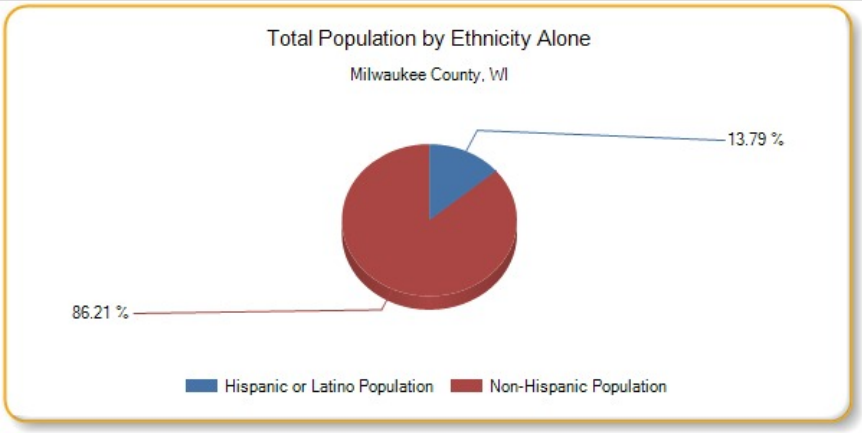
Total Population by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races

Milwaukee County, WI	62.06%	26.35%	3.61%	0.57%	0.02%	4.09%	3.3%
Wisconsin	86.73%	6.25%	2.4%	0.87%	0.02%	1.62%	2.11%
United States	73.81%	12.6%	5%	0.82%	0.17%	4.7%	2.91%

Total Population by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Population	Hispanic or Latino Population	Percent Population Hispanic or Latino	Non-Hispanic Population	Percent Population Non-Hispanic
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	131,473	13.79%	821,928	86.21%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	355,292	6.21%	5,369,400	93.79%
United States	314,107,072	53,070,096	16.9%	261,036,992	83.1%



Hispanic Population by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
Milwaukee County, WI	81,112	2,888	223	906	26	38,055	8,263
Wisconsin	231,487	6,557	870	3,946	127	89,016	23,289
United States	34,690,220	1,104,187	174,450	482,752	42,606	14,143,014	2,432,866

Hispanic Population by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
Milwaukee County, WI	61.69%	2.2%	0.17%	0.69%	0.02%	28.95%	6.28%
Wisconsin	65.15%	1.85%	0.24%	1.11%	0.04%	25.05%	6.55%
United States	65.37%	2.08%	0.33%	0.91%	0.08%	26.65%	4.58%

Non-Hispanic Population by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
Milwaukee County, WI	510,604	248,347	34,151	4,483	195	960	23,188
Wisconsin	4,733,711	351,201	136,534	45,617	1,176	3,674	97,487
United States	197,159,488	38,460,600	15,536,209	2,082,768	493,155	611,881	6,692,885

Non-Hispanic Population by Race Alone, Percent

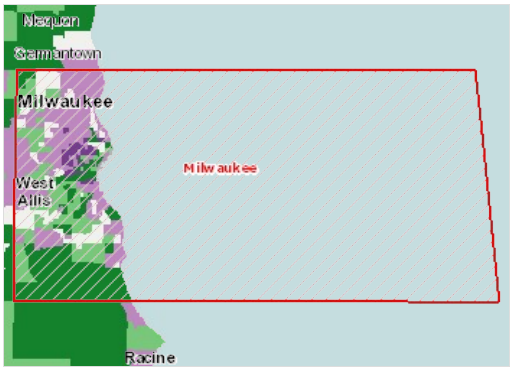
Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
Milwaukee County, WI	62.12%	30.22%	4.15%	0.55%	0.02%	0.12%	2.82%
Wisconsin	88.16%	6.54%	2.54%	0.85%	0.02%	0.07%	1.82%
United States	75.53%	14.73%	5.95%	0.8%	0.19%	0.23%	2.56%

Change in Total Population

According to the U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census, between 2000 and 2010 the population in the report area grew by 7577 persons, a change of 0.81%. A significant positive or negative shift in total population over time impacts healthcare providers and the utilization of community resources.

Report Area	Total Population, 2000 Census	Total Population, 2010 Census	Total Population Change, 2000-2010	Percent Population Change, 2000-2010
Milwaukee County, WI	940,158	947,735	7,577	0.81%
Wisconsin	5,363,669	5,686,986	323,317	6.03%
United States	280,405,781	307,745,539	27,339,758	9.75%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census. 2000 - 2010. Source geography: Tract



Population Change, Percent by Tract, US Census 2000 - 2010

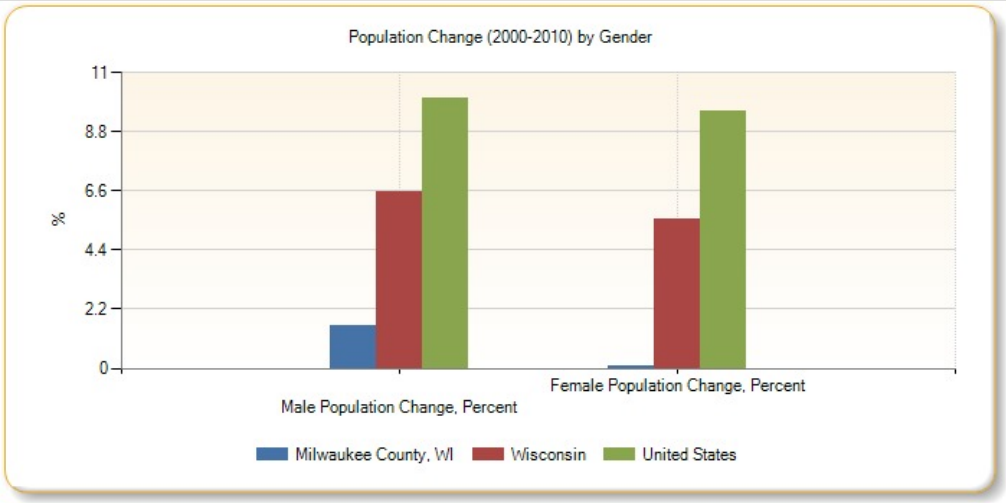
- Over 10.0% Increase ( )
- 1.0 - 10.0% Increase ( )
- Less Than 1.0% Change (/-)
- 1.0 - 10.0% Decrease (-)
- Over 10.0% Decrease (-)
- No Population or No Data

Report Area

Population Change (2000-2010) by Gender

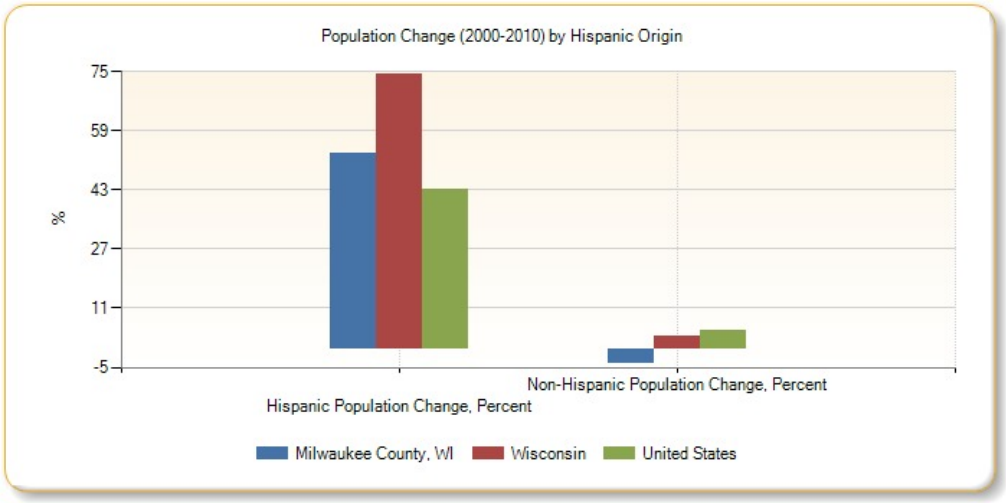
Report Area	Male Population Change, Total	Male Population Change, Percent	Female Population Change, Total	Female Population Change, Percent
Milwaukee County, WI	7,146	1.59%	431	0.09%
Wisconsin	173,362	6.54%	149,954	5.52%

Report Area	Male Population Change, Total	Male Population Change, Percent	Female Population Change, Total	Female Population Change, Percent
United States	13,738,020	10.02%	13,601,733	9.55%



Population Change (2000-2010) by Hispanic Origin

Report Area	Hispanic Population Change, Total	Hispanic Population Change, Percent	Non-Hispanic Population Change, Total	Non-Hispanic Population Change, Percent
Milwaukee County, WI	43,631	52.95%	-36,057	-4.2%
Wisconsin	143,135	74.19%	180,179	3.48%
United States	15,152,943	42.93%	12,099,099	4.92%



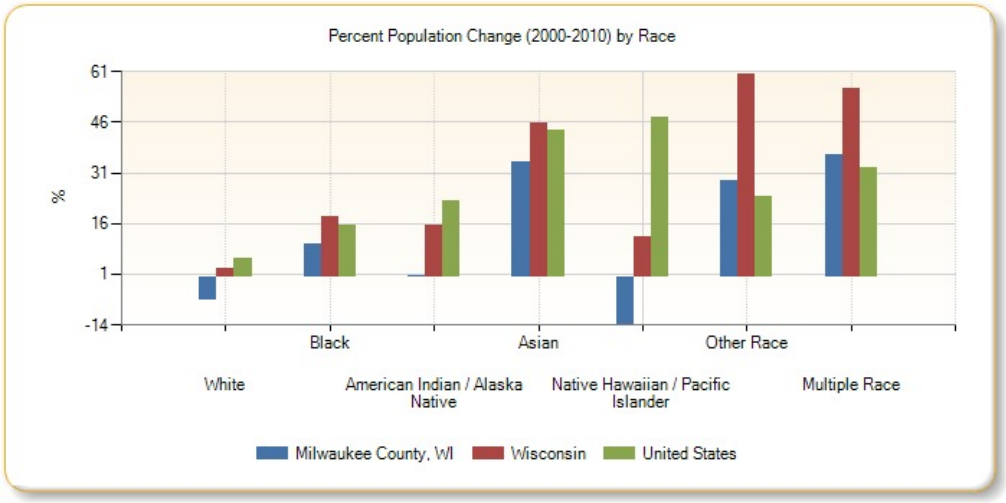
Total Population Change (2000-2010) by Race

Report Area	White	Black	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	-42,312	22,608	14	8,277	-59	11,498	7,551
Wisconsin	132,215	54,688	7,298	40,471	197	51,025	37,422

Report Area	White	Black	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Other Race	Multiple Race
United States	12,199,518	5,189,316	521,420	4,433,864	141,446	3,703,567	2,190,889

Percent Population Change (2000-2010) by Race

Report Area	White	Black	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	-6.86%	9.78%	0.21%	34.28%	-13.98%	28.79%	36.4%
Wisconsin	2.77%	17.96%	15.45%	45.59%	12.09%	60.14%	55.94%
United States	5.8%	15.43%	22.56%	43.72%	47.37%	24.2%	32.61%

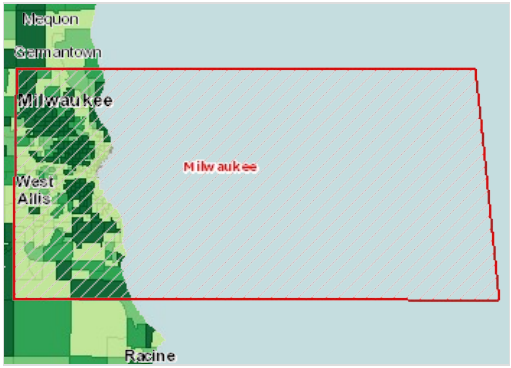


Families with Children

According to the most recent the American Community Survey estimates, 30.72% of all occupied households in the report area are family households with one or more child(ren) under the age of 18. As defined by the US Census Bureau, a family household is any housing unit in which the householder is living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. A non-family household is any household occupied by the householder alone, or by the householder and one or more unrelated individuals.

Report Area	Total Households	Total Family Households	Families with Children (Under Age 18)	Families with Children (Under Age 18), Percent of Total Households
Milwaukee County, WI	381,446	217,993	117,172	30.72%
Wisconsin	2,293,250	1,469,359	677,002	29.52%
United States	116,211,088	76,958,064	37,554,348	32.32%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

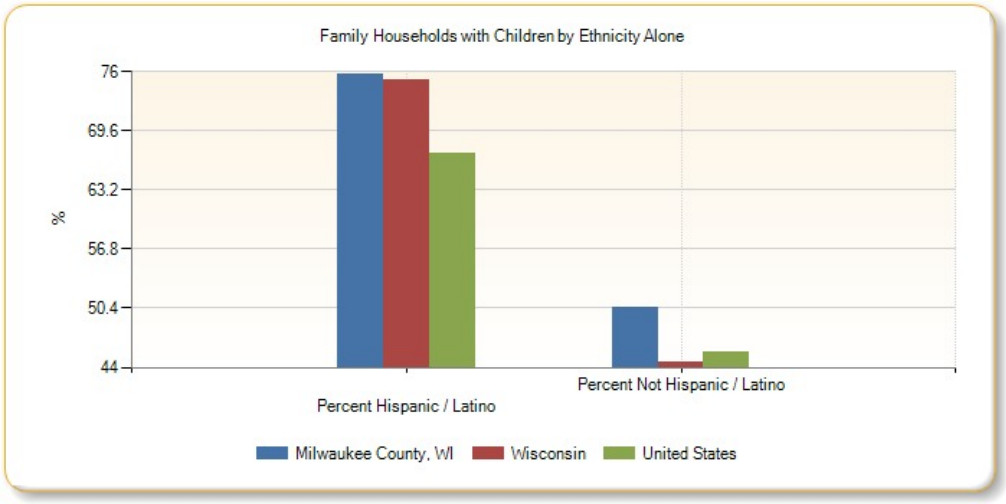


Households with Children (Age 0-17), Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 35.0%
- 31.6 - 35.0%
- 28.1 - 31.5%
- Under 28.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

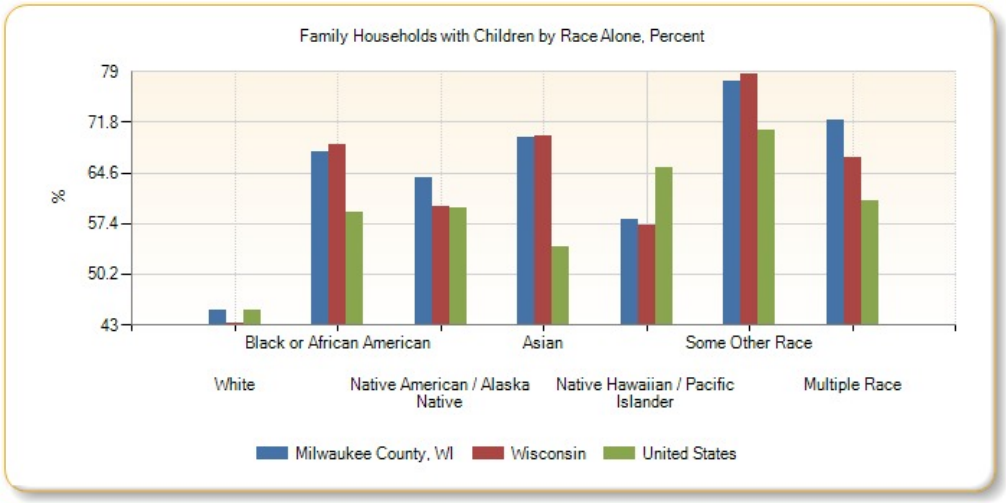
Family Households with Children by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	19,994	96,710	75.67%	50.48%
Wisconsin	50,123	624,724	75.14%	44.54%
United States	7,289,959	30,122,004	67.18%	45.57%



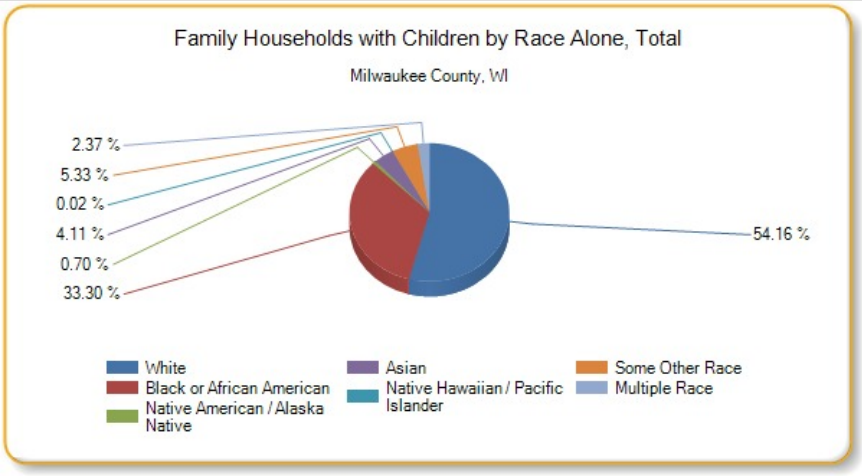
Family Households with Children by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	45%	67.63%	63.87%	69.65%	57.89%	77.63%	72.14%
Wisconsin	43.27%	68.68%	59.9%	69.78%	57.25%	78.62%	66.86%
United States	45.18%	59.09%	59.52%	54.18%	65.41%	70.66%	60.67%



Family Households with Children by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	63,206	38,866	822	4,793	22	6,225	2,770
Wisconsin	570,574	52,895	7,072	19,428	158	14,426	10,294
United States	26,855,960	5,205,837	334,775	1,971,685	70,274	2,156,532	816,904

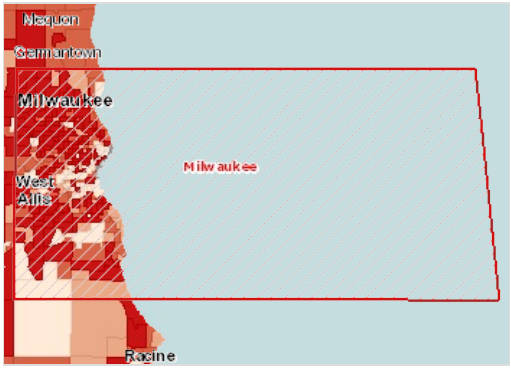


Female Population

A total of 493,064 females resided in the report area according to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2010-14 5-year estimates. Females represented 51.72% of the total population in the area, which was greater than the national average of 50.81%.

Report Area	Total Population	Female Population	Percent Female Population
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	493,064	51.72%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	2,882,642	50.35%
United States	314,107,072	159,591,920	50.81%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

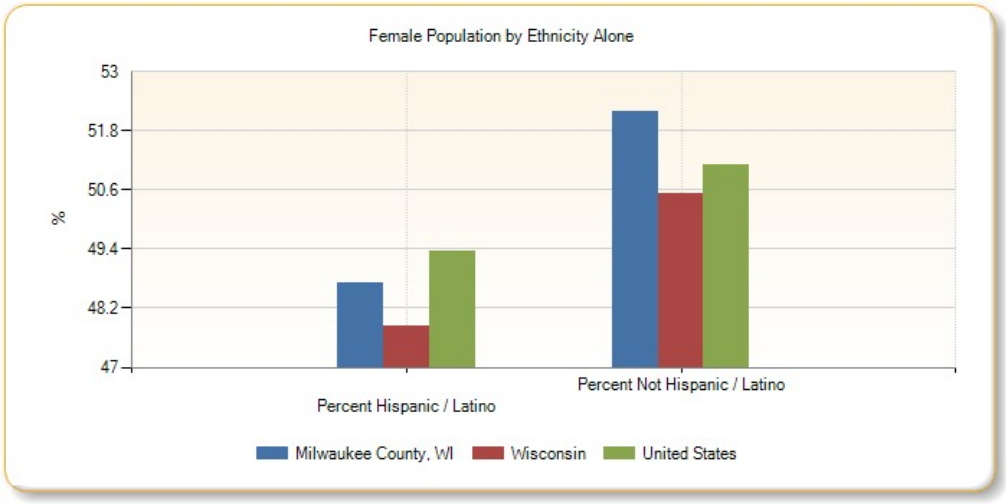


Female Population, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 52.0%
- 50.1 - 52.0%
- 48.1 - 50.0%
- Under 48.1%
- No Female Population Reported
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

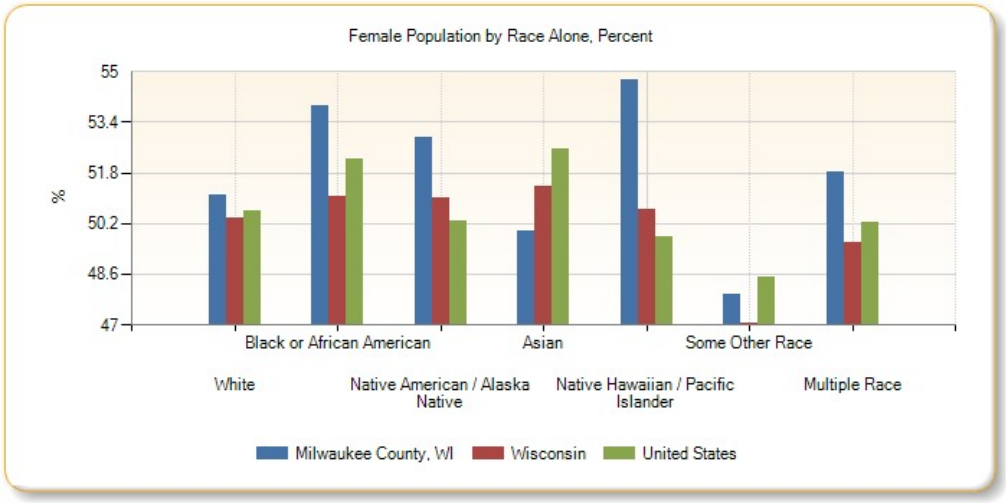
Female Population by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	64,060	429,004	48.72%	52.19%
Wisconsin	169,956	2,712,686	47.84%	50.52%
United States	26,192,600	133,399,320	49.35%	51.1%



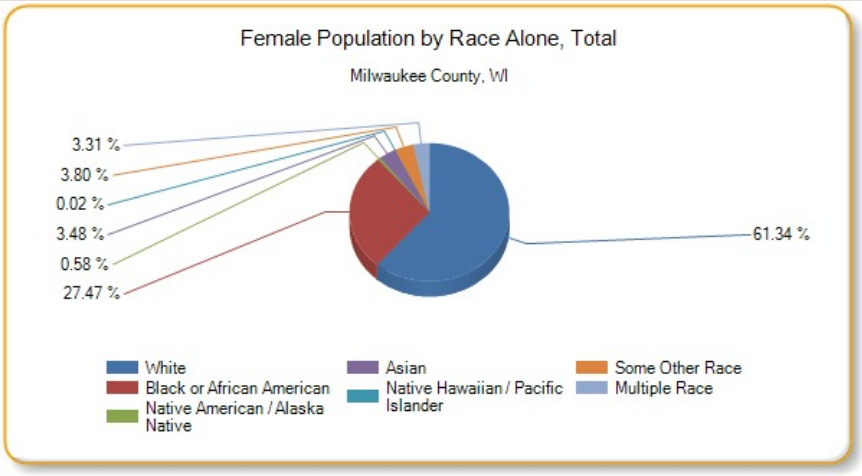
Female Population by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	51.11%	53.91%	52.9%	49.98%	54.75%	47.97%	51.83%
Wisconsin	50.35%	51.04%	51%	51.37%	50.65%	47.01%	49.6%
United States	50.62%	52.25%	50.26%	52.57%	49.8%	48.49%	50.24%



Female Population by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	302,455	135,441	2,851	17,180	121	18,715	16,301
Wisconsin	2,500,046	182,598	25,277	70,578	660	43,575	59,908
United States	117,362,784	20,674,464	1,289,443	8,258,636	266,787	7,155,022	4,584,790

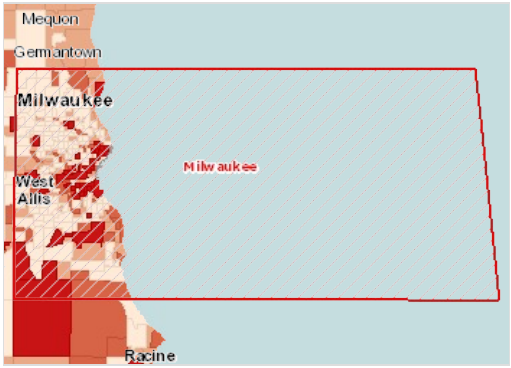


Male Population

A total of 460,337 males resided in the report area according to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2010-14 5-year estimates. Males represented 48.28% of the total population in the area, which was less than the national average of 49.19%.

Report Area	Total Population	Male Population	Percent Male Population
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	460,337	48.28%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	2,842,050	49.65%
United States	314,107,072	154,515,152	49.19%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



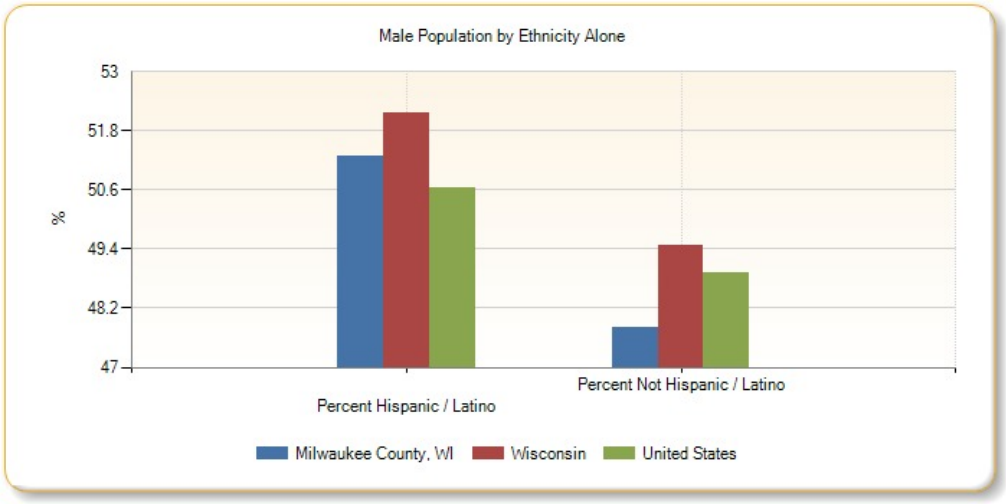
Male Population, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 52.0%
- 50.1 - 52.0%
- 48.1 - 50.0%
- Under 48.1%
- No Male Population Reported
- No Data or Data Suppressed

- Report Area

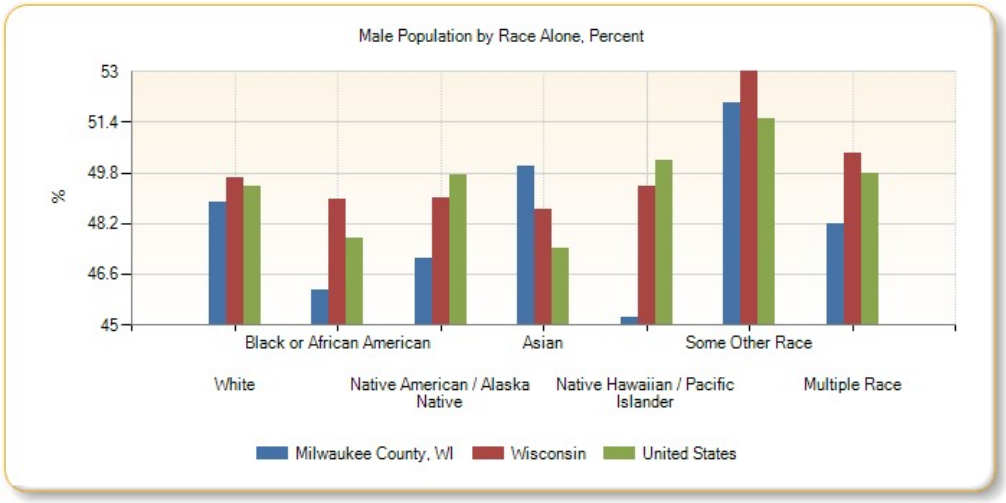
Male Population by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	67,413	392,924	51.28%	47.81%
Wisconsin	185,336	2,656,714	52.16%	49.48%
United States	26,877,496	127,637,656	50.65%	48.9%



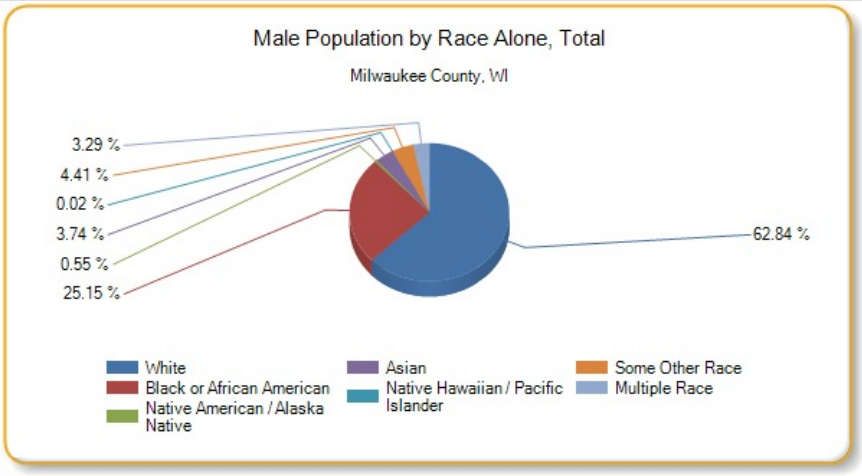
Male Population by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	48.89%	46.09%	47.1%	50.02%	45.25%	52.03%	48.17%
Wisconsin	49.65%	48.96%	49%	48.63%	49.35%	52.99%	50.4%
United States	49.38%	47.75%	49.74%	47.43%	50.2%	51.51%	49.76%



Male Population by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	289,261	115,794	2,538	17,194	100	20,300	15,150
Wisconsin	2,465,152	175,160	24,286	66,826	643	49,115	60,868
United States	114,486,928	18,890,320	1,276,077	7,452,023	268,974	7,599,873	4,540,961

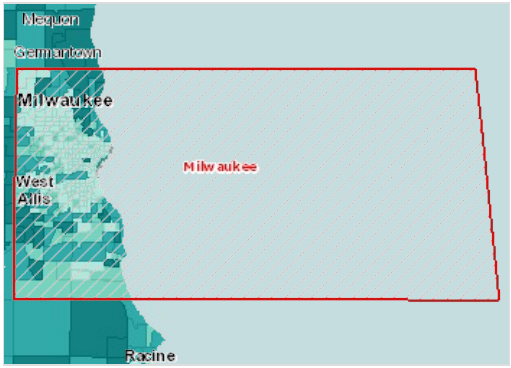


Median Age

This indicator reports population median age based on the 5-year American Community Survey estimate.

Report Area	Total Population	Median Age
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	34
Wisconsin	5,724,692	38.8
United States	314,107,072	37.4

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

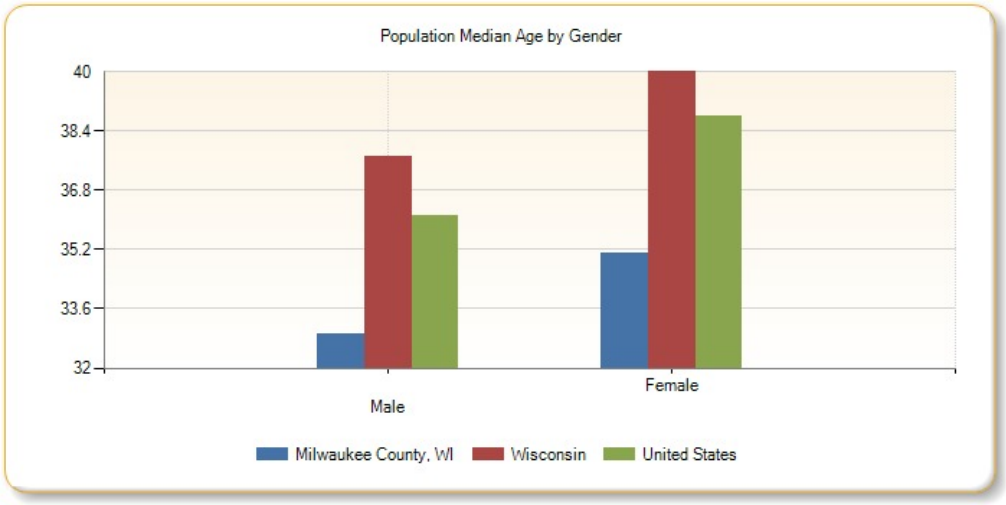


Median Age by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 45.0
- 40.1 - 45.0
- 35.1 - 40.0
- Under 35.1
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

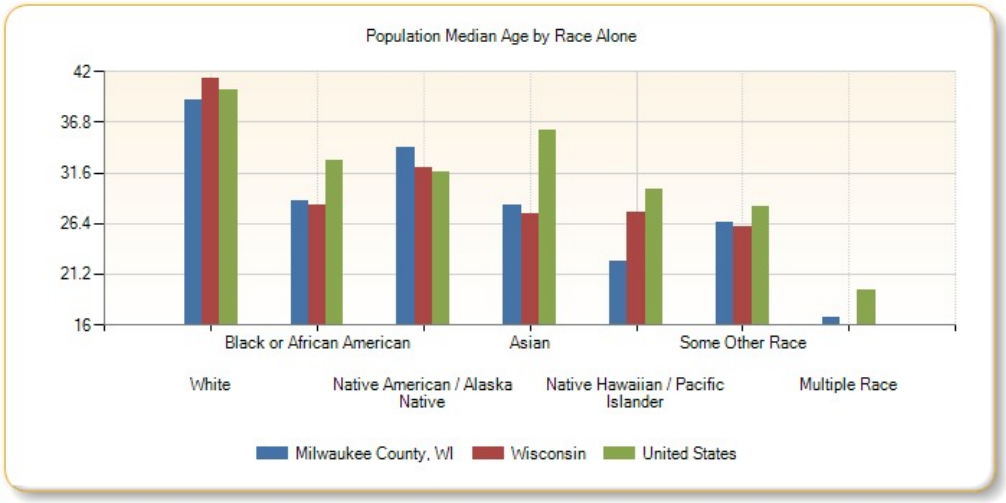
Population Median Age by Gender

Report Area	Male	Female
Milwaukee County, WI	32.9	35.1
Wisconsin	37.7	40
United States	36.1	38.8



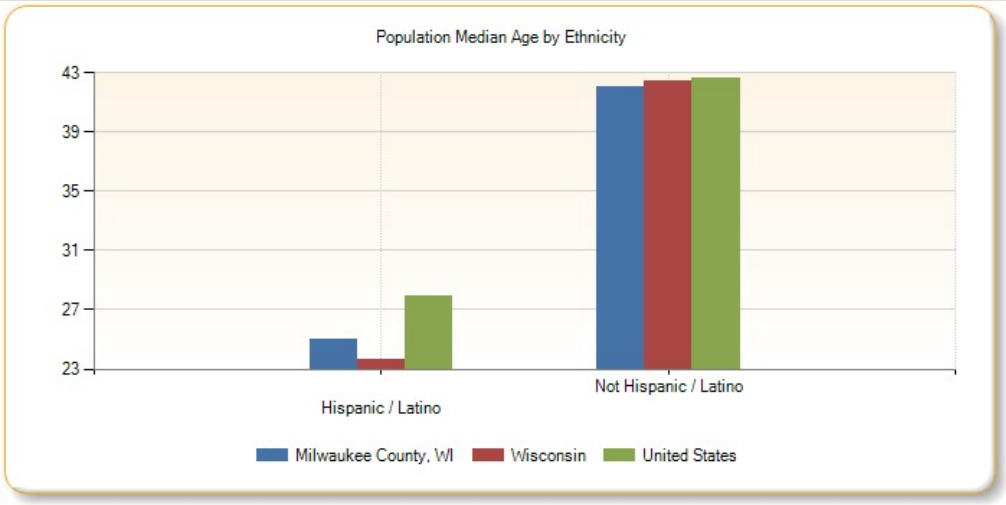
Population Median Age by Race Alone

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	39	28.7	34.2	28.3	22.5	26.5	16.8
Wisconsin	41.3	28.3	32.2	27.4	27.6	26.1	16
United States	40.1	32.9	31.7	36	29.9	28.2	19.5



Population Median Age by Ethnicity

Report Area	Hispanic / Latino	Not Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	25	42
Wisconsin	23.6	42.4
United States	27.9	42.6

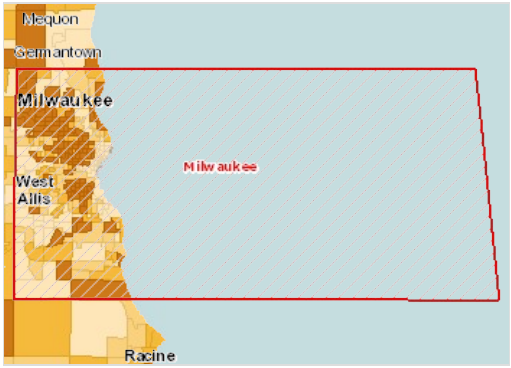


Population Under Age 18

This indicator reports the percentage of population under age 18 in the designated geographic area. This indicator is relevant because it is important to understand the percentage of youth in the community, as this population has unique health needs which should be considered separately from other age groups.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 0-17	Percent Population Age 0-17
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	235,148	24.66%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	1,316,661	23%
United States	314,107,072	73,777,656	23.49%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



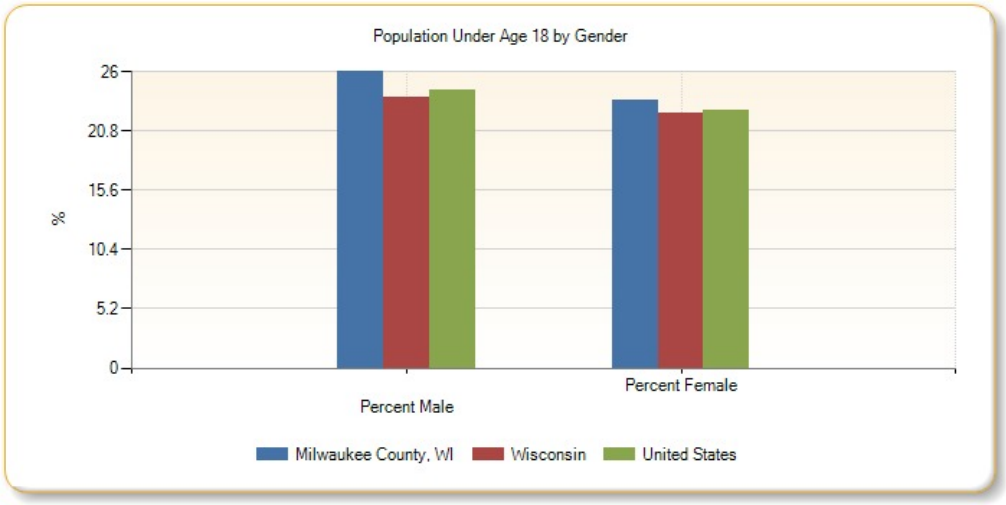
Population Age 0-17, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 26.0%
- 23.1 - 26.0%
- 20.1 - 23.0%
- Under 20.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed

- Report Area

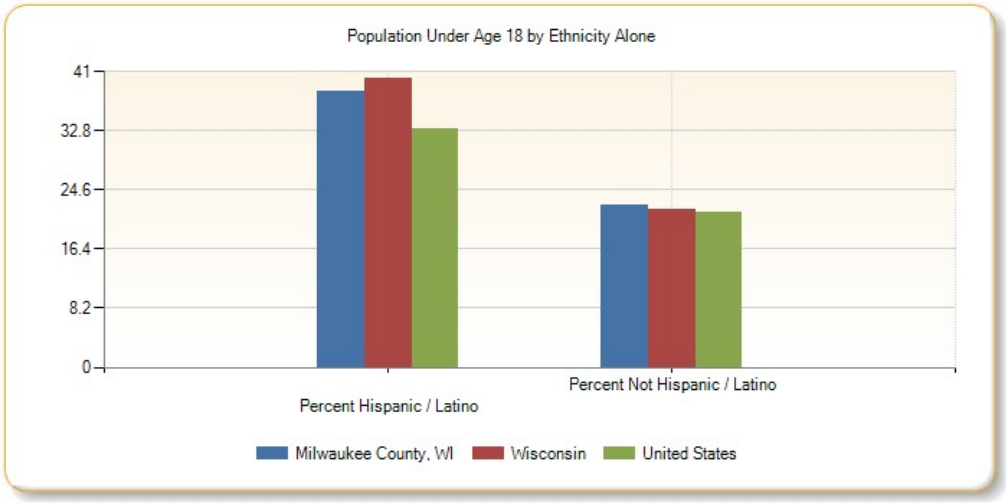
Population Under Age 18 by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Milwaukee County, WI	119,505	115,643	25.96%	23.45%
Wisconsin	673,683	642,978	23.7%	22.31%
United States	37,716,036	36,061,616	24.41%	22.6%



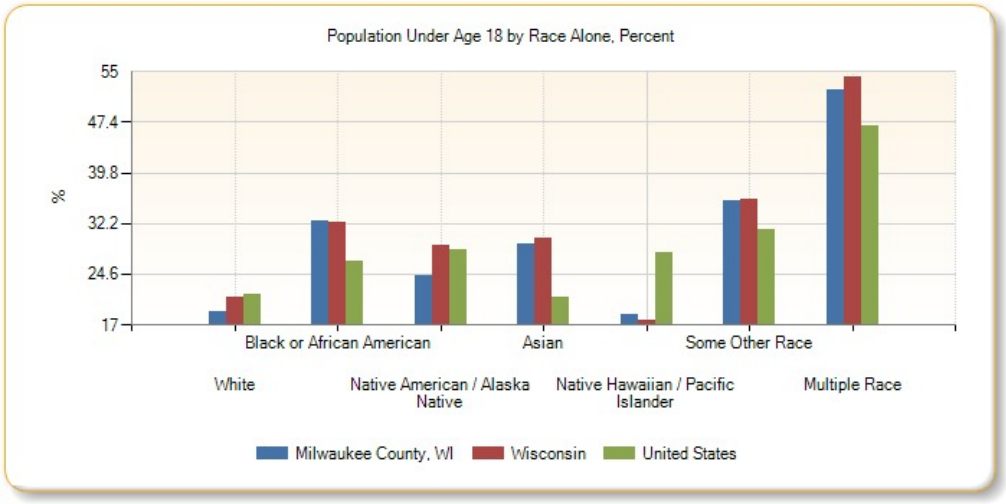
Population Under Age 18 by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	50,160	184,988	38.15%	22.51%
Wisconsin	142,176	1,174,485	40.02%	21.87%
United States	17,561,660	56,215,992	33.09%	21.54%



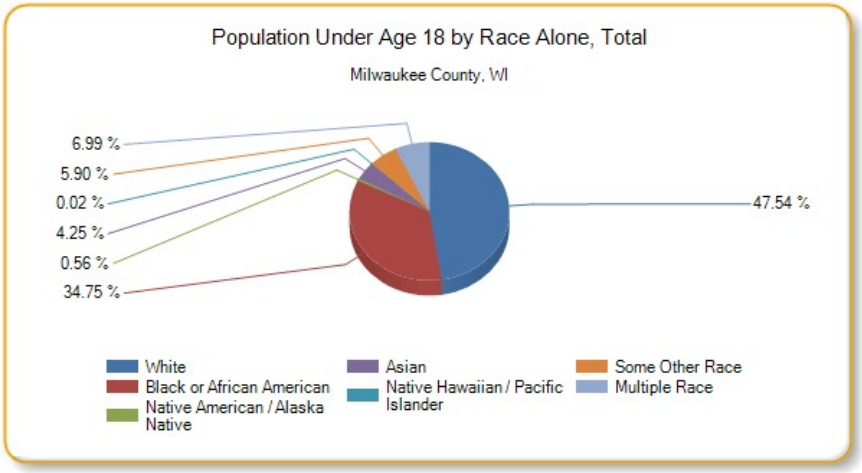
Population Under Age 18 by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	18.89%	32.52%	24.36%	29.09%	18.55%	35.55%	52.27%
Wisconsin	21.08%	32.27%	28.89%	29.95%	17.73%	35.89%	54.27%
United States	21.63%	26.63%	28.31%	21.19%	27.81%	31.3%	46.91%



Population Under Age 18 by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	111,781	81,705	1,313	10,000	41	13,870	16,438
Wisconsin	1,046,688	115,453	14,321	41,157	231	33,263	65,548
United States	50,139,668	10,534,359	726,286	3,328,842	148,969	4,618,373	4,281,155

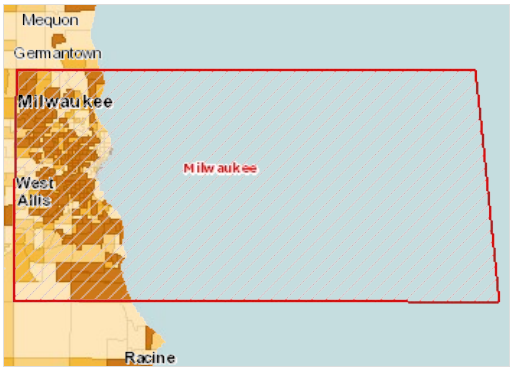


Population Age 0-4

This indicator reports the percentage of children aged 0-4 in the designated geographic area. This indicator is relevant because it is important to understand the percentage of infants and young children in the community, as this population has unique health needs which should be considered separately from other age groups.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 0-4	Percent Population Age 0-4
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	69,429	7.28%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	347,284	6.07%
United States	314,107,072	19,973,712	6.36%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

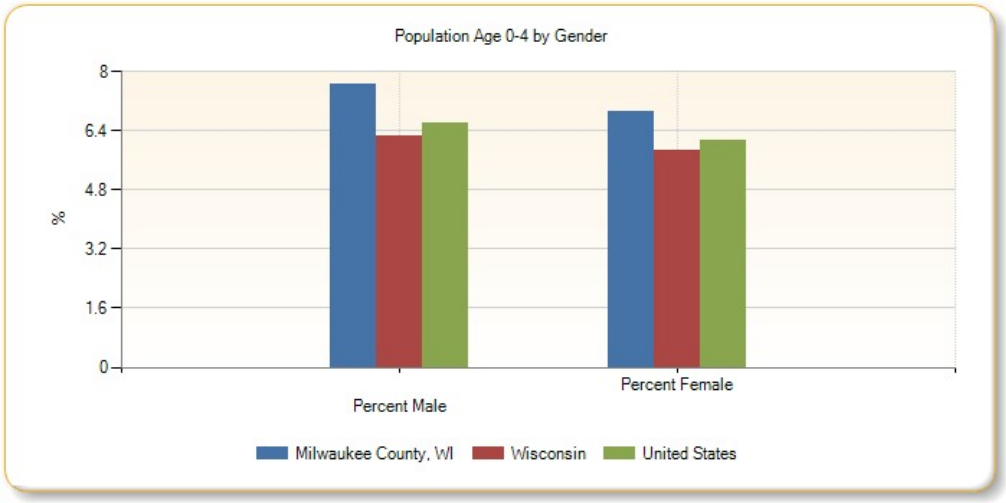


Population Age 0-4, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 7.0%
- 6.1 - 7.0%
- 5.1 - 6.0%
- Under 5.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

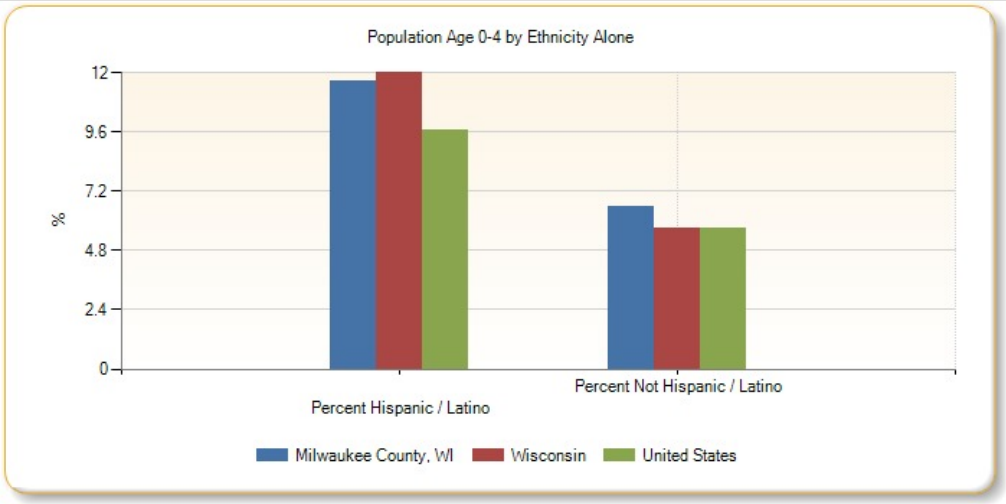
Population Age 0-4 by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Milwaukee County, WI	35,325	34,104	7.67%	6.92%
Wisconsin	177,973	169,311	6.26%	5.87%
United States	10,205,881	9,767,830	6.61%	6.12%



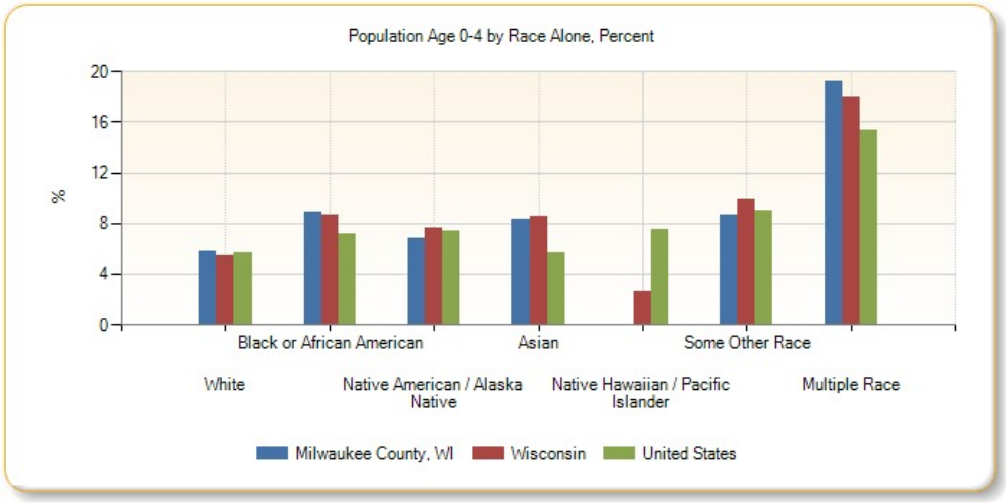
Population Age 0-4 by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	15,348	54,081	11.67%	6.58%
Wisconsin	42,586	304,698	11.99%	5.67%
United States	5,125,083	14,848,629	9.66%	5.69%



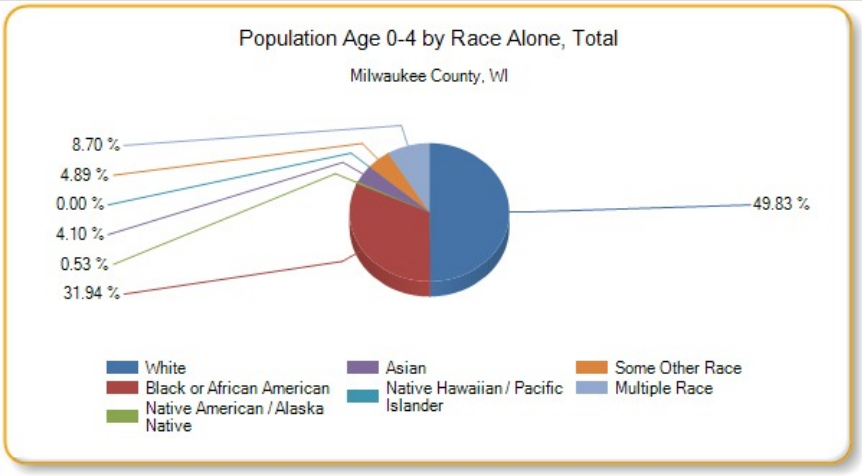
Population Age 0-4 by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	5.85%	8.83%	6.88%	8.28%	0%	8.7%	19.21%
Wisconsin	5.44%	8.62%	7.66%	8.6%	2.61%	9.92%	17.96%
United States	5.73%	7.14%	7.46%	5.73%	7.53%	9%	15.41%



Population Age 0-4 by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	34,598	22,177	371	2,847	0	3,395	6,041
Wisconsin	269,923	30,824	3,799	11,814	34	9,194	21,696
United States	13,280,289	2,826,820	191,369	900,372	40,332	1,328,071	1,406,458

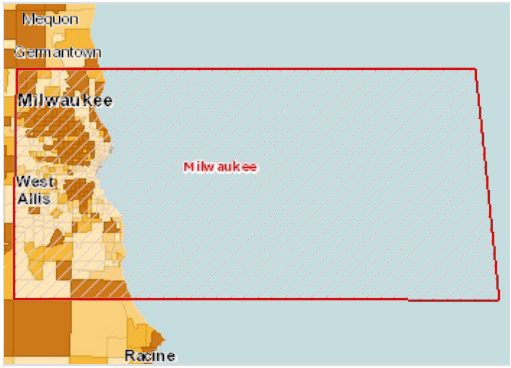


Population Age 5-17

This indicator reports the percentage of youth aged 5-17 in the designated geographic area. This indicator is relevant because it is important to understand the percentage of youth in the community, as this population has unique health needs which should be considered separately from other age groups.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 5-17	Percent Population Age 5-17
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	165,719	17.38%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	969,377	16.93%
United States	314,107,072	53,803,944	17.13%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

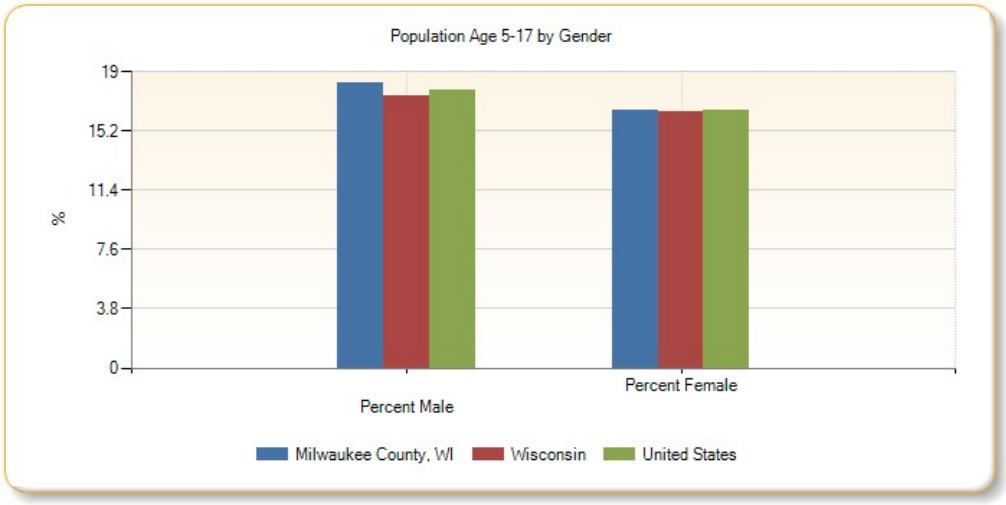


Population Age 5-17, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 19.0%
- 17.1 - 19.0%
- 15.1 - 17.0%
- Under 15.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

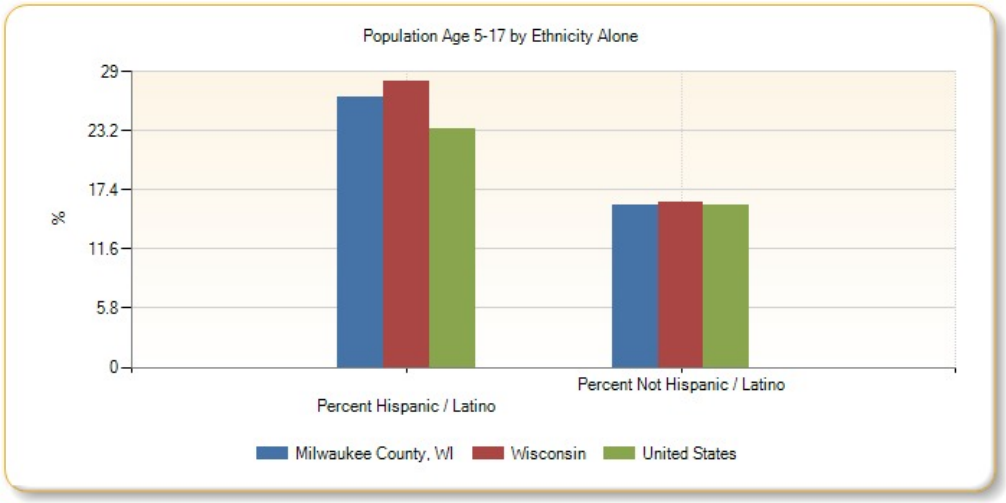
Population Age 5-17 by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Milwaukee County, WI	84,180	81,539	18.29%	16.54%
Wisconsin	495,710	473,667	17.44%	16.43%
United States	27,510,156	26,293,790	17.8%	16.48%



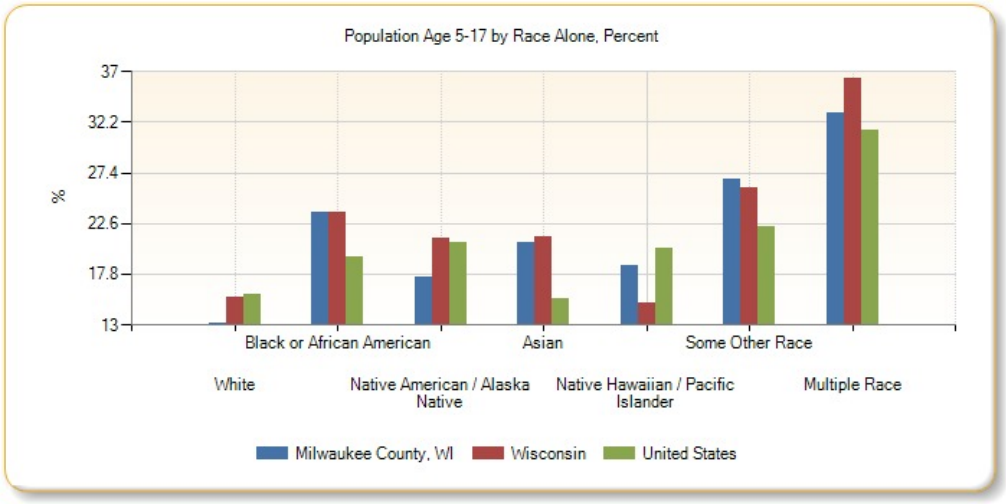
Population Age 5-17 by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	34,812	130,907	26.48%	15.93%
Wisconsin	99,590	869,787	28.03%	16.2%
United States	12,436,576	41,367,368	23.43%	15.85%



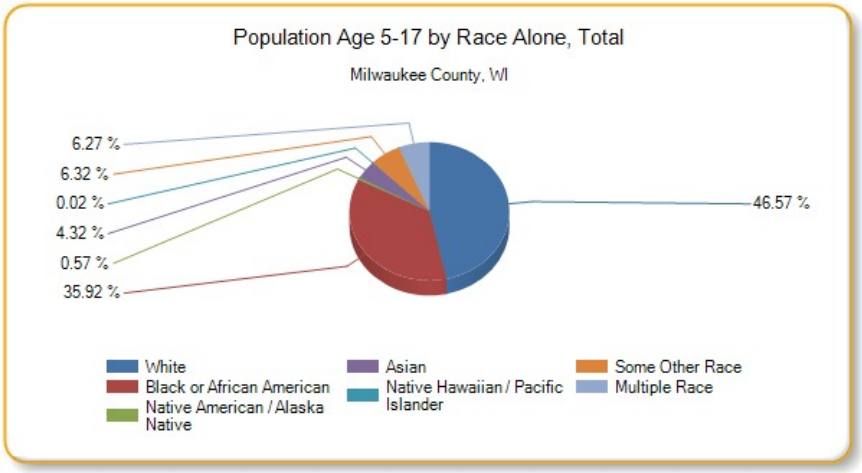
Population Age 5-17 by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	13.04%	23.69%	17.48%	20.81%	18.55%	26.85%	33.06%
Wisconsin	15.64%	23.66%	21.23%	21.36%	15.12%	25.97%	36.31%
United States	15.9%	19.48%	20.85%	15.46%	20.28%	22.3%	31.5%



Population Age 5-17 by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	77,183	59,528	942	7,153	41	10,475	10,397
Wisconsin	776,765	84,629	10,522	29,343	197	24,069	43,852
United States	36,859,384	7,707,539	534,917	2,428,470	108,637	3,290,302	2,874,697

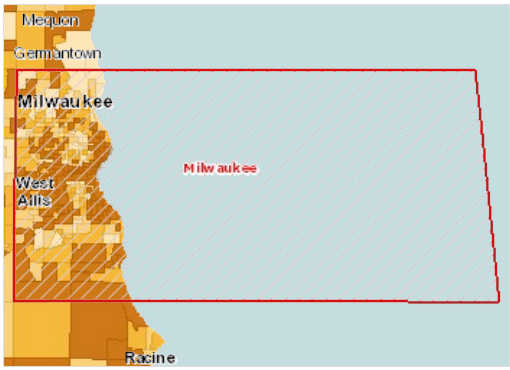


Population Age 18-64

This indicator reports the percentage of population age 18-64 in the designated geographic area. This indicator is relevant because it is important to understand the percentage of adults in the community, as this population has unique health needs which should be considered separately from other age groups.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 18-64	Percent Population Age 18-64
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	606,305	63.59%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	3,584,032	62.61%
United States	314,107,072	197,151,488	62.77%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

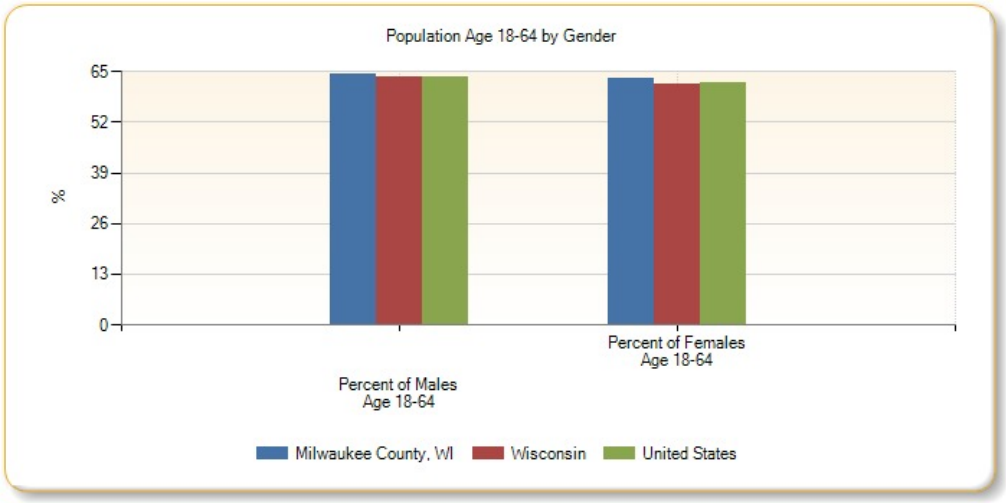


Population Age 18-64, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 63.0%
- 60.1 - 63.0%
- 57.1 - 60.0%
- Under 57.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

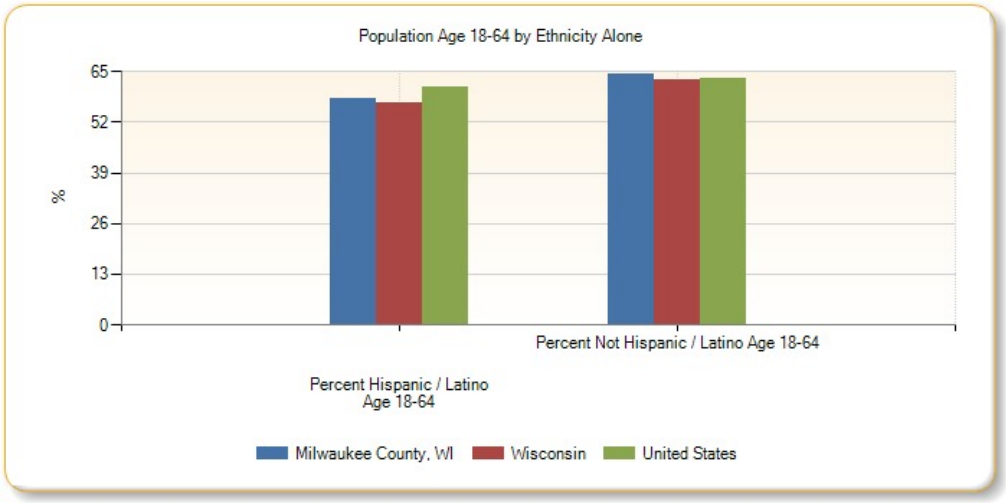
Population Age 18-64 by Gender

Report Area	Males Age 18-64	Females Age 18-64	Percent of Males Age 18-64	Percent of Females Age 18-64
Milwaukee County, WI	295,403	310,902	64.17%	63.06%
Wisconsin	1,805,030	1,779,002	63.51%	61.71%
United States	97,973,928	99,177,536	63.41%	62.14%



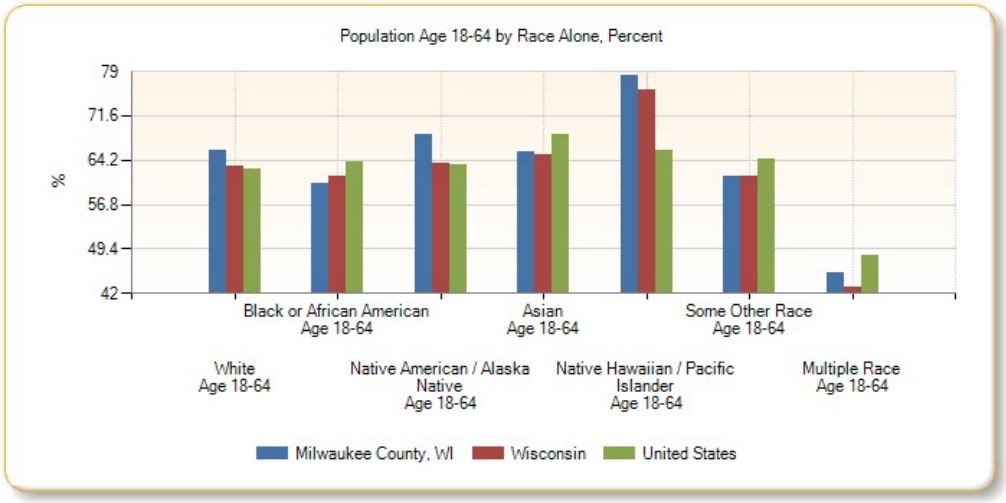
Population Age 18-64 by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Hispanic / Latino Age 18-64	Not Hispanic / Latino Age 18-64	Percent Hispanic / Latino Age 18-64	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino Age 18-64
Milwaukee County, WI	76,556	529,749	58.23%	64.45%
Wisconsin	201,907	3,382,125	56.83%	62.99%
United States	32,345,440	164,806,048	60.95%	63.14%



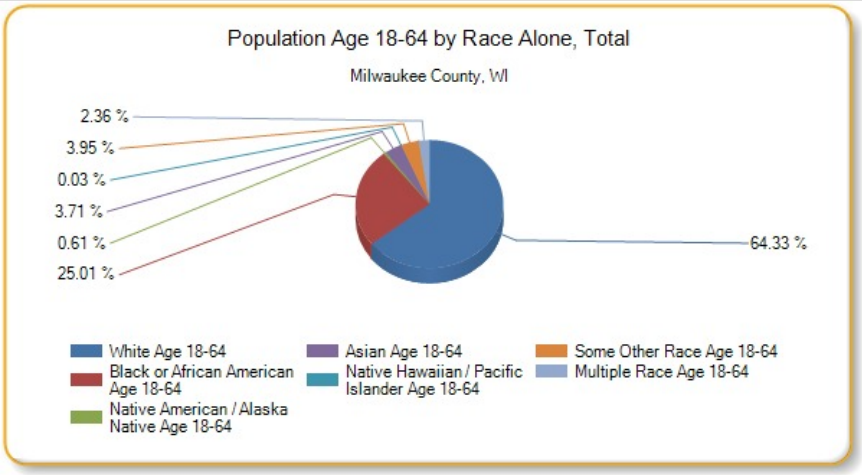
Population Age 18-64 by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White Age 18-64	Black or African American Age 18-64	Native American / Alaska Native Age 18-64	Asian Age 18-64	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander Age 18-64	Some Other Race Age 18-64	Multiple Race Age 18-64
Milwaukee County, WI	65.91%	60.36%	68.49%	65.47%	78.28%	61.45%	45.42%
Wisconsin	63.11%	61.41%	63.7%	65.03%	75.98%	61.54%	42.92%
United States	62.64%	63.93%	63.53%	68.46%	65.75%	64.28%	48.38%



Population Age 18-64 by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White Age 18-64	Black or African American Age 18-64	Native American / Alaska Native Age 18-64	Asian Age 18-64	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander Age 18-64	Some Other Race Age 18-64	Multiple Race Age 18-64
Milwaukee County, WI	390,023	151,651	3,691	22,506	173	23,975	14,286
Wisconsin	3,133,544	219,683	31,572	89,354	990	57,046	51,843
United States	145,221,568	25,292,742	1,629,957	10,756,169	352,258	9,484,082	4,414,689

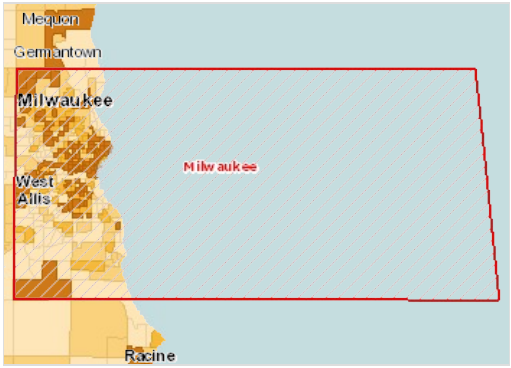


Population Age 18-24

This indicator reports the percentage of youth aged 18-24 in the designated geographic area. This indicator is relevant because it is important to understand the percentage of youth in the community, as this population has unique health needs which should be considered separately from other age groups.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 18-24	Percent Population Age 18-24
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	103,175	10.82%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	557,036	9.73%
United States	314,107,072	31,273,296	9.96%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



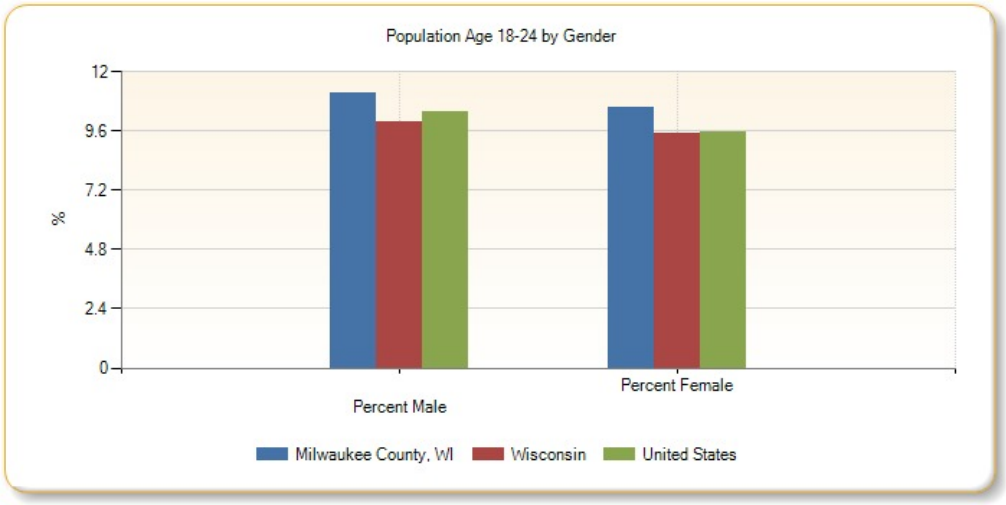
Population Age 18-24, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 11.0%
- 9.1 - 11.0%
- 7.1 - 9.0%
- Under 7.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed

- Report Area

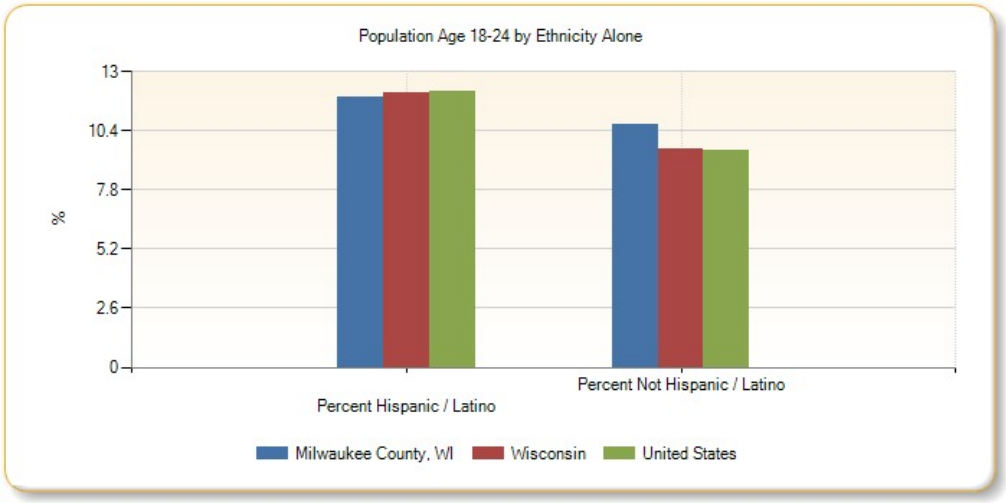
Population Age 18-24 by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Milwaukee County, WI	51,126	52,049	11.11%	10.56%
Wisconsin	283,979	273,057	9.99%	9.47%
United States	16,011,111	15,262,186	10.36%	9.56%



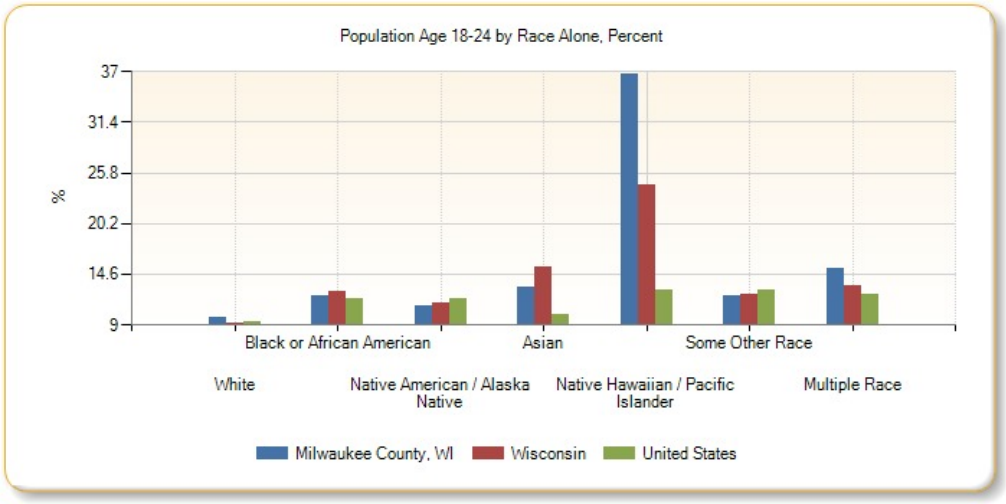
Population Age 18-24 by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	15,581	87,594	11.85%	10.66%
Wisconsin	42,818	514,218	12.05%	9.58%
United States	6,430,333	24,842,964	12.12%	9.52%



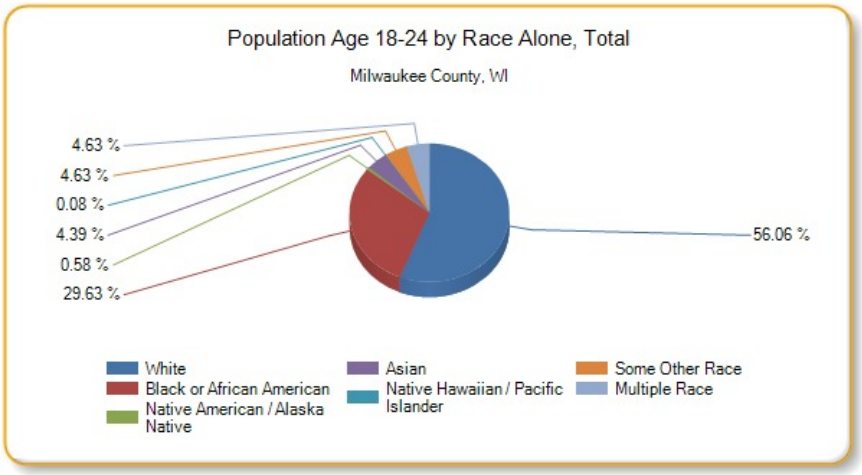
Population Age 18-24 by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	9.77%	12.17%	11.04%	13.17%	36.65%	12.26%	15.2%
Wisconsin	9.2%	12.66%	11.45%	15.38%	24.48%	12.36%	13.36%
United States	9.29%	11.96%	11.89%	10.15%	12.91%	12.84%	12.42%



Population Age 18-24 by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	57,838	30,569	595	4,528	81	4,782	4,782
Wisconsin	457,037	45,281	5,675	21,129	319	11,457	16,138
United States	21,547,320	4,730,079	304,982	1,594,485	69,160	1,894,126	1,133,144

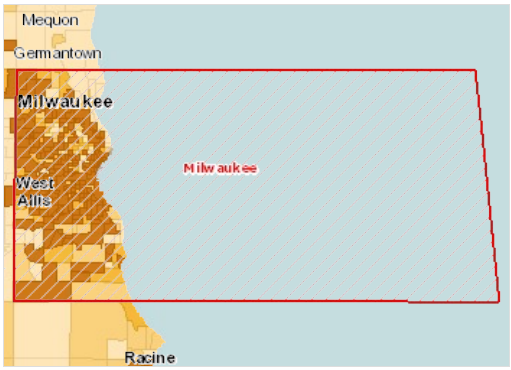


Population Age 25-34

This indicator reports the percentage of youth aged 25-34 in the designated geographic area. This indicator is relevant because it is important to understand the percentage of youth in the community, as this population has unique health needs which should be considered separately from other age groups.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 25-34	Percent Population Age 25-34
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	152,002	15.94%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	727,998	12.72%
United States	314,107,072	42,310,184	13.47%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

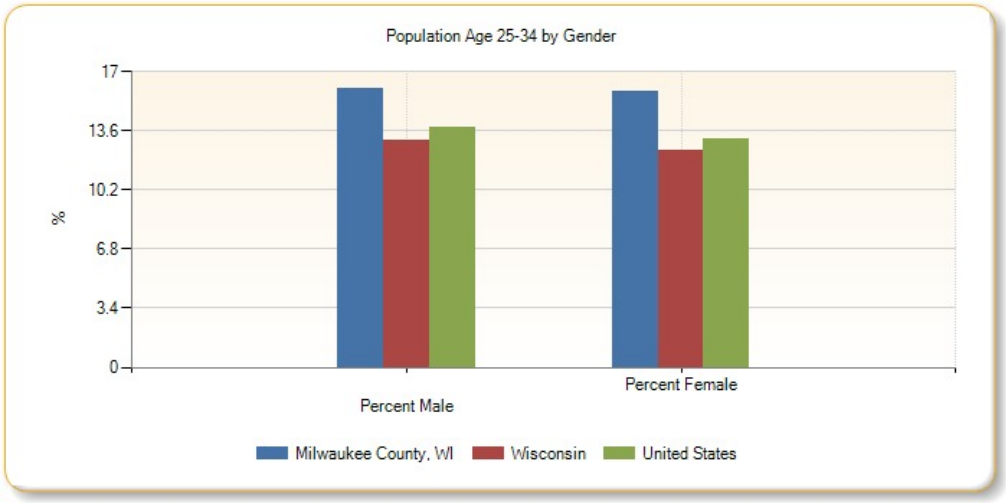


Population Age 25-34, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 14.0%
- 12.1 - 14.0%
- 10.1 - 12.0%
- Under 10.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

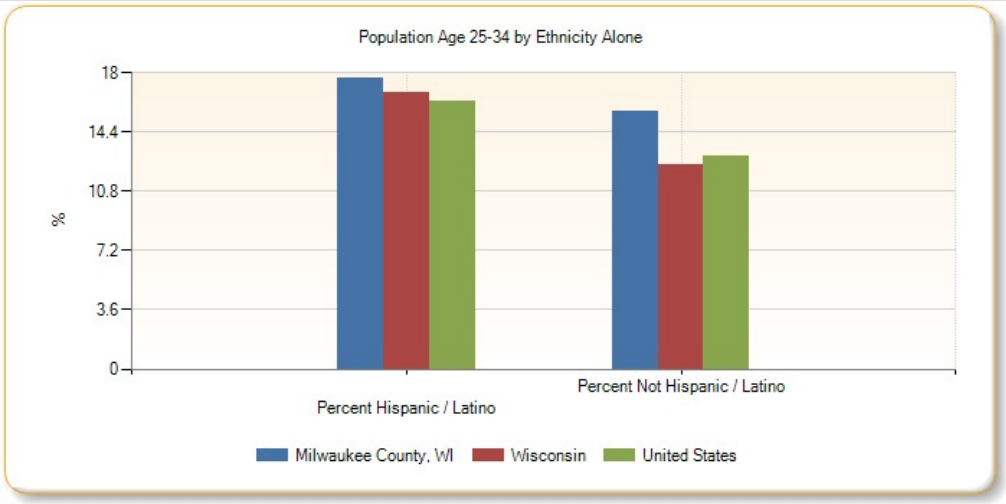
Population Age 25-34 by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Milwaukee County, WI	73,840	78,162	16.04%	15.85%
Wisconsin	369,889	358,109	13.01%	12.42%
United States	21,302,940	21,007,244	13.79%	13.16%



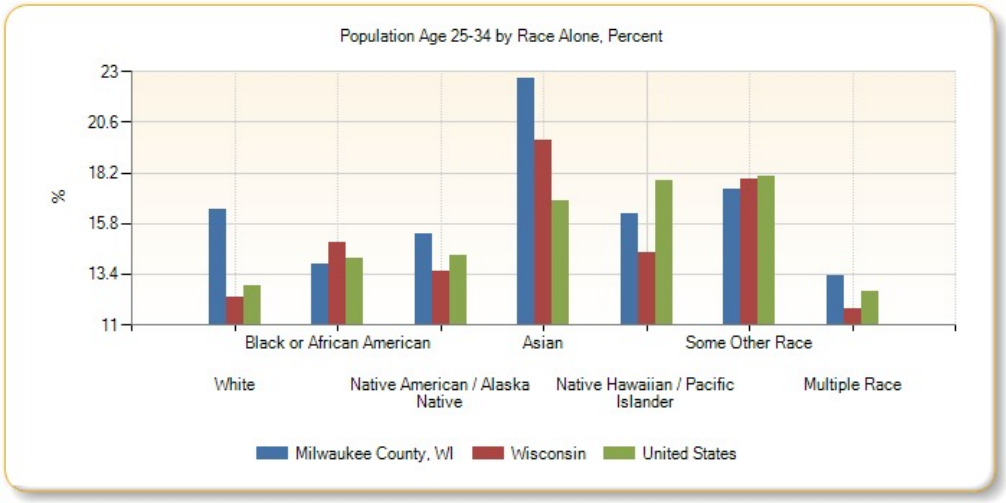
Population Age 25-34 by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	23,253	128,749	17.69%	15.66%
Wisconsin	59,793	668,205	16.83%	12.44%
United States	8,649,852	33,660,332	16.3%	12.89%



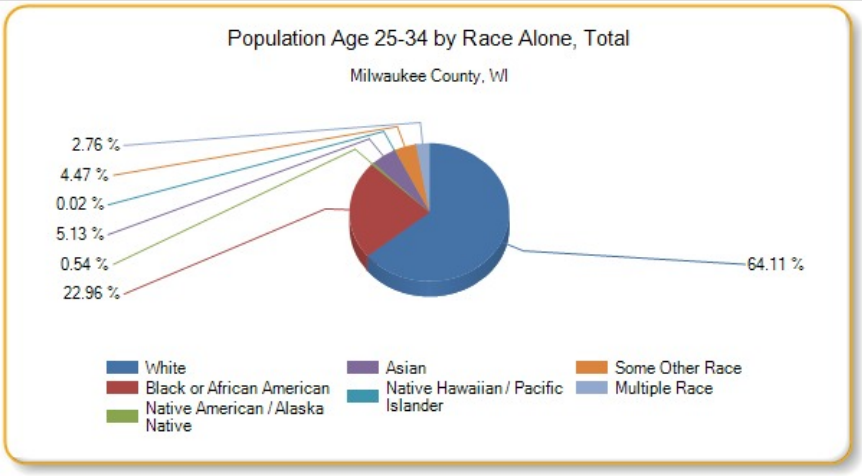
Population Age 25-34 by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	16.47%	13.89%	15.29%	22.68%	16.29%	17.41%	13.33%
Wisconsin	12.28%	14.9%	13.51%	19.72%	14.43%	17.88%	11.76%
United States	12.85%	14.17%	14.27%	16.86%	17.8%	18.01%	12.61%



Population Age 25-34 by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	97,455	34,905	824	7,796	36	6,793	4,193
Wisconsin	609,946	53,304	6,696	27,091	188	16,570	14,203
United States	29,785,484	5,606,490	366,076	2,648,756	95,376	2,657,631	1,150,367

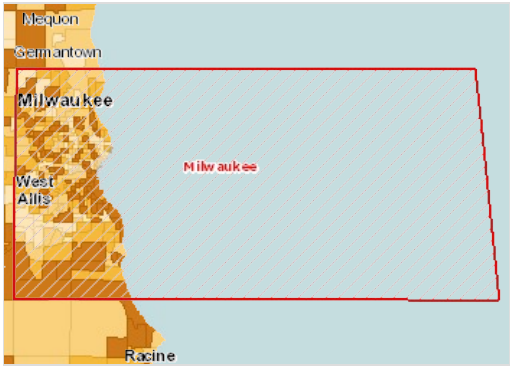


Population Age 35-44

This indicator reports the percentage of youth aged 25-34 in the designated geographic area. This indicator is relevant because it is important to understand the percentage of youth in the community, as this population has unique health needs which should be considered separately from other age groups.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 35-44	Percent Population Age 35-44
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	119,454	12.53%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	703,763	12.29%
United States	314,107,072	40,723,040	12.96%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

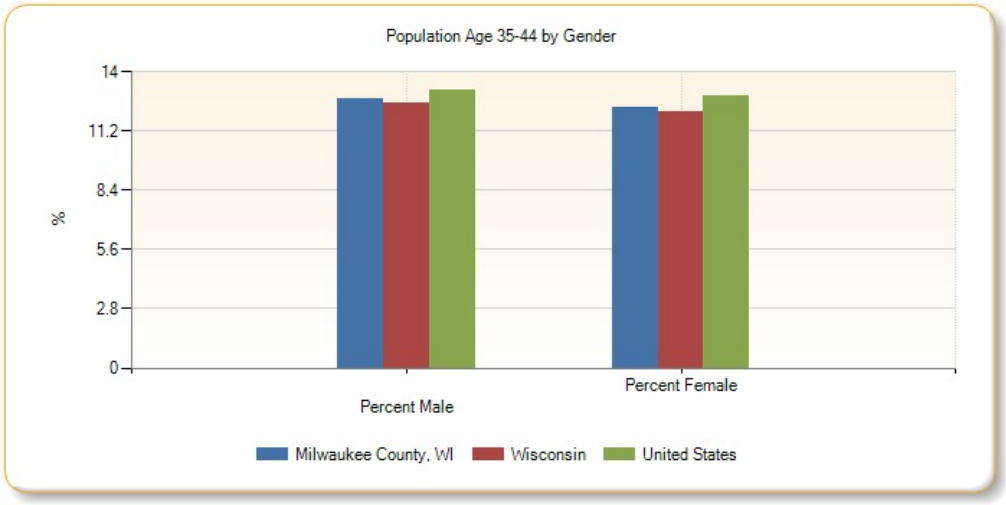


Population Age 35-44, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 14.0%
- 12.1 - 14.0%
- 10.1 - 12.0%
- Under 10.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

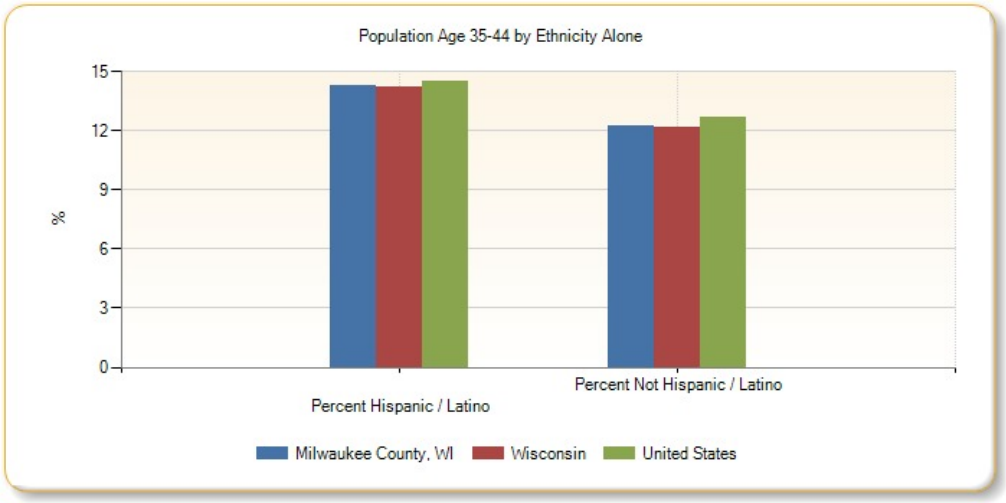
Population Age 35-44 by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Milwaukee County, WI	58,673	60,781	12.75%	12.33%
Wisconsin	355,798	347,965	12.52%	12.07%
United States	20,269,464	20,453,576	13.12%	12.82%



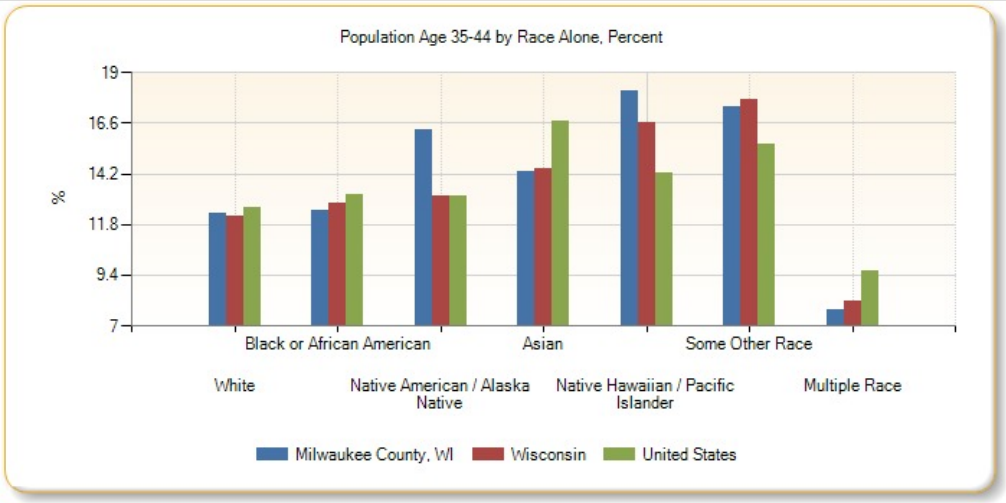
Population Age 35-44 by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	18,771	100,683	14.28%	12.25%
Wisconsin	50,531	653,232	14.22%	12.17%
United States	7,691,801	33,031,240	14.49%	12.65%



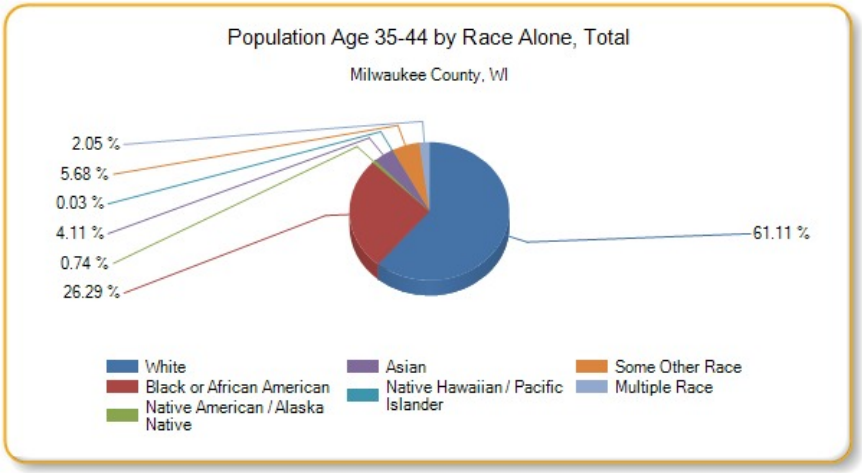
Population Age 35-44 by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	12.34%	12.5%	16.31%	14.28%	18.1%	17.38%	7.79%
Wisconsin	12.18%	12.81%	13.14%	14.47%	16.65%	17.74%	8.19%
United States	12.63%	13.22%	13.16%	16.66%	14.23%	15.6%	9.59%



Population Age 35-44 by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	72,994	31,403	879	4,907	40	6,782	2,449
Wisconsin	604,987	45,832	6,511	19,881	217	16,439	9,896
United States	29,283,680	5,231,548	337,675	2,617,063	76,213	2,302,149	874,713

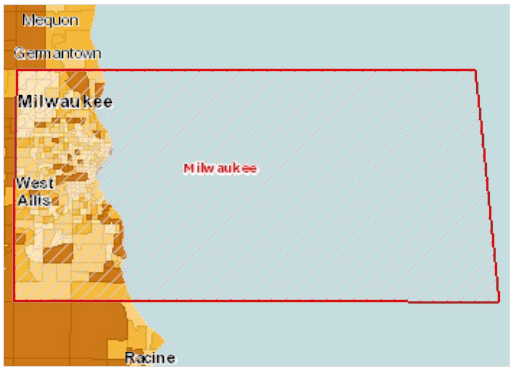


Population Age 45-54

This indicator reports the percentage of youth aged 45-54 in the designated geographic area. This indicator is relevant because it is important to understand the percentage of youth in the community, as this population has unique health needs which should be considered separately from other age groups.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 45-54	Percent Population Age 45-54
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	123,366	12.94%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	847,881	14.81%
United States	314,107,072	44,248,184	14.09%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

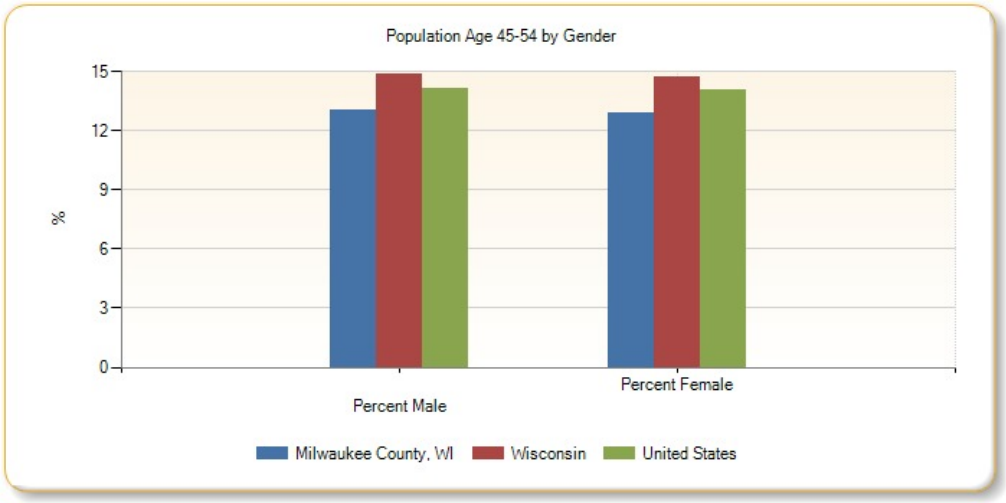


Population Age 45-54, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 17.0%
- 15.1 - 17.0%
- 13.1 - 15.0%
- Under 13.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

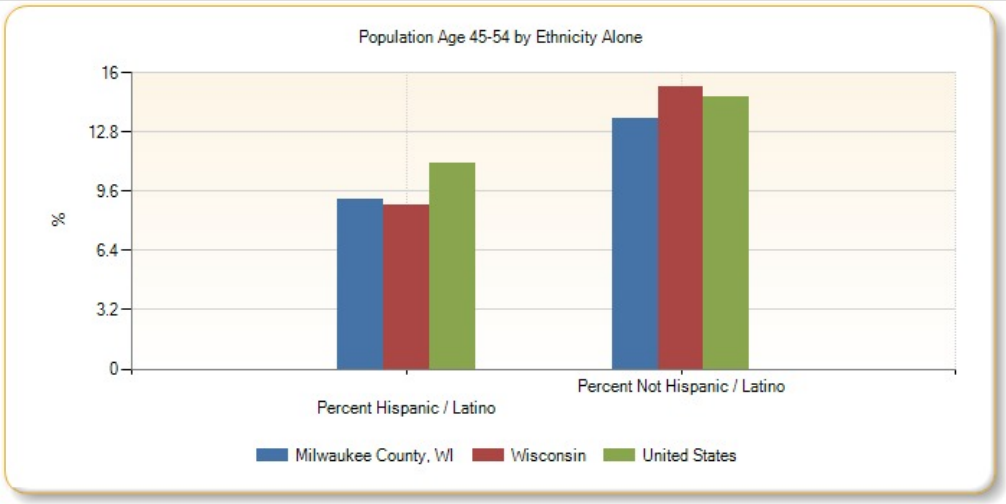
Population Age 45-54 by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Milwaukee County, WI	59,882	63,484	13.01%	12.88%
Wisconsin	423,345	424,536	14.9%	14.73%
United States	21,787,084	22,461,100	14.1%	14.07%



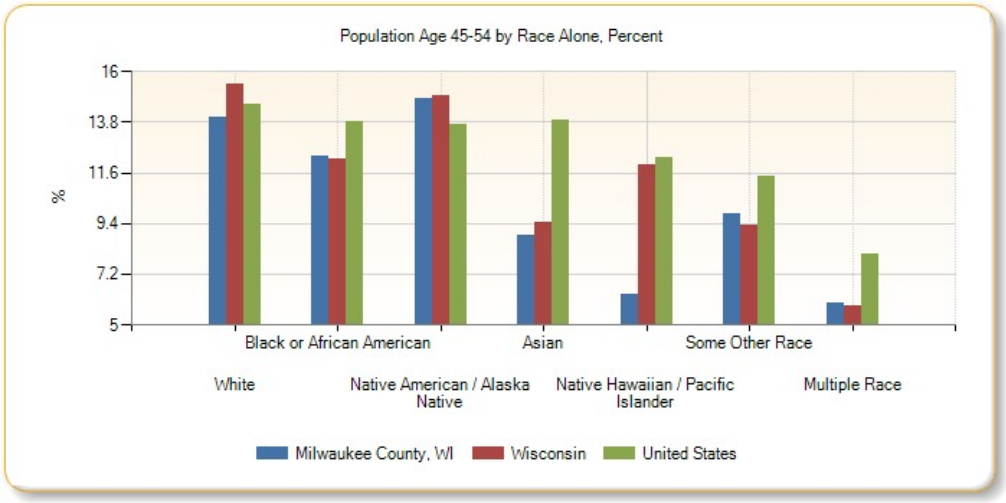
Population Age 45-54 by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	11,986	111,380	9.12%	13.55%
Wisconsin	31,440	816,441	8.85%	15.21%
United States	5,913,528	38,334,656	11.14%	14.69%



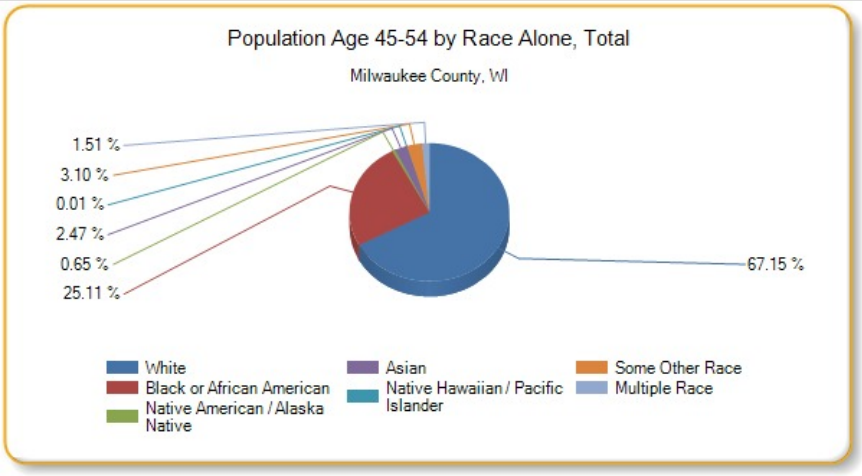
Population Age 45-54 by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	14%	12.33%	14.83%	8.86%	6.33%	9.81%	5.92%
Wisconsin	15.47%	12.21%	14.93%	9.46%	11.97%	9.3%	5.84%
United States	14.56%	13.82%	13.69%	13.87%	12.28%	11.43%	8.06%



Population Age 45-54 by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	82,839	30,980	799	3,045	14	3,827	1,862
Wisconsin	767,966	43,671	7,402	13,004	156	8,623	7,059
United States	33,764,004	5,466,422	351,123	2,178,418	65,772	1,686,787	735,659

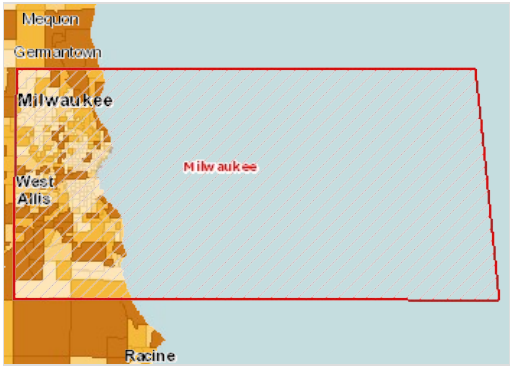


Population Age 55-64

This indicator reports the percentage of youth aged 45-54 in the designated geographic area. This indicator is relevant because it is important to understand the percentage of youth in the community, as this population has unique health needs which should be considered separately from other age groups.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 55-64	Percent Population Age 55-64
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	108,308	11.36%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	747,354	13.05%
United States	314,107,072	38,596,760	12.29%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



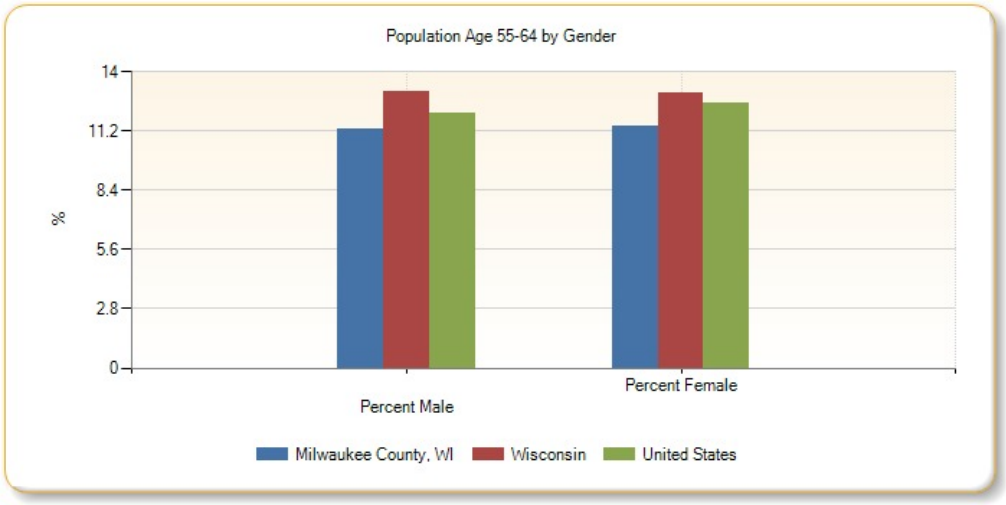
Population Age 55-64, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 15.0%
- 13.1 - 15.0%
- 11.1 - 13.0%
- Under 11.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed

- Report Area

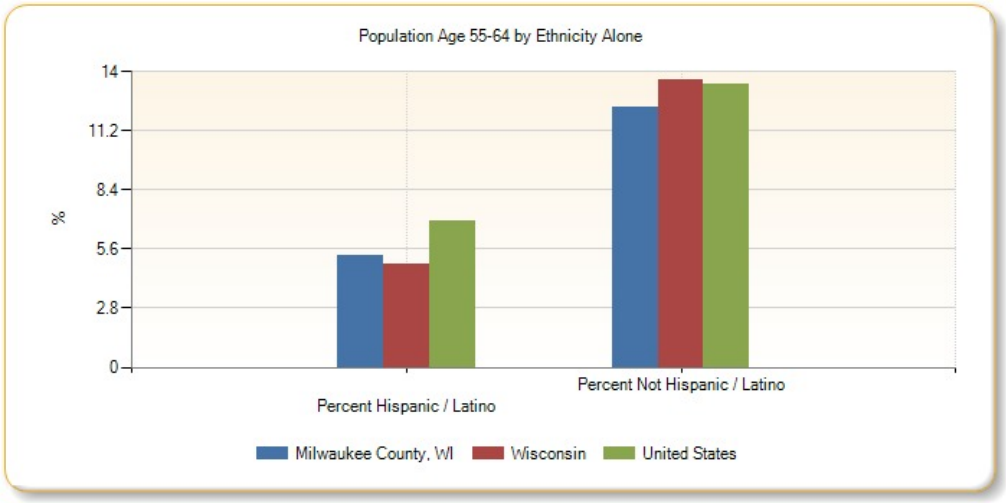
Population Age 55-64 by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Milwaukee County, WI	51,882	56,426	11.27%	11.44%
Wisconsin	372,019	375,335	13.09%	13.02%
United States	18,603,324	19,993,436	12.04%	12.53%



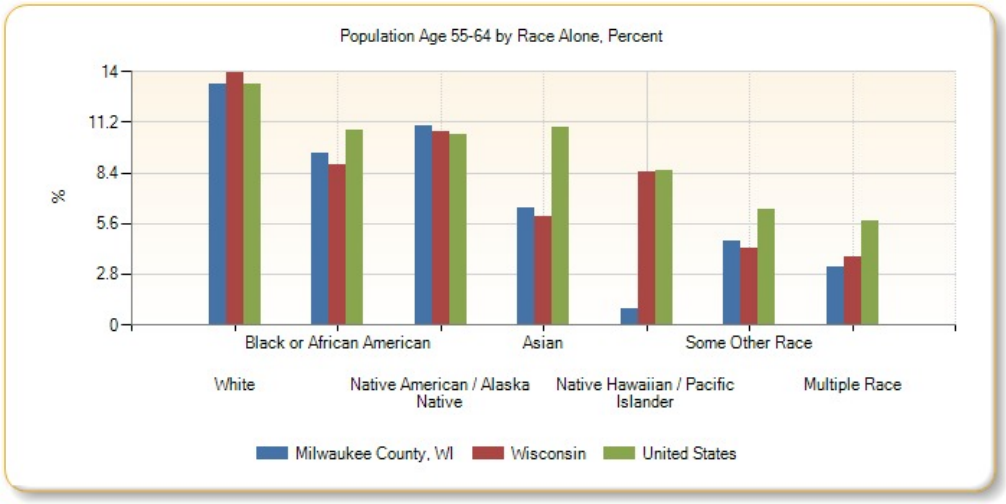
Population Age 55-64 by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	6,965	101,343	5.3%	12.33%
Wisconsin	17,325	730,029	4.88%	13.6%
United States	3,659,927	34,936,832	6.9%	13.38%



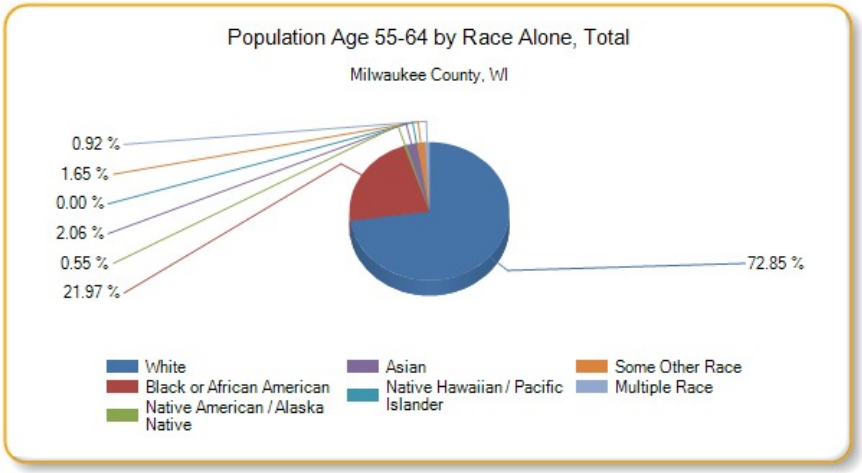
Population Age 55-64 by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	13.33%	9.47%	11.02%	6.49%	0.9%	4.59%	3.18%
Wisconsin	13.97%	8.83%	10.67%	6%	8.44%	4.27%	3.76%
United States	13.3%	10.76%	10.53%	10.93%	8.54%	6.39%	5.71%



Population Age 55-64 by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	78,897	23,794	594	2,230	2	1,791	1,000
Wisconsin	693,608	31,595	5,288	8,249	110	3,957	4,547
United States	30,841,076	4,258,205	270,101	1,717,447	45,737	943,389	520,806

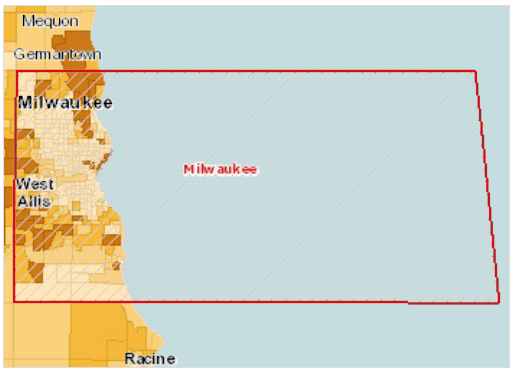


Population Age 65

An estimated 11.74% percent of the population in the report area according to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2010-14 5-year estimates. An estimated total of 111,948 older adults resided in the area during this time period. The number of persons age 65 or older is relevant because this population has unique health needs which should be considered separately from other age groups.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 65	Percent Population Age 65
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	111,948	11.74%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	823,999	14.39%
United States	314,107,072	43,177,960	13.75%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

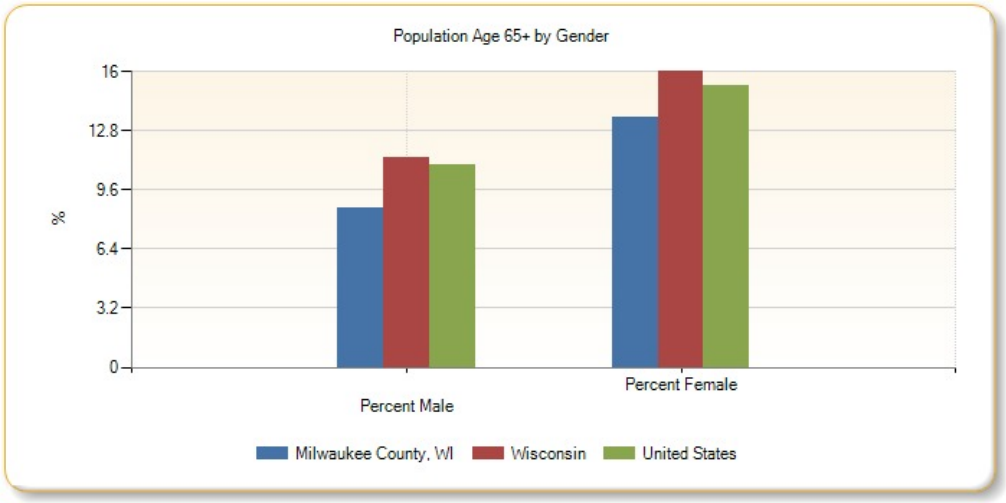


Population Age 65 , Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 20.0%
- 16.1 - 20.0%
- 12.1 - 16.0%
- Under 12.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

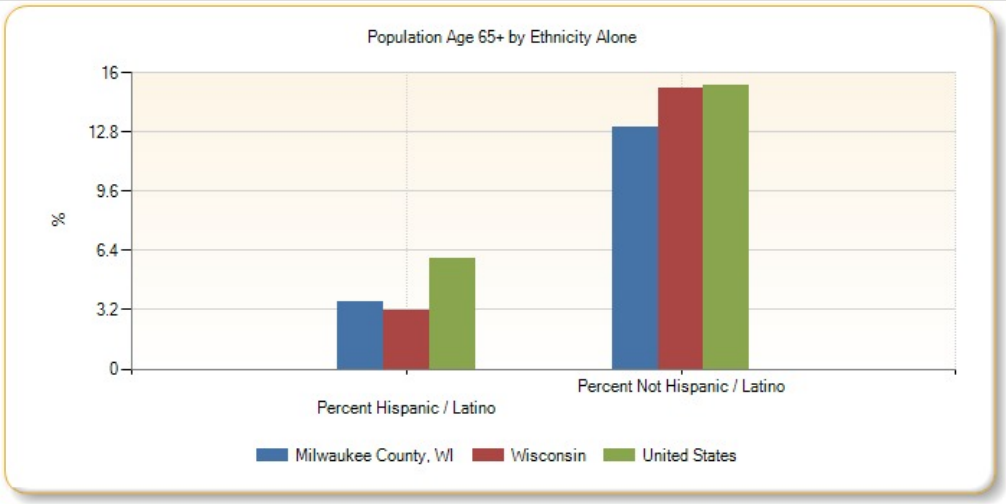
Population Age 65 by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Milwaukee County, WI	39,552	66,519	8.59%	13.49%
Wisconsin	322,662	460,662	11.35%	15.98%
United States	16,888,374	24,352,764	10.93%	15.26%



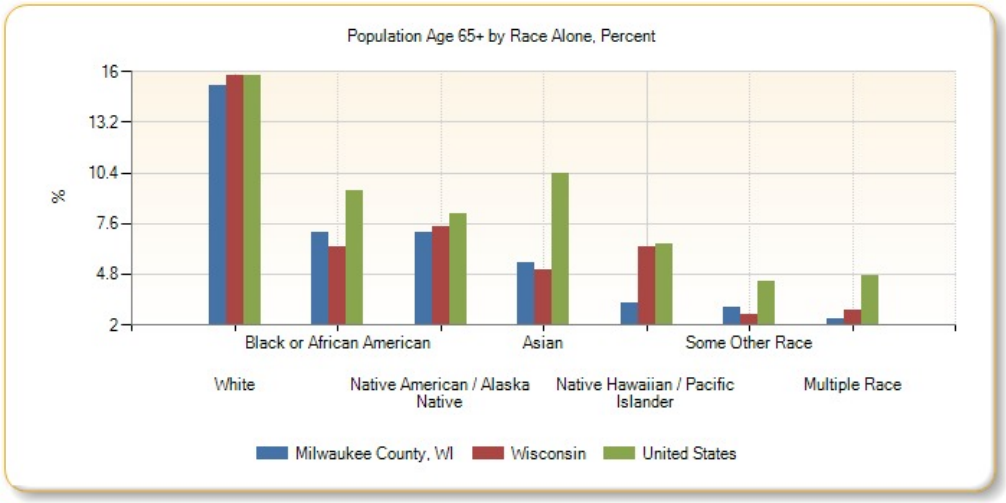
Population Age 65 by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	4,757	107,191	3.62%	13.04%
Wisconsin	11,209	812,790	3.15%	15.14%
United States	3,162,996	40,014,964	5.96%	15.33%



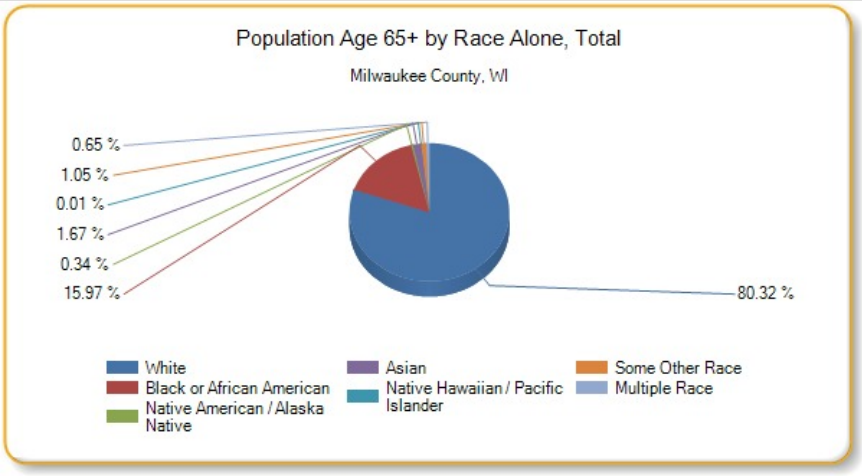
Population Age 65 by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	15.2%	7.12%	7.14%	5.43%	3.17%	3%	2.31%
Wisconsin	15.81%	6.32%	7.4%	5.02%	6.29%	2.57%	2.8%
United States	15.74%	9.45%	8.16%	10.35%	6.45%	4.42%	4.71%



Population Age 65 by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	89,912	17,879	385	1,868	7	1,170	727
Wisconsin	784,966	22,622	3,670	6,893	82	2,381	3,385
United States	36,488,472	3,737,682	209,277	1,625,648	34,534	652,440	429,907



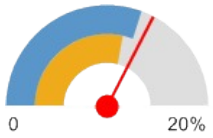
Population with Any Disability

This indicator reports the percentage of the total civilian non-institutionalized population with a disability. This indicator is relevant because disabled individuals comprise a vulnerable population that requires targeted services and outreach by providers.

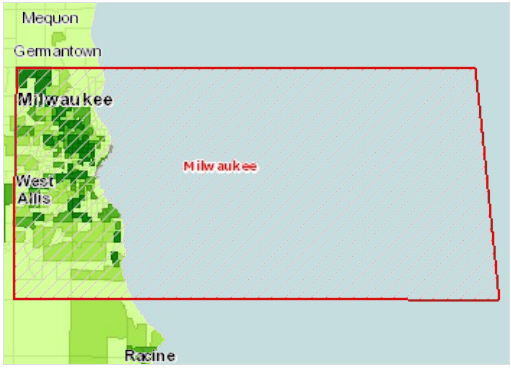
Report Area	Total Population (For Whom Disability Status Is Determined)	Total Population with a Disability	Percent Population with a Disability
Milwaukee County, WI	944,299	122,926	**13.02%**
Wisconsin	5,649,703	646,635	11.45%
United States	309,082,272	37,874,568	12.25%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Population with a Disability



Milwaukee County, WI (13.02%)
Wisconsin (11.45%)
United States (12.25%)

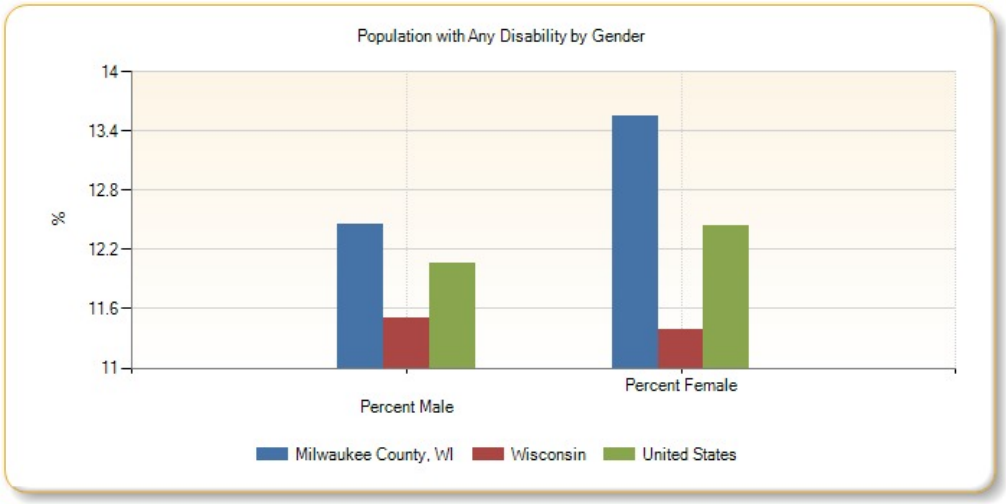


Disabled Population, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 18.0%
- 15.1 - 18.0%
- 12.1 - 15.0%
- Under 12.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

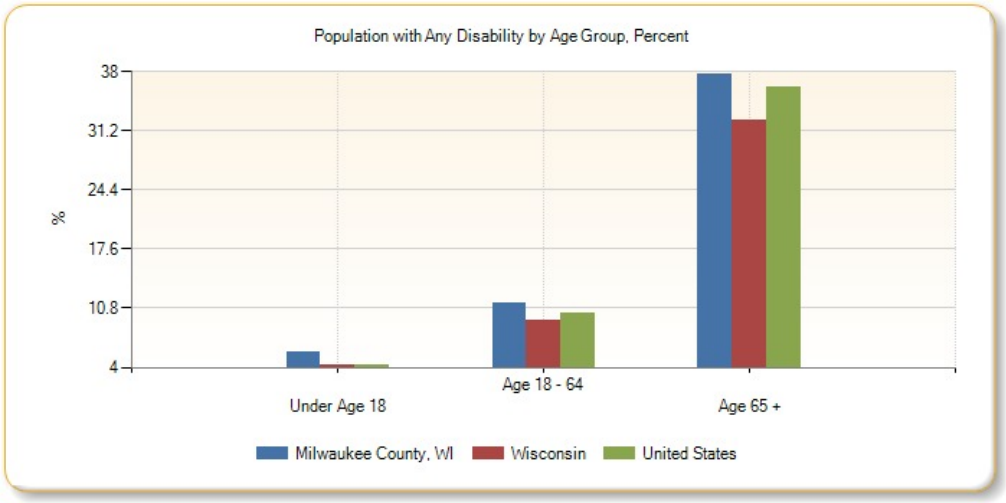
Population with Any Disability by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Milwaukee County, WI	56,579	66,347	12.45%	13.55%
Wisconsin	321,082	325,553	11.5%	11.39%
United States	18,192,086	19,682,484	12.06%	12.44%



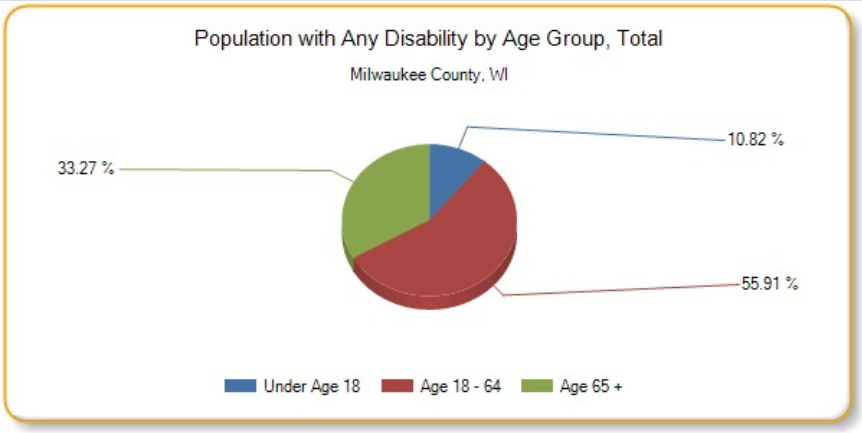
Population with Any Disability by Age Group, Percent

Report Area	Under Age 18	Age 18 - 64	Age 65
Milwaukee County, WI	5.66%	11.43%	37.77%
Wisconsin	4.3%	9.4%	32.39%
United States	4.06%	10.18%	36.25%



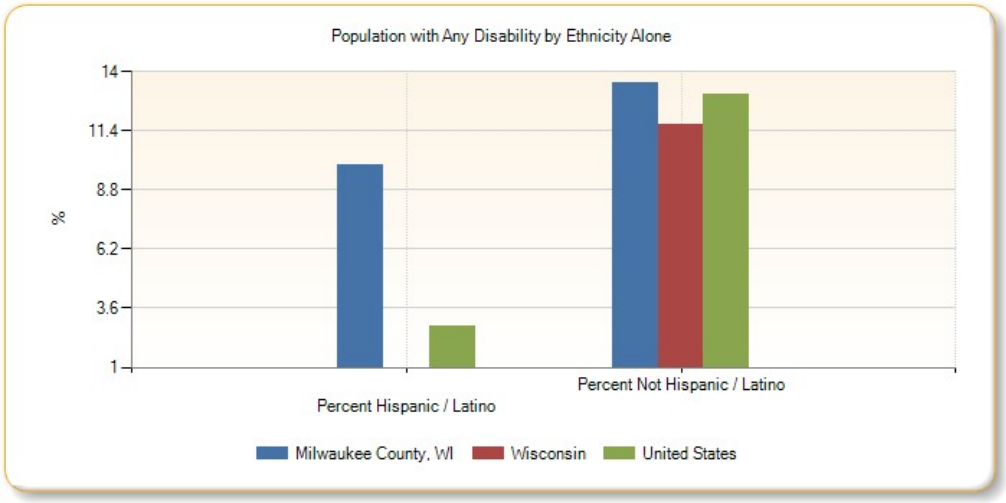
Population with Any Disability by Age Group, Total

Report Area	Under Age 18	Age 18 - 64	Age 65
Milwaukee County, WI	13,299	68,726	40,901
Wisconsin	56,570	332,673	257,392
United States	2,991,373	19,703,060	15,180,137



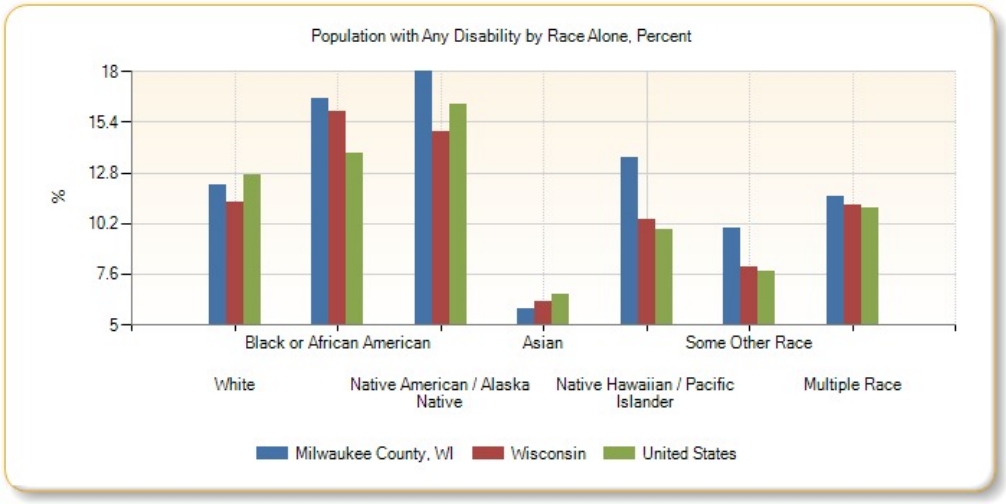
Population with Any Disability by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	12,926	110,000	9.87%	13.52%
Wisconsin	28,515	618,120	1%	11.66%
United States	4,466,899	33,407,668	2.82%	13.01%



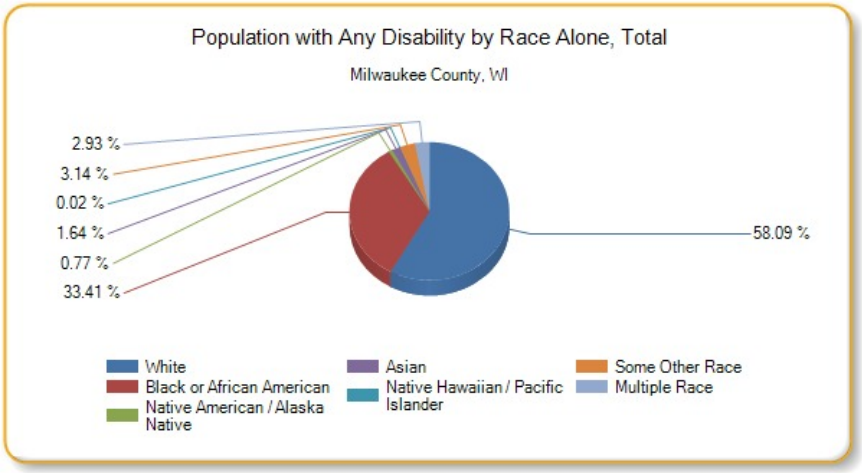
Population with Any Disability by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	12.17%	16.59%	17.98%	5.86%	13.57%	9.93%	11.56%
Wisconsin	11.32%	15.97%	14.93%	6.18%	10.37%	7.96%	11.14%
United States	12.67%	13.83%	16.32%	6.59%	9.89%	7.78%	10.96%



Population with Any Disability by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	71,408	41,072	947	2,012	30	3,859	3,598
Wisconsin	555,872	54,523	7,162	8,469	133	7,301	13,175
United States	28,975,110	5,294,368	408,497	1,029,256	51,695	1,132,429	983,216



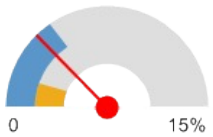
Linguistically Isolated Population

This indicator reports the percentage of the population aged 5 and older who live in a home in which no person 14 years old and over speaks only English, or in which no person 14 years old and over speak a non-English language and speak English "very well."

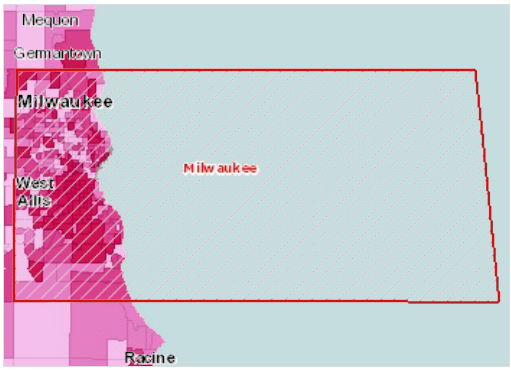
Report Area	Total Population Age 5	Linguistically Isolated Population	Percent Linguistically Isolated Population
Milwaukee County, WI	883,972	33,957	**3.84%**
Wisconsin	5,377,408	91,557	1.7%
United States	294,133,376	13,692,809	4.66%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Linguistically Isolated Population



Milwaukee County, WI (3.84%)
Wisconsin (1.7%)
United States (4.66%)



Population in Linguistically Isolated Households, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 3.0%
- 1.1 - 3.0%
- 0.1 - 1.1%
- No Population in Linguistically Isolated Households
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

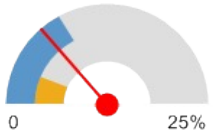
Population with Limited English Proficiency

This indicator reports the percentage of the population aged 5 and older who speak a language other than English at home and speak English less than "very well." This indicator is relevant because an inability to speak English well creates barriers to healthcare access, provider communications, and health literacy/education.

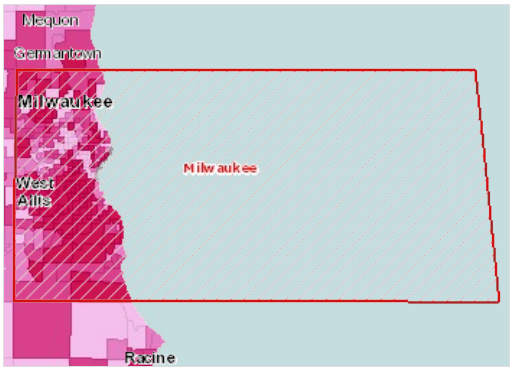
Report Area	Total Population	Population Age 5	Population Age 5 with Limited English Proficiency	Percent Population Age 5 with Limited English Proficiency
Milwaukee County, WI	883,972	883,972	60,091	**6.8%**
Wisconsin	5,377,408	5,377,408	174,138	3.24%
United States	294,133,376	294,133,388	25,305,204	8.6%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Population Age 5 with Limited English Proficiency



Milwaukee County, WI (6.8%)
Wisconsin (3.24%)
United States (8.6%)

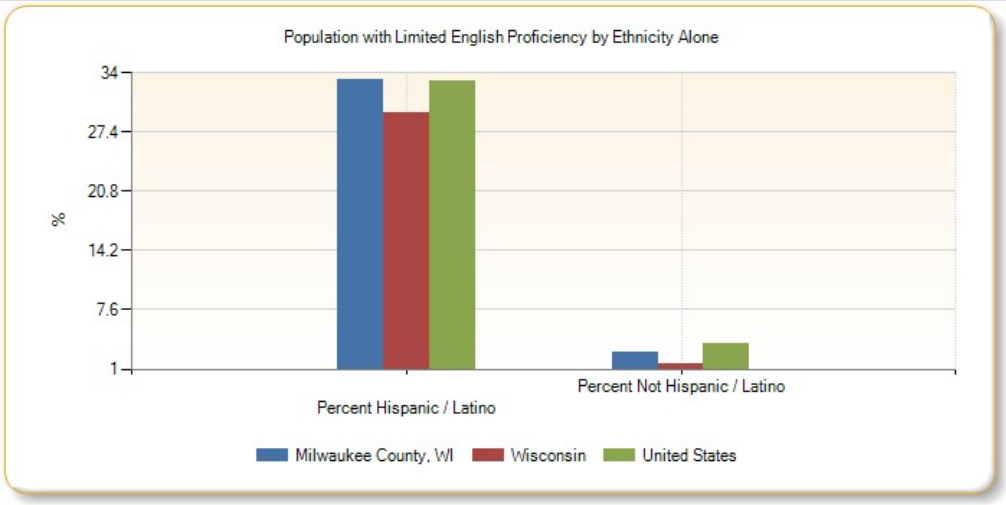


Population with Limited English Proficiency, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 4.0%
- 2.1 - 4.0%
- 1.1 - 2.0%
- Under 1.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Population with Limited English Proficiency by Ethnicity Alone

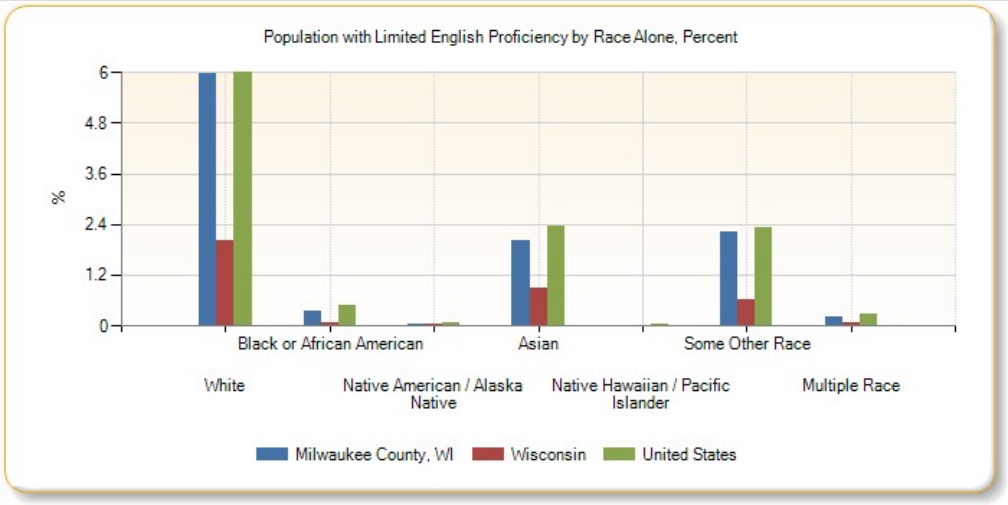
Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	38,590	21,501	33.23%	2.8%
Wisconsin	92,499	81,639	29.58%	1.61%
United States	15,881,488	9,423,716	33.12%	3.83%



Population with Limited English Proficiency by Race Alone, Percent

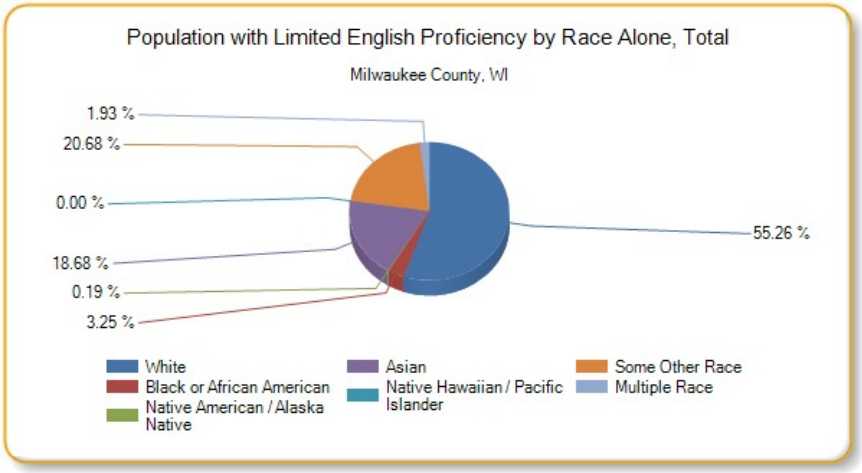
Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race

Milwaukee County, WI	5.96%	0.35%	0.02%	2.02%	0%	2.23%	0.21%
Wisconsin	2.02%	0.08%	0.02%	0.88%	0%	0.63%	0.08%
United States	5.99%	0.49%	0.08%	2.37%	0.03%	2.34%	0.27%



Population with Limited English Proficiency by Race Alone, Total

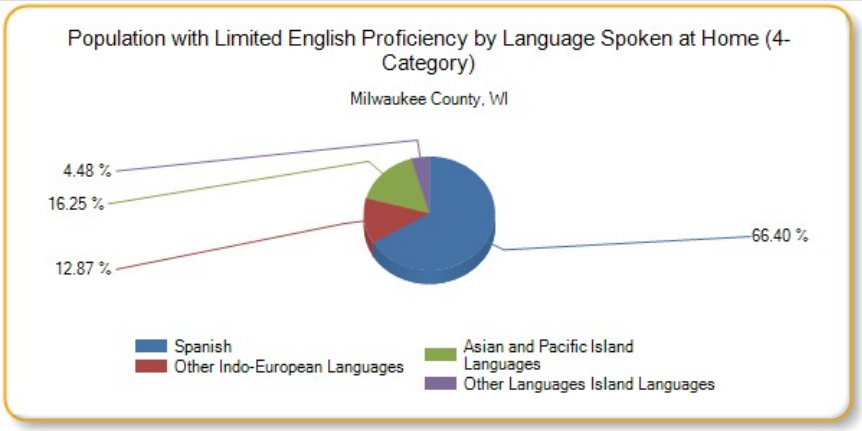
Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	33,209	1,953	115	11,228	0	12,424	1,162
Wisconsin	95,028	3,765	841	41,210	124	29,587	3,583
United States	13,086,149	1,070,530	179,889	5,189,860	67,519	5,120,391	590,864



Population with Limited English Proficiency by Language Spoken at Home (4-Category)

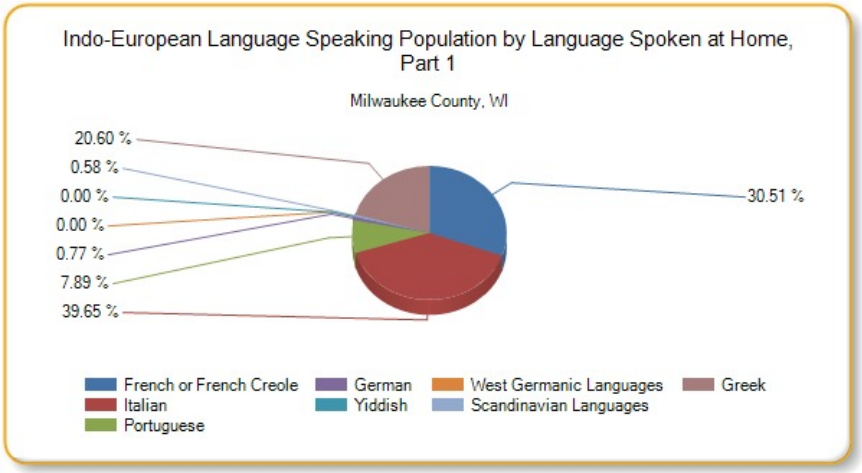
Report Area	Spanish	Other Indo-European Languages	Asian and Pacific Island Languages	Other Languages Island Languages
Milwaukee County, WI	39,898	7,736	9,762	2,695
Wisconsin	103,190	27,797	37,776	5,375

Report Area	Spanish	Other Indo-European Languages	Asian and Pacific Island Languages	Other Languages Island Languages
United States	16,346,401	3,436,072	4,673,798	848,931



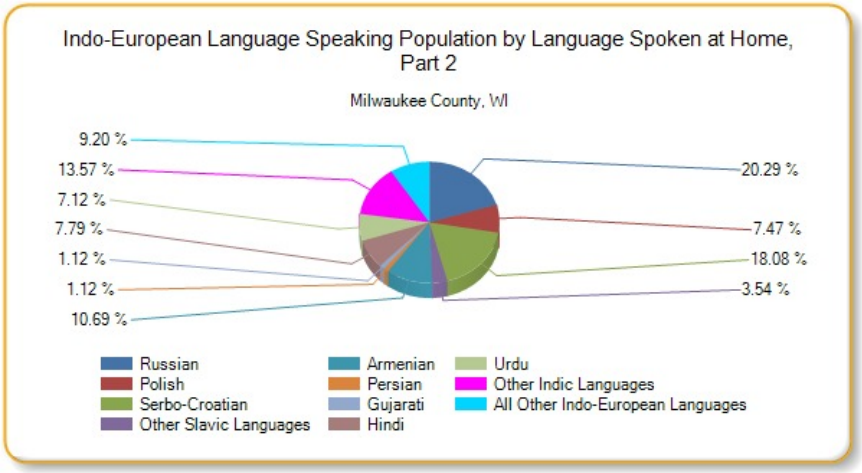
Indo-European Language Speaking Population by Language Spoken at Home, Part 1

Report Area	French or French Creole	Italian	Portuguese	German	Yiddish	West Germanic Languages	Scandinavian Languages	Greek
Milwaukee County, WI	317	412	82	8	0	0	6	214
Wisconsin	1,690	1,206	333	43	9	2,998	324	548
United States	589,942	184,486	260,335	108,006	55,919	74,335	13,493	74,455



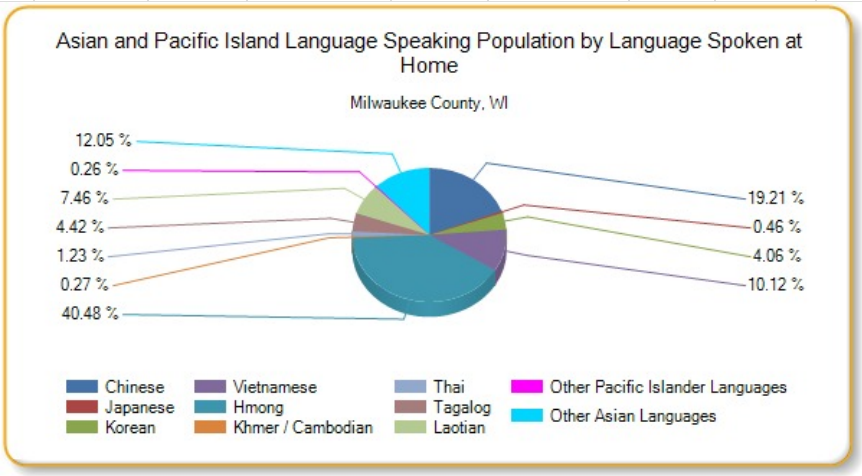
Indo-European Language Speaking Population by Language Spoken at Home, Part 2

Report Area	Russian	Polish	Serbo-Croatian	Other Slavic Languages	Armenian	Persian	Gujarati	Hindi	Urdu	Other Indic Languages	All Other Indo-European Languages
Milwaukee County, WI	1,359	500	1,211	237	716	75	75	522	477	909	616
Wisconsin	2,482	1,666	1,848	987	6,583	283	531	1,472	989	2,050	1,755
United States	414,793	229,514	101,645	121,952	166,129	148,184	133,147	139,877	123,284	336,486	160,090



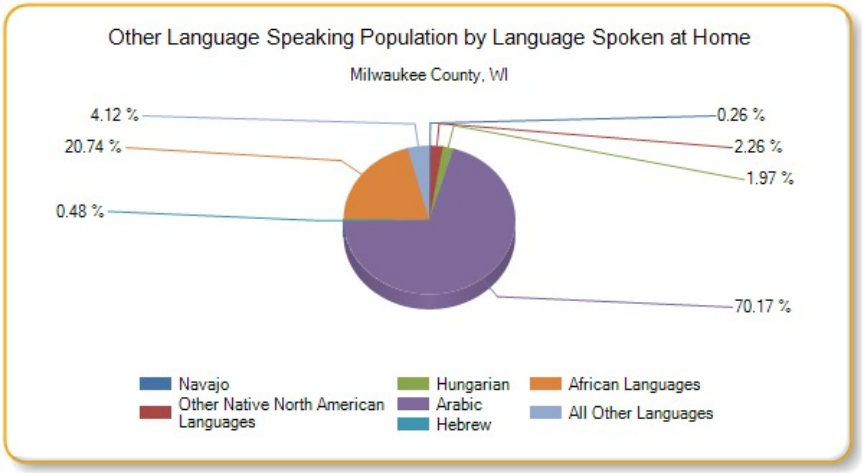
Asian and Pacific Island Language Speaking Population by Language Spoken at Home

Report Area	Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Vietnamese	Hmong	Khmer / Cambodian	Thai	Tagalog	Laotian	Other Pacific Islander Languages	Other Asian Languages
Milwaukee County, WI	1,875	45	396	988	3,952	26	120	431	728	25	1,176
Wisconsin	8,142	725	2,398	2,151	17,202	454	394	1,336	1,767	445	2,762
United States	1,659,508	191,272	620,149	850,087	94,149	112,296	81,842	525,392	74,861	164,402	299,840



Other Language Speaking Population by Language Spoken at Home

Report Area	Navajo	Other Native North American Languages	Hungarian	Arabic	Hebrew	African Languages	All Other Languages
Milwaukee County, WI	7	61	53	1,891	13	559	111
Wisconsin	11	454	136	2,816	192	1,500	266
United States	33,822	29,067	24,885	366,927	34,362	298,367	61,501

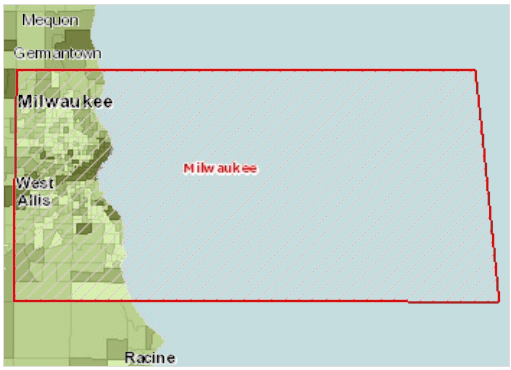


Population Geographic Mobility

This indicator reports information about population in-migration by assessing changes in residence within a one year period. Of the 940,321 persons residing in the report area, an estimated 4.23% relocated to the area, according to the latest American Community Survey 5-year estimates. Persons who moved to a new household from outside of their current county of residence, from outside their state of residence, or from abroad are considered part of the in-migrated population. Persons who moved to a new household from a different household within their current county of residence are not included.

Report Area	Total Population	Population In-Migration	Percent Population In-Migration
Milwaukee County, WI	940,321	39,800	4.23%
Wisconsin	5,659,518	309,806	5.47%
United States	310,385,248	18,809,316	6.06%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

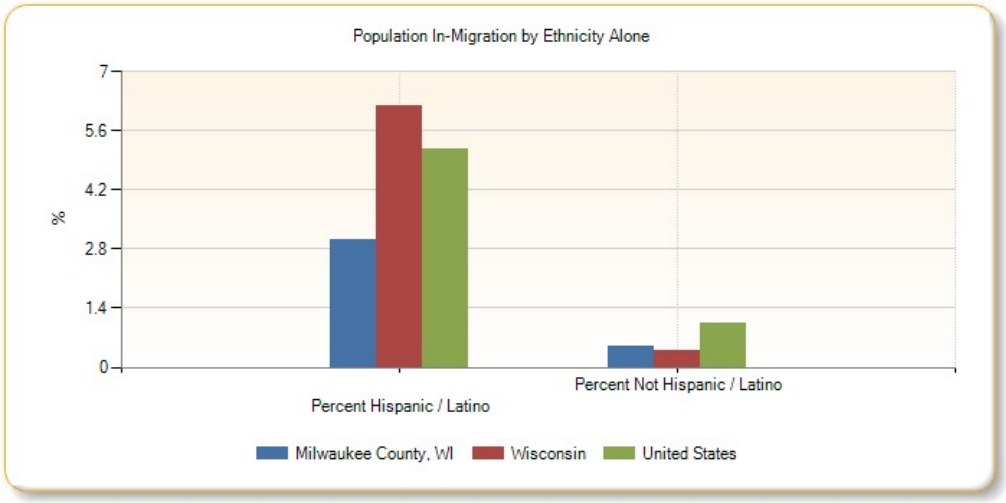


Population Migrated from Outside of the County, State, or Country, Percent of Total Population by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 8.0%
- 5.1 - 8.0%
- 2.1 - 5.0%
- Under 2.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

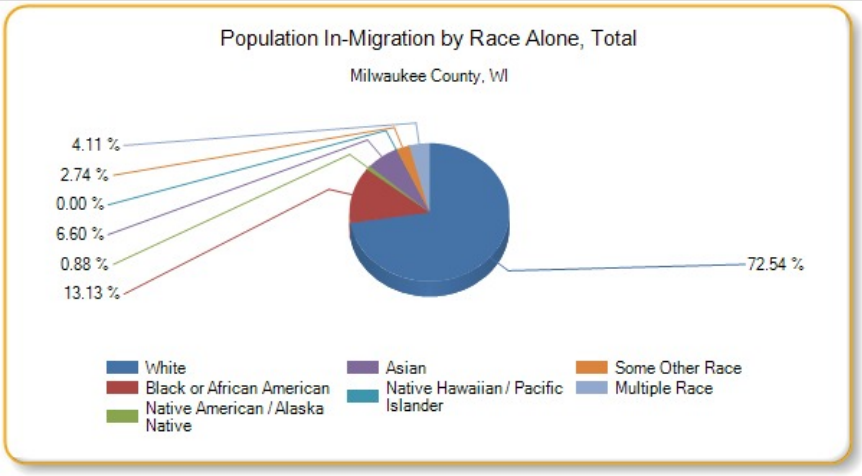
Population In-Migration by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	3,894	35,906	3.03%	0.48%
Wisconsin	21,508	288,298	6.19%	0.4%
United States	2,701,070	16,108,246	5.18%	1.05%



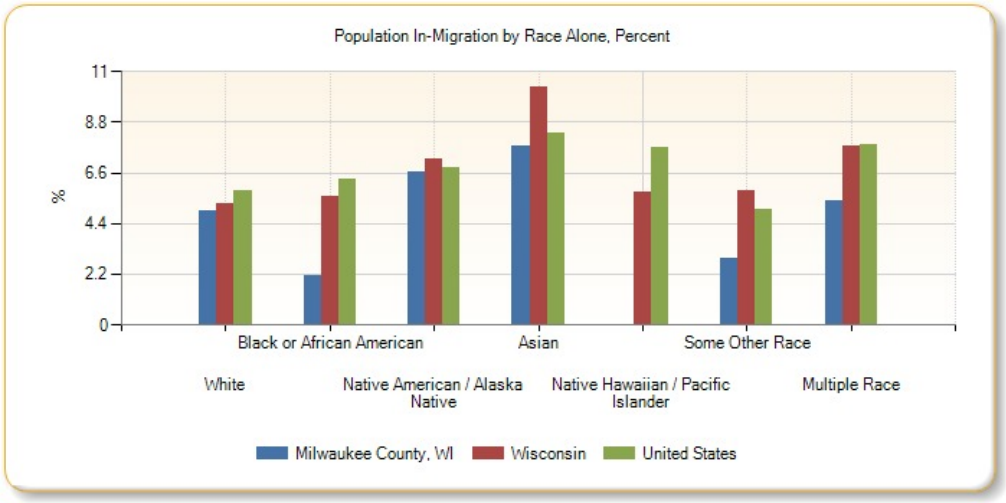
Population In-Migration by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	28,870	5,224	352	2,627	0	1,092	1,635
Wisconsin	258,157	19,771	3,533	13,969	75	5,256	9,045
United States	13,400,088	2,479,188	172,722	1,293,133	40,567	730,651	692,968



Population In-Migration by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	4.94%	2.11%	6.62%	7.79%	0%	2.86%	5.41%
Wisconsin	5.25%	5.6%	7.22%	10.33%	5.77%	5.8%	7.76%
United States	5.84%	6.35%	6.83%	8.32%	7.68%	5.03%	7.83%

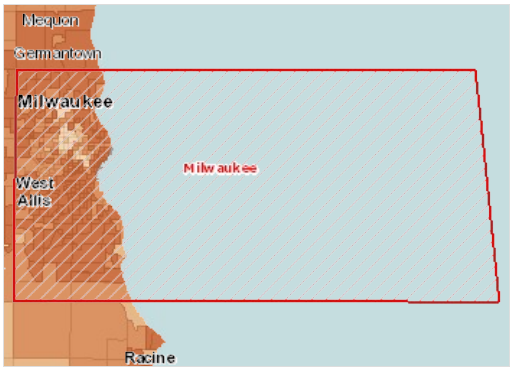


Foreign-Born Population

This indicator reports the percentage of the population that is foreign-born. The foreign-born population includes anyone who was not a U.S. citizen or a U.S. national at birth. This includes any non-citizens, as well as persons born outside of the U.S. who have become naturalized citizens. The native U.S. population includes any person born in the United States, Puerto Rico, a U.S. Island Area (such as Guam), or abroad of American (U.S. citizen) parent or parents. The latest figures from the U.S. Census Bureau show that 82,446 persons in the report area are of foreign birth, which represents 8.65% of the report area population. This percentage is less than the national rate of 12.95%.

Report Area	Total Population	Naturalized U.S. Citizens	Population Without U.S. Citizenship	Total Foreign-Birth Population	Foreign-Birth Population, Percent of Total Population
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	32,607	49,839	82,446	8.65%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	114,684	153,740	268,424	4.69%
United States	314,107,072	18,800,048	22,256,836	41,056,884	13.07%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: County

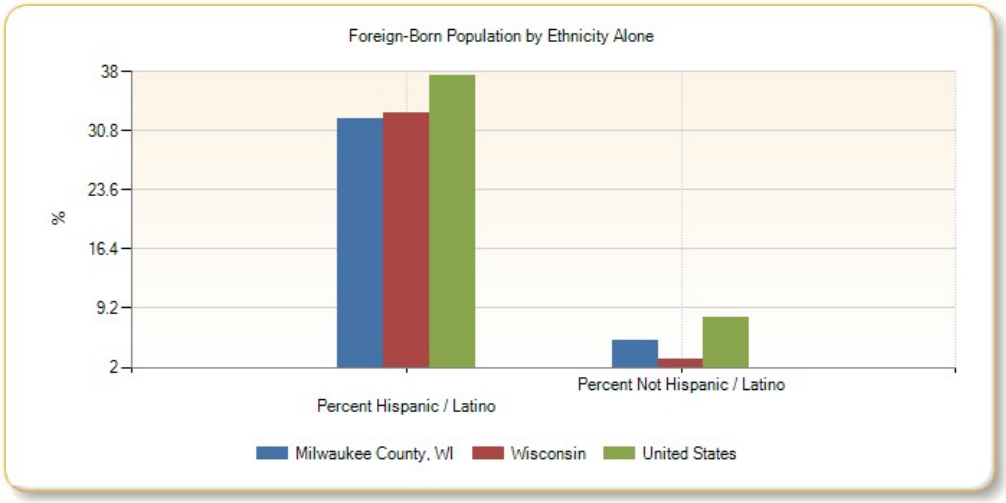


Foreign-Born Population (Non-Citizen or Naturalized), Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 5.0%
- 2.1 - 5.0%
- 1.1 - 2.0%
- Under 1.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

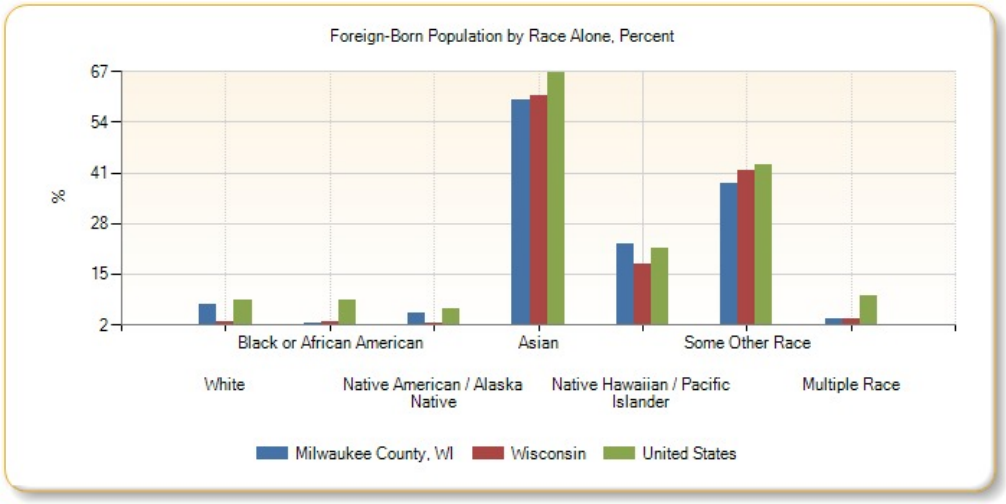
Foreign-Born Population by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	39,186	42,702	32.23%	5.2%
Wisconsin	106,995	156,371	33%	2.93%
United States	18,444,116	20,824,724	37.48%	8.09%



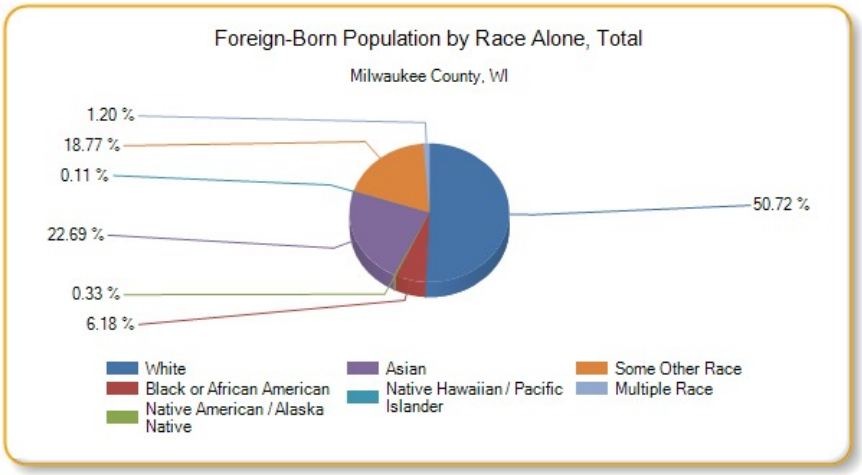
Foreign-Born Population by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	7.06%	2.03%	4.88%	59.55%	22.93%	38.09%	3.59%
Wisconsin	2.69%	2.86%	2.07%	60.75%	17.7%	41.73%	3.68%
United States	8.21%	8.34%	6.19%	66.62%	21.65%	42.91%	9.56%



Foreign-Born Population by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	41,534	5,062	271	18,584	86	15,367	984
Wisconsin	132,768	10,071	1,007	76,318	266	39,208	3,728
United States	18,650,570	3,203,416	155,034	9,657,447	108,355	6,747,032	746,984

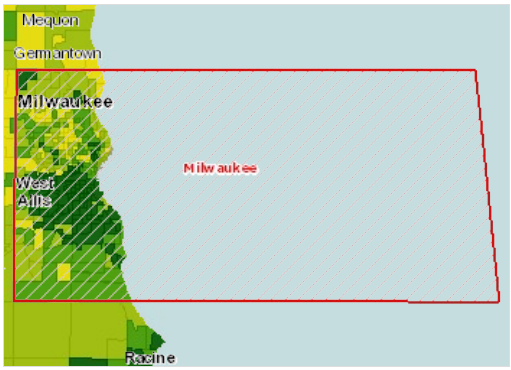


Hispanic Population

The estimated population that is of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin in the report area is 131,473. This represents 13.79% of the total report area population, which is less than the national 16.62% rate. Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be of any race.

Report Area	Total Population	Non-Hispanic Population	Percent Population Non-Hispanic	Hispanic or Latino Population	Percent Population Hispanic or Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	821,928	86.21%	131,473	13.79%
Wisconsin	5,724,692	5,369,400	93.79%	355,292	6.21%
United States	314,107,072	261,036,992	83.1%	53,070,096	16.9%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



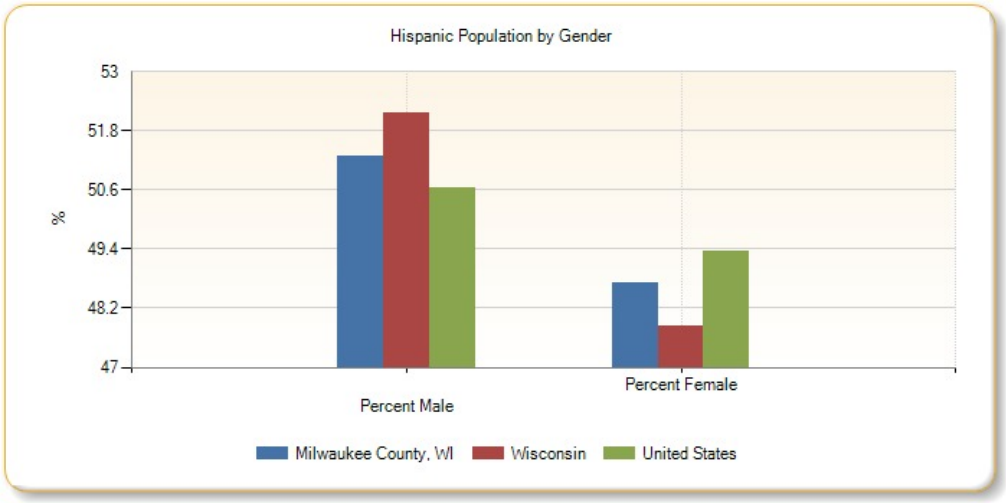
Population, Hispanic or Latino, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 10.0%
- 5.1 - 10.0%
- 2.1 - 5.0%
- Under 2.1%
- No Hispanic Population Reported
- No Data or Data Suppressed

Report Area

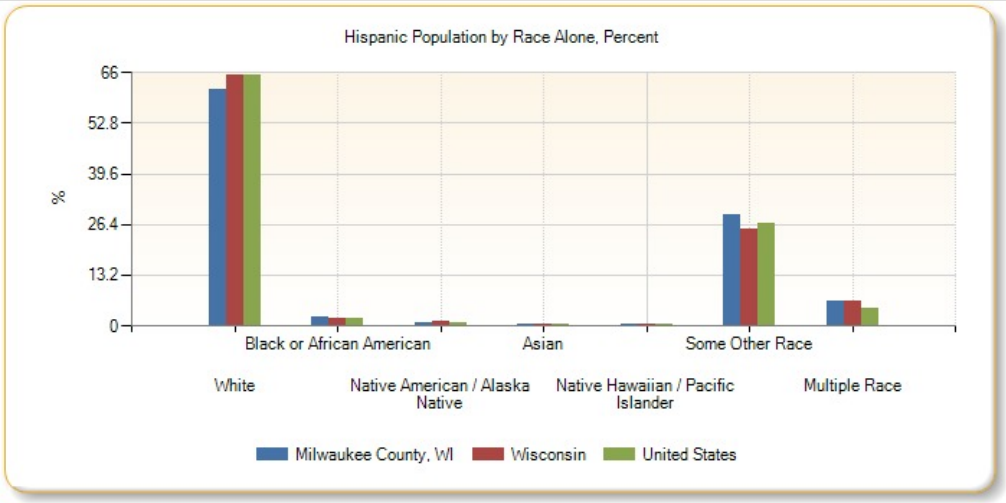
Hispanic Population by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Milwaukee County, WI	67,413	64,060	51.28%	48.72%
Wisconsin	185,336	169,956	52.16%	47.84%
United States	26,877,496	26,192,600	50.65%	49.35%



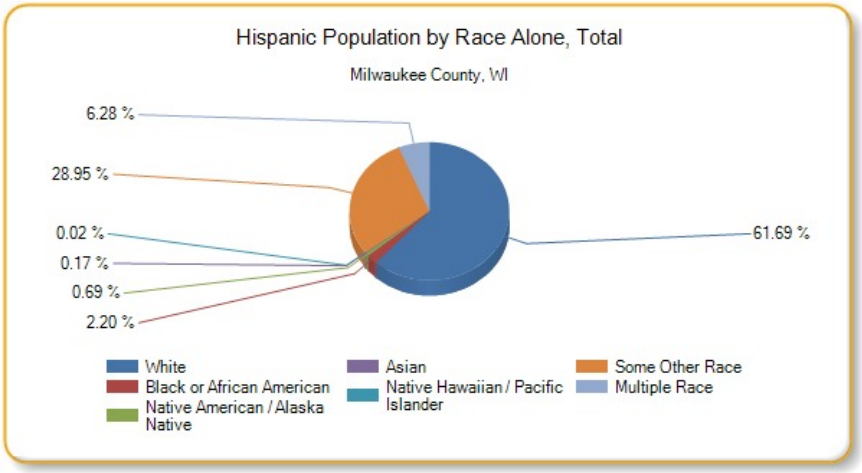
Hispanic Population by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	61.69%	2.2%	0.69%	0.17%	0.02%	28.95%	6.28%
Wisconsin	65.15%	1.85%	1.11%	0.24%	0.04%	25.05%	6.55%
United States	65.37%	2.08%	0.91%	0.33%	0.08%	26.65%	4.58%



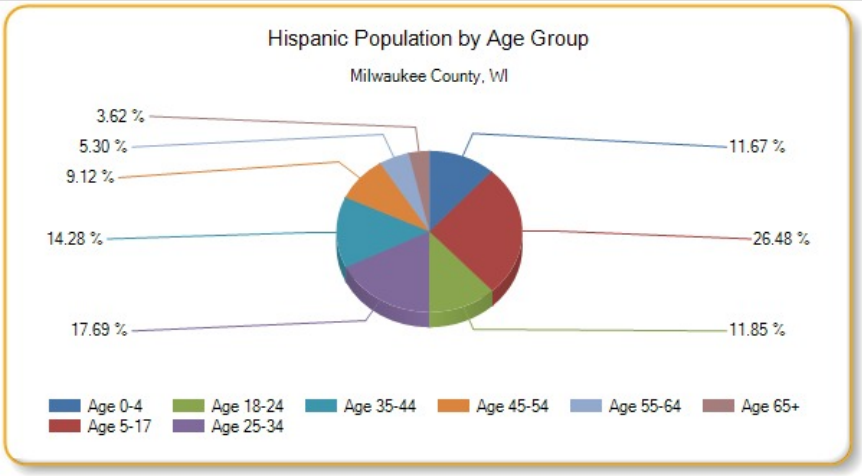
Hispanic Population by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	81,112	2,888	906	223	26	38,055	8,263
Wisconsin	231,487	6,557	3,946	870	127	89,016	23,289
United States	34,690,220	1,104,187	482,752	174,450	42,606	14,143,014	2,432,866



Hispanic Population by Age Group

Report Area	Age 0-4	Age 5-17	Age 18-24	Age 25-34	Age 35-44	Age 45-54	Age 55-64	Age 65
Milwaukee County, WI	15,348	34,812	15,581	23,253	18,771	11,986	6,965	4,757
Wisconsin	42,586	99,590	42,818	59,793	50,531	31,440	17,325	11,209
United States	5,125,083	12,436,576	6,430,333	8,649,852	7,691,801	5,913,528	3,659,927	3,162,996

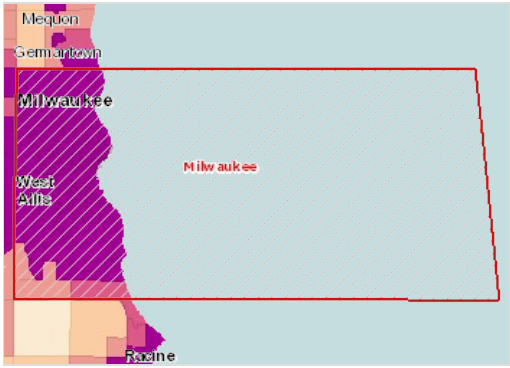


Urban and Rural Population

This indicator reports the percentage of population living in urban and rural areas. Urban areas are identified using population density, count, and size thresholds. Urban areas also include territory with a high degree of impervious surface (development). Rural areas are all areas that are not urban.

Report Area	Total Population	Urban Population	Rural Population	Percent Urban	Percent Rural
Milwaukee County, WI	947,735	945,915	1,820	99.81%	0.19%
Wisconsin	5,686,986	3,989,638	1,697,348	70.15%	29.85%
United States	312,471,327	252,746,527	59,724,800	80.89%	19.11%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census. 2010. Source geography: Tract



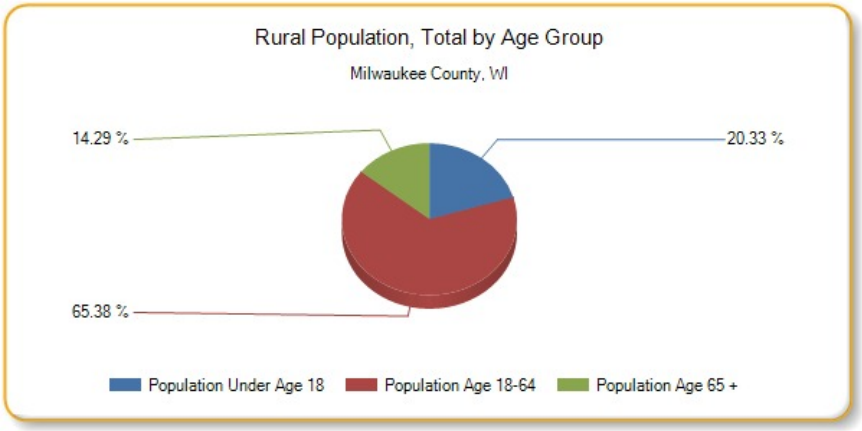
Urban Population, Percent by Tract, US Census 2010

- 100% Urban Population
- 90.1 - 99.9%
- 50.1 - 90.0%
- Under 50.1%
- No Urban Population
- No Data or Data Suppressed

- Report Area

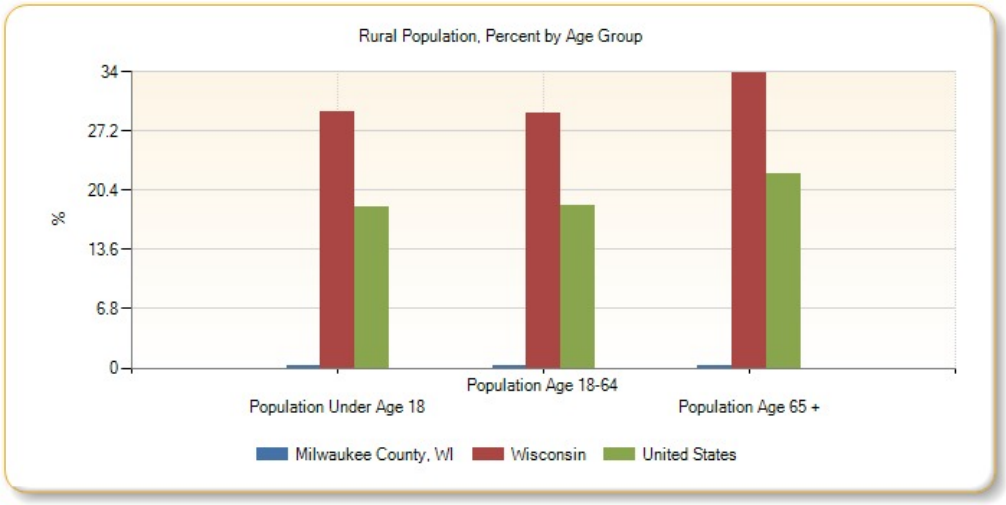
Rural Population, Total by Age Group

Report Area	Population Under Age 18	Population Age 18-64	Population Age 65
Milwaukee County, WI	370	1,190	260
Wisconsin	393,065	1,041,587	262,696
United States	13,907,394	36,734,957	9,082,449



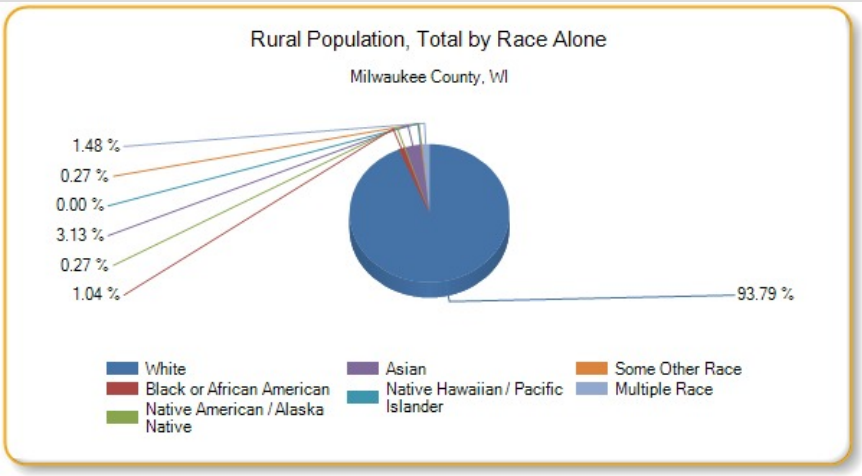
Rural Population, Percent by Age Group

Report Area	Population Under Age 18	Population Age 18-64	Population Age 65
Milwaukee County, WI	0.16%	0.20%	0.24%
Wisconsin	29.34%	29.17%	33.80%
United States	18.52%	18.69%	22.26%



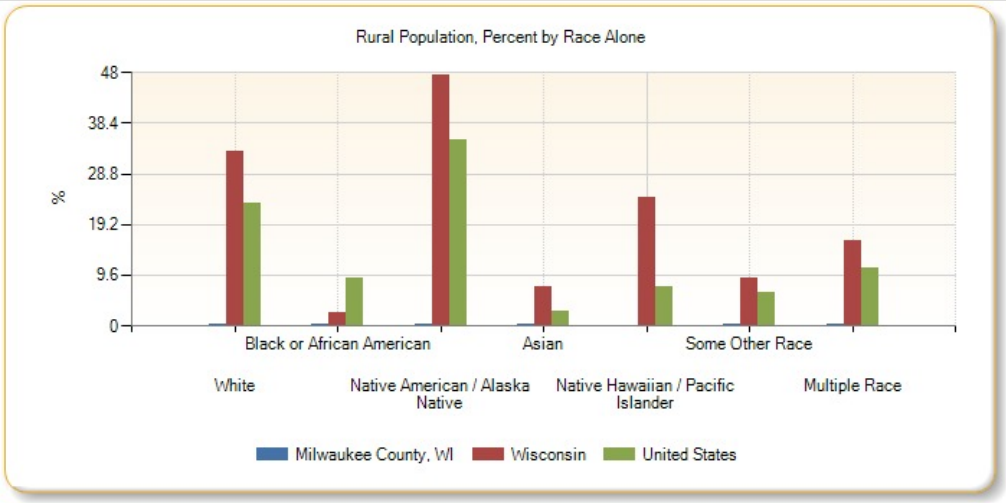
Rural Population, Total by Race Alone

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	1,707	19	5	57	0	5	27
Wisconsin	1,623,586	8,871	25,945	9,442	443	12,239	16,822
United States	52,457,879	3,533,008	1,043,048	399,200	40,683	1,242,870	1,008,112



Rural Population, Percent by Race Alone

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	0.30%	0.01%	0.07%	0.18%	0%	0.01%	0.10%
Wisconsin	33.12%	2.47%	47.58%	7.31%	24.25%	9.01%	16.13%
United States	23.17%	8.97%	35.33%	2.72%	7.53%	6.41%	11.04%

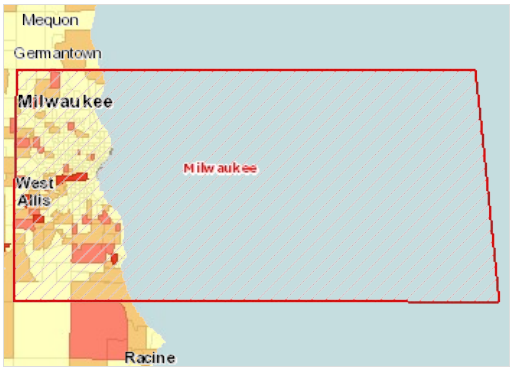


Veteran Population

This indicator reports the percentage of the population age 18 and older that served (even for a short time), but is not currently serving, on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or that served in the U.S. Merchant Marine during World War II.

Report Area	Total Population Age 18	Total Veterans	Veterans, Percent of Total Population
Milwaukee County, WI	718,031	50,684	7.06%
Wisconsin	4,405,400	395,931	8.99%
United States	239,305,216	20,700,712	8.65%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

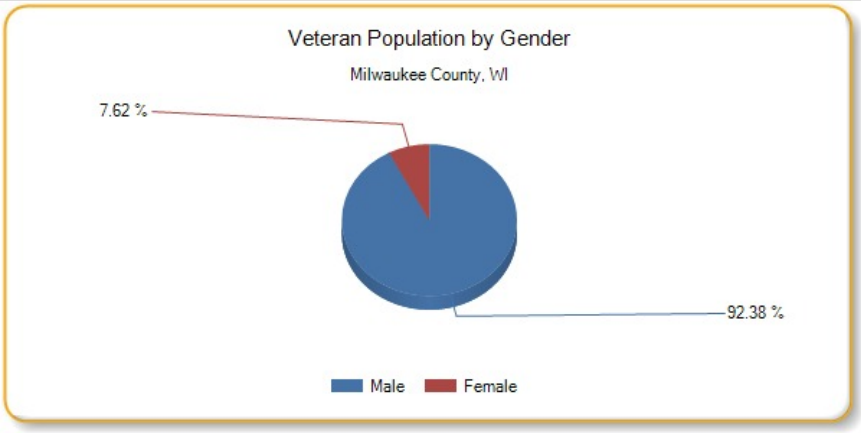


Veterans, Percent of Total Population by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 13%
- 11.1 - 13.0%
- 9.1 - 11.0%
- Under 9.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

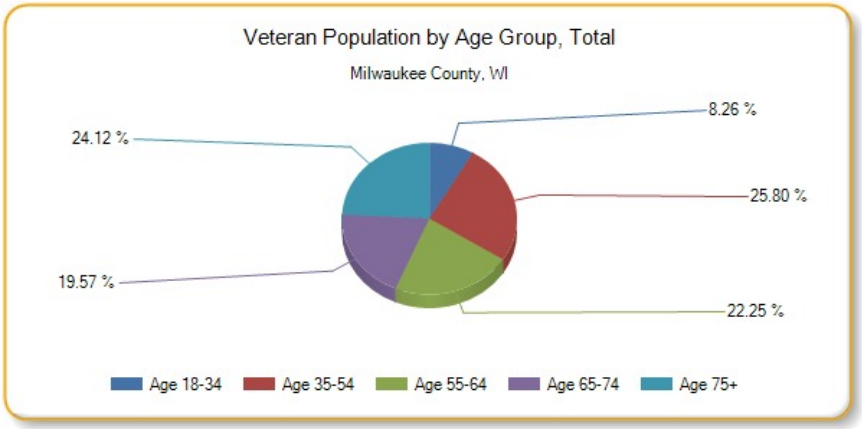
Veteran Population by Gender

Report Area	Male	Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Milwaukee County, WI	46,820	3,864	13.74%	1.02%
Wisconsin	369,887	26,044	17.08%	1.16%
United States	19,125,266	1,575,445	16.5%	1.28%



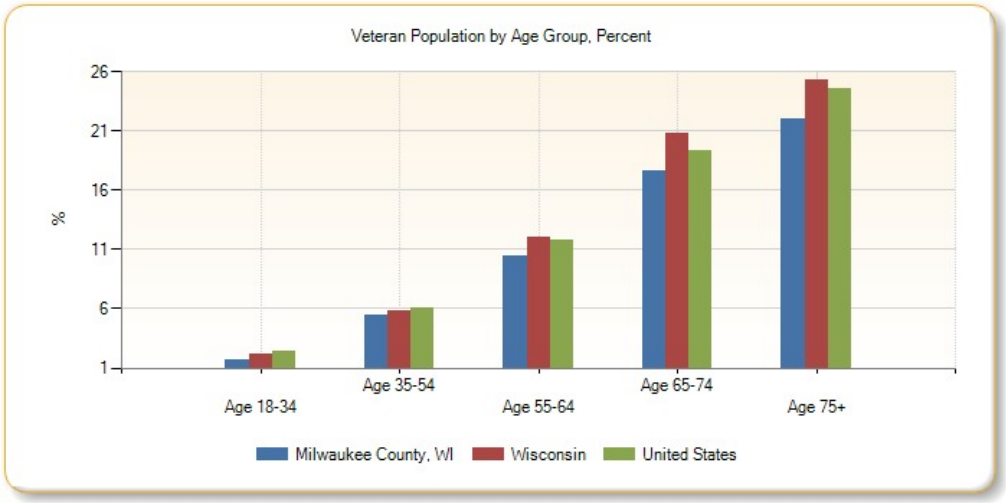
Veteran Population by Age Group, Total

Report Area	Age 18-34	Age 35-54	Age 55-64	Age 65-74	Age 75
Milwaukee County, WI	4,185	13,078	11,277	9,917	12,227
Wisconsin	27,313	90,528	89,604	91,250	97,236
United States	1,728,895	5,119,244	4,523,205	4,629,302	4,700,065



Veteran Population by Age Group, Percent

Report Area	Age 18-34	Age 35-54	Age 55-64	Age 65-74	Age 75
Milwaukee County, WI	1.64%	5.39%	10.41%	17.59%	22%
Wisconsin	2.13%	5.84%	11.99%	20.75%	25.31%
United States	2.37%	6.04%	11.72%	19.29%	24.5%



Social & Economic Factors

Economic and social insecurity often are associated with poor health. Poverty, unemployment, and lack of educational achievement affect access to care and a community's ability to engage in healthy behaviors. Without a network of support and a safe community, families cannot thrive. Ensuring access to social and economic resources provides a foundation for a healthy community.

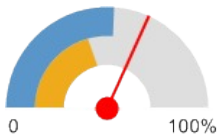
Children Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

Within the report area 89,228 public school students or 63.61% are eligible for Free/Reduced Price lunch out of 140,283 total students enrolled. This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs. Additionally, when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment.

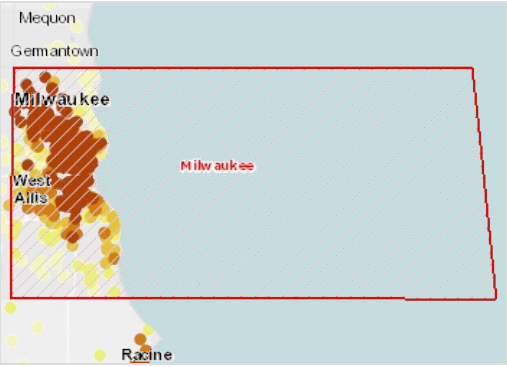
Report Area	Total Students	Number Free/Reduced Price Lunch Eligible	Percent Free/Reduced Price Lunch Eligible
Milwaukee County, WI	140,283	89,228	**63.61%**
Wisconsin	873,841	365,711	41.91%
United States	50,195,195	26,012,902	52.35%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data. 2013-14. Source geography: Address

Percent Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch



Milwaukee County, WI (63.61%)
Wisconsin (41.91%)
United States (52.35%)



Students Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch, NCES CCD 2013-14

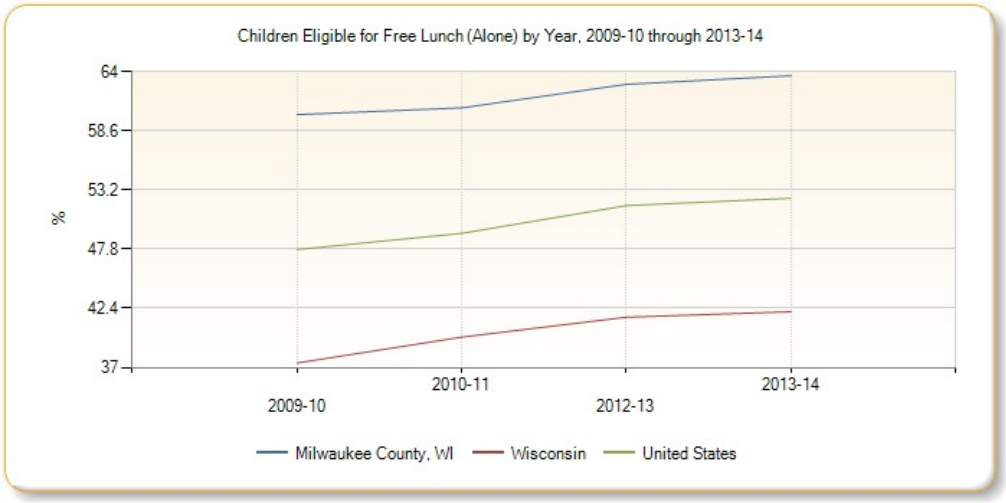
- Over 80.0%
- 60.1 - 80.0%
- 40.1 - 60.0%
- 20.1 - 40.0%
- Under 20.1%
- Not Reported

Report Area

Children Eligible for Free Lunch (Alone) by Year, 2009-10 through 2013-14

The table below shows local, state, and National trends in student free and reduced lunch eligibility.
Note: Data for the 2011-12 school year are omitted due to lack of data for some states.

Report Area	2009-10	2010-11	2012-13	2013-14
Milwaukee County, WI	60.08%	60.7%	62.85%	63.63%
Wisconsin	37.4%	39.77%	41.58%	42.08%
United States	47.76%	49.24%	51.77%	52.45%



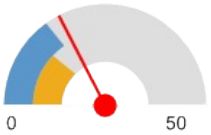
Food Insecurity Rate

This indicator reports the estimated percentage of the population that experienced food insecurity at some point during the report year. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food.

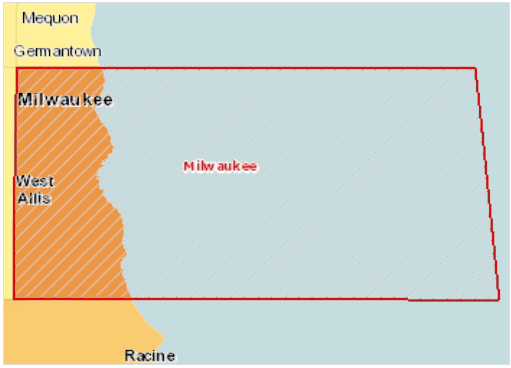
Report Area	Total Population	Food Insecure Population, Total	Food Insecurity Rate
Milwaukee County, WI	950,527	165,290	**17.39%**
Wisconsin	5,742,713	714,000	12.43%
United States	320,750,757	48,770,990	15.21%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Feeding America. 2013. Source geography: County

Percentage of the Population with Food Insecurity



Milwaukee County, WI (17.39)
Wisconsin (12.43)
United States (15.21)



Food Insecure Population, Percent by County, Feeding America 2013

Over 18.0%
15.1 - 18.0%
12.1 - 15.0%
Under 12.1%

Report Area

Food Insecurity - Food Insecure Children

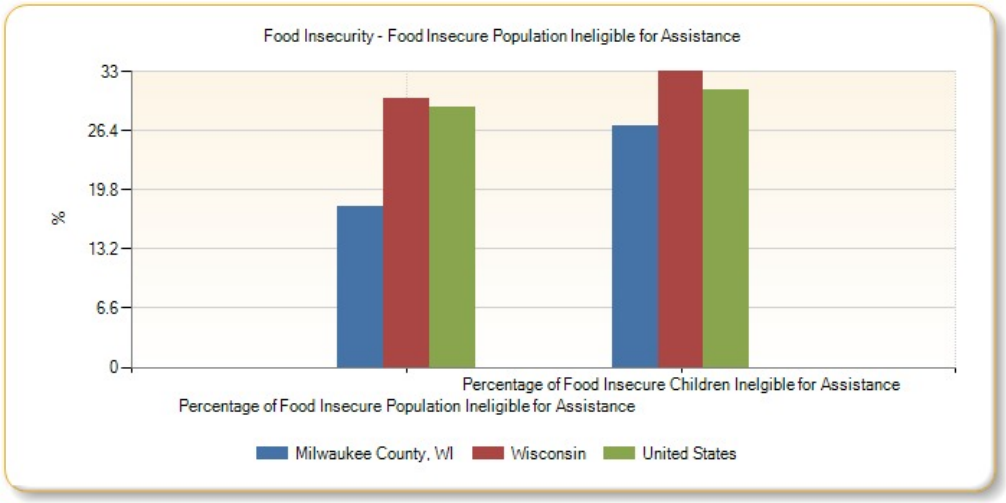
This indicator reports the estimated percentage of the population under age 18 that experienced food insecurity at some point during the report year. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food.

Report Area	Population Under Age 18	Food Insecure Children, Total	Child Food Insecurity Rate
Milwaukee County, WI	235,468	55,120	23.41%
Wisconsin	1,305,922	270,460	20.71%
United States	73,580,326	17,284,530	23.49%

Food Insecurity - Food Insecure Population Ineligible for Assistance

This indicator reports the estimated percentage of the total population and the population under age 18 that experienced food insecurity at some point during the report year, but are ineligible for State or Federal nutrition assistance. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food. Assistance eligibility is determined based on household income of the food insecure households relative to the maximum income-to-poverty ratio for assistance programs (SNAP, WIC, school meals, CSFP and TEFAP).

Report Area	Food Insecure Population, Total	Percentage of Food Insecure Population Ineligible for Assistance	Food Insecure Children, Total	Percentage of Food Insecure Children Inelgible for Assistance
Milwaukee County, WI	165,290	18%	55,120	27%
Wisconsin	714,000	30%	270,460	33%
United States	48,770,990	29%	17,284,530	31%



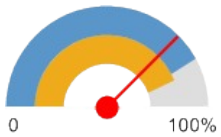
High School Graduation Rate (EdFacts)

Within the report area 75% of students are receiving their high school diploma within four years. This indicator is relevant because research suggests education is one the strongest predictors of health (Freudenberg & Ruglis, 2007).

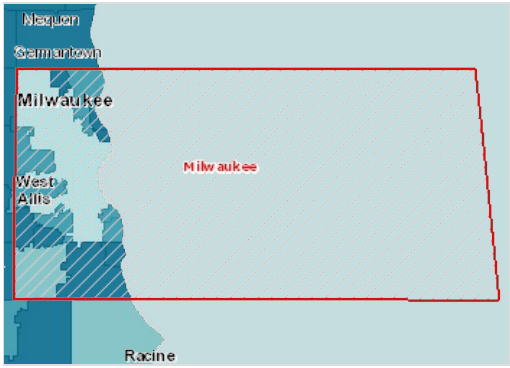
Report Area	Total Student Cohort	Estimated Number of Diplomas Issued	Cohort Graduation Rate
Milwaukee County, WI	9,478	7,104	**75**
Wisconsin	62,913	55,580	88.3
United States	3,127,886	2,635,290	84.3

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Education, EDFacts. Accessed via DATA.GOV. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2013-14.
Source geography: School District

Cohort Graduation Rate



Milwaukee County, WI (75%)
Wisconsin (88.3%)
United States (84.3%)



On-Time Graduation, Rate by School District (Secondary), EDFacts 2013-14

- *Over 94.0%*
- *85.1 - 94.0%*
- *75.1 - 85.0%*
- *Under 75.1%*
- *No Data or Data Suppressed*
- *Report Area*

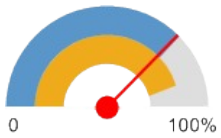
High School Graduation Rate (NCES)

Within the report area 74.8% of students are receiving their high school diploma within four years. This is less than the Healthy People 2020 target of 82.4%. This indicator is relevant because research suggests education is one the strongest predictors of health (Freudenberg & Ruglis, 2007).

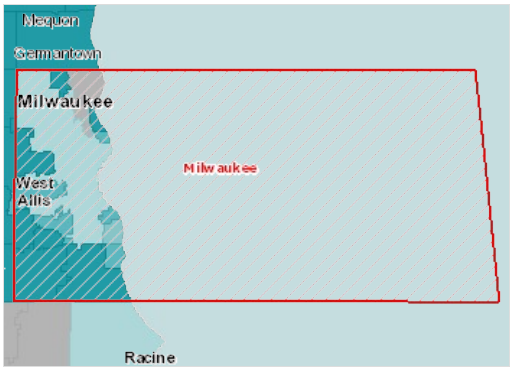
Report Area	*Average Freshman Base Enrollment*	*Estimated Number of Diplomas Issued*	*On-Time Graduation Rate*
Milwaukee County, WI	*11,652*	*8,715*	***74.8***
Wisconsin	*72,089*	*65,410*	*90.7*
United States	*4,024,345*	*3,039,015*	*75.5*
HP 2020 Target			***> =82.4***

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data. 2008-09. Source geography: County

On-Time Graduation Rate



- *Milwaukee County, WI (74.8%)*
- *Wisconsin (90.7%)*
- *United States (75.5%)*



On-Time Graduation, Rate by School District (Secondary), NCES CCD 2008-09

- *Over 94.1%*
- *85.1 - 94.0%*
- *75.1 - 85.0%*
- *Under 75.1%*
- *No Data or Data Suppressed*
- *Report Area*

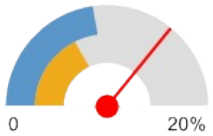
Households with No Motor Vehicle

This indicator reports the number and percentage of households with no motor vehicle based on the latest 5-year American Community Survey estimates.

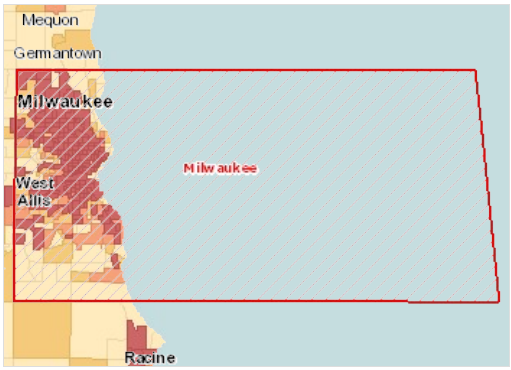
Report Area	Total Occupied Households	Households with No Motor Vehicle	Percentage of Households with No Motor Vehicle
Milwaukee County, WI	381,446	54,667	**14.33%**
Wisconsin	2,293,250	163,459	7.13%
United States	116,211,088	10,594,153	9.12%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percentage of Households with No Motor Vehicle



Milwaukee County, WI (14.33%)
Wisconsin (7.13%)
United States (9.12%)

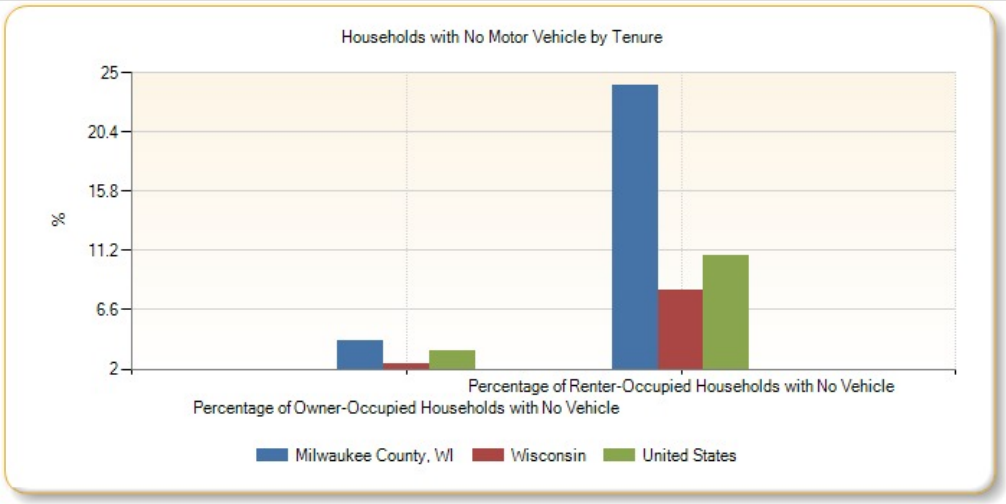


Households with No Vehicle, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 8.0%
- 6.1 - 8.0%
- 4.1 - 6.0%
- Under 4.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Households with No Motor Vehicle by Tenure

Report Area	Owner-Occupied Households with No Vehicle	Percentage of Owner-Occupied Households with No Vehicle	Renter-Occupied Households with No Vehicle	Percentage of Renter-Occupied Households with No Vehicle
Milwaukee County, WI	8,132	4.2%	46,535	24.05%
Wisconsin	36,846	2.37%	126,613	8.16%
United States	2,515,737	3.36%	8,078,416	10.8%



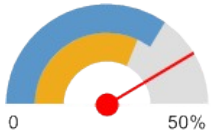
Housing Cost Burden (30%)

This indicator reports the percentage of the households where housing costs exceed 30% of total household income. This indicator provides information on the cost of monthly housing expenses for owners and renters. The information offers a measure of housing affordability and excessive shelter costs. The data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

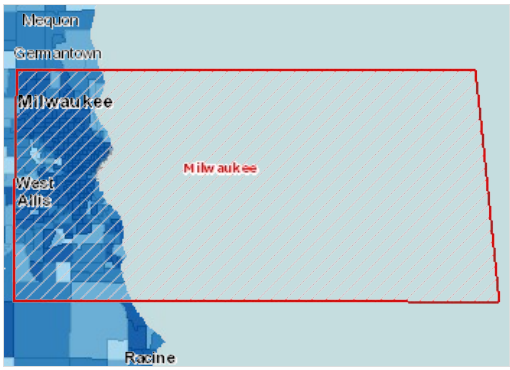
Report Area	Total Households	Cost Burdened Households (Housing Costs Exceed 30% of Income)	Percentage of Cost Burdened Households (Over 30% of Income)
Milwaukee County, WI	381,446	158,237	**41.48%**
Wisconsin	2,293,250	736,159	32.1%
United States	116,211,096	40,509,856	34.86%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percentage of Households where Housing Costs Exceed 30% of Income



- *Milwaukee County, WI (41.48%)*
- *Wisconsin (32.1%)*
- *United States (34.86%)*



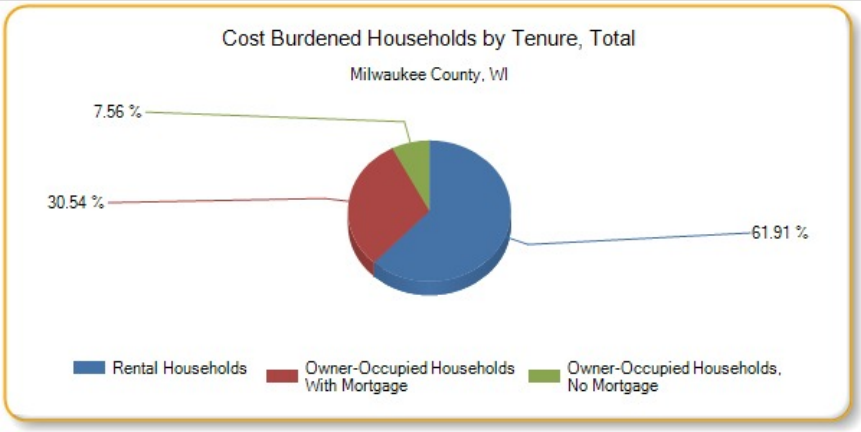
Cost Burdened Households (Housing Costs Exceed 30% of Household Income), Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- *Over 35.1%*
- *28.1 - 35.0%*
- *21.1 - 28.0%*
- *Under 21.1%*
- *No Data or Data Suppressed*
- *Report Area*

Cost Burdened Households by Tenure, Total

This data shows the number of households that spend more than 30% of the household income on housing costs. In the report area, there were 158,237 cost burdened households according to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) 200-2014 5-year estimates. The data for this indicator is only reported for households where household housing costs and income earned was identified in the American Community Survey.

Report Area	Cost Burdened Households	Cost Burdened Rental Households	Cost Burdened Owner Occupied Households (With Mortgage)	Cost Burdened Owner Occupied Households (With No Mortgage)
Milwaukee County, WI	158,237	97,961	48,320	11,956
Wisconsin	736,159	336,881	317,705	81,573
United States	40,509,856	20,011,828	16,687,628	3,810,400

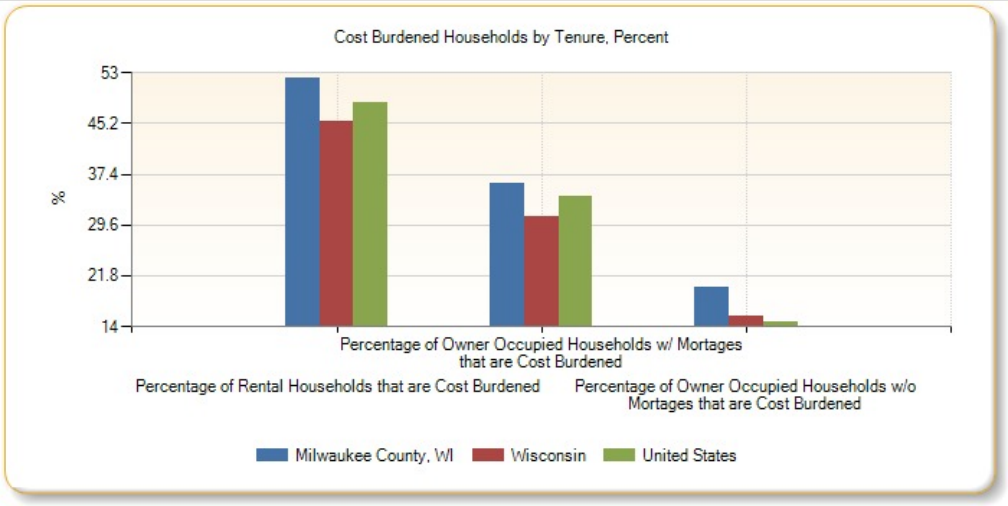


Cost Burdened Households by Tenure, Percent

This data shows the percentage of households by tenure that are cost burdened. Cost burdened rental households (those that spent more than 30% of the household income on rental costs) represented 52.12% of all of the rental households in the report area, according to the U.S.

Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) 2010-2014 5-year estimates. The data for this indicator is only reported for households where tenure, household housing costs, and income earned was identified in the American Community Survey.

Report Area	Rental Households	Percentage of Rental Households that are Cost Burdened	Owner Occupied Households (With Mortgage)	Percentage of Owner Occupied Households w/ Mortages that are Cost Burdened	Owner Occupied Households (No Mortgage)	Percentage of Owner Occupied Households w/o Mortages that are Cost Burdened
Milwaukee County, WI	187,969	52.12%	134,088	36.04%	59,389	20.13%
Wisconsin	741,481	45.43%	1,029,506	30.86%	522,263	15.62%
United States	41,423,632	48.31%	49,043,776	34.03%	25,743,686	14.8%



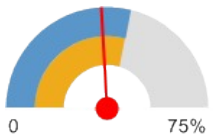
Income - Families Earning Over $75,000

In the report area, 36.2%, or 78,919 families report a total annual income of $75,000 or greater. Total income includes all reported income from wages and salaries as well as income from self-employment, interest or dividends, public assistance, retirement, and other sources. As defined by the US Census Bureau, a family household is any housing unit in which the householder is living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. A non-family household is any household occupied by the householder alone, or by the householder and one or more unrelated individuals.

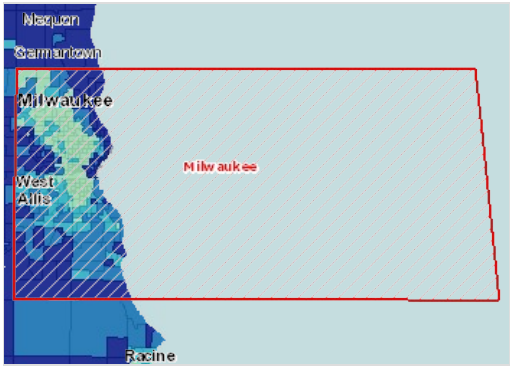
Report Area	Total Familes	Families with Income Over $75,000	Percent Families with Income Over $75,000
Milwaukee County, WI	217,993	78,919	**36.2%**
Wisconsin	1,469,359	643,222	43.78%
United States	76,958,064	33,389,114	43.39%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Families with Income Over $75,000



Milwaukee County, WI (36.2%)
Wisconsin (43.78%)
United States (43.39%)

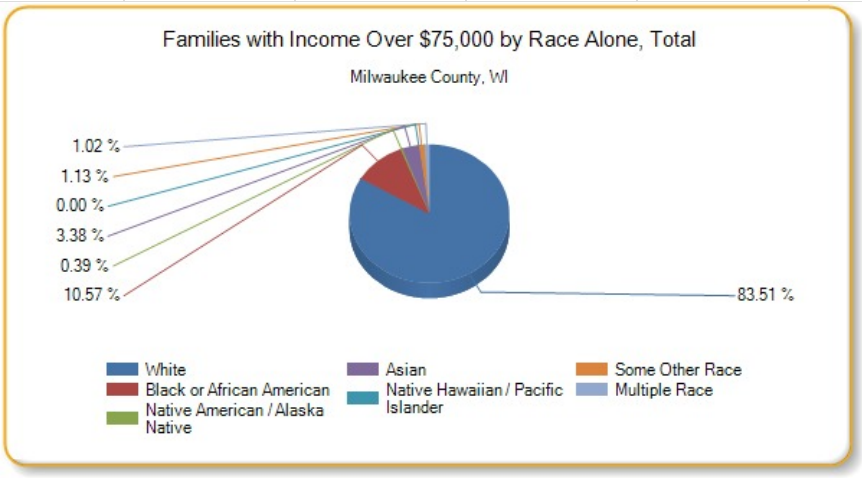


Family Income Over $75,000, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- *Over 55.0%*
- *40.1 - 55.0%*
- *25.1 - 40.0%*
- *Under 25.1%*
- *No Data or Data Suppressed*
- *Report Area*

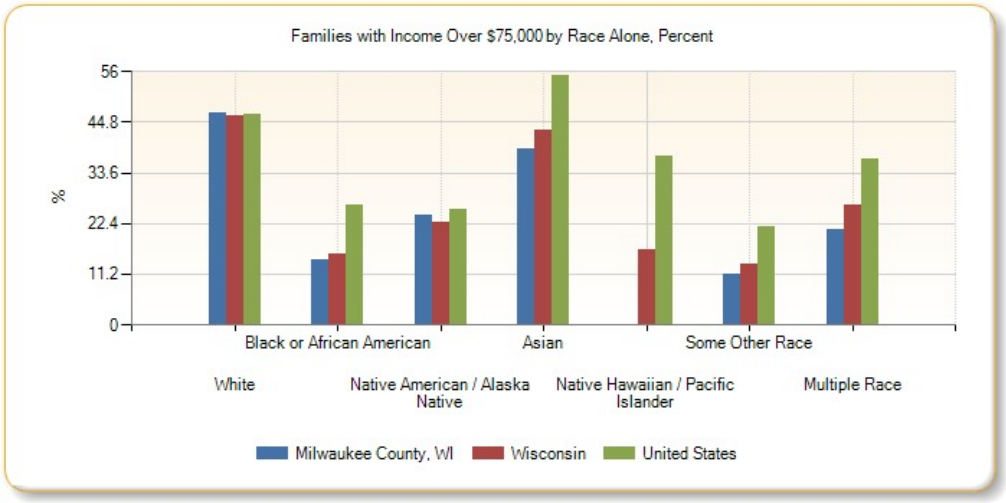
Families with Income Over $75,000 by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	*White*	*Black or African American*	*Native American / Alaska Native*	*Asian*	*Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander*	*Some Other Race*	*Multiple Race*
Milwaukee County, WI	*65,903*	*8,342*	*311*	*2,666*	*0*	*893*	*804*
Wisconsin	*609,872*	*12,090*	*2,666*	*12,017*	*46*	*2,459*	*4,072*
United States	*27,726,488*	*2,321,115*	*143,265*	*2,004,053*	*39,987*	*660,244*	*493,963*



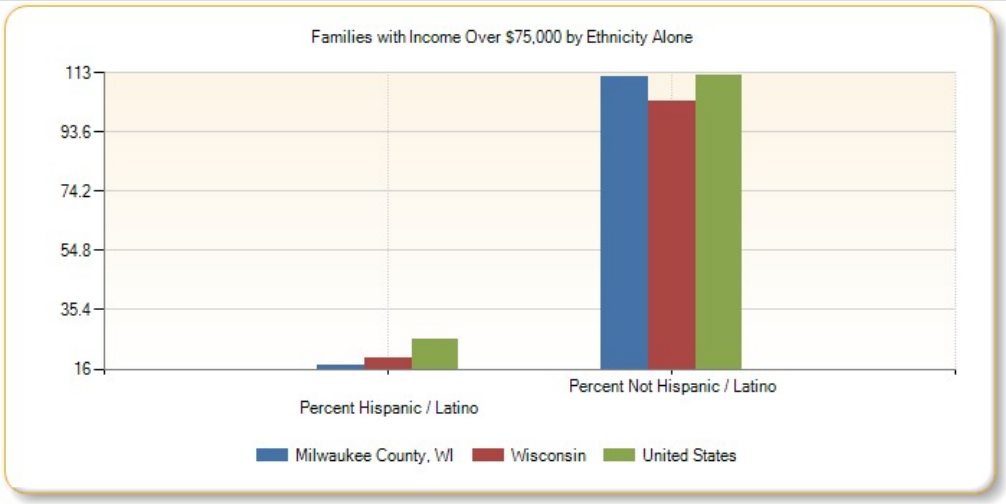
Families with Income Over $75,000 by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	*White*	*Black or African American*	*Native American / Alaska Native*	*Asian*	*Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander*	*Some Other Race*	*Multiple Race*
Milwaukee County, WI	*46.92%*	*14.52%*	*24.16%*	*38.74%*	*0%*	*11.14%*	*20.94%*
Wisconsin	*46.25%*	*15.7%*	*22.58%*	*43.16%*	*16.67%*	*13.4%*	*26.45%*
United States	*46.65%*	*26.34%*	*25.47%*	*55.07%*	*37.22%*	*21.63%*	*36.69%*



Families with Income Over $75,000 by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	*Total Hispanic / Latino*	*Total Not Hispanic / Latino*	*Percent Hispanic / Latino*	*Percent Not Hispanic / Latino*
Milwaukee County, WI	*4,481*	*213,512*	*16.96*	*111.45*
Wisconsin	*13,158*	*1,456,201*	*19.72*	*103.82*
United States	*2,805,425*	*74,152,640*	*25.85*	*112.17*



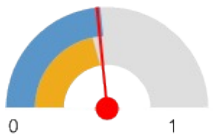
Income - Inequality (GINI Index)

This indicator reports income inequality using the Gini coefficient. Gini index values range between zero and one. A value of one indicates perfect inequality where only one house-hold has any income. A value of zero indicates perfect equality, where all households have equal income. Index values are acquired from the 2010-14 American Community Survey and are not available for custom report areas or multi-county areas.

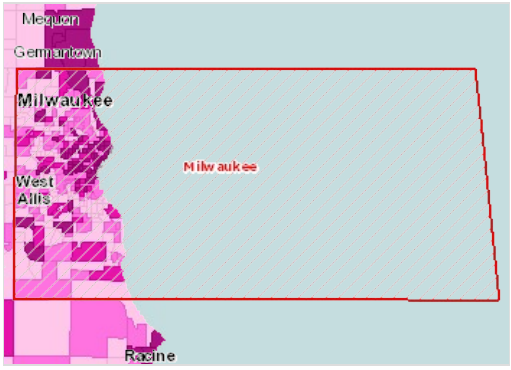
Report Area	Total Households	Gini Index Value
Milwaukee County, WI	381,446	**0.47**
Wisconsin	2,293,250	0.44
United States	116,211,088	0.48

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Gini Index Value



- Milwaukee County, WI (0.47)
- Wisconsin (0.44)
- United States (0.48)



Income Inequality (GINI), Index Value by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 0.460
- 0.431 - 0.460
- 0.401 - 0.430
- Under 0.401
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

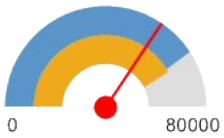
Income - Median Family Income

This indicator reports median family income based on the latest 5-year American Community Survey estimates. A family household is any housing unit in which the householder is living with one or more individuals related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. Family income includes the incomes of all family members age 15 and older.

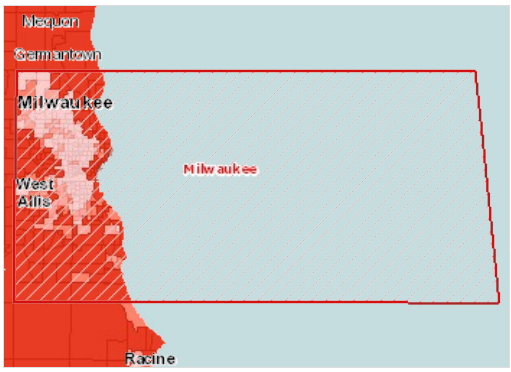
Report Area	Total Family Households	Average Family Income	Median Family Income
Milwaukee County, WI	217,993	$71,729	**$55,213**
Wisconsin	1,469,359	$82,125	$67,232
United States	76,958,064	$86,963	$65,443

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Median Family Income



- Milwaukee County, WI (55,213)
- Wisconsin (67,232)
- United States (65,443)

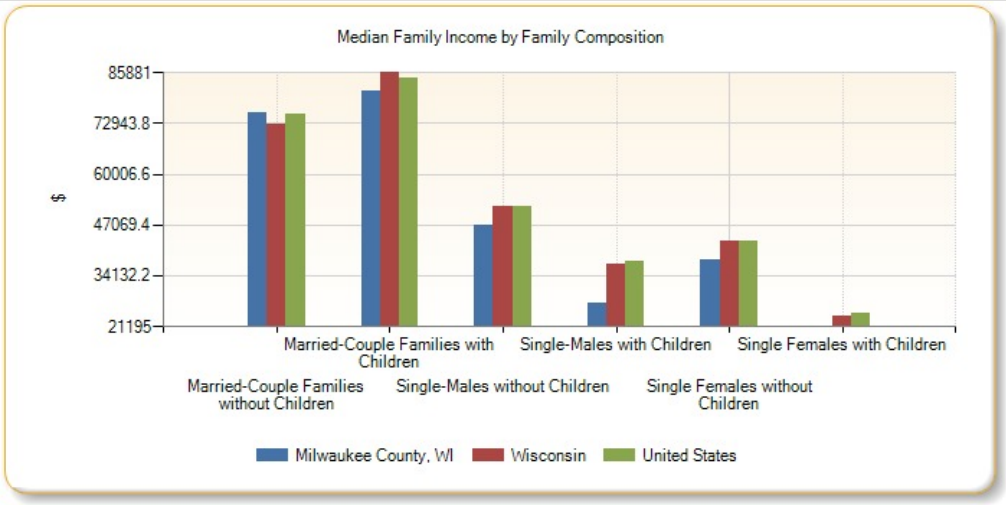


Median Family Income by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over $65,000
- $55,001 - $65,000
- $45,001 - $55,000
- Under $45,001
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

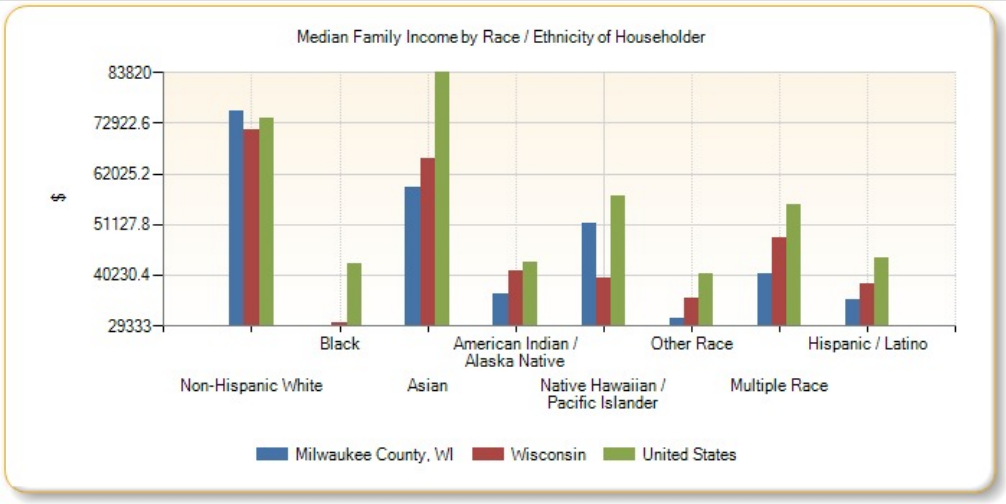
Median Family Income by Family Composition

Report Area	Married-Couple Families without Children	Married-Couple Families with Children	Single-Males without Children	Single-Males with Children	Single Females without Children	Single Females with Children
Milwaukee County, WI	$75,760	$81,007	$47,043	$27,326	$38,263	$21,195
Wisconsin	$72,832	$85,881	$51,851	$36,986	$43,085	$23,958
United States	$75,434	$84,541	$51,768	$37,640	$43,046	$24,403



Median Family Income by Race / Ethnicity of Householder

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black	Asian	American Indian / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Other Race	Multiple Race	Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	$75,647	$29,333	$59,019	$36,202	$51,471	$31,045	$40,457	$34,966
Wisconsin	$71,413	$29,878	$65,426	$41,083	$39,583	$35,213	$48,323	$38,233
United States	$73,974	$42,711	$83,820	$42,948	$57,342	$40,639	$55,545	$44,013



<u>*Income - Per Capita Income*</u>

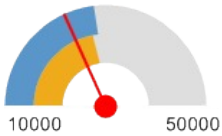
The per capita income for the report area is $24,622. This includes all reported income from wages and salaries as well as income from self-employment, interest or dividends, public assistance, retirement, and other sources. The per capita income in this report area is the average

(mean) income computed for every man, woman, and child in the specified area.

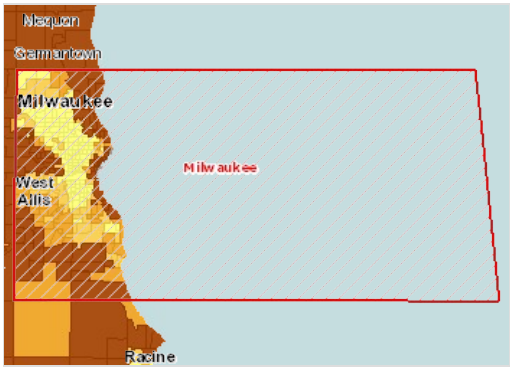
Report Area	Total Population	Total Income ($)	Per Capita Income ($)
Milwaukee County, WI	953,401	$23,475,038,208	**$24,622**
Wisconsin	5,724,692	$159,757,680,640	$27,906
United States	314,107,072	$8,969,237,037,056	$28,554

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Per Capita Income ($)



Milwaukee County, WI (24,622)
Wisconsin (27,906)
United States (28,554)

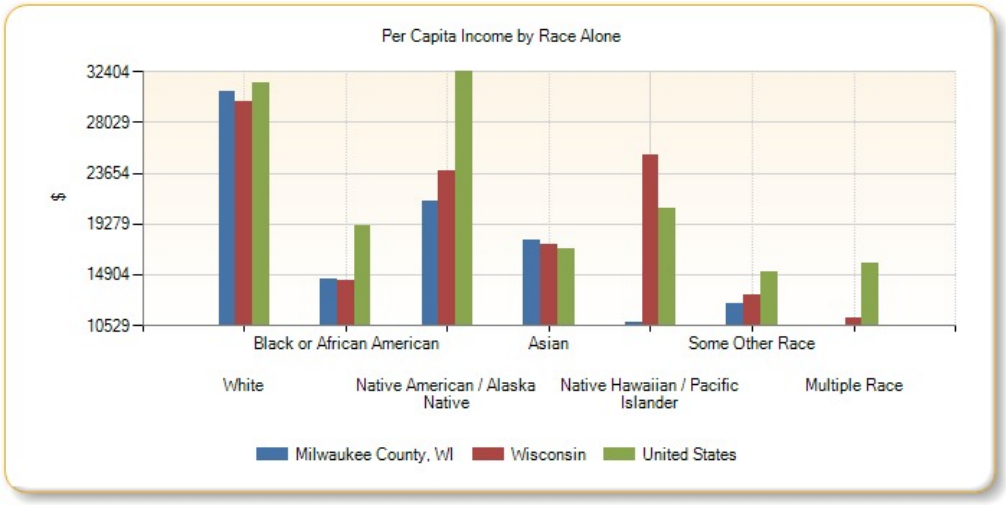


Per Capita Income by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 30,000
- 25,001 - 30,000
- 20,001 - 25,000
- Under 20,001
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Per Capita Income by Race Alone

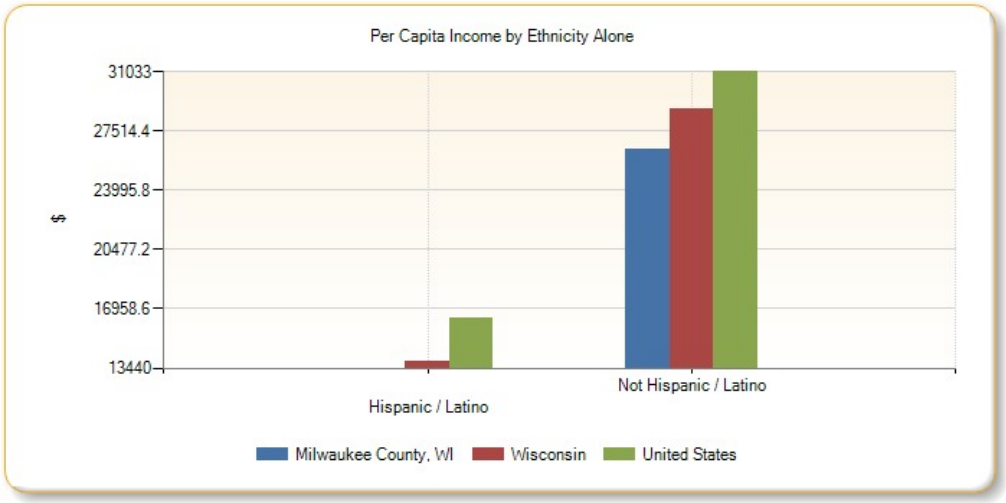
Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	$30,725	$14,527	$21,291	$17,930	$10,861	$12,380	$10,529
Wisconsin	$29,774	$14,435	$23,889	$17,514	$25,276	$13,205	$11,182
United States	$31,402	$19,113	$32,404	$17,134	$20,638	$15,152	$15,876



Per Capita Income by Ethnicity Alone

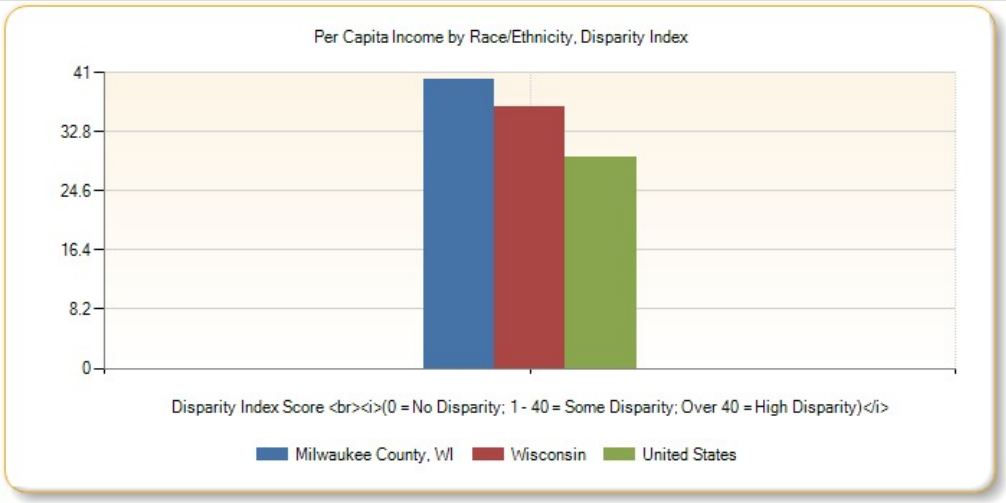
Report Area	Hispanic / Latino	Not Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	$13,440	$26,411
Wisconsin	$13,844	$28,837

Report Area	Hispanic / Latino	Not Hispanic / Latino
United States	$16,367	$31,033



Per Capita Income by Race/Ethnicity, Disparity Index

Report Area	Disparity Index Score (0 = No Disparity; 1 - 40 = Some Disparity; Over 40 = High Disparity)
Milwaukee County, WI	40.08
Wisconsin	36.24
United States	29.2



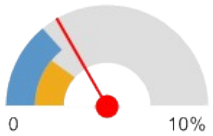
Income - Public Assistance Income

This indicator reports the percentage households receiving public assistance income. Public assistance income includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF). Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded. This does not include Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or noncash benefits such as Food Stamps.

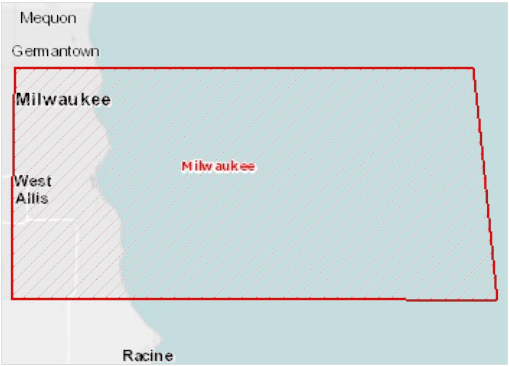
Report Area	Total Households	Households with Public Assistance Income	Percent Households with Public Assistance Income
Milwaukee County, WI	381,446	12,742	**3.34%**
Wisconsin	2,293,250	51,408	2.24%
United States	116,211,088	3,274,407	2.82%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Households with Public Assistance Income



Milwaukee County, WI (3.34%)
Wisconsin (2.24%)
United States (2.82%)

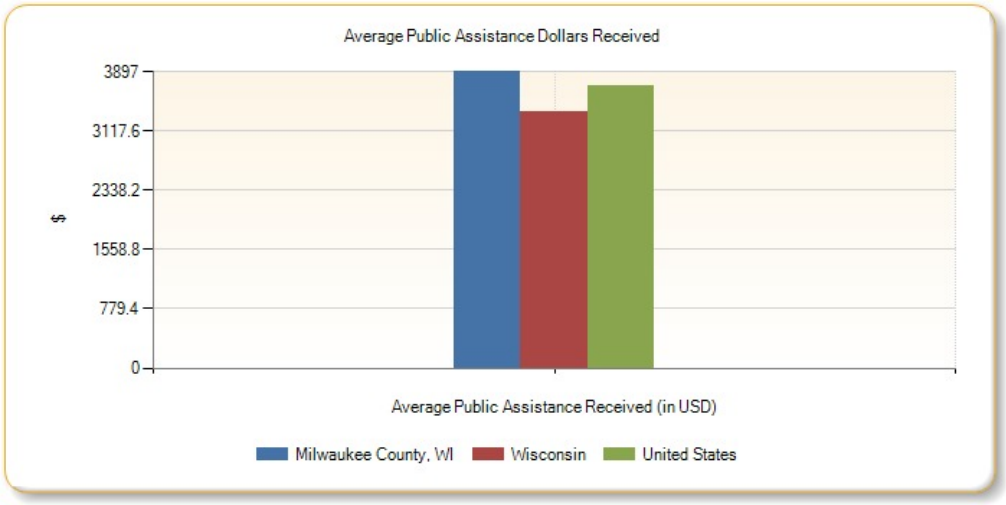


Households with Public Assistance Income, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 3.0%
- 2.1 - 3.0%
- 1.1 - 2.0%
- Under 1.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Average Public Assistance Dollars Received

Report Area	Total Households Receiving Public Assistance Income	Aggregate Public Assistance Dollars Received	Average Public Assistance Received (in USD)
Milwaukee County, WI	12,742	49,664,400	$3,897
Wisconsin	51,408	173,268,096	$3,370
United States	3,274,407	12,180,443,136	$3,719



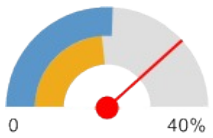
Insurance - Population Receiving Medicaid

This indicator reports the percentage of the population with insurance enrolled in Medicaid (or other means-tested public health insurance). This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs; when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment.

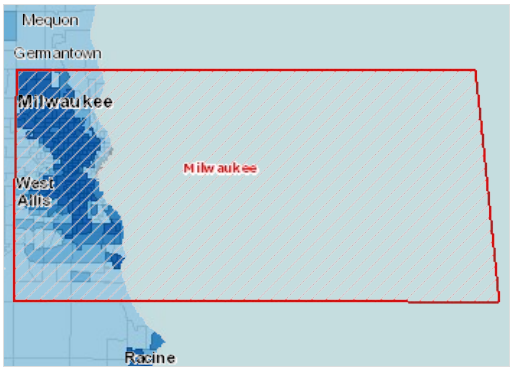
Report Area	Total Population (For Whom Insurance Status is Determined)	Population with Any Health Insurance	Population Receiving Medicaid	Percent of Insured Population Receiving Medicaid
Milwaukee County, WI	944,299	832,564	255,405	**30.68%**
Wisconsin	5,649,703	5,159,942	988,556	19.16%
United States	309,082,272	265,204,128	55,035,660	20.75%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent of Insured Population Receiving Medicaid



Milwaukee County, WI (30.68%)
Wisconsin (19.16%)
United States (20.75%)

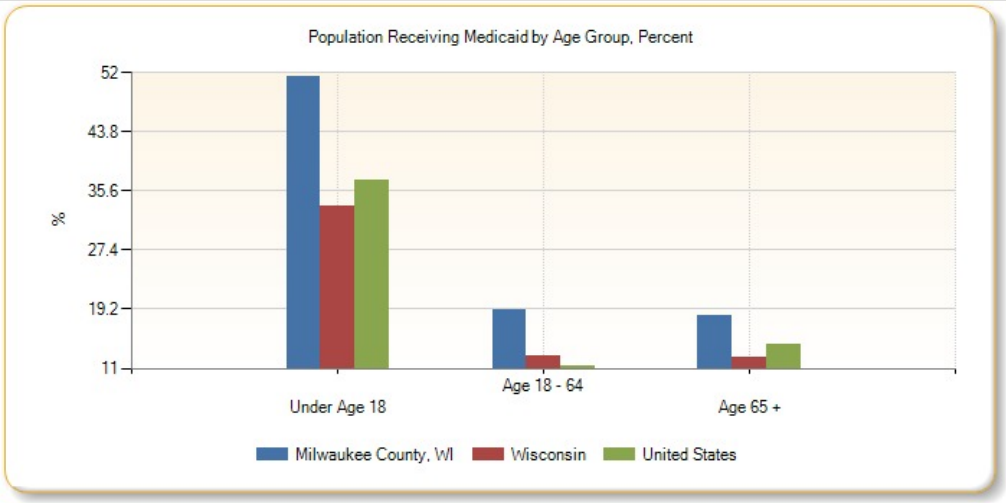


Insured, Medicaid / Means-Tested Coverage, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 25,0%
- 20.1 - 25.0%
- 15.1 - 20.0%
- Under 15.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

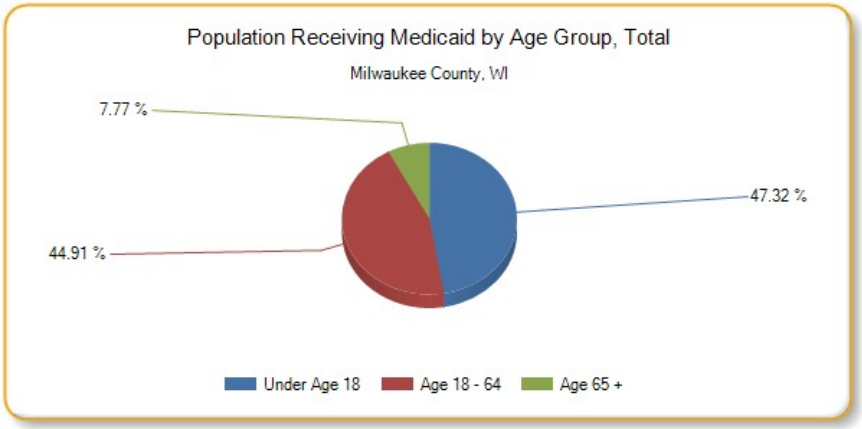
Population Receiving Medicaid by Age Group, Percent

Report Area	Under Age 18	Age 18 - 64	Age 65
Milwaukee County, WI	51.47%	19.08%	18.33%
Wisconsin	33.47%	12.68%	12.53%
United States	37.11%	11.23%	14.24%



Population Receiving Medicaid by Age Group, Total

Report Area	Under Age 18	Age 18 - 64	Age 65
Milwaukee County, WI	120,867	114,694	19,844
Wisconsin	440,065	448,938	99,553
United States	27,324,286	21,746,868	5,964,506



Insurance - Uninsured Adults

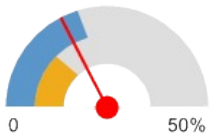
The lack of health insurance is considered a key driver of health status.

This indicator reports the percentage of adults age 18 to 64 without health insurance coverage. This indicator is relevant because lack of insurance is a primary barrier to healthcare access including regular primary care, specialty care, and other health services that contributes to poor health status.

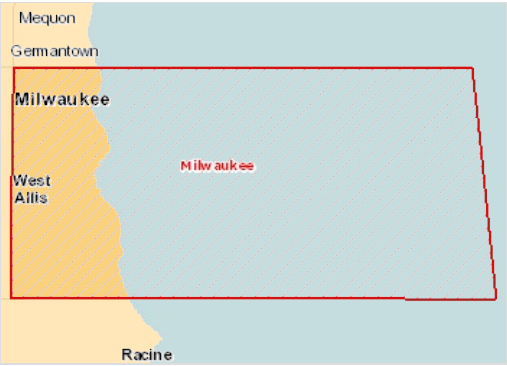
Report Area	Total Population Age 18 - 64	Population with Medical Insurance	Percent Population With Medical Insurance	Population Without Medical Insurance	Percent Population Without Medical Insurance
Milwaukee County, WI	593,680	489,727	82.49%	103,953	**17.51%**
Wisconsin	3,486,456	3,039,403	87.18%	447,054	12.82%
United States	192,461,139	153,124,895	79.56%	39,336,247	20.44%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2013. Source geography: County

Percent Population Without Medical Insurance



Milwaukee County, WI (17.51%)
Wisconsin (12.82%)
United States (20.44%)



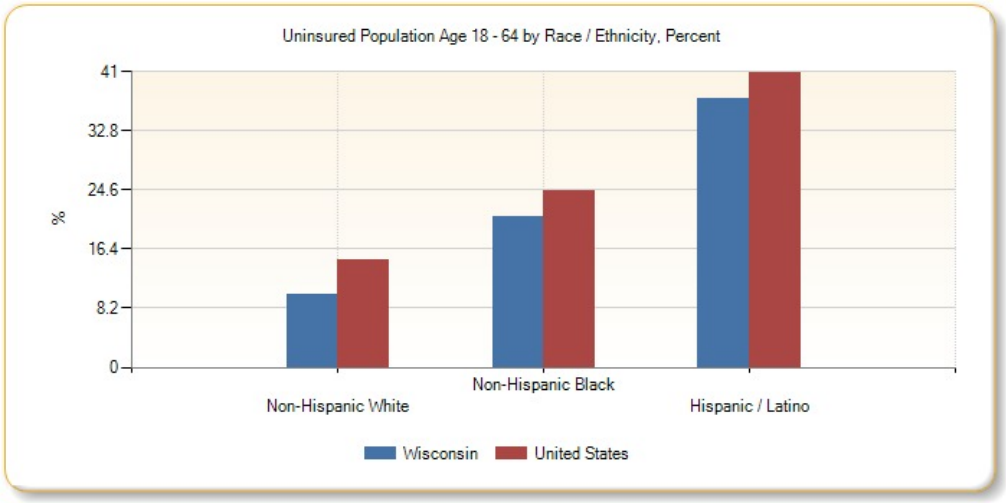
Uninsured Population, Age 18-64, Percent by County, SAHIE 2013

Over 27.0%
22.1 - 27.0%
17.1 - 22.0%
Under 17.1%
No Data or Data Suppressed

Report Area

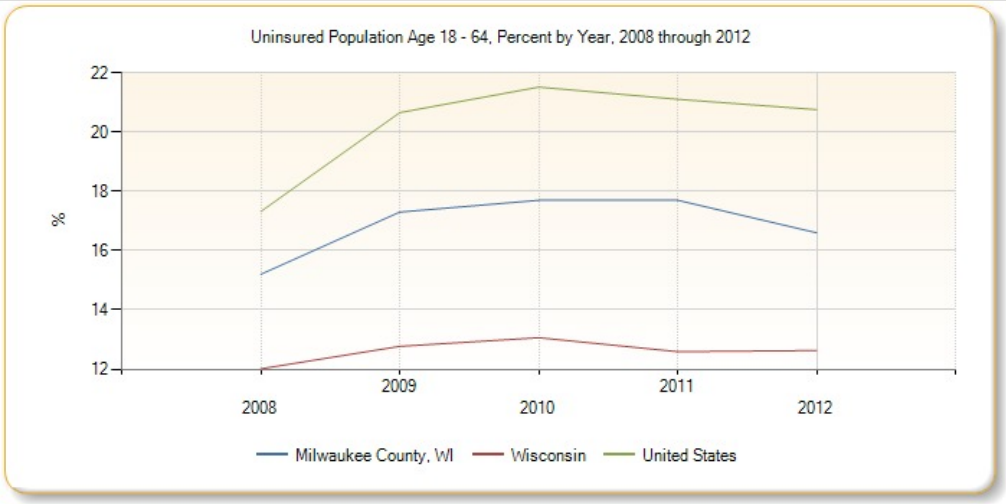
Uninsured Population Age 18 - 64 by Race / Ethnicity, Percent

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic / Latino
Wisconsin	10.06%	20.82%	37.15%
United States	14.81%	24.37%	40.84%



Uninsured Population Age 18 - 64, Percent by Year, 2008 through 2012

Report Area	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*
Milwaukee County, WI	*15.2%*	*17.3%*	*17.7%*	*17.7%*	*16.6%*
Wisconsin	*12.01%*	*12.77%*	*13.06%*	*12.59%*	*12.63%*
United States	*17.32%*	*20.66%*	*21.52%*	*21.11%*	*20.76%*



<u>Insurance - Uninsured Children</u>

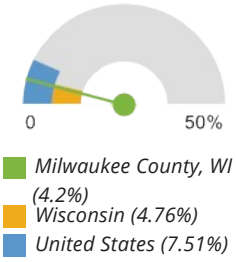
The lack of health insurance is considered a key driver of health status.

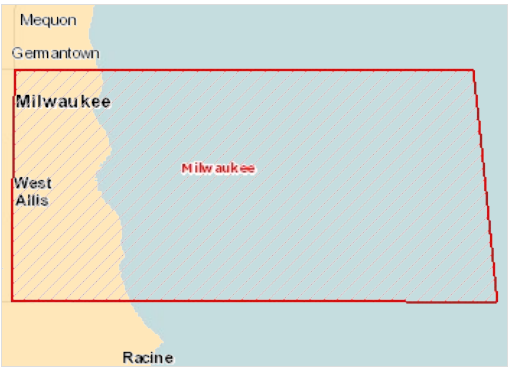
This indicator reports the percentage of children under age 19 without health insurance coverage. This indicator is relevant because lack of insurance is a primary barrier to healthcare access including regular primary care, specialty care, and other health services that contributes to poor health status.

Report Area	Total Population Under Age 19	Population with Medical Insurance	Percent Population With Medical Insurance	Population Without Medical Insurance	Percent Population Without Medical Insurance
Milwaukee County, WI	239,931	229,853	95.8%	10,078	**4.2%**
Wisconsin	1,347,054	1,282,910	95.24%	64,144	4.76%
United States	76,195,402	70,470,743	92.49%	5,724,663	7.51%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2013. Source geography: County

Percent Population Without Medical Insurance



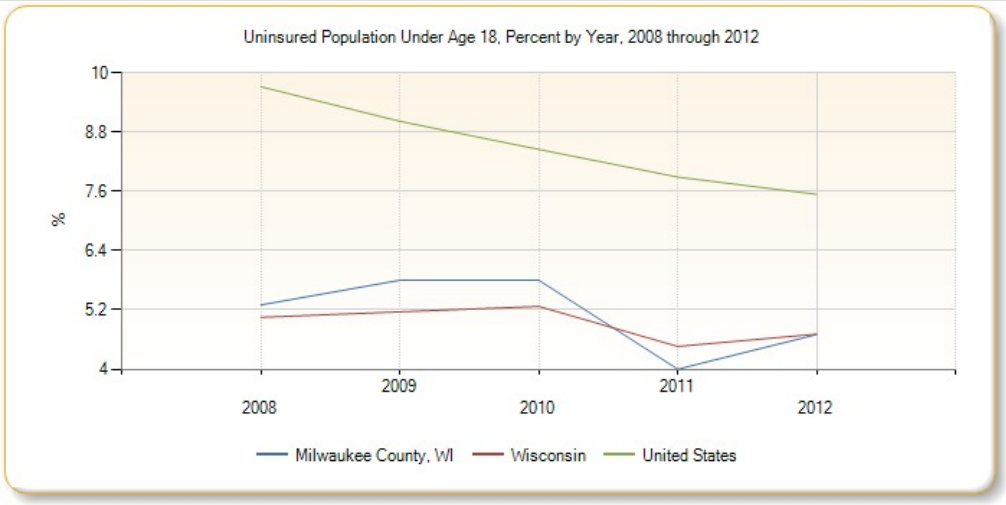


Uninsured Population, Age 0-18, Percent by County, SAHIE 2013

- Over 10.0%
- 8.1 - 10.0%
- 6.1 - 8.0%
- Under 6.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Uninsured Population Under Age 18, Percent by Year, 2008 through 2012

Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Milwaukee County, WI	5.3%	5.8%	5.8%	4%	4.7%
Wisconsin	5.05%	5.16%	5.27%	4.46%	4.71%
United States	9.72%	9.02%	8.45%	7.89%	7.54%



Insurance - Uninsured Population

The lack of health insurance is considered a key driver of health status.

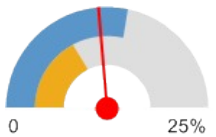
This indicator reports the percentage of the total civilian non-institutionalized population without health insurance coverage. This indicator is relevant because lack of insurance is a primary barrier to healthcare access including regular primary care, specialty care, and other health

services that contributes to poor health status.

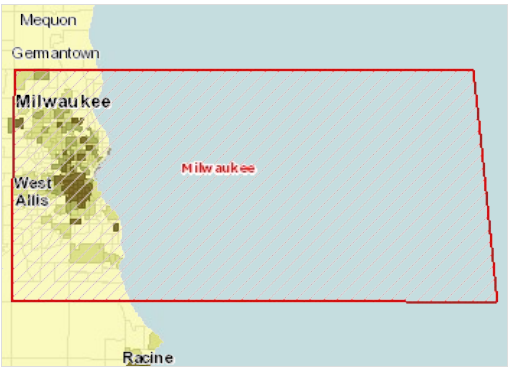
Report Area	Total Population (For Whom Insurance Status is Determined)	Total Uninsured Population	Percent Uninsured Population
Milwaukee County, WI	944,299	111,735	**11.83%**
Wisconsin	5,649,703	489,761	8.67%
United States	309,082,272	43,878,140	14.2%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Uninsured Population



Milwaukee County, WI (11.83%)
Wisconsin (8.67%)
United States (14.2%)

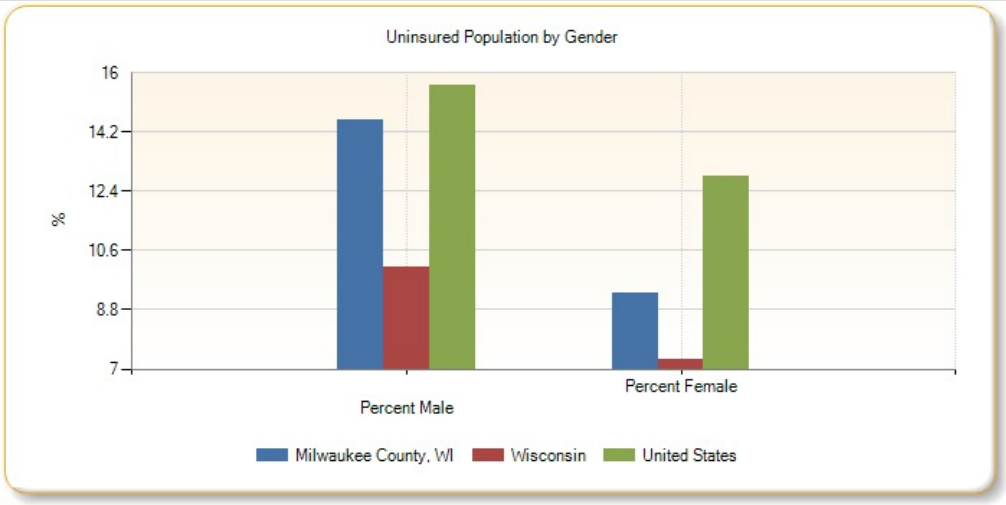


Uninsured Population, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 20.0%
- 15.1 - 20.0%
- 10.1 - 15.0%
- Under 10.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Uninsured Population by Gender

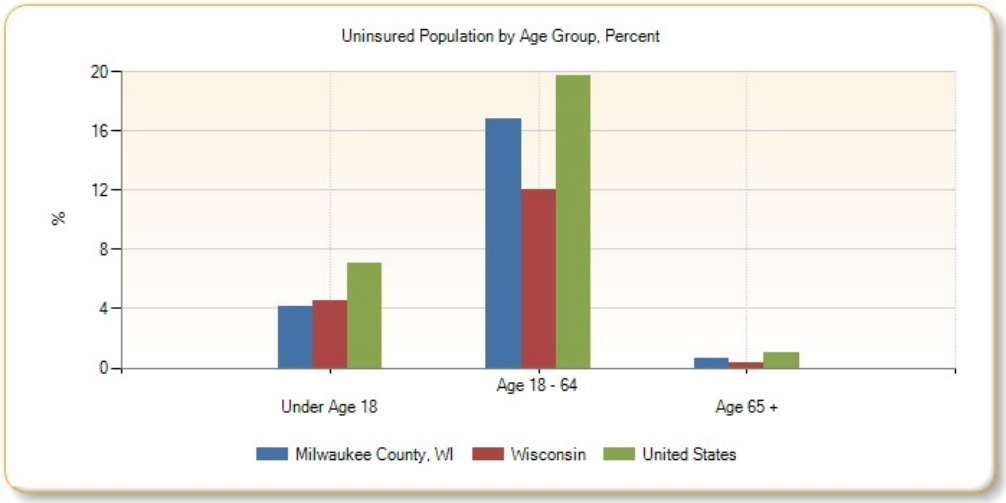
Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Milwaukee County, WI	66,139	45,596	14.55%	9.31%
Wisconsin	281,232	208,529	10.07%	7.3%
United States	23,558,630	20,319,504	15.61%	12.84%



Uninsured Population by Age Group, Percent

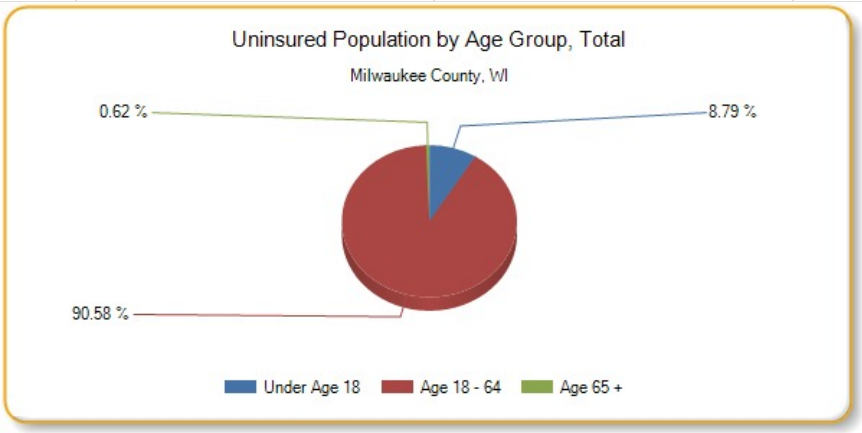
Report Area	Under Age 18	Age 18 - 64	Age 65
Milwaukee County, WI	4.18%	16.84%	0.64%
Wisconsin	4.57%	12.06%	0.33%

Report Area	Under Age 18	Age 18 - 64	Age 65
United States	7.08%	19.76%	0.98%



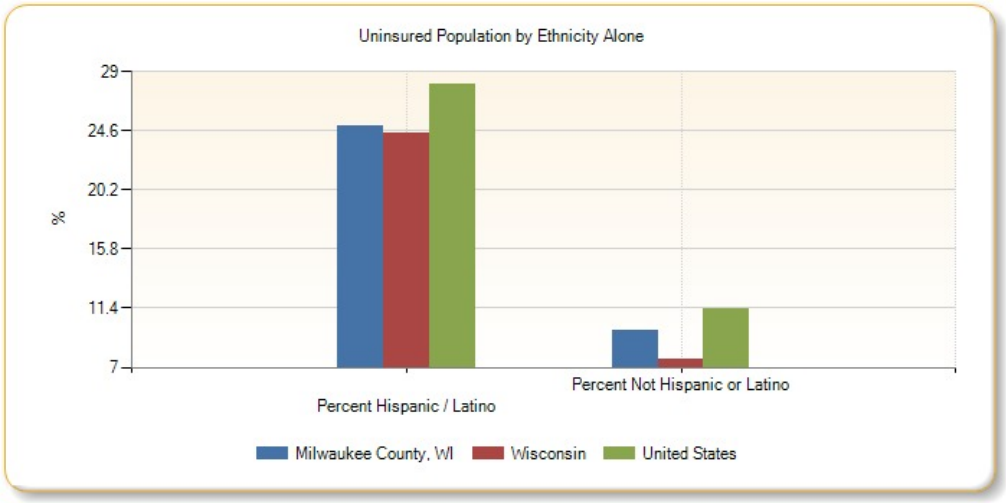
Uninsured Population by Age Group, Total

Report Area	Under Age 18	Age 18 - 64	Age 65
Milwaukee County, WI	9,826	101,213	696
Wisconsin	60,079	427,060	2,622
United States	5,217,055	38,249,012	412,062



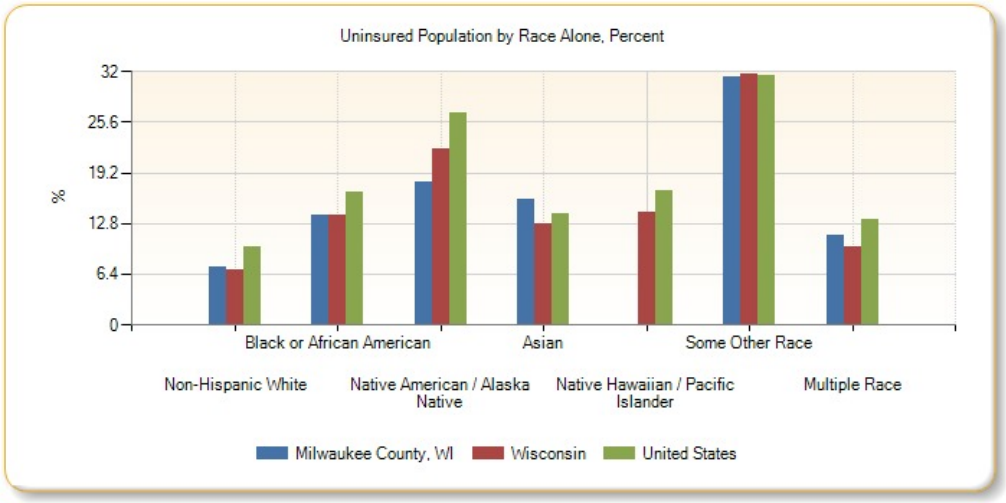
Uninsured Population by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	32,657	79,078	24.94%	9.72%
Wisconsin	85,680	404,081	24.44%	7.63%
United States	14,703,706	29,174,434	28.09%	11.36%



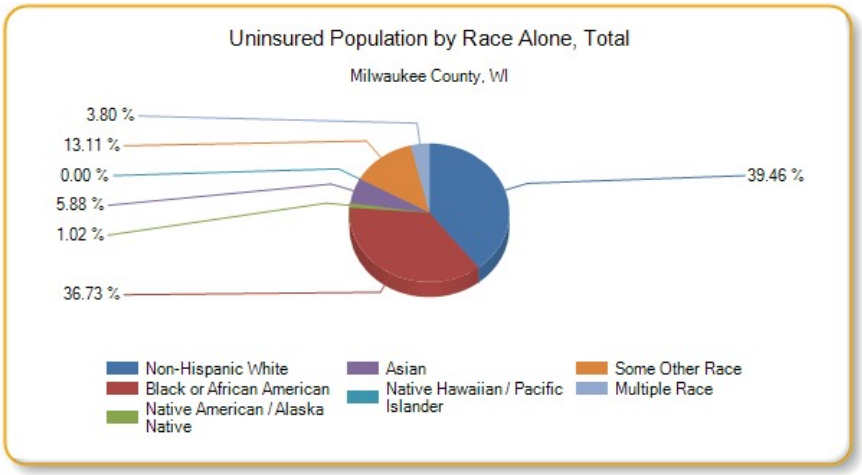
Uninsured Population by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	*Non-Hispanic White*	*Black or African American*	*Native American / Alaska Native*	*Asian*	*Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander*	*Some Other Race*	*Multiple Race*
Milwaukee County, WI	*7.23%*	*13.77%*	*17.98%*	*15.9%*	*0%*	*31.31%*	*11.32%*
Wisconsin	*6.86%*	*13.77%*	*22.15%*	*12.68%*	*14.19%*	*31.67%*	*9.92%*
United States	*9.92%*	*16.69%*	*26.76%*	*14.11%*	*16.96%*	*31.56%*	*13.28%*



Uninsured Population by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	*Non-Hispanic White*	*Black or African American*	*Native American / Alaska Native*	*Asian*	*Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander*	*Some Other Race*	*Multiple Race*
Milwaukee County, WI	*36,613*	*34,080*	*947*	*5,461*	*0*	*12,170*	*3,525*
Wisconsin	*321,393*	*47,018*	*10,626*	*17,364*	*182*	*29,067*	*11,729*
United States	*19,287,568*	*6,385,674*	*669,741*	*2,204,705*	*88,625*	*4,595,091*	*1,191,694*



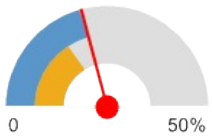
Lack of Social or Emotional Support

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they receive insufficient social and emotional support all or most of the time. This indicator is relevant because social and emotional support is critical for navigating the challenges of daily life as well as for good mental health. Social and emotional support is also linked to educational achievement and economic stability.

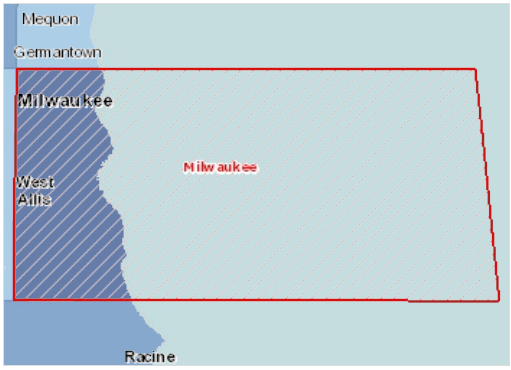
Report Area	*Total Population Age 18*	*Estimated Population Without Adequate Social / Emotional Support*	*Crude Percentage*	*Age-Adjusted Percentage*
Milwaukee County, WI	*706,149*	*147,585*	*20.9%*	***20.9%***
Wisconsin	*4,326,412*	*696,552*	*16.1%*	*16.1%*
United States	*232,556,016*	*48,104,656*	*20.7%*	*20.7%*

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse, US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse, 2006-12. Source geography: County

Percent Adults Without Adequate Social / Emotional Support (Age-Adjusted)



Milwaukee County, WI (20.9%)
Wisconsin (16.1%)
United States (20.7%)



Inadequate Social/Emotional Support, Percent of Adults Age 18 by County, BRFSS 2006-12

Over 23.0%
19.1 - 23.0%
15.1 - 19.0%
Under 15.1%
No Data or Data Suppressed

Report Area

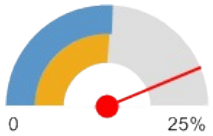
Population Receiving SNAP Benefits (ACS)

This indicator reports the estimated percentage of households receiving the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. This indicator is relevant because it assesses vulnerable populations which are more likely to have multiple health access, health status, and social support needs; when combined with poverty data, providers can use this measure to identify gaps in eligibility and enrolment.

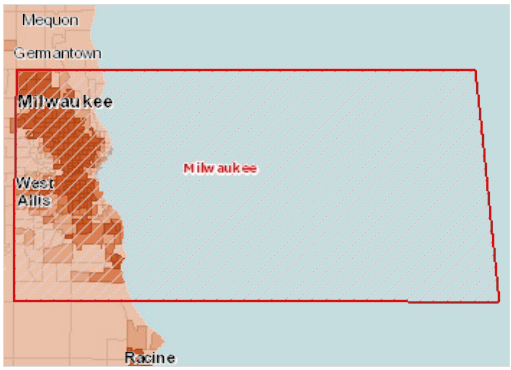
Report Area	Total Households	Households Receiving SNAP Benefits	Percent Households Receiving SNAP Benefits
Milwaukee County, WI	381,446	83,251	**21.83%**
Wisconsin	2,293,250	290,441	12.67%
United States	116,211,088	15,089,358	12.98%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Households Receiving SNAP Benefits



Milwaukee County, WI (21.83%)
Wisconsin (12.67%)
United States (12.98%)

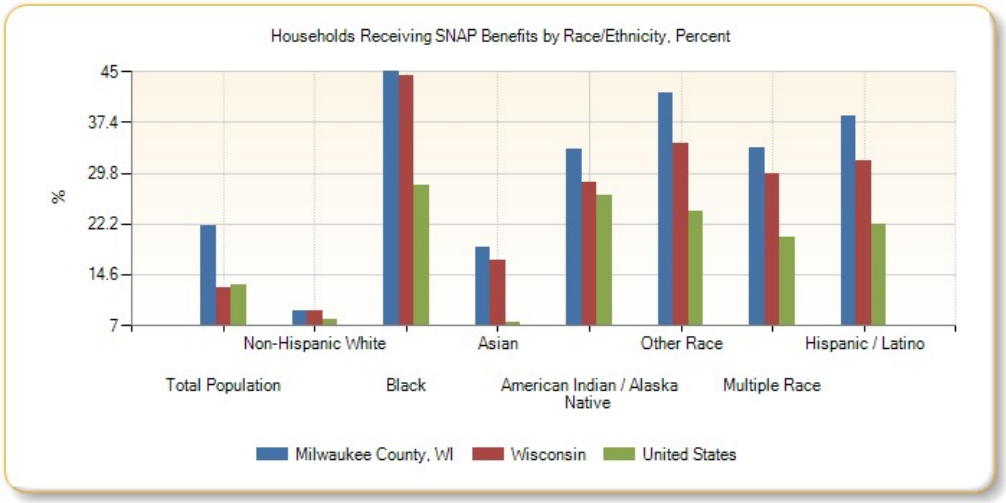


Households Receiving SNAP Benefits, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 19.0%
- 14.1 - 19.0%
- 9.1 - 14.0%
- Under 9.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Households Receiving SNAP Benefits by Race/Ethnicity, Percent

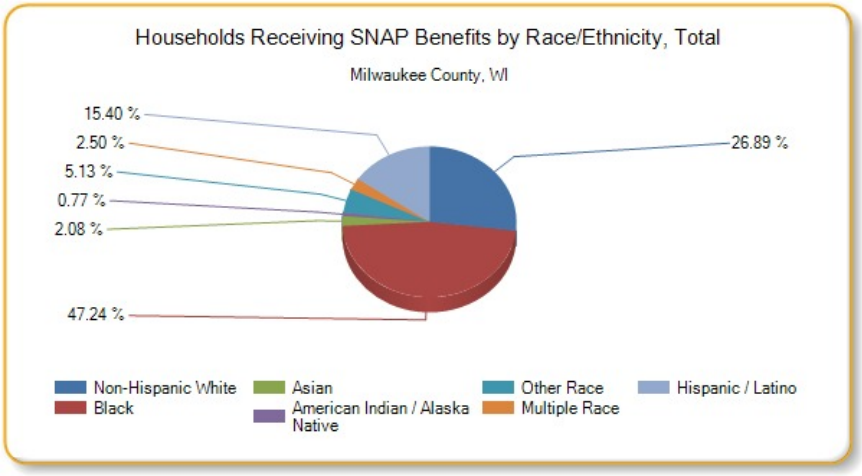
Report Area	Total Population	Non-Hispanic White	Black	Asian	American Indian / Alaska Native	Other Race	Multiple Race	Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	21.83%	9.21%	44.98	18.69%	33.43%	41.86%	33.57%	38.28%
Wisconsin	12.67%	9.21%	44.46	16.82%	28.42%	34.16%	29.63%	31.72%
United States	12.98%	7.99%	28.07	7.42%	26.45%	24.04%	20.23%	22.24%



Households Receiving SNAP Benefits by Race/Ethnicity, Total

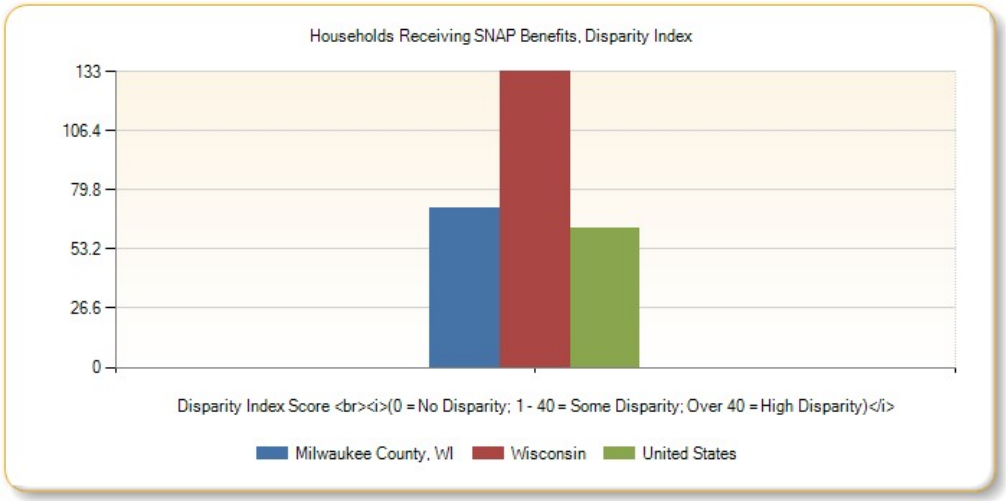
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black	Asian	American Indian / Alaska Native	Other Race	Multiple Race	Hispanic / Latino

Milwaukee County, WI	*23,846*	*41,894*	*1,843*	*680*	*4,546*	*2,218*	*13,659*
Wisconsin	*190,057*	*55,261*	*6,539*	*5,015*	*8,363*	*7,160*	*28,473*
United States	*7,220,308*	*3,941,154*	*363,838*	*217,730*	*930,205*	*418,413*	*3,124,598*



Households Receiving SNAP Benefits, Disparity Index

Report Area	*Disparity Index Score (0 = No Disparity; 1 - 40 = Some Disparity; Over 40 = High Disparity)*
Milwaukee County, WI	*71.84*
Wisconsin	*132.86*
United States	*62.62*



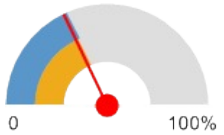
<u>Population with Associate's Level Degree or Higher</u>

36.13% of the population aged 25 and older, or 222,225 have obtained an Associate's level degree or higher. This indicator is relevant because educational attainment has been linked to positive health outcomes.

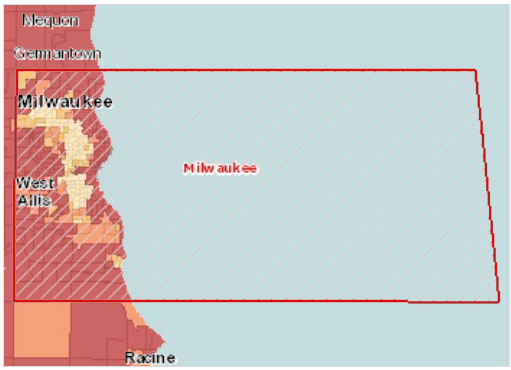
Report Area	Total Population Age 25	Population Age 25 with Associate's Degree or Higher	Percent Population Age 25 with Associate's Degree or Higher
Milwaukee County, WI	615,078	222,225	**36.13%**
Wisconsin	3,850,995	1,436,187	37.29%
United States	209,056,128	77,786,232	37.21%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Population Age 25 with Associate's Degree or Higher



- Milwaukee County, WI (36.13%)
- Wisconsin (37.29%)
- United States (37.21%)



Population with an Associate Level Degree or Higher, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 32.0%
- 26.1 - 32.0%
- 20.1 - 26.0%
- Under 20.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

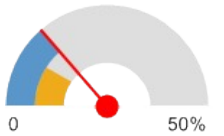
Population with No High School Diploma

Within the report area there are 84,450 persons aged 25 and older without a high school diploma (or equivalency) or higher. This represents 13.73% of the total population aged 25 and older. This indicator is relevant because educational attainment is linked to positive health outcomes (Freudenberg & Ruglis, 2007).

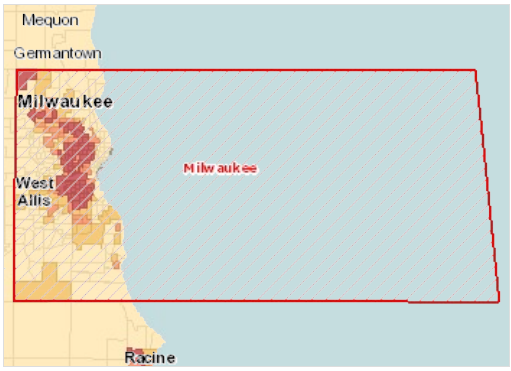
Report Area	Total Population Age 25	Population Age 25 with No High School Diploma	Percent Population Age 25 with No High School Diploma
Milwaukee County, WI	615,078	84,450	**13.73%**
Wisconsin	3,850,995	356,189	9.25%
United States	209,056,128	28,587,748	13.67%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Population Age 25 with No High School Diploma



- Milwaukee County, WI (13.73%)
- Wisconsin (9.25%)
- United States (13.67%)

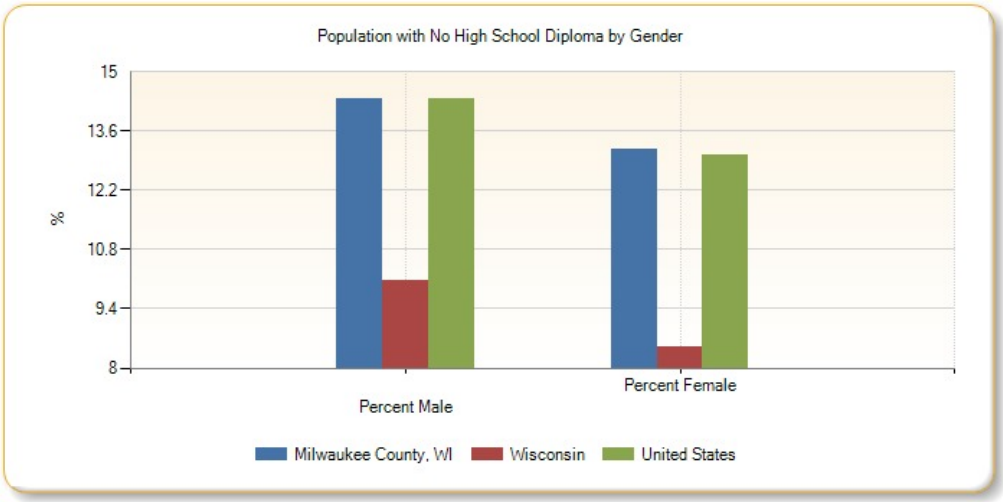


Population with No High School Diploma (Age 25), Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 21.0%
- 16.1 - 21.0%
- 11.1 - 16.0%
- Under 11.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

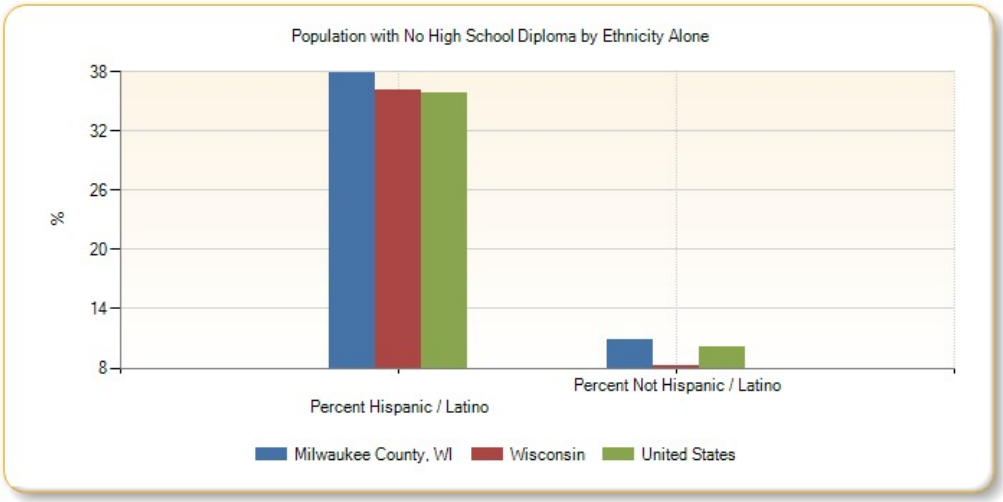
Population with No High School Diploma by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Milwaukee County, WI	41,591	42,859	14.36%	13.17%
Wisconsin	189,389	166,800	10.05%	8.48%
United States	14,483,210	14,104,538	14.37%	13.03%



Population with No High School Diploma by Ethnicity Alone

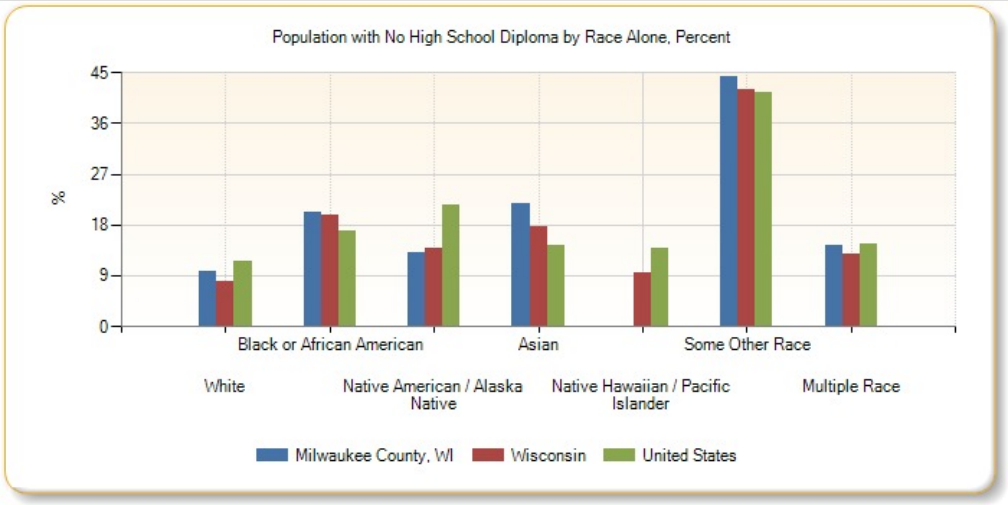
Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	24,879	59,571	37.85%	10.84%
Wisconsin	61,413	294,776	36.06%	8.01%
United States	10,436,617	18,151,132	35.89%	10.09%



Population with No High School Diploma by Race Alone, Percent

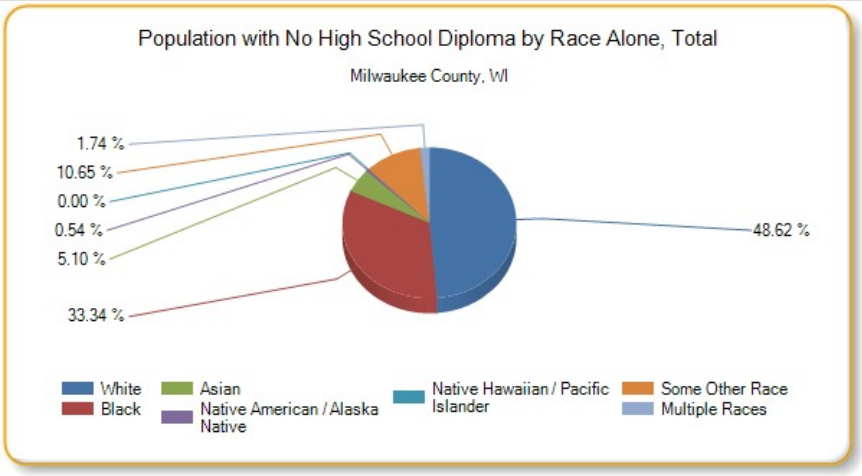
Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	9.73%	20.26%	13.21%	21.7%	0%	44.18%	14.37%
Wisconsin	7.93%	19.77%	13.95%	17.73%	9.56%	42.01%	12.91%

Report Area	White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
United States	11.63%	16.83%	21.41%	14.24%	13.95%	41.51%	14.65%



Population with No High School Diploma by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	White	Black	Asian	Native American / Alaska Native	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Races
Milwaukee County, WI	41,062	28,154	4,307	460	0	8,997	1,470
Wisconsin	274,518	38,952	13,321	4,125	72	20,153	5,048
United States	18,623,964	4,089,870	1,535,940	328,479	44,296	3,421,304	543,894



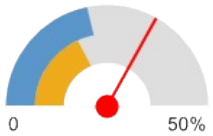
<u>*Poverty - Children Below 100% FPL*</u>

In the report area 32.96% or 76,209 children aged 0-17 are living in households with income below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

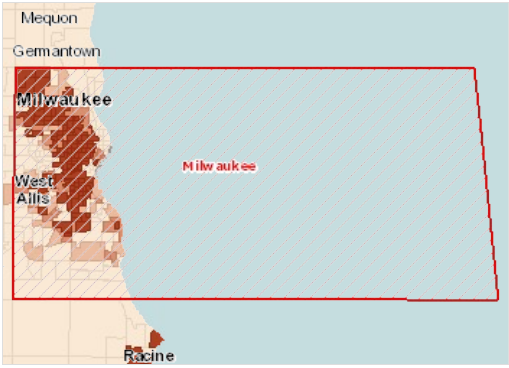
Report Area	Total Population	Population Under Age 18	Population Under Age 18 in Poverty	Percent Population Under Age 18 in Poverty
Milwaukee County, WI	931,401	231,246	76,209	**32.96%**
Wisconsin	5,571,083	1,291,469	239,549	18.55%
United States	306,226,400	72,637,888	15,907,395	21.9%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Population Under Age 18 in Poverty



Milwaukee County, WI (32.96%)
Wisconsin (18.55%)
United States (21.9%)

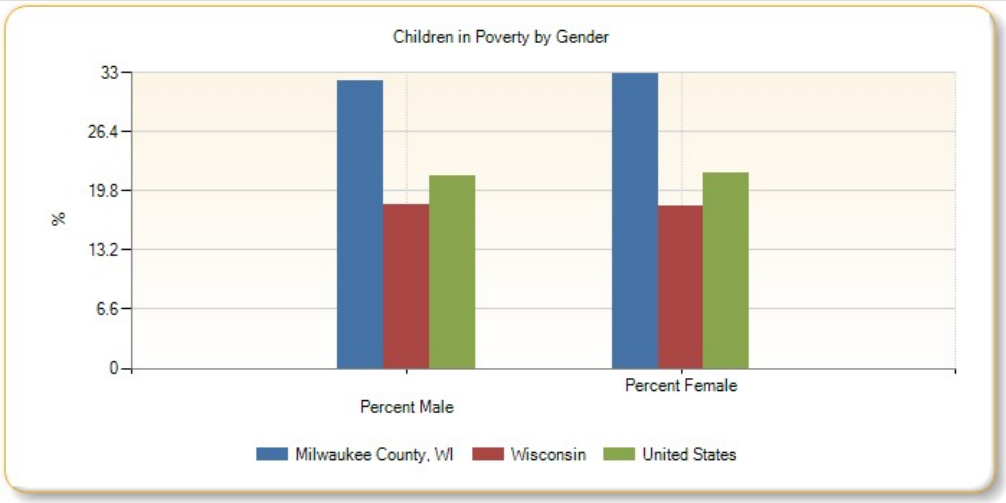


Population Below the Poverty Level, Children (Age 0-17), Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 30.0%
- 22.6 - 30.0%
- 15.1 - 22.5%
- Under 15.1%
- No Population Age 0-17 Reported
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Children in Poverty by Gender

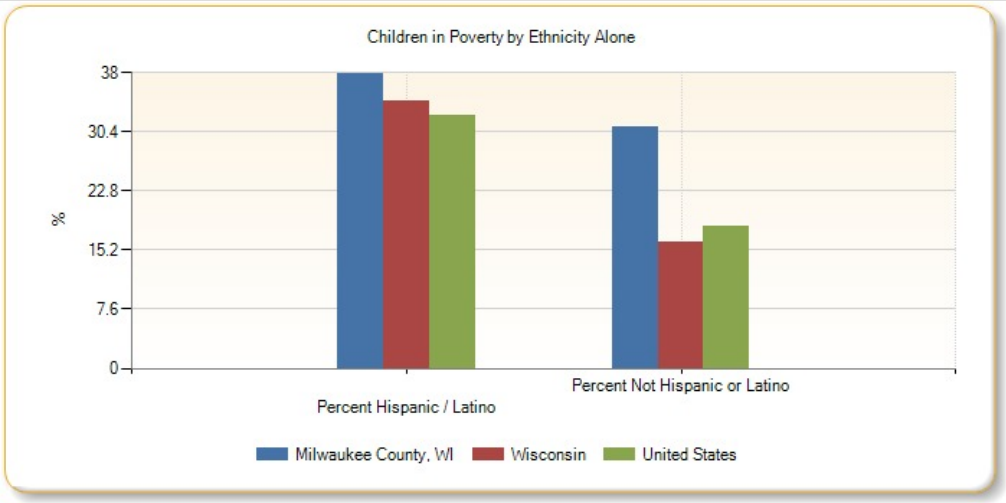
Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Milwaukee County, WI	37,721	37,453	32.1%	32.92%
Wisconsin	120,892	114,483	18.18%	18.01%
United States	7,974,714	7,727,085	21.45%	21.72%



Children in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone

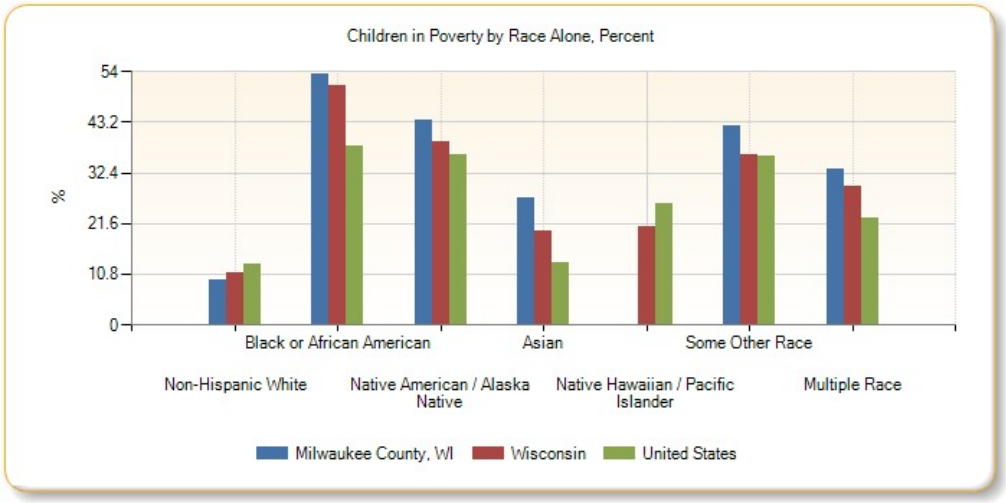
Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	18,427	56,747	37.86%	31.07%
Wisconsin	46,757	188,618	34.3%	16.2%

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
United States	5,526,724	10,175,075	32.39%	18.27%



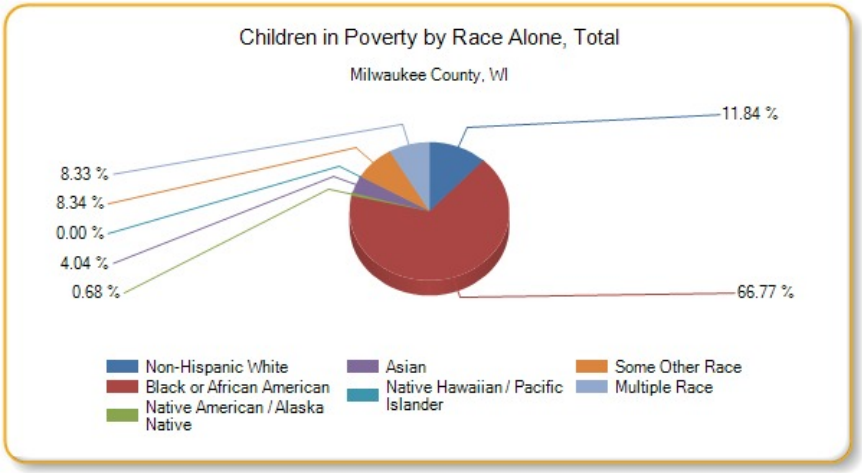
Children in Poverty by Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	9.45%	53.46%	43.62%	26.97%	0%	42.28%	33.04%
Wisconsin	11.11%	51.02%	39.01%	20%	20.94%	36.41%	29.63%
United States	12.96%	38.18%	36.27%	13.14%	25.94%	35.8%	22.63%



Children in Poverty by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Milwaukee County, WI	7,662	43,206	441	2,612	0	5,397	5,387
Wisconsin	105,804	57,300	5,319	8,016	58	10,963	18,421
United States	5,009,222	3,970,271	256,730	428,212	37,447	1,646,077	918,295



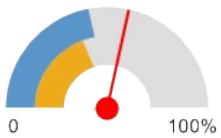
Poverty - Children Below 200% FPL

In the report area 56.94% or 131,668 children are living in households with income below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

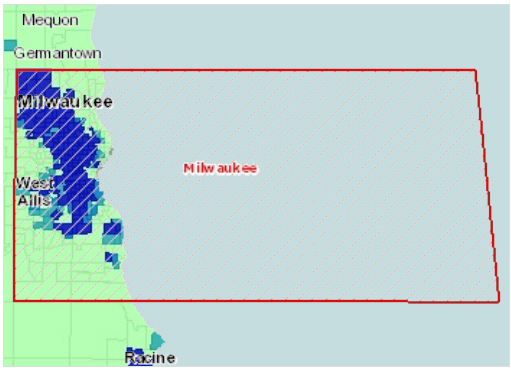
Report Area	Total Population Under Age 18	Population Under Age 18 at or Below 200% FPL	Percent Population Under Age 18 at or Below 200% FPL
Milwaukee County, WI	231,246	131,668	**56.94%**
Wisconsin	1,291,469	508,522	39.38%
United States	72,637,888	32,116,426	44.21%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Population Under Age 18 at or Below 200% FPL



Milwaukee County, WI (56.94%)
Wisconsin (39.38%)
United States (44.21%)



Population Below 200% Poverty Level, Children (Age 0-17), Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

Over 56.0%
47.1 - 56.0%
38.1 - 47.0%
Under 38.1%
No Population Age 0-17 Reported
No Data or Data Suppressed

Report Area

Poverty - Population Below 100% FPL

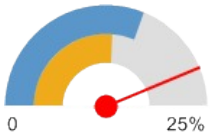
Poverty is considered a key driver of health status.

Within the report area 21.89% or 203,926 individuals are living in households with income below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

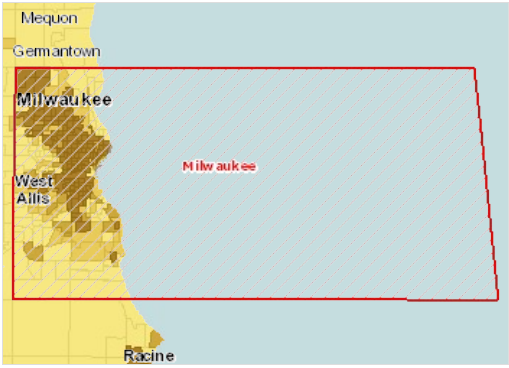
Report Area	Total Population	Population in Poverty	Percent Population in Poverty
Milwaukee County, WI	931,401	203,926	**21.89%**
Wisconsin	5,571,083	738,557	13.26%
United States	306,226,400	47,755,608	15.59%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Population in Poverty



Milwaukee County, WI (21.89%)
Wisconsin (13.26%)
United States (15.59%)



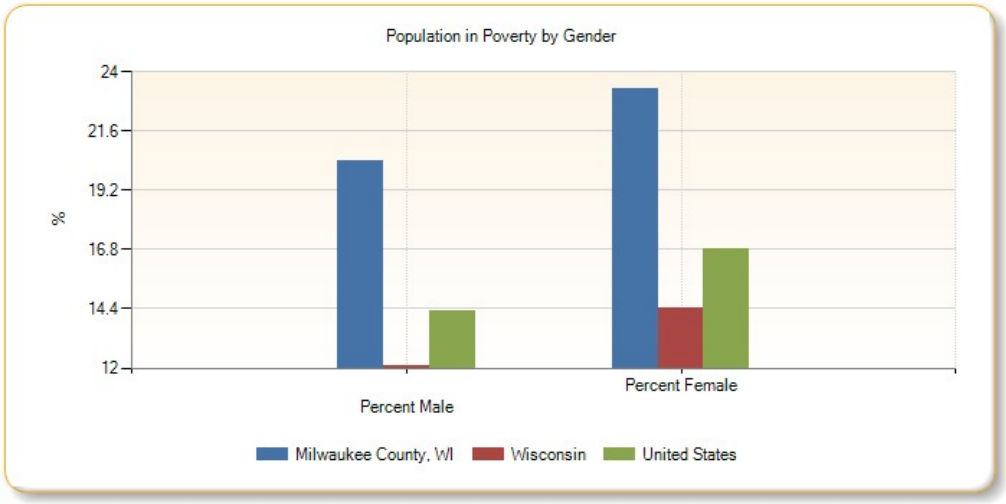
Population Below the Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

Over 20.0%
15.1 - 20.0%
10.1 - 15.0%
Under 10.1%
No Data or Data Suppressed

Report Area

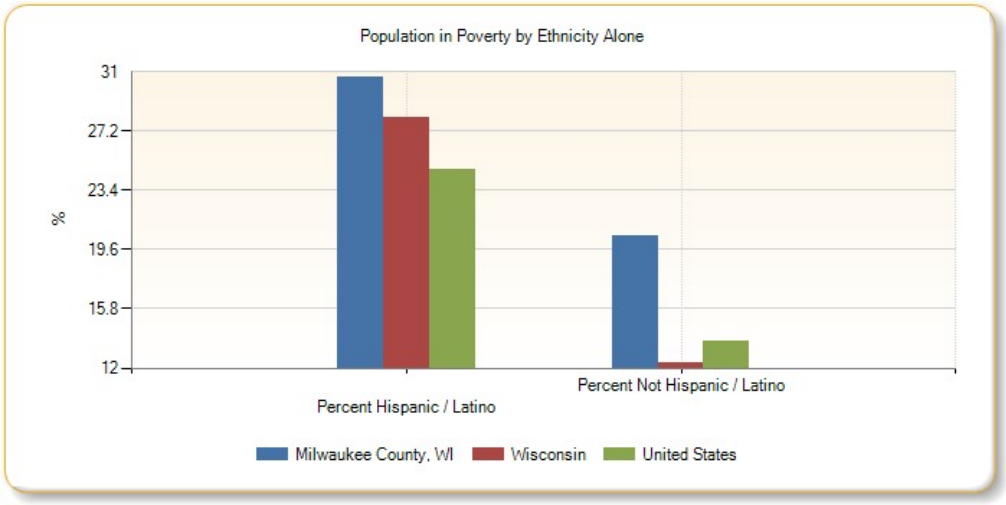
Population in Poverty by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Milwaukee County, WI	91,310	112,616	20.36%	23.32%
Wisconsin	332,564	405,993	12.07%	14.42%
United States	21,461,752	26,293,856	14.33%	16.81%



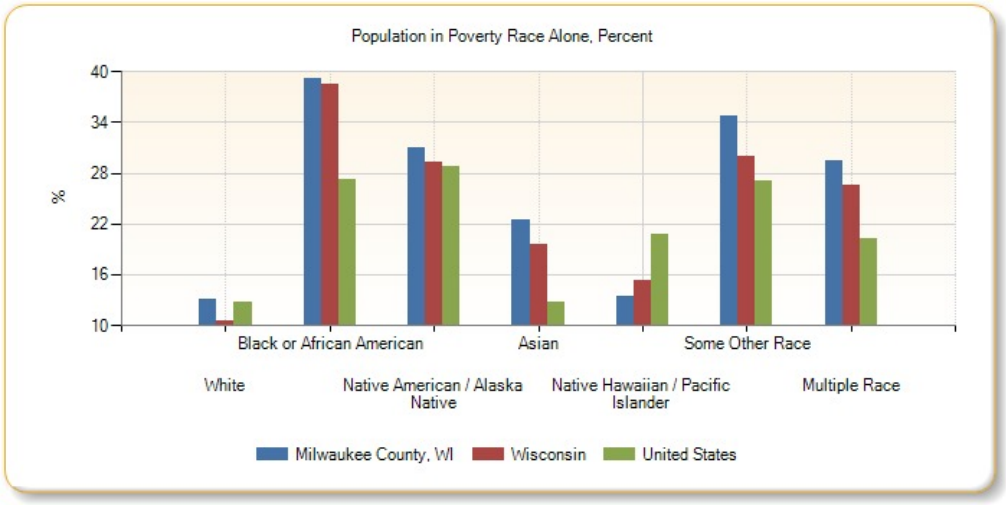
Population in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone

Report Area	Total Hispanic / Latino	Total Not Hispanic / Latino	Percent Hispanic / Latino	Percent Not Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	39,737	164,189	30.65%	20.48%
Wisconsin	96,952	641,605	28.08%	12.28%
United States	12,880,559	34,875,048	24.77%	13.72%



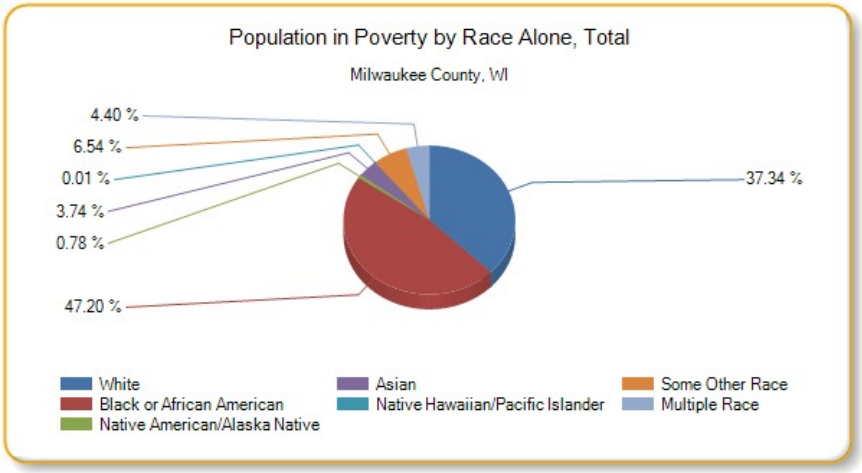
Population in Poverty Race Alone, Percent

Report Area	*White*	*Black or African American*	*Native American / Alaska Native*	*Asian*	*Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander*	*Some Other Race*	*Multiple Race*
Milwaukee County, WI	*13.18%*	*39.22%*	*30.93%*	*22.49%*	*13.43%*	*34.71%*	*29.43%*
Wisconsin	*10.54%*	*38.56%*	*29.24%*	*19.55%*	*15.3%*	*30%*	*26.59%*
United States	*12.76%*	*27.33%*	*28.79%*	*12.7%*	*20.73%*	*27.09%*	*20.33%*



Population in Poverty by Race Alone, Total

Report Area	*White*	*Black or African American*	*Native American / Alaska Native*	*Asian*	*Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander*	*Some Other Race*	*Multiple Race*
Milwaukee County, WI	*76,143*	*96,250*	*1,585*	*7,623*	*29*	*13,332*	*8,964*
Wisconsin	*510,878*	*129,794*	*13,758*	*26,217*	*192*	*27,160*	*30,558*
United States	*28,912,690*	*10,351,976*	*714,053*	*1,957,794*	*107,874*	*3,914,622*	*1,796,597*



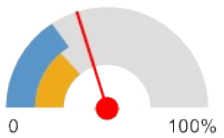
Poverty - Population Below 185% FPL

In the report area 40.14% or 373,886 individuals are living in households with income below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

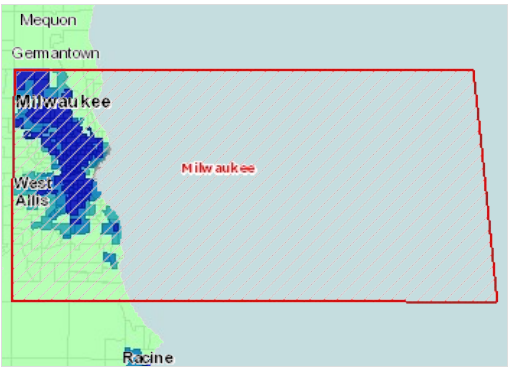
Report Area	*Total Population*	*Population with Income at or Below 185% FPL*	*Percent Population with Income at or Below 185% FPL*
Milwaukee County, WI	*931,401*	*373,886*	***40.14%***
Wisconsin	*5,571,083*	*1,566,047*	*28.11%*
United States	*306,226,400*	*97,583,176*	*31.87%*

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Population with Income at or Below 185% FPL



Milwaukee County, WI (40.14%)
Wisconsin (28.11%)
United States (31.87%)



Population Below 185% Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

Over 43.0%
35.1 - 43.0%
27.1 - 35.0%
Under 27.1%
No Data or Data Suppressed

Report Area

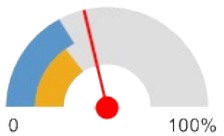
Poverty - Population Below 200% FPL

In the report area 42.85% or 399,112 individuals are living in households with income below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

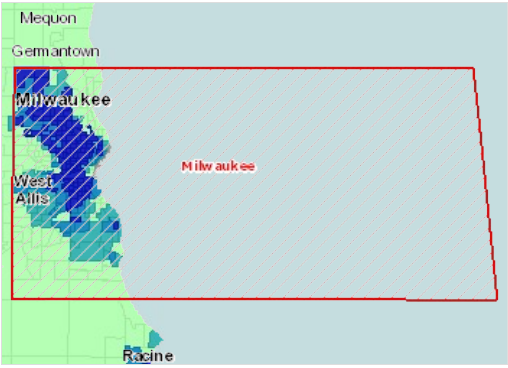
Report Area	Total Population	Population with Income at or Below 200% FPL	Percent Population with Income at or Below 200% FPL
Milwaukee County, WI	931,401	399,112	**42.85%**
Wisconsin	5,571,083	1,717,264	30.82%
United States	306,226,400	105,773,408	34.54%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Population with Income at or Below 200% FPL



Milwaukee County, WI (42.85%)
Wisconsin (30.82%)
United States (34.54%)



Population Below 200% Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

Over 50.0%
38.1 - 50.0%
26.1 - 38.0%
Under 26.1%
No Data or Data Suppressed

Report Area

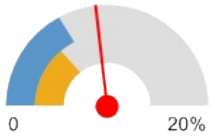
Poverty - Population Below 50% FPL

In the report area 9.31% or 86,700 individuals are living in households with income below 50% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

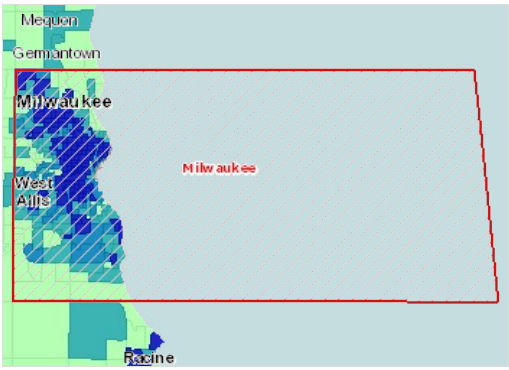
Report Area	Total Population	Population with Income at or Below 50% FPL	Percent Population with Income at or Below 50% FPL
Milwaukee County, WI	931,401	86,700	**9.31%**
Wisconsin	5,571,083	313,643	5.63%
United States	306,226,400	21,117,986	6.9%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Population with Income at or Below 50% FPL



Milwaukee County, WI (9.31%)
Wisconsin (5.63%)
United States (6.9%)



Population Below 50% Poverty Level, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

Over 9.0%
6.1 - 9.0%
3.1 - 6.0%
Under 3.1%
No Data or Data Suppressed

Report Area

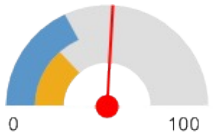
Teen Births

This indicator reports the rate of total births to women age of 15 - 19 per 1,000 female population age 15 - 19. This indicator is relevant because in many cases, teen parents have unique social, economic, and health support services. Additionally, high rates of teen pregnancy may indicate the prevalence of unsafe sex practices.

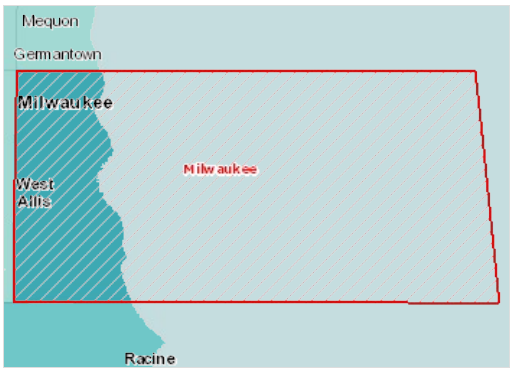
Report Area	Female Population Age 15 - 19	Births to Mothers Age 15 - 19	Teen Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)
Milwaukee County, WI	34,539	1,786	**51.7**
Wisconsin	194,406	5,346	27.5
United States	10,736,677	392,962	36.6

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2006-12. Source geography: County

Teen Birth Rate (Per 1,000 Population)



- Milwaukee County, WI (51.7)
- Wisconsin (27.5)
- United States (36.6)

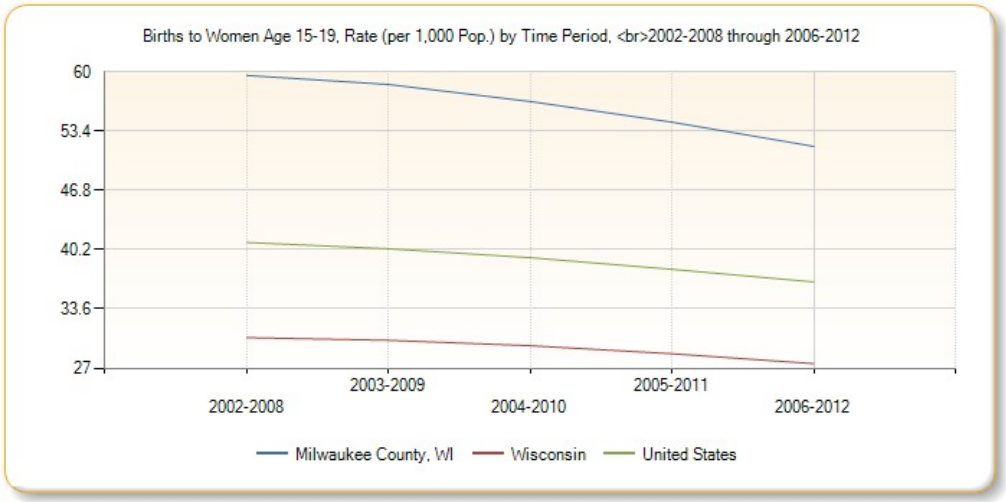


Births to Females Age 15-19, Rate (Per 1,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2006-12

- Over 60.0
- 45.1 - 60.0
- 30.1 - 45.0
- Under 30.1
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

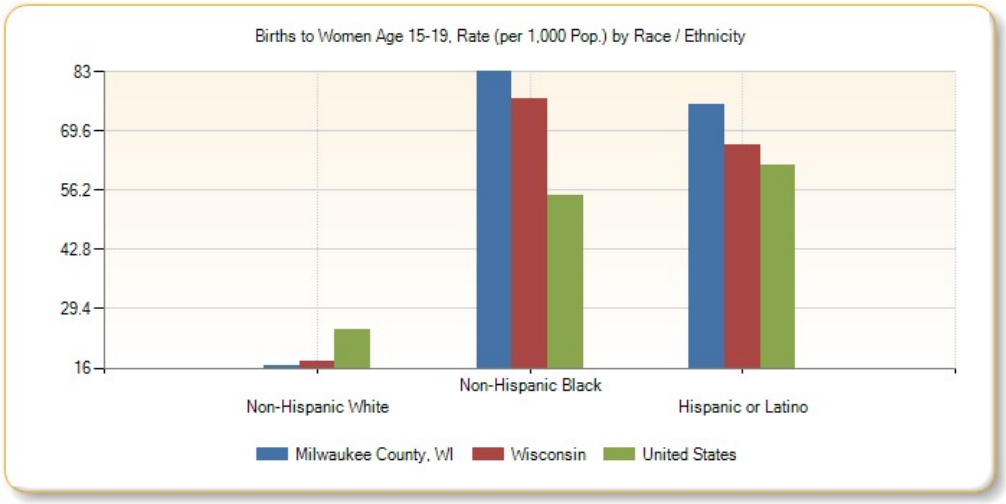
Births to Women Age 15-19, Rate (per 1,000 Pop.) by Time Period, 2002-2008 through 2006-2012

Report Area	2002-2008	2003-2009	2004-2010	2005-2011	2006-2012
Milwaukee County, WI	59.6	58.6	56.7	54.4	51.7
Wisconsin	30.4	30.1	29.5	28.6	27.5
United States	41	40.3	39.3	38	36.6



Births to Women Age 15-19, Rate (per 1,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic or Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	16.3	82.9	75.7
Wisconsin	17.4	76.7	66.3
United States	24.6	54.9	62



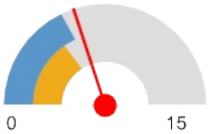
Unemployment Rate

Total unemployment in the report area for the current month was 28,555, or 6% of the civilian non-institutionalized population age 16 and older (non-seasonally adjusted). This indicator is relevant because unemployment creates financial instability and barriers to access including insurance coverage, health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

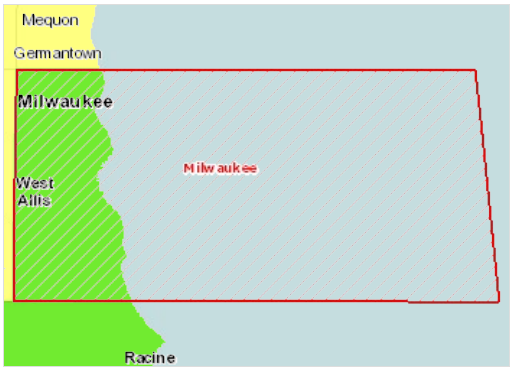
Report Area	Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Milwaukee County, WI	479,343	450,788	28,555	**6**
Wisconsin	3,096,498	2,950,054	146,444	4.7
United States	156,985,221	148,497,233	8,487,988	5.4

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2015 - December. Source geography: County

Unemployment Rate



Milwaukee County, WI (6)
Wisconsin (4.7)
United States (5.4)



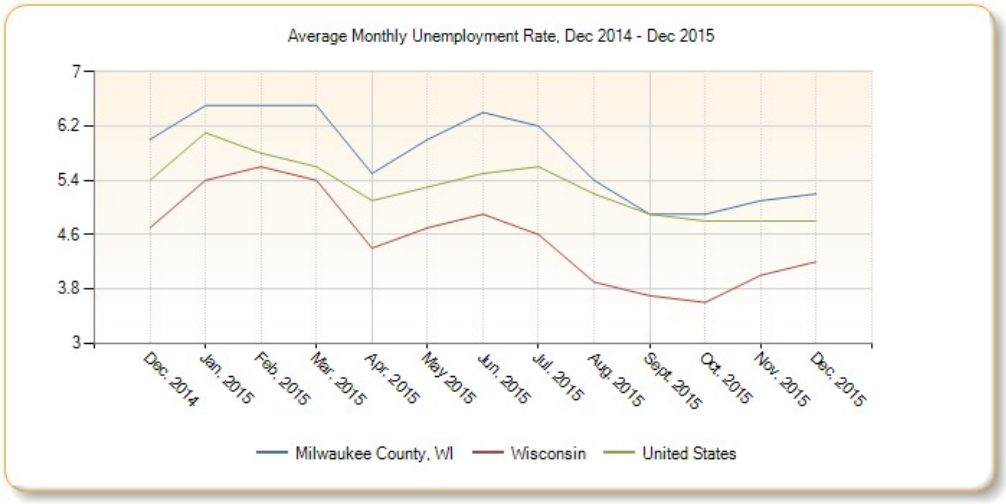
Unemployment, Rate by County, BLS 2015 - December

- *Over 12.0%*
- *9.1 - 12.0%*
- *6.1 - 9.0%*
- *3.1 - 6.0%*
- *Under 3.1%*
- *Report Area*

Average Monthly Unemployment Rate, Dec 2014 - Dec 2015

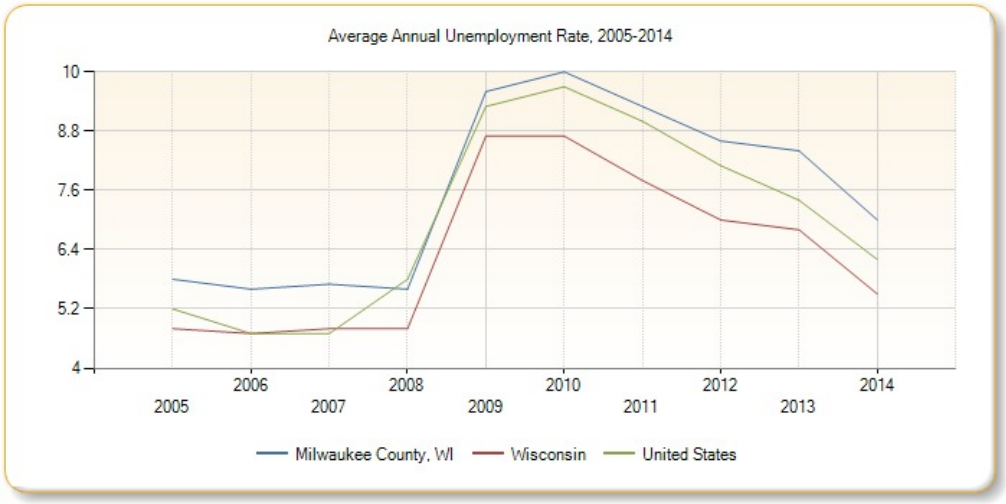
Report Area	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	Jun. 2015	Jul. 2015	Aug. 2015	Sept. 2015	Oct. 2015	Nov. 2015	Dec. 2015

Milwaukee County, WI	*6*	*6.5*	*6.5*	*6.5*	*5.5*	*6*	*6.4*	*6.2*	*5.4*	*4.9*	*4.9*	*5.1*	*5.2*
Wisconsin	*4.7*	*5.4*	*5.6*	*5.4*	*4.4*	*4.7*	*4.9*	*4.6*	*3.9*	*3.7*	*3.6*	*4*	*4.2*
United States	*5.4*	*6.1*	*5.8*	*5.6*	*5.1*	*5.3*	*5.5*	*5.6*	*5.2*	*4.9*	*4.8*	*4.8*	*4.8*



Average Annual Unemployment Rate, 2005-2014

Report Area	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*2014*
Milwaukee County, WI	*5.8*	*5.6*	*5.7*	*5.6*	*9.6*	*10*	*9.3*	*8.6*	*8.4*	*7*
Wisconsin	*4.8*	*4.7*	*4.8*	*4.8*	*8.7*	*8.7*	*7.8*	*7*	*6.8*	*5.5*
United States	*5.2*	*4.7*	*4.7*	*5.8*	*9.3*	*9.7*	*9*	*8.1*	*7.4*	*6.2*



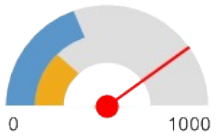
Violent Crime

This indicator reports the rate of violent crime offenses reported by law enforcement per 100,000 residents. Violent crime includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. This indicator is relevant because it assesses community safety.

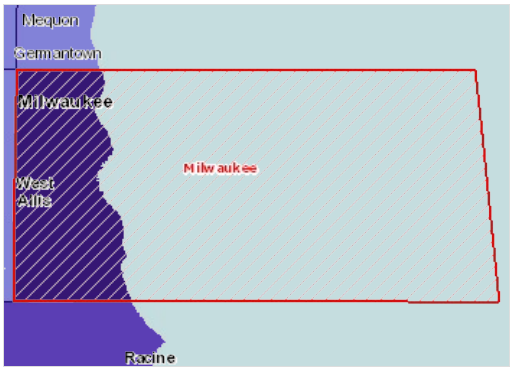
Report Area	Total Population	Violent Crimes	Violent Crime Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Milwaukee County, WI	951,522	7,609	**799.6**
Wisconsin	5,647,436	14,813	262.2
United States	306,859,354	1,213,859	395.5

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Additional analysis by the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data. Accessed via the Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research. 2010-12. Source geography: County

Violent Crime Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



- *Milwaukee County, WI (799.6)*
- *Wisconsin (262.2)*
- *United States (395.5)*



Violent Crimes, All, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, FBI UCR 2010-12

- *Over 300.0*
- *150.1 - 300.0*
- *50.1 - 150.0*
- *Under 50.1*
- *No Violent Crime*
- *No Data or Data Suppressed*

- *Report Area*

Physical Environment

A community's health also is affected by the physical environment. A safe, clean environment that provides access to healthy food and recreational opportunities is important to maintaining and improving community health.

Air Quality - Ozone

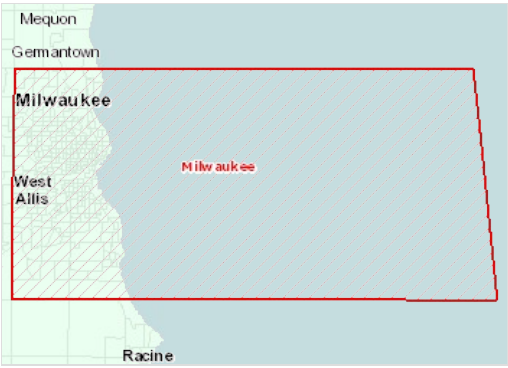
Within the report area, 0.00, or 0% of days exceeded the emission standard of 75 parts per billion (ppb). This indicator reports the percentage of days per year with Ozone (O3) levels above the National Ambient Air Quality Standard of 75 parts per billion (ppb). Figures are calculated using data collected by monitoring stations and modeled to include census tracts where no monitoring stations exist. This indicator is relevant because poor air quality contributes to respiratory issues and overall poor health.

Report Area	Total Population	Average Daily Ambient Ozone Concentration	Number of Days Exceeding Emissions Standards	Percentage of Days Exceeding Standards, Crude Average	Percentage of Days Exceeding Standards, Pop. Adjusted Average
Milwaukee County, WI	947,735	36.08	0.00	0.00%	**0%**
Wisconsin	5,686,986	36.87	0.00	0.00%	0%
United States	312,471,327	38.98	1.59	0.44%	0.47%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network. 2008.
Source geography: Tract

Percentage of Days Exceeding Standards, Pop. Adjusted Average

- Milwaukee County, WI (0%)
- Wisconsin (0%)
- United States (0.47%)



Ozone Levels (O3), Percent Days Above NAAQ Standards by Tract, NEPHTN 2008

- Over 6.0%
- 1.1 - 6.0%
- 0.51 - 1.0%
- Under 0.51%
- No Days Above NAAQS Standards
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

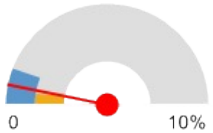
Air Quality - Particulate Matter 2.5

This indicator reports the percentage of days with particulate matter 2.5 levels above the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (35 micrograms per cubic meter) per year, calculated using data collected by monitoring stations and modeled to include counties where no monitoring stations occur. This indicator is relevant because poor air quality contributes to respiratory issues and overall poor health.

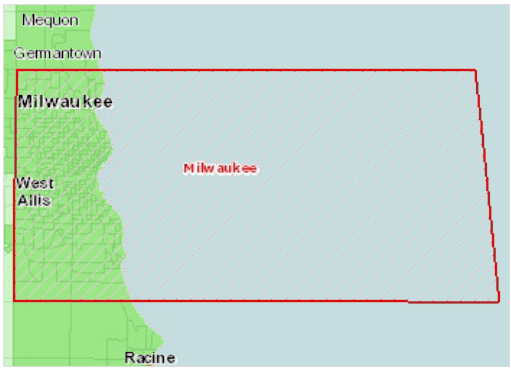
Report Area	Total Population	Average Daily Ambient Particulate Matter 2.5	Number of Days Exceeding Emissions Standards	Percentage of Days Exceeding Standards, Crude Average	Percentage of Days Exceeding Standards, Pop. Adjusted Average
Milwaukee County, WI	947,735	11.80	2.34	0.64	**0.64%**
Wisconsin	5,686,986	10.19	2.03	0.56	0.55%
United States	312,471,327	10.65	4.17	1.14	1.19%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network. 2008.
Source geography: Tract

Percentage of Days Exceeding Standards, Pop. Adjusted Average



- Milwaukee County, WI (0.64%)
- Wisconsin (0.55%)
- United States (1.19%)



Fine Particulate Matter Levels (PM 2.5), Percent Days Above NAAQ Standards by Tract, NEPHTN 2008

- Over 6.0%
- 1.1 - 6.0%
- 0.51 - 1.0%
- Under 0.51%
- No Days Above NAAQS Standards
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

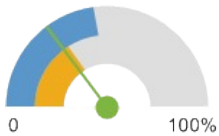
Climate & Health - Drought Severity

This indicator reports the population-weighted percentage of weeks in drought between January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2014.

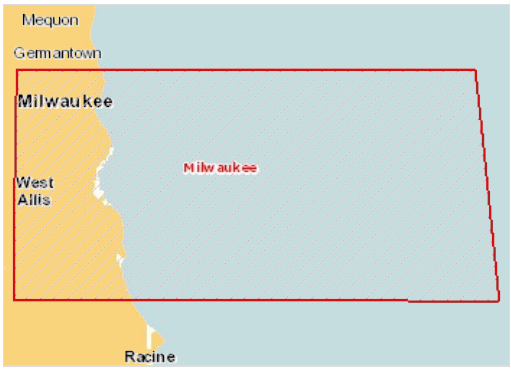
Report Area	Percentage of Weeks in D0 (Abnormally Dry)	Percentage of Weeks in D1 (Moderate Drought)	Percentage of Weeks in D2 (Severe Drought)	Percentage of Weeks in D3 (Extreme Drought)	Percentage of Weeks in D4 (Exceptional Drought)	Percentage of Weeks in Drought (Any)
Milwaukee County, WI	18.54%	6.63%	2.81%	1.38%	0%	**29.36%**
Wisconsin	15.84%	9.27%	5.77%	1.38%	0%	32.26%
United States	16.96%	12.59%	8.84%	4.92%	2.54%	45.85%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Drought Monitor. 2012-14. Source geography: County

Percentage of Weeks in Drought (Any)



- Milwaukee County, WI (29.36%)
- Wisconsin (32.26%)
- United States (45.85%)



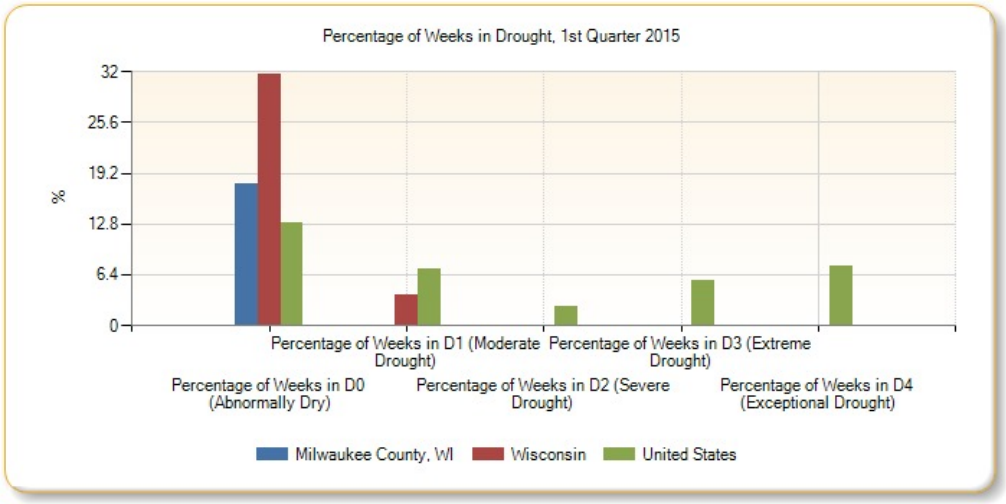
Drought - Weeks in Drought (Any), Percent by Tract, US Drought Monitor 2012-14

- All Weeks in Drought
- 80.1 - 99.9%
- 40.1 - 8.00%
- 20.1 - 40.0%
- 0.1 - 20.0%
- No Weeks in Drought
- Report Area

Percentage of Weeks in Drought, 1st Quarter 2015

Data reported is the population-weighted percentage of weeks in drought for the first quarter of 2015 (January 1, 2015 and March 31, 2015).

Report Area	Percentage of Weeks in D0 (Abnormally Dry)	Percentage of Weeks in D1 (Moderate Drought)	Percentage of Weeks in D2 (Severe Drought)	Percentage of Weeks in D3 (Extreme Drought)	Percentage of Weeks in D4 (Exceptional Drought)	Percentage of Weeks in Drought (Any)
Milwaukee County, WI	17.79%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17.79%
Wisconsin	31.72%	3.88%	0%	0%	0%	35.6%
United States	13.03%	7.1%	2.47%	5.69%	7.42%	35.72%



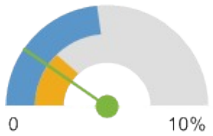
Climate & Health - High Heat Index Days

This indicator reports the percentage of recorded weather observations with heat index values over 103 degrees Fahrenheit. The "heat index" is a single value that takes both temperature and humidity into account. The higher the heat index, the hotter the weather feels, since sweat does not readily evaporate and cool the skin. The heat index is a better measure than air temperature alone for estimating the risk to workers from environmental heat sources.

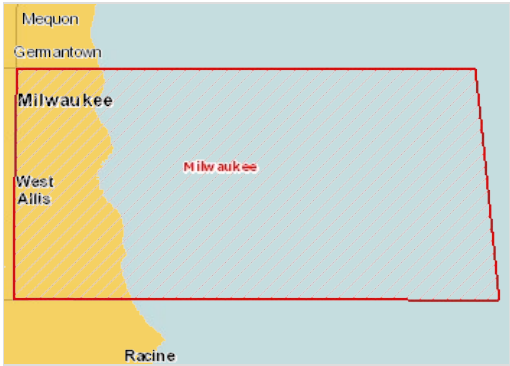
Report Area	Total Weather Observations	Average Heat Index Value	Observations with High Heat Index Values	Observations with High Heat Index Values, Percentage
Milwaukee County, WI	1,095	91.55	21	**1.92%**
Wisconsin	383,615	90.94	10,089	2.6%
United States	19,094,610	91.82	897,155	4.7%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, North America Land Data Assimilation System (NLDAS) . Accessed via CDC WONDER. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2014. Source geography: County

Percentage of Weather Observations with High Heat Index Values:%



Milwaukee County, WI (1.92%)
Wisconsin (2.6%)
United States (4.7%)



High Heat Index Days, Percentage of Observations Over 103°F by County, NLDAS 2014

- *Over 25.0%*
- *15.1 - 25.0%*
- *5.1 - 15.0%*
- *0.1 - 5.0%*
- *None*
- *Report Area*

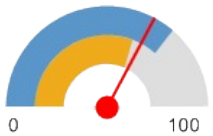
Food Access - Fast Food Restaurants

This indicator reports the number of fast food restaurants per 100,000 population. Fast food restaurants are defined as limited-service establishments primarily engaged in providing food services (except snack and nonalcoholic beverage bars) where patrons generally order or select items and pay before eating. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of healthy food access and environmental influences on dietary behaviors.

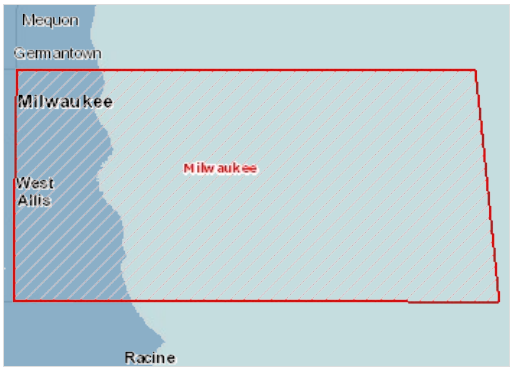
Report Area	Total Population	Number of Establishments	Establishments, Rate per 100,000 Population
Milwaukee County, WI	947,735	623	**65.74**
Wisconsin	5,686,986	3,531	62.1
United States	312,732,537	227,486	72.7

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2013. Source geography: County

Fast Food Restaurants, Rate (Per 100,000 Population)



- *Milwaukee County, WI (65.74)*
- *Wisconsin (62.1)*
- *United States (72.7)*

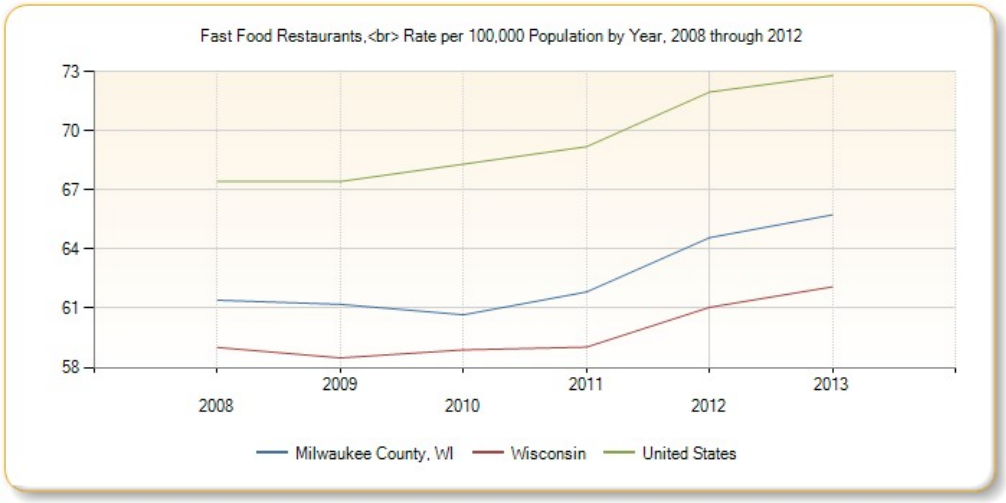


Fast Food Restaurants, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, CBP 2013

- *Over 100.0*
- *75.1 - 100.0*
- *50.1 - 75.0*
- *Under 50.1*
- *No Fast Food Restaurants*
- *Report Area*

Fast Food Restaurants,
Rate per 100,000 Population by Year, 2008 through 2012

Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Milwaukee County, WI	61.41	61.2	60.67	61.83	64.58	65.74
Wisconsin	59.01	58.48	58.89	59.03	61.05	62.09
United States	67.43	67.43	68.31	69.2	71.97	72.8



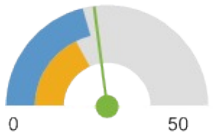
Food Access - Grocery Stores

This indicator reports the number of grocery stores per 100,000 population. Grocery stores are defined as supermarkets and smaller grocery stores primarily engaged in retailing a general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods; fresh fruits and vegetables; and fresh and prepared meats, fish, and poultry. Included are delicatessen-type establishments. Convenience stores and large general merchandise stores that also retail food, such as supercenters and warehouse club stores are excluded. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of healthy food access and environmental influences on dietary behaviors.

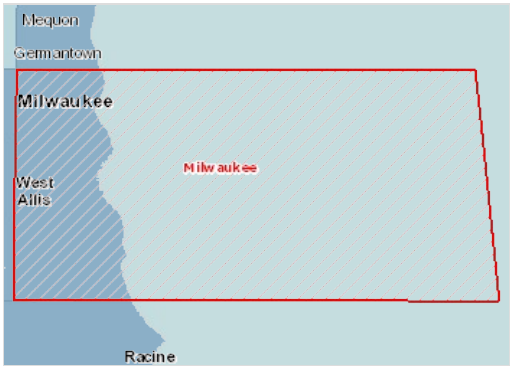
Report Area	Total Population	Number of Establishments	Establishments, Rate per 100,000 Population
Milwaukee County, WI	947,735	217	**22.90**
Wisconsin	5,686,986	1,027	18.1
United States	312,732,537	66,286	21.2

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2013. Source geography: County

Grocery Stores, Rate (Per 100,000 Population)



Milwaukee County, WI (22.90)
Wisconsin (18.1)
United States (21.2)



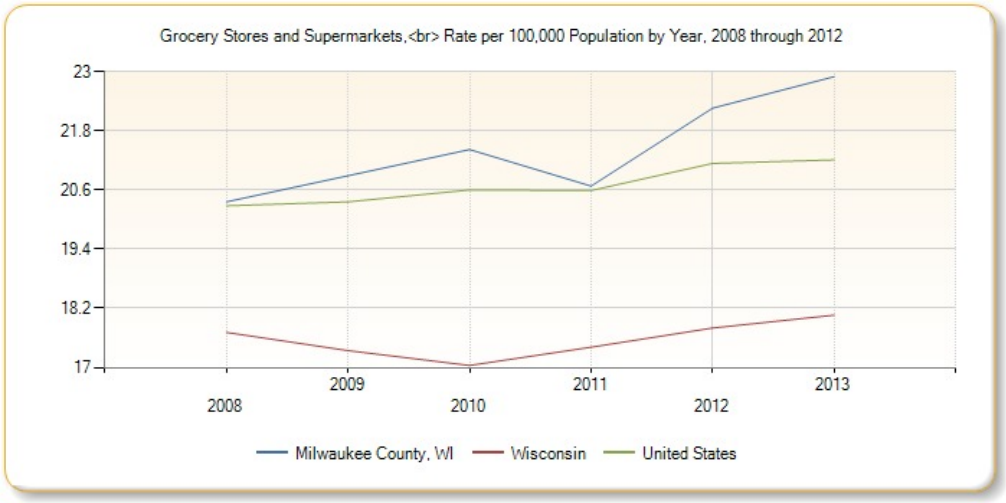
Grocery Stores and Supermarkets, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, CBP 2013

Over 35.0
25.1 - 35.0
15.1 - 25.0
Under 15.1
No Grocery Stores

Report Area

Grocery Stores and Supermarkets, Rate per 100,000 Population by Year, 2008 through 2012

Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Milwaukee County, WI	20.36	20.89	21.42	20.68	22.26	22.9
Wisconsin	17.71	17.34	17.04	17.41	17.8	18.06
United States	20.28	20.36	20.6	20.59	21.14	21.21



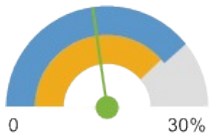
Food Access - Low Food Access

This indicator reports the percentage of the population living in census tracts designated as food deserts. A food desert is defined as a low-income census tract (where a substantial number or share of residents has low access to a supermarket or large grocery store. This indicator is relevant because it highlights populations and geographies facing food insecurity.

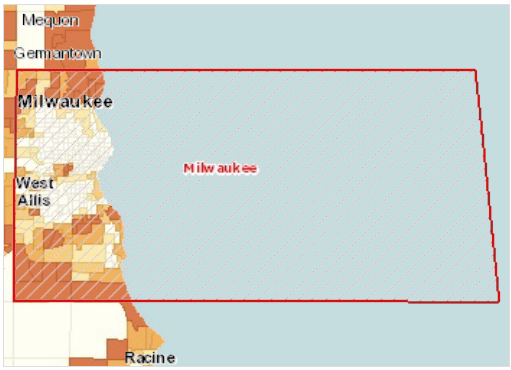
Report Area	*Total Population*	*Population with Low Food Access*	*Percent Population with Low Food Access*
Milwaukee County, WI	*947,735*	*129,795*	***13.7%***
Wisconsin	*5,686,986*	*1,317,596*	*23.17%*
United States	*308,745,538*	*72,905,540*	*23.61%*

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Access Research Atlas. 2010. Source geography: Tract

Percent Population with Low Food Access



Milwaukee County, WI (13.7%)
Wisconsin (23.17%)
United States (23.61%)



Population with Limited Food Access, Percent by Tract, FARA 2010

Over 50.0%
20.1 - 50.0%
5.1 - 20.0%
Under 5.1%
No Low Food Access

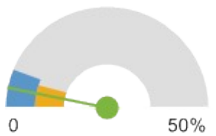
Report Area

Food Access - Low Income & Low Food Access

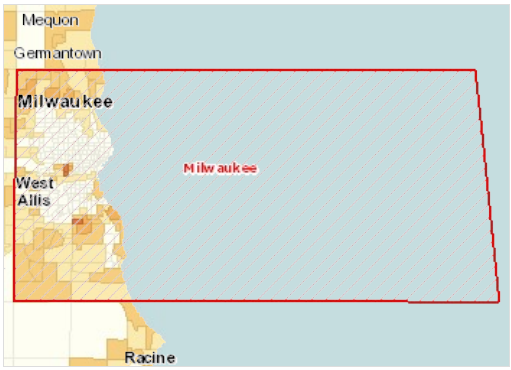
Report Area	Total Population	Low Income Population with Low Food Access	Percent Low Income Population with Low Food Access
Milwaukee County, WI	947,735	31,174	**3.29%**
Wisconsin	5,686,986	301,930	5.31%
United States	308,745,538	19,347,047	6.27%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Access Research Atlas. 2010. Source geography: Tract

Percent Low Income Population with Low Food Access



Milwaukee County, WI (3.29%)
Wisconsin (5.31%)
United States (6.27%)



Population with Limited Food Access, Low Income, Percent by Tract, FARA 2010

Over 50.0%
20.1 - 50.0%
5.1 - 20.0%
Under 5.1%
No Low Food Access

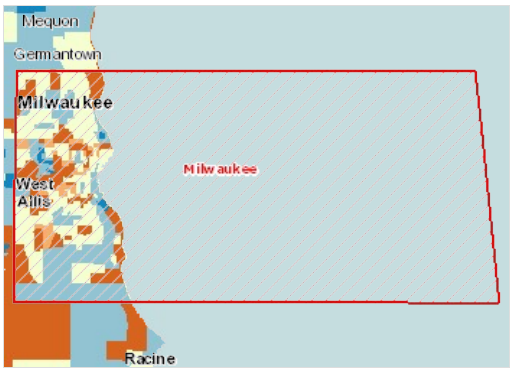
Report Area

Food Access - Modified Retail Food Environment Index

This indicator reports the percentage of population living in census tracts with no or low access to healthy retail food stores. Figures are based on the CDC Modified Retail Food Environment Index. For this indicator, low food access tracts are considered those with index scores of 10.0 or less.

Report Area	Total Population	Percent Population in Tracts with No Food Outlet	Percent Population in Tracts with No Healthy Food Outlet	Percent Population in Tracts with Low Healthy Food Access	Percent Population in Tracts with Moderate Healthy Food Access	Percent Population in Tracts with High Healthy Food Access
Milwaukee County, WI	947,741	0%	23.69%	33.31%	40.02%	2.98%
Wisconsin	5,686,986	1.04%	25.94%	18.81%	45.86%	8.35%
United States	312,474,470	0.99%	18.63%	30.89%	43.28%	5.02%

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity. 2011. Source geography: Tract



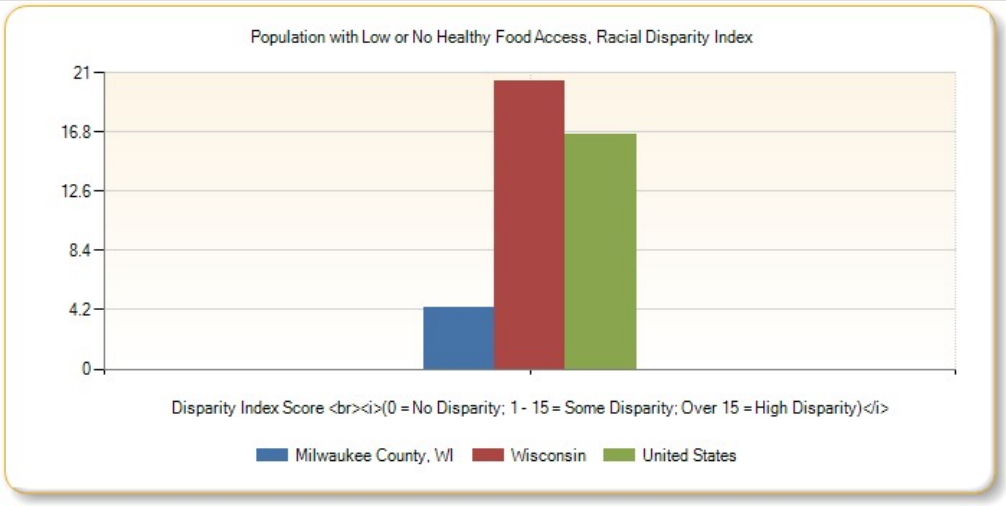
Modified Retail Food Environmental Index Score by Tract, DNPAO 2011

Index Score Over 30 (High Access)
Index Score 15 - 30 (Moderate Access)
Index Score 5 - 15 (Low Access)
Index Score Under 5 (Poor Access)
No Healthy Retail Food Outlet (No Access)
No Retail Food Outlets Present (Food Desert)

Report Area

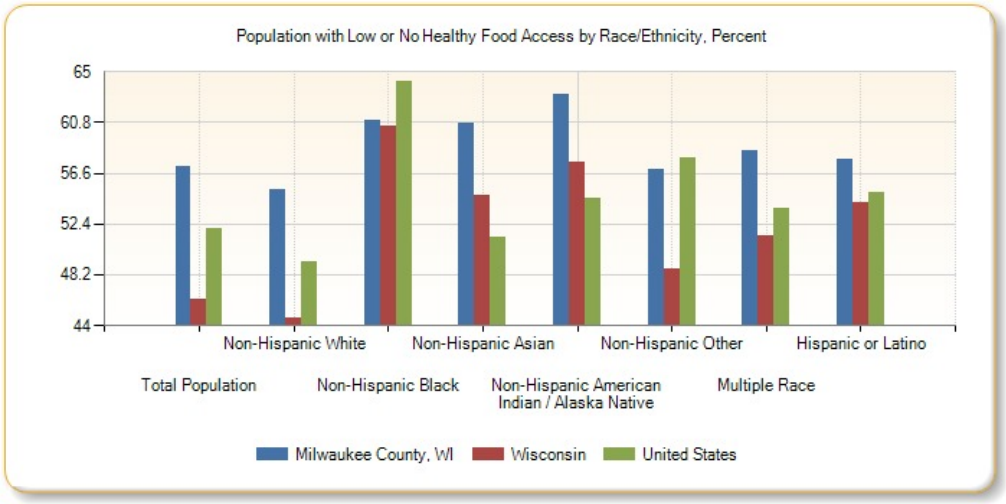
Population with Low or No Healthy Food Access, Racial Disparity Index

Report Area	Disparity Index Score (0 = No Disparity; 1 - 15 = Some Disparity; Over 15 = High Disparity)
Milwaukee County, WI	4.39
Wisconsin	20.36
United States	16.59



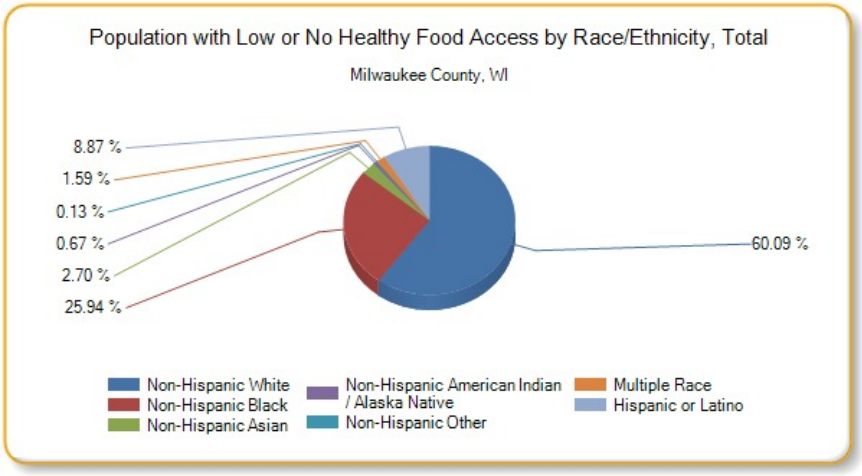
Population with Low or No Healthy Food Access by Race/Ethnicity, Percent

Report Area	Total Population	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Asian	Non-Hispanic American Indian / Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic Other	Multiple Race	Hispanic or Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	57.11	55.27%	60.93%	60.67%	63.16%	56.87%	58.51%	57.76%
Wisconsin	46.15	44.57%	60.5%	54.78%	57.56%	48.64%	51.38%	54.15%
United States	52.02	49.33%	64.15%	51.26%	54.56%	57.92%	53.64%	54.98%



Population with Low or No Healthy Food Access by Race/Ethnicity, Total

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Asian	Non-Hispanic American Indian / Alaska Native	Non-Hispanic Other	Multiple Race	Hispanic or Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	322,514	139,203	14,488	3,622	716	8,548	47,596
Wisconsin	2,086,488	181,654	48,203	25,313	1,769	26,677	104,476
United States	95,978,903	21,776,320	5,189,224	1,128,698	270,921	2,468,453	19,410,660



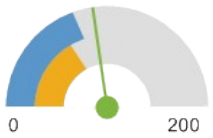
Food Access - SNAP-Authorized Food Stores

This indicator reports the number of SNAP-authorized food stores as a rate per 100,000 population. SNAP-authorized stores include grocery stores as well as supercenters, specialty food stores, and convenience stores that are authorized to accept SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) benefits.

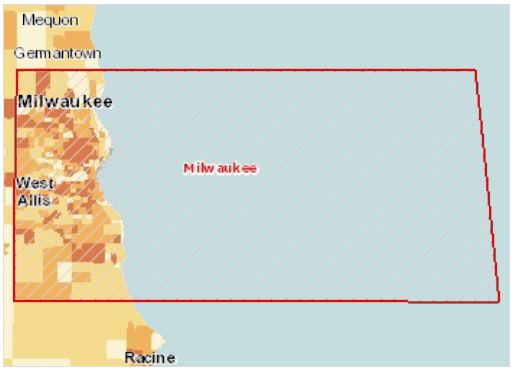
Report Area	Total Population	Total SNAP-Authorized Retailers	SNAP-Authorized Retailers, Rate per 100,000 Population
Milwaukee County, WI	947,735	863	**91.06**
Wisconsin	5,686,986	3,814	67.07
United States	312,471,327	245,113	78.44

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, USDA - SNAP Retailer Locator. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2014. Source geography: Tract

SNAP-Authorized Retailers, Rate (Per 100,000 Population)



Milwaukee County, WI (91.06)
Wisconsin (67.07)
United States (78.44)



SNAP-Authorized Retailers, Rate per 10,000 Population by Tract, USDA 2014

Over 12.0
6.1 - 12.0
Under 6.0
No SNAP-Authorized Retailers
No Population or No Data

Report Area

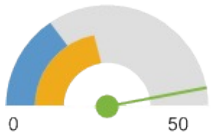
Food Access - WIC-Authorized Food Stores

This indicator reports the number of food stores and other retail establishments per 100,000 population that are authorized to accept WIC Program (Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children) benefits and that carry designated WIC foods and food categories. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of food security and healthy food access for women and children in poverty as well as environmental influences on dietary behaviors.

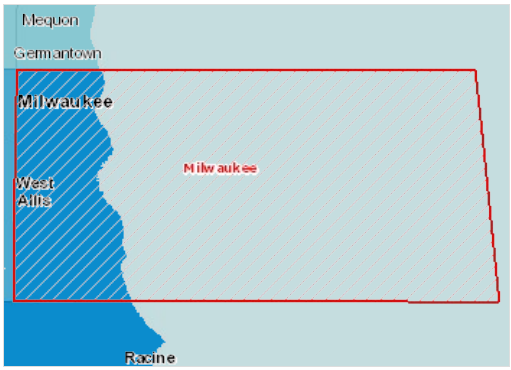
Report Area	Total Population (2011 Estimate)	Number WIC-Authorized Food Stores	WIC-Authorized Food Store Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Milwaukee County, WI	952,533	448	**47**
Wisconsin	5,732,513	1,287	22.4
United States	318,921,538	50,042	15.6

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Environment Atlas. 2011. Source geography: County

WIC-Authorized Food Stores, Rate (Per 100,000 Population)



- *Milwaukee County, WI (47)*
- *Wisconsin (22.4)*
- *United States (15.6)*



WIC-Authorized Stores, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, FEA 2011

- *Over 30.0*
- *15.1 - 30.0*
- *Under 15.1*
- *No WIC-Authorized Retailers*
- *No Data or Data Suppressed*
- *Report Area*

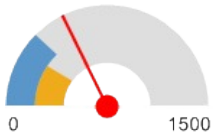
Housing - Assisted Housing

This indicator reports the total number of HUD-funded assisted housing units available to eligible renters as well as the unit rate (per 10,000 total households).

Report Area	Total Housing Units (2010)	Total HUD-Assisted Housing Units	HUD-Assisted Units, Rate per 10,000 Housing Units
Milwaukee County, WI	418,053	22,301	**533.45**
Wisconsin	2,624,358	76,183	290.29
United States	133,341,676	5,038,578	377.87

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development. 2015. Source geography: County

HUD-Assisted Units, Rate per 10,000 Housing Units



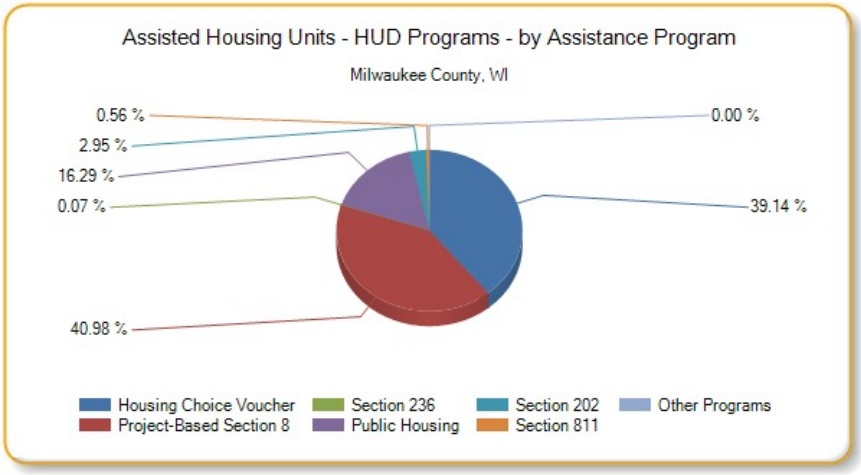
- *Milwaukee County, WI (533.45)*
- *Wisconsin (290.29)*
- *United States (377.87)*

Assisted Housing Units, All by Tract, HUD 2015

- *Over 60*
- *31 - 60*
- *11 - 30*
- *1 - 10*
- *No Units*
- *Report Area*

Assisted Housing Units - HUD Programs - by Assistance Program

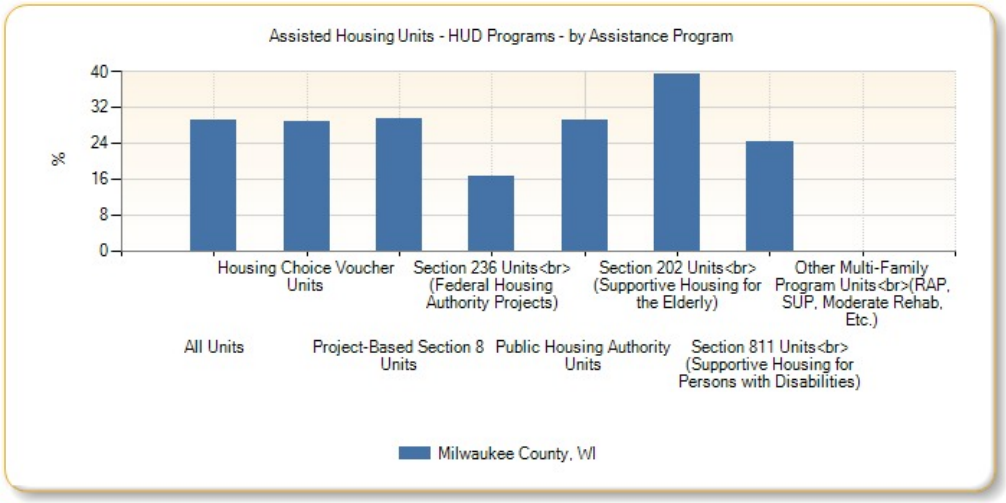
Report Area	*Housing Choice Voucher Units*	*Project-Based Section 8 Units*	*Section 236 Units (Federal Housing Authority Projects)*	*Public Housing Authority Units*	*Section 202 Units (Supportive Housing for the Elderly)*	*Section 811 Units (Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities)*	*Other Multi-Family Program Units (RAP, SUP, Moderate Rehab, Etc.)*
Milwaukee County, WI	*8,728*	*9,140*	*16*	*3,633*	*658*	*126*	*0*
Wisconsin	*30,118*	*31,145*	*96*	*12,411*	*1,673*	*517*	*223*
United States	*2,447,016*	*1,231,377*	*45,514*	*1,119,864*	*123,980*	*34,299*	*36,527*



Assisted Housing Units - HUD Programs - by Assistance Program

This indicator reports the number of assisted units in each program type as a proportion of the total state share.

Report Area	*All Units*	*Housing Choice Voucher Units*	*Project-Based Section 8 Units*	*Section 236 Units (Federal Housing Authority Projects)*	*Public Housing Authority Units*	*Section 202 Units (Supportive Housing for the Elderly)*	*Section 811 Units (Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities)*	*Other Multi-Family Program Units (RAP, SUP, Moderate Rehab, Etc.)*
Milwaukee County, WI	*29.27%*	*28.98%*	*29.35%*	*16.67%*	*29.27%*	*39.33%*	*24.37%*	*0%*

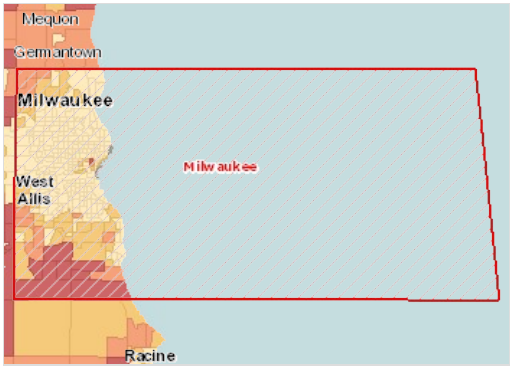


Housing - Housing Unit Age

This indicator reports, for a given geographic area, the median year in which all housing units (vacant and occupied) were first constructed. The year the structure was built provides information on the age of housing units. These data help identify new housing construction and measures the disappearance of old housing from the inventory, when used in combination with data from previous years. This data also serves to aid in the development of formulas to determine substandard housing and provide assistance in forecasting future services, such as energy consumption and fire protection.

Report Area	Total Housing Units	Median Year Structures Built
Milwaukee County, WI	417,749	1954
Wisconsin	2,635,602	1972
United States	132,741,032	1976

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



Median Year Structure Built by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- *Newer than 1985*
- *1976 - 1985*
- *1966 - 1975*
- *Older than 1966*
- *No Data or Data Suppressed*
- *Report Area*

All Housing Units by Age (Time Period Constructed), Total

Report Area	Before 1960	1960-1979	1980-1999	2000-2010	After 2010
Milwaukee County, WI	259,457	90,830	45,741	20,241	1,480
Wisconsin	994,939	647,290	629,059	345,837	18,477
United States	39,159,200	35,604,808	36,858,340	19,803,260	1,315,426

All Housing Units by Age (Time Period Constructed), Percentage

Report Area	Before 1960	1960-1979	1980-1999	2000-2010	After 2010

Milwaukee County, WI	62.11%	21.74%	10.95%	4.85%	0.35%
Wisconsin	37.75%	24.56%	23.87%	13.12%	0.7%
United States	29.5%	26.82%	27.77%	14.92%	0.99%

Owner-Occupied Housing Units by Age, Total

Report Area	Before 1960	1960-1979	1980-1999	2000-2010	After 2010
Milwaukee County, WI	127,810	37,637	17,588	10,033	409
Wisconsin	583,509	374,015	363,070	220,594	10,581
United States	21,316,312	19,173,980	21,485,178	12,017,589	794,399

Owner-Occupied Housing Units by Age, Percentage

Report Area	Before 1960	1960-1979	1980-1999	2000-2010	After 2010
Milwaukee County, WI	66.06%	19.45%	9.09%	5.19%	0.21%
Wisconsin	37.6%	24.1%	23.4%	14.22%	0.68%
United States	28.5%	25.64%	28.73%	16.07%	1.06%

Renter-Occupied Housing Units by Age, Total

Report Area	Before 1960	1960-1979	1980-1999	2000-2010	After 2010
Milwaukee County, WI	106,393	47,007	25,115	8,438	1,016
Wisconsin	281,010	192,840	180,713	79,985	6,933
United States	12,699,918	12,060,585	10,917,600	5,273,658	471,871

Renter-Occupied Housing Units by Age, Percentage

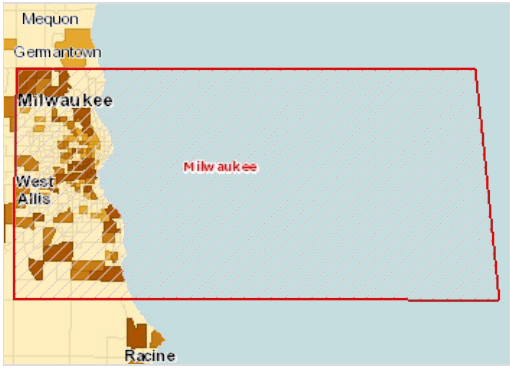
Report Area	Before 1960	1960-1979	1980-1999	2000-2010	After 2010
Milwaukee County, WI	56.6%	25.01%	13.36%	4.49%	0.54%
Wisconsin	37.9%	26.01%	24.37%	10.79%	0.94%
United States	30.66%	29.12%	26.36%	12.73%	1.14%

Housing - LIHTC

The Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program gives State and local LIHTC-allocating agencies the equivalent of nearly $8 billion in annual budget authority to issue tax credits for the acquisition, rehabilitation, or new construction of rental housing targeted to lower-income households. This indicator reports the total number of housing units benefiting from Low Income Housing Tax Credits.

Report Area	LIHTC Properties	LIHTC Units
Milwaukee County, WI	188	11,696
Wisconsin	934	41,598
United States	35,399	2,358,947

Data Source: US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2013. Source geography: County



Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) Units, Total by Tract, HUD 2013

- *Over 150*
- *51 - 150*
- *1 - 50*
- *No LIHTC Units*
- *Report Area*

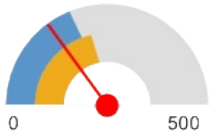
Housing - Mortgage Lending

Lending institutions must report all loans for home purchases, home improvements, and mortgage refinancing based on the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) of 1975. This indicator displays information derived from the 2014 HMDA loan-level data files.

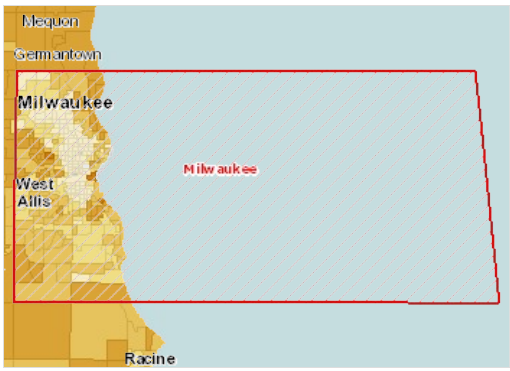
Report Area	Total Population (2010)	Number of Home Loans Originated	Loans Originations, Approval Rate	Loan Originations, Rate per 100,000 Population
Milwaukee County, WI	947,735	14,140	54.24%	**149.2**
Wisconsin	5,686,986	123,382	60.71%	216.95
United States	312,470,869	5,959,108	51.57%	190.71

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, Home Mortgage Disclosure Act. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2014.

Home Loan Origination Rate



- *Milwaukee County, WI (149.2)*
- *Wisconsin (216.95)*
- *United States (190.71)*



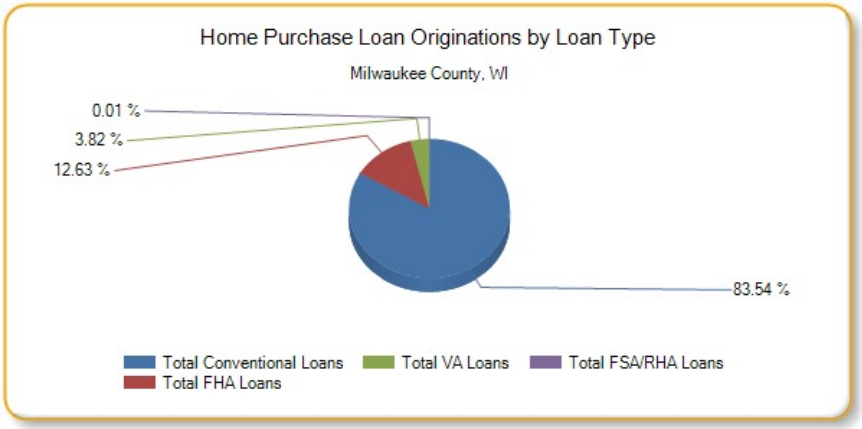
All Home Loan Originations, Rate per 10,000 Population by Tract, HMDA 2014

- *Over 360.0*
- *240.1 - 360.0*
- *170.1 - 240.0*
- *100.1 - 170.0*
- *Under 100.0*
- *No Originations*
- *Report Area*

Home Purchase Loan Originations by Loan Type

This indicator reports the total number of home purchase loan originations by loan type. Types reported in the HMDA flat files include: Loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA loans); Loans insured by the Veterans Administration (VA loans); Farm Service Agency / Rural Housing Service loans (FHS/RHS); and Conventional loans (any loan other than FHA, VA, FSA, or RHS).

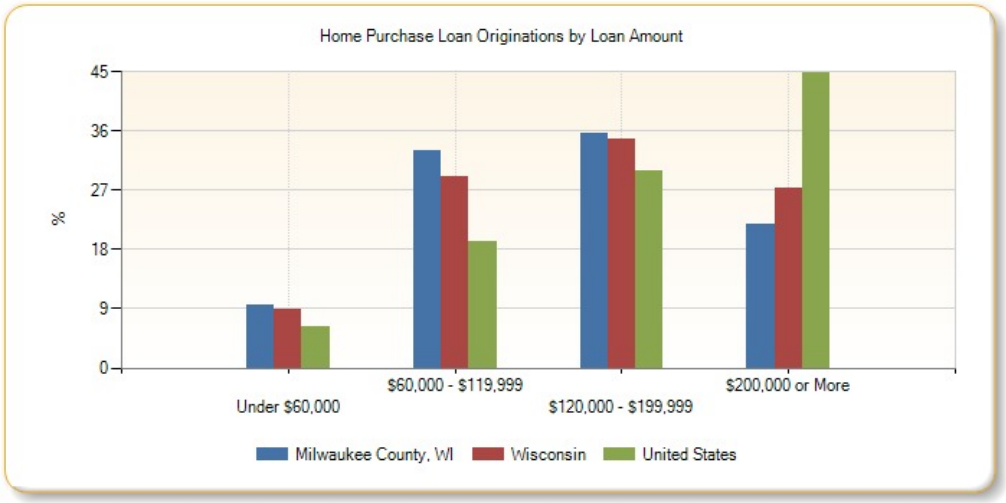
Report Area	Total Conventional Loans	Total FHA Loans	Total VA Loans	Total FSA/RHA Loans
Milwaukee County, WI	11,813	1,786	540	1
Wisconsin	105,532	9,317	5,456	3,077
United States	4,544,119	787,974	491,987	135,028



Home Purchase Loan Originations by Loan Amount

This indicator reports the total number and percentage of home purchase loan originations, grouped by loan amount.

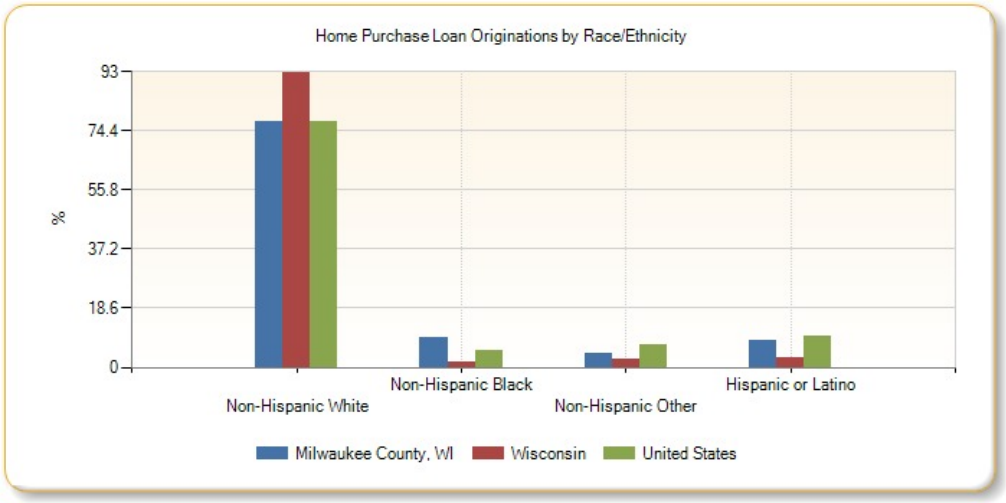
Report Area	Under $60,000	Under $60,000	$60,000 - $119,999	$60,000 - $119,999	$120,000 - $199,999	$120,000 - $199,999	$200,000 or More	$200,000 or More
Milwaukee County, WI	682	9.51%	2,371	33.06%	2,551	35.57%	1,568	21.86%
Wisconsin	5,267	8.88%	17,279	29.13%	20,629	34.78%	16,133	27.2%
United States	203,473	6.28%	618,748	19.1%	966,072	29.82%	1,451,453	44.8%



Home Purchase Loan Originations by Race/Ethnicity

This indicator reports the total number and percentage of home purchase loan originations, grouped by the primary applicant's race and ethnicity. Co-applicant race and ethnicity is not considered.

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Other	Non-Hispanic Other	Hispanic or Latino	Hispanic or Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	5,037	77.43%	594	9.13%	285	4.38%	553	8.5%
Wisconsin	50,508	92.41%	928	1.7%	1,485	2.72%	1,595	2.92%
United States	2,250,318	77.28%	155,681	5.35%	204,727	7.03%	289,036	9.93%



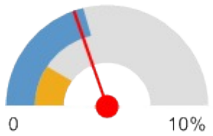
Housing - Overcrowded Housing

This indicator reports data on overcrowded housing from the latest 5-year American Community Survey. The Census Bureau has no official definition of crowded units, but this report considers units with more than one occupant per room to be crowded.

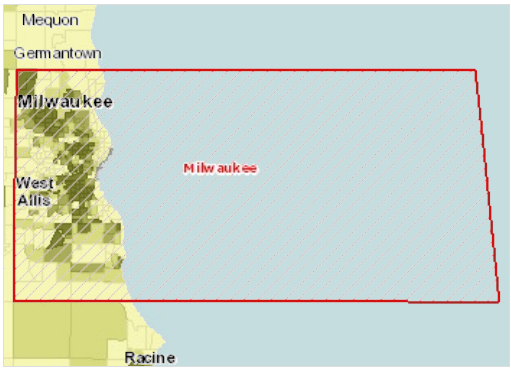
Report Area	Total Occupied Housing Units	Overcrowded Housing Units	Percentage of Housing Units Overcrowded
Milwaukee County, WI	258,891	10,219	**3.95%**
Wisconsin	2,063,404	39,332	1.91%
United States	90,364,208	3,852,710	4.26%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percentage of Housing Units Overcrowded



Milwaukee County, WI (3.95%)
Wisconsin (1.91%)
United States (4.26%)

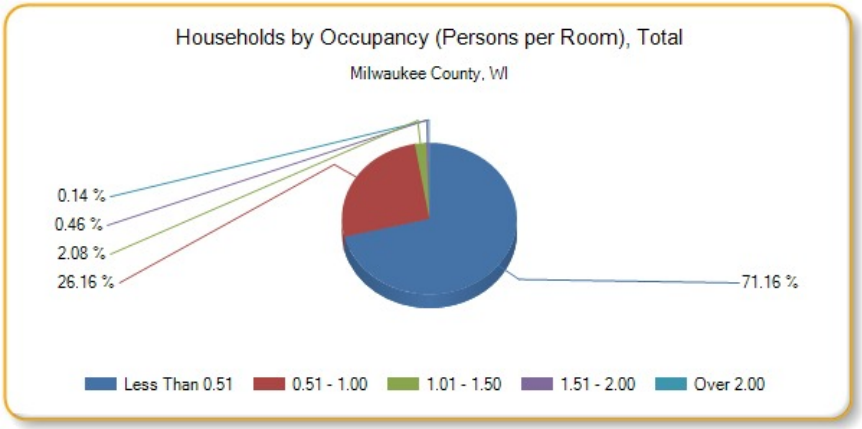


Overcrowded Housing (Over 1 Person/Room), Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- Over 4.0%
- 2.1 - 4.0%
- 1.1 - 2.0%
- Under 1.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

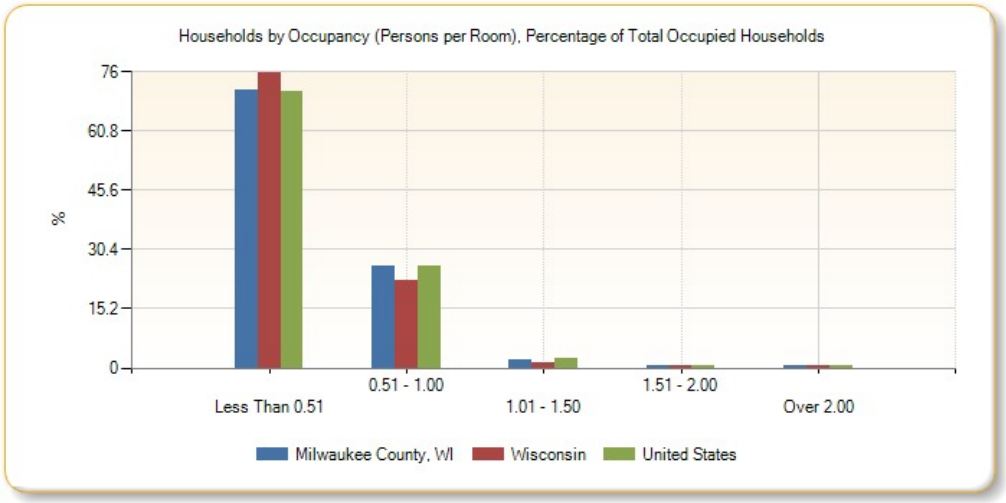
Households by Occupancy (Persons per Room), Total

Report Area	Less Than 0.51	0.51 - 1.00	1.01 - 1.50	1.51 - 2.00	Over 2.00
Milwaukee County, WI	271,449	99,778	7,927	1,744	548
Wisconsin	1,736,355	517,563	30,609	6,865	1,858
United States	82,226,320	30,132,068	2,700,932	843,390	308,388



Households by Occupancy (Persons per Room), Percentage of Total Occupied Households

Report Area	*Less Than 0.51*	*0.51 - 1.00*	*1.01 - 1.50*	*1.51 - 2.00*	*Over 2.00*
Milwaukee County, WI	*71.16%*	*26.16%*	*2.08%*	*0.46%*	*0.14%*
Wisconsin	*75.72%*	*22.57%*	*1.33%*	*0.3%*	*0.08%*
United States	*70.76%*	*25.93%*	*2.32%*	*0.73%*	*0.27%*



Housing - Substandard Housing

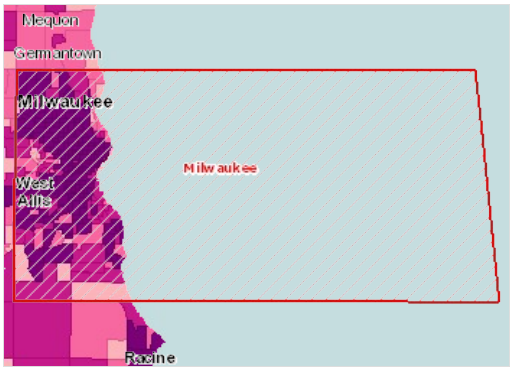
This indicator reports the number and percentage of owner- and renter-occupied housing units having at least one of the following conditions: 1) lacking complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacking complete kitchen facilities, 3) with 1.01 or more occupants per room, 4) selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent, and 5) gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30 percent. Selected conditions provide information in assessing the quality of the housing inventory and its occupants. This data is used to easily identify homes where the quality of living and housing can be considered substandard.

Report Area	Total Occupied Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions	Percent Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions
Milwaukee County, WI	381,446	158,272	**41.49%**
Wisconsin	2,293,250	731,783	31.91%
United States	116,211,088	41,333,888	35.57%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions

Milwaukee County, WI (41.49%)
Wisconsin (31.91%)
United States (35.57%)



Substandard Housing Units, Percent of Total by Tract, ACS 2010-14

Over 34.0%
28.1 - 34.0%
22.1 - 28.0%
Under 22.1%
No Data or Data Suppressed

Report Area

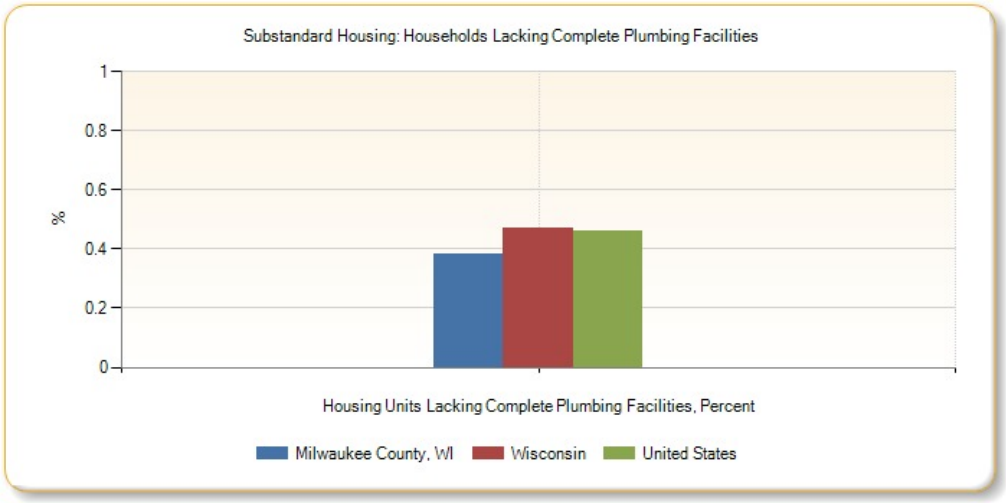
Substandard Housing: Number of Substandard Conditions Present

Report Area	No Conditions	One Condition	Two or Three Conditions	Four Conditions
Milwaukee County, WI	58.51%	39.4%	2.1%	0%
Wisconsin	68.09%	30.52%	1.38%	0.01%
United States	64.43%	33.44%	2.12%	0.01%

Substandard Housing: Households Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities

Complete plumbing facilities include: (a) hot and cold running water, (b) a flush toilet, and (c) a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities is not present.

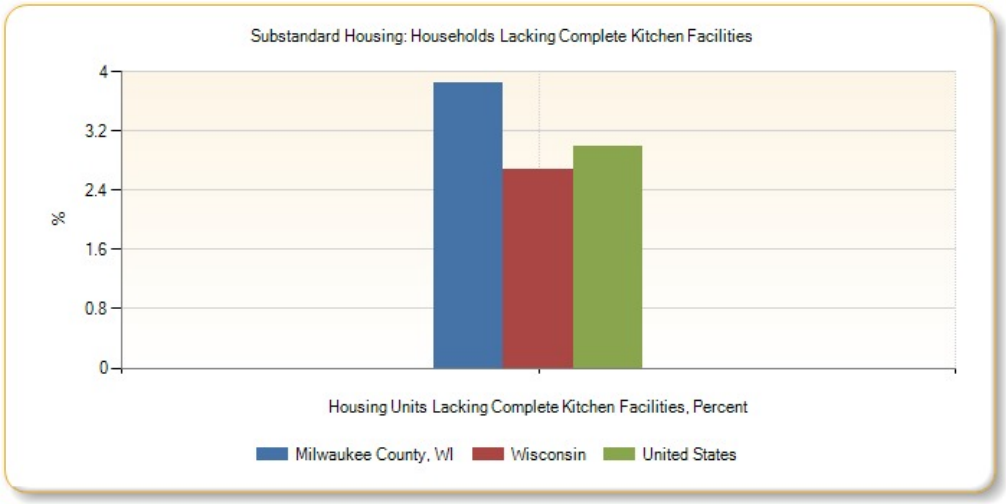
Report Area	Total Occupied Housing Units	Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities	Housing Units Lacking Complete Plumbing Facilities, Percent
Milwaukee County, WI	381,446	1,437	0.38%
Wisconsin	2,293,250	10,716	0.47%
United States	116,211,088	537,459	0.46%



Substandard Housing: Households Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities

A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all three of the following facilities: (a) a sink with a faucet, (b) a stove or range, and (c) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the house, apartment, or mobile home, but they need not be in the same room. A housing unit having only a microwave or portable heating equipment such as a hot plate or camping stove should not be considered as having complete kitchen facilities. An icebox is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Report Area	Total Occupied Housing Units	Housing Units Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities	Housing Units Lacking Complete Kitchen Facilities, Percent
Milwaukee County, WI	417,749	16,060	3.84%
Wisconsin	2,635,602	70,653	2.68%
United States	132,741,032	3,966,466	2.99%

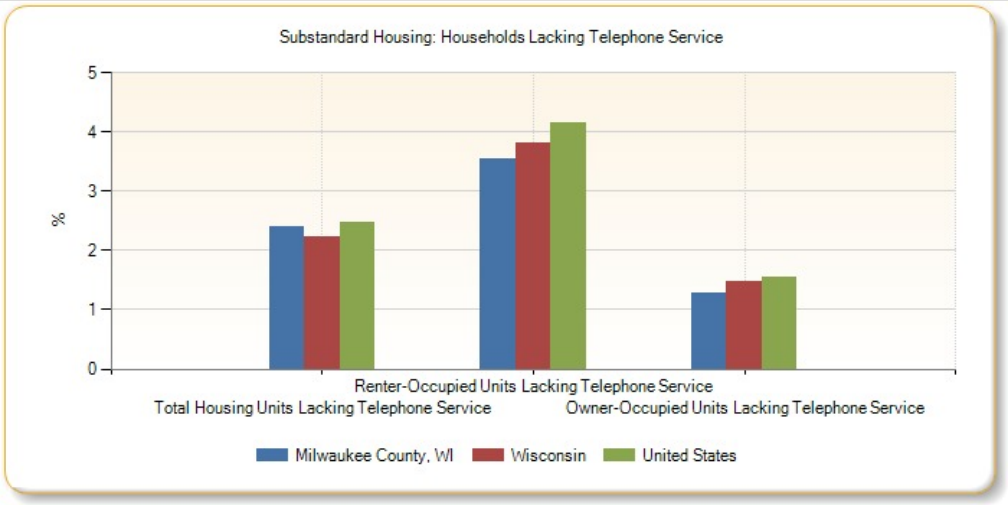


Substandard Housing: Households Lacking Telephone Service

A telephone must be in working order and service available in the house, apartment, or mobile home that allows the respondent to both make and receive calls. Households that have cell-phones (no land-line) are counted as having telephone service available. Households whose service has been discontinued for nonpayment or other reasons are not counted as having telephone service available.

Report Area	Total Housing Units Lacking Telephone Service	Total Housing Units Lacking Telephone Service	Owner-Occupied Units Lacking Telephone Service	Owner-Occupied Units Lacking Telephone Service	Renter-Occupied Units Lacking Telephone Service	Renter-Occupied Units Lacking Telephone Service
Milwaukee County, WI	9,145	2.4%	2,484	1.28%	6,661	3.54%
Wisconsin	51,031	2.23%	22,819	1.47%	28,212	3.8%

Report Area	Total Housing Units Lacking Telephone Service	Total Housing Units Lacking Telephone Service	Owner-Occupied Units Lacking Telephone Service	Owner-Occupied Units Lacking Telephone Service	Renter-Occupied Units Lacking Telephone Service	Renter-Occupied Units Lacking Telephone Service
United States	2,875,544	2.47%	1,157,901	1.55%	1,717,643	4.15%



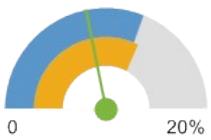
Housing - Vacancy Rate

This indicator reports the number and percentage of housing units that are vacant. A housing unit is considered vacant by the American Community Survey if no one is living in it at the time of interview. Units occupied at the time of interview entirely by persons who are staying two months or less and who have a more permanent residence elsewhere are considered to be temporarily occupied, and are classified as "vacant."

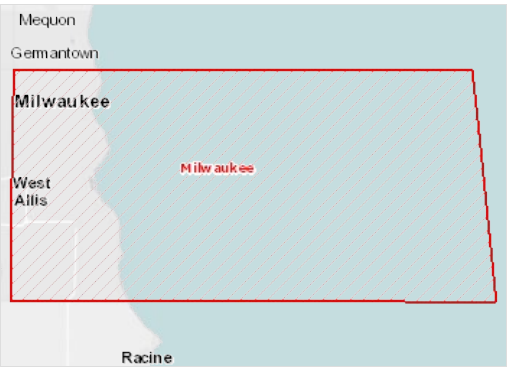
Report Area	Total Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units	Vacant Housing Units, Percent
Milwaukee County, WI	417,749	36,303	**8.69%**
Wisconsin	2,635,602	342,352	12.99%
United States	132,741,032	16,529,941	12.45%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Vacant Housing Units, Percent



Milwaukee County, WI (8.69%)
Wisconsin (12.99%)
United States (12.45%)



Vacant Housing Units, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

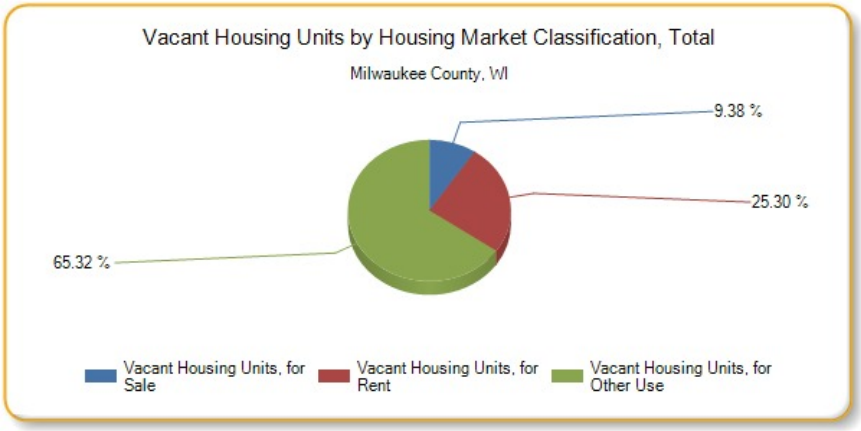
Over 20.0%
14.1 - 20.0%
8.1 - 14.0%
Under 8.1%
No Data or Data Suppressed

Report Area

Vacant Housing Units by Housing Market Classification, Total

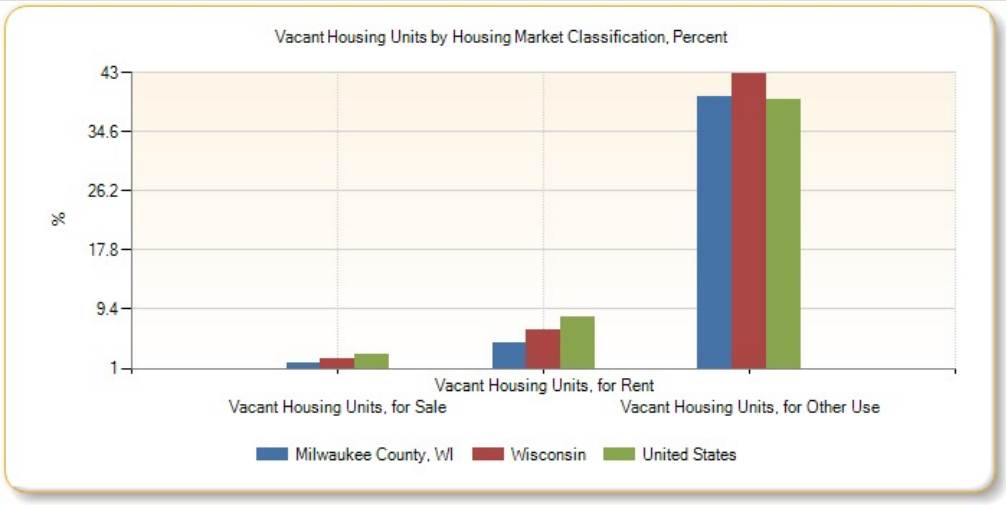
Report Area	Vacant Housing Units, for Sale	Vacant Housing Units, for Rent	Vacant Housing Units, for Other Use
Milwaukee County, WI	3,406	9,183	23,714

Report Area	Vacant Housing Units, for Sale	Vacant Housing Units, for Rent	Vacant Housing Units, for Other Use
Wisconsin	35,828	50,490	256,034
United States	2,207,448	3,714,757	10,607,736



Vacant Housing Units by Housing Market Classification, Percent

Report Area	Vacant Housing Units, for Sale	Vacant Housing Units, for Rent	Vacant Housing Units, for Other Use
Milwaukee County, WI	1.73%	4.66%	39.51%
Wisconsin	2.26%	6.38%	42.79%
United States	2.87%	8.23%	39.09%



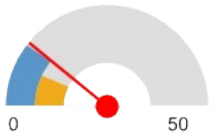
Liquor Store Access

This indicator reports the number of beer, wine, and liquor stores per 100,000 population, as defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 445310. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of healthy food access and environmental influences on dietary behaviors.

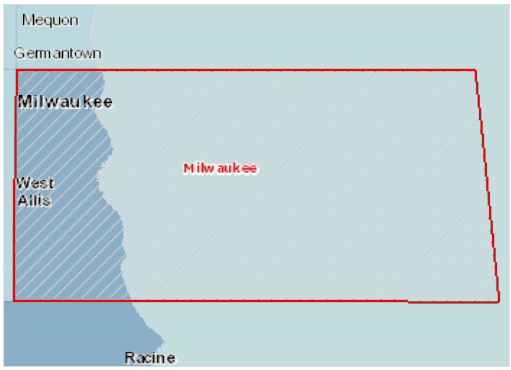
Report Area	Total Population	Number of Establishments	Establishments, Rate per 100,000 Population
Milwaukee County, WI	947,735	103	**10.87**
Wisconsin	5,686,986	407	7.2
United States	312,732,537	32,759	10.5

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2013. Source geography: County

Liquor Stores, Rate (Per 100,000 Population)



Milwaukee County, WI (10.87)
Wisconsin (7.2)
United States (10.5)

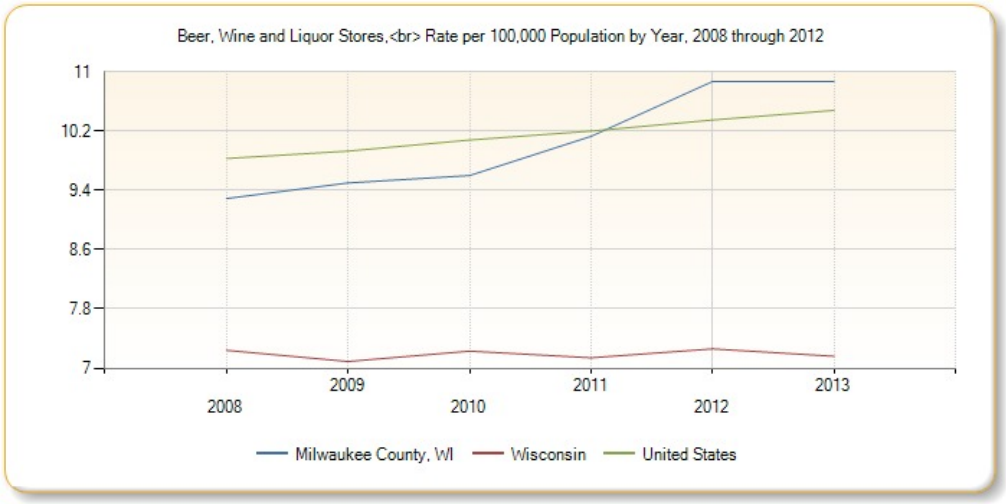


Beer, Wine and Liquor Stores, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, CBP 2013

- Over 18.0
- 12.1 - 18.0
- 6.1 - 12.0
- Under 6.1
- No Beer, Wine, or Liquor Stores
- Report Area

Beer, Wine and Liquor Stores, Rate per 100,000 Population by Year, 2008 through 2012

Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Milwaukee County, WI	9.29	9.5	9.6	10.13	10.87	10.87
Wisconsin	7.24	7.09	7.23	7.14	7.26	7.16
United States	9.83	9.93	10.08	10.2	10.35	10.48



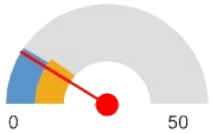
Recreation and Fitness Facility Access

This indicator reports the number per 100,000 population of recreation and fitness facilities as defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 713940. This indicator is relevant because access to recreation and fitness facilities encourages physical activity and other healthy behaviors.

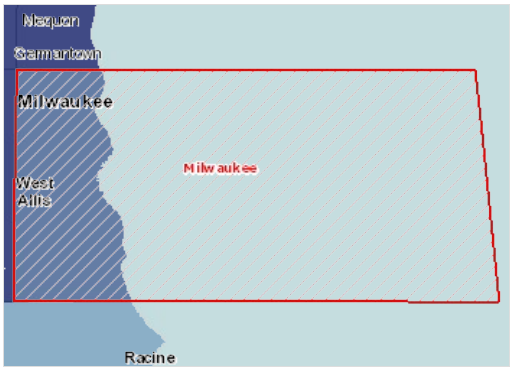
Report Area	Total Population	Number of Establishments	Establishments, Rate per 100,000 Population
Milwaukee County, WI	947,735	83	**8.76**
Wisconsin	5,686,986	645	11.3
United States	312,732,537	30,393	9.7

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2013. Source geography: County

Recreation and Fitness Facilities, Rate (Per 100,000 Population)



Milwaukee County, WI (8.76)
Wisconsin (11.3)
United States (9.7)

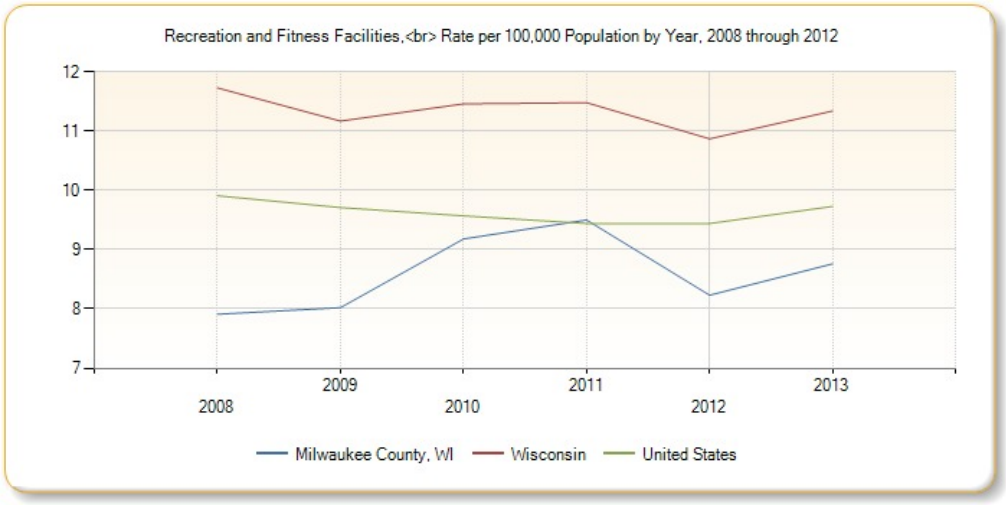


Recreation and Fitness Facilities, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, CBP 2013

- Over 12.0
- 8.1 - 12.0
- 4.1 - 8.0
- Under 4.1
- No Fitness and Recreation Centers
- Report Area

Recreation and Fitness Facilities, Rate per 100,000 Population by Year, 2008 through 2012

Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Milwaukee County, WI	7.91	8.02	9.18	9.5	8.23	8.76
Wisconsin	11.73	11.17	11.46	11.48	10.87	11.34
United States	9.91	9.71	9.57	9.44	9.44	9.73



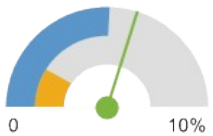
Use of Public Transportation

This indicator reports the percentage of population using public transportation as their primary means of commute to work. Public transportation includes buses or trolley buses, streetcars or trolley cars, subway or elevated rails, and ferryboats.

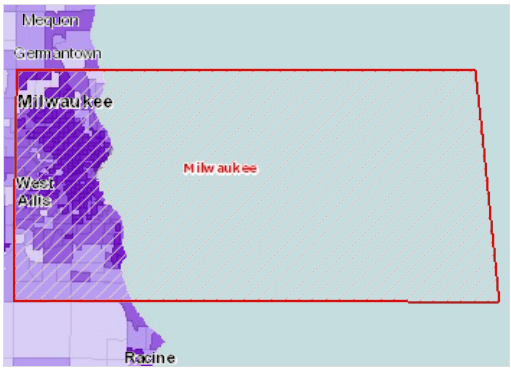
Report Area	Total Population Employed Age 16	Population Using Public Transit for Commute to Work	Percent Population Using Public Transit for Commute to Work
Milwaukee County, WI	431,099	25,676	**5.96%**
Wisconsin	2,804,563	51,694	1.84%
United States	141,337,152	7,157,671	5.06%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Population Using Public Transit for Commute to Work



- *Milwaukee County, WI (5.96%)*
- *Wisconsin (1.84%)*
- *United States (5.06%)*



Workers Traveling to Work Using Public Transit, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- *Over 4.0%*
- *1.1 - 4.0%*
- *0.1 - 1.0%*
- *No Workers Using Public Transit*
- *No Data or Data Suppressed*

- *Report Area*

Clinical Care

A lack of access to care presents barriers to good health. The supply and accessibility of facilities and physicians, the rate of uninsurance, financial hardship, transportation barriers, cultural competency, and coverage limitations affect access.

Rates of morbidity, mortality, and emergency hospitalizations can be reduced if community residents access services such as health screenings, routine tests, and vaccinations. Prevention indicators can call attention to a lack of access or knowledge regarding one or more health issues and can inform program interventions.

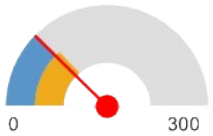
Access to Primary Care

This indicator reports the number of primary care physicians per 100,000 population. Doctors classified as "primary care physicians" by the AMA include: General Family Medicine MDs and DOs, General Practice MDs and DOs, General Internal Medicine MDs and General Pediatrics MDs. Physicians age 75 and over and physicians practicing sub-specialties within the listed specialties are excluded. This indicator is relevant because a shortage of health professionals contributes to access and health status issues.

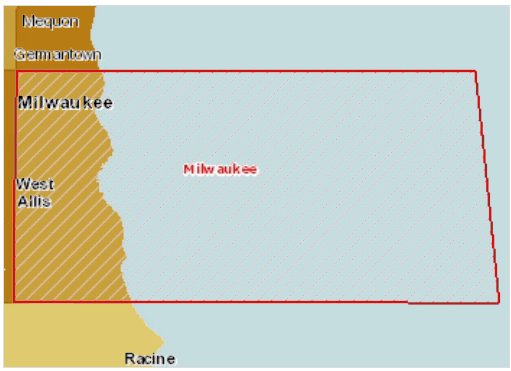
Report Area	Total Population, 2012	Primary Care Physicians, 2012	Primary Care Physicians, Rate per 100,000 Pop.
Milwaukee County, WI	955,205	715	**74.9**
Wisconsin	5,726,398	4,715	82.3
United States	313,914,040	233,862	74.5

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Health Resource File. 2012. Source geography: County

Primary Care Physicians, Rate per 100,000 Pop.



- Milwaukee County, WI (74.9)
- Wisconsin (82.3)
- United States (74.5)



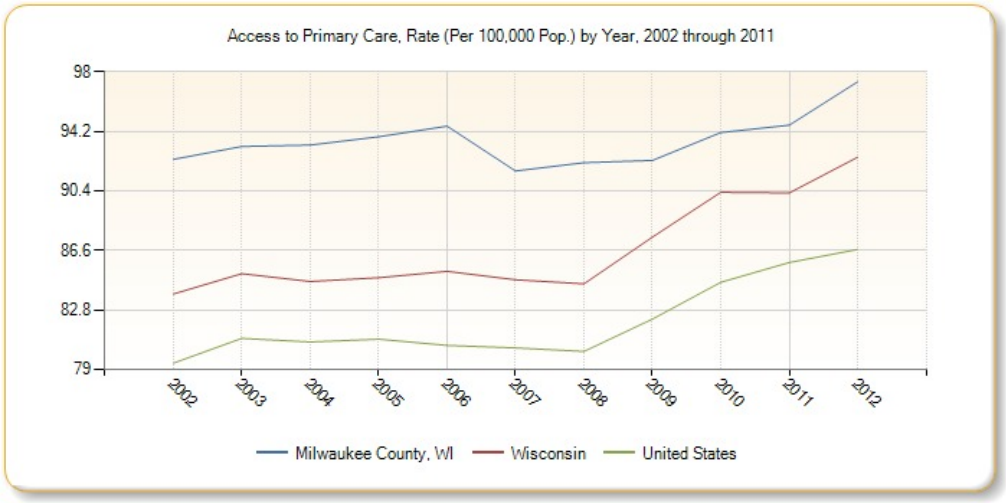
Access to Primary Care Physicians, Rate per 100,000 Pop. by County, AHRF 2012

- Over 80.0
- 60.1 - 80.0
- 40.1 - 60.0
- Under 40.1
- No Primary Care Physicians or No Data
- Report Area

Access to Primary Care, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2002 through 2011

This indicator reports the rate of primary care physicians per 100,000 population by year. This figure represents all primary care physicians practicing patient care, including hospital residents. In counties with teaching hospitals, this figure may differ from the rate reported above.

Report Area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Milwaukee County, WI	92.41	93.23	93.32	93.85	94.53	91.67	92.2	92.34	94.12	94.59	97.36
Wisconsin	83.82	85.12	84.62	84.86	85.27	84.73	84.47	87.45	90.31	90.27	92.55
United States	79.41	80.99	80.76	80.94	80.54	80.38	80.16	82.22	84.57	85.83	86.66



Access to Dentists

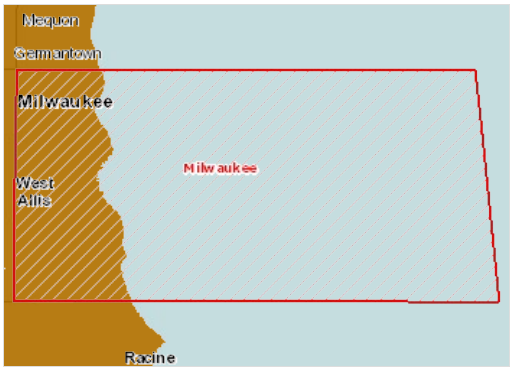
This indicator reports the number of dentists per 100,000 population. This indicator includes all dentists - qualified as having a doctorate in dental surgery (D.D.S.) or dental medicine (D.M.D.), who are licensed by the state to practice dentistry and who are practicing within the scope of that license.

Report Area	Total Population, 2013	Dentists, 2013	Dentists, Rate per 100,000 Pop.
Milwaukee County, WI	956,023	657	**68.7**
Wisconsin	5,742,713	3,522	61.3
United States	316,128,839	199,743	63.2

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Health Resource File. 2013. Source geography: County

Dentists, Rate per 100,000 Pop.

Milwaukee County, WI (68.7)
Wisconsin (61.3)
United States (63.2)



Access to Dentists, Rate per 100,000 Pop. by County, AHRF 2013

Over 50.0
35.1 - 50.0
20.1 - 35.0
Under 20.1
No Dentists

Report Area

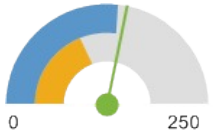
Access to Mental Health Providers

This indicator reports the rate of the county population to the number of mental health providers including psychiatrists, psychologists, clinical social workers, and counsellors that specialize in mental health care.

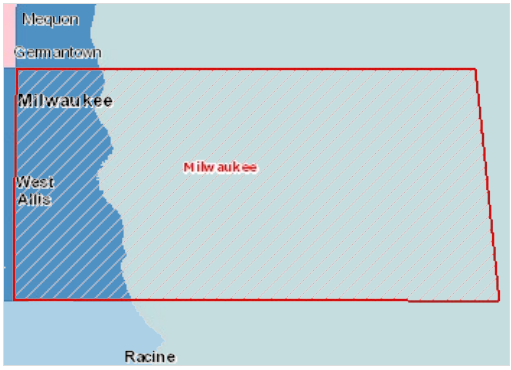
Report Area	Estimated Population	Number of Mental Health Providers	Ratio of Mental Health Providers to Population (1 Provder per x Persons)	Mental Health Care Provider Rate (Per 100,000 Population)
Milwaukee County, WI	979,436	1,386	706.7	**141.5**
Wisconsin	5,856,576	5,590	1,047.7	95.4
United States	318,306,896	426,991	745.5	134.1

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. 2014. Source geography: County

Mental Health Care Provider Rate (Per 100,000 Population)



- Milwaukee County, WI (141.5)
- Wisconsin (95.4)
- United States (134.1)



Access to Mental Health Care Providers, Rank by County, CHR 2014

- 1st Quartile (Top 25%)
- 2nd Quartile
- 3rd Quartile
- 4th Quartile (Bottom 25%)
- Bottom Quintile (Rhode Island Only)
- No Data or Data Suppressed; -1
- Report Area

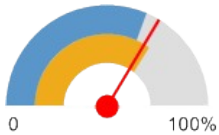
Cancer Screening - Mammogram

This indicator reports the percentage of female Medicare enrollees, age 67-69, who have received one or more mammograms in the past two years. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors allows for early detection and treatment of health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services.

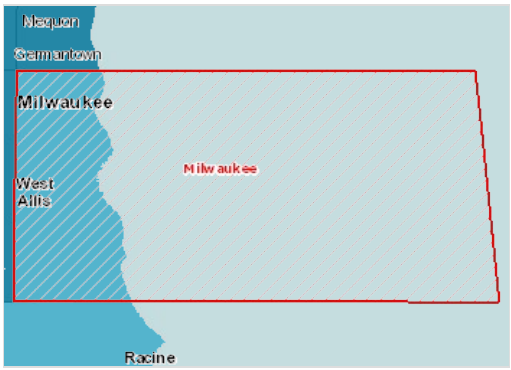
Report Area	Total Medicare Enrollees	Female Medicare Enrollees Age 67-69	Female Medicare Enrollees with Mammogram in Past 2 Years	Percent Female Medicare Enrollees with Mammogram in Past 2 Year
Milwaukee County, WI	66,947	4,709	3,166	**67.3%**
Wisconsin	483,121	38,158	26,801	70.2%
United States	53,131,712	4,402,782	2,772,990	63%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy & Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care. 2012. Source geography: County

Percent Female Medicare Enrollees with Mammogram in Past 2 Year



- Milwaukee County, WI (67.3%)
- Wisconsin (70.2%)
- United States (63%)



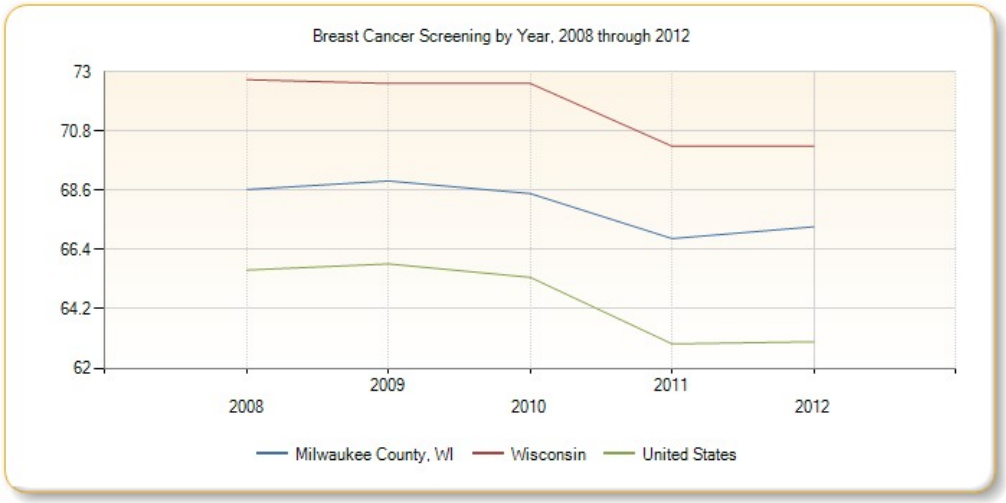
Mammogram (Past 2 Years), Percent of Female Medicare Enrollees, Age 67-69 by County, DA 2012

- *Over 72.0%*
- *64.1 - 72.0%*
- *56.1 - 64.0%*
- *Under 56.1%*
- *No Data or Data Suppressed*
- *Report Area*

Breast Cancer Screening by Year, 2008 through 2012

Percent of Female Medicare Beneficiaries Age 67-69 with Mammogram in Past 2 Years

Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Milwaukee County, WI	68.63	68.95	68.48	66.81	67.25
Wisconsin	72.71	72.57	72.57	70.24	70.24
United States	65.64	65.87	65.37	62.9	62.98



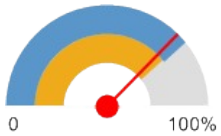
Cancer Screening - Pap Test

This indicator reports the percentage of women aged 18 and older who self-report that they have had a Pap test in the past three years. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors allows for early detection and treatment of health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services.

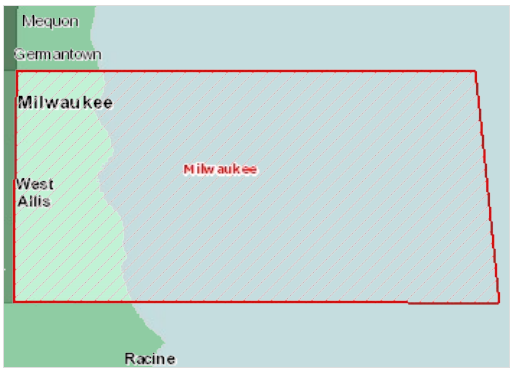
Report Area	Female Population Age 18	Estimated Number with Regular Pap Test	Crude Percentage	Age-Adjusted Percentage
Milwaukee County, WI	478,394	352,576	73.7%	**74.5%**
Wisconsin	3,867,481	2,962,490	76.6%	78.2%
United States	176,847,182	137,191,142	77.6%	78.5%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. Source geography: County

Percent Adults Females Age 18 with Regular Pap Test (Age-Adjusted)



Milwaukee County, WI (74.5%)
Wisconsin (78.2%)
United States (78.5%)



Cervical Cancer Screening (Past 3 Years), Percent of Women Age 18 by County, BRFSS 2006-12

- Over 84.0%
- 80.1 - 84.0%
- 76.1 - 80.0%
- Under 76.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

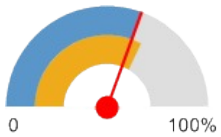
Cancer Screening - Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy

This indicator reports the percentage of adults 50 and older who self-report that they have ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors allows for early detection and treatment of health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services.

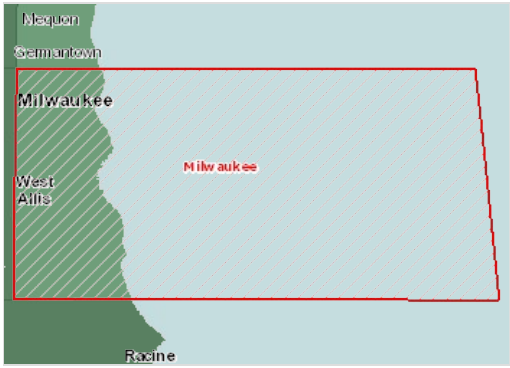
Report Area	Total Population Age 50	Estimated Population Ever Screened for Colon Cancer	Crude Percentage	Age-Adjusted Percentage
Milwaukee County, WI	206,947	132,860	64.2%	**61.2%**
Wisconsin	1,446,287	1,002,277	69.3%	65.9%
United States	75,116,406	48,549,269	64.6%	61.3%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. Source geography: County

Percent Adults Screened for Colon Cancer (Age-Adjusted)



Milwaukee County, WI (61.2%)
Wisconsin (65.9%)
United States (61.3%)



Colon Cancer Screening (Ever), Percent of Adults Age 50 by County, BRFSS 2006-12

- *Over 62.0%*
- *55.1 - 62.0%*
- *48.1 - 55.0%*
- *Under 48.1%*
- *No Data or Data Suppressed*
- *Report Area*

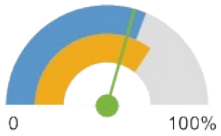
HIV Screenings

This indicator reports the percentage of adults age 18-70 who self-report that they have never been screened for HIV. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors allows for early detection and treatment of health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services.

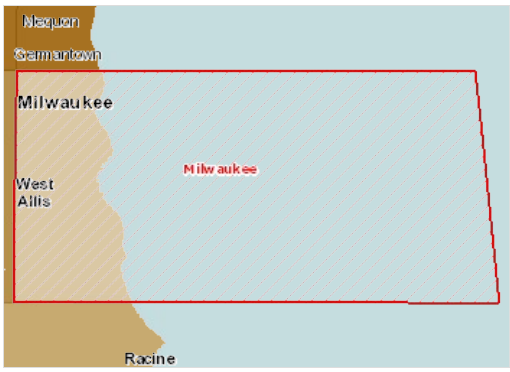
Report Area	Survey Population (Smokers Age 18)	Total Adults Never Screened for HIV / AIDS	Percent Adults Never Screened for HIV / AIDS
Milwaukee County, WI	569,745	334,931	**58.79%**
Wisconsin	3,892,178	2,767,144	71.09%
United States	214,984,421	134,999,025	62.79%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2011-12. Source geography: County

Percent Adults Never Screened for HIV / AIDS



- *Milwaukee County, WI (58.79%)*
- *Wisconsin (71.09%)*
- *United States (62.79%)*

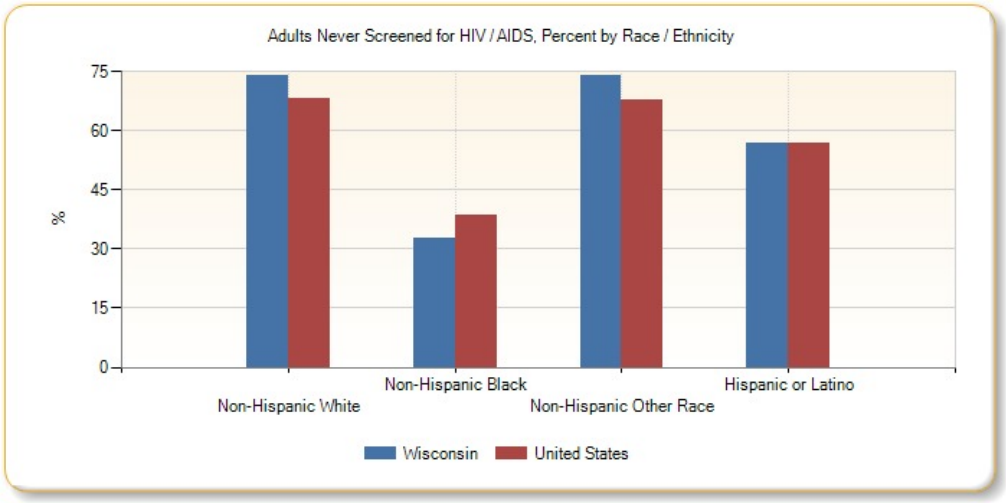


Adults Age 18 Never Screened for HIV / AIDS, Percent by County, BRFSS 2011-12

- *Over 76.1%*
- *68.1 - 76.0%*
- *60.1 - 68.0%*
- *Under 60.1%*
- *No Data or Data Suppressed*
- *Report Area*

Adults Never Screened for HIV / AIDS, Percent by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Other Race	Hispanic or Latino
Wisconsin	74.14%	32.67%	74.11%	56.85%
United States	68.19%	38.56%	67.84%	56.71%



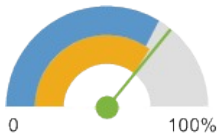
Pneumonia Vaccination

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 65 and older who self-report that they have ever received a pneumonia vaccine. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors decreases the likelihood of developing future health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services.

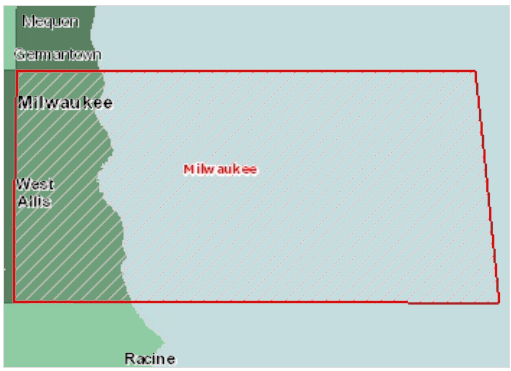
Report Area	Total Population Age 65	Estimated Population with Annual Pneumonia Vaccination	Crude Percentage	Age-Adjusted Percentage
Milwaukee County, WI	109,149	78,151	71.6%	**71.7%**
Wisconsin	767,027	541,521	70.6%	70.5%
United States	39,608,820	26,680,462	67.4%	67.5%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. Source geography: County

Percent Population Age 65 with Pneumonia Vaccination (Age-Adjusted)



- *Milwaukee County, WI (71.7%)*
- *Wisconsin (70.5%)*
- *United States (67.5%)*



Annual Pneumonia Vaccination, Percent of Adults Age 65 by County, BRFSS 2006-12

- *Over 72.0%*
- *68.1 - 72.0%*
- *64.1 - 68.0%*
- *Under 64.1%*
- *No Data or Data Suppressed*
- *Report Area*

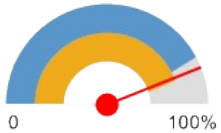
Diabetes Management - Hemoglobin A1c Test

This indicator reports the percentage of diabetic Medicare patients who have had a hemoglobin A1c (hA1c) test, a blood test which measures blood sugar levels, administered by a health care professional in the past year. In the report area, 6,711 Medicare enrollees with diabetes have had an annual exam out of 7,632 Medicare enrollees in the report area with diabetes, or 87.9%. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors allows for early detection and treatment of health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services.

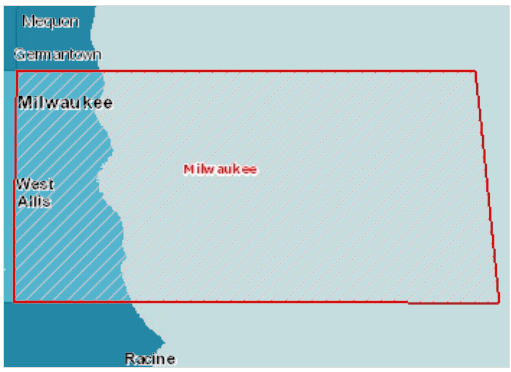
Report Area	Total Medicare Enrollees	Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes	Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes with Annual Exam	Percent Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes with Annual Exam
Milwaukee County, WI	66,947	7,632	6,711	**87.9%**
Wisconsin	483,121	51,424	46,079	89.6%
United States	53,131,712	6,517,150	5,511,632	84.6%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy & Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care. 2012. Source geography: County

Percent Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes with Annual Exam



Milwaukee County, WI (87.9%)
Wisconsin (89.6%)
United States (84.6%)



Patients with Annual HA1C Test (Diabetes), Percent of Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes by County, DA 2012

- Over 88.0%
- 84.1 - 88.0%
- 80.1 - 84.0%
- Under 80.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Diabetes Management by Year, 2008 through 2012

Percent of Medicare Beneficiaries with Diabetes with Annual Hemoglobin A1c Test

Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Milwaukee County, WI	87.8	88.37	88.75	88.35	87.93
Wisconsin	89.32	89.81	89.86	89.9	89.61
United States	82.71	83.52	83.81	84.18	84.57

High Blood Pressure Management

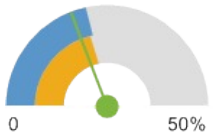
In the report area, 19.1% of adults, or 133,960, self-reported that they are not taking medication for their high blood pressure according to the CDC's Behavioural Risk Factor Surveillance System (2006-2010). This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors decreases the likelihood of developing future health problems. When considered with other indicators of poor health, this indicator can also highlight a

lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services.

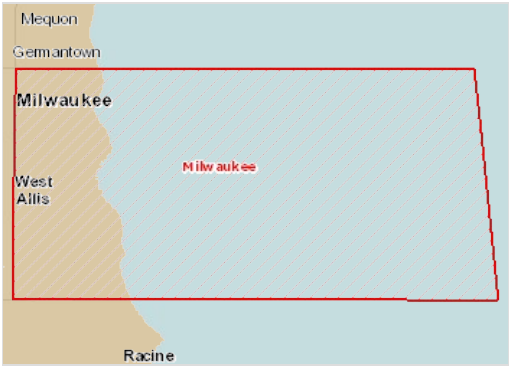
Report Area	Total Population (Age 18)	Total Adults Not Taking Blood Pressure Medication (When Needed)	Percent Adults Not Taking Medication
Milwaukee County, WI	702,072	133,960	**19.1%**
Wisconsin	4,326,412	932,112	21.5%
United States	235,375,690	51,175,402	21.7%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2006-10. Source geography: County

Percent Adults with High Blood Pressure Not Taking Medication



Milwaukee County, WI (19.1%)
Wisconsin (21.5%)
United States (21.7%)



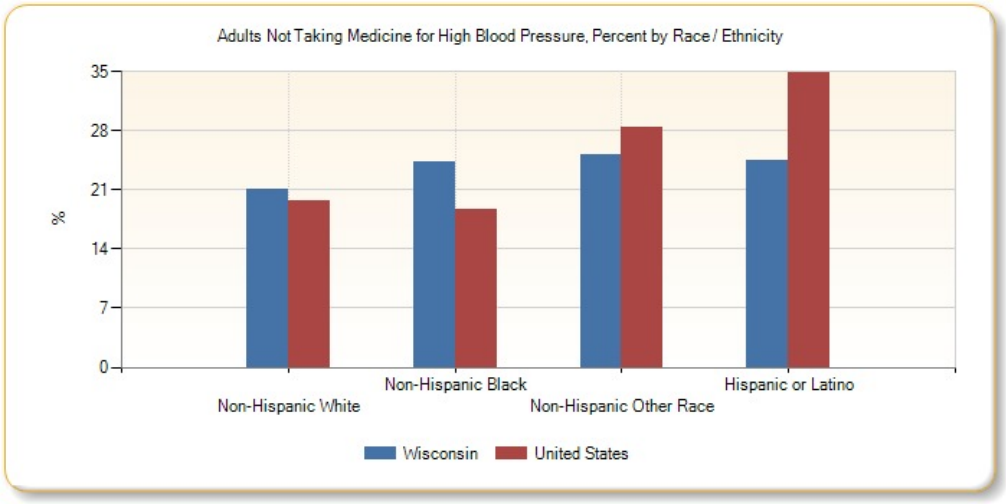
Adults Age 18 with High Blood Pressure, Not Taking Medication, Percent by County, BRFSS 2006-10

Over 85.0%
80.1 - 85.0%
75.1 - 80.0%
Under 75.1%
No Data or Data Suppressed

Report Area

Adults Not Taking Medicine for High Blood Pressure, Percent by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Other Race	Hispanic or Latino
Wisconsin	21.13%	24.37%	25.19%	24.38%
United States	19.66%	18.65%	28.31%	34.86%



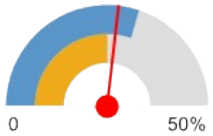
Dental Care Utilization

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they have not visited a dentist, dental hygienist or dental clinic within the past year. This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors decreases the likelihood of developing future health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services.

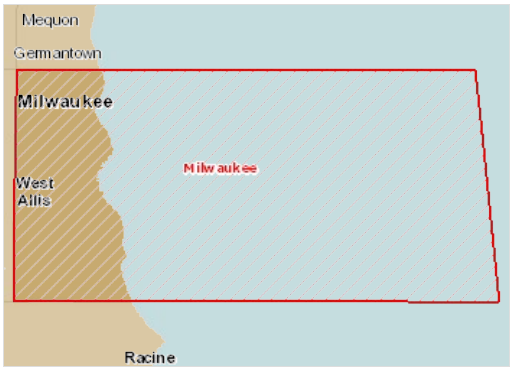
Report Area	Total Population (Age 18)	Total Adults Without Recent Dental Exam	Percent Adults with No Dental Exam
Milwaukee County, WI	702,072	188,791	**26.9%**
Wisconsin	4,326,412	1,086,059	25.1%
United States	235,375,690	70,965,788	30.2%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES, 2006-10. Source geography: County

Percent Adults Without Recent Dental Exam



Milwaukee County, WI (26.9%)
Wisconsin (25.1%)
United States (30.2%)

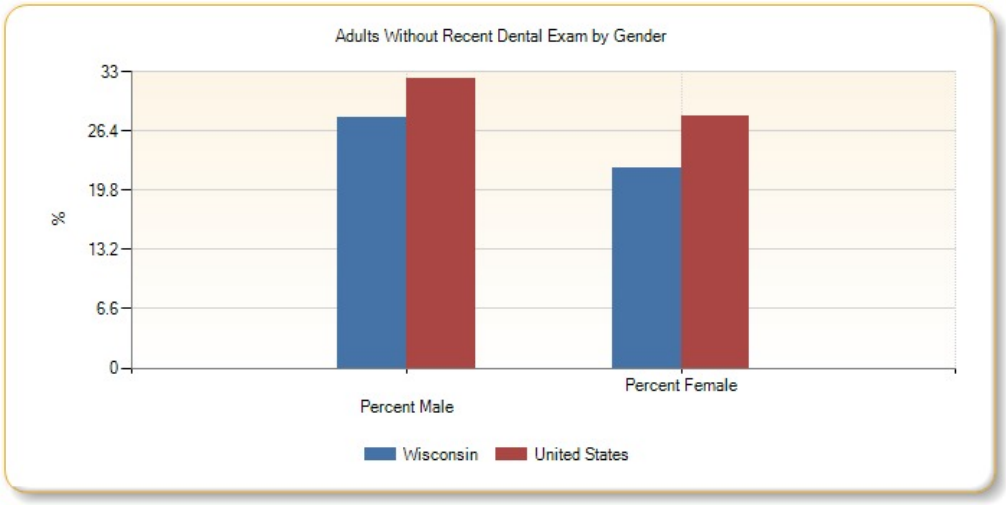


Adults Age 18 Without Dental Exam in Past 12 Months, Percent by County, BRFSS 2006-10

- Over 42.0%
- 34.1 - 42.0%
- 26.1 - 34.0%
- Under 26.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

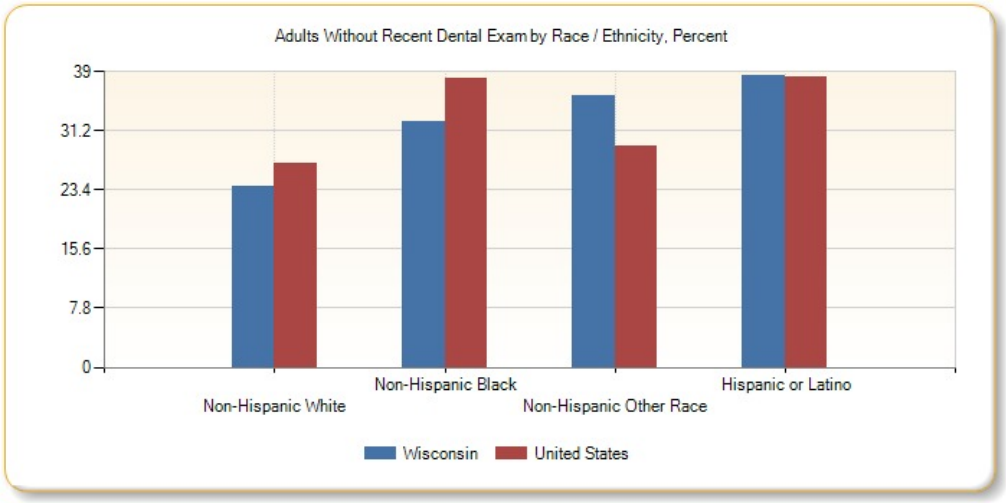
Adults Without Recent Dental Exam by Gender

Report Area	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Wisconsin	584,157	491,616	27.96%	22.34%
United States	36,311,042	34,083,921	32.3%	28.12%



Adults Without Recent Dental Exam by Race / Ethnicity, Percent

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Other Race	Hispanic or Latino
Wisconsin	23.8%	32.35%	35.71%	38.41%
United States	26.96%	38.11%	29.23%	38.33%

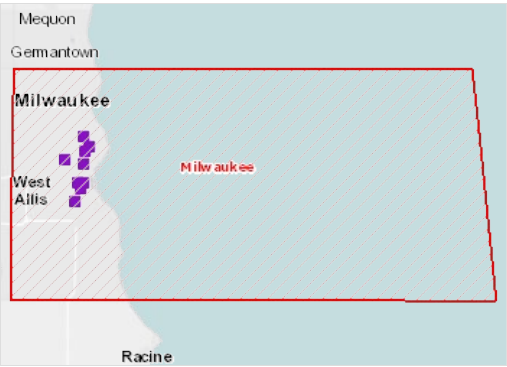


Federally Qualified Health Centers

This indicator reports the number of Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) in the community. This indicator is relevant because FQHCs are community assets that provide health care to vulnerable populations; they receive extra funding from the federal government to promote access to ambulatory care in areas designated as medically underserved.

Report Area	*Total Population*	*Number of Federally Qualified Health Centers*	*Rate of Federally Qualified Health Centers per 100,000 Population*
Milwaukee County, WI	*947,735*	*0*	***0***
Wisconsin	*5,686,986*	*0*	*0*
United States	*312,471,327*	*0*	*0*

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Provider of Services File. Sept. 2015. Source geography: Address



Federally Qualified Health Centers, POS Sept. 2015

Report Area

Lack of Prenatal Care

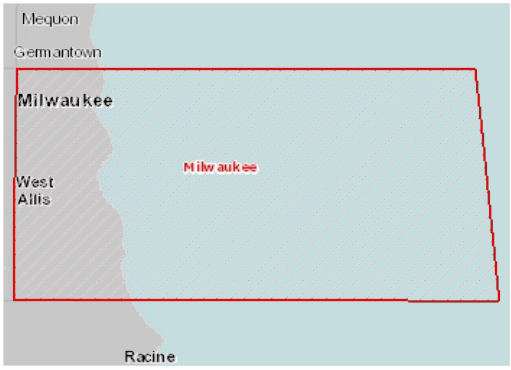
This indicator reports the percentage of women who do not obtain prenatal care during their first trimester of pregnancy. This indicator is relevant because engaging in prenatal care decreases the likelihood of maternal and infant health risks. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services.

Report Area	Total Births	Mothers Starting Prenatal Care in First Semester	Mothers with Late or No Prenatal Care	Prenatal Care Not Reported	Percentage Mothers with Late or No Prenatal Care
Milwaukee County, WI	60,271	no data	no data	60,271	no data
Wisconsin	284,375	no data	no data	284,375	no data
United States	16,693,978	7,349,554	2,880,098	6,464,326	17.3%

Percentage Mothers with Late or No Prenatal Care

United States (17.3%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Wide-Ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research. 2007-10. Source geography: County



Mothers with Late or No Pre-Natal Care, Percent by County, NVSS 2007-10

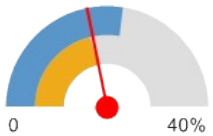
- Over 35.0%
- 25.1 - 35.0%
- 15.1 - 25.0%
- Under 15.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Lack of a Consistent Source of Primary Care

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they do not have at least one person who they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider. This indicator is relevant because access to regular primary care is important to preventing major health issues and emergency department visits.

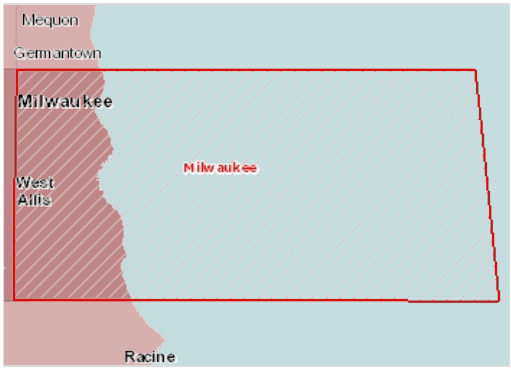
Report Area	Survey Population (Adults Age 18)	Total Adults Without Any Regular Doctor	Percent Adults Without Any Regular Doctor
Milwaukee County, WI	638,127	110,855	**17.37%**
Wisconsin	4,344,153	742,464	17.09%
United States	236,884,668	52,290,932	22.07%

Percent Adults Without Any Regular Doctor



Milwaukee County, WI (17.37%)
Wisconsin (17.09%)
United States (22.07%)

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2011-12. Source geography: County

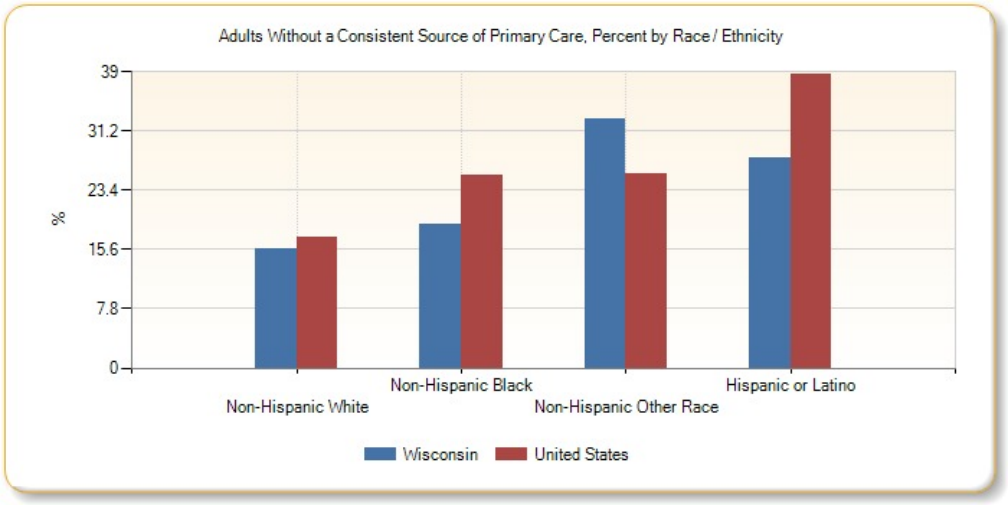


No Consistent Source of Primary Care, Percent of Adults Age 18 by County, BRFSS 2011-12

- Over 25.0%
- 19.1 - 25.0%
- 13.1 - 19.0%
- Under 13.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Adults Without a Consistent Source of Primary Care, Percent by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	*Non-Hispanic White*	*Non-Hispanic Black*	*Non-Hispanic Other Race*	*Hispanic or Latino*
Wisconsin	*15.75%*	*18.93%*	*32.84%*	*27.64%*
United States	*17.15%*	*25.28%*	*25.47%*	*38.58%*



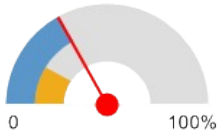
Population Living in a Health Professional Shortage Area

This indicator reports the percentage of the population that is living in a geographic area designated as a "Health Professional Shortage Area" (HPSA), defined as having a shortage of primary medical care, dental or mental health professionals. This indicator is relevent because a shortage of health professionals contributes to access and health status issues.

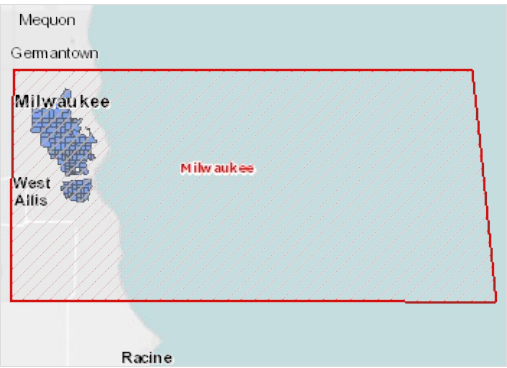
Report Area	*Total Area Population*	*Population Living in a HPSA*	*Percentage of Population Living in a HPSA*
Milwaukee County, WI	*947,735*	*322,522*	***34.03%***
Wisconsin	*5,686,986*	*1,015,576*	*17.86%*
United States	*308,745,538*	*105,203,742*	*34.07%*

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services Administration. March 2015. Source geography: HPSA

Percentage of Population Living in a HPSA



Milwaukee County, WI (34.03%)
Wisconsin (17.86%)
United States (34.07%)



Primary Care HPSA Components, Type and Degree of Shortage by Tract / County, HRSA HPSA Database March 2015

Population Group; Over 20.0 FTE Needed
Population Group; 1.1 - 20.0 FTE Needed
Population Group; Under 1.1 FTE Needed
Geographic Area; Over 20.0 FTE Needed
Geographic Area; 1.1 - 20.0 FTE Needed
Geographic Area; Under 1.1 FTE Needed

Report Area

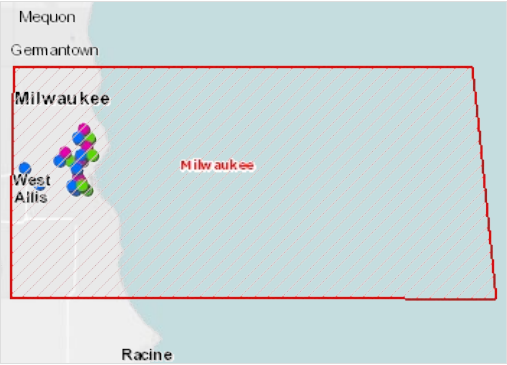
Facilities Designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas

This indicator reports the number and location of health care facilities designated as "Health Professional Shortage Areas" (HPSAs), defined as

having shortages of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers. This indicator is relevant because a shortage of health professionals contributes to access and health status issues.

Report Area	Primary Care Facilities	Mental Health Care Facilities	Dental Health Care Facilities	Total HPSA Facility Designations
Milwaukee County, WI	6	8	5	19
Wisconsin	57	57	53	167
United States	3,427	3,060	2,915	8,810

Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Health Resources and Services Administration. March 2015. Source geography: Address



Facilities Designated as HPSAs , HRSA HPSA Database March 2015

- *Primary Care*
- *Mental Health*
- *Dental Care*
- *Report Area*

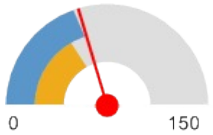
Preventable Hospital Events

This indicator reports the discharge rate (per 1,000 Medicare enrollees) for conditions that are ambulatory care sensitive (ACS). ACS conditions include pneumonia, dehydration, asthma, diabetes, and other conditions which could have been prevented if adequate primary care resources were available and accessed by those patients. This indicator is relevant because analysis of ACS discharges allows demonstrating a possible "return on investment" from interventions that reduce admissions (for example, for uninsured or Medicaid patients) through better access to primary care resources.

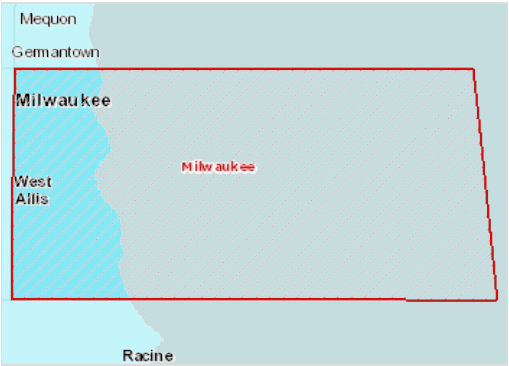
Report Area	Total Medicare Part A Enrollees	Ambulatory Care Sensitive Condition Hospital Discharges	Ambulatory Care Sensitive Condition Discharge Rate
Milwaukee County, WI	72,233	4,402	**60.9**
Wisconsin	547,961	27,710	50.6
United States	58,209,898	3,448,111	59.2

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy & Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care. 2012. Source geography: County

Preventable Hospital Events, Age-Adjusted Discharge Rate (Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees)



- *Milwaukee County, WI (60.9)*
- *Wisconsin (50.6)*
- *United States (59.2)*



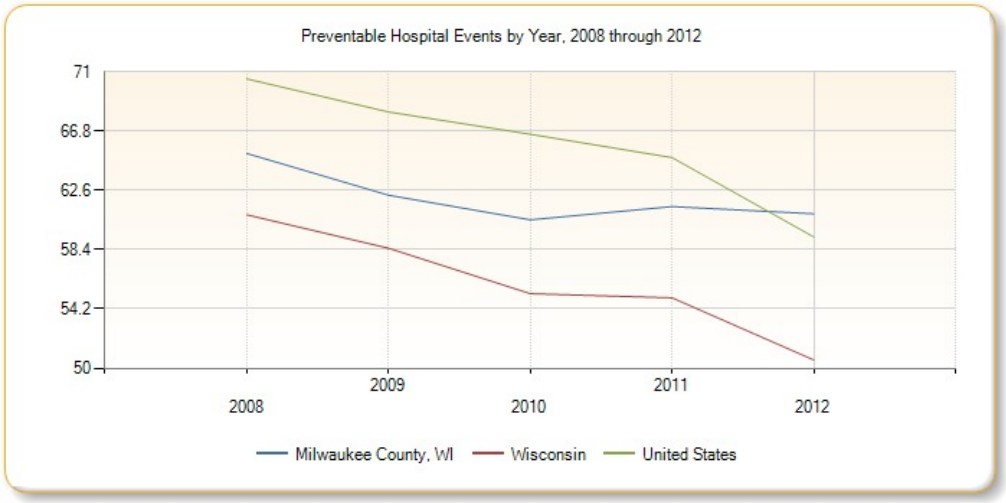
Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions, Rate (Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees) by County, DA 2012

- *Over 100.0*
- *80.1 - 100.0*
- *60.1 - 80.0*
- *Under 60.1*
- *No Data or Data Suppressed*
- *Report Area*

Preventable Hospital Events by Year, 2008 through 2012

Rate of Ambulatory Care Sensitive Condition Discharges (per 1,000 Medicare Part A Beneficiaries)

Report Area	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Milwaukee County, WI	65.22	62.26	60.51	61.45	60.94
Wisconsin	60.87	58.5	55.28	54.98	50.57
United States	70.5	68.16	66.58	64.92	59.29



Health Behaviors

Health behaviors such as poor diet, a lack of exercise, and substance abuse contribute to poor health status.

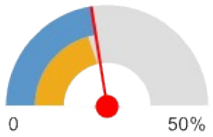
Physical Inactivity

Within the report area, 155,000 or 22.4% of adults aged 20 and older self-report no leisure time for activity, based on the question: "During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?". This indicator is relevant because current behaviors are determinants of future health and this indicator may illustrate a cause of significant health issues, such as obesity and poor cardiovascular health.

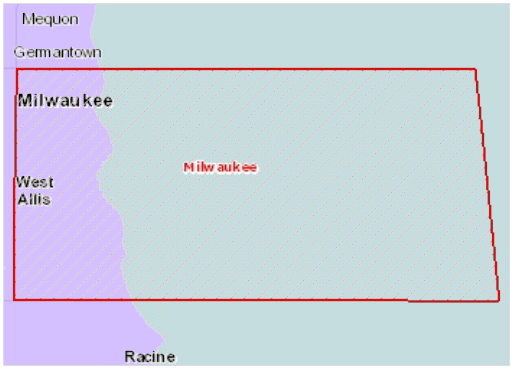
Report Area	Total Population Age 20	Population with no Leisure Time Physical Activity	Percent Population with no Leisure Time Physical Activity
Milwaukee County, WI	688,889	155,000	**22.4%**
Wisconsin	4,245,568	920,085	21%
United States	231,341,061	53,415,737	22.6%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. 2012. Source geography: County

Percent Population with no Leisure Time Physical Activity



- *Milwaukee County, WI (22.4%)*
- *Wisconsin (21%)*
- *United States (22.6%)*

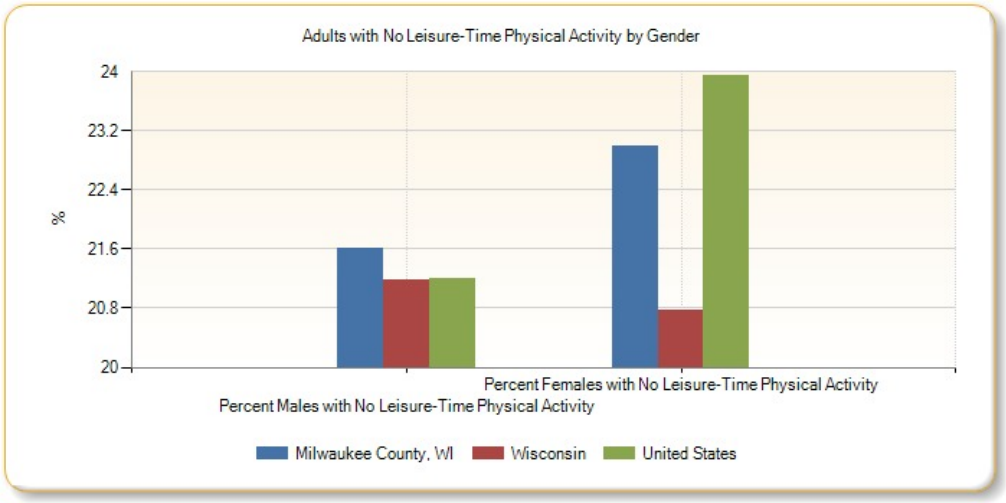


No Leisure-Time Physical Activity, Adults Age 20 , Percent by County, CDC NCCDPHP 2012

- *Over 29.0%*
- *26.1 - 29.0%*
- *23.1 - 26.0%*
- *Under 23.1%*
- *Report Area*

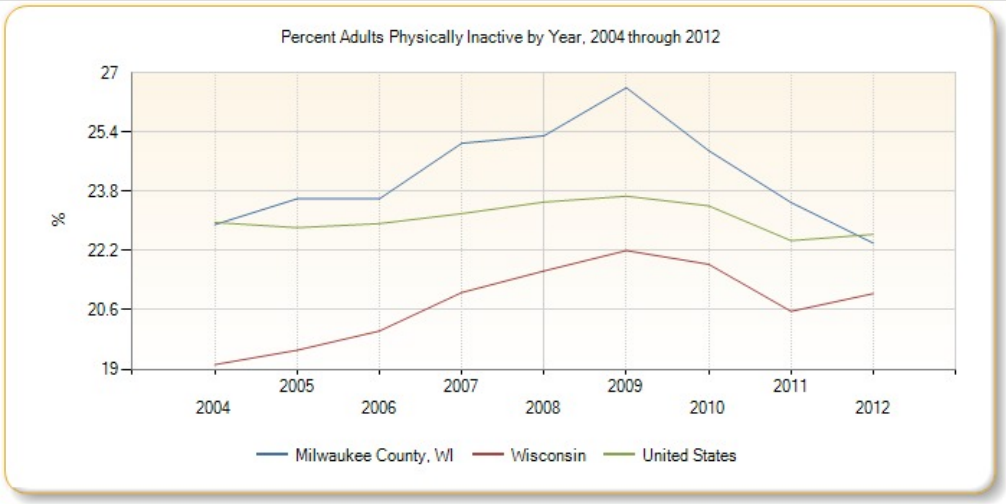
Adults with No Leisure-Time Physical Activity by Gender

Report Area	Total Males with No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	Percent Males with No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	Total Females with No Leisure-Time Physical Activity	Percent Females with No Leisure-Time Physical Activity
Milwaukee County, WI	70,380	21.6%	84,640	23%
Wisconsin	452,042	21.17%	468,047	20.77%
United States	24,071,561	21.2%	29,344,293	23.94%



Percent Adults Physically Inactive by Year, 2004 through 2012

Report Area	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*
Milwaukee County, WI	*22.9%*	*23.6%*	*23.6%*	*25.1%*	*25.3%*	*26.6%*	*24.9%*	*23.5%*	*22.4%*
Wisconsin	*19.12%*	*19.51%*	*20.03%*	*21.07%*	*21.65%*	*22.2%*	*21.83%*	*20.56%*	*21.04%*
United States	*22.96%*	*22.82%*	*22.93%*	*23.2%*	*23.51%*	*23.67%*	*23.41%*	*22.47%*	*22.64%*



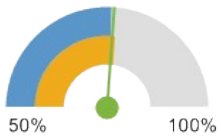
Fruit/Vegetable Consumption

In the report area an estimated 541,645, or 76.1% of adults over the age of 18 are consuming less than 5 servings of fruits and vegetables each day. This indicator is relevant because current behaviors are determinants of future health, and because unhealthy eating habits may cause of significant health issues, such as obesity and diabetes.

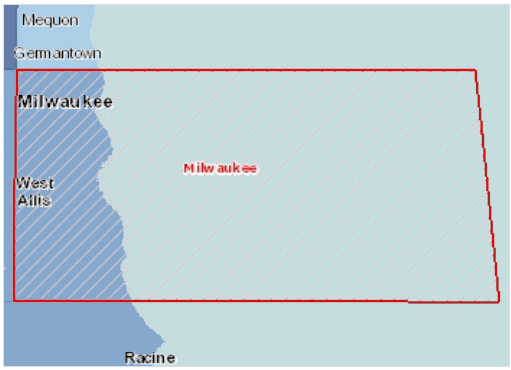
Report Area	Total Population (Age 18)	Total Adults with Inadequate Fruit / Vegetable Consumption	Percent Adults with Inadequate Fruit / Vegetable Consumption
Milwaukee County, WI	711,754	541,645	**76.1%**
Wisconsin	4,279,113	3,290,638	76.9%
United States	227,279,010	171,972,118	75.7%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2005-09. Source geography: County

Percent Adults with Inadequate Fruit / Vegetable Consumption



Milwaukee County, WI (76.1%)
Wisconsin (76.9%)
United States (75.7%)



Inadequate Fruit/Vegetable Consumption, Percent of Adults Age 18 by County, BRFSS 2005-09

Over 85.0%
80.1 - 85.0%
75.1 - 80.0%
Under 75.1%
No Data or Data Suppressed

Report Area

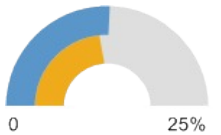
Fruit/Vegetable Expenditures

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 current behaviors are determinants of future health, and because unhealthy eating habits may illustrate a cause of significant health issues, such as obesity and diabetes.

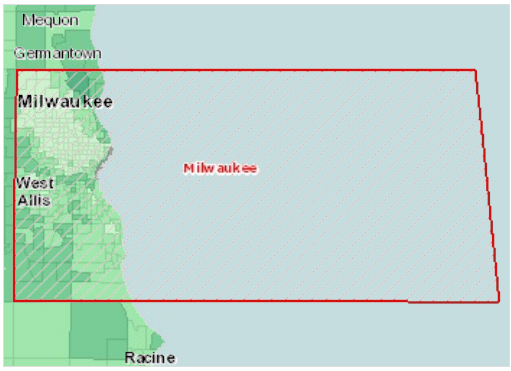
Report Area	State Rank	Z-Score (US)	Z-Score (State)	Average Expenditures (USD)	Percentage of Food-At-Home Expenditures
Milwaukee County, WI	51	-0.6	0.08	suppressed	suppressed
Wisconsin	no data	-0.61	0	$666.24	11.77%
United States	no data	no data	no data	$744.71	12.68%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Nielsen, Nielsen SiteReports. 2014. Source geography: Tract

Fruit / Vegetable Expenditures, Percentage of Total Food-At-Home Expenditures



Wisconsin (11.77%)
United States (12.68%)



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

Report Area

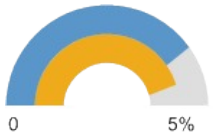
Soda Expenditures

This indicator reports soft drink consumption by census tract by estimating expenditures for carbonated beverages, as a percentage of total household expenditures. This indicator is relevant because current behaviors are determinants of future health and this indicator may illustrate a cause of significant health issues such as diabetes and obesity.

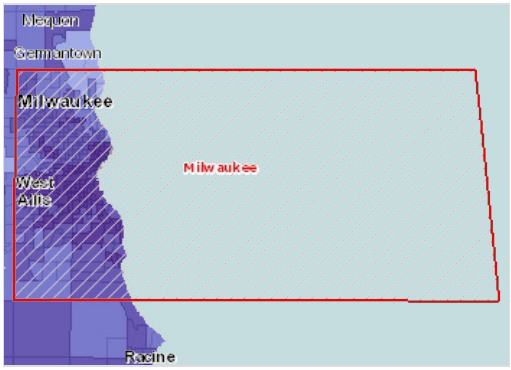
Report Area	State Rank	Z-Score (US)	Z-Score (State)	Average Expenditures (USD)	Percentage of Food-At-Home Expenditures
Milwaukee County, WI	30	0.75	-0.13	suppressed	suppressed
Wisconsin	no data	0.8	0	$256.84	4.54%
United States	no data	no data	no data	$236.04	4.02%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Nielsen, Nielsen SiteReports. 2014. Source geography: Tract

Soda Expenditures, Percentage of Total Food-At-Home Expenditures



Wisconsin (4.54%)
United States (4.02%)



Soda 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
- Report Area

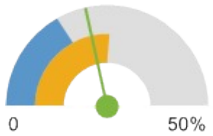
Alcohol Consumption

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report heavy alcohol consumption (defined as more than two drinks per day on average for men and one drink per day on average for women). This indicator is relevant because current behaviors are determinants of future health and this indicator may illustrate a cause of significant health issues, such as cirrhosis, cancers, and untreated mental and behavioral health needs.

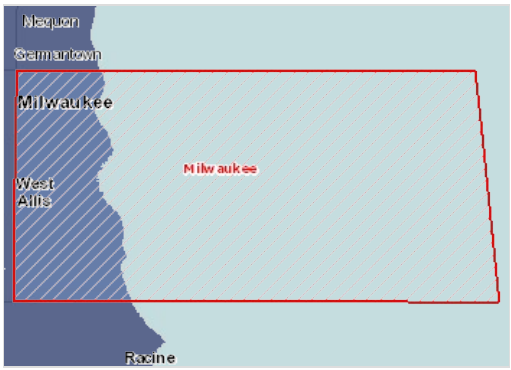
Report Area	Total Population Age 18	Estimated Adults Drinking Excessively	Estimated Adults Drinking Excessively (Crude Percentage)	Estimated Adults Drinking Excessively (Age-Adjusted Percentage)
Milwaukee County, WI	706,149	150,410	21.3%	**21.6%**
Wisconsin	4,326,412	1,055,645	24.4%	25.3%
United States	232,556,016	38,248,349	16.4%	16.9%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. Source geography: County

Estimated Adults Drinking Excessively (Age-Adjusted Percentage)



Milwaukee County, WI (21.6%)
Wisconsin (25.3%)
United States (16.9%)



Excessive Drinking, Percent of Adults Age 18 by County, BRFSS 2006-12

- *Over 22.0%*
- *18.1 - 22.0%*
- *14.1 - 18.0%*
- *Under 14.1%*
- *No Data or Data Suppressed*

- *Report Area*

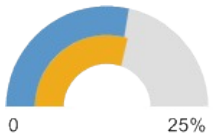
Alcohol Expenditures

This indicator reports estimated expenditures for alcoholic beverages purchased at home, as a percentage of total household expenditures. This indicator is relevant because current behaviors are determinants of future health and this indicator may illustrate a cause of significant health issues, such as cirrhosis, cancers, and untreated mental and behavioral health needs.

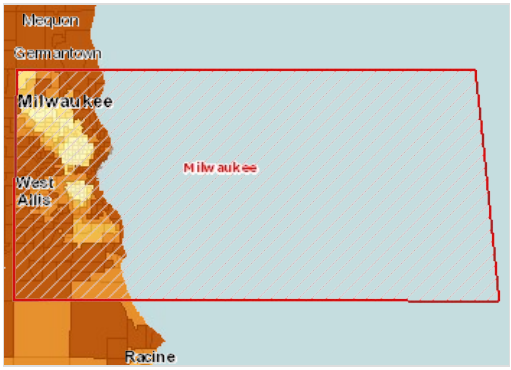
Report Area	State Rank	Z-Score (US)	Z-Score (State)	Average Expenditures (USD)	Percentage of Food-At-Home Expenditures
Milwaukee County, WI	32	0.48	0.28	suppressed	suppressed
Wisconsin	no data	0.32	0	$844.25	14.91%
United States	no data	no data	no data	$839.54	14.29%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Nielsen, Nielsen SiteReports. 2014. Source geography: Tract

Alcoholic Beverage Expenditures, Percentage of Total Food-At-Home Expenditures



- *Wisconsin (14.91%)*
- *United States (14.29%)*



Alcoholic Beverage 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*

- *Report Area*

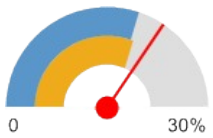
Tobacco Usage - Current Smokers

In the report area an estimated 146,173, or 20.7% of adults age 18 or older self-report currently smoking cigarettes some days or every day. This indicator is relevant because tobacco use is linked to leading causes of death such as cancer and cardiovascular disease.

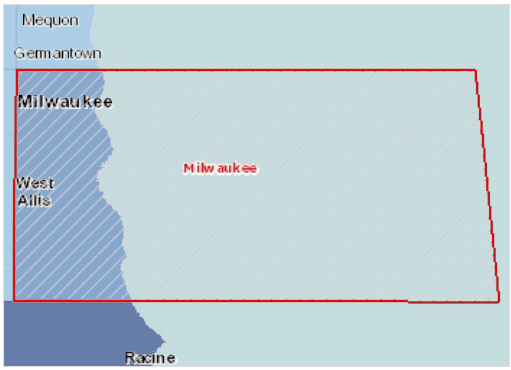
Report Area	Total Population Age 18	Total Adults Regularly Smoking Cigarettes	Percent Population Smoking Cigarettes (Crude)	Percent Population Smoking Cigarettes (Age-Adjusted)
Milwaukee County, WI	706,149	146,173	20.7%	**20.7%**
Wisconsin	4,326,412	791,733	18.3%	18.7%
United States	232,556,016	41,491,223	17.8%	18.1%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. Source geography: County

Percent Population Smoking Cigarettes (Age-Adjusted)



- Milwaukee County, WI (20.7%)
- Wisconsin (18.7%)
- United States (18.1%)



Current Smokers, Adult, Percent of Adults Age 18 by County, BRFSS 2006-12

- Over 26.0%
- 22.1 - 26.0%
- 18.1 - 22.0%
- Under 18.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

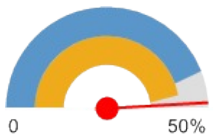
Tobacco Usage - Former or Current Smokers

In the report area, an estimated 313,088 adults, or 49.16%, report ever smoking 100 or more cigarettes. This indicator is relevant because tobacco use is linked to leading causes of death such as cancer and cardiovascular disease.

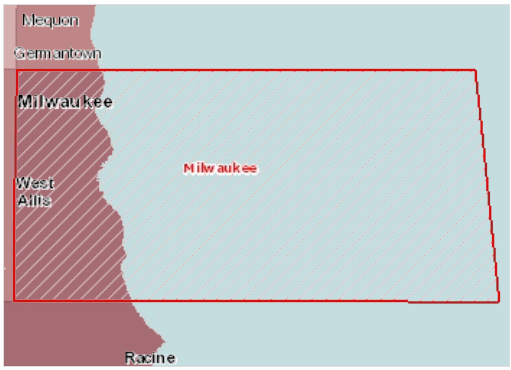
Report Area	Survey Population (Adults Age 18)	Total Adults Ever Smoking 100 or More Cigarettes	Percent Adults Ever Smoking 100 or More Cigarettes
Milwaukee County, WI	636,924	313,088	**49.16%**
Wisconsin	4,284,013	2,027,645	47.33%
United States	235,151,778	103,842,020	44.16%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2011-12. Source geography: County

Percent Adults Ever Smoking 100 or More Cigarettes



- Milwaukee County, WI (49.16%)
- Wisconsin (47.33%)
- United States (44.16%)

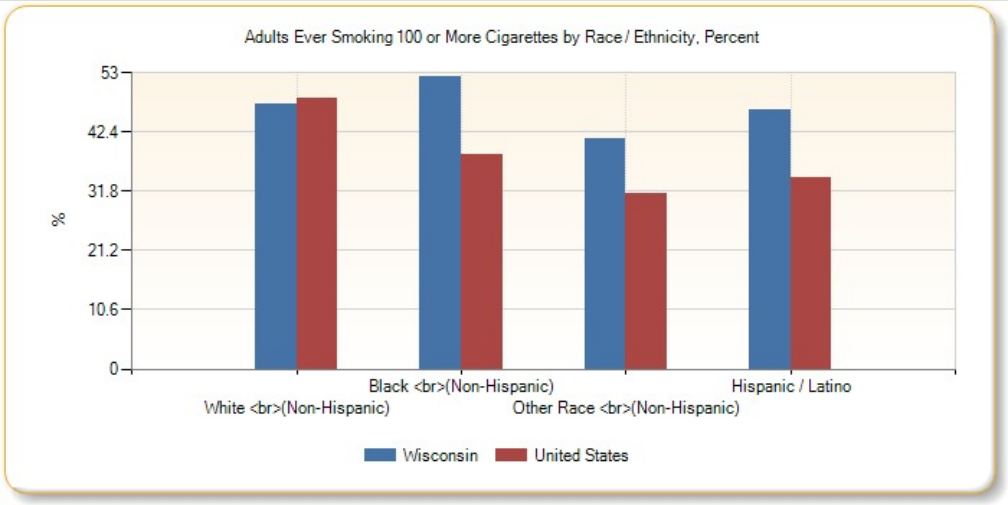


Adults Age 18 Smoking > 99 Cigarettes (Ever), Percent by County, BRFSS 2011-12

- Over 56.0%
- 48.1 - 56.0%
- 40.1 - 48.0%
- Under 40.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Adults Ever Smoking 100 or More Cigarettes by Race / Ethnicity, Percent

Report Area	White (Non-Hispanic)	Black (Non-Hispanic)	Other Race (Non-Hispanic)	Hispanic / Latino
Wisconsin	47.24%	52.27%	41.28%	46.29%
United States	48.52%	38.34%	31.3%	34.17%



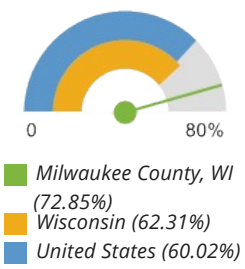
Tobacco Usage - Quit Attempt

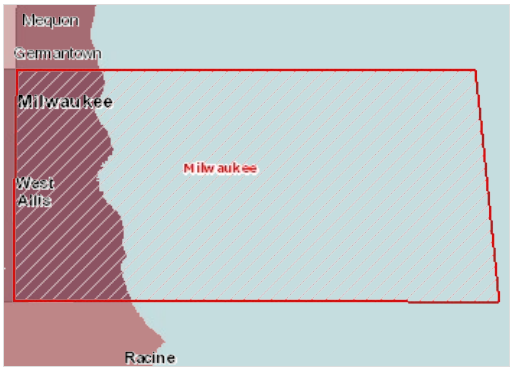
An estimated 72.85% of adult smokers in the report area attempted to quit smoking for at least 1 day in the past year. This indicator is relevant because tobacco use is linked to leading causes of death such as cancer and cardiovascular disease and supporting efforts to quit smoking may increase positive health outcomes.

Report Area	Survey Population (Smokers Age 18)	Total Smokers with Quit Attempt in Past 12 Months	Percent Smokers with Quit Attempt in Past 12 Months
Milwaukee County, WI	168,960	123,091	**72.85%**
Wisconsin	886,649	552,466	62.31%
United States	45,526,654	27,323,073	60.02%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2011-12. Source geography: County

Percent Smokers with Quit Attempt in Past 12 Months





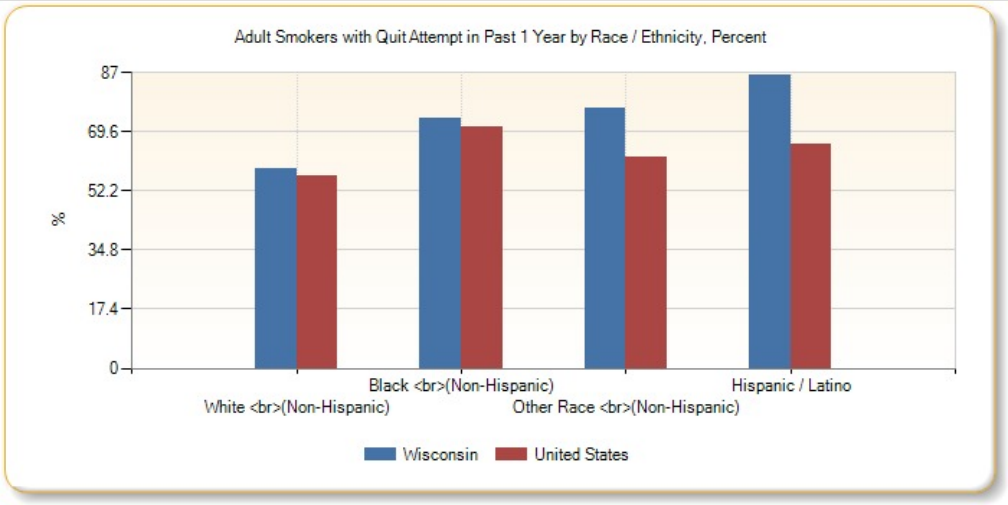
Smokers Who Quit / Attempted to Quit in Past 12 Months, Percent by County, BRFSS 2011-12

- *Over 64.0%*
- *58.1 - 64.0%*
- *52.1 - 58.0%*
- *Under 52.1%*
- *No Data or Data Suppressed*
- *Report Area*

Adult Smokers with Quit Attempt in Past 1 Year by Race / Ethnicity, Percent

Report Area	White (Non-Hispanic)	Black (Non-Hispanic)	Other Race (Non-Hispanic)	Hispanic / Latino

Wisconsin	*58.68%*	*73.5%*	*76.65%*	*86.21%*
United States	*56.63%*	*70.87%*	*62.26%*	*65.83%*



Tobacco Expenditures

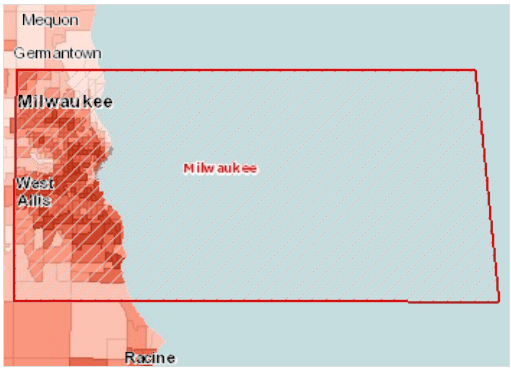
This indicator reports estimated expenditures for cigarettes, as a percentage of total household expenditures. This indicator is relevant because tobacco use is linked to leading causes of death such as cancer and cardiovascular disease.

Report Area	*State Rank*	*Z-Score (US)*	*Z-Score (State)*	*Average Expenditures (USD)*	*Percentage of Food-At-Home Expenditures*
Milwaukee County, WI	*60*	*0.27*	*-0.3*	*suppressed*	*suppressed*
Wisconsin	*no data*	*0.31*	*0*	*$951.48*	*1.89%*
United States	*no data*	*no data*	*no data*	*$822.7*	*1.56%*

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Nielsen, Nielsen SiteReports. 2014. Source geography: Tract

Cigarette Expenditures, Percentage of Total Household Expenditures

Wisconsin (1.89)
United States (1.56)



Cigarette Expenditures, Percent of Total 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

Report Area

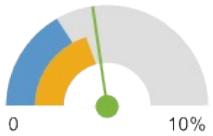
Walking or Biking to Work

This indicator reports the percentage of the population that commutes to work by either walking or riding a bicycle.

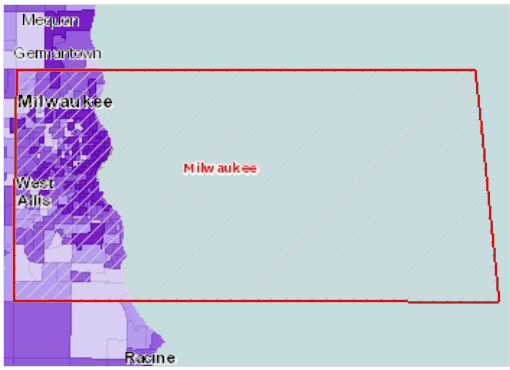
Report Area	Population Age 16	Population Walking or Biking to Work	Percentage Walking or Biking to Work
Milwaukee County, WI	431,099	19,513	**4.53%**
Wisconsin	2,804,563	115,279	4.11%
United States	141,337,152	4,764,868	3.37%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percentage Walking or Biking to Work



- *Milwaukee County, WI (4.53%)*
- *Wisconsin (4.11%)*
- *United States (3.37%)*



Workers Traveling to Work by Walking/Biking, Percent by Tract, ACS 2010-14

- *Over 4.0%*
- *1.1 - 4.0%*
- *0.1 - 1.0%*
- *No Workers Walking or Biking*
- *No Data or Data Suppressed*

- *Report Area*

Health Outcomes

Measuring morbidity and mortality rates allows assessing linkages between social determinants of health and outcomes. By comparing, for example, the prevalence of certain chronic diseases to indicators in other categories (e.g., poor diet and exercise) with outcomes (e.g., high rates of obesity and diabetes), various causal relationship may emerge, allowing a better understanding of how certain community health needs may be addressed.

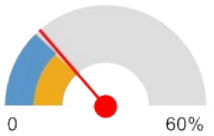
Depression (Medicare Population)

This indicator reports the percentage of the Medicare fee-for-service population with depression.

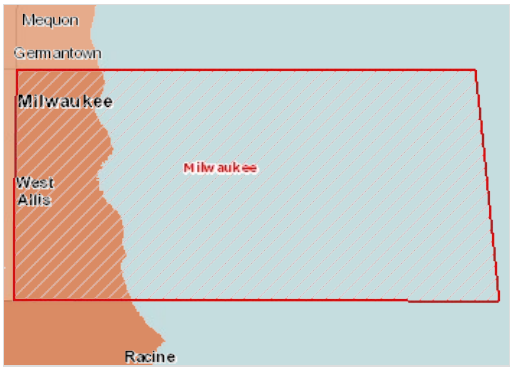
Report Area	Total Medicare Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with Depression	Percent with Depression
Milwaukee County, WI	90,468	14,796	**16.4%**
Wisconsin	626,071	97,361	15.6%
United States	34,126,305	5,271,176	15.4%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. 2012. Source geography: County

Percentage of Medicare Beneficiaries with Depression



Milwaukee County, WI (16.4%)
Wisconsin (15.6%)
United States (15.4%)



Beneficiaries with Depression, Percent by County, CMS 2012

- Over 18.0%
- 15.1 - 18.0%
- 12.1 - 15.0%
- Under 12.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

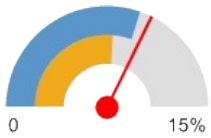
Diabetes (Adult)

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 20 and older who have ever been told by a doctor that they have diabetes. This indicator is relevant because diabetes is a prevalent problem in the U.S.; it may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues.

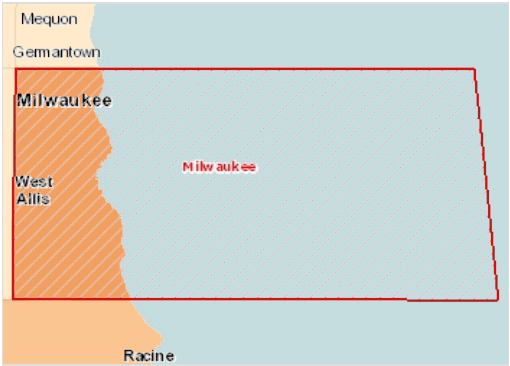
Report Area	Total Population Age 20	Population with Diagnosed Diabetes	Population with Diagnosed Diabetes, Crude Rate	Population with Diagnosed Diabetes, Age-Adjusted Rate
Milwaukee County, WI	689,133	67,535	9.8	**9.7%**
Wisconsin	4,246,740	373,377	8.79	7.9%
United States	234,058,710	23,059,940	9.85	9.11%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. 2012. Source geography: County

Percent Adults with Diagnosed Diabetes (Age-Adjusted)



Milwaukee County, WI (9.7%)
Wisconsin (7.9%)
United States (9.11%)

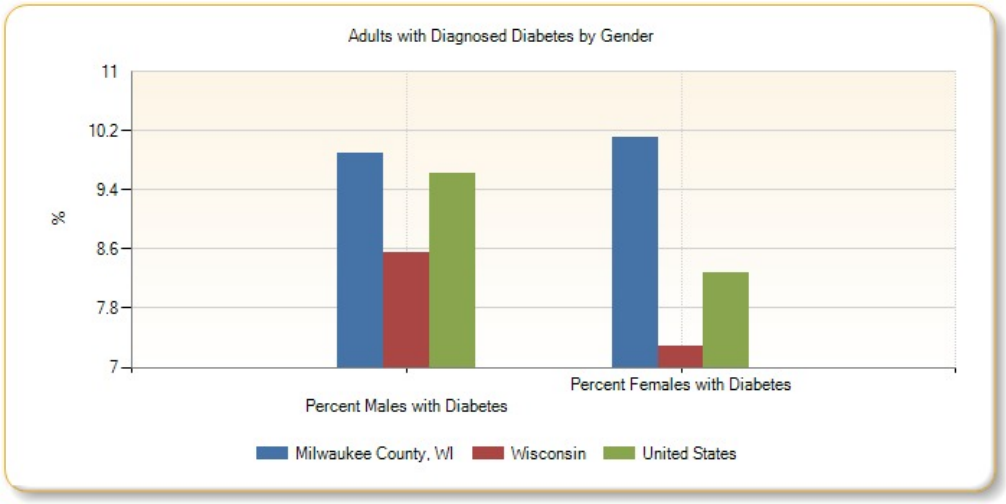


Diabetes Prevalence, Percent of Adults Age 20 by County, CDC NCCDPHP 2012

- *Over 11.0%*
- *9.6 - 11.0%*
- *8.1 - 9.5%*
- *Under 8.1%*
- *Report Area*

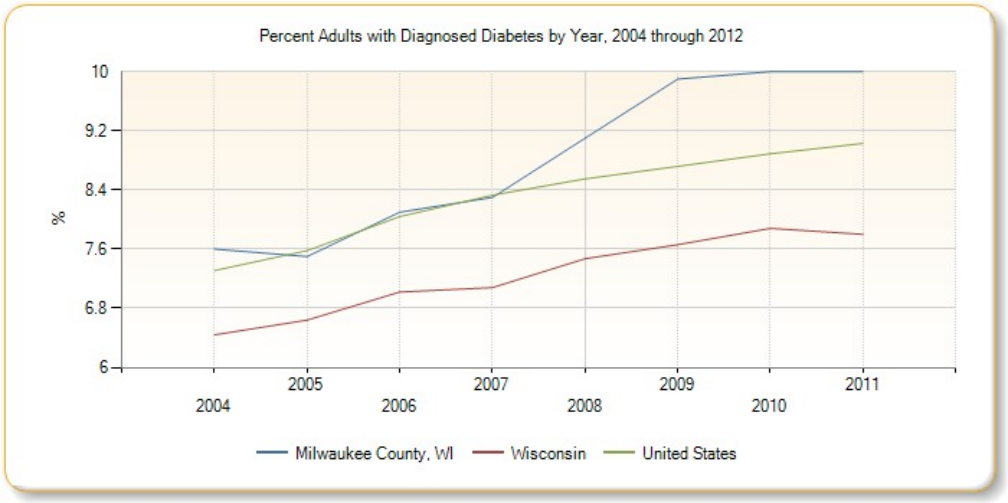
Adults with Diagnosed Diabetes by Gender

Report Area	*Total Males with Diabetes*	*Percent Males with Diabetes*	*Total Females with Diabetes*	*Percent Females with Diabetes*
Milwaukee County, WI	*30,987*	*9.9%*	*38,034*	*10.1%*
Wisconsin	*186,446*	*8.55%*	*176,702*	*7.29%*
United States	*10,907,085*	*9.62%*	*10,574,108*	*8.28%*



Percent Adults with Diagnosed Diabetes by Year, 2004 through 2012

Report Area	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*
Milwaukee County, WI	*7.6%*	*7.5%*	*8.1%*	*8.3%*	*9.1%*	*9.9%*	*10%*	*10%*
Wisconsin	*6.44%*	*6.64%*	*7.02%*	*7.08%*	*7.47%*	*7.66%*	*7.88%*	*7.8%*
United States	*7.31%*	*7.58%*	*8.04%*	*8.33%*	*8.55%*	*8.72%*	*8.89%*	*9.03%*



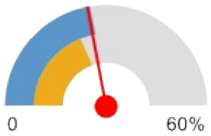
Diabetes (Medicare Population)

This indicator reports the percentage of the Medicare fee-for-service population with diabetes.

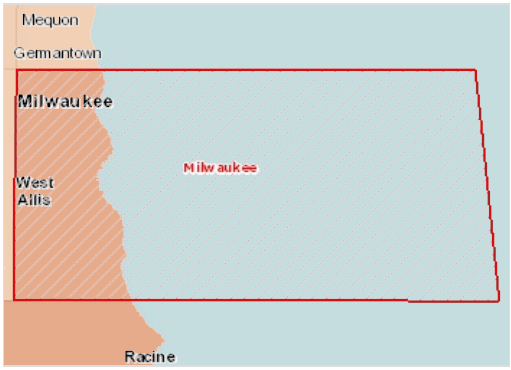
Report Area	Total Medicare Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with Diabetes	Percent with Diabetes
Milwaukee County, WI	90,468	23,955	**26.48%**
Wisconsin	626,071	146,265	23.36%
United States	34,126,305	9,224,278	27.03%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. 2012. Source geography: County

Percentage of Medicare Beneficiaries with Diabetes



Milwaukee County, WI (26.48%)
Wisconsin (23.36%)
United States (27.03%)



Beneficiaries with Diabetes, Percent by County, CMS 2012

Over 30.0%
27.1 - 30.0%
24.1 - 27.0%
Under 24.1%
No Data or Data Suppressed

Report Area

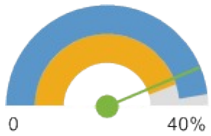
High Cholesterol (Adult)

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they have ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had high blood cholesterol.

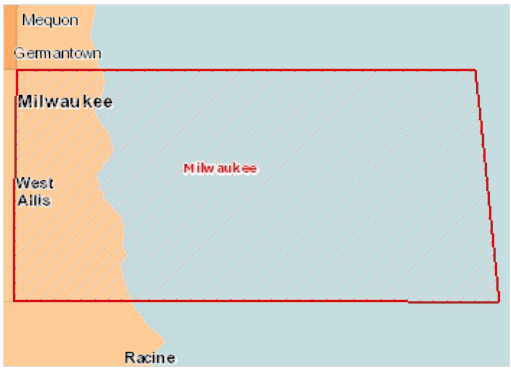
Report Area	Survey Population (Adults Age 18)	Total Adults with High Cholesterol	Percent Adults with High Cholesterol
Milwaukee County, WI	489,974	171,038	**34.91%**
Wisconsin	3,366,752	1,219,239	36.21%
United States	180,861,326	69,662,357	38.52%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES, 2011-12. Source geography: County

Percent Adults with High Cholesterol



- Milwaukee County, WI (34.91%)
- Wisconsin (36.21%)
- United States (38.52%)

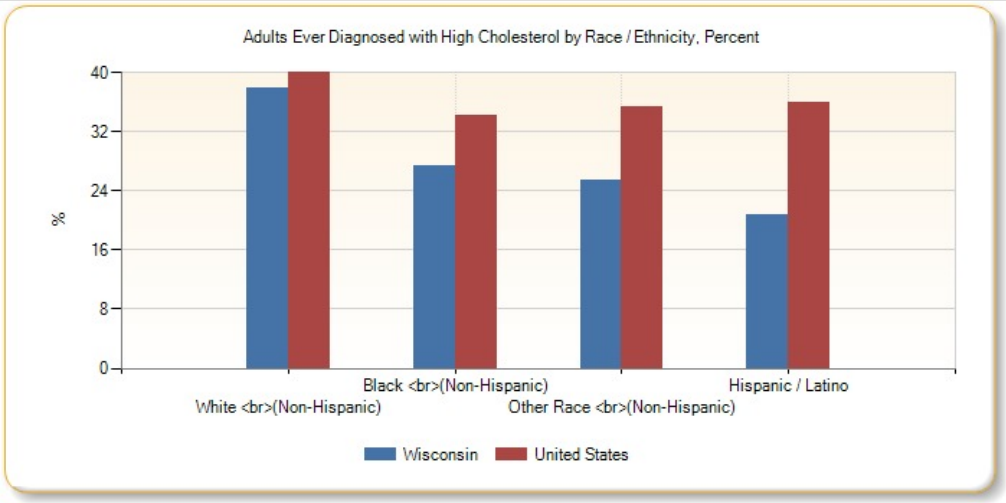


High Cholesterol (Diagnosed), Percent of Adults Age 18 by County, BRFSS 2011-12

- Over 48.0%
- 42.1 - 48.0%
- 36.1 - 42.0%
- Under 36.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Adults Ever Diagnosed with High Cholesterol by Race / Ethnicity, Percent

Report Area	White (Non-Hispanic)	Black (Non-Hispanic)	Other Race (Non-Hispanic)	Hispanic / Latino
Wisconsin	37.87%	27.34%	25.5%	20.68%
United States	39.95%	34.28%	35.42%	35.97%



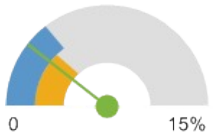
Heart Disease (Adult)

20,543, or 3.2% of adults aged 18 and older have ever been told by a doctor that they have coronary heart disease or angina. This indicator is relevant because coronary heart disease is a leading cause of death in the U.S. and is also related to high blood pressure, high cholesterol, and heart attacks.

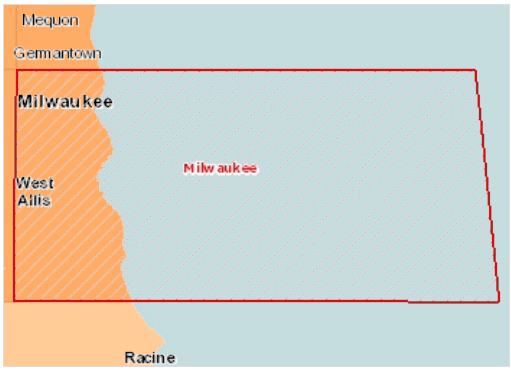
Report Area	Survey Population (Adults Age 18)	Total Adults with Heart Disease	Percent Adults with Heart Disease
Milwaukee County, WI	639,134	20,543	**3.2%**
Wisconsin	4,338,932	171,303	3.9%
United States	236,406,904	10,407,185	4.4%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2011-12. Source geography: County

Percent Adults with Heart Disease



- Milwaukee County, WI (3.2%)
- Wisconsin (3.9%)
- United States (4.4%)

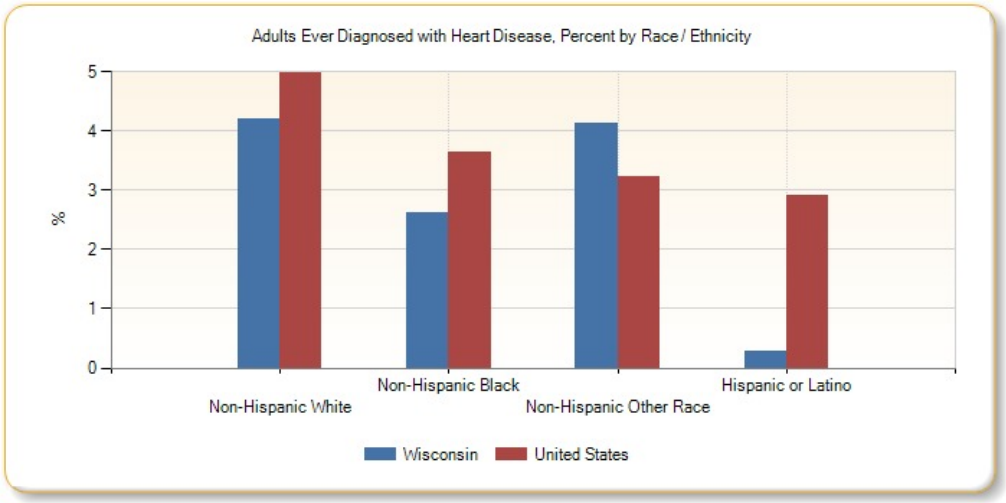


Heart Disease (Diagnosed), Percent of Adults Age 18 by County, BRFSS 2011-12

- Over 7.0%
- 5.1 - 7.0%
- 3.1 - 5.0%
- Under 3.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Adults Ever Diagnosed with Heart Disease, Percent by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Other Race	Hispanic or Latino
Wisconsin	4.21%	2.62%	4.12%	0.29%
United States	4.99%	3.63%	3.23%	2.92%



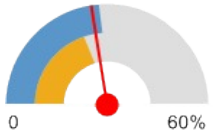
Heart Disease (Medicare Population)

This indicator reports the percentage of the Medicare fee-for-service population with ischaemic heart disease.

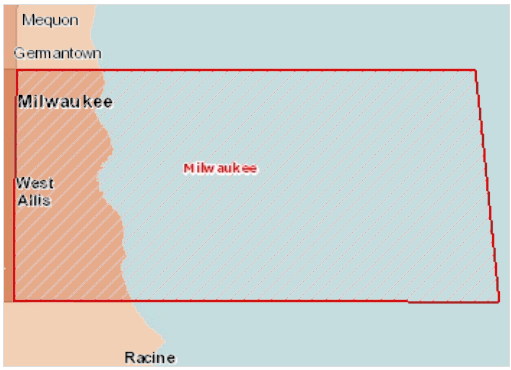
Report Area	Total Medicare Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with Heart Disease	Percent with Heart Disease
Milwaukee County, WI	90,468	24,379	**26.95%**
Wisconsin	626,071	150,409	24.02%
United States	34,126,305	9,744,058	28.55%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. 2012. Source geography: County

Percentage of Medicare Beneficiaries with Heart Disease



Milwaukee County, WI (26.95%)
Wisconsin (24.02%)
United States (28.55%)



Beneficiaries with Ischemic Heart Disease, Percent by County, CMS 2012

Over 32.0%
28.1 - 32.0%
24.1 - 28.0%
Under 24.1%
No Data or Data Suppressed

Report Area

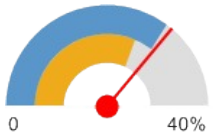
High Blood Pressure (Adult)

203,371, or 28.8% of adults aged 18 and older have ever been told by a doctor that they have high blood pressure or hypertension.

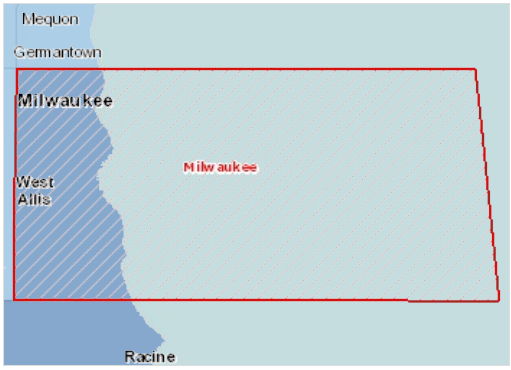
Report Area	Total Population (Age 18)	Total Adults with High Blood Pressure	Percent Adults with High Blood Pressure
Milwaukee County, WI	706,149	203,371	**28.8%**
Wisconsin	4,326,412	1,090,256	25.2%
United States	232,556,016	65,476,522	28.16%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2006-12. Source geography: County

Percent Adults with High Blood Pressure



Milwaukee County, WI (28.8%)
Wisconsin (25.2%)
United States (28.16%)



High Blood Pressure, Percent of Adults Age 18 by County, BRFSS 2006-12

Over 35.0%
30.1 - 35.0%
25.1 - 30.0%
Under 25.1%
No Data or Data Suppressed

Report Area

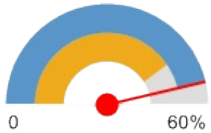
High Blood Pressure (Medicare Population)

This indicator reports the percentage of the Medicare fee-for-service population with hypertension (high blood pressure).

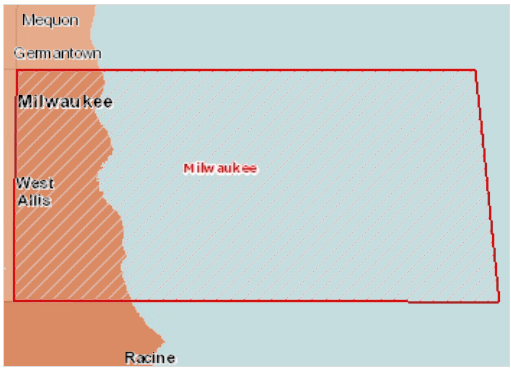
Report Area	Total Medicare Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with High Blood Pressure	Percent with High Blood Pressure
Milwaukee County, WI	90,468	50,294	**55.59%**
Wisconsin	626,071	306,256	48.92%
United States	34,126,305	18,936,118	55.49%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. 2012. Source geography: County

Percentage of Medicare Beneficiaries with High Blood Pressure



Milwaukee County, WI (55.59%)
Wisconsin (48.92%)
United States (55.49%)



Beneficiaries with High Blood Pressure, Percent by County, CMS 2012

- Over 60.0%
- 52.1 - 60.0%
- 44.1 - 52.0%
- Under 44.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

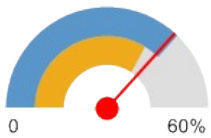
High Cholesterol (Medicare Population)

This indicator reports the percentage of the Medicare fee-for-service population with hyperlipidemia, which is typically associated with high cholesterol.

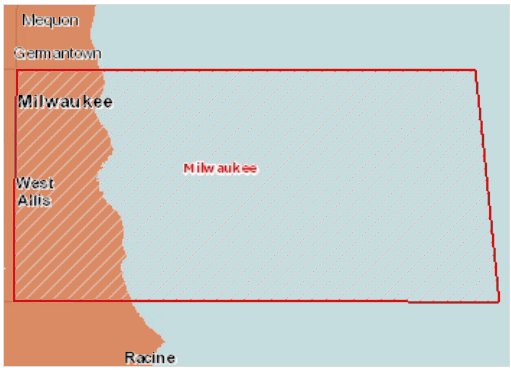
Report Area	Total Medicare Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with High Cholesterol	Percent with High Cholesterol
Milwaukee County, WI	90,468	39,969	**44.18%**
Wisconsin	626,071	255,539	40.82%
United States	34,126,305	15,273,052	44.75%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. 2012. Source geography: County

Percentage of Medicare Beneficiaries with High Cholesterol



Milwaukee County, WI (44.18%)
Wisconsin (40.82%)
United States (44.75%)



Beneficiaries with High Cholesterol, Percent by County, CMS 2012

- Over 48.0%
- 42.1 - 48.0%
- 36.1 - 42.0%
- Under 36.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

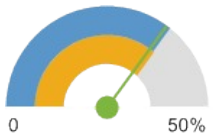
Overweight

35.1% of adults aged 18 and older self-report that they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) between 25.0 and 30.0 (overweight) in the report area. Excess weight may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at rist for further health issues.

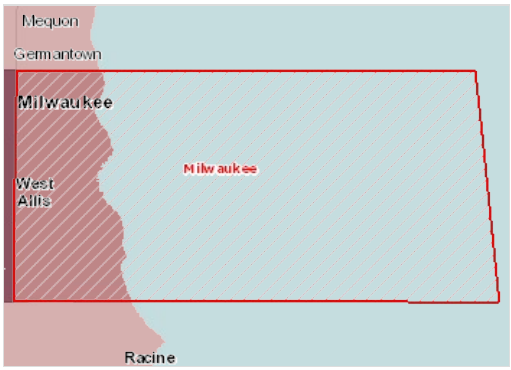
Report Area	Survey Population (Adults Age 18)	Total Adults Overweight	Percent Adults Overweight
Milwaukee County, WI	620,537	217,890	**35.1%**
Wisconsin	4,107,602	1,498,652	36.5%
United States	224,991,207	80,499,532	35.8%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2011-12. Source geography: County

Percent Adults Overweight



- *Milwaukee County, WI (35.1%)*
- *Wisconsin (36.5%)*
- *United States (35.8%)*

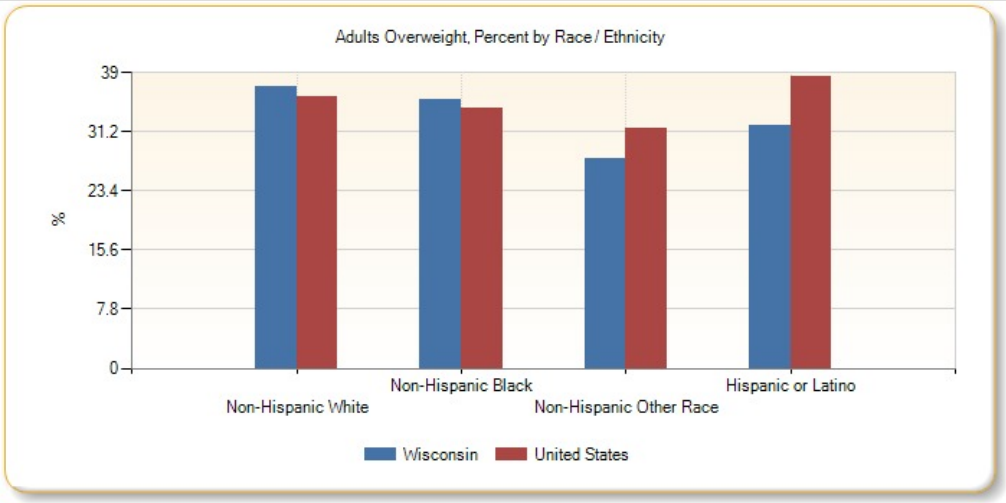


Overweight (BMI 25.0-29.9), Adults Age 18 , Percent by County, BRFSS 2011-12

- *Over 39.0%*
- *36.1 - 39.0%*
- *33.1 - 36.0%*
- *Under 33.1%*
- *No Data or Data Suppressed*
- *Report Area*

Adults Overweight, Percent by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Other Race	Hispanic or Latino
Wisconsin	37.14%	35.36%	27.69%	32.1%
United States	35.85%	34.31%	31.61%	38.43%



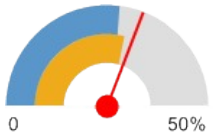
Obesity

30.8% of adults aged 20 and older self-report that they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30.0 (obese) in the report area. Excess weight may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues.

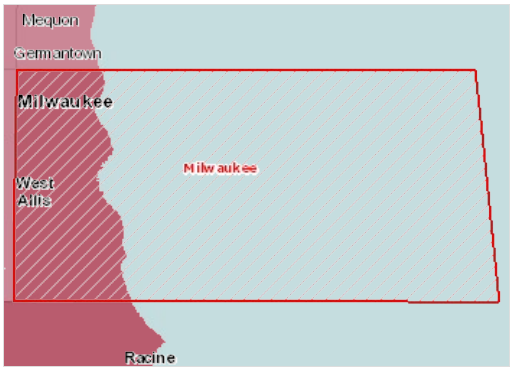
Report Area	Total Population Age 20	Adults with BMI > 30.0 (Obese)	Percent Adults with BMI > 30.0 (Obese)
Milwaukee County, WI	689,387	213,710	**30.8%**
Wisconsin	4,245,171	1,248,156	29%
United States	231,417,834	63,336,403	27.1%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. 2012. Source geography: County

Percent Adults with BMI > 30.0 (Obese)



Milwaukee County, WI (30.8%)
Wisconsin (29%)
United States (27.1%)



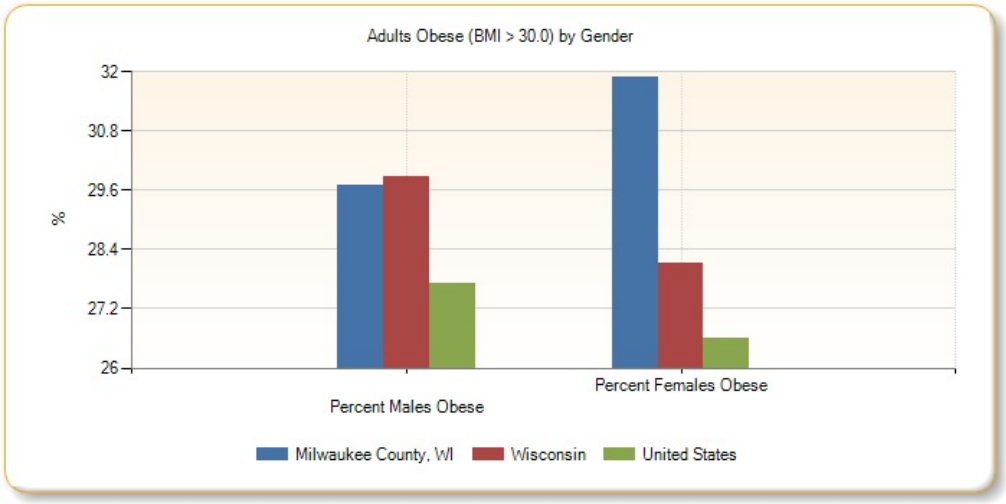
Obese (BMI >= 30), Adults Age 20 , Percent by County, CDC NCCDPHP 2012

Over 34.0%
30.1 - 34.0%
26.1 - 30.0%
Under 26.1%

Report Area

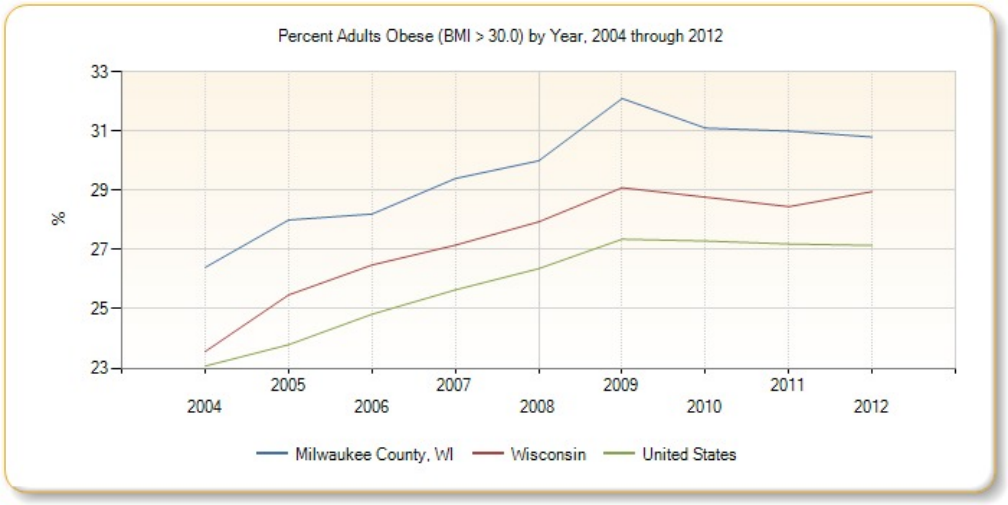
Adults Obese (BMI > 30.0) by Gender

Report Area	Total Males Obese	Percent Males Obese	Total Females Obese	Percent Females Obese
Milwaukee County, WI	97,642	29.7%	116,068	31.9%
Wisconsin	636,376	29.87%	611,778	28.12%
United States	31,423,447	27.7%	31,912,963	26.59%



Percent Adults Obese (BMI > 30.0) by Year, 2004 through 2012

Report Area	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Milwaukee County, WI	26.4%	28%	28.2%	29.4%	30%	32.1%	31.1%	31%	30.8%
Wisconsin	23.56%	25.47%	26.48%	27.15%	27.94%	29.09%	28.77%	28.45%	28.96%
United States	23.07%	23.79%	24.82%	25.64%	26.36%	27.35%	27.29%	27.19%	27.14%



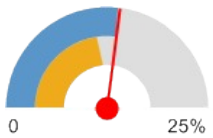
Asthma Prevalence

This indicator reports the percentage of adults aged 18 and older who self-report that they have ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had asthma. This indicator is relevant because asthma is a prevalent problem in the U.S. that is often exacerbated by poor environmental conditions.

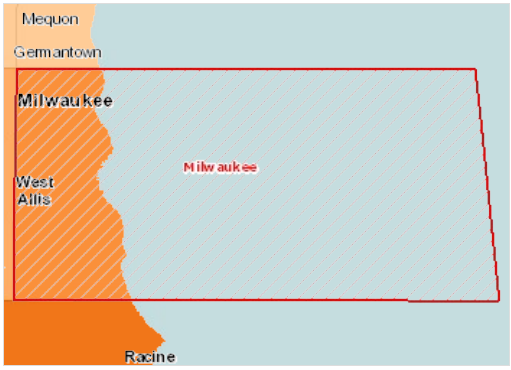
Report Area	Survey Population (Adults Age 18)	Total Adults with Asthma	Percent Adults with Asthma
Milwaukee County, WI	641,029	86,715	**13.5%**
Wisconsin	4,349,506	499,130	11.5%
United States	237,197,465	31,697,608	13.4%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2011-12. Source geography: County

Percent Adults with Asthma



- *Milwaukee County, WI (13.5%)*
- *Wisconsin (11.5%)*
- *United States (13.4%)*

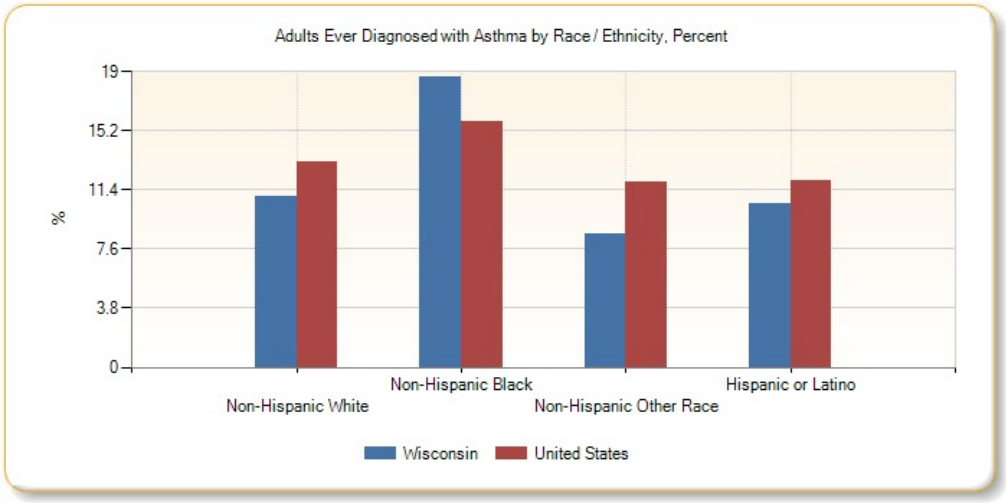


Asthma (Diagnosed), Percent of Adults Age 18 by County, BRFSS 2011-12

- *Over 16.0%*
- *13.1 - 16.0%*
- *10.1 - 13.0%*
- *Under 10.1%*
- *No Data or Data Suppressed*
- *Report Area*

Adults Ever Diagnosed with Asthma by Race / Ethnicity, Percent

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Other Race	Hispanic or Latino
Wisconsin	11%	18.67%	8.59%	10.49%
United States	13.19%	15.75%	11.9%	12.02%



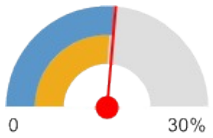
Poor Dental Health

This indicator reports the percentage of adults age 18 and older who self-report that six or more of their permanent teeth have been removed due to tooth decay, gum disease, or infection. This indicator is relevant because it indicates lack of access to dental care and/or social barriers to utilization of dental services.

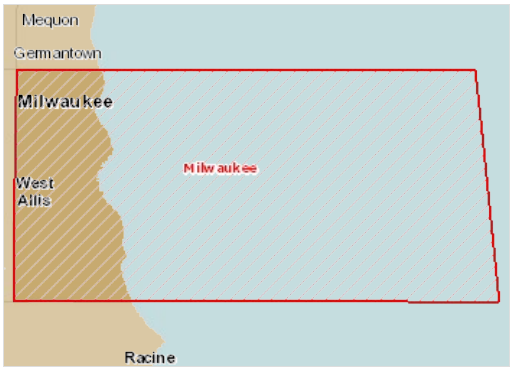
Report Area	Total Population (Age 18)	Total Adults with Poor Dental Health	Percent Adults with Poor Dental Health
Milwaukee County, WI	702,072	110,773	**15.8%**
Wisconsin	4,326,412	659,064	15.2%
United States	235,375,690	36,842,620	15.7%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2006-10. Source geography: County

Percent Adults with Poor Dental Health



Milwaukee County, WI (15.8%)
Wisconsin (15.2%)
United States (15.7%)



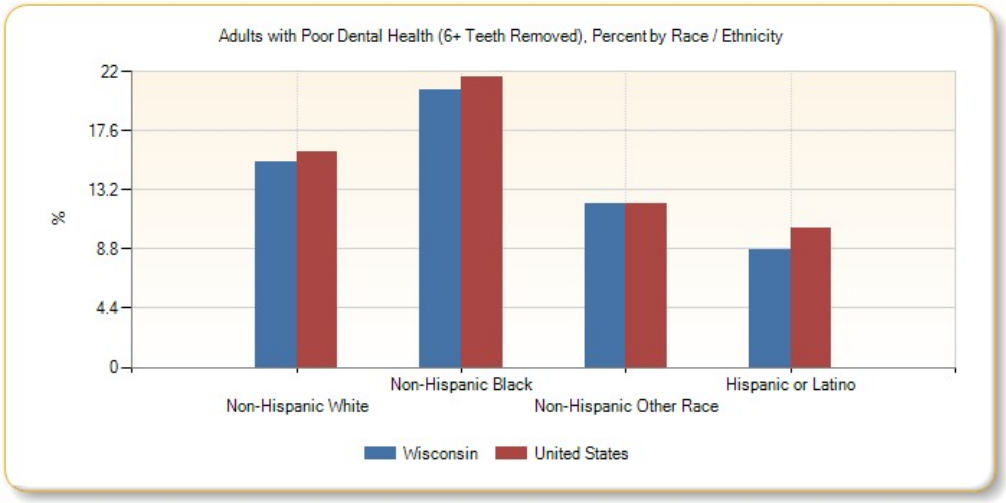
Adults Age 18 Without Dental Exam in Past 12 Months, Percent by County, BRFSS 2006-10

Over 42.0%
34.1 - 42.0%
26.1 - 34.0%
Under 26.1%
No Data or Data Suppressed

Report Area

Adults with Poor Dental Health (6 Teeth Removed), Percent by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Other Race	Hispanic or Latino
Wisconsin	15.27%	20.63%	12.18%	8.76%
United States	16.04%	21.6%	12.11%	10.31%



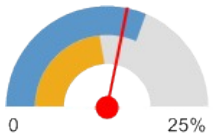
Poor General Health

Within the report area 14.5% of adults age 18 and older self-report having poor or fair health in response to the question "Would you say that in general your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?". This indicator is relevant because it is a measure of general poor health status.

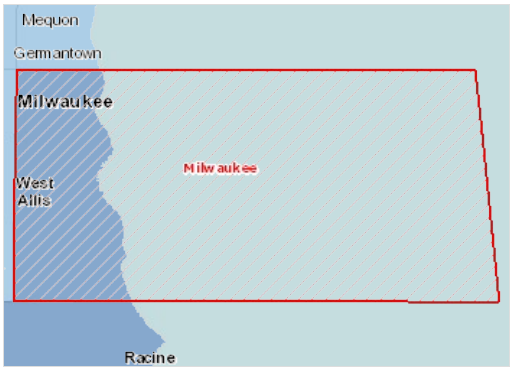
Report Area	Total Population Age 18	Estimated Population with Poor or Fair Health	Crude Percentage	Age-Adjusted Percentage
Milwaukee County, WI	706,149	102,392	14.5%	**14.1%**
Wisconsin	4,326,412	532,149	12.3%	11.8%
United States	232,556,016	37,766,703	16.2%	15.7%

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. Source geography: County

Percent Adults with Poor or Fair Health (Age-Adjusted)



- *Milwaukee County, WI (14.1%)*
- *Wisconsin (11.8%)*
- *United States (15.7%)*



Adults with Poor or Fair Health, Percent by County, BRFSS 2006-12

- *Over 22.0%*
- *16.1 - 22.0%*
- *12.1 - 16.0%*
- *Under 12.1%*
- *No Data or Data Suppressed*
- *Report Area*

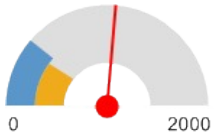
Chlamydia Incidence

This indicator reports incidence rate of chlamydia cases per 100,000 population. This indicator is relevant because it is a measure of poor health status and indicates the prevalence of unsafe sex practices.

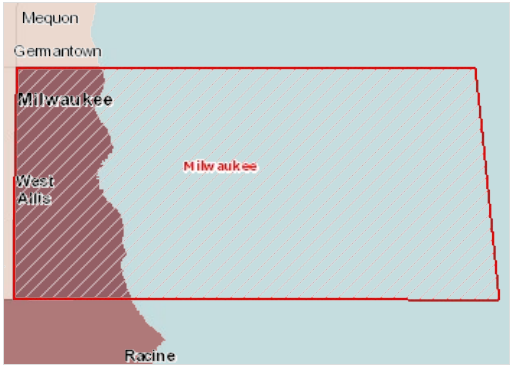
Report Area	Total Population	Total Chlamydia Infections	Chlamydia Infection Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Milwaukee County, WI	952,532	10,064	**1,056.6**
Wisconsin	5,711,767	23,726	415.4
United States	311,577,841	1,422,976	456.7

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. 2012. Source geography: County

Chlamydia Infection Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



- Milwaukee County, WI (1,056.6)
- Wisconsin (415.4)
- United States (456.7)

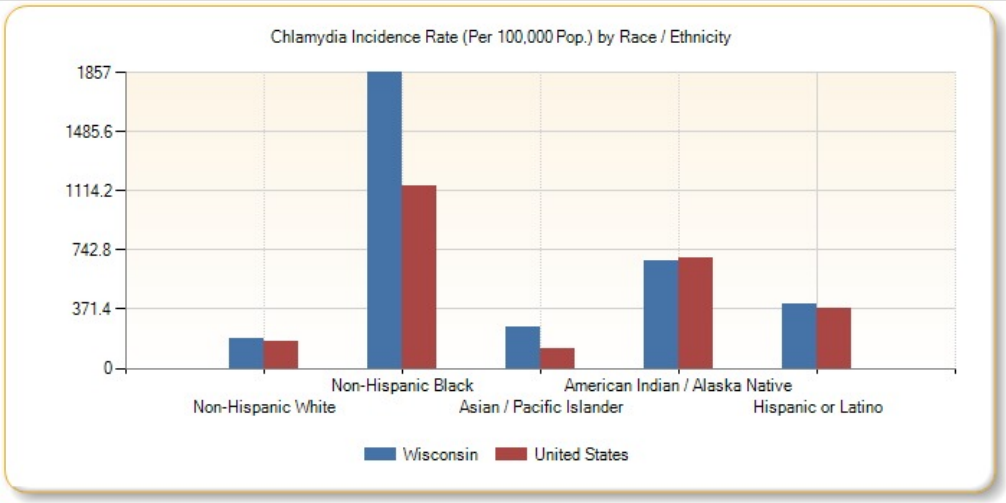


Chlamydia, Infection Rate per 100,000 Population by County, NCHHSTP 2012

- Over 500.0
- 300.1 - 500.0
- 150.1 - 300.0
- Under 150.1
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

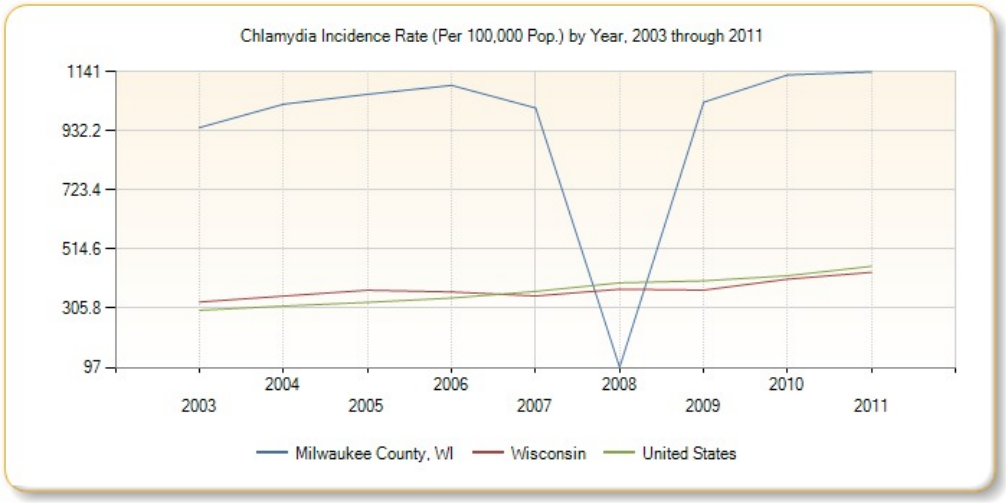
Chlamydia Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaska Native	Hispanic or Latino
Wisconsin	187.5	1,856.64	253.3	671.49	403.14
United States	171.72	1,140.79	118.8	696.2	377.52



Chlamydia Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2003 through 2011

Report Area	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Milwaukee County, WI	943.9	1,026.5	1,061.4	1,092.7	1,013.1	97.4	1,033.5	1,129.7	1,140.5
Wisconsin	327.87	348.83	369.59	363.36	349.09	373.07	369.71	408.58	432.9
United States	298.78	313.66	326.59	341.74	365.5	395.54	402.72	420.56	454.12



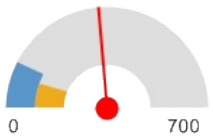
Gonorrhea Incidence

This indicator reports incidence rate of Gonorrhea cases per 100,000 population. This indicator is relevant because it is a measure of poor health status and indicates the prevalence of unsafe sex practices.

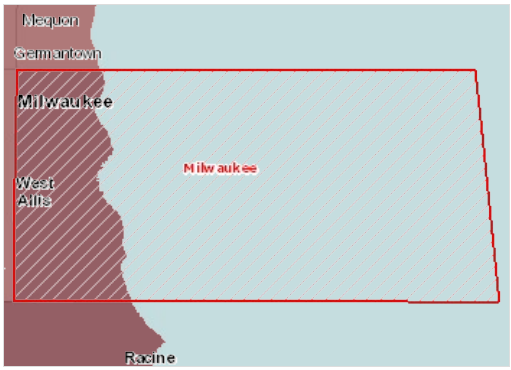
Report Area	Total Population	Total Gonorrhea Infections	Gonorrhea Infection Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Milwaukee County, WI	952,532	3,141	**329.8**
Wisconsin	5,711,767	4,703	82.34
United States	311,466,046	334,826	107.5

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. 2012. Source geography: County

Gonorrhea Infection Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



- *Milwaukee County, WI (329.8)*
- *Wisconsin (82.34)*
- *United States (107.5)*

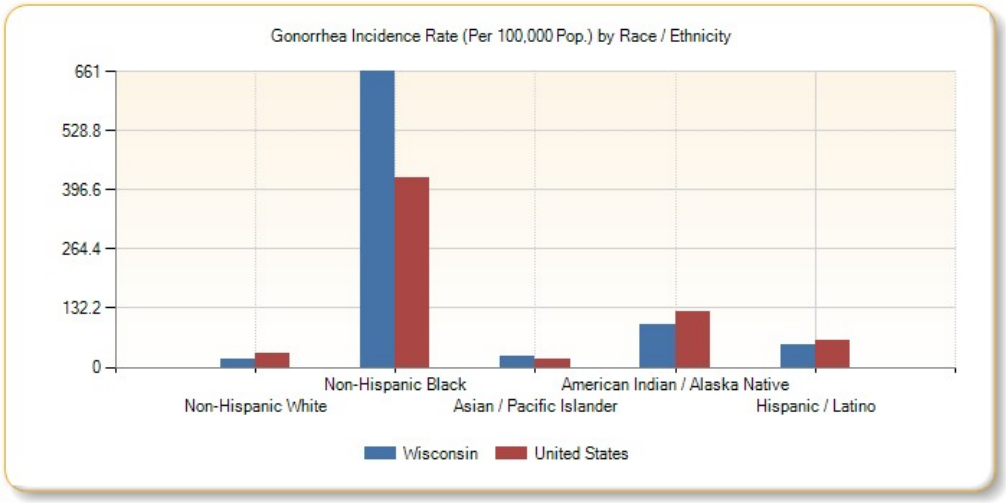


Gonorrhea, Infection Rate per 100,000 Population by County, NCHHSTP 2012

- *Over 80.0*
- *20.1 - 80.0*
- *Under 20.1*
- *No Cases*
- *No Data or Data Suppressed*
- *Report Area*

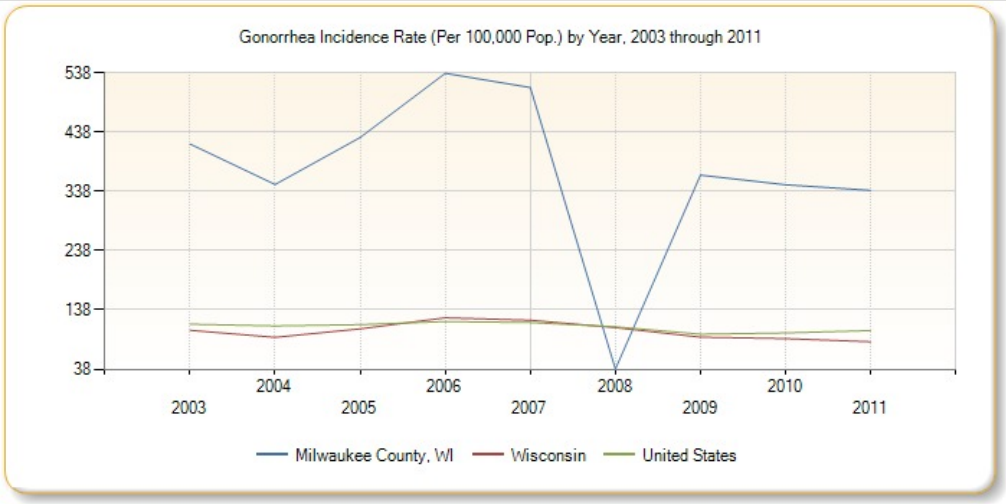
Gonorrhea Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaska Native	Hispanic / Latino
Wisconsin	18.51	660.1	23.15	93.57	51.11
United States	29.7	422.05	17.82	124.21	60.7



Gonorrhea Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2003 through 2011

Report Area	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*
Milwaukee County, WI	*418*	*349.6*	*428.9*	*537.3*	*513.2*	*38.1*	*365.5*	*349.1*	*339.7*
Wisconsin	*103.48*	*91.72*	*106.01*	*124.66*	*120.54*	*108.16*	*91.98*	*89.52*	*84.21*
United States	*113.82*	*111.02*	*113.17*	*118.23*	*116.63*	*109.46*	*96.96*	*99.08*	*103.09*



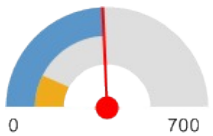
HIV Prevalence

This indicator reports prevalence rate of HIV per 100,000 population. This indicator is relevant because HIV is a life-threatening communicable disease that disproportionately affects minority populations and may also indicate the prevalence of unsafe sex practices.

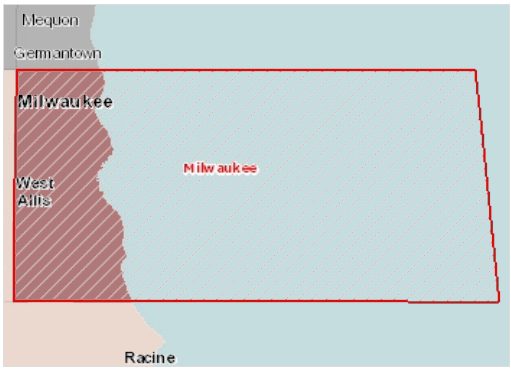
Report Area	Total Population	Population with HIV / AIDS	Population with HIV / AIDS, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Milwaukee County, WI	776,620	2,654	**341.8**
Wisconsin	4,740,591	5,047	106.5
United States	509,288,471	1,733,459	340.4

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. 2010. Source geography: County

Population with HIV / AIDS, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



Milwaukee County, WI (341.8)
Wisconsin (106.5)
United States (340.4)

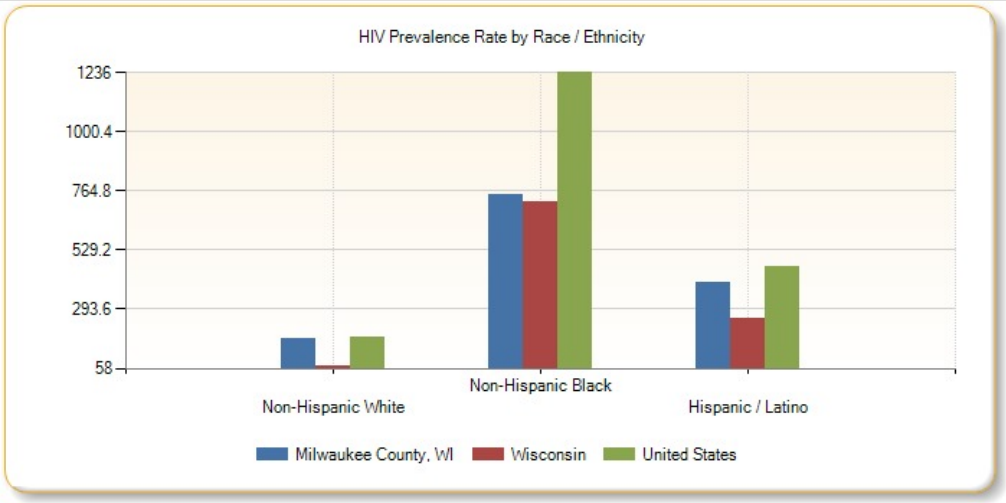


HIV Prevalence, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NCHHSTP 2010

- Over 200.0
- 100.1 - 200.0
- 50.1 - 100.0
- Under 50.1
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

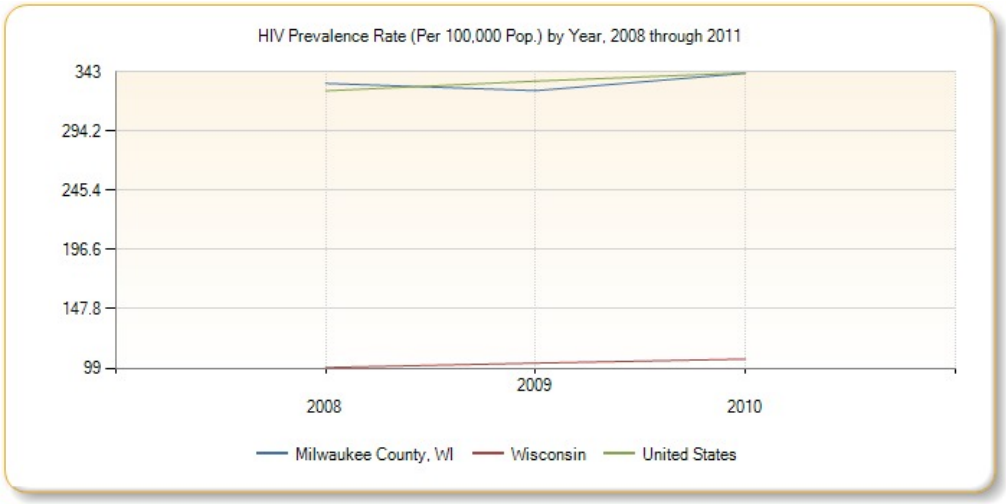
HIV Prevalence Rate by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	176.07	749.79	401.24
Wisconsin	58.37	718.7	253.35
United States	180.16	1,235.54	464.11



HIV Prevalence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2008 through 2011

Report Area	2008	2009	2010
Milwaukee County, WI	333.5	327.5	341.8
Wisconsin	99.52	103.15	106.46
United States	327.37	335.38	342.17



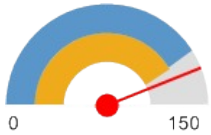
Cancer Incidence - Breast

This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer adjusted to 2000 U.S. standard population age groups (Under Age 1, 1-4, 5-9, ..., 80-84, 85 and older). This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions.

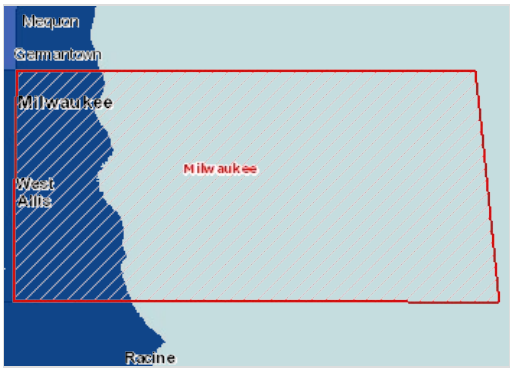
Report Area	Sample Population (Female)	New Cases (Annual Average)	Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Milwaukee County, WI	50,530	667	**132**
Wisconsin	335,111	4,209	125.6
United States	17,902,845	220,205	123

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2008-12. Source geography: County

Annual Breast Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



Milwaukee County, WI (132)
Wisconsin (125.6)
United States (123)



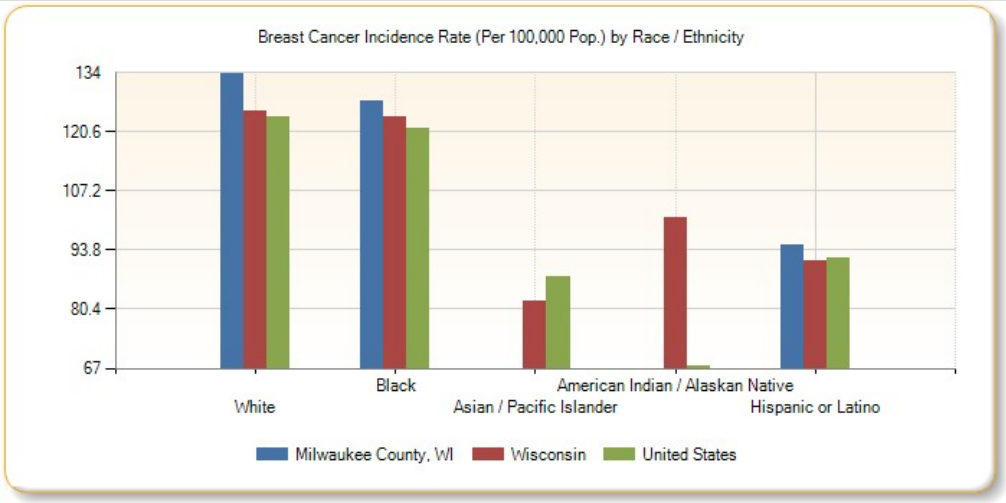
Breast Cancer, Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, State Cancer Profiles 2008-12

- *Over 130.0*
- *115.1 - 130.0*
- *100.1 - 115.0*
- *0.1 - 100.0*
- *Data Suppressed (<16 Cases)*
- *No Data*
- *Report Area*

Breast Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	White	Black	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	133.8	127.5	no data	no data	94.8
Wisconsin	125.4	123.9	82.1	101.1	91.4

Report Area	White	Black	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
United States	124	121.4	87.8	67.5	92



Breast Cancer Incidence (Average Annual New Cases) by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	White	Black	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	508	142	no data	no data	30
Wisconsin	3,943	179	35	26	69
United States	184,671	24,776	7,636	1,080	15,988

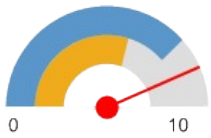
Cancer Incidence - Cervical

This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with cervical cancer adjusted to 2000 U.S. standard population age groups (Under age 1, 1-4, 5-9, ..., 80-84, 85 and older). This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions.

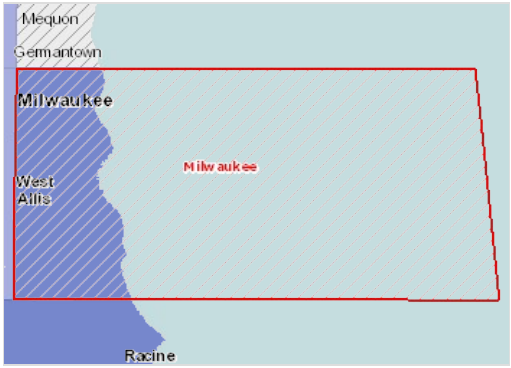
Report Area	Sample Population (Female)	New Cases (Annual Average)	Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Milwaukee County, WI	48,275	42	**8.7**
Wisconsin	296,666	178	6
United States	16,202,597	12,476	7.7
HP 2020 Target			**<= 7.1**

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2008-12. Source geography: County

Annual Cervical Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



Milwaukee County, WI (8.7)
Wisconsin (6)
United States (7.7)

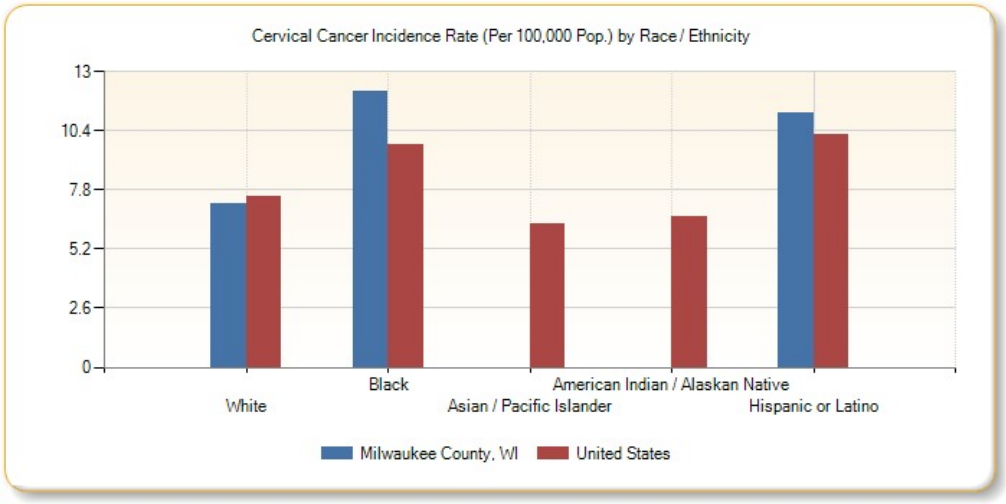


Cervical Cancer, Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, State Cancer Profiles 2008-12

- *Over 14.0*
- *10.1 - 14.0*
- *6.1 - 10.0*
- *0.1 - 6.0*
- *Data Suppressed (<16 Cases)*
- *No Data*
- *Report Area*

Cervical Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	*White*	*Black*	*Asian / Pacific Islander*	*American Indian / Alaskan Native*	*Hispanic or Latino*
Milwaukee County, WI	*7.2*	*12.1*	*no data*	*no data*	*11.2*
Wisconsin	*no data*	*no data*	*no data*	*no data*	*no data*
United States	*7.5*	*9.8*	*6.3*	*6.6*	*10.2*



Cervical Cancer Incidence (Average Annual New Cases) by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	*White*	*Black*	*Asian / Pacific Islander*	*American Indian / Alaskan Native*	*Hispanic / Latino*
Milwaukee County, WI	*24*	*15*	*no data*	*no data*	*5*
Wisconsin	*no data*	*no data*	*no data*	*no data*	*no data*
United States	*9,571*	*2,012*	*559*	*121*	*2,028*

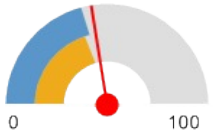
Cancer Incidence - Colon and Rectum

This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of colon and rectum cancer adjusted to 2000 U.S. standard population age groups (Under age 1, 1-4, 5-9, ..., 80-84, 85 and older). This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions.

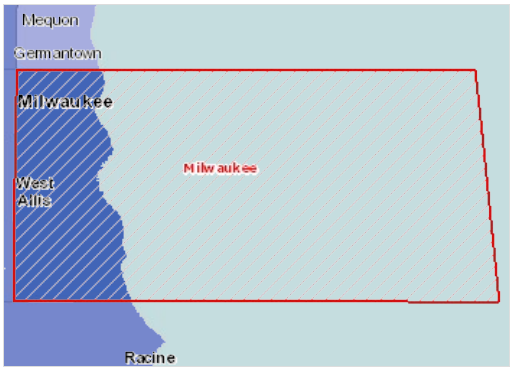
Report Area	Sample Population	New Cases (Annual Average)	Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Milwaukee County, WI	94,026	425	**45.2**
Wisconsin	645,679	2,615	40.5
United States	33,516,229	140,433	41.9
HP 2020 Target			**<= 38.7**

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2008-12. Source geography: County

Annual Colon and Rectum Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



- Milwaukee County, WI (45.2)
- Wisconsin (40.5)
- United States (41.9)

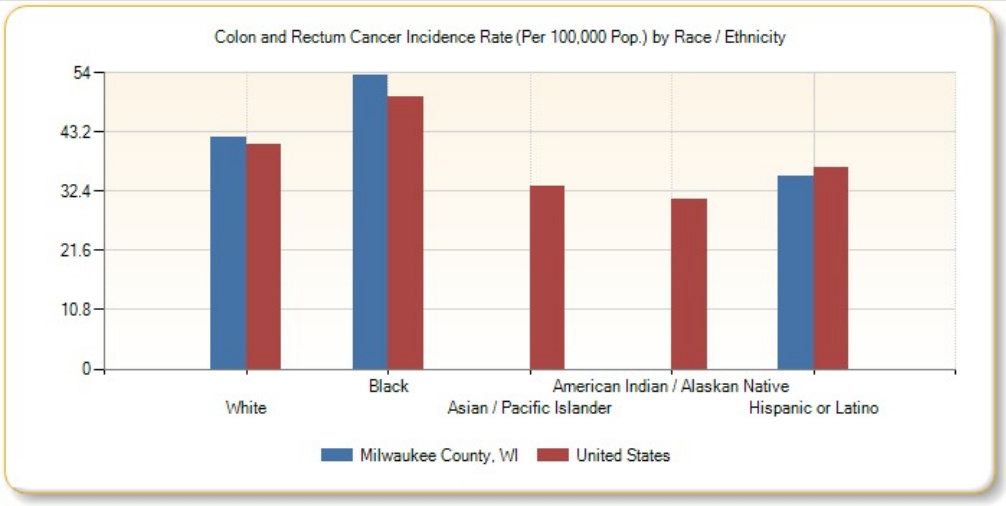


Colo-Rectal Cancer, Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, State Cancer Profiles 2008-12

- Over 50.0
- 44.1 - 50.0
- 38.1 - 44.0
- 0.1 - 38.0
- Data Suppressed (<16 Cases)
- No Data
- Report Area

Colon and Rectum Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	White	Black	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	42.1	53.6	no data	no data	35
Wisconsin	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
United States	40.8	49.7	33.4	30.9	36.8



Colon and Rectum Cancer Incidence (Average Annual New Cases) by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	White	Black	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic / Latino

Milwaukee County, WI	315	96	no data	no data	17
Wisconsin	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
United States	116,440	16,920	4,741	833	10,352

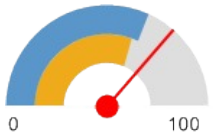
Cancer Incidence - Lung

This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of colon and rectum cancer adjusted to 2000 U.S. standard population age groups (Under age 1, 1-4, 5-9, ..., 80-84, 85 and older). This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions.

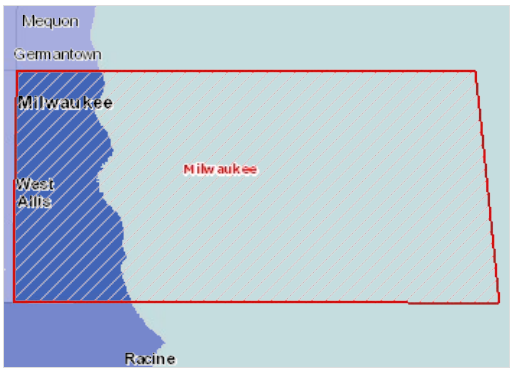
Report Area	Sample Population	New Cases (Annual Average)	Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Milwaukee County, WI	91,460	664	**72.6**
Wisconsin	644,570	3,977	61.7
United States	33,565,463	213,812	63.7

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2008-12. Source geography: County

Annual Lung Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



Milwaukee County, WI (72.6)
Wisconsin (61.7)
United States (63.7)

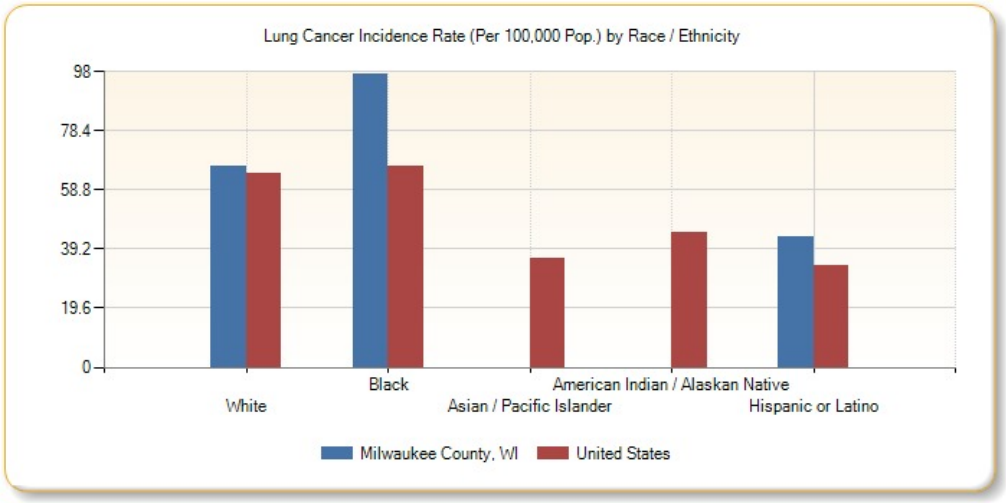


Lung Cancer, Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, State Cancer Profiles 2008-12

- Over 84.0
- 72.1 - 84.0
- 60.1 - 72.0
- 0.1 - 60.0
- Data Suppressed (<16 Cases)
- No Data
- Report Area

Lung Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	White	Black	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	66.5	97.2	no data	no data	43.2
Wisconsin	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
United States	64.4	66.6	36.1	44.5	33.5



Lung Cancer Incidence (Average Annual New Cases) by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	*White*	*Black*	*Asian / Pacific Islander*	*American Indian / Alaskan Native*	*Hispanic / Latino*
Milwaukee County, WI	*480*	*167*	*no data*	*no data*	*17*
Wisconsin	*no data*	*no data*	*no data*	*no data*	*no data*
United States	*184,644*	*22,330*	*4,821*	*1,102*	*8,533*

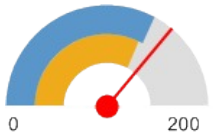
Cancer Incidence - Prostate

This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of males with prostate cancer adjusted to 2000 U.S. standard population age groups (Under age 1, 1-4, 5-9, ..., 80-84, 85 and older). This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions.

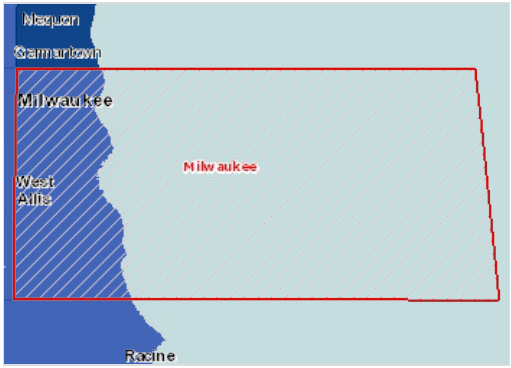
Report Area	*Sample Population (Male)*	*New Cases (Annual Average)*	*Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)*
Milwaukee County, WI	*41,995*	*606*	***144.3***
Wisconsin	*312,422*	*4,049*	*129.6*
United States	*15,967,881*	*210,297*	*131.7*

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2008-12. Source geography: County

Annual Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



Milwaukee County, WI (144.3)
Wisconsin (129.6)
United States (131.7)

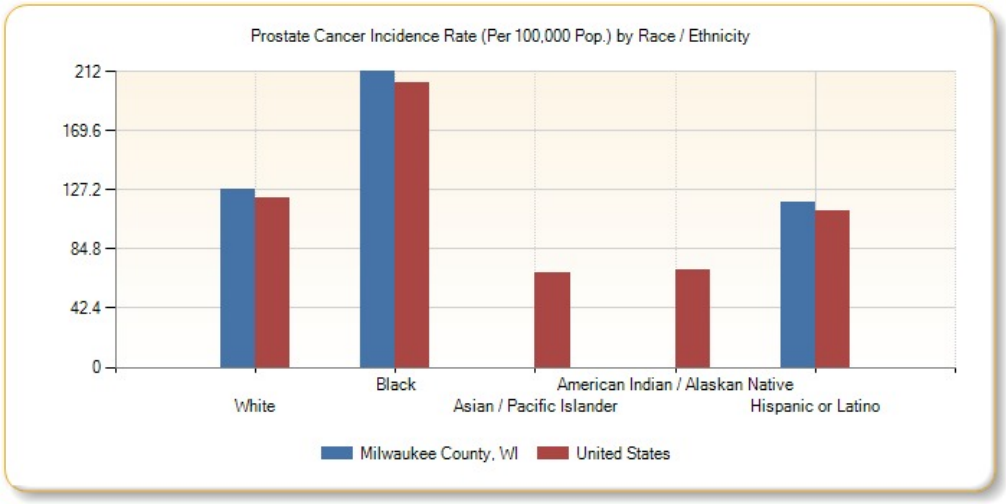


Prostate Cancer, Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, State Cancer Profiles 2008-12

- *Over 150.0*
- *130.1 - 150.0*
- *110.1 - 130.0*
- *0.1 - 110.0*
- *Data Suppressed (<16 Cases)*
- *No Data*
- *Report Area*

Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	White	Black	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	127.3	212	no data	no data	118
Wisconsin	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
United States	121.5	204.3	67.4	70.1	112.2



Prostate Cancer Incidence (Average Annual New Cases) by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	White	Black	Asian / Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic / Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	416	173	no data	no data	26
Wisconsin	no data	no data	no data	no data	no data
United States	166,250	31,117	4,168	826	13,584

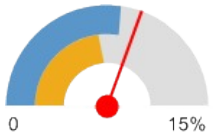
Low Birth Weight

This indicator reports the percentage of total births that are low birth weight (Under 2500g). This indicator is relevant because low birth weight infants are at high risk for health problems. This indicator can also highlight the existence of health disparities.

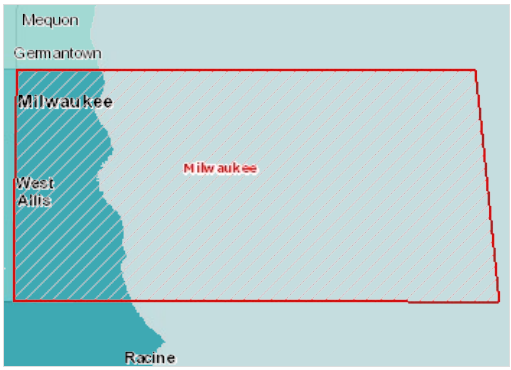
Report Area	Total Live Births	Low Weight Births (Under 2500g)	Low Weight Births, Percent of Total
Milwaukee County, WI	105,504	9,706	**9.2%**
Wisconsin	499,401	34,958	7%
United States	29,300,495	2,402,641	8.2%
HP 2020 Target			**<= 7.8%**

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2006-12. Source geography: County

Percent Low Birth Weight Births



Milwaukee County, WI (9.2%)
Wisconsin (7%)
United States (8.2%)

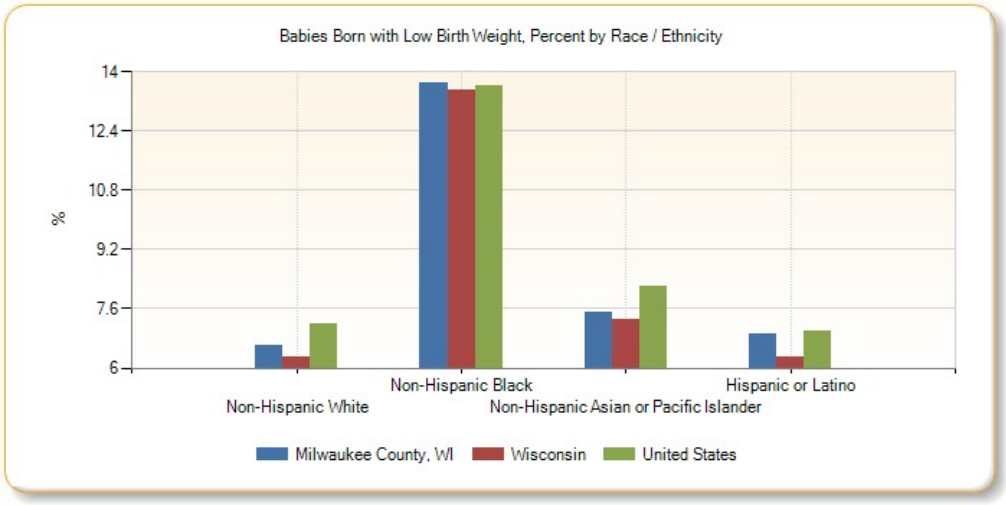


Low Birth Weight, Percent of Live Births by County, NVSS 2006-12

- Over 10.0%
- 8.1 - 10.0%
- 6.1 - 8.0%
- Under 6.1%
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Babies Born with Low Birth Weight, Percent by Race / Ethnicity

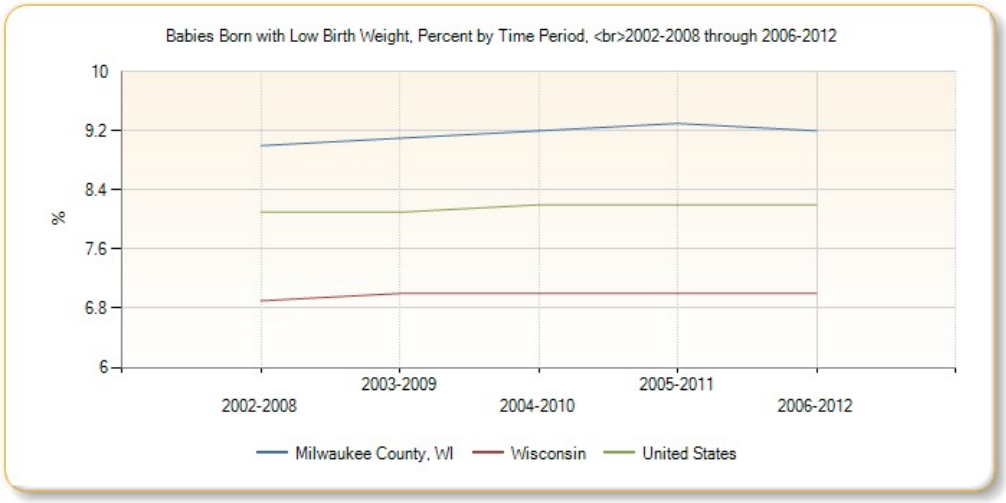
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic or Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	6.6%	13.7%	7.5%	6.9%
Wisconsin	6.3%	13.5%	7.3%	6.3%
United States	7.2%	13.6%	8.2%	7%



Babies Born with Low Birth Weight, Percent by Time Period, 2002-2008 through 2006-2012

Report Area	2002-2008	2003-2009	2004-2010	2005-2011	2006-2012
Milwaukee County, WI	9%	9.1%	9.2%	9.3%	9.2%

Report Area	2002-2008	2003-2009	2004-2010	2005-2011	2006-2012
Wisconsin	6.9%	7%	7%	7%	7%
United States	8.1%	8.1%	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%



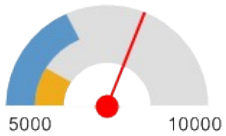
Mortality - Premature Death

This indicator reports Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL) before age 75 per 100,000 population for all causes of death, age-adjusted to the 2000 standard. YPLL measures premature death and is calculated by subtracting the age of death from the 75 year benchmark. This indicator is relevant because a measure of premature death can provide a unique and comprehensive look at overall health status.

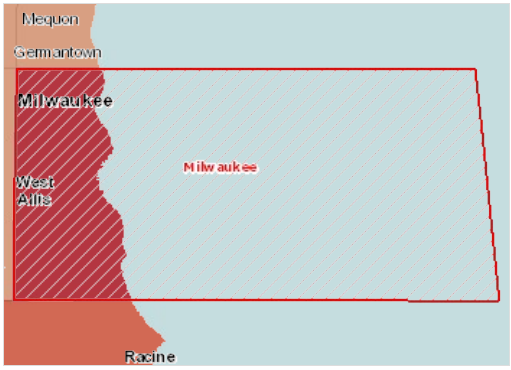
Report Area	Total Population, 2008-2010 Average	Total Premature Deaths, 2008-2010 Average	Total Years of Potential Life Lost, 2008-2010 Average	Years of Potential Life Lost, Rate per 100,000 Population
Milwaukee County, WI	952,532	3,486	77,226	**8,107**
Wisconsin	5,711,767	17,715	337,540	5,910
United States	311,616,188	1,074,667	21,327,690	6,851

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2008-10. Source geography: County

Years of Potential Life Lost, Rate per 100,000 Population



Milwaukee County, WI (8,107)
Wisconsin (5,910)
United States (6,851)



Premature Death, Years Lost Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, CHR 2008-10

Over 10,000
8,001 - 10,000
6,001 - 8,000
Under 6,001
No Data or Data Suppressed

Report Area

Mortality - Cancer

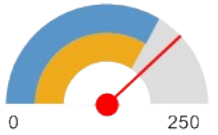
This indicator reports the rate of death due to malignant neoplasm (cancer) per 100,000 population. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are resummarized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available. This

indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death in the United States.

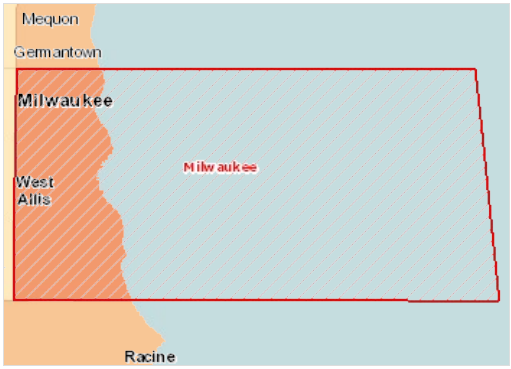
Report Area	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Milwaukee County, WI	950,833	1,813	190.7	**190.3**
Wisconsin	5,707,426	11,286	197.7	170.1
United States	311,430,373	577,313	185.4	168.9
HP 2020 Target				**<= 160.6**

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Cancer Mortality, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



- Milwaukee County, WI (190.3)
- Wisconsin (170.1)
- United States (168.9)

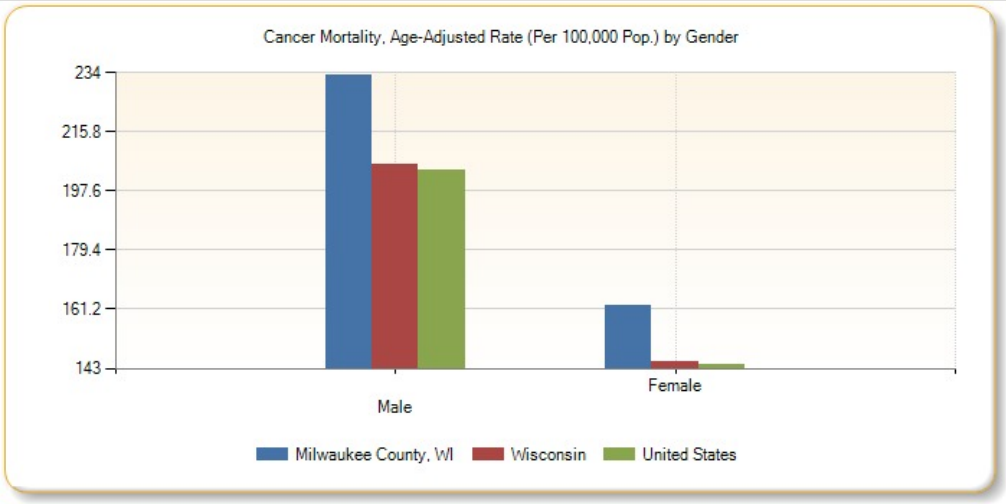


Cancer Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2009-13

- Over 200.0
- 180.1 - 200.0
- 160.1 - 180.0
- Under 160.1
- Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
- Report Area

Cancer Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Gender

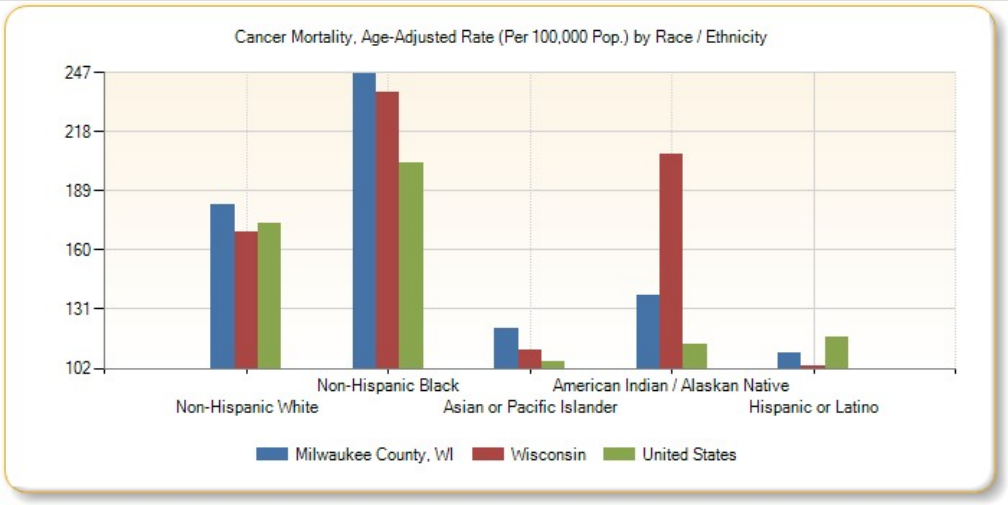
Report Area	Male	Female
Milwaukee County, WI	233.2	162.1
Wisconsin	205.5	145.2
United States	204	143.9



Cancer Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

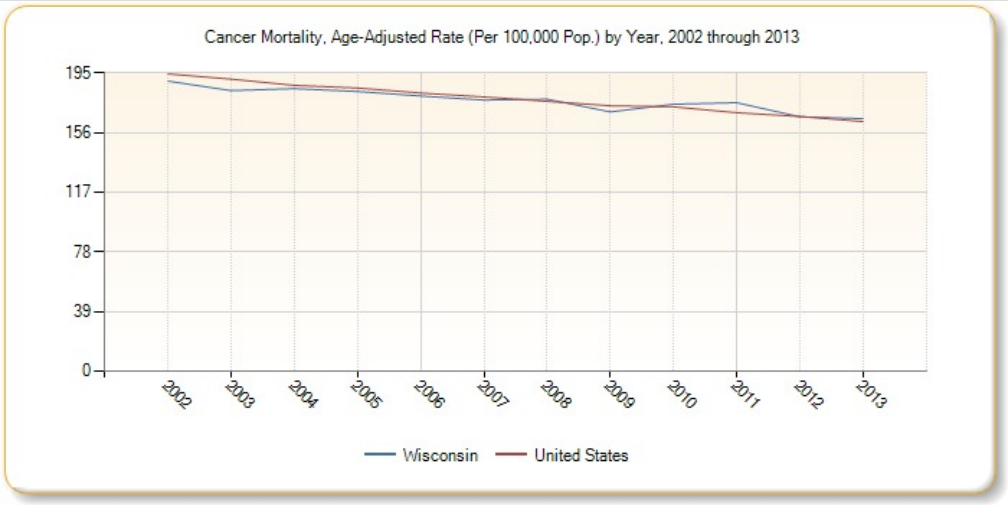
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino

Milwaukee County, WI	*181.9*	*246.3*	*121.1*	*137.8*	*109.3*
Wisconsin	*168.8*	*237.2*	*111.1*	*206.7*	*102.4*
United States	*173*	*202.7*	*105*	*113.4*	*117.4*



Cancer Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2002 through 2013

Report Area	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*
Wisconsin	*189.6*	*183.4*	*184.7*	*182.8*	*179.9*	*177.2*	*177.8*	*169.5*	*174.5*	*175.5*	*166.3*	*165.1*
United States	*194.3*	*190.9*	*186.8*	*185.1*	*181.8*	*179.3*	*176.4*	*173.5*	*172.8*	*169*	*166.5*	*163.2*



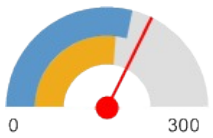
<u>Mortality - Heart Disease</u>

Within the report area the rate of death due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population is 194.2. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are resummarized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available. This indicator is relevant because heart disease is a leading cause of death in the United States.

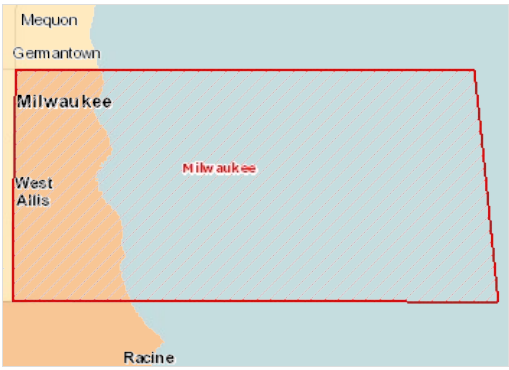
Report Area	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Milwaukee County, WI	950,833	1,940	203.99	**194.2**
Wisconsin	5,707,426	11,172	195.74	162.3
United States	311,430,373	600,899	192.95	175

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Heart Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



Milwaukee County, WI (194.2)
Wisconsin (162.3)
United States (175)

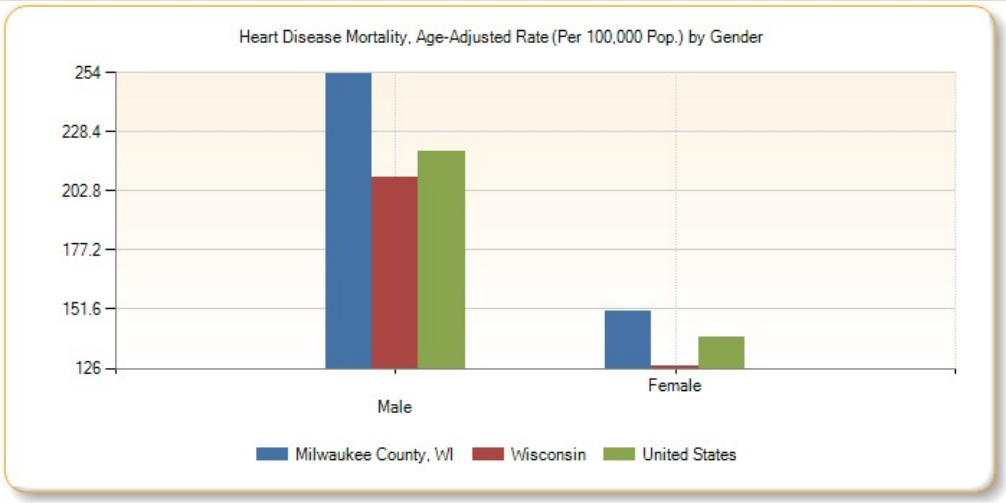


Heart Disease Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2009-13

- Over 240.0
- 200.1 - 240.0
- 160.1 - 200.0
- Under 160.1
- Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
- Report Area

Heart Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Gender

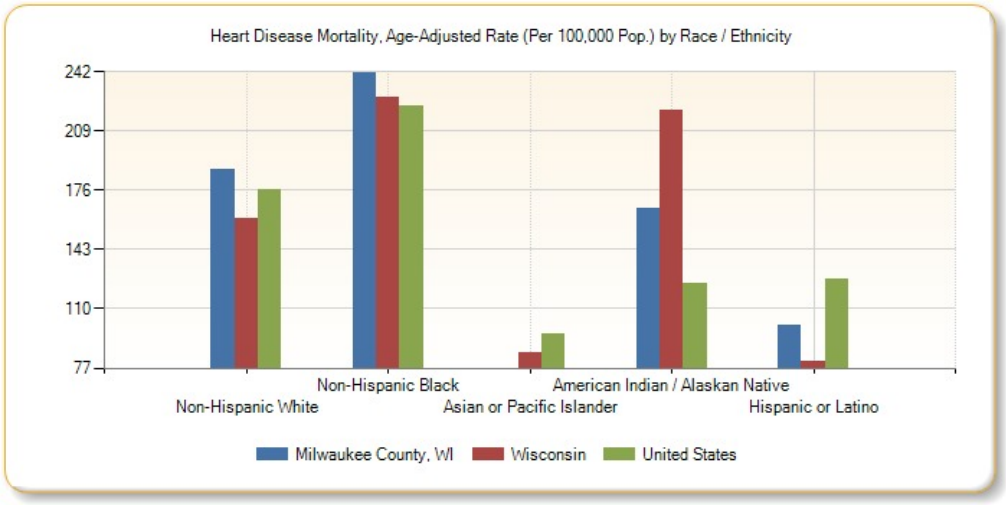
Report Area	Male	Female
Milwaukee County, WI	253.7	150.7
Wisconsin	208.6	126.4
United States	220.1	139.6



Heart Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

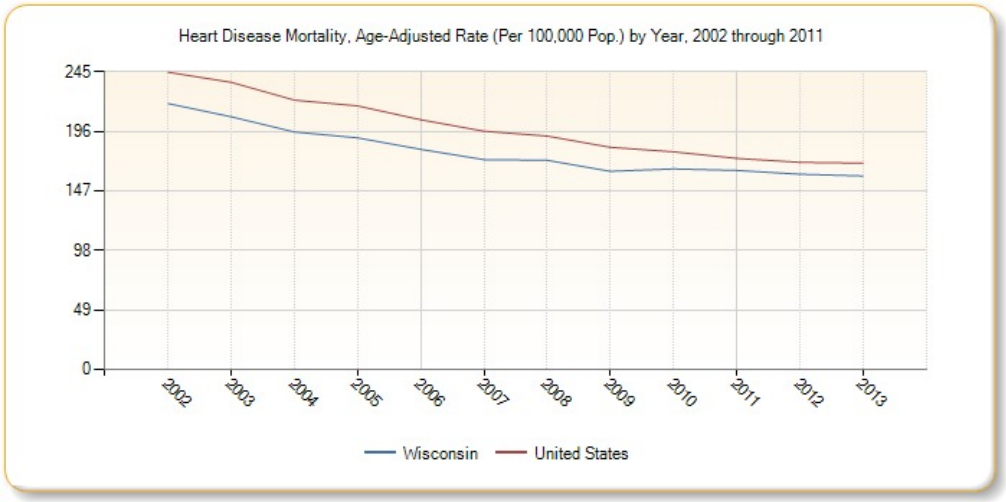
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	187.2	241.7	77	165.8	100.6

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Wisconsin	160.4	227.3	85.8	220.6	80.4
United States	176.4	223.1	96.1	124.4	126.6



Heart Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2002 through 2011

Report Area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Wisconsin	218.8	207.9	195.4	190.6	181.1	172.7	172.2	163.1	165.1	163.8	160.7	159.3
United States	244.6	236.3	221.6	216.9	205.5	196.1	192.1	182.8	179.1	173.7	170.5	169.8



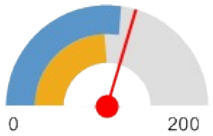
Mortality - Ischaemic Heart Disease

Within the report area the rate of death due to coronary heart disease per 100,000 population is 118.4. This rate is greater than than the Healthy People 2020 target of less than or equal to 103.4. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are resummarized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available. This indicator is relevant because heart disease is a leading cause of death in the United States.

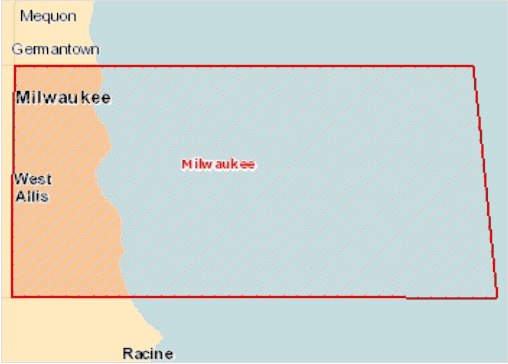
Report Area	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Milwaukee County, WI	950,833	1,172	123.2	**118.4**
Wisconsin	5,707,426	6,728	117.9	98.3
United States	311,430,373	376,572	120.9	109.5
HP 2020 Target				**<= 103.4**

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Coronary Heart Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



- Milwaukee County, WI (118.4)
- Wisconsin (98.3)
- United States (109.5)

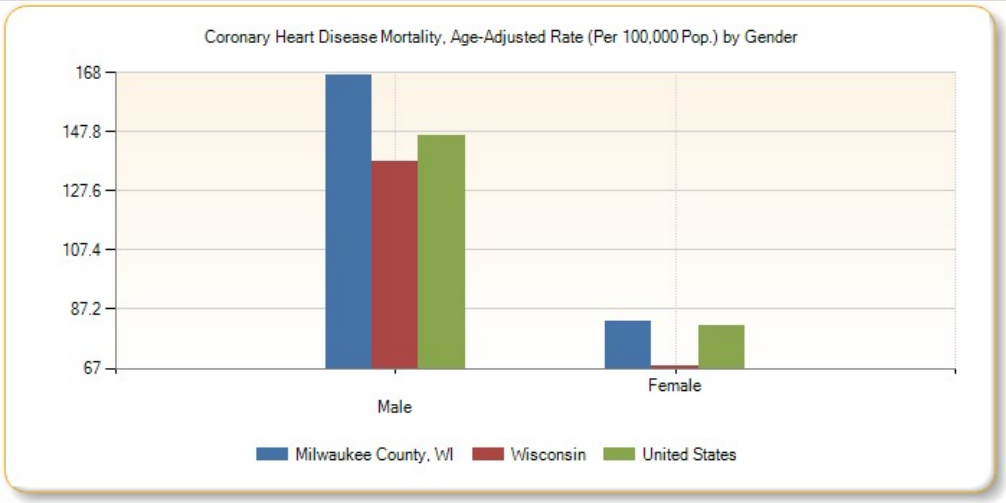


Ischaemic Heart Disease Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2009-13

- Over 150.0
- 120.1 - 150.0
- 100.1 - 120.0
- Under 100.1
- Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
- Report Area

Coronary Heart Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Gender

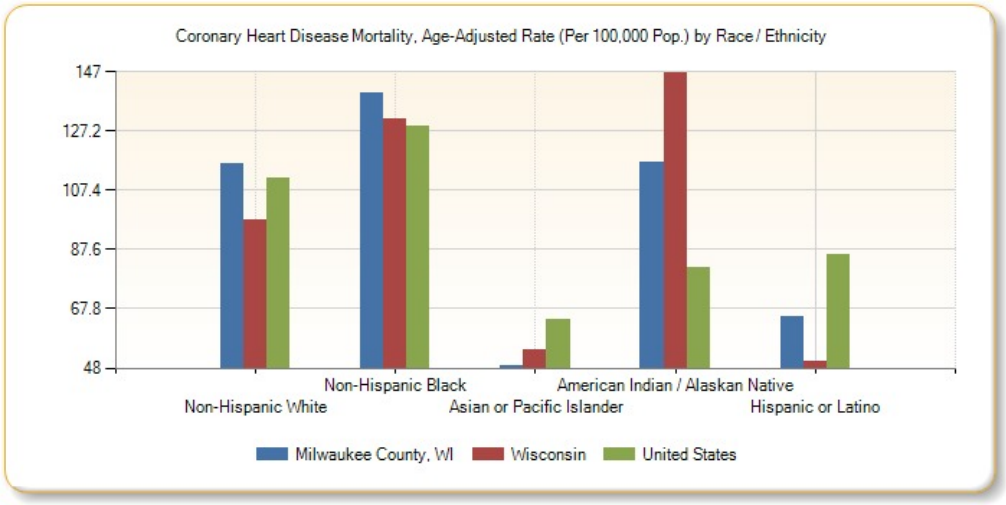
Report Area	Male	Female
Milwaukee County, WI	167.2	82.9
Wisconsin	137.7	67.9
United States	146.2	81.3



Coronary Heart Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

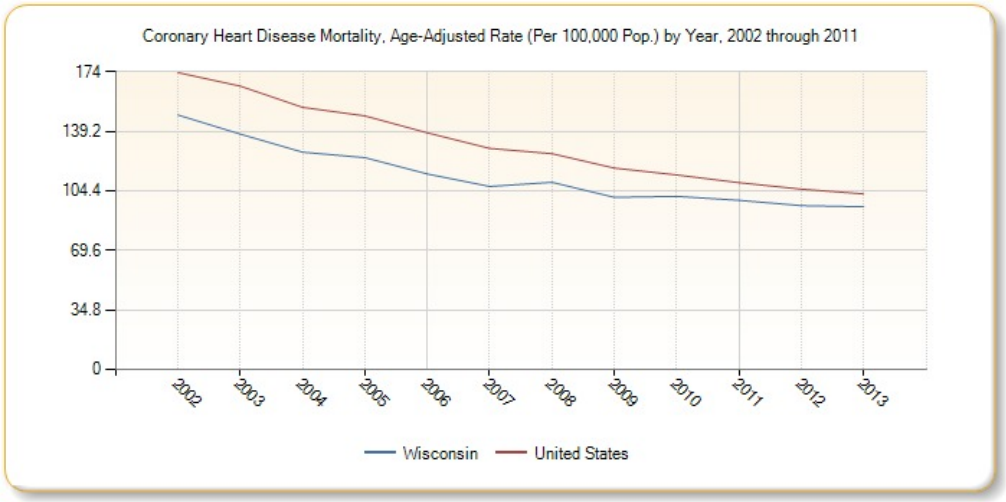
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	116.2	140	48.5	116.5	64.9

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Wisconsin	97.4	131	54.1	146.7	50
United States	111.3	128.6	64.1	81.7	86



Coronary Heart Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2002 through 2011

Report Area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Wisconsin	148.7	137.6	127	123.8	114.3	107	109.4	100.6	101.2	98.9	95.8	95.1
United States	173.5	165.6	153.2	148.2	138.3	129.2	126.1	117.7	113.7	109.2	105.4	102.6



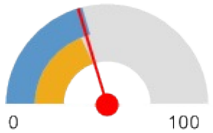
Mortality - Lung Disease

This indicator reports the rate of death due to chronic lower respiratory disease per 100,000 population. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are resummarized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available. This indicator is relevant because lung disease is a leading cause of death in the United States.

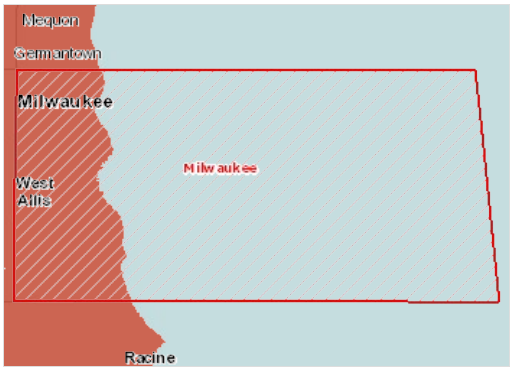
Report Area	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Milwaukee County, WI	950,833	392	41.18	**40.7**
Wisconsin	5,707,426	2,573	45.07	38.7
United States	311,430,373	142,214	45.66	42.2

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Lung Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



Milwaukee County, WI (40.7)
Wisconsin (38.7)
United States (42.2)

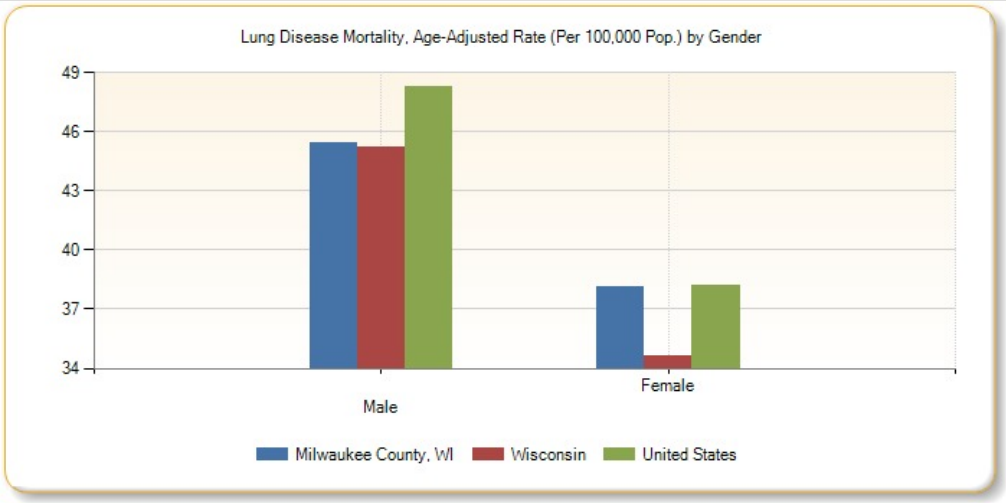


Lung Disease Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2009-13

- Over 24.0
- 18.1 - 24.0
- 14.1 - 18.0
- Under 14.1
- Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
- Report Area

Lung Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Gender

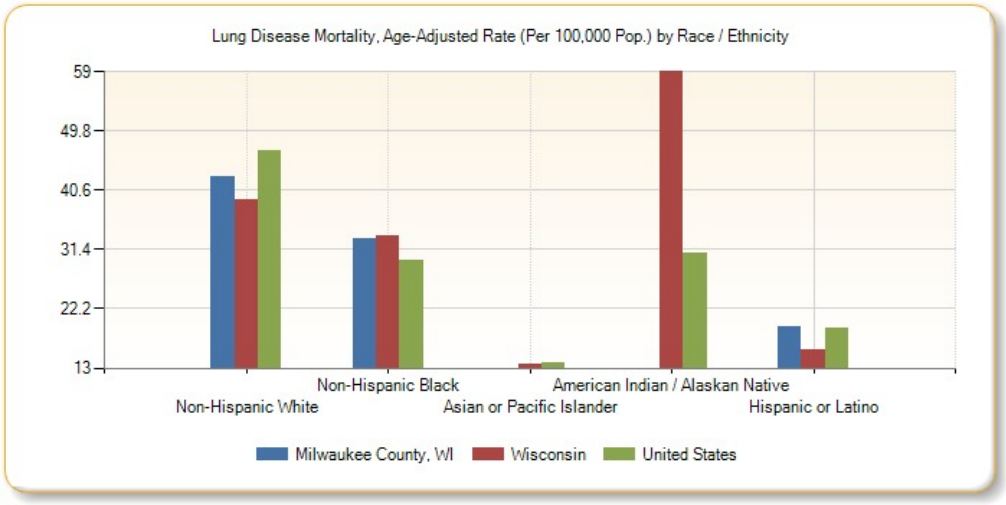
Report Area	Male	Female
Milwaukee County, WI	45.4	38.1
Wisconsin	45.2	34.6
United States	48.3	38.2



Lung Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

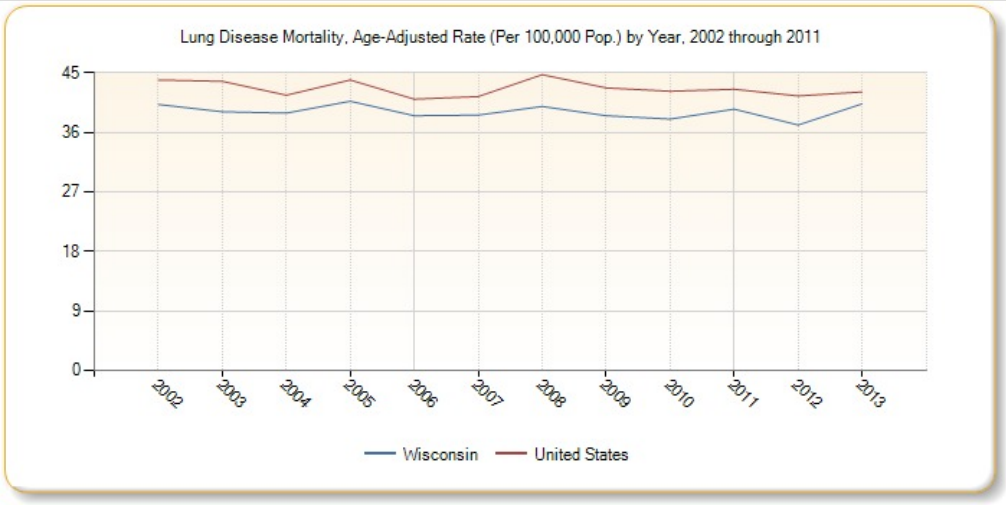
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	42.7	33.1	no data	no data	19.3

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Wisconsin	39	33.4	13.5	59	15.8
United States	46.8	29.8	13.8	30.7	19.1



Lung Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2002 through 2011

Report Area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Wisconsin	40.2	39.1	38.9	40.7	38.5	38.6	39.9	38.5	38	39.5	37.1	40.3
United States	43.9	43.7	41.6	43.9	41	41.4	44.7	42.7	42.2	42.5	41.5	42.1



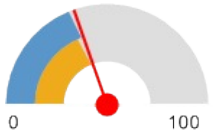
<u>*Mortality - Stroke*</u>

Within the report area there are an estimated 39.2 deaths due to cerebrovascular disease (stroke) per 100,000 population. This is greater than than the Healthy People 2020 target of less than or equal to 33.8. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are resummarized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available. This indicator is relevant because stroke is a leading cause of death in the United States.

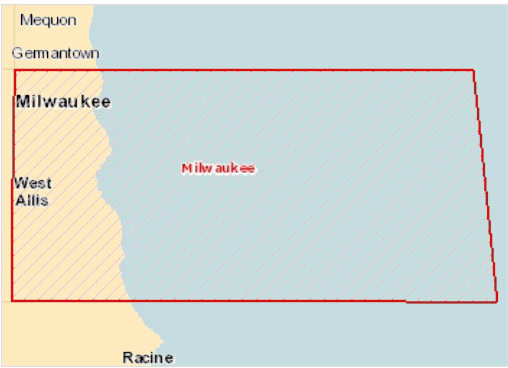
Report Area	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Milwaukee County, WI	950,833	391	41.1	**39.2**
Wisconsin	5,707,426	2,544	44.6	37.1
United States	311,430,373	128,955	41.4	37.9
HP 2020 Target				**<= 33.8**

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Stroke Mortality, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



Milwaukee County, WI (39.2)
Wisconsin (37.1)
United States (37.9)

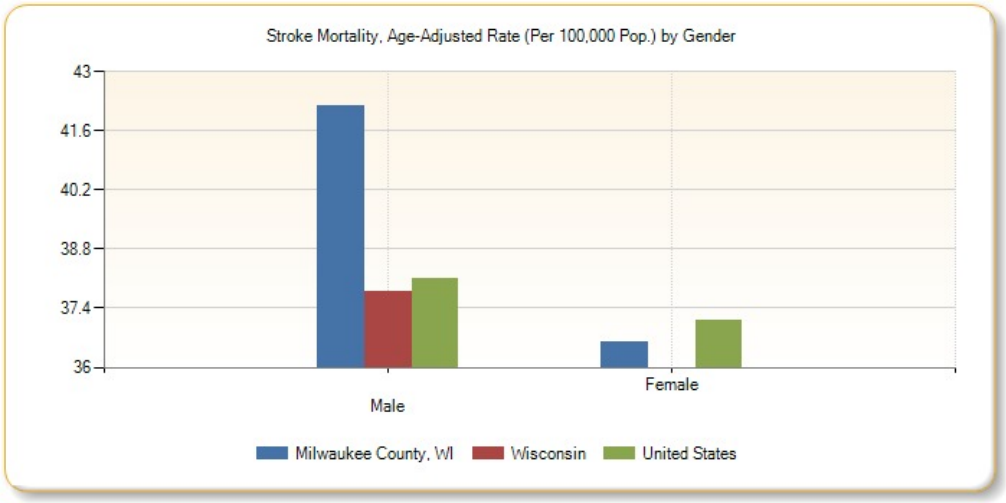


Stroke Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2009-13

- Over 70.0
- 55.1 - 70.0
- 40.1 - 55.0
- Under 40.1
- Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
- Report Area

Stroke Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Gender

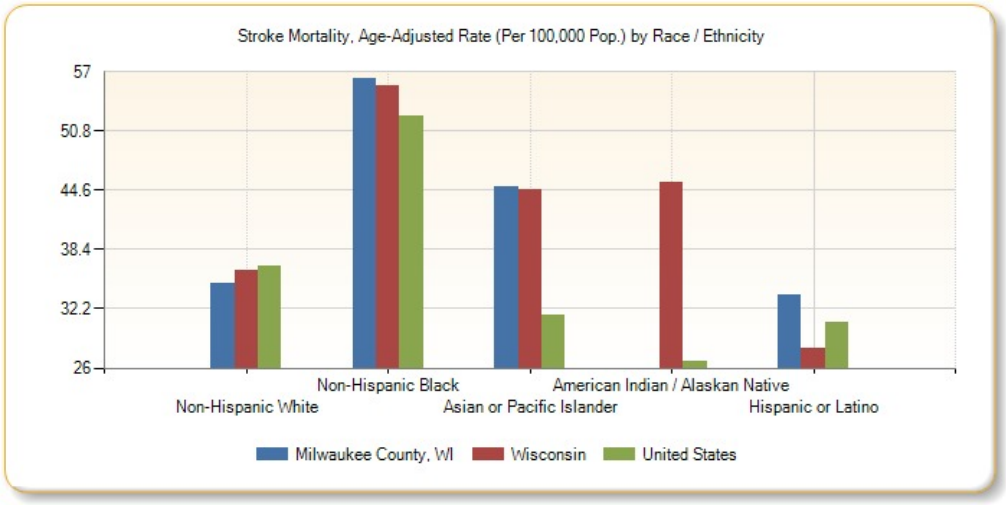
Report Area	Male	Female
Milwaukee County, WI	42.2	36.6
Wisconsin	37.8	36
United States	38.1	37.1



Stroke Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

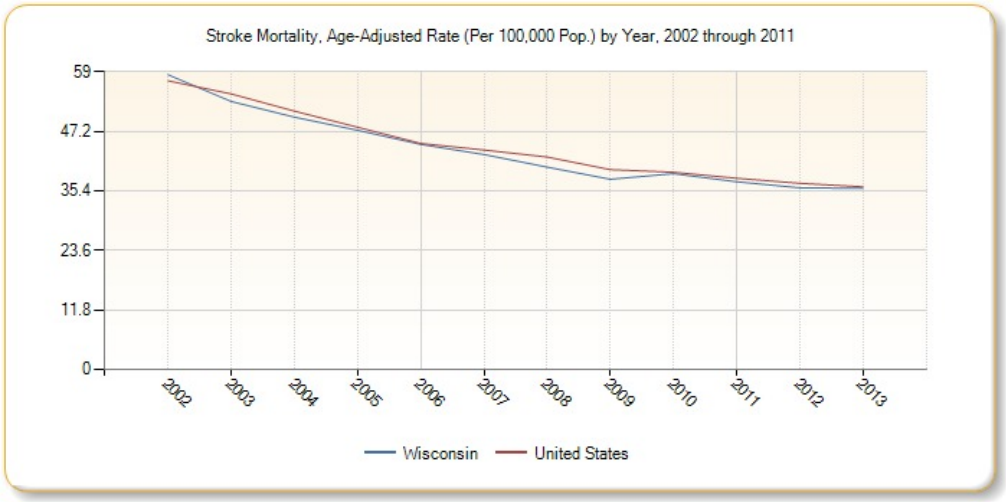
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	34.9	56.3	45	no data	33.6

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Wisconsin	36.2	55.5	44.6	45.4	28.1
United States	36.7	52.4	31.5	26.7	30.8



Stroke Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2002 through 2011

Report Area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Wisconsin	58.4	53.1	50	47.4	44.6	42.6	40.1	37.7	38.8	37.2	36	35.9
United States	57.2	54.6	51.2	48	44.8	43.5	42.1	39.6	39.1	37.9	36.9	36.2



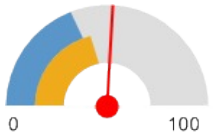
Mortality - Unintentional Injury

This indicator reports the rate of death due to unintentional injury (accident) per 100,000 population. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are resummarized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available. This indicator is relevant because accidents are a leading cause of death in the U.S.

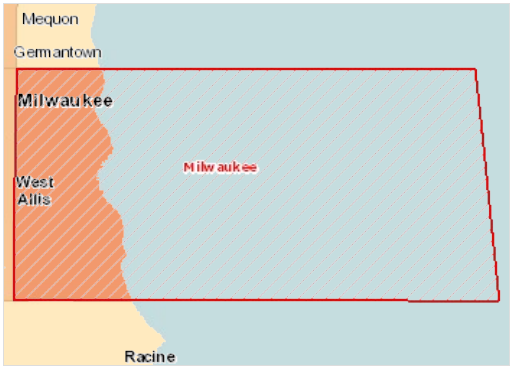
Report Area	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Milwaukee County, WI	950,833	514	54.06	**52**
Wisconsin	5,707,426	2,690	47.12	43.1
United States	311,430,373	124,733	40.05	38.6
HP 2020 Target				**<= 36.0**

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Unintentional Injury (Accident) Mortality, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



- Milwaukee County, WI (52)
- Wisconsin (43.1)
- United States (38.6)

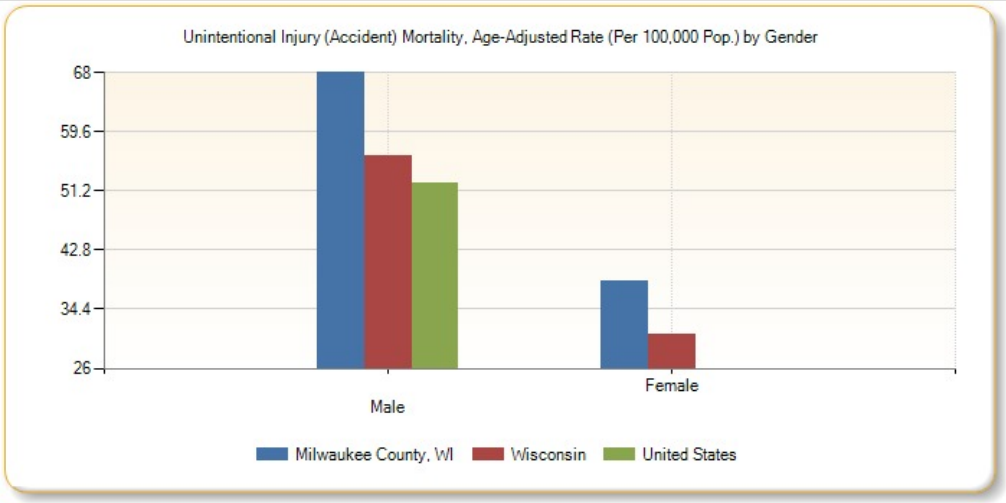


Unintentional Injury (Accident) Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2009-13

- Over 70.0
- 50.1 - 70.0
- 40.1 - 50.0
- Under 40.1
- Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
- Report Area

Unintentional Injury (Accident) Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Gender

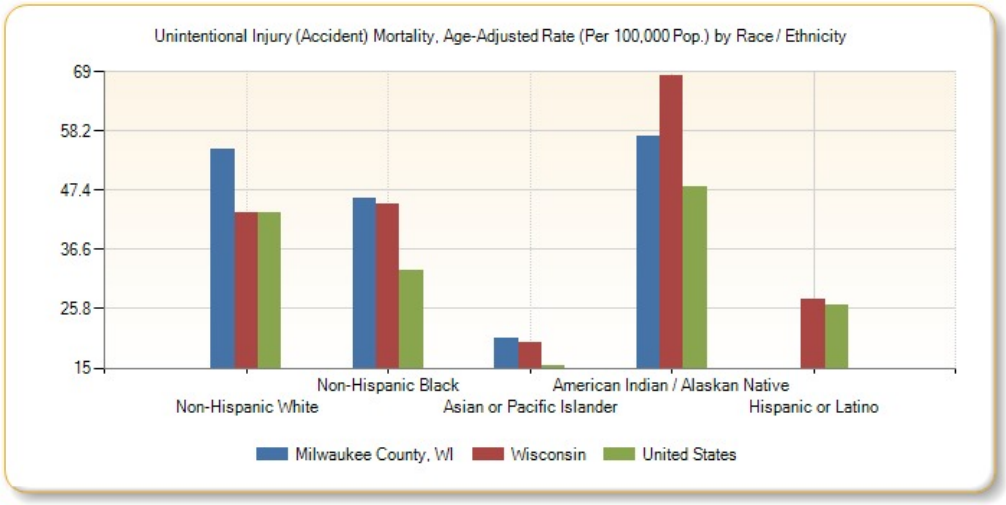
Report Area	Male	Female
Milwaukee County, WI	68	38.3
Wisconsin	56.2	30.8
United States	52.3	26



Unintentional Injury (Accident) Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

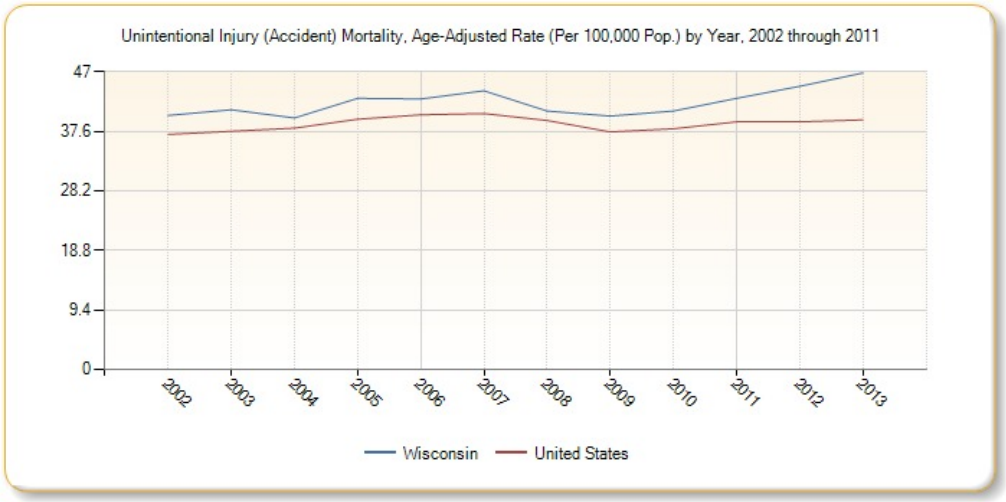
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	54.9	45.8	20.3	57.2	no data

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Wisconsin	43.4	44.8	19.6	68.2	27.5
United States	43.2	32.8	15.2	48.1	26.4



Unintentional Injury (Accident) Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2002 through 2011

Report Area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Wisconsin	40.1	41	39.7	42.8	42.7	44	40.8	40	40.8	42.8	44.7	46.8
United States	37.1	37.6	38.1	39.5	40.2	40.4	39.3	37.5	38	39.1	39.1	39.4



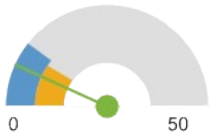
Mortality - Motor Vehicle Accident

This indicator reports the rate of death due to motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 population, which include collisions with another motor vehicle, a nonmotorist, a fixed object, and a non-fixed object, an overturn, and any other non-collision. This indicator is relevant because motor vehicle crash deaths are preventable and they are a cause of premature death.

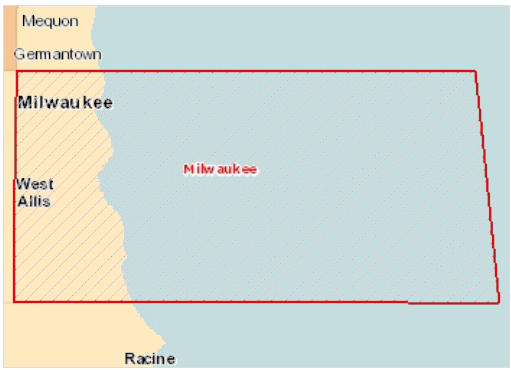
Report Area	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Milwaukee County, WI	950,833	65	6.9	**6.7**
Wisconsin	5,707,426	572	10	9.8
United States	311,430,373	34,139	11	10.8

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Motor Vehicle Crash Death, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



- Milwaukee County, WI (6.7)
- Wisconsin (9.8)
- United States (10.8)

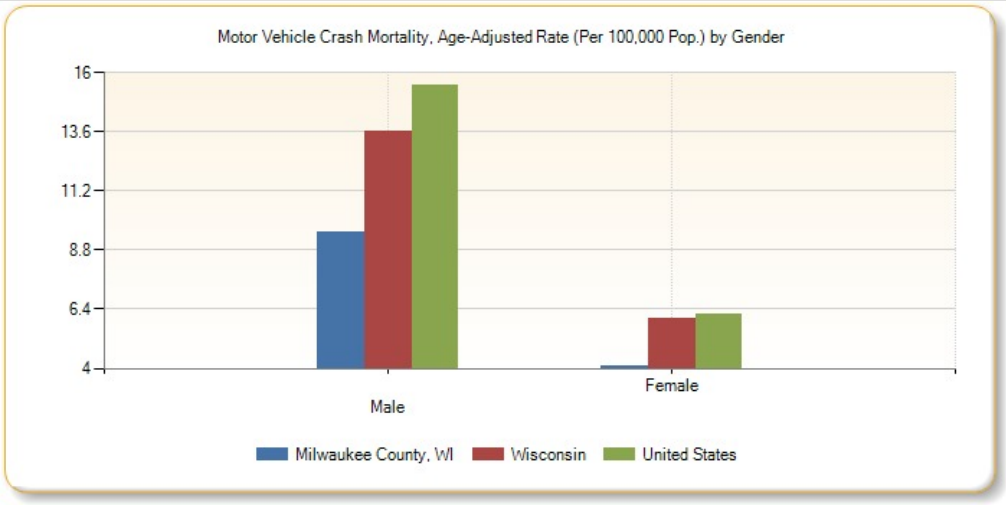


Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2009-13

- Over 25.0
- 20.1 - 25.0
- 10.1 - 20.0
- Under 10.1
- Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
- Report Area

Motor Vehicle Crash Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Gender

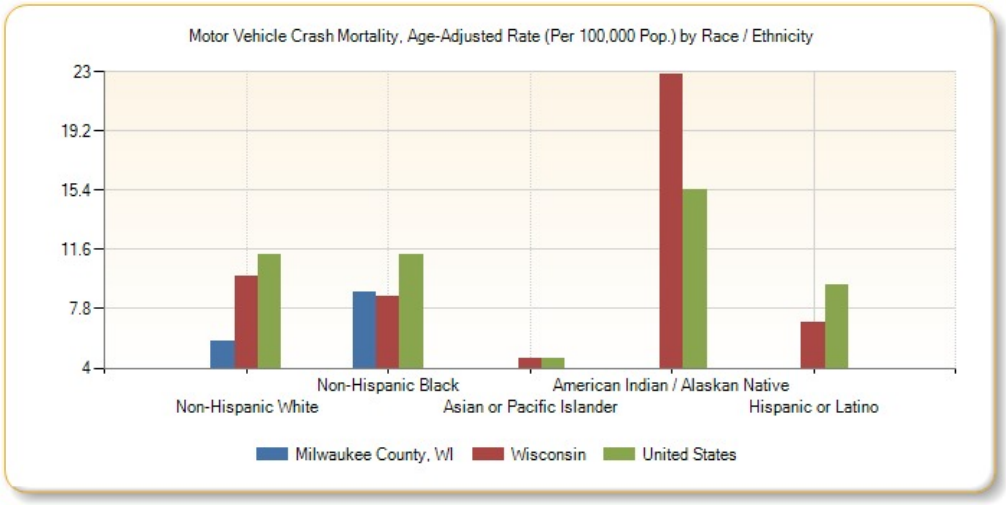
Report Area	Male	Female
Milwaukee County, WI	9.5	4.1
Wisconsin	13.6	6
United States	15.5	6.2



Motor Vehicle Crash Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

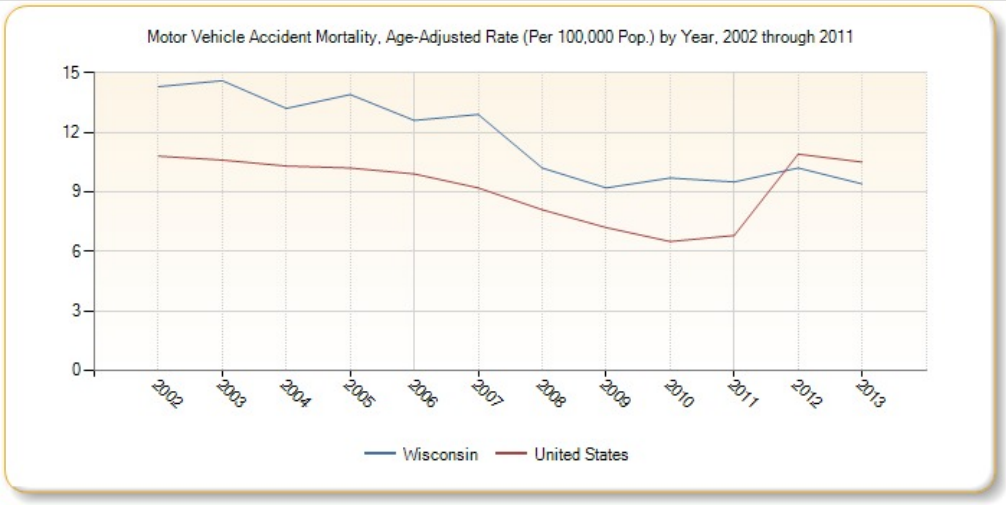
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	5.7	8.9	no data	no data	no data

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Wisconsin	9.9	8.6	4.6	22.8	6.9
United States	11.3	11.3	4.6	15.4	9.3



Motor Vehicle Accident Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2002 through 2011

Report Area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Wisconsin	14.3	14.6	13.2	13.9	12.6	12.9	10.2	9.2	9.7	9.5	10.2	9.4
United States	10.8	10.6	10.3	10.2	9.9	9.2	8.1	7.2	6.5	6.8	10.9	10.5



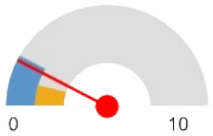
Mortality - Pedestrian Accident

This indicator reports the crude rate of pedestrians killed by motor vehicles per 100,000 population. This indicator is relevant because pedestrian-motor vehicle crash deaths are preventable and they are a cause of premature death.

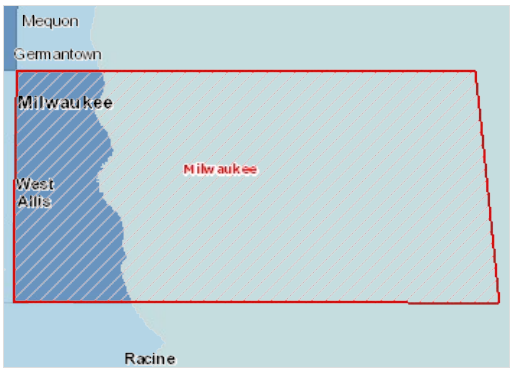
Report Area	Total Population (2010)	Total Pedestrian Deaths, 2011-2013	Average Annual Deaths, Rate per 100,000 Pop.
Milwaukee County, WI	947,735	43	**1.5**
Wisconsin	5,686,986	164	1
United States	312,732,537	15,591	1.7
HP 2020 Target			**<= 1.3**

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: US Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System. 2011-13. Source geography: County

Pedestrian Motor Vehicle Mortality, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



- Milwaukee County, WI (1.5)
- Wisconsin (1)
- United States (1.7)



Pedestrian Motor Vehicle Crash Mortality, Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NHTSA 2011-13

- Over 3.0
- 2.1 - 3.0
- 1.1 - 2.0
- 0.1 - 1.0
- No Deaths
- Report Area

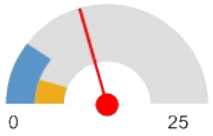
Mortality - Homicide

This indicator reports the rate of death due to assault (homicide) per 100,000 population. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are resummarized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available. This indicator is relevant because homicide rate is a measure of poor community safety and is a leading cause of premature death.

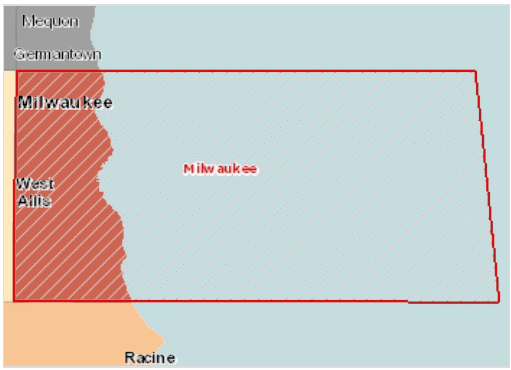
Report Area	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Milwaukee County, WI	950,833	101	10.6	**10.3**
Wisconsin	5,707,426	166	2.9	3
United States	311,430,373	16,421	5.3	5.3
HP 2020 Target				**<= 5.5**

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Homicide, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



- Milwaukee County, WI (10.3)
- Wisconsin (3)
- United States (5.3)

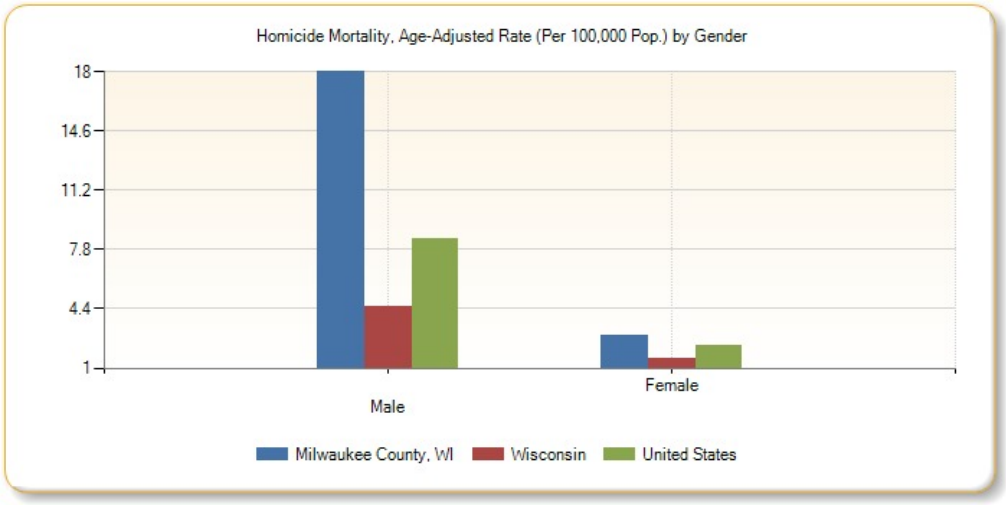


Homicide Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2009-13

- *Over 9.0*
- *6.1 - 9.0*
- *3.1 - 6.0*
- *Under 3.1*
- *Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)*
- *Report Area*

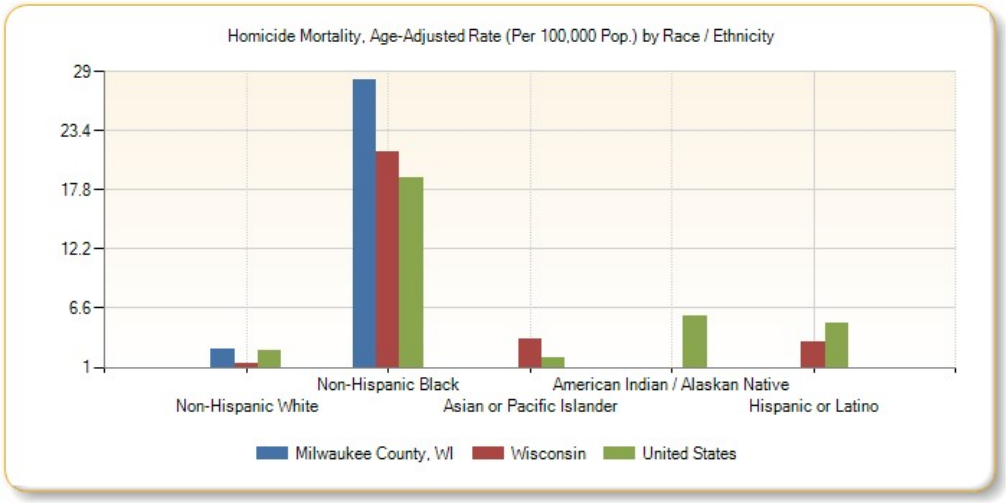
Homicide Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Gender

Report Area	*Male*	*Female*
Milwaukee County, WI	*18*	*2.9*
Wisconsin	*4.5*	*1.5*
United States	*8.4*	*2.3*



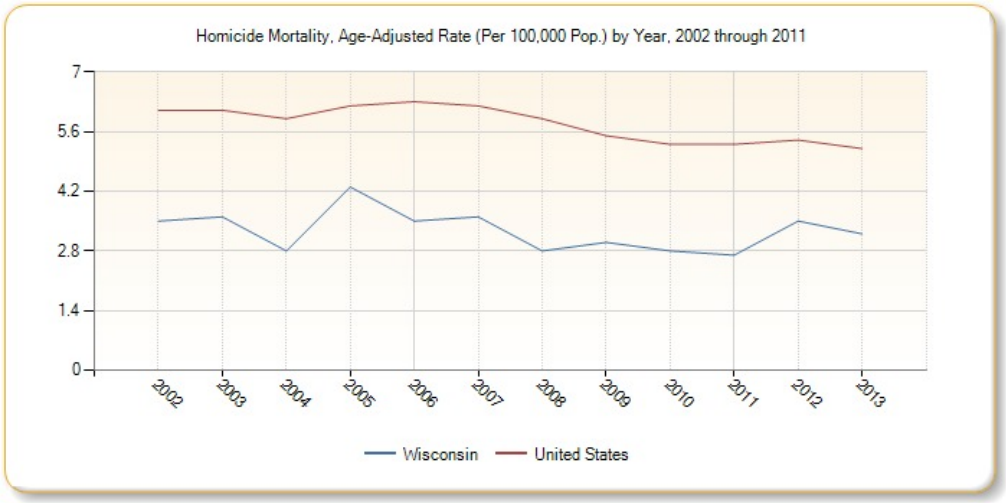
Homicide Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	*Non-Hispanic White*	*Non-Hispanic Black*	*Asian or Pacific Islander*	*American Indian / Alaskan Native*	*Hispanic or Latino*
Milwaukee County, WI	*2.7*	*28.2*	*no data*	*no data*	*no data*
Wisconsin	*1.3*	*21.4*	*3.6*	*no data*	*3.4*
United States	*2.6*	*18.9*	*1.9*	*5.8*	*5.1*



Homicide Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2002 through 2011

Report Area	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*2005*	*2006*	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*
Wisconsin	*3.5*	*3.6*	*2.8*	*4.3*	*3.5*	*3.6*	*2.8*	*3*	*2.8*	*2.7*	*3.5*	*3.2*
United States	*6.1*	*6.1*	*5.9*	*6.2*	*6.3*	*6.2*	*5.9*	*5.5*	*5.3*	*5.3*	*5.4*	*5.2*



Mortality - Suicide

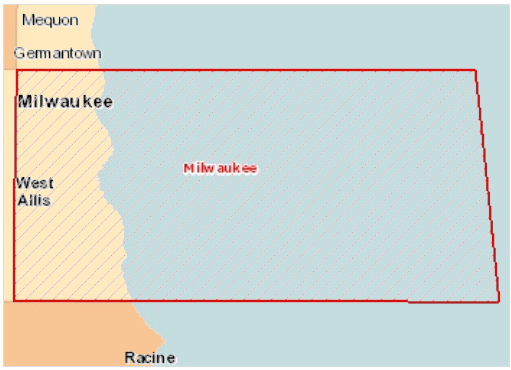
This indicator reports the rate of death due to intentional self-harm (suicide) per 100,000 population. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are resummarized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available. This indicator is relevant because suicide is an indicator of poor mental health.

Report Area	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Milwaukee County, WI	950,833	104	11	**10.9**
Wisconsin	5,707,426	767	13.4	13.1
United States	311,430,373	39,308	12.6	12.3
HP 2020 Target				**<= 10.2**

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Suicide, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)

Milwaukee County, WI (10.9)
Wisconsin (13.1)
United States (12.3)

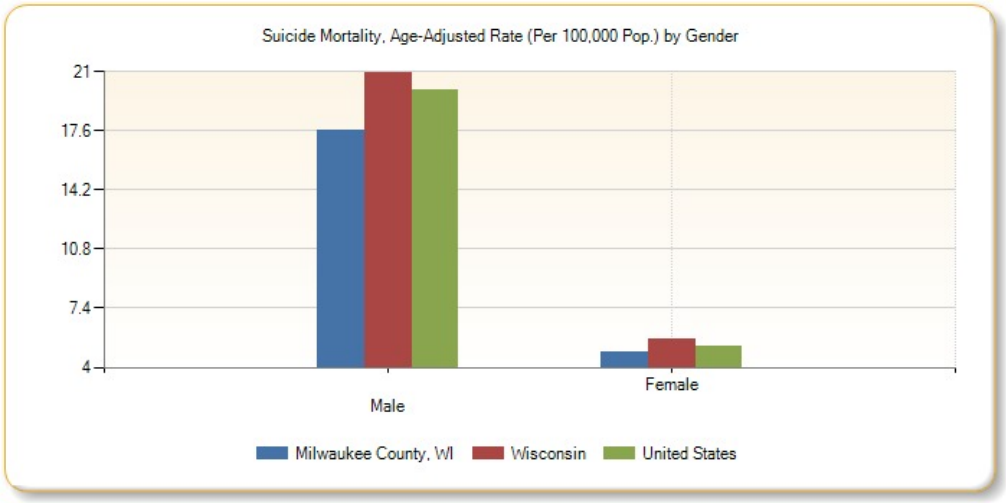


Suicide Mortality, Age Adj. Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by County, NVSS 2009-13

- Over 20.0
- 16.1 - 20.0
- 12.1 - 16.0
- Under 12.1
- Data Suppressed (<20 Deaths)
- Report Area

Suicide Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Gender

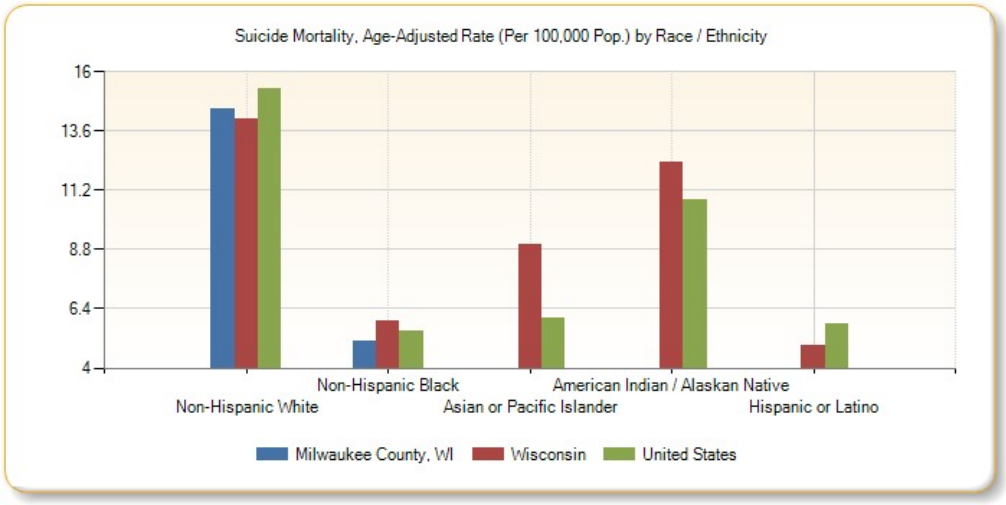
Report Area	Male	Female
Milwaukee County, WI	17.6	4.9
Wisconsin	20.9	5.6
United States	19.9	5.2



Suicide Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

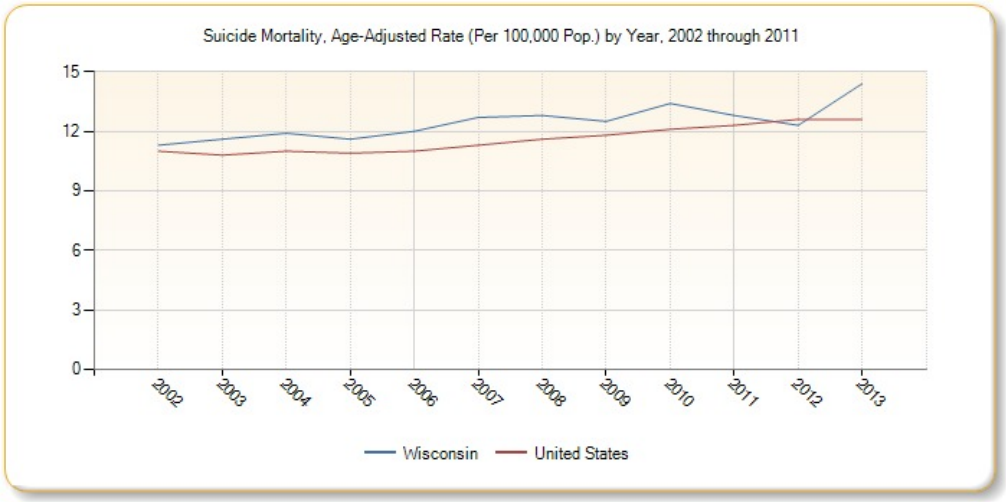
Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	14.5	5.1	no data	no data	no data

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Asian or Pacific Islander	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Wisconsin	14.1	5.9	9	12.3	4.9
United States	15.3	5.5	6	10.8	5.8



Suicide Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2002 through 2011

Report Area	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Wisconsin	11.3	11.6	11.9	11.6	12	12.7	12.8	12.5	13.4	12.8	12.3	14.4
United States	11	10.8	11	10.9	11	11.3	11.6	11.8	12.1	12.3	12.6	12.6



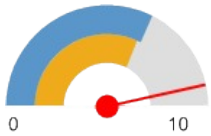
Infant Mortality

This indicator reports the rate of deaths to infants less than one year of age per 1,000 births. This indicator is relevant because high rates of infant mortality indicate the existence of broader issues pertaining to access to care and maternal and child health.

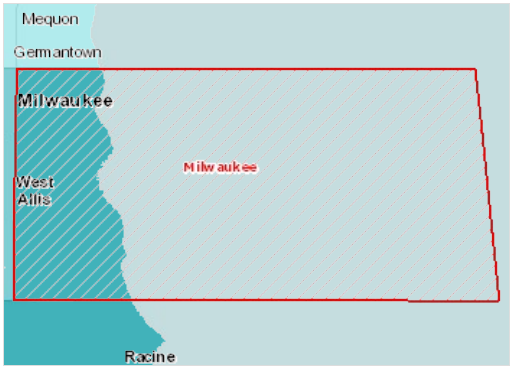
Report Area	Total Births	Total Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Births)
Milwaukee County, WI	75,150	699	**9.3**
Wisconsin	357,880	2,290	6.4
United States	20,913,535	136,369	6.5
HP 2020 Target			**<= 6.0**

Note: This indicator is compared with the state average.
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Wide-Ranging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research. 2006-10. Source geography: County

Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Births)



- Milwaukee County, WI (9.3)
- Wisconsin (6.4)
- United States (6.5)

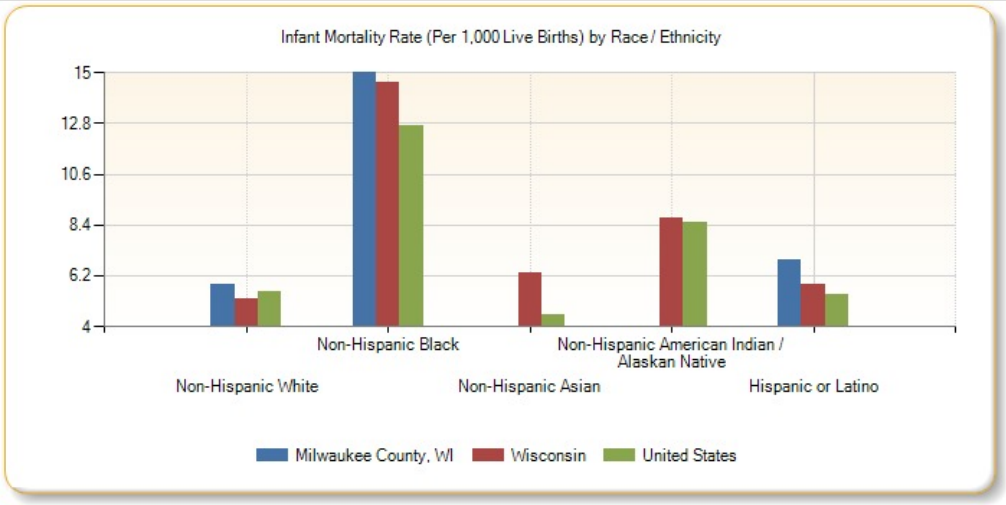


Infant Mortality, Rate (Per 1,000 Live Births) by County, AHRF 2006-10

- Over 10.0
- 8.1 - 10.0
- 5.1 - 8.0
- Under 5.1
- No Data or Data Suppressed
- Report Area

Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Live Births) by Race / Ethnicity

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Non-Hispanic Black	Non-Hispanic Asian	Non-Hispanic American Indian / Alaskan Native	Hispanic or Latino
Milwaukee County, WI	5.8	15	no data	no data	6.9
Wisconsin	5.2	14.6	6.3	8.7	5.8
United States	5.5	12.7	4.5	8.5	5.4



Please see Health Indicators Report footnotes for information about the data background, analysis methodologies and other related notes.

Report prepared by Community Commons, March 04, 2016.

CHSI INFORMATION FOR IMPROVING COMMUNITY HEALTH

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

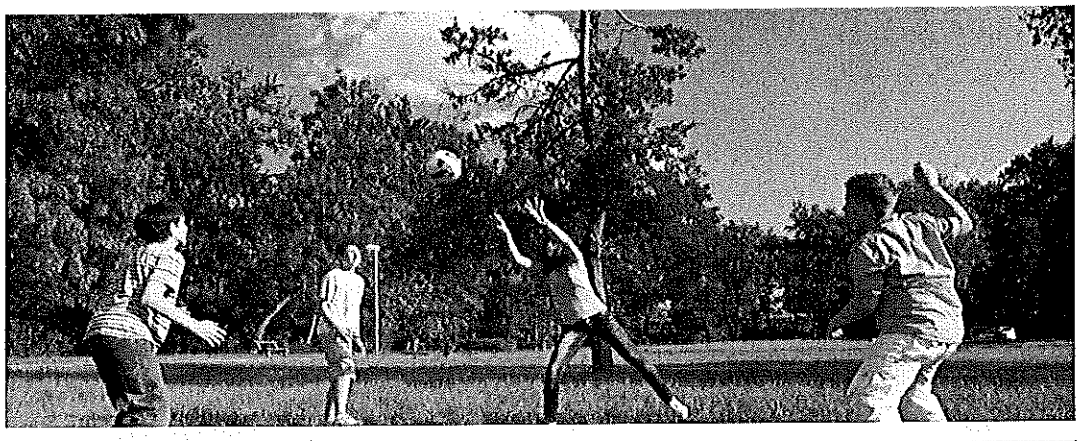
Milwaukee County, WI

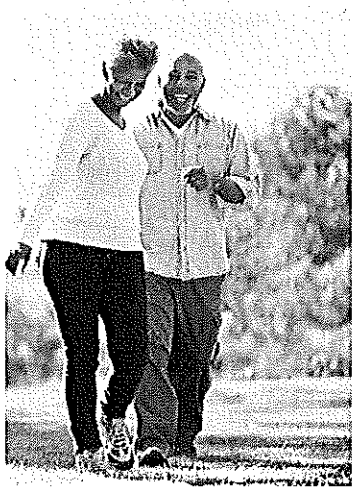
The following Summary Comparison Report provides an "at a glance" summary of how the selected county compares with **peer counties** on the full set of **Primary Indicators**. Peer county values for each indicator were ranked and then divided into quartiles.

	Better (most favorable quartile)	Moderate (middle two quartiles)	Worse (least favorable quartile)
Mortality	Coronary heart disease deaths Diabetes deaths	Alzheimer's disease deaths Cancer deaths Chronic kidney disease deaths Female life expectancy Male life expectancy Motor vehicle deaths Stroke deaths	Chronic lower respiratory disease (CLRD) deaths Unintentional injury (including motor vehicle)
Morbidity	Adult diabetes Adult overall health status HIV Syphilis	Adult obesity Alzheimer's diseases/dementia Cancer Gonorrhea Older adult asthma Older adult depression Preterm births	
Health Care Access and Quality	Cost barrier to care Uninsured	Older adult preventable hospitalizations Primary care provider access	
Health Behaviors	Adult physical inactivity	Adult smoking	Adult binge drinking Adult female routine pap tests Teen Births
Social Factors	Inadequate social support	Children in single-parent households High housing costs On time high school graduation Poverty Unemployment Violent crime	
Physical Environment	Access to parks Housing stress Living near highways	Limited access to healthy food	Annual average PM2.5 concentration

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1600 Clifton Rd. Atlanta, GA 30333, USA
800-CDC-INFO (800-232-4636) TTY: (888) 232-6348 - Contact CDC–INFO

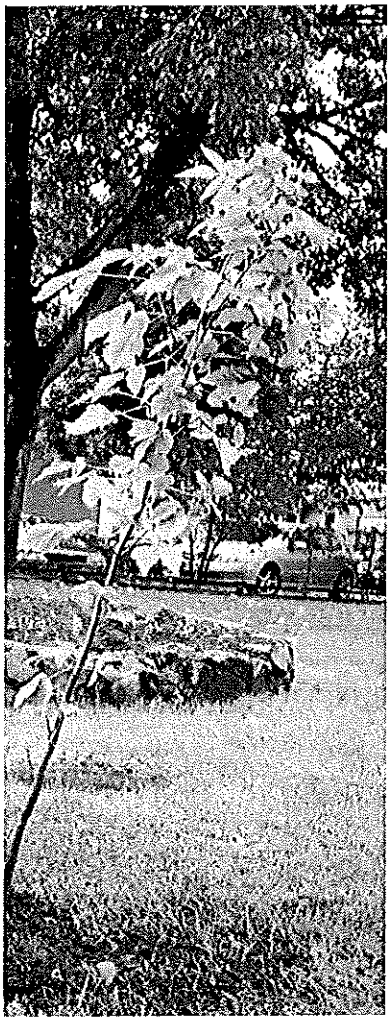
WISCONSIN EPHT





MILWAUKEE COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PROFILE

2015



WISCONSIN ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH TRACKING PROGRAM

HOW TO USE THIS PROFILE

Below you will find our suggestions for how to use this profile. This profile contains many data points unique to environmental health. As you explore the information on the following pages, consider how it might be put to good use in your community. We are here to help you along the way. If you have questions about how to integrate these data into your work, let us know!

COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENTS

Data from the profiles can be used in your health department or hospital's community health assessments to help meet state and federal requirements.

ACCREDITATION

The profiles can be used to address the Public Health Accreditation Board's accreditation standards. For instance, Standard 1.3: *Analyze public health data to identify trends in health problems, environmental public health hazards, and social and economic factors that affect the public's health.*

GRANT PROPOSALS

Data in this profile can help you and your team develop a rationale for funding requests. These data can help justify existing programs and show where there is still work to be done.

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

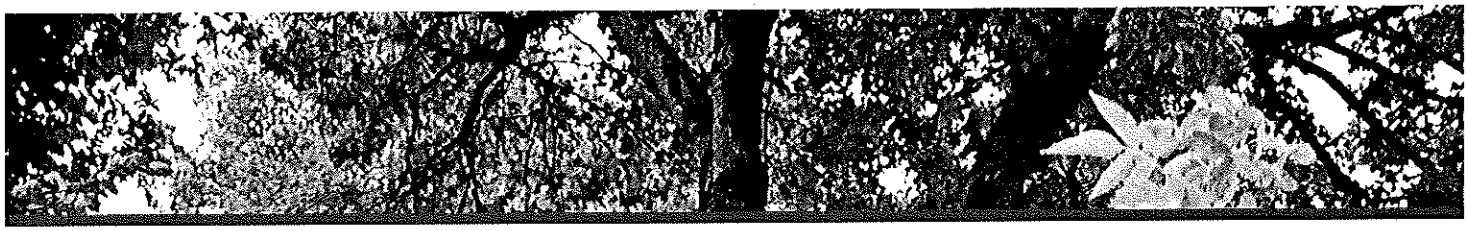
When creating programs and outreach materials for your community, these data can help you build your case and show the extent of a problem. Communities have used their profile data to target education efforts to areas with the most need.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT

This profile contains measures that can be used to justify the need for a policy. If a policy is put in place, these data can be used as baseline measures with which to monitor changes over time.

How have you used your county's profile? **Tell us about it!**

dhstracking@wi.gov
608-267-2488



MILWAUKEE COUNTY

DASHBOARD | 2015 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PROFILE

AIR QUALITY

Ozone

2.0 | Annual days above standard
Wisconsin: 0.7

Particulate Matter 2.5

1.1 | Annual days above standard
Wisconsin: 0.1

WATER QUALITY

Arsenic

0.7 | Average concentration in µg/L
Wisconsin: 1.3

Nitrate

0.1 | Average concentration in mg/L
Wisconsin: 1.5

HOME HAZARDS

Carbon Monoxide (CO)

8.9 | Rate of ER visits per 100,000 people
Wisconsin: 8.2

Childhood Lead Poisoning

9.6% | Percent with blood lead ≥5 µg/L
Wisconsin: 6.3%

BIRTH OUTCOMES

Low Birth Weight

10.1% | Percent of births <2500 grams
Wisconsin: 7.3%

Preterm Birth

12.3% | Percent of births <37 weeks gestation
Wisconsin: 10.3%

HEALTH INDICATORS

Heat Stress

12.0 | Rate of ER visits per 100,000 people
Wisconsin: 16.5

Melanoma

12.0 | Rate of cases per 100,000 people
Wisconsin: 18.4

Lung Cancer

72.1 | Rate of cases per 100,000 people
Wisconsin: 62.0

Asthma

766.0 | Rate of ER visits per 100,000 people*
Wisconsin: 376.0

*This indicator is represented per 10,000 people on the data portal. Above state value At or below state value ^ Data are suppressed | References on next page

WISCONSIN ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH TRACKING PROGRAM
dhs.wi.gov/epht | dhstracking@wi.gov | 608-267-2488
Wisconsin Department of Health Services | Division of Public Health | Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health

DASHBOARD DATA DETAILS

Below are the abbreviated references for the data presented in the dashboard. Note that some measures have more years of data available on the Wisconsin Tracking portal, available at dhs.wi.gov/epht. For additional details on the data, see page 15. For more information about age-adjustment and other terms referenced in this profile, visit the Wisconsin Tracking Program "Glossary of Terms," available at dhs.wisconsin.gov/epht/glossary.htm.

AIR QUALITY

Particulate Matter 2.5 ($PM_{2.5}$) and Ozone: Monitored and modeled estimates of air quality readings
Source: National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Year displayed: 2011

WATER QUALITY

Arsenic and Nitrate: Measured concentrations from public water systems
Source: National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Years displayed: Averaged data from 2011-2013

HOME HAZARDS

Childhood Lead Poisoning: Reported blood lead test results
Source: Wisconsin Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services
Note: The first version of this profile contained lead data from 2013. These data reflected duplicated cases, which might inflate rates in some counties. This issue has been corrected and the data are now deduplicated. This version also includes 2014 data, as they were available during the second printing. Please update any saved copies with this version.
Year displayed: 2014

Carbon Monoxide (CO) Poisoning: Age-adjusted rate of emergency room visits related to CO poisoning
Source: Office of Health Informatics, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services
Years displayed: Averaged data from 2009-2013

BIRTH OUTCOMES

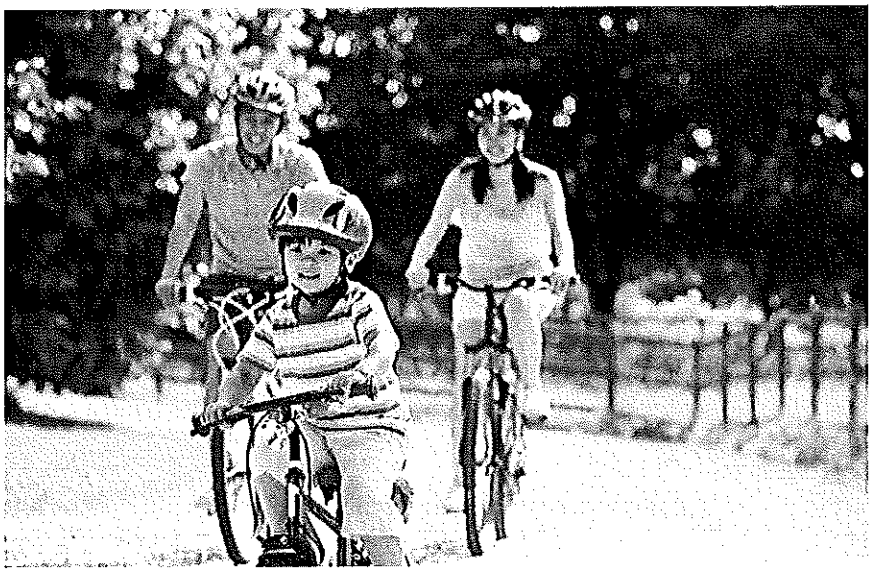
Low Birth Weight and Preterm Birth: Wisconsin birth certificate data
Source: Office of Health Informatics, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services
Years displayed: Averaged data from 2011-2013

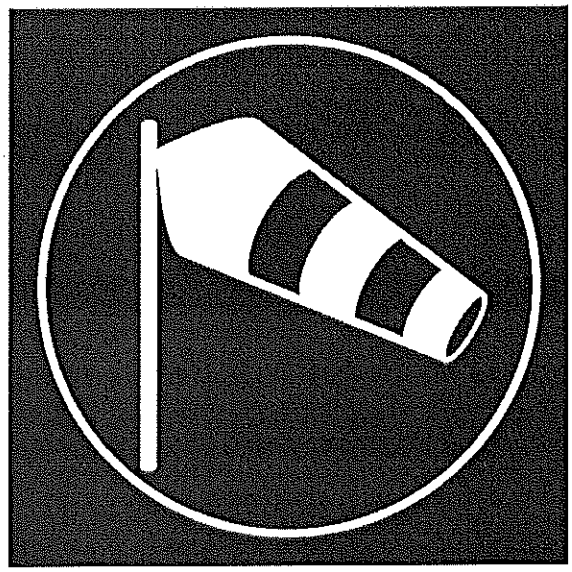
HEALTH INDICATORS

Heat Stress: Age-adjusted rate of emergency room visits related to heat stress
Source: Office of Health Informatics, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services
Years displayed: Averaged data from 2009-2013

Melanoma and Lung Cancer: Age-adjusted rate of cases reported by health care providers
Source: Wisconsin Cancer Reporting System, Office of Health Informatics, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services
Years displayed: Averaged data from 2006-2010

Asthma: Age-adjusted rate of emergency room visits related to asthma
Source: National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Year displayed: 2012





AIR QUALITY MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Air pollution means substances are in the air that should not be there – or should be there in smaller amounts. Two important pollutants to consider for the health of a community are fine particulate matter and ozone. Particulate matter describes microscopic particles that settle in our lungs after being inhaled. The "2.5" in "particulate matter 2.5 ($PM_{2.5}$)" refers to the size of the particles, which are smaller than the width of a human hair. Ozone is created as a result of emissions from vehicles and industrial facilities. Both particulate matter and ozone can trigger health problems, especially in people with breathing conditions like asthma. Levels of these contaminants are measured by monitoring stations set up around the state.

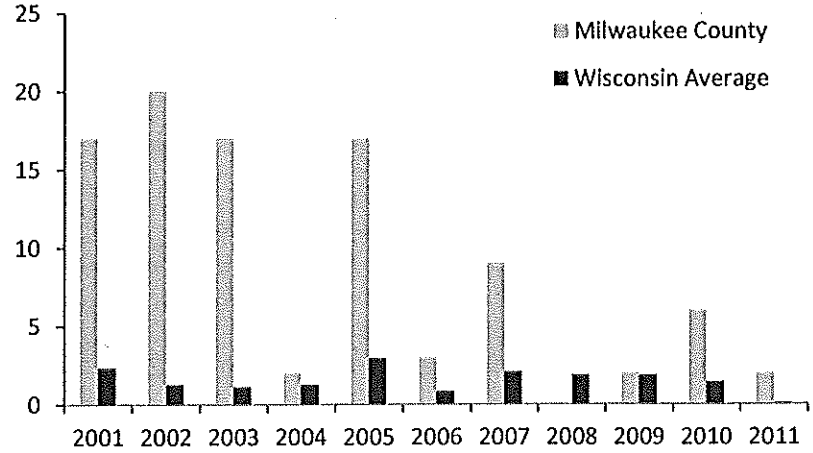
2.0
OZONE
ANNUAL DAYS ABOVE STANDARD
STATEWIDE: 0.7

1.1
PARTICULATE MATTER 2.5
ANNUAL DAYS ABOVE STANDARD
STATEWIDE: 0.1

11.0
PARTICULATE MATTER 2.5
ANNUAL AVERAGE (µg/m3)
STATEWIDE: 9.4

Above state value · At or below state value · ^ Suppressed

OZONE
ANNUAL DAYS ABOVE STANDARD



OZONE

The chart to the left provides a year-to-year comparison of the number of days in which ozone was above the standard set by the US Environmental Protection Agency. The fewer days above the standard, the better.

TAKE A CLOSER LOOK AT THE DATA:
dhs.wi.gov/epht

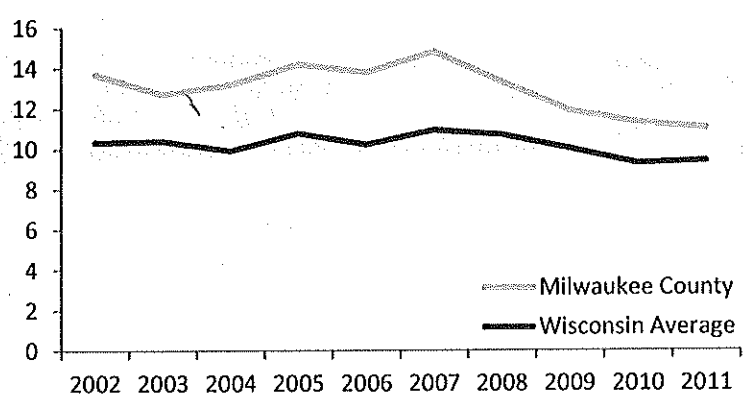
AIR QUALITY MILWAUKEE COUNTY

PARTICULATE MATTER 2.5

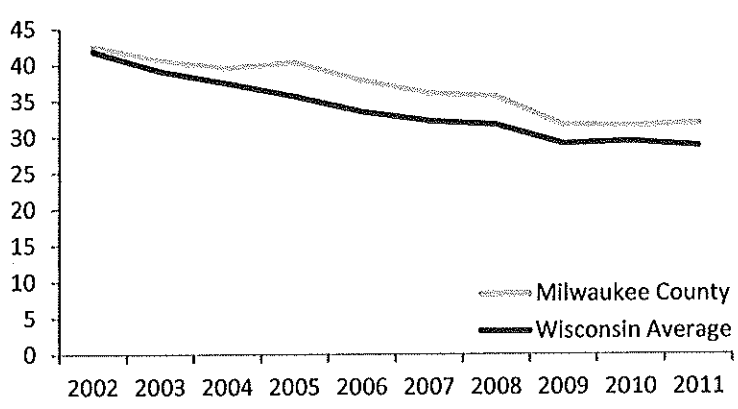
Particulate matter 2.5 ($PM_{2.5}$) is so tiny that it can settle in a person's lungs or bloodstream after being inhaled. These particles are more common near busy roads and in areas with dusty industries. PM has been linked to heart attacks and asthma attacks. Below are three charts showing how the annual average of $PM_{2.5}$, heart attack rates, and asthma emergency room visits have fluctuated over the 2002-2011 time period. In most Wisconsin counties, there has been a downward trend in all three measures over time.

For more information on ozone and particulate matter, please visit dhs.wisconsin.gov/epht/criteriapollutants.htm.

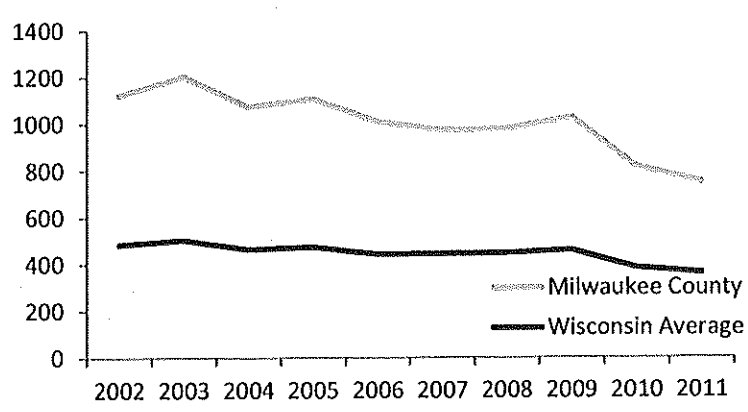
PARTICULATE MATTER 2.5
ANNUAL AVERAGE
($\mu g/m^3$)



HEART ATTACK
HOSPITALIZATIONS
Rate per 10,000 people



ASTHMA
EMERGENCY ROOM VISITS
Rate per 100,000 people



WATER QUALITY MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Water that is piped into your home, school, or workplace comes from either a public water system or a private well. Two important water contaminants to consider for the health of a community are arsenic and nitrate. Potential health effects of drinking water with high levels of arsenic include skin damage, circulatory system problems, and cancers (such as bladder and lung cancer). Some studies have also found evidence of a link between exposure to high nitrate levels in drinking water early in pregnancy and certain birth defects. Infants who consume drinking water with high nitrate levels are at risk of shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.

0.7

ARSENIC

AVERAGE CONCENTRATION IN PUBLIC WATER (µg/L)

STATEWIDE: 1.3

0.1

NITRATE

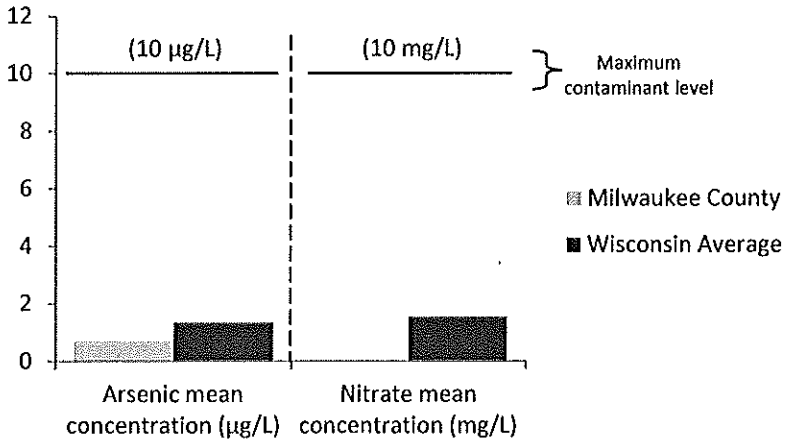
AVERAGE CONCENTRATION IN PUBLIC WATER (mg/L)

STATEWIDE: 1.5

Above state value At or below state value ^ Suppressed

ARSENIC AND NITRATE

MEAN CONCENTRATION LEVELS IN PUBLIC WATER (2011-2013)



PUBLIC DRINKING WATER

About two-thirds of Wisconsin residents obtain water from public water systems. Data presented on this page are collected from public water systems.

Levels of contaminants in public water systems are monitored and regulated by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. All counties reported arsenic and nitrate mean concentrations below the maximum contaminant levels established by the US Environmental Protection Agency.

For more information and to explore data about other drinking water contaminants in Wisconsin, visit dhs.wi.gov/epht.

TAKE A CLOSER LOOK AT THE DATA:
dhs.wi.gov/epht

WATER QUALITY MILWAUKEE COUNTY

PRIVATE DRINKING WATER

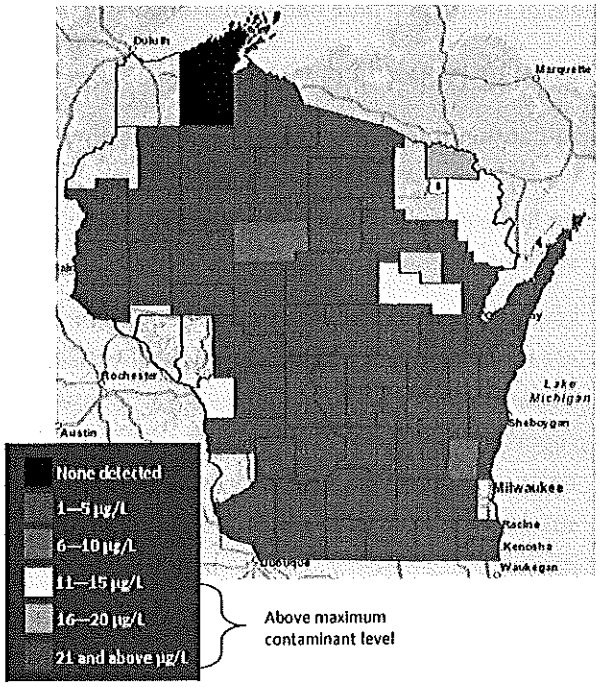
About one-third of Wisconsin residents obtain water from private wells. Private water wells are those that are owned by individuals. Private well owners are responsible for monitoring and testing their wells. Regulations are in place to guide the creation of new wells, but requirements are limited once a well is in place. As a result, not all private wells are regularly monitored for contamination.

The Wisconsin Environmental Public Health Tracking Program worked to improve access to private well data by partnering with the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point's Center for Watershed Science to support a mapping tool. This tool provides private well data for multiple contaminants at county, township, and section levels. The well data were voluntarily submitted by homeowners and represent data from the past 25 years. The data do not include water quality information for all known private wells.

County-specific measures for arsenic and nitrate in private wells are displayed below. Seven counties have reported average concentrations of arsenic above the 10 µg/L maximum contaminant level. For nitrate, all counties are below the 10 mg/L maximum contaminant level. To explore data for the other water contaminants, visit bit.ly/wellwaterviewer.

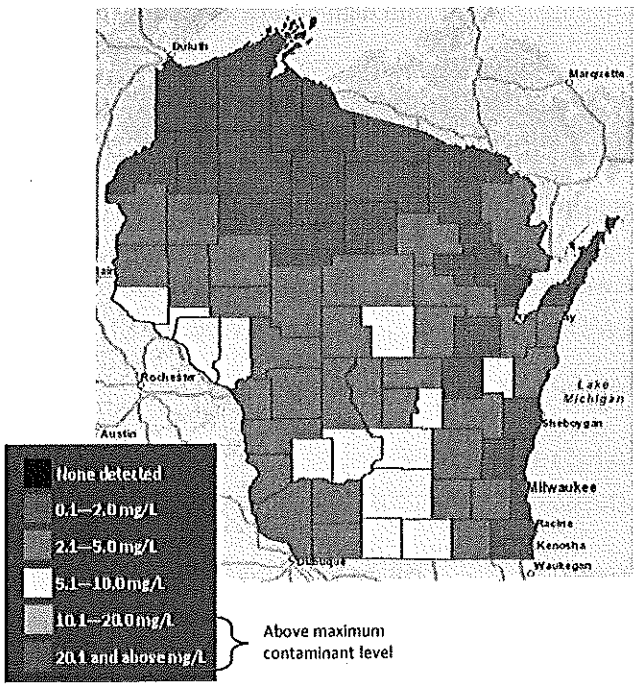
ARSENIC IN PRIVATE WELLS

AVERAGE CONCENTRATION (µg/L)



NITRATE IN PRIVATE WELLS

AVERAGE CONCENTRATION (mg/L)



The arsenic data displayed include results of 15,230 samples collected from 1988-2014. The nitrate data displayed include results of 113,465 samples collected from 1972-2014. The number of samples collected varies from year to year; accordingly, some years are better represented than others. Note that the level of precision between the arsenic and nitrate values is different in the map legends; this is related to the level of detection capabilities of the laboratory equipment.

HOME HAZARDS MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Lead and carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning are two home hazards monitored by the Wisconsin Environmental Public Health Tracking Program. Carbon monoxide poisoning prevents oxygen from getting to the body, which can damage tissue and even cause death. In children, lead poisoning slows growth and development, particularly in the brain. Lead poisoning is also associated with increased incarceration and poor academic outcomes.

8.9

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING

RATE OF ER VISITS RELATED TO CO PER 100,000

STATEWIDE: 8.2

9.6%

CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING

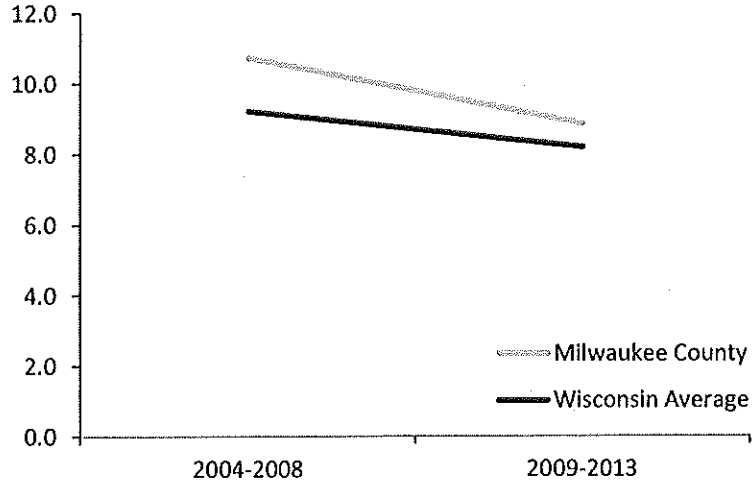
PERCENT OF TESTED CHILDREN WITH BLOOD LEAD ≥5 µg/dL

STATEWIDE: 6.3%

Above state value · At or below state value · ^ Suppressed

CARBON MONOXIDE

RATE OF ER VISITS PER 100,000 PEOPLE



CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a toxic, colorless, and odorless gas. CO is created whenever fuel or other materials are burned. Wisconsin state law requires that all homes have a carbon monoxide detector on every level.

The chart to the left presents age-adjusted rates of emergency room visits for CO poisoning. For more information on carbon monoxide poisoning, please visit dhs.wisconsin.gov/air/co.htm.

TAKE A CLOSER LOOK AT THE DATA:
dhs.wi.gov/epht

HOME HAZARDS MILWAUKEE COUNTY

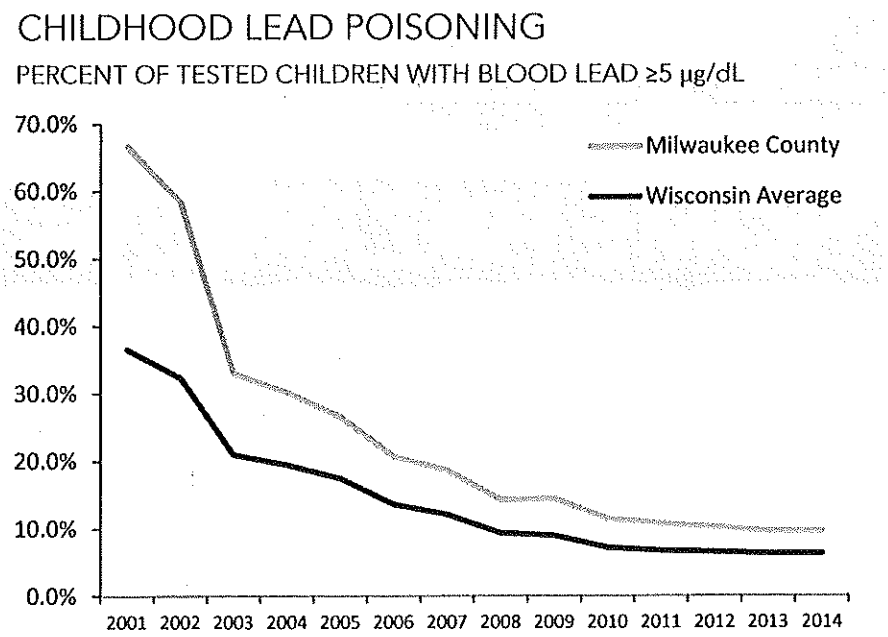
CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING

Wisconsin statute defines lead poisoning in a child as a blood lead level of 10 or more µg/dL (Wis. Stat. § 254.11[9]). However, in 2012, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommended the lead poisoning reference value be lowered to greater than or equal to 5 µg/dL.

This decision was made due to the overwhelming evidence that blood lead levels below 10 µg/dL can cause damage to the brain and other parts of the body.

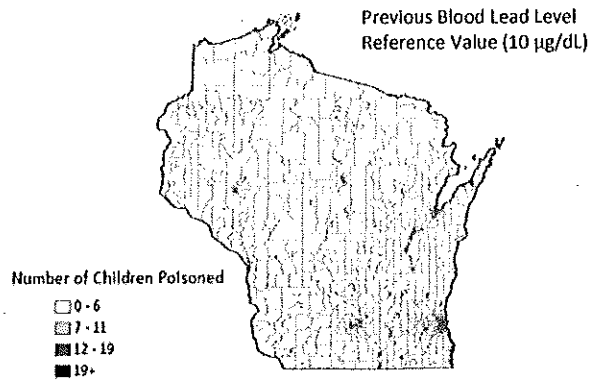
There is no safe level of lead in the human body. Even very low levels of exposure can cause adverse health effects.

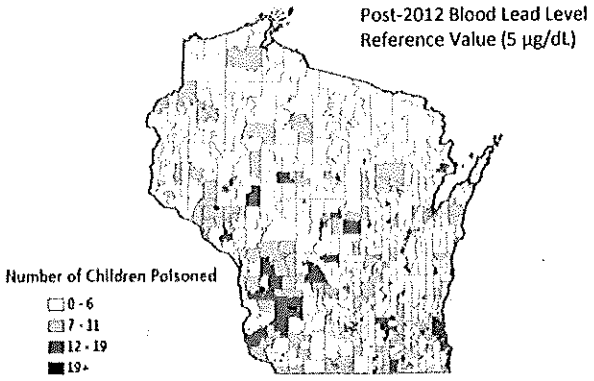
The percentage of children tested with a blood lead level greater than or equal to 5 µg/dL has declined over the past 14 years in most Wisconsin counties. This decline is due in part to prevention and outreach efforts that have happened throughout the state. Together we have made great progress, but there is still work to be done to eliminate lead poisoning for all children.



The change in reference value for lead poisoning from ≥10 µg/dL to ≥5 µg/dL had a substantial impact on the number of Wisconsin children recognized as being affected by lead poisoning. The maps below illustrate that change. The map on the left shows the number of children who were considered lead poisoned at the previous level. The map on the right shows the number of children who are considered lead poisoned at the new level. For more information on preventing and remediating lead exposure, please visit the Wisconsin Lead Program website, dhs.wi.gov/lead.

CENSUS TRACT-LEVEL COUNTS OF CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING (2009-2011)





BIRTH OUTCOMES MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Reproduction is complex, and many factors affect a mother's ability to conceive, carry a baby to term, and deliver a baby without complications. Environmental factors such as air pollution and exposure to contaminated drinking water can increase the likelihood of low birth weight and preterm births. Low birth weight has also been linked to exposure during pregnancy to lead, solvents, pesticides, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (a group of over 100 contaminants produced by burning fuels like coal).

10.1%

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

PERCENT BIRTHS
<2,500 GRAMS

STATEWIDE: 7.3%

12.3%

PRETERM BIRTH

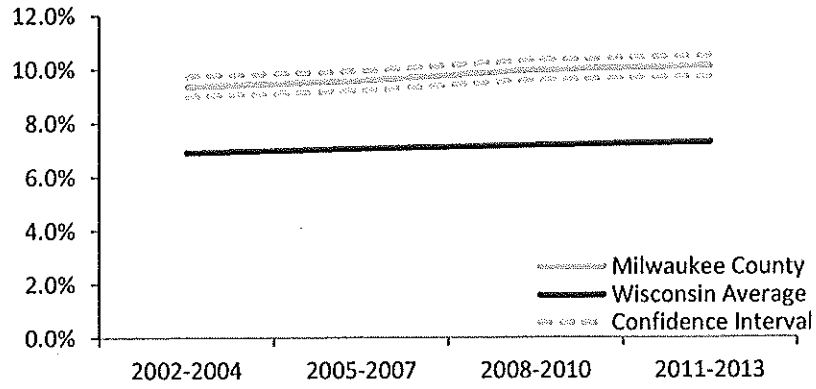
PERCENT BIRTHS
<37 WEEKS GESTATION

STATEWIDE: 10.3%

Above state value · At or below state value · ^ Suppressed

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

PERCENT OF BIRTHS BELOW 2,500 GRAMS



LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

Low birth weight – being born with a weight under 2,500 grams – can occur as a result of slow fetal growth over a full-term pregnancy, being born preterm, or both. The figure to the left provides a comparison between the county-level percentage of low birth weight babies and the percentage of low birth weight babies in Wisconsin from 2002-2013.

Confidence intervals based on the county rate have been added to the chart to the left. They are denoted with dotted gray lines. These confidence intervals indicate the precision of the estimated values. The closer the dotted lines are to the county line, the better (or more precise) the estimate.

TAKE A CLOSER LOOK AT THE DATA:
dhs.wi.gov/epht

BIRTH OUTCOMES MILWAUKEE COUNTY

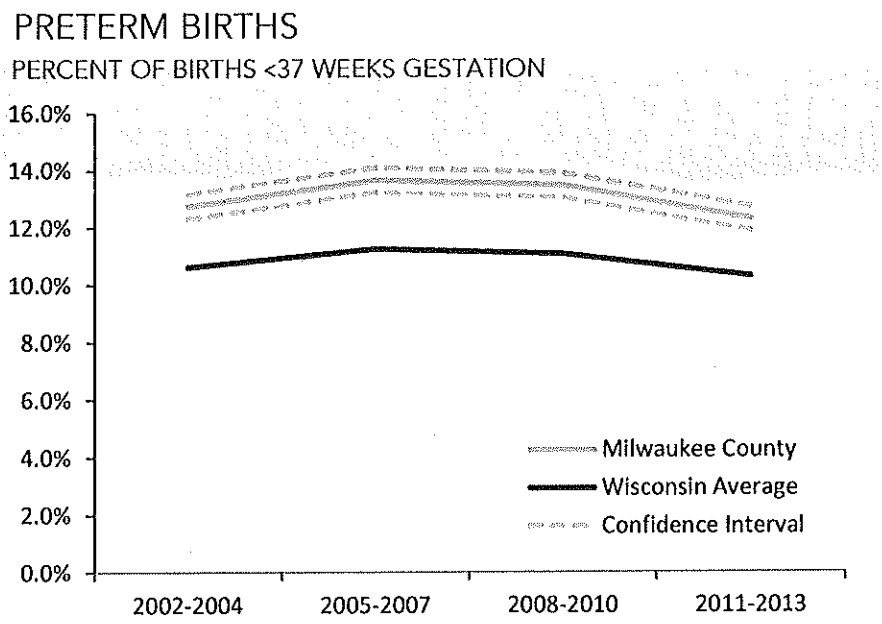
PRETERM BIRTH

A baby is considered to be preterm if he or she is born before completing 37 weeks of gestation. Many women who have preterm birth have no known risk factors. Women have the best chance of preventing preterm birth by being healthy before and during pregnancy and receiving high-quality prenatal care. Environmental factors can also play a role, as research has shown a relationship between exposure to air pollution, lead, solvents, and tobacco smoke during pregnancy and a higher risk of preterm birth.

The figure to the right provides a comparison between the percentage of preterm babies at the county level and the percentage of preterm babies in Wisconsin from 2002-2013.

Confidence intervals based on the county rate have been added to the chart to the right. They are denoted with dotted gray lines, which indicate the precision of the estimated values. The closer the dotted lines are to the county line, the better (or more precise) the estimate.

For more information on preterm births, visit dhs.wi.gov/epht/premature.htm.



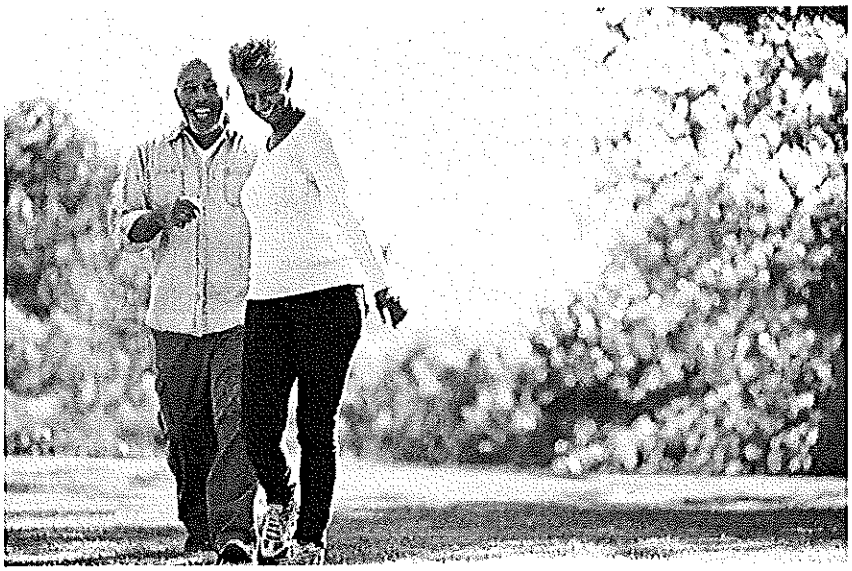
BIRTH DEFECTS

A birth defect is a problem that happens while the baby is developing in the mother's body. Most birth defects happen during the first three months of pregnancy. A birth defect may affect how a baby's body looks, works, or both.

Many birth defects are known to be related to environmental factors. Birth defects such as spina bifida, cleft lip/palate, gastroschisis, hypospadias, Down syndrome, and heart defects have all been linked to living near hazardous waste sites. Some birth defects have also been linked to disinfection by-products in drinking water. Some studies have also found evidence of a link between exposure to high nitrate levels in drinking water early in pregnancy and certain birth defects.

The causes of most birth defects remain unknown. With the data collected through the National Environmental Public Health Tracking Program, researchers will be better equipped to study the relationship between birth defects and the environment.

The Wisconsin Environmental Public Health Tracking Program obtains data on 10 types of birth defects from the Birth Defect Prevention and Surveillance Program at the Wisconsin Department of Health Services. The Birth Defects Registry is a passive surveillance system for which reporting by health care providers is optional. Much of this data is available on our web portal, which can be found at dhs.wisconsin.gov/epht/birthdefects.htm.



HEALTH INDICATORS MILWAUKEE COUNTY

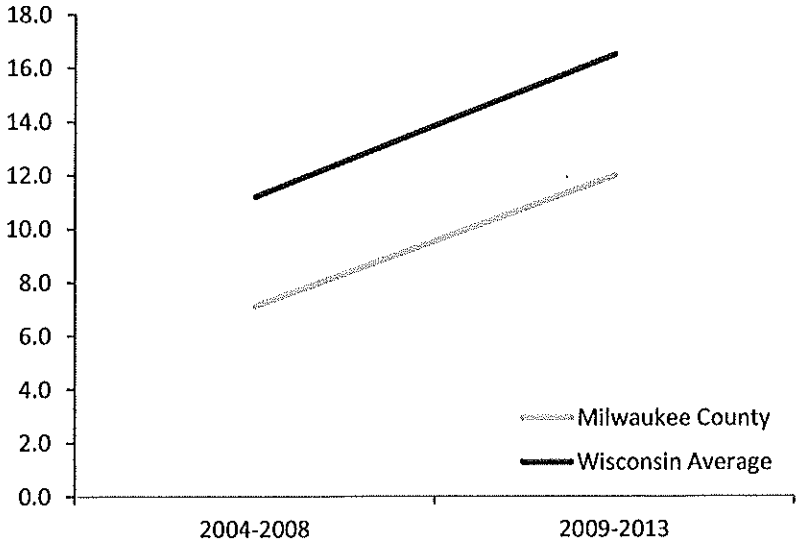
Heat stress, melanoma, lung cancer, and asthma are four of the many health indicators collected by the Wisconsin Environmental Public Health Tracking Program. Each of these indicators is strongly linked to one or more environmental factors.

12.0	12.0	72.1	766.0
HEAT STRESS	**MELANOMA**	**LUNG CANCER**	**ASTHMA**
RATE OF ER VISITS PER 100,000 PEOPLE	RATE OF CASES PER 100,000 PEOPLE	RATE OF CASES PER 100,000 PEOPLE	RATE OF ER VISITS PER 100,000 PEOPLE
STATEWIDE: 16.5	STATEWIDE: 18.4	STATEWIDE: 62	STATEWIDE: 376

● Above state value ● At or below state value ^ Suppressed

HEAT STRESS

RATE OF ER VISITS PER 100,000 PEOPLE



HEAT STRESS

Heat stress encompasses a range of conditions including heat rash, heat syncope, heat cramps, and heat exhaustion. Any individual can develop heat stress when involved in intense physical activity or when exposed to high environmental temperatures.

In this profile, heat stress is measured by emergency room visits related to heat. For more information on heat stress, visit bit.ly/cdcheatstress.

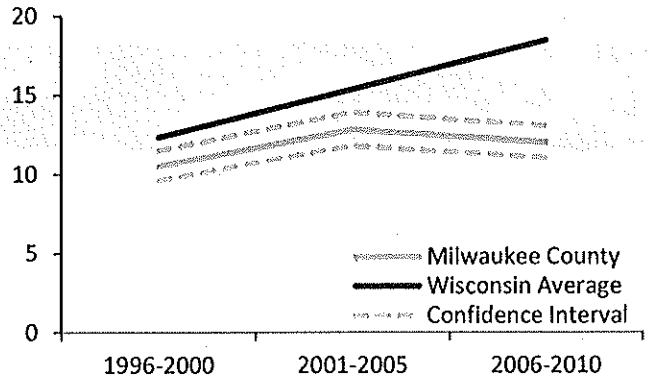
TAKE A CLOSER LOOK AT THE DATA:
dhs.wi.gov/epht

MELANOMA AND LUNG CANCER

Cancer is a term used for diseases in which abnormal cells divide without control and are able to invade other body tissues. There are more than 100 different types of cancer. Melanoma is a cancer of the skin pigment cells and is the most dangerous type of skin cancer. Lung cancer forms in the tissues of the lung, usually in the cells lining the air passages, and is the leading cause of cancer deaths in the United States.

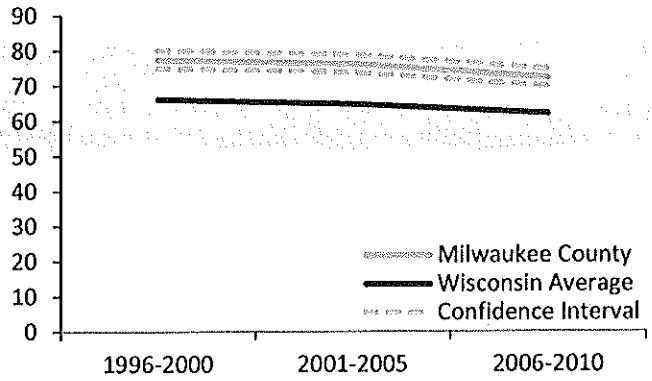
MELANOMA

RATE OF CASES PER 100,000 PEOPLE



LUNG CANCER

RATE OF CASES PER 100,000 PEOPLE



Both melanoma and lung cancer are strongly linked to environmental causes. Melanoma is linked to ultraviolet (UV) radiation exposure, and lung cancer is related to radon and environmental tobacco smoke. In this profile, melanoma and lung cancer data are presented as age-adjusted rates of new cases per 100,000 people.

The rate of melanoma in Wisconsin is increasing over time, and nearly all Wisconsin counties are following the same upward trend. The rate of lung cancer has held relatively steady in Wisconsin, with more variability by county. Confidence intervals based on the county rate have been added to the charts above. They are denoted with dotted gray lines, which indicate the precision of the estimated values. The closer the dotted lines are to the county line, the better (or more precise) the estimate.

For more information on melanoma, visit dhs.wisconsin.gov/epht/melanoma.htm. To read more about lung cancer, visit dhs.wisconsin.gov/epht/lung.htm.

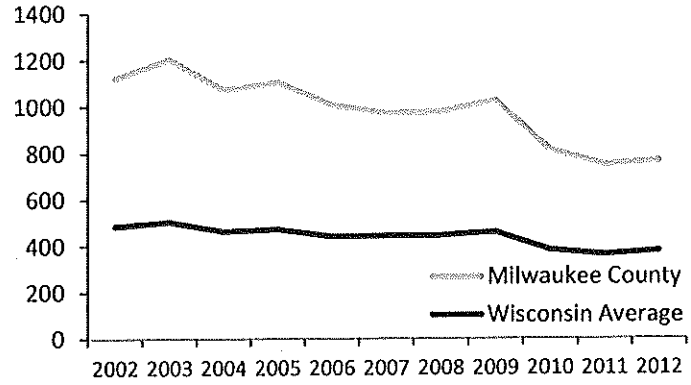
ASTHMA

Asthma is a disease that affects breathing and may restrict the ability to get oxygen to the lungs. Symptoms of asthma often occur because a person is exposed to a trigger such as outdoor air pollution.

In this profile, asthma is measured by the rate of asthma-related emergency room visits per 100,000 people. The overall rate of asthma emergency room visits in Wisconsin has declined slightly since 2002. Rates at the county level are more variable. For more information about asthma, visit dhs.wisconsin.gov/asthma/Index.htm

ASTHMA

RATE OF ER VISITS PER 100,000 PEOPLE



DATA DETAILS

AIR QUALITY

Particulate Matter 2.5 ($PM_{2.5}$)

Measures: Annual Average $PM_{2.5}$ ($\mu g/m^3$), Percent of days above standard set by the US Environmental Protection Agency
Source: National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Years displayed: 2002-2011, data from 2011 are displayed on the dashboard
Data details: These measures include monitored and modeled estimates of $PM_{2.5}$ levels. Modeled estimates are used to fill in gaps for days when monitoring does not occur or in counties where monitors do not exist. The data downloaded from the national portal for percent of days above standard were multiplied by 365 to get number of days above US Environmental Protection Agency standard. The US Environmental Protection Agency's National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for a 24-hour average $PM_{2.5}$ concentration is 35 $\mu g/m^3$.

Ozone

Measure: Number of days above standard set by the US Environmental Protection Agency
Source: National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Years displayed: 2001-2011, data from 2011 are displayed on the dashboard
Data details: This measure is the number of days with maximum eight-hour average ozone concentration over the Environmental Protection Agency's National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) of 0.075 ppm. This measure includes monitored and modeled estimates of ozone levels. Modeled estimates are used to fill in gaps for days when monitoring does not occur or in counties where monitors do not exist.

Heart Attack

Measure: Age-adjusted rate of hospitalizations among persons age 35 and over per 10,000 people
Source: National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Years displayed: 2002-2011
Data details: These data are collected from inpatient hospital records. This measure includes cases with an ICD-9 code of 410.0-410.92. The National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network suppresses data for counties with fewer than six hospitalizations per 100,000 to protect confidentiality. However, counties with zero cases are not suppressed. Direct age-adjustment is conducted using the 2000 US standard population.

HEALTH INDICATORS

Asthma

Measures: Annual age-adjusted rate of emergency department visits per 100,000 people
Source: National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Years displayed: 2002-2012, data from 2012 are displayed on the dashboard
Data details: These data are collected from emergency room visit records. This measure includes cases with an ICD-9 code of 493. The National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network suppresses data for counties with fewer than six visits per 100,000 to protect confidentiality. However, counties with zero cases are not suppressed. Direct age-adjustment is conducted using the 2000 US standard population. On the National Environmental Public Health Tracking portal, this measure is calculated per 10,000 people. For use in this profile, it is converted to per 100,000 people.

Lung Cancer and Melanoma

Measure: Age-adjusted rates of cases among persons age 35 and over per 100,000 people
Source: Wisconsin Cancer Reporting System, Office of Health Informatics, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services
Years displayed: 1996-2010, data from 2006-2010 are displayed on the dashboard
Data details: Rates are calculated from counts of cancer cases reported to the Wisconsin Cancer Reporting System by health care providers in Wisconsin. Data for counties with fewer than six cases are suppressed to protect confidentiality. However, counties with zero cases are not suppressed. Direct age-adjustment is conducted using the 2000 US standard population.

Heat Stress

Measure: Age-adjusted rate of emergency department visits per 100,000 people
Source: Office of Health Informatics, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services
Years displayed: 2004-2013, data from 2009-2013 are displayed on the dashboard
Data details: These data are collected from emergency room visit records. This measure includes cases with an ICD-9 code of 992.0-992.9, or cause of injury code E900.0 or E900.9. Data for counties with fewer than five visits are suppressed to protect confidentiality. However, counties with zero visits are not suppressed. Direct age-adjustment is conducted using the 2000 US standard population.

WATER QUALITY

Arsenic

Measures: Mean concentration of arsenic (µg/L) in public drinking water
Source: National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Years displayed: Averaged data from 2011-2013
Data details: Arsenic concentrations in drinking water are based on samples taken from public community water systems. Because many counties did not have any samples for a given year, three years of data were aggregated (2011-2013). Some counties had multiple arsenic mean values (from different water systems), so the values were first averaged within a given county and then averaged across the years.

Nitrate

Measure: Mean concentration of nitrate (mg/L) in public drinking water
Source: National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Years displayed: Averaged data from 2011-2013
Data details: Nitrate concentrations in drinking water are based on samples taken from public community water systems. Because many counties did not have any samples for a given year, we aggregated three years of data (2011-2013). Some counties had multiple nitrate mean values (from different water systems), so the values were first averaged within a given county and then averaged across the years.

HOME HAZARDS

Lead Poisoning

Measure: Percent of children tested who had a blood lead level ≥5 µg/dL
Source: Wisconsin Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services
Years displayed: 2001-2014, data from 2014 displayed on dashboard
Data details: Wisconsin blood lead testing data from children less than six years of age are reported to the Wisconsin Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program. Data are de-duplicated such that they contain the most recent confirmatory (venous) test following an elevated screening (capillary) test. If no confirmatory test for the individual is available, the most recent screening test result is used. The first version of this profile contained lead data from 2013. These data reflected duplicated cases, which might inflate rates in some counties. This issue has been corrected. This version of the profile also includes 2014 data, as they were available during the second printing. Please update any saved copies with this version.

Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

Measure: Annual average rate of emergency room visits, age adjusted per 100,000 people
Source: Office of Health Informatics, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services
Years displayed: 2004-2013, data averaged from 2009-2013 displayed on dashboard
Data details: This measure includes carbon monoxide poisonings that were unintentional (fire- or non-fire-related) and of unknown intent. These data are collected from emergency room visit records. The measure includes cases with an ICD-9 code of 986 or cause of injury code E868.2, E868.3, E868.8, E868.9, E982.0, E982.1, E818, E825 ,E838, E844, E867, E868, or E890-E899. Data for counties with fewer than five visits are suppressed to protect confidentiality. However, data from counties with zero visits are not suppressed. Direct age-adjustment is conducted using the 2000 US standard population.

BIRTH OUTCOMES

Low Birth Weight

Measures: Percentage of babies weighing <2,500 grams at birth among all babies born to county residents
Source: Office of Health Informatics, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services
Years displayed: 2002-2013, data from 2011-2013 are displayed on dashboard
Data details: Data are from Wisconsin resident birth certificates. Birth weight in grams is reported by the hospital or attending clinical staff.

Preterm Birth

Measure: Percentage of babies born at <37 weeks gestation among all babies born to county residents
Source: Office of Health Informatics, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services
Years displayed: 2002-2013, data from 2011-2013 are displayed on dashboard
Data details: Data are from Wisconsin resident birth certificates. The last menstrual period a mother had prior to confirmed pregnancy is used to determine weeks of gestation. If data from this source are not available, the attending clinician's estimated weeks of gestation is used.

WISCONSIN ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH TRACKING PROGRAM

HENRY ANDERSON, MD
Principal Investigator, Chief Medical Officer
608-266-1253
henry.anderson@dhs.wisconsin.gov

DAWN BERNEY, MPA
Evaluator
608-267-3830
dawn.berney@dhs.wisconsin.gov

JENNY CAMPONESCHI, MS
Program Manager
608-267-3811
jennifer.camponeschi@dhs.wisconsin.gov

MEGAN CHRISTENSON, MS, MPH
Epidemiologist
608-266-7897
megan.christenson@dhs.wisconsin.gov

PAUL CRESWELL, PHD
Senior Epidemiologist
608-267-9752
paul.creswell@dhs.wisconsin.gov

JOSEPH OLSON
IS Systems Development Services Professional
608-266-6696
josepha.olson@dhs.wisconsin.gov

CHRISTY VOGT, MPH, CHES
Communications and Education Coordinator
608-267-2488
christy.vogt@dhs.wisconsin.gov

MARK WERNER, PHD
Chief, Health Hazard Evaluation Section
608-266-7480
mark.werner@dhs.wisconsin.gov

SPECIAL THANKS

Iowa Environmental Public Health Tracking Program

Wisconsin Environmental Public Health Tracking Program's Technical Advisory Group

Jeff Phillips, Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services

Sarah Mattes, Tobacco Prevention and Control Program, Wisconsin Department of Health Services

Kevin Masarik, Center for Watershed Science and Education, University of Wisconsin-Extension

State of Wisconsin | Department of Health Services | Division of Public Health
Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health
Wisconsin Environmental Public Health Tracking Program
dhstracking@wi.gov | dhs.wisconsin.gov/epht
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Public Health Profiles Wisconsin 2015

September 2015

Health Analytics Section
Office of Health Informatics
Division of Public Health
Wisconsin Department of Health Services
P-45358-15

Profile for Milwaukee County

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Documentation and Formulas

Public Health Profiles, Wisconsin 2015, presents selected data on population characteristics, natality, mortality, morbidity, local health departments, long-term care and hospitalizations for Wisconsin residents for calendar year 2013. The data were selected to profile important aspects of public health for the state as a whole, each of the 72 counties, the 5 Division of Public Health regions, and the 7 perinatal regions.

2015 Profile for Milwaukee County
Births (2013)

Total Live Births	14,011
Crude Live Birth Rate	14.7
General Fertility Rate	66.6

	Births	Percent
Live Births with reported congenital anomalies ¹	89	0.6%
Delivery Type		
Vaginal after previous cesarean	477	3%
Other vaginal	9,676	69%
Primary cesarean	2,044	15%
Repeat cesarean	15	<0.5%
Cesarean (Unknown Repeat/Primary)	1,288	9%
Vaginal Vacuum	373	3%
Forceps	122	1%
Other/Unknown	16	<0.5%
Birthweight		
< 1,500 gm	285	2.0%
1,500-2,499 gm	1,055	7.5%
2,500+ gm	12,669	90.4%
Unknown	2	<0.5%
First Prenatal Care Visit		
1st trimester	9,589	68%
2nd trimester	3,006	21%
3rd trimester	613	4%
No visits	134	1%
Unknown	669	5%

Characteristics	Births	Percent
Marital Status		
Married	6,334	45%
Not married	7,652	55%
Unknown	25	<0.5%
Education of Mother		
Elementary or less	513	4%
Some high school	2,021	14%
High school graduate	3,866	28%
Some college	3,704	26%
College graduate	3,801	27%
Unknown	106	1%
Smoking Status²		
Smoker	2,170	15%
Nonsmoker	11,783	84%
Unknown	58	<0.5%
Birth Order		
First	5,320	38%
Second	4,168	30%
Third	2,320	17%
Fourth or higher	2,195	16%
Unknown	8	<0.5%
Prenatal Care Visits		
No visits	134	1%
1-4	731	5%
5-9	3,297	24%
10-12	4,666	33%
13+	4,540	32%
Unknown	643	5%

	All Births		Low Birthweight (under 2,500 gm)		Trimester of First Prenatal Visit: 1st Trimester		2nd Trimester		Other/Unknown	
Race/Ethnicity	**Births**	**Percent of Total**	**Births**	**Percent**	**Births**	**Percent**	**Births**	**Percent**	**Births**	**Percent**
White	5,444	39%	357	6.5%	4,341	80%	760	14%	343	6%
Black/African American	4,675	33%	674	14.4%	2,744	59%	1,252	27%	679	15%
American Indian	70	<0.5%	4	5.7%	38	54%	19	27%	13	19%
Hispanic/Latino	2,469	18%	173	7.0%	1,613	65%	615	25%	241	10%
Asian	818	6%	78	9.5%	514	63%	232	28%	72	9%
Two or more races	383	3%	46	12.0%	254	66%	82	21%	47	12%
Other/unknown	152	1%	8	5.2%	85	56%	46	30%	21	14%

	All Births		Low Birthweight (under 2,500 gm)		Trimester of First Prenatal Visit: 1st Trimester		2nd Trimester		Other/Unknown	
Age of Mother	**Births**	**Fertility Rate**	**Births**	**Percent**	**Births**	**Percent**	**Births**	**Percent**	**Births**	**Percent**
< 15	14	--	1	7.1%	3	21%	7	50%	4	29%
15-17	325	17	40	12.3%	146	45%	120	37%	59	18%
18-19	867	63	116	13.3%	456	53%	282	33%	129	15%
20-24	3,428	84	343	10.0%	2,037	59%	949	28%	442	13%
25-29	3,949	102	339	8.5%	2,777	70%	798	20%	374	9%
30-34	3,621	95	332	9.1%	2,808	78%	553	15%	260	7%
35-39	1,504	49	138	9.1%	1,153	77%	240	16%	111	7%
40+	303	10	31	10.2%	209	69%	57	19%	37	12%
Unknown	0	--	.	--	.	--	.	--	.	--

Teen Births	1,206	37

Suggested citation:

Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics, Health Analytics Section. Public Health Profiles, Wisconsin 2015 (P-45358-15). September 2015.

Notes:

Natality data are drawn from birth certificates maintained by the Vital Records Section, Division of Public Health. These data include characteristics of the infant and pregnancy (birthweight, delivery method, birth order, trimester of first prenatal care visit, and number of prenatal care visits) and attributes of the mother (age, marital status, education, race/ethnicity, and smoking status). Data include records on all births to state residents, including those that occur outside Wisconsin. Out-of-state records are obtained from the state of occurrence. Thus, county birth data are for all births to county residents regardless of where the births occurred.

Specific definitions:

- A **live birth** is the complete expulsion or extraction of an infant from its mother, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such separation breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles.
- The **birthweight** is the infant weight at time of delivery (reported here in grams).
- **Mother's race/ethnicity** is classified by race and Hispanic origin into six mutually exclusive categories: non-Hispanic white; non-Hispanic black or African American; non-Hispanic American Indian; Hispanic/Latino; non-Hispanic Asian; and non-Hispanic other/unknown.
- **Teen births** are births in which the mother was less than 20 years old.

Formulas for rates are described in the following examples:

- The **crude birth rate** is the number of live births per 1,000 people.
- The **general fertility rate** is the number of live births per 1,000 women of childbearing age (15-44).
- The **age-specific fertility rate** is the number of births to women in an age category per 1,000 women of that age. Many counties have a small number of births in some maternal age groups, and rates would be unreliable.
- **Rates for some events were not calculated**. For most measures, numerators of fewer than 20 events (indicated by ".") were judged to be too small to calculate rates that are meaningful; such rates would be misleadingly unstable over time because small annual fluctuations in the number of events can create large changes in a rate. Calculation of other rates was not done for other reasons (indicated by "--"); for example, the population base for a fertility rate for females under 15 years old cannot be estimated accurately.

- The **teen birth rate** is calculated by dividing the number of births to females under 20 years old by the number of females age 15-19, and multiplying the result by 1,000.

* Not reported if age or race category has fewer than 5 births.

¹ Due to the change in Wisconsin birth data collection beginning in 2011, the number of live births with reported congenital anomalies in 2011 and subsequent years cannot be compared with the number in 2010 and earlier years. Beginning in 2011, congenital anomalies collected on the birth certificate were reduced to 20 types from 23 types in 2010 and earlier years. Some types of anomalies were dropped from the birth certificate worksheet in 2011, while others were added.

² A mother is defined as a smoker if she reports smoking cigarettes at any time during or three months prior to the pregnancy. This is not comparable to Wisconsin data on maternal smoking for births prior to 2011.

2015 Profile for Milwaukee County
Deaths (2013)

Total Deaths	8,232	
Crude Death Rate (per 100,000)	865	

Infant Mortality	**Deaths**	**Rate (per 1,000)**
Total Infant Mortality	147	10.5
Neonatal	103	7.4
Postneonatal	44	3.1

Infant Mortality by Birthweight		
< 1,500 gm	86	301.8
1,500-2,499 gm	20	19.0
2,500+ gm	39	3.1
Unknown	2	.
by Race of Mother		
White	43	7.9
Black	78	16.7
Hispanic	9	.
Asian	.	.
Other/Unknown	17	.

Perinatal Mortality		
Total Perinatal Mortality	181	12.8
Neonatal	103	7.4
Fetal	78	5.5

Age	**Deaths**	**Rate (per 100,000)**
1-4	17	.
5-14	18	.
15-19	39	59
20-34	241	105
35-54	910	382
55-64	1,129	1,033
65-74	1,239	2,063
75-84	1,738	4,821
85+	2,754	14,467

Selected Underlying Cause	**Deaths**	**Rate (per 100,000)**
Heart Disease (total)	1,902	200
Ischemic Heart Disease	1,159	122
Cancer (total)	1,859	195
Trachea/Bronchus/Lung	489	51
Colorectal	162	17
Female Breast*	126	26*
Cerebrovascular Disease	394	41
Lower Resp. Disease	394	41
Pneumonia and Influenza	150	16
Accidents	560	59
Motor Vehicle	58	6
Diabetes	181	19
Infect./Parasitic Dis.	207	22
Suicide	107	11

* Based on female deaths from breast cancer and female population.

Alcohol And Drug Abuse As Underlying Or Contributing Cause Of Death		**Rate (per 100,000)**
Alcohol	163	17
Tobacco Use	1,176	124
Other Drugs	206	22

Suggested citation:
Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics, Health Analytics Section. Public Health Profiles, Wisconsin 2015 (P-45358-15). September 2015.

Notes:
Mortality data are drawn from three sources maintained by the Vital Records Section, Division of Public Health:
- Death certificates;
- Infant death certificates matched with the corresponding birth certificates;
- Fetal death reports (deaths of fetuses of at least 20 weeks of gestation).

There are eight deaths included in the 2013 state total for which county of residence is unknown.

Specific definitions:
- **Cause of death** is based on the underlying cause of death, as recorded on death certificates. The categories and ICD-10 codes are listed in the "Documentation" Worksheet (see Tabs below).
- **Fetal deaths** are deaths prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception; the fetus shows no signs of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles. Only deaths of fetuses of at least 20 weeks of gestation must be reported in Wisconsin. Fetal death reports do not include induced abortions.
- **Infant deaths** are deaths of a live-born individual less than one year of age.
- **Neonatal deaths** are deaths of a live-born infant less than four weeks (28 days) of age.
- **Perinatal deaths** are neonatal deaths plus all reported fetal deaths of 20 or more weeks of gestation.
- **Postneonatal deaths** are deaths of an infant between four weeks (28 days) and one year of age.

The denominator for the reported death rates varies:
- The **crude death rate** is the total number of deaths per 100,000 population.
- The crude rate for **causes of death** is the number of deaths from a cause per 100,000 population.
- The rate for **deaths by age** is the number of deaths in an age group per 100,000 population in that age group.
- The **neonatal, postneonatal and infant death rates** are the number of deaths per 1,000 live births.
- The **fetal and perinatal death rates** are the number of deaths per 1,000 live births and fetal deaths.
- The race-specific and weight-specific **infant death rates** are deaths per 1,000 live births in that race or weight category.
- Rates were not calculated when based on fewer than 20 events (indicated by ".").

The section on **Alcohol And Drug Abuse As Underlying Or Contributing Cause Of Death** provides a count of deaths with any mention of alcohol, tobacco use, or other drugs on the death certificate. A death with more than one of these causes mentioned is counted for each one. For instance, a death that mentions both alcohol and tobacco will be counted in both categories.

2015 Profile for Milwaukee County
Hospitalizations (2013)

Disease Group/ Age Group	Number	Per 1,000 Population	Average Stay (Days)	Average Charge	Charge Per Capita
Injury-Related: All					
Total	9,778	10.3	5.3	$46,292	$475
<18	576	2.5	3.2	$27,797	$69
18-44	2,216	5.9	4.4	$42,675	$252
45-64	3,320	14.4	5.7	$50,260	$725
65+	3,666	31.8	5.9	$47,791	$1,522
Injury: Hip Fracture					
Total	809	0.8	5.7	$53,056	$45
65+	672	5.8	5.7	$52,901	$309
Injury: Poisonings					
Total	1,373	1.4	2.8	$21,015	$30
18-44	514	1.4	2.3	$17,981	$25
Psychiatric					
Total	9,134	9.6	6.9	$15,546	$149
<18	2,089	9.0	6.2	$16,020	$144
18-44	4,074	10.9	6.6	$13,683	$149
45-64	2,475	10.8	7.7	$16,786	$181
65+	496	4.3	8.3	$22,672	$98
Coronary Heart Disease					
Total	2,843	3.0	4.3	$69,726	$208
45-64	1,137	4.9	3.9	$70,320	$347
65+	1,558	13.5	4.6	$69,897	$946
Malignant Neoplasms (Cancers): All					
Total	3,007	3.2	7.1	$64,943	$205
18-44	218	0.6	7.3	$77,037	$45
45-64	1,294	5.6	6.9	$66,355	$373
65+	1,465	12.7	7.3	$61,676	$785
Neoplasms: Female Breast (rates for female population)					
Total	195	0.4	2.9	$55,241	$22
Neoplasms: Colo-rectal					
Total	337	0.4	8.5	$68,958	$24
65+	195	1.7	8.9	$69,519	$118
Neoplasms: Lung					
Total	361	0.4	7.4	$63,535	$24
Diabetes					
Total	2,176	2.3	5.0	$33,817	$77
65+	532	4.6	7.2	$46,451	$215

Disease Group/ Age Group	Number	Per 1,000 Population	Average Stay (Days)	Average Charge	Charge Per Capita
Alcohol-Related					
Total	1,981	2.1	4.0	$19,549	$41
18-44	699	1.9	3.4	$15,698	$29
45-64	1,159	5.0	4.2	$20,693	$104
Pneumonia and Influenza					
Total	3,006	3.2	4.7	$27,866	$88
<18	261	1.1	3.1	$16,877	$19
45-64	821	3.6	4.4	$27,567	$98
65+	1,592	13.8	5.3	$30,630	$424
Cerebrovascular Disease					
Total	2,844	3.0	4.4	$41,179	$123
45-64	961	4.2	4.9	$48,842	$204
65+	1,702	14.8	4.1	$35,658	$527
Asthma					
Total	1,986	2.1	2.7	$15,058	$31
<18	738	3.2	1.8	$8,961	$29
18-44	331	0.9	2.6	$15,812	$14
45-64	584	2.5	3.2	$18,478	$47
65+	333	2.9	3.8	$21,822	$63
Other Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease					
Total	1,632	1.7	3.9	$22,426	$38
45-64	589	2.6	3.4	$20,332	$52
65+	996	8.7	4.2	$23,493	$203
Drug-Related					
Total	706	0.7	3.8	$11,527	$9
18-44	462	1.2	3.6	$9,875	$12
Total Hospitalizations					
Total	127,289	133.7	4.6	$31,791	$4,250
<18	22,036	95.1	3.6	$14,379	$1,368
18-44	34,128	91.0	3.7	$22,707	$2,065
45-64	33,592	146.0	5.1	$41,107	$6,001
65+	37,533	326.0	5.6	$41,937	$13,671
Preventable Hospitalizations*					
Total	17,691	18.6	5.3	$32,389	$602
<18	1,296	5.6	2.6	$15,423	$86
18-44	2,663	7.1	4.0	$26,176	$186
45-64	5,474	23.8	5.6	$36,173	$861
65+	8,258	71.7	5.9	$34,548	$2,478

* Hospitalizations for conditions where timely and effective ambulatory care can reduce the likelihood of hospitalization.

Suggested citation:

Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics, Health Analytics Section. Public Health Profiles, Wisconsin 2015 (P-45358-15). September 2015.

Notes:

The reported data for hospitalizations were obtained from hospital inpatient discharge files prepared by the Health Analytics Section, Division of Public Health, from data collected by the Wisconsin Hospital Association Information Center. Diagnostic definitions used for the categories are based on the principal diagnosis. Hospitalizations are measured as inpatient discharges. Hospitalizations for an individual can occur more than once due to multiple admissions and transferring between hospitals. The diagnoses most affected by transfers are malignant neoplasms, mental disorders, cerebrovascular disease, coronary heart disease, and injury-related diagnoses.

Prior to 2011, information was not reported on Wisconsin residents hospitalized out of state. As a result, the hospital data for border counties were incomplete, since residents of these counties may receive a significant amount of care from out-of-state facilities. Beginning in 2011, the Public Health Profiles include records for Wisconsin residents treated in Minnesota hospitals. Therefore, counts and rates of hospitalizations in the affected counties changed substantially and caution is advised when comparing across data years. Counts and rates remain underestimated for those counties whose residents receive a significant amount of care in Iowa, Michigan, or Illinois hospitals.

Average charges for a particular county, diagnostic category and age group were calculated by dividing the total charges by the number of discharges with reported charges in that county, category, and age group. The charge per person was calculated by dividing the total charges by the estimated total population. The rate of discharge per 1,000 population was calculated by dividing the number of discharges in a particular county, diagnostic category and age group by the total population in that county and age group and multiplying the results by 1,000. One exception, female breast cancer, uses only the female population as the denominator. Rates at the county level were not calculated for diagnoses with fewer than 20 discharges in the age group.

Length of stay and charge outliers were defined as values below the 1st percentile or above the 99th percentile, i.e., the highest 1 percent and the lowest 1 percent. In these cases, the length of stay or charge was set to the 1st or 99th percentile value. Since reporting of charges is optional for lengths of stay over 100 days, the charges for those cases with a missing charge and length of stay over 100 days were also set to the 99th percentile value.

The list of conditions included in preventable hospitalizations was adapted with some modification from a study done between 1991 and 1994 by the United Hospital Fund of New York (Billings J, Anderson GM and Newman LS. "Recent Findings on Preventable Hospitalizations." Health Affairs, 15(3): 239–249, 1996). The diagnoses in that study were defined by a medical panel of internists and pediatricians, and included conditions such as asthma, diabetes, bacterial pneumonia and bronchitis where timely and effective ambulatory care can reduce the likelihood of hospitalization by: preventing the onset of an illness or condition; controlling an acute episodic illness or condition; or managing a chronic disease or condition. The descriptions and ICD-9-CM diagnostic codes for each preventable hospitalization category are listed in the "Documentation" Worksheet (see the Tab below).

2015 Profile for Milwaukee County
Population (2013)

Population Estimates	
Total 2013 population	952,050
County population rank (1-72)	1
Population per square mile	3,941
County rank in population density (1-72)	1
Population growth 2009-2013	12,119
County rank in 5-year population growth (1-72)	2

Poverty Estimates	Estimate (%)	(C.I. +/-)
All ages	22.4%	1.0%
Ages 0-17	33.2%	2.1%

Employment	
Average wage for jobs covered by unemployment compensation (place of work)	$48,212

By Age

Age	Female	Male	Total
0-14	94,680	98,390	193,070
15-17	19,100	19,470	38,570
18-19	13,850	13,950	27,800
20-24	40,700	38,860	79,560
25-44	136,620	131,200	267,820
45-64	118,980	111,120	230,100
65-84	54,750	41,350	96,100
85+	13,130	5,900	19,040
Total	491,820	460,230	952,050

Labor Force Estimates	Annual Average
Civilian labor force	461,269
Unemployment rate	8.3%
5-year avg. unemployment rate (2009-2013)	8.9%
Median household income	$42,058
Rank in median household income (1-72)	61

By Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Female	Male	Total
White	265,490	250,780	516,270
African American	139,130	119,370	258,500
American Indian	3,590	3,130	6,720
Hispanic	64,850	68,590	133,440
Asian	18,770	18,360	37,120
Total	491,820	460,230	952,050

Suggested citation:

Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics, Health Analytics Section. Public Health Profiles, Wisconsin 2015 (P-45358-15). September 2015.

Notes:

The population by age, sex, and race/ethnicity was estimated for July 1, 2013, by the Health Analytics Section. Estimated populations are reported rounded to the nearest ten. The race/ethnicity categories are mutually exclusive (racial categories exclude Hispanics).

Poverty Estimates and Median Household Income

Estimates of poverty and median household income in Wisconsin were downloaded from the U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program website. A 90 percent (90%) confidence interval (C.I.±) is printed in a column next to each estimated value; this means that 90 percent of similar surveys would obtain an estimated value within the confidence interval specified.

Employment Statistics

Data on civilian labor force, unemployment rate and average wage were obtained from the Division of Workforce Solutions, Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development.

Definitions:

- The civilian labor force includes all persons 16 years of age or over who are either working or looking for work. This statistic does **not** include members of the Armed Forces; "discouraged workers" who are not either actively seeking employment, about to start a new job, or waiting to be called back from a layoff; or other people (such as students or retired persons) not working or looking for work.
- Employed persons are individuals 16 years or older who worked for pay anytime during the week that includes the 12th day of the month, or who worked unpaid for 15 hours or more in a family-owned business, or who were temporarily absent from their jobs due to illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or personal reasons.
- Unemployed persons are individuals 16 years or older who had no employment, were available for work, and either actively seeking employment, about to start a new job, or waiting to be called back from a layoff.

2015 Profile for Milwaukee County
Long-Term Care (2013)

	Unduplicated Clients	Costs
Community Options Program (COP)	49	$1,448,159

Medicaid Waiver*		
CIP1A Developmentally Disabled	0	$0
CIP1B Developmentally Disabled	0	$0
CIP2 Elderly/Physically Disabled Adults	0	$0
COP-W Elderly/Physically Disabled Adults	0	$0
CLTS Disabled Children	741	$8,077,054
Brain Injury	0	$0
Total COP/Waivers	49	$1,448,159
Eligible and Waiting	0	N/A

$0 of the above waiver costs were paid as local match/overmatch using COP funds. This amount is not included in above COP costs.
* Waiver costs reported here include federal funding.

Family Care/Partnership Program:	**Unduplicated Clients**	**Total Capitation**
Family Care/Partnership	13,378	$378,300,336

Nursing Homes	**Number**
Nursing Homes	40
Licensed Beds	4,524
Nursing Home Residents on December 31	3,743
Residents Age 65 or Older per 1,000 Population	27

Suggested citation:
Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics, Health Analytics Section. Public Health Profiles, Wisconsin 2015 (P-45358-15). September 2015.

Notes:
Data for the ***Community Options Program (COP)*** and ***Medicaid Waiver programs*** are maintained in the Human Services Reporting System (HSRS), managed by the Division of Long Term Care (DLTC). In most counties, these programs are administered by a single county agency. For those counties that have more than one agency serving different populations, the data were combined to produce the numbers in the county report. Data from the Oneida Tribe were included with Brown County data. Both the client counts and the costs are taken from the reporting system prior to any year-end contract adjustments with the provider agencies. COP and Medicaid Waiver counts represent unduplicated cases, as reported by DLTC. Waiver costs reported include federal funding.

Clients who are eligible and waiting for the COP/Medicaid Waiver programs are phased into care as appropriate based on DLTC policies. Community Integration Program-1A (CIP1A) is authorized by Wis. Stat. § 46.275. It is a Medicaid-funded (state and federal) program designed to provide community services to persons who are relocated or diverted from the state centers for the developmentally disabled. Participants must be Medicaid eligible. The target group is developmentally disabled persons, of any age, who reside in or would enter a state center for the developmentally disabled without this program.

Community Integration Program-1B (CIP1B) is authorized by Wis. Stat. § 46.278. It is a Medicaid-funded (state and federal) program designed to provide long-term care assessments, care plans and community services to persons who are relocated or diverted from ICFs-MR other than a state center for the developmentally disabled. Participants must be Medicaid eligible. The target group is developmentally disabled persons, of any age, who are diverted or relocated from an ICF-MR (not a state center) and certain nursing homes.

Community Options Program-Waiver (COP-W) is authorized by Wis. Stat. § 46.27 (11). It is a Medicaid-funded (state and federal) program designed to provide community services as an alternative to nursing home placement. Participants must be Medicaid eligible. The target group is frail elderly and physically disabled adults. COP-W is funded as an allocation to counties, based on the Community Aids formula or as designated by legislative intent. Counties manage these funds by serving eligible people within the total amount of COP-W funding.

Community Integration Program II (CIP2) targets the same group of frail elderly and physically disabled adults. This program is intended to increase the capacity of home-based and community-based care programs when nursing home resources are lost due to closing of facilities or reducing the number of licensed beds.

Children's Long-Term Support Waivers (CLTS) are authorized by Wisconsin Statute in 2001 Wisconsin Act 16, section 9123 (16rs); and 2003 Wisconsin Act 33, section 9124 (8c). This is a Medicaid-funded (county, state and federal) program designed to provide long-term care assessments, care plans and community services to children who meet functional and financial eligibility criteria. Participants must be Medicaid eligible. The target group is children with developmental, mental health, or physical disabilities up to age 22. Beginning in 2012, CLTS claims for all counties are submitted for payment processing to the Third-Party Administrator (TPA), Wisconsin Physicians Service (WPS).

Family Care is a Medicaid long-term care program for adults with physical or intellectual/developmental disabilities and frail elders. The Department of Health Services (DHS) contracts with managed care organizations (MCOs) to operate Family Care. DHS provides the MCO with a monthly capitation payment for each member. The MCO uses these funds to provide individually planned services for all of its members. Care managers work with members to identify their needs, strengths and preferences. Together, they identify the resources available and develop a care plan that may include help from family, friends and neighbors. When this help is not available, the MCO will purchase necessary services from a contracted provider. The Partnership and PACE (Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly) programs are similar to Family Care, but include primary and acute care services, and prescription drugs.

Nursing home data are drawn from the Division of Quality Assurance (DQA) Staffing Survey, as well as the federal MDS (minimum data set) resident-based data collected from Medicare- and/or Medicaid-certified nursing homes. Data were provided by the DQA. The data do not include the five state-licensed-only nursing homes in Wisconsin.

2015 Profile for Milwaukee County
Local Health Departments, Immunizations, Licensed Establishments, and WIC (2013)

Local Health Departments		FTEs
Staffing - FTE (Full-Time Equivalent)	**Number**	**per 10,000**
Total FTEs	377.0	4.0
Administrative	70.0	0.7
Public Health Nurses	93.9	1.0
Oral Health Professionals	0.9	0.0
Environmental Health Professionals	41.3	0.4
Public Health Educators	4.8	0.1
Nutritionists	.	.
Other Prof. Staff	45.9	0.5
Technical/Paraprof.	50.2	0.5
Support Staff	69.1	0.7
Funding	**Total**	**Per capita**
Total Funding	$33,039,350	$34.76
Local Taxes	$18,546,695	$19.51

Licensed Establishments	Number
Bed and Breakfast	6
Camps	2
Hotels, Motels	99
Tourist Rooming	0
Pools	442
Restaurants	2,488
Body Art	52

WIC Participants	Number
Pregnant/Postpartum Women	15,901
Infants	10,695
Children, age 1-4	29,329
WIC participants:	
Do not speak English	11,171
Speak English	44,754
Total	55,925

Immunizations	
Children In Grades K-12 By Compliance Level	
Compliant	158,950
Noncompliant	14,540
Percent Compliant	91.6

Suggested citation:
Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics, Health Analytics Section. Public Health Profiles, Wisconsin 2015 (P-45358-15). September 2015.

Notes:

Local Health Department (LHD) Statistics: The 2013 Local Health Department Survey was conducted within DHS by the Office of Policy and Practice Alignment, Wisconsin Division of Public Health (DPH). The Office of Policy and Practice Alignment distributed the 2013 survey to local health officers via the online survey tool, which allowed the LHDs to submit their responses electronically. Some local health departments serve populations that do not coincide with county boundaries. For example, the City of Appleton is located in three counties. This report apportions staff and funding according to the percent of the health department's population in each county, using population estimates provided by the Wisconsin Department of Administration for January 1, 2013. Staffing classification: "Environmental health professionals" include registered sanitarians and other environmental professionals. "Other professional staffing" includes dietitians, physicians, epidemiologists, laboratory professionals, registered nurses, nurse practitioners, and other public health professionals. "Technical and para-professionals" include computer specialists, diet technicians, interpreters, lab technicians, licensed practical nurses, and other para-professionals.

Immunizations: The percent of children compliant with immunization requirements is based on reports required from all public and private schools and compiled by the Immunization Section, Bureau of Communicable Diseases and Emergency Response, Division of Public Health. The number of noncompliant children does not include those whose parents have filed waivers based on personal conviction, religious or medical grounds. Immunization data in this report are for the 2013-2014 school year.

Licensed Establishments: The Food Safety and Recreational Licensing Section of the Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health, Division of Public Health, provided the licensed establishment data. The facilities in this report are active establishments licensed and inspected by the Food Safety and Recreational Licensing Section, or by local health departments under contract with the Division of Public Health. Restaurants are categorized by the complexity or risk of their fare (prepackaged, simple, moderate, complex). Lodging facilities include hotels, motels, tourist rooming houses, and bed and breakfast establishments. Recreational facilities include water attractions, swimming pools, recreational educational camps and campgrounds. Body art establishments include both tattoo and body piercing establishments. Data for licensed establishments are presented by state fiscal year. This report includes licensed establishment data for State Fiscal Year 2013.

WIC: The number of participants in the Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) represents an unduplicated count of participants by county. The state and regional values were obtained by summing the county values, which introduced duplication, reflecting those participants who moved to another county during the year. The number of WIC participants in a county may seem high compared to the number of births. This occurs because once a participant enters the WIC program, that participant's status is not modified as it changes. For example, an infant may be 11 months old in January and change to a new status of "child" in the next month. For purposes of the unduplicated count, this participant is counted as an infant for the fiscal year report. Starting from 2008, the Profiles include the number of WIC participants who do not speak English and those who do. Totals may differ somewhat from totals for type of participants because the timeframes are slightly different. For 2009 and future WIC data, if a WIC participant lived in more than one county in the year and did not speak English, that participant is reported in each county of residence.

2015 Profile for Milwaukee County
Cancer (2012)

Primary Site	Total Cases	Crude Incidence Rate (per 100,000)
Female Breast*	678	137.5
Cervical*	38	7.7
Colorectal	413	43.4
Lung and Bronchus	671	70.5
Prostate*	529	115.4
Other sites	2,419	254.3
Total	4,758	500.1

Suggested citation:

Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics, Health Analytics Section. Public Health Profiles, Wisconsin 2015 (P-45358-15). September 2015.

Notes:

Totals are for invasive cancers only. Rates are per 100,000 population.

Cancer incidence data are compiled from reports submitted by Wisconsin hospitals, clinics and physicians to the Wisconsin Cancer Reporting System (WCRS), Health Analytics Section, Division of Public Health, as mandated under Wis. Stat. § 255.04. Hospitals report all cases seen with active cancers. Clinics and physicians report all treated cases and any non-treated case that has not been referred to a Wisconsin hospital. Central cancer registries in 19 other states and several Minnesota hospitals that diagnose and/or treat Wisconsin resident cancer patients report voluntarily to the Wisconsin Cancer Reporting System.

All reports sent to WCRS include patient demographics, tumor-specific characteristics and type of treatment. WCRS reportable cancers include all malignant invasive and noninvasive neoplasms (except basal cell and squamous cell carcinomas that arise in the skin and noninvasive cervical cancers) plus in situ (pre-malignant) bladder cancers and (since January 1, 2004) benign tumors of the brain and central nervous system.

This report presents cancer incidence data for cases diagnosed in 2012 (the latest data available). The crude incidence rate is per 100,000 unadjusted population; *rates for female breast, cervical, and prostate cancers are per 100,000 sex-specific population. Only invasive cancers are included, and are thus not comparable to any previous publications that included both invasive and noninvasive cancers.

2015 Profile for Milwaukee County
Confirmed Cases of Communicable Diseases (2013)

Disease	Number
Babesiosis	0
Blastomycosis	9
Campylobacter Enteritis	105
Cryptosporidiosis	51
Cyclosporiasis	5
E-Coli, Shiga Toxin-producing (STEC)	18
Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis	<5
Giardiasis	116
Haemophilus influenzae, Invasive	16
Hepatitis A	<5
Hepatitis B*	140
Hepatitis C	586
Influenza Associated Hospitalization	440
Legionnaires'	82
Lyme	26
Measles	0
N. Meningitidis (Meningococcal Disease)	<5
Meningitis, Other Bacterial	6
Mumps	0
Pertussis	173
Salmonellosis	118
Shigellosis	16
Streptococcus Pneum. Invasive	102
Streptococcal Diseases, All Other	158
Tuberculosis	11

Sexually Transmitted Disease	
Chlamydia Trachomatis	9,703
Gonorrhea	3,044
Syphilis	149

*Includes all positive HBsAg test results.

Suggested citation:

Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics, Health Analytics Section. Public Health Profiles, Wisconsin 2015 (P-45358-15). September 2015.

Notes:

Data for communicable diseases are shown for selected reportable diseases. The 2013 numbers of confirmed cases were obtained from the Bureau of Communicable Diseases, Division of Public Health. Wisconsin Stat. ch. 252 and Wis. Admin. Code ch. DHS 145 require the surveillance and control of certain communicable diseases.

Completeness of reporting varies by disease. The figures for a county or region refer to reported cases among residents of that county or region, regardless of where the disease was contracted. Specific counts for a year are subject to some slight changes over time as medical tests reveal previously unidentified cases or change previous diagnoses.

The symbol "<5" denotes that the number of reported cases is between 1 and 4. The exact number is suppressed to maintain confidentiality.

2015 Profile for Milwaukee County
Motor Vehicle Crashes (2013)

Type of Motor Vehicle Crash	Persons Injured	Persons Killed
All Crashes	9,269	47
Alcohol-Related	354	17
With Citation for OWI	435	0
With Citation for Speeding	775	0
Motorcyclist	273	12
Bicyclist	226	1
Pedestrian	523	8

Suggested citation:

Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics, Health Analytics Section. Public Health Profiles, Wisconsin 2015 (P-45358-15). September 2015.

Notes:

These data are based on location of crash, not on residence.

Motor vehicle crash data are occurrence data from the county in which the crash took place. (Most other data in the Profiles are based on the county of residence.) County statistics on persons injured and killed therefore do not include county residents who were injured or killed outside the county, and may include persons who are residents of other counties or other states.

Data on injuries and fatalities in motor vehicle crashes were obtained from the WisDOT-DMV Traffic Accident Data Base of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation. These data were reported by state and local law enforcement agencies. Because crash data are from a different source, the number of "Persons Killed" in motor vehicle crashes will not match the number of deaths from "Accidents, Motor Vehicle" in the profile's Mortality section.

Specific definitions:

- Persons injured were physically harmed or complained of physical harm from injuries received in the crash, but did not die within 30 days of the crash.
- Persons killed were all persons who died within 30 days from injuries received in the crash.

- An alcohol-related crash is a crash in which either a driver, bicyclist or pedestrian is listed on a police or coroner report as drinking alcohol before the crash.
- Crashes with a citation for OWI are those in which a law enforcement official has issued a citation for violation of Wis. Stat. § 346.63, "operating under influence of intoxicant or other drug."

Public Health Profiles, Wisconsin 2015
ABOUT THE DATA: DOCUMENTATION

Public Health Profiles, Wisconsin 2015, presents selected data on population characteristics, births, deaths, morbidity, local health departments, long-term care and hospitalizations in Wisconsin for calendar year 2013. The data were selected to profile important aspects of public health for the state as a whole, each of the 72 counties, the 5 Division of Public Health (DPH) regions, and the 7 perinatal regions. Local public health professionals and others seeking general information about the health of Wisconsin's population use these data.

The DPH, Wisconsin Department of Health Services, provided funds for developing and disseminating this report. This report was produced by Yiwu Zhang in the Health Analytics Section of the Office of Health Informatics, DPH. Torrey Nelson, Informatics Architecture/PHIN Section, wrote the program to produce the new format of the report. Pat Nametz, of the DPH Bureau of Operations, edited the report. Audrey Nohel, Health Analytics Section, verified the data. Milda Aksamitauskas, Health Analytics Section Chief, supervised report preparation. Oskar Anderson, Director of the Office of Health Informatics, provided overall direction.

Most of the statistics came from data systems maintained in DPH. In the Vital Records Section, Joyce Knapton provided mortality data. In the Health Analytics Section, Laura Ninneman provided birth and infant mortality information, Karl Pearson provided 2013 population estimates, and Mary Foote provided cancer incidence data for 2012 (the latest available). The Health Analytics Section prepared hospitalization data from inpatient discharge files, with data collected by the Wisconsin Hospital Association Information Center.

The DPH Office of Policy and Practice Alignment compiled Local Health Department Survey data for 2013 collected online via Select Survey. The Bureau of Communicable Diseases provided morbidity data and immunization data. The Bureau of Community Health Promotion, Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC), provided WIC participant data. The Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health provided licensed establishment data.

Nursing home data were provided by the Division of Quality Assurance. Community Options Program data and Medicaid Waiver data were provided by the Bureau of Long-Term Support, Division of Long Term Care. Data for eligible and waiting clients were also provided by this bureau. Family Care data were derived from the Wisconsin Managed Care database. All of these entities are in the Department of Health Services.

Employment data were provided by the Bureau of Workforce Information, Division of Workforce Solutions, Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development.

Motor vehicle crash data are maintained by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT), Division of Motor Vehicles, Traffic Accident Section. Figures were compiled from that source by the Bureau of Transportation Safety in DOT's Division of State Patrol.

Comments, suggestions and requests for information may be addressed to:
Health Analytics Section
Division of Public Health
P.O. Box 2659
Madison, WI 53701-2659
Email: DHSHealthstats@wisconsin.gov

Suggested citation:
Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics, Health Analytics Section. Public Health Profiles, Wisconsin 2015 (P-45358-15). September 2015.

Formulas for Birth and Death Rates

Births

Crude Birth Rate	= 1,000	x	Number of Resident Live Births / Total Resident Population
General Fertility Rate	= 1,000	x	Number of Resident Live Births / Number of Females Ages 15-44
Age-Specific Fertility Rate	= 1,000	x	Number of Resident Live Births in Age Category / Number of Females in Age Category

Deaths

Crude Death Rate	= 100,000	x	Number of Resident Deaths / Total Resident Population
Crude Cause-Specific Death Rate	= 100,000	x	Number of Resident Deaths from Cause / Total Resident Population
Fetal Death Rate	= 1,000	x	Number of Resident Fetal Deaths / Total Resident Live Births and Fetal Deaths
Neonatal Death Rate	= 1,000	x	Number of Resident Neonatal Deaths / Total Resident Live Births
Postneonatal Death Rate	= 1,000	x	Number of Resident Postneonatal Deaths / Total Resident Live Births
Perinatal Death Rate	= 1,000	x	Number of Resident Fetal and Neonatal Deaths / Total Resident Live Births and Fetal Deaths
Infant Death Rate	= 1,000	x	Number of Resident Infant Deaths / Total Resident Live Births
Race-Specific Infant Death Rate	= 1,000	x	Number of Infant Deaths to Mothers in Race Category / Number of Live Births to Mothers in Race Category
Weight-Specific Infant Death Rate	= 1,000	x	Number of Infant Deaths in Birthweight Category / Number of Live Births in Birthweight Category

Rates

Most rates per population included in the Public Health Profiles were calculated using 2013 population data. A crude rate is the number of events per 1,000 (or 10,000 or 100,000) people. It is called "crude" because its magnitude may be affected by the population's age distribution. In contrast, an age-specific or age-standardized rate considers age distribution, and would be preferred over a crude rate for comparisons between populations with different age distributions.

Rates for some events were not calculated. For most measures, numerators of fewer than 20 events (indicated by ".") were judged to be too small to calculate rates that are meaningful; such rates would be misleadingly unstable over time because small annual fluctuations in the number of events can create large changes in a rate. Calculation of other rates was not done for other reasons (indicated by "--"); for example, the population base for a fertility rate for females under 15 years old cannot be estimated accurately.

Categories of Underlying Cause of Death

Description	ICD-10 CODE
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	A00-B99
Total Malignant Neoplasms	C00-C97
Trachea, bronchus, lung cancer	C33-C34
Breast cancer	C50
Colorectal cancer	C18-C21
Diabetes	E10-E14
Diseases of the Heart	I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51
Ischemic heart disease	I20-I25
Cerebrovascular Disease	I60-I69
Pneumonia and Influenza	J09-J18
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease	J40-J47
Total Accidents	V01-X59, Y85-Y86
Motor vehicle accidents (crashes)	V02-V04, V09.0-V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6, V20-V79, V80.3-V80.5, V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1, V83-V86, V87.0-V87.8, V88.0-V88.8, V89.0,V89.2
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	U-03, X60-X84, Y87.0

Drugs Listed as Underlying or Contributory Cause of Death

Alcohol	F10-F10.9, G31.2, G62.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, R78.0, X45, X65, Y15
Tobacco	F17.9
Other Drugs	F11.0-F11.5, F11.7-F11.9, F12.0-F12.5, F12.7-F12.9, F13.0-F13.5, F13.7-F13.9, F14.0-F14.5, F14.7-F14.9, F15.0-F15.5, F15.7-F15.9, F16.0-F16.5, F16.7-F16.9, F17.0, F17.3-F17.5, F17.7-F17.8, F18.0-F18.5, F18.7-F18.9, F19.0-F19.5, F19.7-F19.9, X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, Y10-Y14

First-Listed Diagnoses Associated With Hospitalizations

Description	ICD-9-CM CODE
Malignant neoplasms	140.0-208.9, 230.0-234.9
Lung cancer	162.0-162.9
Female breast cancer	174.0-174.9
Colorectal cancer	153.0-154.8
Diabetes	250.0-250.9

Alcohol-related	
Alcohol psychoses	291.0-291.9
Alcohol dependence syndrome	303.0-303.03
Alcohol abuse	305.00-305.03
Alcoholic polyneuropathy	357.5
Alcoholic cardiomyopathy	425.5
Alcoholic gastritis	535.3
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	571.0-571.3
Excessive blood level of alcohol	790.3
Drug-related	
Drug psychoses	292.0-292.9
Drug dependency	304.00-304.93
Non-dependent abuse of drugs	305.10-305.93
Psychiatric (excluding those related to alcohol or drugs)	290.0-319
Coronary heart disease	
Ischemic heart disease	410.0-414.9
Unspecified cardiovascular disease	429.2
Cerebrovascular disease	430-438
Pneumonia and influenza	480.0-487.8
Other chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	490-492, 494-496
Asthma	493
Osteoporosis	733.00-733.09
All injuries	800-999
Hip fracture	820.00-820.9
Poisonings	960.0-989.9

Diagnoses Defining Preventable Hospitalizations

(Principal Diagnosis only except where noted)

Description	**ICD-9-CM CODE**
Congenital syphilis	090.0-090.9 (includes secondary diagnosis for newborns)
Immunization - preventable conditions	033.0-033.9, 390, 391.0-391.9, 037, 045.00-045.93, (320.0 - age 1-5)
Grand mal status and other epileptic convulsions	345.0-345.9
Convulsions	780.3 (age >5)
Severe ear, nose and throat infections	382.0-382.9, 462, 463, 465.0-465.9, 472.1 (except with a procedure of 20.01)
Pulmonary tuberculosis	011.00-011.96
Other tuberculosis	012.00-018.96
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	491.0-492.8, 494, 496, (466.0 with secondary diagnosis of 491.0-492.8, 494, 496)

Bacterial pneumonia	481, 482.2, 482.3, 482.9, 483, 485, 486 (except when there is a secondary diagnosis of 282.6 or patient is less than two months old)
Asthma	493.00-493.91
Congestive heart failure	428.0-428.9, 402.01, 402.11, 402.91, 518.4 (except with a procedure of 36.01-36.02, 36.05, 36.1, 37.5, 37.7)
Hypertension	401.0, 401.9, 402.00, 402.1, 402.90 (except with a procedure 36.01-36.02, 36.05, 36.1, 37.5, 37.7)
Angina	411.1, 411.8, 413.0-413.9 (except with any procedure 01.01-86.99)
Cellulitis	681.00-683, 686.0-686.9 (except with any procedure 01.01-86.99 unless only listed procedure is 86.0)
Skin grafts with cellulitis	DRG 263 and 264 (except if admitted from an SNF)
Diabetes A	250.10-250.31
Diabetes B	250.80-250.91
Diabetes C	250.00-250.01
Hypoglycemia	251.2
Gastroenteritis	558.9
Kidney/urinary infection	590.0-590.9, 599.0, 599.9
Dehydration – volume depletion	276.5
Iron deficiency anemia	280.1, 280.8, 280.9 (age 0-5 only; either principal or secondary diagnosis)
Nutritional deficiencies	260-262, 268.0, 268.1 (either principal or secondary diagnosis)
Failure to thrive	783.4 (age <1)
Pelvic inflammatory disease	614.0-614.9 (except with a procedure 68.3-68.8)
Dental conditions	521.0-523.9, 525.0-525.9, 528.0-528.9
Cancer of the cervix	180.0-180.9

Milwaukee Health Report 2013

Health Disparities in Milwaukee
By Socioeconomic Status

Center for Urban Population Health

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Milwaukee Health Report 2013

Health Disparities in Milwaukee
By Socioeconomic Status

Danielle M. Greer, PhD
Dennis J. Baumgardner, MD
Farrin D. Bridgewater, MS
David A. Frazer, MPH
Courtenay L. Kessler, MS
Erica S. LeCounte, MPH
Geoffrey R. Swain, MD, MPH
Ron A. Cisler, PhD

Center for Urban Population Health
1020 North 12th Street, Suite 4180
Milwaukee, WI 53233
(414) 219-5100
http://www.cuph.org

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INTRODUCTION

The Center for Urban Population Health and the City of Milwaukee Health Department are pleased to present the *Milwaukee Health Report 2013*. Now in its fifth year, this report continues to summarize the status of the city's health, as well as the distribution of key factors that may have implications for future health.

As the largest city in Wisconsin, Milwaukee represents 10.4% of the state's population. In 2013, the *Wisconsin County Health Rankings* compared Milwaukee's health outcomes and health determinants with the rest of the state; the City of Milwaukee ranked worse than all but one of the state's 72 counties in terms of overall health outcomes, as well as health determinants or risk factors for future health (University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2013).

The authors are grateful for the foundational work of the Population Health Framework (Kindig, 2007; Kindig, Asada, & Booske, 2008) and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute's *County Health Rankings* (http://uwphi.pophealth.wisc.edu/pha/wchr.htm), which were first published in 2003 and began including the City of Milwaukee in 2006. The *Milwaukee Health Report 2013* builds upon that work, particularly by examining the disparities in health outcomes and determinants among different areas of Milwaukee, as defined by socioeconomic status (SES).

The relationship between socioeconomic determinants of health and health outcomes is one of the most robust and well documented findings in social science (Marmot & Wilkinson, 2006) and has been documented across counties, states, and nations. Members of our current research team also uncovered health disparities within the City of Milwaukee itself (Vila, Swain, Baumgardner, Halsmer, Remington, & Cisler, 2007). Furthermore, in the U.S., race is strongly correlated with socioeconomic status, and a previous study found Milwaukee to be tied with Detroit as the most segregated large metropolitan area for blacks in the U.S. (Logan & Stults, 2011).

In the *County Health Rankings* framework, health outcomes are associated with four groups of modifiable health determinants: healthcare access and quality, individual health behaviors, physical environment, and socioeconomic factors such as income and education. Thus, distributions of health outcomes and disparities in health witnessed across the population result from distributional differences in health determinants.

The *Milwaukee Health Report 2013* provides information regarding health disparities among SES groups within the city and offers comparisons of health outcomes and determinants among the City of Milwaukee, the State of Wisconsin, and the United States.

Because (1) health outcomes are driven by health determinants, (2) health determinants may be affected by policies or programs designed to alter their distribution in the community, and (3) the ultimate goal of population health is to improve the health of large groups of people, it follows that investments in policies and interventions moderating the influence of these health determinants are essential (Kindig, 2007; Kindig et al., 2008). Thus, the city itself – including not just the city government but also community groups, employers, and others – can play a significant role in improving health through the adoption of appropriate programs and policies. To that end, we hope that the information provided in the *Milwaukee Health Report 2013* may inform further discussion on policy change, program implementation, and resource allocation.

METHODS

DEFINING SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS (SES)

The *Milwaukee Health Report 2013* describes the city's health determinants and outcomes by socioeconomic status (SES). In this report, SES is determined based on income and education levels following a previous approach used by Vila and colleagues (Vila et al., 2007).

Twenty-nine ZIP (postal) codes are wholly or partially contained within the City of Milwaukee, representing over 10% of Wisconsin's 5.7 million citizens. To stratify Milwaukee's ZIP codes into three groups by SES, we used an SES index composed of two equally-weighted components (Mustard & Frohlich, 1995). These components were based on 2007 data and included:

(1) An index of income based on median reported income values within the ZIP codes; and
(2) An index of education based on the percentages of people with bachelor's degrees.

Z-scores representing the income and education indices were computed for each ZIP code by taking the median value for that ZIP code minus the mean of median values from all ZIP codes, divided by the standard deviation of median values in all ZIP codes. Index values for education and income were then averaged per ZIP code, thereby computing the final SES index value. Based on SES index values, ZIP codes were ranked and divided into three groups or tertiles, representing higher, middle, and lower SES areas of the city (see Figure 3).

The **Income Index** for each ZIP code was defined as:

$$\text{Income Index} = \frac{(\text{Household Median Income})_i - (\text{Household Median Income})_{Mean}}{(\text{Household Median Income})_{SD}}$$

The **Education Index** for each ZIP code was defined as:

$$\text{Education Index} = \frac{(\text{\% People with a Bachelor's Degree})_i - (\text{\% People with a Bachelor's Degree})_{Mean}}{(\text{\% People with a Bachelor's Degree})_{SD}}$$

The **SES Index** for each ZIP code was defined as:

$$\text{SES Index} = \frac{\text{Income Index} + \text{Education Index}}{2}$$

where….

i = the value for an individual ZIP code

Mean = the average value across all the ZIP codes

SD = the standard deviation of values across all the ZIP codes

SELECTION OF POPULATION HEALTH MEASURES

The *Milwaukee Health Report 2013* employs the Population Health Framework (Kindig, 2007; Kindig et al., 2008) and focuses on two categories of health measures: health outcomes and health determinants. Health outcomes are intended to describe the current state of health, whereas health determinants are viewed as risk factors or predictors of health outcomes. In this report, a total of 36 measures of health outcomes and determinants were selected using the following criteria:

(1) The measure is a direct or proxy measure of an important aspect of population health;
(2) The data are sufficiently valid;
(3) The data are available at the ZIP code level;
(4) The data are adequately large for stratifying into SES-defined ZIP code tertiles; and
(5) The data are current and updated periodically, in order to track measures over time.

Health Outcomes

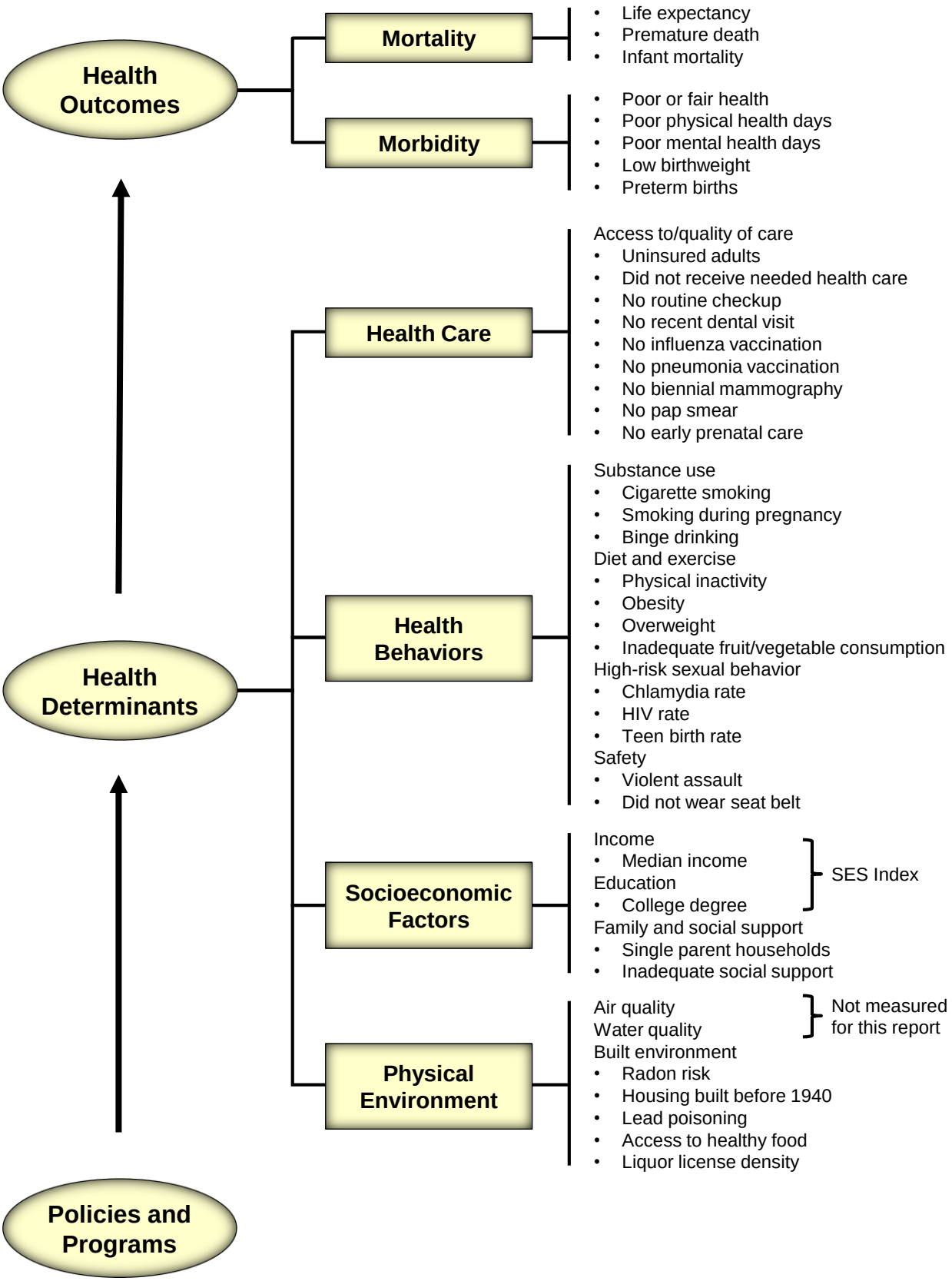
The selection of health outcome measures was primarily guided by the *County Health Rankings* produced by the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. Consistent with *County Health Rankings*, this report assessed morbidity and mortality based on life expectancy, premature death, poor or fair health, poor physical health days, poor mental health days and low birthweight. In addition, this current report includes both infant mortality (as an additional mortality measure) and preterm births (as an additional morbidity measure). The eight health outcome measures are shown in Figure 1.

Health Determinants

The selection of health determinant measures was largely guided by the *Wisconsin State Health Plan* priorities (Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, 2005) and the *County Health Rankings* (University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2013). We divided the 28 health determinant measures into four major components: health care, health behaviors, socioeconomic factors, and physical environment. Some of the four major components are comprised of multiple categories of health measures, as shown in Figure 1.

Although the selection of health measures for this report was principally based on the framework of the *County Health Rankings* (University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2013), some important differences existed between the reports in terms of measures used. In the *Milwaukee Health Report 2013*, no motor vehicle crash measure was included, because, while ZIP code level data were collected based on drivers' information, residence information for passengers was not available. Physical environment measures of air and water quality were also not included in this report, as these measures typically encompass large areas and differences between neighboring ZIP codes may be negligible. Finally, while socioeconomic factors such as education and income are strong determinants of health, they were not summarized in this report but instead combined at the ZIP code level to stratify Milwaukee's population by SES.

Figure 1. Health Determinants and Outcomes Assessed in this Report.



Adapted from: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, 2013.

DATA SOURCES

Data describing sociodemographic characteristics, health determinants, and health outcomes were retrieved from various existing public health data sets. Sources of health data pertaining to the City of Milwaukee only (versus the State of Wisconsin or U.S.) are described below. A comprehensive list, including the health determinant and outcome components of our assessment, categories within each component, specific measures within categories, and the sources of data used to compile our report, is provided in Table 1. This project was initially approved by the institutional review board at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Aurora Community Health Survey (ACHS)

The Aurora Community Health Survey (ACHS) is a random digit dial telephone survey of people 18 years and older who live in the City of Milwaukee and certain other counties in eastern Wisconsin. It is conducted every 3 years through a grant provided by Aurora Health Care. The survey gathers information on the health practices and health-related behavioral risks of residents. For the *Milwaukee Health Report 2013*, all data from the ACHS were adjusted using survey sampling weights (or reciprocals of selection probabilities for sampling units). ZIP code level data obtained from the ACHS contained data only within the City of Milwaukee. The ACHS website is located at http://www.aurorahealthcare.org/yourhealth/comm-health-reports/index.asp.

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a national random digit dial telephone survey. Data obtained from the BRFSS are representative of the total Wisconsin (non-institutionalized) population over 18 years of age living in households with a land line telephone or cell phone. For the *Milwaukee Health Report 2013*, all BRFSS data were adjusted using survey sampling weights (or reciprocals of selection probabilities for sampling units). To best measure specific health determinants and outcomes, ZIP code level data were obtained directly from DHS and contained only responses from within the City of Milwaukee. The BRFSS website is located at http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/stats/BRFS.htm.

Community Mapping and Analysis for Safety Strategies (COMPASS)

The Milwaukee COMPASS Project is a federally-funded initiative that aims to build and support collaborative efforts to improve and sustain cities. For the *Milwaukee Health Report 2013*, data describing the number of liquor licenses valid per ZIP code were obtained directly from COMPASS. The COMPASS website is located at http://www.milwaukee.gov/compass/.

U.S. Census Data (CENSUS)

The U.S. Census Bureau takes a census of the entire United States every 10 years, as mandated by the U.S. Constitution. While originally used for apportionment of the representatives for the U.S. House of Representatives, the census has evolved to serve many other purposes, including population-based research. For the *Milwaukee Health Report 2013*, 2010 census data were used to describe population demographics within the City of Milwaukee. Also, data from County Business Patterns (CBP), an annual series providing subnational economic data by industry, were used to estimate the measure of no access to healthy food. Census data are available online at http://www.census.gov; CBP data are available at http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/index.html.

Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS)

The Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS), specifically the Division of Public Health (DPH), is the state department responsible for public health in Wisconsin. For the *Milwaukee Health Report 2013*, DHS provided data to quantify radon risk, chlamydia rate (monitored through the Wisconsin STD Program) and HIV infection risk (monitored through the Wisconsin AIDS/HIV Program). The DHS website is located at http://dhs.wisconsin.gov. DHS additionally supported the *Milwaukee Health Report 2013* through two additional sources:

Wisconsin Family Health Survey (FHS)

The Wisconsin Family Health Survey (FHS) is an annual survey carried out by the DHS, DPH, Bureau of Health Information and Policy. Conducted by the University of Wisconsin Survey Center, FHS is used to assess health coverage, health status, health-related activity limitations, chronic conditions, and health services utilization. All FHS data were adjusted using survey sampling weights (or reciprocals of selection probabilities for sampling units). To best measure specific health determinants, ZIP code level data were purchased directly from DHS and contained only responses from within the City of Milwaukee. The FHS website is located at http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/stats/familyhealthsurvey.htm.

Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH)

The Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) database is prepared and maintained by the DHS, DPH, Bureau of Health Information and Policy. WISH reports on numerous public health indicators, several of which were incorporated into the *Milwaukee Health Report 2013*. These data are available at http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish.

Easy Analytic Software, Inc. (EASI)

Easy Analytic Software, Inc. (EASI) is a leading publisher of demographic data and software. EASI has created The Right Site™ for demographic research. The Right Site™ provides various data such as standard demographics, site analyses, trend reports, etc. For the *Milwaukee Health Report 2013*, The Right Site™ data are used to obtain the sociodemographic factors. The EASI website is located at http://www.easidemographics.com.

Milwaukee Health Department (MHD)

The City of Milwaukee Health Department (MHD) is responsible for protecting and promoting public health in the City of Milwaukee. For the *Milwaukee Health Report 2013*, MHD data were used to quantify life expectancy, premature death, infant mortality rate, teen birth rate, and lead poisoning. ZIP code level data obtained from MHD contained information from within the City of Milwaukee only. The MHD website is located at http://www.milwaukee.gov/health.

DATA ANALYSES

For all health measures included in this report, data were analyzed per each of three socioeconomic status (SES) groups within Milwaukee (see page 2) and at the geographic levels of City of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, and U.S. Most health measures were represented by rates, equivalent to the number of units of interest (e.g., infant deaths) per total number of units or 1,000, 10,000, or 100,000 units within the sample or target population (e.g., live births) and given year. Whenever possible, mean rates or other metrics of interest were computed with corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CI).

Whereas most values computed for this report were the weighted means of three years of data (e.g., 2009-2011), values based on BRFSS data incorporated only 2011 data due to changes in methodologies from the previous survey, and values based on ACHS data incorporated data from the two most recent surveys (2009 and 2012; see Table 1). Other alternative year ranges were used to assess some health measures, including:

(1) The single newly-assessed health measure of Life Expectancy;
(2) Health measures updated from our previous report but using different data sources than original (No Biennial Mammography and No Pap Smear); and
(3) Measures not updated from our previous report due to multi-year intervals between data collection and no alternative resources used (Inadequate Social Support, Radon Risk, Housing Built Before 1940, Liquor License Density).

Data used for 20 of the 36 health measures in this report were collected through the three independent surveys of BRFSS, ACHS, and FHS. All three surveys utilized survey-sampling methodology, wherein sampling weights were computed as the reciprocals of selection probabilities to representatively adjust influence of the individual responses recorded. However, the geographic ranges of the populations targeted and the exact sampling protocols used to randomly select individuals or households differed among the surveys, resulting in somewhat differing estimates of population size per SES group and for the City of Milwaukee. Only in cases where the sum of weights did not approximate the targeted population size did we appropriately adjust the survey weights used.

Risk ratios (RR), also known as estimates of relative risk, were derived for each health measure to compare the risk of adverse outcome or risky condition between each the lower and middle SES groups and the higher SES group. For example, as the infant mortality rate for 2009-2011 was 11.40 infants per 1,000 live births in the lower SES group and 8.67 infants per 1,000 live births in the higher SES group, the RR of lower to higher SES was 11.40 ÷ 8.67 = 1.30.

Methods of computing RRs (and 95% CIs) depended on data structure. Ratios of percentages or rates based on survey data were computed as relative risks using the SURVEYFREQ procedure in SAS, and ratios based on counts were computed as Mantel-Haenszel common estimates of relative risk across years using the FREQ procedure. Note that RRs for Life Expectancy are presented in this report as inverse values (or the ratio of higher SES risk to either lower or middle SES risk). Significant differences in risk between SES groups were examined using the Student's t-test for Life Expectancy and the SURVEYREG procedure in SAS for Poor Physical and Poor Mental Health Days. For all other health measures, RRs were deemed statistically significant at $p<0.05$ if the RR's 95% CI was either entirely <1 or entirely >1.

All statistical analyses were performed using SAS/STAT software, Version 9.2 of the SAS System for Windows, Copyright © 2002-2008 SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA.

Table 1. Overview of Data Sources for All Health Measures.[1]

Health Report Framework	Measures	Data	Years
Health Outcome			
Mortality	Life Expectancy[2]	MHD	2010
	Premature Death[2]	MHD	2009-2011
	Infant Mortality[2]	MHD	2009-2011
Morbidity	Poor or Fair Health[2]	BRFSS	2011
	Poor Physical Health Days[2]	BRFSS	2011
	Poor Mental Health Days[2]	BRFSS	2011
	Low Birthweight[2]	MHD	2009-2011
	Preterm Births[2]	MHD	2009-2011
Health Determinants			
Health Care			
Access to/Quality of Care	Uninsured Adults[2]	FHS	2009-2011
	Did Not Receive Needed Health Care[2]	FHS	2009-2011
	No Routine Checkup[2]	FHS	2009-2011
	No Recent Dental Visit[2]	FHS	2009-2011
	No Influenza Vaccination[2]	BRFSS	2011
	No Pneumonia Vaccination[2]	ACHS	2009, 2012
	No Biennial Mammography[2]	ACHS	2012
	No Pap Smear[2]	ACHS	2012
	No Early Prenatal Care[2]	MHD	2009-2011
Health Behaviors			
Substance Use	Cigarette Smoking[2]	BRFSS	2011
	Smoking During Pregnancy[2]	MHD	2009-2011
	Binge Drinking[2]	BRFSS	2011
Diet and Exercise	Physical Inactivity2[3]	ACHS	2009, 2012
	Obesity[2]	BRFSS	2011
	Overweight[2]	BRFSS	2011
	Inadequate Fruit/Vegetable Consumption[2]	ACHS	2009, 2012
High-risk Sexual Behavior	Chlamydia Rate[3]	DHS	2009-2011
	HIV Infection[3]	DHS	2007-2011
	Teen Birth Rate[2]	MHD	2009-2011
Safety	Violent Assault[2]	ACHS	2009, 2012
	Did Not Wear Seat Belt[2]	BRFSS	2011
Socioeconomic Factors			
Social Disruption	Single Parent Households[3]	CENSUS	2008-2012
Social Support	Inadequate Social Support[2]	BRFSS	2008-2010
Physical Environment			
Built Environment	Radon Risk[3]	DHS	2009
	Housing Built Before 1940[3]	EASI	2007
	Lead Poisoning[2]	MHD	2009-2011
	No Access to Healthy Food[3]	CENSUS	2011
	Liquor License Density[2]	COMPASS	2012

[1] Only lists city data sources; state and national data sources can be found on the page of each measure.
[2] ZIP code level data wholly contained within the City of Milwaukee.
[3] ZIP code level data wholly or partially contained within the City of Milwaukee.

RESULTS: OVERVIEW OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE

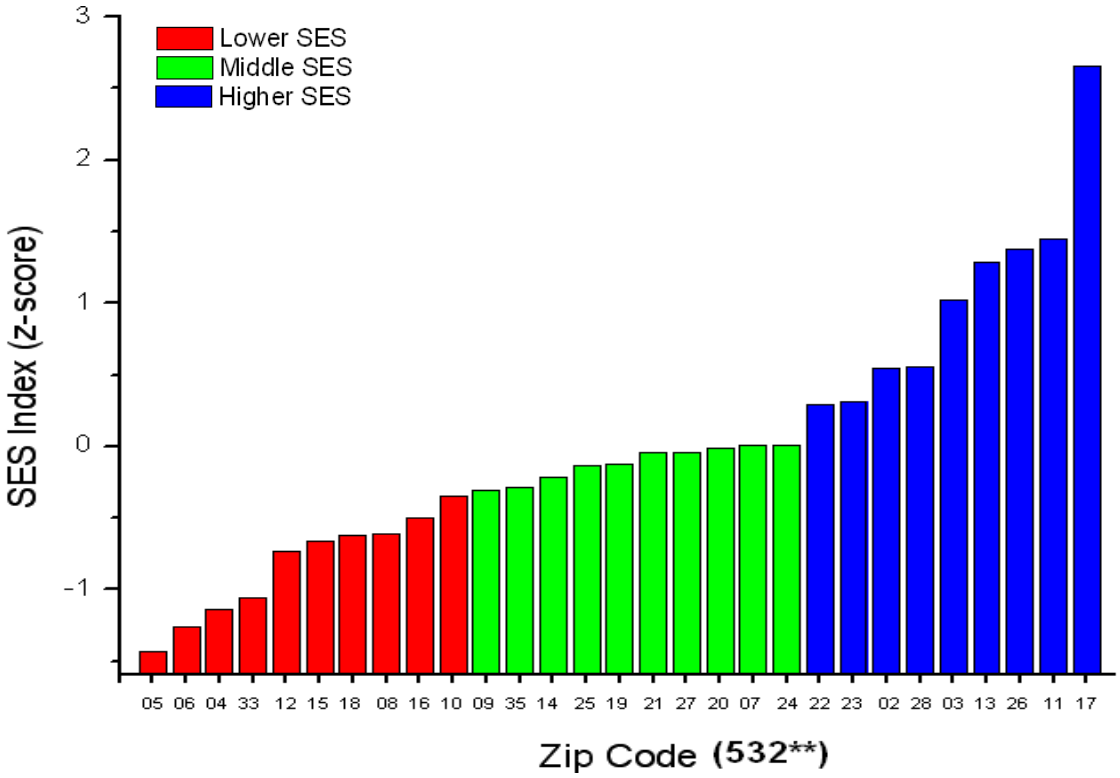
SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS (SES) GROUPS

Table 2 lists Milwaukee's ZIP codes stratified into three groups by SES. Figure 2 displays the ZIP code stratification process, wherein ZIP codes were ranked by SES index in order to define tertiles. While ZIP codes were not intentionally stratified by geographic location, ZIP codes in the lower SES group were clustered in the central and near-northwest portions of the City of Milwaukee, and those within the higher SES group were distributed along the outer edges of the city, as shown in Figure 3. Data for ZIP code 53235 were included in computations of all measures, except those utilizing MHD data.

Table 2. City of Milwaukee ZIP Codes by Socioeconomic Status (SES) Group.

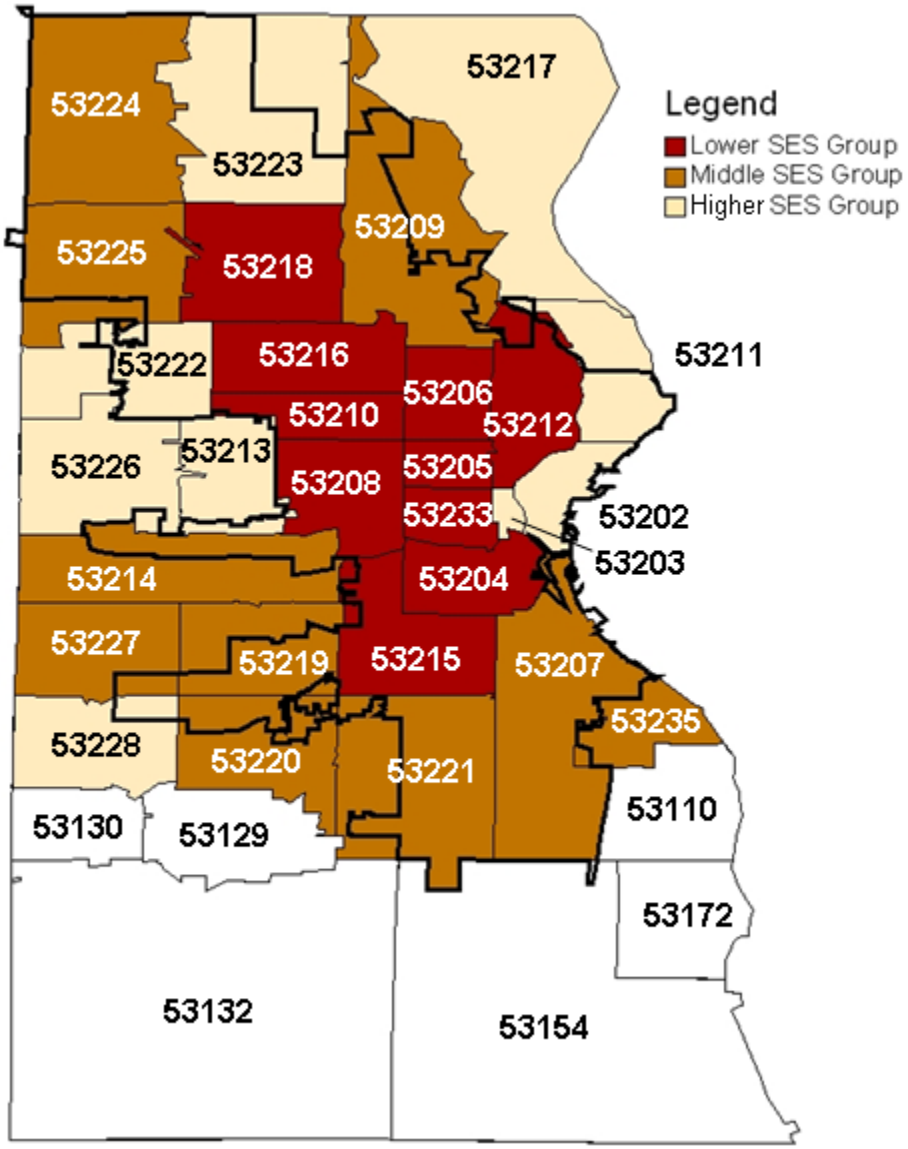
	Lower SES Group	Middle SES Group	Higher SES Group
ZIP Code	53204, 53205, 53206, 53208, 53210, 53212, 53215, 53216, 53218, 53233	53207, 53209, 53214, 53219, 53220, 53221, 53224, 53225, 53227, 53235	53202, 53203, 53211, 53213, 53217, 53222, 53223, 53226, 53228

Figure 2. Socioeconomic Status (SES) Groups within the City of Milwaukee, as Determined by ZIP Code Tertiles of SES Index.



(For example, Zip code "05" means "53205.")

Figure 3. Socioeconomic Status (SES) Groups and Zip Codes within the City of Milwaukee (bounded by thick black line).



DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Demographic characteristics of the City of Milwaukee's population were principally obtained from 2010 U.S. Census data and are provided in Table 3 by SES group. Characteristics of the larger Wisconsin and U.S. populations are also provided for comparative purposes. Data suggest differences in population density, household size, income, and percentage occupied by renters, and distributions of age, race, and ethnicity among SES groups.

Table 3. Demographic Characteristics of Populations Within the Socioeconomic Status (SES) Groups of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, and U.S.

	Milwaukee SES Groups				
Characteristics	**Lower**	**Middle**	**Higher**	**Wisconsin**	**U.S.**
Population[1]					
Total Number of People	320,585	294,292	202,078	5,686,986	308,745,538
Number of Square Miles	35.8	72.2	52.2	54,310	3,537,438
Population Density[2]	8,955	4,076	3,871	105	87
Age[1]					
Median (years)	28.1	36.7	36.3	38.5	37.2
0 – 17 years (%)	31.2	23.7	18.7	23.6	24.0
18 – 64 years (%)	62.1	62.8	67.2	62.7	63.0
> 65 years (%)	6.7	13.6	14.1	13.7	13.0
Gender (%)[1]					
Male	48.4	47.8	48.0	49.6	49.2
Female	51.6	52.2	52.0	50.4	50.8
Race (%)[1]					
White	30.9	67.3	79.6	86.2	72.4
Black	49.5	22.2	12.7	6.3	12.6
Asian	3.7	2.8	3.9	2.3	4.8
Other Races	15.8	7.7	3.8	5.2	10.2
Hispanic Ethnicity (%)[1]	21.1	24.6	10.5	3.8	5.9
Education (%)[3]					
Less than High School	30.9	15.6	7.6	12.9	17.1
High School	29.7	33.7	18.4	33.5	27.7
Some College	20.9	24.4	20.6	21.9	22.5
Associate Degree	5.1	6.8	5.9	7.7	6.5
College	9.1	13.6	29.5	16.4	16.8
Graduate Degree	4.2	5.7	18.1	7.6	9.4
Language Spoken (%)[3]					
English	79.3	91.6	91.1	93.9	82.6
Spanish	16.5	4.2	2.6	3.6	11.6
Average Household Size[1]	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.4
Housing Occupied by Renters (%)[1]	61.7	44.8	46.4	31.9	34.9
Household Income ($)[3]					
Median	29,066	45,405	55,935	52,048	49,565
Mean	38,356	53,988	74,836	64,034	66,816
Parkland as % of Total Land[4]	3.4	3.4	5.6	4.7	na[5]

[1] Data Source: U.S. Census 2010.
[2] Number of people per square mile.
[3] Data Source: The Right Site, EASI, 2007.
[4] Data Source: Milwaukee County Parks Department.
[5] Not available.

RESULTS: OVERVIEW OF HEALTH MEASURES

The following section of this report provides a single page of detailed information for each of 36 health measures. Each page provides a definition of the measure, lists the data sources used and reasons for inclusion of the measure, and summarizes statistics for the City of Milwaukee in comparison to available statistics for the state and nation. Statistics are also provided for lower, middle, and higher socioeconomic status (SES) groups within the City of Milwaukee.

For all levels reported, whether SES group, City of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, or U.S., mean rates or other computed measures are coupled with 95% confidence intervals, if possible. Values listed for each of the three derived SES groups additionally include the numerator and denominator components of rates, where appropriate. For the measures of Life Expectancy, Poor Physical Health Days, and Poor Mental Health Days, relevant population or sample sizes are included.

Differences in values among SES groups (as well as among city, state, and nation) for individual measures should be interpreted cautiously by considering the respective confidence intervals provided. Cautious interpretation should also be used for the measures of Radon Risk and Lead Poisoning, as neither was based on data from complete counts or random sampling. Lastly, each page contains some important facts about the health measure.

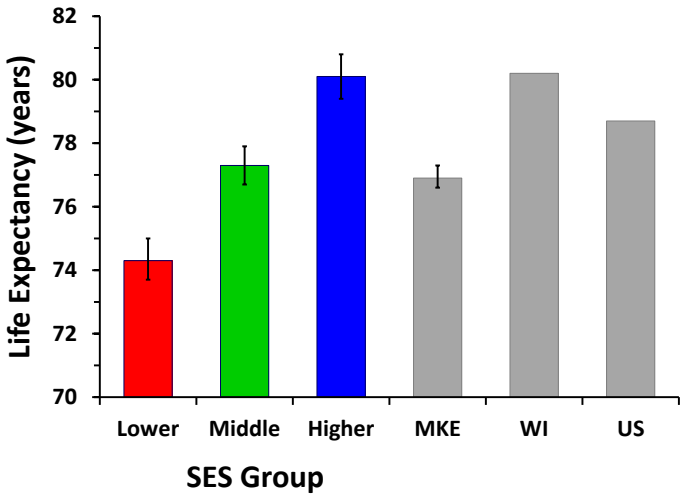
LIFE EXPECTANCY

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Life expectancy at birth is the mean number of years infants would be expected to live if they were to experience the same age-specific mortality probabilities as witnessed throughout the population at the time of their births. Calculation of life expectancy is based on a statistical tool called a life table, which is composed of sets of values showing the mortality patterns across all age groups within the broader population.
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee Life Expectancy Data: MHD, 2010 Wisconsin State Data: DHS, 2009-2011[1] U.S. National Data: National Center for Health Statistics, 2010[2]
Reasons for Reporting:	Life expectancy at birth is often used to describe the overall health status of a population. Low life expectancy may reflect high infant and child death rates and/or poor to no access to quality health care.[3] Moreover, life expectancy at birth (or any age) is potentially affected by all health determinants, and differences in life expectancy by gender or race/ethnicity may be great.

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Outcomes Mortality
Years of Data Used:	2009-2011

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	76.9 (76.6 – 77.3)
Overall in Wisconsin:	80.2
Overall in U.S.:	78.7

SES Group	Population	Life Expectancy	95% CI
Lower	320,585	74.3	73.7 – 75.0
Middle	175,087	77.3	76.7 – 77.9
Higher	83,133	80.1	79.4 – 80.8



Facts about life expectancy:

- The general health of the U.S. population can be assessed, in part, by monitoring life expectancy. Twenty-five countries have longer life expectancies at birth than the U.S., including Portugal and Slovenia.[3]
- Differences in life expectancy at birth existed across genders and racial/ethnic groups in the U.S in 2011. The life expectancies of men and women were 76.3 years and 81.1 years, respectively. White men and black men had life expectancies of 76.6 years and 72.1 years, respectively, whereas the respective life expectancies of white women and black women were 81.3 years and 78.2 years.[4]

[1] Wisconsin Department of Health Services. (2012). Vital statistics. Retrieved from http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/stats/vitalstatistics.htm.
[2] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). *Health, United States, 2013: With special feature on prescription drugs*. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/hus13.pdf.
[3] Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development. (2013). *Health at a glance 2013: OECD indicators.* Retrieved from http://www.oecd.org/els/health-systems/Health-at-a-Glance-2013.pdf.
[4] Hoyert, D. L., & Xu, J. (2012). Deaths: Preliminary data for 2011. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 61*(6), 1-51.

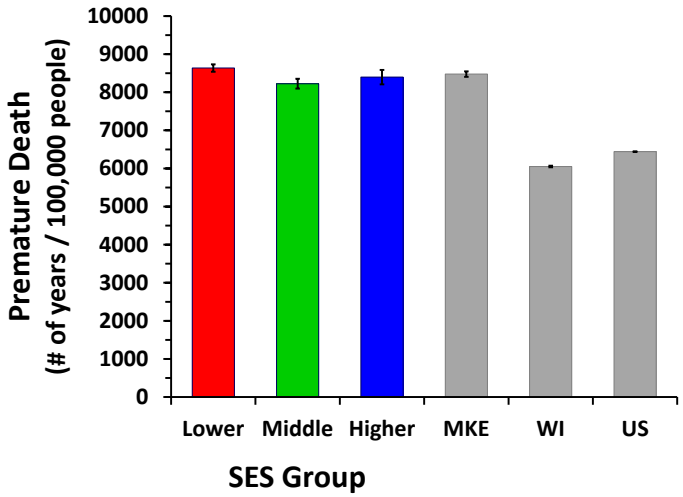
PREMATURE DEATH

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Premature Death is a measure of premature mortality (early death) and is represented by the years of potential life lost (YPLL) before the age of 75. Every death occurring before the age of 75 years contributes to total YPLL. For example, a person dying at age 50 would contribute 25 years of life lost. Premature death is reported as a rate per 100,000 people.
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee City Data: MHD, 2009-2011 Wisconsin State Data: WISH - Mortality Module, 2009-2011 U.S. National Data: WISQARS, 2010[1]
Reasons for Reporting:	Premature death is a widely used measure of the rate and distribution of premature mortality, and it is associated with a variety of factors, such as overall health, quality of and access to medical care, socioeconomic conditions, physical environment, health behaviors, and public health practices.[2]

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Outcomes Mortality
Years of Data Used:	2009-2011

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	8,478 (8,406 – 8,550)
Overall in Wisconsin:	6,051 (6,031 – 6,072)
Overall in U.S.:	6,441 (6,438 – 6,444)

SES Group	Population	Total # Years	Years / 100,000 people	95% CI
Lower	320,585	27,689	8,637	8,540 – 8,734
Middle	175,087	14,401	8,225	8,096 – 8,354
Higher	83,133	6,981	8,397	8,209 – 8,586



Facts about premature death:

- Premature deaths are a national problem, and reduction of these deaths is an important objective for health policy.[2]
- One of Healthy People 2020's overarching goals is to attain high quality, longer lives free of preventable disease, disability, injury, and premature death.[3]

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). WISQARS Fatal injuries: Years of potential life lost (YPLL) reports, 1999-2011. Retrieved from http://webappa.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/ypll10.html.
[2] County Health Rankings & Roadmaps. (2014). Premature death. Retrieved from http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/our-approach/health-outcomes/premature-death.
[3] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (n.d.) Healthy people 2020. Retrieved from http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/default.aspx.

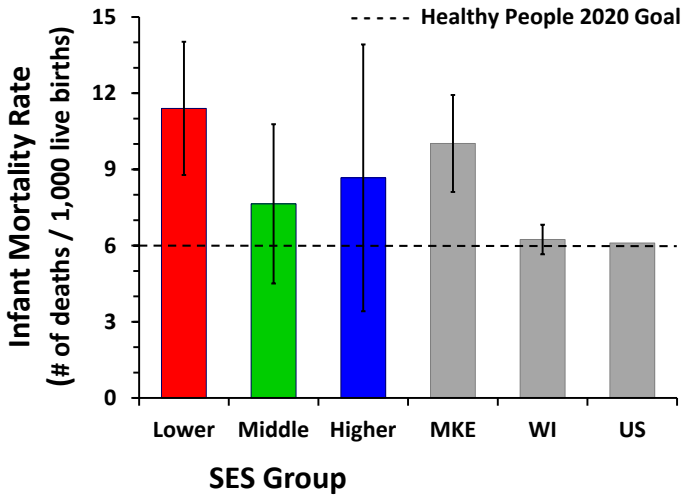
INFANT MORTALITY

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Infant Mortality is measured by the infant mortality rate (IMR), reported as the number of infant deaths (at or before 365 days of age) occurring in a given year per 1,000 live births occurring during that same calendar year.
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee City Data: WISH - Infant Mortality Module and MHD, 2009-2011 Wisconsin State Data: WISH - Infant Mortality Module, 2008-2010 U.S. National Data: National Center for Health Statistics, 2010[1]
Reasons for Reporting:	Infant mortality is an important measure of a population's health, and it is associated with a variety of factors such as maternal health, quality and access to medical care, socioeconomic conditions, and public health practices.[2]

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Outcomes Mortality
Years of Data Used:	2008-2011

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	10.0 (8.1 – 11.9)
Overall in Wisconsin:	6.2 (5.7 – 6.8)
Overall in U.S.:	6.1

SES Group	# Live Births	# Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	95% CI
Lower	6,306	72	11.4	8.8 – 14.0
Middle	2,965	23	7.6	4.5 – 10.8
Higher	1,213	11	8.7	3.4 – 13.9



Facts about infant mortality:

- From 2005 through 2011, the infant mortality rate declined 12%, nearing the Healthy People 2020 goal of 6.0 deaths per 1,000 births (Maternal Infant Child Health Objective 1.3).[3, 4, 5]
- Milwaukee continues to experience significant racial disparities in infant mortality. The 2010-2012 3-year rolling-average IMR for Milwaukee was 8.1 overall, 14.1 for blacks, and 4.6 for whites.[6]
- The leading causes of infant deaths in Milwaukee are prematurity, birth defects, and babies sleeping in unsafe environments.[6]

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). *Health, United States, 2013: With special feature on prescription drugs.* Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/hus13.pdf.

[2] Congressional Research Service. (2012). *The US infant mortality rate: International comparisons, underlying factors, and federal programs.* Retrieved from http://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41378.pdf.

[3] Lu, M.C., & Jphnson, K. A., (2014). Toward a national strategy on infant mortality. *American Journal of Public Health, 104*, S13-6.

[4] MacDorman, M. F., Hoyert, D. L., & Mathews, T. J. (2013). Recent declines in infant mortality in the United States, 2005-2011. *National Center for Health Statistics, 120,* 1-7.

[5] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (n.d.). Healthy people 2020. (2014). Maternal, infant, and child health. Retrieved from http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=26.

[6] Wisconsin Department of Health Services. (2014). Infant mortality module. Retrieved from http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/measures/inf_mort/long_form.html.

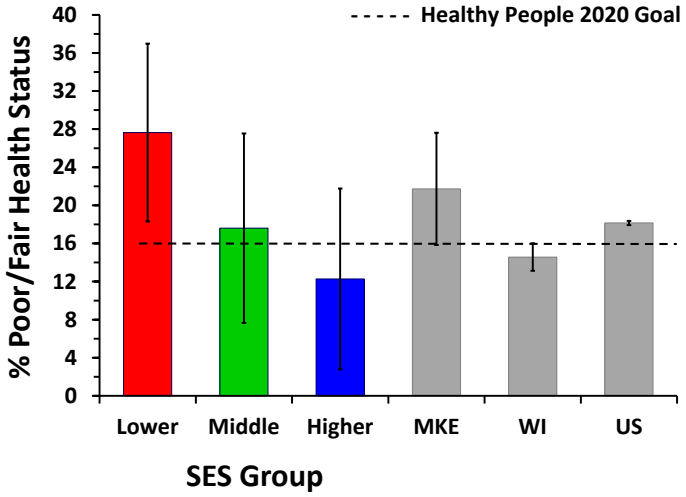
POOR OR FAIR HEALTH

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Poor or Fair Health is a self-reported health status measure based on answers to the question, "In general, would you say that your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" Percentages provided in this report represent the percentage of people reporting "fair" or "poor" health.
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee City Data: BRFSS, 2011 Wisconsin State Data: BRFSS, 2011 U.S. National Data: BRFSS, 2011[1]
Reasons for Reporting:	Self-reported health status provides an estimate of the health-related quality of life, or morbidity, of a population.[2]

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Outcomes Morbidity
Years of data used:	2011

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	21.7 (15.8 – 27.6)
Overall in Wisconsin:	14.6 (13.1 – 16.0)
Overall in U.S.:	18.1 (17.9 – 18.4)

SES Group	Population (Weighted)	# Poor/Fair	% Poor/Fair	95% CI
Lower	186,971	51,681	27.6	18.3 – 37.0
Middle	148,685	26,175	17.6	7.7 – 27.6
Higher	66,576	8,172	12.3	2.8 – 21.8



Facts about poor or fair health:

- Self-rated health status has been found to be predictive of all caused morbidity and mortality.[2]
- Trends in racial and ethnic disparities show a narrowing of the gap for blacks and whites who self-report health status in that blacks are responding to self-reported health measures no differently than white respondents.[3, 4]

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014), Behavioral risk factor surveillance system: Annual survey data. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_data.htm.

[2] Brunner, R., Stefanick, M.L., Argaki, A.K., Beresford, S. A. A., Hubell, A., LaCroix, A., Lane, D. S., Rapp, S. R., Safford, M. M., Saqulb, N., Watts, N. B., & Woods, N. F. (2013). Self-rated health and medical outcomes in the women's health initiative: The aging continuum, health, morbidity, mortality. *Journal of Gerontology & Geriatric Research, 3*(1).

[3] Beck, A. N., Finch, B. K., Lin, S., Hummer, R. A., & Masters, R. K. (2014). Racial disparities in self-related health: Trends, explanatory factors, and the changing role of socio-demographics. *Social Science & Medicine, 104,* 163-177.

[4] Lo, C. C., Howell, R. J., Cheng, T. C. (2013). Disparities in whites' versus blacks' self-rated health: Social status, health-care services, and health behaviors. *Journal of Community Health, 38,* 727-733.

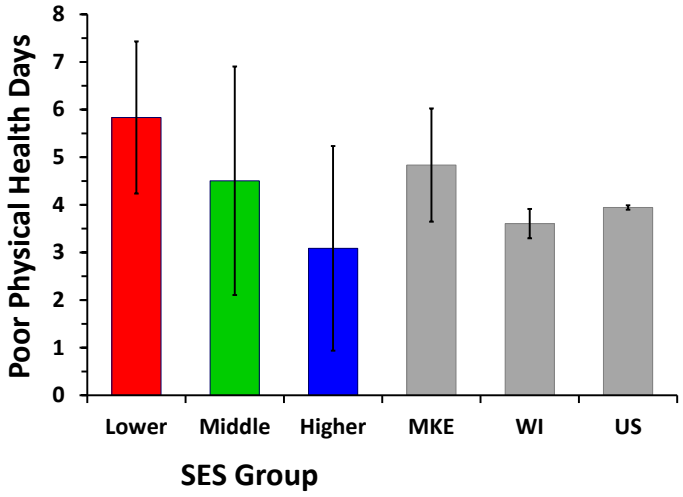
POOR PHYSICAL HEALTH DAYS

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Poor Physical Health Days is a measure based on responses to the question: "Thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?" We present the average number of days the adult respondents reported that their physical health was not good.
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee City Data: BRFSS, 2011 Wisconsin State Data: BRFSS, 2011 U.S. National Data: BRFSS, 2011[1]
Reasons for Reporting:	Poor physical health days can be the result of acute or chronic illness or injury, and may interfere with an individual's ability to enjoy good quality of life. Feeling physically unhealthy can lead to reduced ability to perform normal activities such as work, recreational activities, and household tasks.

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Outcomes Morbidity
Years of data used:	2011

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	4.8 (3.6 – 6.0)
Overall in Wisconsin:	3.6 (3.3 – 3.9)
Overall in U.S.:	3.9 (3.9 – 4.0)

SES Group	Sample Size	Mean Poor Physical Health Days	95% CI
Lower	525	5.8	4.2 – 7.4
Middle	196	4.5	2.1 – 6.9
Higher	122	3.1	0.9 – 5.2



Facts about poor physical health days:

- In a 2012 study of the prevalence of chronic disease, 24.3% of respondents reported at least one chronic disease.[2]
- Counties with higher unemployment rates, lower educational achievement, higher proportion of uninsured persons, and higher poverty rates are inhabited by persons who experience more unhealthy days.

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). Behavioral risk factor surveillance system: Annual survey data. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_data.htm.

[2] Ward, B. W., Schiller, J. S., Goodman, R. A. (2014). Multiple chronic conditions among US adults: A 2012 update. *Preventing Chronic Disease: Public Health Research, Practice, and Policy, 11*, 1-4.

[3] Jia, H., Moriarty, D. G., Kanarek, N. (2009). County-level; social environment determinants of health related quality of life among US adults: A multilevel analysis. *Journal of Community Health, 34,* 430-439.

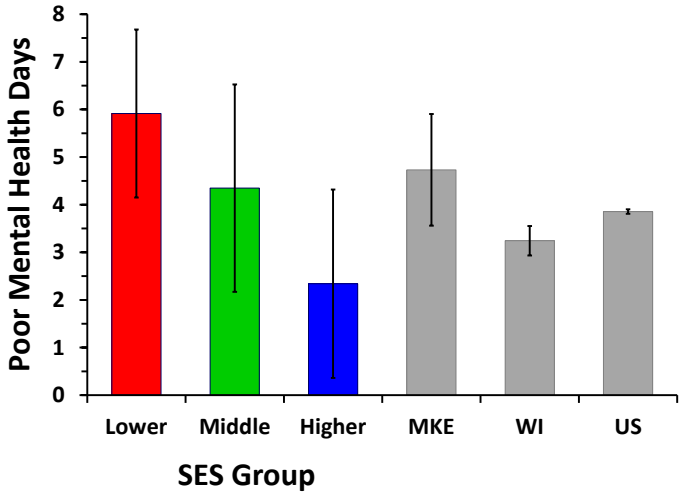
POOR MENTAL HEALTH DAYS

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Poor Mental Health Days is a measure based on responses to the question: "Thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?" We present the average number of days the adult respondents reported that their mental health was not good.
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee City Data: BRFSS, 2011 Wisconsin State Data: BRFSS, 2011 U.S. National Data: BRFSS, 2011[1]
Reasons for Reporting:	Overall health depends on both physical and mental well-being. The number of days when people feel that their mental health is not good affects their ability to perform normal activities such as work, recreational activities, and household tasks, and represents an important measure of health-related quality of life. Moreover, poor mental health can affect physical health.

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Outcomes Morbidity
Years of data used:	2011

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	4.7 (3.6 – 5.9)
Overall in Wisconsin:	3.2 (2.9 – 3.6)
Overall in U.S.:	3.9 (3.8 – 3.9)

SES Group	Sample Size	Mean Poor Mental Health Days	95% CI
Lower	528	5.9	4.1 – 7.7
Middle	196	4.3	2.2 – 6.5
Higher	122	2.3	0.4 – 4.3



Facts about poor mental health days:

- About one in four adults suffer from a diagnosable mental disorder in a given year. Mental disorders are the leading cause of disability in the U.S. for ages 15-44 years.[2]
- Mental illness worsens the likelihood of morbidity from multiple chronic diseases. This increased morbidity is attributed to lower use of medical care and treatment adherence.[3]

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention . (2014). Behavioral risk factor surveillance system: Annual survey data. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_data.htm.

[2] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute of Mental Health. (2012). *The numbers count: Mental disorders in America.* Retrieved from http://www.namigc.org/documents/numberscount.pdf.

[3] Reevess, W. C., Strine, T. W., Pratt, L. A., Thompson, W., Ahluwalia, I., Dhingra, S. S., McKnight-Eily, L. R., Harrison, L., D'Angelo, D. V., Williams, L., Morrow, B., Gould, D., & Safran, M. A. (2011). Mental illness surveillance among adults in the United States. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 60*(3), 1-32.

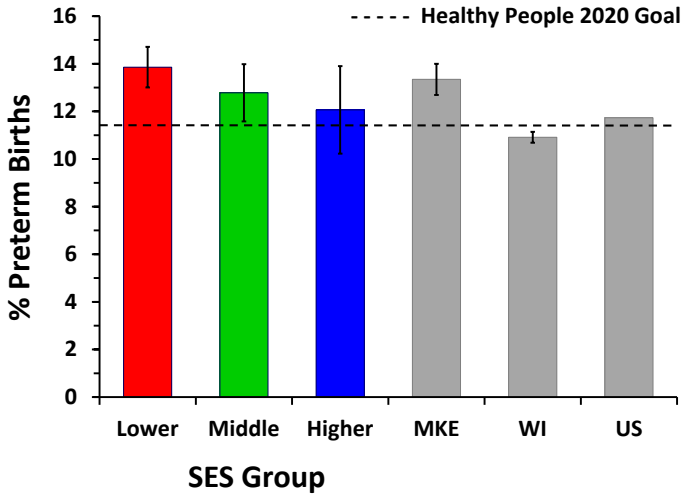
PRETERM BIRTHS

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Preterm Births is the percent of live births for which the infant was born before 37 completed weeks of gestation.
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee City Data: WISH - Birth Counts Module and MHD, 2009-2011 Wisconsin State Data: WISH - Birth Counts Module, 2008-2010 U.S. National Data: National Center for Health Statistics, 2011[1]
Reasons for Reporting:	Preterm birth is a serious health problem. Preterm babies are at increased risk for death as well as for serious, long-term health complications, such as breathing problems, mental retardation, learning and behavioral problems, cerebral palsy, and vision and hearing loss.[2]

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Outcomes Morbidity
Years of Data Used:	2008-2011

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	13.3 (12.7 – 14.0)
Overall in Wisconsin:	10.9 (10.7 – 11.1)
Overall in U.S.:	11.7

SES Group	# Live Births	# Preterm Births	% Preterm Births	95% CI
Lower	6,306	878	13.9	13.0 – 14.7
Middle	2,965	380	12.8	11.6 – 14.0
Higher	1,213	147	12.1	10.2 – 13.9



Facts about preterm births:

- The Healthy People 2020 goal for preterm birth is 11.4% (Maternal Infant Child Health Objective 9).[3]
- Preterm babies have an increased risk of death in the first year of life (infant mortality), with the greatest risk occurring in the first month of life (neonatal mortality).[2]
- Most premature babies survive, but many have lifelong complications, ranging from trouble breathing to learning disabilities.[2]
- In 2013, the rate of infants born before 34 weeks gestation was 10.4% in Wisconsin and 11.4% in the U.S. The rate was 10.7% for non-Hispanic whites, 16.2% for non-Hispanic blacks, and 11.3% for Hispanics.[4]

[1] Martin, J. A., Hamilton, B. E., Osterman, M. J. K., Curtin, S. C., & Mathews, T. J. (2013). Births: Final data for 2012. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 62*(9).

[2] Mathews, T. J., & MacDoman, M. F. (2013) Infant mortality statistics from the 2010 period linked birth/infant death data set. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 62*(8), 1-27.

[3] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2014). Healthy people 2020. Maternal, infant, and child health. Retrieved from http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=26.

[4] Hamilton, B. E., Martin, J. A., Osterman, M. J. K., & Curtin, S. C. (2014). Birth: Preliminary data for 2013. *National Vital Statistics Report, 63*(2), 1-19.

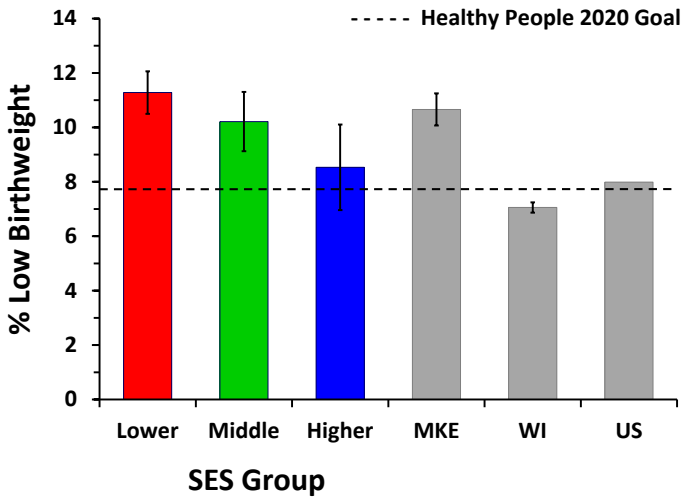
LOW BIRTHWEIGHT

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Low Birthweight is the percentage of live births for which the infant weighed less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5 lbs, 8 oz) at birth.
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee City Data: WISH - Low Birthweight Module and MHD, 2009-2011 Wisconsin State Data: WISH - Low Birthweight Module, 2008-2010 U.S. National Data: National Center for Health Statistics, 2011[1]
Reasons for Reporting:	Low birthweight correlates with maternal exposure to health risks as well as with an infant's current morbidity, future morbidity, and premature mortality risk. The health consequences of low birthweight are numerous and serious.

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Outcomes Morbidity
Years of Data Used:	2008-2011

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	10.7 (10.1 – 11.2)
Overall in Wisconsin:	7.1 (6.9 – 7.2)
Overall in U.S.:	8.0

SES Group	# Live Births	# Low Birthweight	% Low Birthweight	95% CI
Lower	6,306	711	11.3	10.5 – 12.1
Middle	2,965	303	10.2	9.1 – 11.3
Higher	1,213	104	8.5	7.0 – 10.1



Facts about low birthweight:

- The Healthy People 2020 goal for low birthweight is 7.8% (Maternal Infant Child Health Objective 8.1).[2]
- Birthweight is a strong indicator not only of a birth mother's health and nutritional status but also a newborn's risk for infant mortality and its chances for healthy long-term growth, psychosocial development, and school performance.[3]
- Preterm birth and fetal growth restriction are two prominent reasons for why a baby may be born with low birthweight.[4] About 6.7% of Milwaukee's 2010-2012 births were both low-birthweight and preterm.[5]

[1] Martin, J. A., Hamilton, B. E., Osterman, M. J. K., Curtin, S. C., & Mathews, T. J. (2013). Births: Final data for 2012. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 62*(9).

[2] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2014). Healthy people 2020. Maternal, infant, and child health. Retrieved from http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=26.

[3] Hamilton, B. E., Martin, J. A., Osterman, M. J. K., & Curtin, S. C. (2014). Birth: Preliminary data for 2013. *National Vital Statistics Report, 63*(2), 1-19.

[4] Mathews, T. J., & MacDoman, M. F. (2013) Infant mortality statistics from the 2010 period linked birth/infant death data set. *National Vital Statistics Reports, 62*(8), 1-27.

[5] Wisconsin Department of Health Services. (2014). Low birthweight module. Retrieved from http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/measures/lbw/long_form.html.

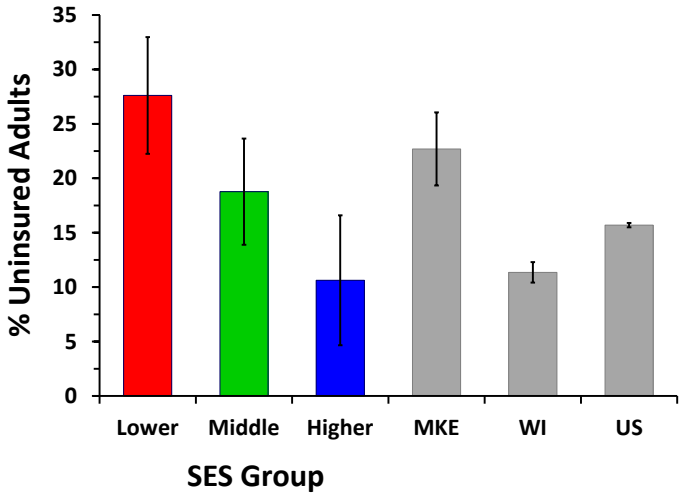
UNINSURED ADULTS

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Uninsured Adults is the percentage of the adult population under 65 years of age that reported not having health insurance coverage of any kind, including prepaid plans, HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare or Medicaid, at the time of the survey.
Where It Comes From:	Milwaukee City Data: FHS, 2009-2011 Wisconsin State Data: FHS, 2009-2011 U.S. National Data: CENSUS, 2011[1]
Reasons for Reporting:	Lack of health care coverage is a strong barrier to health care access and makes people more likely to forego appropriate preventive care as well as chronic disease management and needed acute care.

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Health Care
Years of data used:	2009-2011

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	22.7 (19.3 – 26.1)
Overall in Wisconsin:	11.4 (10.4 – 12.3)
Overall in U.S.:	15.7 (15.5 – 15.9)

SES Group	Population (Weighted)	# Uninsured	% Uninsured	95% CI
Lower	192,600	53,178	27.6	22.2 – 33.0
Middle	129,427	24,296	18.8	13.9 – 23.6
Higher	48,891	5,194	10.6	4.7 – 16.6



Facts about uninsured adults:

- The Healthy People 2020 goal for all persons less than 65 years old and having some type of health care coverage is 100%, which means that the goal for "Uninsured Adults" is 0%.[2]
- In 2012, the percentage of people uninsured was 14.7% (45.5 million) for people of all ages, 16.9% (45.2 million) for people less than 65 years old, 20.9% (40.3 million) for people aged 18-64 years, and 6.6% (4.9 million) for children under the age of 18 years.[3]
- Population estimates of health insurance coverage are necessary for the development and assessment of federal and state insurance programs and policies.[4]

[1] U.S. Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau.(2012). *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2011* (P60-243). Retrieved from http://www.census.gov/prod/2012pubs/p60-243.pdf.

[2] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2014). Healthy people 2020. Access to health services. Retrieved from http://healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=1.

[3] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). *Early release of selected estimates based on data from the 2012 National Health Interview Survey.* Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhis/earlyrelease/earlyrelease201306.pdf.

[4] Sommers, B. D., Musco, T., Finegold, K., Gunja, M. Z., Burke, A., & McDowell, A. M. (2014). Health reform and changes in health insurance coverage in 2014. *The New England Journal of Medicine, 371,* 867-874.

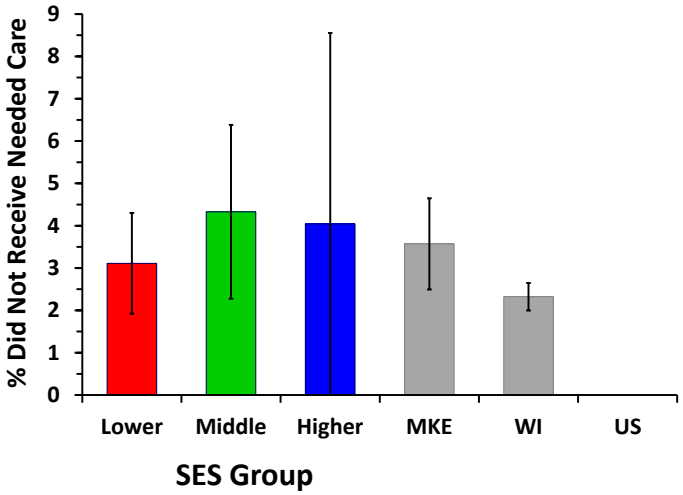
DID NOT RECEIVE NEEDED HEALTH CARE

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Did Not Receive Needed Health Care is the percentage of the population reporting that they did not get the medical or surgical care they felt they should have had within the past 12 months. This measure is based on answers to the question, "During the last 12 months, was there any time when you or anyone in your household needed medical care or surgery but did not get it?"
Where It Comes From:	Milwaukee City Data: FHS, 2009-2011 Wisconsin State Data: FHS, 2009-2011 U.S. National Data: N/A
Reasons for Reporting:	Not receiving needed health care may contribute to chronic conditions and cause more serious health problems in the future.

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Health Care
Years of data used:	2009-2011

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	3.6 (2.5 – 4.6)
Overall in Wisconsin:	2.3 (2.0 – 2.6)
Overall in U.S.:	----

SES Group	Population (Weighted)	# No Care	% No Care	95% CI
Lower	305,896	9,518	3.1	1.9 – 4.3
Middle	201,055	8,700	4.3	2.3 – 6.4
Higher	73,591	2,975	4.0	0.0 – 8.6



Facts about needed health care:

- The Healthy People 2020 goal for the proportion of families that experience difficulties or delays in obtaining medical care or do not receive needed care for one or more family members is 4.2%.[1] (Note that our measure does not include those who experienced "difficulties or delays.")
- Various barriers impede receipt of needed medical services, including:
  - financial barriers (e.g., having no health insurance or being underinsured).[2]
  - structural barriers (e.g., no facilities or health care professionals nearby, services not available during non-work hours, lack of public transportation options, or environmental challenges for people with disabilities).[3]
  - personal barriers (e.g., sexual orientation, cultural differences, language, not knowing what to do).[3]

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2014). Healthy people 2020. Access to health services. Retrieved from http://healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=1.

[2] Delcher, C., Wang, Y., & Maldonado-Molina, M. (2013). Trends in financial barriers to medical care for women veterans, 2003-2004 and 2009-2010. *Preventing chronic disease: Public Health Research, Practice, and Policy, 10,* 1-12.

[3] Salm Ward, T. C., Mazul, M., Ngui, E. M., Bridgewater, F. D., & Harley, A. E. (2013). "You learn to go last": Perceptions of prenatal care experiences among African-American women with limited incomes. *Journal of Maternal and Child Health, 17*(10), 1753-1759.

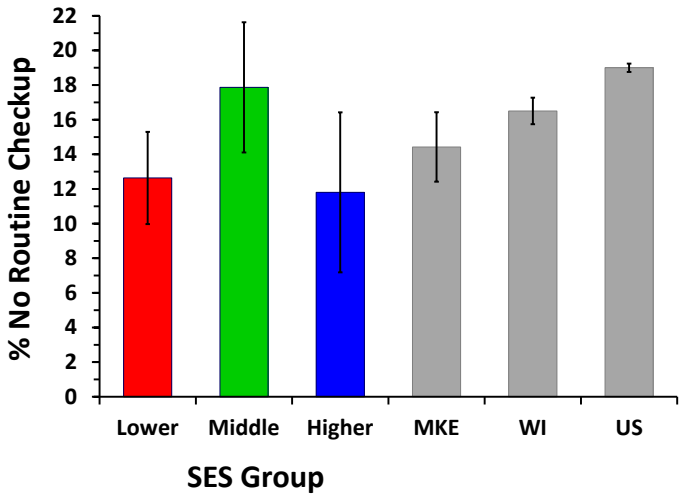
NO ROUTINE CHECKUP

About the Measure	
What It Is:	No Routine Checkup measures the percentage of respondents reporting that they didn't have a routine health checkup within the past 2 years. The measure is based on answers to the question, "A routine checkup is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness or condition. About how long has it been since you last received a routine checkup?"
Where It Comes From:	Milwaukee City Data: FHS, 2009-2011 Wisconsin State Data: FHS, 2009-2011 U.S. National Data: BRFSS, 2011[1]
Reasons for Reporting:	Routine visits can be used to monitor a person's health (e.g., blood pressure) and help prevent minor health issues from becoming major problems. People receive immunizations and other important preventive care at routine visits.

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Health Care
Years of data used:	2009-2011

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	14.4 (12.4 – 16.4)
Overall in Wisconsin:	16.5 (15.7 – 17.3)
Overall in U.S.:	19.0 (18.8 – 19.2)

SES Group	Population (Weighted)	# No Checkup	% No Checkup	95% CI
Lower	296,043	37,404	12.6	10.0 – 15.3
Middle	199,309	35,609	17.9	14.1 – 21.6
Higher	73,359	8,660	11.8	7.2 – 16.4



Facts about routine checkup:

- Adults with health insurance are twice as likely to receive a routine checkup as adults without health insurance.[2]
- Women have routine checkups more frequently than men.[3]
- The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force lists a number of evidence-based, cost-effective, recommended preventive services that are often best delivered during a routine checkup.[4]

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). Behavioral risk factor surveillance system: Annual survey data. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_data.htm.

[2] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, United States Census Bureau. (2012). *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States: 2011* (P60-243). Retrieved from http://www.census.gov/prod/2012pubs/p60-243.pdf.

[3] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012*). Health care access and utilization among young adults aged 19-25: Early release if estimates from the National Health Interview Survey, January-September 2011.* Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhis/earlyrelease/Young_Adults_Health_Access_052012.pdf.

[4] U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF). Recommendations for primary care practice. Retrieved from http://www.uspreventiveservicestaskforce.org/Page/Name/recommendations.

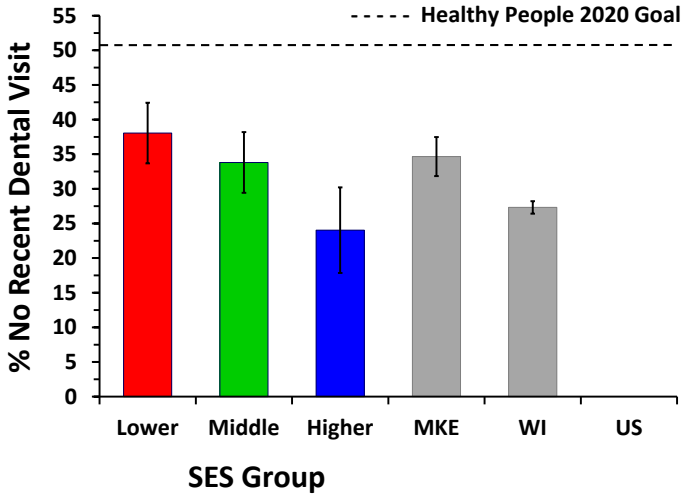
NO RECENT DENTAL VISIT

About the Measure	
What It Is:	No Recent Dentist Visit is the percentage of the population reporting that they did not have a dental visit in the year prior to being interviewed. This measure is based on answers to the question, "How long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason? Include visits to dental specialists, such as orthodontists."
Where It Comes From:	Milwaukee City Data: FHS, 2009-2011 Wisconsin State Data: FHS, 2009-2011 U.S. National Data: N/A
Reasons for Reporting:	Oral health is an essential and integral component of health throughout life. Poor dental health markedly affects quality of life. Tooth and gum diseases are not only important themselves but also related to various other health problems, including cardiovascular health.[1]

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Health Care
Years of data used:	2009-2011

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	34.7 (31.8 – 37.5)
Overall in Wisconsin:	27.3 (26.4 – 28.2)
Overall in U.S.:	----

SES Group	Population (Weighted)	# No Visit	% No Visit	95% CI
Lower	295,527	112,448	38.1	33.7 – 42.4
Middle	197,032	66,611	33.8	29.4 – 38.2
Higher	72,415	17,403	24.0	17.8 – 30.2



Facts about dental visit:

- The Healthy People 2020 goal for an annual dental visit is at least 49% of the population, which means the goal for "no dental visit" is no more than 51% (Objective 7).[2]
- Lifestyle behaviors such as tobacco use, alcohol use, and poor dietary choices also affect oral health.[2]
- Persons with Medicaid (19%) report poorer oral health care than persons with private health insurance (4%). Additionally, persons with Medicaid were twice as likely to not have had a dental visit in more than 5 years.[2]
- Fewer dentist graduated in 2009 than in 1980 yet, over the same period, the U.S. population has increased by 78 million.[3]

[1] Bertolami, C. N. (2011). Access to dental care: Is there a problem? *American Journal of Public Health, 101*(10), 1817.
[2] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2014). Healthy people 2020. Access to health services. Retrieved from http://healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicId=1.
[3] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). *Oral health status and access to oral health care for U.S. adults aged 18-64: National Health Interview Survey, 2008.* Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_10/sr10_253.pdf.

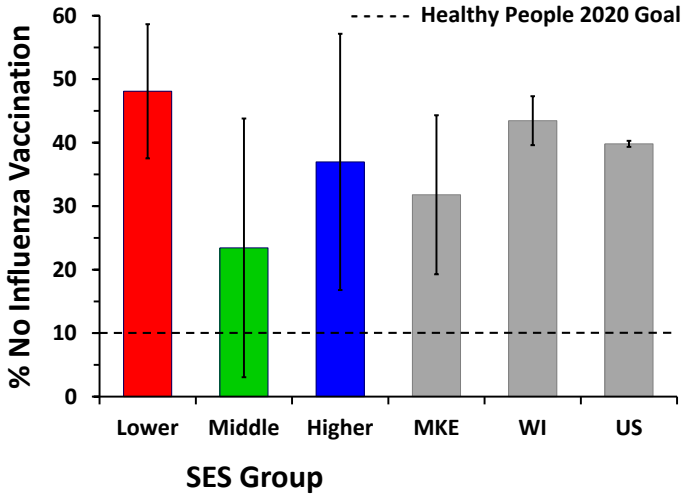
NO INFLUENZA VACCINATION

About the Measure	
What It Is:	No Influenza Vaccination is a measure of the percentage of respondents age 65 years and older reporting that they did not have a "flu" shot or a "flu" vaccine that was sprayed in their nose within the past year.
Where It Comes From:	Milwaukee City Data: BRFSS, 2011 Wisconsin State Data: BRFSS, 2011 U.S. National Data: BRFSS, 2011[1]
Reasons for Reporting:	Vaccination is an effective strategy to reduce illness and deaths due to influenza. Influenza vaccine is safe and effective, but must be given every year to protect against that year's circulating strain(s).

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Health Care
Years of data used:	2011

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	31.8 (19.3 – 44.3)
Overall in Wisconsin:	43.5 (39.6 – 47.3)
Overall in U.S.:	39.8

SES Group	Population (Weighted)	# No Vaccination	% No Vaccination	95% CI
Lower	14,616	7,029	48.1	37.5 – 58.7
Middle	24,200	5,670	23.4	3.1 – 43.8
Higher	2,909	1,075	37.0	16.8 – 57.1



Facts about influenza ("flu") vaccination:

- The Healthy People 2020 goal for adults age 65 years and older having an influenza vaccination annually is 90%, which means the goal for not having an influenza vaccination is no more than 10% (Immunization and Infection Disease Objective 12.7).[2]
- Over the past 31 years, the average number of Americans who die each year from influenza or its complications ranges from 3,000 to about 49,000.[3]
- The influenza vaccine is covered by Medicare. Levels of vaccination coverage vary widely among age, racial, and ethnic groups. Despite continually increasing vaccination rates among persons age 65 years and older over the past decade, coverage rates for certain racial and ethnic groups remain substantially below the general population.[4]

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). Behavioral risk factor surveillance system: Annual survey data. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_data.htm.
[2] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2014). Healthy people 2020. Immunization and infectious diseases. Retrieved from http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/immunization-and-infectious-diseases/objectives.
[3] Lambert, L. C. & Fauci, A. S. (2010). Influenza vaccines for the future. *The New England Journal of Medicine, 363*, 2036-2044.
[4] Linn, S. T., Guralnik, J. M., & Patel, K. V. (2010). Disparities in influenza vaccine coverage in the United States, 2008. *Journal of the American Geratrics Society, 58*(7),1333-1340.

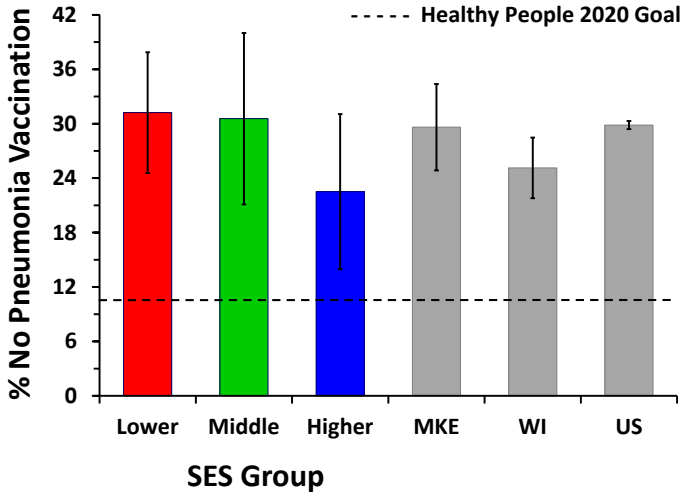
NO PNEUMONIA VACCINATION

About the Measure	
What It Is:	No Pneumonia Vaccination is a measure of the percentage of respondents age 65 years or older who report that they have never had a pneumonia vaccination. This measure is based on answers to the question, "Have you ever had a pneumonia or pneumococcal shot?"
Where It Comes From:	Milwaukee City Data: ACHS, 2009 and 2012 Wisconsin State Data: BRFSS, 2011 U.S. National Data: BRFSS, 2011[1]
Reasons for Reporting:	Pneumococcal disease is common and serious, causing a significant number of hospitalizations and deaths. People age 65 years and older are at greater risk from pneumococcal disease.[2, 3] A pneumococcal vaccine is usually given once or twice in a person's lifetime. It is more than 90% effective against serious pneumococcal disease.

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Health Care
Years of data used:	2009, 2011-2012

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	29.6 (24.9 – 34.4)
Overall in Wisconsin:	25.1 (21.8 – 28.5)
Overall in U.S.:	29.9 (29.4 – 30.3)

SES Group	Population (Weighted)	# No Vaccination	% No Vaccination	95% CI
Lower	35,384	11,048	31.2	24.6 – 37.9
Middle	13,427	4,102	30.6	21.1 – 40.0
Higher	10,260	2,309	22.5	14.0 – 31.1



Facts about pneumonia vaccination:

- Pneumococcal pneumonia, which is preventable via vaccine, is a significant cause of serious illness and death in the U.S., especially among the elderly.[2, 3] Vaccination can be received at the same time as influenza or any other vaccination.[2]
- The Healthy People 2020 goal for pneumococcal vaccination by people aged 65 years and older is 90%, which means the goal for not receiving the pneumococcal vaccine is no more than 10%. (Immunization and Infection Disease Objective 13.1).[4]

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services,Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). Behavioral risk factor surveillance system: Annual survey data. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_data.htm.

[2] Manzur, A., Izquierdo, C., Ruiz, L., Sousa, D., Bayas, J. M., Celorrio, J. M., Varona, W., Nebor, Manel, Salleras, L., Dominques, A., & Carratalia, J. (2011). Influence of prior pneumococcal and influenza vaccination on outcomes of older adults with community-acquired pneumonia. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, 59*(9), 1711-1716.

[3] Feldman, C. & Anderson, R. (2011). Bacteraemic pneumococcal pneumonia: Current therapeutic options. *Drugs, 71*(2), 131-153.

[4] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2014). Healthy people 2020. Immunization and infectious diseases. Retrieved from http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/immunization-and-infectious-diseases/objectives.

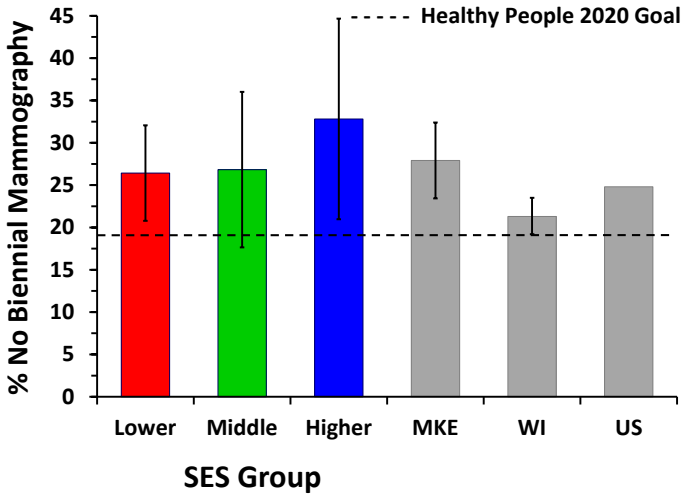
NO BIENNIAL MAMMOGRAPHY

About the Measure	
What It Is:	No Biennial Mammography is a measure of the percentage of female respondents age 40 years and older who reported that they did not have a mammogram within the past 2 years. This measure is based on answers to the question, "A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer. How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?"
Where It Comes From:	Milwaukee City Data: ACHS, 2012 Wisconsin State Data: BRFSS, 2008 and 2010 U.S. National Data: BRFSS, 2008 and 2010[1]
Reasons for Reporting:	Breast cancer is extremely common, and mammography plays a central role in diagnosing breast cancer at an early stage. Improving mammography rates can lead to earlier identification of breast cancer, and can improve the survival rate of people with the disease.

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Health Care
Years of data used:	2008, 2010, 2012

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	27.9 (23.4 – 32.4)
Overall in Wisconsin:	21.3 (19.2 – 23.5)
Overall in U.S.:	24.8

SES Group	Population (Weighted)	# No Mammogram	% No Mammogram	95% CI
Lower	67,209	17,761	26.4	20.8 – 32.1
Middle	28,172	7,558	26.8	17.6 – 36.0
Higher	19,233	6,311	32.8	21.0 – 44.7



Facts about mammography:

- The Healthy People 2020 goal for women receiving a breast cancer screening is 81.1% (Cancer Objective 17), which means the goal for not having a mammogram is no more than 18.9%.[2]
- Breast cancer deaths have decreased 34% in the U.S. since 1990, but breast cancer is still the most common form of cancer among women. In 2014, an estimated 232,670 women are expected to be newly-diagnosed with breast cancer, and about 40,000 women will die from the disease.[3]
- Most women are recommended to have their first mammogram at the age of 50 years; high-risk women should begin at 40 years old. Thereafter, routine screening is recommended every two years.[4]

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). Behavioral risk factor surveillance system: Annual survey data. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_data.htm.
[2] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2014). Healthy people 2020. Cancer. Retrieved from http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/cancer/objectives.
[3] Siegel, R., Ma, J., Zou, Z., & Jemal, A. (2014). Cancer statistics, 2014. *A Cancer Journal for Clinicians, 64*(1), 9-29.
[4] Breen, N., Gentleman, J. F., & Schiller, J. S. (2010). Update on mammography trends. *Cancer, 117*(10), 2209-2218.

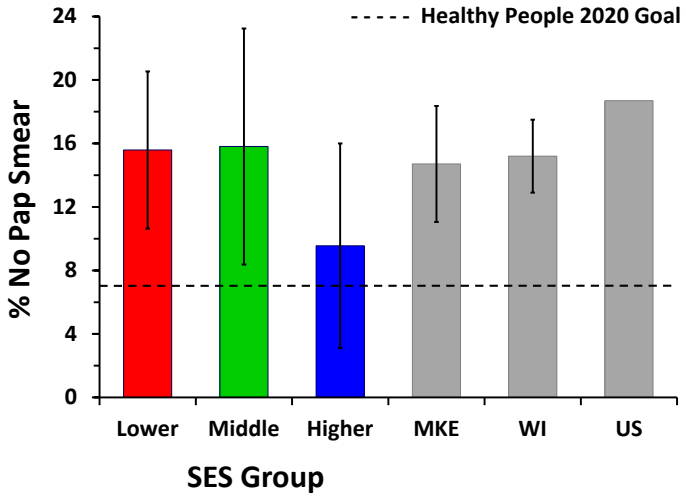
NO PAP SMEAR

About the Measure	
What It Is:	No Pap Smear is a measure of the percentage of female respondents age 18 years and older reporting that they did not have a pap test within the past 3 years. This measure is based on the question, "How long has it been since you had your last pap smear?"
Where It Comes From:	Milwaukee City Data: ACHS, 2012 Wisconsin State Data: BRFSS, 2008 and 2010 U.S. National Data: BRFSS, 2008 and 2010[1]
Reasons for Reporting:	The pap smear is a screening test used to detect cancer and pre-cancerous conditions of the cervix. Pre-cancerous changes can often be treated, thus preventing cervical cancer. Improving pap smear rates can also lead to early detection of cervical cancer, which has a better survival rate if treated in early stages compared to later stages.

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Health Care
Years of data used:	2012

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	14.7 (11.1 – 18.4)
Overall in Wisconsin:	15.2 (12.9 – 17.5)
Overall in U.S.:	18.7

SES Group	Population (Weighted)	# No Pap Smear	% No Pap Smear	95% CI
Lower	112,319	17,507	15.6	10.6 – 20.5
Middle	47,993	7,587	15.8	8.4 – 23.2
Higher	26,959	2,577	9.6	3.1 – 16.0



Facts about Pap smear:

- The Healthy People 2020 goal for women receiving a cervical cancer screening based on the most recent guidelines is 93% (Cancer Objective 15), which means the goal for not having a pap smear is ≤7%.[2]
- Cervical cancer morbidity and mortality rates in the U.S. are higher among black than white women. Such a pattern may be due, in part, to fewer black than white women getting pap smears overall.[2]
- All women are at risk for cervical cancer. Routine pap smear screening is recommended to begin within three years of the onset of sexual activity or at the age of 21 years (whichever comes first) and should, generally, be repeated at least every three years.[3]

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). Behavioral risk factor surveillance system: Annual survey data. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_data.htm.
[2] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2014). Healthy people 2020. Cancer. Retrieved from http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/cancer/objectives.
[3] Smith RA, Cokkinides V, Brooks D, Saslow D, Shah M, Brawley O. (2011). Cancer screening in the United States, 2011: a review to current American Cancer Society guidelines and issues in cancer screening. *A Cancer Journal for Clinicians, 61*, 8-30.

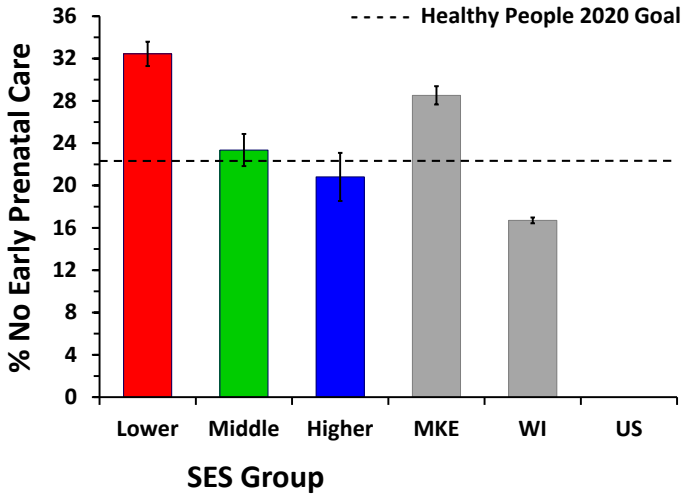
NO EARLY PRENATAL CARE

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Prenatal care refers to the medical care recommended for women during pregnancy. No Early Prenatal Care measures the percentage of live births to women who did not receive prenatal care in the first trimester (first 3 months) of pregnancy.
Where It Comes From:	Milwaukee City Data: WISH - Prenatal Care Module and MHD, 2009-2011 Wisconsin State Data: WISH - Prenatal Care Module, 2008-2010 U.S. National Data: N/A
Reasons for Reporting:	Routine prenatal care can help in reducing maternal death rates and miscarriages as well as birth defects, low birth weight, pre-term labor, eclampsia, and other preventable maternal and infant problems.[1]

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Health Care
Years of data used:	2008-2011

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	28.5 (27.7 – 29.4)
Overall in Wisconsin:	16.7 (16.4 – 17.0)
Overall in U.S.:	----

SES Group	# Live Births	# No Early Care	% No Early Care	95% CI
Lower	6,306	2,021	32.4	31.3 – 33.6
Middle	2,965	689	23.4	21.8 – 24.9
Higher	1,213	248	20.8	18.5 – 23.1



Facts about prenatal care:

- The Healthy People 2020 goal for pregnant women receiving prenatal care beginning in first trimester is 77.9%, meaning the goal for no early care is ≤22.1% (Maternal Infant Child Health Objective 10.1).[2]
- Various barriers impede receipt of needed medical services, including:
  - financial barriers (e.g., having no health insurance or being underinsured).[3]
  - structural barriers (e.g., no facilities or health care professionals nearby, services not available during non-work hours, lack of public transportation options, or environmental challenges for people with disabilities).[3]
  - personal barriers (e.g., sexual orientation, cultural differences, language, not knowing what to do).[4]

[1] Institute for Clinical Systems Improvement. (2012). *Health care guideline: Routine prenatal care.* Retrieved from https://www.icsi.org/_asset/13n9y4/PrenatalInteractive0712.pdf.

[2] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2014). Healthy people 2020. Maternal. infant, and child health. Retrieved from http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/maternal-infant-and-child-health/objectives.

[3] Delcher, C., Wang, Y., & Maldonado-Molina, M. (2013). Trends in financial barriers to medical care for women veterans, 2003-2004 and 2009-2010. *Preventing chronic disease: Public Health Research, Practice, and Policy, 10,* 1-12.

[4] Salm Ward, T. C., Mazul, M., Ngui, E. M., Bridgewater, F. D., & Harley, A. E. (2013). "You learn to go last": Perceptions of prenatal care experiences among African-American women with limited incomes. *Journal of Maternal and Child Health, 17*(10), 1753-1759.

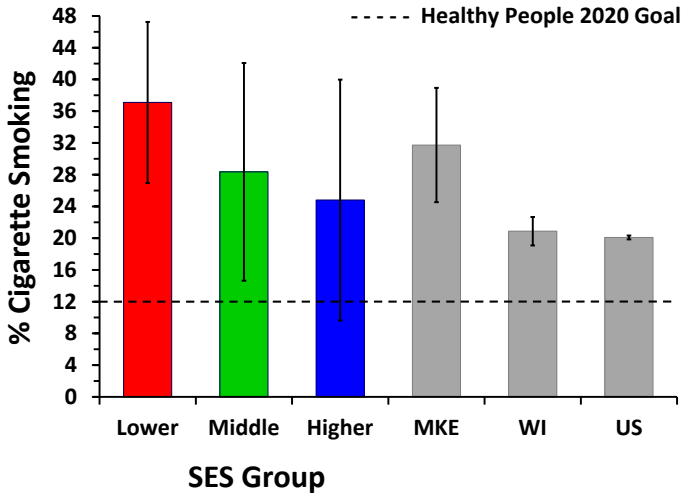
CIGARETTE SMOKING

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Cigarette Smoking is a measure of the percentage of the population reporting that they have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and that they currently smoke.
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee City Data: BRFSS, 2011 Wisconsin State Data: BRFSS, 2011 U.S. National Data: BRFSS, 2011[1]
Reasons for Reporting:	Cigarette smoking has been shown to cause a variety of health problems including heart disease, several kinds of cancer (lung, larynx, esophagus, pharynx, mouth, and bladder), and chronic lung disease (e.g., emphysema).

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Health Behaviors
Years of Data Used:	2011

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	31.7 (24.5 – 38.9)
Overall in Wisconsin:	20.9 (19.1 – 22.7)
Overall in U.S.:	20.1 (19.8 – 20.3)

SES Group	Population (Weighted)	# Smoking	% Smoking	95% CI
Lower	186,881	69,330	37.1	26.9 – 47.3
Middle	148,540	42,114	28.4	14.6 – 42.1
Higher	66,576	16,516	24.8	9.6 – 40.0



Facts about cigarette smoking:

- The Healthy People 2020 goal for adult smoking is no more than 12% (Tobacco Use Objective 1).[2]
- Cigarette smoking remains the leading preventable cause of death in the U.S.[2]
- Cigarette smoking is more common among men (20.5%) than women (15.8%) and more common among adults who live below the poverty level (27.9%) than those living at or above the poverty level (17.0%).[3]
- Nicotine, including that in cigarettes, cigars, and e-cigarettes, is addictive, toxic to developing fetuses, and may have lasting consequences for adolescent development.[4]

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). Behavioral risk factor surveillance system: Annual survey data. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_data.htm.

[2] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy people 2020. Tobacco Use. Retrieved from http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/tobacco-use/objectives.

[3] U.S. Department of Health of Human Services. (2014). *The health consequences of smoking – 50 years of progress: A report of the surgeon general.* Retrieved from http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/50-years-of-progress/full-report.pdf.

[4] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). *Cigarette smoking among adults - United States, 2005-2012.* Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/wk/mm6302.pdf.

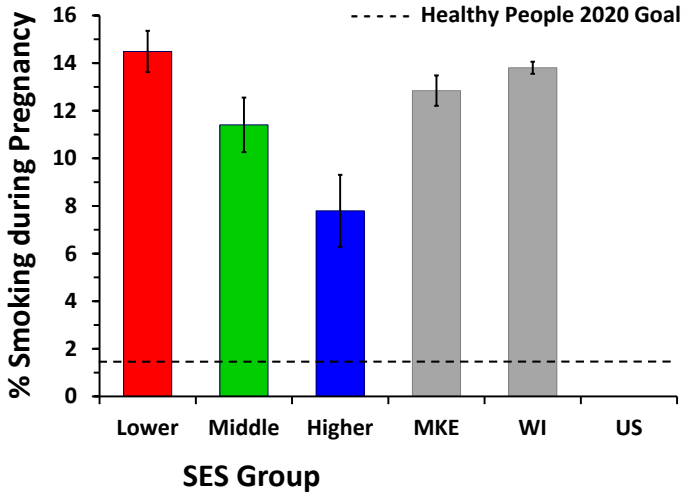
SMOKING DURING PREGNANCY

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Women giving birth in a hospital are asked about their smoking status after delivering the baby. Smoking During Pregnancy measures the percentage of women in the population reporting that they smoked during their pregnancy.
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee City Data: WISH - Birth Counts Module and MHD, 2009-2011 Wisconsin State Data: WISH - Birth Counts Module, 2008-2010 U.S. National Data: N/A
Reasons for Reporting:	Smoking during pregnancy has been shown to be associated with prematurity, low birth weight, miscarriages, and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS).[1]

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Health Behaviors
Years of Data Used:	2008-2011

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	12.8 (12.2 – 13.5)
Overall in Wisconsin:	13.8 (13.5 – 14.1)
Overall in U.S.:	----

SES Group	# Live Births	# Smoked	% Smoked	95% CI
Lower	6,306	913	14.5	13.6 – 15.4
Middle	2,965	338	11.4	10.3 – 12.6
Higher	1,213	95	7.8	6.3 – 9.3



Facts about smoking during pregnancy:

- Healthy People 2020 goal for females abstaining from smoking cigarettes during pregnancy is 98.6%, which means the goal for smoking during pregnancy is no more than 1.4% (Maternal Infant Child Health Objective 11.3).[2]
- Smoking before and during pregnancy is one of the most preventable causes of illness and death among mothers and infants. In particular, smoking increases the risk of preterm labor, low birth weight, infant mortality, and the development of chronic diseases in the infant.[1]

[1] U.S. Department of Health of Human Services. (2014). *The health consequences of smoking – 50 years of progress: A report of the surgeon general.* Retrieved from http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/50-years-of-progress/full-report.pdf.

[2] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2014). Healthy people 2020. Tobacco Use. Retrieved from http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/tobacco-use/objectives.

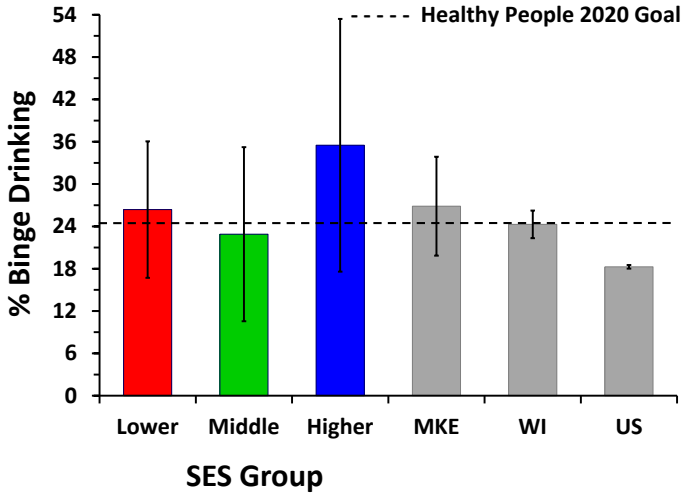
BINGE DRINKING

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Binge Drinking is a measure of the percentage of the population reporting that they drank more than five alcoholic beverages in one day, at least once per month. Binge Drinking is defined as 5 or more drinks on an occasion for men, and 4 or more drinks for women.
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee City Data: BRFSS, 2011 Wisconsin State Data: BRFSS, 2011 U.S. National Data: BRFSS, 2011[1]
Reasons for Reporting:	Binge drinking is associated with many health problems, such as liver disease, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and neurological damage. Alcohol abuse can also cause psychosocial problems, including violence, and can contribute to injuries and deaths from drunk driving.[2]

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Health Behaviors
Years of Data Used:	2011

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	26.9 (19.8 – 33.9)
Overall in Wisconsin:	24.3 (22.3 – 26.2)
Overall in U.S.:	18.3 (18.0 – 18.5)

SES Group	Population (Weighted)	# Binge Drinking	% Binge Drinking	95% CI
Lower	159,748	42,144	26.4	16.7 – 36.1
Middle	131,040	30,002	22.9	10.6 – 35.2
Higher	61,554	21,852	35.5	17.6 – 53.4



Facts about binge drinking:

- The Healthy People 2020 goal for adult binge drinking is no more than 24.3% (Substance Abuse Objective 14.3).[3]
- Approximately 79,000 deaths are attributable to excessive alcohol use each year in the U.S.[2]
- Binge drinking is twice as prevalent among men as women and the proportion of current binge drinkers is highest in the 18 to 24-year-old group.[2]
- Wisconsin has one of the highest rates of drunk-driving in the U.S.[2]

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). Behavioral risk factor surveillance system: Annual survey data. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_data.htm.

[2] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). *Vital signs: Binge drinking prevalence, frequency, and intensity among adults – United States, 2010.* Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/wk/mm6101.pdf.

[3] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2014). Healthy people 2020. Substance abuse. Retrieved from http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/substance-abuse/objectives.

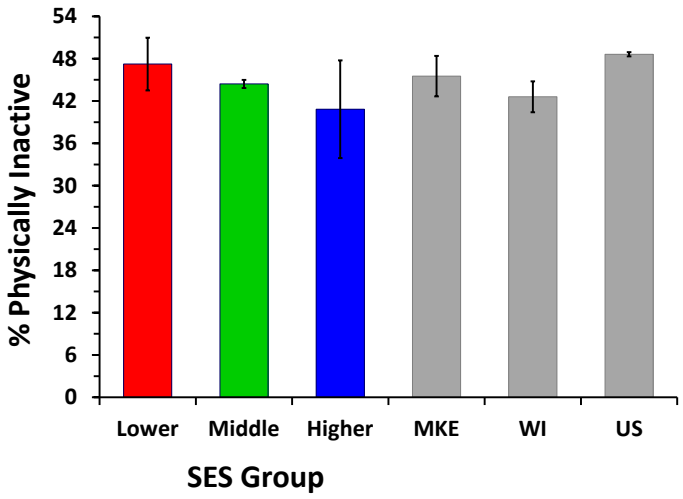
PHYSICAL INACTIVITY

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Physical Inactivity is a measure of the percentage of the population reporting levels of activity that do not meet the recommended levels of moderate physical activity (30 minutes per day of moderate physical activity >5 days per week) or vigorous physical activity (20 minutes per day of vigorous physical activity for >3 days per week).
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee City Data: ACHS, 2009 and 2012 Wisconsin State Data: BRFSS, 2011 U.S. National Data: BRFSS, 2011[1]
Reasons for Reporting:	Regular physical activity has been shown to prevent or reduce the severity of coronary heart disease (CHD), heart attack, diabetes, obesity, cancer, depression, dementia, and a variety of other health problems.[2, 3]

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Health Behaviors
Years of Data Used:	2009, 2011-2012

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	45.5 (42.7 – 48.4)
Overall in Wisconsin:	42.6 (40.4 – 44.8)
Overall in U.S.:	48.6 (48.3 – 48.9)

SES Group	Population (Weighted)	# Inactive	% Inactive	95% CI
Lower	206,496	97,544	47.2	43.5 – 51.0
Middle	70,800	31,448	44.4	43.8 – 45.0
Higher	58,672	23,955	40.8	33.9 – 47.8



Facts about physical inactivity:

- On average, physically active people outlive those who are inactive.[3]
- The Healthy People 2020 goal is for at least 47.9% of adults to engage in aerobic physical activity of moderate intensity for at least 150 minutes/week or of vigorous intensity for at least 75 minutes/week or an equivalent combination (Physical Activity Objective 2.1).[4]
- While there are racial and ethnic differences in physical activity rates in the U.S., in general, people with lower SES tend to be more inactive during their leisure time than people with high SES.[5]

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). Behavioral risk factor surveillance system: Annual survey data. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_data.htm.

[2] Van Camp, C. M. & Hayes, L. B. (2012). Assessing and increasing physical activity. *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis, 45*, 871-875.

[3] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). *State indicator report on physical activity, 2014.* Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity/downloads/pa_state_indicator_report_2014.pdf.

[4] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2014). Healthy people 2020. Physical activity. Retrieved from http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/physical-activity/objectives.

[5] Boone-Heinonen, J., Diez Roux, A. V., Kiefe, C. I., Lewis, C. E., Guilkey, D. K., & Gordon-Larsen, P. (2011). Neighborhood socioeconomic status predictors of physical activity through yound to middle adulthood: The CARDIA study. *Social Science & Medicine, 72,* 641-649.

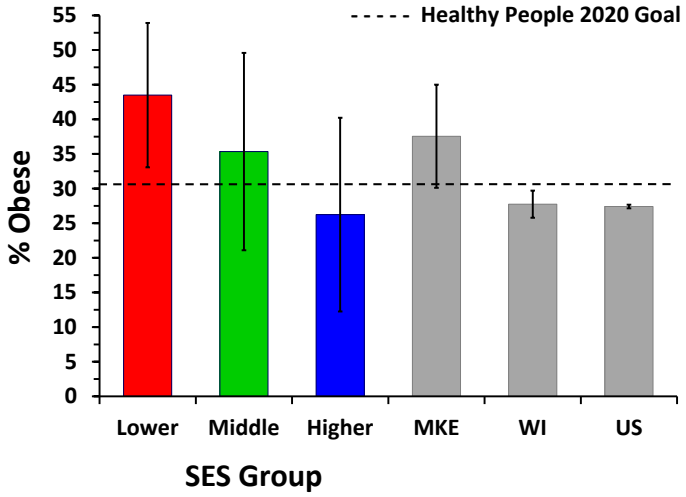
OBESITY

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Obesity is a measure of the percentage of the population that has a body mass index (BMI) ≥30 kg/m^2. This measure is calculated using a formula, which is based on answers to the questions, "About how much do you weigh without shoes?" and "About how tall are you without shoes?"
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee City Data: BRFSS, 2011 Wisconsin State Data: BRFSS, 2011 U.S. National Data: BRFSS, 2011[1]
Reasons for Reporting:	Obesity is a strong determinant of various health problems including hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease (CHD), stroke, sleep apnea, and a variety of others.

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Health Behaviors
Years of Data Used:	2011

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	37.6 (30.1 – 45.0)
Overall in Wisconsin:	27.7 (25.8 – 29.7)
Overall in U.S.:	27.4 (27.2 – 27.7)

SES Group	Population (Weighted)	# Obese	% Obese	95% CI
Lower	176,328	76,681	43.5	33.1 – 53.9
Middle	145,482	51,409	35.3	21.1 – 49.6
Higher	64,768	16,998	26.2	12.3 – 40.2



Facts about obesity:

- The Healthy People 2020 goal for the proportion of adults who are obese is no more than 30.6% (Nutrition and Weight Status Objective 9).[2]
- Obesity is especially prevalent among non-Hispanic black, Hispanic, and non-Hispanic white adults.[3]
- Women with higher incomes are less likely to be obese than low income women however, most obese women are not low income.[4]

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2014). Behavioral risk factor surveillance system: Annual survey data. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_data.htm.

[2] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2014). Healthy people 2020. Nutrition and weight status. Retrieved from http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/nutrition-and-weight-status/objectives.

[3] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). *Prevalence of obesity among adults: United States, 2011-2012.* Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db131.pdf.

[4] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (2010). *Obesity and socioeconomic status in adults: United States, 2005-2008.* Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db50.pdf.

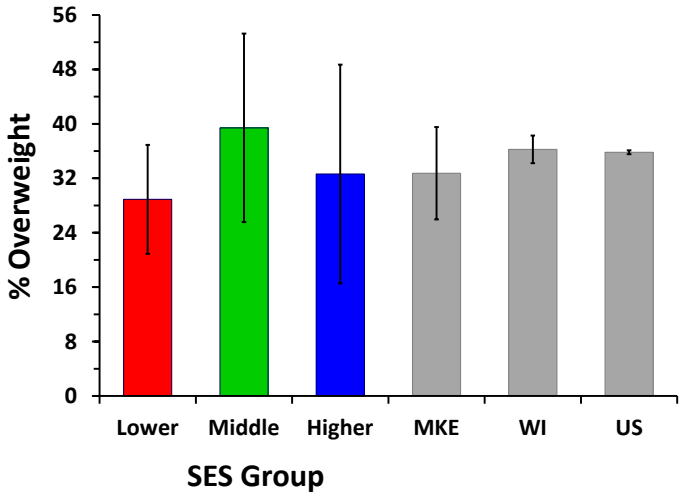
OVERWEIGHT

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Overweight is a measure of the percentage of the population that has a body mass index (BMI) ≥25 but <30 kg/m^2. This measure is calculated using a formula, which is based on answers to the questions, "About how much do you weigh without shoes?" and "About how tall are you without shoes?"
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee City Data: BRFSS, 2011 Wisconsin State Data: BRFSS, 2011 U.S. National Data: BRFSS, 2011[1]
Reasons for Reporting:	Overweight is associated with increased risk of various health problems including hypertension, diabetes, coronary heart disease (CHD), stroke, sleep apnea, cancer, and a variety of others.[2]

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Health Behaviors
Years of Data Used:	2011

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	32.7 (26.0 – 39.5)
Overall in Wisconsin:	36.2 (34.2 – 38.3)
Overall in U.S.:	35.8 (35.5 – 36.1)

SES Group	Population (Weighted)	# Overweight	% Overweight	95% CI
Lower	176,328	50,967	28.9	20.9 – 36.9
Middle	145,482	57,336	39.4	25.6 – 53.3
Higher	64,768	21,132	32.6	16.5 – 48.7



Facts about overweight:

- The Healthy People 2020 goal for healthy weight (BMI of 18.5-25) is 33.9% for people age 20 years and older (Nutrition and Weight Status Objective 8).[3]
- More than half of adults in the U.S. are estimated to be overweight or obese. Overweight and obesity and their associated health problems have a significant economic impact on the U.S. health care system.[2]
- Because overweight youth are at increased risk of remaining overweight, efforts to maintain a healthy weight should be especially aimed at starting early in childhood and continuing throughout adulthood.[2]

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). Behavioral risk facotr surveillance system: Annual survey data. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_data.htm.

[2] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). *Health, United States, 2013: With special feature on prescription drugs.* Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/hus/hus13.pdf.

[3] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2014). Healthy people 2020. Nutrition and weight status. Retrieved from http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/nutrition-and-weight-status/objectives.

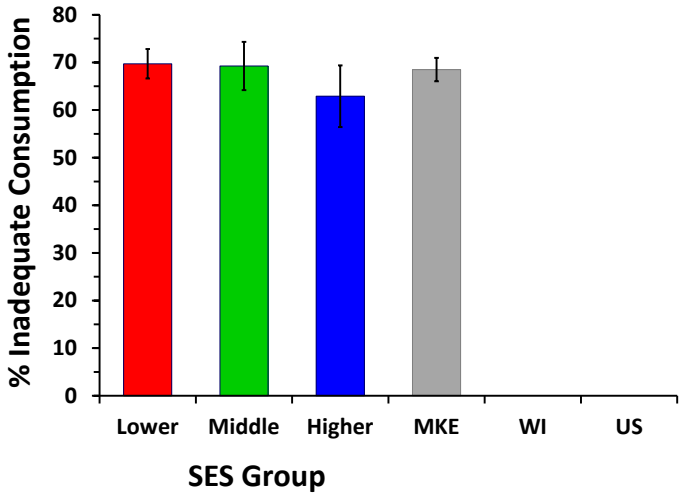
INADEQUATE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CONSUMPTION

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Inadequate Fruit and Vegetable Consumption is a measure of the percentage of the population reporting that they consume <5 servings of fruits and/or vegetables per day.
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee City Data: ACHS, 2009 and 2012 Wisconsin State Data: N/A U.S. National Data: N/A
Reasons for Reporting:	There is strong evidence that a diet with a sufficient level of fruits and vegetables can lower the risk of heart disease, cancer, and stroke.[1] This may also lead to decreased risk of overweight or obesity.[1,2]

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Health Behaviors
Years of Data Used:	2009, 2012

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	68.5 (66.1 – 70.9)
Overall in Wisconsin:	----
Overall in U.S.:	----

SES Group	Population (Weighted)	# Inadequate consumption	% Inadequate consumption	95% CI
Lower	257,442	179,472	69.7	66.6 – 72.8
Middle	93,550	64,772	69.2	64.2 – 74.3
Higher	69,661	43,817	62.9	56.4 – 69.4



Facts about fruit and vegetable consumption:

- The Healthy People 2020 goal for people aged two years and older is to consume 0.9 cup equivalents of fruit per 1,000 calories (Nutrition and Weight Status Objective 14) and 1.1 cup equivalents of vegetables per 1,000 calories (Nutrition and Weight Status Objective 15.1).[2]
- A diet high in fruits and vegetables is associated with decreased risk for chronic diseases.[1]
- Persons aged 65 and over are more likely to eat fruit than any other age group.[2]

[1] U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2010). *Dietary guidelines for Americans, 2010.* Retrieve from http://www.cnpp.usda.gov/sites/default/files/dietary_guidelines_for_americans/PolicyDoc.pdf.

[2] Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development. (2013). *Health at a glance 2013: OECD indicators.* Retrieved from http://www.oecd.org/els/health-systems/Health-at-a-Glance-2013.pdf.

[3] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2014). Healthy people 2020. Nutrition and weight status. Retrieved from http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/nutrition-and-weight-status/objectives.

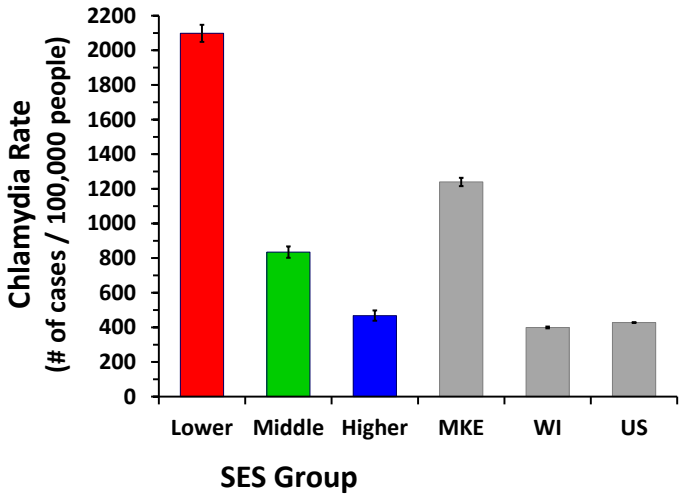
CHLAMYDIA RATE

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Chlamydia Rate is reported as incidence, or the number of new cases reported per year, per 100,000 population.
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee City Data: DHS, Wisconsin STD Program, 2009-2011 Wisconsin State Data: DHS, Wisconsin STD Program, 2009-2011 U.S. National Data: Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 2009-2011[1]
Reasons for Reporting:	Chlamydia is the most common bacterial sexually transmitted disease (STD) in North America and one of the major causes of tubal infertility, ectopic pregnancy, pelvic inflammatory disease, and chronic pelvic pain. STDs, in general, are associated with significantly increased risks of morbidity and mortality, including cervical cancer, involuntary infertility, and premature death.[2]

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Health Behaviors
Years of Data Used:	2009-2011

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	1,240 (1216 – 1264)
Overall in Wisconsin:	399 (394 – 405)
Overall in U.S.:	428 (427 – 429)

SES Group	Population	Total # Cases	Cases / 100,000 people	95% CI
Lower	320,585	6,726	2,098	2,048 – 2,148
Middle	294,292	2,456	835	802 – 867
Higher	202,076	946	468	438 – 498



Facts about chlamydia rate:

- No specific Healthy People 2020 goal has been identified for chlamydia cases per year in the general population. The Healthy People 2020 goal for STDs is to promote healthy sexual behaviors, strengthen community capacity, and increase access to quality services to prevent STDs and their complications.
- Increases in reported chlamydia infections may reflect the expansion of chlamydia screening, use of increasingly sensitive diagnostic tests, increased emphasis on case reporting from providers and laboratories, improvements in the information systems for reporting, and actual increases in incidence of disease.[3]
- Nationally, STD rates tend to be higher in poor, urban areas and highest among young people, aged 15-24 years.[4]

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). *Sexually transmitted disease surveillance 2012*.Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/std/stats.

[2] Mishori, R., McClaskey, E., & Winkerprins, V. J. (2012). Chlamydia trachomatis infections: Screening, Diagnosis, and Management. *American Family Physician, 86*(12), 1127-1132.

[3] Jenkins, W. D., & Kruse, J. (2010). Chlamydia screening: How we can better serve patients. *Journal of Family Practice, 59*(2), E10-E12.

[4] Harling, G., Subramanian, S. V., Barnighausen, T., & Kawachi, I. (2014). Income inequality and sexually transitted in the United States: Who bears the burden? *Social Science & Medicine, 102*, 174-182.

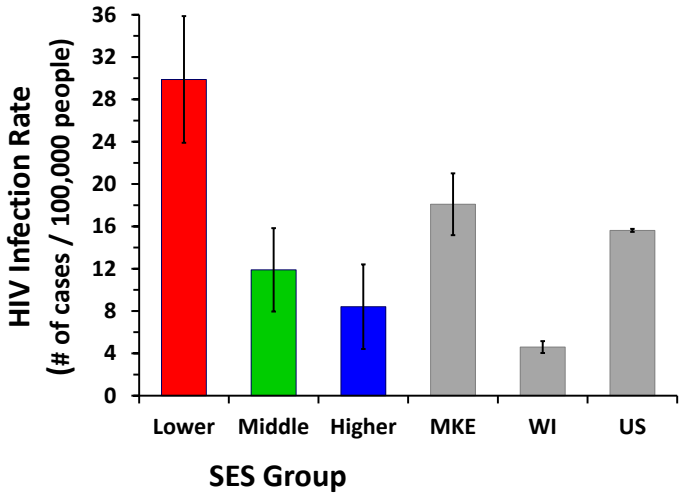
HIV INFECTION

About the Measure	
What It Is:	HIV Infection is a measure of the average annual number of reported cases of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection and is reported as the crude rate per 100,000 in the population. The reported rate is not age-adjusted.
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee City Data: DHS, Wisconsin AIDS/HIV Program, 2007-2011 Wisconsin State Data: DHS, Wisconsin AIDS/HIV Program, 2007-2011 U.S. National Data: HIV Surveillance, 2007-2011[1]
Reasons for Reporting:	In the United States, HIV/AIDS remains a significant cause of illness, disability, and death. Elimination of disparities in the rate of infection among certain racial and ethnic groups, particularly African American and Hispanic populations, remains a challenge.

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Health Behaviors
Years of Data Used:	2007-2011

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	18.1 (15.2 – 21.0)
Overall in Wisconsin:	4.6 (4.0 – 5.2)
Overall in U.S.:	15.6 (15.5 – 15.8)

SES Group	Population	Total # Cases	Cases / 100,000 people	95% CI
Lower	320,585	96	29.9	23.9 – 35.9
Middle	294,292	35	11.9	8.0 – 15.8
Higher	202,076	17	8.4	4.4 – 12.4



Facts about HIV infection:

- In the U.S., approximately 1.1 million people are living with HIV, 180,900 or 15% of which are unaware of their infections.[2]
- HIV and AIDS have affected African Americans and Hispanics disproportionately, as compared to other racial and ethnic groups.[2]

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). *HIV surveillance report, 2011.* Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics_2011_HIV_Surveillance_Report_vol_23.pdf.

[2] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). *HIV in the United States: At a glance.* Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/pdf/statistics_basics_factsheet.pdf.

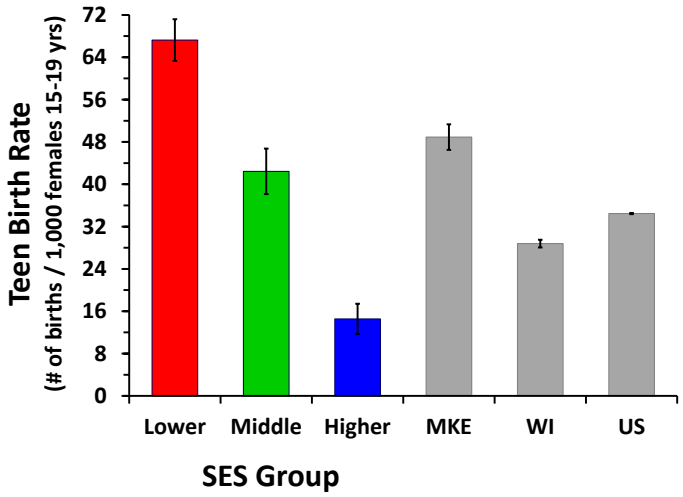
TEEN BIRTH RATE

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Teen Birth Rate is reported as the number of live births per 1,000 females aged 15-19 years.
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee City Data: WISH - Birth Counts Module and MHD, 2009-2011 Wisconsin State Data: WISH - Birth Counts Module, 2008-2010 U.S. National Data: National Center for Health Statistics, 2009-2011[1]
Reasons for Reporting:	The adverse long-term consequences of teen parenthood, such as lower levels of educational attainment, higher rates of marital instability, increased risk of living in poverty, and increased likelihood of single parenthood, compared to older mothers, make it a particularly crucial health measure for communities to track and an important health risk to target for intervention.

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Outcomes Health Behaviors
Years of Data Used:	2008-2011

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	48.9 (46.5 – 51.3)
Overall in Wisconsin:	28.8 (28.0 – 29.5)
Overall in U.S.:	34.5 (34.4 – 34.6)

SES Group	Population (Females 15-19 years)	# Live Births	Teen Birth Rate	95% CI
Lower	15,533	1,045	67.3	63.3 – 71.2
Middle	8,398	356	42.4	38.1 – 46.7
Higher	6,708	98	14.6	11.7 – 17.4



Facts about teen birth rate:

- The Healthy People 2020 goal for pregnancies among adolescent females is 36.2 pregnancies per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years (Family Planning Objective 8.1) and 105.9 pregnancies per 1,000 females aged 18-19 years (Family Planning Objective 8.2).[2]
- Pregnant teens are more likely than older women to receive late or no prenatal care.[2] Younger pregnant teens may also be more likely to have a pre-term delivery and low birth weight, increasing the risk of child developmental delay, illness, and mortality.[3]
- The U.S. birth rate for teenagers aged 15-19 in 2013 was 26.6% per 1,000 women.[4]

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). *Births: Final data for 2011.* Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62_01.pdf.
[2] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2014). Healthy People 2020. (2014). Family planning. Retrieved from http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/family-planning/objectives.
[3] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control and Prevention.(2013). *Births: Final data for 2012.* Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr62/nvsr62_09.pdf.
[4] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). *Births: Preliminary data for 2013.* http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr63/nvsr63_02.pdf.

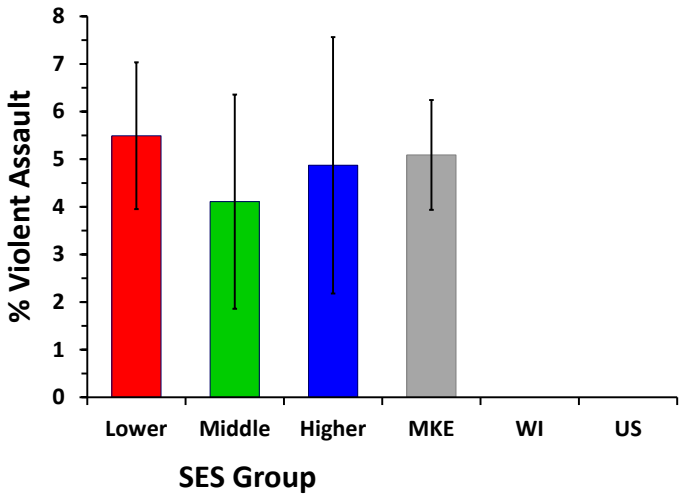
VIOLENT ASSAULT

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Violent Assault is a measure of the percentage of the respondents reporting that they had been pushed, kicked, slapped or hit in the past year. It is based on the answers to the question, "During the past year has anyone pushed, kicked, slapped, hit or otherwise hurt you?"
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee City Data: ACHS, 2009 and 2012 Wisconsin State Data: N/A U.S. National Data: N/A
Reasons for Reporting:	Each year, violence causes approximately 50,000 deaths and results in over 2.5 million injuries in the U.S. Violence erodes communities by reducing productivity, decreasing property values, disrupting social services, reducing social cohesion, and increasing overall stress levels.

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Health Behaviors
Years of Data Used:	2009, 2012

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	5.1 (3.9 – 6.2)
Overall in Wisconsin:	----
Overall in U.S.:	----

SES Group	Population (Weighted)	# Assaulted	% Assaulted	95% CI
Lower	262,865	14,439	5.5	4.0 – 7.0
Middle	96,155	3,951	4.1	1.9 – 6.4
Higher	70,642	3,442	4.9	2.2 – 7.6



Facts about violent assault:

- In 2011, deaths caused by injury and violence for persons aged one through 44 years outnumbered death by non-communicable and infectious diseases in the United States.[1]
- The estimated total costs associated with violence and its impact on health services and lost productivity is $406 billion annually.[2]
- Violence against women is a serious public health issue and often times results in poor maternal outcomes.[2]

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control and Prevention.(2014). Leading causes of death. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/injury/overview/leading_cod.html.

[2] Wolf, A., Gray, R., & Fazel, S. (2014). Violence as a public health problem: An ecological study of 169 countries. *Social Science & Medicine, 104*, 220-227.

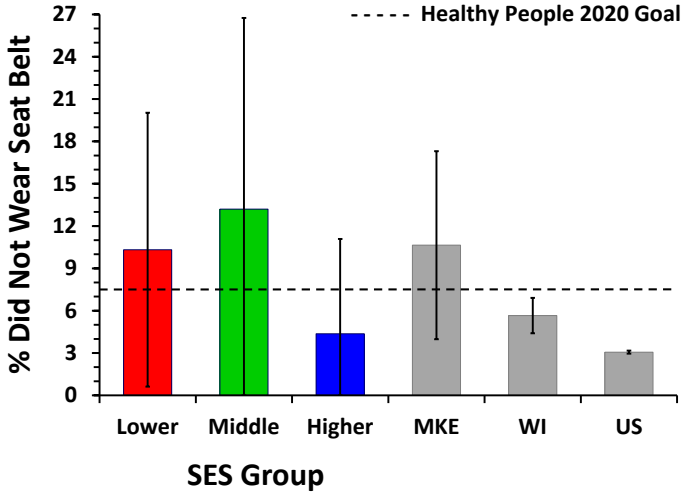
DID NOT WEAR SEAT BELT

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Did Not Wear Seat Belt is a measure of the percentage of the respondents reporting that they seldom or never wear a seat belt while driving or riding in a motor vehicle. It was based on answers to the question "How often do you use seat belts when you drive or ride in a car?"
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee City Data: BRFSS, 2011 Wisconsin State Data: BRFSS, 2011 U.S. National Data: BRFSS, 2011[1]
Reasons for Reporting:	Motor vehicle crashes are the single most predictable and preventable cause of death and injury in the U.S. Seat belts remain the most effective tool for preventing deaths and injuries from motor vehicle crashes.

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Health Behaviors
Years of Data Used:	2011

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	10.6 (4.0 – 17.3)
Overall in Wisconsin:	5.7 (4.4 – 6.9)
Overall in U.S.:	3.1 (3.0 – 3.2)

SES Group	Population (Weighted)	# Did Not Wear Seat Belt	% Did Not Wear Seat Belt	95% CI
Lower	159,571	16,471	10.3	0.6 – 20.0
Middle	136,910	18,074	13.2	0.0 – 26.7
Higher	2,763	2,763	4.4	0.0 – 11.1



Facts about wearing seat belts:

- Every 12 minutes, someone dies in a car crash in the United States. Estimates suggest that increased seat belt usage across all states would save $5.2 billion per year in medical, legal, and productivity costs.[2]
- Research further suggests that lap/shoulder seat belts reduce the risk of fatal injury to front-seat passenger car occupants by 45% and the risk of moderate-to-critical injury by 50%.[3]
- The Healthy People 2020 goal for using safety belts within the total population is 92.4%, which means the goal for not using safety belts is no more than 7.6% (Injury Violence Prevention Objective 15).[4]

[1] U.S. Department of Disease Control and Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). Behavioral risk factor surveillance system: Annual survey data. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_data.htm.

[2] U.S. Department of Disease Control and Prevention, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Save lives, save dollars. Prevent motor vehicle-related injuries.* Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/injury/pdfs/cost-MV-a.pdf.

[3] Whitehead, N. S. (2013). Prenatal counseling on seat belt use and crash-related medical care. *Journal of Maternal and Child Health, 17,* 1527-1532.

[4] U.S. Department of Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). Healthy people 2020. Injury violence prevention. Retrieved from http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/injury-and-violence-prevention/objectives.

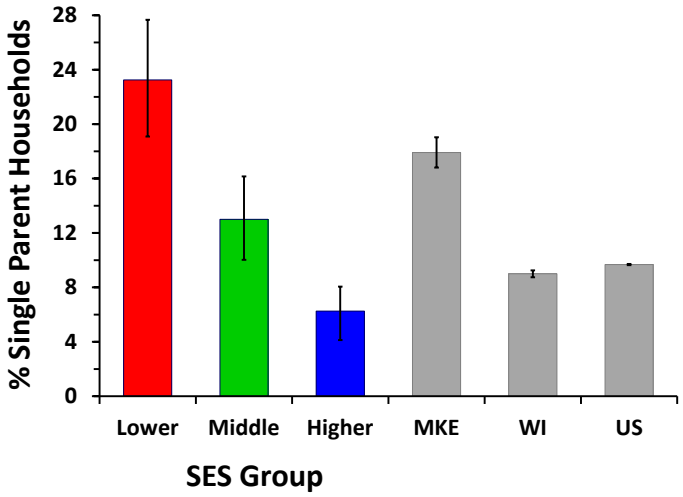
SINGLE PARENT HOUSEHOLDS

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Single Parent Households is a measure of the number of households run by a single parent (male householder with no female partner present, or female householder with no male partner present) with one or more of their own children under 18 years. It is reported as a percentage of the total number of households.
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee City Data: CENSUS, American Community Survey, 2008-2012[1] Wisconsin State Data: CENSUS, American Community Survey, 2010-2012[1] U.S. National Data: CENSUS, American Community Survey, 2010-2012[1]
Reasons for Reporting:	This measure is included as a proxy for social and economic support from the family and the community. Studies have shown that being raised in a single-headed household can have negative effects on health in the future, such as increased anxiety symptoms.[2]

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Socioeconomic Factor
Years of Data Used:	2008-2012

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	17.9 (16.8 – 19.0)
Overall in Wisconsin:	9.0 (8.7 – 9.3)
Overall in U.S.:	9.7 (9.6 – 9.7)

SES Group	Total # Households	# Single-parent Households	% Single-parent Households	90% CI
Lower	106,305	25,824	23.2	19.1 – 27.7
Middle	126,232	16,416	13.0	10.0 – 16.2
Higher	91,013	5,696	6.3	4.1 – 8.1



Facts about single parent households:

- According to U.S. Census data on America's families and households, the percentage of households headed by single parents increased by 10% between 1970-2012, from 17% to 27%.[2]
- Many factors influence how children develop in single-parent households, including the age, education level, occupation, and income of parents, and support network of friends and extended family members. The disadvantageous characteristics of many single parents (e.g., young age, low income) may be more strongly associated with poor health than the single-parenting itself.[3]

[1] U.S. Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau. (n.d.) American fact finder. Retrieved from http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/searchresults.xhtml?refresh=t.

[2] U.S. Department of Commerce, United States Census Bureau. (2013). America's families and living arrangements: 2012 (P20-570). Retrieved from http://www.census.gov/prod/2013pubs/p20-570.pdf.

[3] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Center for Disease Control Prevention. (2010). *Family structure and children's health in the United States: Findings from the National Health Interview Survey, 2001- 2007.* Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_10/sr10_246.pdf.

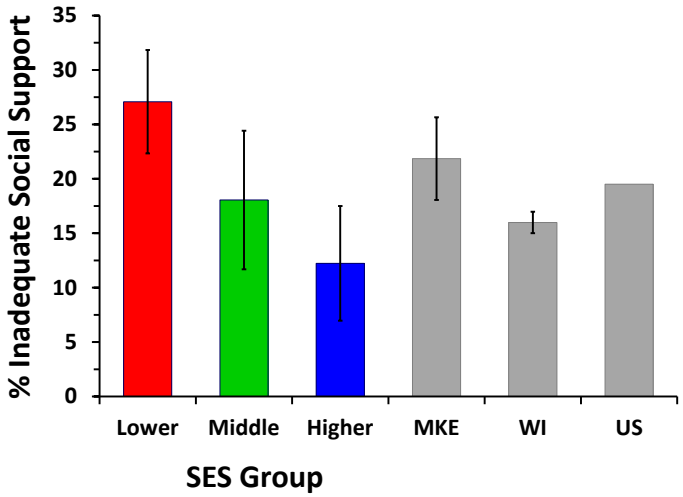
INADEQUATE SOCIAL SUPPORT

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Inadequate Social Support measure is based on responses to the question: "How often do you get the social and emotional support you need?" The percentages stated in this report are the percentages of adult population reporting that they "never," "rarely," or "sometimes" get the support they need.
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee City Data: BRFSS, 2008-2010 Wisconsin State Data: BRFSS, 2008-2010 U.S. National Data: BRFSS, 2008-2010[1]
Reasons for Reporting:	Poor family support, minimal contact with others, and limited involvement in community life are associated with increased morbidity and early mortality. Furthermore, social support networks have been identified as powerful predictors of health behaviors, suggesting that people without a strong social network are less likely to participate in healthy individual behaviors.

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Socioeconomic Factor
Years of Data Used:	2008-2010

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	21.9 (18.1 – 25.7)
Overall in Wisconsin:	16.0 (15.0 – 17.0)
Overall in U.S.:	19.5 (19.5 – 19.5)

SES Group	Population (Weighted)	# Inadequate Social Support	% Inadequate Social Support	95% CI
Lower	126,117	34,155	27.1	22.3 – 31.8
Middle	119,077	21,496	18.1	11.7 – 24.4
Higher	45,193	5,528	12.2	7.0 – 17.5



Facts about inadequate social support:

- The association between socially isolated individuals and poor mental and physical health outcomes has been well established in literature.[2]
- The effects of poor mental and physical health on the individual, families, and society as a whole have prompted policymakers to build a policy foundation that supports both health and social inclusion.[3]

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). Behavioral risk factor surveillance system: Annual survey data. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/annual_data/annual_data.htm.

[2] Thoits, P. A. (2011). Mechanisms linking social ties and support to physical and mental health. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 52*(2), 145-161.

[3] Umberson, D., & Montez, J. K. (2010). Social relationships and health: A flashpoint for health policy. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior, 51*(1), S54-S66.

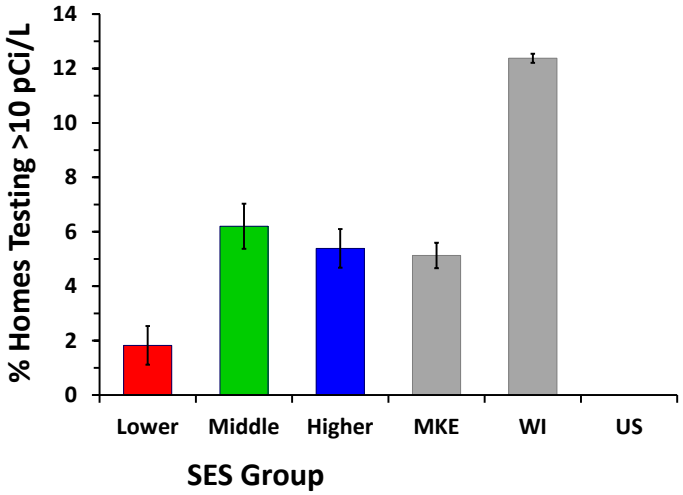
RADON RISK

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Radon Risk is the percentage of homes tested that report radon levels greater than 10 pCi/L at the basement level, which corresponds to a level of at least 4 pCi/L at ground level. This measure is not based on a complete or random sample of housing units and, therefore, should be interpreted with caution.
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee City Data: DHS, 2009 Wisconsin State Data: DHS, 2009 U.S. National Data: N/A
Reasons for Reporting:	Indoor radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer after smoking, according to a 1999 report from the National Academy of Sciences.[1] The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Surgeon General strongly recommend all homes be tested for radon, and when a problem exists, corrective action be taken.

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Physical Environment
Years of Data Used:	2009

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	5.1 (4.7 – 5.6)
Overall in Wisconsin:	12.4 (12.2 – 12.5)
Overall in U.S.:	----

SES Group	# Homes	# Homes >10 pCi/L	% Homes >10 pCi/L	95% CI
Lower	1,370	25	1.8	1.1 – 2.5
Middle	3,256	202	6.2	5.4 – 7.0
Higher	3,897	210	5.4	4.7 – 6.1



Facts about radon risk:

- The Healthy People 2010 goal for radon risk is to increase the proportion of people who live in homes tested for radon and the number of new homes constructed to be radon resistant (Environmental Health Objective 14).[1]
- Radon is a naturally occurring, odorless, toxic, radioactive gas that can cause lung cancer.[2]
- The only way to know the radon level in a house is to measure it. If radon is detected, it can be relatively easy to install equipment to reduce radon levels in the home.[2]

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy people 2020. Environmental health. Retrieved from http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/environmental-health/objectives.

[2] Johnson, F. R., Fisher, A., Smith, V. K., & Desvousges, W. H. (2013). Risk communication.In Glickman, T. S., & Gough, M. (Eds.), *Readings in risk.* Florence, KY: Routledge.

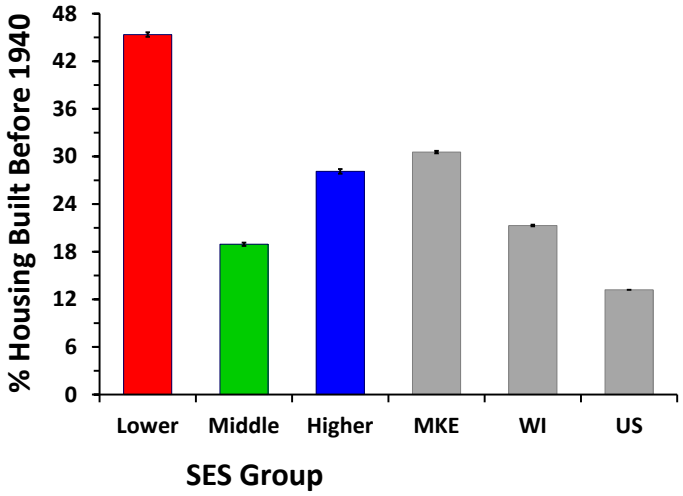
HOUSING BUILT BEFORE 1940

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Housing Built Before 1940 is the percentage of houses that were built before the year of 1940. Residents of these houses are more likely to be exposed to lead paint, which is a leading cause of childhood lead poisoning.
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee City Data: EASI, 2007 Wisconsin State Data: EASI, 2007 U.S. National Data: EASI, 2007
Reasons for Reporting:	Housing that was built before 1940 has a higher risk of lead poisoning for its inhabitants. In children, lead poisoning can cause learning disabilities, attention deficit disorder (ADD), violent behavior, poor impulse control, and many other problems, many of which may persist into adulthood.[1]

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Physical Environment
Years of Data Used:	2007

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	30.6 (30.4 – 30.7)
Overall in Wisconsin:	21.3 (21.2 – 21.3)
Overall in U.S.:	13.2 (13.2 – 13.2)

SES Group	Total # Houses	# Houses built before 1940	% Housing built before 1940	95% CI
Lower	118,218	53,619	45.4	45.1 – 45.6
Middle	130,758	24,761	18.9	18.7 – 19.1
Higher	94,935	26,700	28.1	27.8 – 28.4



Facts about housing built before 1940:

- Any home or multifamily housing building built before 1978 may contain lead-based paint. After 1940, paint manufacturers voluntarily began to reduce the amount of lead they added to their consumer paints. As a result, painted surfaces in homes built before 1940 are likely to have higher levels of lead than homes built between 1940 and 1978.[2,3]
- Peeling, chipping, chalking, or cracking lead-based paint is a hazard and needs immediate attention. Lead-based paint may also be a hazard when found on surfaces that get a lot of wear-and-tear, including windows and window sills, doors and door frames, stairs, railings and banisters and porches and fences.[2,3]

[1] Vivier, P. M., Hauptman, M., Weitzen, S. H., Bell, S., Quilliam, D. N., & Logan, J. R. (2011). The important health impact of where a child lives: Neighborhood characteristics and the burden of lead poisoning. *Journal of Maternal and Child Health, 15,* 1195-1202.
[2] Wisconsin Department of Health Services. (2014). Lead-safe Wisconsin. Retrieved from http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/lead/index.htm.
[3] United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Learn about lead. Retrieved from http://www2.epa.gov/lead/learn-about-lead.

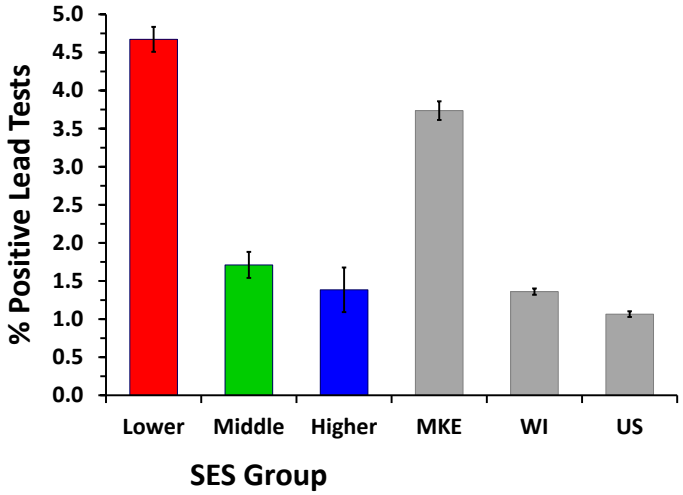
LEAD POISONING

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Lead Poisoning is a measure of the percentage of positive lead tests from children <72 months (6 years) old. A positive test for a child is defined as a blood lead level (BLL) ≥10 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL). This measure is not based on a complete or random sample and, therefore, should be interpreted with caution.
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee City Data: MHD, 2009-2011 Wisconsin State Data: DHS, 2009-2011 U.S. National Data: Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance, 2009-2011[1]
Reasons for Reporting:	Lead poisoning has been shown to cause many health problems. In children, lead poisoning can cause learning disabilities, attention deficit disorder (ADD) violent behavior, poor impulse control, and many other problems, many of which may persist into adulthood.[2, 3]

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Physical Environment
Years of Data Used:	2009-2011

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	3.7 (3.6 – 3.9)
Overall in Wisconsin:	1.4 (1.3 – 1.4)
Overall in U.S.:	1.1 (1.0 – 1.1)

SES Group	# Tested Children	# Positive Tests	% Positive Tests	95% CI
Lower	63,625	2,972	4.7	4.5 – 4.8
Middle	22,261	381	1.7	1.5 – 1.9
Higher	6,139	85	1.4	1.1 – 1.7



Facts about lead poisoning:

- Children in the cities of Milwaukee and Racine should be tested at ages 12, 18, and 24 months. If a child is enrolled in WIC, Medicaid or uninsured he or she is then tested annually until the age of 6 years.[4] For children living outside of the cities of Milwaukee and Racine, targeted screening is done for those who are at high risk of exposure to lead poisoning.
- Lead poisoning is more prevalent among children who are enrolled in Medicaid or WIC than among those who are not, possibly due to higher exposure to lead hazards in low-income neighborhoods.[4]

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2014).Childhood blood lead surveillance data. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/data/national.htm.

[2] Vivier, P. M., Hauptman, M., Weitzen, S. H., Bell, S., Quilliam, D. N., & Logan, J. R. (2011). The important health impact of where a child lives: Neighborhood characteristics and the burden of lead poisoning. *Journal of Maternal and Child Health, 15,* 1195-1202.

[3] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). *Blood lead levels in children aged 1-5 years – United States, 1999-2010.* Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/wk/mm6213.pdf.

[4] Wisconsin Department of Health Services (2014). Blood lead testing of children. Retrieved from http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/lead/BloodTest/index.htm.

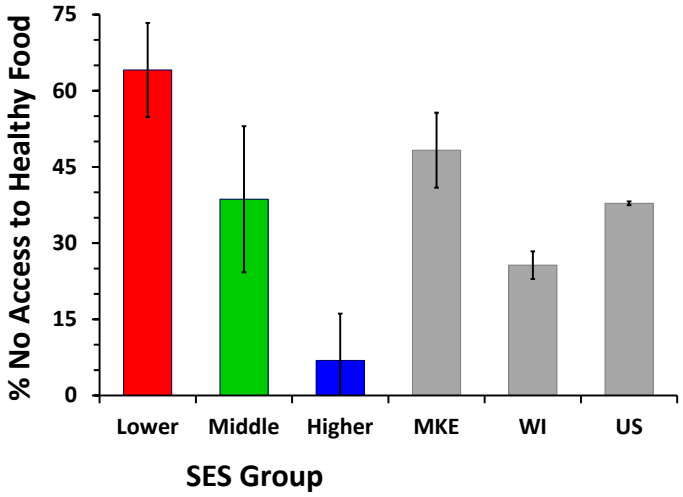
NO ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD

About the Measure	
What It Is:	No Access to Healthy Foods is measured as the percentage of all food outlets (grocery stores, produce stands, and farmers' markets) deemed "non-healthy", which is defined as outlets employing <5 employees.
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee City Data: CENSUS, County Business Patterns, 2011 Wisconsin State Data: CENSUS, County Business Patterns, 2011 U.S. National Data: CENSUS, County Business Patterns, 2011
Reasons for Reporting:	Studies have linked the food environment to consumption of healthy food, which is in turn linked to overall health outcomes.

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Physical Environment
Years of Data Used:	2011

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	48.3 (40.9 – 55.7)
Overall in Wisconsin:	25.7 (22.9 – 28.4)
Overall in U.S.:	37.8 (37.5 – 38.2)

SES Group	Total # Food Outlets	# Outlets with <5 employees	% Outlets with <5 employees	95% CI
Lower	103	66	64.1	54.8 – 73.3
Middle	44	17	38.6	24.2 – 53.0
Higher	29	2	6.9	0.0 – 16.1



Facts about access to healthy food:

- There is strong evidence that a diet with a sufficient level of fruits and vegetables can lower the risk of heart disease, cancer, and stroke.[1]
- There is strong evidence that access to supermarkets rather than smaller "corner grocery" or convenience stores correlates with lower prevalence of overweight, obesity, and hypertension.[2,3]
- Household fruit and vegetable use among Food Stamp ("SNAP") Program participants increased when there was easy access to supermarket shopping.[4]

[1] World Health Organization (WHO). (n.d.). *Fruit, vegetables and NCD disease prevention.* Retrieved from http://www.who.int/dietphysicalactivity/media/en/gsfs_fv.pdf.

[2] Lovasi G. S., Hutson, M. A., Guerra, M., & Neckerman, K. M. (2009). Built environments and obesity in disadvantaged populations. *Epidemiologic Reviews, 31*(1), 7-20.

[3] Morland K. B., & Evenson K. R. (2009). Obesity prevalence and the local food environment. *Health & Place, 15*(2), 491-495.

[4] Shenkin, J. D., & Jacobson, M. F. (2010). Using the food stamp program and other methods to promote healthy diets for low-income consumers. *American Journal of Public Health, 100*(9), 1562-1564.

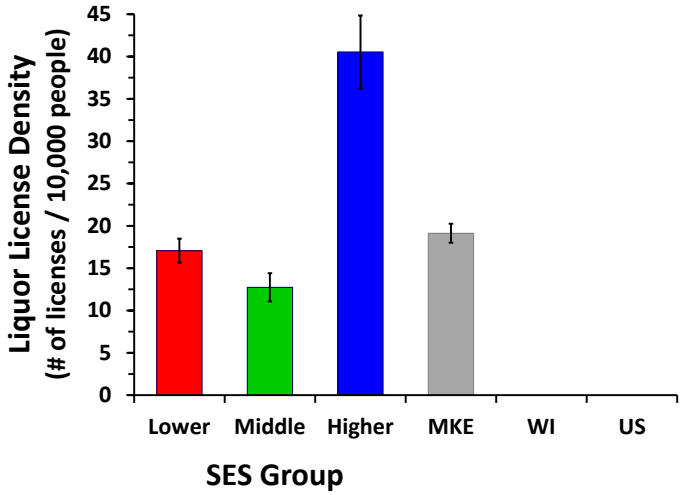
LIQUOR LICENSE DENSITY

About the Measure	
What It Is:	Liquor License Density is measured as the number of liquor licenses per 10,000 people. Data represent valid licenses for July 2011-June 2012.
Where It Comes from:	Milwaukee City Data: COMPASS, 2011-2012 Wisconsin State Data: N/A U.S. National Data: N/A
Reasons for Reporting:	Researchers have documented a variety of problems associated with the physical availability of alcohol including assaultive violence, motor vehicle accidents, drinking and driving, riding with a drinking driver, high mortality rates due to liver cirrhosis, and binge drinking.[1,2]

Report Methodology	
Summary Measure:	Health Determinants Physical Environment
Years of Data Used:	2012

Summary Information	
Overall in Milwaukee:	19.1 (18.0 – 20.3)
Overall in Wisconsin:	----
Overall in U.S.:	----

SES Group	Population	# Licenses	Licenses / 10,000 people	95% CI
Lower	320,585	547	17.1	15.6 – 18.5
Middle	175,087	223	12.7	11.1 – 14.4
Higher	83,133	337	40.5	36.2 – 44.9



Facts about liquor license density:

- Research shows that as alcohol outlet density increases, the risk for drinking and driving, riding with a drinking driver, liver cirrhosis, binge drinking, and partner violence increases.[1, 2]
- Liquor license density can be controlled through zoning policy.[3]

[1] Branas, C. C., Elliott, M. R., Richmond, T. S., Culhane, D. P.,& Wiebe, D. J. (2009) Alcohol consumption, alcohol outlets, and the risk of being assaulted with a gun. *Alcoholism, 33*(5), 906-915.

[2] McKinney, C. M., Caetano, R., & Harris, T. R., Ebama MS. Alcohol availability and intimate partner violence among U.S. couples. *Alcoholism, Clinical and Experimental Research, 33*(1), 169-176.

[3] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2013). *Prevention Status Report.* Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/psr/alcohol/2013/WI-alcohol.pdf.

SUMMARY

Summary Tables 4 and 5, on the following pages, list all 36 health measures examined in this report in descending order of risk ratio (RR). Each RR compares the health risk of the lower socioeconomic status (SES) group to that of the higher SES group (Table 4) or health risk of the middle SES group to that of the higher SES group (Table 5). Differences in risk by SES group are identified as statistically significant at the p-value level of <0.05 if the RR's corresponding 95% confidence interval was determined as entirely <1 or entirely >1. Figure 4 identifies health measures that were found to be significantly better or worse in each the lower and middle socioeconomic status groups than in the higher SES group. Color coded blocks within the figure represent specific ranges in RR values.

Note that most measures were based on multiple years of data (see Table 1, page 8). While Premature Death was determined to be worse in the lower than higher SES group and better in the middle than higher SES group overall, it was actually found to be significantly worse in both the lower and middle SES groups than the higher SES group during the first two years and significantly better in both groups than the higher group during the third year.

Table 4. Risk Ratios Comparing Lower SES Risk to Higher SES Risk.

Health Measure	Lower SES	Higher SES	Risk Ratio
No access to healthy food (% of markets with <5 employees)	64.08	6.90	9.29*
Teen birth rate (# of births per 1,000 females aged 15-19 years)	67.25	14.56	4.62*
Chlamydia rate (# of new cases per 100,000 people)	2098	468	4.48*
Single parent household (% of households)	23.25	6.26	3.88*
HIV infection rate (# of new cases per 100,000 people)	29.88	8.41	3.55*
Lead poisoning (% of children aged <72 months with blood levels ≥10 µg/dL)	4.67	1.38	3.35*
Uninsured (% of adult population <65 years of age)	27.61	10.62	2.60*
Poor mental health days (# of days per last 30 days)	5.91	2.34	2.53*
Did not always wear seat belt (% of adult population)	10.32	4.37	2.36
Poor or fair health (% of adult population)	27.64	12.27	2.25
Inadequate social support (% of adult population)	27.08	12.23	2.21*
Poor physical health days (# of days per last 30 days)	5.83	3.09	1.89*
Smoking during pregnancy (% of live births)	14.49	7.80	1.85*
Obesity (% of adult population)	43.49	26.24	1.66
No pap smear (% of adult female population)	15.59	9.56	1.63
Housing built before 1940 (% of houses)	45.36	28.12	1.61*
No recent dental visit (% of adult population)	38.05	24.03	1.58*
No early (first trimester) prenatal care (% of live births)	32.44	20.81	1.56*
Cigarette smoking (% of adult population)	37.10	24.81	1.50
No pneumonia vaccination (% of population ≥65 years of age)	31.22	22.50	1.39
Low birthweight (% of live births)	11.28	8.53	1.32*
No influenza vaccination (% of population ≥65 years of age)	48.09	36.97	1.30
Infant mortality rate (# of infant deaths per 1,000 live births)	11.40	8.67	1.30
Physical inactivity (% of adult population)	47.24	40.83	1.16
Preterm birth (% of live births)	13.86	12.06	1.15*
Violent assault (% of adult population)	5.49	4.87	1.13
Inadequate fruit/vegetable consumption (% of adult population)	69.71	62.90	1.11
Life expectancy (# of years expected to live at birth)	74.30	80.10	1.08*
No routine checkup (% of adult population)	12.63	11.80	1.07
Premature death (# of years of potential life lost)	8637	8397	1.03*
Overweight (% of adult population)	28.90	32.63	0.89
No biennial mammogram (% of female population aged ≥40 years)	26.43	32.82	0.81
Did not receive needed health care (% of adult population)	3.11	4.04	0.77
Binge drinking (% of adult population)	26.38	35.50	0.74
Liquor license density (# of licenses per 10,000 people)	17.06	40.54	0.42*
Radon risk (% of tested basements with levels >10 pCi/L)	1.82	5.39	0.33*

**Statistically significant risk ratio or test of differences between means at p<0.05 level.*

Table 5. Risk Ratios Comparing Middle SES Risk to Higher SES Risk.

Health Measure	Middle SES	Higher SES	Risk Ratio
No access to healthy food (% of markets with <5 employees)	38.64	6.90	5.60*
Did not always wear seat belt (% of adult population)	13.20	4.37	3.02
Teen birth rate (# of births per 1,000 females aged 15-19 years)	42.43	14.56	2.91*
Single parent household (% of households)	13.00	6.26	2.08*
Poor mental health days (# of days per last 30 days)	4.35	2.34	1.86
Chlamydia rate (# of new cases per 100,000 people)	835	468	1.78*
Uninsured (% of adult population <65 years of age)	18.77	10.62	1.77
No pap smear (% of adult female population)	15.81	9.56	1.65
No routine checkup (% of adult population)	17.87	11.80	1.51
Inadequate social support (% of adult population)	18.05	12.23	1.48
Smoking during pregnancy (% of live births)	11.41	7.80	1.46*
Poor physical health days (# of days per last 30 days)	4.51	3.09	1.46
Poor or fair health (% of adult population)	17.60	12.27	1.43
HIV infection rate (# of new cases per 100,000 people)	11.89	8.41	1.41*
No recent dental visit (% of adult population)	33.81	24.03	1.41*
No pneumonia vaccination (% of population ≥65 years of age)	30.55	22.50	1.36
Obesity (% of adult population)	35.34	26.24	1.35
Lead poisoning (% of children aged <72 months with blood levels ≥10 µg/dL)	1.71	1.38	1.24
Overweight (% of adult population)	39.41	32.63	1.21
Low birthweight (% of live births)	10.21	8.53	1.20*
Radon risk (% of tested basements with levels >10 pCi/L)	6.20	5.39	1.15
Cigarette smoking (% of adult population)	28.35	24.81	1.14
No early (first trimester) prenatal care (% of live births)	23.35	20.81	1.12*
Inadequate fruit/vegetable consumption (% of adult population)	69.24	62.90	1.10
Physical inactivity (% of adult population)	44.42	40.83	1.09
Did not receive needed health care (% of adult population)	4.33	4.04	1.07
Preterm birth (% of live births)	12.78	12.06	1.06
Life expectancy (# of years expected to live at birth)	77.30	80.10	1.04*
Premature death (# of years of potential life lost)	8225	8397	0.98*
Infant mortality rate (# of infant deaths per 1,000 live births)	7.64	8.67	0.88
Violent assault (% of adult population)	4.11	4.87	0.84
No biennial mammogram (% of female population aged ≥40 years)	26.83	32.82	0.82
Housing built before 1940 (% of houses)	18.94	28.12	0.67*
Binge drinking (% of adult population)	22.90	35.50	0.64
No influenza vaccination (% of population ≥65 years of age)	23.43	36.97	0.63
Liquor license density (# of licenses per 10,000 people)	12.74	40.54	0.31*

**Statistically significant risk ratio or test of differences between means at p<0.05 level.*

Figure 4. Health Measures Found to be Significantly Better or Worse in the Lower and Middle SES Groups than Higher SES Group Using the Risk Ratio (RR).

	Lower SES	Middle SES
Better than Higher SES	• Radon risk (% of tested basements with levels >10 pCi/L) • Liquor license density (# of licenses per 10,000 people) • Premature death (# of years of potential life lost)	• Liquor license density (# of licenses per 10,000 people) • Housing built before 1940 (% of houses) • Premature death (# of years of potential life lost)
Worse than Higher SES	• Life expectancy (# of years expected to live at birth) • Preterm birth (% of live births) • Low birthweight (% of live births) • Premature death (# of years of potential life lost) • No early (first trimester) prenatal care (% of live births) • No recent dental visit (% of adult population) • Housing built before 1940 (% of houses) • Smoking during pregnancy (% of live births) • Poor physical health days (# of days per last 30 days)	• Life expectancy (# of years expected to live at birth) • No early (first trimester) prenatal care (% of live births) • Premature death (# of years of potential life lost) • Low birthweight (% of live births) • No recent dental visit (% of adult population) • HIV infection rate (# of new cases per 100,000 people) • Smoking during pregnancy (% of live births) • Chlamydia rate (# of new cases per 100,000 people)
	• Inadequate social support (% of adult population) • Poor mental health days (# of days per last 30 days) • Uninsured (% of adult population <65 years of age) • Lead poisoning (% of children aged <72 months with blood levels ≥10 µg/dL) • HIV infection rate (# of new cases per 100,000 people) • Single parent household (% of households) • Chlamydia rate (# of new cases per 100,000 people) • Teen birth rate (# of births per 1,000 females aged 15-19 years) • No access to healthy food (% of markets with <5 employees)	• Single parent household (% of households) • Teen birth rate (# of births per 1,000 females aged 15-19 years) • No access to healthy food (% of markets with <5 employees)

Color Key:

- RR < 1.0
- RR 1.1 - 1.9
- RR ≥ 2.0

DISCUSSION

In this 2013 report, for health measures based on weighted sample data (i.e., from BRFSS, ACHS, and FHS data sources), methods used to compute confidence intervals were revised to better estimate dispersion in a survey-sampled population. Consequently, intervals are wider than in previous reports, and some differences between SES groups are no longer statistically significant as they were in the past. Nonetheless, for 22 of 36 measures, computed values are worse in the lower than higher SES group and worse in the middle than higher SES group. This same gradient was evident for 19 of the 35 measures included in the *Milwaukee Health Report 2012.*

Some news is good...

- All three of the SES groups met the Healthy People 2020 goals for Recent Dental Visits (all three SES groups also met Healthy People 2010 goals in 2011 and 2012).
- The overall Teen Birth Rate fell five percentage points from 2012; however, disparities still exist among SES groups.
- Overall Did Not Wear Seat Belt improved in Milwaukee, compared to 2012.

Some news is mixed and/or surprising...

- The lower to higher SES group gradient (worst to best) was observed for Life Expectancy in this report. For Premature Death, however, a mixed pattern was observed of lower SES and middle SES being worse and better, respectively, than the higher SES group. Reasons for this pattern are not clear, and such a pattern should be interpreted with caution.
- Rates of Preterm Birth in all SES categories were less than those from the 2012 Report. In addition, the overall Milwaukee Preterm Birth rate fell over one percentage point from 2012 figures. There was, however, no significant change in the percentage of low birthweight births in Milwaukee from 2012 to 2013.
- In 2012, the higher SES group had worse scores for Poor or Fair Health and Poor Mental Health Days then did the middle SES group. In 2013, the lower to higher SES gradient was also seen in these two measures.
- Similar to 2012, the proportion of those who Did Not Receive Needed Health Care was worse in the middle SES group, compared to the lower or higher SES groups, in 2013.
- Binge Drinking was highest in the higher SES group and lowest in the middle SES group. Percentages for all SES groups were well above values for the U.S. overall.

Some news is not good...

- Overall, as we reported in our initial publication (Vila et al., 2007) and in our 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 reports, substantial health disparities remain within geographic regions of differing socioeconomic status in Milwaukee.
- The overall rate of Cigarette Smoking in Milwaukee increased nearly 8 percentage points from 2012.
- The percentage of Binge Drinking significantly increased in the lower SES group, compared to 2012 (see additional comment above).

- Obesity status increased in the lower and middle SES groups again this year.
- Chlamydia Rate and HIV Infection Rate both modestly increased in all three SES groups. The SES gradient remained, and levels continued to greatly exceed that of the State of Wisconsin.

Limitations...

Like any report, the Milwaukee Health Report has limitations. In particular, we note the following:

- As compared to census-tract level data, unavoidable heterogeneity of ZIP code level data may result in an underestimation of the actual extent to which the lower SES correlates with poorer health in Milwaukee.
- Most of the data are self-reported, and subject to the limitations inherent with such approaches to data collection including sample representation and “halo effect” reporting biases. In addition, in a few cases our data are not based on a random sample.
- Limitations in data collection are noted for each measure where necessary on each measure page of the report.
- It is not appropriate to interpret these population-level data as a proxy for individual level data. That is, any given individual living in one of the three ZIP code tertiles in Milwaukee may have health outcomes or health behaviors far better – or far worse – than the population-level measures for that tertile.
- Education level and income data used to calculate each SES groups were taken from The Right Site, EASI 2007 using previous Census data because the current Census (2010) did not collect this information.
- It is difficult to comment on the percentage of uninsured adults because our data sources for this report only included statistics through 2011.

CONCLUSION

Dramatic health disparities exist – and persist – by socioeconomic status within Wisconsin's largest city. These findings continue to support those of other researchers, including the *County Health Rankings* produced by the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute which suggests socioeconomic status as one of the most powerful drivers of population-level health outcomes. As we noted in our inaugural publication in 2007, "…widely disparate environmental and socioeconomic contexts mean that not every individual has the same opportunity to initiate or sustain healthy choices" (Vila et al., 2007, pg. 369). Furthermore, it has become increasingly evident since then that the chronic stress of living with poverty, racism, low educational attainment, and social disruption can affect the physiology of people directly through chronic elevations in stress hormones, such as cortisol and adrenaline. Through their effects on blood pressure, glucose metabolism, and immune system functioning, such regular hormonal release can predispose individuals to heart disease, stroke, diabetes, cancer, and other chronic diseases (Conroy, Sandel & Zuckerman, 2010).

Our current report continues to call upon all health professionals, elected officials, community stakeholders and policy-makers to "work together to help change public policy so that individuals are more likely to live, work, and interact in environments that facilitate and support healthy behaviors" (Vila et al., 2007, pg. 369) and healthier outcomes. This means attending to governmental and institutional policies that improve the built environment, educational attainment and social cohesion, as well as address policies that reduce unemployment, racism, and poverty. The *Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 Plan* (Wisconsin Department of Health Services, 2010) and documents related to the *What Works, Wisconsin* project (Catlin, Bergum, & Russ, 2012; University of Wisconsin Cooperative Extension, 2014) provide additional details, objectives, and recommendations in these regards.

The population health framework (Kindig, 2007; Kindig et al., 2008) used to guide our work (see Figure 1, page 4), considers the important influence of policies and programs in affecting change. Researchers should consider advancing population and public health research that tests novel, multi-disciplinary, multi-level structural and economical interventions, with the ultimate goal of both contributing to scientific knowledge and improving health outcomes and reducing health disparities in the city. Moreover, it will be important to engage community representatives in the interpretation and dissemination of these data to generate community-driven solutions.

In short, Milwaukee's large population, poor health outcomes, and large health disparities – many associated with socioeconomic status – continue to have significant impact on the overall health of the state as well as on the economic vibrancy of the city and the state. It seems likely that improvements in the city's and the state's health outcomes will require solutions related to their associated upstream, socioeconomic factors.

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Center for Urban Population Health

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1020 N. 12th Street, Suite 4180
Milwaukee, WI 53233
T: 414.219.5100
www.cuph.org

Milwaukee (ME)

	Milwaukee County	Error Margin	Top U.S. Performers^	Wisconsin	Rank (of 72)
Health Outcomes					71
Length of Life					66
Premature death	7,900	7,700-8,100	5,200	6,000	
Quality of Life					72
Poor or fair health**	18%	17-18%	12%	15%	
Poor physical health days**	4.1	4.0-4.2	2.9	3.7	
Poor mental health days**	4.0	3.9-4.1	2.8	3.7	
Low birthweight	9%	9-10%	6%	7%	
Health Factors					71
Health Behaviors					71
Adult smoking**	20%	20-21%	14%	17%	
Adult obesity	31%	29-33%	25%	29%	
Food environment index	7.0		8.3	7.9	
Physical inactivity	23%	21-24%	20%	22%	
Access to exercise opportunities	99%		91%	81%	
Excessive drinking**	22%	22-23%	12%	23%	
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	37%	34-40%	14%	38%	
Sexually transmitted infections	1,019.0		134.1	411.6	
Teen births	49	48-50	19	26	
Clinical Care					51
Uninsured	14%	13-15%	11%	11%	
Primary care physicians	1,350:1		1,040:1	1,220:1	
Dentists	1,400:1		1,340:1	1,590:1	
Mental health providers	400:1		370:1	590:1	
Preventable hospital stays	57	55-58	38	48	
Diabetic monitoring	89%	87-91%	90%	90%	
Mammography screening	67%	65-70%	71%	71%	
Social & Economic Factors					71
High school graduation	75%		93%	88%	
Some college	64%	63-65%	72%	67%	
Unemployment	7.0%		3.5%	5.5%	
Children in poverty	32%	30-35%	13%	18%	
Income inequality	5.0	4.9-5.1	3.7	4.3	
Children in single-parent households	50%	48-51%	21%	31%	
Social associations	8.9		22.1	11.8	
Violent crime	800		59	255	
Injury deaths	78	75-80	51	65	
Physical Environment					59
Air pollution - particulate matter	12.3		9.5	11.5	
Drinking water violations	No		No		
Severe housing problems	23%	22-23%	9%	15%	
Driving alone to work	76%	76-77%	71%	80%	
Long commute - driving alone	25%	24-25%	15%	26%	

^ 10th/90th percentile, i.e., only 10% are better.
* Data supplied on behalf of state
Note: Blank values reflect unreliable or missing data
** Data should not be compared with prior years due to changes in definition/methods

2016