



Appendix D

Nationally Identified Issues

Revised April 5, 2016

Overview

In this appendix, nationally identified issues are identified based on disparities in health outcomes and health indicators locally versus the state or nation. These disparities in health indicators and health outcomes are listed by the assessment in which the disparity is identified, including the County Health Rankings (page D-2), the Community Health Status Indicator Report (page D- 23), and the Community Commons (page D-30).

County Health Rankings and Roadmaps: A Healthier Nation County by County

(<http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>)

The 2015 County Health Rankings identified the following areas as having the greatest potential opportunity for improvement for Milwaukee County:

- **Adult obesity**
- **Adult smoking**
- **Children in poverty**
- **Children in single parent households**
- **Excessive drinking**
- **High school graduation rate**
- **Income inequality**
- **Preventable hospital stays**
- **Severe housing problems**
- **Sexually transmitted infections**
- **Social associations/networks**
- **Teen births**
- **Unemployment**
- **Uninsured**
- **Violent crime**

County Snapshots

How to print Areas to Explore with Firefox or Internet Explorer

Show areas to explore Show areas of strength

Milwaukee (ME)

	Milwaukee County	Error Margin	Top U.S. Performers ^A	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%	
Additional Health Outcomes (not included in overall ranking) +					
Premature age-adjusted mortality	400	390-410	270	300	
Child mortality	70	70-80	40	50	
Infant mortality	9	8-10	5	6	
Frequent physical distress	12%	12-13%	9%	11%	
Frequent mental distress	12%	12-12%	9%	11%	
Diabetes prevalence	11%	11-11%	9%	9%	
HIV prevalence	364		41	113	
Communicable disease*	1,637			803	
Coronary heart disease hospitalizations*	3			3	
Cerebrovascular disease hospitalizations*	3			3	
Self-inflicted injury hospitalizations*	88	85-92		96	
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	28

Additional Health Behaviors (not included in overall ranking) +

Food insecurity	17%		11%	12%
Limited access to healthy foods	3%		2%	5%
Drug overdose deaths	23	21-25	8	14
Drug overdose deaths - modeled	≥20		6.1-8.0	15.1
Motor vehicle crash deaths	7	6-8	9	11
Insufficient sleep	38%	37-38%	28%	31%
Smoking during pregnancy*	12%			14%
Drug arrests*	7,291			27,733
Alcohol-related hospitalizations*	2			2
Motor vehicle crash occupancy rate*	54			42
On-road motor vehicle crash-related ER visits*	968	956-979		578
Off-road motor vehicle crash-related ER visits*	24	22-25		65

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%

Additional Clinical Care (not included in overall ranking) +

Uninsured adults	18%	16-19%	13%	13%
Uninsured children	4%	3-5%	5%	5%
Health care costs	\$9,257			\$8,322
Other primary care providers	804:1		866:1	1,218:1
No recent dental visit*	28%	26-31%		26%
Did not get needed health care*	2%	1-3%		2%
Childhood immunizations*	66%			71%
Local health department staffing*	4			3

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

Additional Social & Economic Factors (not included in overall ranking) +

Median household income	\$42,900	\$41,400-44,500	\$61,700	\$52,600
Children eligible for free lunch	58%		25%	35%
Residential segregation - black/white	78		23	78
Residential segregation - non-white/white	66		15	57
Homicides	10	9-11	2	3
Reading proficiency*	28%			36%
W-2 enrollment*	10,725			19,511
Poverty*	22%	21-23%		13%
Older adults living alone*	36%			30%
Hate crimes*	1			1
Child abuse*	5			4
Injury hospitalizations*	1,120	1,099-1,141		830
Fall fatalities 65+*	153	141-166		115

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%

Additional Physical Environment (not included in overall ranking) +

Year structure built*	41%			26%
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2016

^A 10th/90th percentile, i.e., only 10% are better.

* Data supplied on behalf of state

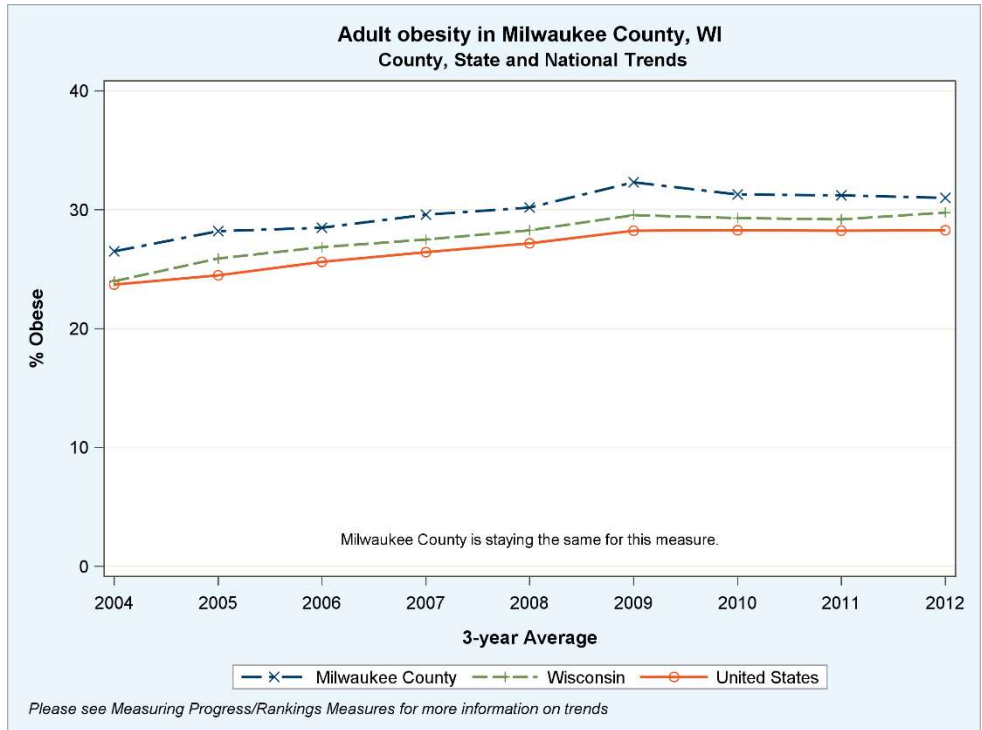
Note: Blank values reflect unreliable or missing data

** Data should not be compared with prior years due to changes in definition/methods

Adult Obesity

Adult Obesity is the percentage of the adult population (age 20 and older) that reports a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 kg/m².

Obesity is often the result of an overall energy imbalance due to poor diet and limited physical activity. Obesity increases the risk for health conditions such as coronary heart disease, type 2 diabetes, cancer, hypertension, dyslipidemia, stroke, liver and gallbladder disease, sleep apnea and respiratory problems, osteoarthritis, and poor health status.



Select a Measure:

HEALTH FACTORS
ADULT OBESITY

Ranking Methodology

Summary Measure: Health Factors - Health Behaviors (Diet and Exercise)
Weight in Health Factors: 5%
Years of Data Used: 2012

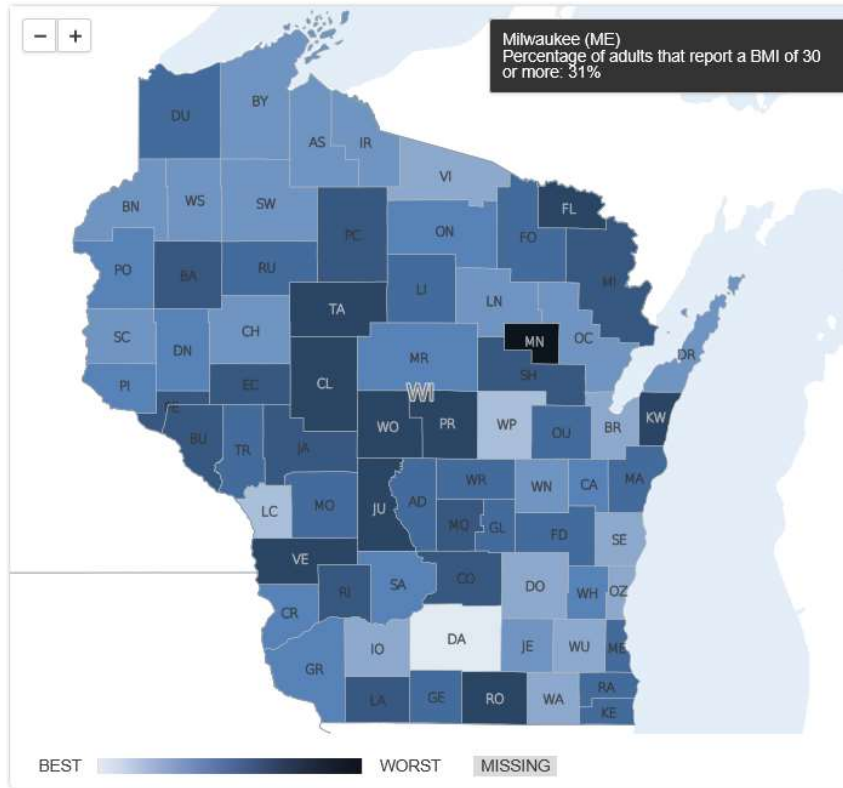
Summary Information

Range in Wisconsin (Min-Max): 22-41%
Overall in Wisconsin: 29%
Top U.S. Performers: 25% (10th percentile)

Adult obesity

Percentage of adults that report a BMI of 30 or more. [Learn more about this measure.](#)

Map | [Data](#) | [Description](#) | [Data Source](#) | [Policies](#)



Adult Smoking

Adult Smoking is the percentage of the adult population that currently smokes every day or most days and has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime.

Each year approximately 443,000 premature deaths can be attributed to smoking. Cigarette smoking is identified as a cause of various cancers, cardiovascular disease, and respiratory conditions, as well as low birthweight and other adverse health outcomes. Measuring the prevalence of tobacco use in the population can alert communities to potential adverse health outcomes and can be valuable for assessing the need for cessation programs or the effectiveness of existing programs.

Select a Measure:

HEALTH FACTORS
ADULT SMOKING

Ranking Methodology

Summary Measure: Health Factors - Health Behaviors (Tobacco Use)

Weight in Health Factors: 10%

Years of Data Used: 2014

Summary Information

Range in Wisconsin (Min-Max): 13-32%

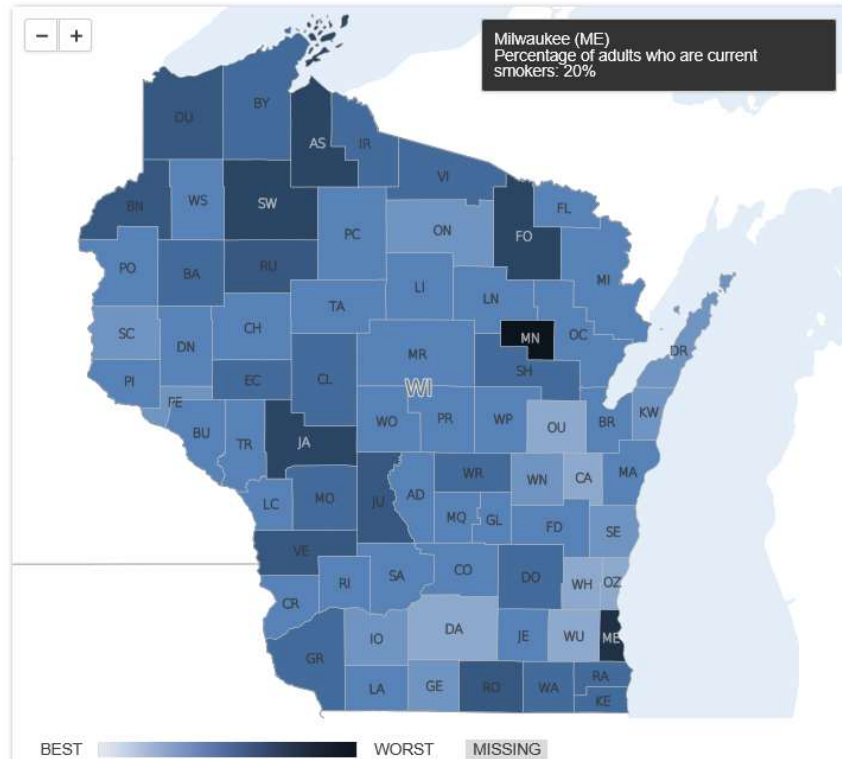
Overall in Wisconsin: 17%

Top U.S. Performers: 14% (10th percentile)

Adult smoking

Percentage of adults who are current smokers. [Learn more about this measure.](#)

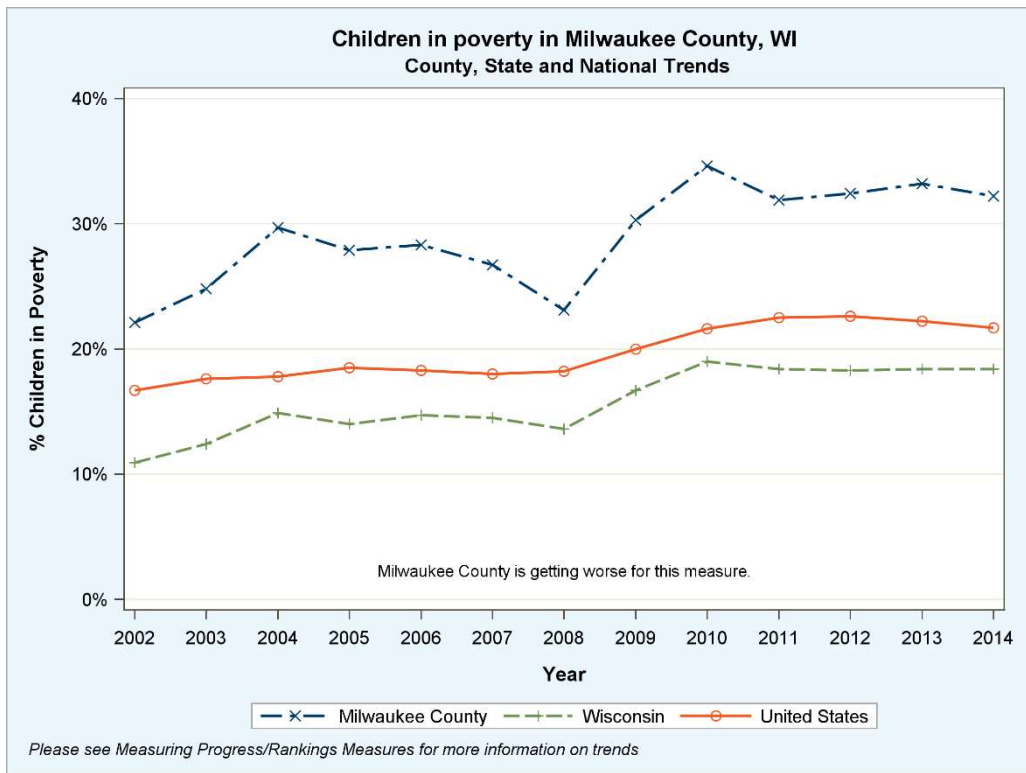
Map | [Data](#) | [Description](#) | [Data Source](#) | [Policies](#)



Children in Poverty

Children in Poverty is the percentage of children under age 18 living in poverty. Poverty status is defined by family; either everyone in the family is in poverty or no one in the family is in poverty. The characteristics of the family used to determine the poverty threshold are: number of people, number of related children under 18, and whether or not the primary householder is over age 65. Family income is then compared to the poverty threshold; if that family's income is below that threshold, the family is in poverty.

Poverty can result in an increased risk of mortality, incidence and prevalence of diseases and other medical and mental health conditions, intimate partner violence, and poor health behaviors. A 1990 study found that if poverty were considered a cause of death in the US, it would rank among the top 10 causes. While negative health effects resulting from poverty are present at all ages, children in poverty experience greater morbidity and mortality than adults, which may be due in part to the poor educational achievement associated with poverty as well as the chronic stress (and associated elevations of stress hormones) associated with living in poverty. The children in poverty measure is highly correlated with overall poverty rates.



Select a Measure:

HEALTH FACTORS
CHILDREN IN POVERTY

Children in poverty

Percentage of children under age 18 in poverty. [Learn more about this measure.](#)

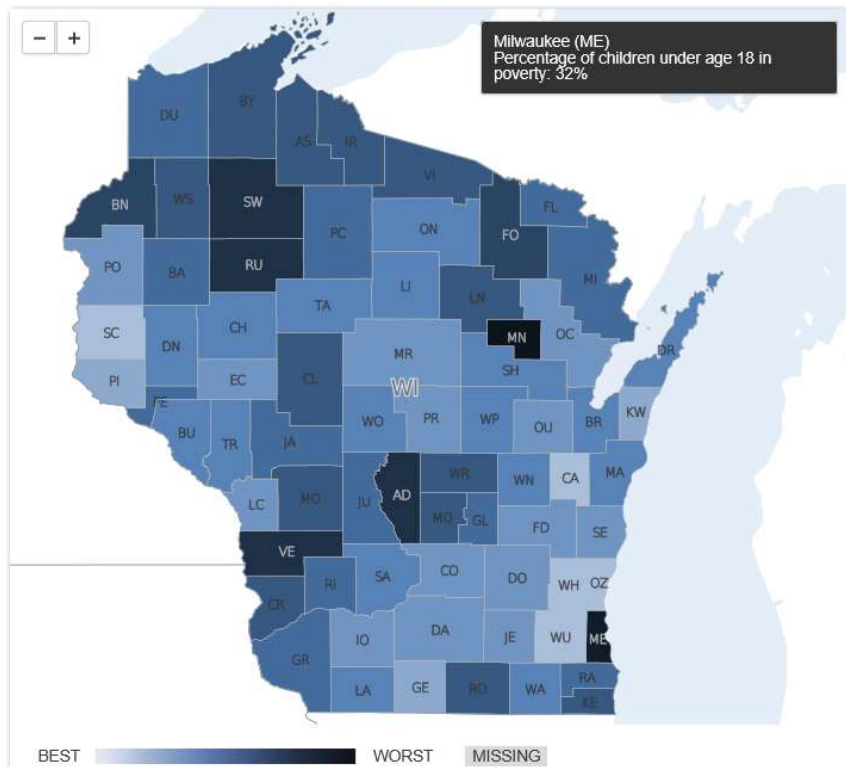
Map | [Data](#) | [Description](#) | [Data Source](#) | [Policies](#)

Ranking Methodology

Summary Measure:	Health Factors - Social & Economic Factors (Income)
Weight in Health Factors:	7.5%
Years of Data Used:	2014

Summary Information

Range in Wisconsin (Min-Max):	6-44%
Overall in Wisconsin:	18%
Top U.S. Performers:	13% (10th percentile)



Children in Single Parent Households

Children in Single-Parent Households is the percentage of children in family households that live in a household headed by a single parent (male or female head of household with no spouse present).

Adults and children in single-parent households are at risk for adverse health outcomes such as mental health problems (including substance abuse, depression, and suicide) and unhealthy behaviors such as smoking and excessive alcohol use. Self-reported health has been shown to be worse among lone parents (male and female) than for parents living as couples, even when controlling for socioeconomic characteristics. Mortality risk is also higher among lone parents. Children in single-parent households are at greater risk of severe morbidity and all-cause mortality than their peers in two-parent households.

Select a Measure:

HEALTH FACTORS
CHILDREN IN SINGLE-PARENT HOUSEHOLDS

Ranking Methodology

Summary Measure: Health Factors - Social & Economic Factors (Family and Social Support)

Weight in Health Factors: 2.5%

Years of Data Used: 2010-2014

Summary Information

Range in Wisconsin (Min-Max): 17-62%

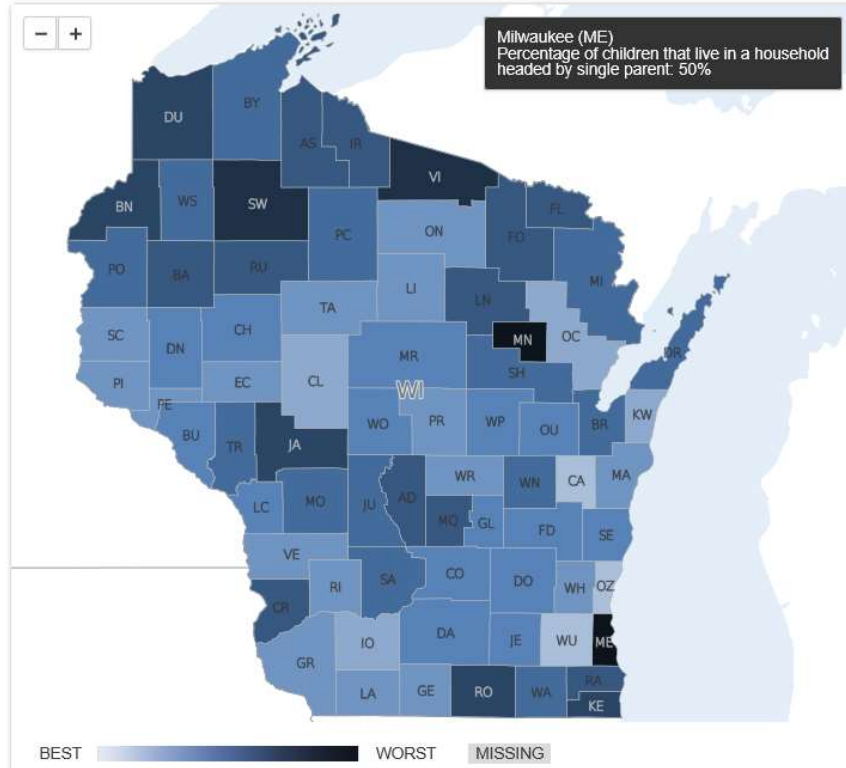
Overall in Wisconsin: 31%

Top U.S. Performers: 21% (10th percentile)

Children in single-parent households

Percentage of children that live in a household headed by single parent. [Learn more about this measure.](#)

Map | [Data](#) | [Description](#) | [Data Source](#) | [Policies](#)



Excessive Drinking

Excessive Drinking is the percentage of adults that report either binge drinking, defined as consuming more than 4 (women) or 5 (men) alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the past 30 days, or heavy drinking, defined as drinking more than one (women) or 2 (men) drinks per day on average.

Excessive drinking is a risk factor for a number of adverse health outcomes such as alcohol poisoning, hypertension, acute myocardial infarction, sexually transmitted infections, unintended pregnancy, fetal alcohol syndrome, sudden infant death syndrome, suicide, interpersonal violence, and motor vehicle crashes. Approximately 80,000 deaths are attributed annually to excessive drinking. Excessive drinking is the third leading lifestyle-related cause of death in the United States.

Select a Measure:

HEALTH FACTORS
EXCESSIVE DRINKING

Excessive drinking

Percentage of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking. [Learn more about this measure.](#)

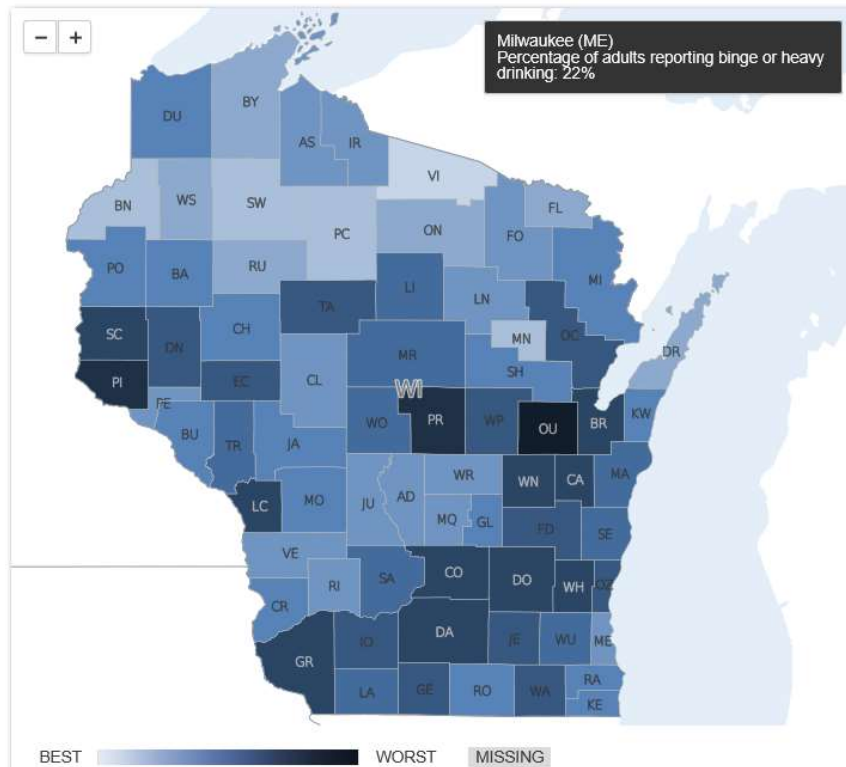
Map | [Data](#) | [Description](#) | [Data Source](#) | [Policies](#)

Ranking Methodology

Summary Measure: Health Factors - Health Behaviors (Alcohol Use)
 Weight in Health Factors: 2.5%
 Years of Data Used: 2014

Summary Information

Range in Wisconsin (Min-Max): 20-27%
 Overall in Wisconsin: 23%
 Top U.S. Performers: 12% (10th percentile)



High School Graduation Rate

High School Graduation rate is the percentage of the ninth-grade cohort in public schools that graduates from high school in four years.

Not only does one's education level affect his or her health; education can have multigenerational implications that make it an important measure for the health of future generations. Evidence links maternal education with the health of her offspring. Parents' level of education affects their children's health directly through resources available to the children, and also indirectly through the quality of schools that the children attend.

Further, education levels also positively influence a variety of social and psychological factors. For example, increased education improves an individual's self-perception of both his or her sense of personal control and social standing, which also have been shown to predict higher self-reported health status.

Select a Measure:

HEALTH FACTORS

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION



Ranking Methodology

Summary Measure: Health Factors - Social & Economic Factors (Education)

Weight in Health Factors: 5%

Years of Data Used: 2012-2013

Summary Information

Range in Wisconsin (Min-Max): 62-96%

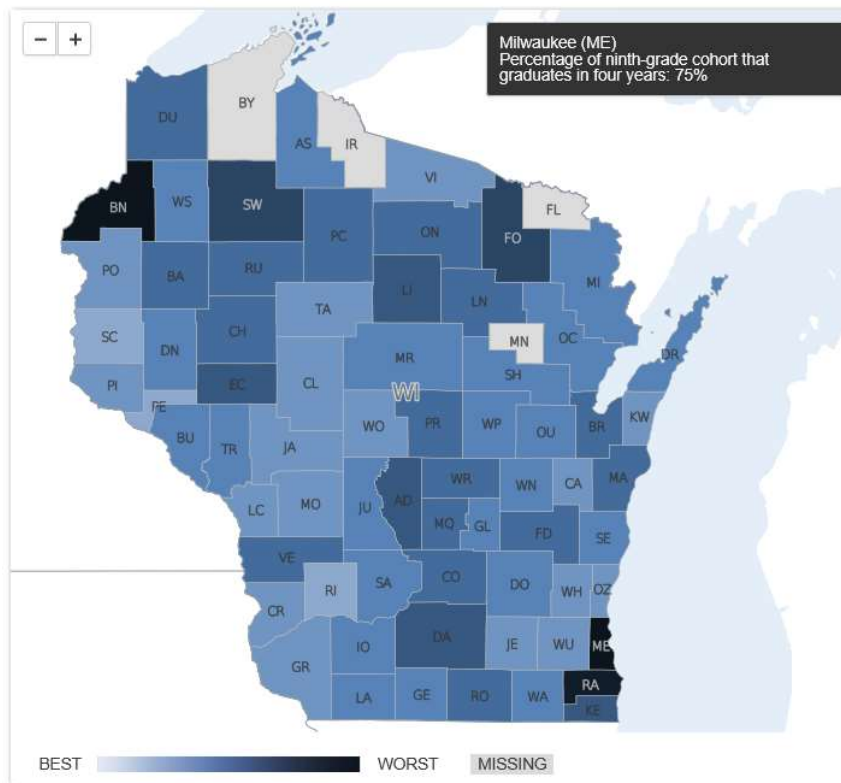
Overall in Wisconsin: 88%

Top U.S. Performers: 93% (90th percentile)

High school graduation

Percentage of ninth-grade cohort that graduates in four years. [Learn more about this measure.](#)

[Map](#) | [Data](#) | [Description](#) | [Data Source](#) | [Policies](#)



Income Inequality

Income Inequality is the ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to that at the 20th percentile, i.e., when the incomes of all households in a county are listed from highest to lowest, the 80th percentile is the level of income at which only 20% of households have higher incomes, and the 20th percentile is the level of income at which only 20% of households have lower incomes. Therefore, the income inequality ratio measures the ratio of household income at the 80th percentile as compared to income at the 20th percentile. For example, the income at the 80th percentile might be several times greater than the income at the 20th percentile. A higher inequality ratio indicates greater division between the top and bottom ends of the income spectrum.

Researchers have looked at income inequality at the national, state, county, and metropolitan levels and identified at least modest relationships between income inequality and health at all levels. This measure looks at income distribution or relative disadvantage in a county.

Select a Measure:

HEALTH FACTORS
INCOME
INEQUALITY

Ranking Methodology

Summary Measure: Health Factors - Social & Economic Factors (Income)

Weight in Health Factors: 2.5%

Years of Data Used: 2010-2014

Summary Information

Range in Wisconsin (Min-Max): 3.3-5.1

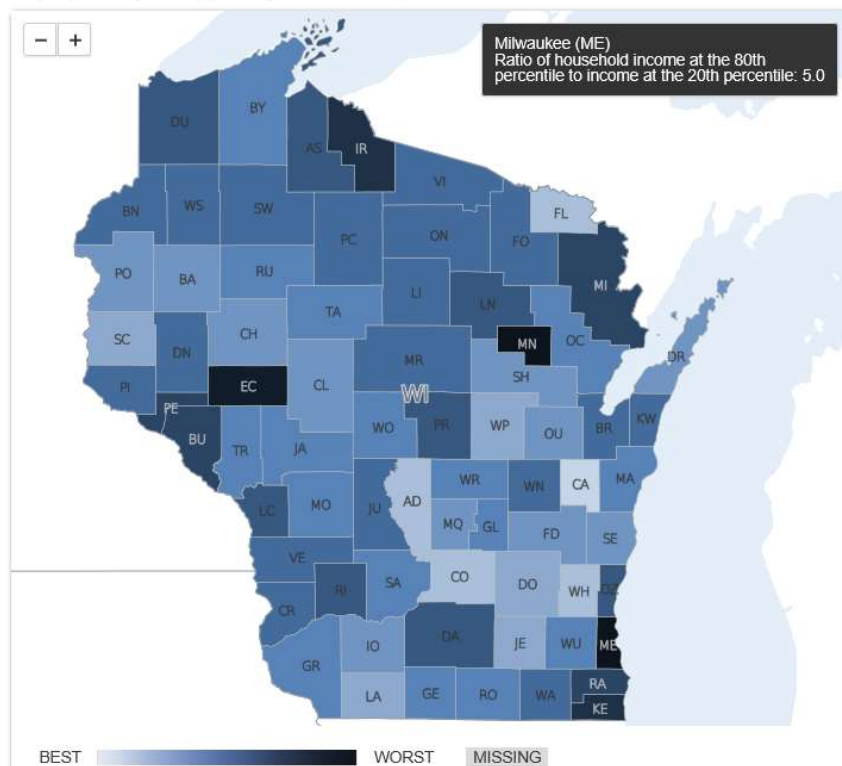
Overall in Wisconsin: 4.3

Top U.S. Performers: 3.7 (10th percentile)

Income inequality

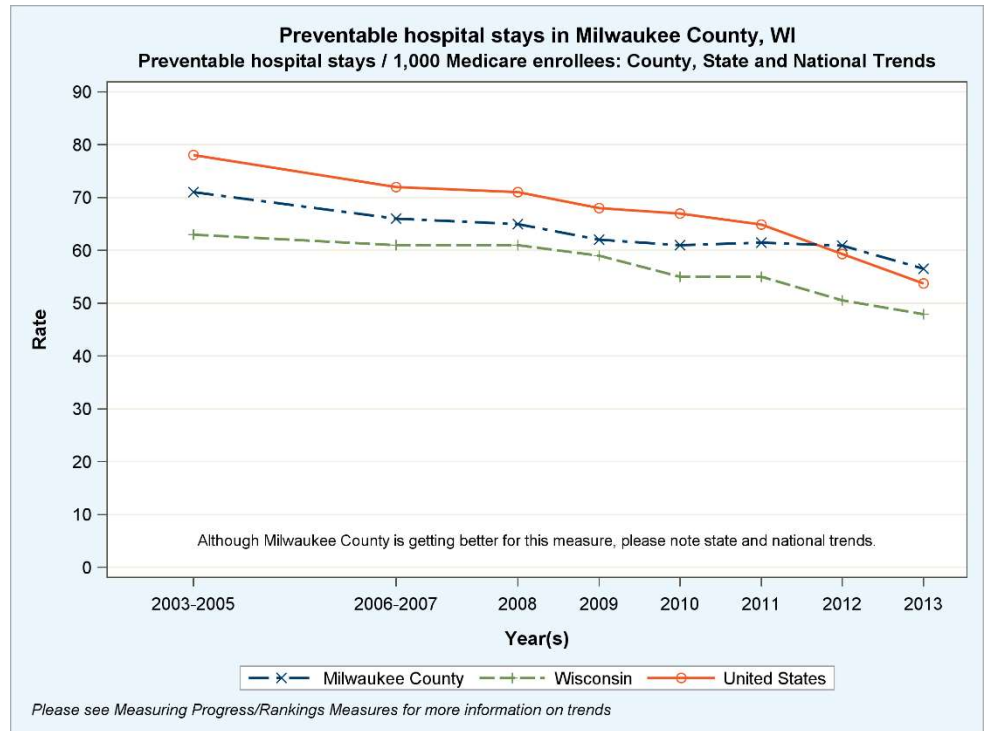
Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile. [Learn more about this measure.](#)

Map | [Data](#) | [Description](#) | [Data Source](#) | [Policies](#)



Preventable Hospital Stays

Preventable Hospital Stays is the hospital discharge rate for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions per 1,000 fee-for-service Medicare enrollees. Ambulatory care-sensitive conditions include: convulsions, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, bacterial pneumonia, asthma, congestive heart failure, hypertension, angina, cellulitis, diabetes, gastroenteritis, kidney/urinary infection, and dehydration. This measure is relevant because hospitalization for diagnoses treatable in outpatient services suggests that the quality of care provided in the outpatient setting was less than ideal. The measure may also represent a tendency to overuse hospitals as a main source of care.



Select a Measure:

HEALTH FACTORS
PREVENTABLE HOSPITAL STAYS

Ranking Methodology

Summary Measure: Health Factors - Clinical Care (Quality of Care)
 Weight in Health Factors: 5%
 Years of Data Used: 2013

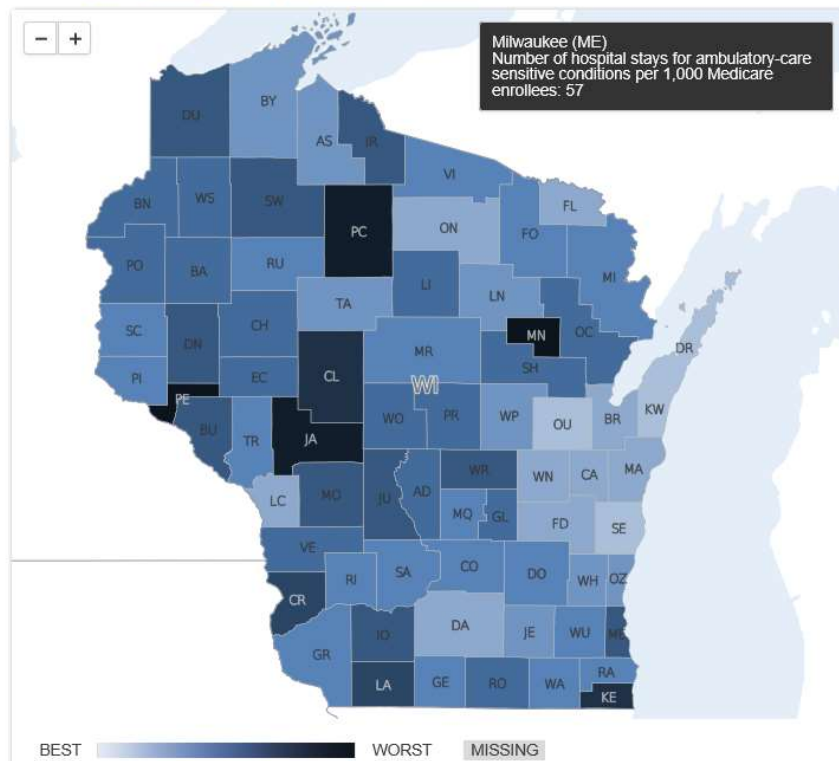
Summary Information

Range in Wisconsin (Min-Max): 28-83
 Overall in Wisconsin: 48
 Top U.S. Performers: 38 (10th percentile)

Preventable hospital stays

Number of hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees.
[Learn more about this measure.](#)

Map | [Data](#) | [Description](#) | [Data Source](#) | [Policies](#)



Severe Housing Problems

Severe Housing Problems is the percentage of households with at least 1 or more of the following housing problems:

1. housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities;
2. housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities;
3. household is severely overcrowded; and
4. household is severely cost burdened.

Severe overcrowding is defined as more than 1.5 persons per room. Severe cost burden is defined as monthly housing costs (including utilities) that exceed 50% of monthly income.

Good health depends on having homes that are safe and free from physical hazards. When adequate housing protects individuals and families from harmful exposures and provides them with a sense of privacy, security, stability and control, it can make important contributions to health. In contrast, poor quality and inadequate housing contributes to health problems such as infectious and chronic diseases, injuries and poor childhood development.

Select a Measure:

HEALTH FACTORS

SEVERE HOUSING PROBLEMS

Ranking Methodology

Summary Measure:	Health Factors - Physical Environment (Housing and Transit)
Weight in Health Factors:	2%
Years of Data Used:	2008-2012

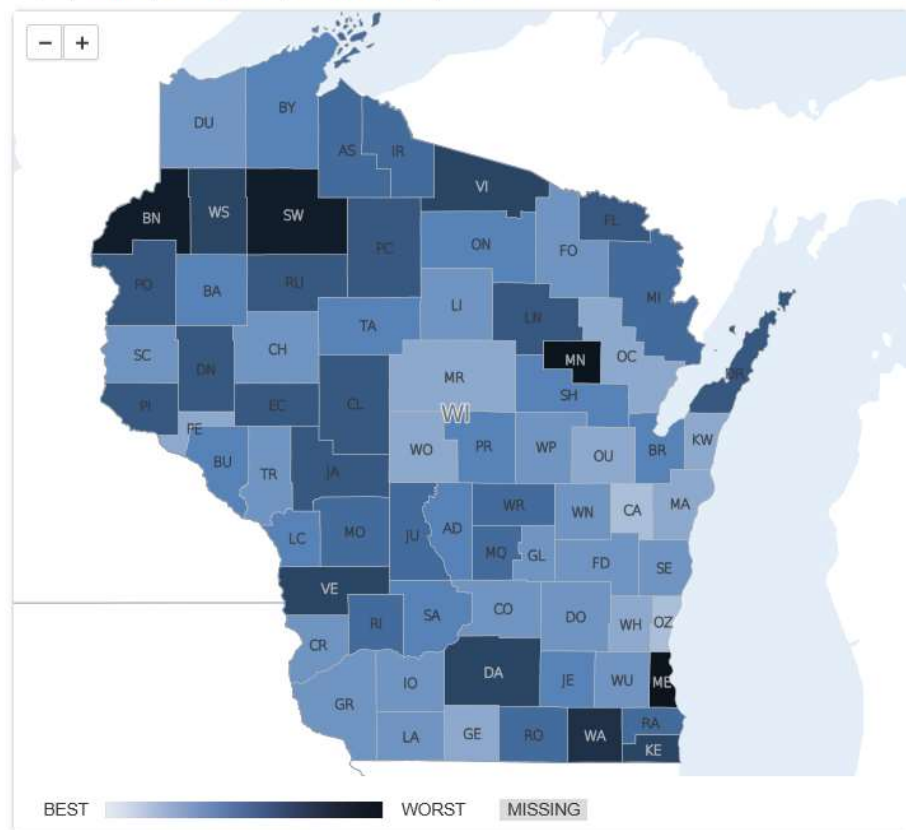
Summary Information

Range in Wisconsin (Min-Max):	9-23%
Overall in Wisconsin:	15%
Top U.S. Performers:	9% (10th percentile)

Severe housing problems

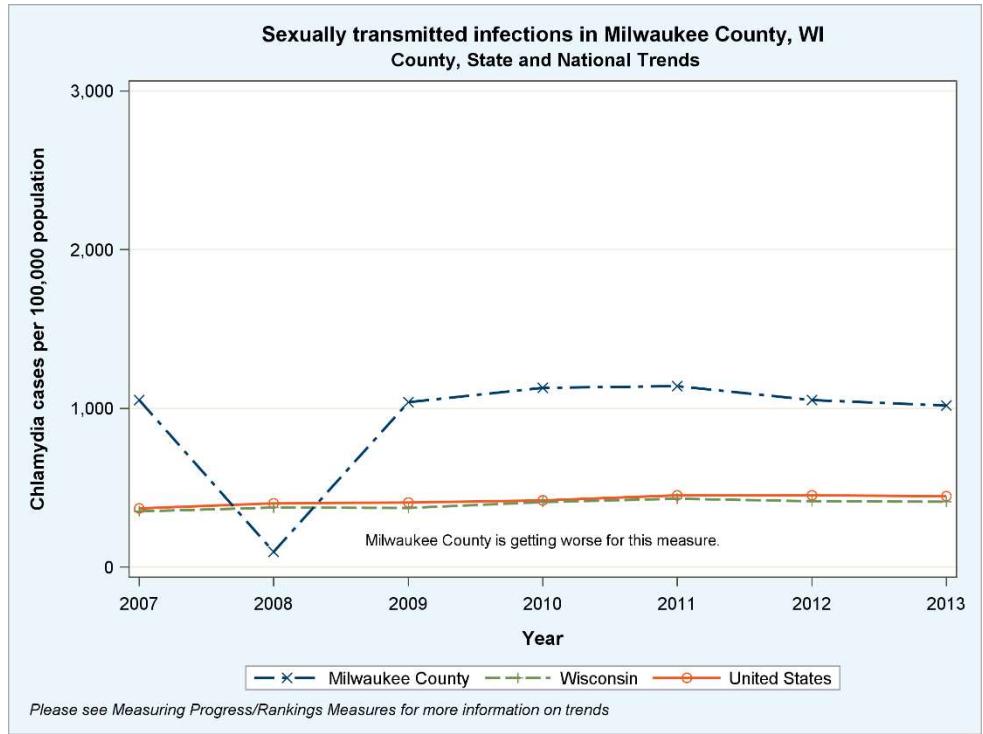
Percentage of households with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities. [Learn more about this measure.](#)

[Map](#) | [Data](#) | [Description](#) | [Data Source](#) | [Policies](#)



Sexually Transmitted Infections

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) are measured as the chlamydia incidence (number of new cases reported) per 100,000 population. Chlamydia is the most common bacterial STI in North America and is one of the major causes of tubal infertility, ectopic pregnancy, pelvic inflammatory disease, and chronic pelvic pain. STIs are associated with a significantly increased risk of morbidity and mortality, including increased risk of cervical cancer, involuntary infertility, and premature death. STIs also have a high economic burden on society. The direct medical costs of managing sexually transmitted infections and their complications in the US, for example, was approximately 15.6 billion dollars in 2008.



Select a Measure:

HEALTH FACTORS

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Ranking Methodology

Summary Measure: Health Factors - Health Behaviors (Sexual Activity)

Weight in Health Factors: 2.5%

Years of Data Used: 2013

Summary Information

Range in Wisconsin (Min-Max): 85.9-1,405.5

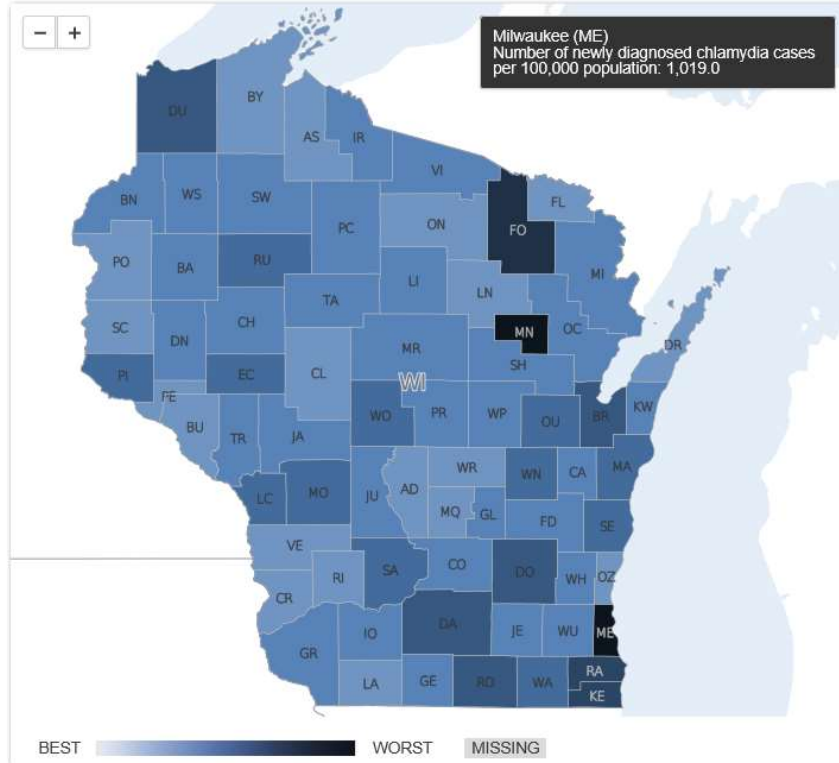
Overall in Wisconsin: 411.6

Top U.S. Performers: 134.1 (10th percentile)

Sexually transmitted infections

Number of newly diagnosed chlamydia cases per 100,000 population. [Learn more about this measure.](#)

Map | [Data](#) | [Description](#) | [Data Source](#) | [Policies](#)



Social Associations/Networks

Social associations is the number of associations per 10,000 population. Associations include membership organizations such as civic organizations, bowling centers, golf clubs, fitness centers, sports organizations, religious organizations, political organizations, labor organizations, business organizations, and professional organizations.

Poor family support, minimal contact with others, and limited involvement in community life are associated with increased morbidity and early mortality. A 2001 study found that the magnitude of health risk associated with social isolation is similar to the risk of cigarette smoking. Furthermore, social support networks have been identified as powerful predictors of health behaviors, suggesting that individuals without a strong social network are less likely to make healthy lifestyle choices than individuals with a strong network. A study that compared Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) data on health status to questions from the General Social Survey found that people living in areas with high levels of social trust are less likely to rate their health status as fair or poor than people living in areas with low levels of social trust. Researchers have argued that social trust is enhanced when people belong to voluntary groups and organizations because people who belong to such groups tend to trust others who belong to the same group.

Select a Measure:

HEALTH FACTORS

SOCIAL ASSOCIATIONS



Ranking Methodology

Summary Measure: Health Factors - Social & Economic Factors (Family and Social Support)

Weight in Health Factors: 2.5%

Years of Data Used: 2013

Summary Information

Range in Wisconsin (Min-Max): 7.6-22.5

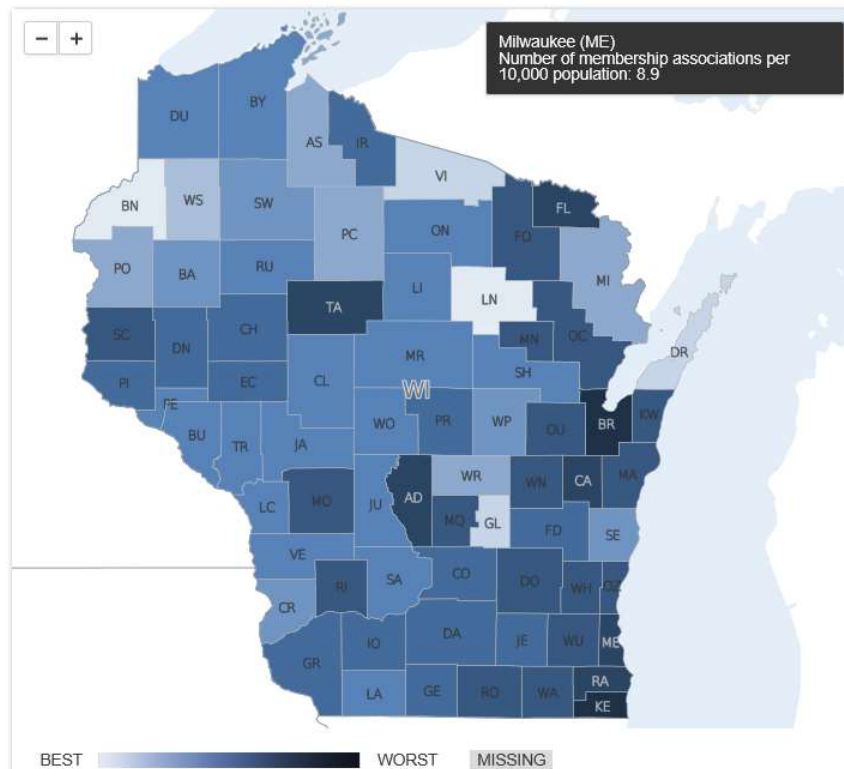
Overall in Wisconsin: 11.8

Top U.S. Performers: 22.1 (90th percentile)

Social associations

Number of membership associations per 10,000 population. [Learn more about this measure.](#)

Map | [Data](#) | [Description](#) | [Data Source](#) | [Policies](#)



Teen Births

Teen Births are the number of births per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19.

Evidence suggests teen pregnancy significantly increases the risk of repeat pregnancy and of contracting a sexually transmitted infection (STI), both of which can result in adverse health outcomes for mothers, children, families, and communities. A systematic review of the sexual risk among pregnant and mothering teens concludes that pregnancy is a marker for current and future sexual risk behavior and adverse outcomes. Pregnant teens are more likely than older women to receive late or no prenatal care, have gestational hypertension and anemia, and achieve poor maternal weight gain.

Select a Measure:

HEALTH FACTORS
TEEN BIRTHS



Ranking Methodology

Summary Measure: Health Factors - Health Behaviors (Sexual Activity)
Weight in Health Factors: 2.5%
Years of Data Used: 2007-2013

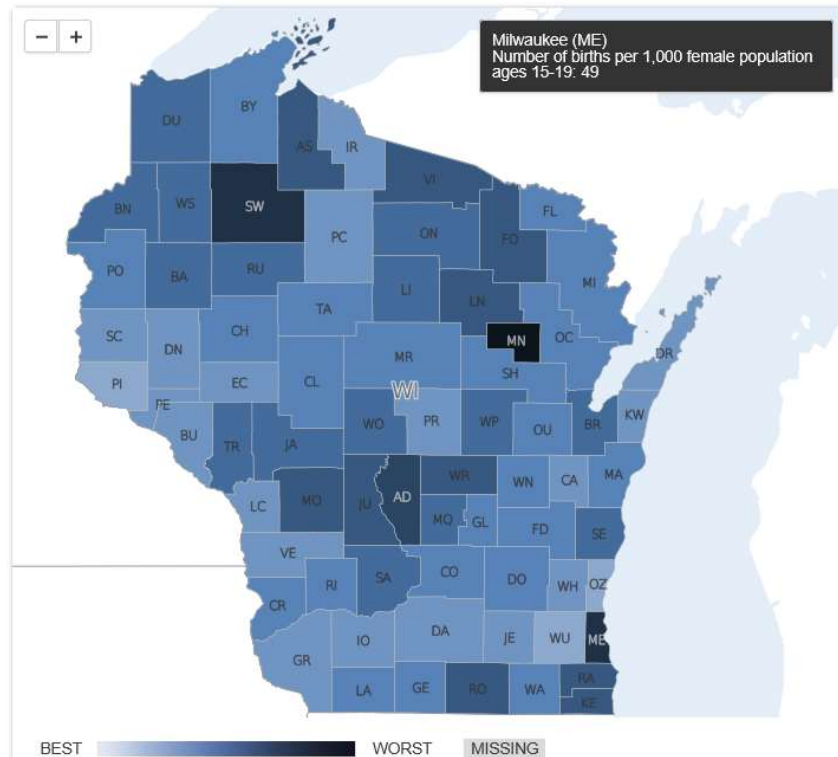
Summary Information

Range in Wisconsin (Min-Max): 6-112
Overall in Wisconsin: 26
Top U.S. Performers: 19 (10th percentile)

Teen births

Number of births per 1,000 female population ages 15-19. [Learn more about this measure.](#)

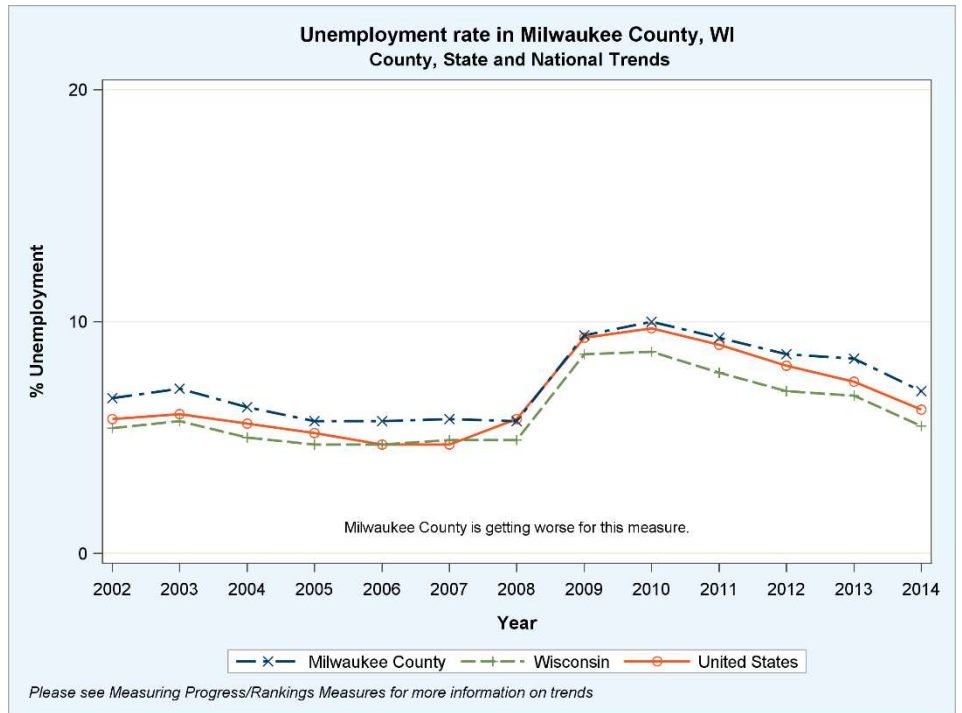
Map | [Data](#) | [Description](#) | [Data Source](#) | [Policies](#)



Unemployment

Unemployment is the percentage of the civilian labor force, age 16 and older, that is unemployed but seeking work. The unemployed population experiences worse health and higher mortality rates than the employed population. Unemployment has been shown to lead to an increase in unhealthy behaviors related to alcohol and tobacco consumption, diet, exercise, and other health-related behaviors, which in turn can lead to increased risk for disease or mortality, especially suicide.

Because employer-sponsored health insurance is the most common source of health insurance coverage, unemployment can also limit access to health care. In addition, unemployment often increases chronic stress levels, which raise levels of hormones in the body such as cortisol and adrenaline, which in turn have multiple direct adverse physiological effects on blood pressure, glucose metabolism, the immune system, etc.



Select a Measure:

HEALTH FACTORS
UNEMPLOYMENT

Ranking Methodology

Summary Measure: Health Factors - Social & Economic Factors (Employment)

Weight in Health Factors: 10%

Years of Data Used: 2014

Summary Information

Range in Wisconsin (Min-Max): 3.8-13.1%

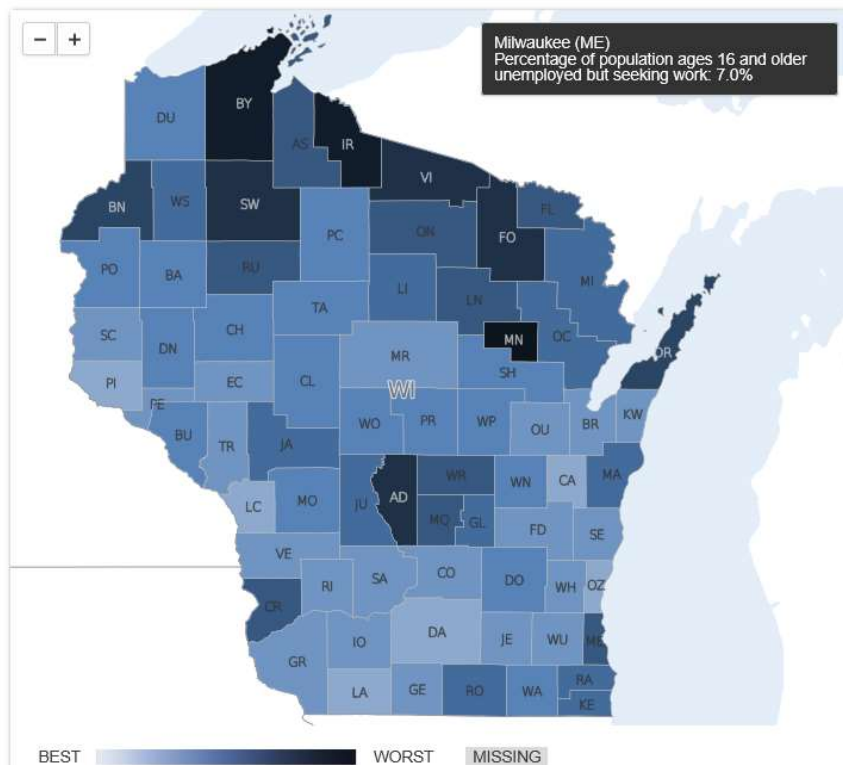
Overall in Wisconsin: 5.5%

Top U.S. Performers: 3.5% (10th percentile)

Unemployment

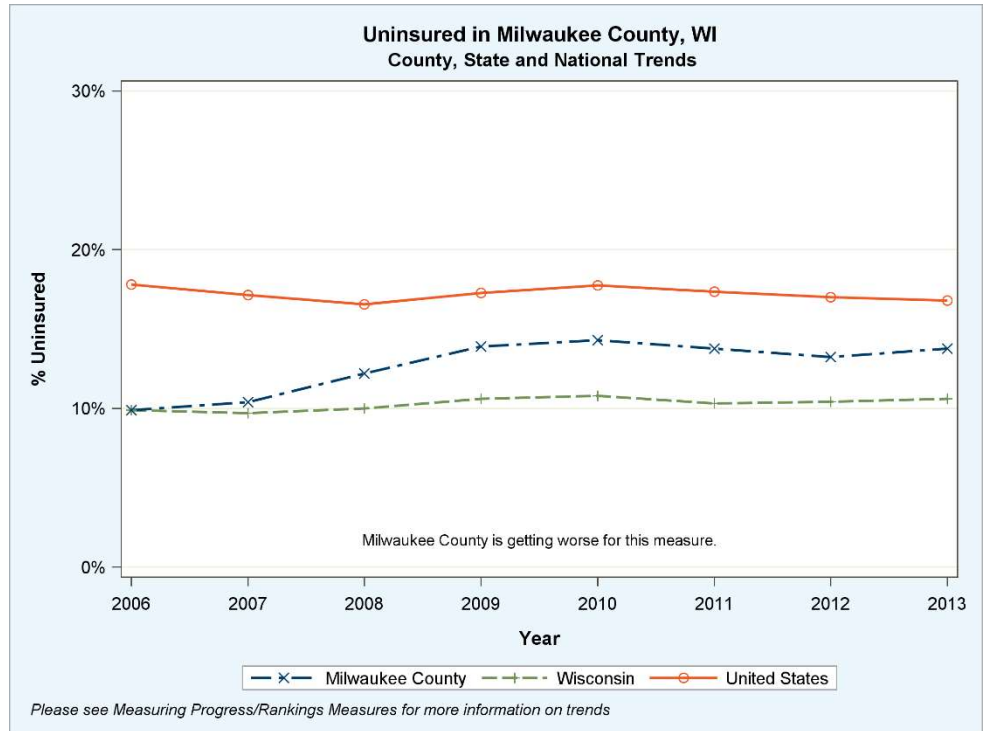
Percentage of population ages 16 and older unemployed but seeking work. [Learn more about this measure.](#)

Map | [Data](#) | [Description](#) | [Data Source](#) | [Policies](#)



Uninsured

Uninsured is the percentage of the population under age 65 that has no health insurance coverage. The Small Area Health Insurance Estimates uses the American Community Survey (ACS) definition of insured, which is based on this question: Is this person CURRENTLY covered by any of the following types of health insurance or health coverage plans: Insurance through a current or former employer or union, insurance purchased directly from an insurance company, Medicare, Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability, TRICARE or other military health care, Indian Health Services, VA or any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan?



Lack of health insurance coverage is a significant barrier to accessing needed health care.

The Kaiser Family Foundation released a report in December 2014 that outlines the effects insurance has on access to health care. One key finding was that "Uninsured people are far more likely than those with insurance to report problems getting needed medical care. Thirty percent of adults without coverage say that they went without [needed] care in the past year because of its cost compared to [only] 4% of adults with private coverage."

Select a Measure:

HEALTH FACTORS
UNINSURED

Ranking Methodology

Summary Measure:	Health Factors - Clinical Care (Access to Care)
Weight in Health Factors:	5%
Years of Data Used:	2013

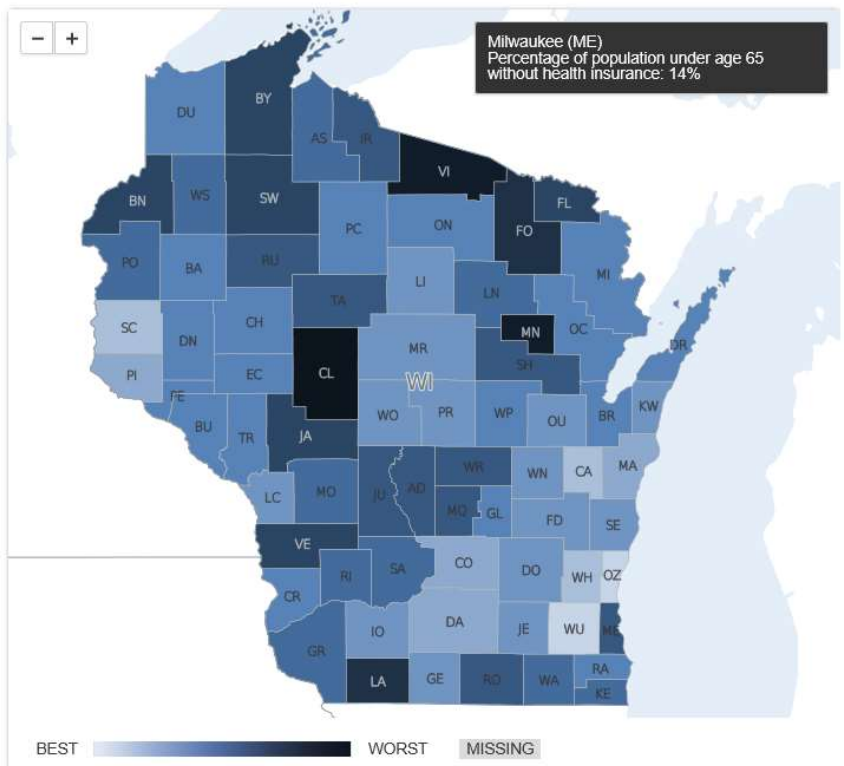
Summary Information

Range in Wisconsin (Min-Max):	6-19%
Overall in Wisconsin:	11%
Top U.S. Performers:	11% (10th percentile)

Uninsured

Percentage of population under age 65 without health insurance. [Learn more about this measure.](#)

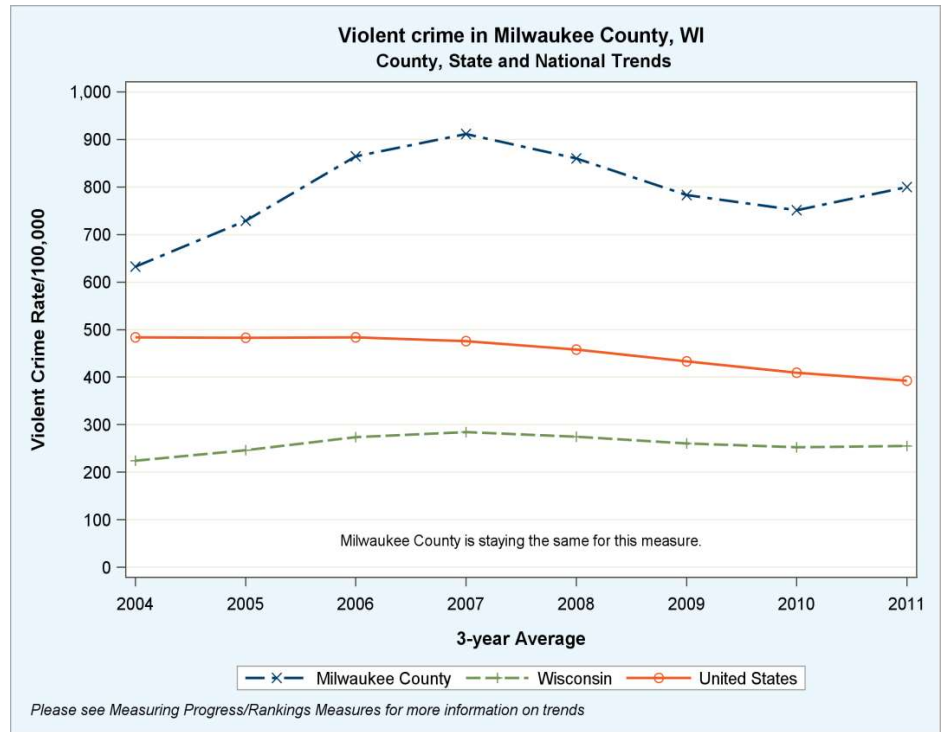
Map | [Data](#) | [Description](#) | [Data Source](#) | [Policies](#)



Violent Crime

Violent Crime is the number of violent crimes reported per 100,000 population. Violent crimes are defined as offenses that involve face-to-face confrontation between the victim and the perpetrator, including homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

High levels of violent crime compromise physical safety and psychological well-being. High crime rates can also deter residents from pursuing healthy behaviors such as exercising outdoors. Additionally, exposure to crime and violence has been shown to increase stress, which may exacerbate hypertension and other stress-related disorders and may contribute to obesity prevalence. Exposure to chronic stress also contributes to the increased prevalence of certain illnesses such as upper respiratory illness and asthma in neighborhoods with high levels of violence.



Select a Measure:

HEALTH FACTORS

VIOLENT CRIME

Ranking Methodology

Summary Measure: Health Factors - Social & Economic Factors (Community Safety)

Weight in Health Factors: 2.5%

Years of Data Used: 2010-2012

Summary Information

Range in Wisconsin (Min-Max): 28-800

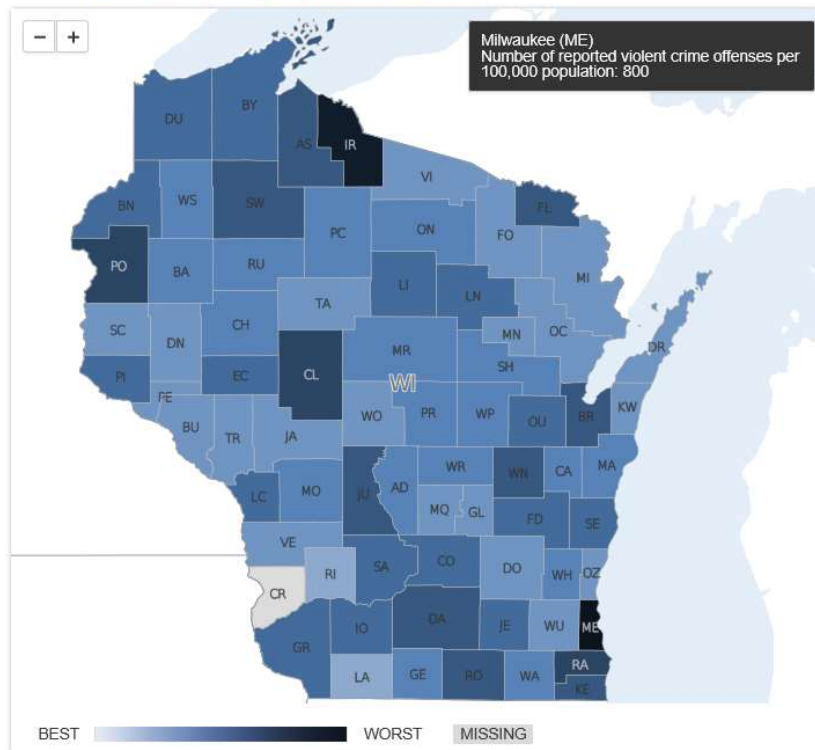
Overall in Wisconsin: 255

Top U.S. Performers: 59 (10th percentile)

Violent crime

Number of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population. [Learn more about this measure.](#)

Map | [Data](#) | [Description](#) | [Data Source](#) | [Policies](#)



Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI) (<http://wwwn.cdc.gov/CommunityHealth/>)

For 2015, the CHSI report ranked Milwaukee county in 19 “peer counties” on a variety of health status indicators. The 2015 report revealed that Milwaukee county scored in the least favorable quartile for the following indicators:

- Unintentional injury
- Adult binge drinking
- Adult female routine pap tests
- Teen births
- Particulate air pollution
- Chronic lower respiratory disease deaths

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

Age Adjusted Unintentional Injury (Including Motor Vehicle) Death Rate for Milwaukee County

Unintentional injuries were the 5th leading cause of death in the United States in 2010. Unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death for Americans ages 1 to 44, as well as a leading cause of disability for all ages, regardless of sex, race/ethnicity, or socioeconomic status.

Data are from 2005-2011 for Milwaukee County obtained by the CDC from the Health Indicators Warehouse.

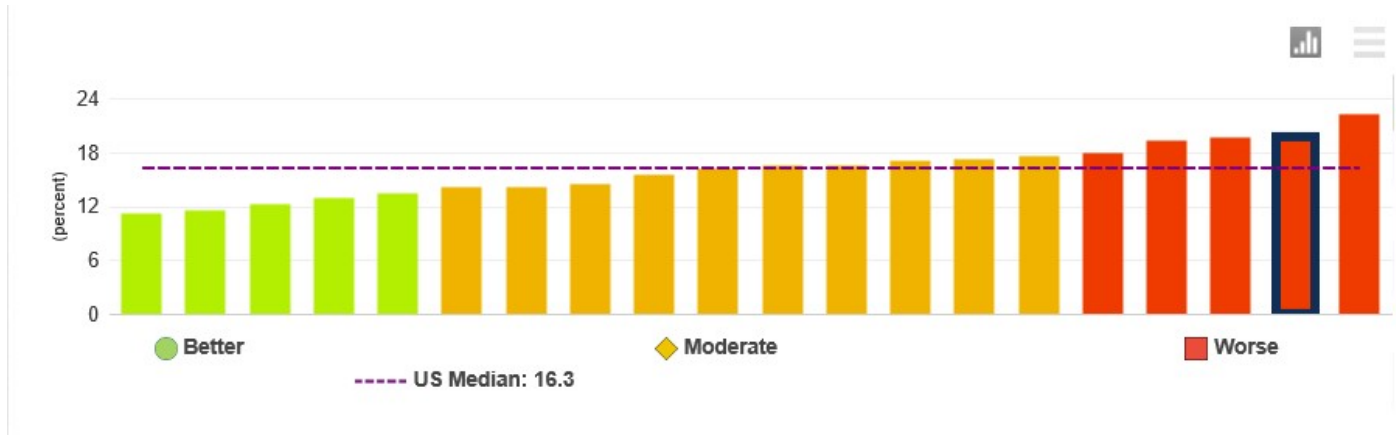


Order	County	Estimate	95% CI
1	New York, NY	19.2	18.40-20.00
2	Queens, NY	19.5	18.80-20.10
3	Kings, NY	20.6	19.90-21.30
4	Hudson, NJ	21	19.60-22.40
5	Los Angeles, CA	22.6	22.30-23.00
6	Bronx, NY	24.1	23.10-25.10
7	Essex, NJ	28.5	27.10-29.90
8	Miami-Dade, FL	29.1	28.30-29.90
9	Baltimore City, MD	29.7	28.00-31.30
10	Washington, DC	32.1	30.40-33.90
11	Suffolk, MA	33.1	31.40-34.70
12	Norfolk, VA	33.4	30.40-36.30
13	Providence, RI	38.4	36.60-40.20
14	Wayne, MI	38.5	37.40-39.50
15	Richmond City, VA	43.8	40.30-47.30
16	Shelby, TN	44	42.30-45.70
17	Philadelphia, PA	49.2	47.80-50.50
18	St. Louis City, MO	50.1	47.10-53.00
19	Milwaukee, WI	51.4	49.70-53.10
20	Orleans, LA	60.3	57.10-63.50

Adult Binge Drinking (Percent)

Excessive alcohol use, including underage drinking and binge drinking (drinking 5 or more drinks on an occasion for men or 4 or more drinks on an occasion for women), can lead to increased risk of health problems such as injuries, violence, liver diseases, and cancer. Approximately 80,000 deaths are attributed annually to excessive drinking. Excessive drinking is the third leading lifestyle-related cause of death in the United States.

Data are from 2006-2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) for Milwaukee County obtained by the CDC from the Health Indicators Warehouse.

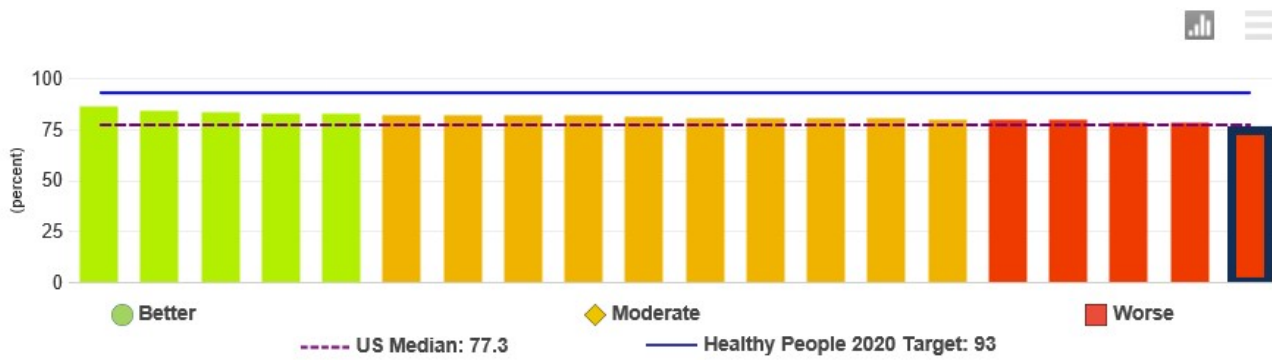


Order	County	Estimate	95% CI
1	Shelby, TN	11.3	9.30-13.70
2	Miami-Dade, FL	11.5	9.90-13.40
3	Kings, NY	12.3	10.60-14.20
4	Bronx, NY	12.9	10.80-15.40
5	Essex, NJ	13.5	12.10-15.00
6	Los Angeles, CA	14.1	13.10-15.10
7	Queens, NY	14.2	11.60-17.20
8	Richmond City, VA	14.5	11.10-18.60
9	Hudson, NJ	15.6	14.40-17.00
10	Wayne, MI	16.2	15.00-17.40
11	Baltimore City, MD	16.5	14.80-18.40
12	Philadelphia, PA	16.5	14.90-18.20
13	Suffolk, MA	17.1	16.00-18.20
14	Providence, RI	17.2	16.40-18.10
15	Washington, DC	17.6	16.90-18.30
16	Norfolk, VA	18	13.50-23.60
17	New York, NY	19.3	17.40-21.30
18	Orleans, LA	19.6	16.90-22.70
19	Milwaukee, WI	19.9	17.80-22.20
20	St. Louis City, MO	22.2	19.20-25.50

Percent of Adult Women Who Report Having Routine Pap Tests (Percent, Milwaukee County)

Less than half of older adults are up-to-date on a core set of clinical preventive services (e.g., cancer screening and immunizations).

Data are from 2006-2012 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) for Milwaukee County obtained by the CDC from the Health Indicators Warehouse.

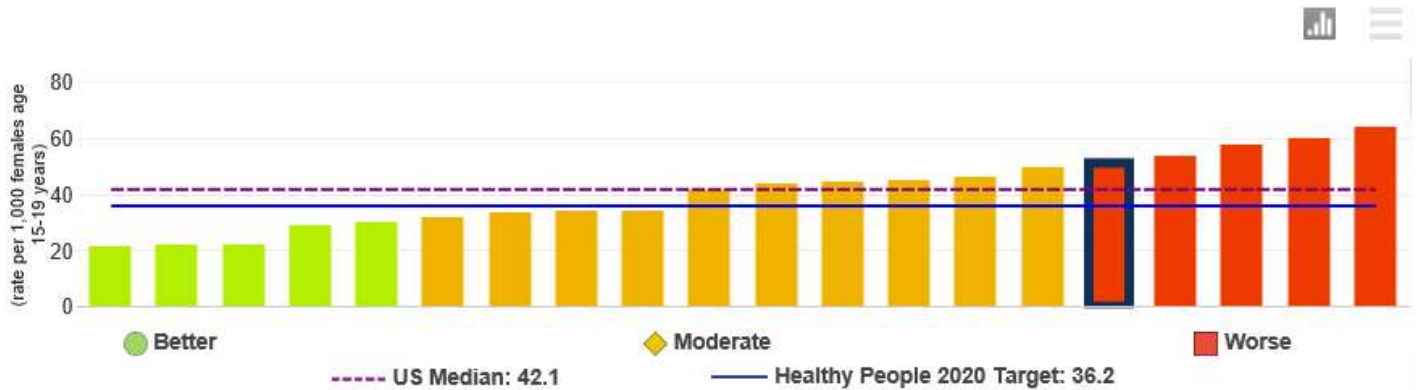


Order	County	Estimate	95% CI
1	Washington, DC	86.1	85.10-87.10
2	Shelby, TN	84.1	82.00-86.00
3	Suffolk, MA	83.4	81.50-85.10
4	Kings, NY	82.9	79.50-85.80
5	Richmond City, VA	82.5	76.70-87.10
6	Norfolk, VA	82.2	74.70-87.80
7	Baltimore City, MD	82.1	79.00-84.80
8	Providence, RI	82.1	80.70-83.50
9	Bronx, NY	81.7	77.60-85.10
10	Philadelphia, PA	81.1	79.00-83.00
11	Orleans, LA	80.9	76.90-84.40
12	Essex, NJ	80.7	78.40-82.70
13	New York, NY	80.6	76.30-84.30
14	St. Louis City, MO	80.5	76.70-83.90
15	Queens, NY	80.1	76.70-83.10
16	Wayne, MI	79.9	77.70-81.80
17	Los Angeles, CA	79.9	78.00-81.70
18	Hudson, NJ	78.5	76.40-80.50
19	Miami-Dade, FL	78.4	75.20-81.30
20	Milwaukee, WI	74.5	69.70-78.80

Teen Births (Rate per 1,000 Females Age 15-19 years)

Teen pregnancy and childbearing bring substantial social and economic costs through immediate and long-term impacts on teen parents and their children. Pregnancy and birth among teen girls are significant contributors to high school drop-out rates among girls. In addition, children of teenage mothers are more likely to have lower school achievement and drop out of high school, have more health problems, be incarcerated at some time during adolescence, give birth as a teenager, and face unemployment as a young adult. These effects remain for the teen mother and her child even after adjusting for those factors that increased the teenager’s risk for pregnancy, such as growing up in poverty, having parents with low levels of education, growing up in a single-parent family, and having poor performance in school.

Data are from 2005-2011 for Milwaukee County obtained by the CDC from the Health Indicators Warehouse.

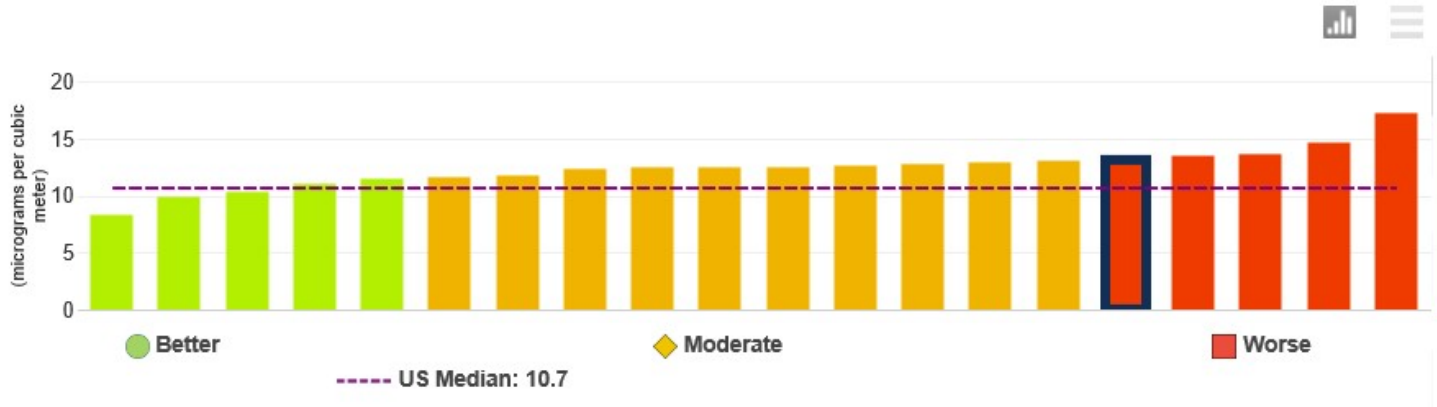


Order	County	Estimate	95% CI
1	Suffolk, MA	22.1	21.40-22.70
2	New York, NY	22.7	22.10-23.20
3	Queens, NY	22.7	22.20-23.10
4	Kings, NY	29.2	28.80-29.60
5	Miami-Dade, FL	30.4	30.00-30.90
6	Providence, RI	32.4	31.60-33.30
7	Hudson, NJ	34.1	33.00-35.10
8	Essex, NJ	34.5	33.60-35.30
9	Los Angeles, CA	34.6	34.40-34.80
10	Bronx, NY	42	41.40-42.70
11	Wayne, MI	44.5	44.00-45.10
12	Richmond City, VA	44.7	43.00-46.40
13	Orleans, LA	45.6	44.10-47.10
14	Washington, DC	46.4	45.30-47.60
15	Norfolk, VA	50.1	48.40-51.90
16	Milwaukee, WI	51.7	50.80-52.60
17	Philadelphia, PA	54	53.30-54.70
18	Shelby, TN	58	57.10-59.00
19	Baltimore City, MD	60.6	59.40-61.80
20	St. Louis City, MO	64.4	62.60-66.20

Particulate Air Pollution - Annual Average Particulate Matter Concentration (micrograms per cubic meter)

Poor air quality is linked to premature death, cancer, and long-term damage to respiratory and cardiovascular systems. Progress has been made to reduce unhealthy air emissions, but, in 2008, approximately 127 million people lived in U.S. counties that exceeded national air quality standards.

Data are from 2008 for Milwaukee County obtained by the CDC from the National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network at: www.cdc.gov/ephracking.

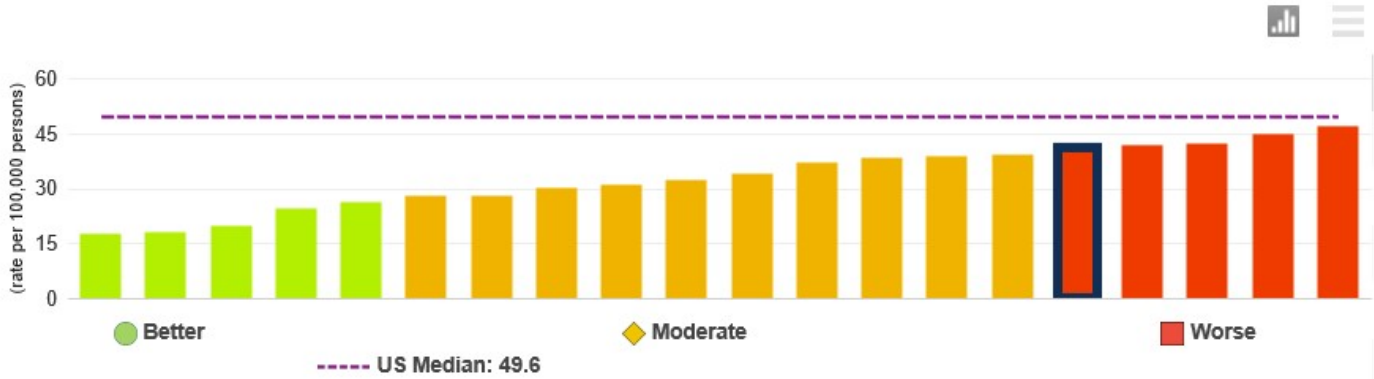


Rank	City	Concentration
1	Miami-Dade, FL	8.29
2	Providence, RI	9.91
3	Orleans, LA	10.37
4	Queens, NY	11.03
5	Richmond City, VA	11.56
6	Suffolk, MA	11.69
7	Shelby, TN	11.76
8	Norfolk, VA	12.36
9	Essex, NJ	12.51
10	Washington, DC	12.51
11	Bronx, NY	12.53
12	Hudson, NJ	12.65
13	Wayne, MI	12.86
14	Kings, NY	12.96
15	Baltimore City, MD	13.12
16	Milwaukee, WI	13.3
17	New York, NY	13.52
18	St. Louis City, MO	13.64
19	Philadelphia, PA	14.66
20	Los Angeles, CA	17.23

Age Adjusted Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease Deaths (per 100,000)

Chronic lower respiratory diseases (CLRD) was the 3rd leading cause of death in the United States in 2010. In 2007-2009 11.8 million adults had been diagnosed with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD - the primary component of CLRD mortality). Previous research found that approximately equal numbers to those diagnosed with COPD had not yet been diagnosed. The burden of respiratory diseases affects individuals and their families, schools, workplaces, neighborhoods, cities, and states.

Data are from 2005-2011 for Milwaukee County obtained by the CDC from the Health Indicators Warehouse.



Order	County	Estimate	95% CI
1	Kings, NY	17.6	16.90-18.20
2	Queens, NY	18.2	17.60-18.90
3	New York, NY	19.7	18.90-20.50
4	Washington, DC	24.5	23.00-26.10
5	Bronx, NY	26.3	25.20-27.40
6	Essex, NJ	27.9	26.50-29.30
7	Miami-Dade, FL	28.2	27.40-28.90
8	Orleans, LA	30.1	27.80-32.40
9	Suffolk, MA	30.9	29.30-32.60
10	Hudson, NJ	32.3	30.40-34.10
11	Los Angeles, CA	34.2	33.70-34.70
12	Providence, RI	37.3	35.60-39.00
13	Richmond City, VA	38.5	35.20-41.80
14	Philadelphia, PA	38.7	37.50-39.80
15	Baltimore City, MD	39.1	37.20-40.90
16	Milwaukee, WI	41.4	39.80-42.90
17	Shelby, TN	41.8	40.00-43.50
18	Wayne, MI	42.3	41.20-43.40
19	St. Louis City, MO	45	42.20-47.80
20	Norfolk, VA	46.9	43.20-50.50

Community Commons (<http://www.communitycommons.org/>)

A review of the community commons data shows substantial differences between Milwaukee County and both the state and the nation for the following health determinants and health outcomes:

- **Social and Economic Determinants**
 - % linguistically isolated population
 - % limited English proficiency
 - High school graduation rate
 - % population age 25 with no high school diploma
 - % population with associate's degree or higher
 - % families with income over \$75,000
 - Income per capita
 - % population under age 18 in poverty
 - % population under age 18 at or below 200% FPL
 - % population in poverty
 - % population with income at or below 200% FPL
 - % population with income at or below 50% FPL
 - % of households receiving public assistance
 - % of insured population enrolled in Medicaid
 - % of households receiving SNAP benefits
 - % of students eligible for free/reduced price lunch
 - % of the population with food insecurity
 - % population with a disability
 - % of households with no motor vehicle
 - % of households where housing costs exceed 30% of income
 - Unemployment rate
 - % adults who are uninsured
 - Violent crime rate (per 100,000 pop.)
 - Homicide rate (age adjusted rate per 100,000)
- **Physical and Built Environmental Determinants**
 - Air quality - Particulate matter
 - Fast food restaurants, rate per 100,000 population
 - % of housing units overcrowded
 - % occupied housing units with one or more substandard conditions
 - Housing unit age
 - Housing cost burden
 - Liquor store access
 - Recreation and fitness facility access
- **Health Behavior Determinants**
 - Physical inactivity
 - Tobacco usage - current smokers
 - Tobacco usage - former or current smokers
- **Clinical Care Determinants**
 - Access to primary care
 - Cancer screening - mammogram
 - Cancer screening - pap test
 - Cancer screening - sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy
 - Diabetes management - hemoglobin A1c test
 - Dental care utilization
 - Lack of a consistent source of primary care
 - % population living in a health professional shortage area
 - Preventable hospital events
- **Health Outcomes**
 - % of Medicare Beneficiaries with Depression
 - % of adults with diagnosed diabetes
 - % of Medicare beneficiaries with diabetes
 - % of Medicare beneficiaries with heart disease
 - % of Medicare beneficiaries with high blood pressure
 - % of Medicare beneficiaries with high cholesterol
 - Obesity rate
 - Asthma prevalence
 - % adults with poor dental health
 - % of adults with poor or fair health
 - HIV prevalence
 - Chlamydia incidence
 - Gonorrhea incidence
 - Cancer mortality
 - Breast cancer incidence
 - Cervical cancer incidence
 - Colon and rectum cancer incidence
 - Lung cancer incidence
 - Prostate cancer incidence
 - Mortality – premature death
 - Heart disease mortality
 - Lung disease mortality
 - Stroke mortality
 - Unintentional injury mortality
 - Mortality - pedestrian accident
 - Teen birth rate
 - Infant mortality rate
 - Low birth weight

A Note on Custom Area Estimates

Custom Area Estimates are used to approximate City of Milwaukee numbers when available. These estimates are designated with an asterisk and are generated for an indicator using population weighted allocations. Custom Area Estimates are aggregates of each county which falls within the custom area, based on the proportion of the population from the county which also falls in the area. Population proportions are determined for each county using 2010 census block centroids. This is accomplished by dividing the summed population of the census blocks (associated with each county) which fall within the custom area by the total population of each county that intersects the custom area. In this way, when a custom area contains 50% of the area of a county, but contains 90% of its population, the figure for that county is weighted at 90% in the custom area tabulation. This approach assumes spatial uniformity of the reported figure throughout the county. When unable to calculate City of Milwaukee estimate, Milwaukee County data are presented.

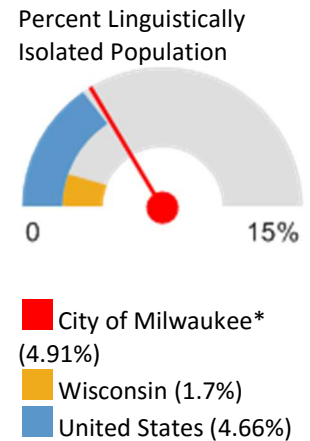
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS

A community’s health is strongly affected by social and economic factors. In fact, social and economic factors exert a stronger influence on health outcomes and health disparities than either individual health behaviors or access to/quality of healthcare. According to Swain et al (WMJ 2014), “These relationships [between social economic factors and health outcomes] are documented not only in research data; there are solid, plausible mechanisms proposed for why socioeconomic factors drive health outcomes. In short, social determinants (a) affect people’s access to health care, (b) support or constrain people’s ability to practice healthy behaviors, and (c) directly affect people’s physiology through chronic elevations of stress hormones, epigenetic changes, and other biologic mechanisms across the life course that can have lasting impacts across generations.”

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." 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 Age 5	Linguistically Isolated Population	Percent Linguistically Isolated Population
City of Milwaukee*	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%



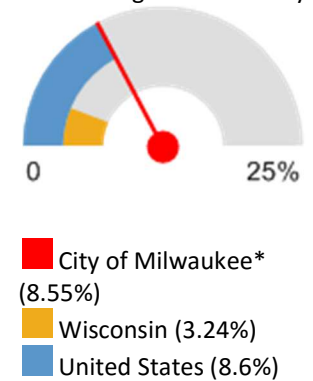
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

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
City of Milwaukee*	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%

Percent Population Age 5 with Limited English Proficiency



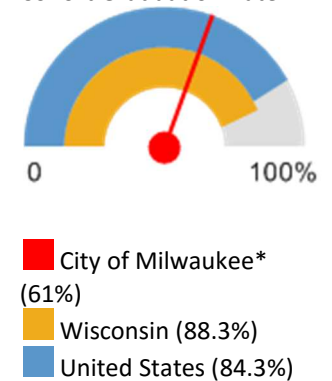
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

High School Graduation Rate

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
City of Milwaukee*	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
HP 2020 Target			≥ 82.4

Cohort Graduation Rate



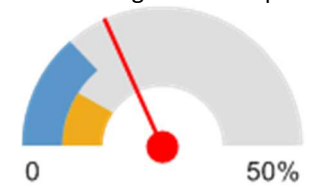
Data Source: US Department of Education, EDData. Accessed via DATA.GOV. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2013-14. Source geography: School District

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 strongly linked to positive health outcomes ([Freudenberg Ruglis, 2007](#)).

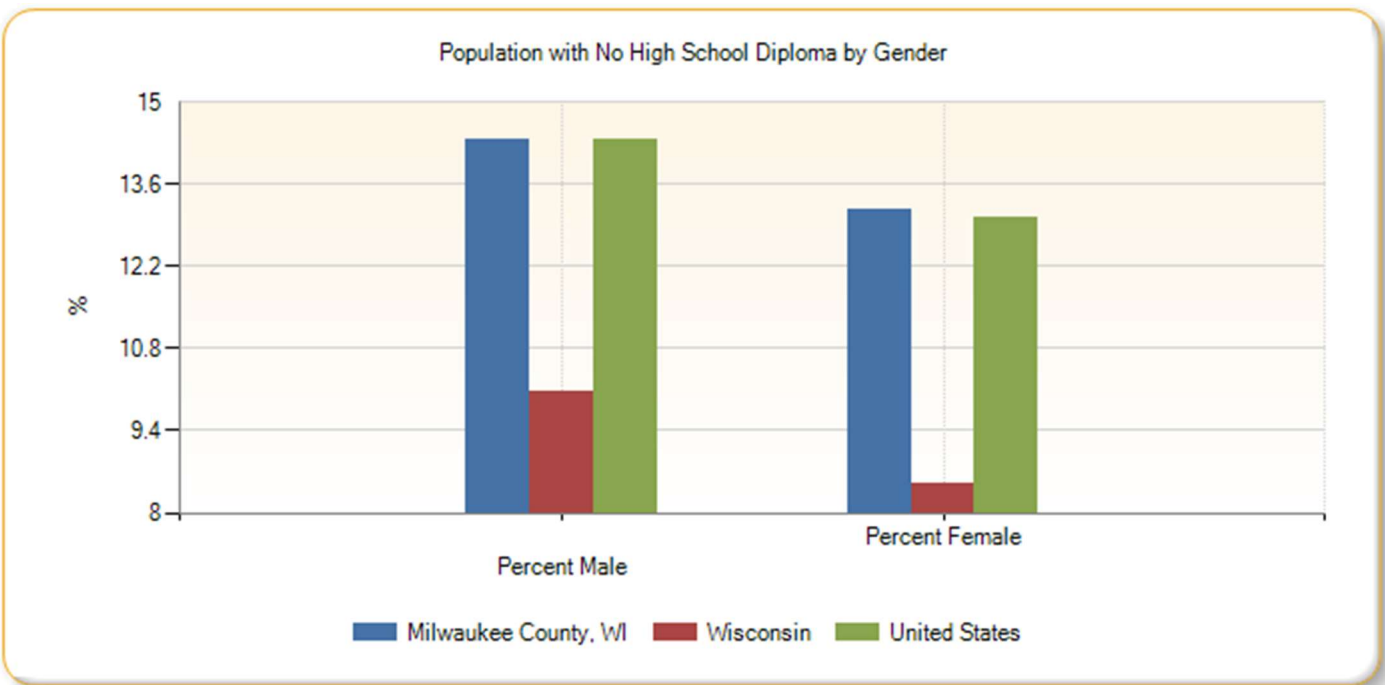
Report Area	Total Population Age 25	Population Age 25 with No High School Diploma	Percent Population Age 25 with No High School Diploma
City of Milwaukee*	360,444	65,694	18.23%
Milwaukee County, WI	615,078	84,450	13.73%
Washington County, WI	91,933	6,580	7.16%
Waukesha County, WI	272,949	11,814	4.33%
Wisconsin	3,850,995	356,189	9.25%
United States	209,056,128	28,587,748	13.67%

Percent Population Age 25 with No High School Diploma

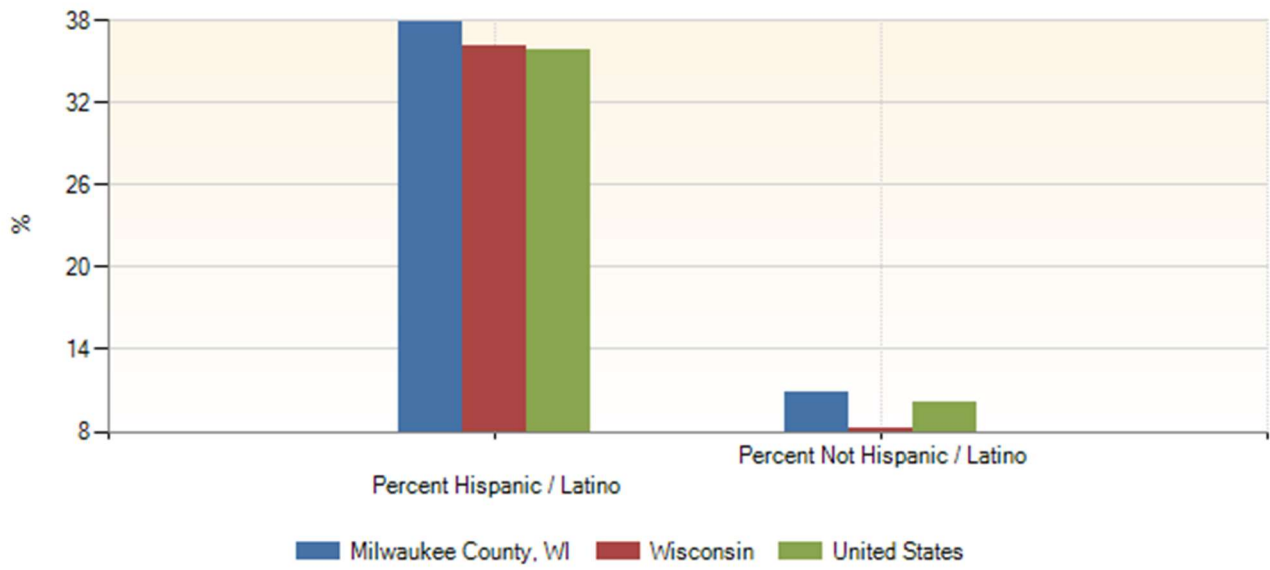


- City of Milwaukee* (18.23%)
- Wisconsin (9.25%)
- United States (13.67%)

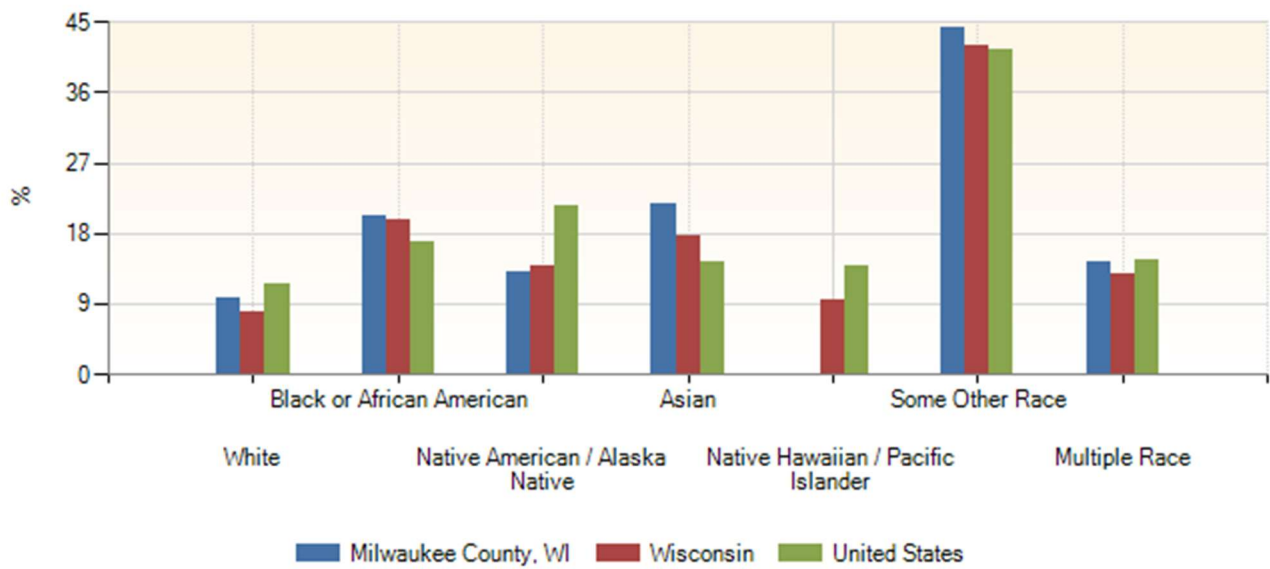
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



Population with No High School Diploma by Ethnicity Alone



Population with No High School Diploma by Race Alone, Percent

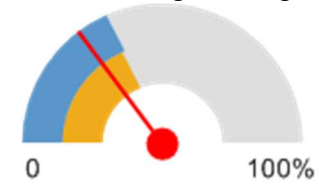


Population with Associate's Level Degree or Higher

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 strongly 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
City of Milwaukee*	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



- City of Milwaukee* (29.41%)
- Wisconsin (37.29%)
- United States (37.21%)

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

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. This indicator is relevant because poverty has been strongly associated with poor health outcomes, and wealth has been strongly associated with good health outcomes.

Report Area	Total Families	Families with Income Over \$75,000	Percent Families with Income Over \$75,000
City of Milwaukee*	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%

Percent Families with Income Over \$75,000



- City of Milwaukee* (24.68%)
- Wisconsin (43.78%)
- United States (43.39%)

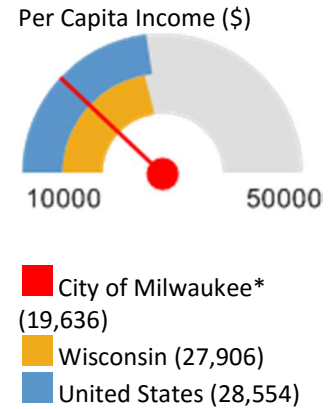
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

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. This indicator is relevant because poverty has been strongly associated with poor health outcomes, and wealth has been strongly associated with good health outcomes.

Report Area	Total Population	Total Income (\$)	Per Capita Income (\$)
City of Milwaukee*	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

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

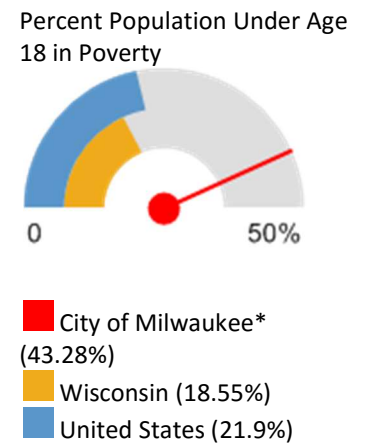


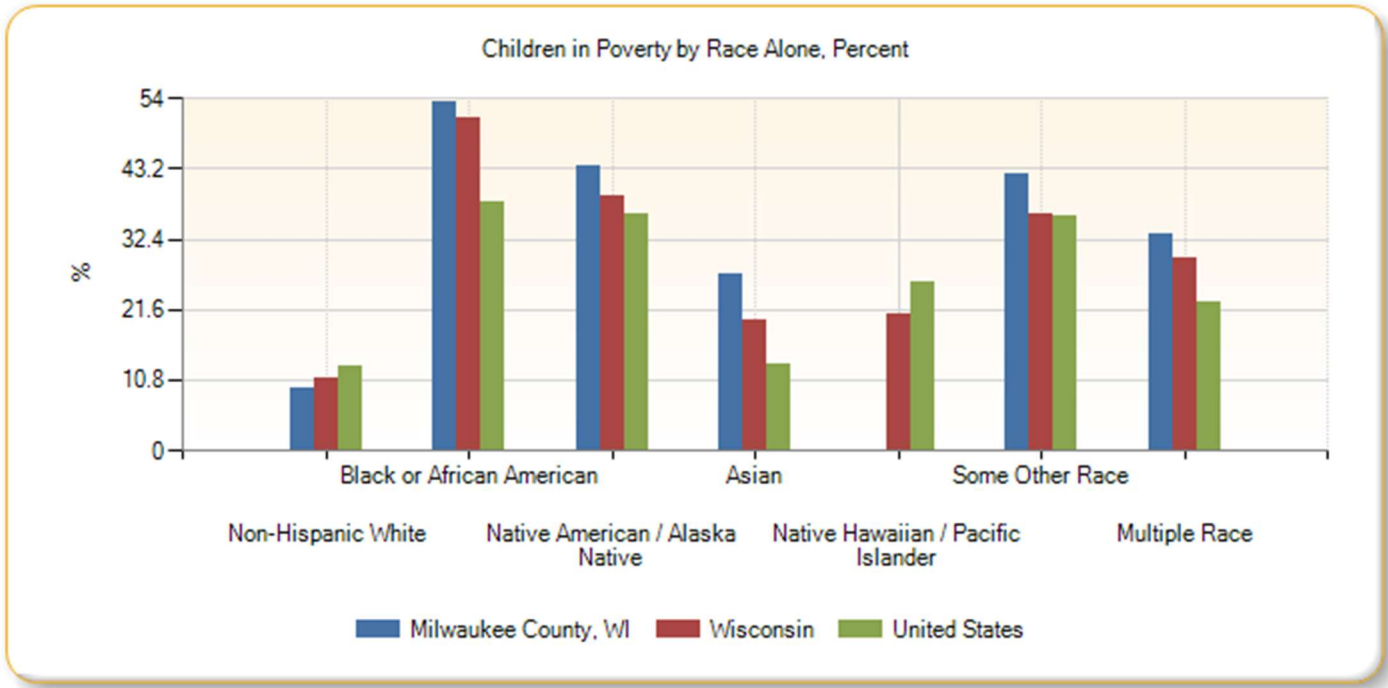
Poverty - Children Below 100% FPL

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. In addition, poverty often increases chronic stress levels, which raise levels of hormones in the body such as cortisol and adrenaline, which in turn have multiple direct adverse physiological effects on blood pressure, glucose metabolism, the immune system, etc.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Under Age 18	Population Under Age 18 in Poverty	Percent Population Under Age 18 in Poverty
City of Milwaukee*	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%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



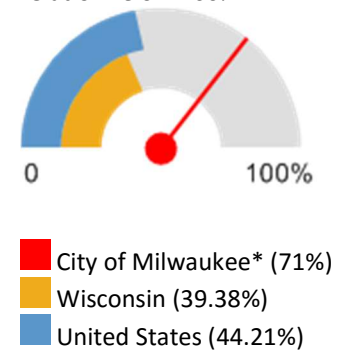


Poverty - Children Below 200% FPL

In the report area 71% (or 111,403) of 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. In addition, poverty often increases chronic stress levels, which raise levels of hormones in the body such as cortisol and adrenaline, which in turn have multiple direct adverse physiological effects on blood pressure, glucose metabolism, the immune system, etc.

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
City of Milwaukee*	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%

Percent Population Under Age 18 at or Below 200% FPL



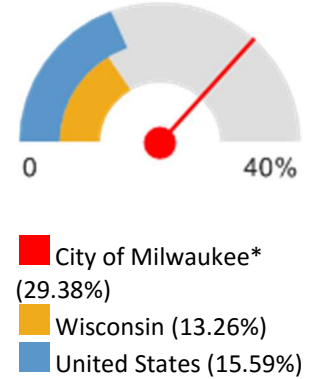
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Poverty - Population Below 100% FPL

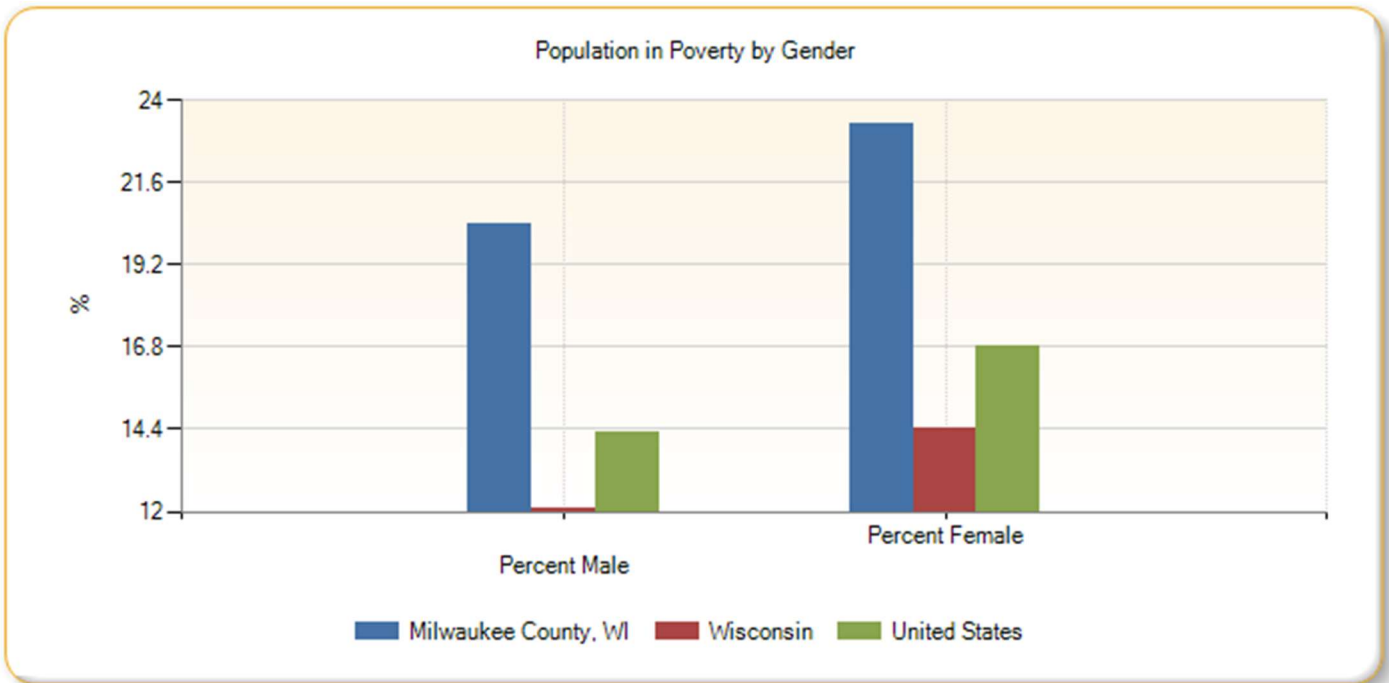
Within the report area 29.38% (or 170,943) of individuals are living in households with income below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status. In addition, poverty often increases chronic stress levels, which raise levels of hormones in the body such as cortisol and adrenaline, which in turn have multiple direct adverse physiological effects on blood pressure, glucose metabolism, the immune system, etc.

Report Area	Total Population	Population in Poverty	Percent Population in Poverty
City of Milwaukee*	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%

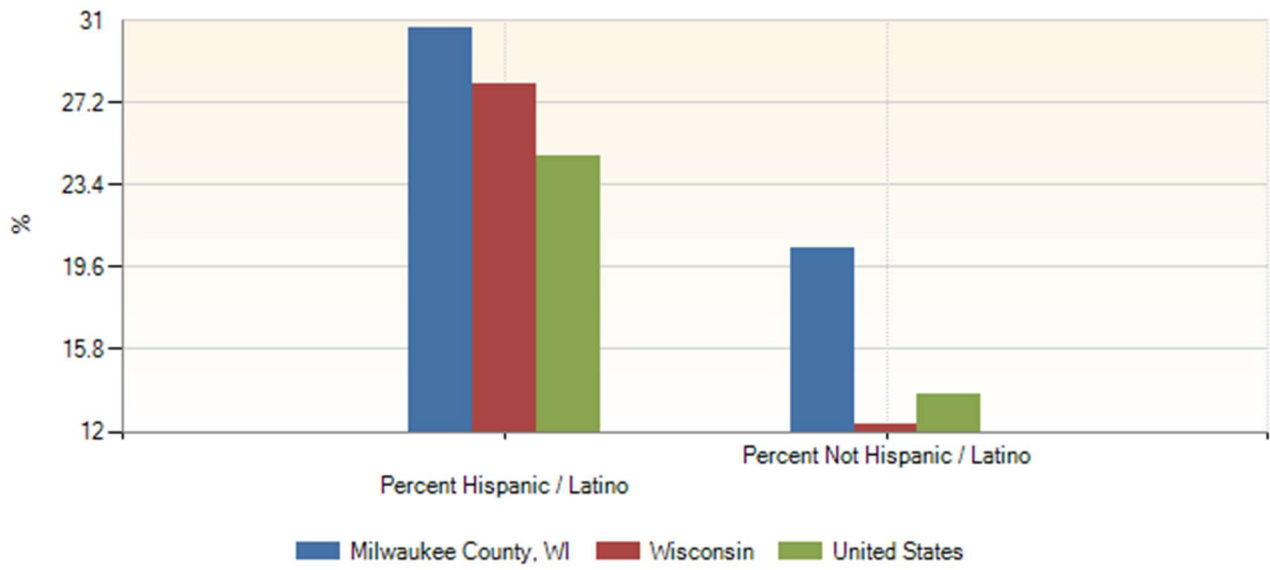
Percent Population in Poverty



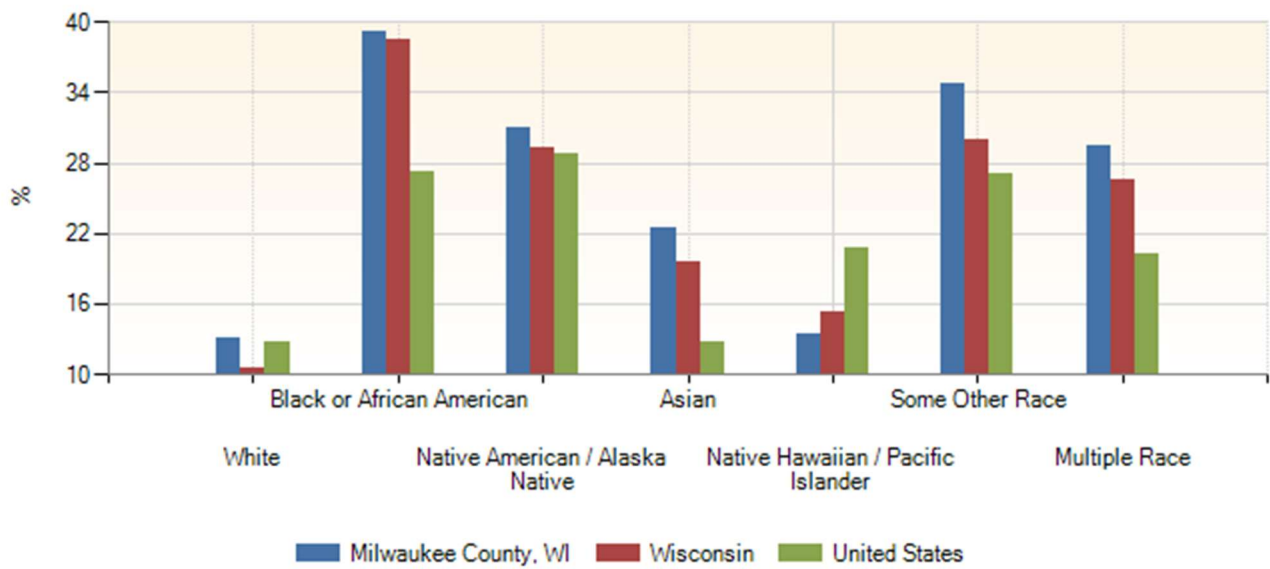
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract



Population in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone



Population in Poverty Race Alone, Percent



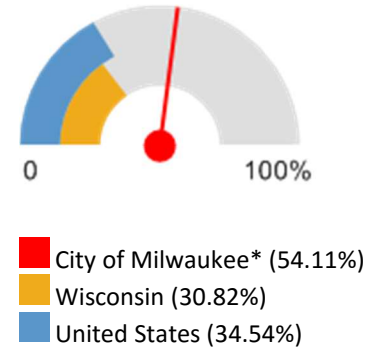
Poverty - Population Below 200% FPL

In the report area 54.11% (or 314,844) of 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. In addition, poverty often increases chronic stress levels, which raise levels of hormones in the body such as cortisol and adrenaline, which in turn have multiple direct adverse physiological effects on blood pressure, glucose metabolism, the immune system, etc.

Report Area	Total Population	Population with Income at or Below 200% FPL	Percent Population with Income at or Below 200% FPL
City of Milwaukee*	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%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Population with Income at or Below 200% FPL



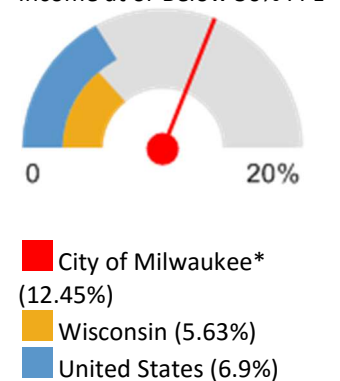
Poverty - Population Below 50% FPL

In the report area 12.45% (or 72,464) of 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. In addition, poverty often increases chronic stress levels, which raise levels of hormones in the body such as cortisol and adrenaline, which in turn have multiple direct adverse physiological effects on blood pressure, glucose metabolism, the immune system, etc.

Report Area	Total Population	Population with Income at or Below 50% FPL	Percent Population with Income at or Below 50% FPL
City of Milwaukee*	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%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Percent Population with Income at or Below 50% FPL

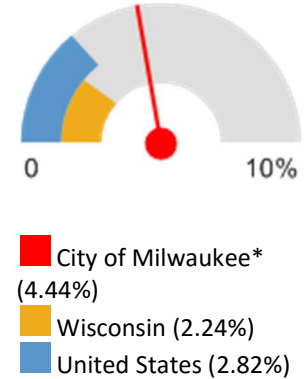


Income - Public Assistance Income

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. 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 Households	Households with Public Assistance Income	Percent Households with Public Assistance Income
City of Milwaukee*	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%

Percent Households with Public Assistance Income



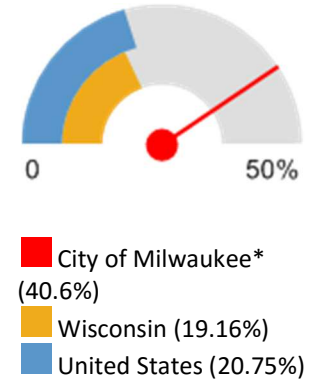
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

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
City of Milwaukee*	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



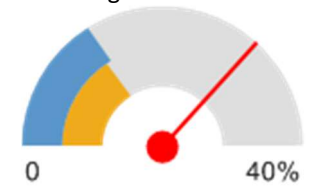
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

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 enrollment.

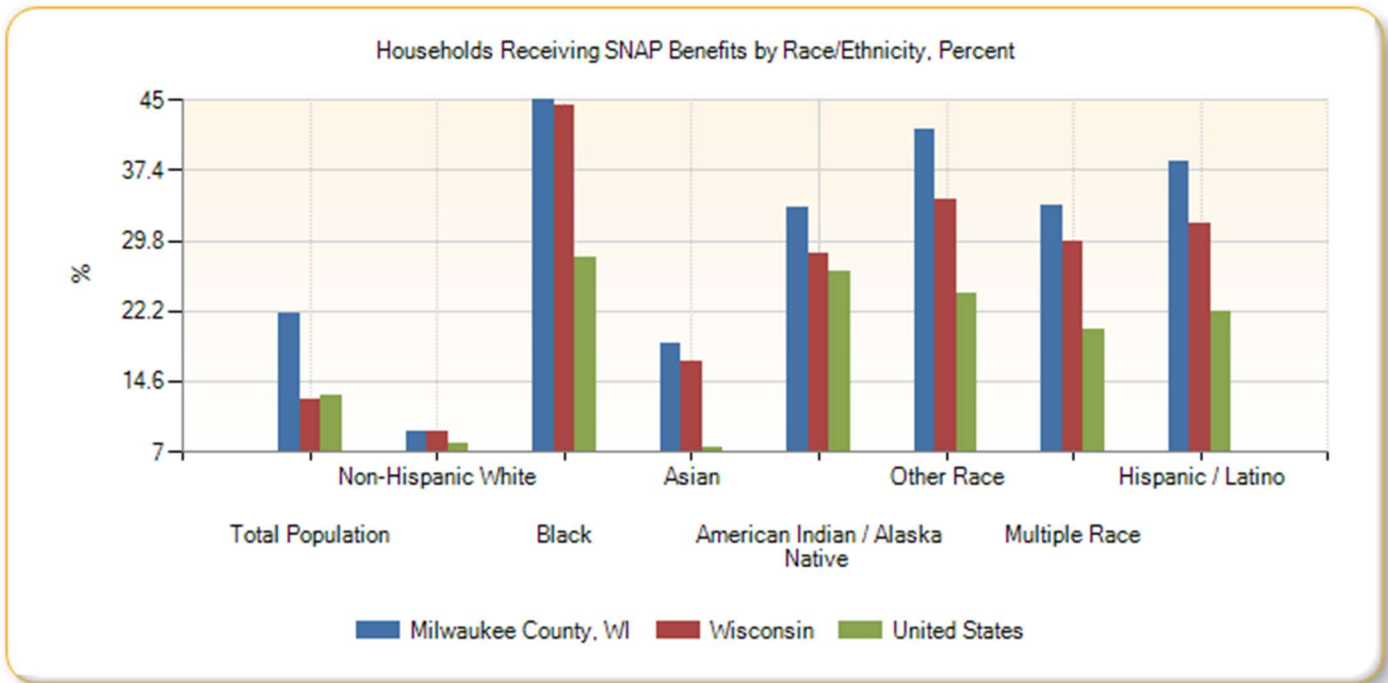
Report Area	Total Households	Households Receiving SNAP Benefits	Percent Households Receiving SNAP Benefits
City of Milwaukee*	230,181	67,745	29.43%
Milwaukee County, WI	381,446	83,251	21.83%
Washington County, WI	52,554	3,814	7.26%
Waukesha County, WI	153,882	7,595	4.94%
Wisconsin	2,293,250	290,441	12.67%
United States	116,211,088	15,089,358	12.98%

Percent Households Receiving SNAP Benefits



- City of Milwaukee* (29.43%)
- Wisconsin (12.67%)
- United States (12.98%)

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

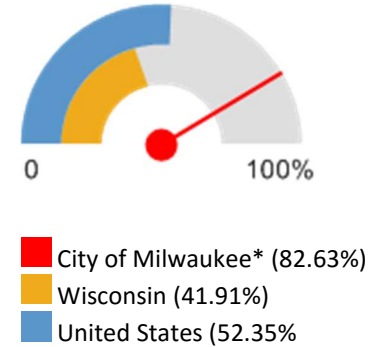


Children Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch

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
City of Milwaukee*	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%

Percent Students Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch



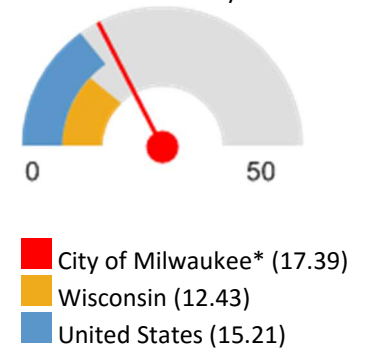
Data Source: National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data. 2013-14.
Source geography: Address

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. This indicator is relevant because adequate nutrition is crucial for health.

Report Area	Total Population	Food Insecure Population, Total	Food Insecurity Rate
City of Milwaukee*	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%

Percentage of the Population with Food Insecurity



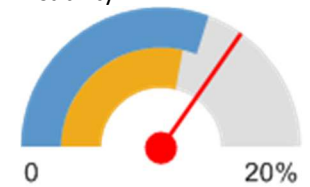
Data Source: Feeding America. 2013. Source geography: County

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
City of Milwaukee*	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



- City of Milwaukee* (13.92%)
- Wisconsin (11.45%)
- United States (12.25%)

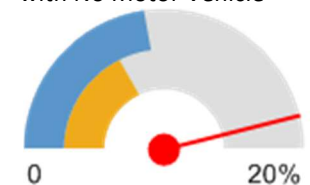
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

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. This indicator is relevant because lack of motor vehicle ownership is a proxy for poverty, and also because adequate transportation is essential for healthy living, for example to be able to travel to work or to an appointment with a healthcare professional.

Report Area	Total Occupied Households	Households with No Motor Vehicle	Percentage of Households with No Motor Vehicle
City of Milwaukee*	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%

Percentage of Households with No Motor Vehicle



- City of Milwaukee* (18.43%)
- Wisconsin (7.13%)
- United States (9.12%)

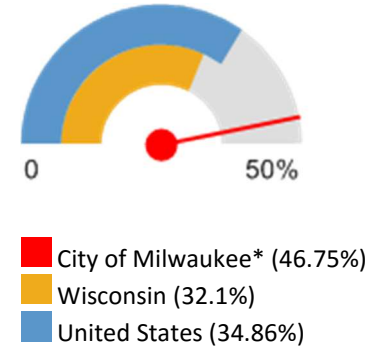
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Housing Cost Burden (30%)

This indicator reports the percentage of the households where housing costs exceed 30% of total household income, which 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)
City of Milwaukee*	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



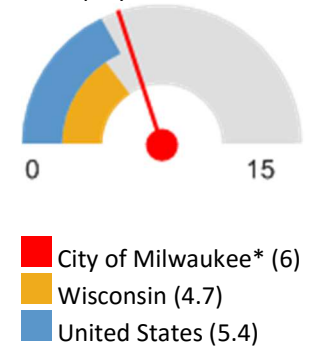
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

Unemployment Rate

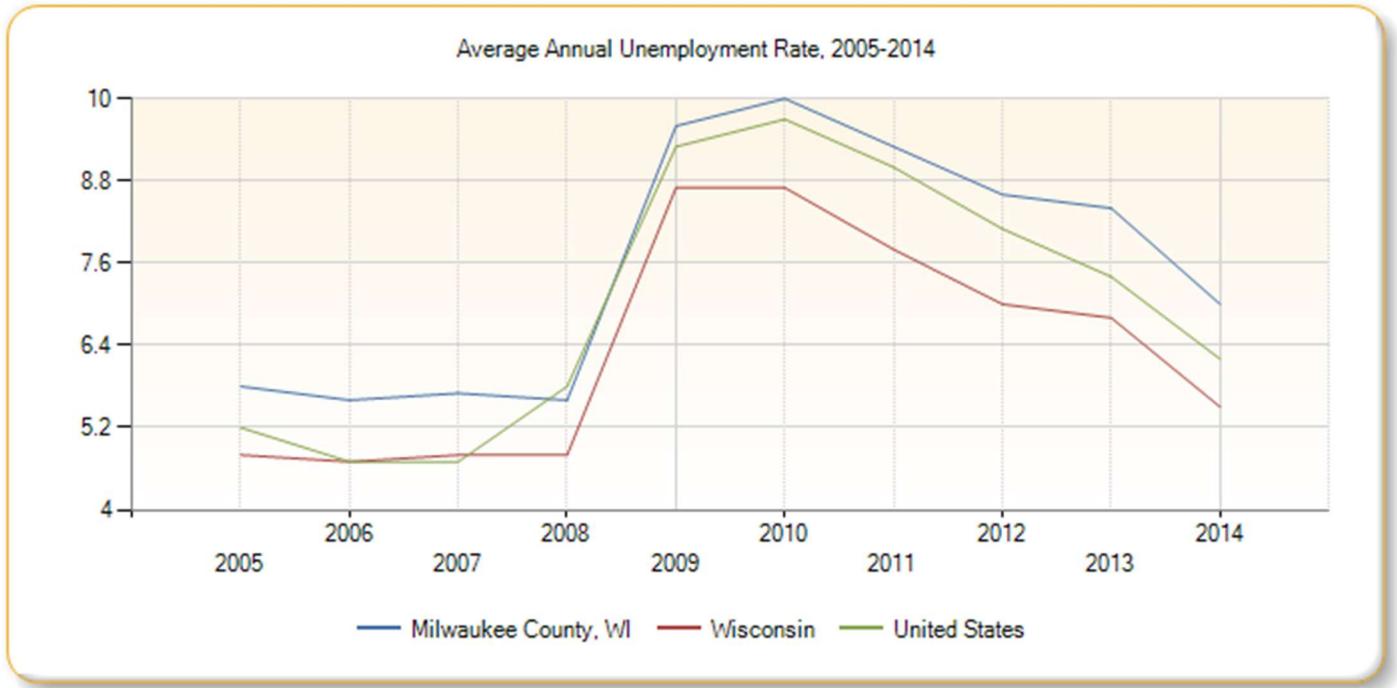
Total unemployment in the report area for the current month was 17,397, or 6% of the civilian non-institutionalized population age 16 and older (non-seasonally adjusted). This indicator is relevant because unemployment creates financial instability and barriers to access including insurance coverage, health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status. In addition, unemployment often increases chronic stress levels, which raise levels of hormones in the body such as cortisol and adrenaline, which in turn have multiple direct adverse physiological effects on blood pressure, glucose metabolism, the immune system, etc.

Report Area	Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
City of Milwaukee*	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



Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2015 - December. Source geography: County

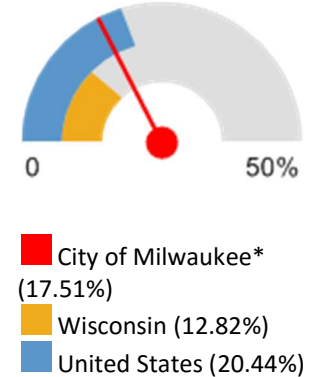


Insurance - Uninsured Adults

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
City of Milwaukee*	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



Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates. 2013. Source geography: County

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, which can affect health directly (as violent crime victims can clearly attest to) as well as indirectly, by increasing overall stress levels of living in a community. Increased chronic stress levels raise levels of hormones in the body such as cortisol and adrenaline, which in turn have multiple direct adverse physiological effects on blood pressure, glucose metabolism, the immune system, etc.

Report Area	Total Population	Violent Crimes	Violent Crime Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
City of Milwaukee*	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

Violent Crime Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



- City of Milwaukee* (799.63)
- Wisconsin (262.2)
- United States (395.5)

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

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 resummairized 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

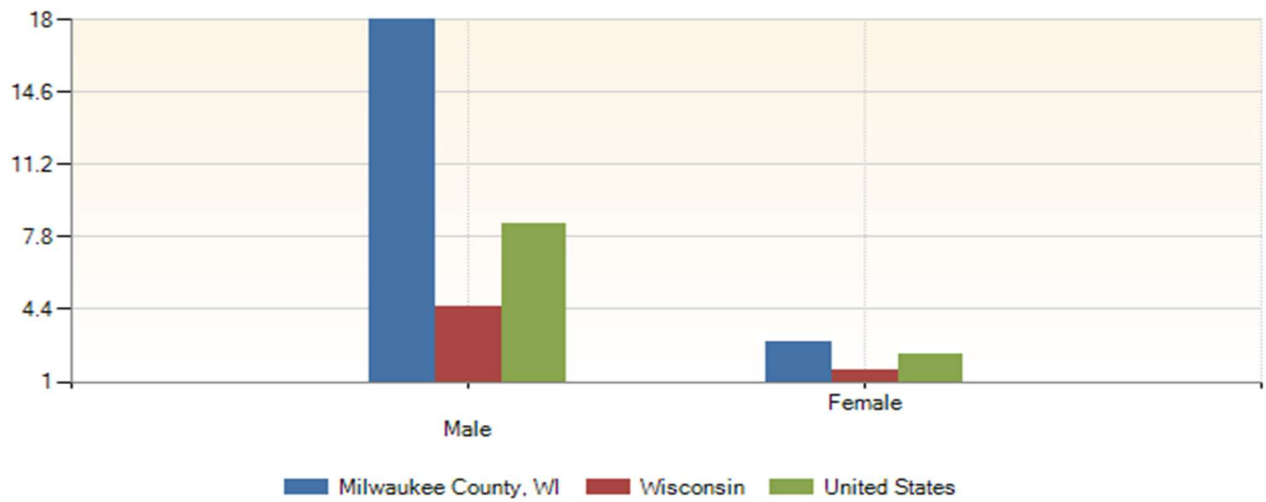
Homicide, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



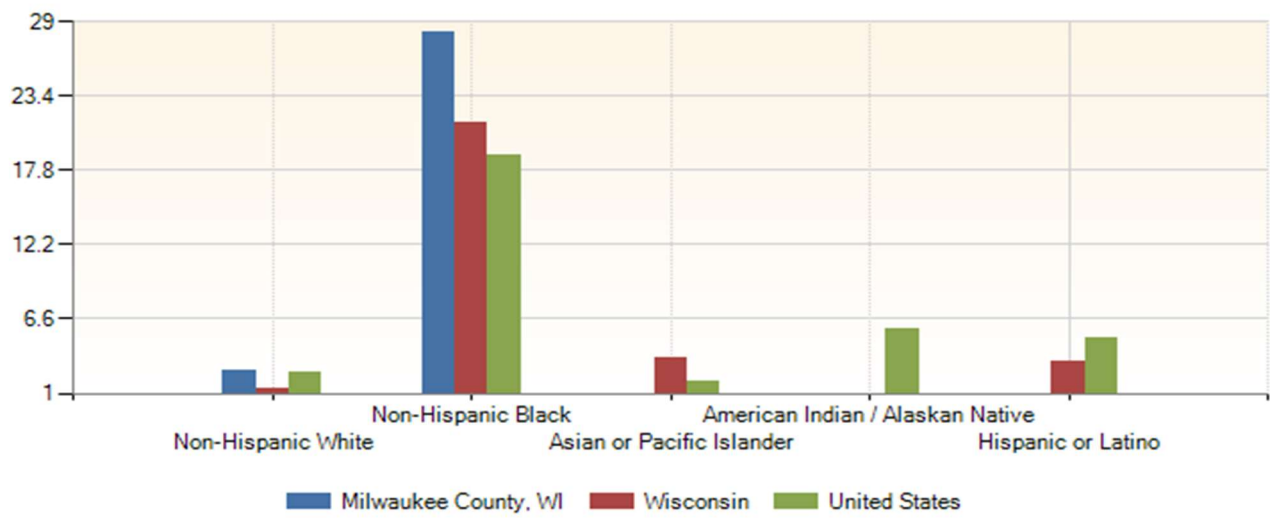
- Milwaukee County, WI (10.3)
- Wisconsin (3)
- United States (5.3)

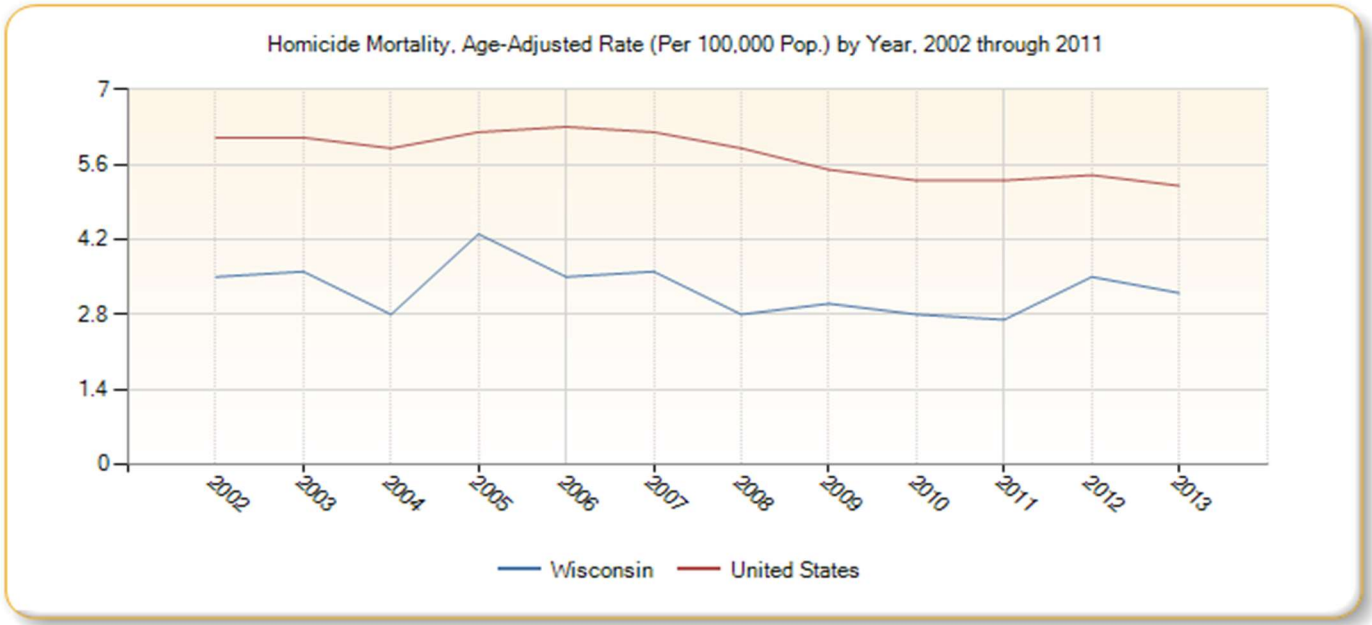
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

Homicide Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Gender



Homicide Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity





PHYSICAL AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

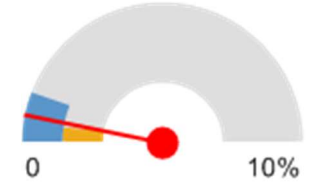
A community’s health also is affected by the physical and built environment. A safe, clean environment that provides access to healthy food and recreational opportunities is important to maintaining and improving community health.

Air Quality - Particulate Matter 2.5

particulate matter 2.5 refers to airborne small particles with the size less than 2.5 microns. 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 such tiny particles can be inhaled very deeply into the lungs, and because poor air quality contributes to respiratory issues and overall poor health.

Report Area	Total Population	Average Daily Ambient Particulate Matter 2.5	#r of Days Exceeding Emissions Standards	Percentage of Days Exceeding Standards, Crude Average	% of Days Exceeding Standards, Pop. Adjusted Average
City of Milwaukee*	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



- City of Milwaukee* (0.64%)
- Wisconsin (0.55%)
- United States (1.19%)

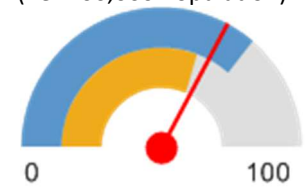
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network. 2008. Source geography: Tract

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
City of Milwaukee*	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

Fast Food Restaurants, Rate (Per 100,000 Population)



- City of Milwaukee* (65.74)
- Wisconsin (62.1)
- United States (72.7)

Data Source: US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2013. Source geography: County

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. This indicator is relevant because overcrowded housing is associated with poverty (which itself is strongly correlated with poor health outcomes), and because overcrowded housing is likely to contribute to increased levels of chronic stress, which raise levels of hormones in the body such as cortisol and adrenaline, which in turn have multiple direct adverse physiological effects on blood pressure, glucose metabolism, the immune system, etc.

Report Area	Total Occupied Housing Units	Overcrowded Housing Units	Percentage of Housing Units Overcrowded
City of Milwaukee*	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



- City of Milwaukee* (6.83%)
- Wisconsin (1.91%)
- United States (4.26%)

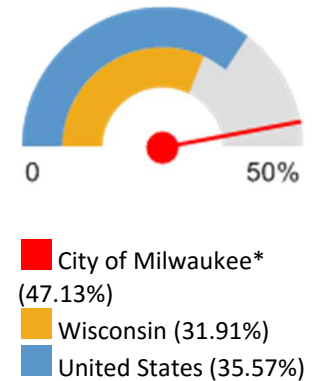
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

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 more than one 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, and this may adversely affect health through a number of mechanisms..

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
City of Milwaukee*	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



Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

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. In addition, older housing is more likely to contain health hazards such as lead paint, electrical fire hazards, etc.

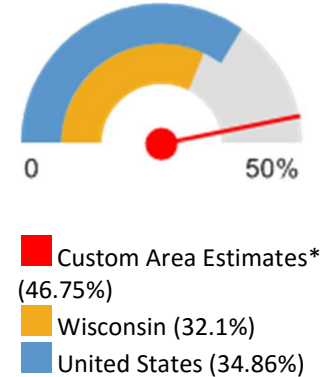
Report Area	Total Housing Units	Median Year Structures Built
City of Milwaukee*	257,965	
Milwaukee County, WI	417,749	1954
Washington County, WI	55,129	1980
Waukesha County, WI	161,622	1978
Wisconsin	2,635,602	1972
United States	132,741,032	1976

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



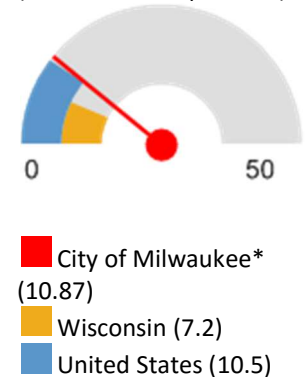
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2010-14. Source geography: Tract

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
City of Milwaukee*	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)



Data Source: US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2013. Source geography: County

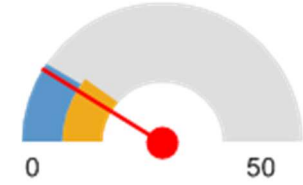
Recreation and Fitness Facility Access

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
City of Milwaukee*	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

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)



- City of Milwaukee* (8.76)
- Wisconsin (11.3)
- United States (9.7)

HEALTH BEHAVIORS

Health behaviors such as poor diet, a lack of exercise, and substance abuse contribute to poor health status. According to the County Health Rankings, individual health behaviors are 2nd only to social and economic factors in terms of their importance in determining health outcomes.

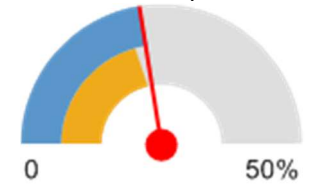
Physical Inactivity

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%

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



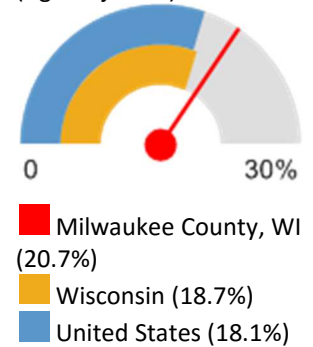
- Milwaukee County, WI (22.4%)
- Wisconsin (21%)
- United States (22.6%)

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 a leading cause of death from diseases 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%

Percent Population Smoking Cigarettes (Age-Adjusted)



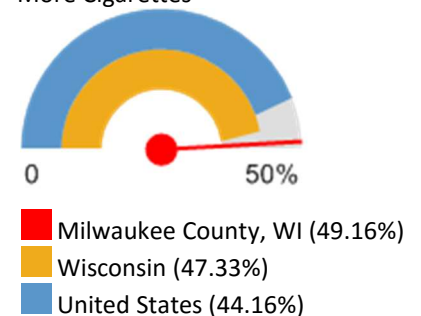
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the Health Indicators Warehouse. US Department of Health Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. 2006-12. Source geography: County

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 a leading cause of death from diseases 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%

Percent Adults Ever Smoking 100 or More Cigarettes



Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2011-12. Source geography: County

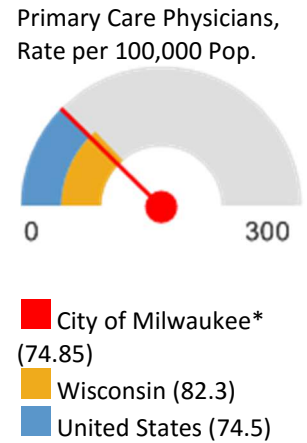
CLINICAL CARE

A lack of access to care presents barriers to good health. The supply, quality, 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.
City of Milwaukee*	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

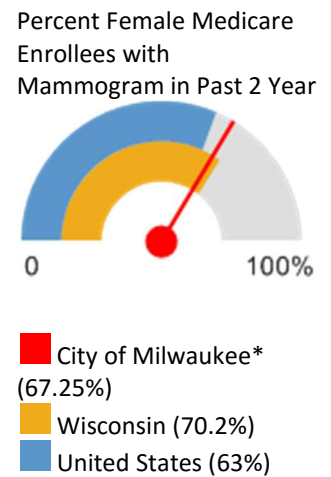


Data Source: US Department of Health Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Health Resource File. 2012. Source geography: County

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 for early detection of breast cancer. 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 or economic 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
City of Milwaukee*	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%



Data Source: Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care. 2012. Source geography: County

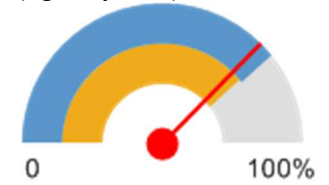
Cancer Screening - Pap Test

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 for early detection or prevention of cervical cancer. 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%

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%)

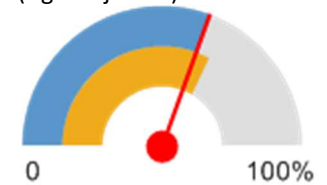
Cancer Screening - Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy

This indicator reports the percentage of adults 50 and older who self-report that they have ever had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy for early detection or prevention of colon cancer. 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%

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)



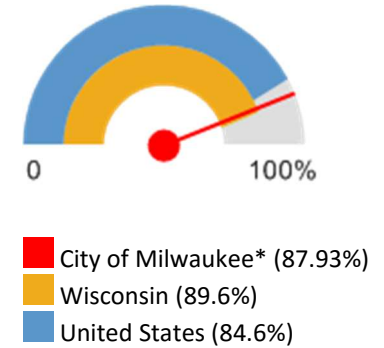
- Milwaukee County, WI (61.2%)
- Wisconsin (65.9%)
- United States (61.3%)

Diabetes Management - Hemoglobin A1c Test

This indicator reports the percentage of diabetic Medicare patients who have had a hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) test administered by a health care professional in the past year. HbA1c is a blood test which assesses the degree to which a person’s diabetes is or is not well-controlled. 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
City of Milwaukee*	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%

Percent Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes with Annual Exam



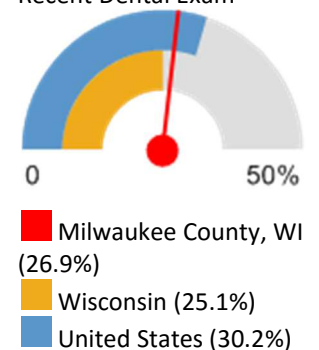
Data Source: Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care. 2012. Source geography: County

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%

Percent Adults Without Recent Dental Exam



Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2006-10. Source geography: County

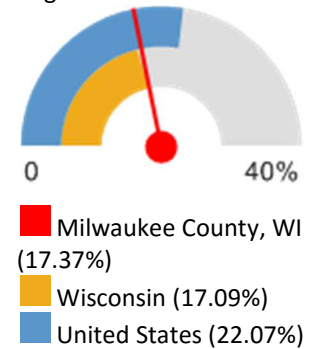
Lack of a Consistent Source of Primary Care

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%

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



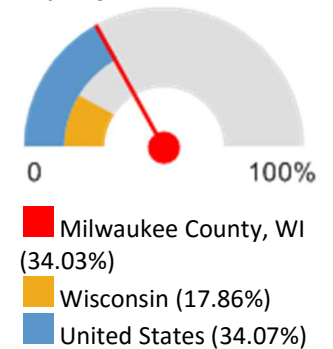
Population Living in a Health Professional Shortage Area

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 relevant 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%

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

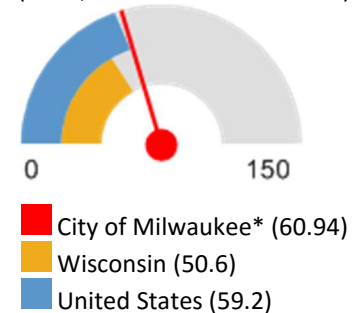


Preventable Hospital Events

This indicator reports the discharge rate (per 1,000 Medicare enrollees) for conditions that are ambulatory care sensitive (ACS). This indicator is relevant because 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.

Report Area	Total Medicare Part A Enrollees	Ambulatory Care Sensitive Condition Hospital Discharges	Ambulatory Care Sensitive Condition Discharge Rate
City of Milwaukee*	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

Preventable Hospital Events, Age-Adjusted Discharge Rate (Per 1,000 Medicare Enrollees)



Data Source: Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care. 2012. Source geography: County

HEALTH OUTCOMES

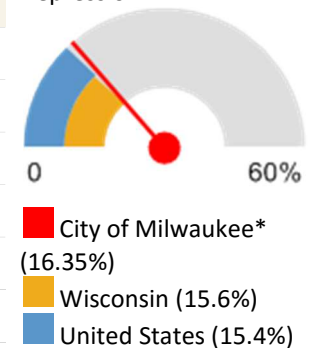
Measuring morbidity and mortality rates allows assessing linkages between determinants of health and health outcomes. By comparing, for example, the prevalence of certain diseases to indicators in other categories (e.g., poor diet and exercise) with outcomes (e.g., high rates of obesity and diabetes), 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. This indicator is relevant not only because depression is a serious health condition in and of itself, but also because depression is associated with numerous other poor health outcomes.

Report Area	Total Medicare Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with Depression	Percent with Depression
City of Milwaukee*	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%

Percentage of Medicare Beneficiaries with Depression



Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. 2012. Source geography: County

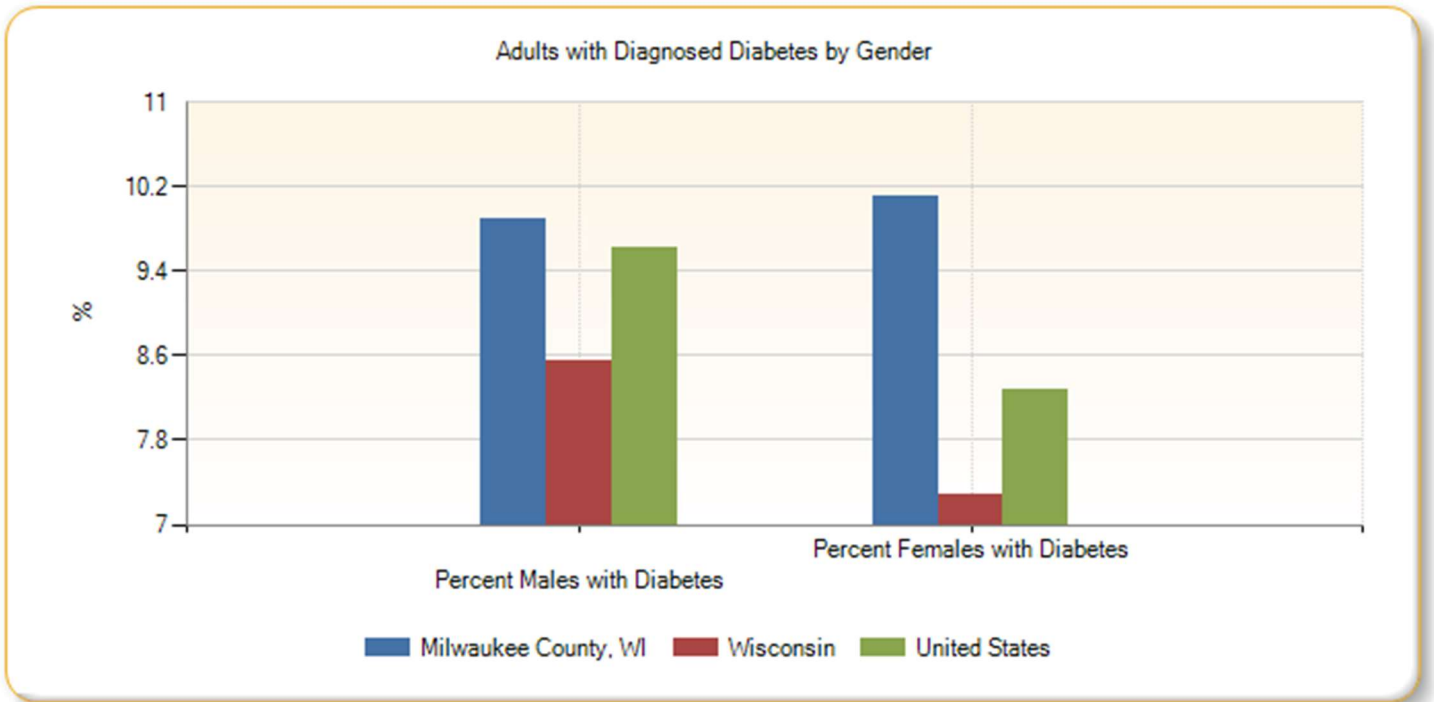
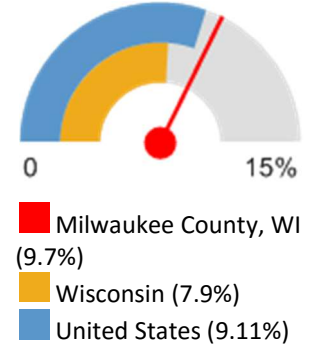
Diabetes (Adult)

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 serious 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%

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)

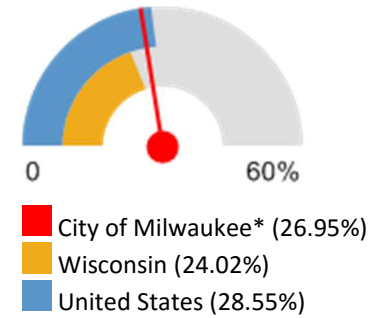


Heart Disease (Medicare Population)

This indicator reports the percentage of the Medicare fee-for-service population with ischaemic heart disease. This indicator is relevant because heart disease is the leading cause of death and disability.

Report Area	Total Medicare Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with Heart Disease	Percent with Heart Disease
City of Milwaukee*	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



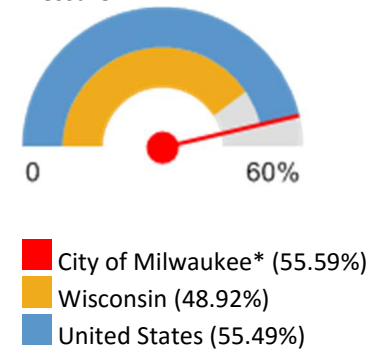
Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. 2012. Source geography: County

High Blood Pressure (Medicare Population)

This indicator reports the percentage of the Medicare fee-for-service population with hypertension (high blood pressure). This indicator is relevant because hypertension is one of the leading causes of serious health outcomes such as heart disease and stroke.

Report Area	Total Medicare Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with High Blood Pressure	Percent with High Blood Pressure
City of Milwaukee*	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



Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. 2012. Source geography: County

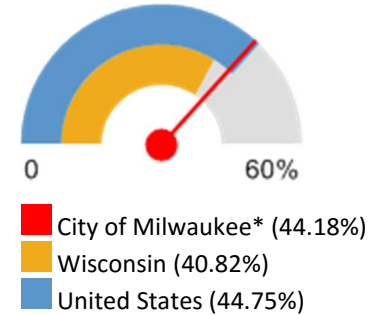
High Cholesterol (Medicare Population)

This indicator reports the percentage of the Medicare fee-for-service population with hyperlipidemia, which is typically associated with high cholesterol. This indicator is relevant because high cholesterol and other forms of hyperlipidemia are important risk factors for the development of heart disease, stroke, and other serious chronic illnesses.

Report Area	Total Medicare Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with High Cholesterol	Percent with High Cholesterol
City of Milwaukee*	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%

Data Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. 2012. Source geography: County

Percentage of Medicare Beneficiaries with High Cholesterol



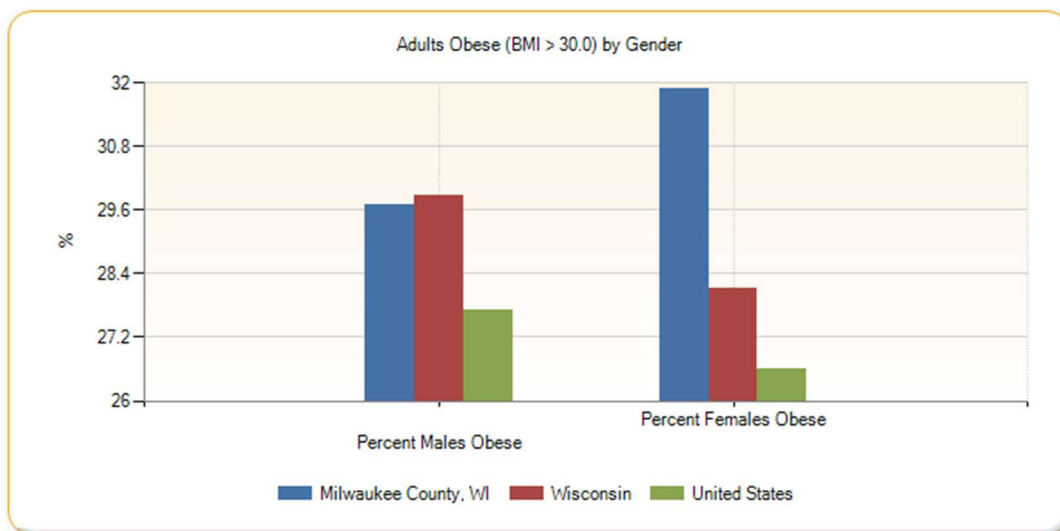
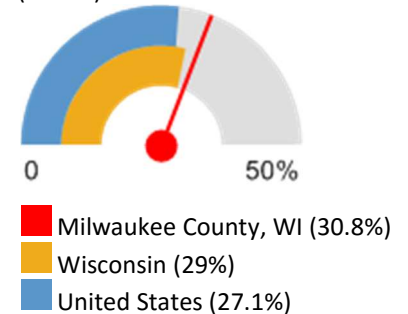
Obesity

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 serious health issues, including diabetes, hypertension, heart disease, and stroke.

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%

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)



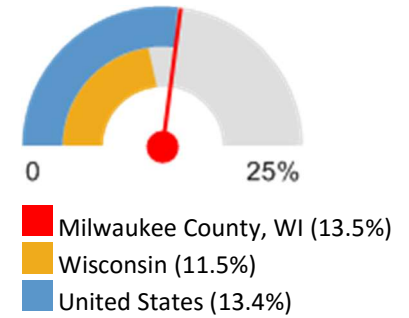
Asthma Prevalence

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 serious and costly health problem 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%

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



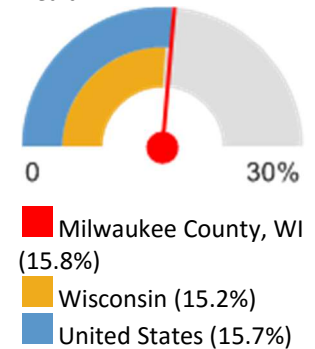
Poor Dental Health

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, and because poor dental health can be a serious barrier to eating a healthy nutritious diet, and is also associated with increased risk for heart disease and other chronic illnesses.

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%

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



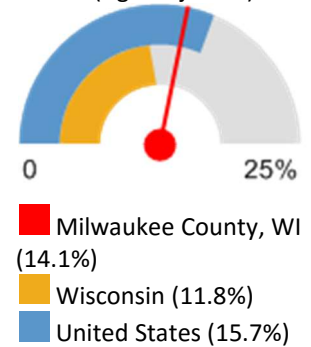
Poor General Health

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%

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)



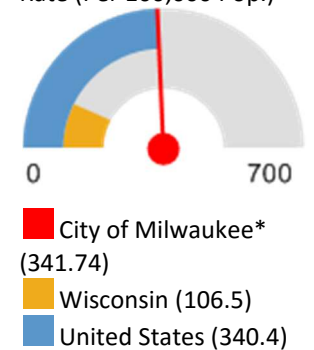
HIV Prevalence

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.)
City of Milwaukee*	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

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.)

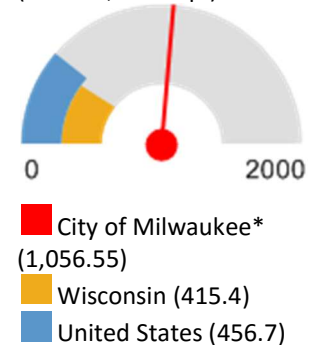


Chlamydia Incidence

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, and also because Chlamydia is a leading cause of pelvic inflammatory disease, which in turn is the primary cause of serious conditions such as tubal ectopic pregnancies, infertility, and chronic pelvic pain.

Report Area	Total Population	Total Chlamydia Infections	Chlamydia Infection Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
City of Milwaukee*	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.)



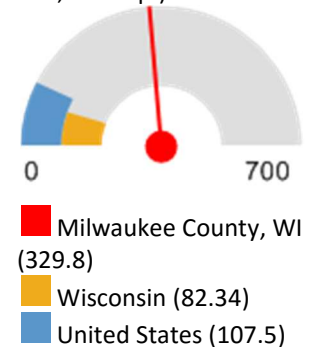
Data Source: US Department of Health Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention. 2012. Source geography: County

Gonorrhea 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, and also because gonorrhea is a leading cause of pelvic inflammatory disease, which in turn is the primary cause of serious conditions such as tubal ectopic pregnancies, infertility, and chronic pelvic pain.

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

Gonorrhea Infection Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



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

Mortality - Cancer

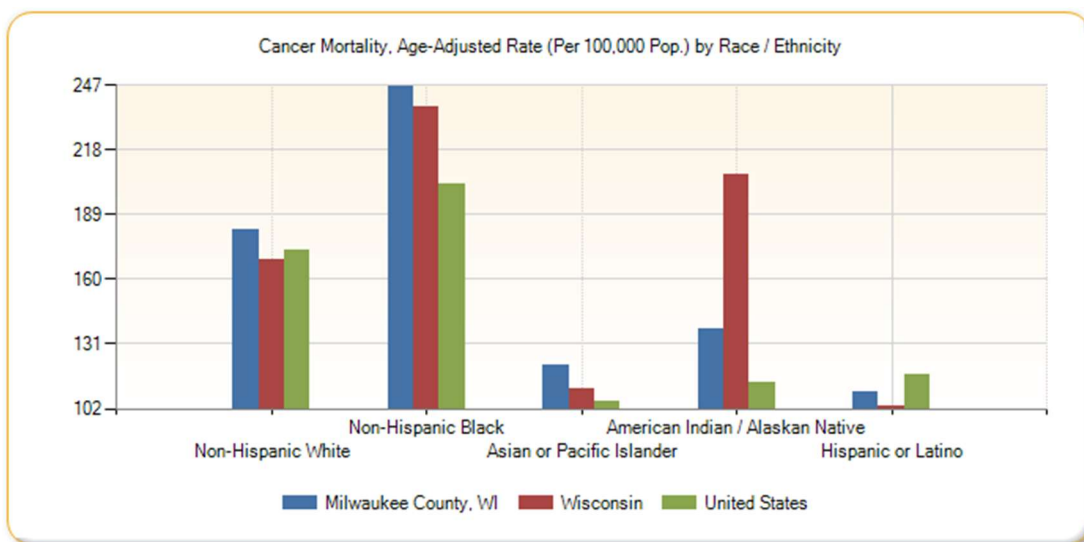
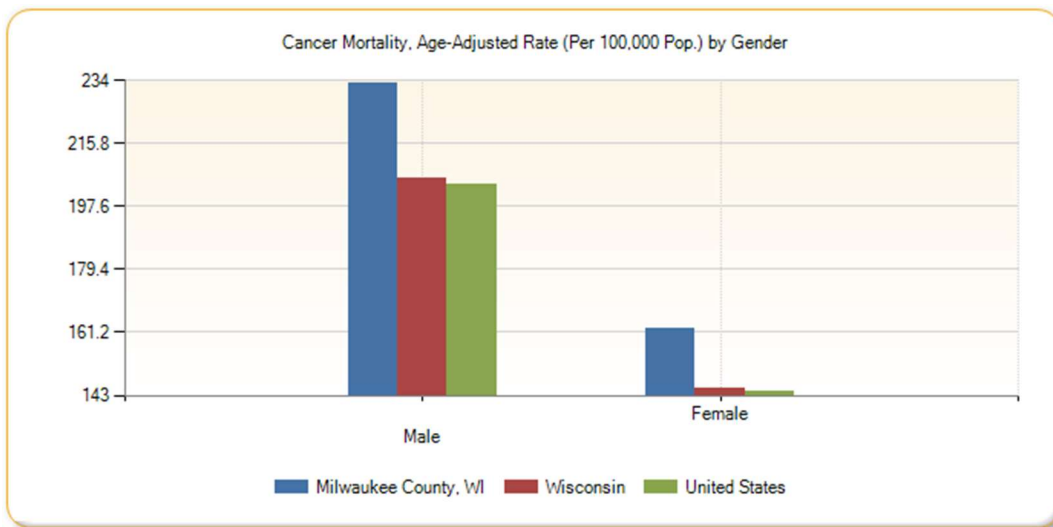
This indicator reports the rate of death due to malignant neoplasm (cancer) per 100,000 population. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death in the United States.

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

Cancer Mortality, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County



Cancer Incidence - Breast

This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with breast cancer. This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions.

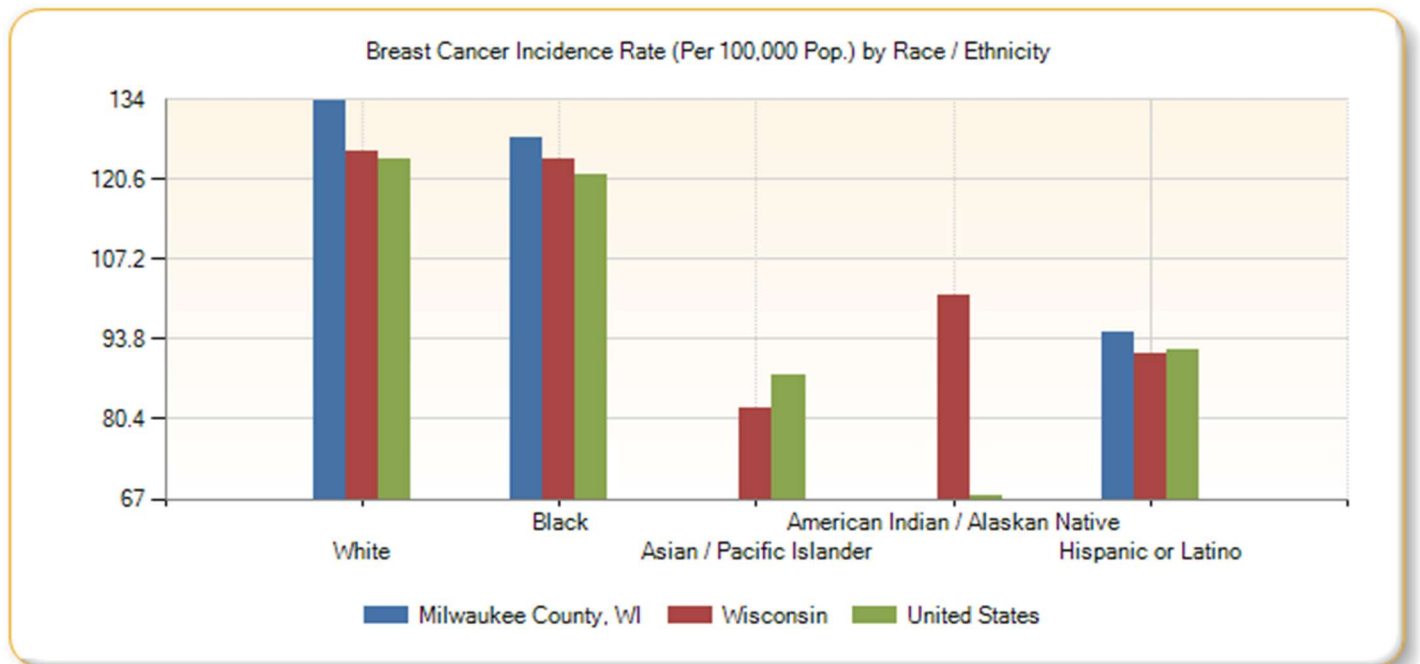
Report Area	Sample Population (Female)	New Cases (Annual Average)	Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Milwaukee County, WI	50,530	667	132
Wisconsin	335,111	4,209	125.6
United States	17,902,845	220,205	123

Annual Breast Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



- Milwaukee County, WI (132)
- Wisconsin (125.6)
- United States (123)

Data Source: National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2008-12. Source geography: County



Cancer Incidence - Cervical

This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of females with cervical cancer. This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions.

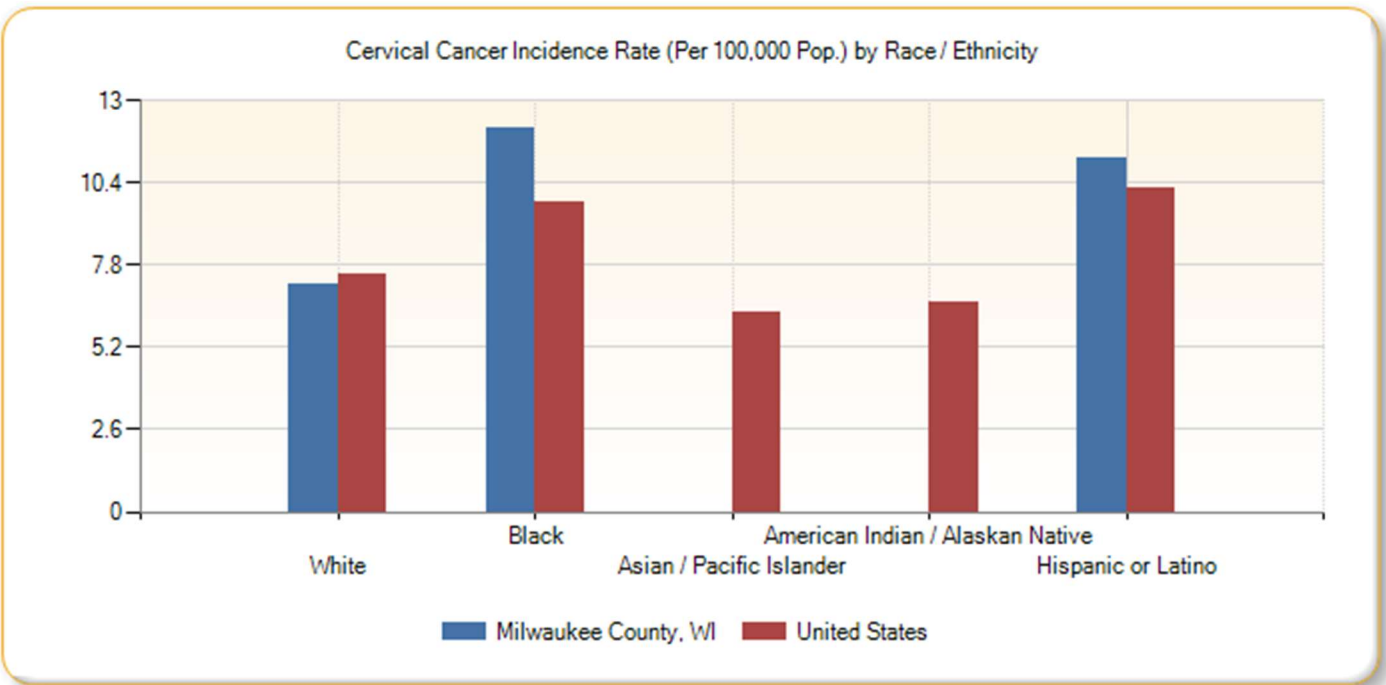
Report Area	Sample Population (Female)	New Cases (Annual Average)	Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Milwaukee County, WI	48,275	42	8.7
Wisconsin	296,666	178	6
United States	16,202,597	12,476	7.7
HP 2020 Target			<= 7.1

Annual Cervical Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



- Milwaukee County, WI (8.7)
- Wisconsin (6)
- United States (7.7)

Data Source: National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2008-12. Source geography: County

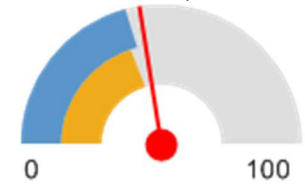


Cancer Incidence - Colon and Rectum

This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of colon and rectum cancer. This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions.

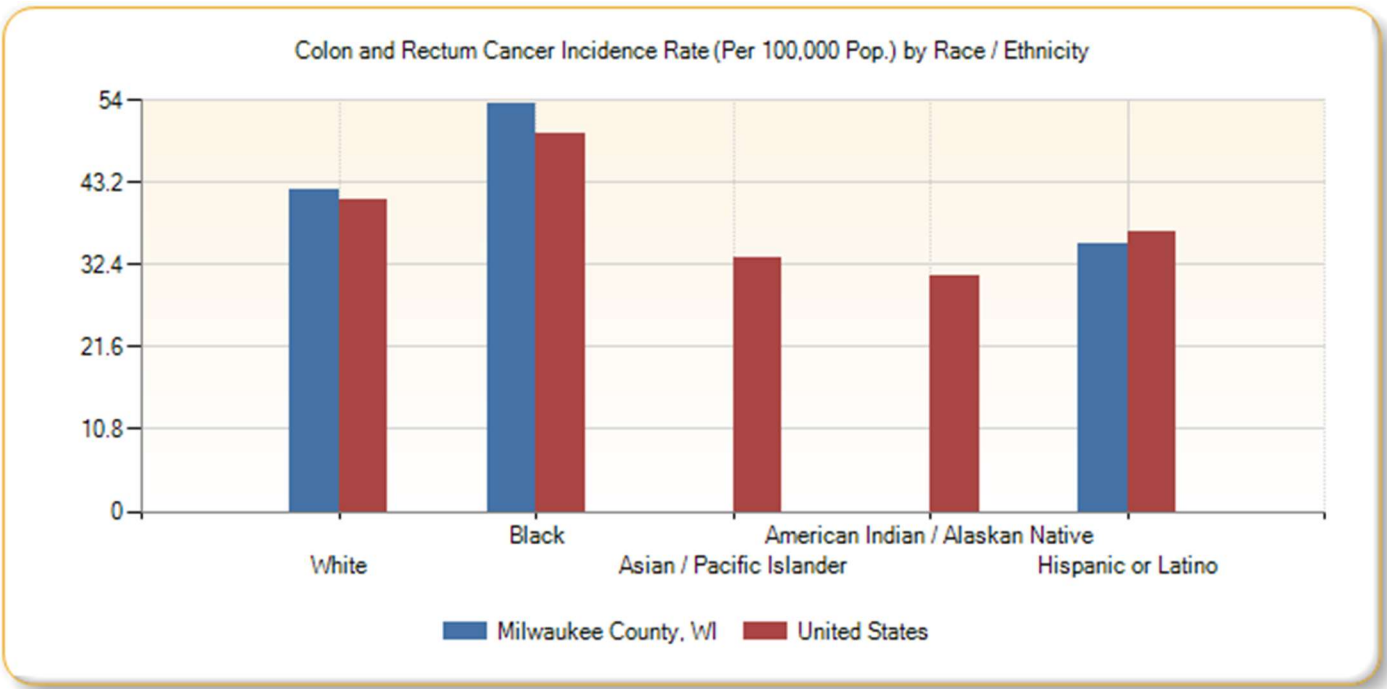
Report Area	Sample Population	New Cases (Annual Average)	Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Milwaukee County, WI	94,026	425	45.2
Wisconsin	645,679	2,615	40.5
United States	33,516,229	140,433	41.9
HP 2020 Target			<= 38.7

Annual Colon and Rectum Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



- Milwaukee County, WI (45.2)
- Wisconsin (40.5)
- United States (41.9)

Data Source: National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2008-12. Source geography: County



Cancer Incidence - Lung

This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of colon and rectum cancer. This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions.

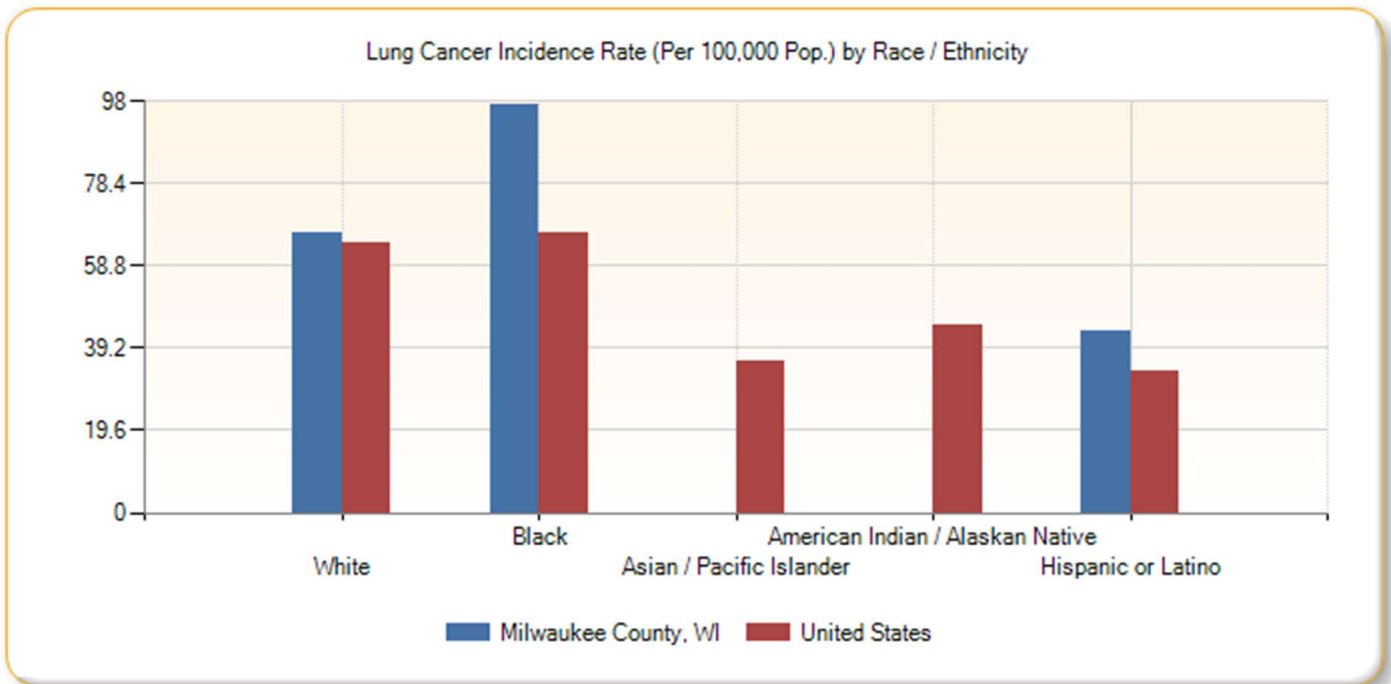
Report Area	Sample Population	New Cases (Annual Average)	Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Milwaukee County, WI	91,460	664	72.6
Wisconsin	644,570	3,977	61.7
United States	33,565,463	213,812	63.7

Annual Lung Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



- Milwaukee County, WI (72.6)
- Wisconsin (61.7)
- United States (63.7)

Data Source: National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2008-12. Source geography: County



Cancer Incidence - Prostate

This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of males with prostate cancer. This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions.

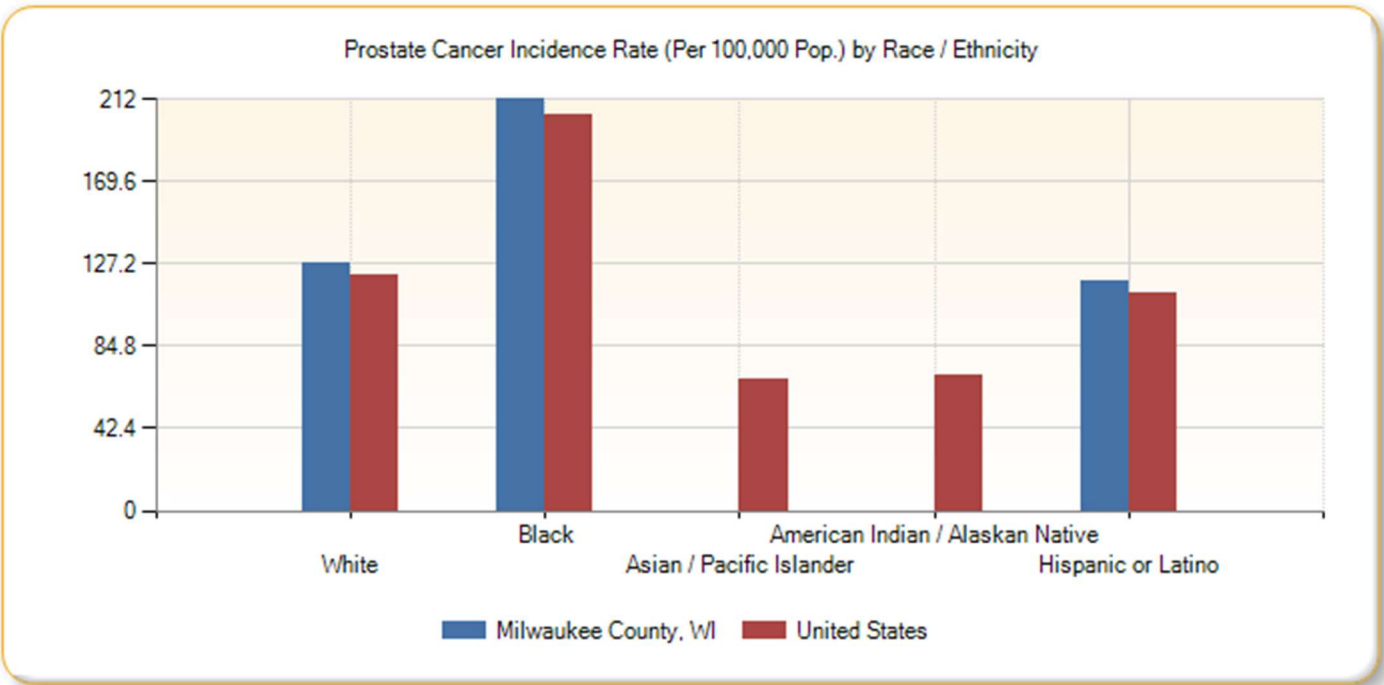
Report Area	Sample Population (Male)	New Cases (Annual Average)	Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Milwaukee County, WI	41,995	606	144.3
Wisconsin	312,422	4,049	129.6
United States	15,967,881	210,297	131.7

Annual Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



- Milwaukee County, WI (144.3)
- Wisconsin (129.6)
- United States (131.7)

Data Source: National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program. State Cancer Profiles. 2008-12. Source geography: County

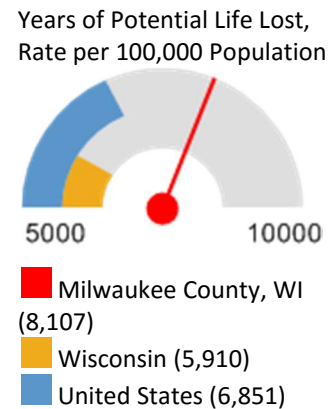


Mortality - Premature Death

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. 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. This indicator is relevant because premature death is a widely used measure 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.

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

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

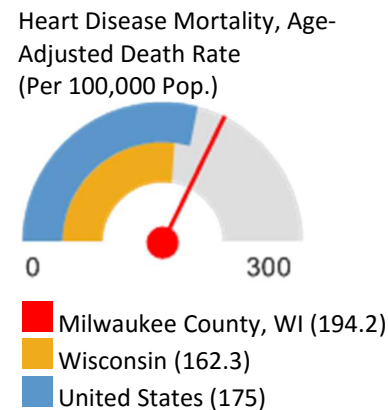


Mortality - Heart Disease

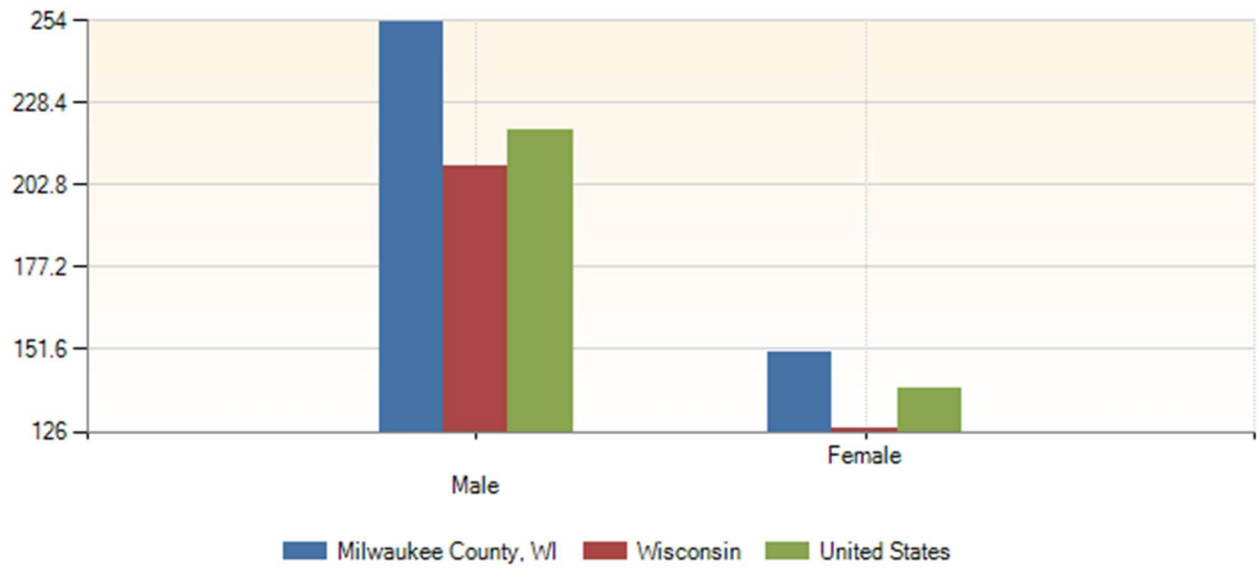
Within the report area, the rate of death due to heart disease per 100,000 population is 194.2. Figures are reported as crude rates, and as rates age-adjusted to year 2000 standard. Rates are resummairized for report areas from county level data, only where data is available. This indicator is relevant 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

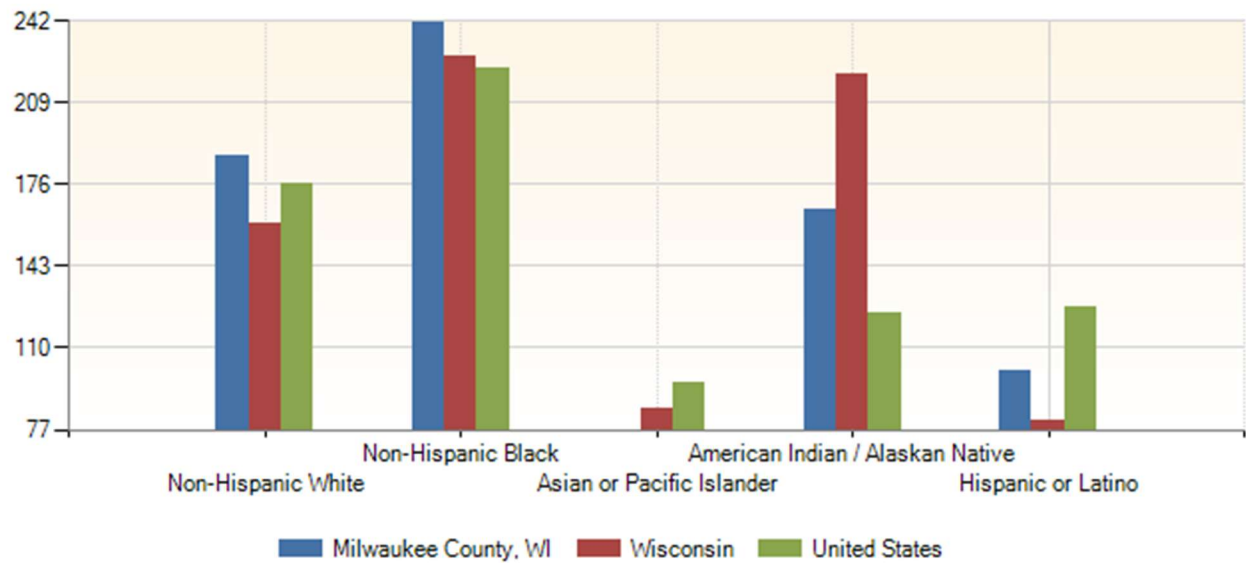
Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County



Heart Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Gender



Heart Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Race / Ethnicity

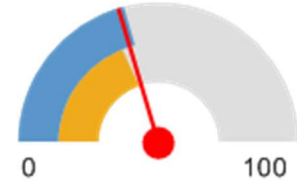


Mortality - Lung Disease

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.

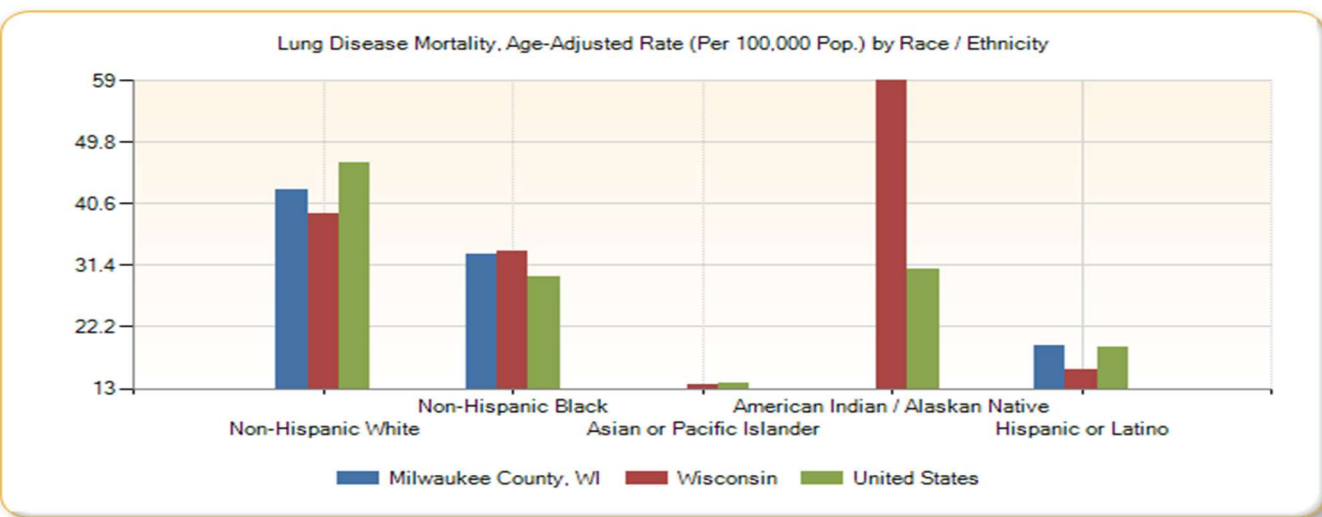
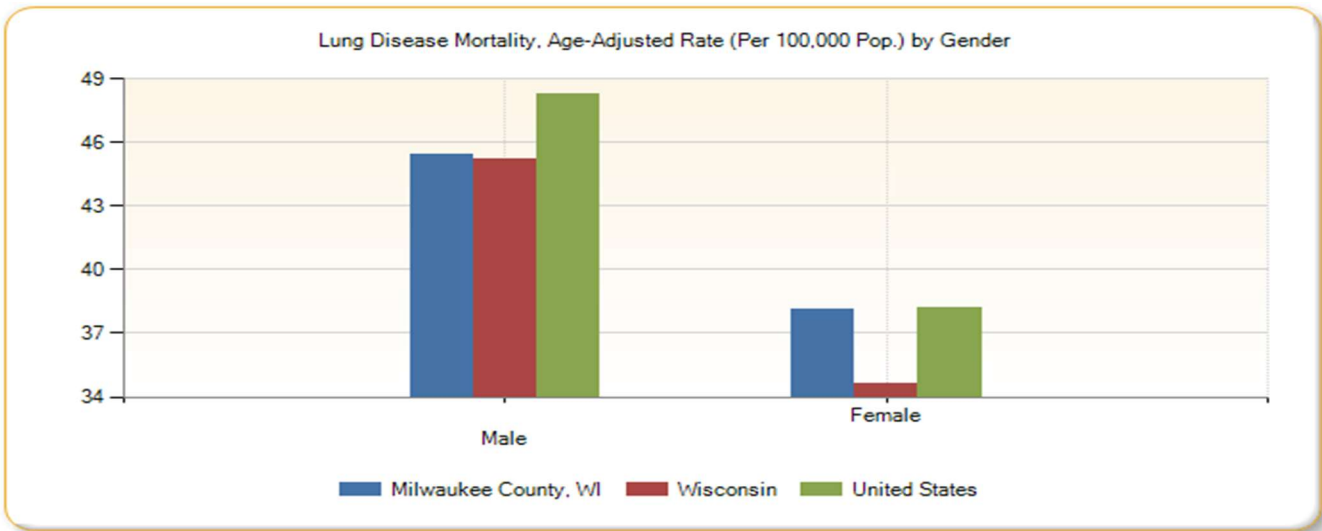
Report Area	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Milwaukee County, WI	950,833	392	41.18	40.7
Wisconsin	5,707,426	2,573	45.07	38.7
United States	311,430,373	142,214	45.66	42.2

Lung Disease Mortality, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



- Milwaukee County, WI (40.7)
- Wisconsin (38.7)
- United States (42.2)

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

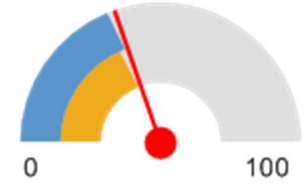


Mortality - Stroke

Within Milwaukee County 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.

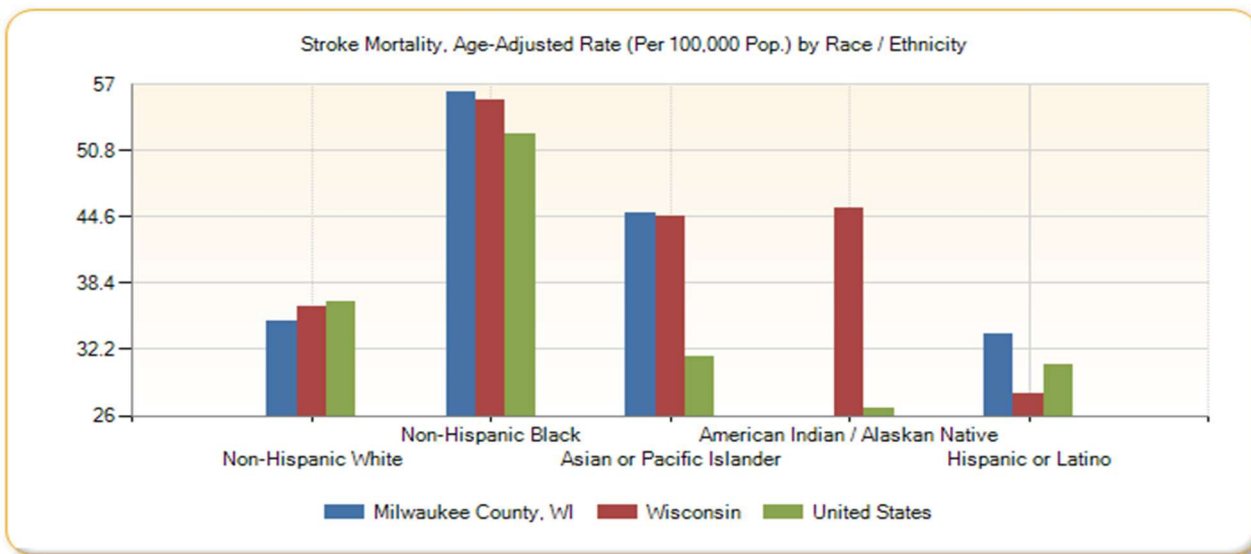
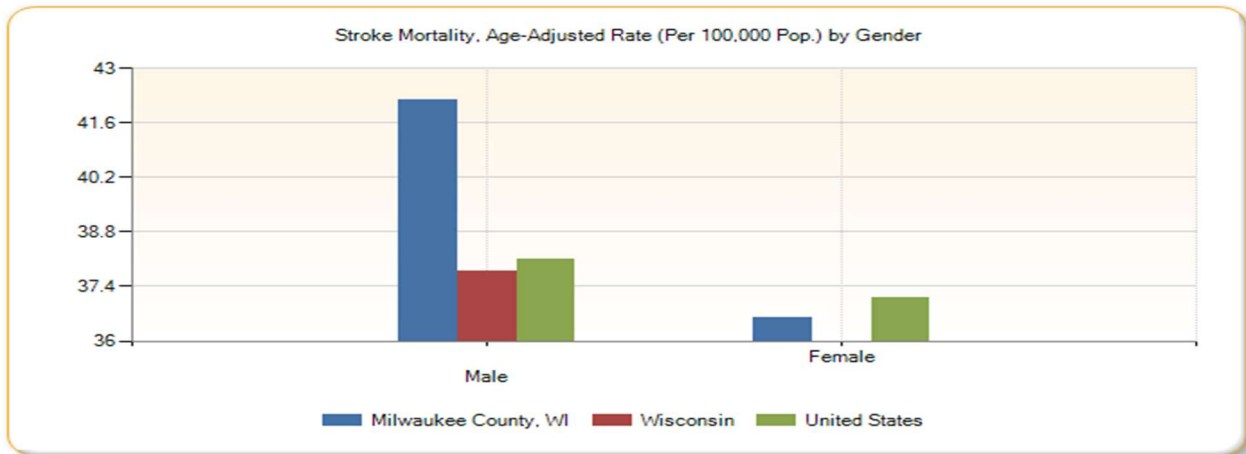
Report Area	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Milwaukee County, WI	950,833	391	41.1	39.2
Wisconsin	5,707,426	2,544	44.6	37.1
United States	311,430,373	128,955	41.4	37.9
HP 2020 Target				<= 33.8

Stroke Mortality, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



- Milwaukee County, WI (39.2)
- Wisconsin (37.1)
- United States (37.9)

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County

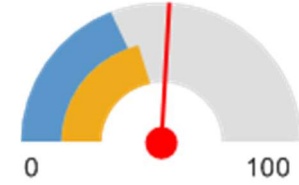


Mortality - Unintentional Injury

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.

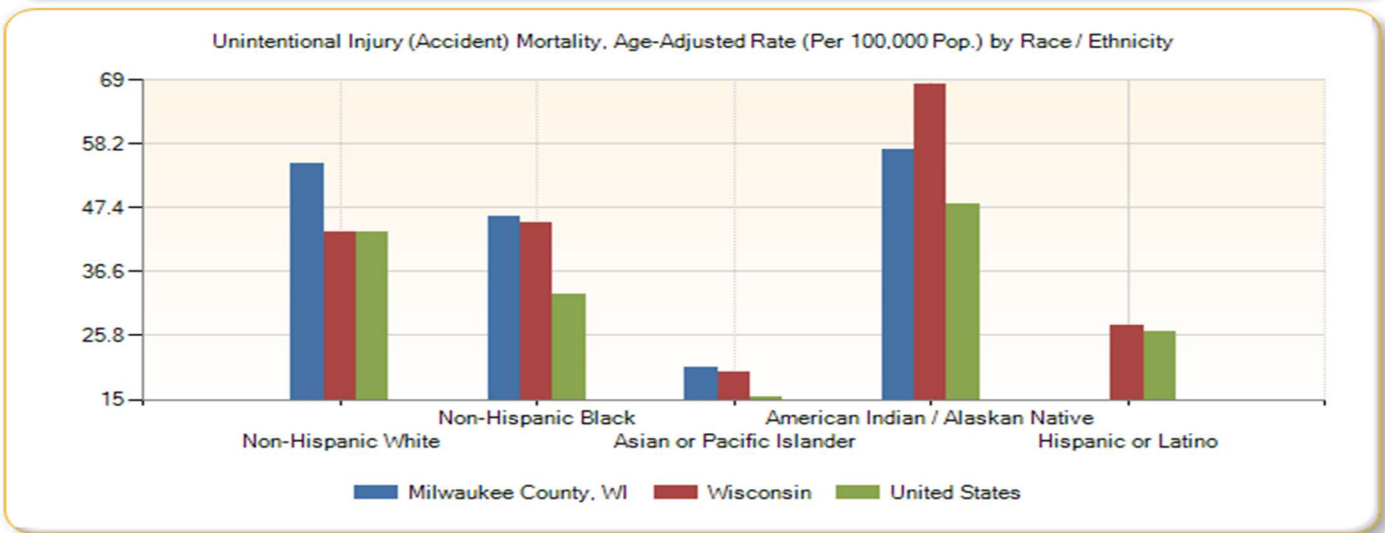
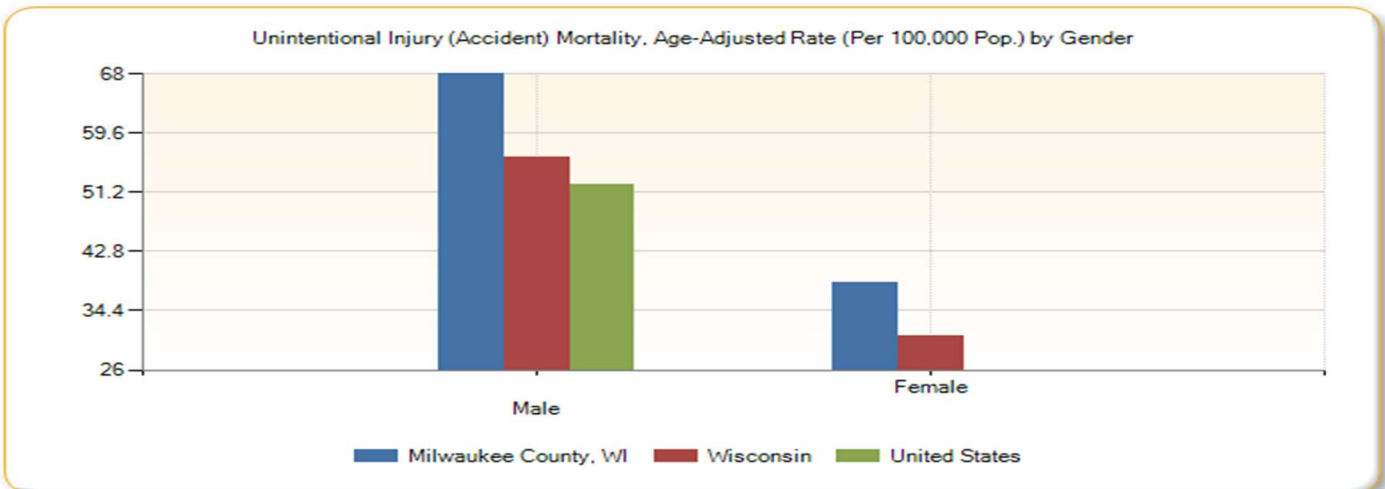
Report Area	Total Population	Average Annual Deaths, 2007-2011	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
Milwaukee County, WI	950,833	514	54.06	52
Wisconsin	5,707,426	2,690	47.12	43.1
United States	311,430,373	124,733	40.05	38.6
HP 2020 Target				≤ 36.0

Unintentional Injury (Accident) Mortality, Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)



- Milwaukee County, WI (52)
- Wisconsin (43.1)
- United States (38.6)

Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2009-13. Source geography: County



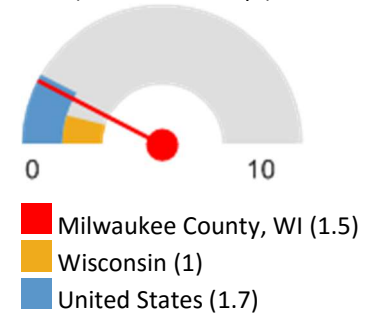
Mortality - Pedestrian Accident

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

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.)



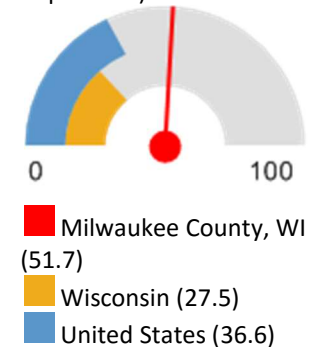
Teen Births

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 needs. Additionally, high rates of teen pregnancy may indicate the prevalence of unsafe sex practices, and are also a key driver of intergenerational poverty.

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

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)

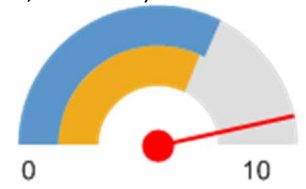


Infant Mortality

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.

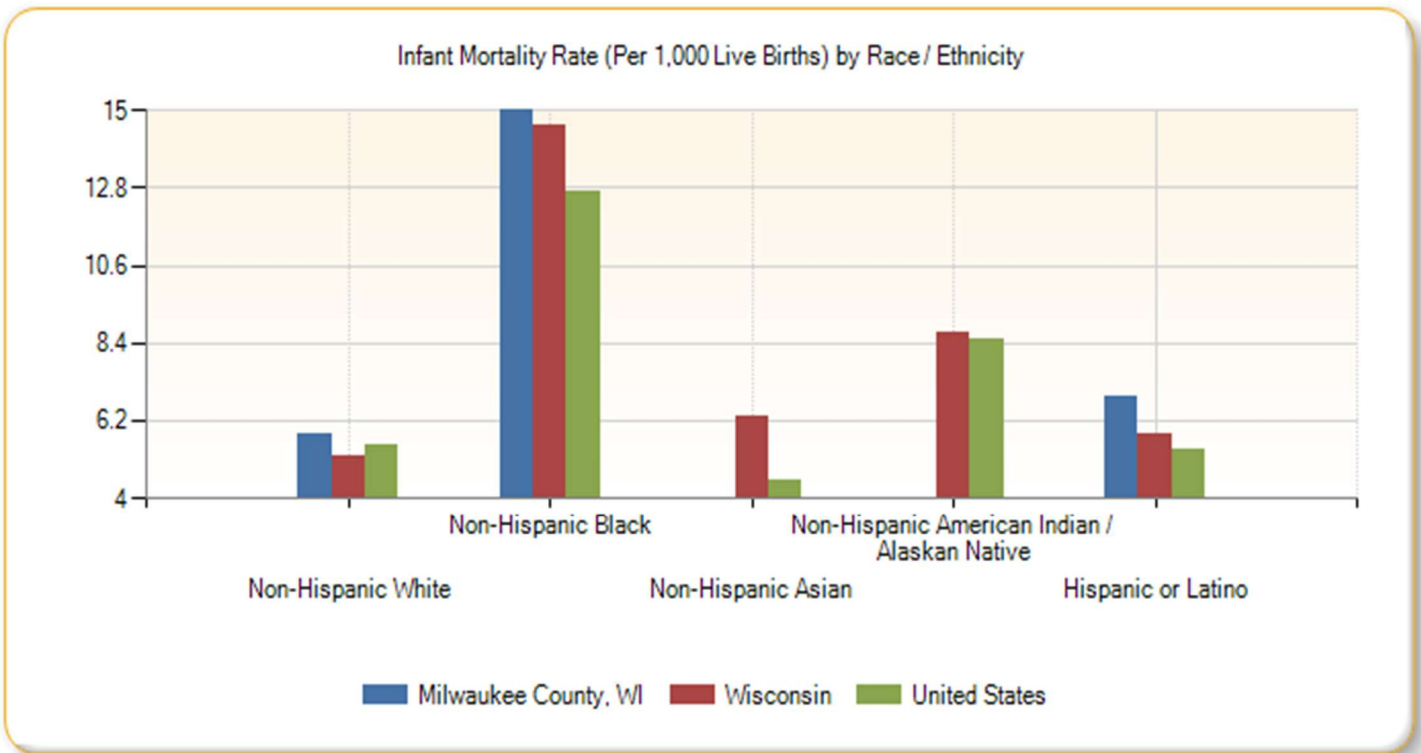
Report Area	Total Births	Total Infant Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Births)
Milwaukee County, WI	75,150	699	9.3
Wisconsin	357,880	2,290	6.4
United States	20,913,535	136,369	6.5
HP 2020 Target			≤ 6.0

Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1,000 Births)



- Milwaukee County, WI (9.3)
- Wisconsin (6.4)
- United States (6.5)

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

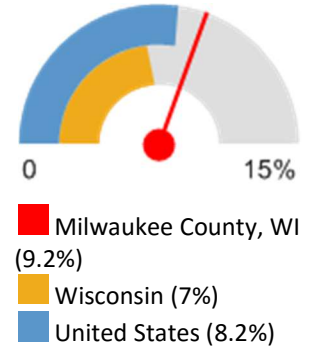


Low Birth Weight

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 a lifetime of serious, chronic, and expensive health problems, and also because low birth weight and preterm birth are the number one drivers of infant death. 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%

Percent Low Birth Weight Births



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

