

2016 Adverse Childhood Experiences

**BRFSS Prevalence
Estimates for
Pennsylvania Adults**

August 2019



pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

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Introduction

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are negative life events or experiences that occur before the age of eighteen. A strong relationship has been found between the number of ACEs and the risk for serious health problems in adults, such as increased risky behaviors and chronic diseases. This illustrates the idea that the environment, choices and experiences, in addition to genetics, all impact health and well-being.¹

To better understand the prevalence of ACEs in Pennsylvania, as well as their impact, the Pennsylvania Department of Health collected statewide data on ACEs in 2016 **Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)**. Analysis of the data collected in 2016 is presented on the following pages, as well as steps Pennsylvania can take to combat ACEs.

Methods

The ACE score, a sum of the categories of ACEs reported by participants, is used to assess cumulative childhood stress. This score is determined through a survey that assesses exposure to ACEs. In this survey, exposure to any categorical ACE condition is counted as one point. If a person experienced none of the conditions in childhood, their ACE score is zero. It is important to note that the ACE score does not measure the severity or frequency of each ACE. It reflects only the number of different types of ACEs an individual was exposed to as a child.¹

The BRFSS was used to determine ACE scores in Pennsylvania. The BRFSS is a system of health-related telephone surveys sponsored and supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and conducted throughout the United States. These surveys collect national and state-specific data regarding health-related risk behaviors, chronic health conditions, and use of preventive services for citizens age 18 and older.²

The survey content includes demographic groupings for age, race/ethnicity, gender, income, education, employment, marital status, and health care coverage, which allow estimates for major risk populations.²

Pennsylvania contracts with the University of Pittsburgh to manage the sample of telephone numbers provided to Pennsylvania by the Population Health Surveillance Branch (PHSB) at the CDC. The university conducts the interviews with eligible respondents who have access to landline and cell phones, and files the data from the interviews with PHSB. The data are then weighted, by the CDC, to each state's population characteristics prior to releasing the record-level data to individual states.²

Table 1 in Appendix C compares selected characteristics of the final interview sample for the 2016 BRFSS to the 2015 population estimates for the adult population of Pennsylvania. The observations used to calculate the estimates were weighted to account for differences between the population and the distribution of age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, home ownership, type of telephone and education characteristics of the sample.

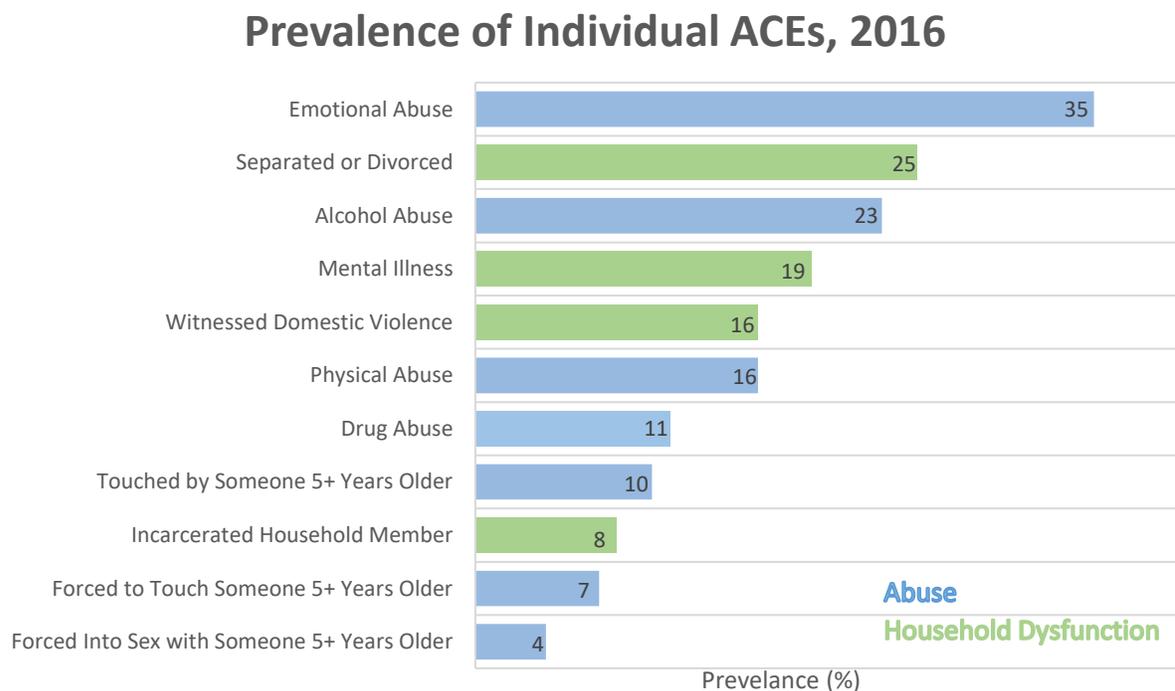
The design of the BRFSS allows for individual state analysis. The Pennsylvania Department of Health (DOH) is permitted to include a limited number of questions in the survey each year and

collaborates with DOH programs to select these questions. In 2016, the adverse childhood experience (ACE) CDC module of questions was included. The ACE module was adapted from the original CDC-Kaiser Permanente ACE Study.¹

Through the ACE module, respondents were asked if they experienced any of the following types of ACEs: emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, intimate partner violence, household substance abuse, household mental illness, parental separation or divorce, and incarcerated household member.¹ This report provides an analysis of 2016 ACE questions by select demographics.

Results

Figure 1: Prevalence (%) Estimates (N=5,705) of Individual ACEs in Pennsylvania, 2016



Source: Centers for Disease Control <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy/about.html>

Figure 1 illustrates the prevalence estimates for individual ACEs in Pennsylvania, as determined through analysis of BRFSS 2016 data. Eleven questions about ACEs were included in this BRFSS 2016 Pennsylvania survey (see Appendix D).

Emotional abuse accounts for the most ACEs in the commonwealth at a prevalence of 35 percent. These categories are similar to the national BRFSS ACE data, which found that Emotional Abuse is the ACE with the highest prevalence nationally.³

The following table includes prevalence estimates of similar individual ACEs from **Figure 1**. The estimates in **Tables 1 and 2** are from states who chose to run the ACE module any year from

2011-2014 (n=214,157). This is the most recent national study but 2016 estimates for Pennsylvania compare favorably with the results of this national study.

Table 1: Prevalence of ACEs by Category for Participants Completing the ACE Module Nationally on the 2011-2014 BRFSS

ACE Category	Women	Men	Total
	Percent (N = 9,367)	Percent (N = 7,970)	Percent (N = 17,337)
ABUSE			
Emotional abuse	13.1%	7.6%	10.6%
Physical abuse	27%	29.9%	28.3%
Sexual abuse	24.7%	16%	20.7%
HOUSEHOLD CHALLENGES			
Mother treated violently	13.7%	11.5%	12.7%
Substance abuse	29.5%	23.8%	26.9%
Mental illness	23.3%	14.8%	19.4%
Parental separation or divorce	24.5%	21.8%	23.3%
Incarcerated household member	5.2%	4.1%	4.7%
NEGLECT			
Emotional neglect ³	16.7%	12.4%	14.8%
Physical neglect ³	9.2%	10.7%	9.9%

Note: ³Collected during Wave 2 only (N=8,629). Research papers that use Wave 1 and/or Wave 2 data may contain slightly different prevalence estimates.

Table 2: Prevalence of ACEs by Sex for Participants Completing the ACE Module Nationally on the 2011-2014 BRFSS

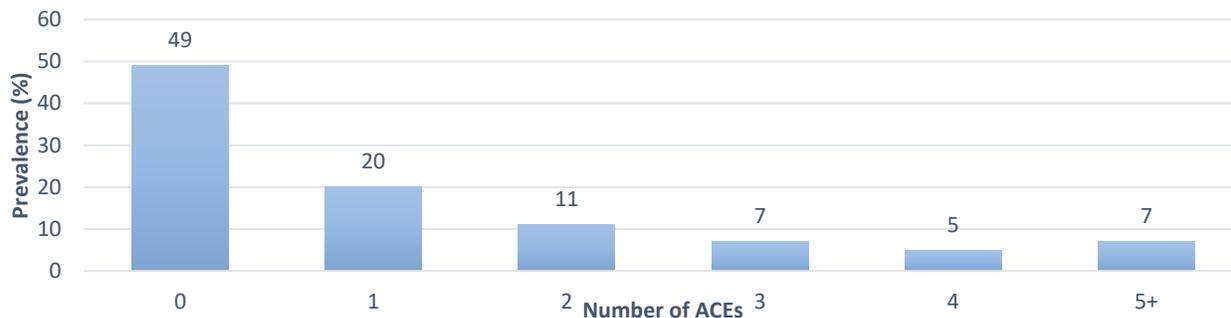
Number of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE Score)	Women Percent	Men Percent	Total Percent
0	37.6%	39.3%	38.5%
1	22.7%	24.5%	23.5%
2	12.9%	13.9%	13.4%
3	9.0%	8.6%	8.8%
4 or more	17.8%	13.7%	15.8%

Note: Reports and articles that use data from other years and/or other states may contain different estimates.

Source: Merrick, M.T., Ford, D.C., Ports, K. A., Guinn, A. S. (2018). Prevalence of Adverse Childhood Experiences From the 2011-2014 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System in 23 States. JAMA Pediatrics, 172(11), 1038-1044. (<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/acestudy/ace-brfss.html>)

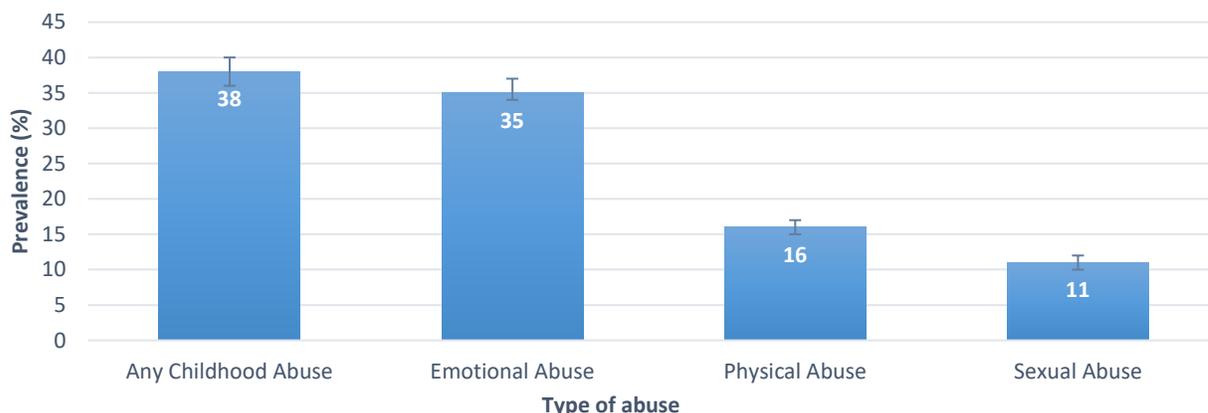
As determined from the 2016 BRFSS data, approximately 50 percent of Pennsylvania adults experienced one or more ACEs (**Figure 2**). Of these adults who experienced ACEs, 38 percent indicated that these experiences were forms of childhood abuse (**Figure 3**). Tables displaying ACE scores by demographic are displayed in Appendix C.

Figure 2: Prevalence (%) Estimates (N=5,705) of ACEs by ACE Scores, Pennsylvania adults, 2016



Note: Prevalence estimates may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Figure 3: Prevalence (%) Estimates (N=5,705) of ACEs by Type of Abuse, Pennsylvania adults, 2016



Two questions were used in analysis of any childhood abuse. Thirty-eight percent answered “yes” to either of the following two questions

- Before age 18, how often did a parent or adult in your home ever hit, beat, kick, or physically hurt you in any way?
- How often did a parent or adult in your home ever swear at you, insult you, or put you down?

Thirty-five percent of Pennsylvania adults reported on the 2016 survey that, during childhood, they experienced emotional abuse. The following question was asked in analysis of emotional abuse:

- How often did a parent or adult in your home ever swear at you, insult you, or put you down?

Sixteen percent of Pennsylvania adults reported on the 2016 survey that, during childhood, they experienced physical abuse. The following question was asked in analysis of physical abuse:

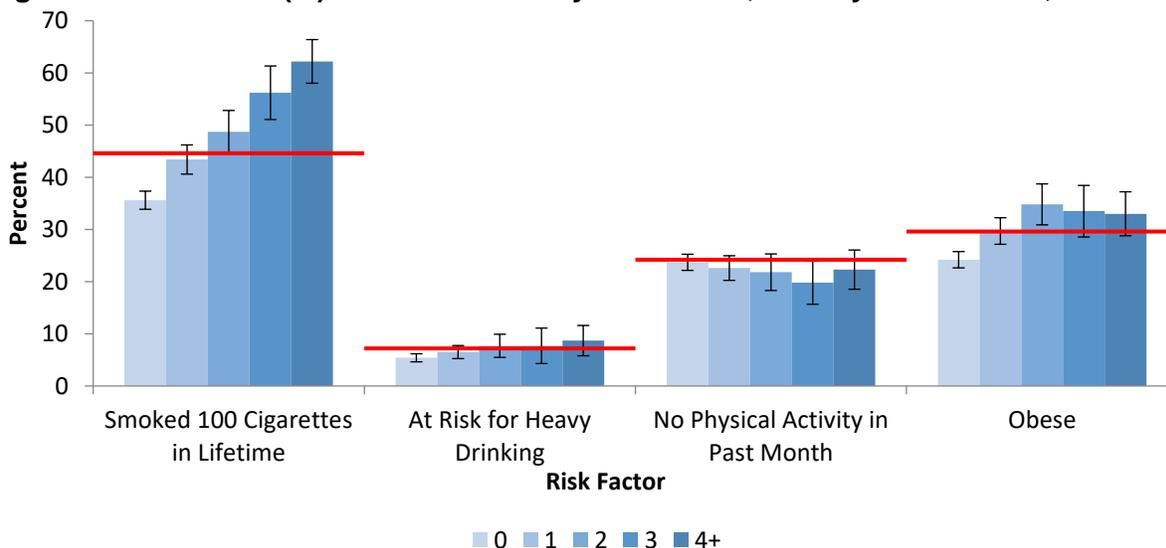
- Before age 18, how often did a parent of adult in your home ever hit, beat, kick, or physically hurt you in any way?

Eleven percent of Pennsylvania adults reported on the 2016 survey that, during childhood, they experienced sexual abuse. The following questions were used in analysis of sexual abuse:

- How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult, ever touch you sexually?
- How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult, try to make you touch them sexually?
- How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult, force you to have sex?

The risk of health problems and risky behaviors increase as the number of ACEs increases. Risks of smoking, drinking, and obesity are known to increase when people have been exposed to higher numbers of ACEs.¹ It is observed that Pennsylvanians with higher ACE scores are more likely to be obese and to have smoked 100 cigarettes in their lifetime (**Figure 4**). In response to the high prevalence of ACEs throughout Pennsylvania, the DOH has implemented programs to support adults who had ACEs and identify and address such experiences early in childhood. For example, to decrease the prevalence and risk of child abuse and child sexual abuse the Violence and Injury Prevention Program in DOH funds the implementation of The Pennsylvania Coalition Against Rape’s program, Parents in the Know, through County Municipal Health Departments. Parents in the Know consists of four 2-hour interactive sessions to help parents and guardians develop and improve skills to prevent child sexual abuse.^{4,5}

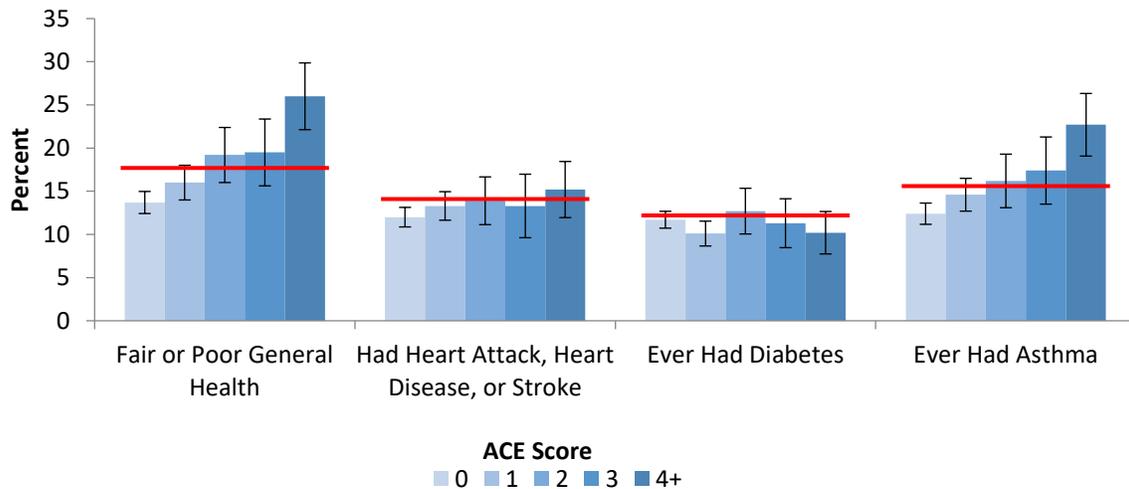
Figure 4: Prevalence (%) of Risk Factors by ACE Score, Pennsylvania adults, 2016



Note: The red line for each risk factor indicates the Pennsylvania prevalence estimates.

From the Pennsylvania BRFSS 2016 data, it is observed that individuals with higher ACE scores are more likely to indicate they have fair or poor general health and higher prevalence of cardiovascular problems (**Figure 5**). Additionally, a correlation between asthma and ACE score is evident specifically among Pennsylvanians. These results are in line with national findings that ACE scores predict increased odds of reporting a health problem.⁶

Figure 5: Prevalence (%) of Chronic Disease by ACE Score, Pennsylvania adults, 2016



Note: The red line for each risk factor indicates the Pennsylvania prevalence estimates.

Discussion

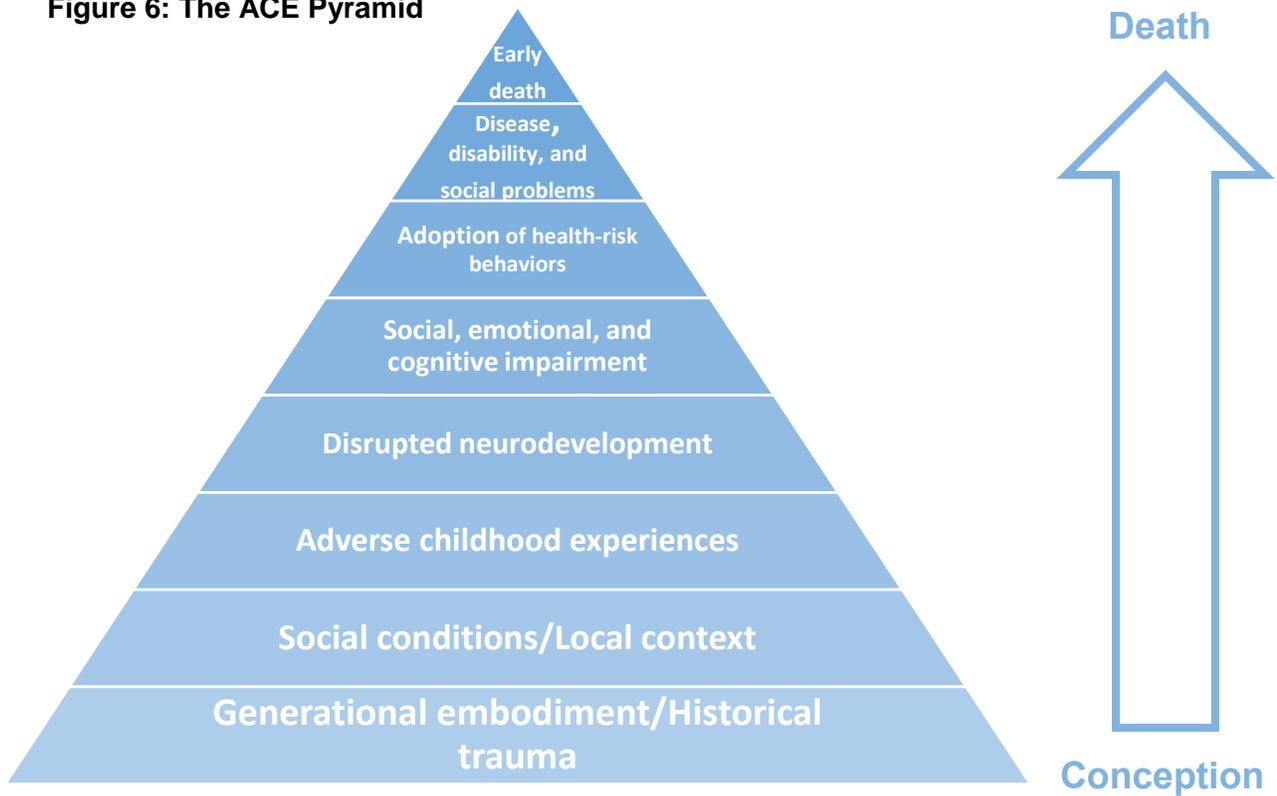
Positive interactions with caring adults in early childhood build the foundation of a healthy lifestyle. Conversely, negative interactions may contribute to a stressful childhood environment and create impediments to the achievement of a healthy lifestyle. For a child who experiences trauma such as abuse and neglect, the stress can become toxic and affect brain development. The impact of ACEs ultimately disrupts healthy development which can impair learning capacity, reduce the ability to regulate emotions and respond to adversity, affect decision-making skills and hinder the ability to form healthy relationships. Those suffering from toxic stress were more likely to have suffered from abuse, neglect, parental substance abuse or family violence. A child’s ability to cope with stress may be hindered if frequent, prolonged and toxic stress occurs and positive support doesn’t exist. High levels of stress can influence a child’s development and can have lasting effects that can lead to risky behaviors and an increased prevalence of chronic disease.^{6,7}

The 1998 CDC-Kaiser Permanente ACE Study identified a strong correlation between traumatic experiences in childhood and the emergence of risky behaviors as they grow into adulthood.¹ This ACE Pyramid (**Figure 6**) shows how ACEs have a strong influence on the development of risky behavioral factors throughout life. Brain development is affected by harmful childhood experiences which can alter emotional, social and cognitive development. People may turn to risky behaviors, such as smoking or drinking, to compensate for feelings of stress and depression that may be due to exposure to ACEs. These behaviors, in turn, can lead to a higher prevalence of other risky behaviors and chronic disease.

Combatting ACEs

Many segments of society can contribute to reducing ACE exposure in childhood. The implementation of education regarding ACEs and the advocacy for greater understanding of youth risk factors are good places to start.

Figure 6: The ACE Pyramid



Source: CDC ACE Study (<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy/about.html>)

Although ACEs alone have a tremendous impact on a child's development, how well this child deals with these past experiences largely depends on his or her individual ability to adapt to or recover from stress. Frequency or intensity of ACEs certainly have a major effect on shaping individuals, but a child's temperament and ability to adapt to stressful situations can limit the magnitude of their effects. Children need to be educated on ways to manage their stress and successfully cope with life's many challenges. This skill of resilience can be developed over time. Parents and youth can use resilience to cope with stressful situations, help form trustworthy relationships, make positive social connections, and access help and resources when needed from a variety of support networks.⁸

The CDC's Division of Violence Prevention developed the following five strategies for preventing child abuse and neglect that address the population level needs to support families and prevent ACEs:⁹

1. strengthen economic supports to families;
2. change social norms to support parents and positive parenting;
3. provide quality care and education early in life;
4. enhance parenting skills to promote healthy child development; and
5. intervene to lessen harms and prevent future risk.

More information on these strategies and approaches to implementation can be found in CDC's technical manual, "Preventing child abuse and neglect: A technical package for policy, norm, and programmatic activities".¹⁰

Citations

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7. De Bellis, M. D., Zisk, A. (2014). The biological effects of childhood trauma. *Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Clinics of North America*, 23(2): 185-222.
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9. "About Adverse Childhood Experiences". (2019). *National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Division of Violence Prevention*. https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/acestudy/aboutace.html?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fviolenceprevention%2Facestudy%2Fabout_ace.html.
10. Fortson, B., et al. (2016). Preventing child abuse and neglect: A technical package for policy, norm, and programmatic activities. *Division of Violence Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention*.

Appendix A: ACEs Prevalence Estimates by Question, BRFSS, Pennsylvania, 2016

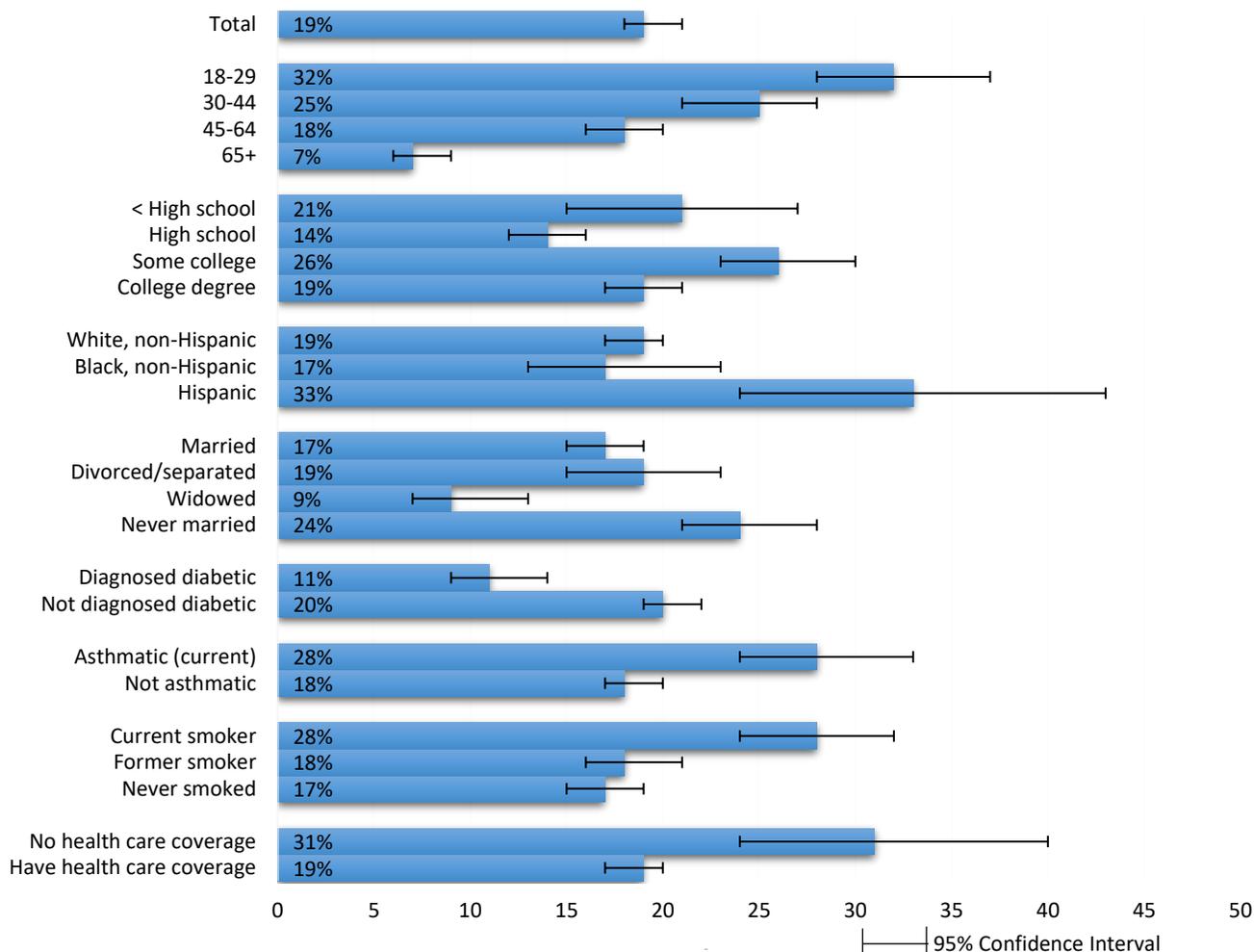
During childhood, they lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal.

Demographic	Percent	CI
Total	19	18-21
Male	17	15-19
Female	21	19-23
18-29	32	28-37
30-44	25	21-28
45-64	18	16-20
65+	7	6-9
< High school	21	15-27
High school	14	12-16
Some college	26	23-30
College degree	19	17-21
<\$15,000	25	20-31
\$15,000 to \$24,999	17	14-21
\$25,000 to \$49,999	19	16-22
\$50,000 to \$74,999	19	16-22
\$75,000+	21	18-23
White, non-Hispanic	19	17-20
Black, non-Hispanic	17	13-23
Hispanic	33	24-43
Married	17	15-19

Demographic	Percent	CI
Divorced/separated	19	15-23
Widowed	9	7-13
Never married	24	21-28
Veteran	15	11-19
Non-veteran	20	18-21
Diagnosed diabetic	11	9-14
Not diagnosed diabetic	20	19-22
Asthmatic (current)	28	24-33
Not asthmatic	18	17-20
Obese (BMI >= 30)	20	18-23
Overweight (25 <= BMI < 30)	18	15-20
Neither overweight nor obese	20	18-23
Current smoker	28	24-32
Former smoker	18	16-21
Never smoked	17	15-19
Chronic drinker	21	16-28
Drink but not chronic	21	19-23
Non-drinker	17	15-20
No health care coverage	31	24-40
Have health care coverage	19	17-20

CI = 95% Confidence Interval

Chart 1: Did you live with anyone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal?*



* Demographic categories with at least one significant difference

Magnitude of Significant Differences:

Age

- Respondents age 18-29 were:
 - 2.1 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal than respondents age 45-64; and
 - 6.1 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal than respondents age 65 and older.
- Respondents age 30-44 were;
 - 1.5 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal than respondents age 45-64; and

- 4.3 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal than respondents age 65 and older.
- Respondents age 45-64 were 2.8 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal than respondents age 65 and older.

Education

- Respondents with some college education were:
 - 2.2 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal than respondents with a high school education; and
 - 1.5 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal than respondents with a college degree.
- Respondents with a college degree were 1.4 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal than respondents with a high school education.

Race/ethnicity

- Hispanic respondents were 2.1 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal than white, non-Hispanic respondents.
- Hispanic respondents were 2.3 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal than black, non-Hispanic respondents.

Marital status

- Married respondents were 2.0 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal than widowed respondents.
- Divorced/separated respondents were 2.2 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal than widowed respondents.
- Respondents who never married were:
 - 1.6 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal than married respondents; and
 - 3.1 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal than widowed respondents.

Diabetic status

- Non-diabetic respondents were 2.0 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal than diabetic respondents.

Asthmatic status

- Current asthmatic respondents were 1.8 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal than non-asthmatic respondents.

Smoking status

- Current smokers were:
 - 1.7 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal than former smokers; and

- 1.8 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal than respondents who never smoked.

Health care coverage

- Respondents with no health care coverage were 2.0 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal than respondents with health care coverage.

No significant differences

- Based on the sample conducted in 2016, the following categories had no significant differences across their demographic levels: gender, household income, veteran status, weight status and alcohol consumption.

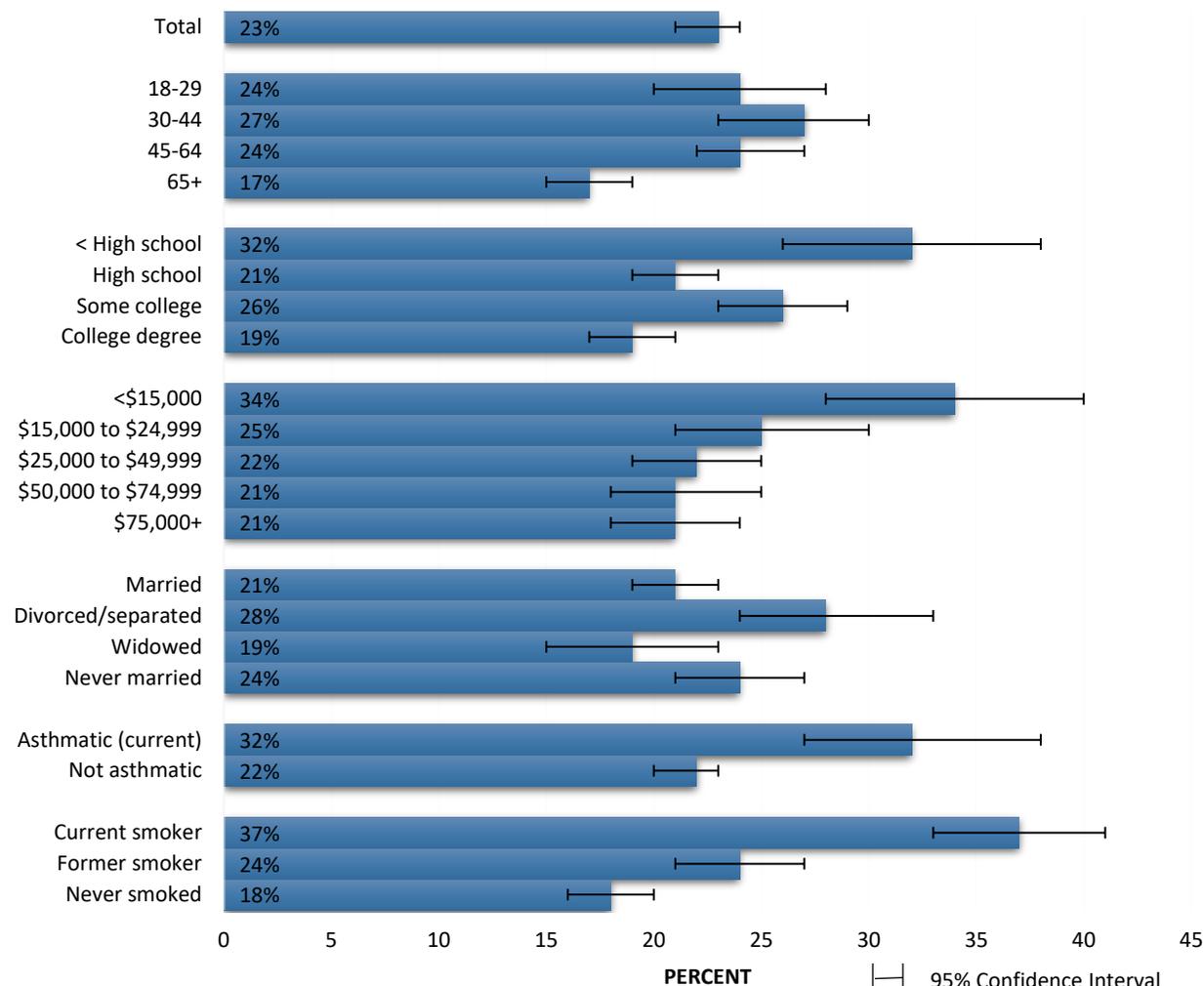
During childhood, they lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic.

Demographic	Percent	CI
Total	23	21-24
Male	21	19-23
Female	25	23-27
18-29	24	20-28
30-44	27	23-30
45-64	24	22-27
65+	17	15-19
< High school	32	26-38
High school	21	19-23
Some college	26	23-29
College degree	19	17-21
<\$15,000	34	28-40
\$15,000 to \$24,999	25	21-30
\$25,000 to \$49,999	22	19-25
\$50,000 to \$74,999	21	18-25
\$75,000+	21	18-24
White, non-Hispanic	22	20-24
Black, non-Hispanic	26	21-32
Hispanic	32	24-42
Married	21	19-23

CI = 95% Confidence Interval

Demographic	Percent	CI
Divorced/separated	28	24-33
Widowed	19	15-23
Never married	24	21-27
Veteran	23	18-28
Non-veteran	23	21-24
Diagnosed diabetic	23	19-27
Not diagnosed diabetic	23	21-24
Asthmatic (current)	32	27-38
Not asthmatic	22	20-23
Obese (BMI >= 30)	27	24-30
Overweight (25 <= BMI < 30)	22	19-24
Neither overweight nor obese	21	19-24
Current smoker	37	33-41
Former smoker	24	21-27
Never smoked	18	16-20
Chronic drinker	27	21-35
Drink but not chronic	23	21-25
Non-drinker	23	20-25
No health care coverage	30	23-39
Have health care coverage	22	21-24

Chart 2: Did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic?*



* Demographic categories with at least one significant difference

**Magnitude of Significant Differences:
Age**

- Respondents age 18-29 were 1.5 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic than respondents age 65 and older.
- Respondents age 30-44 were 1.8 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic than respondents age 65 and older.
- Respondents age 45-64 were 1.6 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic than respondents age 65 and older.

Education

- Respondents with less than a high school education were:
 - 1.8 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic than respondents with a high school education; and
 - 2.0 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic than respondents with a college degree.
- Respondents with some college education were 1.5 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic than respondents with a college degree.

Household income

- Respondents with a household income of less than \$15,000 were:
 - 1.8 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic than respondents with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999;
 - 1.9 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic than respondents with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999; and
 - 1.9 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic than respondents with a household income of \$75,000 or more.

Marital status

- Divorced/separated respondents were:
 - 1.5 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic than married respondents; and
 - 1.7 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic than widowed respondents.

Asthmatic status

- Current asthmatic respondents were 1.7 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic than non-asthmatic respondents.

Smoking status

- Current smokers were:
 - 1.8 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic than former smokers; and
 - 2.7 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic than respondents who never smoked.
- Former smokers were 1.5 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic than respondents who never smoked.

No significant differences

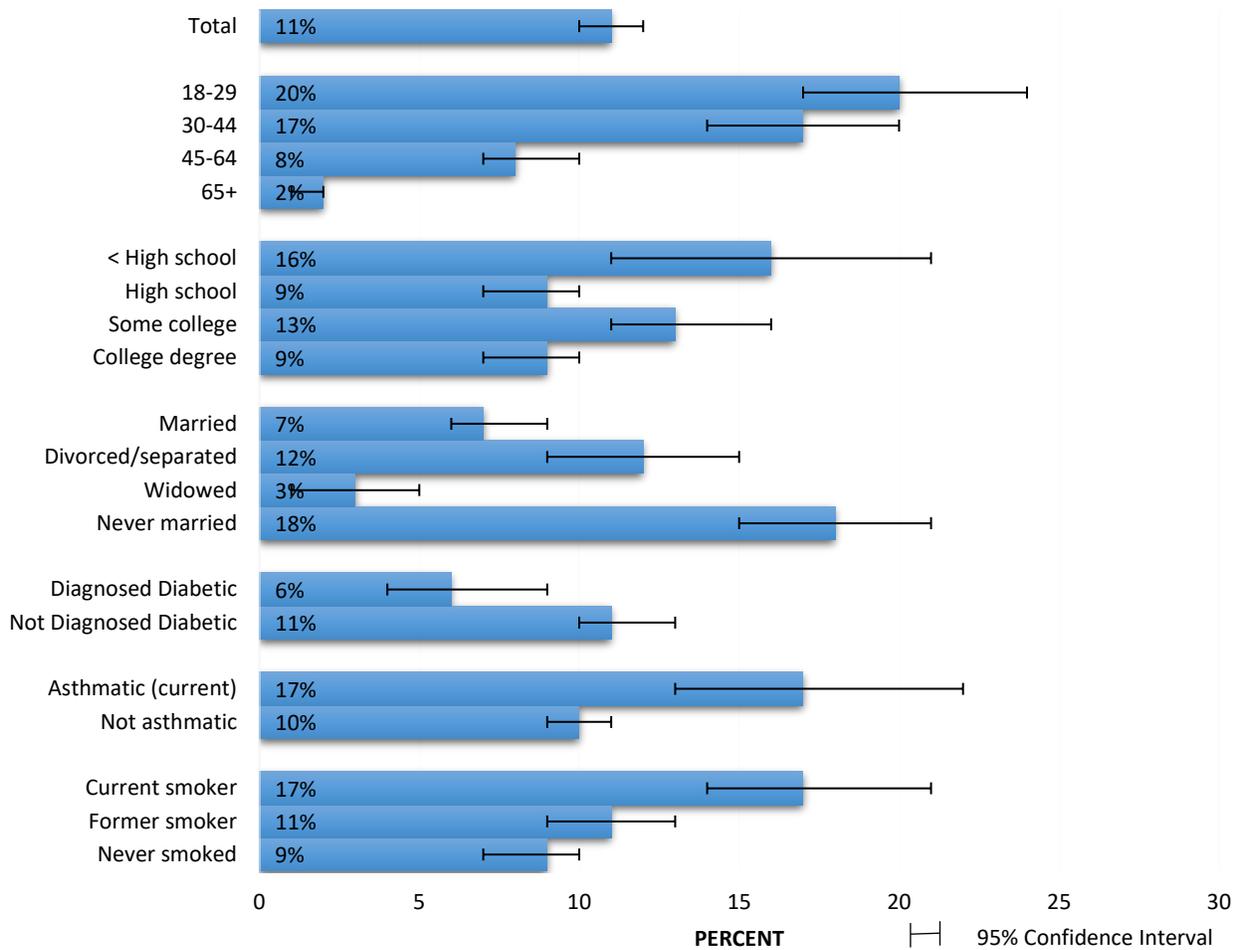
- Based on the sample conducted in 2016, the following categories had no significant differences across their demographic levels: gender, race/ethnicity, veteran status, diabetic status, weight status, alcohol consumption and health care coverage.

During childhood, they lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications.

Demographic	Percent	CI	Demographic	Percent	CI
Total	11	10-12	Divorced/separated	12	9-15
Male	11	9-13	Widowed	3	1-5
Female	10	9-12	Never married	18	15-21
18-29	20	17-24	Veteran	8	5-11
30-44	17	14-20	Non-veteran	11	10-12
45-64	8	7-10	Diagnosed diabetic	6	4-9
65+	2	1-2	Not diagnosed diabetic	11	10-13
< High school	16	11-21	Asthmatic (current)	17	13-22
High school	9	7-10	Not asthmatic	10	9-11
Some college	13	11-16	Obese (BMI >= 30)	10	9-12
College degree	9	7-10	Overweight (25 <= BMI < 30)	11	9-13
<\$15,000	15	11-20	Neither overweight nor obese	11	9-13
\$15,000 to \$24,999	13	10-17	Current smoker	17	14-21
\$25,000 to \$49,999	10	8-12	Former smoker	11	9-13
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10	8-13	Never smoked	9	7-10
\$75,000+	10	8-12	Chronic drinker	12	8-18
White, non-Hispanic	9	8-11	Drink but not chronic	11	10-13
Black, non-Hispanic	15	11-20	Non-drinker	9	8-11
Hispanic	17	11-26	No health care coverage	14	9-21
Married	7	6-9	Have health care coverage	10	9-11

CI = 95% Confidence Interval

Chart 3: Did you live with anyone who used illegal street drugs or who abused prescription medications?*



*Demographic categories with at least one significant difference

Magnitude of Significant Differences:

Age

- Respondents age 18-29 were:
 - 2.8 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications than respondents age 45-64; and
 - 15.0 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications than respondents age 65 and older.
- Respondents age 30-44 were:

- 2.2 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications than respondents age 45-64; and
- 11.7 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications than respondents age 65 and older.
- Respondents age 45-64 were 5.3 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications than respondents age 65 and older.

Education

- Respondents with less than a high school education were:
 - 2.0 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications than respondents with a high school education; and
 - 2.0 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications than respondents with a college degree.
- Respondents with some college education were:
 - 1.6 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications than respondents with a high school education; and
 - 1.6 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications than respondents with a college degree.

Marital status

- Married respondents were 2.9 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications than widowed respondents.
- Divorced/separated respondents were 4.9 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications than widowed respondents.
- Respondents who never married were:
 - 2.7 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications than married respondents; and
 - 7.9 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications than widowed respondents.

Diabetic status

- Non-diabetic respondents were 2.1 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications than diabetic respondents.

Asthmatic status

- Current asthmatic respondents were 1.9 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications than non-asthmatic respondents.

Smoking status

- Current smokers were:
 - 1.7 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications than former smokers; and
 - 2.2 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications than respondents who never smoked.

No significant differences

- Based on the sample conducted in 2016, the following categories had no significant differences across their demographic levels: gender, household income, race/ethnicity, veteran status, weight status, alcohol consumption and health care coverage.

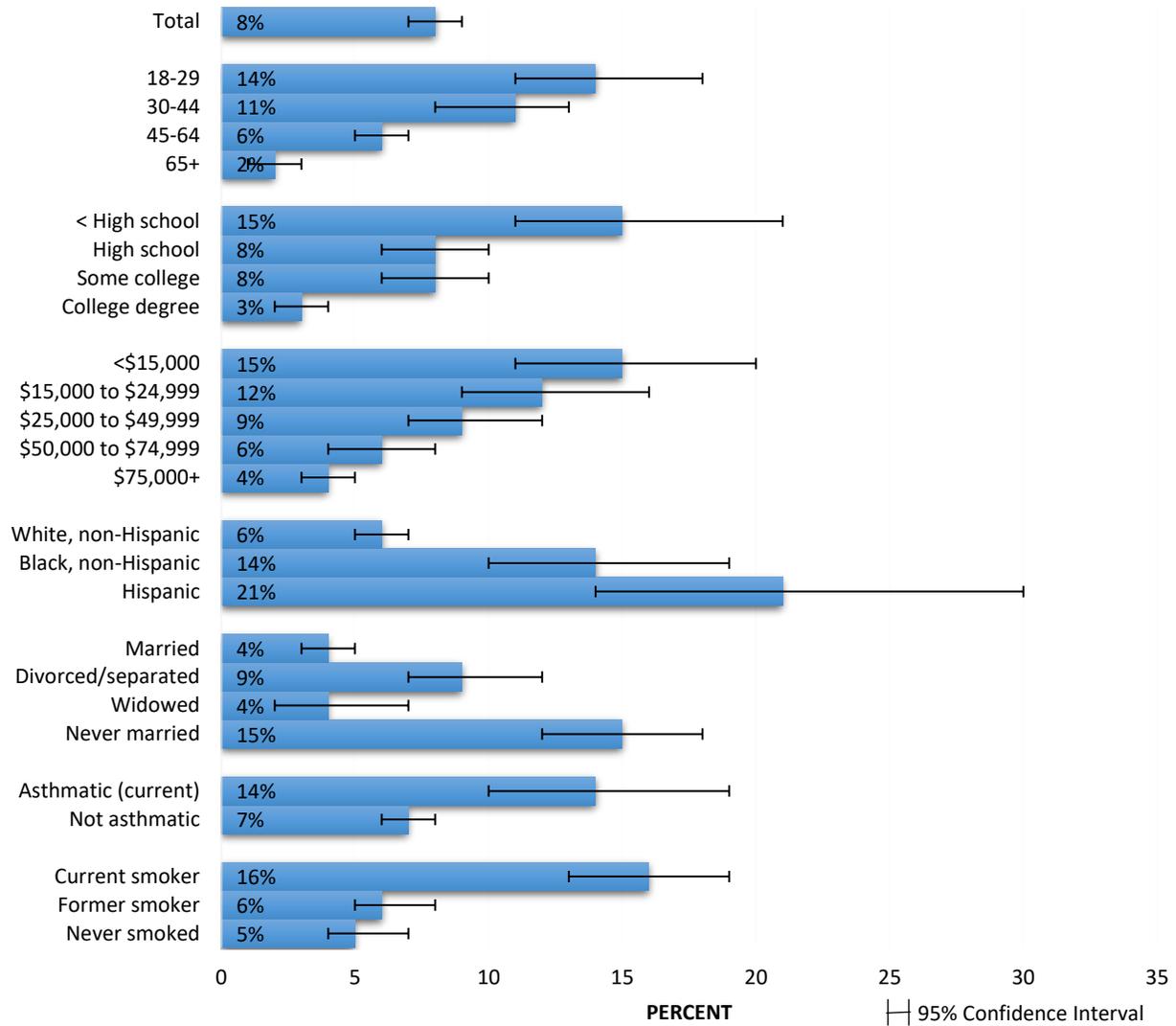
During childhood, they lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail or other correctional facility.

Demographic	Percent	CI
Total	8	7-9
Male	8	6-9
Female	7	6-9
18-29	14	11-18
30-44	11	8-13
45-64	6	5-7
65+	2	1-3
< High school	15	11-21
High school	8	6-10
Some college	8	6-10
College degree	3	2-4
<\$15,000	15	11-20
\$15,000 to \$24,999	12	9-16
\$25,000 to \$49,999	9	7-12
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6	4-8
\$75,000+	4	3-5
White, non-Hispanic	6	5-7
Black, non-Hispanic	14	10-19
Hispanic	21	14-30
Married	4	3-5

Demographic	Percent	CI
Divorced/separated	9	7-12
Widowed	4	2-7
Never married	15	12-18
Veteran	5	3-7
Non-veteran	8	7-9
Diagnosed diabetic	6	4-9
Not diagnosed diabetic	8	7-9
Asthmatic (current)	14	10-19
Not asthmatic	7	6-8
Obese (BMI >= 30)	9	7-11
Overweight (25 <= BMI < 30)	6	5-8
Neither overweight nor obese	8	6-10
Current smoker	16	13-19
Former smoker	6	5-8
Never smoked	5	4-7
Chronic drinker	12	8-19
Drink but not chronic	8	6-9
Non-drinker	7	6-8
No health care coverage	13	8-20
Have health care coverage	7	6-8

CI = 95% Confidence Interval

Chart 4: Did you live with anyone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility?*



*Demographic categories with at least one significant difference

Magnitude of Significant Differences – 2016

Age

- Respondents age 18-29 were:

- 2.7 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail or other correctional facility than respondents age 45-64; and
- 7.4 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail or other correctional facility than respondents age 65 and older.
- Respondents age 30-44 were:
 - 2.0 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail or other correctional facility than respondents age 45-64; and
 - 5.4 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail or other correctional facility than respondents age 65 and older.
- Respondents age 45-64 were 2.8 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail or other correctional facility than respondents age 65 and older.

Education

- Respondents with less than a high school education were:
 - 2.1 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail or other correctional facility than respondents with a high school education;
 - 2.0 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail or other correctional facility than respondents with some college education; and
 - 5.3 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail or other correctional facility than respondents with a college degree.
- Respondents with a high school education were 2.6 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail or other correctional facility than respondents with a college degree.
- Respondents with some college education were 2.6 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail or other correctional facility than respondents with a college degree.

Household income

- Respondents with a household income of less than \$15,000 were:
 - 2.9 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail or other correctional facility than respondents with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999; and
 - 4.6 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail or other correctional facility than respondents with a household income of \$75,000 or more.
- Respondents with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 were:
 - 2.3 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail or other correctional facility than respondents with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999; and

- 3.7 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail or other correctional facility than respondents with a household income of \$75,000 or more.
- Respondents with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 were 2.6 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail or other correctional facility than respondents with a household income of \$75,000 or more.

Race/ethnicity

- Black, non-Hispanic respondents were 2.7 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail or other correctional facility than white, non-Hispanic respondents.
- Hispanic respondents were 4.3 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail or other correctional facility than white, non-Hispanic respondents.

Marital status

- Divorced/separated respondents were 2.4 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail or other correctional facility than married respondents.
- Respondents who never married were:
 - 4.0 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail or other correctional facility than married respondents; and
 - 4.2 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail or other correctional facility than widowed respondents.

Asthmatic status

- Current asthmatic respondents were 2.3 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail or other correctional facility than non-asthmatic respondents.

Smoking status

- Current smokers were:
 - 2.9 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail or other correctional facility than former smokers; and
 - 3.3 times more likely during childhood to have lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail or other correctional facility than respondents who never smoked.

No significant differences

- Based on the sample conducted in 2016, the following categories had no significant differences across their demographic levels: gender, veteran status, diabetic status, weight status, alcohol consumption and health care coverage.

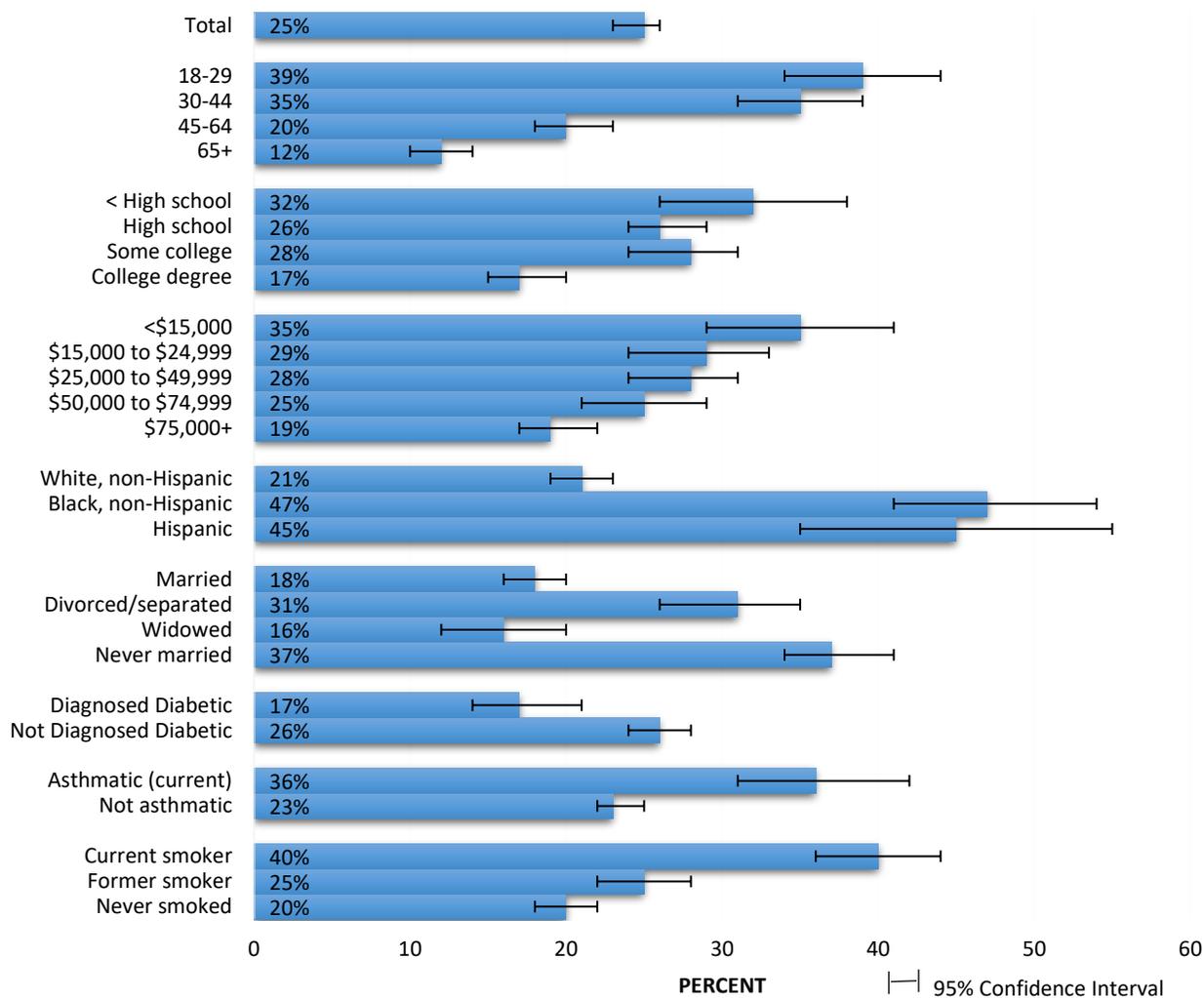
During childhood, their parents were separated or divorced.

Demographic	Percent	CI
Total	25	23-26
Male	24	22-27
Female	25	23-28
18-29	39	34-44
30-44	35	31-39
45-64	20	18-23
65+	12	10-14
< High school	32	26-38
High school	26	24-29
Some college	28	24-31
College degree	17	15-20
<\$15,000	35	29-41
\$15,000 to \$24,999	29	24-33
\$25,000 to \$49,999	28	24-31
\$50,000 to \$74,999	25	21-29
\$75,000+	19	17-22
White, non-Hispanic	21	19-23
Black, non-Hispanic	47	41-54
Hispanic	45	35-55
Married	18	16-20

Demographic	Percent	CI
Divorced/separated	31	26-35
Widowed	16	12-20
Never married	37	34-41
Veteran	25	20-31
Non-veteran	25	23-27
Diagnosed diabetic	17	14-21
Not diagnosed diabetic	26	24-28
Asthmatic (current)	36	31-42
Not asthmatic	23	22-25
Obese (BMI \geq 30)	26	23-29
Overweight (25 \leq BMI < 30)	25	22-28
Neither overweight nor obese	24	22-27
Current smoker	40	36-44
Former smoker	25	22-28
Never smoked	20	18-22
Chronic drinker	20	15-27
Drink but not chronic	25	23-28
Non-drinker	25	23-28
No health care coverage	33	25-41
Have health care coverage	24	23-26

CI = 95% Confidence Interval

Chart 5: Were your parents separated or divorced?*



*Demographic categories with at least one significant difference

Magnitude of Significant Differences:

Age

- Respondents age 18-29 were:
 - 2.5 times more likely during childhood to indicate their parents were separated or divorced than respondents age 45-64; and
 - 4.6 times more likely during childhood to indicate their parents were separated or divorced than respondents age 65 and older.
- Respondents age 30-44 were:
 - 2.1 times more likely during childhood to indicate their parents were separated or divorced than respondents age 45-64; and

- 3.9 times more likely during childhood to indicate their parents were separated or divorced than respondents age 65 and older.
- Respondents age 45-64 were 1.9 times more likely during childhood to indicate their parents were separated or divorced than respondents age 65 and older.

Education

- Respondents with less than a high school education were 2.2 times more likely during childhood to indicate their parents were separated or divorced than respondents with a college degree.
- Respondents with a high school education were 1.7 times more likely during childhood to indicate their parents were separated or divorced than respondents with a college degree.
- Respondents with some college education were 1.8 times more likely during childhood to indicate their parents were separated or divorced than respondents with a college degree.

Household income

- Respondents with a household income of less than \$15,000 were 2.3 times more likely during childhood to indicate their parents were separated or divorced than respondents with a household income of \$75,000 or more.
- Respondents with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 were 1.7 times more likely during childhood to indicate their parents were separated or divorced than respondents with a household income of \$75,000 or more.
- Respondents with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 were 1.6 times more likely during childhood to indicate their parents were separated or divorced than respondents with a household income of \$75,000 or more.

Race/ethnicity

- Black, non-Hispanic respondents were 3.4 times more likely during childhood to indicate their parents were separated or divorced than white, non-Hispanic respondents.
- Hispanic respondents were 3.1 times more likely during childhood to indicate their parents were separated or divorced than white, non-Hispanic respondents.

Marital status

- Divorced/separated respondents were:
 - 2.0 times more likely during childhood to indicate their parents were separated or divorced than married respondents; and
 - 2.4 times more likely during childhood to indicate their parents were separated or divorced than widowed respondents.
- Respondents who never married were:
 - 2.7 times more likely during childhood to indicate their parents were separated or divorced than married respondents; and
 - 3.2 times more likely during childhood to indicate their parents were separated or divorced than widowed respondents.

Diabetic status

- Non-diabetic respondents were 1.7 times more likely during childhood to indicate their parents were separated or divorced than diabetic respondents.

Asthmatic status

- Current asthmatic respondents were 1.9 times more likely during childhood to indicate their parents were separated or divorced than non-asthmatic respondents.

Smoking status

- Current smokers were:
 - 2.0 times more likely during childhood to indicate their parents were separated or divorced than former smokers; and
 - 2.7 times more likely during childhood to indicate their parents were separated or divorced than respondents who never smoked.

No significant differences

- Based on the sample conducted in 2016, the following categories had no significant differences across their demographic levels: gender, veteran status, weight status, alcohol consumption and health care coverage.

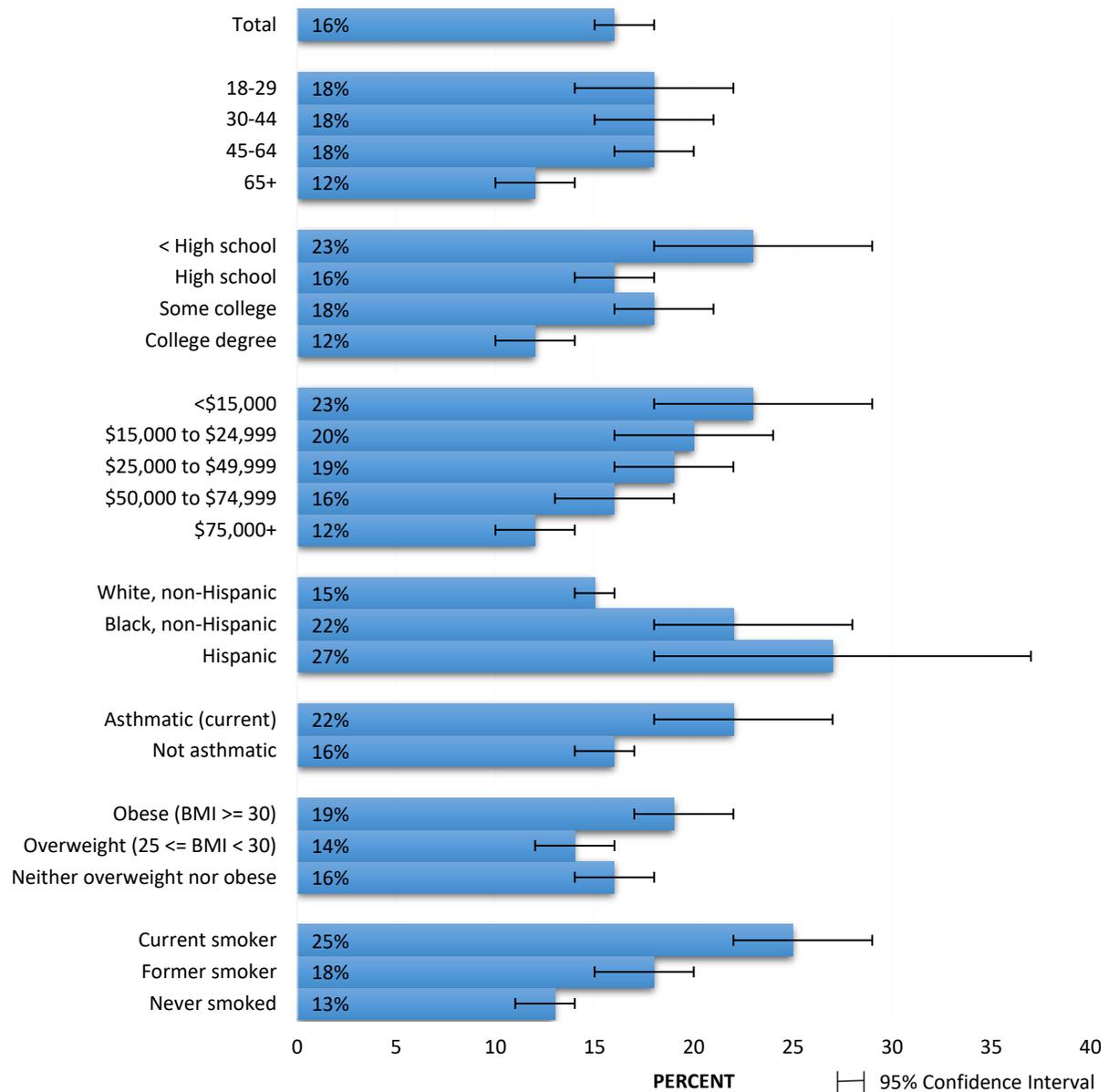
During childhood, they witnessed domestic violence on at least one occasion.

Demographic	Percent	CI
Total	16	15-18
Male	16	14-18
Female	17	15-18
18-29	18	14-22
30-44	18	15-21
45-64	18	16-20
65+	12	10-14
< High school	23	18-29
High school	16	14-18
Some college	18	16-21
College degree	12	10-14
<\$15,000	23	18-29
\$15,000 to \$24,999	20	16-24
\$25,000 to \$49,999	19	16-22
\$50,000 to \$74,999	16	13-19
\$75,000+	12	10-14
White, non-Hispanic	15	14-16
Black, non-Hispanic	22	18-28
Hispanic	27	18-37
Married	15	13-17

Demographic	Percent	CI
Divorced/separated	20	17-24
Widowed	13	10-17
Never married	18	15-21
Veteran	18	14-23
Non-veteran	16	15-17
Diagnosed diabetic	19	15-23
Not diagnosed diabetic	16	15-17
Asthmatic (current)	22	18-27
Not asthmatic	16	14-17
Obese (BMI \geq 30)	19	17-22
Overweight (25 \leq BMI < 30)	14	12-16
Neither overweight nor obese	16	14-18
Current smoker	25	22-29
Former smoker	18	15-20
Never smoked	13	11-14
Chronic drinker	19	13-25
Drink but not chronic	16	14-17
Non-drinker	17	15-19
No health care coverage	20	15-27
Have health care coverage	16	15-17

CI = 95% Confidence Interval

Chart 6: How often did your parents or adults in your home ever slap, hit, kick, punch or beat each other up?*



*Demographic categories with at least one significant difference

**Magnitude of Significant Differences:
Age**

- Respondents age 30-44 were 1.7 times more likely during childhood to indicate they witnessed domestic violence on at least one occasion than respondents age 65 and older.

- Respondents age 45-64 were 1.6 times more likely during childhood to indicate they witnessed domestic violence on at least one occasion than respondents age 65 and older.

Education

- Respondents with less than a high school education were 2.2 times more likely during childhood to indicate they witnessed domestic violence on at least one occasion than respondents with a college degree.
- Respondents with some college education were 1.6 times more likely during childhood to indicate they witnessed domestic violence on at least one occasion than respondents with a college degree.

Household income

- Respondents with a household income of less than \$15,000 were 2.3 times more likely during childhood to indicate they witnessed domestic violence on at least one occasion than respondents with a household income of \$75,000 or more.
- Respondents with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 were 1.9 times more likely during childhood to indicate they witnessed domestic violence on at least one occasion than respondents with a household income of \$75,000 or more.
- Respondents with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999 were 1.8 times more likely during childhood to indicate they witnessed domestic violence on at least one occasion than respondents with a household income of \$75,000 or more.

Race/ethnicity

- Black, non-Hispanic respondents were 1.6 times more likely during childhood to indicate they witnessed domestic violence on at least one occasion than white, non-Hispanic respondents.
- Hispanic respondents were 2.1 times more likely during childhood to indicate they witnessed domestic violence on at least one occasion than white, non-Hispanic respondents.

Asthmatic status

- Current asthmatic respondents were 1.5 times more likely during childhood to indicate they witnessed domestic violence on at least one occasion than non-asthmatic respondents.

Weight status

- Respondents considered obese were 1.4 times more likely during childhood to indicate they witnessed domestic violence on at least one occasion than respondents considered overweight.

Smoking status

- Current smokers were:
 - 1.6 times more likely during childhood to indicate they witnessed domestic violence on at least one occasion than former smokers; and
 - 2.3 times more likely during childhood to indicate they witnessed domestic violence on at least one occasion than respondents who never smoked.

- Former smokers were 1.5 times more likely during childhood to indicate they witnessed domestic violence on at least one occasion than respondents who never smoked.

No significant differences.

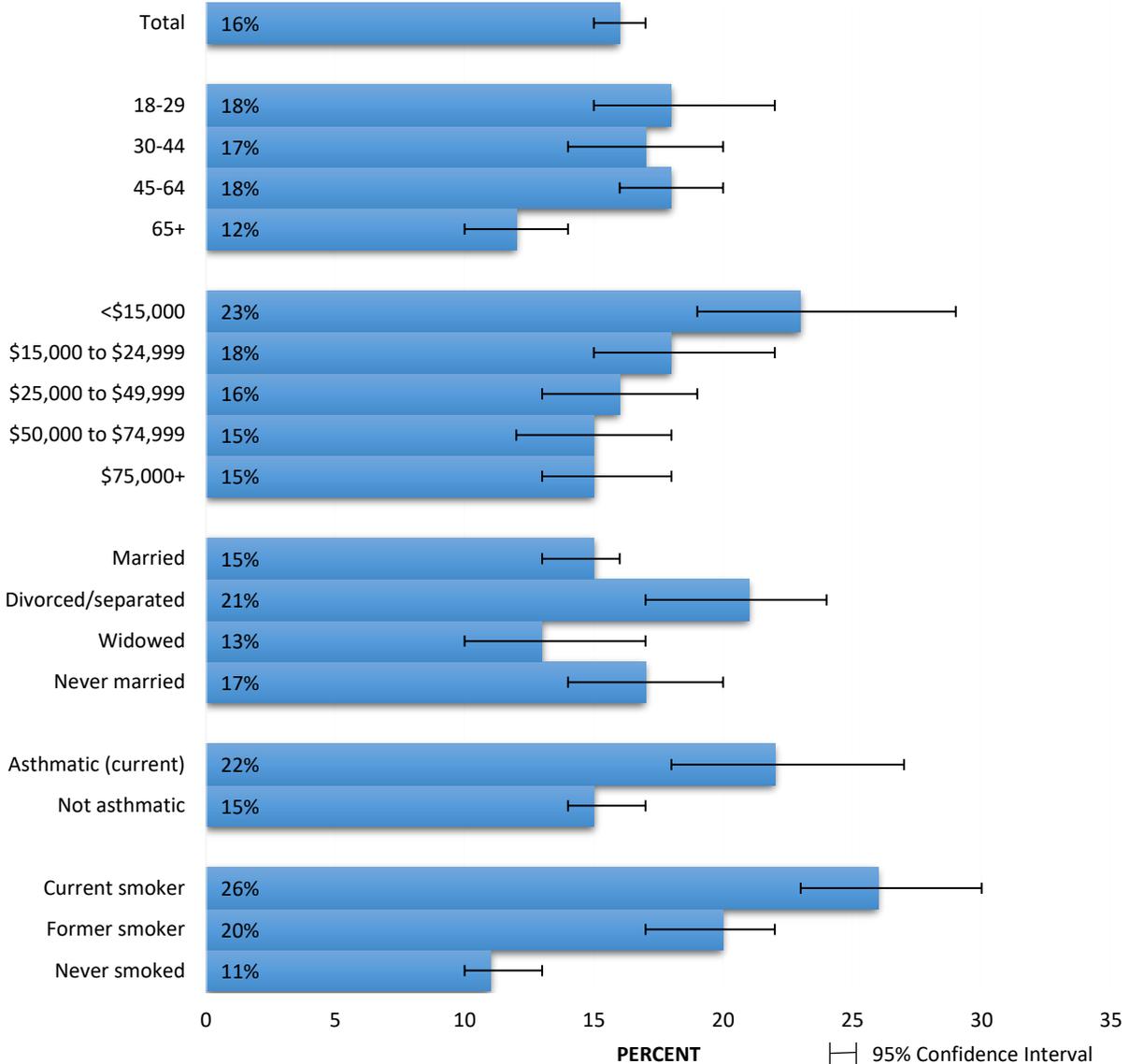
- Based on the sample conducted in 2016, the following categories had no significant differences across their demographic levels: gender, marital status, veteran status, diabetic status, alcohol consumption and health care coverage

During childhood, a parent physically hurt them at least once.

Demographic	Percent	CI	Demographic	Percent	CI
Total	16	15-17	Divorced/separated	21	17-24
Male	17	15-19	Widowed	13	10-17
Female	15	14-17	Never married	17	14-20
18-29	18	15-22	Veteran	18	15-23
30-44	17	14-20	Non-veteran	16	15-17
45-64	18	16-20	Diagnosed diabetic	19	16-23
65+	12	10-14	Not diagnosed diabetic	16	14-17
< High school	20	15-25	Asthmatic (current)	22	18-27
High school	15	14-18	Not asthmatic	15	14-17
Some college	18	15-21	Obese (BMI \geq 30)	18	16-21
College degree	14	12-16	Overweight (25 \leq BMI < 30)	15	13-18
<\$15,000	23	19-29	Neither overweight nor obese	15	13-18
\$15,000 to \$24,999	18	15-22	Current smoker	26	23-30
\$25,000 to \$49,999	16	13-19	Former smoker	20	17-22
\$50,000 to \$74,999	15	12-18	Never smoked	11	10-13
\$75,000+	15	13-18	Chronic drinker	16	12-23
White, non-Hispanic	16	15-17	Drink but not chronic	16	14-18
Black, non-Hispanic	15	11-20	Non-drinker	16	14-18
Hispanic	19	13-27	No health care coverage	24	17-31
Married	15	13-16	Have health care coverage	16	14-17

CI = 95% Confidence Interval

Chart 7: Before age 18, how often did a parent of adult in your home ever hit, beat, kick, or physically hurt you in any way?*



*Demographic categories with at least one significant difference

**Magnitude of Significant Differences:
Age**

- Respondents age 18-29 were 1.7 times more likely during childhood to indicate a parent physically hurt them at least once than respondents age 65 and older.
- Respondents age 45-64 were 1.6 times more likely during childhood to indicate a parent physically hurt them at least once than respondents age 65 and older.

Household income

- Respondents with a household income of less than \$15,000 were:
 - 1.7 times more likely during childhood to indicate a parent physically hurt them at least once than respondents with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999; and
 - 1.7 times more likely during childhood to indicate a parent physically hurt them at least once than respondents with a household income of \$75,000 or more.

Marital status

- Divorced/separated respondents were 1.5 times more likely during childhood to indicate a parent physically hurt them at least once than married respondents.

Asthmatic status

- Current asthmatic respondents were 1.5 times more likely during childhood to indicate a parent physically hurt them at least once than non-asthmatic respondents.

Smoking status

- Current smokers were:
 - 1.5 times more likely during childhood to indicate a parent physically hurt them at least once than former smokers; and
 - 2.8 times more likely during childhood to indicate a parent physically hurt them at least once than respondents who never smoked.
- Former smokers were 1.9 times more likely during childhood to indicate a parent physically hurt them at least once than respondents who never smoked.

No significant differences

- Based on the sample conducted in 2016, the following categories had no significant differences across their demographic levels: gender, education, race/ethnicity, veteran status, diabetic status, weight status, alcohol consumption and health care coverage.

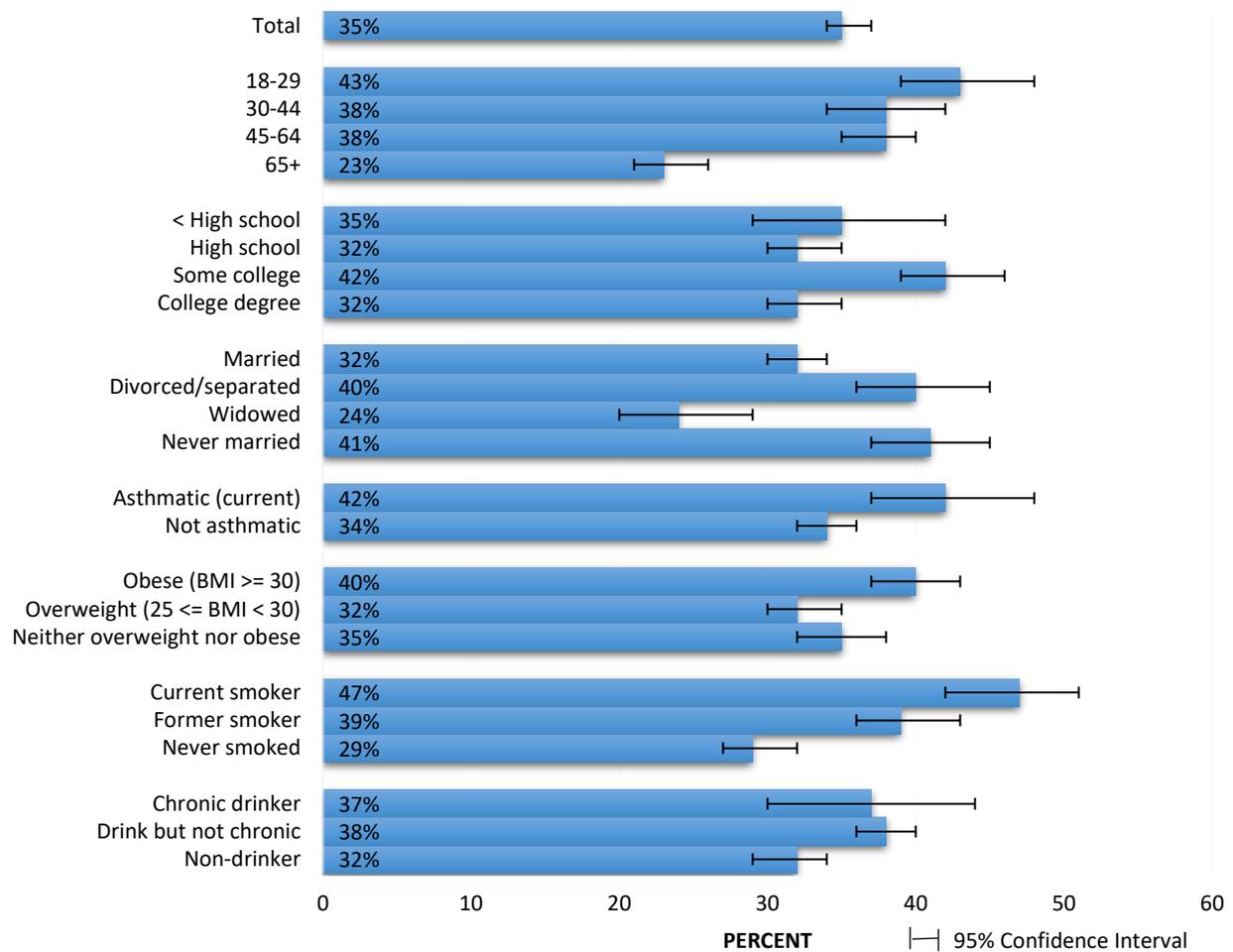
During childhood a parent swore, insulted or put them down at least once.

Demographic	Percent	CI
Total	35	34-37
Male	36	33-38
Female	35	32-37
18-29	43	39-48
30-44	38	34-42
45-64	38	35-40
65+	23	21-26
< High school	35	29-42
High school	32	30-35
Some college	42	39-46
College degree	32	30-35
<\$15,000	40	34-47
\$15,000 to \$24,999	38	33-42
\$25,000 to \$49,999	36	32-39
\$50,000 to \$74,999	37	33-41
\$75,000+	35	32-38
White, non-Hispanic	35	33-37
Black, non-Hispanic	34	29-40
Hispanic	40	31-51
Married	32	30-34

Demographic	Percent	CI
Divorced/separated	40	36-45
Widowed	24	20-29
Never married	41	37-45
Veteran	37	32-43
Non-veteran	35	33-37
Diagnosed diabetic	37	32-42
Not diagnosed diabetic	35	33-37
Asthmatic (current)	42	37-48
Not asthmatic	34	32-36
Obese (BMI \geq 30)	40	37-43
Overweight (25 \leq BMI < 30)	32	30-35
Neither overweight nor obese	35	32-38
Current smoker	47	42-51
Former smoker	39	36-43
Never smoked	29	27-32
Chronic drinker	37	30-44
Drink but not chronic	38	36-40
Non-drinker	32	29-34
No health care coverage	43	35-52
Have health care coverage	35	33-36

CI = 95% Confidence Interval

Chart 8: How often did a parent or adult in your home ever swear at you, insult you, or put you down?*



*Demographic categories with at least one significant difference

**Magnitude of Significant Differences:
Age**

- Respondents age 18-29 were 2.5 times more likely during childhood to indicate a parent swore, insulted or put them down at least once than respondents age 65 and older.
- Respondents age 30-44 were 2.0 times more likely during childhood to indicate a parent swore, insulted or put them down at least once than respondents age 65 and older.
- Respondents age 45-64 were 2.0 times more likely during childhood to indicate a parent swore, insulted or put them down at least once than respondents age 65 and older.

Education

- Respondents with some college education were:
 - 1.5 times more likely during childhood to indicate a parent swore, insulted or put them down at least once than respondents with a high school education; and
 - 1.5 times more likely during childhood to indicate a parent swore, insulted or put them down at least once than respondents with a college degree.

Marital status

- Married respondents were 1.5 times more likely during childhood to indicate a parent swore, insulted or put them down at least once than widowed respondents.
- Divorced/separated respondents were:
 - 1.4 times more likely during childhood to indicate a parent swore, insulted or put them down at least once than married respondents; and
 - 2.1 times more likely during childhood to indicate a parent swore, insulted or put them down at least once than widowed respondents.
- Respondents who never married were:
 - 1.5 times more likely during childhood to indicate a parent swore, insulted or put them down at least once than married respondents; and
 - 2.1 times more likely during childhood to indicate a parent swore, insulted or put them down at least once than widowed respondents.

Asthmatic status

- Current asthmatic respondents were 1.4 times more likely during childhood to indicate a parent swore, insulted or put them down at least once than non-asthmatic respondents.

Weight status

- Respondents considered obese were 1.4 times more likely during childhood to indicate a parent swore, insulted or put them down at least once than respondents considered overweight.

Smoking status

- Current smokers were 2.1 times more likely during childhood to indicate a parent swore, insulted or put them down at least once than respondents who never smoked.
- Former smokers were 1.6 times more likely during childhood to indicate a parent swore, insulted or put them down at least once than respondents who never smoked.

Alcohol consumption

- Respondents who drank, but not chronically were 1.3 times more likely during childhood to indicate a parent swore, insulted or put them down at least once than non-drinkers.

No significant differences

- Based on the sample conducted in 2016, the following categories had no significant differences across their demographic levels: gender, household income, race/ethnicity, veteran status, diabetic status and health care coverage.

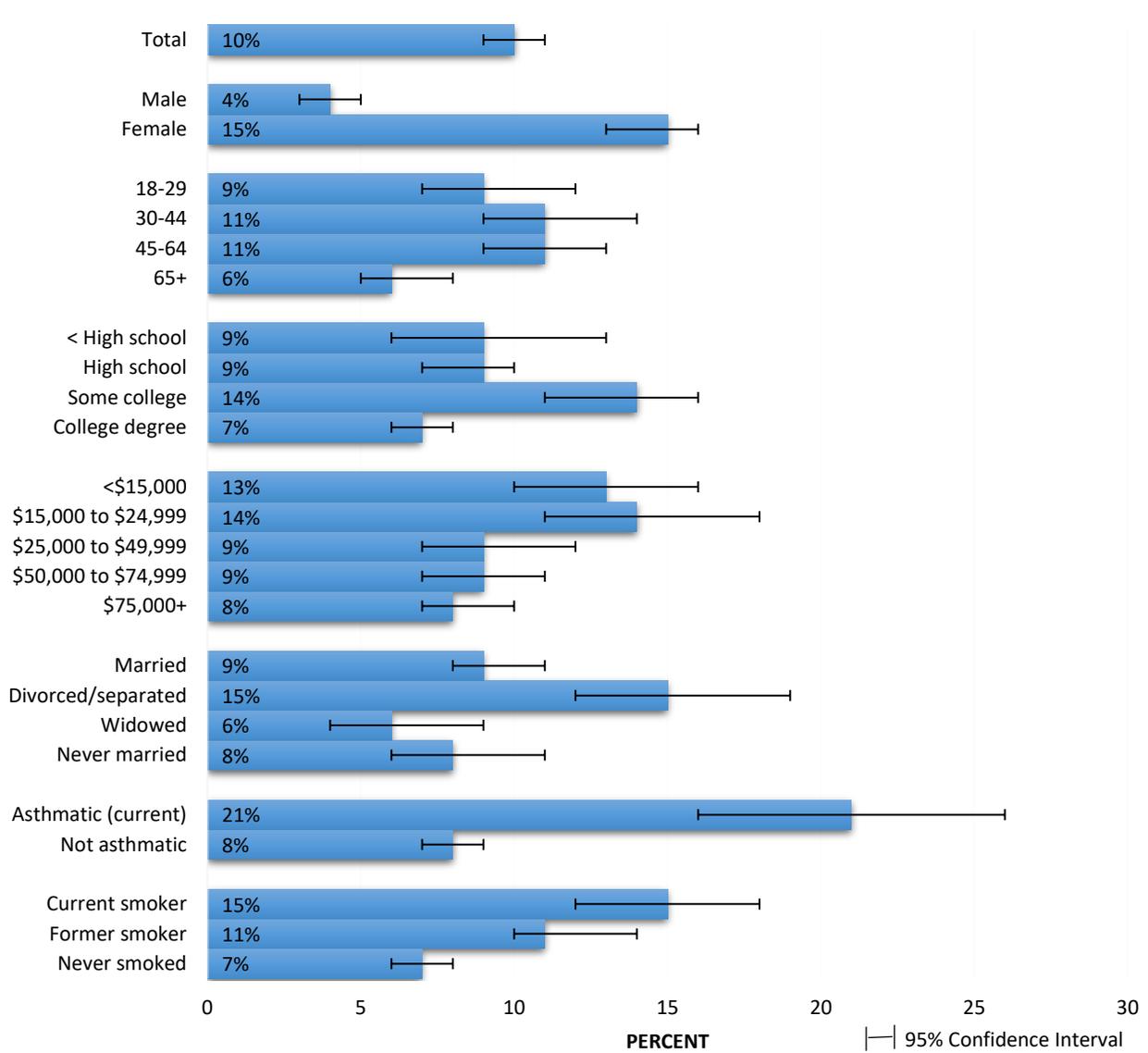
During childhood, they had someone at least five years older touch them sexually at least once.

Demographic	Percent	CI
Total	10	9-11
Male	4	3-5
Female	15	13-16
18-29	9	7-12
30-44	11	9-14
45-64	11	9-13
65+	6	5-8
< High school	9	6-13
High school	9	7-10
Some college	14	11-16
College degree	7	6-8
<\$15,000	13	10-16
\$15,000 to \$24,999	14	11-18
\$25,000 to \$49,999	9	7-12
\$50,000 to \$74,999	9	7-11
\$75,000+	8	7-10
White, non-Hispanic	9	8-11
Black, non-Hispanic	10	7-14
Hispanic	12	7-20
Married	9	8-11

Demographic	Percent	CI
Divorced/separated	15	12-19
Widowed	6	4-9
Never married	8	6-11
Veteran	7	5-11
Non-veteran	10	9-11
Diagnosed diabetic	11	8-14
Not diagnosed diabetic	9	8-10
Asthmatic (current)	21	16-26
Not asthmatic	8	7-9
Obese (BMI >= 30)	11	9-13
Overweight (25 <= BMI < 30)	9	7-11
Neither overweight nor obese	9	7-11
Current smoker	15	12-18
Former smoker	11	10-14
Never smoked	7	6-8
Chronic drinker	7	4-13
Drink but not chronic	9	8-11
Non-drinker	10	9-12
No health care coverage	13	9-18
Have health care coverage	9	8-10

CI = 95% Confidence Interval

Chart 9: How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult, ever touch you sexually?*



*Demographic categories with at least one significant difference

**Magnitude of Significant Differences:
Age**

- Respondents age 30-44 were 1.9 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had someone at least five years older touch them sexually at least once than respondents age 65 and older.

- Respondents age 45-64 were 1.9 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had someone at least five years older touch them sexually at least once than respondents age 65 and older.

Gender

- Female respondents were 4.1 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had someone at least five years older touch them sexually at least once than male respondents.

Education

- Respondents with some college education were:
 - 1.7 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had someone at least five years older touch them sexually at least once than respondents with a high school education; and
 - 2.2 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had someone at least five years older touch them sexually at least once than respondents with a college degree.

Household income

- Respondents with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 were 1.8 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had someone at least five years older touch them sexually at least once than respondents with a household income of \$75,000 or more.

Marital status

- Divorced/separated respondents were:
 - 1.8 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had someone at least five years older touch them sexually at least once than married respondents;
 - 2.6 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had someone at least five years older touch them sexually at least once than widowed respondents; and
 - 1.9 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had someone at least five years older touch them sexually at least once than respondents who never married.

Asthmatic status

- Current asthmatic respondents were 2.9 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had someone at least five years older touch them sexually at least once than non-asthmatic respondents.

Smoking status

- Current smokers were 2.4 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had someone at least five years older touch them sexually at least once than respondents who never smoked.

- Former smokers were 1.8 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had someone at least five years older touch them sexually at least once than respondents who never smoked.

No significant differences

- Based on the sample conducted in 2016, the following categories had no significant differences across their demographic levels: race/ethnicity, veteran status, diabetic status, weight status, alcohol consumption and health care coverage.

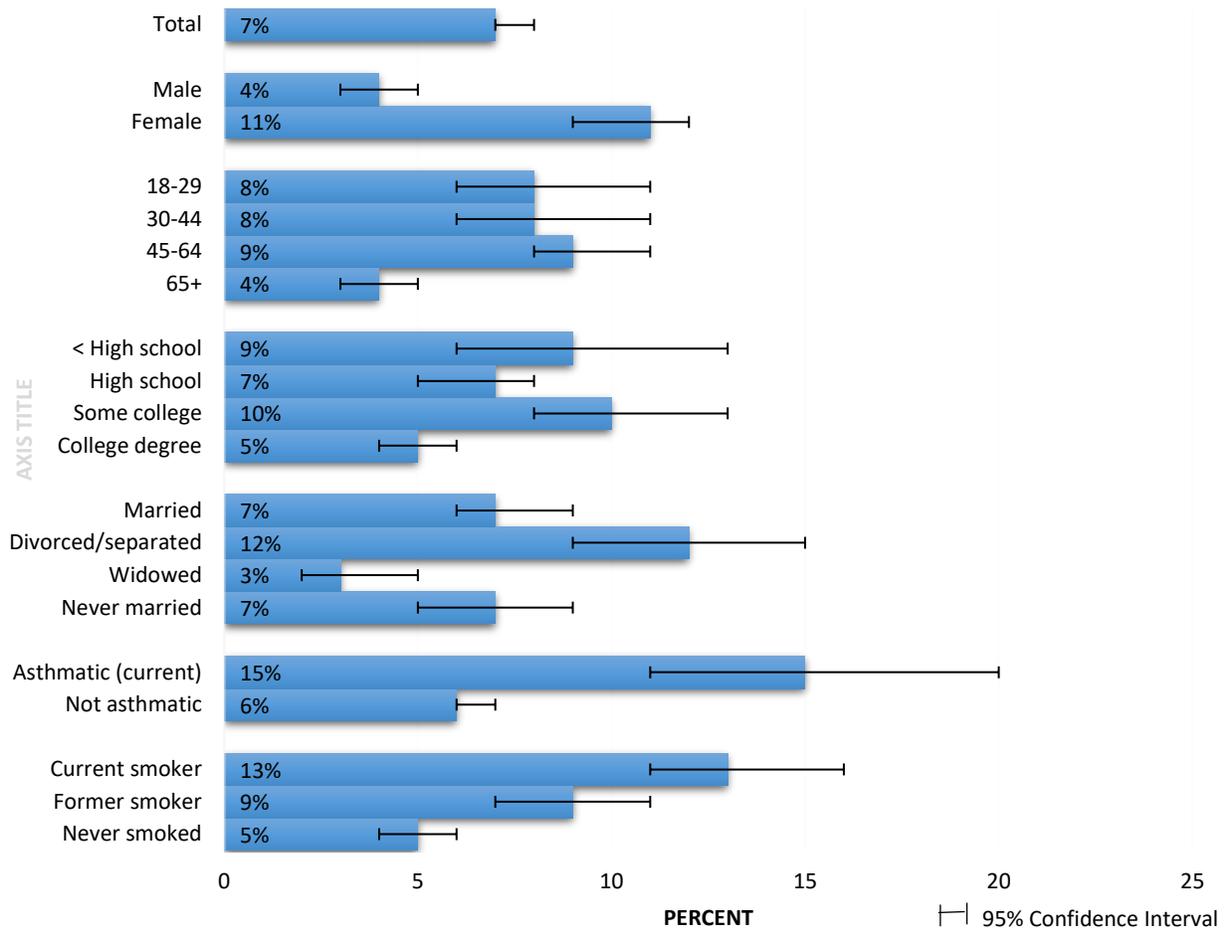
During childhood, someone at least five years older tried to make them touch them sexually at least once.

Demographic	Percent	CI
Total	7	7-8
Male	4	3-5
Female	11	9-12
18-29	8	6-11
30-44	8	6-11
45-64	9	8-11
65+	4	3-5
< High school	9	6-13
High school	7	5-8
Some college	10	8-13
College degree	5	4-6
<\$15,000	11	8-14
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11	8-14
\$25,000 to \$49,999	9	7-11
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6	4-8
\$75,000+	6	5-8
White, non-Hispanic	7	6-8
Black, non-Hispanic	9	6-13
Hispanic	9	5-16
Married	7	6-9

Demographic	Percent	CI
Divorced/separated	12	9-15
Widowed	3	2-5
Never married	7	5-9
Veteran	8	5-12
Non-veteran	7	6-8
Diagnosed diabetic	8	5-11
Not diagnosed diabetic	7	6-8
Asthmatic (current)	15	11-20
Not asthmatic	6	6-7
Obese (BMI >= 30)	9	7-11
Overweight (25 <= BMI < 30)	6	5-8
Neither overweight nor obese	7	6-9
Current smoker	13	11-16
Former smoker	9	7-11
Never smoked	5	4-6
Chronic drinker	8	4-15
Drink but not chronic	7	6-8
Non-drinker	8	7-10
No health care coverage	11	7-17
Have health care coverage	7	6-8

CI = 95% Confidence Interval

Chart 10: How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult, try to make you touch them sexually?*



*Demographic categories with at least one significant difference

**Magnitude of Significant Differences:
Age**

- Respondents age 18-29 were 2.4 times more likely during childhood to indicate someone at least five years older tried to make them touch them sexually at least once than respondents age 65 and older.
- Respondents age 30-44 were 2.4 times more likely during childhood to indicate someone at least five years older tried to make them touch them sexually at least once than respondents age 65 and older.
- Respondents age 45-64 were 2.7 times more likely during childhood to indicate someone at least five years older tried to make them touch them sexually at least once than respondents age 65 and older.

Gender

- Female respondents were 2.9 times more likely during childhood to indicate someone at least five years older tried to make them touch them sexually at least once than male respondents.

Education

- Respondents with some college education were 2.3 times more likely during childhood to indicate someone at least five years older tried to make them touch them sexually at least once than respondents with a college degree.

Marital status

- Married respondents were 2.2 times more likely during childhood to indicate someone at least five years older tried to make them touch them sexually at least once than widowed respondents.
- Divorced/separated respondents were 3.7 times more likely during childhood to indicate someone at least five years older tried to make them touch them sexually at least once than widowed respondents.

Asthmatic status

- Current asthmatic respondents were 2.6 times more likely during childhood to indicate someone at least five years older tried to make them touch them sexually at least once than non-asthmatic respondents.

Smoking status

- Current smokers were 3.1 times more likely during childhood to indicate someone at least five years older tried to make them touch them sexually at least once than respondents who never smoked.
- Formers smokers were 2.0 times more likely during childhood to indicate someone at least five years older tried to make them touch them sexually at least once than respondents who never smoked.

No significant differences

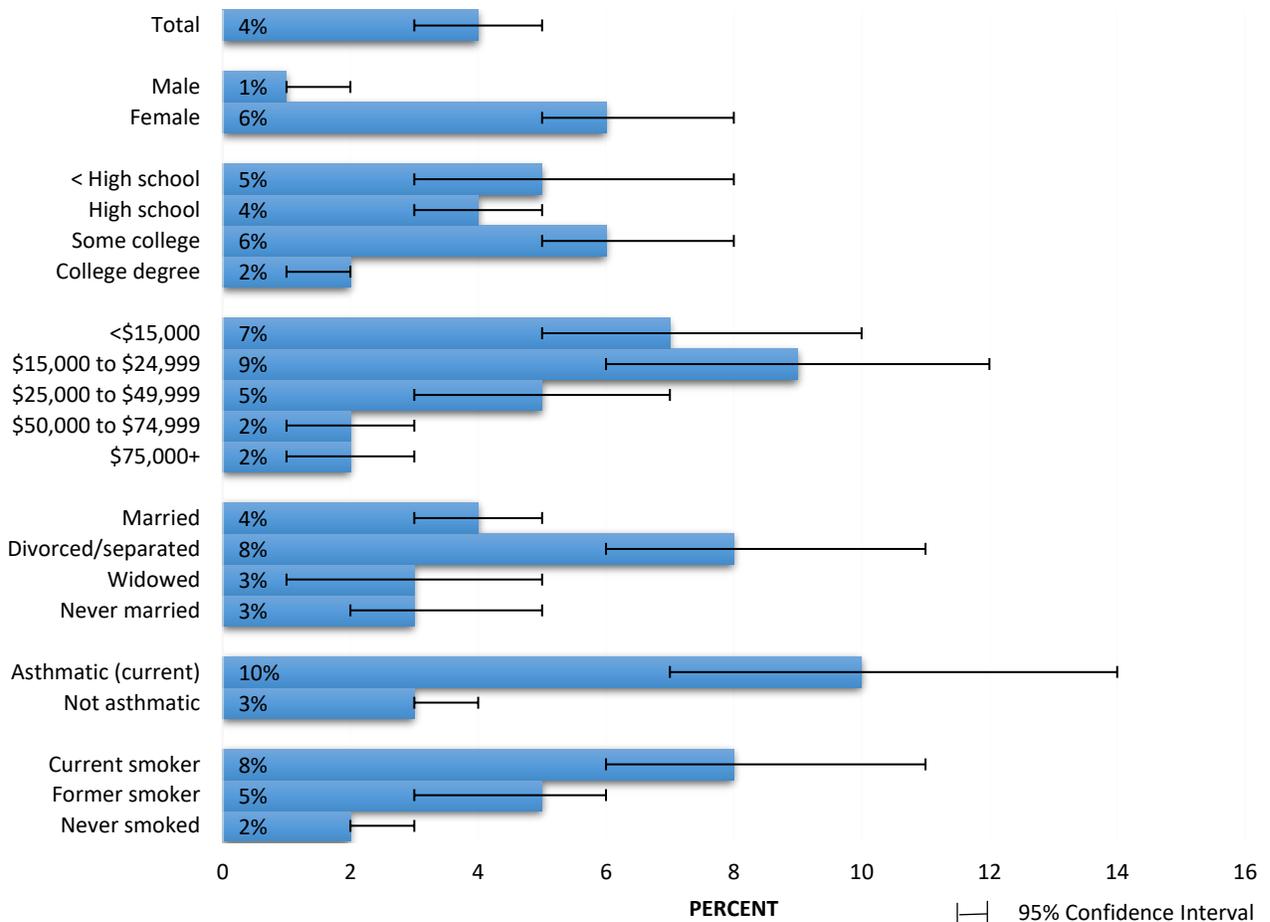
- Based on the sample conducted in 2016, the following categories had no significant differences across their demographic levels: household income, race/ethnicity, veteran status, diabetic status, weight status, alcohol consumption and health care coverage.

During childhood, they were forced to have sex at least once with someone at least five years older than them.

Demographic	Percent	CI	Demographic	Percent	CI
Total	4	3-5	Divorced/separated	8	6-11
Male	1	1-2	Widowed	3	1-5
Female	6	5-8	Never married	3	2-5
18-29	5	3-7	Veteran	4	2-8
30-44	4	3-6	Non-veteran	4	3-5
45-64	5	4-6	Diagnosed diabetic	5	3-9
65+	2	2-4	Not diagnosed diabetic	4	3-5
< High school	5	3-8	Asthmatic (current)	10	7-14
High school	4	3-5	Not asthmatic	3	3-4
Some college	6	5-8	Obese (BMI >= 30)	5	4-7
College degree	2	1-2	Overweight (25 <= BMI < 30)	3	2-5
<\$15,000	7	5-10	Neither overweight nor obese	3	2-5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9	6-12	Current smoker	8	6-11
\$25,000 to \$49,999	5	3-7	Former smoker	5	3-6
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2	1-3	Never smoked	2	2-3
\$75,000+	2	1-3	Chronic drinker	6	3-14
White, non-Hispanic	4	3-5	Drink but not chronic	3	3-5
Black, non-Hispanic	6	3-10	Non-drinker	5	4-6
Hispanic	4	2-10	No health care coverage	5	3-10
Married	4	3-5	Have health care coverage	4	3-5

CI = 95% Confidence Interval

Chart 11: How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult, force you to have sex?*



*Demographic categories with at least one significant difference

**Magnitude of Significant Differences:
Gender**

- Female respondents were 4.7 times more likely during childhood to indicate they were forced to have sex at least once with someone at least five years older than them than male respondents.

Education

- Respondents with less than a high school education were 3.1 times more likely during childhood to indicate they were forced to have sex at least once with someone at least five years older than them than respondents with a college degree.

- Respondents with a high school education were 2.7 times more likely during childhood to indicate they were forced to have sex at least once with someone at least five years older than them than respondents with a college degree.
- Respondents with some college education were 4.3 times more likely during childhood to indicate they were forced to have sex at least once with someone at least five years older than them than respondents with a college degree.

Household income

- Respondents with a household income of less than \$15,000 were:
 - 4.0 times more likely during childhood to indicate they were forced to have sex at least once with someone at least five years older than them than respondents with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999; and
 - 3.4 times more likely during childhood to indicate they were forced to have sex at least once with someone at least five years older than them than respondents with a household income of \$75,000 or more.
- Respondents with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 were:
 - 5.2 times more likely during childhood to indicate they were forced to have sex at least once with someone at least five years older than them than respondents with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999; and
 - 4.4 times more likely during childhood to indicate they were forced to have sex at least once with someone at least five years older than them than respondents with a household income of \$75,000 or more.

Marital status

- Divorced/separated respondents were:
 - 2.1 times more likely during childhood to indicate they were forced to have sex at least once with someone at least five years older than them than married respondents;
 - 3.0 times more likely during childhood to indicate they were forced to have sex at least once with someone at least five years older than them than widowed respondents; and
 - 2.9 times more likely during childhood to indicate they were forced to have sex at least once with someone at least five years older than them than respondents who never married.

Asthmatic status

- Current asthmatic respondents were 3.1 times more likely during childhood to indicate they were forced to have sex at least once with someone at least five years older than them than non-asthmatic respondents.

Smoking status

- Current smokers were 3.6 times more likely during childhood to indicate they were forced to have sex at least once with someone at least five years older than them than respondents who never smoked.

No significant differences

- Based on the sample conducted in 2016, the following categories had no significant differences across their demographic levels: age, race/ethnicity, veteran status, diabetic status, weight status, alcohol consumption and health care coverage.

Appendix B: Adverse Childhood Experience Scores

Had No Adverse Childhood Experiences

Demographic	Percent	CI	Demographic	Percent	CI
Total	49	47-51	Divorced/separated	45	41-50
Male	50	47-52	Widowed	56	52-61
Female	48	46-50	Never married	45	42-49
18-29	47	43-51	Veteran	47	43-52
30-44	45	42-49	Non-veteran	49	48-51
45-64	46	43-48	Diagnosed diabetic	51	46-55
65+	59	56-62	Not diagnosed diabetic	49	47-50
< High school	47	41-53	Asthmatic (current)	40	36-45
High school	50	48-53	Not asthmatic	50	48-52
Some college	43	40-47	Obese (BMI >= 30)	42	39-45
College degree	53	51-56	Overweight (25 <= BMI < 30)	49	46-51
<\$15,000	43	38-49	Neither overweight nor obese	51	48-54
\$15,000 to \$24,999	50	46-54	Current smoker	33	29-37
\$25,000 to \$49,999	46	42-49	Former smoker	45	42-48
\$50,000 to \$74,999	46	42-51	Never smoked	53	51-55
\$75,000+	48	45-51	Chronic drinker	44	38-50
White, non-Hispanic	49	48-51	Drink but not chronic	46	44-48
Black, non-Hispanic	41	35-46	Non-drinker	48	46-51
Hispanic	47	39-55	No health care coverage	48	41-55
Married	51	49-53	Have health care coverage	49	47-51

CI = 95% Confidence Interval

Magnitude of Significant Differences:

Age

- Respondents age 65 and older were:
 - 1.6 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had no adverse childhood experiences than respondents age 18-29;
 - 1.7 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had no adverse childhood experiences than respondents age 30-44; and
 - 1.7 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had no adverse childhood experiences than respondents age 45-64.

Education

- Respondents with a high school education were 1.3 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had no adverse childhood experiences than respondents with some college education.
- Respondents with a college degree were 1.5 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had no adverse childhood experiences than respondents with some college education.

Race/ethnicity

- White, non-Hispanic respondents were 1.4 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had no adverse childhood experiences than black, non-Hispanic respondents.

Marital status

- Widowed respondents were:
 - 1.6 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had no adverse childhood experiences than divorced/separated respondents; and
 - 1.6 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had no adverse childhood experiences than respondents who never married.

Asthmatic status

- Non-asthmatic respondents were 1.5 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had no adverse childhood experiences than current asthmatic respondents.

Weight status

- Respondents considered overweight were 1.3 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had no adverse childhood experiences than respondents considered obese.
- Respondents considered neither overweight nor obese were 1.4 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had no adverse childhood experiences than respondents considered obese.

Smoking status

- Former smokers were 1.7 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had no adverse childhood experiences than current smokers.
- Respondents who never smoked were:
 - 2.3 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had no adverse childhood experiences than current smokers; and
 - 1.4 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had no adverse childhood experiences than former smokers.

No significant differences

- Based on the sample conducted in 2016, the following categories had no significant differences across their demographic levels: gender, household income, veteran status, diabetic status, alcohol consumption and health care coverage.

Had Four or More Adverse Childhood Experiences

Demographic	Percent	CI
Total	13	12-14
Male	11	10-13
Female	14	13-16
18-29	17	14-20
30-44	16	14-19
45-64	13	12-15
65+	6	5-8
< High school	19	14-24
High school	12	10-13
Some college	16	14-19
College degree	9	7-10
<\$15,000	23	18-28
\$15,000 to \$24,999	17	14-20
\$25,000 to \$49,999	12	10-14
\$50,000 to \$74,999	13	11-16
\$75,000+	11	9-13
White, non-Hispanic	12	11-13
Black, non-Hispanic	16	13-21
Hispanic	19	13-26
Married	11	9-12

Demographic	Percent	CI
Divorced/separated	16	13-19
Widowed	9	7-13
Never married	16	13-18
Veteran	11	8-15
Non-veteran	13	12-14
Diagnosed diabetic	12	9-15
Not diagnosed diabetic	13	12-14
Asthmatic (current)	22	18-26
Not asthmatic	12	11-13
Obese (BMI >= 30)	15	13-17
Overweight (25 <= BMI < 30)	13	11-15
Neither overweight nor obese	12	10-14
Current smoker	23	20-27
Former smoker	15	13-17
Never smoked	9	8-11
Chronic drinker	13	9-19
Drink but not chronic	13	12-15
Non-drinker	14	12-15
No health care coverage	18	13-24
Have health care coverage	12	11-14

CI = 95% Confidence Interval

Magnitude of Significant Differences:

Age

- Respondents age 18-29 were 3.1 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had four or more adverse childhood experiences than respondents age 65 and older.
- Respondents age 30-44 were 2.9 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had four or more adverse childhood experiences than respondents age 65 and older.
- Respondents age 45-64 were 2.4 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had four or more adverse childhood experiences than respondents age 65 and older.

Education

- Respondents with less than a high school education were:

- 1.7 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had four or more adverse childhood experiences than respondents with a high school education; and
- 2.4 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had four or more adverse childhood experiences than respondents with a college degree.
- Respondents with some college education were:
 - 1.5 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had four or more adverse childhood experiences than respondents with a high school education; and
 - 2.0 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had four or more adverse childhood experiences than respondents with a college degree.

Household income

- Respondents with a household income of less than \$15,000 were:
 - 2.2 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had four or more adverse childhood experiences than respondents with a household income of \$25,000 to \$49,999;
 - 1.9 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had four or more adverse childhood experiences than respondents with a household income of \$50,000 to \$74,999; and
 - 2.5 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had four or more adverse childhood experiences than respondents with a household income of \$75,000 or more.
- Respondents with a household income of \$15,000 to \$24,999 were 1.7 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had four or more adverse childhood experiences than respondents with a household income of \$75,000 or more.

Marital status

- Divorced/separated respondents were 1.6 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had four or more adverse childhood experiences than married respondents.
- Respondents who never married were 1.6 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had four or more adverse childhood experiences than married respondents.

Asthmatic status

- Current asthmatic respondents were 2.1 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had four or more adverse childhood experiences than non-asthmatic respondents.

Smoking status

- Current smokers were:
 - 1.7 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had four or more adverse childhood experiences than former smokers; and
 - 3.0 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had four or more adverse childhood experiences than respondents who never smoked.

- Former smokers were 1.8 times more likely during childhood to indicate they had four or more adverse childhood experiences than respondents who never smoked.

No significant differences

- Based on the sample conducted in 2016, the following categories had no significant differences across their demographic levels: gender, race/ethnicity, veteran status, diabetic status, weight status, alcohol consumption and health care coverage.

Appendix C: Demographic Characteristics of BRFSS and ACE Scores

Table 1: Distribution of 2016 Pennsylvania BRFSS Survey Sample and 2015 Pennsylvania Adult Population Estimates for Selected Characteristics

		2016 BRFSS Survey Sample		2015 Population Estimates	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All adults		6,810	100	10,110,483	100
Sex	Male	3,144	46.17	4,883,973	48.31
	Female	3,666	53.83	5,226,510	51.69
Race	White	5,730	84.14	8,386,228	82.95
	Black	606	8.9	1,049,315	10.37
	Other	391	5.74	674,940	6.68
	Unknown/refused	83	1.22	N/A	N/A
Hispanic Origin	Yes	215	3.16	567,224	5.61
	No	6,539	96.02	9,543,259	94.39
	Unknown/refused	56	0.82	N/A	N/A
Age	18-24	561	8.24	1,214,756	12.01
	25-34	847	12.44	1,648,641	16.31
	35-44	827	12.14	1,501,855	14.85
	45-54	1,146	16.83	1,774,180	17.55
	55-64	1,475	21.66	1,789,858	17.7
	65-74	1,171	17.19	1,199,864	11.87
	75+	711	10.44	981,329	9.71
	Unknown/refused	72	1.06	N/A	N/A

Notes: Race data include Hispanics.

Population estimates allocate unknowns, so they are included in demographic categories.

This is further indicated by the use of "N/A" or not applicable for the 2015 population estimate "Unknown/refused" entries.

Table 2: ACE Scores by Select Demographic, Pennsylvania adults, 2016

No ACEs			1 ACE			2 ACEs			3 ACEs			4 ACEs			5 or more ACEs		
Demographic	Prevalence	CI	Demographic	Prevalence	CI	Demographic	Prevalence	CI	Demographic	Prevalence	CI	Demographic	Prevalence	CI	Demographic	Prevalence	CI
Total	49	47-51	Total	20	19-22	Total	11	10-12	Total	7	6-8	Total	5	5-6	Total	7	7-8
Male	50	47-52	Male	21	20-23	Male	11	10-12	Male	7	6-8	Male	5	4-6	Male	6	5-8
Female	48	46-50	Female	20	18-21	Female	10	9-11	Female	8	7-9	Female	6	5-7	Female	8	7-10
18-29	47	43-51	18-29	19	16-22	18-29	10	8-13	18-29	8	6-10	18-29	6	4-8	18-29	11	9-14
30-44	45	42-49	30-44	20	17-23	30-44	9	7-12	30-44	10	8-12	30-44	7	5-9	30-44	9	8-11
45-64	46	43-48	45-64	22	20-24	45-64	12	11-14	45-64	7	6-9	45-64	6	5-7	45-64	8	6-9
65+	59	56-62	65+	21	19-24	65+	10	8-12	65+	4	3-5	65+	4	3-5	65+	2	2-3
< High School	47	41-53	< High School	16	12-21	< High School	8	5-12	< High School	10	7-15	< High School	7	5-11	< High School	11	8-15
High School	50	48-53	High School	21	19-23	High School	10	9-12	High School	7	6-8	High School	4	3-5	High School	7	6-9
Some College	43	40-47	Some College	20	18-23	Some College	12	10-14	Some College	8	7-10	Some College	7	6-9	Some College	9	7-11
College Degree	53	51-56	College Degree	22	20-24	College Degree	10	9-12	College Degree	5	5-7	College Degree	5	4-6	College Degree	4	3-5
<\$15,000	43	38-49	<\$15,000	18	14-23	<\$15,000	9	6-12	<\$15,000	7	5-11	<\$15,000	9	6-13	<\$15,000	13	10-18
\$15,000 to \$24,999	50	46-54	\$15,000 to \$24,999	17	14-20	\$15,000 to \$24,999	10	8-13	\$15,000 to \$24,999	7	5-9	\$15,000 to \$24,999	6	4-9	\$15,000 to \$24,999	10	8-13
\$25,000 to \$49,999	46	42-49	\$25,000 to \$49,999	21	18-24	\$25,000 to \$49,999	12	10-14	\$25,000 to \$49,999	10	8-12	\$25,000 to \$49,999	4	3-5	\$25,000 to \$49,999	8	6-10
\$50,000 to \$74,999	46	42-51	\$50,000 to \$74,999	22	19-25	\$50,000 to \$74,999	12	9-14	\$50,000 to \$74,999	7	5-9	\$50,000 to \$74,999	6	5-8	\$50,000 to \$74,999	7	5-10
\$75,000+	48	45-51	\$75,000+	23	21-26	\$75,000+	12	10-14	\$75,000+	7	5-8	\$75,000+	5	4-7	\$75,000+	5	4-7
White, non-Hispanic	49	48-51	White, non-Hispanic	21	19-22	White, non-Hispanic	10	9-11	White, non-Hispanic	7	6-8	White, non-Hispanic	5	5-6	White, non-Hispanic	7	6-8
Black, non-Hispanic	41	35-46	Black, non-Hispanic	22	17-27	Black, non-Hispanic	13	10-16	Black, non-Hispanic	8	6-12	Black, non-Hispanic	7	4-10	Black, non-Hispanic	10	7-14
Hispanic	47	39-55	Hispanic	16	11-23	Hispanic	12	7-19	Hispanic	6	3-11	Hispanic	7	3-13	Hispanic	12	8-18
Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual	14	22-Sep	Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual	21	14-30	Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual	13	8-22	Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual	13	7-22	Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual	12	7-21	Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual	27	18-37
Straight	40	38-42	Straight	24	23-26	Straight	13	12-14	Straight	8	8-10	Straight	6	5-7	Straight	8	7-9
No Health Care Coverage	48	41-55	No Health Care Coverage	16	11-22	No Health Care Coverage	8	5-12	No Health Care Coverage	10	6-17	No Health Care Coverage	6	4-10	No Health Care Coverage	12	8-17
Have Health Care Coverage	49	47-51	Have Health Care Coverage	21	20-22	Have Health Care Coverage	11	10-12	Have Health Care Coverage	7	6-8	Have Health Care Coverage	5	5-6	Have Health Care Coverage	7	6-8

Appendix D: 2016 Adverse Childhood Experience Questions

The following were asked during in the 2016 Pennsylvania Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey. All questions refer to the time before the respondent was 18 years of age.

Question 1

Did you live with anyone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't Know/Not Sure
9. Refused

Question 2

Did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't Know/Not Sure
9. Refused

Question 3

Did you live with anyone who used illegal street drugs or who abused prescription medications?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't Know/Not Sure
9. Refused

Question 4

Did you live with anyone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility?

1. Yes
2. No
7. Don't Know/Not Sure
9. Refused

Question 5

Were your parents separated or divorced?

1. Yes
2. No
8. Parents Not Married
7. Don't Know/Not Sure
9. Refused

Question 6

How often did your parents or adults in your home ever slap, hit, kick, punch or beat each other up?

1. Never
2. Once
3. More Than Once
7. Don't Know/Not Sure
9. Refused

Question 7

Before age 18, how often did a parent or adult in your home ever hit, beat, kick, or physically hurt you in any way? Do not include spanking.

1. Never
2. Once
3. More Than Once
7. Don't Know/Not Sure
9. Refused

Question 8

How often did a parent or adult in your home ever swear at you, insult you, or put you down?

1. Never
2. Once
3. More Than Once
7. Don't Know/Not Sure
9. Refused

Question 9

How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult, ever touch you sexually?

1. Never
2. Once
3. More Than Once
7. Don't Know/Not Sure
9. Refused

Question 10

How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult, try to make you touch them sexually?

1. Never
2. Once
3. More Than Once
7. Don't Know/Not Sure
9. Refused

Question 11

How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult, force you to have sex?

1. Never
2. Once
3. More Than Once
7. Don't Know/Not Sure
9. Refused

Appendix E: Technical Notes

Technical Notes:

Demographics with significant differences identified by non-overlapping confidence intervals are displayed in Appendix A. Demographic categories are gradients of the same color and are grouped together. The 95% confidence interval error bars are included. Confidence intervals are a way to measure sampling error and define the range of values where percentages estimated by multiple samples of the same population would be found (95 percent of the time). The size of the confidence interval is directly related to the probability of selection and characteristics of the people surveyed within the universe being sampled. Comparisons should only be made within the same demographic (male vs. female, current smoker vs. non-smoker, etc.) because comparisons across demographics may not be between independent groups (education vs. income, demographics are likely correlated). From Chart 1, we would immediately see that diabetic adults had a significantly lower percentage than non-diabetic adults because their error bars do not overlap.

Odds-ratio explanations are displayed following each table of ACE prevalence estimates beginning on page 9. The odds-ratios are provided to aid in the analysis of demographics that had non-overlapping confidence intervals. The odds-ratios detail how much more or less likely a group is to have responded “Yes” than another group. The eight odds-ratio explanation sections have been written so that all ratios are greater than one. This means reading the statistic yields “Group A is ‘X’ times as likely as Group B” for the question. However, the person using the statistic may wish to reverse the comparison. To reverse the comparison, take the reciprocal of the ratio, i.e., “Group B is ‘1/X’ times as likely as Group A.”