

2016 Adverse Childhood Experiences

Division of Health
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Introduction:

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a nationwide survey administered by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and managed by individual state health departments. The survey design allows for individual state analysis of residents age 18 and older. The Pennsylvania Department of Health (DOH) is permitted to include a limited number of questions in the survey each year and collaboration with DOH programs assists in the selection of questions for inclusion in the survey. In 2016, the adverse childhood experience (ACE) CDC module was included. Survey respondents were asked if they experienced any of the following types of ACEs: emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, domestic violence, divorce or separation of a parent, and incarceration, prescription medicine abuse, alcohol abuse, or mental illness of a household member. This report provides an analysis 2016 ACE questions by select demographics.

Select ACE scores are displayed in Appendix C. The ACE score, a total sum of the different categories of ACEs reported by participants, is used to assess cumulative childhood stress. Exposure to any categorical ACE condition is counted as one point. If a person experienced none of the conditions in childhood, the ACE score is zero. There are eight categories that make up the ACE score: emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, intimate partner violence, household substance abuse, household mental illness, parental separation or divorce and incarcerated household member. Appendix A displays some of the mentioned categories and explains which questions are used.

Technical Notes:

Demographics with significant differences are displayed in Appendix B. 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.

Following each initial table, odds-ratio explanations are provided. 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.”

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 \geq 30)	20	18-23
Overweight (25 \leq 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

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

Magnitude of significant differences – 2016

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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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

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

CI = 95% Confidence Interval

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

Magnitude of significant differences – 2016

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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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
Total	11	10-12
Male	11	9-13
Female	10	9-12
18-29	20	17-24
30-44	17	14-20
45-64	8	7-10
65+	2	1-2
< High School	16	11-21
High School	9	7-10
Some College	13	11-16
College Degree	9	7-10
<\$15,000	15	11-20
\$15,000 to \$24,999	13	10-17
\$25,000 to \$49,999	10	8-12
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10	8-13
\$75,000+	10	8-12
White, non-Hispanic	9	8-11
Black, non-Hispanic	15	11-20
Hispanic	17	11-26
Married	7	6-9

Demographic	Percent	CI
Divorced/Separated	12	9-15
Widowed	3	1-5
Never Married	18	15-21
Veteran	8	5-11
Non-Veteran	11	10-12
Diagnosed Diabetic	6	4-9
Not Diagnosed Diabetic	11	10-13
Asthmatic (Current)	17	13-22
Not Asthmatic	10	9-11
Obese (BMI >= 30)	10	9-12
Overweight (25 <= BMI < 30)	11	9-13
Neither Overweight nor Obese	11	9-13
Current Smoker	17	14-21
Former Smoker	11	9-13
Never Smoked	9	7-10
Chronic Drinker	12	8-18
Drink but Not Chronic	11	10-13
Non-Drinker	9	8-11
No Health Care Coverage	14	9-21
Have Health Care Coverage	10	9-11

CI = 95% Confidence Interval

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

Magnitude of significant differences – 2016

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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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

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

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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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

During childhood, their parents were separated or divorced

Magnitude of significant differences – 2016

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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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 >= 30)	19	17-22
Overweight (25 <= 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

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

Magnitude of significant differences – 2016

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.
 - 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
Total	16	15-17
Male	17	15-19
Female	15	14-17
18-29	18	15-22
30-44	17	14-20
45-64	18	16-20
65+	12	10-14
< High School	20	15-25
High School	15	14-18
Some College	18	15-21
College Degree	14	12-16
<\$15,000	23	19-29
\$15,000 to \$24,999	18	15-22
\$25,000 to \$49,999	16	13-19
\$50,000 to \$74,999	15	12-18
\$75,000+	15	13-18
White, non-Hispanic	16	15-17
Black, non-Hispanic	15	11-20
Hispanic	19	13-27
Married	15	13-16

Demographic	Percent	CI
Divorced/Separated	21	17-24
Widowed	13	10-17
Never Married	17	14-20
Veteran	18	15-23
Non-Veteran	16	15-17
Diagnosed Diabetic	19	16-23
Not Diagnosed Diabetic	16	14-17
Asthmatic (Current)	22	18-27
Not Asthmatic	15	14-17
Obese (BMI >= 30)	18	16-21
Overweight (25 <= BMI < 30)	15	13-18
Neither Overweight nor Obese	15	13-18
Current Smoker	26	23-30
Former Smoker	20	17-22
Never Smoked	11	10-13
Chronic Drinker	16	12-23
Drink but Not Chronic	16	14-18
Non-Drinker	16	14-18
No Health Care Coverage	24	17-31
Have Health Care Coverage	16	14-17

CI = 95% Confidence Interval

During childhood, a parent physically hurt them at least once

Magnitude of significant differences – 2016

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.
 - 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.
 - 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 >= 30)	40	37-43
Overweight (25 <= 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

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

Magnitude of significant differences – 2016

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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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

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

Magnitude of significant differences – 2016

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.

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.

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.
 - 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.
 - 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

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

Magnitude of significant differences – 2016

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.

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.

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
Total	4	3-5
Male	1	1-2
Female	6	5-8
18-29	5	3-7
30-44	4	3-6
45-64	5	4-6
65+	2	2-4
< High School	5	3-8
High School	4	3-5
Some College	6	5-8
College Degree	2	1-2
<\$15,000	7	5-10
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9	6-12
\$25,000 to \$49,999	5	3-7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2	1-3
\$75,000+	2	1-3
White, non-Hispanic	4	3-5
Black, non-Hispanic	6	3-10
Hispanic	4	2-10
Married	4	3-5

Demographic	Percent	CI
Divorced/Separated	8	6-11
Widowed	3	1-5
Never Married	3	2-5
Veteran	4	2-8
Non-Veteran	4	3-5
Diagnosed Diabetic	5	3-9
Not Diagnosed Diabetic	4	3-5
Asthmatic (Current)	10	7-14
Not Asthmatic	3	3-4
Obese (BMI >= 30)	5	4-7
Overweight (25 <= BMI < 30)	3	2-5
Neither Overweight nor Obese	3	2-5
Current Smoker	8	6-11
Former Smoker	5	3-6
Never Smoked	2	2-3
Chronic Drinker	6	3-14
Drink but Not Chronic	3	3-5
Non-Drinker	5	4-6
No Health Care Coverage	5	3-10
Have Health Care Coverage	4	3-5

CI = 95% Confidence Interval

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

Magnitude of significant differences – 2016

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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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

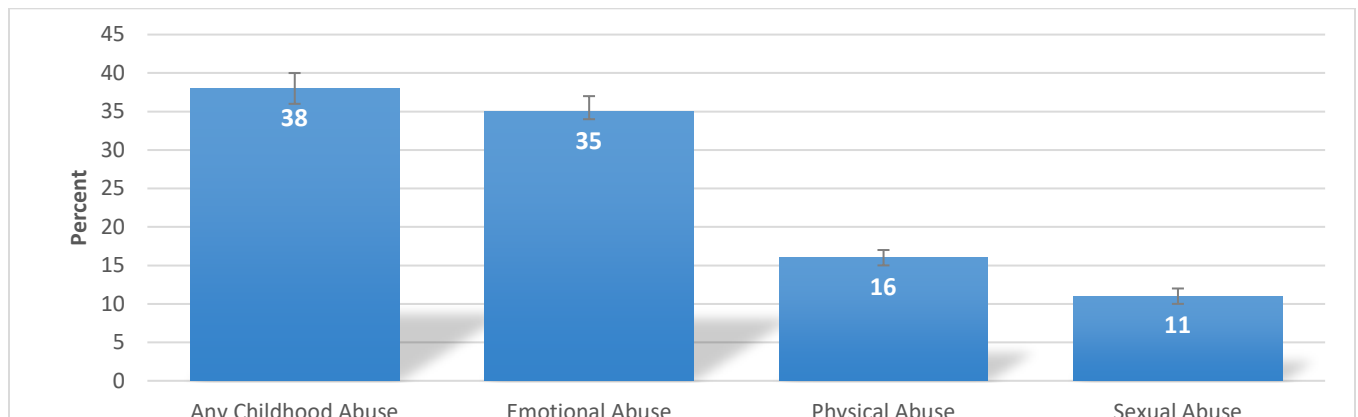
- Current smokers were 3.6 times more likely during childhood to indicate they were forced to have sex at least once with someone at least five years older than them than respondents who never smoked.

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 A: Adverse Childhood Experiences

2016 Pennsylvania BRFSS



- According to the 2016 survey, an estimated 51 percent of Pennsylvania adults experienced one or more adverse childhood experiences.
- Thirty-eight percent of Pennsylvania adults indicated on the 2016 survey that during childhood they experienced any childhood abuse. The following questions were used in analysis of any childhood abuse:
 - 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?

Appendix B: Charts of Statistical Differences

Chart 1

Did you live with anyone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal?
Significant differences among demographics

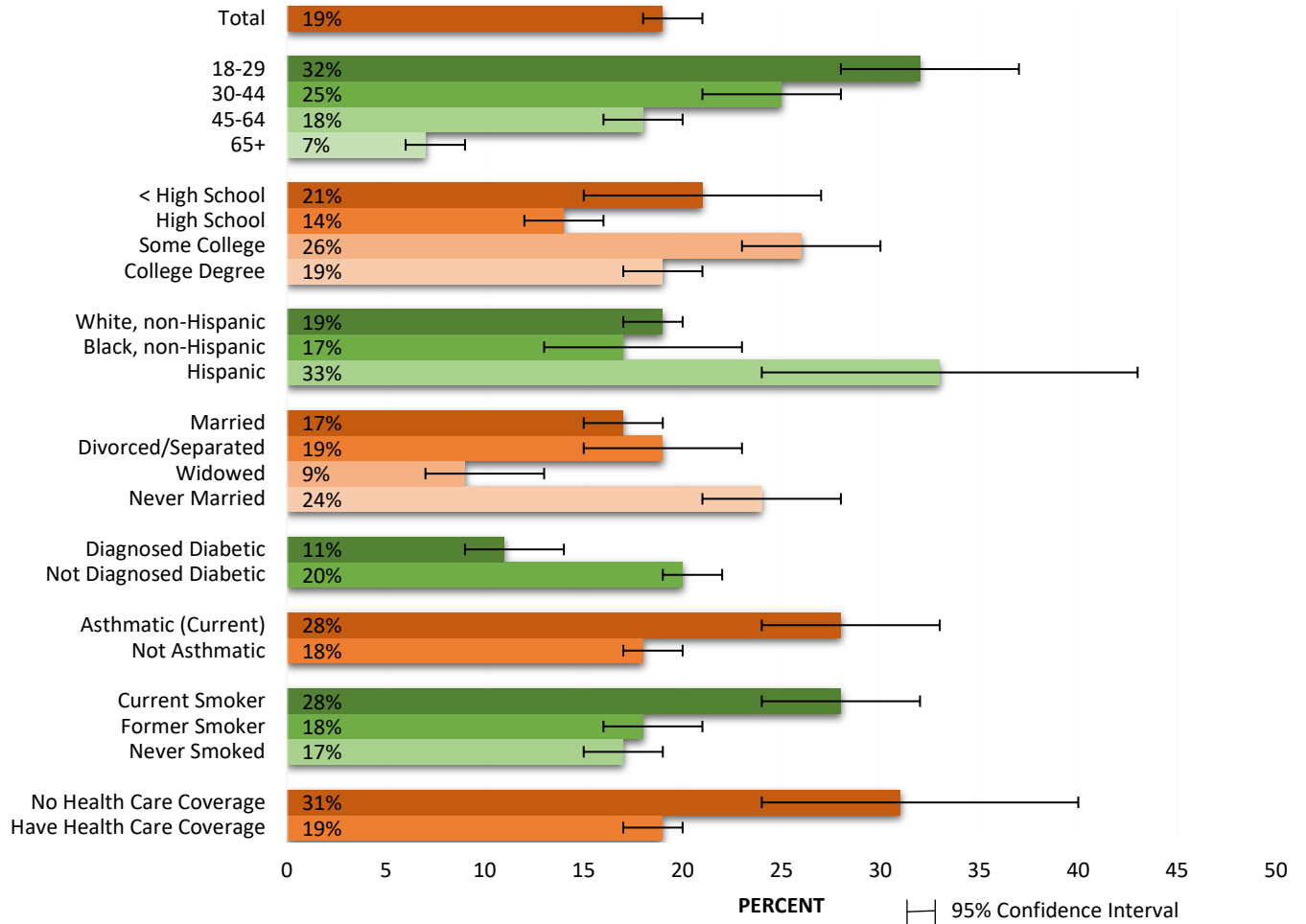


Chart 2
Did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic?
Significant differences among demographics

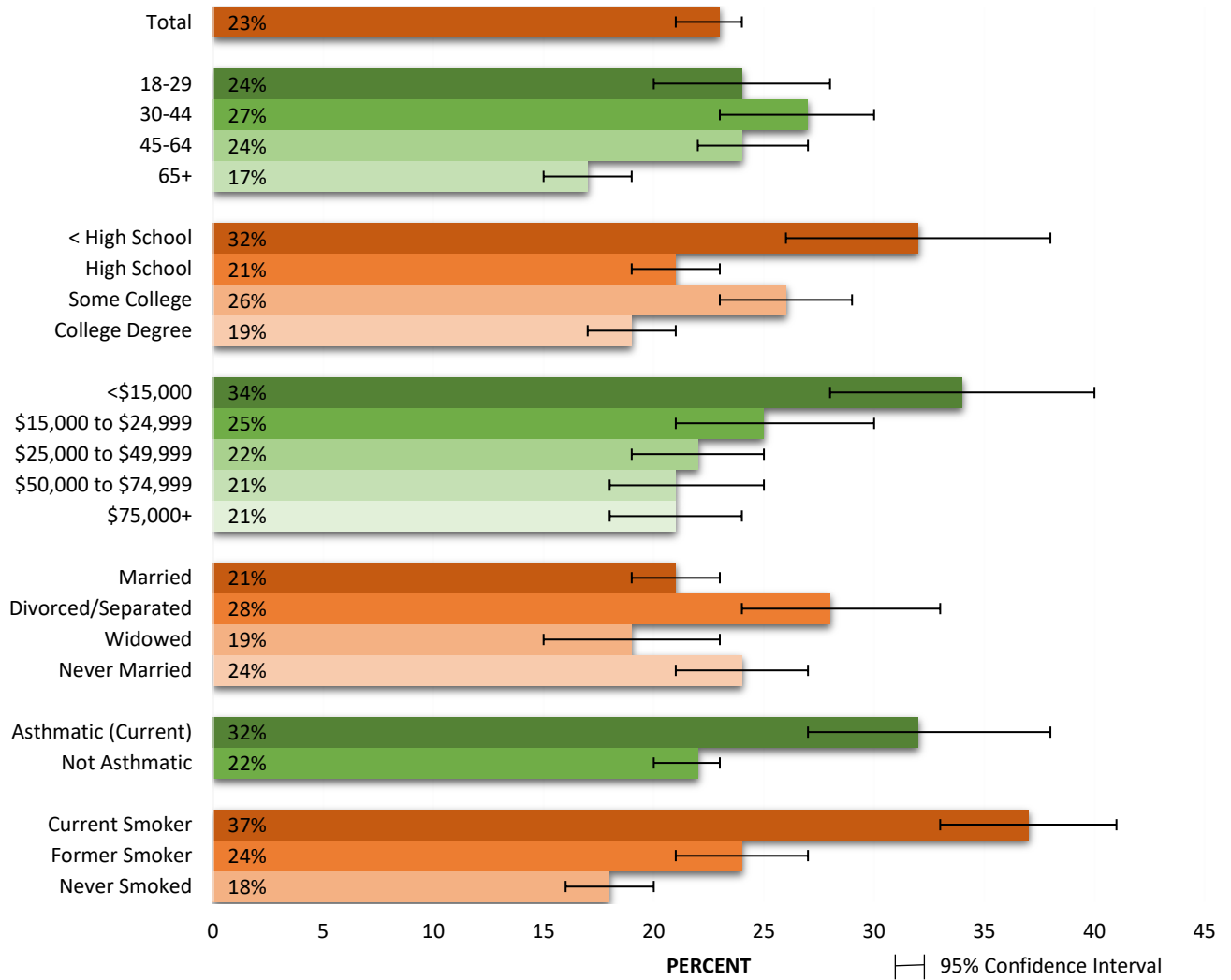


Chart 3
Did you live with anyone who used illegal street drugs or who abused prescription medications?
Significant differences among demographics

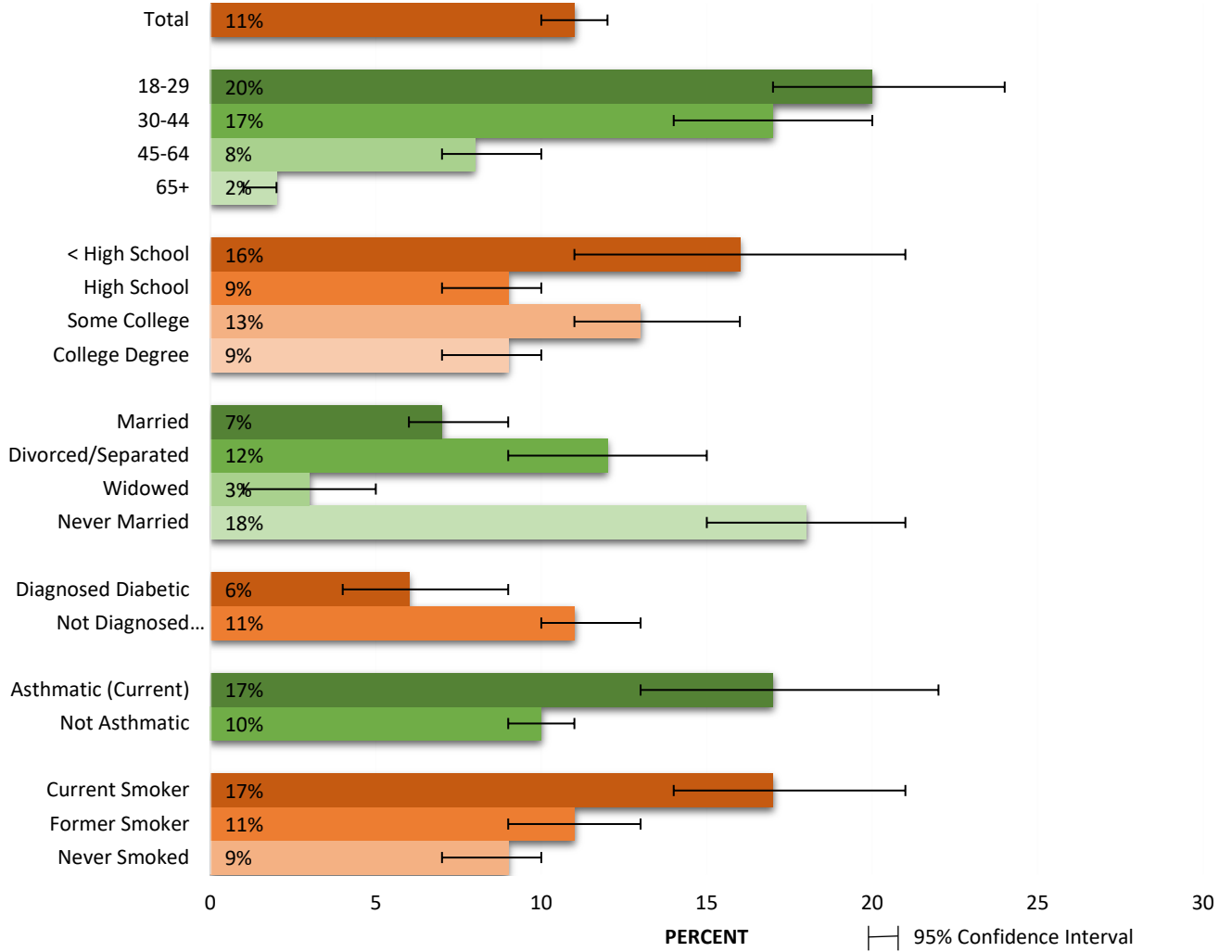


Chart 4
Did you live with anyone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility?
Significant differences among demographics

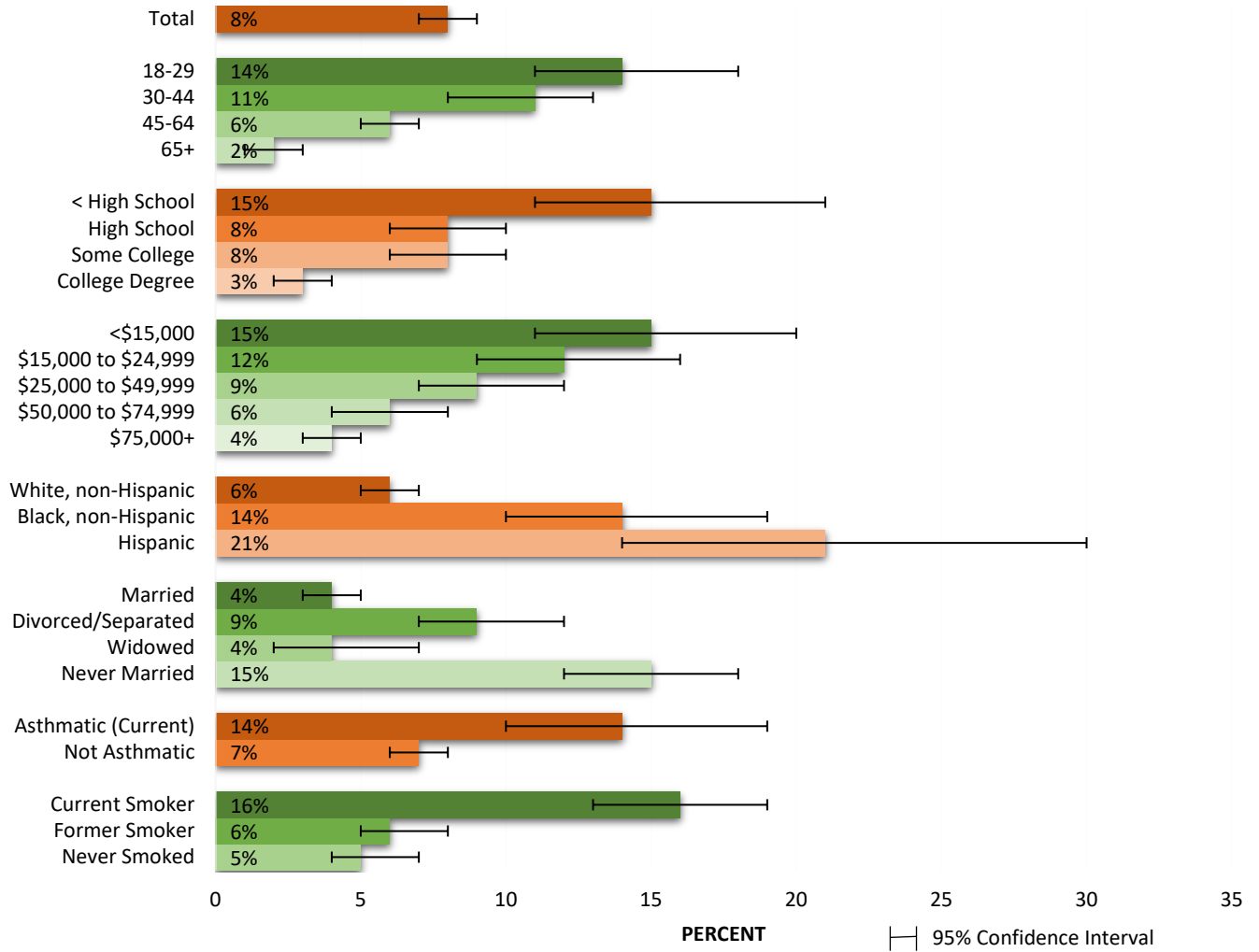


Chart 5
Were your parents separated or divorced?
Significant differences among demographics

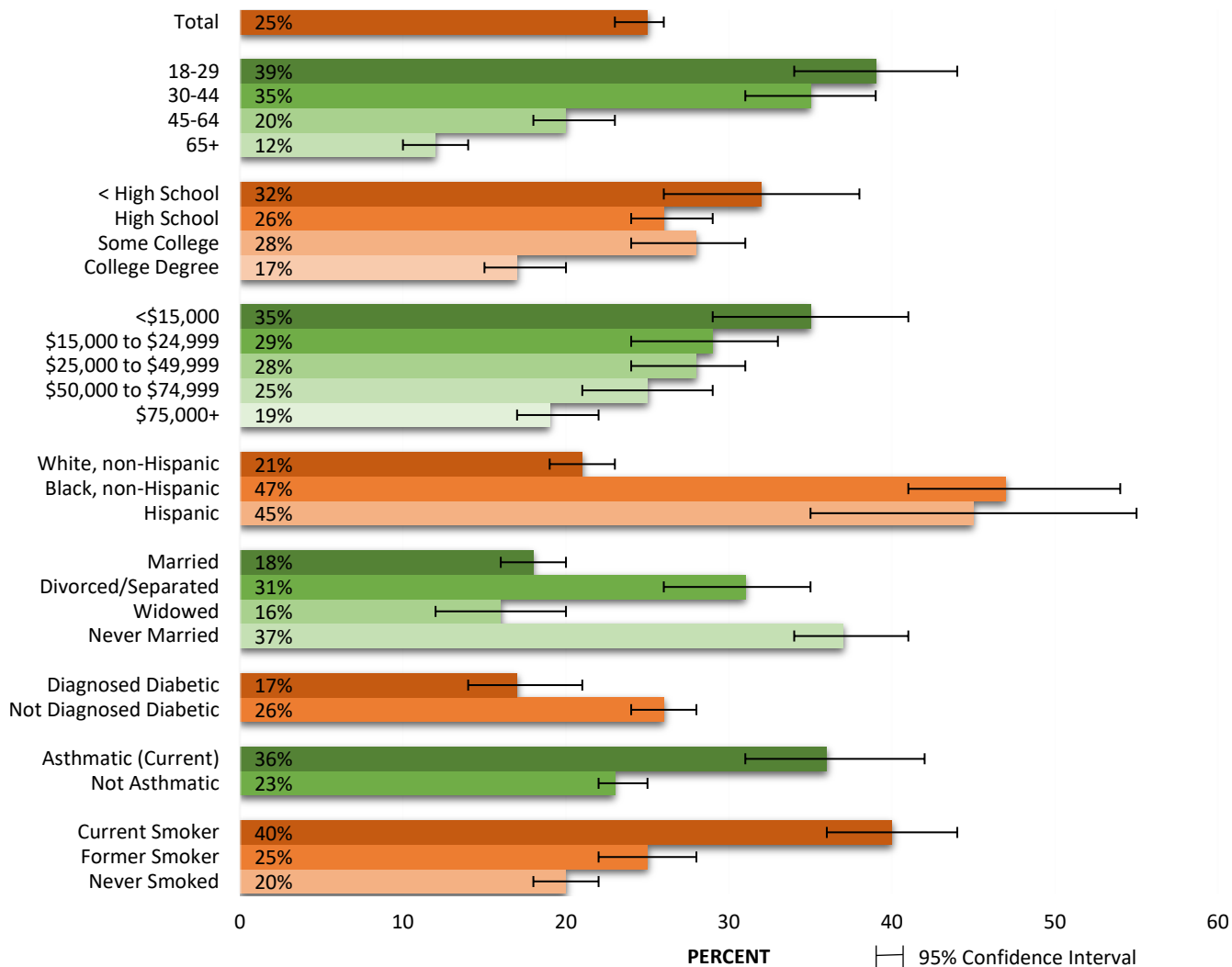


Chart 6

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

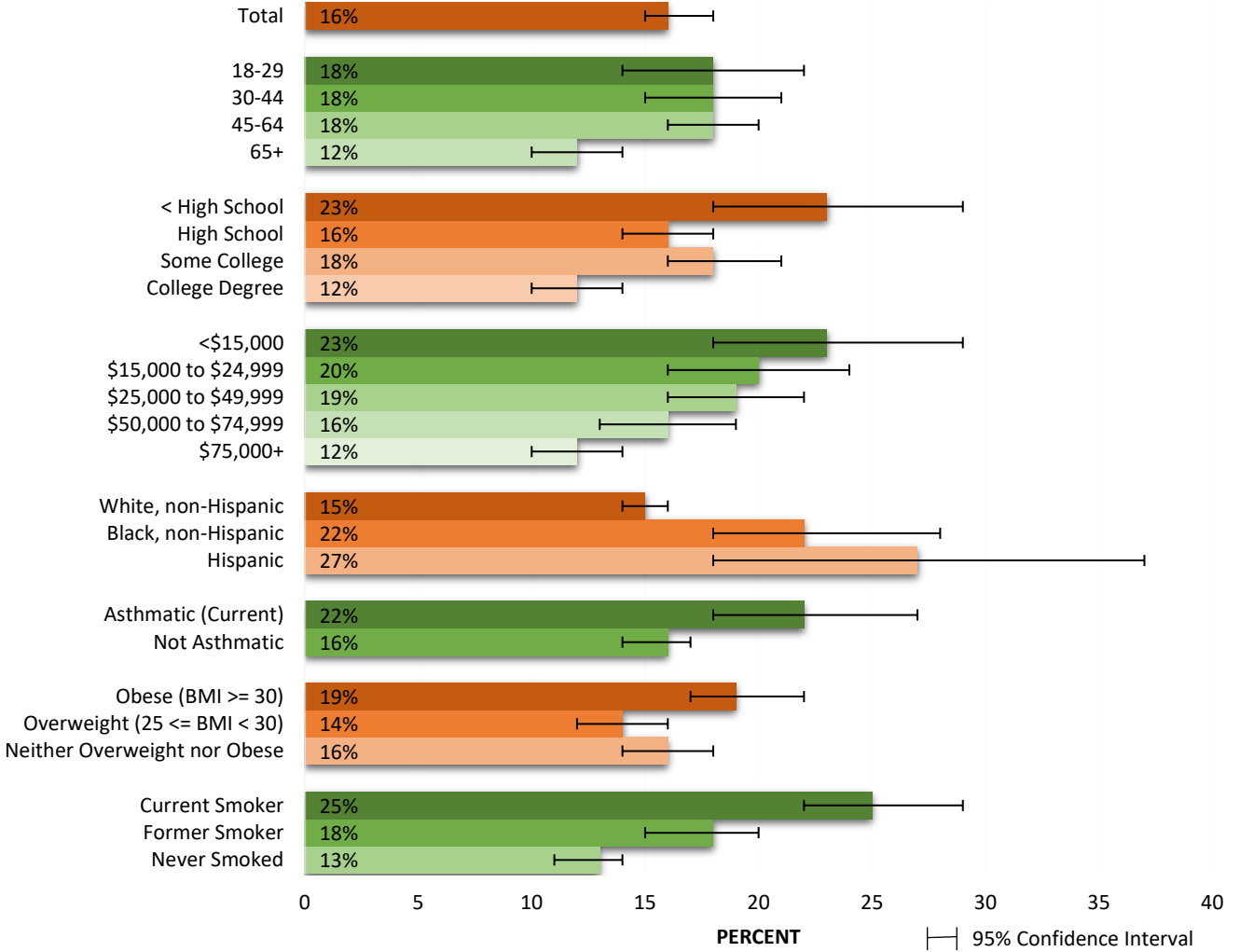


Chart 7
Before age 18, how often did a parent of adult in your home ever hit, beat, kick, or physically hurt you in any way?
Significant differences among demographics

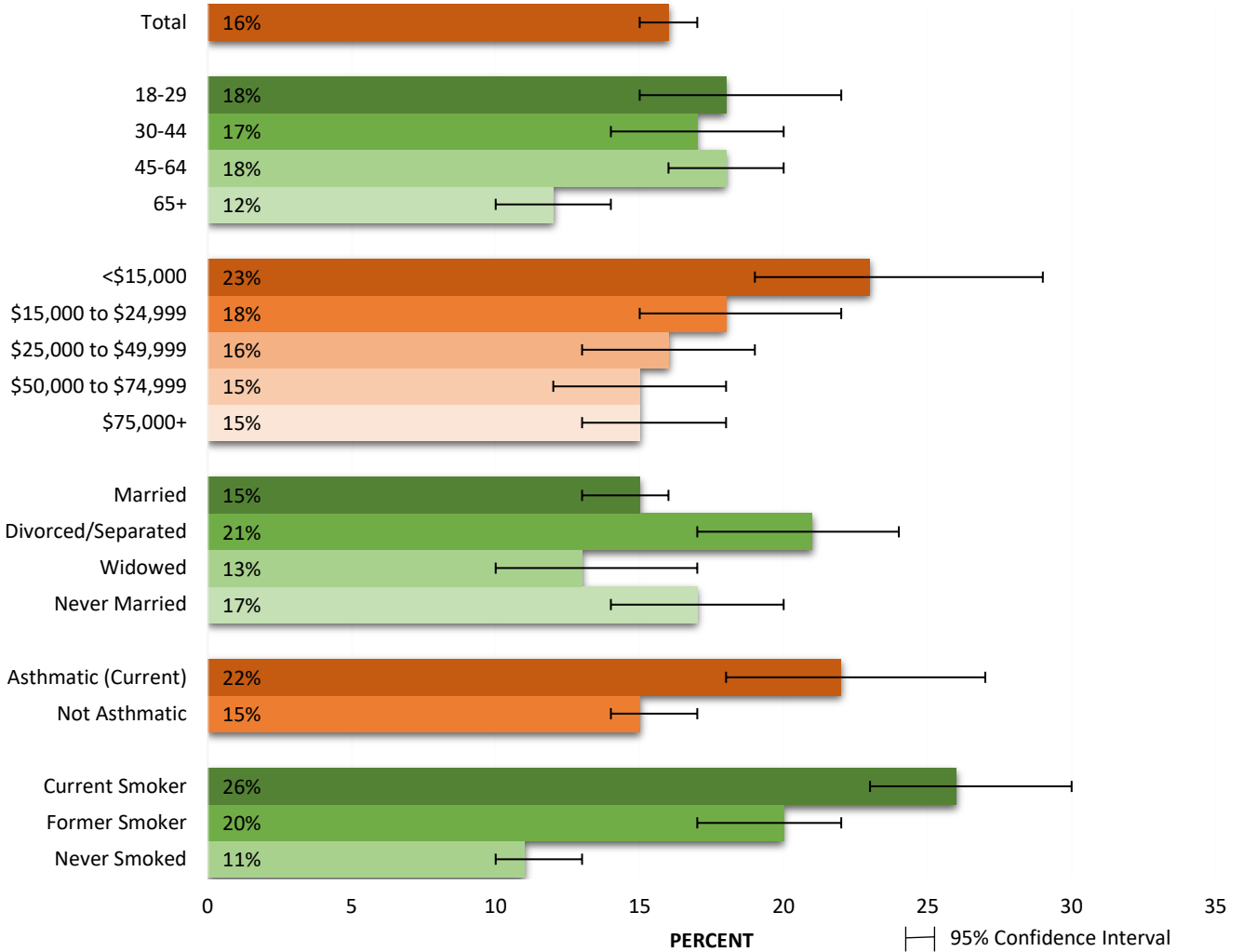


Chart 8

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

Significant differences among demographics

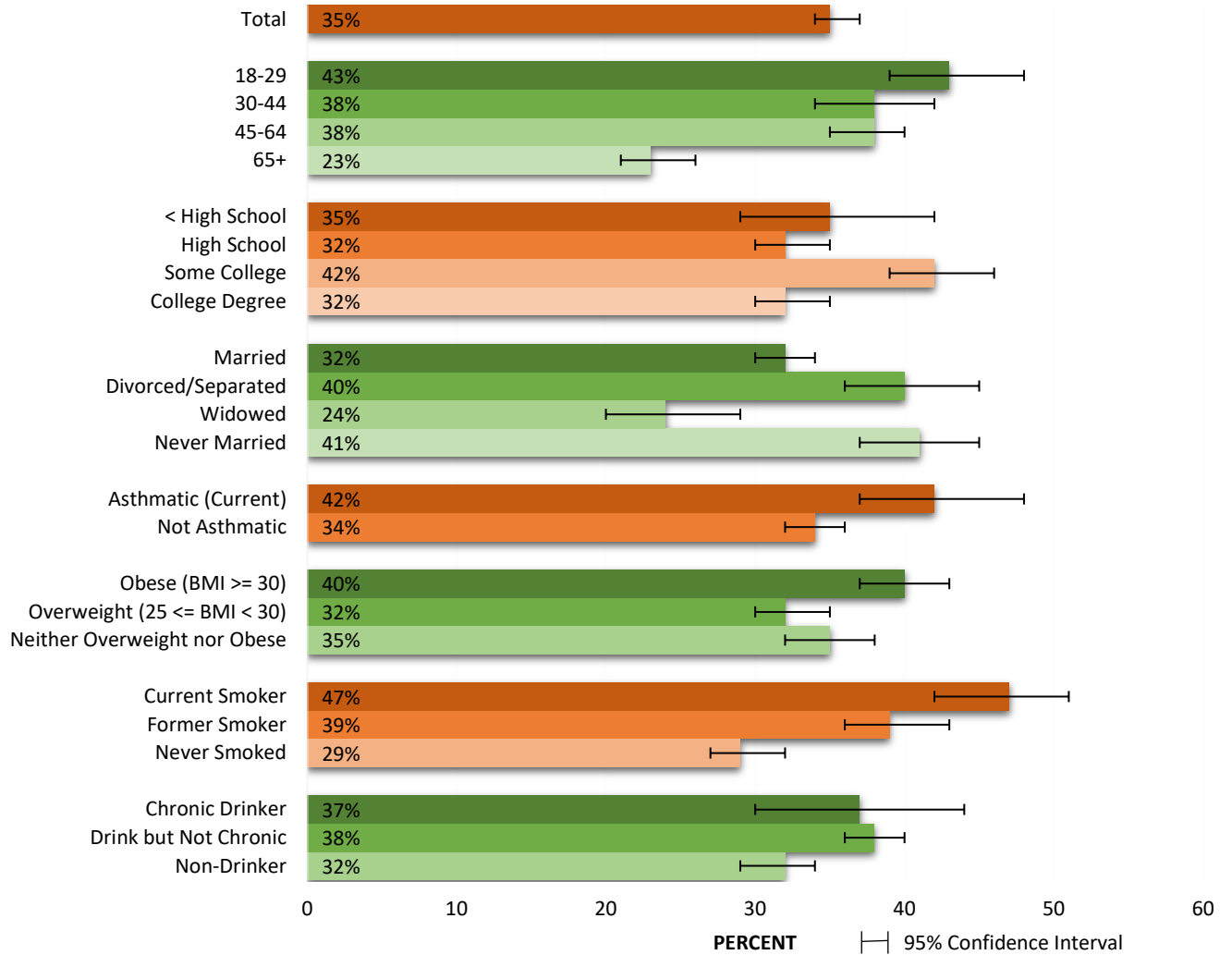


Chart 9
How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult, ever touch you sexually?
Significant differences among demographics

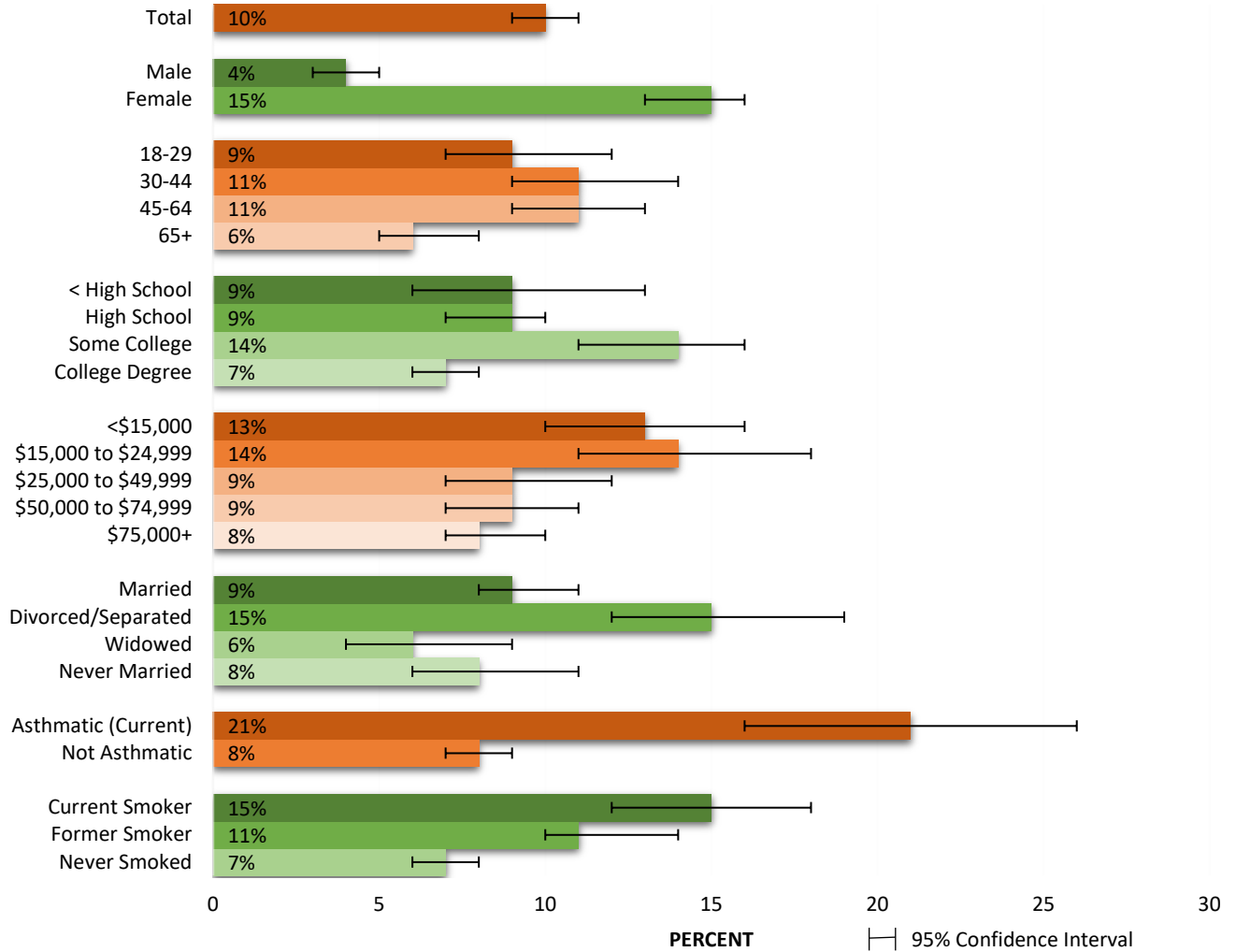


Chart 10

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

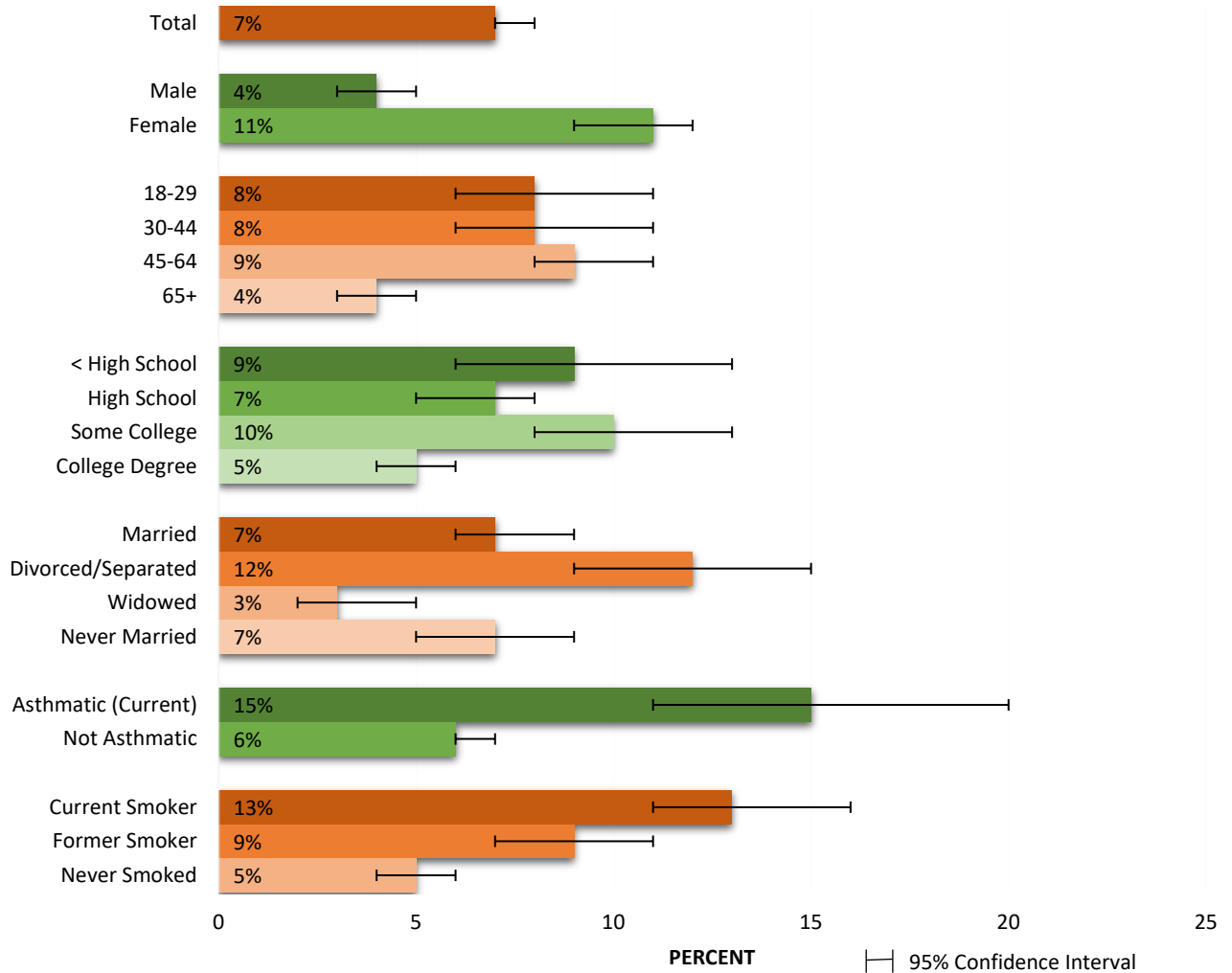
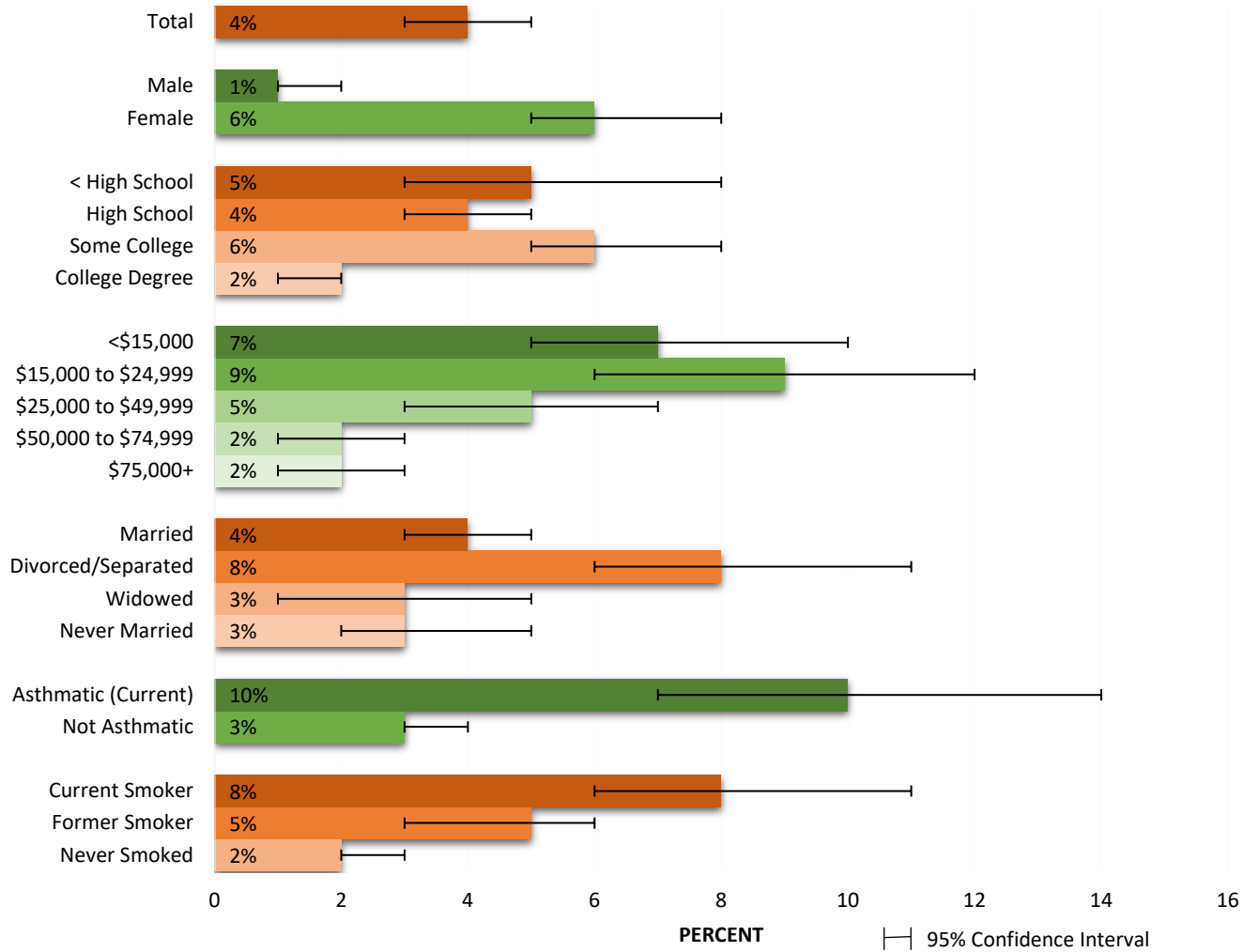


Chart 11
How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult, force you to have sex?
Significant differences among demographics



Appendix C: Adverse Childhood Experience Scores

Had no adverse childhood experiences

Demographic	Percent	CI
Total	49	47-51
Male	50	47-52
Female	48	46-50
18-29	47	43-51
30-44	45	42-49
45-64	46	43-48
65+	59	56-62
< High School	47	41-53
High School	50	48-53
Some College	43	40-47
College Degree	53	51-56
<\$15,000	43	38-49
\$15,000 to \$24,999	50	46-54
\$25,000 to \$49,999	46	42-49
\$50,000 to \$74,999	46	42-51
\$75,000+	48	45-51
White, non-Hispanic	49	48-51
Black, non-Hispanic	41	35-46
Hispanic	47	39-55
Married	51	49-53

Demographic	Percent	CI
Divorced/Separated	45	41-50
Widowed	56	52-61
Never Married	45	42-49
Veteran	47	43-52
Non-Veteran	49	48-51
Diagnosed Diabetic	51	46-55
Not Diagnosed Diabetic	49	47-50
Asthmatic (Current)	40	36-45
Not Asthmatic	50	48-52
Obese (BMI >= 30)	42	39-45
Overweight (25 <= BMI < 30)	49	46-51
Neither Overweight nor Obese	51	48-54
Current Smoker	33	29-37
Former Smoker	45	42-48
Never Smoked	53	51-55
Chronic Drinker	44	38-50
Drink but Not Chronic	46	44-48
Non-Drinker	48	46-51
No Health Care Coverage	48	41-55
Have Health Care Coverage	49	47-51

CI = 95% Confidence Interval

Had no adverse childhood experiences

Magnitude of significant differences – 2016

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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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 \geq 30)	15	13-17
Overweight (25 \leq 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

Had four or more adverse childhood experiences

Magnitude of significant differences – 2016

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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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 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