Tennessee Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

State Added Questions Report

2016

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Hypertension Awareness
Cholesterol Awareness
Adverse Childhood Experiences
Veteran's Health
Prescription Drug Abuse

Acknowledgments

Tennessee BRFSS project staff would like to express their gratitude to all of the respondents who took time to participate in the survey. Their information will provide public health professionals and researchers a better understanding of the health and prosperity of adult Tennesseans.

Project staff would like to acknowledge the BRFSS data users across the state, our project partners, as well as our contractor for phone operations. Special thanks to all members of the Office of Population Health Surveillance for their contribution to this report.

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Overview

The Tennessee Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (TN BRFSS) is a telephone survey given to randomly selected adult (18+ years) non-institutionalized Tennesseans via a landline or cell phone call each year. Information collected is used in aggregate to generalize the overall health, well-being, and behaviors of the entire Tennessee adult population.

State-added questions, the focus of this analysis, are those questions that were not included in the core or optional modules of the survey for the corresponding year. These questions may have been used in previous core or optional modules from any previous data year or may be new questions altogether. In either case they must have been field tested, cognitively tested, and approved for use by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The State-added questions in this report have been used as optional modules in previous years. They were selected by data users across Tennessee in order to collect continuous data for their program's data needs or in anticipation of prospective data collection.

Data users who are interested in including other State-added questions to the TN BRFSS questionnaire should feel free to make their case at the bi-annual TN BRFSS Data Users Group meetings or by contacting the TN BRFSS Coordinator (contact information below):

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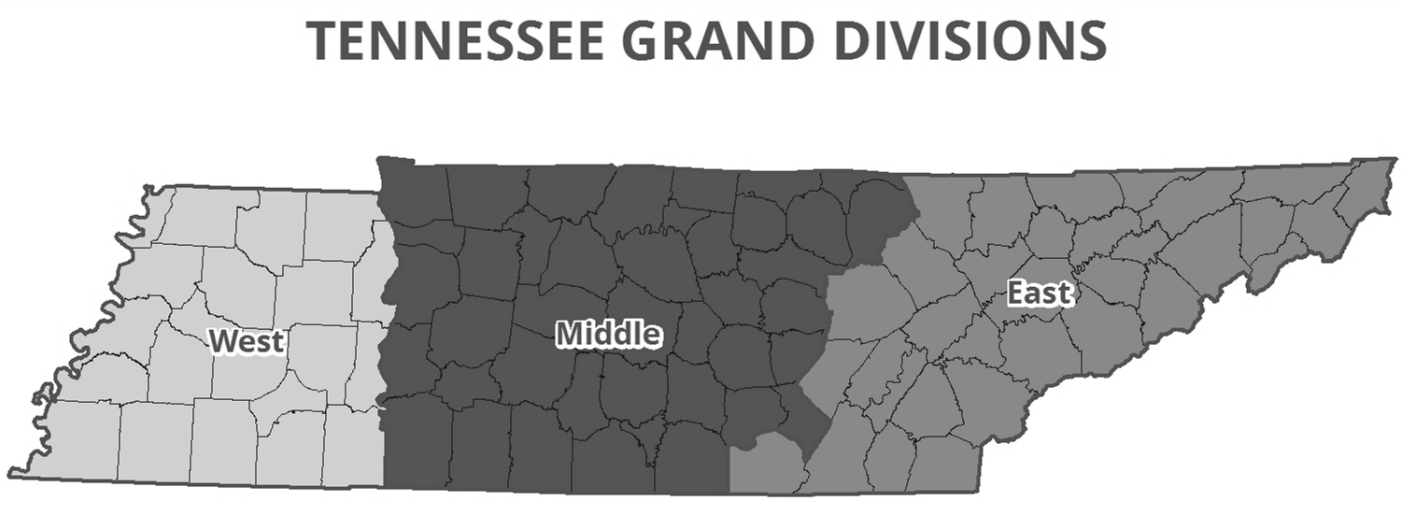


Tennessee Grand Divisions: Analyzing Tennessee BRFSS by Grand Division became possible in 2016. State added questions are subsequently stratified in this report by the West, Middle, and East regions of the state. "West" includes Lake, Obion, Weakley, Henry, Benton, Carroll, Gibson, Dyer, Crockett, Lauderdale, Tipton, Haywood, Madison, Henderson, Decatur, Shelby, Fayette, Hardeman, Chester, McNairy, and Hardin counties. "Middle" includes Stewart, Montgomery, Robertson, Sumner, Macon, Clay, Pickett, Houston, Dickson, Cheatham, Davidson, Wilson, Trousdale, Smith, Jackson, Overton, Fentress, Putnam, Humphreys, Hickman, Williamson, Rutherford, Cannon, DeKalb, White, Perry, Lewis, Maury, Marshall, Bedford, Coffee, Warren, Van Buren, Grundy, Sequatchie, Franklin, Moore, Lincoln, Giles, Lawrence, and Wayne counties. "East" includes Scott, Morgan, Cumberland, Bledsoe, Marion, Hamilton, Bradley, Polk, McMinn, Meigs, Rhea, Monroe, Roane, Loudon, Blount, Anderson, Campbell, Claiborne, Union, Knox, Grainger, Sevier, Jefferson, Hamblen, Hancock, Hawkins, Cocke, Greene, Sullivan, Washington, Unicoi, Carter, and Johnson counties.

Index

Hypertension Awareness 6
- **High Blood Pressure** 6
- **Medicated for High Blood Pressure** 8

Cholesterol Awareness 10
- **Cholesterol Testing** 10
- **Cholesterol Testing in Past Five Years** 12
- **High Blood Cholesterol** 14

Adverse Childhood Experiences 16
- **Lived with Depressed Individuals** 16
- **Lived with Alcoholic** 18
- **Lived with Illegal Drug User** 20
- **Lived with Incarcerated Adult** 22
- **Lived with Divorced Parents** 24
- **Lived with Adults who beat Each Other** 26
- **Experienced Physical Violence** 28
- **Experienced Verbal Abuse** 30
- **Experienced Sexual Touching** 32
- **Forced Touching of Adult** 34
- **Forced Sex from Adult** 36

Veteran's Health 38
- **Experienced Combat** 38

Prescripion Drug Abuse 40
- **Presciption Drug Abuse** 40

High Blood Pressure

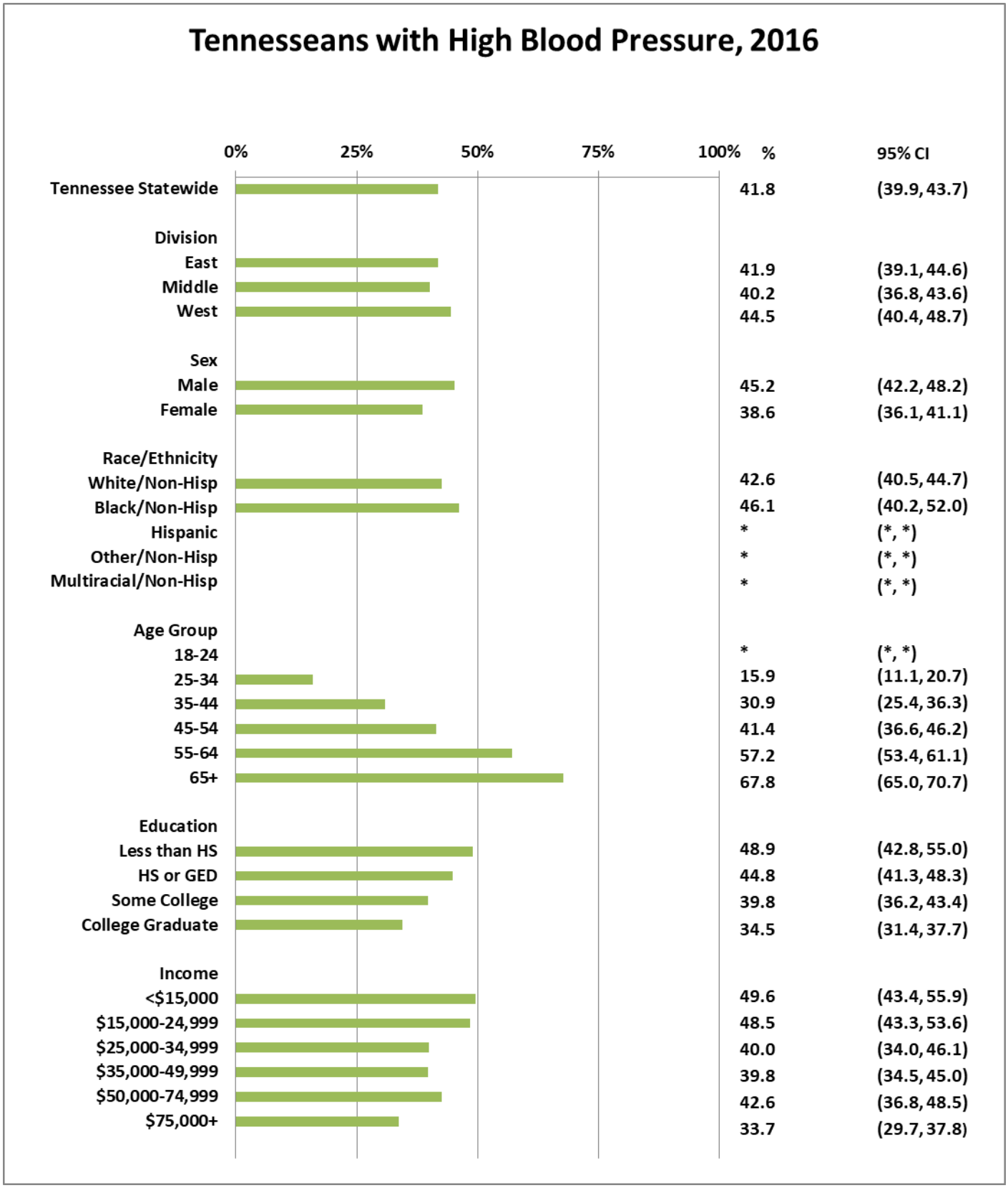
TN BRFSS asks:
Have you EVER been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have high blood pressure?

SAS Variables Used
BPHIGH4

Dispositions
The question allows the respondent to answer with "yes," "no," "yes, but during pregnancy," and "borderline or pre-hypertensive." For the sake of these analyses, only "yes" and "no" responses were used.

Key Findings
- Tennessee statewide: More than 2 out of 5 (41.8%) Tennesseans have been told by a doctor or health professional that they had high blood pressure.
- Grand Division: West Tennesseans were more likely to have high blood pressure than Tennesseans living in the Middle and East Divisions.
- **Sex: Men were more likely to have high blood pressure than women.**
- Race/ethnicity: Black non-Hispanics were more likely to have high blood pressure than white non-Hispanics.
- **Age: Older Tennesseans were more likely to have high blood pressure than younger Tennesseans.**
- **Education: College graduates were less likely to have high blood pressure than those with less than a high school diploma.**
- **Income: Tennesseans earning $75,000 or more per year were less likely to have high blood pressure than those earning less than $25,000 per year.**

***Bold text** indicates statistical significance


Tennesseans with High Blood Pressure, 2016
0%
25%
50%
75%
100%
%
95% CI
Tennessee Statewide 41.8 (39.9, 43.7)
Division
East 41.9 (39.1, 44.6)
Middle 40.2 (36.8, 43.6)
West 44.5 (40.4, 48.7)
Sex
Male 45.2 (42.2, 48.2)
Female 38.6 (36.1, 41.1)
Race/Ethnicity
White/Non-Hisp 42.6 (40.5, 44.7)
Black/Non-Hisp 46.1 (40.2, 52.0)
Hispanic * (*, *)
Other/Non-Hisp * (*, *)
Multiracial/Non-Hisp * (*, *)
Age Group
18-24 * (*, *)
25-34 15.9 (11.1, 20.7)
35-44 30.9 (25.4, 36.3)
45-54 41.4 (36.6, 46.2)
55-64 57.2 (53.4, 61.1)
65+ 67.8 (65.0, 70.7)
Education
Less than HS 48.9 (42.8, 55.0)
HS or GED 44.8 (41.3, 48.3)
Some College 39.8 (36.2, 43.4)
College Graduate 34.5 (31.4, 37.7)
Income
<$15,000 49.6 (43.4, 55.9)
$15,000-24,999 48.5 (43.3, 53.6)
$25,000-34,999 40.0 (34.0, 46.1)
$35,000-49,999 39.8 (34.5, 45.0)
$50,000-74,999 42.6 (36.8, 48.5)
$75,000+ 33.7 (29.7, 37.8)

Medicated for High Blood Pressure

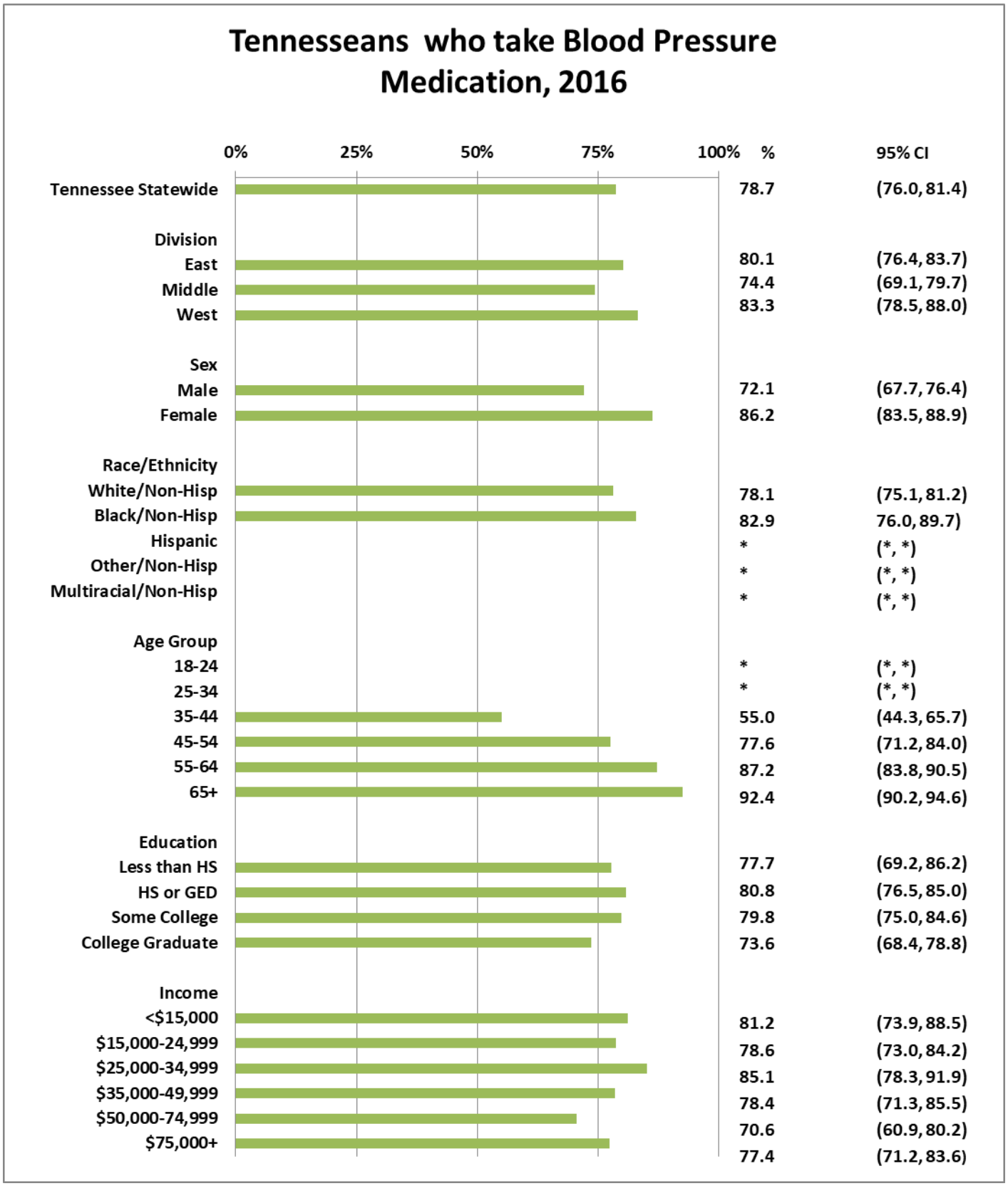
TN BRFSS asks:
Are you currently taking medicine for your high blood pressure?

SAS Variables Used
BPMEDS

Dispositions
Only respondents who answered "yes" to having high blood pressure are asked this question. The question allows a "yes" or "no" choice for the respondent. All responses for "yes" are included in these results.

Key Findings
- Tennessee statewide: Almost 4 out of 5 (78.7%) Tennesseans with high blood pressure take medication to lower their levels.
- Grand Division: West Tennesseans with high blood pressure were more likely to take blood pressure medication than Middle and East Tennesseans with high blood pressure.
- **Sex: Women were more likely to be on blood pressure medication than men.**
- Race/ethnicity: No significant difference was observed among race/ethnicity groups.
- **Age: Older Tennesseans with high blood pressure were more likely to be on blood pressure medication than younger Tennesseans with high blood pressure.**
- Education: No significant difference was observed among levels of education.
- Income: No significant difference was observed among levels of income.

*__Bold text__ indicates statistical significance


Tennesseans who take Blood Pressure Medication, 2016
0%
25%
50%
75%
100%
%
95% CI
Tennessee Statewide 78.7 (76.0, 81.4)
Division
East 80.1 (76.4, 83.7)
Middle 74.4 (69.1, 79.7)
West 83.3 (78.5, 88.0)
Sex
Male 72.1 (67.7, 76.4)
Female 86.2 (83.5, 88.9)
Race/Ethnicity
White/Non-Hisp 78.1 (75.1, 81.2)
Black/Non-Hisp 82.9 76.0, 89.7)
Hispanic * (*, *)
Other/Non-Hisp * (*, *)
Multiracial/Non-Hisp * (*, *)
Age Group
18-24 * (*, *)
25-34 * (*, *)
35-44 55.0 (44.3, 65.7)
45-54 77.6 (71.2, 84.0)
55-64 87.2 (83.8, 90.5)
65+ 92.4 (90.2, 94.6)
Education
Less than HS 77.7 (69.2, 86.2)
HS or GED 80.8 (76.5, 85.0)
Some College 79.8 (75.0, 84.6)
College Graduate 73.6 (68.4, 78.8)
Income
<$15,000 81.2 (73.9, 88.5)
$15,000-24,999 78.6 (73.0, 84.2)
$25,000-34,999 85.1 (78.3, 91.9)
$35,000-49,999 78.4 (71.3, 85.5)
$50,000-74,999 70.6 (60.9, 80.2)
$75,000+ 77.4 (71.2, 83.6)

Cholesterol Testing

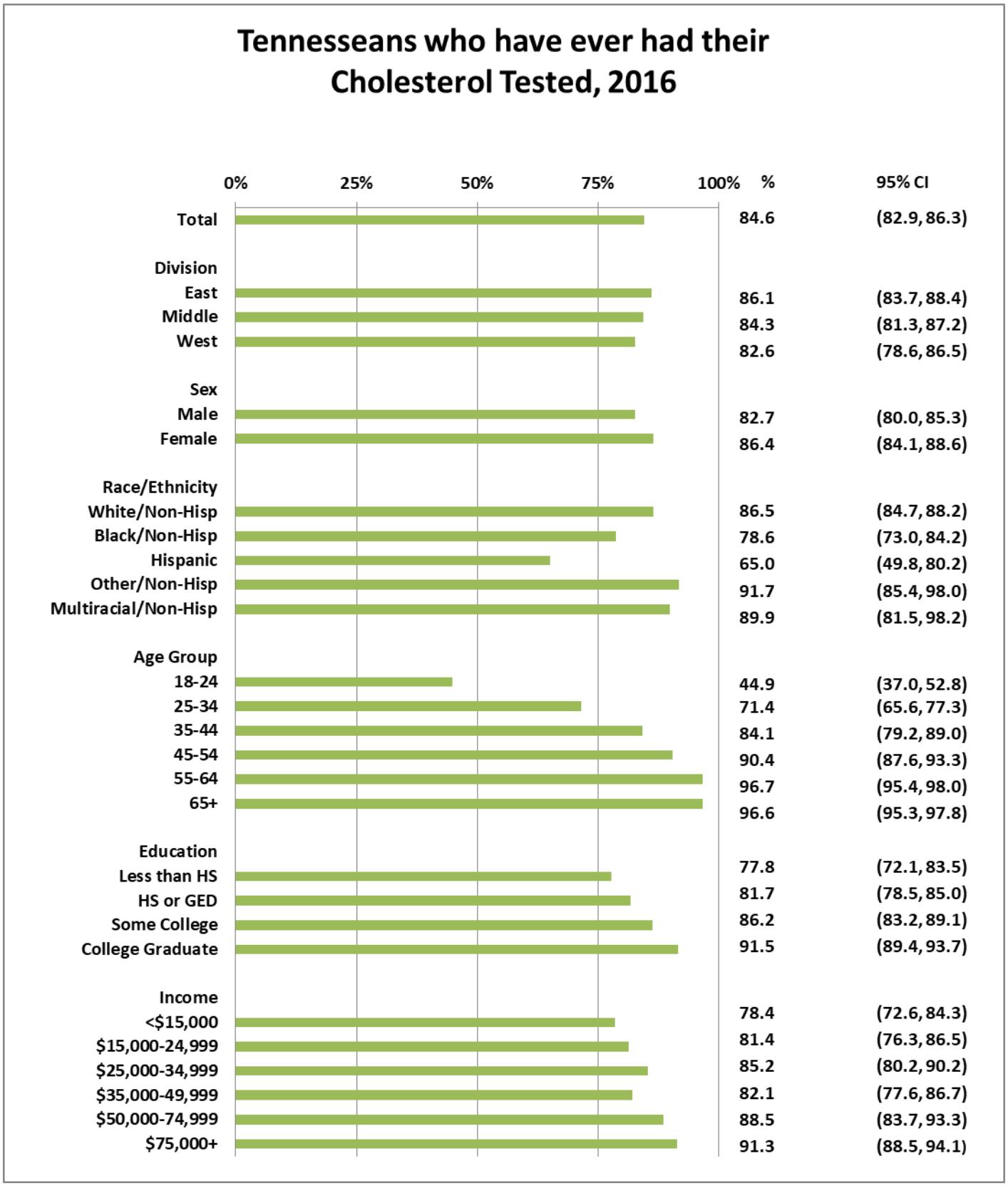
TN BRFSS asks:
Blood cholesterol is a fatty substance found in the blood. Have you EVER had your blood cholesterol checked?

SAS Variables Used
BLOODCHO

Dispositions
The question allows a "yes" or "no" choice for the respondent. All responses for "yes" are included in these results. "No" responses do not continue to the remaining two questions in the module.

Key Findings
- Tennessee statewide: More than 4 out of 5 (84.6%) Tennesseans have ever had their cholesterol checked.
- Grand Division: East Tennesseans were more likely to have had their cholesterol checked than Middle or West Tennesseans.
- Sex: Women were more likely to have had their cholesterol checked than men.
- **Race/ethnicity: White non-Hispanics were more likely to have had their cholesterol checked than black non-Hispanics and Hispanics.**
- **Age: Tennesseans aged 45 years or older were more likely to have had their cholesterol checked then those aged less than 35 years.**
- **Education: College graduates were more likely to have had their cholesterol checked than those with less than a college degree.**
- **Income: Tennesseans earning $75,000 or more per year were more likely to have had their cholesterol checked than those earning less than $25,000 per year.**

*__Bold text__ indicates statistical significance


Tennesseans who have ever had their Cholesterol Tested, 2016
0%
25%
50%
75%
100%
%
95% CI
Total 84.6 (82.9, 86.3)
Division
East 86.1 (83.7, 88.4)
Middle 84.3 (81.3, 87.2)
West 82.6 (78.6, 86.5)
Sex
Male 82.7 (80.0, 85.3)
Female 86.4 (84.1, 88.6)
Race/Ethnicity
White/Non-Hisp 86.5 (84.7, 88.2)
Black/Non-Hisp 78.6 (73.0, 84.2)
Hispanic 65.0 (49.8, 80.2)
Other/Non-Hisp 91.7 (85.4, 98.0)
Multiracial/Non-Hisp 89.9 (81.5, 98.2)
Age Group
18-24 44.9 (37.0, 52.8)
25-34 71.4 (65.6, 77.3)
35-44 84.1 (79.2, 89.0)
45-54 90.4 (87.6, 93.3)
55-64 96.7 (95.4, 98.0)
65+ 96.6 (95.3, 97.8)
Education
Less than HS 77.8 (72.1, 83.5)
HS or GED 81.7 (78.5, 85.0)
Some College 86.2 (83.2, 89.1)
College Graduate 91.5 (89.4, 93.7)
Income
<$15,000 78.4 (72.6, 84.3)
$15,000-24,999 81.4 (76.3, 86.5)
$25,000-34,999 85.2 (80.2, 90.2)
$35,000-49,999 82.1 (77.6, 86.7)
$50,000-74,999 88.5 (83.7, 93.3)
$75,000+ 91.3 (88.5, 94.1)

Cholesterol Testing in Past Five Years

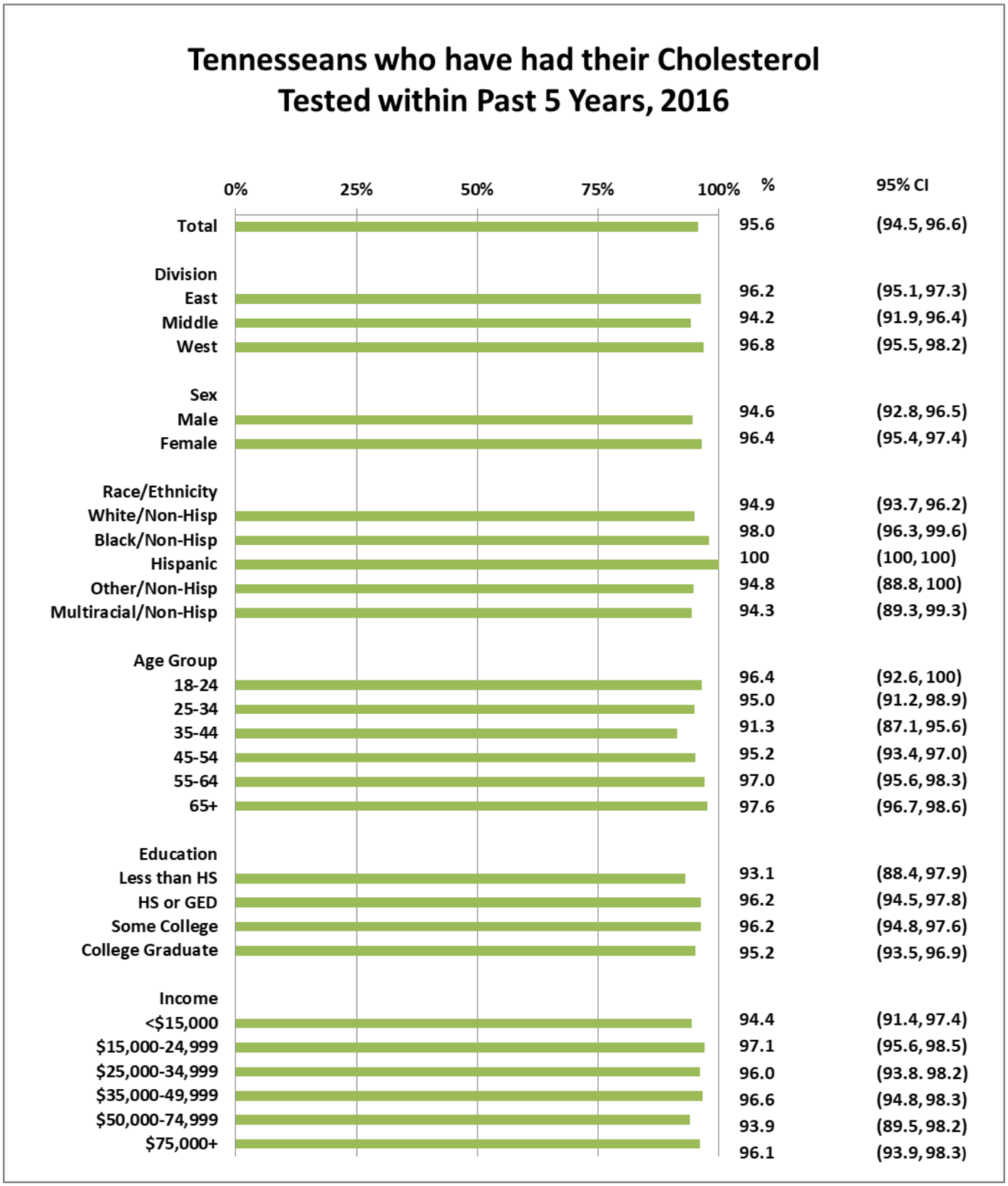
TN BRFSS asks:
About how long has it been since you last had your blood cholesterol checked?

SAS Variables Used
CHOLCHK

Dispositions
This question is only asked if the respondent answered to "yes" to ever having had their cholesterol checked. Possible response are "within the past year," "within past 2 years," "within past 5 years," or "5 or more year ago." For the sake of these analyses, this question was dichotomized to either having had a cholesterol check within the past 5 years versus more than 5 years.

Key Findings
- Tennessee statewide: More than 9 out of 10 (95.6%) Tennesseans who have ever had their cholesterol checked had it checked within the last 5 years.
- Grand Division: No significant difference was observed among Grand Divisions.
- Sex: No significant difference was observed between men and women.
- **Race/ethnicity: Black non-Hispanics were more likely to have had their cholesterol checked within the last 5 years than white non-Hispanics.**
- Age: No significant difference was observed among age groups.
- Education: No significant difference was observed among levels of education.
- Income: No significant difference was observed among levels of income.

*__Bold text__ indicates statistical significance


Tennesseans who have had their Cholesterol Tested within Past 5 Years, 2016
0%
25%
50%
75%
100%
%
95% CI
Total 95.6 (94.5, 96.6)
Division
East 96.2 (95.1, 97.3)
Middle 94.2 (91.9, 96.4)
West 96.8 (95.5, 98.2)
Sex
Male 94.6 (92.8, 96.5)
Female 96.4 (95.4, 97.4)
Race/Ethnicity
White/Non-Hisp 94.9 (93.7, 96.2)
Black/Non-Hisp 98.0 (96.3, 99.6)
Hispanic 100 (100, 100)
Other/Non-Hisp 94.8 (88.8, 100)
Multiracial/Non-Hisp 94.3 (89.3, 99.3)
Age Group
18-24 96.4 (92.6, 100)
25-34 95.0 (91.2, 98.9)
35-44 91.3 (87.1, 95.6)
45-54 95.2 (93.4, 97.0)
55-64 97.0 (95.6, 98.3)
65+ 97.6 (96.7, 98.6)
Education
Less than HS 93.1 (88.4, 97.9)
HS or GED 96.2 (94.5, 97.8)
Some College 96.2 (94.8, 97.6)
College Graduate 95.2 (93.5, 96.9)
Income
<$15,000 94.4 (91.4, 97.4)
$15,000-24,999 97.1 (95.6, 98.5)
$25,000-34,999 96.0 (93.8. 98.2)
$35,000-49,999 96.6 (94.8, 98.3)
$50,000-74,999 93.9 (89.5, 98.2)
$75,000+ 96.1 (93.9, 98.3)

High Blood Cholesterol

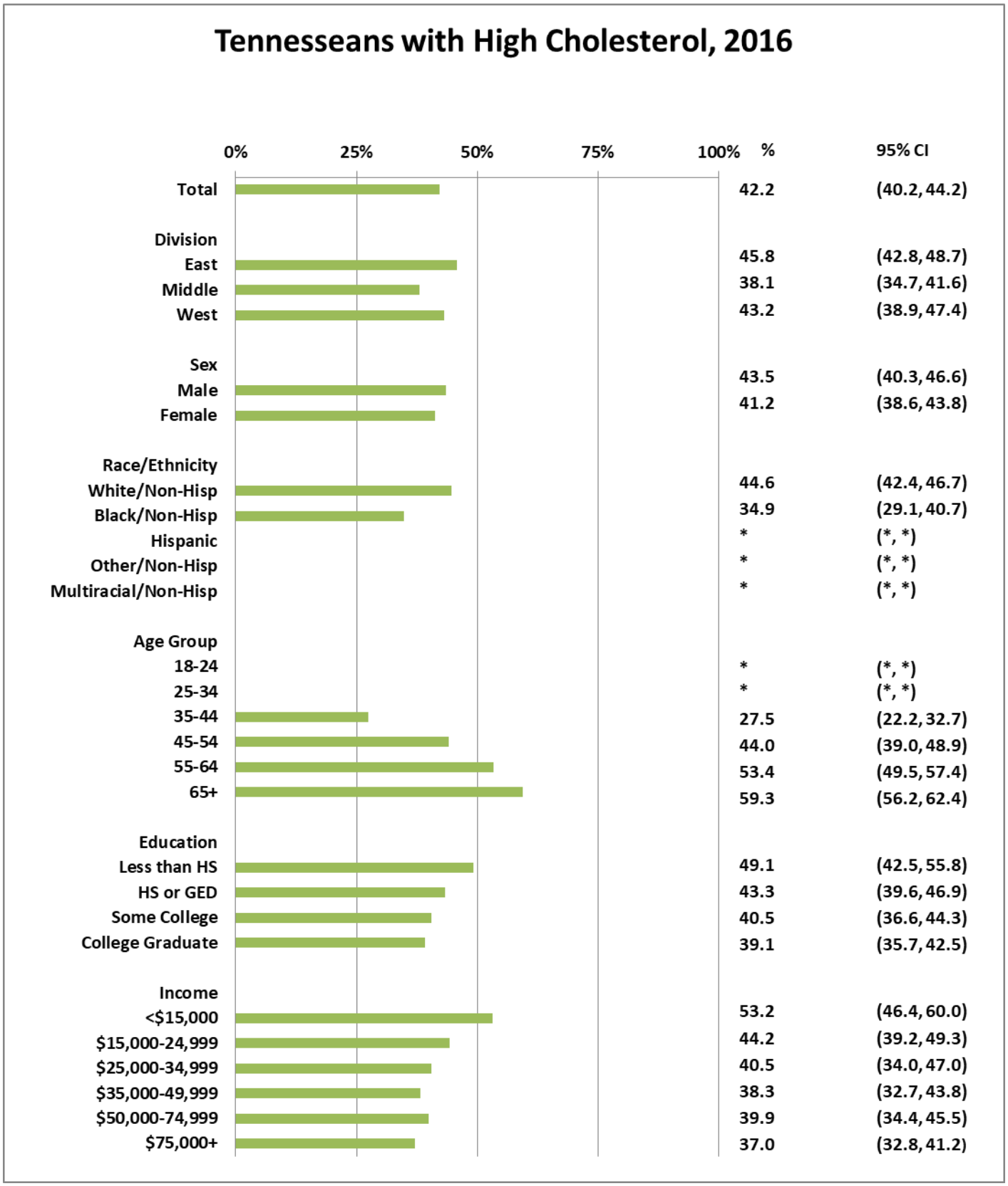
TN BRFSS asks:
Have you EVER been told by a doctor, nurse or other health professional that your blood cholesterol is high?

SAS Variables Used
TOLDHI2

Dispositions
This question is only asked if the respondent answered to "yes" to ever having had their cholesterol checked. The question allows a "yes" or "no" choice for the respondent. All responses for "yes" are included in these results.

Key Findings
- Tennessee statewide: About 2 in 5 (42.2%) Tennesseans who have had their cholesterol checked had high cholesterol.
- **Grand Division: East Tennesseans were more likely to have high cholesterol than Middle Tennesseans.**
- Sex: No significant difference was observed between men and women.
- **Race/ethnicity: White non-Hispanics were more likely to have high cholesterol than black non-Hispanics.**
- **Age: Tennesseans aged 45 years and older were more likely to have high cholesterol than those younger than 45 years.**
- Education: Tennesseans with more education were less likely to have high cholesterol.
- **Income: Tennesseans earning less than $15,000 per year were more likely to have high cholesterol than those earning more than $35,000 per year.**

*__Bold text__ indicates statistical significance


Tennesseans with High Cholesterol, 2016
0%
25%
50%
75%
100%
%
95% CI
Total 42.2 (40.2, 44.2)
Division
East 45.8 (42.8, 48.7)
Middle 38.1 (34.7, 41.6)
West 43.2 (38.9, 47.4)
Sex
Male 43.5 (40.3, 46.6)
Female 41.2 (38.6, 43.8)
Race/Ethnicity
White/Non-Hisp 44.6 (42.4, 46.7)
Black/Non-Hisp 34.9 (29.1, 40.7)
Hispanic * (*, *)
Other/Non-Hisp * (*, *)
Multiracial/Non-Hisp * (*, *)
Age Group
18-24 * (*, *)
25-34 * (*, *)
35-44 27.5 (22.2, 32.7)
45-54 44.0 (39.0, 48.9)
55-64 53.4 (49.5, 57.4)
65+ 59.3 (56.2, 62.4)
Education
Less than HS 49.1 (42.5, 55.8)
HS or GED 43.3 (39.6, 46.9)
Some College 40.5 (36.6, 44.3)
College Graduate 39.1 (35.7, 42.5)
Income
<$15,000 53.2 (46.4, 60.0)
$15,000-24,999 44.2 (39.2, 49.3)
$25,000-34,999 40.5 (34.0, 47.0)
$35,000-49,999 38.3 (32.7, 43.8)
$50,000-74,999 39.9 (34.4, 45.5)
$75,000+ 37.0 (32.8, 41.2)

Lived with Depressed Adults

TN BRFSS asks:
Did you live with anyone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal?

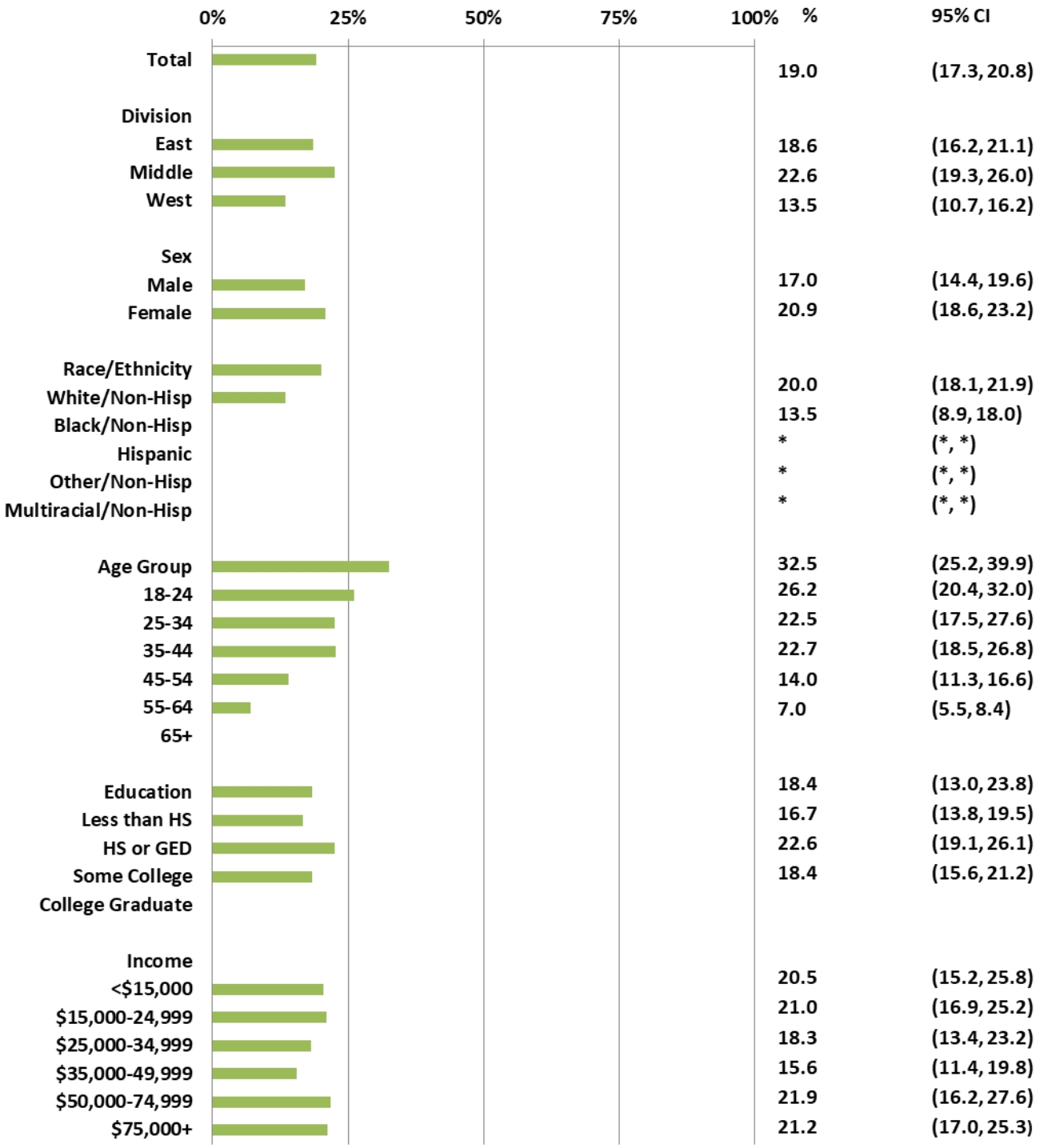
SAS Variables Used
ACEDEPRS

Dispositions
The question allows a "yes" or "no" choice for the respondent. All responses for "yes" are included in these results. Question refers to the time respondent was under 18 years of age.

Key Findings
- Tennessee statewide: About 1 in 5 (19.0%) Tennesseans lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal.
- **Grand Division: West Tennesseans were less likely to have lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal than Middle Tennesseans.**
- Sex: Women were more likely to have lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal than men.
- **Race/ethnicity: White non-Hispanics were more likely to have lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal than black non-Hispanics.**
- **Age: Tennesseans under the age of 55 years were more likely to have lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill, or suicidal than those 55 years and older.**
- Education: No significant difference was observed among levels of education.
- Income: No significant difference was observed among levels of income.

***Bold text** indicates statistical significance

Tennesseans who Lived with Someone who was Depressed, Mentally Ill, or Suicidal, 2016



	%	95% CI
Total	19.0	(17.3, 20.8)
Division		
East	18.6	(16.2, 21.1)
Middle	22.6	(19.3, 26.0)
West	13.5	(10.7, 16.2)
Sex		
Male	17.0	(14.4, 19.6)
Female	20.9	(18.6, 23.2)
Race/Ethnicity		
White/Non-Hisp	20.0	(18.1, 21.9)
Black/Non-Hisp	13.5	(8.9, 18.0)
Hispanic	*	(*, *)
Other/Non-Hisp	*	(*, *)
Multiracial/Non-Hisp	*	(*, *)
Age Group		
18-24	32.5	(25.2, 39.9)
25-34	26.2	(20.4, 32.0)
35-44	22.5	(17.5, 27.6)
45-54	22.7	(18.5, 26.8)
55-64	14.0	(11.3, 16.6)
65+	7.0	(5.5, 8.4)
Education		
Less than HS	18.4	(13.0, 23.8)
HS or GED	16.7	(13.8, 19.5)
Some College	22.6	(19.1, 26.1)
College Graduate	18.4	(15.6, 21.2)
Income		
<$15,000	20.5	(15.2, 25.8)
$15,000-24,999	21.0	(16.9, 25.2)
$25,000-34,999	18.3	(13.4, 23.2)
$35,000-49,999	15.6	(11.4, 19.8)
$50,000-74,999	21.9	(16.2, 27.6)
$75,000+	21.2	(17.0, 25.3)

Lived with Alcoholic

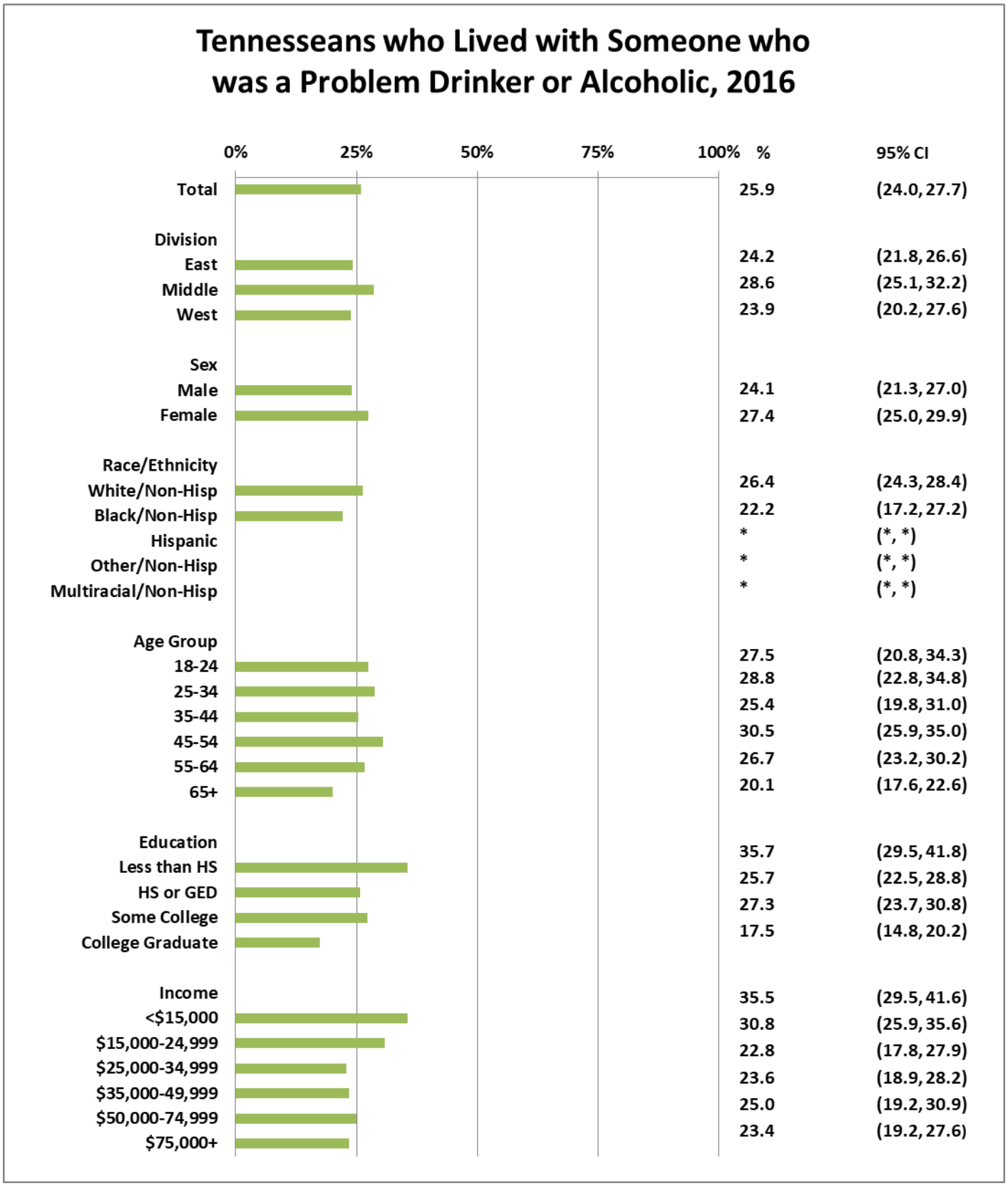
TN BRFSS asks:
Did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic?

SAS Variables Used
ACEDRINK

Dispositions
The question allows a "yes" or "no" choice for the respondent. All responses for "yes" are included in these results. Question refers to the time respondent was under 18 years of age.

Key Findings
- Tennessee statewide: About 1 in 4 (25.9%) Tennesseans lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic.
- Grand Division: Middle Tennesseans were more likely to have lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic than East or West Tennesseans.
- Sex: Women were more likely to have lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic than men.
- Race/ethnicity: White non-Hispanics were more likely to have lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic than black non-Hispanics.
- **Age: Tennesseans aged 65 years and older were less likely to have lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic than those aged 45-64 years.**
- **Education: College graduates were less likely to have lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic than those with less than a college degree.**
- Income: Tennesseans earning less than $15,000 per year were more likely to have lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic than those making more.

*__Bold text__ indicates statistical significance


Tennesseans who Lived with Someone who was a Problem Drinker or Alcoholic, 2016
0%
25%
50%
75%
100%
%
95% CI
Total 25.9 (24.0, 27.7)
Division
East 24.2 (21.8, 26.6)
Middle 28.6 (25.1, 32.2)
West 23.9 (20.2, 27.6)
Sex
Male 24.1 (21.3, 27.0)
Female 27.4 (25.0, 29.9)
Race/Ethnicity
White/Non-Hisp 26.4 (24.3, 28.4)
Black/Non-Hisp 22.2 (17.2, 27.2)
Hispanic * (*, *)
Other/Non-Hisp * (*, *)
Multiracial/Non-Hisp * (*, *)
Age Group
18-24 27.5 (20.8, 34.3)
25-34 28.8 (22.8, 34.8)
35-44 25.4 (19.8, 31.0)
45-54 30.5 (25.9, 35.0)
55-64 26.7 (23.2, 30.2)
65+ 20.1 (17.6, 22.6)
Education
Less than HS 35.7 (29.5, 41.8)
HS or GED 25.7 (22.5, 28.8)
Some College 27.3 (23.7, 30.8)
College Graduate 17.5 (14.8, 20.2)
Income
<$15,000 35.5 (29.5, 41.6)
$15,000-24,999 30.8 (25.9, 35.6)
$25,000-34,999 22.8 (17.8, 27.9)
$35,000-49,999 23.6 (18.9, 28.2)
$50,000-74,999 25.0 (19.2, 30.9)
$75,000+ 23.4 (19.2, 27.6)

Lived with Illegal Drug User

TN BRFSS asks:
Did you live with anyone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications?

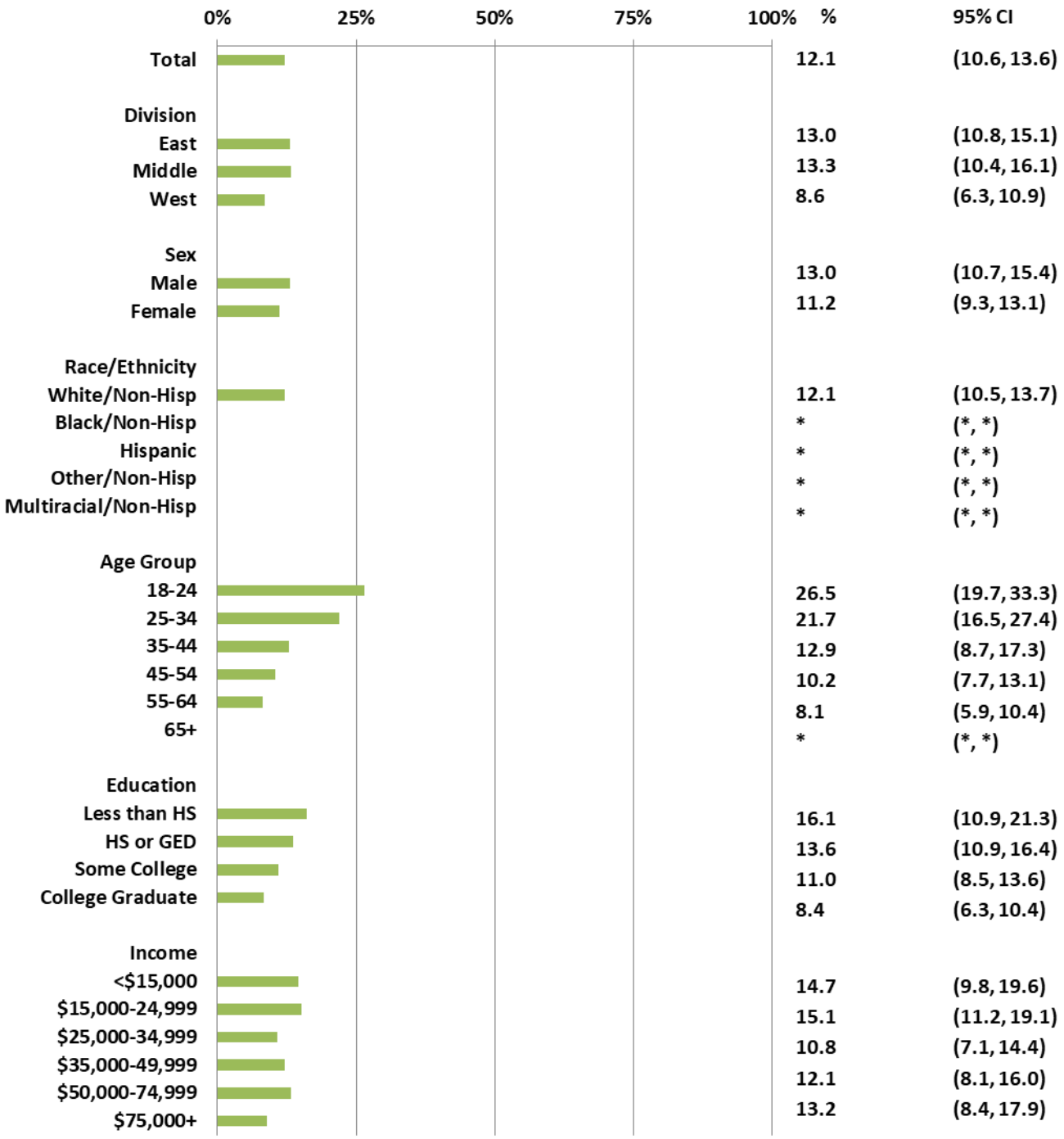
SAS Variables Used
ACEDRUGS

Dispositions
The question allows a "yes" or "no" choice for the respondent. All responses for "yes" are included in these results. Question refers to the time respondent was under 18 years of age.

Key Findings
- Tennessee statewide: About 1 in 10 (12.1%) Tennesseans lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications.
- Grand Division: West Tennesseans were less likely to have lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications than Middle or East Tennesseans.
- Sex: No significant difference was observed between men and women.
- Race/ethnicity: No comparisons available as statistics for all but one group were suppressed due to insufficient sample size.
- **Age: Older Tennesseans were less likely to have lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications than younger Tennesseans.**
- **Education: College graduates were less likely to have lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medications than those with a high school diploma or less.**
- Income: No significant difference was observed among levels of income.

*__Bold text__ indicates statistical significance

Tennesseans who Lived with Someone who Used Illegal Street Drugs or Abused Prescription Medications, 2016



	%	95% CI
Total	12.1	(10.6, 13.6)
Division		
East	13.0	(10.8, 15.1)
Middle	13.3	(10.4, 16.1)
West	8.6	(6.3, 10.9)
Sex		
Male	13.0	(10.7, 15.4)
Female	11.2	(9.3, 13.1)
Race/Ethnicity		
White/Non-Hisp	12.1	(10.5, 13.7)
Black/Non-Hisp	*	(*, *)
Hispanic	*	(*, *)
Other/Non-Hisp	*	(*, *)
Multiracial/Non-Hisp	*	(*, *)
Age Group		
18-24	26.5	(19.7, 33.3)
25-34	21.7	(16.5, 27.4)
35-44	12.9	(8.7, 17.3)
45-54	10.2	(7.7, 13.1)
55-64	8.1	(5.9, 10.4)
65+	*	(*, *)
Education		
Less than HS	16.1	(10.9, 21.3)
HS or GED	13.6	(10.9, 16.4)
Some College	11.0	(8.5, 13.6)
College Graduate	8.4	(6.3, 10.4)
Income		
<$15,000	14.7	(9.8, 19.6)
$15,000-24,999	15.1	(11.2, 19.1)
$25,000-34,999	10.8	(7.1, 14.4)
$35,000-49,999	12.1	(8.1, 16.0)
$50,000-74,999	13.2	(8.4, 17.9)
$75,000+		

Lived with Incarcerated Adult

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

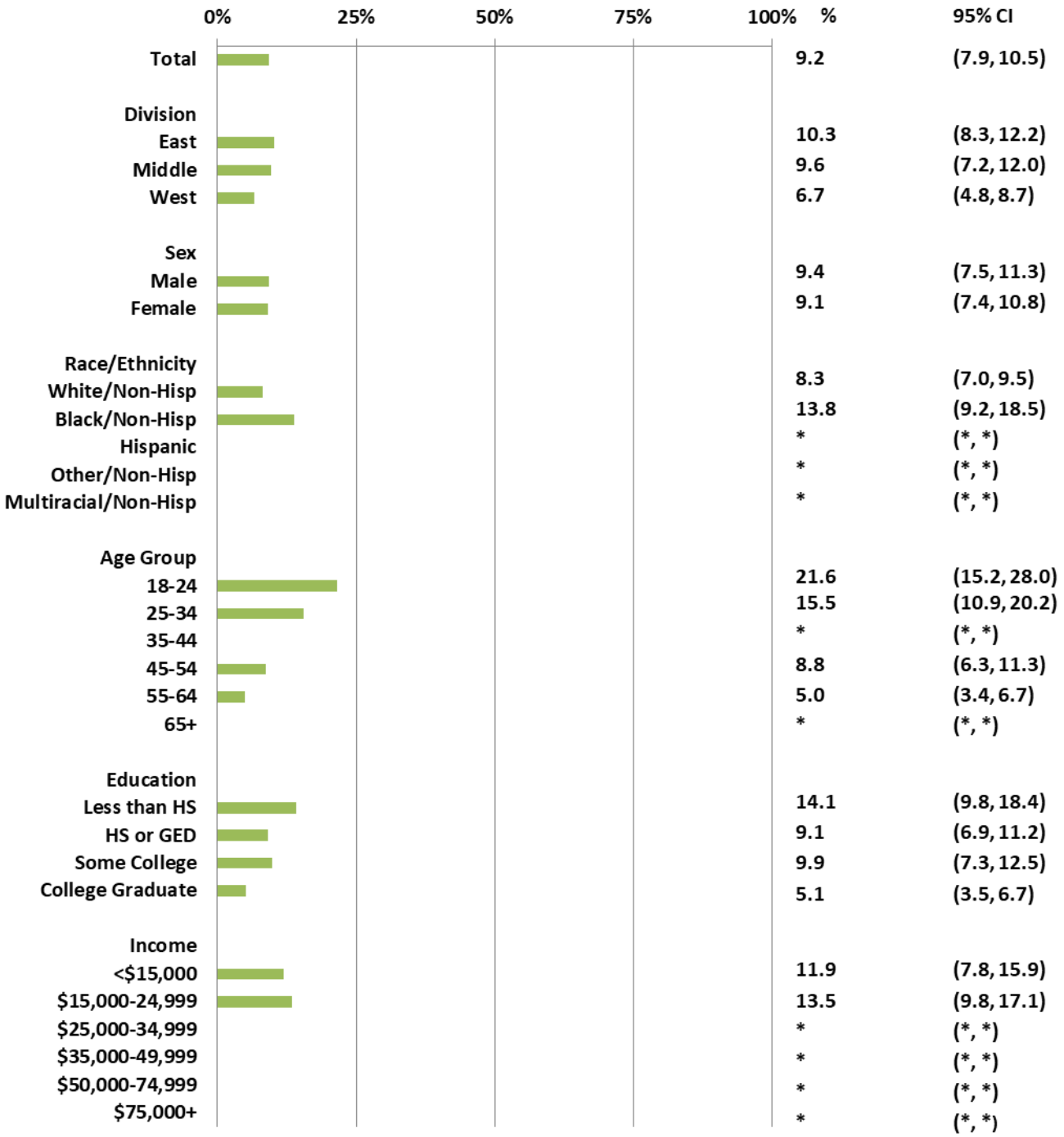
SAS Variables Used
ACEPRISN

Dispositions
The question allows a "yes" or "no" choice for the respondent. All responses for "yes" are included in these results. Question refers to the time respondent was under 18 years of age.

Key Findings
- Tennessee statewide: Less than 1 in 10 (9.2%) Tennesseans lived with someone who served time in a correctional facility.
- Grand Division: West Tennesseans were less likely to have lived with someone who served time in a correctional facility than Middle or East Tennesseans.
- Sex: No significant difference was observed between men and women.
- Race/ethnicity: Black non-Hispanics were more likely to have lived with someone who served time in a correctional facility than white non-Hispanics.
- **Age: Older Tennesseans were less likely to have lived with someone who served time in a correctional facility than younger Tennesseans.**
- **Education: College graduates were less likely to have lived with someone who served time in a correctional facility than those with less than a college degree.**
- Income: No difference was observed among income groups as all but two groups were suppressed due to insufficient sample size.

*__Bold text__ indicates statistical significance

Tennesseans who Lived with Someone who Served Time or was Sentenced to Serve Time in Prison, Jail, or Other Correctional Facility, 2016



	%	95% CI
Total	9.2	(7.9, 10.5)
Division		
East	10.3	(8.3, 12.2)
Middle	9.6	(7.2, 12.0)
West	6.7	(4.8, 8.7)
Sex		
Male	9.4	(7.5, 11.3)
Female	9.1	(7.4, 10.8)
Race/Ethnicity		
White/Non-Hisp	8.3	(7.0, 9.5)
Black/Non-Hisp	13.8	(9.2, 18.5)
Hispanic	*	(*, *)
Other/Non-Hisp	*	(*, *)
Multiracial/Non-Hisp	*	(*, *)
Age Group		
18-24	21.6	(15.2, 28.0)
25-34	15.5	(10.9, 20.2)
35-44	*	(*, *)
45-54	8.8	(6.3, 11.3)
55-64	5.0	(3.4, 6.7)
65+	*	(*, *)
Education		
Less than HS	14.1	(9.8, 18.4)
HS or GED	9.1	(6.9, 11.2)
Some College	9.9	(7.3, 12.5)
College Graduate	5.1	(3.5, 6.7)
Income		
<$15,000	11.9	(7.8, 15.9)
$15,000-24,999	13.5	(9.8, 17.1)
$25,000-34,999	*	(*, *)
$35,000-49,999	*	(*, *)
$50,000-74,999	*	(*, *)
$75,000+	*	(*, *)

Lived with Divorced Parents

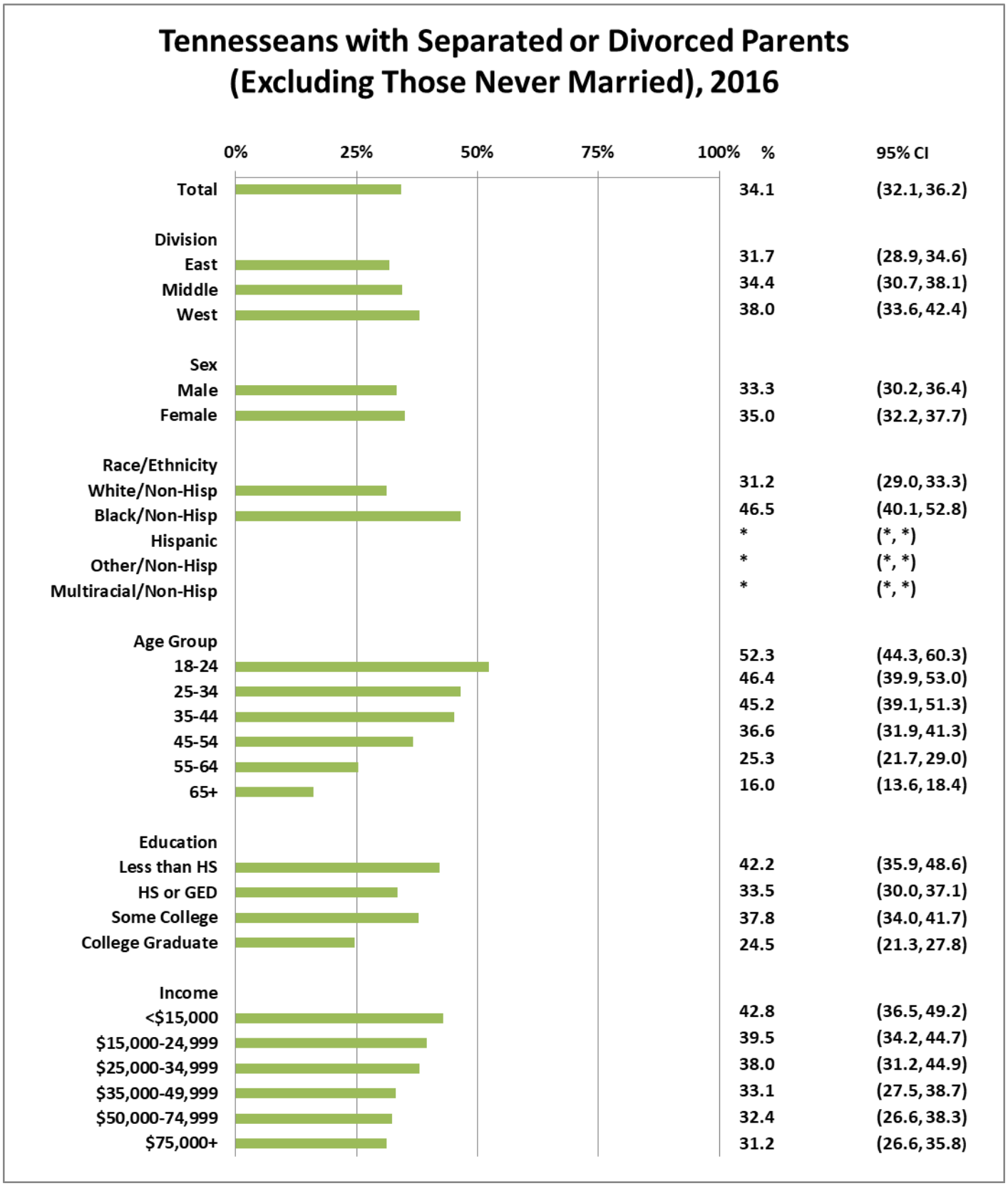
TN BRFSS asks:
Were your parents separated or divorced?

SAS Variables Used
ACEDIVRC

Dispositions
The question allows the respondent to answer "yes," "no," or "never married." All responses for "yes" or "no" are included in these results and those with parents who were never married were excluded from the analyses. Question refers to the time respondent was under 18 years of age.

Key Findings
- Tennessee statewide: More than 1 in 3 (34.1%) Tennesseans had divorced or separated parents.
- Grand Division: West Tennesseans were more likely to have divorced or separated parents than Middle or East Tennesseans.
- Sex: No significant difference was observed between men and women.
- **Race/ethnicity: Black non-Hispanics were more likely to have divorced or separated parents than white non-Hispanics.**
- **Age: Tennesseans aged 55 years or older were less likely to have divorced or separated parents than those less than 55 years of age.**
- **Education: College graduates were less likely to have divorced or separated parents than those with less than a college degree.**
- **Income: Tennesseans with incomes of $75,000 or more per year were less likely to have divorced parents than those with incomes lower than $15,000 per year.**

*__Bold text__ indicates statistical significance


Tennesseans with Separated or Divorced Parents (Excluding Those Never Married), 2016
0%
25%
50%
75%
100%
%
95% CI
Total 34.1 (32.1, 36.2)
Division
East 31.7 (28.9, 34.6)
Middle 34.4 (30.7, 38.1)
West 38.0 (33.6, 42.4)
Sex
Male 33.3 (30.2, 36.4)
Female 35.0 (32.2, 37.7)
Race/Ethnicity
White/Non-Hisp 31.2 (29.0, 33.3)
Black/Non-Hisp 46.5 (40.1, 52.8)
Hispanic * (*, *)
Other/Non-Hisp * (*, *)
Multiracial/Non-Hisp * (*, *)
Age Group
18-24 52.3 (44.3, 60.3)
25-34 46.4 (39.9, 53.0)
35-44 45.2 (39.1, 51.3)
45-54 36.6 (31.9, 41.3)
55-64 25.3 (21.7, 29.0)
65+ 16.0 (13.6, 18.4)
Education
Less than HS 42.2 (35.9, 48.6)
HS or GED 33.5 (30.0, 37.1)
Some College 37.8 (34.0, 41.7)
College Graduate 24.5 (21.3, 27.8)
Income
<$15,000 42.8 (36.5, 49.2)
$15,000-24,999 39.5 (34.2, 44.7)
$25,000-34,999 38.0 (31.2, 44.9)
$35,000-49,999 33.1 (27.5, 38.7)
$50,000-74,999 32.4 (26.6, 38.3)
$75,000+ 31.2 (26.6, 35.8)

Lived with Adults who beat Each Other

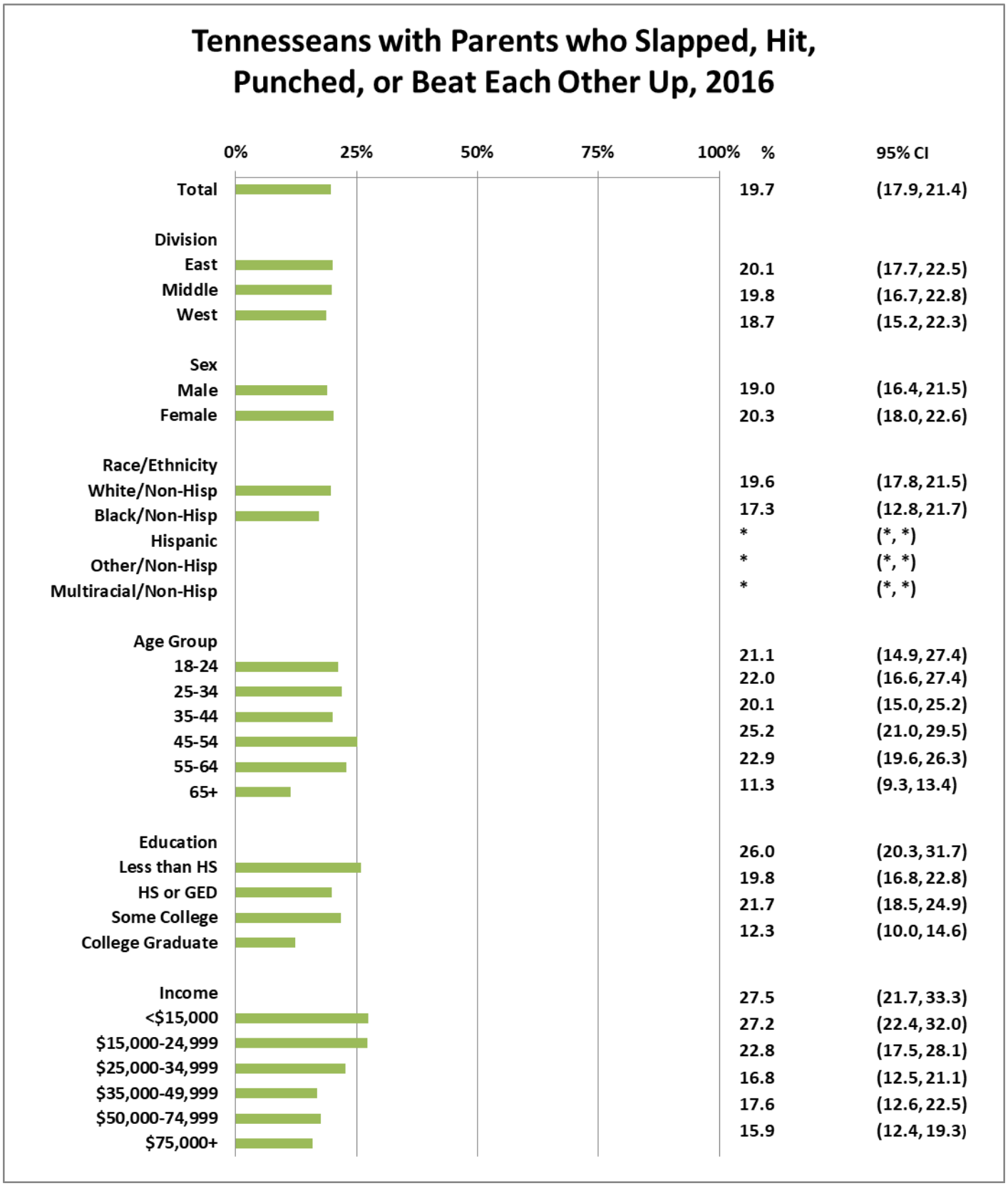
TN BRFSS asks:
How often did your parents or adults in your home ever slap, hit, punch, or beat each other up?

SAS Variables Used
ACEPUNCH

Dispositions
The question allows the respondent to answer "never," "once," or "more than once." All responses for "more than once choice" and "once" were counted as "yes" and "never" was counted as "no." Question refers to the time respondent was under 18 years of age.

Key Findings
- Tennessee statewide: Almost 1 in 5 (19.7%) Tennesseans had parents who physically abused each other.
- Grand Division: No significant difference was observed among Grand Divisions.
- Sex: No significant difference was observed between men and women.
- Race/ethnicity: No significant difference was observed among race/ethnicity groups.
- **Age: Tennesseans aged 65 years and older were less likely to have parents who abused each other than those younger than 65 years.**
- **Education: College graduates were less likely to have parents who abused each other than those with less than a college degree.**
- **Income: Tennesseans earning $75,000 or more per year were less likely to have parents who abused each other than those earning less than $25,000 per year.**

*__Bold text__ indicates statistical significance


Tennesseans with Parents who Slapped, Hit, Punched, or Beat Each Other Up, 2016
0%
25%
50%
75%
100%
%
95% CI
Total 19.7 (17.9, 21.4)
Division
East 20.1 (17.7, 22.5)
Middle 19.8 (16.7, 22.8)
West 18.7 (15.2, 22.3)
Sex
Male 19.0 (16.4, 21.5)
Female 20.3 (18.0, 22.6)
Race/Ethnicity
White/Non-Hisp 19.6 (17.8, 21.5)
Black/Non-Hisp 17.3 (12.8, 21.7)
Hispanic * (*, *)
Other/Non-Hisp * (*, *)
Multiracial/Non-Hisp * (*, *)
Age Group
18-24 21.1 (14.9, 27.4)
25-34 22.0 (16.6, 27.4)
35-44 20.1 (15.0, 25.2)
45-54 25.2 (21.0, 29.5)
55-64 22.9 (19.6, 26.3)
65+ 11.3 (9.3, 13.4)
Education
Less than HS 26.0 (20.3, 31.7)
HS or GED 19.8 (16.8, 22.8)
Some College 21.7 (18.5, 24.9)
College Graduate 12.3 (10.0, 14.6)
Income
<$15,000 27.5 (21.7, 33.3)
$15,000-24,999 27.2 (22.4, 32.0)
$25,000-34,999 22.8 (17.5, 28.1)
$35,000-49,999 16.8 (12.5, 21.1)
$50,000-74,999 17.6 (12.6, 22.5)
$75,000+ 15.9 (12.4, 19.3)

Experienced Physical Violence

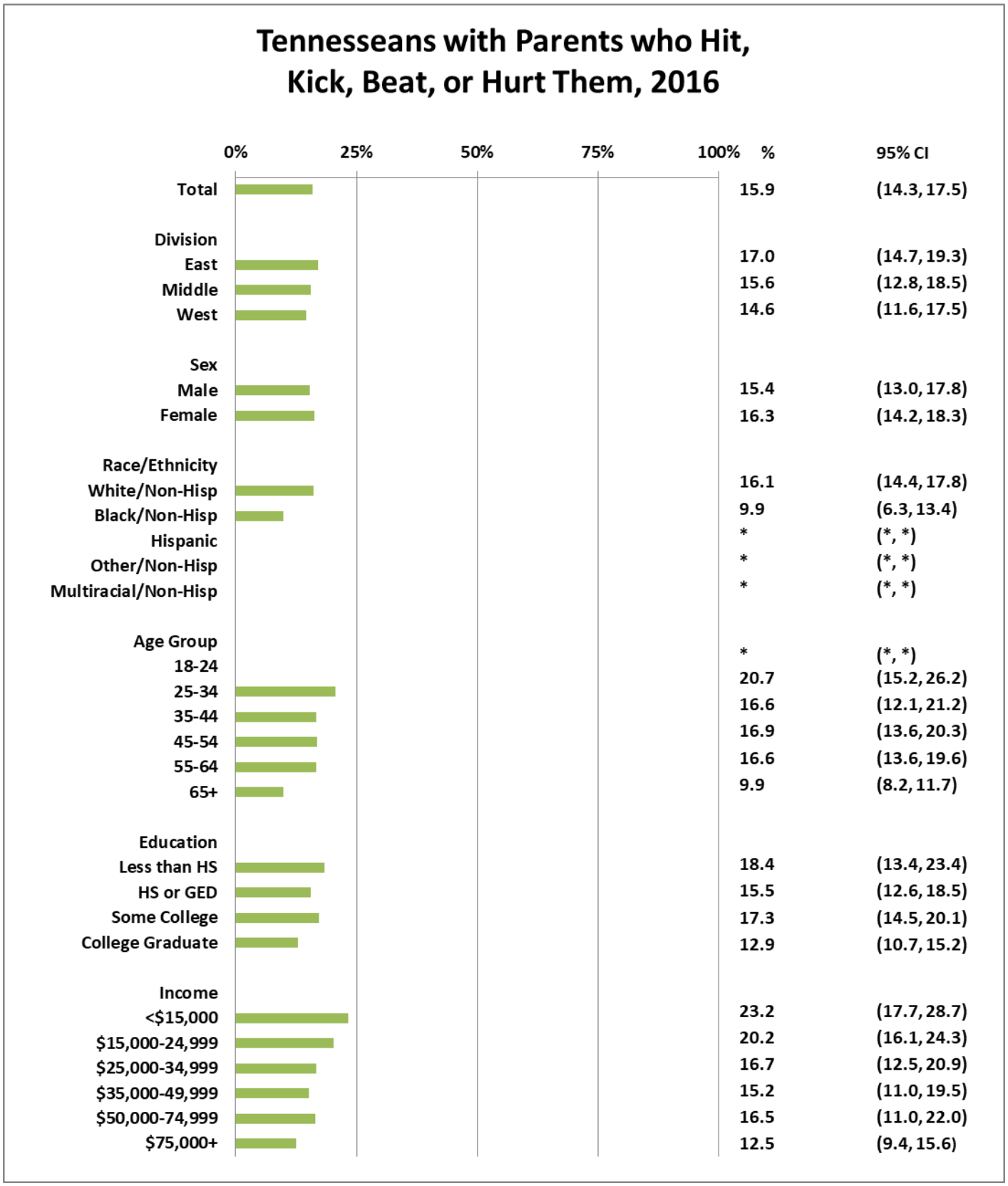
TN BRFSS asks:
How often did a parent or adult in your home ever hit, beat, kick, or physically hurt you in any way? Do not include spanking.

SAS Variables Used
ACEHURT

Dispositions
The question allows the respondent to answer "never," "once," or "more than once." All responses for "more than once choice" and "once" were counted as "yes" and "never" was counted as "no." Question refers to the time respondent was under 18 years of age.

Key Findings
- Tennessee statewide: More than 1 in 7 (15.9%) Tennesseans had a parent who hit, kick, beat, or hurt them.
- Grand Division: East Tennesseans were more likely to have parents who hit, kick, beat, or hurt them than Middle or West Tennesseans.
- Sex: No significant difference was observed between men and women.
- **Race/ethnicity: Black non-Hispanics were less likely to have parents who hit, kick, beat, or hurt them than white non-Hispanics.**
- **Age: Tennesseans aged 65 years and older were less likely to have parents who hit, kick, beat, or hurt them than those aged 25-64 years.**
- Education: No significant difference was observed among levels of education.
- **Income: Tennesseans earning $75,000 or more per year were less likely to have parents who hit, kick, beat, or hurt them than those earning less than $25,000 per year.**

*__Bold text__ indicates statistical significance


Tennesseans with Parents who Hit, Kick, Beat, or Hurt Them, 2016
0%
25%
50%
75%
100%
%
95% CI
Total 15.9 (14.3, 17.5)
Division
East 17.0 (14.7, 19.3)
Middle 15.6 (12.8, 18.5)
West 14.6 (11.6, 17.5)
Sex
Male 15.4 (13.0, 17.8)
Female 16.3 (14.2, 18.3)
Race/Ethnicity
White/Non-Hisp 16.1 (14.4, 17.8)
Black/Non-Hisp 9.9 (6.3, 13.4)
Hispanic * (*, *)
Other/Non-Hisp * (*, *)
Multiracial/Non-Hisp * (*, *)
Age Group
18-24 * (*, *)
25-34 20.7 (15.2, 26.2)
35-44 16.6 (12.1, 21.2)
45-54 16.9 (13.6, 20.3)
55-64 16.6 (13.6, 19.6)
65+ 9.9 (8.2, 11.7)
Education
Less than HS 18.4 (13.4, 23.4)
HS or GED 15.5 (12.6, 18.5)
Some College 17.3 (14.5, 20.1)
College Graduate 12.9 (10.7, 15.2)
Income
<$15,000 23.2 (17.7, 28.7)
$15,000-24,999 20.2 (16.1, 24.3)
$25,000-34,999 16.7 (12.5, 20.9)
$35,000-49,999 15.2 (11.0, 19.5)
$50,000-74,999 16.5 (11.0, 22.0)
$75,000+ 12.5 (9.4, 15.6)

Experienced Verbal Abuse

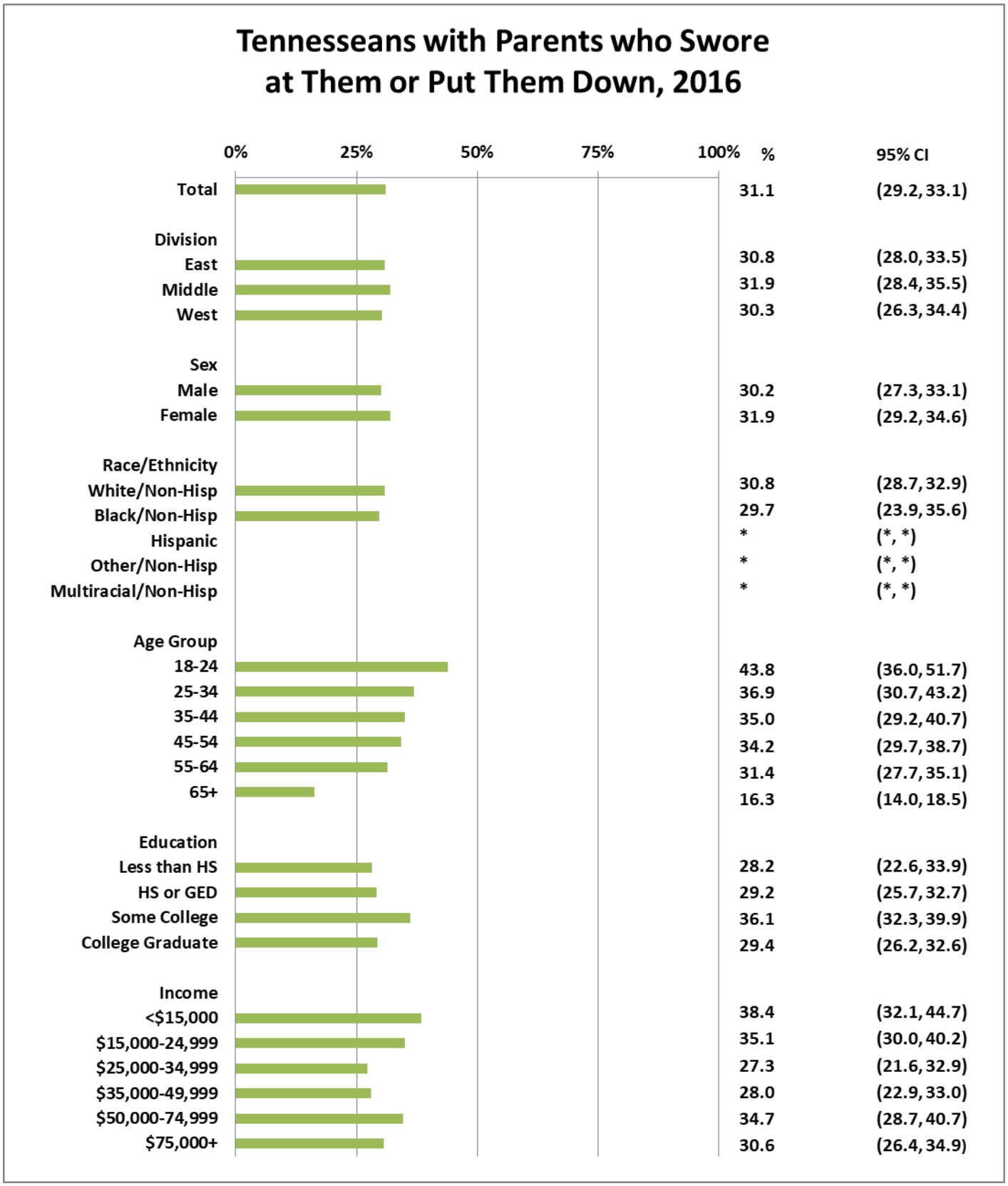
TN BRFSS asks:
How often did a parent or adult in your home ever swear at you or put you down?

SAS Variables Used
ACESWEAR

Dispositions
The question allows the respondent to answer "never," "once," or "more than once." All responses for "more than once choice" and "once" were counted as "yes" and "never" was counted as "no." Question refers to the time respondent was under 18 years of age.

Key Findings
- Tennessee statewide: Almost 1 in 3 (31.1%) Tennesseans had a parent who swore at them or put them down.
- Grand Division: No significant difference was observed among Grand Divisions.
- Sex: No significant difference was observed between men and women.
- Race/ethnicity: No significant difference was observed among race/ethnicity groups.
- **Age: Tennesseans aged 65 years and older were less likely to have had a parent who swore at them or put them down than those younger than 65 years.**
- Education: No significant difference was observed among levels of education.
- Income: No significant difference was observed among levels of income.

*__Bold text__ indicates statistical significance


Tennesseans with Parents who Swore at Them or Put Them Down, 2016
0%
25%
50%
75%
100%
%
95% CI
Total 31.1 (29.2, 33.1)
Division
East 30.8 (28.0, 33.5)
Middle 31.9 (28.4, 35.5)
West 30.3 (26.3, 34.4)
Sex
Male 30.2 (27.3, 33.1)
Female 31.9 (29.2, 34.6)
Race/Ethnicity
White/Non-Hisp 30.8 (28.7, 32.9)
Black/Non-Hisp 29.7 (23.9, 35.6)
Hispanic * (*, *)
Other/Non-Hisp * (*, *)
Multiracial/Non-Hisp * (*, *)
Age Group
18-24 43.8 (36.0, 51.7)
25-34 36.9 (30.7, 43.2)
35-44 35.0 (29.2, 40.7)
45-54 34.2 (29.7, 38.7)
55-64 31.4 (27.7, 35.1)
65+ 16.3 (14.0, 18.5)
Education
Less than HS 28.2 (22.6, 33.9)
HS or GED 29.2 (25.7, 32.7)
Some College 36.1 (32.3, 39.9)
College Graduate 29.4 (26.2, 32.6)
Income
<$15,000 38.4 (32.1, 44.7)
$15,000-24,999 35.1 (30.0, 40.2)
$25,000-34,999 27.3 (21.6, 32.9)
$35,000-49,999 28.0 (22.9, 33.0)
$50,000-74,999 34.7 (28.7, 40.7)
$75,000+ 30.6 (26.4, 34.9)

Experienced Sexual Touching

TN BRFSS asks:
How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult ever touch you sexually?

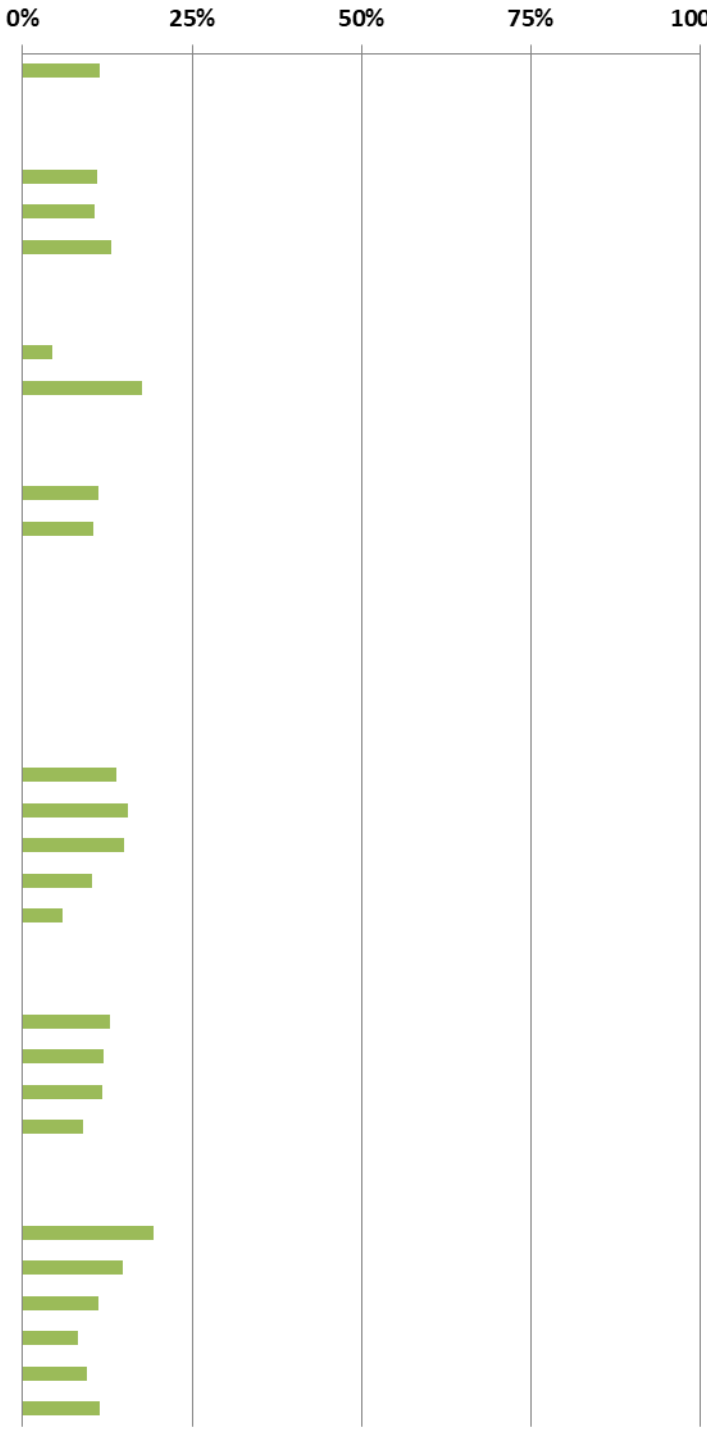
SAS Variables Used
ACETOUCH

Dispositions
The question allows the respondent to answer "never," "once," or "more than once." All responses for "more than once choice" and "once" were counted as "yes" and "never" was counted as "no." Question refers to the time respondent was under 18 years of age.

Key Findings
- Tennessee statewide: About 1 in 10 (11.3%) Tennesseans were touched sexually by someone at least 5 years older.
- Grand Division: West Tennesseans were more likely to have been touched sexually by someone 5 years or older than Middle or East Tennesseans.
- **Sex: Women were more likely to have been touched sexually by someone at least 5 years older than men.**
- Race/ethnicity: No significant difference was observed among race/ethnicity groups.
- **Age: Tennesseans aged 65 years and older were less likely to have been touched sexually by someone 5 years or older than those younger than 65 years.**
- Education: No significant difference was observed among levels of education.
- Income: Tennesseans earning under $15,000 per year were the most likely to have been touched sexually by someone 5 years or older.

*__Bold text__ indicates statistical significance

Tennesseans who were Touched Sexually by Someone at Least 5 Years Older, 2016



	%	95% CI
Total	11.3	(10.0, 12.6)
Division		
East	11.0	(9.3, 12.7)
Middle	10.6	(8.3, 12.9)
West	13.1	(9.8, 16.3)
Sex		
Male	4.4	(3.0, 5.8)
Female	17.6	(15.5, 19.8)
Race/Ethnicity		
White/Non-Hisp	11.1	(9.7, 12.5)
Black/Non-Hisp	10.4	(6.6, 14.1)
Hispanic	*	(*, *)
Other/Non-Hisp	*	(*, *)
Multiracial/Non-Hisp	*	(*, *)
Age Group		
18-24	*	(*, *)
25-34	13.8	(9.1, 18.5)
35-44	15.5	(11.3, 19.7)
45-54	15.0	(11.8, 18.1)
55-64	10.3	(7.9, 12.8)
65+	5.9	(4.5, 7.3)
Education		
Less than HS	12.8	(8.6, 17.0)
HS or GED	11.9	(9.3, 14.4)
Some College	11.8	(9.5, 14.0)
College Graduate	8.8	(6.8, 10.8)
Income		
<$15,000	19.4	(13.9, 24.9)
$15,000-24,999	14.7	(10.7, 18.7)
$25,000-34,999	11.2	(7.3, 15.1)
$35,000-49,999	8.2	(5.7, 10.8)
$50,000-74,999	9.5	(6.4, 12.5)
$75,000+	11.3	(8.1, 14.5)

Forced Touching of Adult

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

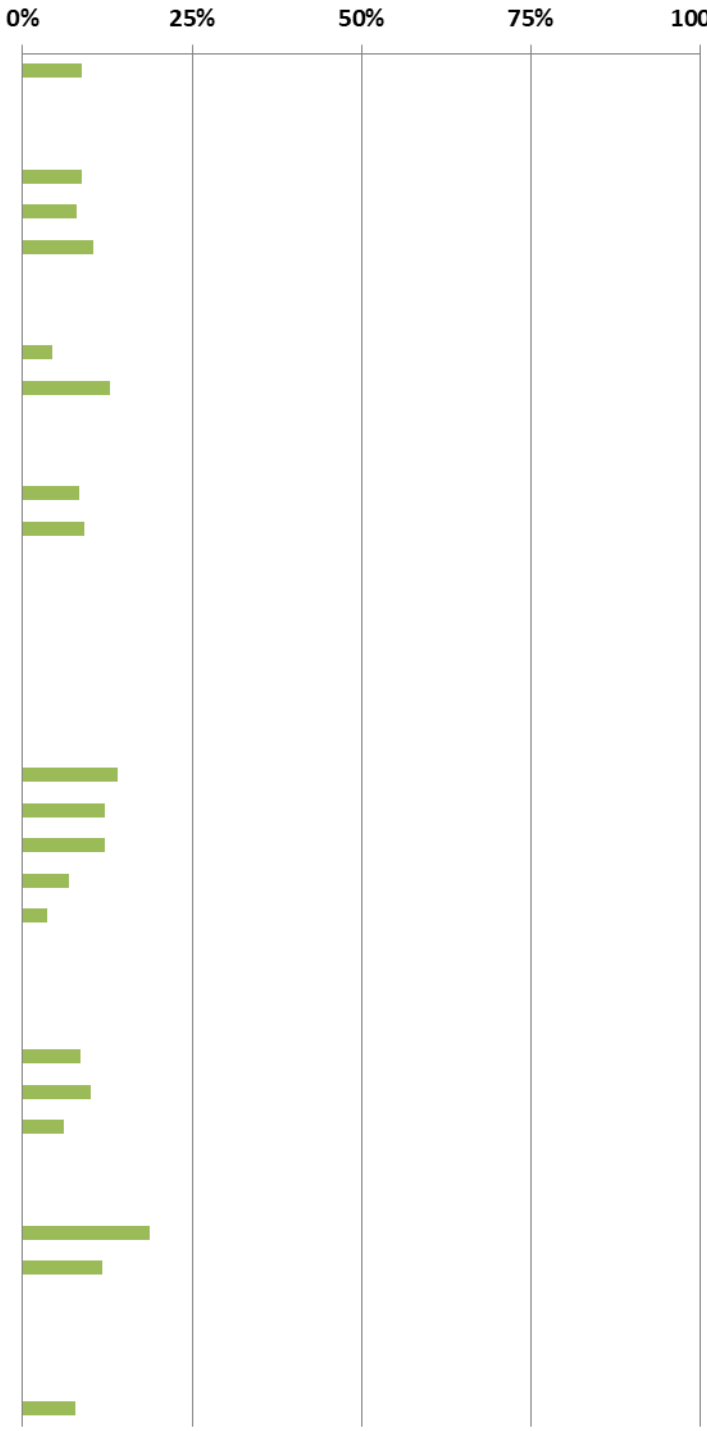
SAS Variables Used
ACETTHEM

Dispositions
The question allows the respondent to answer "never," "once," or "more than once." All responses for "more than once choice" and "once" were counted as "yes" and "never" was counted as "no." Question refers to the time respondent was under 18 years of age.

Key Findings
- Tennessee statewide: Almost 1 in 10 (8.8%) Tennesseans were asked by someone at least 5 years older to touch them in a sexual manner.
- Grand Division: West Tennesseans were more likely to have been asked by someone at least 5 years older to touch them in a sexual manner than Middle or East Tennesseans.
- **Sex: Women were more likely to have been asked by someone at least 5 years older to touch them in a sexual manner than men.**
- Race/ethnicity: No significant difference was observed among race/ethnicity groups.
- **Age: Tennesseans aged 65 years and older were less likely to have been asked by someone at least 5 years older to touch them in a sexual manner than those younger than 65 years.**
- Education: College graduates were less likely to have been asked by someone at least 5 years older to touch them in a sexual manner than those with less than a college degree.
- **Income: Tennesseans earning less than $15,000 per year were more likely to have been asked by someone at least 5 years older to touch them in a sexual manner than those earning $75,000 or more per year.**

*__Bold text__ indicates statistical significance

Tennesseans who were Asked by Someone at Least 5 Years Older to Touch Them in a Sexual Manner, 2016



	%	95% CI
Total	8.8	(7.6, 10.1)
Division		
East	8.7	(7.1, 10.3)
Middle	8.0	(5.9, 10.1)
West	10.4	(7.4, 13.5)
Sex		
Male	4.4	(3.0, 5.8)
Female	12.8	(10.8, 14.8)
Race/Ethnicity		
White/Non-Hisp	8.4	(7.1, 9.6)
Black/Non-Hisp	9.2	(5.7, 12.7)
Hispanic	*	(*, *)
Other/Non-Hisp	*	(*, *)
Multiracial/Non-Hisp	*	(*, *)
Age Group		
18-24	*	(*, *)
25-34	14.1	(9.2, 19.0)
35-44	12.1	(8.3, 15.8)
45-54	12.1	(9.1, 15.1)
55-64	6.9	(5.0, 8.7)
65+	3.7	(2.4, 4.9)
Education		
Less than HS	*	(*, *)
HS or GED	9.7	(7.2, 12.1)
Some College	9.3	(7.3, 11.3)
College Graduate	6.1	(4.5, 7.8)
Income		
<$15,000	18.8	(13.1, 24.5)
$15,000-24,999	11.7	(7.8, 15.6)
$25,000-34,999	*	(*, *)
$35,000-49,999	*	(*, *)
$50,000-74,999	*	(*, *)
$75,000+	7.8	(5.1, 10.5)

Forced Sex from Adult

TN BRFSS asks:
How often did anyone at least 5 years older than you or an adult force you to have sex?

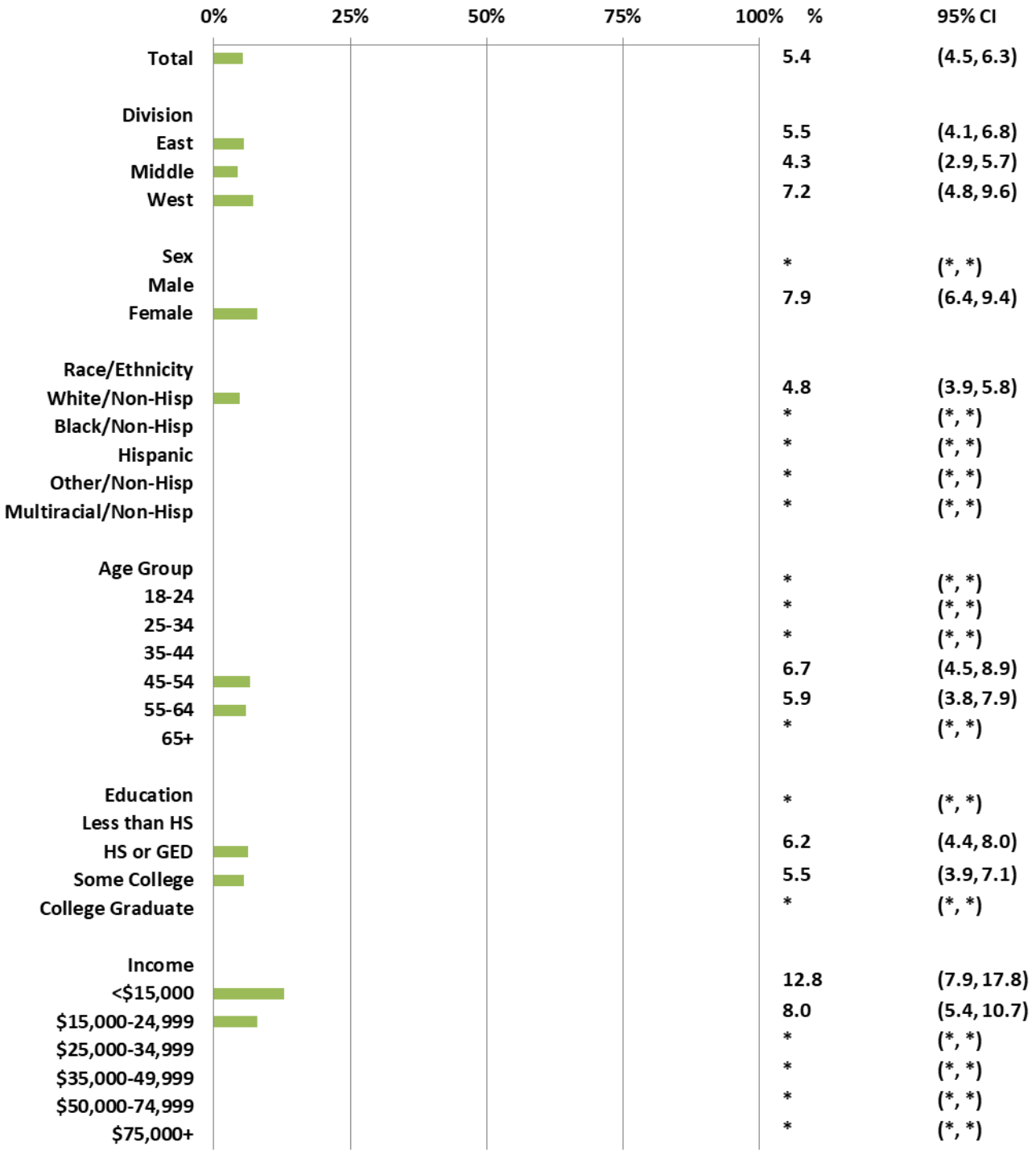
SAS Variables Used
ACEHVSEX

Dispositions
The question allows the respondent to answer "never," "once," or "more than once." All responses for "more than once choice" and "once" were counted as "yes" and "never" was counted as "no." Question refers to the time respondent was under 18 years of age.

Key Findings
- Tennessee statewide: About 1 in 20 (5.4%) Tennesseans were forced to have sex by someone at least 5 years older.
- Grand Division: West Tennesseans were more likely to have been forced to have sex by someone at least 5 years older than Middle or East Tennesseans.
- Sex: No comparisons available as statistics for all but one group were suppressed due to insufficient sample size.
- Race/ethnicity: No comparisons available as statistics for all but one group were suppressed due to insufficient sample size.
- Age: No significant difference between the non-suppressed age groups.
- Education: No significant difference between the non-suppressed levels of education.
- Income: No significant difference between the non-suppressed levels of income.

*__Bold text__ indicates statistical significance (Note: No statistical significance observed.)

Tennesseans who were Forced to have Sex with Someone at Least 5 Years Older, 2016



Experienced Combat

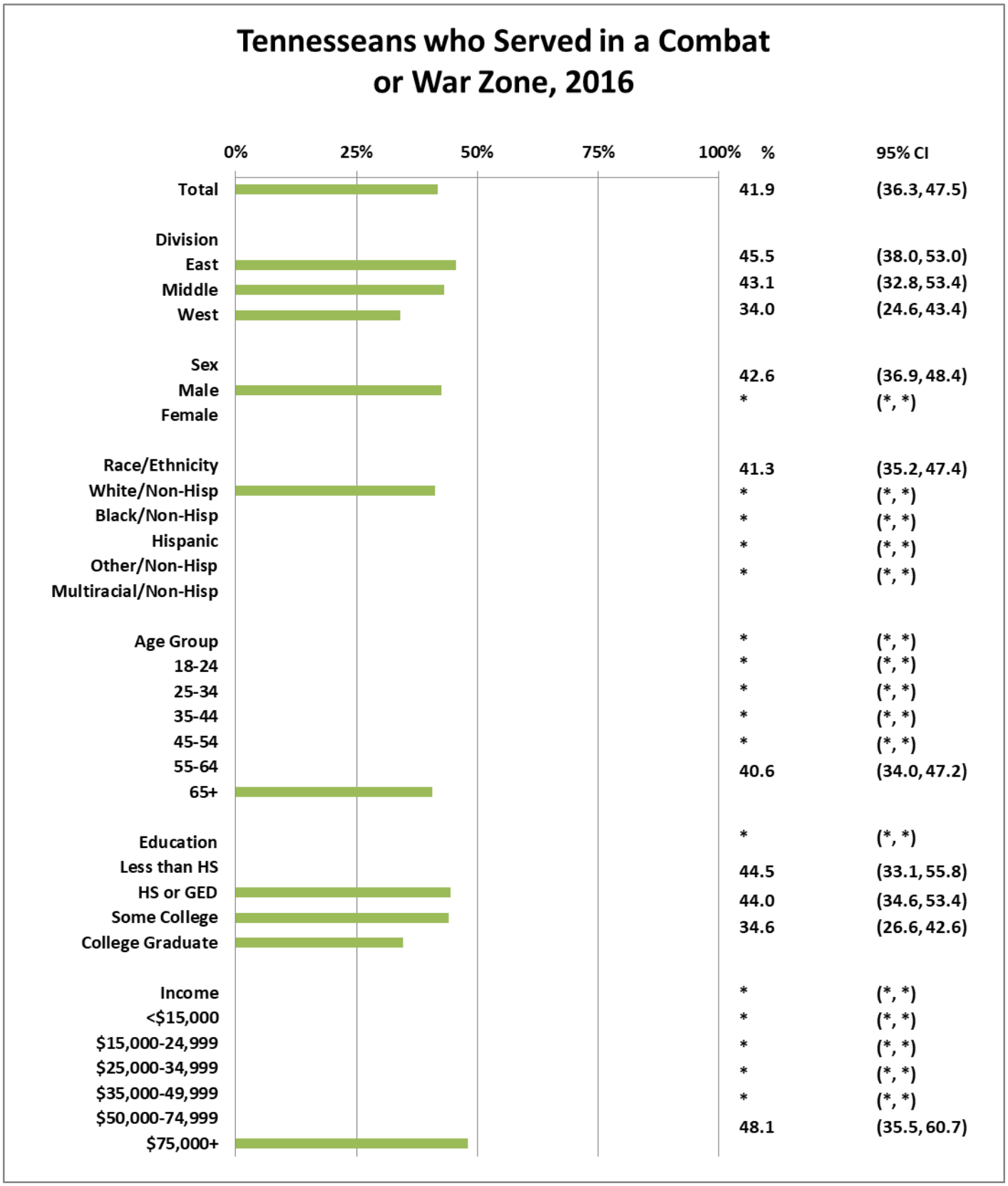
TN BRFSS asks:
Did you ever serve in a combat or war zone?

SAS Variables Used
VHCOMBAT

Dispositions
The question allows a "yes" or "no" choice for the respondent. All responses for "yes" are included in these results. Only respondents who previously said they had served in the armed services were asked this question.

Key Findings
- Tennessee statewide: More than 2 out of 5 (41.9%) veterans served in a combat or war zone.
- Grand Division: East Tennessee veterans were more likely to have served in a combat or war zone than Middle or West Tennessee veterans.
- Sex: No comparisons available as statistics for all but one group were suppressed due to insufficient sample size.
- Race/ethnicity: No comparisons available as statistics for all but one group were suppressed due to insufficient sample size.
- Age: No comparisons available as statistics for all but one group were suppressed due to insufficient sample size.
- Education: College graduates were less likely to have served in combat or war zone than those with less than a college degree.
- Income: No comparisons available as statistics for all but one group were suppressed due to insufficient sample size.

*__Bold text__ indicates statistical significance (Note: No statistical significance observed.)


Tennesseans who Served in a Combat or War Zone, 2016
0%
25%
50%
75%
100%
%
95% CI
Total 41.9 (36.3, 47.5)
Division
East 45.5 (38.0, 53.0)
Middle 43.1 (32.8, 53.4)
West 34.0 (24.6, 43.4)
Sex
Male 42.6 (36.9, 48.4)
Female * (*, *)
Race/Ethnicity
White/Non-Hisp 41.3 (35.2, 47.4)
Black/Non-Hisp * (*, *)
Hispanic * (*, *)
Other/Non-Hisp * (*, *)
Multiracial/Non-Hisp * (*, *)
Age Group
18-24 * (*, *)
25-34 * (*, *)
35-44 * (*, *)
45-54 * (*, *)
55-64 * (*, *)
65+ 40.6 (34.0, 47.2)
Education
Less than HS * (*, *)
HS or GED 44.5 (33.1, 55.8)
Some College 44.0 (34.6, 53.4)
College Graduate 34.6 (26.6, 42.6)
Income
<$15,000 * (*, *)
$15,000-24,999 * (*, *)
$25,000-34,999 * (*, *)
$35,000-49,999 * (*, *)
$50,000-74,999 * (*, *)
$75,000+ 48.1 (35.5, 60.7)

Prescription Drug Abuse

TN BRFSS asks:
In the last 12 months, have you taken any prescription pain relievers or tranquilizers including (Codeine, morphine, Lortab, Vicodin, Tylenol #3, Percocet, OxyContin) when it was NOT prescribed to you by a doctor, dentist, nurse practitioner, or other healthcare provider? We only want to know about prescription medication NOT medication that is available over the counter.

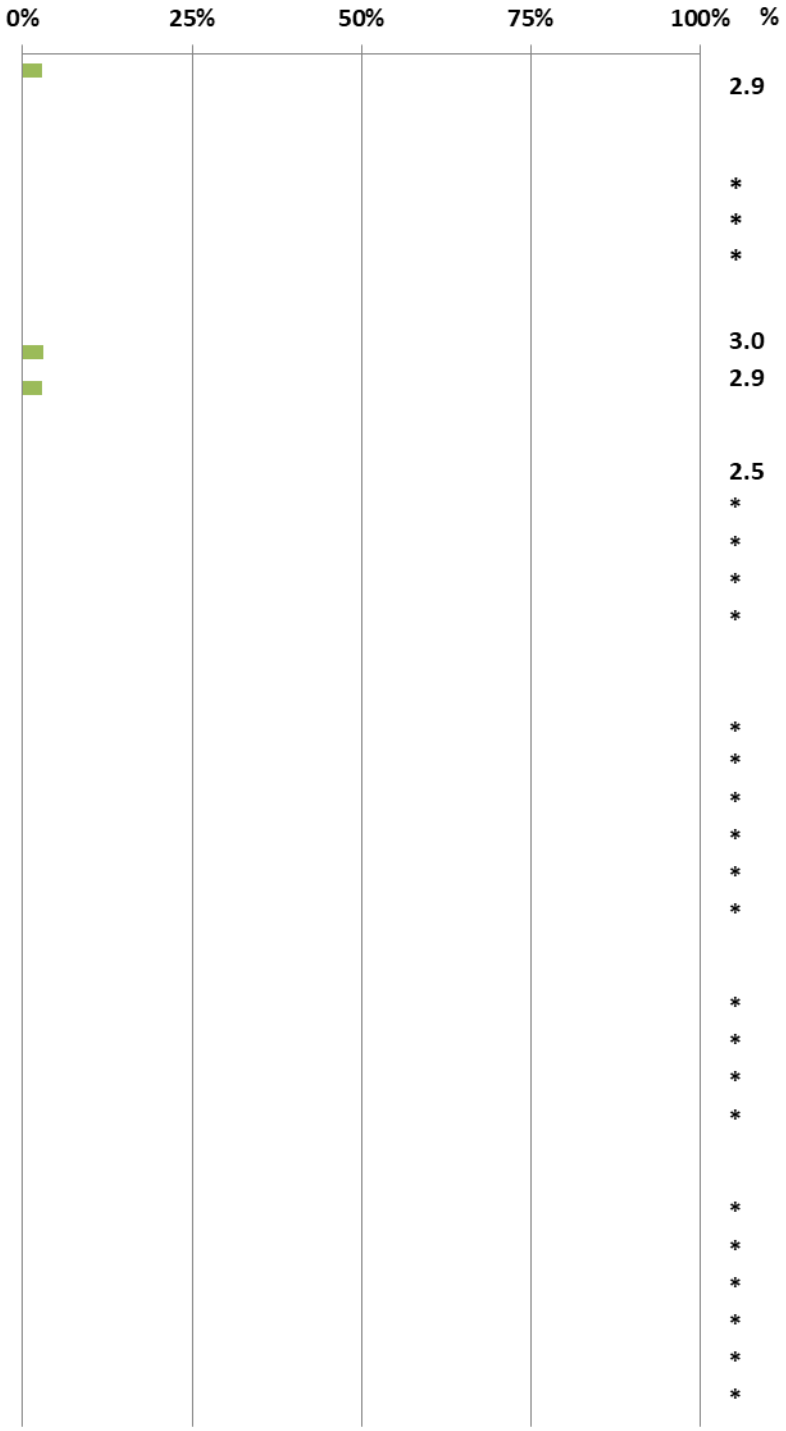
SAS Variables Used
DUPAIN

Dispositions
The question allows a "yes" or "no" choice for the respondent. All responses for "yes" are included in these results.

Key Findings
- Tennessee statewide: Almost 3 out of 100 (2.9%) Tennesseans abused prescription drugs.
- Grand Division: No comparisons available as groups were suppressed due to insufficient sample size.
- Sex: No significant difference was observed between men and women.
- Race/ethnicity: No comparisons available as groups were suppressed due to insufficient sample size.
- Age: No comparisons available as groups were suppressed due to insufficient sample size.
- Education: No comparisons available as groups were suppressed due to insufficient sample size.
- Income: No comparisons available as groups were suppressed due to insufficient sample size.

*__Bold text__ indicates statistical significance (Note: No statistical significance observed.)

Tennesseans who have Abused Prescription Drugs, 2016



	%	95% CI
Total	2.9	(2.1, 3.8)
Division		
East	*	(*, *)
Middle	*	(*, *)
West	*	(*, *)
Sex		
Male	3.0	(1.9, 4.1)
Female	2.9	(1.6, 4.1)
Race/Ethnicity		
White/Non-Hisp	2.5	(1.8, 3.2)
Black/Non-Hisp	*	(*, *)
Hispanic	*	(*, *)
Other/Non-Hisp	*	(*, *)
Multiracial/Non-Hisp	*	(*, *)
Age Group		
18-24	*	(*, *)
25-34	*	(*, *)
35-44	*	(*, *)
45-54	*	(*, *)
55-64	*	(*, *)
65+	*	(*, *)
Education		
Less than HS	*	(*, *)
HS or GED	*	(*, *)
Some College	*	(*, *)
College Graduate	*	(*, *)
Income		
<$15,000	*	(*, *)
$15,000-24,999	*	(*, *)
$25,000-34,999	*	(*, *)
$35,000-49,999	*	(*, *)
$50,000-74,999	*	(*, *)
$75,000+	*	(*, *)