

Wisconsin

Summary

Low Disparities¹

- Between non-metropolitan³ and metropolitan³ areas for child poverty
- Between females³ and males³ for able-bodied adults
- Between white³ and Hispanic³ for asthma

High Disparities

- Between those with less than a high school education² and college graduates³ for high health status
- Between Black² white³ for severe housing problems
- Between females³ and males² for premature death

¹ Low disparities within a state does not indicate that all populations are doing well. Consider rates in comparison to national averages.

² Rates worse than national average. ³ Rates same or better than national average.

Highlights

31% ▼ **Less Than a High School Education** in the female population between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 10.2% to 7.0%

26% ▲ **Depression** in adults with a high school education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 16.0% to 20.2%

43% ▼ **Unemployment** in Black civilians between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 15.7% to 9.0%

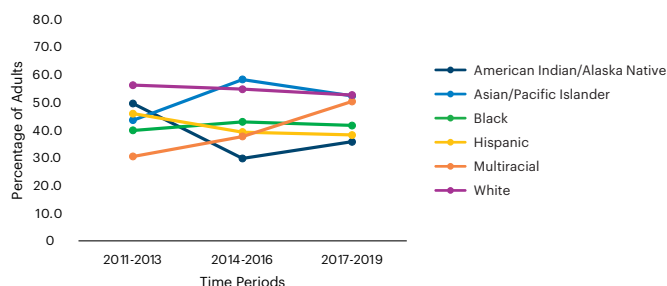
16% ▲ **Poverty** in male-headed households between 2005-2009 and 2015-2019 from 7.0% to 8.1%

17% ▼ **Smoking** in adults with some college education between 2011-2013 and 2017-2019 from 19.1% to 15.8%

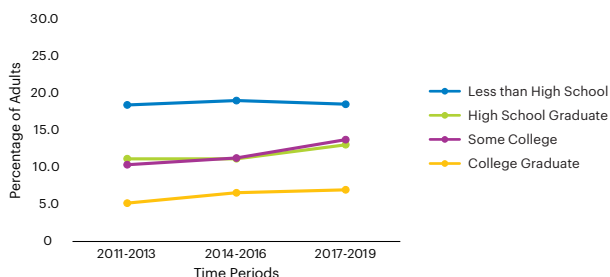
30% ▲ **Low Birthweight** in American Indian/Alaska Native infants between 2003-2006 and 2016-2019 from 6.0% to 7.8%

Trends

High Health Status by Race & Ethnicity



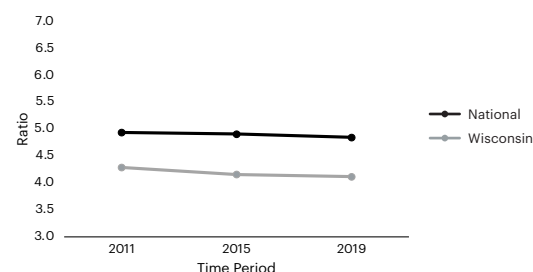
Frequent Mental Distress by Education



Income Inequality

Income inequality measures the ratio of median household income of the 20% richest to the 20% poorest. A high ratio indicates greater income inequality. Research demonstrates an association between greater income disparity and poorer population health.

In Wisconsin, income inequality has decreased since 2011. Wisconsin's ratio is currently lower than the national ratio.



For source details and methodology visit www.AmericasHealthRankings.org.