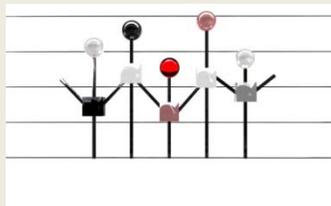


# JACKSON COUNTY COMMUNITY HEALTH ASSESSMENT 2010

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Collaboration between Jackson County Health and Human Services and the Population Health Institute



Wisconsin Population Health Institute

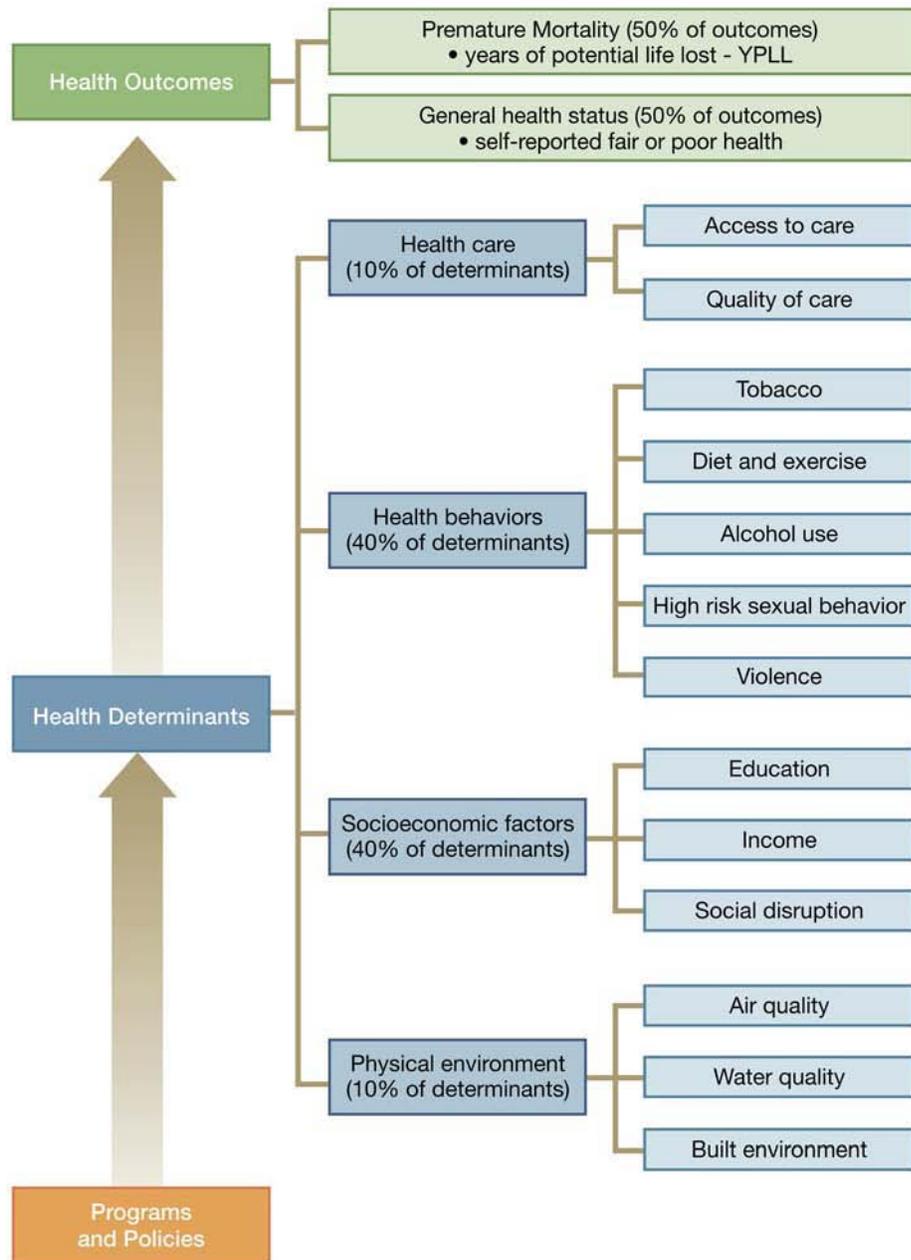
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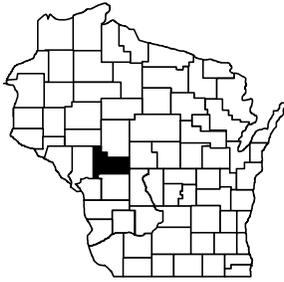
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# STRUCTURE OF THE RANKINGS<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Taylor KW, Athens JK, Booske BC, O'Connor CE, Jones NR, Remington PL. 2008 Wisconsin County Health Rankings Full Report. University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. 2008



TRENDS IN RANKINGS	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Health Outcomes	35	35	52	64	66
Health Determinants	55	55	56	55	58

## HEALTH OUTCOMES 66

<b>Mortality:</b> Years of potential life lost (YPLL)/100,000 population	8,903	± 237	4,020	5,979	71
<b>General health status:</b> % of people reporting fair/poor health	11.9%	± 3.3	6.6%	13.2%	21

## HEALTH DETERMINANTS 58

### HEALTH CARE 60

<b>No health insurance (%)</b>	7.1%	± 4.2	2.8%	7.4%	32
<b>Did not receive needed health care (%)</b>	2.8%	± 2.5	0.0%	2.2%	55
<b>No dentist visit in past year (%)</b>	34.6%	± 7.3	17.1%	25.4%	58
<b>Poor diabetic care:</b> Score based on % of diabetics without recommended care	49		36	50	34
<b>No biennial mammography (%)</b>	35.0%		18.9%	29.0%	63
<b>Poor inpatient care:</b> Score based on % of patients without recommended care	51		36	50	48

### HEALTH BEHAVIORS 63

<b>Cigarette smoking (%)</b>	22.3%	± 5.2	12.3%	20.9%	44
<b>Smoking during pregnancy (%)</b>	25.2%		6.5%	14.1%	61
<b>Physical inactivity (%)</b>	54.3%	± 9.9	23.5%	44.5%	70
<b>Obesity (%)</b>	32.3%	± 5.9	17.0%	24.1%	70
<b>Insufficient fruit and vegetable intake (%)</b>	83.0%	± 6.2	64.0%	77.2%	68
<b>Binge drinking (%)</b>	15.7%	± 4.6	10.3%	23.2%	5
<b>Motor vehicle crash rate:</b> No. of people involved in a crash/1,000 population	42.9		20.6	41.4	43
<b>Motor vehicle crash-related ER visits (onroad)/100,000 population</b>	590	± 62	110	712	35
<b>Motor vehicle crash-related ER visits (offroad)/100,000 population</b>	249	± 40	38	91	66
<b>Teen birth rate/1,000 births</b>	41.9	± 7.8	8.8	30.9	67
<b>Sexually transmitted disease rate/100,000 population</b>	249	± 78	52	498	50
<b>Violent crime rate/100,000 population</b>	81.0		21.5	240.3	25

### SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS 49

<b>High school noncompletion:</b> % of students not graduating as expected	5.0%		0.0%	10.4%	18
<b>No high school diploma:</b> % of people age 25+ without a high school diploma	21.0%	± 1.6	7.8%	14.9%	63
<b>Unemployment (%)</b>	5.5%		3.5%	4.9%	43
<b>Children in poverty (%)</b>	12.8%	± 2.6	3.0%	12.4%	47
<b>Divorce (%)</b>	9.2%	± 1	6.7%	9.0%	45
<b>Single parent households (%)</b>	8.0%	± 1.4	5.3%	8.2%	59

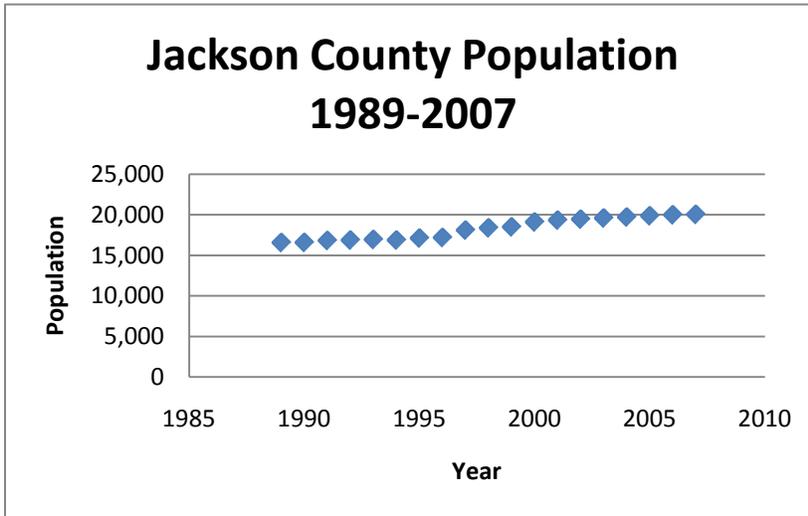
### PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT 17

<b>Air quality risk:</b> Score based on measures from EPA and DNR	44		39	60	23
<b>Nitrates in water:</b> Estimated % of population exposed to excess nitrate levels	36.9%		0.0%	40.7%	35
<b>Housing with increased lead risk:</b> % of pre-1950s housing stock	37.4%	± 2.4	8.2%	31.1%	50
<b>Lead poisoned children:</b> % screened testing positive for lead poisoning	1.4%	± 0.9	0.0%	2.2%	50
<b>Radon risk:</b> % of homes screened with elevated radon levels	6.6%		1.9%	12.0%	29
<b>Method of commuting:</b> % of workforce that drives alone to work	74.3%		68.7%	79.5%	18

# Health Outcomes

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# Population Statistics

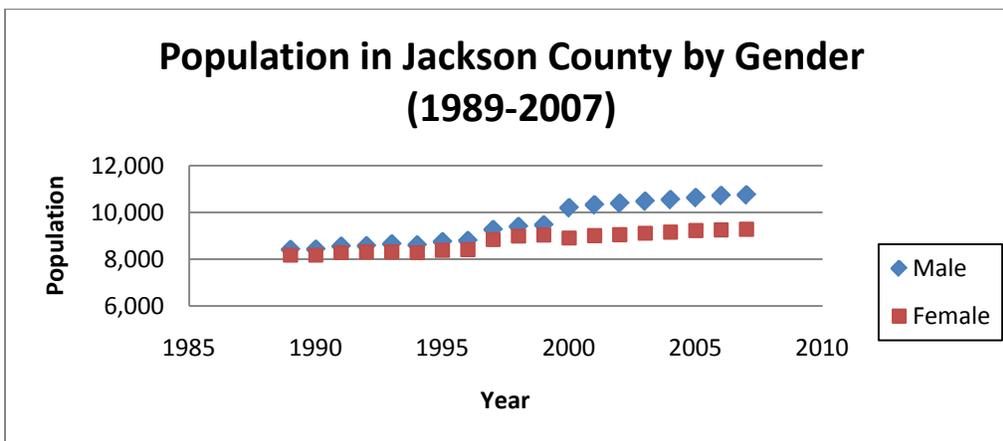


## Jackson County Population Estimates

Population for selected years

2007	20,030
1999	18,497
1989	16,575

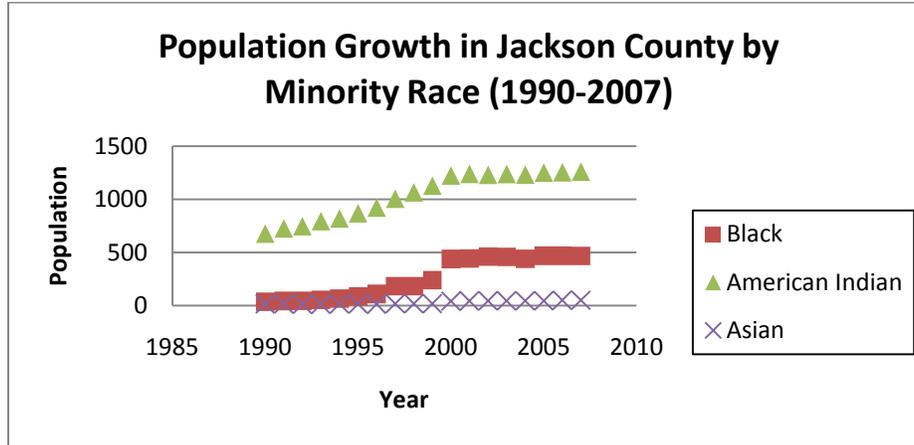
- The population of Jackson County has increased by approximately 3,500 people in the past 20 years.
- Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH)- Population module query



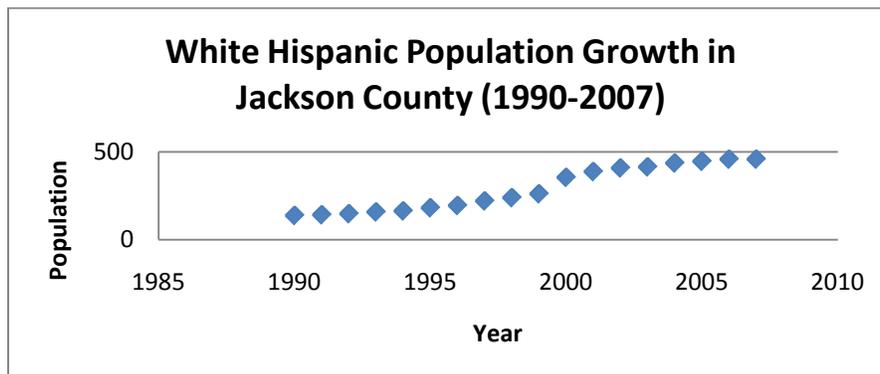
- During the 1990's the male and female populations in Jackson County were fairly similar. Starting at the end of the 1990's through 2007, the male population is increasing more than the female population.
- Two major sources of population growth are migration and natural change. Since the Census 2000, Jackson has added 788 residents from migration and 192 residents through total births outnumbering total deaths.<sup>1</sup>
- As of January 2009, there were 980 inmates at the Jackson Correctional Institution (JCI); this is 143 inmates above the 837 inmate capacity of the facility. JCI employs around 310 people. The prison population is counted in the total population numbers, but not in the employment data.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Jackson County Workforce Profile. 2008. Office of Economic Advisors, Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development. [http://www.dwd.state.wi.us/oea/county\\_profiles/current/jackson\\_profile.pdf](http://www.dwd.state.wi.us/oea/county_profiles/current/jackson_profile.pdf)

# Population Statistics



- The White population makes up the largest portion of the overall population and has been steadily increasing over recent years.
- The American Indian population saw a significant population increase from 1990-2000 and has since stabilized.
- The African American population increased in the last few years of the 1990's and has since stabilized.
- The Asian Population has remained fairly small.



- The White Hispanic population still makes up a fairly small proportion of the overall Jackson County population, but has increased from about 140 people in 1990 to 450 people in 2007.

## Population Estimates by Age Groups over time

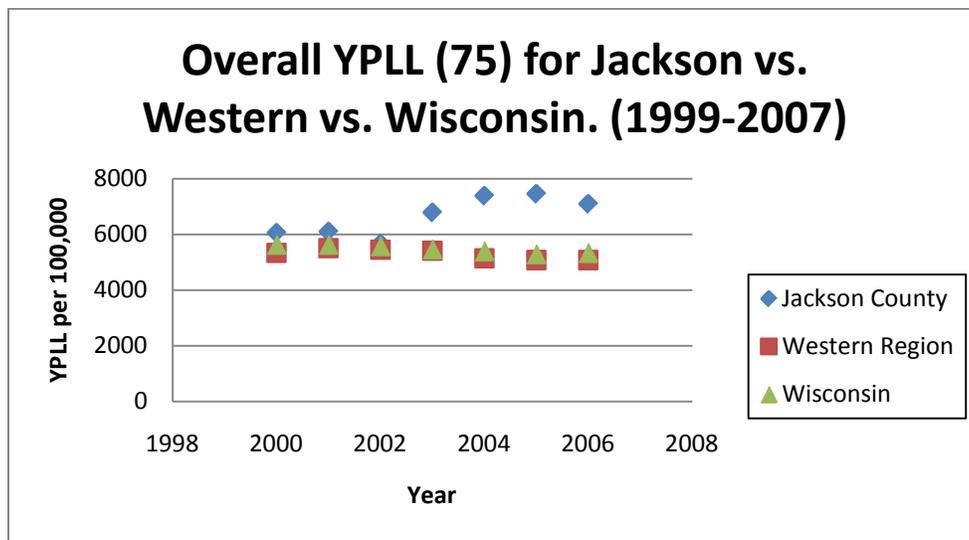
- The fastest growing segment of Jackson County's population is the age group 45-64 year olds with an increase of 25% since 2000. Refer to Appendix for more data. Source: Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services.
- In 2010, the average Jackson County Resident will be 39 years old. In 2020, the average Jackson County Resident will be 40.2 years old. In 2030, the average Jackson County Resident will be 41.5 years old.<sup>1</sup>
- **What this means:** Jackson County will need to meet the needs of an elderly population and will face a shortage of workers when people retire.<sup>1</sup>

# Health Outcomes: Premature Death

**Premature Death:** To understand the premature death rate of a region, the indicator **Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL)** is used. YPLL accounts for the premature deaths in the county by looking at the deaths that occur before age 75. For example, a person dying at age 50 would contribute 25 years to the YPLL index.

- The Wisconsin County Health Rankings ranked Jackson County at 71 (out of 73) for the YPLL measure. Only Milwaukee City and Menominee County have a higher rate of excess, premature death compared to Jackson County.
- The following data looks into some of the reasons and causes for why Jackson County has a higher amount of premature death than other counties.

## Change in YPLL<sub>75</sub> in Jackson County over Time

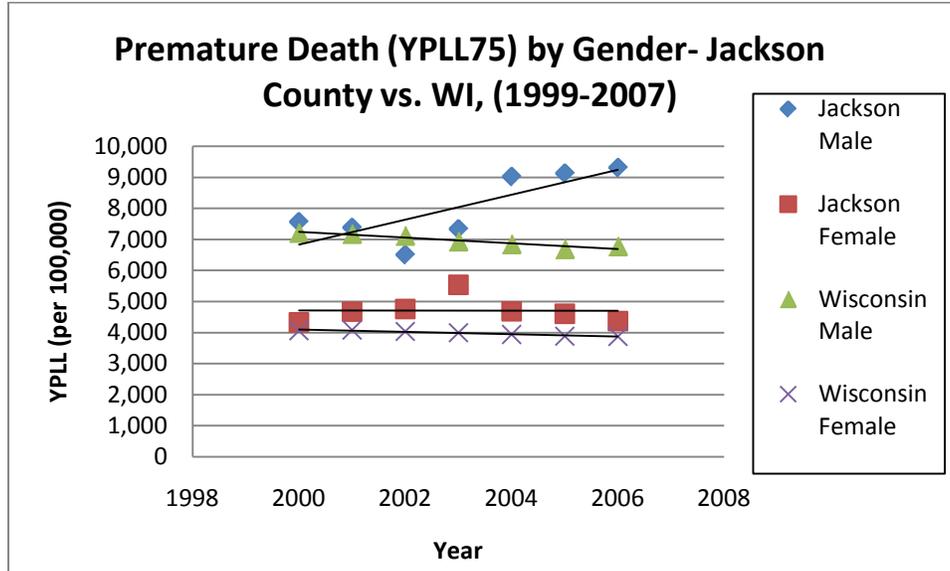


- Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) database.
- Each year was calculated using a 3 year average to produce a more stable estimate.
  - For example, the year 2000 was an average of 1999, 2000, and 2001 data.
- Starting in 2003, Jackson County has consistently had a higher YPLL than the Western Region of Wisconsin and Wisconsin.

## Health Outcomes: Premature Death

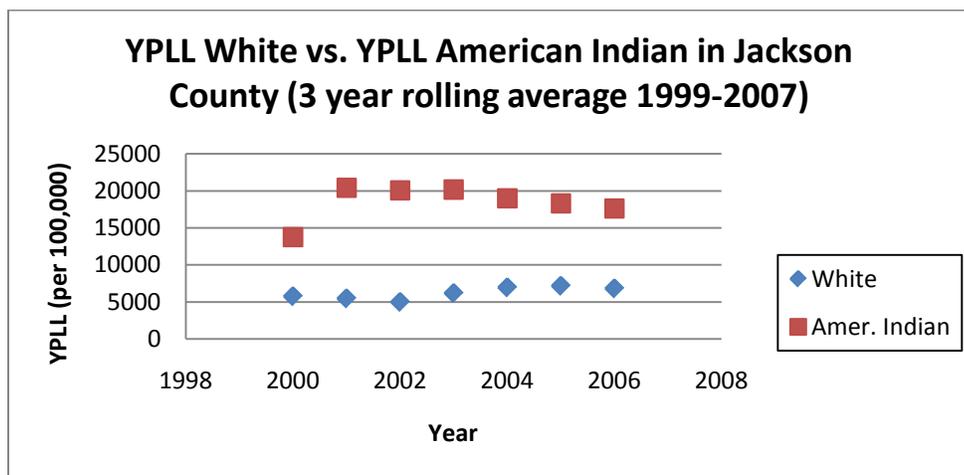
### YPLL by Gender in Jackson County, Western Region and Wisconsin

Years of Potential Life Lost; Age-Adjusted Rate by Gender (years per 100,000); Ages 1-74; Rolling 3 year average



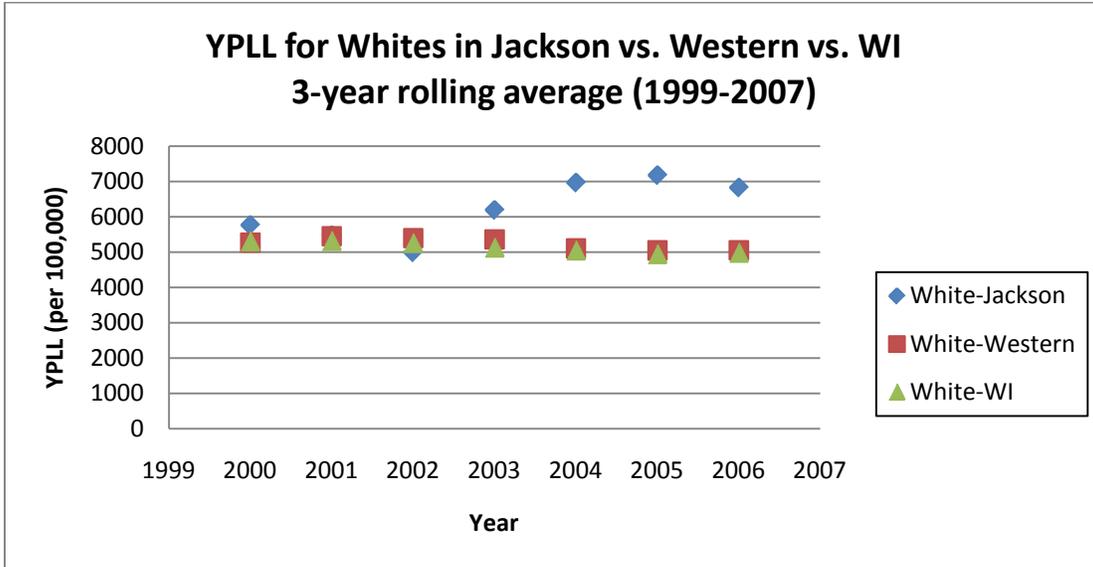
- Jackson County males have a much higher YPLL compared to Jackson County females.
- Starting in 2002, the male YPLL started increasing, while the female YPLL stayed relatively stable.
- Starting in 2003, Jackson County has a higher rate of YPLL for males compared to Wisconsin.
- The YPLL for females in Jackson County is slightly higher than Wisconsin, but follows the same trend as the state.

### YPLL by Race in Jackson County, Western Region and Wisconsin



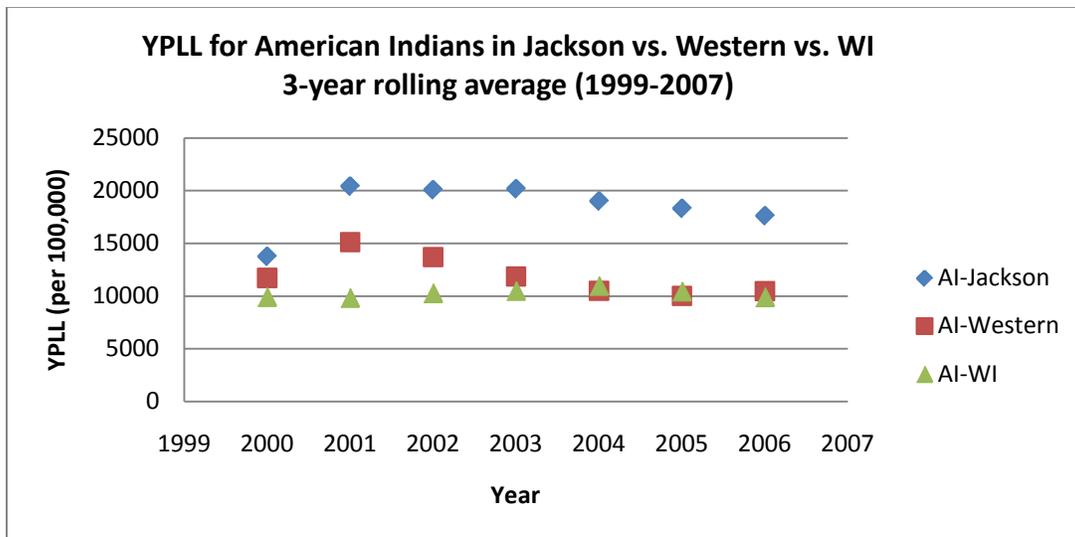
- The YPLL for Whites in Jackson is significantly lower than the American Indian YPLL for the county

## Health Outcomes: Premature Death



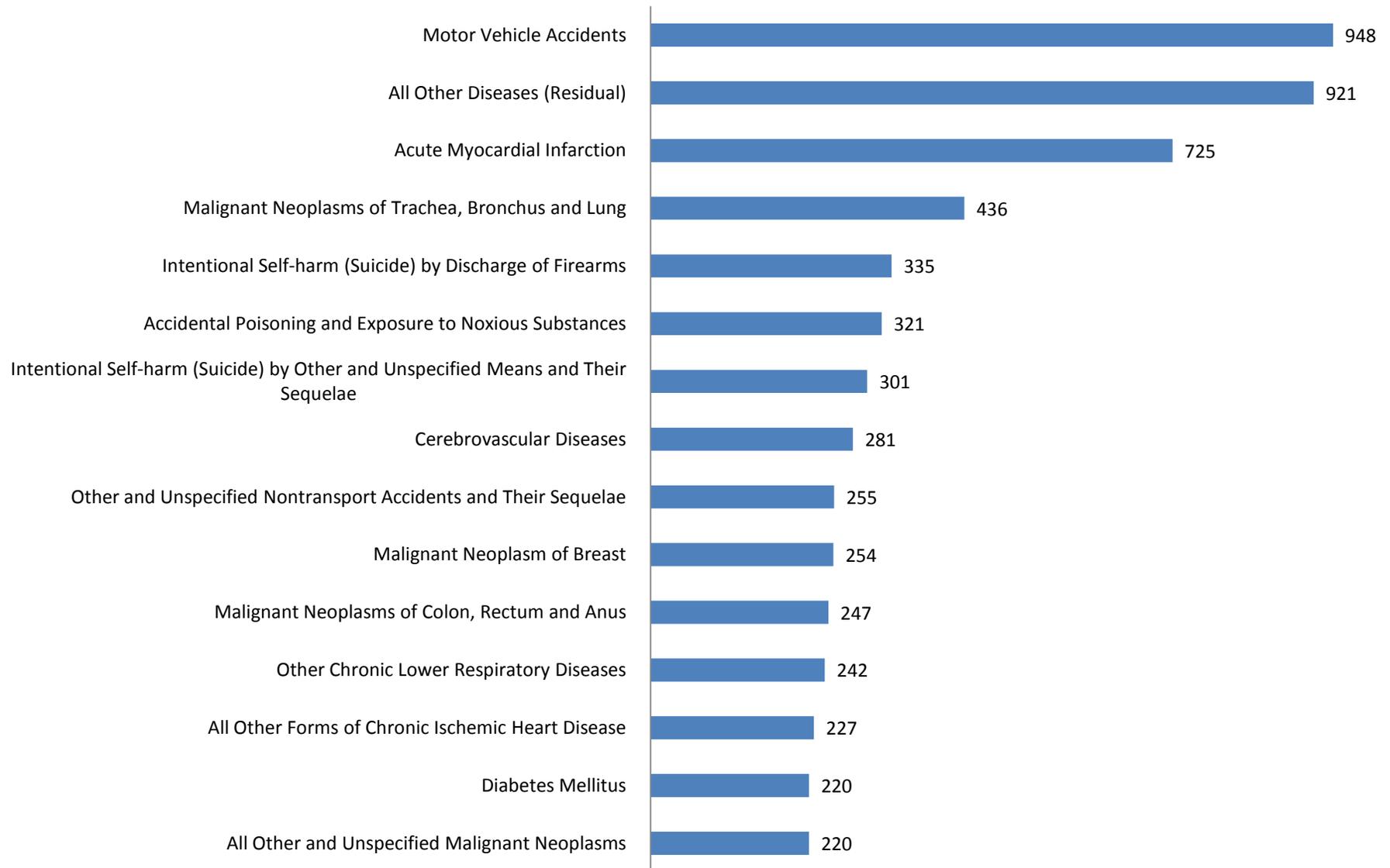
- The YPLL for Whites in Jackson follows the same trend as the Western Region and Wisconsin until 2002.
- From 2002-2006, Jackson County increases in YPLL for Whites, while the Western Region and Wisconsin decrease in YPLL over the same time period.

### Comparison of American Indian YPLL by Region

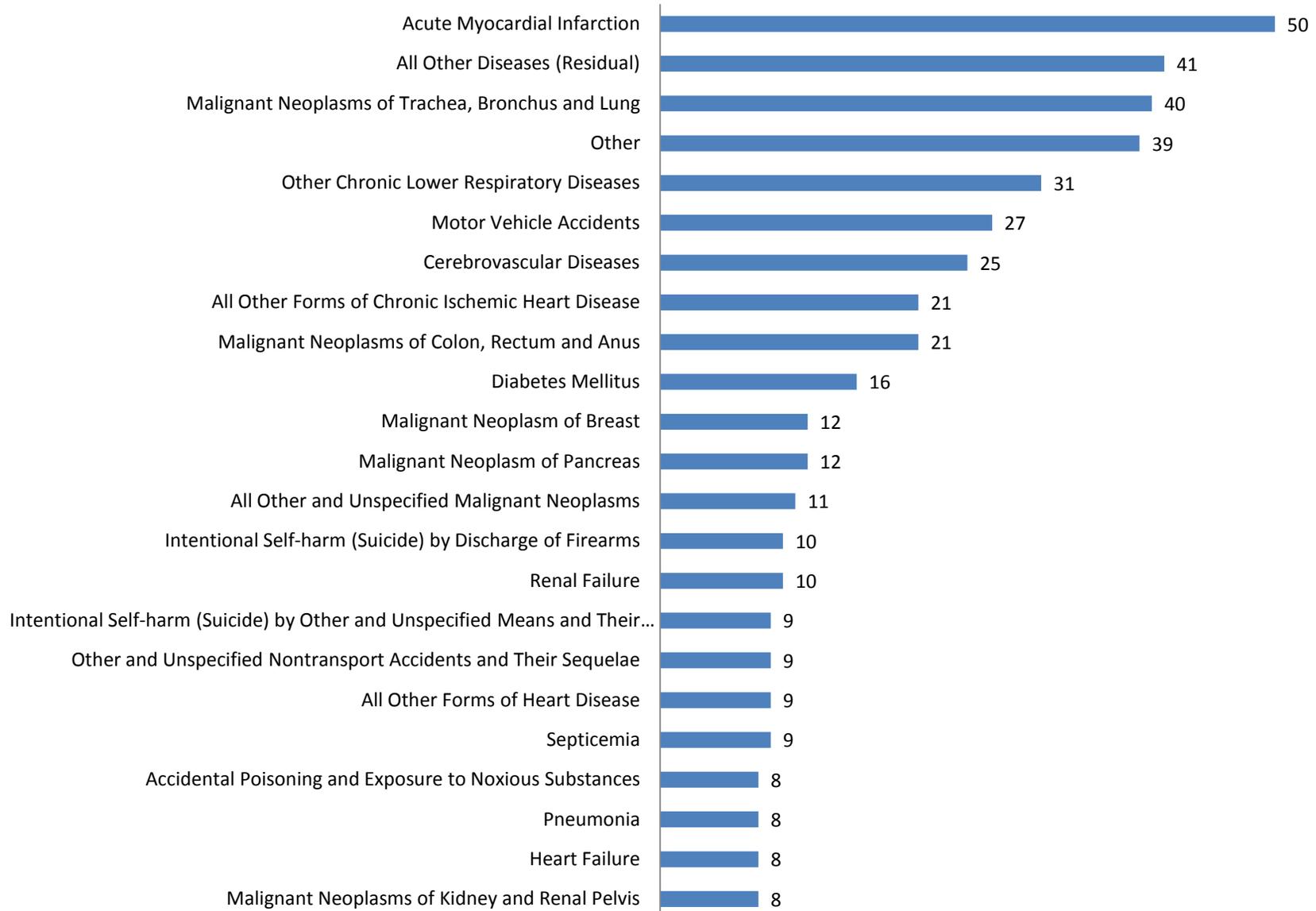


- Jackson County YPLL for American Indians is consistently higher than both the Western Region and the state over the entire time period.
- The Western Region began to decrease after 2001, while Jackson County YPLL increased and remains fairly high.

## Top 15 Causes for Premature Death (ages 1-74), Total Years of Potential Life Lost for 2002-2007



**Actual Death Counts for Jackson County by Cause of Death:  
2002-2007, Ages 1-74**

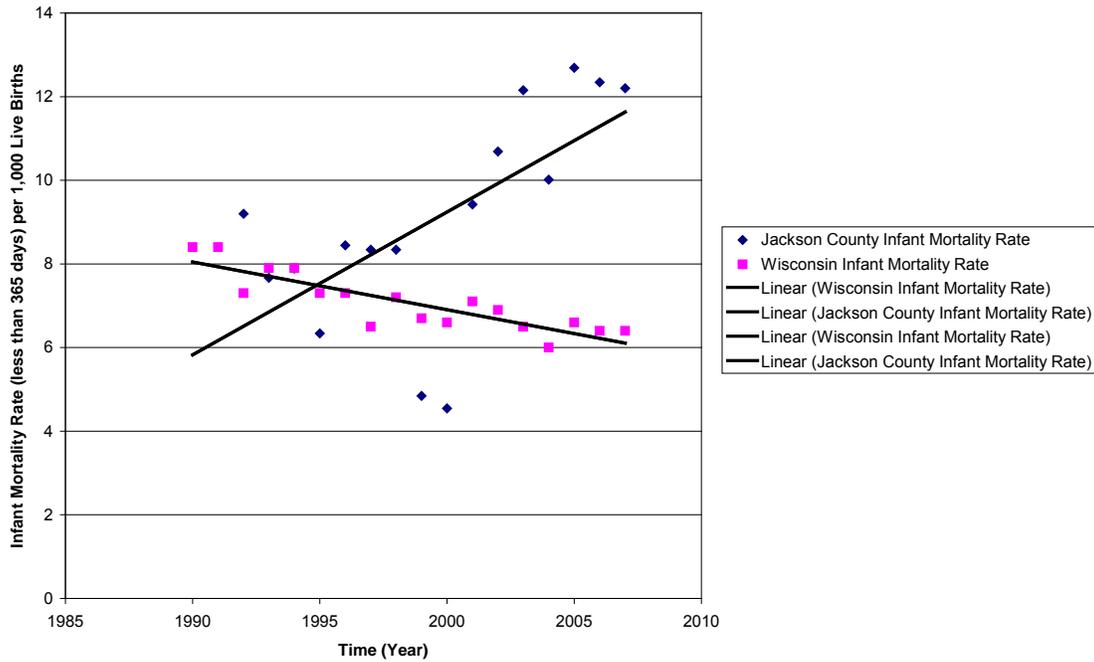


Cause of Death by Sex and Age: Jackson County, 2002-2007

1 to 14	1 to 14	15-44	15-44	45-64	45-64	65+	65+
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Malignant neoplasms (1)	Other causes (2)	Accidents (unintentional injuries) (19)	Accidents (unintentional injuries) (10)	Malignant neoplasms (43)	Malignant neoplasms (33)	Diseases of the heart (122)	Diseases of heart (142)
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (1)	Malignant neoplasms (1)	Intentional self-harm (suicide) (10)	Malignant neoplasms (5)	Diseases of the heart (31)	Diseases of the heart (10)	Malignant neoplasms (101)	Malignant neoplasms (76)
Accidents (unintentional injuries) (1)	Accidents (unintentional injuries) (1)	Malignant neoplasms (4)	Other causes (2)	Accidents (unintentional injuries) (16)	Other causes (7)	Cerebrovascular disease (42)	Cerebrovascular disease (59)
Other causes (1)		Other causes (4)	Diabetes mellitus (1)	Other causes (13)	Chronic lower respiratory disease (3)	Other causes (41)	Other causes (47)
		Diseases of the heart (3)	Diseases of the heart (1)	Intentional self-harm (suicide) (8)	Accidents (unintentional injuries) (3)	Chronic lower respiratory disease (29)	Alzheimer's disease (37)
		Cerebrovascular disease	Cerebrovascular disease	Diabetes mellitus (7)	Septicemia (2)	Alzheimer's disease (17)	Chronic lower respiratory disease (36)
		Influenza and pneumonia (1)	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (1)	Chronic lower respiratory disease (6)	Diabetes mellitus (2)	Accidents (unintentional injuries) (17)	Nephritis (19)
		Homicide (1)	Homicide (1)	Septicemia (4)	Cerebrovascular disease (2)	Influenza and pneumonia (12)	Diabetes mellitus (10)
				Cerebrovascular disease (4)	Alzheimer's disease (1)	Diabetes mellitus (9)	Influenza and pneumonia (10)
				Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (3)	Influenza and pneumonia (1)	Nephritis (8)	Septicemia (8)
				Nephritis (2)		Aortic aneurysm (4)	Accidents (6)
				Influenza and pneumonia (1)		Septicemia (3)	Aortic aneurysm (5)
						Pneumonitis (3)	Pneumonitis (4)
						Intentional self-harm (suicide) (3)	Chronic liver disease (4)

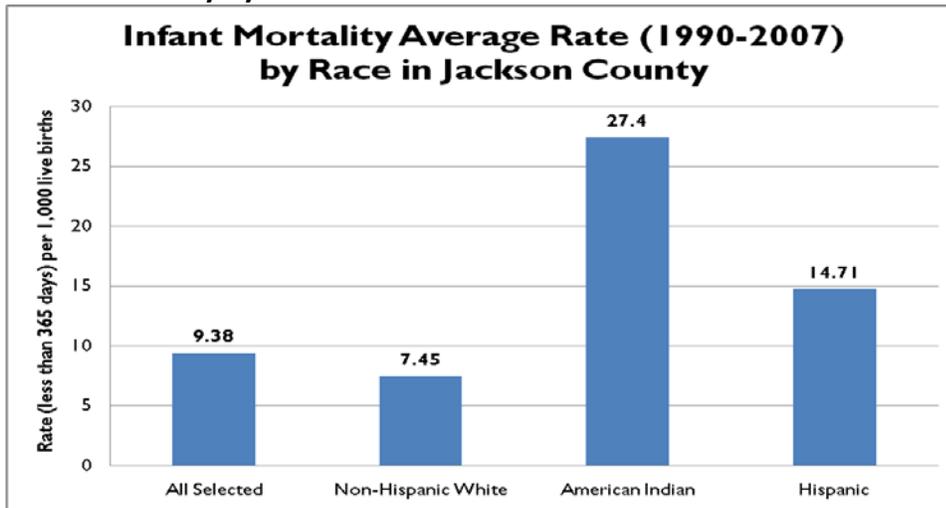
# Health Outcomes: Premature Death

Infant Mortality Rate in Jackson County vs. Wisconsin



- The Jackson County Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) was calculated using a 3 year average in order to obtain a more stable estimate. For example, the 2000 IMR is calculated using data from 1999, 2000, and 2001:  $[(\text{Sum of deaths from 1999-2001})/(\text{Sum of live births from 1999-2001})] \times 1,000$ .
- Comparing infant mortality in Wisconsin to Jackson County shows that while Wisconsin's overall rate has been decreasing, the overall trend in Jackson has been an increase in the infant mortality rate.

## Infant Mortality by Race



- Source: WISH Infant Mortality Module: [http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/main/inf\\_mort/inf\\_mort\\_home.htm](http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/main/inf_mort/inf_mort_home.htm)
- Infant mortality rates are much higher for the American Indian population.

## **Health Determinants: Health Care**

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# Health Care

## Health Insurance Coverage

Source: Wisconsin County Health Rankings, 2008. The data used in the *Rankings* is from the Family Health Survey (FHS) and each data point represents 7 years of data averaged to give a more stable estimate for small counties. For example, for the 2008 percentage, the years 2000-2006 were averaged to give one estimate.

**No Health Insurance:** the percentage of people under the age of 65 (including children) reporting that they do not have any type of health insurance at the time of the survey. Not having health insurance is a strong barrier to health care access. The data used is from the Family Health Survey (FHS). Each data point represents several years of averaged data to give a more stable estimate.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Percent Reporting no Health Insurance</b>	6.1	6.1	7.1	7.9	7.1

- Due to the compilation of data in each year, it is hard to know what the current estimate for health insurance is.
- Based on the Wisconsin average of 7.5% reporting no health insurance in 2008, Jackson County has a lower percentage of the population without health insurance than the overall state population.
- This data does not include data from after the BadgerCare Plus program was initiated (February 2008) so should be interpreted with caution.

## Hospital Data

WHA Information Center: <http://www.whainfocenter.com/>

Black River Memorial Hospital (BRMH)  
Black River Falls, WI 54615

### Uncompensated Care Case Numbers

Each Wisconsin hospital reports the funds allocated to charity care and to bad debt. Additionally, the hospitals report the number of patients receiving charity care and predict how many cases are expected in the coming year.<sup>1</sup>

1. In 2007, BRMH reported:
  - a. \$460,000 in charity care to 235 cases, (1.3% of total patient revenue)
  - b. \$1,765,020 to bad debt in 831 cases (5.0% of total patient revenue)
2. In 2002, BRMH reported:
  - a. \$157,590 in charity care to 71 cases, (0.9% of total patient revenue)

<sup>1</sup> WHA Information Center. Uncompensated Health Care Report: Wisconsin Hospitals, Fiscal Year 2007. February 2008. [http://www.whainfocenter.com/data\\_resources/2007Uncompensated.pdf](http://www.whainfocenter.com/data_resources/2007Uncompensated.pdf)

## Health Care

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- b. \$497,943 to bad debt in 2,500 cases, (2.7% of total patient revenue)

**Since 2002, the number of charity care cases has increased substantially. While the total number of bad debt cases has decreased, the percent of total patient revenue attributable to bad debt has increased.**

### Oral Health

Source: 2008 Make Your Smile Count: The Oral Health of Wisconsin's Children. Wisconsin Department of Health Services.  
[http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/health/Oral\\_Health](http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/health/Oral_Health)

This survey screened the oral health of third graders throughout Wisconsin in order to learn about the oral health status in the five regions of Wisconsin. Results were compared to a similar dental survey conducted in the 2001-02 school year. Overall, it was found that in 2008, tooth decay continues to be a major problem for Wisconsin's children.

#### Findings from the report:

- During childhood, tooth decay is the most common chronic disease, five times more common than asthma. Additionally, certain demographic groups are affected more including low-income and minority children. Tooth decay is an important health concern because it leads to difficulty in speaking, chewing and swallowing, lost school days, increased cost of care, and increased risk of other health problems due to poor nutrition. Furthermore, it is completely preventable if appropriate care is received.
- To make positive progress on the data seen, it is necessary to increase access to preventive services through both public and private oral health care providers.
- The report found that current interventions, for example "Seal-a-Smile" and the fluoride varnish programs, are working. Compared to 2001-2002 fewer children have dental decay and more have dental sealants.

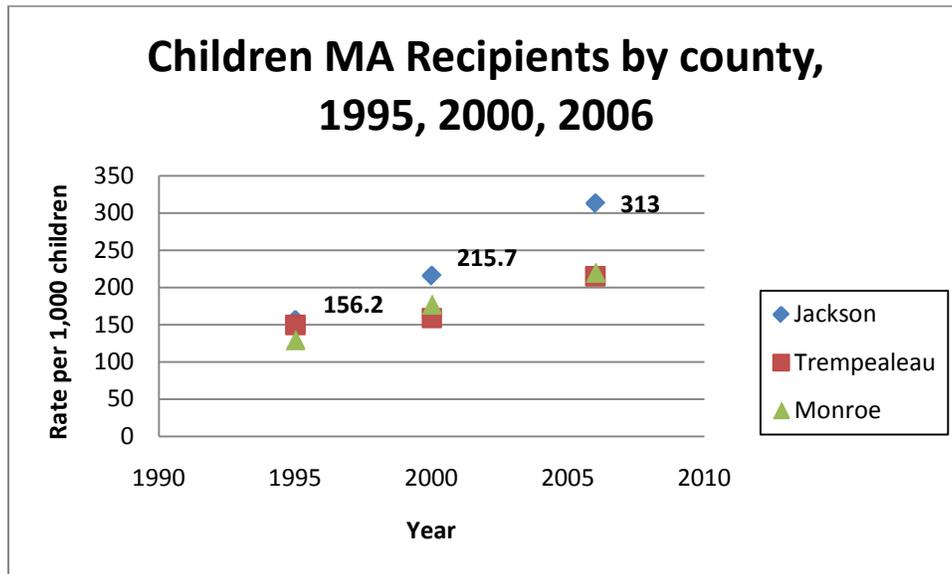
#### Medicaid Data for Jackson County 2007-2008:

Source: BadgerCare Plus/MA Data Files. 2007-2008. Data received from Derek Moore (Epidemiologist, Coulee Region Public Health Consortium) on 9/1/09.

- 4,188 total persons were enrolled in Medicaid.
- Of those, 899 received some kind of dental care (showed up on Medicaid billing as a unique person)—21.5% of the Medicaid population in Jackson County.
- 123 people of the 899 people who sought dental care with Medicaid (13.7%) saw a dentist in Jackson County. The rest went elsewhere- no data on this.
- 4 dentists in Jackson County see Medicaid patients.
- 2.9% of total Medicaid recipients received dental care in Jackson County.

## Health Care

### Child Medicaid Recipients:



- Source: Wisconsin Council on Children and Families. WisKids Count 2007/2008.
- The rate for all three counties has been increasing over the past 10 years. Jackson County has increased the most in the number of children receiving MA, with a rate of 313 per 1,000 children.
- The state rate for 2006 is 263 per 1,000 children.
- According to the data methods used, Jackson County's rate may be higher than 313/1,000 because this data does not include the Native American population in the county.

## Health Care

### Enrollment Data on BadgerCare Plus for Jackson County as of April, 2009<sup>1</sup>

Since BadgerCare Plus was implemented in Jackson County, enrollment has increased across all demographics covered. Enrolled children have increased by 411, adults/caretakers by 288, pregnant women by 33, and children above 250% FPL by 29. BadgerCare Plus is expected to expand further beginning in July 2009 to cover childless adults. Statewide, enrollment has increased by 138,346 and now covers 622,265 Wisconsinites.

Standard Plan: The most comprehensive plan. It is for kids and families below 200% FPL. Kids have no premiums, adults might have some.

Benchmark Plan: Only for children above 200% FPL. Kids may have premiums, more restrictions than on the Standard Plans; dental is different too.

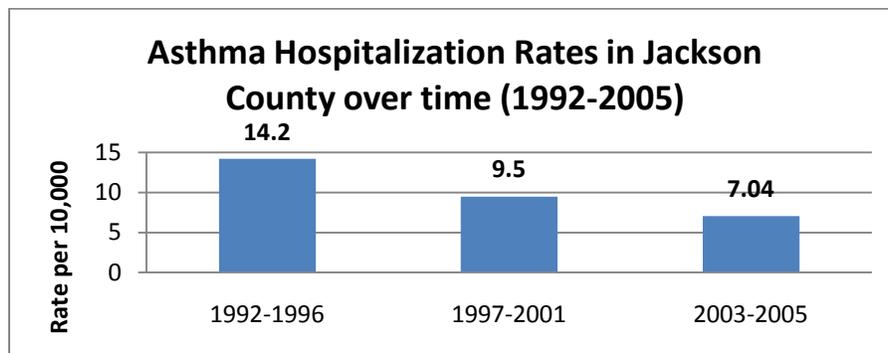
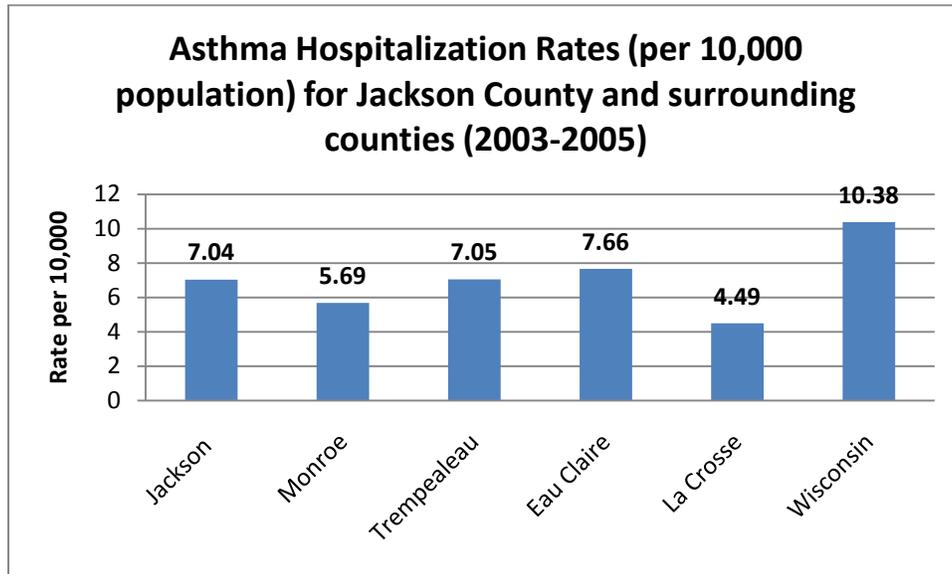
Column1	Enrollment Prior to BC+	NOV Enrollment	DEC Enrollment	JAN Enrollment	FEB Enrollment	MAR Enrollment	APR Enrollment	Increased Enrollment
<b>All Children</b>	1191	1468	1460	1511	1566	1582	1602	<b>411</b>
<b>Adults/Caretakers</b>	687	862	859	892	918	949	975	<b>288</b>
<b>Pregnant Women</b>	66	87	92	90	98	91	99	<b>33</b>
<b>Total</b>	1944	2417	2411	2493	2582	2622	2676	<b>732</b>
<b>Children &gt; 250% FPL</b>	0	23	25	28	28	23	29	<b>29</b>
<b>Standard Plan</b>	1944	2340	2331	2410	2504	2555	2605	<b>661</b>
<b>Benchmark Plan</b>	0	77	80	83	78	67	71	<b>71</b>

<sup>1</sup> Wisconsin Department of Health Services. BadgerCare Plus Enrollment by County as of April, 2009.  
<http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/BadgerCarePlus/enrollmentdata/enrolldata.htm>

# Chronic Disease

**Asthma:** The Healthiest Wisconsin 2010 goal for asthma is to reduce the asthma related hospitalization rate to 8.5 per 10,000. Wisconsin's rate in 2007 was 8.9 per 10,000.<sup>1</sup> Asthma is an important indicator of the health of a community because it is most common among the poor and minority members of a community.<sup>2</sup> This factor also relates to being overweight or obese, because weight is correlated with asthma prevalence, particularly among females. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services reports that overweight and obese females are twice as likely to have asthma compared to non-overweight/obese females (14.8% vs. 8.1%). It should be possible to manage asthma outside of a hospital setting.

## Asthma Hospitalization Rates (2003-2005)



<sup>1</sup> Wisconsin State Health Plan 2010: Healthiest Wisconsin 2010. Tracking the State Health Plan 2010 State-Level Data. <http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/statehealthplan/track2010/indicators/astmahosp.asp>

<sup>2</sup> Moorman J. et. al. National Surveillance for Asthma—United States, 1980-2004. MMWR. 56(SS08); 1-14; 18-54. 2007 <http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/statehealthplan/track2010/indicators/astmahosp.asp>

## Chronic Disease

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- Jackson County has already reached the targeted state goal of 8.5 per 10,000 asthma hospitalizations with a rate of 7.04 per 10,000.
- The asthma hospitalization rate in Jackson has decreased significantly since 1992-1996, decreasing in each time period.

### Asthma-Related Emergency Department (ED) Visits

- Even though Jackson County had a low rate of hospitalizations for asthma, Jackson was one of the five highest counties for asthma-related emergency department visits (2003-2005). The top five counties were:
  - Milwaukee County- 96.3 per 10,000
  - Menominee County- 73.4 per 10,000
  - **Jackson County- 63.4 per 10,000**
  - Racine County- 49.0 per 10,000
  - Richland County- 49.0 per 10,000

## Diabetes

Source: The 2008 Burden of Diabetes in Wisconsin. The National Kidney Foundation of Wisconsin and the Lions Foundation.  
<http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/health/diabetes/PDFs/Burden08.pdf>

- The report finds that the prevalence of diabetes in Wisconsin is increasing.
  - The adult prevalence of diabetes has increased 27% from 329,460 to 419,870 cases.
  - They estimate that 1.06 million adults have pre-diabetes
- Related societal costs due to diabetes have also increased.
  - Diabetes-related hospitalizations increased 11% from 85,113 to 94,331.
  - Diabetes-related hospitalization charges increased from 1.35 billion to 2 billion.
- **Jackson County Statistics:**

	Estimated Number Diagnosed (%)	Estimated Number Undiagnosed (%)	Estimated Total Number (%)
18-44	480 (6.3%)	200 (2.6%)	680 (8.9%)
45-64	410 (8.2%)	170 (3.4%)	580 (11.5%)
65+	370 (13.0%)	160 (5.6%)	530 (18.6%)
All ages adult*	1,260 (7.9%)	530 (3.3%)	1,790 (11.3%)

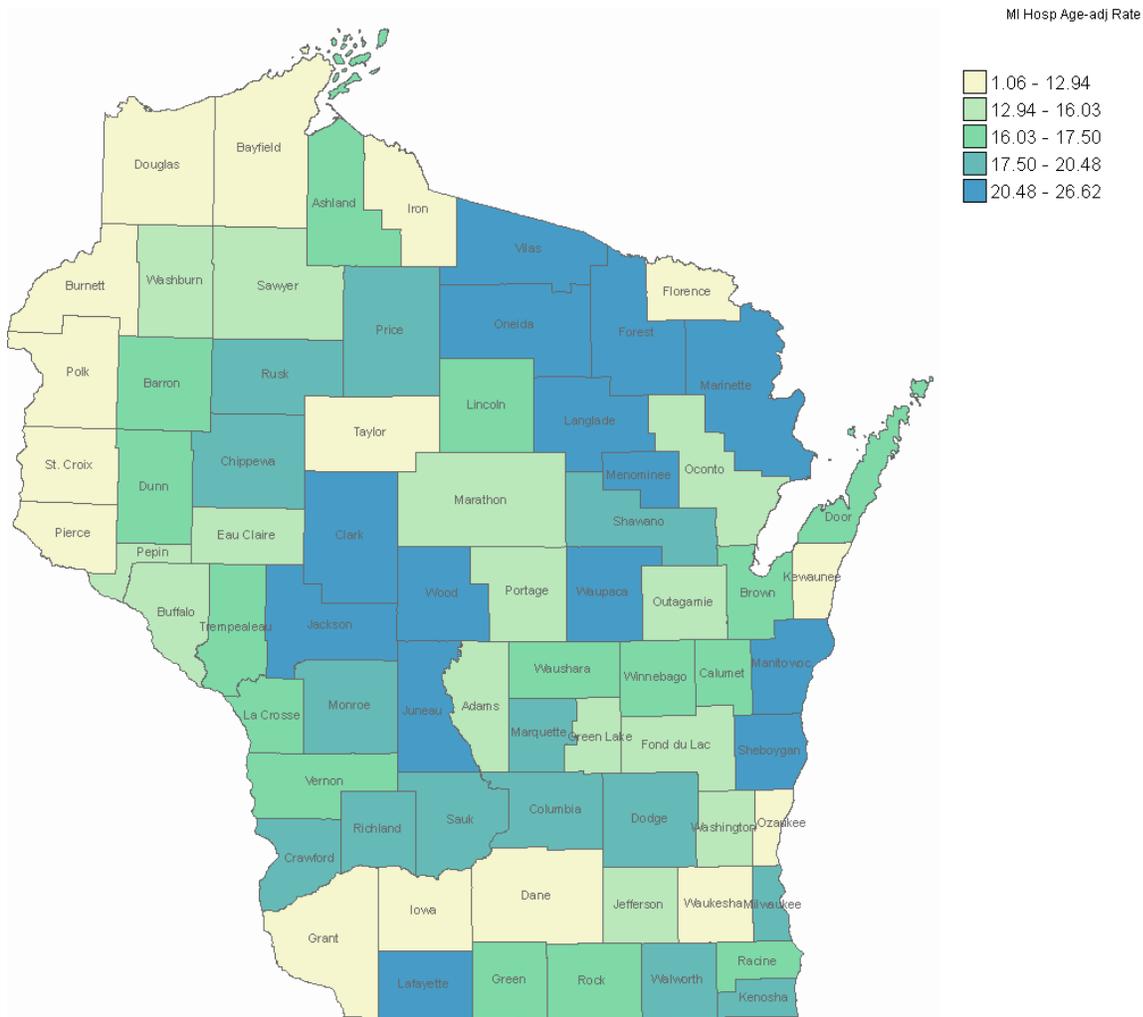
- \*Age-adjusted to the US 2000 standard population. Because of this the total percent may not add up to the sum of the undiagnosed and diagnosed due to rounding.
- 11.3% of the total adult Jackson County population has diabetes.

# Chronic Disease

- The cost of diabetes in Jackson County is huge. In 2007, the direct costs were estimated to be \$14.8 million and the indirect costs were estimated to be \$7.4 million, bringing the total costs to **\$22.2 million**.

**Heart Disease:** diseases of the heart are one of the leading causes of death for both males and females in Jackson County for ages 45 and over. Having chronic heart disease also decreases the quality of life and increases medical costs. While some types of heart disease are due to genetics, many risk factors for heart disease can be affected through a person's health behaviors.

**Age-adjusted Myocardial Infarction (Heart Attack) Hospitalization Rates per 10,000 Population:** a myocardial infarction occurs when one or more areas of the heart experience a decrease in oxygen supplied because of blocked blood flow to the heart muscle. People who have high hypertension, use tobacco, are obese, and have a poor diet are factors for heart disease that could lead to a heart attack.<sup>3</sup>



<sup>3</sup> Jackson County Environmental Health Profile, November 2008. Wisconsin Environmental Public Health Tracking (EPHT) program. [http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/epht/CHP/Jackson\\_profile.pdf](http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/epht/CHP/Jackson_profile.pdf)

## Chronic Disease

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- Jackson County is in the sub-population with the highest hospitalization rates for heart attacks in Wisconsin (20.48-26.62 per 10,000). Between 2002 and 2005, the myocardial infarction hospitalization rates have decreased in Jackson. However, the rate increased in 2006 to approximately 24 MI per 10,000.
- The Wisconsin myocardial infarction rate has been steadily declining over the years 2002 to 2006.
- Jackson County has consistently had a higher hospitalization rate than the state average between the years 2002-2006.

# Cancer

The American Cancer Society created a set of goals for the Nation to be achieved by the year 2015.<sup>1</sup> They include:

- A 50% reduction in age-adjusted cancer mortality rates.
- A 25% decrease in age-adjusted incidence rates.
- A measurable improvement in quality of life for all cancer patients and their families.

## **Causes of Cancer in the United States: Estimated % of total cancer death due to established causes of cancer<sup>2</sup>**

Cause	Percent
Tobacco	30%
Adult diet/obesity	30%
Sedentary lifestyle	5%
Occupational factors	5%
Family history	5%
Viruses/other biologic agents	5%
Perinatal factors/growth	5%
Reproductive factors	3%
Alcohol	3%
Socioeconomic status	3%
Environmental pollution	2%
Ionizing/UV radiation	2%
Prescription drugs/medical procedures	1%
Salt/other food additives/contaminants	1%

- This table suggests that efforts to reduce the smoking rate and promote dietary improvements could have a beneficial effect on the cancers seen in Jackson County.

**Most common types of cancer causing death in Jackson County (2002-2007):** Only the age groups 45-64 and 65+ provided specific death counts for types of cancer. The other age groups had too small of samples and information could potentially invade the privacy of residents.<sup>3</sup>

- **Ages 45-64:**
  - Lung, Trachea and Bronchus (17)
  - Colon, Rectum and Anus (11)
  - Pancreas (7)
  - Breast (7)

<sup>1</sup> Wisconsin Cancer Facts & Figures 2007. The American Cancer Society.  
<http://www.wicancer.org/documents/WisconsinCancerFacts2007.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> Modified table from Cancer Causes & Control, Harvard Report on Cancer Prevention, 1996.

<sup>3</sup> Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health. WISH Query:Mortality Module- Detailed Groups.  
[http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/measures/mortality/long\\_form\\_detail.html](http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/measures/mortality/long_form_detail.html)

# Cancer

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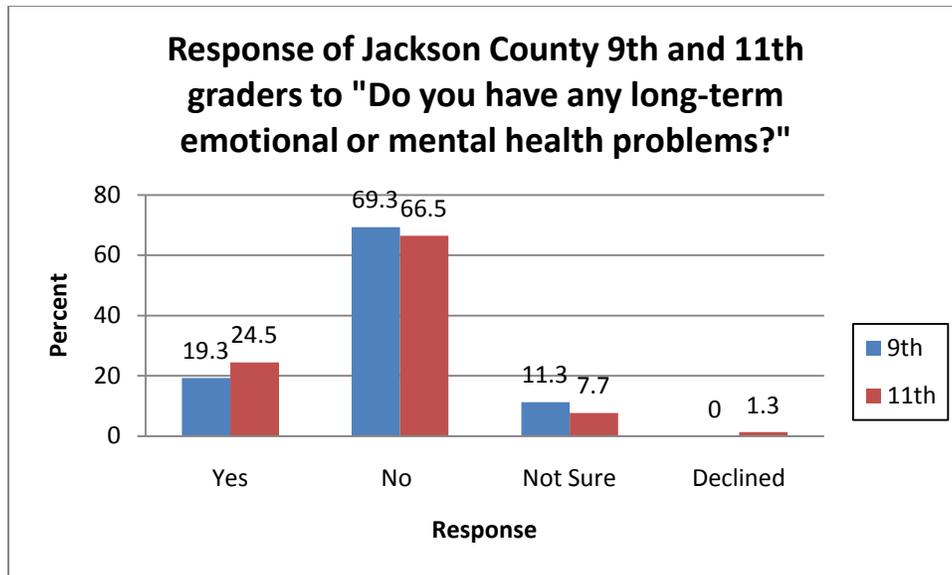
- Kidney (7)
- Esophagus (6)
- Other (6)
- Liver, Bile ducts (5)
- **Ages 65+:**
  - Lung, Trachea and Bronchus (48)
  - Other (23)
  - Colon, Rectum and Anus (21)
  - Leukemia (10)
  - Prostate (8)
  - Multiple Myeloma (7)
  - Pancreas (6)

# Mental Health

The National Institute of Mental Health estimates that 26.2% of Americans over age 18 suffer from a mental disorder every year. Mental illnesses are the leading cause of disability in the U.S. for ages 15-44, and many people have more than one disorder at a time.<sup>1</sup>

## Youth Survey:

A survey asked Jackson County 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in March 2008 “Do you have any long-term emotional or mental problems like depression, anxiety, ADD/ADHD, eating disorders, or cutting? (Long term means six months or more).”



- Around 20% of 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> graders report having a long-term emotional or mental health problem.

## Depression:

- A survey asked Jackson County 7<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in March 2008 “Have you ever felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities? The results were consistent throughout the grades with around one out of four student reporting yes.

	7th	9th	11th
Yes	25.0%	27.3%	25.8%
No	74.3%	72.7%	74.2%
Declined	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%

<sup>1</sup> National Institute of Mental Health. Statistics. 2009.  
<http://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/topics/statistics/index.shtml>

## Mental Health

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- The survey then asked “Have you ever seriously considered attempting suicide?” Approximately 16% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders reported yes, and the percentage decreased slightly in 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade.

	7th	9th	11th
Yes	15.8%	13.3%	11.6%
No	83.6%	86.0%	88.4%
Declined	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%

- The next question asked “Have you ever made a plan about how you would attempt suicide?” Almost the same percentage of 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> graders who said they had considered suicide had also made a plan about how they would carry-out suicide.

	7th	9th	11th
Yes	13.2%	12%	6.50%
No	86.2%	88%	92.90%
Declined	0.7%	0%	0.60%

- The final question asked only 7<sup>th</sup> graders “Have you ever tried to commit suicide?” Approximately 6% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders reported they had attempted suicide.

Yes	5.9%
No	93.4%
Declined	0.7%

**Summary:** Depression appears to be an issue within the middle school and high school populations. While a lower percentage has attempted suicide, the subset of kids who have thought about and planned suicide is fairly high, especially in middle-school aged kids.

### Self-Mutilation

- A cluster survey asked Jackson County 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in March 2008 “During the past 12 months, how many times did you do something to purposely hurt yourself without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning yourself on purpose?”

0 times	75.8%
1 time	9.8%
2-5 times	7.9%
6-9 times	6.2%

- Approximately 24% of 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade students report doing something to hurt themselves one or more times in the past 12 months.
- Almost 5% of students report inflicting hurt on themselves 12 or more times.

# Mental Health

## Suicide

Source: Kopp B., Schlotthauer ., Gross S. Burden of Suicide in Wisconsin Report. Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Injury Research Center at the Medical College of Wisconsin, Mental Health America of Wisconsin, and Mental Health America of Wisconsin. September 2008. [http://www.mcw.edu/FileLibrary/Groups/InjuryResearchCenter/pdf/BoS\\_final\\_9\\_5.pdf](http://www.mcw.edu/FileLibrary/Groups/InjuryResearchCenter/pdf/BoS_final_9_5.pdf)

Suicide is preventable and can be addressed through many approaches. In order to tackle the problem, we need to know the data for the county, identify the risk factors, develop prevention strategies, engage the community with the issue and strategies, and evaluate the progress made.

- Jackson County had a higher suicide rate than the state for the years 2001-2006 (24.1 vs. 11.8 per 100,000).
- The hospital costs for self-inflicted injury were over \$190,000 in 2006.
- Firearms were the most frequently used method (62%), followed by hanging, strangulation or suffocation (28%) and poisoning (7%).
- Below is a modified table from the Burden of Suicide in Wisconsin Report that has specific statistics on the suicides in Jackson County:

Age Group	# of Deaths (2001-2006)	Inpatient Hospitalizations (2001-2006)	Emergency Dept. Visit (2002-2006)
5 to 14	0	10	2
15 to 24	5	44	27
25 to 34	7	26	20
35 to 44	4	20	10
45 to 54	3	13	3
55 to 64	7	2	1
65 to 74	1	0	0
75 to 84	2	2	0
85+	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>63</b>

- The ages 25-34 had the most suicides during 2001-2006 (7). This differs from the state trend, where the greatest number of suicides occurred in the 35-54 age groups.
- The ages 15-24 had the most inpatient hospitalizations (44) and the most emergency department visits (27) during 2001-2006. The overall state rate also saw the age group 15-24 having the most inpatient hospital visits.
- Almost all the deaths due to suicide were men.
- Overall Wisconsin Trends:
  - 20% of suicide victims are veterans.
  - Native Americans are the sub-group with the highest suicide rate.
  - Over 1/3 of suicide victims had alcohol in their system.

# Mental Health

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## Comparison of Jackson suicide rate with surrounding counties

County	Rate per 100,000	Number of deaths
Buffalo	9.5	8
Clark	2.4	5
Eau Claire	11	63
Jackson	<b>24.6</b>	<b>29</b>
La Crosse	5.6	37
Monroe	14.5	37
Trempealeau	12.6	21
Vernon	16.7	29

- Jackson County has a much greater suicide rate than any of the surrounding counties.

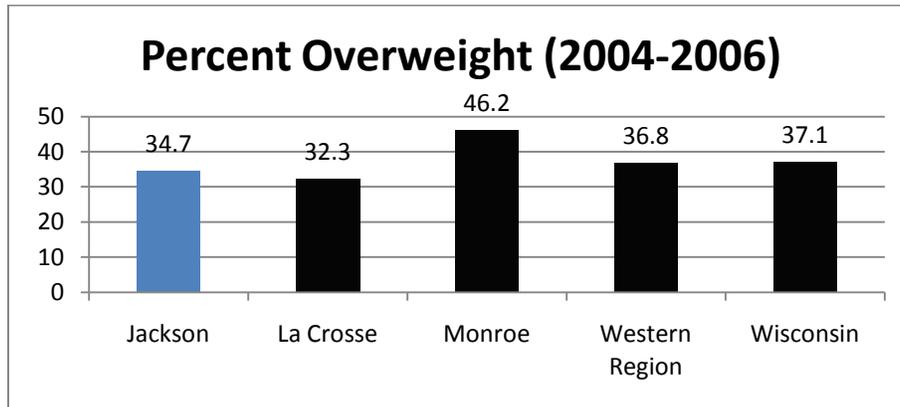
## **Health Determinants: Health Behaviors**

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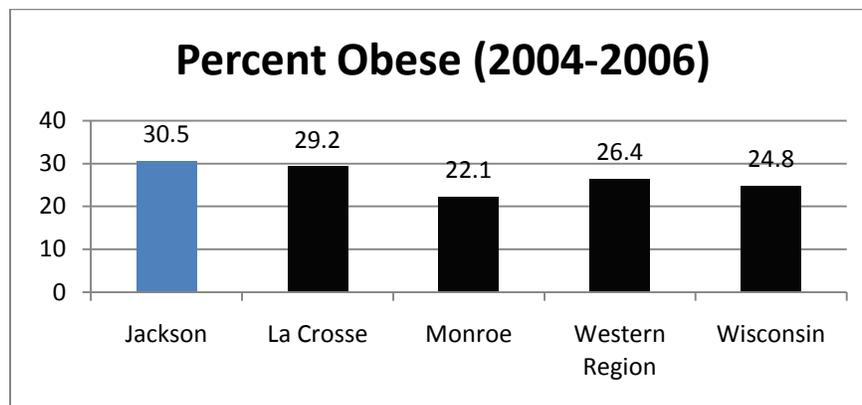
## Diet and Exercise

**Overweight and Obesity:** Not a single state in the United States met the Healthy People 2010 goal of reducing the percent of obese adults to 15%.<sup>1</sup> The percent of obese adults in Wisconsin for 2008 was approximately 25%.<sup>2</sup>

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFS) data (2004-2006): <http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/measures/BRFS/allCounty.htm>



- Jackson County has a lower percentage of overweight residents than Wisconsin, the Western Region and Monroe County for the years (2004-2006)
- **Overweight** is defined by the BRFS based on the body mass index (BMI) calculation. BMI is calculated from self-reported height and weight by dividing weight in kilograms by height in meters squared ( $w/h^2$ ). **A BMI of 25 or greater is classified as overweight.**



- Jackson County has the highest percentage of obese residents compared to Wisconsin, the Western Region, La Crosse County and Monroe County.

<sup>1</sup> The Obesity Society. Obesity Statistics. 2009. [http://www.obesity.org/statistics/obesity\\_trends.asp](http://www.obesity.org/statistics/obesity_trends.asp)

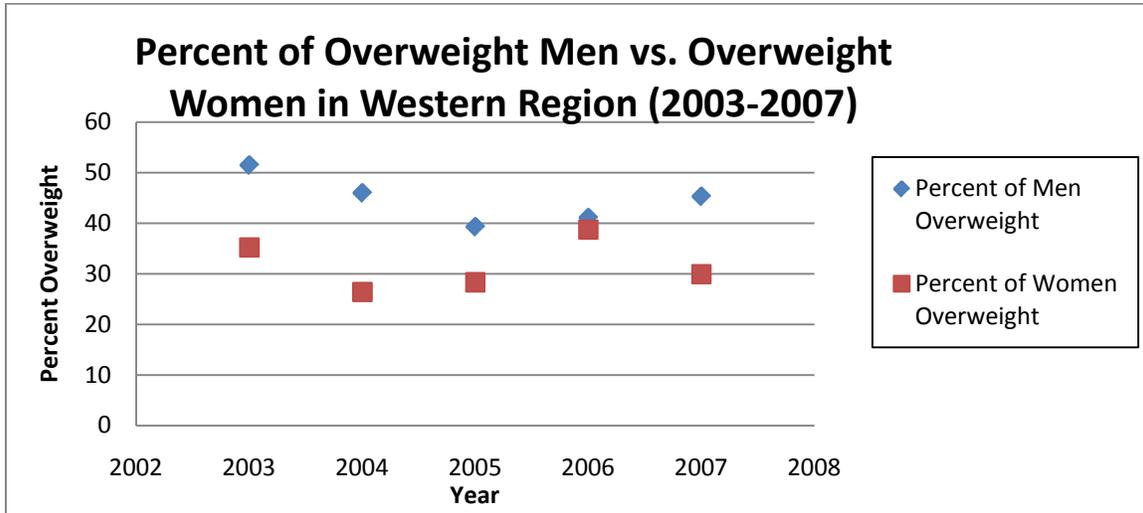
<sup>2</sup> U.S. Obesity Trends. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2009. <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/data/trends.html#State>

# Diet and Exercise

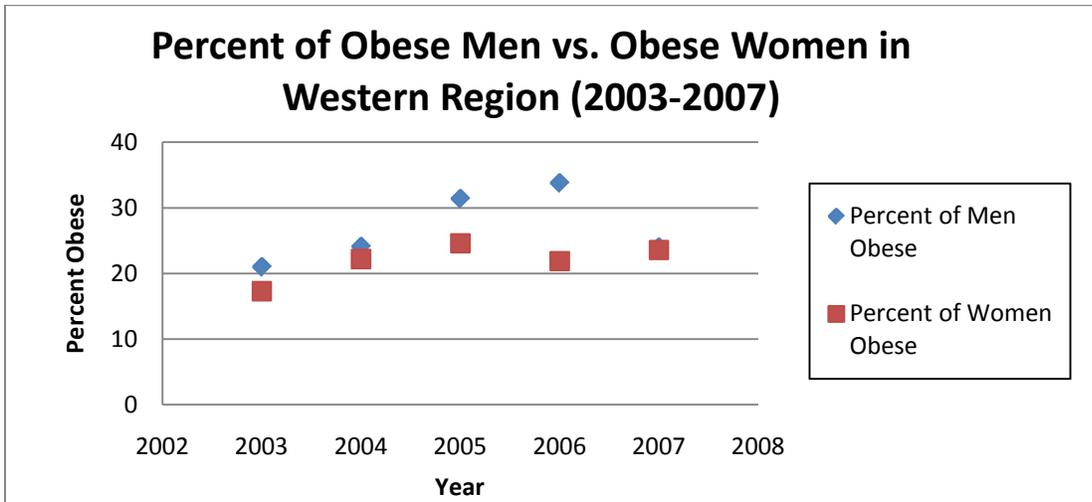
- Based on the overweight percentages, this indicates that Jackson County has a smaller percentage of overweight residents than other areas of the state, but a larger percentage of obese residents.
- **Obese is defined by BRFS as having a BMI of 30 or greater.**

### Break-Down Based on Gender

Source: BRFS data



- Western Region Data was used because the sample size for Jackson County was too small.
- A higher percentage of men are overweight compared to women. Both genders decreased in percent overweight from 2003-2005, then increased in 2006. In 2007, the percentage of overweight men increased, while the percentage of overweight women decreased.



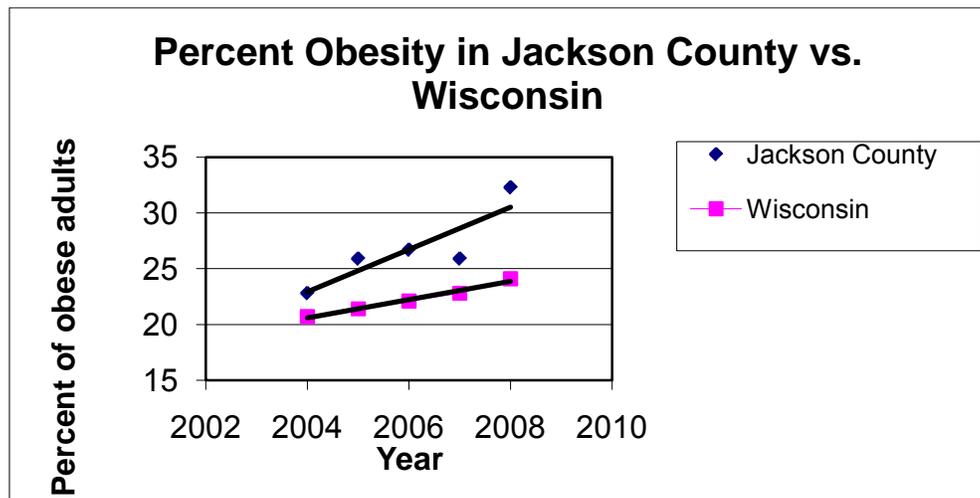
- Both men and women appear to increase in the percent that are obese from 2002 to 2005. From 2006-2007, the percentage of obese women decreases and stabilizes around 22%. From

## Diet and Exercise

2006-2007, the percentage of obese men decreases from a maximum point of 34% to 24%. It will be of interest to see if this trend continues in future years.

- Jackson County most likely has higher levels of obesity compared to the percentages seen here based on the data from 2004-2006 for Jackson County.

Data from the Wisconsin County Health Rankings:



- Each data point represents multiple years of data. This is done in order to provide a more stable estimate for smaller populations.
- In the 2008 Rankings, Jackson County had an average of 32.3% obesity from the years 2001-2007. This placed it 70 out of the 73 places ranked. The range for all counties was between 17-38%.

### Physical Activity

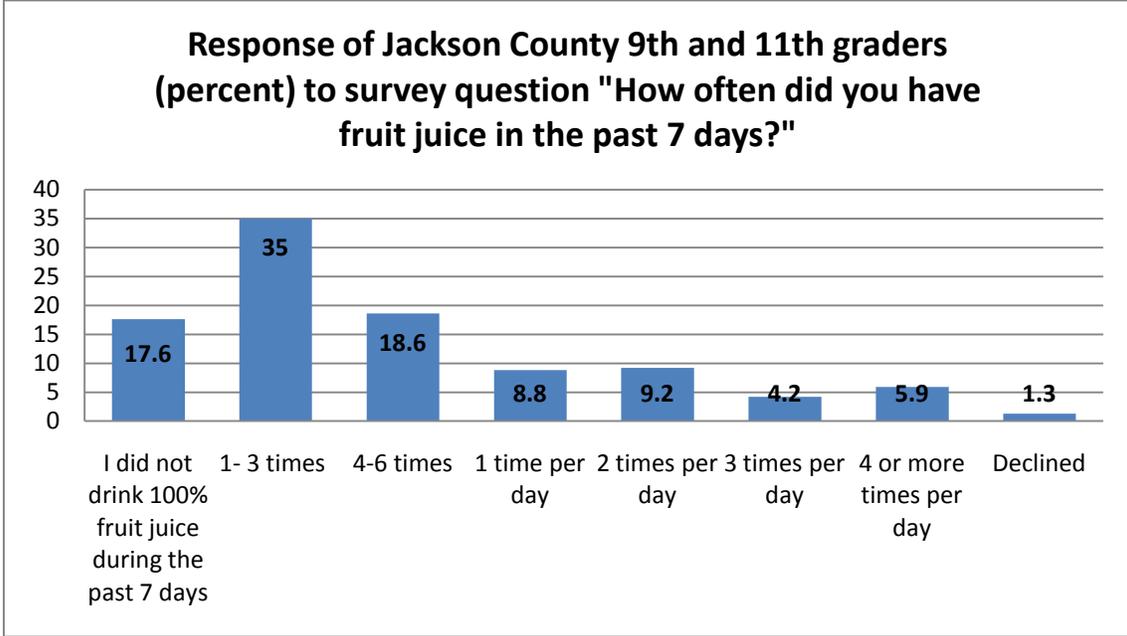
- The Wisconsin County Rankings (2008) report that 54.3% of Jackson residents are physically inactive.
- Jackson ranks 70 out of 72 counties for physical activity.
- Refer to appendix for data on youth physical activity

Methods: Physical Inactivity is a measure of the percentage of the population that reports levels of activity that do not meet the recommended levels of moderate physical activity (30 minutes per day of moderate physical activity for five or more days a week) or vigorous physical activity (20 minutes per day of vigorous physical activity for three or more days of the week). This percentage is the average of data from 2003, 2005, and 2007.

### Diet

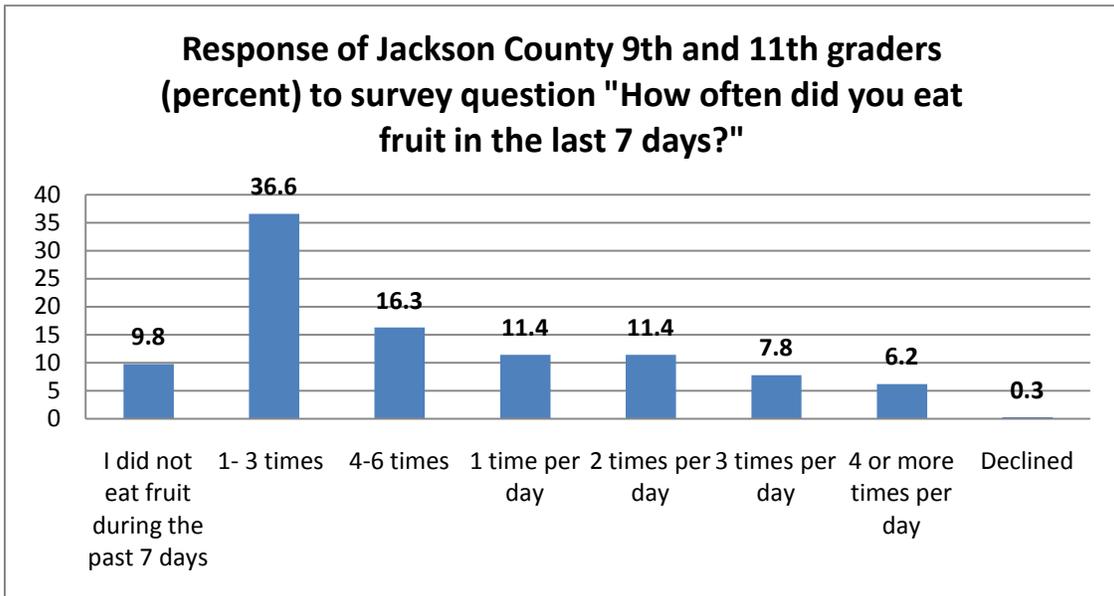
A survey asked Jackson County 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in March 2008 “During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink 100% fruit juices such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice?” (This does not include Kool-Aid, sports drinks, or other fruit-flavored drinks).

## Diet and Exercise



- The majority (35%) had fruit juice 1-3 times in the past 7 days.
- A small, but significant subset (6%) reported drinking fruit juice 4 or more times per day for the past 7 days.

The survey then asked “During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat fruit?” (Does not count fruit juice)



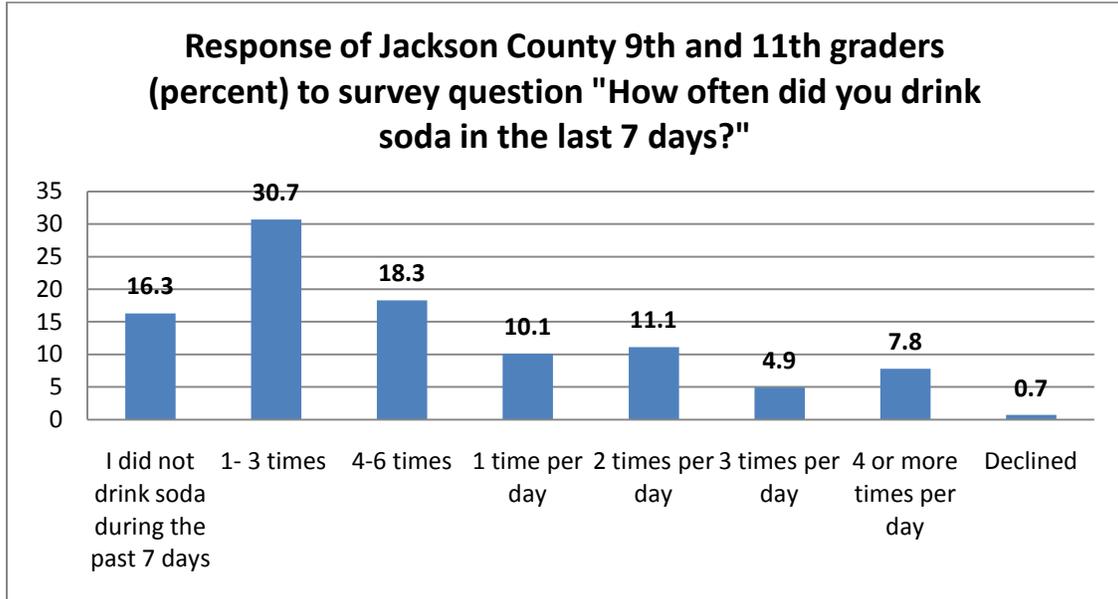
- 10% of 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> graders did not have a single piece of fruit in the last 7 days.
- The overall pattern follows the response to the question about fruit juice.

The survey then asked “During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat green salad?”

## Diet and Exercise

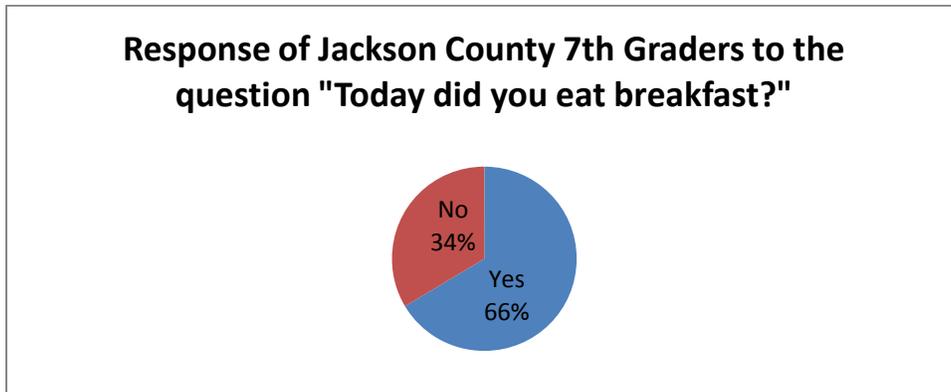
- The majority (34%) responded they had not eaten a green salad in the last 7 days.
- 30% responded they had eaten a salad 1-3 times in the past 7 days.

The next question asked "During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop, such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite?" (Does not include diet soda)



- The majority (31%) drank soda 1-3 times per week.
- A subset of almost 10% of the population drank soda 4 or more times per day. While this is a fairly small percentage of the overall population, it is an alarming statistic.

The following survey question asked about if the students ate breakfast that morning.

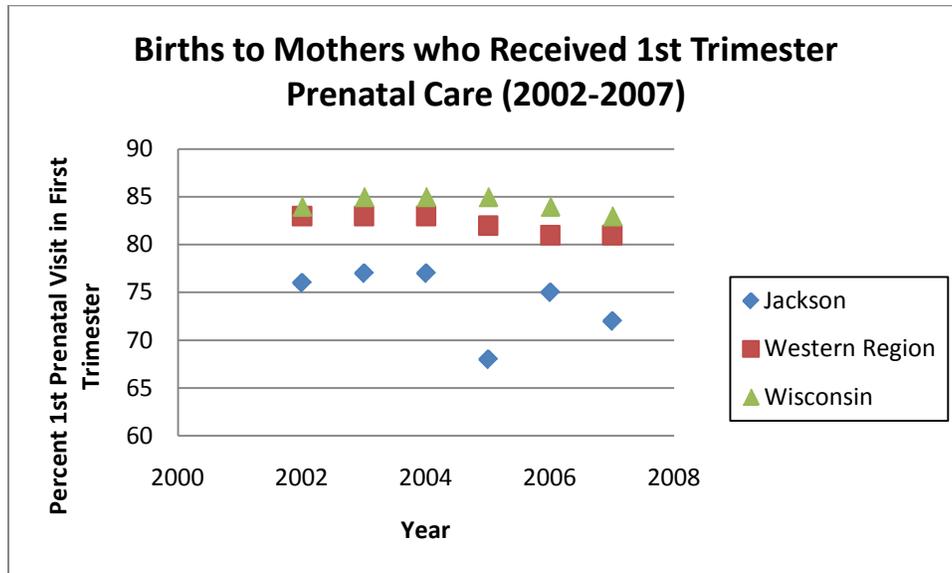


- Over 1/3 of students reported not eating breakfast that day.
- This data, combined with the data saying only 31% reported eating breakfast every day suggests that there is a need for education/resources/availability and time for breakfast.

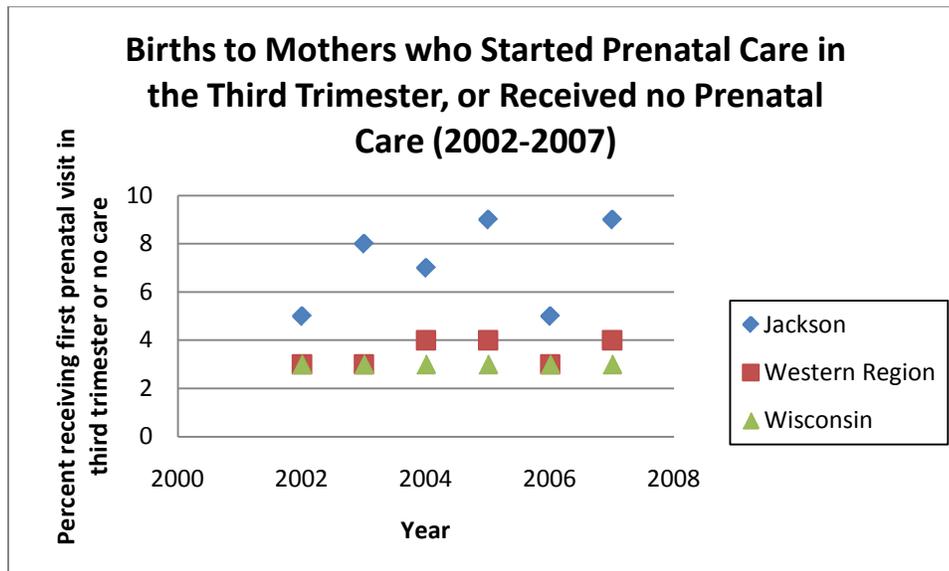
# Infants and Pregnant Women

## Trimester that Mother Received First Prenatal Care Visit

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health: [http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/measures/pren\\_care/long\\_form.html](http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/measures/pren_care/long_form.html)



- Jackson County has a lower percentage of mothers receiving prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy compared to the Western Region and Wisconsin. The trend suggests that the percent of mothers receiving care in the first trimester is continuing to decrease over time.
- Wisconsin and the Western Region have similar percentages of mothers who receive first semester prenatal care.

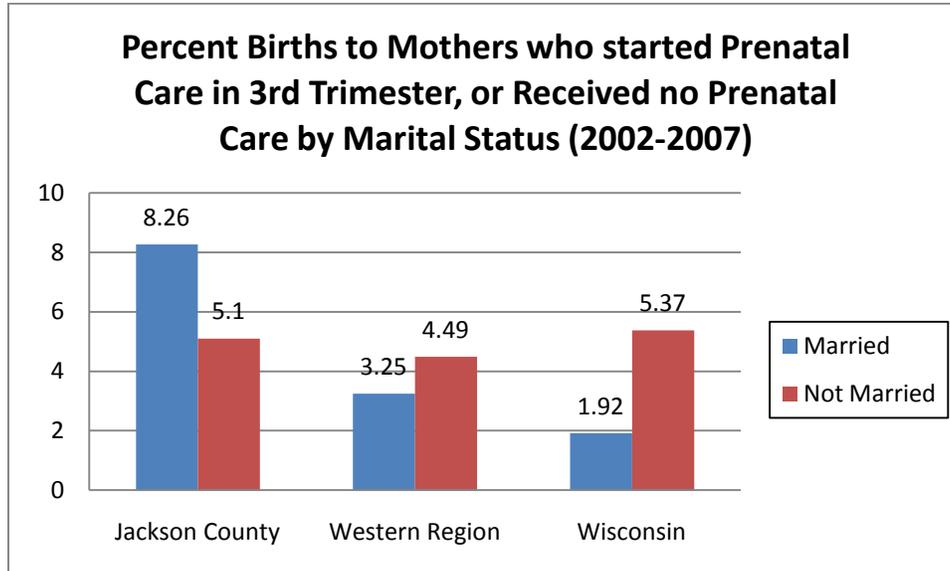


- Jackson County has a consistently higher percentage of mothers receiving their first prenatal visit in their third trimester compared to the Western Region and the state of Wisconsin.

# Infants and Pregnant Women

## Break-down of characteristics of mothers receiving first Prenatal Care in third trimester (or not at all)

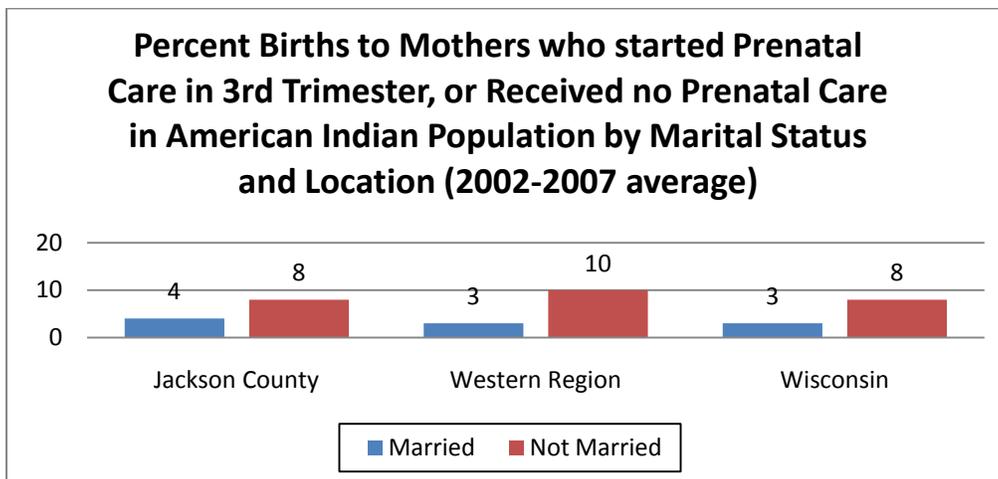
### Marital Status of Mother: Married vs. Not Married



- Jackson County has a higher percentage of married mothers waiting till the third trimester or not at all to receive prenatal care (8.26%)
- Jackson County does not follow the same trend as the Western Region or Wisconsin. In those regions, a higher percentage of mothers who are not married delay care to the third trimester (or not at all) compared to married women. Refer to appendix for comparison of Jackson County 3<sup>rd</sup> trimester care to other surrounding counties.

### American Indian Population delaying care until 3<sup>rd</sup> Trimester or not at all by marital status

Source: WISH

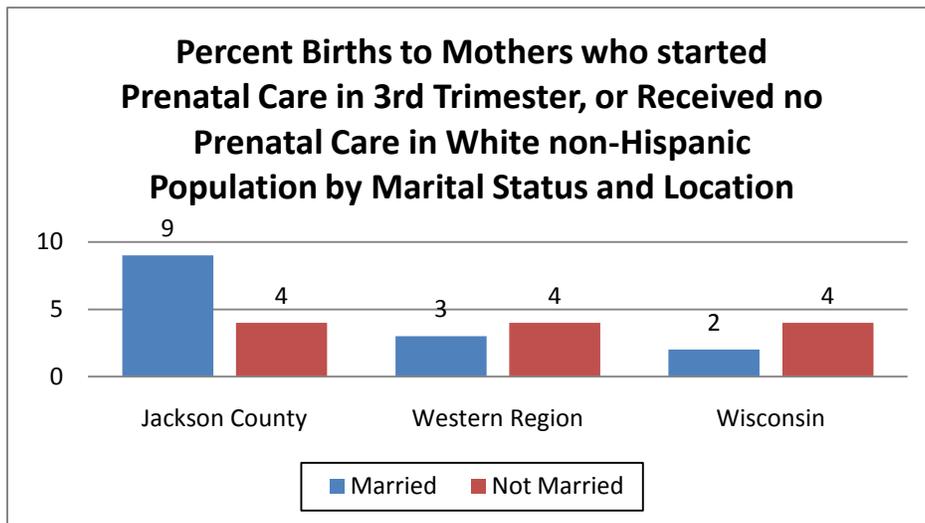


## Infants and Pregnant Women

- The American Indian population in Jackson County does not follow the same trend for overall Jackson County. In this sub-set of the population, a higher number of unmarried American Indian mothers delay care till the third trimester or do not get prenatal care at all. This is opposite of the general trend in Jackson where more married mothers delay care.
- This trend in the American Indian Population mirrors the trend seen in the Western Region and Wisconsin.

### White non-Hispanic Population delaying care until 3<sup>rd</sup> Trimester or not at all by marital status

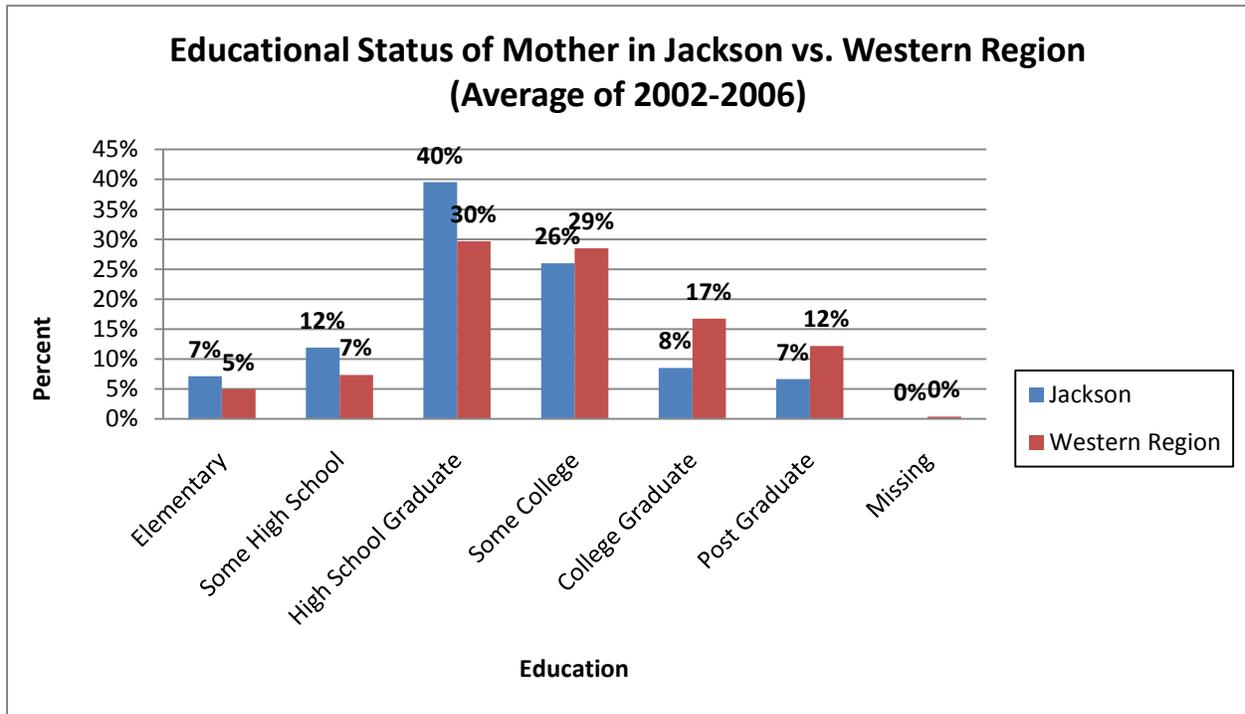
Source: WISH



- The White non-Hispanic Population in Jackson County follows a unique trend in the pattern of delaying prenatal care to the third trimester or not at all. White non-Hispanic married mothers are more likely to delay prenatal care compared to White non-Hispanic unmarried mothers.
- The trend in Jackson County is opposite the trend seen in the Western Region and Wisconsin.

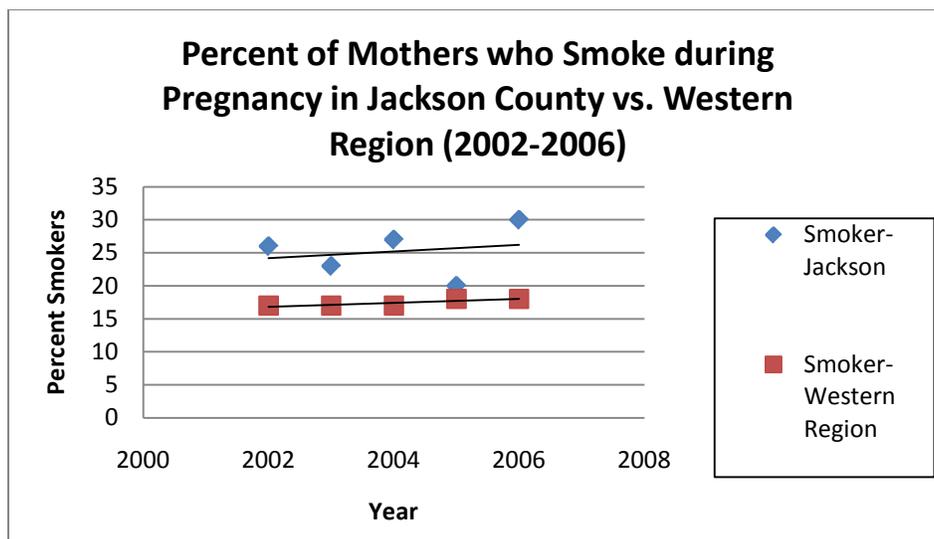
# Infants and Pregnant Women

## Educational Level of Mother



- The greatest difference in educational status of mother is in the sub-set of college grads. The Western Region has 17% of mothers as college graduates whereas only 8% of mothers are college grads in Jackson County.
- Jackson County also has a higher percentage of mothers who are educated at the elementary level and some high school.
- Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health: [http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/measures/pren\\_care/long\\_form.html](http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/measures/pren_care/long_form.html)

## Smoking Status of Mother during Pregnancy



## Infants and Pregnant Women

- Jackson County has consistently high percentages of mothers smoking while pregnant. Compared to the Western Region, Jackson County is higher by approximately 10 percentage points.
- The rate does not appear to be decreasing.

### Teen Births

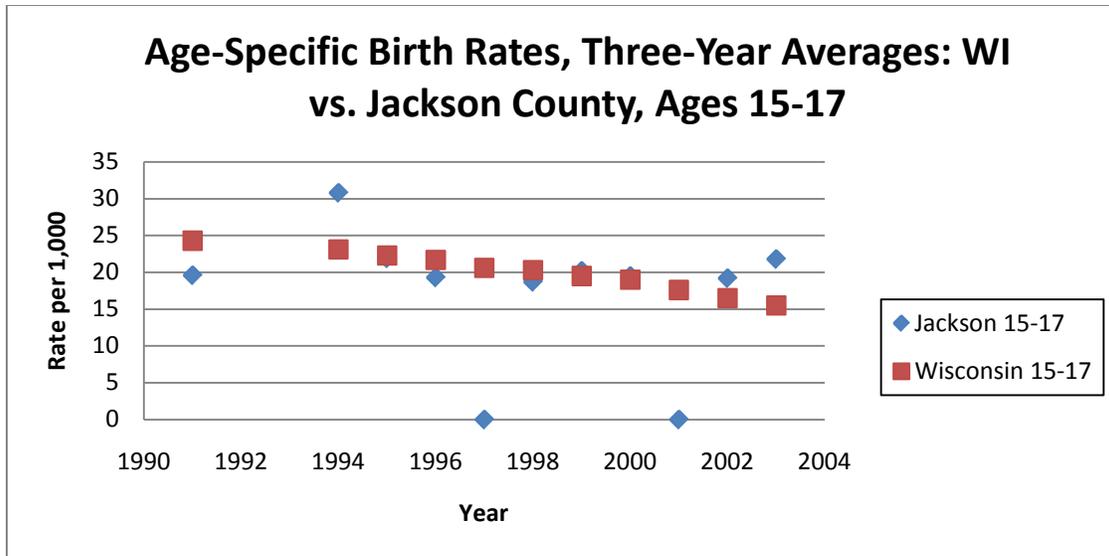
Why look at this issue? Pregnant teens and teen mothers are at a higher risk of acquiring STDs, repeat pregnancy, and lower likelihood of completing school. Children born to teen mothers are more likely to be born with low birth weight and are at a higher risk of infanticide or child abuse. (Definition from *The Rankings*)

*Rankings Data:* Used Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data that measured the average annual birth rate per 1,000 females aged 15-19, years 2003-2006.

- Range in WI: 8.8 (Ozaukee) to 103.8 (Menominee) births per 1,000 teens
- Jackson: 41.9 births per 1,000 teens
- Wisconsin: 30.9 births per 1,000 teens

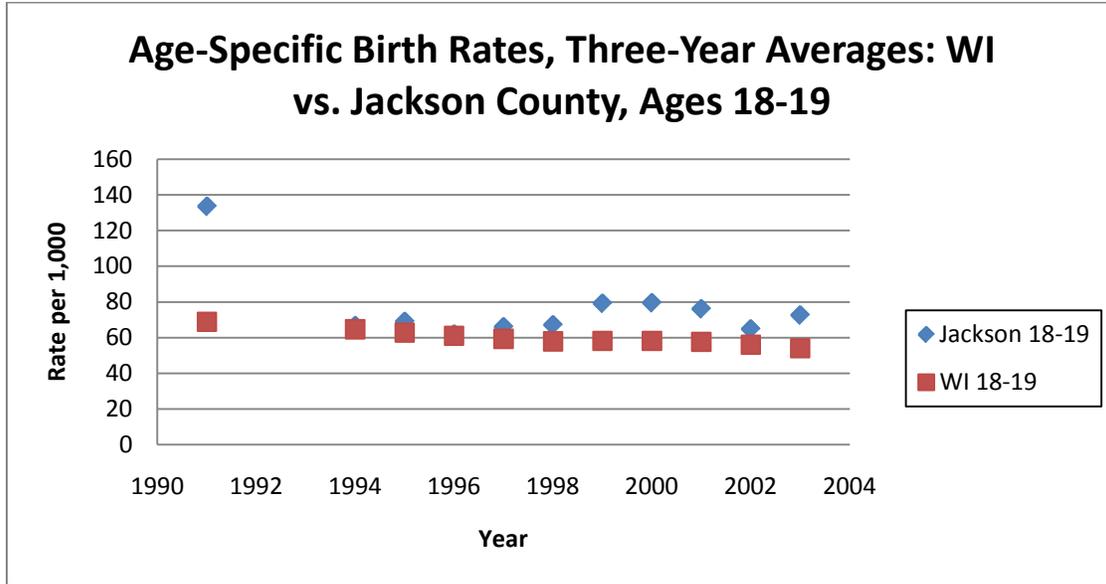
### Comparison of Wisconsin and Jackson County Age-Specific Birth Rates (3 year averages)

Source: DHS: <http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/localdata/infantspgwomn/reportlist.asp>



- Jackson County does not have a stable trend, most likely due to small numbers. In general the trend follows WI's trend.

## Infants and Pregnant Women

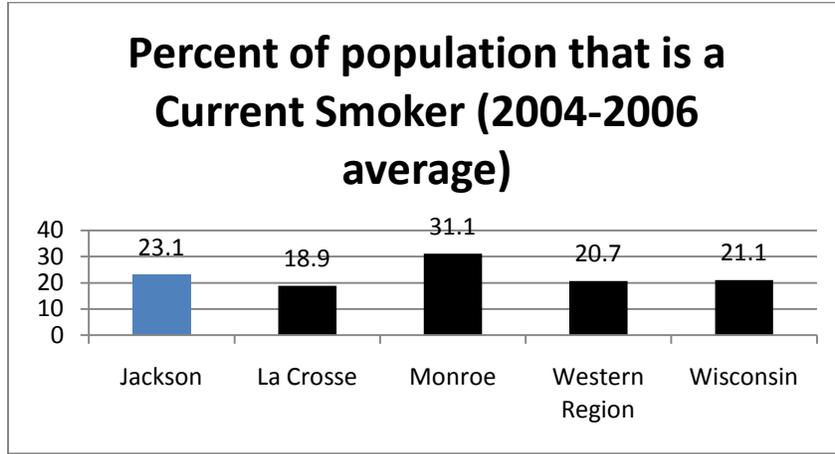


- Jackson County follows fairly closely to the Wisconsin age 18-19 birth rate.
- In 2002-2004, the rate increases, but time will determine if this turns into a trend.
- Between 1998 and 2002 the birth rate in Jackson went above Wisconsin's rate and then returned to the Wisconsin rate in 2002.

# Tobacco

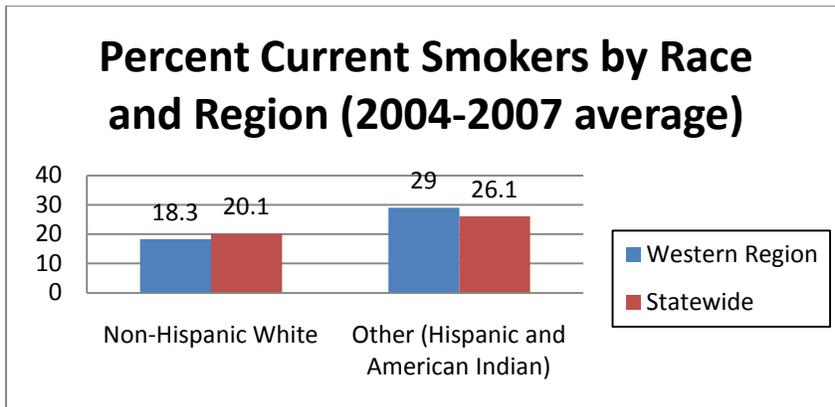
**Cigarette Smoking:** One in five deaths in the United States is attributed to tobacco use and 30% of cancer deaths are caused by tobacco use.<sup>1</sup>

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFS) 2004-2006: <http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/measures/BRFS/allCounty.htm>



- This is a measure defined as the percentage of the adult population that report having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and that they currently smoke.
- Jackson County has a slightly higher percentage than Wisconsin and the Western Region. Jackson County falls in between surrounding counties.

## Cigarette Smoking by Race and Region



- In both the Balance of the Western Region and Wisconsin, the Hispanic and American Indian Populations have a higher percentage of smokers compared to the non-Hispanic White population. Source: BRFS 2004-2007 data

<sup>1</sup> Wisconsin Cancer Facts & Figures 2007. The American Cancer Society.

## Alcohol Use

### Prevalence of current alcohol use among adults 18 and older, Wisconsin by county, 2004-2006<sup>1</sup>

	2004-2006 (Percent)
Jackson	68
La Crosse	60
Monroe	60
Vernon	67
Wisconsin	63

**Binge Drinking:** defined as five or more drinks on one occasion, one or more times in the past 30 days, through 2005.

\*As of 2006, the definition was changed for women to four drinks on one occasion in the past 30 days.

- Binge drinking rates in Wisconsin were the highest in the nation for 2006 at 24%.
- The most represented sub-populations in this category are men, young adults (18-24), American Indians and Hispanics.

### Prevalence of binge drinking among adults 18 and older, Wisconsin by county, 2004-2006

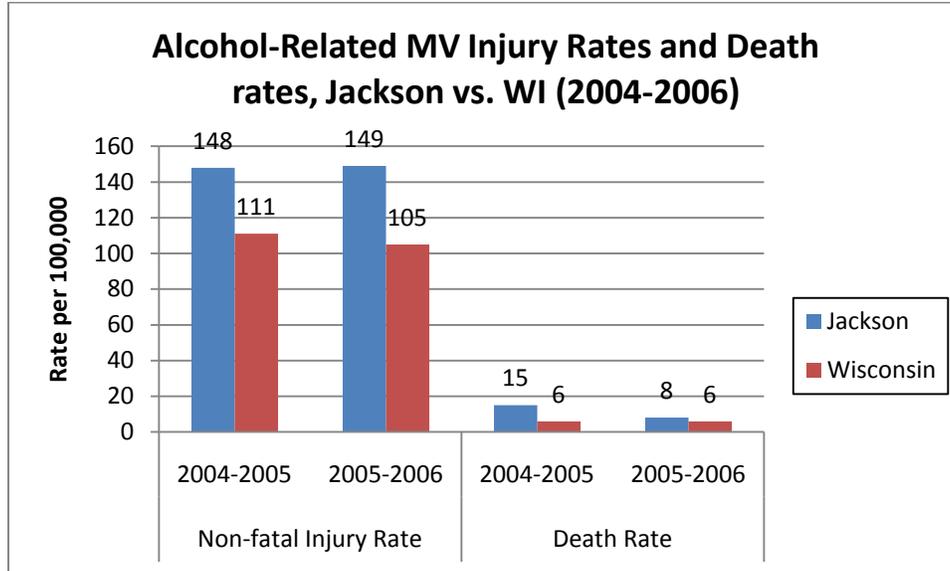
	2004-2006 (Percent)
Jackson	28
La Crosse	19
Monroe	26
Vernon	23
Wisconsin	23

\*This differs from the Rankings data significantly. Jackson County had a 15.7% binge drinking according to the Rankings. This included 7 years of data in the average, so the 2 year average is more realistic for the recent years.<sup>1</sup>

### Alcohol-related Motor Vehicle Injuries and Fatalities

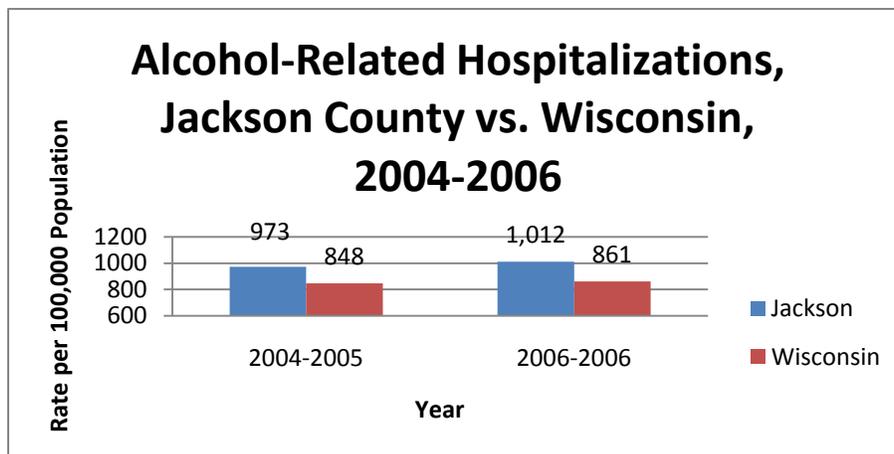
Approximately 51% of all Wisconsin motor-vehicle fatalities in 2006 were alcohol-related. Furthermore, Wisconsin has had a higher mortality rate from alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes than the U.S. rate since 2000. The rate in 2006 for Wisconsin was 6.6 per 100,000, while the U.S. rate was 5.9 per 100,000. For 2005-2006 Jackson County had a higher rate than that of Wisconsin for both the non-fatal injury rate (149 per 100,000) as well as the death rate (8 per 100,000).

## Alcohol Use



### Alcohol-related hospitalizations:

Overall, alcohol-related hospitalizations increased 4% from 2004 to 2006 statewide, going from 46,276 to 48,178 cases. Jackson County increased by 10% from 2004 to 2006, going from 184 to 203 cases. Jackson's rate of hospitalizations is increasing at a faster rate and is substantially higher than the state rate.

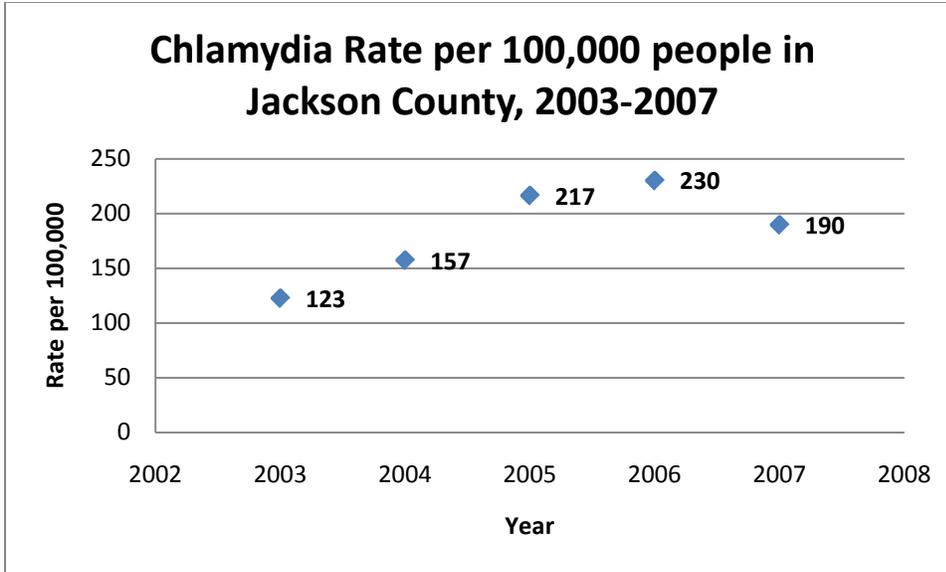


### Youth Survey Data- Underage Drinking in Jackson County:

- Source: Jackson County Youth Risk Behavior Survey. 2008
- The majority of 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> graders (53%) reported drinking no alcohol in the past 30 days.
- Approximately 25% of 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> graders reported having one or more drinks on one or two days in the past month.
- Approximately 5% of 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> graders reported having one or more drink 10-19 days in the past month.

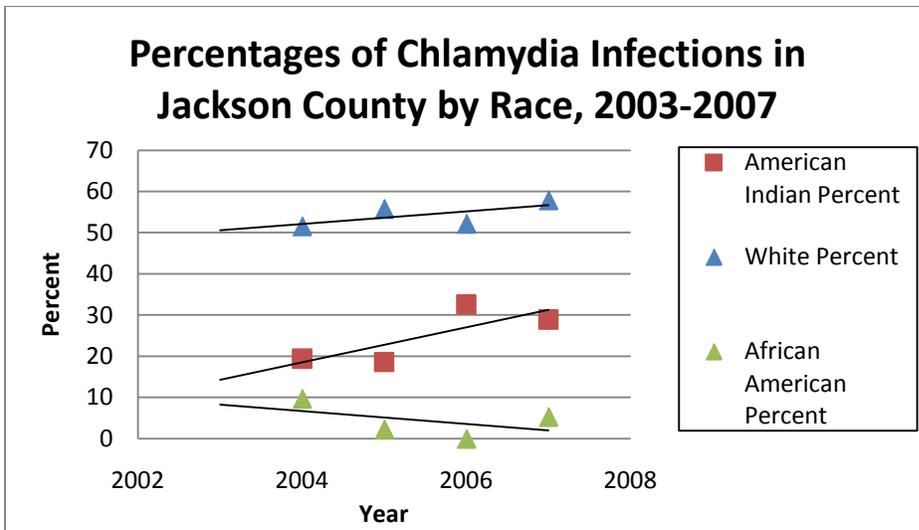
# Sexually Transmitted Disease

**Chlamydia:** the most common sexually transmitted disease (STD) in the state.<sup>1</sup> People at the greatest risk for contracting Chlamydia are sexually active adolescents, people already diagnosed with another STD, people having more than one sex partner, and people having a new sex partner.<sup>1</sup>



Year	Total Cases
2003	24
2004	31
2005	43
2006	46
2007	38

- Until 2007, Chlamydia rates have been increasing Jackson County.
- 2007 was the first decrease in the Chlamydia rate since 2003.



- The White percentage is highest and the trend suggests that the percentage is slightly increasing with time.

<sup>1</sup> Department of Health Services: Disease Fact Sheet Series: Chlamydia.  
<http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/communicable/FactSheets/Chlamydia.htm>

## Sexually Transmitted Disease

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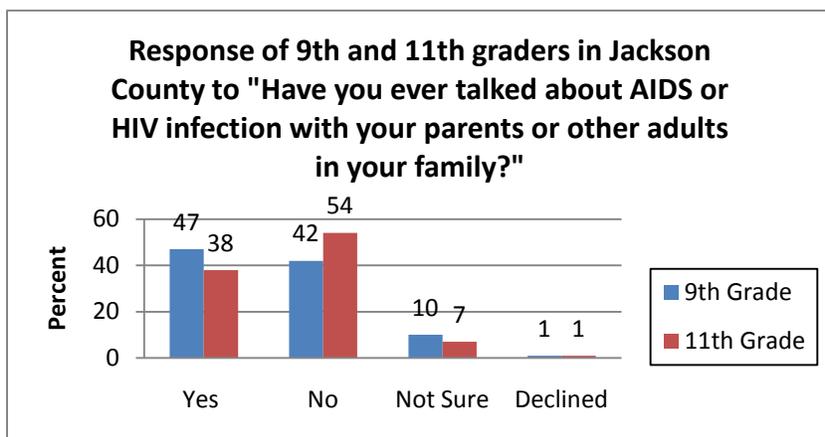
**Syphilis and Gonorrhea:** these STDs are not very common in Jackson County.

Gonorrhea		Syphilis	
Year	Total Cases	Year	Total Cases
2003		2003	0
2004	2	2004	0
2005	3	2005	0
2006	2	2006	0
2007	2	2007	1

### Genital HSV (Herpes Simplex Virus):

- Herpes virus does not seem to follow a steady trend. This is the second most common STD seen in Jackson County, although it is much less common than Chlamydia.

**HIV/AIDS:** A survey asked Jackson County ninth and eleventh graders in March 2008 "Have you ever talked about AIDS or HIV infection with your parents or other adults in your family?"



- A larger percentage of 11<sup>th</sup> graders had not discussed HIV/AIDS with their families than 9<sup>th</sup> graders.

## **Health Determinants: Socioeconomic Factors and the Physical Environment**

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# Socioeconomic Factors

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## Education:

**No High School Diploma:** This measure is taken from the Wisconsin County Health Rankings 2008 Report. It is the percentage of the population over age 25 that has not graduated from high school. The data used in the measure comes from the United States Decennial Census. This ranking is useful in understanding the health of a community because evidence shows a correlation between a high school education and better health outcomes.

- Jackson County ranked 63<sup>rd</sup> out of 73 for people that do not have a high school diploma. 21% of the residents over the age of 25 do not have a diploma.
- The average percent for Wisconsin is 14.9%.
- The range for all the counties in Wisconsin and the city of Milwaukee is 7.8-25.2%.

## Children with Special Needs in Black River Falls School District (2007-2008):

- 93% of children with disabilities graduate from high school. (WI: 79%)
- 0.746% of students with disabilities drop out of grades 7-12. (WI: 2.6%)
- Data Source: Wisconsin DPI Special Education Parent Survey, 2007-2008.  
<https://www2.dpi.state.wi.us/DistrictProfile/Pages/DistrictProfile.aspx>

## Poverty Status:

### Children Living in Poverty:

- The Wisconsin County Health Rankings 2008 reports that **12.8%** of children ages 5-17 are living below the 200% poverty level in Jackson County.
- Jackson County ranks 47 out of 73 for Wisconsin on this measure.

Methods: These data are obtained from the US Census Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE), which provides both county- and school district-level data. School district-level data was used to estimate the percentage of children in poverty for Milwaukee City. 2005 data was used for this estimate.

### Percent Change in Food Stamp Recipients (1999 to 2006):

- From 1999 to 2006 Jackson County increased 130% in people receiving food stamps. The county ranks 34 out of 72 for the percent change in food stamps during this period. Jefferson County had the largest increase at 332% while Milwaukee County had a 33% change.
- This indicator reflects two different trends - changes in the number of people eligible for food stamps, and changes in the share of eligible people who participate. (Definition from DHS)

### Number of Farmers' Markets Participating in both the WIC and Senior Programs: 1

**Number of farm stands participating in the WIC and/or Senior nutrition program (2006):** The number of farm stands approved to accept vouchers for the WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, in addition to any approved farmers' markets, as of July 2005. This program provides eligible families with coupons to purchase fresh, nutritious, unprepared foods (such as fruits and vegetables) from farmers' markets and farm stands.

- Jackson County had 6 farm stands participating in the WIC/Senior nutrition program.

## Socioeconomic Factors

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- This is better than many surrounding counties. La Crosse County had 4 stands, Vernon County had 2 stands.
- Trempealeau County also had 6 stands.

**Percentage of WIC Households that have Low Food-Security (January 2007):** A household with low food security reduced the quality, variety, and desirability of their diets, but the quantity of food intake and normal eating patterns were not substantially disrupted. This is based on a survey of a sample of WIC families statewide conducted in 2007. The six questions used in the survey were recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (Definition from DHS).

- **50%** of Jackson County WIC households had low food security in 2007. The county ranks 27<sup>th</sup> out of 72. Marquette County had the greatest percentage (67%) while Forest County had the lowest (24%).

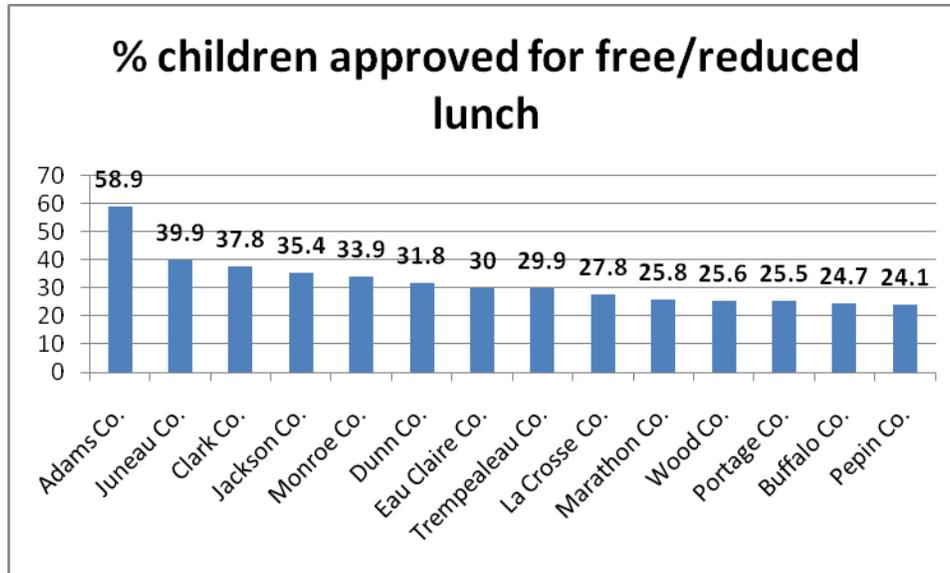
**Percentage of WIC Households that are Food-Insecure with Hunger (January 2007):** A household experiences very low food security when at times during the year, eating patterns of one or more household members were disrupted and food intake reduced because the household lacked money and other resources for food. This is based on a survey of a sample of WIC families statewide conducted in 2007. The six questions used in the survey were recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (Definition from DHS).

- **12%** of Jackson County WIC households had food-insecurity with hunger in 2007. The county ranks 50<sup>th</sup> out of 72. Columbia County had the highest percentage (25%) while Lincoln had the lowest percentage (5%).

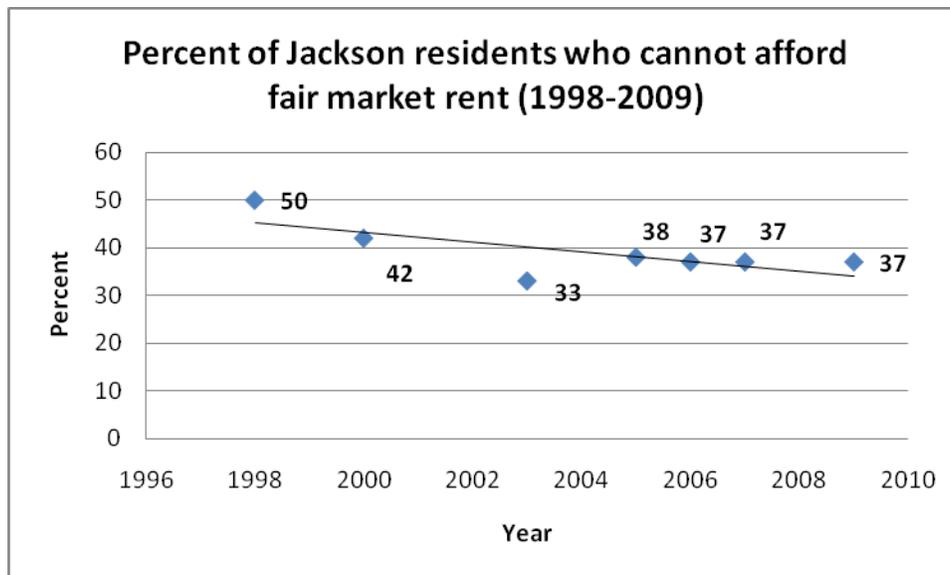
**Percentage of Children Approved for Free or Reduced Price Lunch in Participating Schools (2006):** This indicates the percent of children who are approved to receive free or reduced price lunch, among children who attend a school where the School Lunch Program is offered. Children qualify for free lunch if their family income is below 130% of the poverty line, and for reduced price lunch if their family income is below 185% of the poverty line. These data are for all public and private schools.

- **35%** of Jackson children are approved for free or reduced lunch out of schools that offered the School Lunch Program. While Jackson County does not have the highest percentage, it has a relatively high percentage of qualifying children compared to the surrounding counties.

## Socioeconomic Factors



**Renters unable to afford fair market rent in Jackson County (%)**

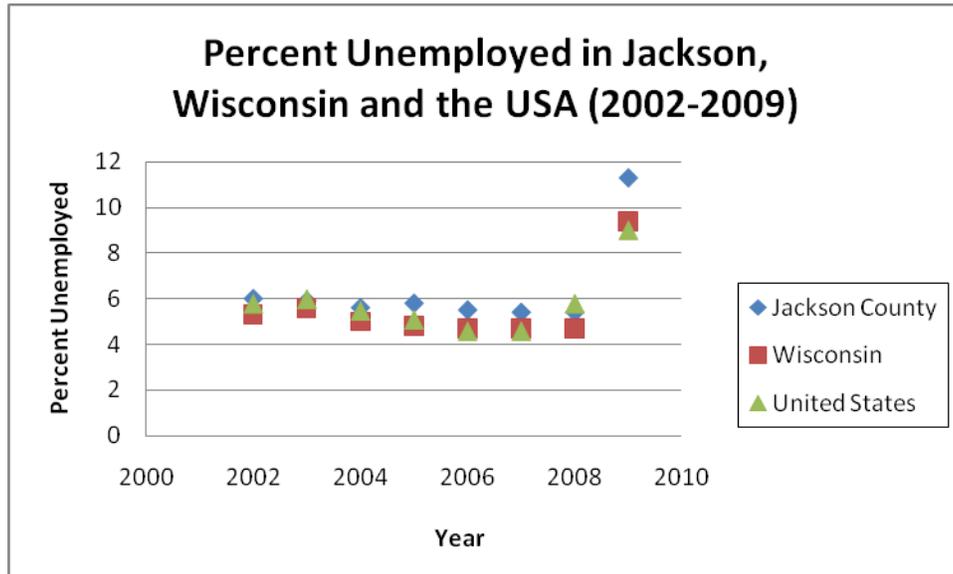


- Source: Wisconsin Council on Children and Families. *KidsCount Data Center*. <http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/bystate/stateprofile.aspx?state=WI&loc=7067>
- The percentage of residents who cannot afford their rent has decreased since 1998.
- Even though the percentage has decreased, 37% of Jackson County renters cannot afford fair market rent.

## Socioeconomic Factors

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### Employment:



- Jackson County has followed the overall trend in unemployment that WI and the Western region have followed.
- Until 2008, the trend had been decreasing. This past year has seen a large increase in unemployment, with Jackson seeing the greatest increase out of the three.

### Median Family Income (currency) in Jackson County:

Year	Median income
2002	38,700
2003	48,600
2005	50,000
2006	51,500
2007	51,200

**Labor Force:** defined as the share of the population that is looking for work or currently in work.<sup>1</sup>

The Jackson County Workforce Profile (2008) reports that even though the population will increase in all age groups except ages 16-34, the population increases in the older population will increase more rapidly. In the next 20 years:

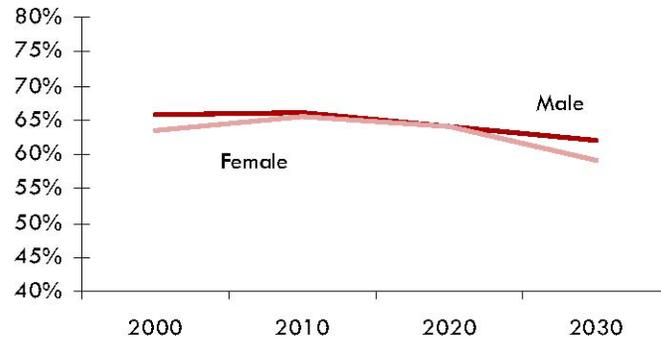
- The youngest age group will increase by 404 people (10%)<sup>1</sup>
- The 55+ age group will increase by 2,119 people (38%)<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Jackson County Workforce Profile. 2008. Office of Economic Advisors, Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development. [http://www.dwd.state.wi.us/oea/county\\_profiles/current/jackson\\_profile.pdf](http://www.dwd.state.wi.us/oea/county_profiles/current/jackson_profile.pdf)

## Socioeconomic Factors

**Labor Force Participation Rates (LFPR):** defined as the share of the population (non-institutional population over the age of 16) looking for work or currently working.<sup>1</sup>

**Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex: 2000-2030**



Source: WI DWD, OEA

- Graph from the Jackson County Workforce Profile (2008).<sup>1</sup>
- Typically, the LFPR for women is lower than men for the childbearing years of 20-45, which generally brings the overall rate below that of men.
- Jackson County has slightly unusual data because the projected rate for women is very similar to that of men in 2010 and 2020.

**Jobs and Wages:** having more diverse industry sectors decreases the impact that a recession will have on the community. Jackson County however has 24.7% of jobs in the industry sector of trade, transportation and utilities and 20.7% are in the public administration sector.<sup>1</sup> Two industry sectors have a higher average annual wage than the state of Wisconsin:

- Natural resources: this is because of higher wages in crop production and animal production.
- Construction (heavy and civil engineering in particular)
- The largest employers in the county are listed below.

Establishment	Service or Product	# of Employees (March 2007)
Ho-Chunk Nation	Tribal governments	500-999
Millis Transfer Inc	General freight trucking	500-999
County of Jackson	Executive and legislative offices	250-499
Black River Falls Public Schools	Elementary and secondary schools	250-499
Lunda Construction	Highway, street, and bridge construction	250-499

## Socioeconomic Factors

Wal-Mart	Discount dept. store	250-499
Jackson Correctional Institution	Correctional institutions	250-499
Black River Memorial Hospital Inc	General medical and surgical hospitals	250-499
Marathon Electric	Motor and generator manufacturing	100-249
Flying J Inc	Gasoline stations	100-249

- Source: This table is modified from the Jackson County Workforce Profile 2008<sup>1</sup>
- Jackson County is unique in that only one of the top ten employers is involved in the health care industry. Most counties in Wisconsin have multiple entries for health care.
- Tourism is an important industry in Jackson. In 2007, travelers spent \$70.5 million dollars in Jackson County. This is a 215% increase from 1994 (\$22.3 million). The statewide increase for this time was 121%.

### Domestic Violence

#### Domestic Violence Arrests in 2005:

Source: Wisconsin Council for Families and Children. *WisKids Count 2007/2008*. The data for this indicator came from the 2005 Wisconsin Domestic Abuse Report.

- Jackson County had a rate of 4.5 per 1,000 for domestic violence arrests in 2005 which was higher than the state rate of 2.9 per 1,000.
- Neighboring counties had similar rates as Jackson: Eau Claire (4.0 per 1,000), La Crosse (4.2 per 1,000), Trempealeau (5.4 per 1,000), and Monroe (6.3 per 1,000).

**Child Protective Services Reports in 2005:** The Child Protective Services Division investigates reports of abuse and neglect of children. Its other tasks involve going to children and families to provide help in their homes, finding foster care for children, helping foster care children transition to adulthood, and arranging adoptions for children. Source: Wisconsin Council for Families and Children. *WisKids Count 2007/2008*.

- Jackson County reported a rate of 25.9 reports per 1,000 people.
- This rate is lower than the state for 2005 (30.1 reports per 1,000 people).
- Source: Wisconsin Council for Families and Children. *WisKids Count 2007/2008*.

#### Juvenile Arrests in 2005:

Source: Wisconsin Council for Families and Children. *WisKids Count 2007/2008*. Data for this indicator comes from Crime and Arrests, Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, Statistical Analysis Center.

- Jackson County had a rate of 36.8 juvenile arrests per 1,000 children.
- Wisconsin's rate of 79.8 arrests per 1,000 children is much higher than Jackson County.

# Physical Environment

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**Air Quality Risk:** Source: Wisconsin County Health Rankings 2008 data. This measure looks at Cancer Risk, Respiratory Index, Fine Particulate Matter in Air, and Ozone. The original data is from the National Air Toxics Assessment (NATA), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Bureau of Air Management, Division of Air and Waste, and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

- **Jackson County** ranked well in overall air quality (23 out of 73) with a score of 44.2
- **Wisconsin's** overall score was 60, so Jackson is much better than the Wisconsin average.

**Nitrate Levels in Water:** Source: Wisconsin County Health Rankings 2008 data. This measure identifies the areas with nitrates in the private and municipal water supply that are above 2 mg/L (the Preventative Action Level). The original data is from the Bureau of Drinking Water and Groundwater, Division of Water, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

- **Jackson County** had 36.9% of water testing above 2 mg/L for 2006-2007. The county ranked 35 out of 73.
- **Wisconsin's** overall percentage was 40.7% of water with above 2 mg/L nitrates.

**Housing with Increased Lead Risk:** Wisconsin County Health Rankings 2008 data. This measure looks at the percentage of housing built before 1950 because people living in these houses are more likely to be exposed to lead. Lead poisoning can lead to many complications in children and adults. Lead poisoning in children can cause learning disabilities and stunted growth. Lead poisoning in adults can cause infertility, neurological conditions, and memory problems. (Information taken from the 2008 *Rankings*)

- **Jackson County** had 37.4% of housing with an increased risk for lead. It ranked fairly poorly at 50<sup>th</sup> out of 73.
- **Wisconsin's** overall percentage was 31% for increased risk for lead.
- **Childhood Lead Poisoning:** in 2007, a total of 363 children under age six were tested for lead poisoning in Jackson County. 5 children (1.38%) tested positive.<sup>1</sup> Lead poisoning in children is more common in children of two years of age, children in low-income families, African American children, and children living in housing built before 1950.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Jackson County Environmental Health Profile, November 2008. Wisconsin Environmental Public Health Tracking (EPHT) program. [http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/epht/CHP/Jackson\\_profile.pdf](http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/epht/CHP/Jackson_profile.pdf)



# Appendix

## 1. Population Estimates by Age Groups over Time

Year	Age Groups							
	Total selected	<u>0</u>	<u>1 to 4</u>	<u>5 to 9</u>	<u>10 to 14</u>	<u>15-17</u>	<u>18-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>
<b>All</b>	137,926	1,617	6,096	8,228	9,238	5,659	3,780	9,153
<u>2007</u>	20,030	255	894	1,187	1,237	774	542	1,281
<u>2006</u>	19,980	252	880	1,167	1,257	821	527	1,319
<u>2005</u>	19,859	226	876	1,136	1,260	821	559	1,319
<u>2004</u>	19,702	232	856	1,147	1,309	833	534	1,331
<u>2003</u>	19,587	255	833	1,182	1,366	821	536	1,323
<u>2002</u>	19,441	191	887	1,188	1,388	787	556	1,308
<u>2001</u>	19,327	206	870	1,221	1,421	802	526	1,272
<b>Net Difference</b>		49	24	-34	-184	-28	16	9
	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-44</u>	<u>45-49</u>	<u>50-54</u>	<u>55-59</u>	<u>60-64</u>
<b>All</b>	9,036	9,105	10,000	10,905	10,677	9,369	8,311	6,843
<u>2007</u>	1,374	1,295	1,405	1,473	1,584	1,455	1,311	1,095
<u>2006</u>	1,365	1,294	1,412	1,504	1,594	1,410	1,303	1,027
<u>2005</u>	1,368	1,285	1,402	1,542	1,596	1,364	1,245	1,017
<u>2004</u>	1,300	1,294	1,406	1,578	1,551	1,331	1,185	983
<u>2003</u>	1,239	1,298	1,426	1,591	1,501	1,295	1,135	945
<u>2002</u>	1,202	1,321	1,462	1,607	1,447	1,272	1,087	906
<u>2001</u>	1,188	1,318	1,487	1,610	1,404	1,242	1,045	870
<b>Net Difference</b>	186	-23	-82	-137	180	213	266	225
	<u>65-69</u>	<u>70-74</u>	<u>75-79</u>	<u>80-84</u>	<u>85+</u>			
<b>All</b>	5,447	4,681	3,810	2,898	3,073			
<u>2007</u>	828	670	527	401	442			
<u>2006</u>	804	673	527	407	437			

## Appendix

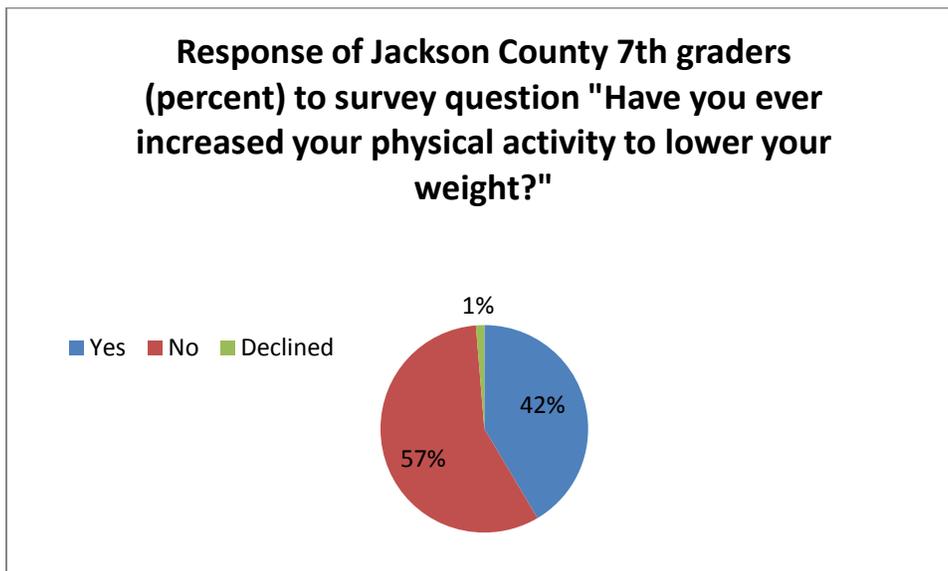
<a href="#">2005</a>	778	669	530	406	460
<a href="#">2004</a>	770	667	539	408	448
<a href="#">2003</a>	764	668	550	423	436
<a href="#">2002</a>	746	670	561	426	429
<a href="#">2001</a>	757	664	576	427	421
<b>Net Difference</b>	71	6	-49	-26	21

Source: Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services.

### 2. Years of Potential Life Lost; Age-Adjusted Rate by Gender (years per 100,000); Ages 1-74; Rolling 3 year average

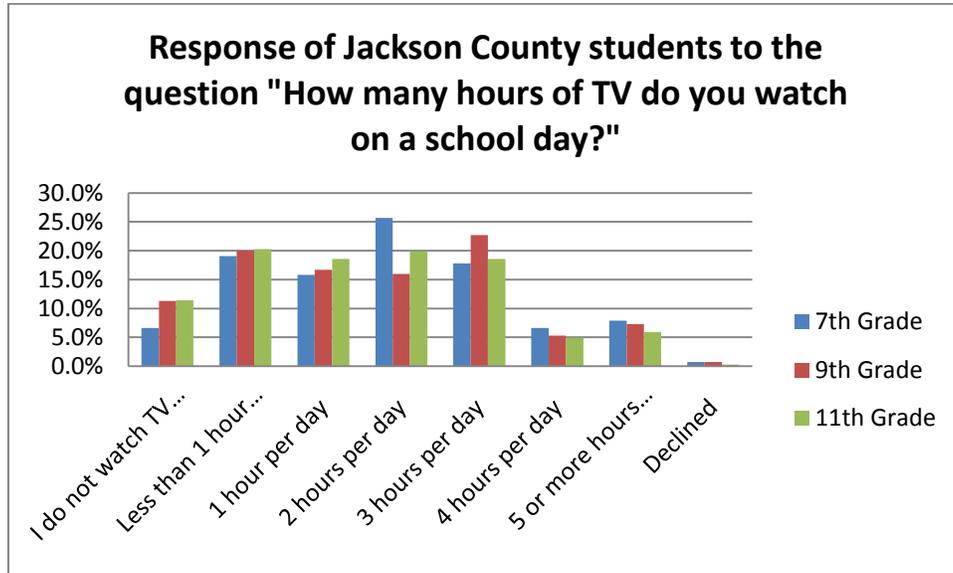
	Jackson		Western Region		Wisconsin	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>2000</b>	7,566	4,329	6,805	3,862	7,218	4,056
<b>2001</b>	7,383	4,672	6,995	4,010	7,183	4,082
<b>2002</b>	6,507	4,759	6,911	3,971	7,122	4,038
<b>2003</b>	7,337	5,538	6,853	3,959	6,938	3,995
<b>2004</b>	9,023	4,681	6,506	3,766	6,849	3,938
<b>2005</b>	9,131	4,605	6,357	3,774	6,689	3,879
<b>2006</b>	9,311	4,369	6,451	3,672	6,781	3,873

### 3. Data from Jackson County Middle School Survey



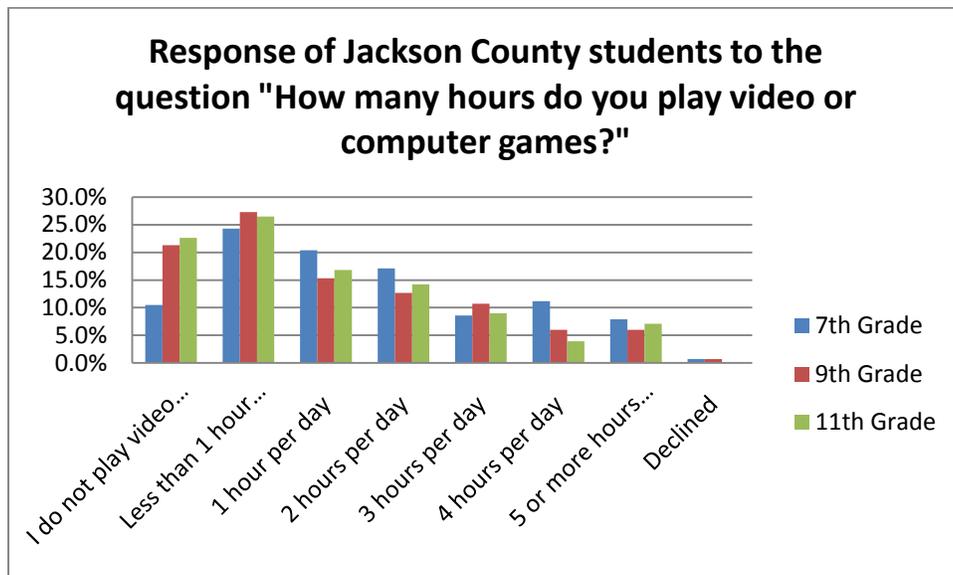
## Appendix

- A cluster survey asked Jackson County 7th graders questions about diet and exercise in March 2008.
- The majority (57%) had not increased their physical activity level in order to lose weight.



- The most common answer for 7<sup>th</sup> graders was 2 hours per day (25.7%).
- The most common answer for 9<sup>th</sup> graders was 3 hours per day (22.7%).
- The most common answer for 11<sup>th</sup> graders was less than one hour a day (20.3%).

The following question asked about how often students played video games or used the computer for non-school activities.

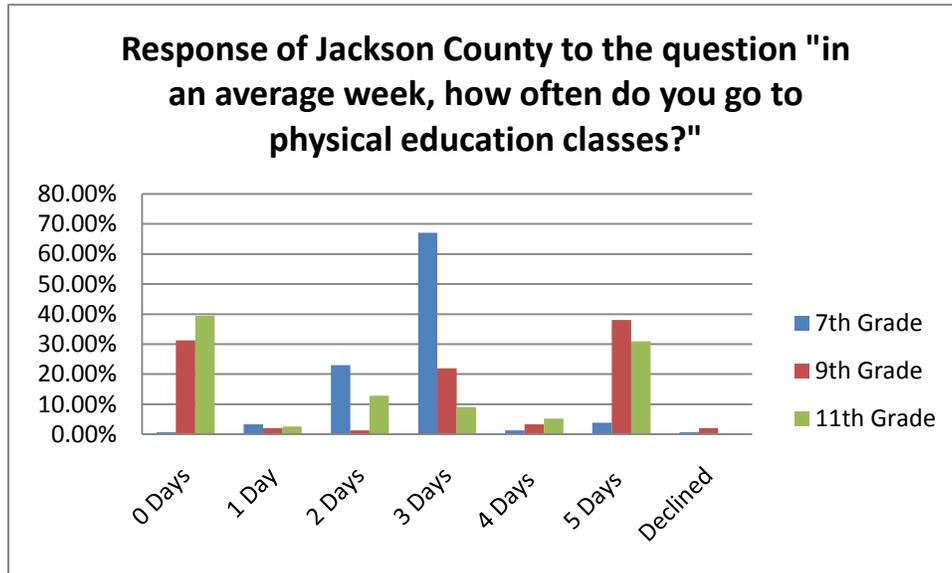


- The most common answer for all grades was less than one hour (24.3%).

## Appendix

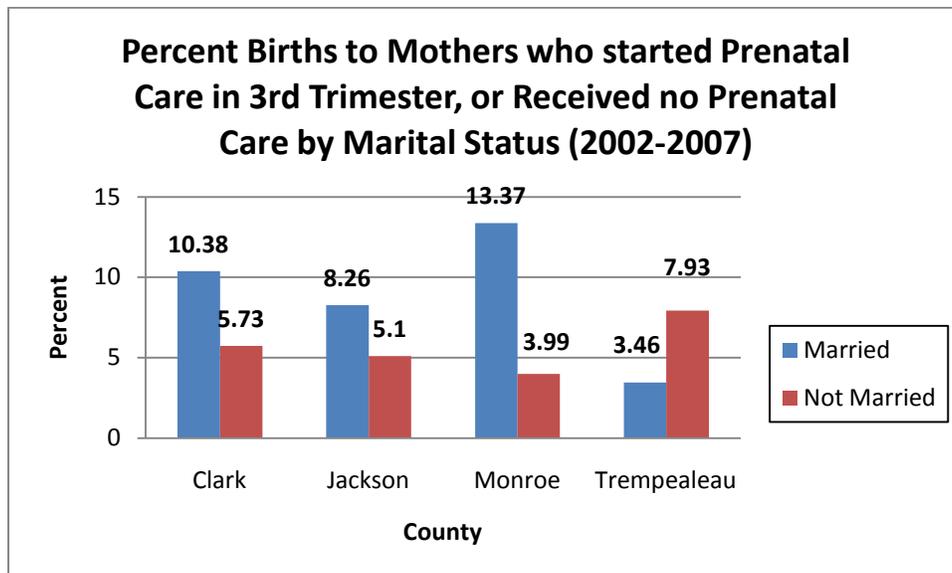
- Approximately 18% of 7<sup>th</sup> graders report playing video/computer games for 4 or 5 hours every day.

The next question asked about the amount of physical education students receive during the school week.



- There is wide variation in the amount of physical education received depending on grade level.
- Most 7<sup>th</sup> graders (67.1%) go to physical education classes 3 times per week. This trend changes in 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade where the most common responses are 0 times per week and 5 times a week.

#### 4. Infants and Pregnant Women



## Appendix

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- Jackson follows the same pattern as Clark and Monroe counties. They all have a higher percentage of married women waiting until the third trimester or not receiving prenatal care at all, compared to the unmarried population.
- Trempealeau County follows the pattern of the Western Region. They have a very low percentage (3.46%) of married mother not receiving prenatal care or receiving late prenatal care compared to the unmarried population (7.93%).