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# Structure of the County Health Rankings<sup>1</sup>

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## **Health Outcomes**

- Population Statistics
- Premature Death
- Health Status

## **Health Determinants**

- Health Care
- Health Behaviors
- Socioeconomic Factors
- Physical Environment

## **Socioeconomic Factors**

- Education
- Income
- Social Disruption

## **Physical Environment**

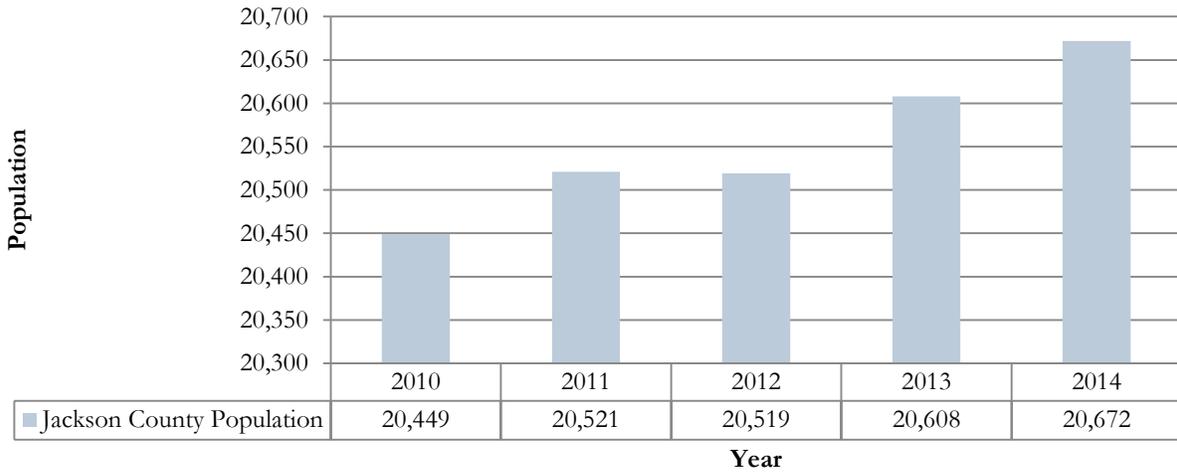
- Air Quality
- Water Quality
- Built Environment

# Demographics

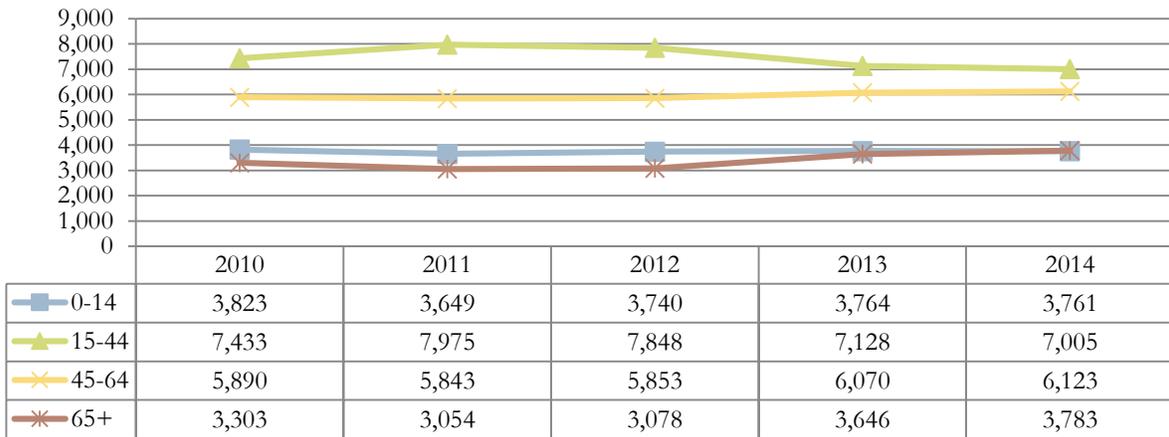
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## Population Growth in Jackson County

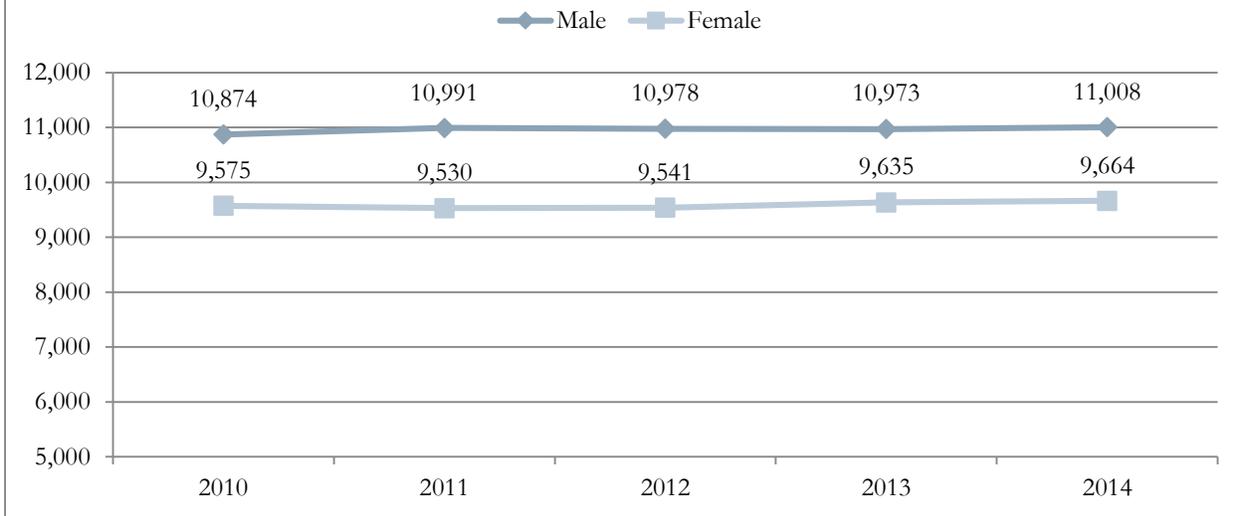


## Population Growth in Jackson County by Age Group



- Jackson County saw an increase of 223 people between 2010 and 2014.<sup>6</sup>
- Also between 2010 and 2014, the population ranging in ages 0 to 44 declined slightly while the population ranging in ages 45 to more than 65 has increased. People age 45 and older now make up nearly half (48%) of the population in Jackson County.<sup>6</sup>

## Population Growth in Jackson County by Gender



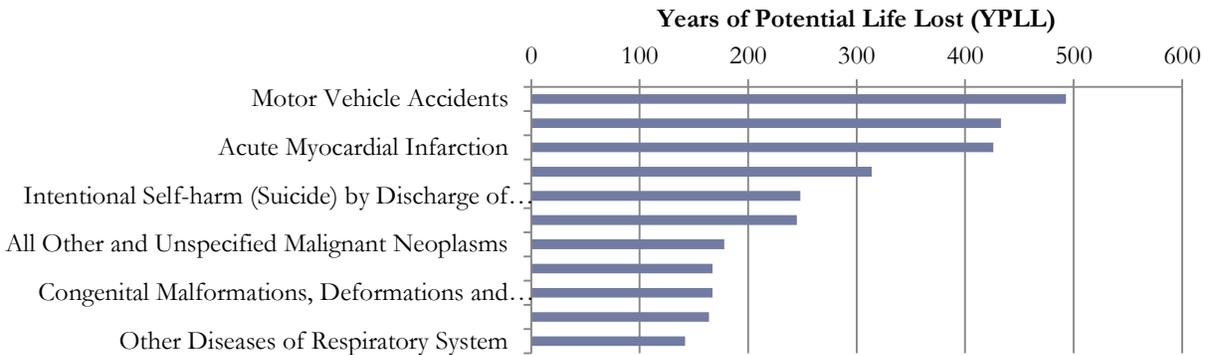
Year	White	Black	American Indian	Asian
2010	18,550	428	1,384	86
2011	18,464	506	1,457	93
2012	18,410	514	1,496	99
2013	18,517	502	1,488	102
2014	18,518	512	1,529	113

- Between 2010 and 2014 both female and male populations steadily increased in Jackson County.<sup>6</sup>
- Also between 2010 and 2014, the White population saw a decrease in numbers while Black, American Indian, and Asian populations increased.<sup>6</sup>

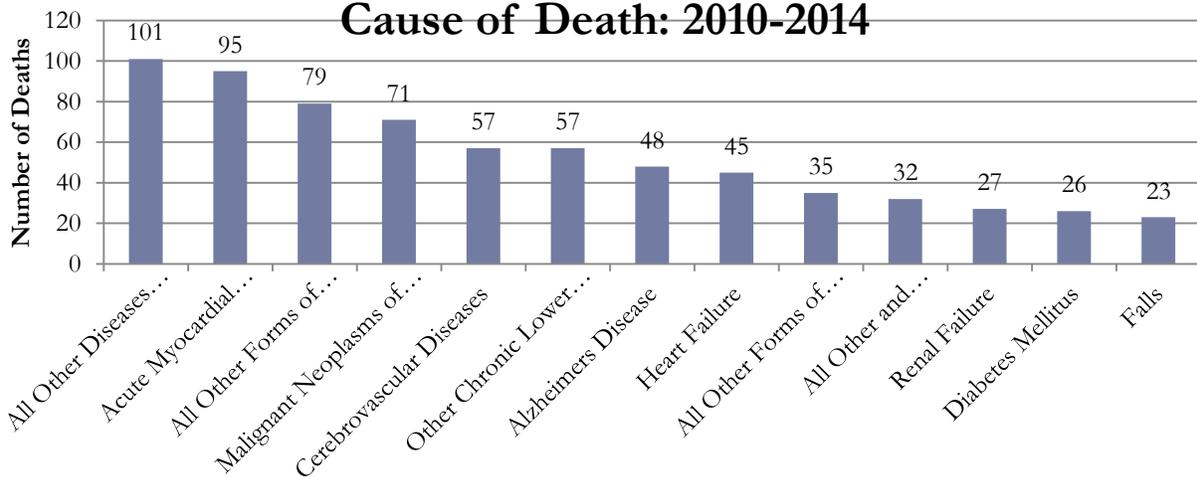
# Length of Life



## Top 10 Causes of Death For Premature Death, Total Years of Potential Life Lost for 2010-2014 in Jackson County

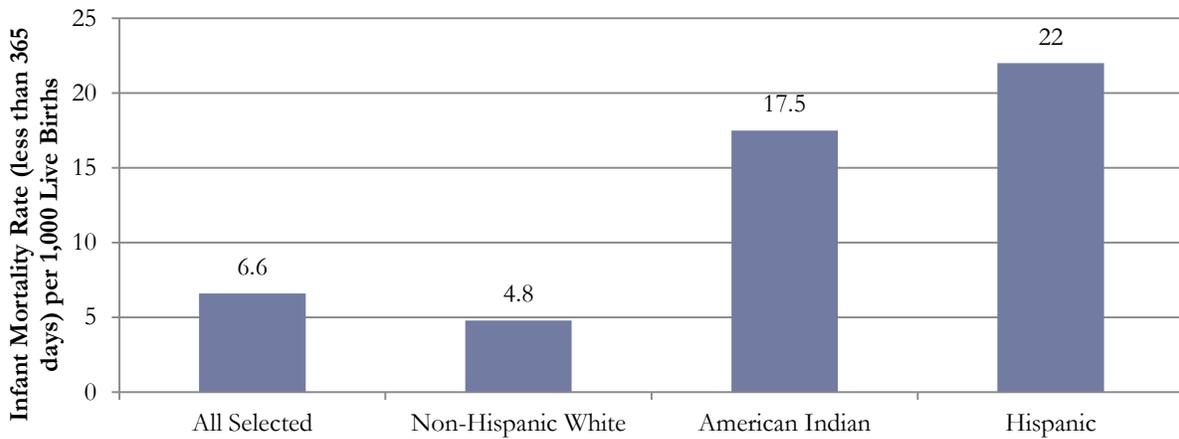


## Actual Death Counts for Jackson County by Cause of Death: 2010-2014

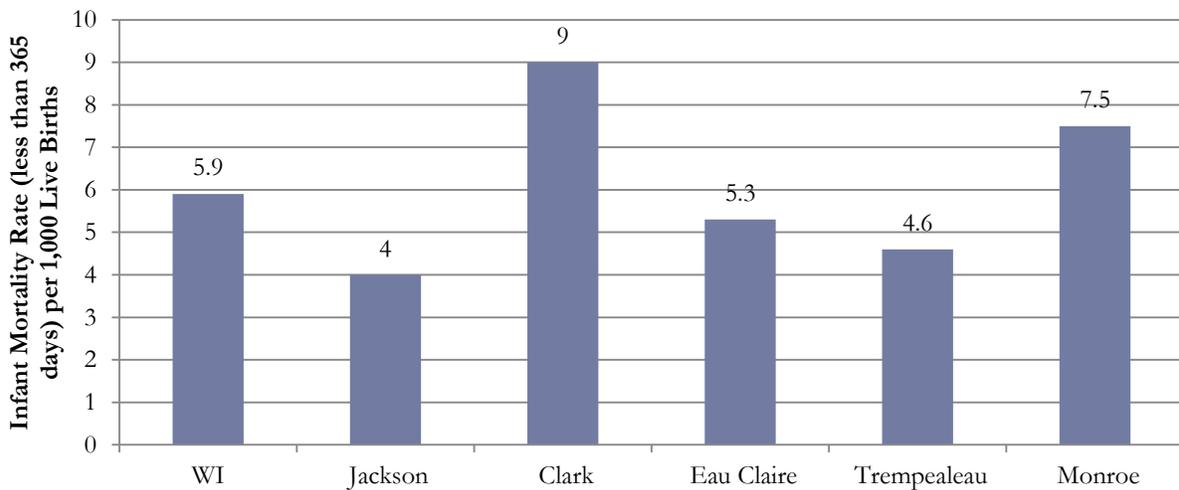


- Premature death is presented in Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL), which is the measure of years of life lost when someone dies before the age of 75. For example, a person dying at the age of 72 would contribute 3 years to their county's YPLL index. The first graph shows the top cause of premature death (in YPLL) for Jackson County between 2010 and 2014 is motor vehicle accidents followed by heart attacks and then suicide by discharge of a firearm. <sup>6</sup>
- Actual death counts show heart attacks, cancer, and cerebrovascular diseases (such as strokes) as Jackson County's leading causes of death between these same years. <sup>6</sup>

### Infant Mortality Rate (2004-2014) by Race in Jackson County



### Infant Mortality Rate by County (2010-2014)



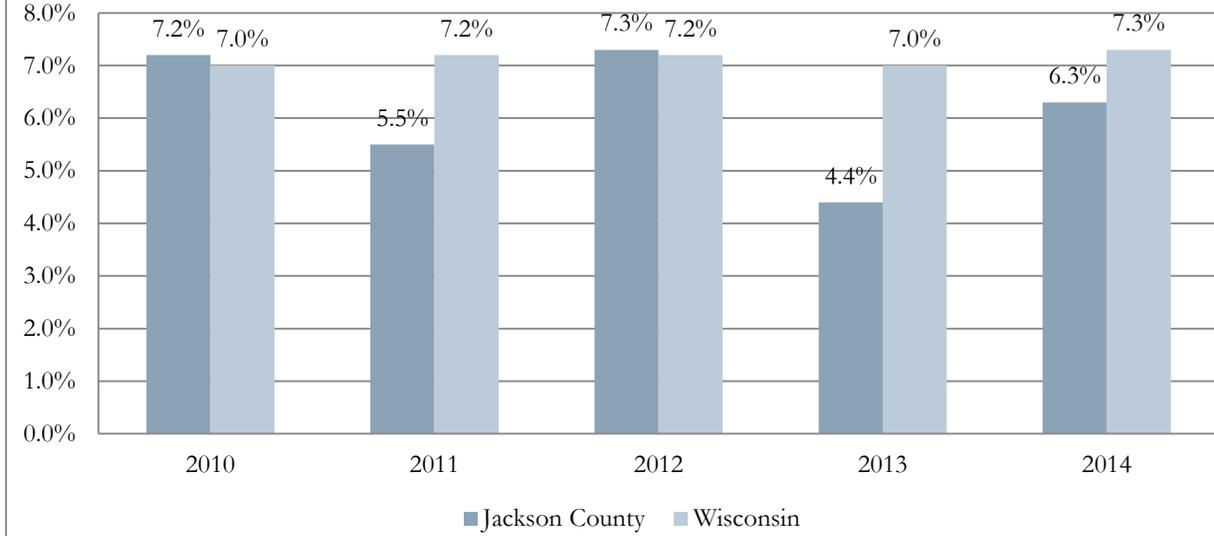
- The infant mortality rate refers to the death of a baby less than 365 days old out of 1,000 live births.
- While infant mortality rates are actually low in Jackson County<sup>1</sup>, there are still considerable discrepancies among the rates by race. We see the highest rate of infant mortality among Hispanics followed by American Indians<sup>6</sup>

# Quality of Life

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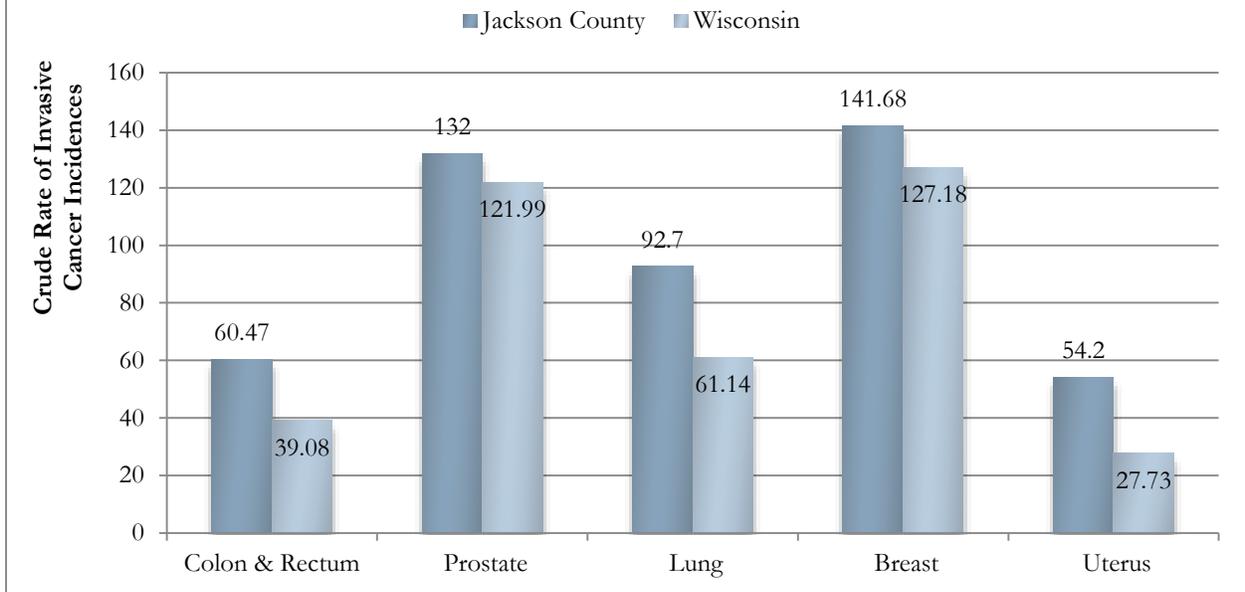


## Percent of Births With Low Birthweight (less than 2,500 grams)



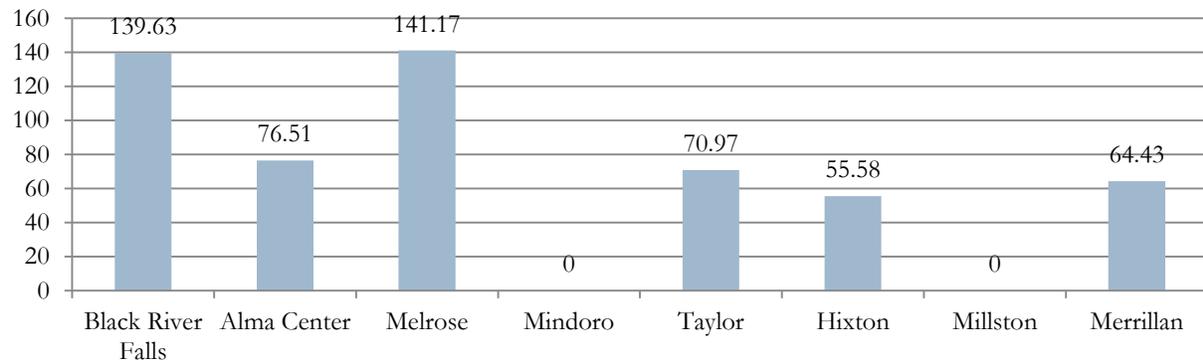
- Between 2010 and 2014, Jackson County has remained below or approximately equal to the statewide percent of births with low birthweight<sup>6</sup>

## Total Invasive Cancer Incidence Rates in Jackson County by Cancer Site (2009-2013)



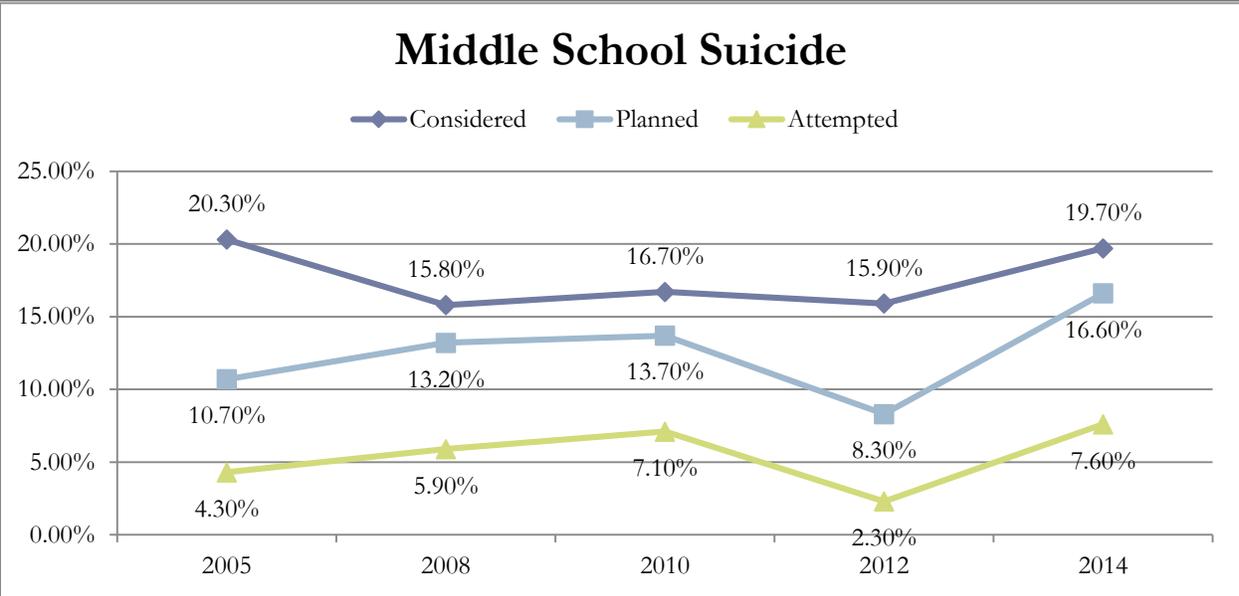
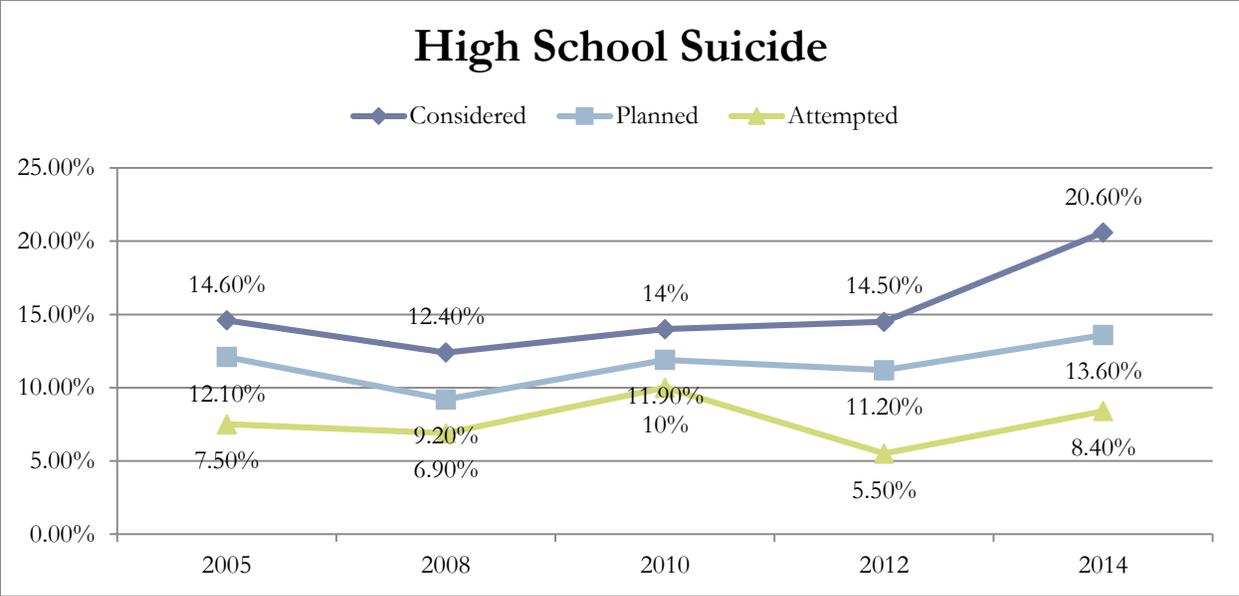
- Between the years of 2009 and 2013 Jackson County has had consistently higher incidence rates than the state of Wisconsin for all the cancer sites shown above. Jackson County's incidence rate for uterine cancer is nearly double the rate for Wisconsin.<sup>3</sup>

## Self-Injury Rates for Jackson County by Zip Code (2014)



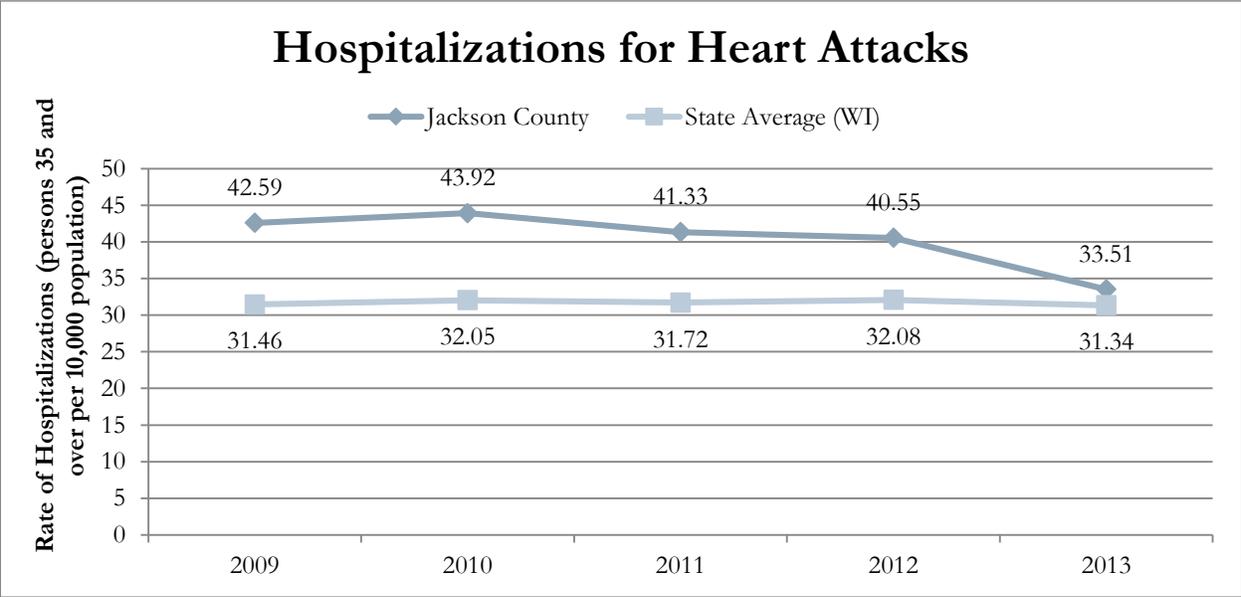
Year of Death	Male Rate per 100,000	Female Rate per 100,000
2004	94.8	0
2005	56.42	0
2006	27.97	0
2007	27.91	0
2008	36.86	10.67
2009	27.72	0
2010	27.59	31.11
2011	9.1	10.49
2012	36.44	0
2013	45.57	0

- Self-injury rates in Jackson County for 2014 were highest in Melrose, followed closely by Black River Falls. Both Mindoro and Millston zip codes had a rate of 0 for the year.<sup>4</sup>
- Suicide rates in Jackson County are extremely higher in the male population when compared to the female population. Males had a total combined suicide rate for 2004 to 2013 of 39.04; females had a rate of 5.23<sup>7</sup>



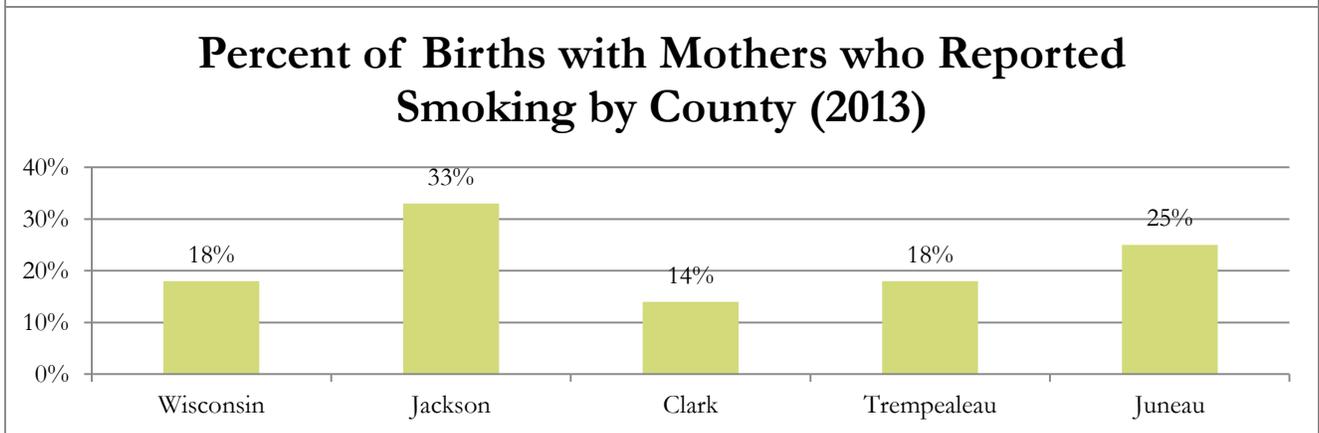
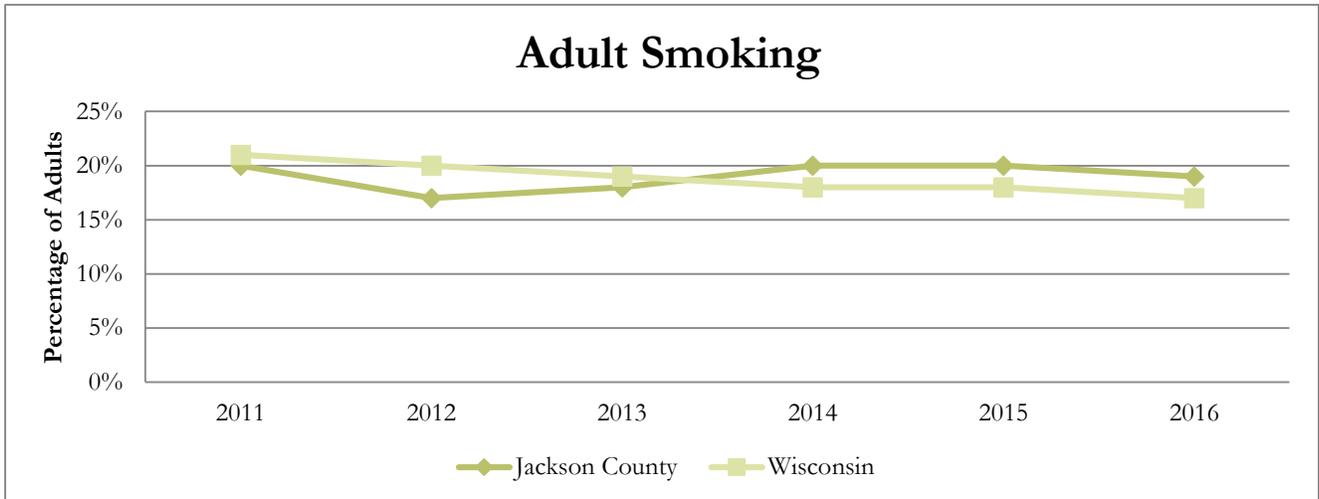
- For Jackson County high school youth there has been an increase of considering, planning, and attempting suicide. The percentage of those considering has remained the highest and increased significantly between 2012 and 2014<sup>8</sup>
- There has also been an increase of considering, planning, and attempting suicide for Jackson County youth in middle school. Between 2012 and 2014 the percentage planning suicide doubled and the percentage attempting suicide tripled.<sup>8</sup>

# Hospitalizations for Heart Attacks

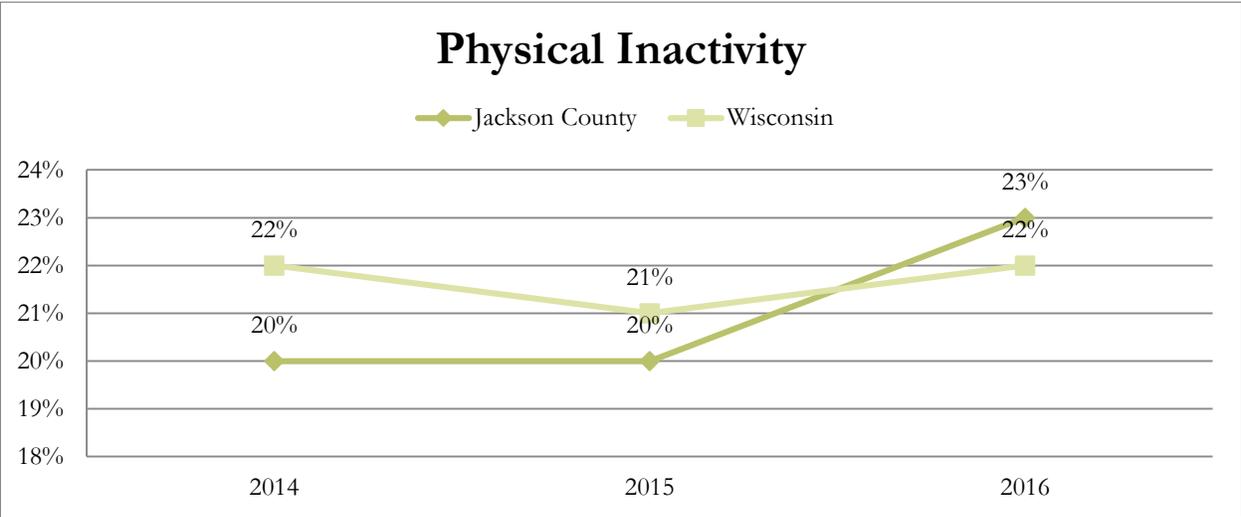


- The rate of hospitalizations for heart attacks in Jackson County has stayed considerably higher than the state of Wisconsin up until 2013 where we saw a decrease, bringing our rate nearly equal to Wisconsin<sup>6</sup>



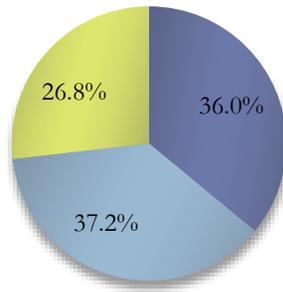


- Jackson County’s percentage of adults who smoke has slightly decreased over the last couple of years.<sup>1</sup>
- When asked what products are being used, cigarettes continue to be the most popular, but there has also been an increase in the prevalence of E-cigarettes.<sup>8</sup>
- Although our adult smoking has decrease, the percentage of mothers smoking while pregnant is still strikingly high. Jackson County’s percentage is not only higher than surrounding counties, but nearly double the percentage for the state of Wisconsin<sup>3</sup>



- The food environment index takes in to account access to healthy foods for those who are low income and do not live close to a grocery store and for those who do not have a reliable source of food for the year. Jackson County has stayed consistently below Wisconsin. A high index number means a greater access to healthy foods.<sup>1</sup>
- Physical inactivity has stayed pretty consistent for both Wisconsin and Jackson County.<sup>1</sup>

## Weight Status by Percent of Population (2011-2014) Jackson County

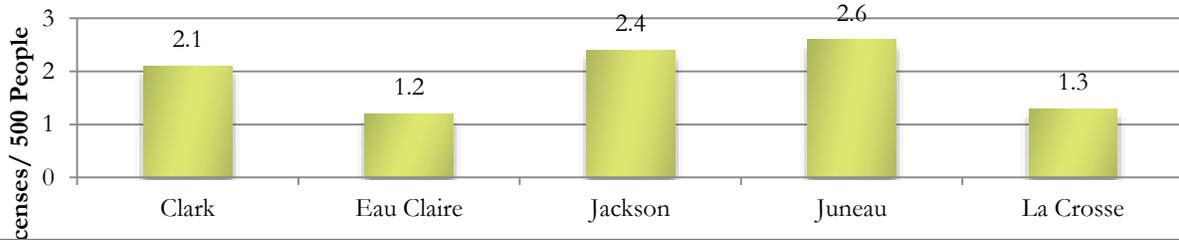


■ Not Overweight < 25   
 ■ Overweight 25-29.9   
 ■ Obese 30.0 +

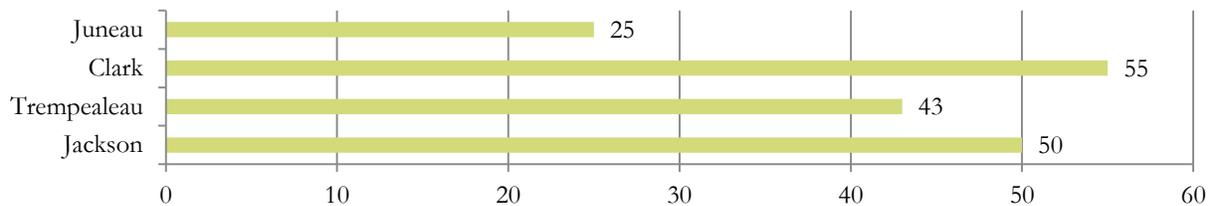
Year	Jackson County	State of Wisconsin
2010	31%	27.4%
2011	31%	27.7%
2012	33%	29.7%

- Between the years of 2011 and 2014 37% of Jackson County adults were classified as overweight with a BMI of 25-29.9. 27% of adults were classified as obese with a BMI of 30 or greater. <sup>6</sup>
- The table shows the percentage of Jackson County residents who are obese compared to the state of Wisconsin. <sup>6</sup>

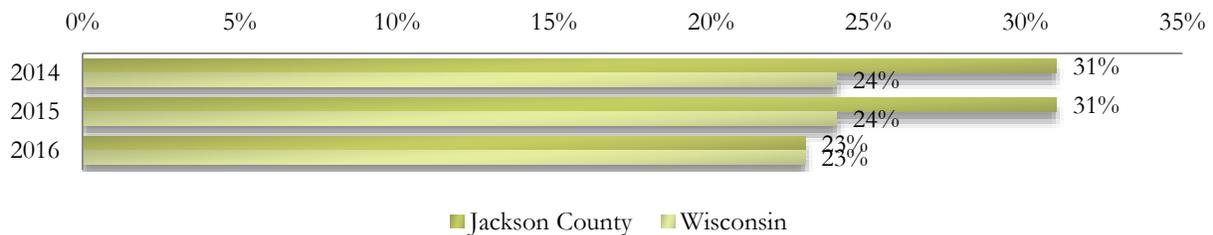
## Liquor Licenses per 500 Population by County (2012-2013)



## Number of Alcohol-Related Hospitalizations in 2013

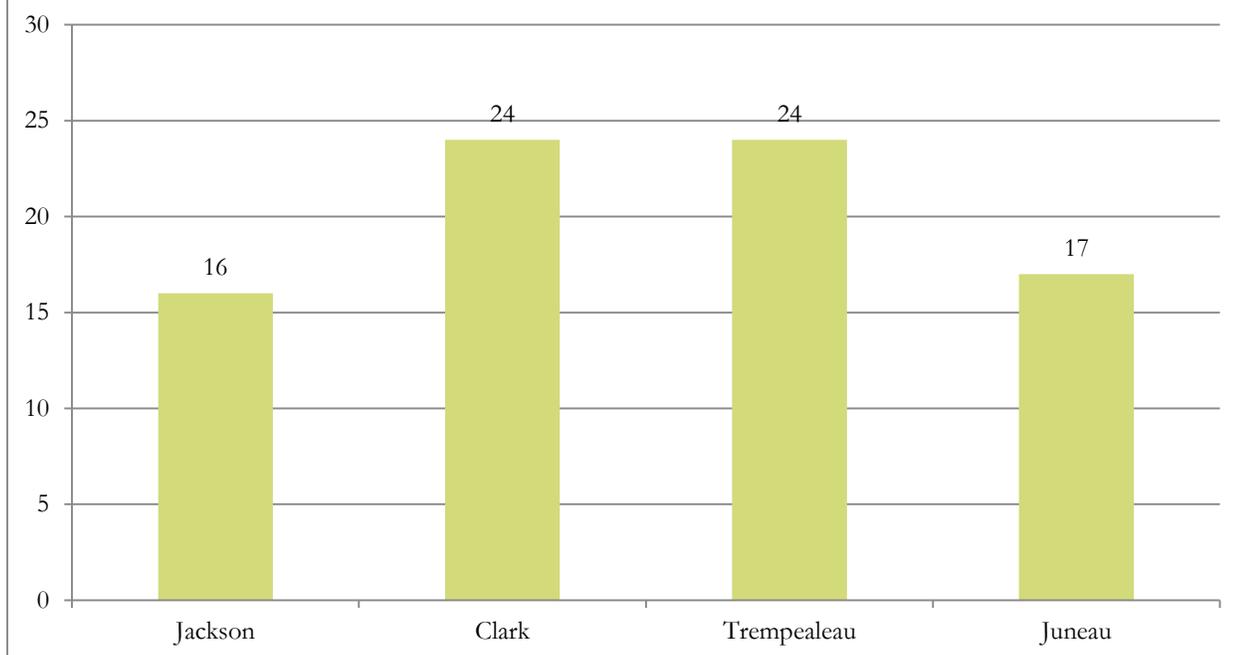


## Percentage of Adults Reporting Excessive Drinking



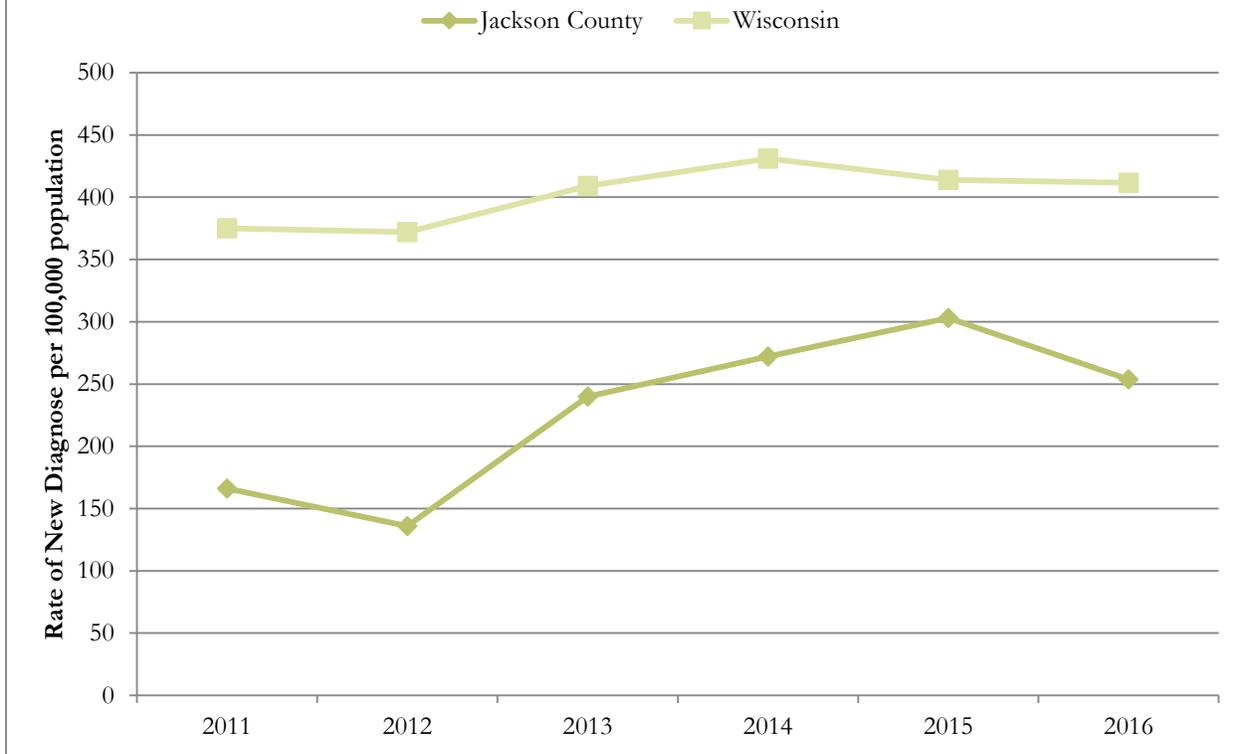
- The percentage of Jackson County adults reporting excessive drinking has decreased from 31% in 2014 to 23% in 2016. <sup>1</sup>
- The number of liquor licenses issued per 500 people is considerably high in Jackson County compared to surrounding counties. <sup>3</sup>
- The number of alcohol-related hospitalizations in 2013 is also considerably high in Jackson County when compared to surrounding counties. <sup>3</sup>

## Drug-Related Hospitalizations in 2013

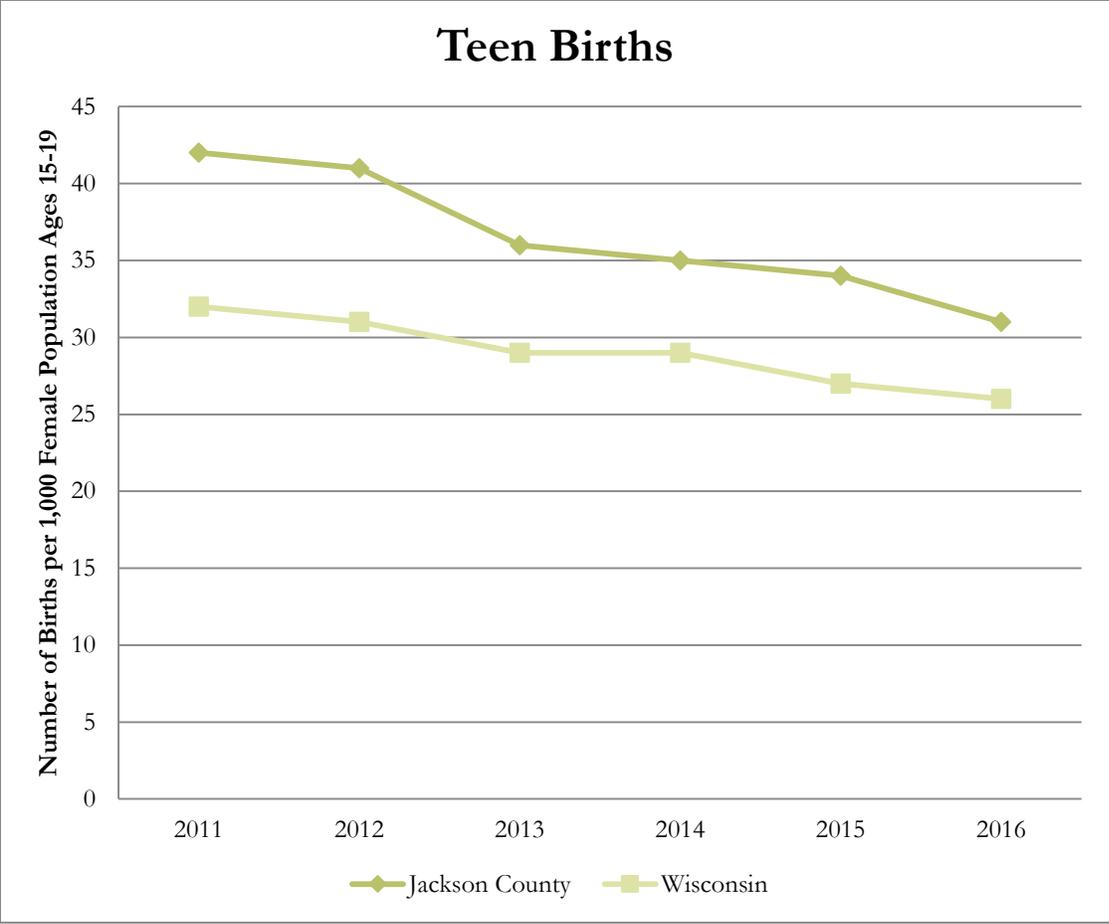


- The number of drug-related hospitalizations in 2013 was low in Jackson County compared to surrounding counties. <sup>3</sup>

## Newly Diagnosed Sexually Transmitted Diseases



- The rate of newly diagnosed sexually transmitted diseases has remained lower than the state of Wisconsin for Jackson County over the past several years. Between 2015 and 2016 the rate stayed consistent for Wisconsin and actually decreased for Jackson County. <sup>1</sup>



- In Jackson County the rate of teen births has been consistently higher than the state of Wisconsin. However, it has still been steadily decreasing since 2011. <sup>1</sup>

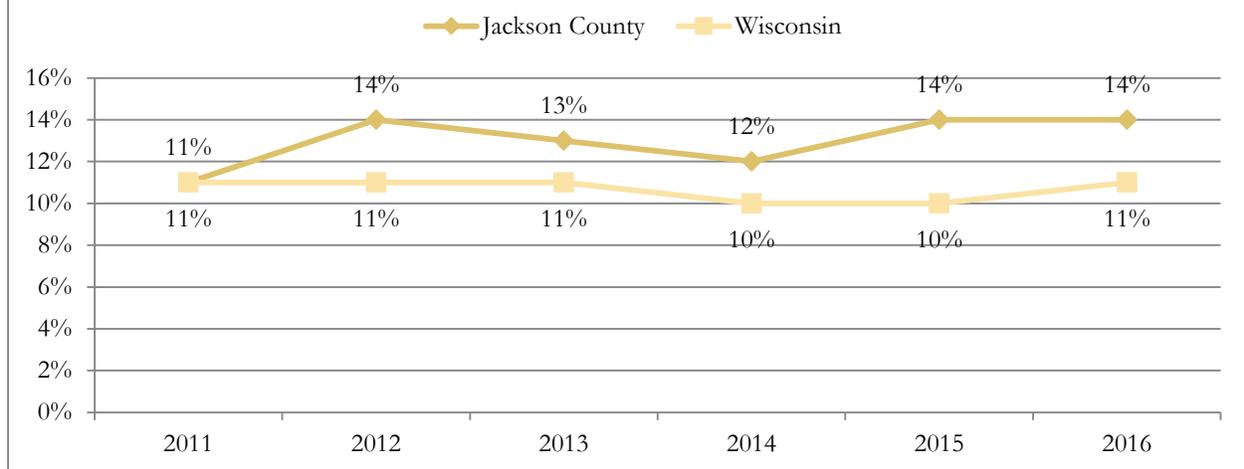
# Health Care

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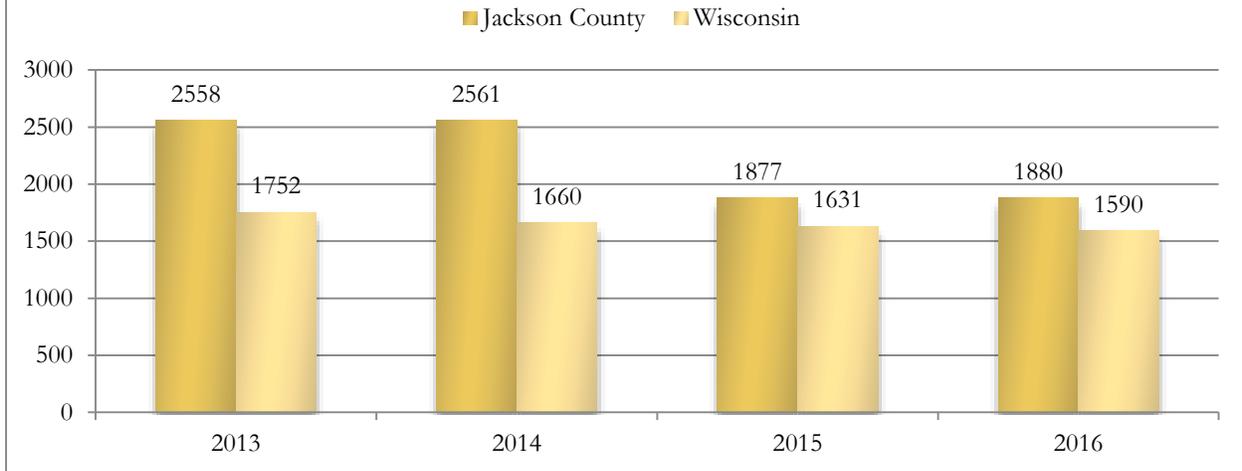
Survey: Insurance	#	%
Employer (mine or my family member)	404	73.9%
Medicare	42	7.7%
Medicaid/BadgerCare	46	8.4%
Marketplace (mine or my family member)	16	2.9%
Private Health Insurance (self-employed)	13	2.4%
Do not have health insurance	13	2.4%
Other	13	2.4%

### Percentage of Uninsured Adults



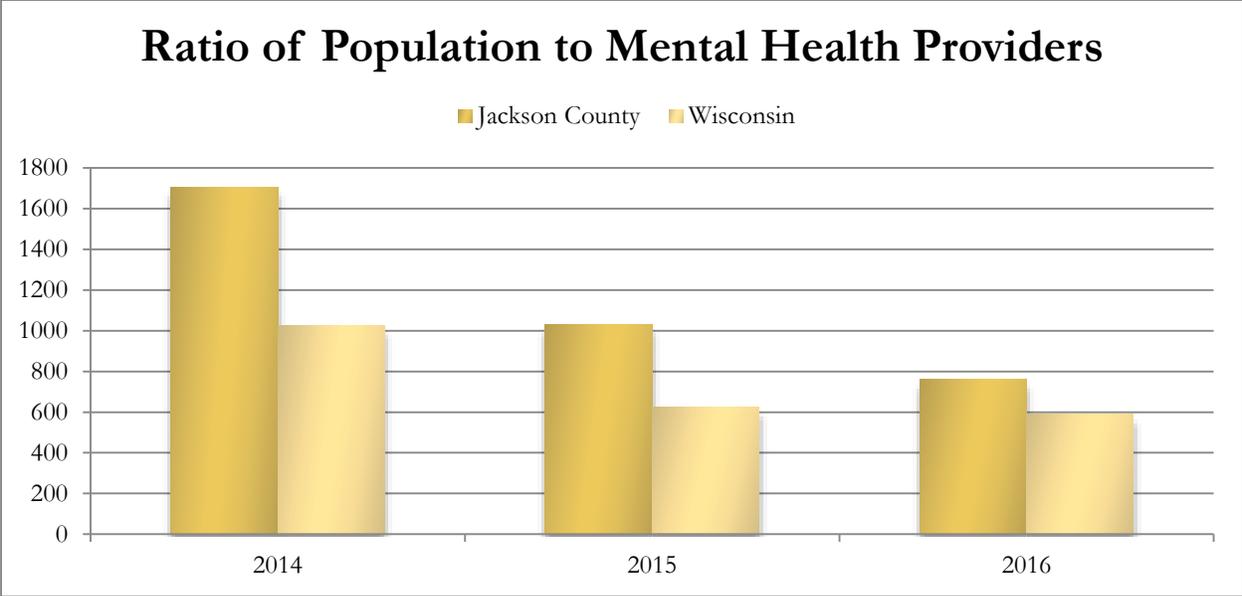
- According to a survey for Jackson County, 97.6% of residents have insurance of some kind. The majority (74%) have insurance through their employer, and 16% have insurance through Medicare and Medicaid. <sup>8</sup>
- Even though the survey reports a high level of residents having insurance, the percentage of uninsured adults in Jackson County has risen since 2014. <sup>1</sup>

## Ratio of Population to Dentist



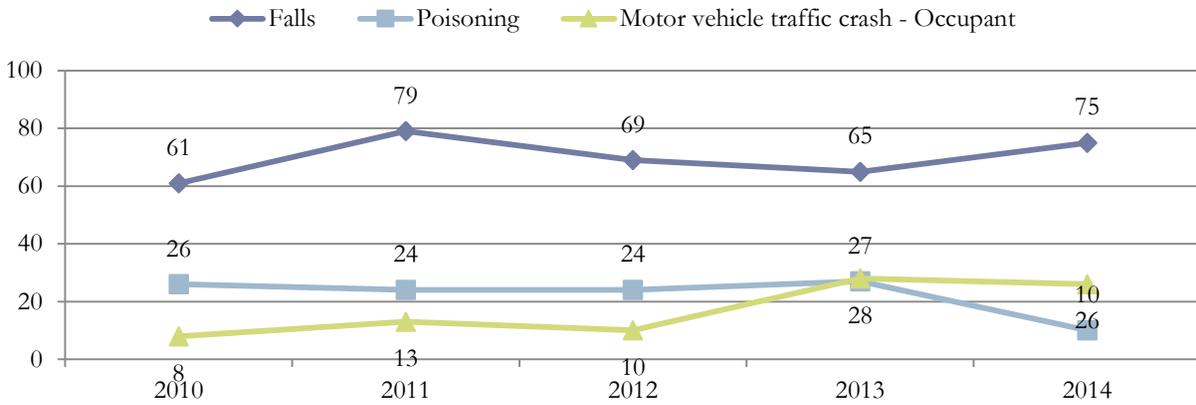
Survey: Do you have a dentist available to you for regular check-ups or dental care?	#	%
Yes	489	92.3%
No	41	7.7%
Total	530	100%
Survey: Does your child/children have a dentist available for regular check ups or dental care?	#	%
Yes	165	95.4%
No	8	4.6%
Total	173	100%

- The ratio of population to dentist in Jackson County has decreased considerably since 2013, meaning there are more providers per resident. <sup>1</sup>
- According to a survey of Jackson County residents, 92% have a dentist available to them and 95% of children have a dentist available to them. <sup>8</sup>

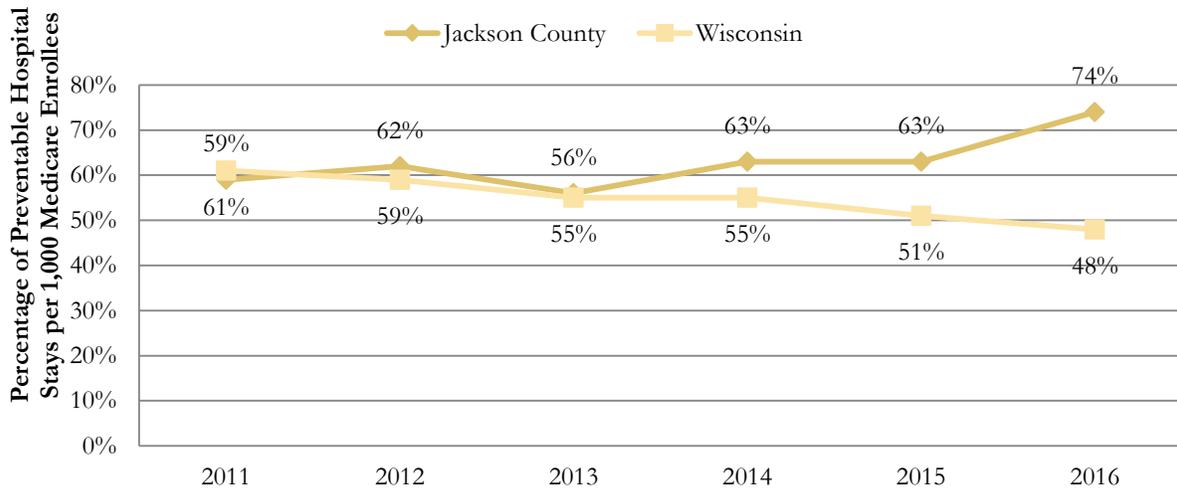


- The ratio of population to mental health provider in Jackson County has decreased considerably since 2014, meaning there are more providers per resident. <sup>1</sup>

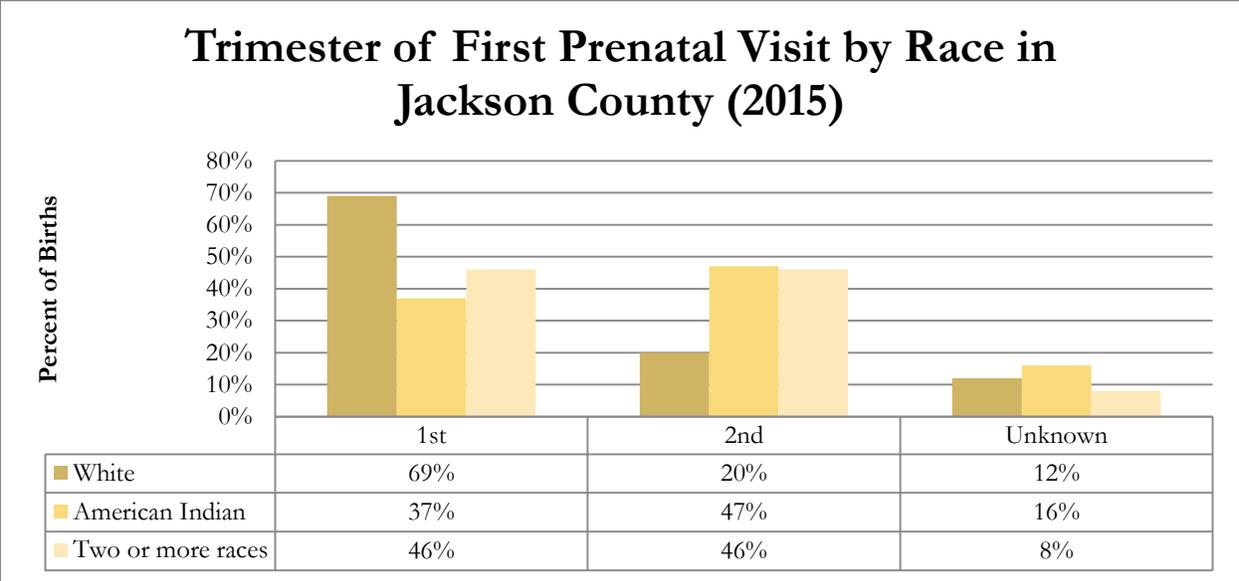
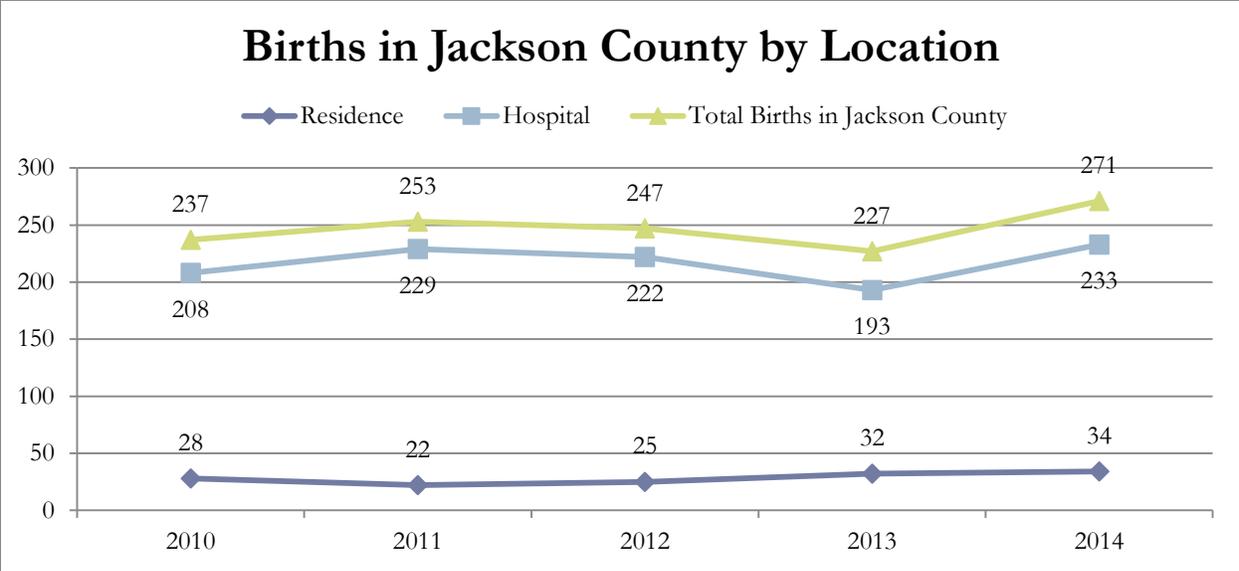
## Hospitalizations by Cause of Injury in Jackson County



## Preventable Hospital Stays

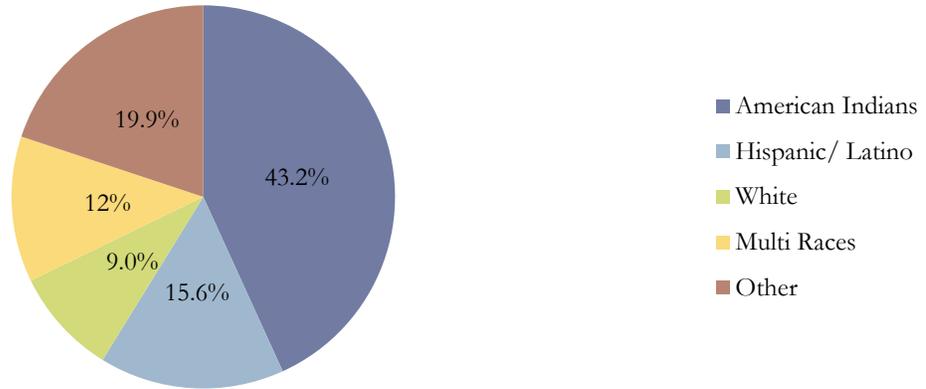


- Falls continue to be the main cause of injury for hospitalizations in Jackson County and have risen to 75 hospitalizations in 2014 from 61 in 2010. <sup>6</sup>
- The percentage of hospital stays per 1,000 Medicare enrollees deemed preventable has increased in Jackson County since 2011 while the state of Wisconsin has seen a decrease in this same timeframe. <sup>1</sup>



- The hospital continues to be the location the majority of mothers choose when giving birth in Jackson County. Home births remain small but have been increasing since 2010. <sup>6</sup>
- The majority of white mothers received prenatal care during their first trimester, while the majority of American Indian mothers did not receive care until their second trimester in 2015. It was unknown when 36% of all mothers received prenatal care, meaning they could have received no care at all. <sup>3</sup>

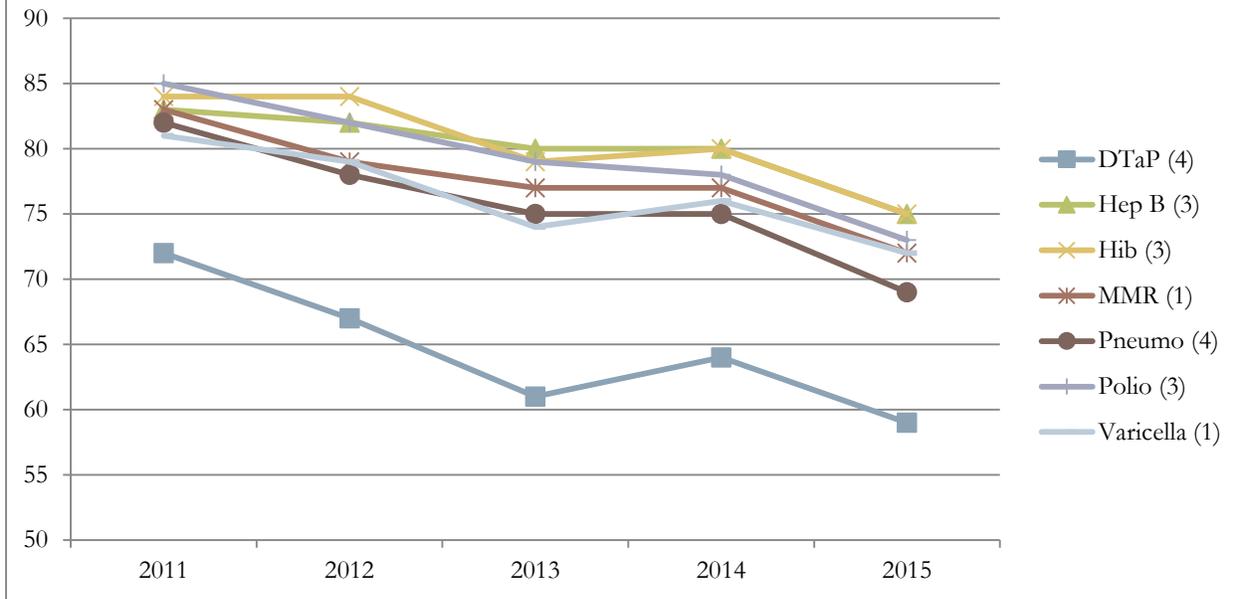
## Diabetes Prevalence For Adults in Wisconsin by Race (2011)



Age	Jackson County	Wisconsin
18-44	4.2%	3.2%
45-64	13.8%	13.9%
65+	27.2%	25.6%
All Adults	10.7%	10.1%

- Diabetes continues to have a huge prevalence among American Indians in Wisconsin. <sup>1</sup>
- The age group with the highest prevalence of diabetes in both Jackson County and Wisconsin is adults aged 65 and older. <sup>9</sup>

## Percentage of Immunization Benchmarks Met in Jackson County By Vaccine At 24 Months



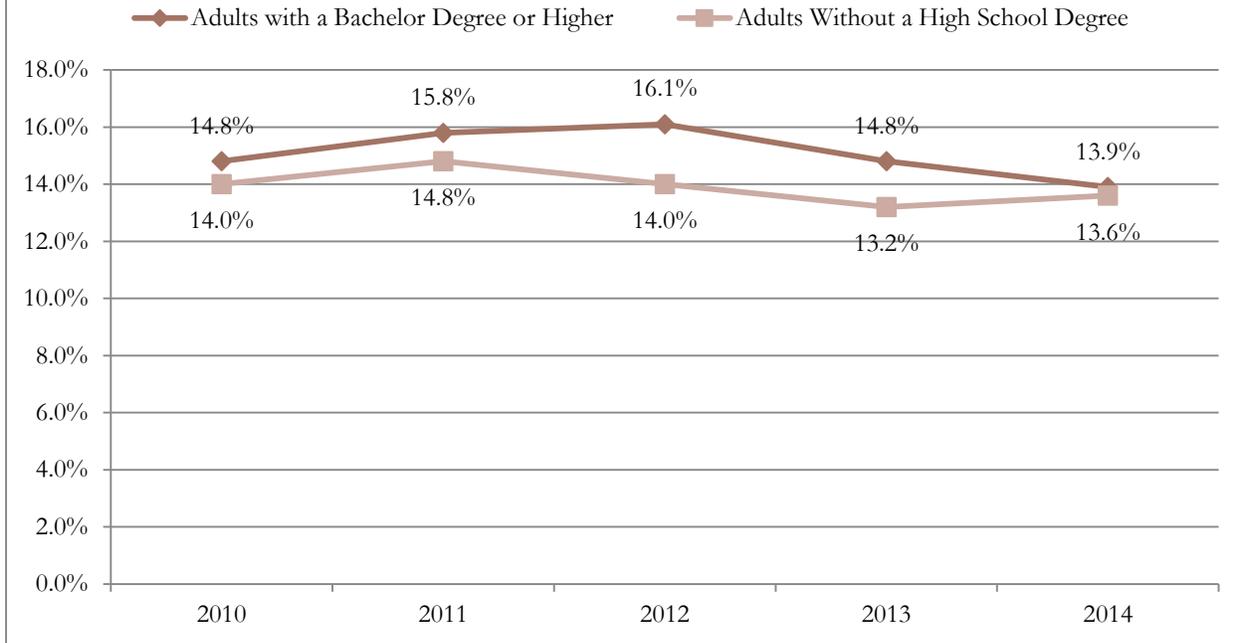
- The percentage of children who are up to date on their vaccinations by the age of 2 years old has been decreasing since 2011. The DTaP vaccine continues to be the vaccine that is unmet a higher percentage of the time.<sup>5</sup>

# Social and Economic Factors

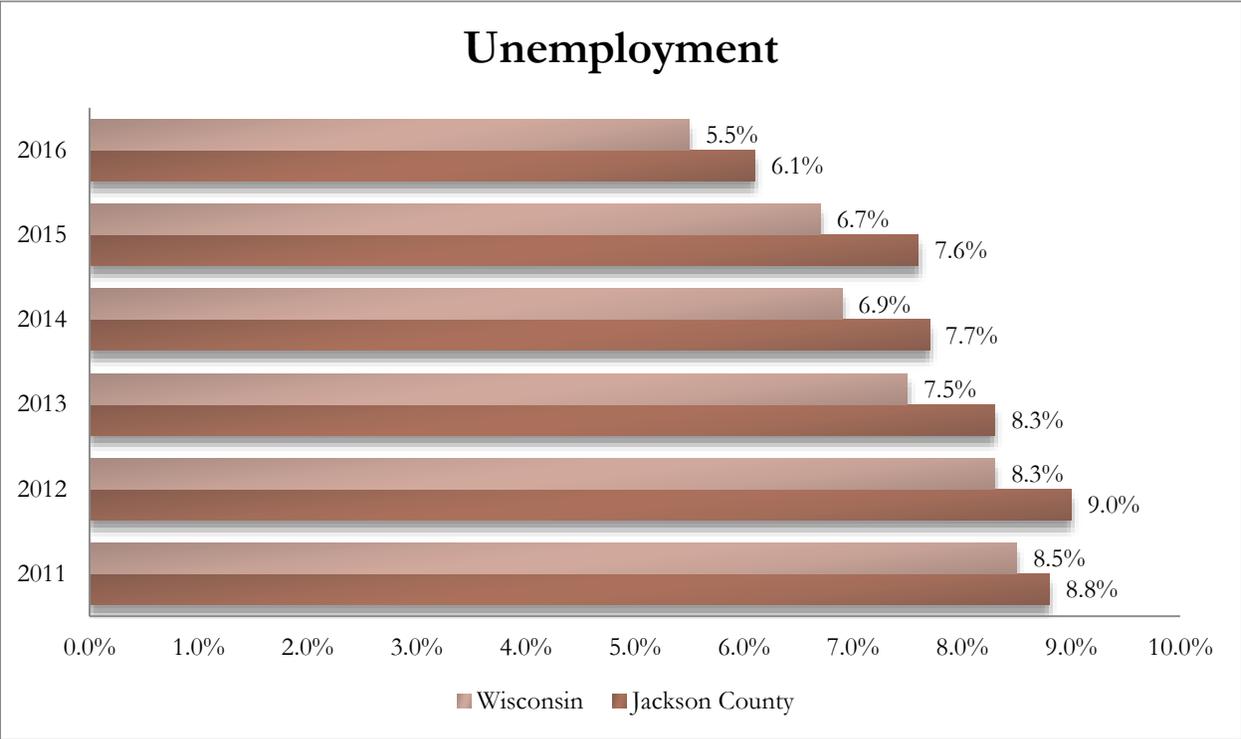
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## Education Levels in Jackson County

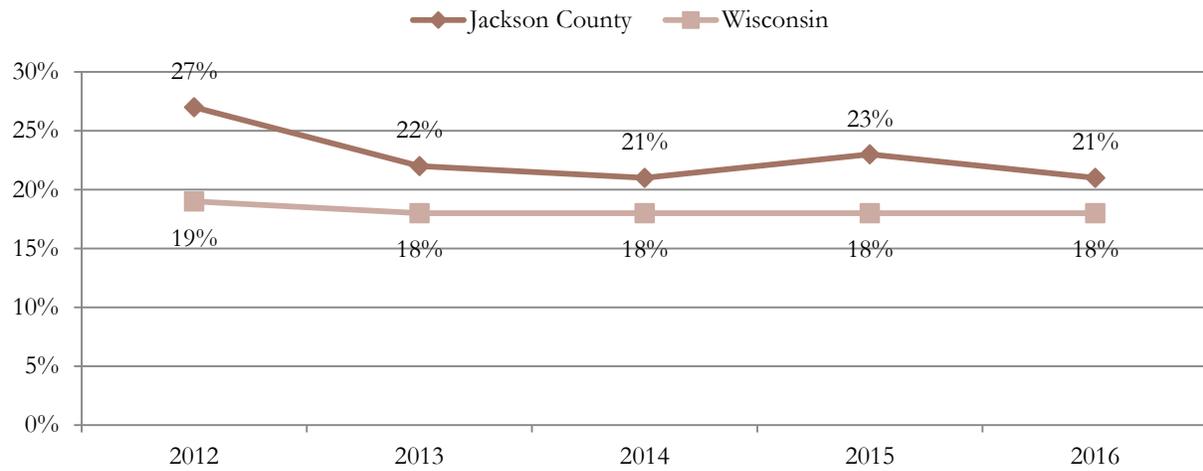


- The percentage of adults without a high school degree in Jackson County has stayed pretty consistent since 2010. The percentage of adults with a Bachelor degree or higher increased in 2012 and has been steadily declining since then. <sup>6</sup>

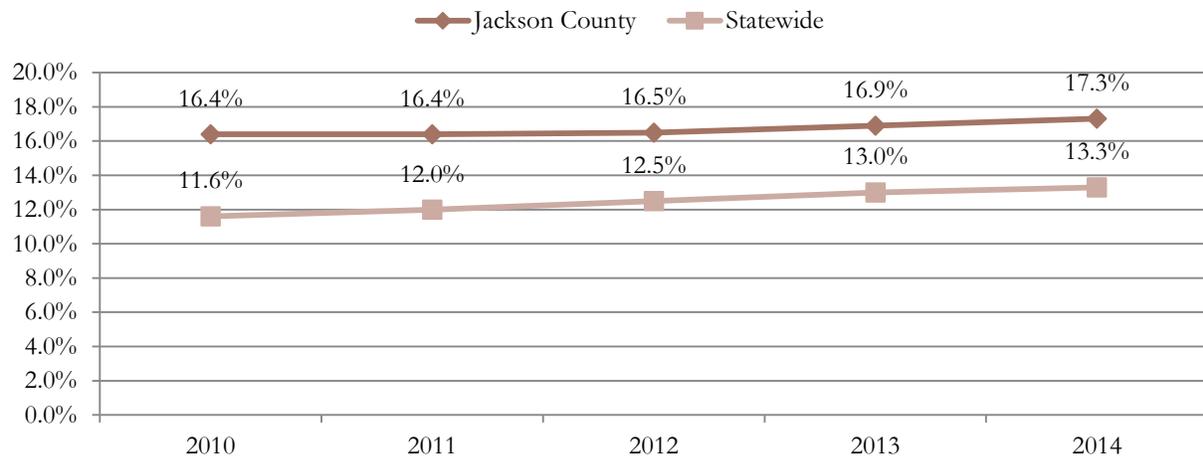


- Unemployment in Jackson County has remained higher than the state of Wisconsin since 2011 but both Jackson County and Wisconsin has steady a steady decrease in the percentage of residents unemployed. <sup>1</sup>

## Percentage of Children in Poverty

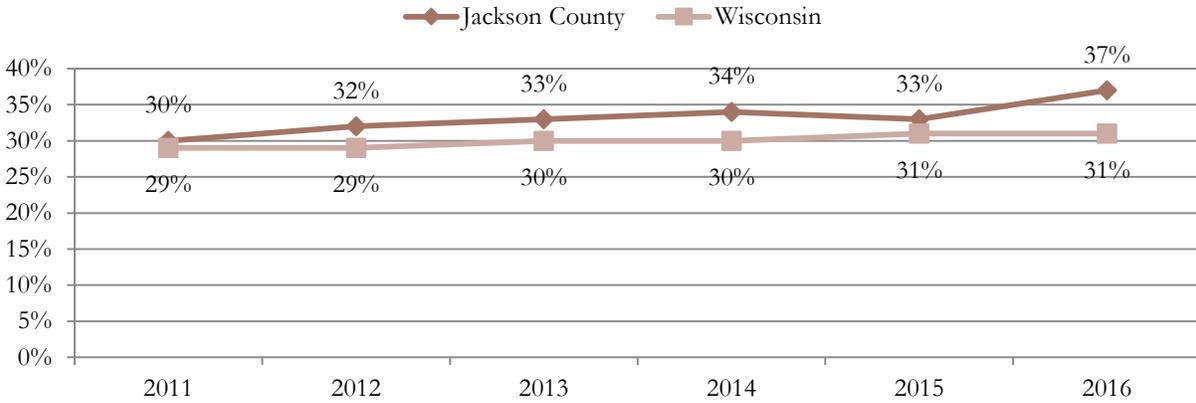


## Percentage of Population Living in Poverty

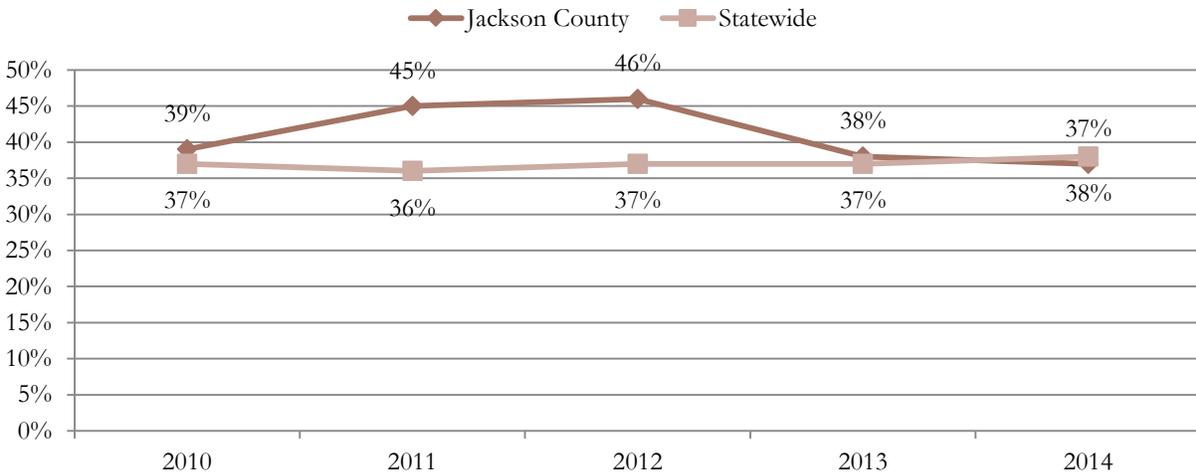


- The percentage of children living in poverty in Jackson County has decreased from 27% in 2012 to 21% in 2016. <sup>1</sup>
- However, the percentage of the total population living in poverty has been increasing since 2010. <sup>6</sup>

## Percentage of Children in Single-Parent Households

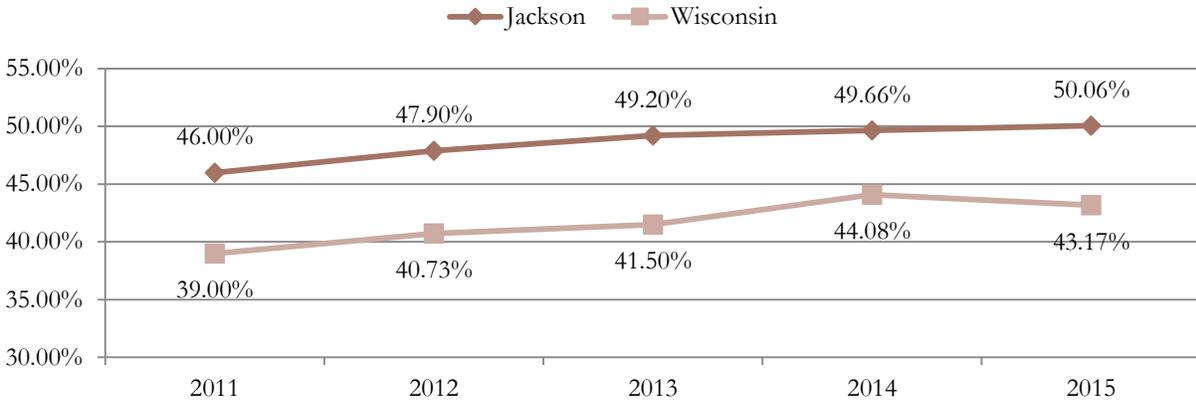


## Births to Unmarried Mothers

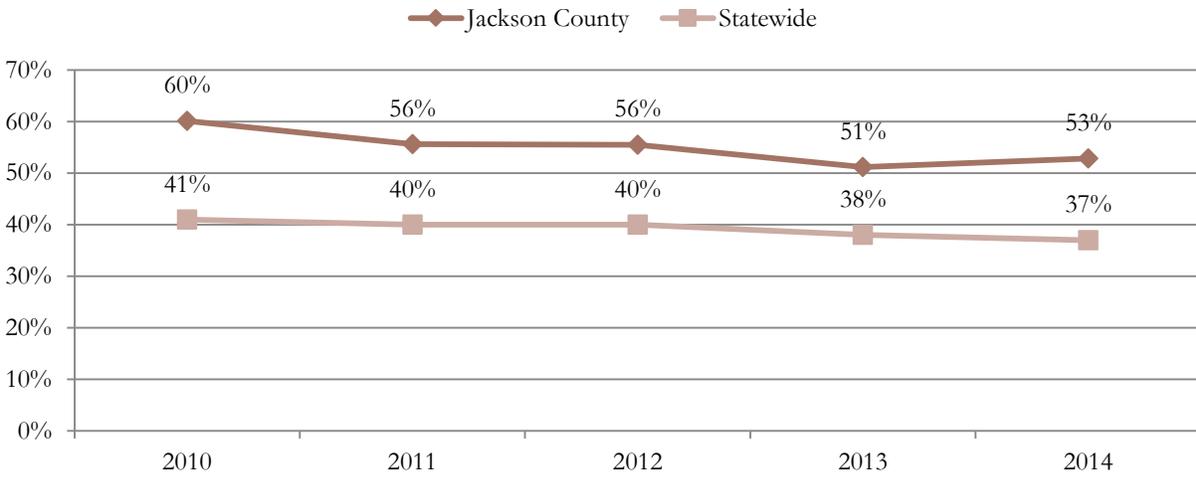


- The percentage of children in single-parent households has been increasing in both Jackson County and the state of Wisconsin. <sup>1</sup>
- The percentage of births to unmarried mothers reached a high of 46% in 2012 for Jackson County but has decreased to 37% in 2014. <sup>6</sup>

## Percentage of Children with Free/ Reduced Lunches



## Percentage of Children on WIC

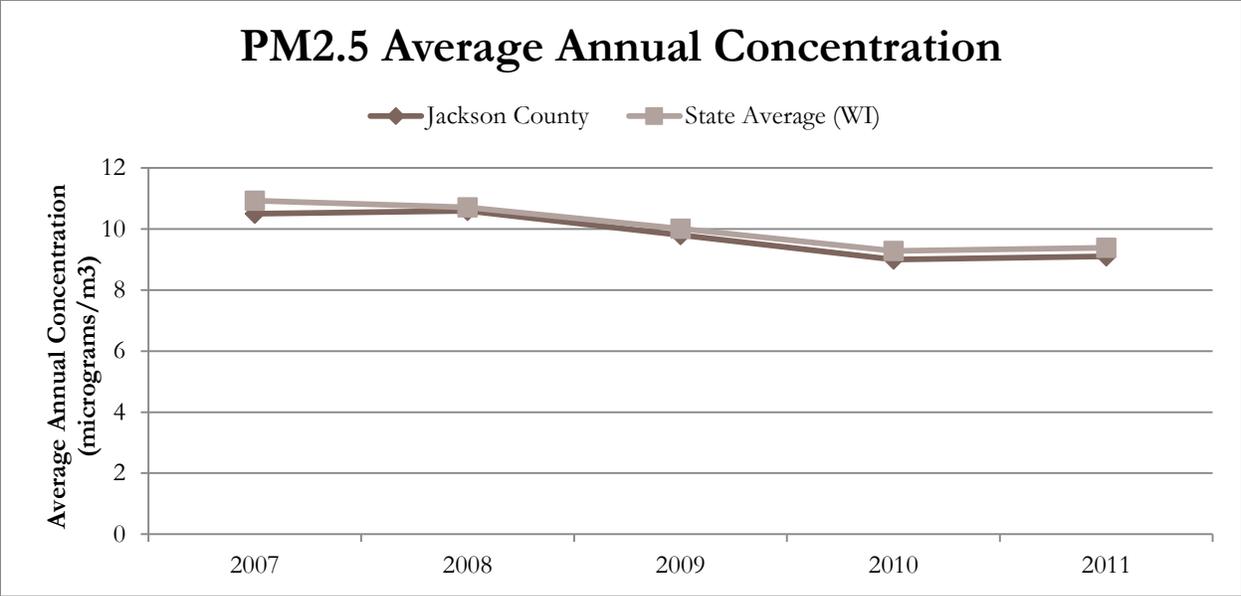


- The percentage of children with free and reduced lunches in Jackson County has remained higher than the state of Wisconsin and has increased by 4% since 2011. <sup>2</sup>
- The percentage of children on WIC in Jackson County has also remained higher than the state of Wisconsin but it has decreased 7% since 2010. <sup>6</sup>

# Physical Environment

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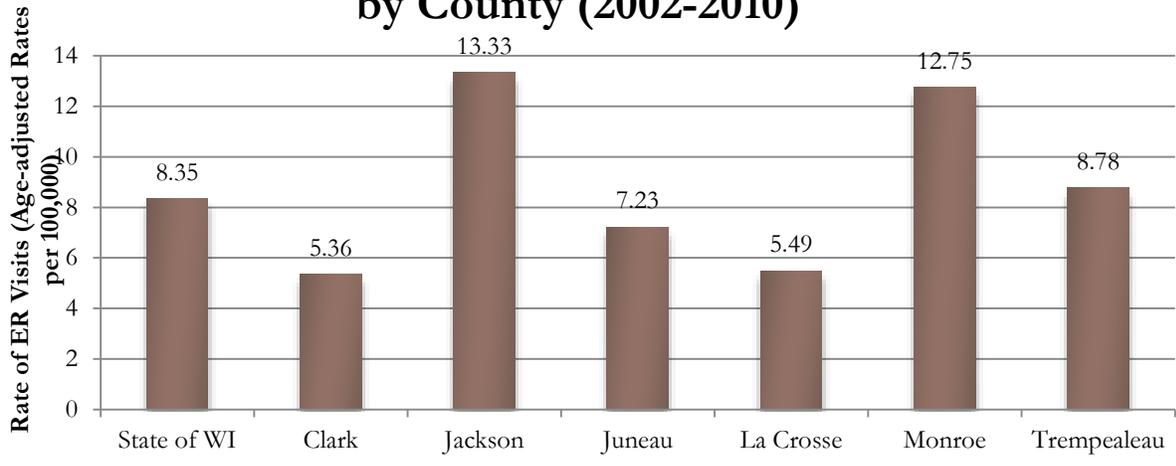


- The air quality for Jackson County has remained consistent with the state of Wisconsin since 2007. <sup>3</sup>

Have you had your private well tested within the last year?	#	%
Yes	135	36.5%
No	235	63.5%

- When asked if their private well had been test within the last year an overwhelming 64% of Jackson County residents responded “no.”<sup>8</sup>
- When asked why not, the majority stated that they didn’t know it needed to be tested every year, followed by that they did not feel it was necessary every year.<sup>8</sup>

## Rate of Carbon Monoxide Poisoning ER Visits by County (2002-2010)



- Jackson County had extremely high rate of carbon monoxide poisoning ER visits between 2002 and 2010 compared to surrounding counties. <sup>6</sup>
- When surveyed, 71% of Jackson County residents responded that they have a working carbon monoxide detector. 29% said that they did not. <sup>8</sup>

Has your home been tested for Radon?	#	%
Yes	86	22.4%
No	298	77.6%

- When surveyed, 78% of Jackson County residents said that their home had not been tested for Radon. <sup>8</sup>
- There are at home kits available for purchase at the Jackson County Health and Human Services front desk. Many residents have taken advantage of this opportunity since it was implemented.

## References

- <sup>1</sup> County Health Rankings & Roadmaps. University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute
- <sup>2</sup> Program Statistics. In *School Nutrition*. Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. 2011-2015.
- <sup>3</sup> Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics, Health Analytics Section. Public Health Profiles, Wisconsin 2015 (P-45358-15). September 2015.
- <sup>4</sup> Wisconsin Hospital Association
- <sup>5</sup> Wisconsin Immunization Registry (WIR)
- <sup>6</sup> *Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health*. Wisconsin Department of Health Services and County Health Rankings & Roadmaps. University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute
- <sup>7</sup> Wisconsin Violent Death Reporting Systems
- <sup>8</sup> YRBS Survey of Jackson County 2015. University of Population Health Institute
- <sup>9</sup> The *2011 Burden of Diabetes in Wisconsin*, Division of Public Health, Department of Health Services.