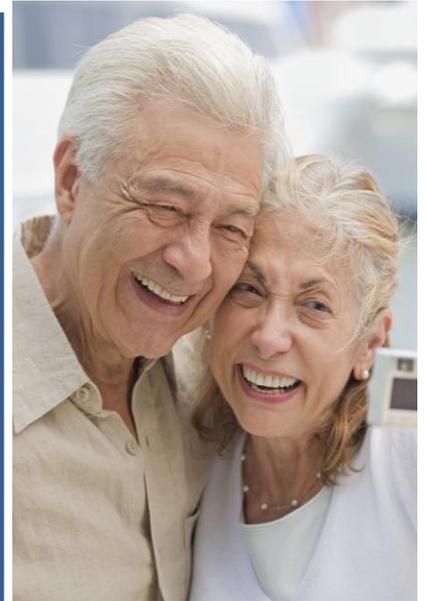


Healthy People Lincoln County



Community Health Needs Assessment

2012

Promote partnerships to improve health

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Community Partners

The Community Health Needs Assessment is guided by the following community partners.

Angela Nimsgern	WI Division of Public Health Northern Region
Brenda Jones	Ministry Good Samaritan Health Center
Susan Cronick	Ministry Sacred Heart Hospital
Bill Zeitz	Lincoln County Board of Health
Bob Odegard	Merrill Fire Department
Bonnie Rudie	UW Extension - Lincoln County
Brigid Flood	Lincoln County Health Department
Carmen A. Viegut	Sacred Heart Hospital
Cindy Lezotte	Ministry Good Samaritan Health Center
Connie Kuczmariski	Community Care of Central Wisconsin
Dan Wendorf	City of Merrill - Parks & Recreation Department
Debbie Moellendorf	UW-Extension - Lincoln County
Debi McGregor	Children's Service Society of Wisconsin
Dee Olsen	Merrill Area United Way
Erin Zastrow	Aging & Disability Resource Center
Evelyn Lee	Anderson Associates
Jane Deau	Merrill Area Community Enrichment Center
Jesse Borchart	Community Care of Central Wisconsin
Jessica DeJong	Aspirus Clinics
Jim Lawrence	WI Division of Public Health Northern Region
John Sample	Merrill Area Public Schools
Julie Thompson	Tomahawk Senior Community Center
Kathy Graham	Citizen
Ken Neff	City of Merrill Police Department
Lori Decker	Ministry Medical Group - Tomahawk
Pam Melander	Church Mutual Insurance Company
Paula Gebauer	Ministry Sacred Heart Hospital
Peggy McDowell	Northern WI Tobacco Free Coalition
Robin Lane	Marshfield Clinic-Merrill Center
Sarah Jaeger	Bridge Community Health Clinic
Sharon Anderson	Citizen
Shelley Hersil	Lincoln County Health Department
Stacy Bolder	Tomahawk School District
Tammi Boers	Lincoln County Health Department
Tammy Hansen	UW Extension - Lincoln County
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Special Thanks

for assisting with data collection and analysis

Ministry Good Samaritan Health Center

Lincoln County UW-Extension

Wisconsin Department of Health- Northern Region

Healthy People Lincoln County

Mission

To promote partnerships within the community to improve health through advocacy, prevention and implementation of best practices.

Vision

Through community partners, Healthy People Lincoln County's vision is to help Lincoln County become the healthiest community in Wisconsin where its residents live the highest quality of life possible.

Healthy People Lincoln County
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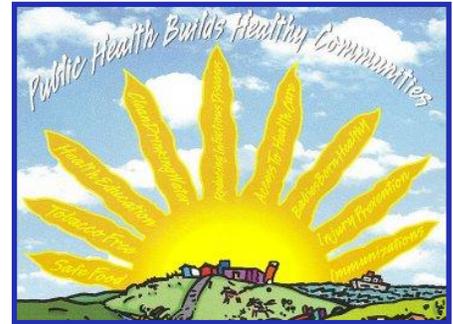


Community Health Improvement Process 2012

Purpose

The Community Health Needs Assessment is required by local health department to complete every 5 years and for hospitals to complete every 3 years. The following are needs assessment goals for Lincoln County.

1. Identify community strengths and opportunities in order to prioritize health focus areas for Lincoln County.
2. Serve as a resource for community stakeholders.
3. Provide education and awareness of the overall health of Lincoln County to policy makers, community organizations, school, faith-based organizations, foundations, employers, public, and others.
4. Provide data to demonstrate the need for resources to address health issues.



Process

The community needs assessment process started with community partners in January of 2012. Community partners were invited to review Lincoln County data related to Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 Focus Areas. The data presented was provided by community partners as well as the Wisconsin Division of Public Health. Upon completion of the data reviewed, members recommended the top three health priorities for Lincoln County, **1) mental health, 2) oral health, and 3) nutrition and healthy foods**. A Lincoln County Community Healthy Survey was developed to obtain further data for each priority, see page 11 for the results of this survey. Community partners will use this needs assessment to write a community health plan for Lincoln County for the next five years, 2013-2018.

Wisconsin Health Priorities

The following Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 Focus Areas were reviewed during the data process.

1. Alcohol and Drug Use
2. Chronic Disease Prevention and Management
3. Communicable Disease Prevention and Management
4. Environmental and Occupation Health
5. Healthy Growth and Development
6. Injury and Violence Prevention
7. Mental Health
8. Nutrition and Healthy Foods
9. Oral Health
10. Physical Activity
11. Reproductive and Sexual Health
12. Tobacco Use and Exposure

You can learn more about the State Health Plan - Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 at <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/hw2020/>.

Population

Lincoln County, City of Merrill, City of Tomahawk Population Changes & Poverty

	Lincoln County	City of Merrill	City of Tomahawk	Wisconsin
2010 Total Population	28,743	9,661	3,397	5,686,986
% Change from year 2000	-3.0%	-4.8%	-9.9%	+6.0%
% White (2010)	97.2%	96.3%	96.8%	86.2%
% Female (2010)	49.9%	52.4%	52.5%	50.4%
% Age 65 or Older in 2010	18.3%	19.4%	21.0%	13.7%
% Change Age 65 or Older from 2000 to 2010	+1.9%	-.3%	+5%	+6%
% Age 19 and Younger	21.9%*	26.1%	24.1%	23.6%*
% Change Age 19 and Younger 2000 to 2010	N/A	-1.8%	-2.9%	N/A
2009 Poverty Level	10.7%	14.4%**	12.2%**	12.4%

**Source: US Census or American Community Survey, <http://www.census.gov/acs>

Over the 100-year period, the population rose about 77%. There has been a 3% decline over the past decade.

According to 2030 projections, the senior population will grow dramatically as the Baby Boomers age into the 65 and older groups.

Socioeconomic Factors

Lincoln County Poverty 2005-09 Estimates

	Percent of Population in poverty	Margin of Error
All people	10.4%	+/-1.5
Under 18 years	15.6%	+/-4.4
Related children under 18 years*	14.7%	+/-4.3
Related children under 5 years*	20.1%	+/-6.7
Related children 5 to 17 years*	12.9%	+/-4.1
18 years and over	9.0%	+/-1.1
18 to 64 years	9.1%	+/-1.4
65 years and over	8.5%	+/-2.0
People in families	8.3%	+/-1.7
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	21.0%	+/-3.2

*Related children means basically related to the adult in the household who is considered in poverty.

Source: American Community Survey, <http://www.census.gov/acs>

From 2000 through 2007, the number of food share (food stamp) recipients in Lincoln County jumped nearly 168%. This was the 25th highest increase out of Wisconsin's 72 counties.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, www.dhs.wisconsin.gov.

September 2011 unemployment was 9.6%, ranked 2nd out of the 72 counties. October 2011 unemployment was 8.4%, ranked 14th out of the 72 counties.

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, FREDsystem: <http://research.stlouisfed.org>.

Before 2008, about 30% of all jobs in Lincoln County were in manufacturing, compared to 18% for the state and about 14% for the nation. In 2009, roughly 26% of all jobs in the county are currently in manufacturing.

Source: Wisconsin DWD Workforce Training, QCEW, October 2010.

Health Care Access

From 2005-2007, 25,000 of Lincoln County residents had health insurance coverage, 2,000 had no coverage, and 2,000 had coverage for part of the time. 22,000 of these residents get their insurance through their employer.

Source: 2005-2007 Wisconsin Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information and Policy, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS), <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/stats/familyhealthsurvey.htm>, retrieved 2012.

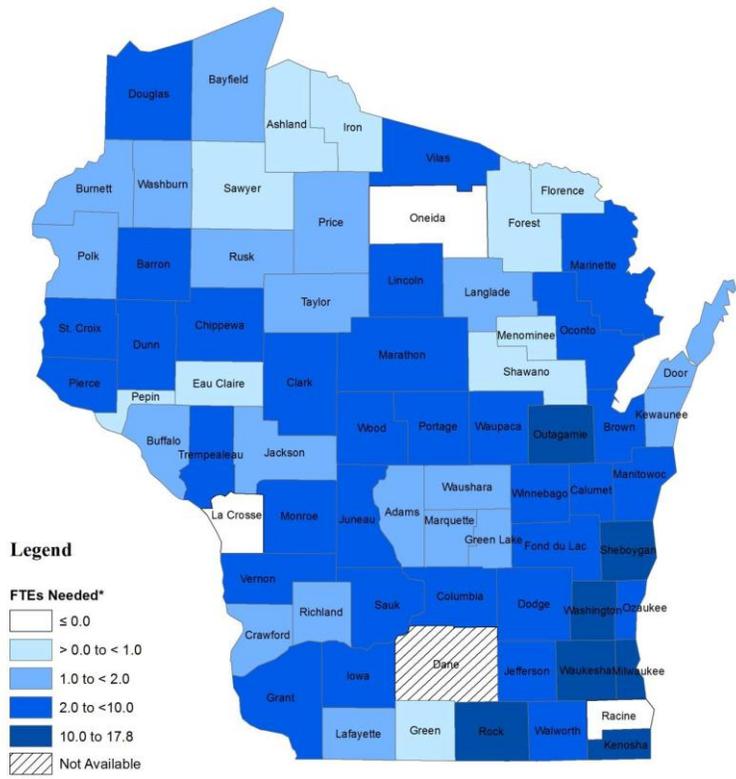
In August 2012, 404 Adults and 571 children were enrolled in Badger Care Plus Medicaid Program. Source: Forward Health, <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/badgercareplus/enrollmentdata/enrollmentdata.htm>, retrieved 2012.

There is a shortage of mental health providers in Lincoln County as well as the state of Wisconsin. Source: Wisconsin Department of Health, <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/health/primarycare/index.htm>, retrieved 2012

There is one dental clinic in Lincoln County that will take patients with Medicaid coverage. Source: Lincoln County Health Department, 2011.

Number of Psychiatrist FTEs Needed to Reduce Significant Shortages for the Resident Population

August, 2012



* Data definitions and limitations in notes/table.

Wisconsin Department of Health Services
Division of Public Health
Wisconsin Primary Care Office
<http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/health/primarycare/index.htm>



Leading Cause of Death

Lincoln County, 2006-2010 based on Age-adjusted Rate (deaths per 100,000 population) (Standard population is the 2000 U.S. standard population.)

Lincoln County				Wisconsin			
Causes of Death	Rank	Number of Deaths	Age-adjusted Death Rate	Causes of Death	Rank	Number of Deaths	Age-adjusted Death Rate
Malignant Neoplasms (cancer)	1	356	175.51	Malignant Neoplasms (cancer)	1	55,080	175.11
Diseases of Heart	2	329	148.84	Diseases of Heart	2	55,747	169.65
Other Causes	3	216	102.80	Other Causes	3	35,207	107.52
Accidents (Unintentional Injuries)	4	76	44.15	Accidents (unintentional injuries)	4	12,467	40.94
Cerebrovascular Diseases	5	91	41.97	Cerebrovascular Diseases	5	13,086	39.76
Chronic lower Respiratory Diseases	6	78	38.02	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	6	12,191	38.55
Alzheimer's Disease	7	87	37.21	Alzheimer's Disease	7	8,274	24.16
Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephrosis (renal disease)	8	46	20.79	Diabetes Mellitus	8	5,751	18.08
Intentional Self-Harm (suicide)	9	30	18.42	Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome and Nephrosis (renal disease)	9	5,099	15.66
Diabetes Mellitus	10	37	17.69	Influenza and Pneumonia	10	4,989	14.93

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH), Department of Health Services, <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/>, retrieved 2012

Behavioral Risk Factors

The 2010 Wisconsin Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (BRFS)

BRFS provides information based on responses from 4,781 adults aged 18 and older. Results are weighted to represent the overall population of Wisconsin adults living in households with landline telephones. <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/stats/BRFS.htm>

Chronic Disease Risk Factors	Wisconsin		
	18-54	55+	All Adults
Current cigarette smoker	23%	11%	19%
Overweight or obese	61%	69%	64%
No leisure-time physical activity in the past month	22%	25%	23%
Teeth cleaned by a dentist or dental hygienist in the past year	72%	79%	74%
Have lost any (or all) permanent teeth due to decay/gum disease	25%	63%	38%
Ever diagnosed with depressive disorder	17%	15%	16%
Ever diagnosed with an anxiety disorder	13%	11%	12%
Insufficient sleep on 8 or more days in the past 30 days	42%	22%	35%
Binge drank in the past month			22%
Diabetes diagnosed	3%	7%	15%

Note: The 2010 estimates in this publication are based on landline interview data. Smoking and binge drinking are known to be more prevalent among the cell phone-only population, therefore, landline estimates for those two risk factors should be considered conservative. BRFS now includes both landline and cell phone-only samples, and future estimates will use combined landline/cell phone data.

How do you rank your health?

County/State	Percent in Fair or Poor Health
Lincoln	14%
Oneida	13%
Langlade	19%
Marathon	12%
State of Wisconsin	12%

Source: County Health Rankings, 2011, <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

County Health Rankings Lincoln County 2011

	Lincoln County	Error Margin	National Benchmark*	Wisconsin	Rank (of 72)
Health Outcomes					57
Mortality					55
Premature death	7,090	5,946-8,234	5,466	6,124	
Morbidity					56
Poor or fair	14%	10-18%	10%	12%	
Poor physical health days	4.0	2.9-5.1	2.6	3.3	
Poor mental health days	3.1	2.2-4.0	2.3	3.0	
Low birthweight	6.3%	5.3-7.3%	6.0%	6.9%	
Health Factors					57
Health Behaviors					57
Adult smoking	27%	21-33%	14%	20%	
Adult obesity	29%	24-34%	25%	29%	
Physical inactivity	24%	19-30%	21%	23%	
Excessive drinking	25%	20-32%	8%	24%	
Motor vehicle crash death rate	17	11-22	12	15	
Sexually transmitted infections	227		84	372	
Teen birth rate	31	26-35	22	31	
Clinical Care					40
Uninsured	11%	9-12%	11%	11%	
Primary care physicians	720:1		631:1	744:1	
Preventable hospital stays	78	68-87	49	59	
Diabetic screening	89%	79-98%	89%	89%	
Mammography screening	73%	62-83%	74%	73%	
Social & Economic Factors					49
High school graduation	92%			86%	
Some college	52%	47-57%	68%	63%	
Unemployment	11.5%		5.4%	8.3%	
Children in poverty	17%	12-21%	13%	19%	
Inadequate social support	18%	13-24%	14%	17%	
Children in single-parent households	23%	18-28%	20%	29%	
Violent crime rates	152		73	275	
Physical Environment					18
Air pollution-particulate matter days	2		0	5	
Air pollution-ozone days	0		0	1	
Access to recreational facilities	7		16	11	
Limited access to healthy foods	2%		0%	6%	
Fast food restaurants	31%		25%	41%	

* 90th percentile, i.e. only 10% are better Note: Blank values reflect unreliable or missing data; Source: www.countyhealthrankings.org

Lincoln County Community Health Survey

(Survey completed by Lincoln County residents 18 and older.)

Lincoln County Health Department and community partners are committed to work together to create a healthier county for all. We hope you will take time to complete and return this anonymous survey. Your input will help us focus our work in the areas of nutrition, oral health, and mental health.

If you have any questions, please contact Lincoln County Health Department, 607 N. Sales Street, Suite 101, Merrill, WI 54452, phone at 715-539-1360 or email at shersil@co.lincoln.wi.us. Thank you for your participation.

A total of 664 respondents filled out the survey.
N: Number of Responses.

Please circle your answers.

1. How would you rate your overall health?
a. Excellent 11.4% b. Very Good 34.7%
c. Good 39.5% d. Fair 12.6% e. Poor 1.8%
(N: 659)
2. During the past 30 days, how many days did you not feel well physically (includes physical illness and injury)?
a. 0 29.1% b. 1-5 45.1% c. 6-10 11.9%
d. 11-20 7.2% e. 21-30 6.8% (N: 657)
3. During the past 30 days, how many days did you not feel well, mentally (includes stress, depression and problems with emotions)?
a. 0 33.7% b. 1-5 43.7% c. 6-10 9.1%
d. 11-20 7.1% e. 21-30 6.3% (N: 646)
4. During the past 30 days, how many days did poor physical or mental health keeps you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work or recreation?
a. 0 days 59.6%
b. 1-5 days 25%
c. 6-10 days 6.5%
d. 11-20 days 4.6%
e. 21-30 days 4.2% (N: 659)
5. Do you know the dietary recommendations for eating a balanced diet?
a. Yes 88.2% b. No 11.8% (N: 654)
6. Which of the dietary recommendations do you follow most days? (Circle all that apply.)
a. Fruits (4 – ½ c. servings) 53.6%
b. Vegetables (5 – ½ c. servings) 50%
c. Whole Grains (6 - 1 oz. serving) 49.4%
d. Dairy (3 – 1c. servings) 47.6%
e. Protein (5 – 1 oz. servings) 64.8%
f. None of the above 11.7% (N: 664)
7. Which beverage(s) do you drink daily? (Circle all that apply.)
a. Milk 55.6%
b. Soda 38%
c. Water 85.7%
d. Juice 30.9%
e. Energy drink 4.2%
f. Coffee 50.8%
g. Alcohol 6.2%
h. Other 7.7% (N: 664)
8. Where do you get most of your meals? (Circle only one answer.)
a. Restaurants – sit down 3.1%
b. Restaurants – fast food 1.8%
c. Homemade 75.7%
d. Home - pre-mixed or pre-packaged or frozen meal 17.4%
e. Meals on Wheels 2% (N: 649)
9. What prevents you from eating a balanced diet? (Circle all that apply.)
a. Lack of time 52.4%
b. Lack of money 29.5%
c. Lack of family support 7.4%
d. Lack of access to groceries 5.1%
e. Not able to cook 3.8%
f. Lack of healthy restaurant options 9.3%
(N: 664)

In the last 2 weeks, have you experienced any of the following?

10. Little interest or pleasure in doing things
a. Yes 26.8% b. No 73.2% (N: 626)
11. Felt down, depressed or hopeless
a. Yes 33% b. No 67% (N: 625)
12. Trouble falling asleep, staying asleep, or sleeping too much
a. Yes 52.1% b. No 47.9% (N: 641)
13. Felt tired or had little energy
a. Yes 63.5% b. No 36.5% (N: 630)
14. Poor appetite or eat too much
a. Yes 37.6% b. No 62.4% (N: 639)
15. Trouble concentrating on things (such as reading the newspaper or watching TV)
a. Yes 19.9% b. No 80.1% (N: 633)
16. Experienced disturbing or recurring negative visual or auditory experiences,
a. Yes (9.2%) b. No 90.8% (N: 628)
24. If you responded yes to any of the questions 10-23, do you and/or your family or friends have the support and/or resources that you/they need?
a. Yes 83.5% b. No 16.5% (N: 522)
25. If you have answered “yes” to question 24, what resources and/or support have you used? (Circle all that apply.)
a. Self-help 67.2%
b. Support groups 9.9%
c. Faith-based organizations/church 36.9%
d. Mental health provider/counselor 23.4%
e. Family or friend 82.1%
f. Employee Assistance Program through work 8.9%
g. Other 17.4%
h. None of the above 10.1% (N: 431)

In the last 2 weeks, has a **family member or friend** experienced any of the following?

17. Little interest or pleasure in doing things
a. Yes 20.5% b. No 47% c. Don't know 32.5% (N: 624)
18. Felt down, depressed or hopeless
a. Yes 24.8% b. No 45.7% c. Don't know 29.6% (N: 626)
19. Trouble falling asleep, staying asleep, or sleeping too much
a. Yes 36.5% b. No 38.3% c. Don't know 25.2% (N: 630)
20. Felt tired or had little energy
a. Yes 39.5% b. No 35% c. Don't know 25.5% (N: 628)
21. Poor appetite or eat too much
a. Yes 25.1% b. No 35% c. Don't know 25.5% (N: 629)
22. Trouble concentrating on things (such as reading the newspaper or watching TV)
a. Yes 13.2% b. No 52.4% c. Don't know 34.4% (N: 628)
23. Experienced disturbing or recurring negative visual or auditory experiences
a. Yes 5% b. No 67.4% c. Don't know 27.6% (N: 617)
26. What is the biggest barrier for you and/or your family to get services for mental health? (Circle only one answer.)
a. Cost (no insurance or high co-pays/deductibles) 37.1%
b. Lack of transportation 4.7%
c. Lack of doctors/medical provider/counselor 8.4%
d. Lack of family support 3%
e. Lack of knowledge 7.9%
f. No time
g. Fear or lack of trust 17% (N: 430)
27. Do you know the daily recommendations for good dental health (brush teeth, floss, regular dental visits)?
a. Yes 97.7% b. No 2.3% (N: 650)
28. Do you practice the daily recommendations for good dental health (brush teeth, floss, regular dental visits) regularly?
a. Yes 85.2% b. No 14.8% (N: 651)
29. Do you have a dentist or dental clinic that you visit regularly?
a. Yes 74.2% b. No 25.8% (N: 651)

30. Are you covered by any public or private insurance plan that would pay for any part of your dental bills? (Including Medicare or Medicaid)
- b. Yes **72.4%** b. No **27.6%** (N: 634)
31. What is the biggest barrier for you and/or your family to get dental care? (Circle only one answer.)
- a. Cost (no insurance or high co-pays/deductibles) **71.1%**
b. Lack of transportation **5.4%**
c. Lack of doctors/medical provider **6.5%**
d. Lack of family support **.45%**
e. Lack of knowledge **2.3%**
f. No time **8.8%**
g. Fear or lack of trust **5.4%** (N: 433)
32. Have you or anyone in your family not received dental care in the last 2 years?
- a. Yes **31.1%** b. No **68.9%** (N:640)
33. How many teeth have you had pulled due to tooth pain.
- a. 1 **38.5%** b. 2 **15.1%** c. 3 **7.7%** d. 4 **9.5%**
e. 5 **7.1%** f. 5 or more **22.2%** (N: 338)
34. Do you have someone you think of as your personal doctor or medical provider?
- a. Yes **87.6%** b. No **12.4%** (N: 647)
35. How long has it been since you last visited a doctor or medical provider for a routine checkup (physical exam not an illness or condition)?
- a. Within the past year **81.5%**
b. Within the past 2 years **11.5%**
c. Within the past 5 years **2.6%**
d. 6 or more years ago **1.8%**
e. Never **.6%**
f. Don't know **2%** (N: 659)
36. If your last routine checkup was more than 2 years ago, what is the reason? (circle one answer)
- a. Cost (no insurance or high co-pays/deductibles) **42.5%**
b. Lack of transportation **8.7%**
c. Lack of doctors/medical provider **3.1%**
d. Lack of family support **.8%**
e. Lack of knowledge **3.1%**
f. No time **32.3%**
g. Fear or lack of trust **9.4%** (N: 127)
37. Do you and/or a family member visit the emergency room or walk-in clinic as your primary source of health care?
- a. Yes **18.1%** b. No **81.9%** (N: 635)
38. If yes to question 37, why? (Circle all that apply).
- a. Scheduling issues **23.4%**
b. No regular doctor **13.1%**
c. Transportation issues **8%**
d. Emergency Care Needed **24.6%**
e. More convenient hours **19.4%**
f. Have no insurance and will not be turned away **11.4%** (N: 175)
39. Has a medical provider prescribed you medication to help improve (Circle all that apply)
- a. Your mental health **30%**
b. Your physical health **47.3%**
c. (Circled a. and b. **22.6%**) (N: 771)
40. If yes to question 39, do you take the medication prescribed on a regular basis?
- a. Yes **88.6%** b. No **52%** (N: 456)
41. Where do you get information on health?
- a. Internet **57.5%**
b. Books **34.2%**
c. Medical provider **78.6%**
d. Family **38.1%**
e. Friends **30%**
f. TV **19%**
g. Radio **8%**
h. Other **11%** (N: 664)
42. What is your gender?
- a. Female **78.7%** b. Male **21.3%** (N: 647)
43. How old are you?
- a. 18-28 **13.7%** b. 29-39 **19.6%**
c. 40-50 **21.9%** d. 51-61 **23.1%**
e. 62+ **21.7%** (N: 649)

44. Which racial group best represents you?
- a. White 96%
 - b. Asian .09%
 - c. Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander .05%
 - d. African American/Black 0
 - e. American Indian or Alaska Native 0
 - f. Hispanic or Latino .09%
 - g. Two or more races 1.2% (N: 645)
45. What is the highest grade of school you completed?
- a. Middle school 5.3%
 - b. High school 39.2%
 - c. Technical college/two year college 29.9%
 - d. 4 year college 13.5%
 - e. Graduate studies 12.2% (N:646)
46. How many live in your household?
- a. 1 30%
 - b. 2-3 36.5%
 - c. 4-6 30%
 - d. 7+ 3.4% (N: 646)
47. How many children live in your household?
- a. 1 38.2%
 - b. 2-3 51.4%
 - c. 4-6 9%
 - d. 7+ 1.4% (N: 346)
48. What is your current employment status?
(Circle only one.)
- a. Employed 58.1%
 - b. Self-employed 3.8%
 - c. Out work less than 1 year 2.5%
 - d. Out of work 1+ years 2.5%
 - e. Homemaker or stay home parent 3.8%
 - f. Student 3.8%
 - g. Retired 18.9%
 - h. Unable to Work 3.8%
 - i. Other 2.5% (N: 630)
49. How do you pay for your medical bills?
(Circle all that apply.)
- a. Health insurance through employer 54.8%
 - b. Self-paid health insurance plan 12.7%
 - c. Community care 3.8%
 - d. Medicaid 13.9%
 - e. Medicare 24.8%
 - f. Out of pocket 29.5%
 - g. Sliding scale 1.7% (N: 664)
50. Your annual household income from all sources is
- a. Less than 10,000 15.7%
 - b. Between \$10,000- \$25,000 25.3%
 - c. Between \$25,000-\$50,000 21.1%
 - d. Between \$50,000 - \$75,000 17.5%
 - e. More than \$75,000 20.3% (N: 616)

For a complete copy of the survey results, visit
www.healthypeopleincolncounty.com.

Lincoln County Health Priority: Nutrition and Healthy Foods

Why is this important?

Adequate and appropriate nutrition is a cornerstone for preventing chronic disease and promoting vibrant health. The rate of Wisconsin adult obesity increased from 20 percent to 26 percent from 2000 to 2008 (Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Track 2010). Diet in childhood, including breastfeeding, is especially important to maintaining appropriate weight. One key issue for this focus area is food security, or assured access to enough food to lead an active and healthy life. Ten percent of Wisconsin households are food insecure (Nord, Andrews, & Carlson, 2009).

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 Objectives

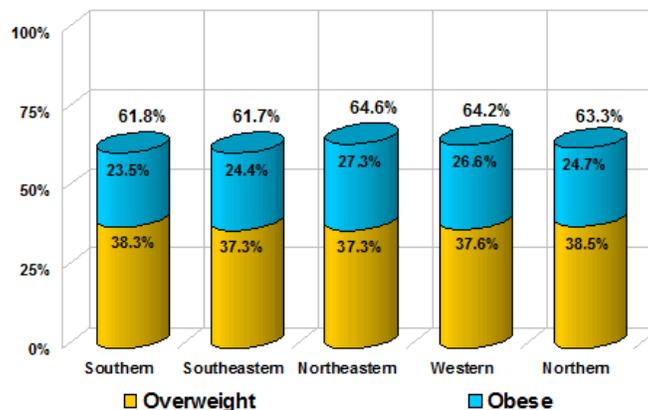
Increase access to healthy foods and support breastfeeding

Make Healthy foods available for all

Target obesity efforts to address health disparities

Where are we?

Prevalence of Overweight, Obesity and Total Overweight for Wisconsin Adults by Wisconsin DHS Regions (2004-2006)



Source: Obesity, Nutrition and Physical Activity in Wisconsin

Key Findings

- In 2009, 23% of Wisconsin adults reported eating 5 or more fruits and vegetables a day.
- In 2009, 19% of Wisconsin students reported eating 5 or more fruits and vegetables a day.
- In 2004-2006, 39% of Wisconsin residents are overweight in Northern Wisconsin and 23% are obese.
- In 2007, 31% of Lincoln County WIC participants have low food security (WI 51%) and 5% have very low food security (WI 15%).
- In 2012, Lincoln County adults surveyed reported...
 - 88% of Lincoln County adults reported that they know the dietary recommendations for eating a balanced diet and approximately 50% reported following the recommendations most days.
 - Adults drink the following daily: water 80%, milk 50%, coffee 51%, soda 38%, and juice 30%. Adults also reported drinking daily alcohol 6% and energy drinks 4%, 2011.
 - 75% of meals are homemade, 17% of meals are pre-mixed, prepackaged, or frozen, 3% of

- meals are from restaurants and 2% of meals are from fast food.
- 52% are prevented from eating a balanced diet because of a lack of time followed by a lack of money 29.5%.

Community Strengths

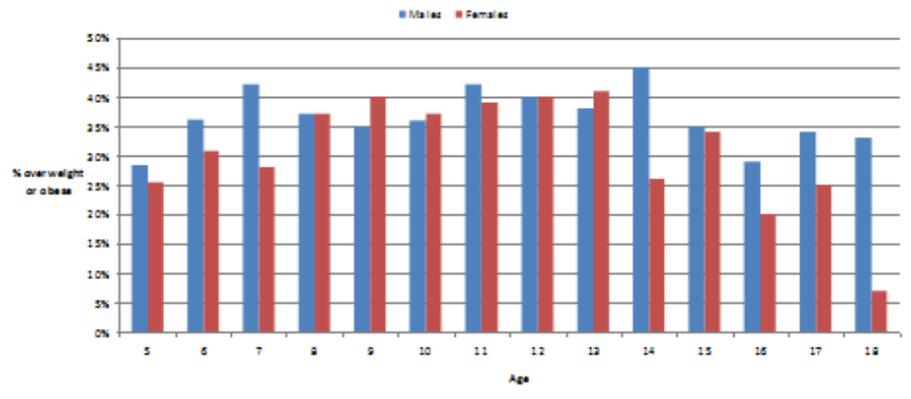
Schools implemented initiatives promoting healthy options such as serving more fruits and vegetables for lunch, a weekend food backpack program, and school gardens.

There is a growing number of community meals in Lincoln County.

Farmer markets are being utilized by WIC participants and the elderly.

Lincoln County has restaurant, concession, and fundraiser tool kits developed and ready for further implementation.

Prevalence of Overweight and Obese by Gender
Lincoln County 2008/2009



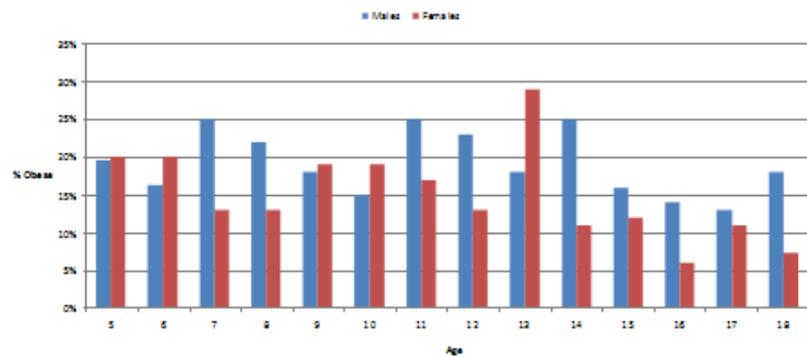
Community Opportunities

Lincoln County has an opportunity to strengthen community partnerships that would lead to the possibilities to apply for grants.

It is important to create more opportunities for community meals as well as the expansion of the food pantry in Tomahawk.

There is a need to expand community gardens throughout the county and to continue to promote healthy choices when eating out.

Prevalence of Obesity by Gender
Lincoln County 2008/2009



Sources

Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavioral Survey
 CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
 UW-Extension Wisconsin Food Security Project, 2007
 Obesity, Nutrition and Physical Activity in Wisconsin
 Lincoln County Community Health Survey, 2002

Lincoln County Health Priority: Mental Health

Why is it Important?

Approximately 20 percent of the population experiences a mental health problem during a one-year period (Robins & Regier, 1991). Mental health issues are also associated with physical health problems and risk factors such as smoking, physical inactivity, obesity and substance abuse; factors that can lead to chronic disease, injury and disability. Evidence suggests that profoundly negative effects of poor mental health on physical health are not unique to those with the fewest resources, but are evident among adults with mental health problems in a wider population.

Healthiest People Lincoln County:

- Reduce smoking and obesity among people with mental disorders
- Reduce disparities in suicide and mental health disorders
- Reduce depression, anxiety and emotional problem

Where are we?

Lincoln County Health Department
 Suicide Data 2008- July 2012
 Total: 25 Suicides

Year	Number Suicides	Average: Age 50	
		Gender:	85% males
2008	9	15-17 years	1
2009	6	18-24 years	1
2010	4	25 - 30 years	1
2011	3	30 - 40 years	4
2012	3	40 - 50 years	5
		50 - 60 years	4
		60 - 70 years	4
		70 - 80 years	4
		80 - 90 years	1

Source: Lincoln County Death Records

Key Findings

- From 2001-2006, the suicide rate in Lincoln County was 16 per 100,000 population for all years which was higher than the state rate of 11.8.
- From 2001-2006, the greatest number of suicides occurred in individuals aged 45-54, while the greatest number of hospitalizations and emergency department visits occurred in younger individuals, aged 15-24. This finding is the same at the state level.
- From, 2001-2006 firearms were the most frequently used method in Lincoln County suicides at 52%, followed by hanging, strangulation, or suffocation at 21% and poisoning at 17%.
- In 2012, Lincoln County adults surveyed reported...
 - Having little interest or pleasure in doing things (27%).
 - Feeling down, depressed or hopeless (33%).
 - Trouble falling asleep, staying asleep or sleeping (64%).
 - Tired and having little energy (64%).

- Poor appetite or eat too much (38%).
- Trouble concentration (20%).
- Experienced disturbing or reoccurring negative visual and auditory experiences (9%).
- Support and resources they need (84%).
- Report they get resources and support from family or friends (82%); self-help (67%); and a faith-based organization (37%).
- Biggest barrier for them and their family in getting services for mental health is costs (35%); lack of providers (8%), and lack of time (8%).
- Prescribed medication to improve mental health (30%).
- Take their medication on a regular basis (87%).

Community Strengths

Lincoln County Child Death Review Committee reviews all suicides in Lincoln County and refers recommendations for prevention programs to the Lincoln County Suicide Prevention Task Force.

QPR (Question, Persuade and Refer) suicide prevention trainers are available to train individuals, organizations, and worksites on how to recognize signs of suicide and provide support and referrals. Organizations with trainers include Lincoln County Health Department, North Central Health Care - Merrill Center, Merrill Area Public Schools, WI DPI CESA 9 – Tomahawk, and Marshfield Clinic – Merrill Center.

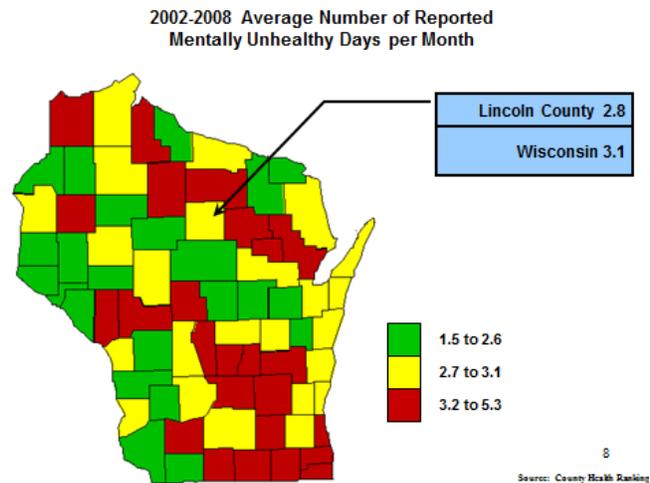
Grief Support Group through Ministry Good Samaritan Health Center and Caring Hearts Support Group through Merrill Area Community Enrichment Center are available to residents.

Community Opportunities

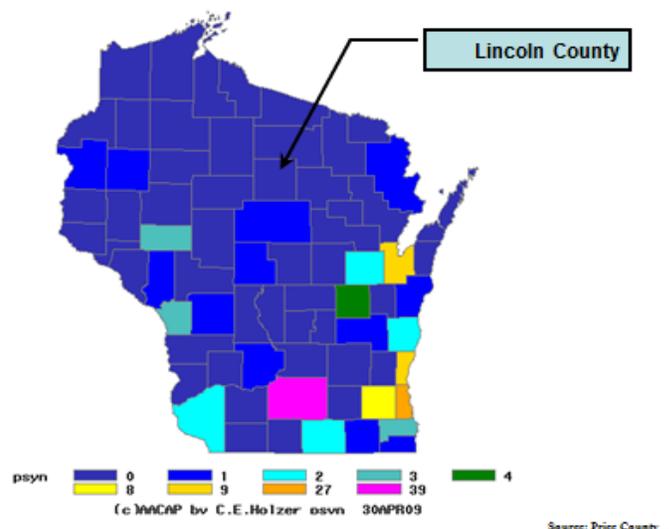
Wisconsin and Lincoln County has a shortage of mental health providers and counselors. Cost is a barrier to receive services. Community members and organizations are not familiar with current programs that are available.

Sources

WI Burden of Suicide 2010, <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/health/InjuryPrevention/pdffiles/bosfinal9%205.pdf>
 Lincoln County Community Health Survey, 2012
 Healthiest Wisconsin 2020, Mental Health Focus Area, Wisconsin Division of Public Health, 2010, <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/hw2020/focusareas/profiles.htm>



Wisconsin: Practicing Child and Adolescent Psychiatrists
Number per county



Lincoln County Healthy Priority: Oral Health

Why is this important?

Oral health means being free of mouth pain, tooth decay, tooth loss, oral and throat cancer, birth defects and other diseases that affect the mouth. Many diseases can start with oral symptoms, and many diseases beginning in the mouth can affect health in other parts of the body.

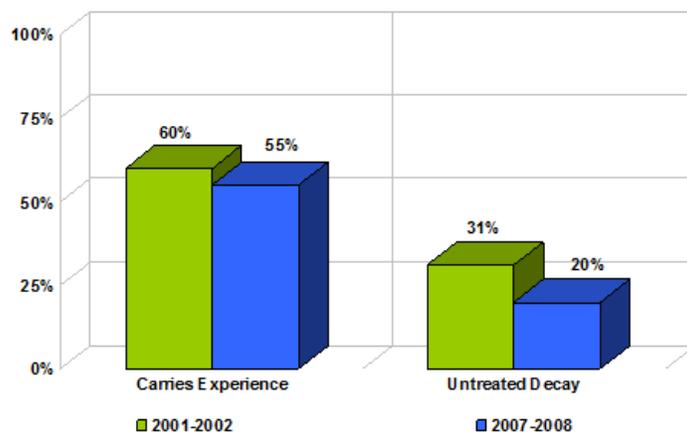
Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 Objectives:

Assure access for better oral health

Assure access to services for all populations

Where are we?

Percentage of Wisconsin's Third Grade Children with Carries Experience and Untreated Decay 2001-2002 and 2007-2008



Source: 2010 Wisconsin Burden of Oral Disease in Wisconsin

Key Findings for Lincoln County

- In 2011, 49.7% of the total population is on public water supply (PWS).
- In 2011, 94.4% of the total population is on a PWS with access to optimally fluoridated water.
- In 2011-2012, 7 schools participating in school-based sealant program.
- In 2011, 86 children participated in the fluoride supplement program through public health.
- In 2011, 359 Medicaid/BadgerCare children (ages 0-8) received at least one fluoride varnish application applied by a dental provider.
- In 2010, there is 1 dental clinic in Lincoln County who will treat Medicaid/BadgerCare patients.
- In 2006, 2008, and 2010, 66% of adults had a dental visit in the past year.
- In 2006, 2008, and 2010, 53% of adults reported a tooth loss due to decay or gum disease.
- In 2010, 152 people visited the hospital emergency department for non-traumatic dental complaints.
- From 2005-2008, there were 29 new cases of oral/pharyngeal cancer.
- In 2012, Lincoln County adults surveyed reported...
 - 85% practice daily recommendation for good dental health (brush teeth, floss, regular dental visit) regularly.
 - 75% have a dentist or dental clinic they visit regularly.
 - 72% have a public or private insurance plan that would pay for any part of their dental bills.

- Biggest barrier for themselves and their families to get dental care is costs (72%).
- 31% have not received dental care in the last 2 years.
- 38% had a tooth pulled due to tooth pain.

Community Strengths

Lincoln County Health Department has implemented a school-based sealant program. 104 students in grade 2nd and 3rd received free dental sealants during the 2011-2012 school year.

Ministry Good Samaritan Health Center implemented a Tooth Fairy Fund for Lincoln County residents who cannot afford dental care and have urgent dental needs.

Lincoln County has a federally qualified health center dental clinic serving low income residents – Bridge Rural Dental Clinic.

Area dentists providing community care programs for those in need.

Community Opportunities

Access to oral health care is a major issue in Wisconsin and Lincoln County. Lack of dental insurance (public and private) is one of the major barriers in obtaining care. In addition, the level of reimbursement for services, particularly for state-funded insurance programs, is also a barrier for providers to participate in these programs.

Forming an oral health coalition for the county should be a focus area, as well as providing additional services to pregnant women and the elderly.

Sources

County Oral Health Wisconsin Surveillance System, 2012,

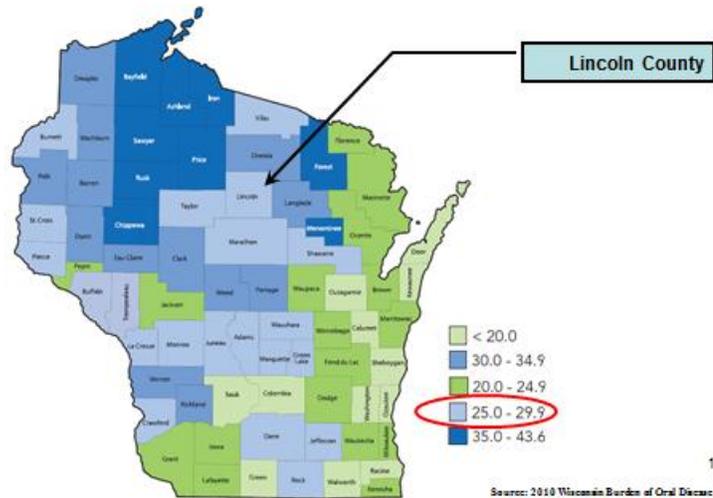
http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/health/Oral_Health/cowss/2012Counties/index.htm

Lincoln County Community Health Survey, 2012

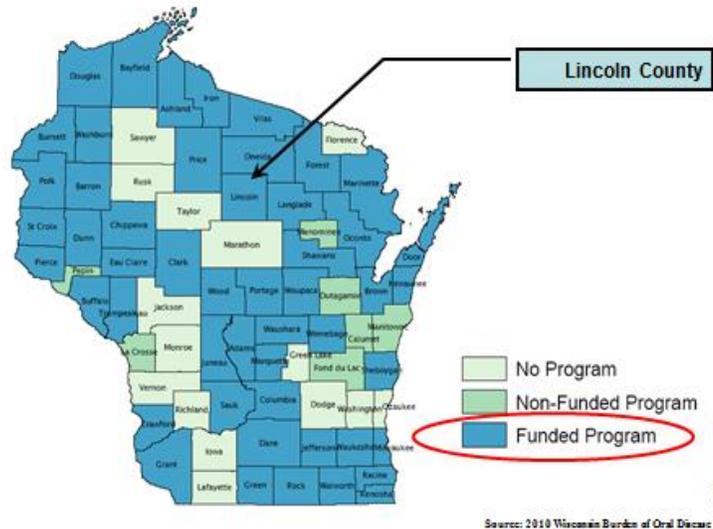
Healthiest Wisconsin 2020, Oral Health Focus Area, Wisconsin Division of Public Health, 2010,

<http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/hw2020/focusareas/profiles.htm>

Percentage of Medicaid Members Receiving Dental Services, SFY2009



Wisconsin Sealant Program 2010-2011



Health Focus: Alcohol and Other Drugs

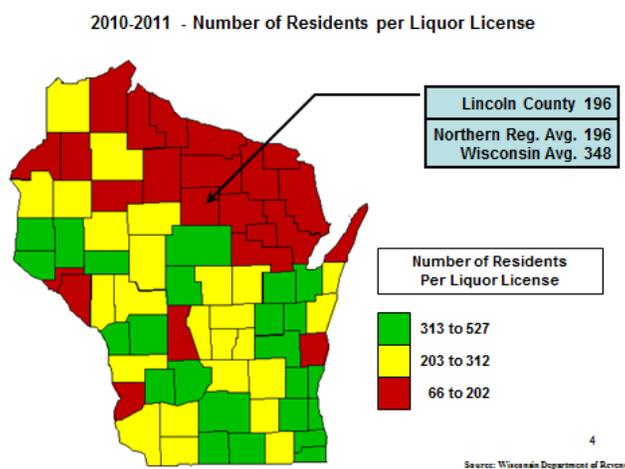
Why is this important?

Alcohol-related deaths are the fourth leading cause of death in Wisconsin. Wisconsin ranks at or near the top among states in heavy alcohol drinking. Consequences of alcohol or drug abuse include motor vehicle and other injuries; fetal alcohol spectrum disorder and other childhood disorders; alcohol- and drug-dependence; liver, brain, heart and other diseases; infections; family problems; and both nonviolent and violent crimes.

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 Objectives

- Change underlying attitudes, knowledge and policies
- Improve access to services for vulnerable people
- Reduce risky and unhealthy alcohol and drug use

Where are we?



Key Findings

- From 2005-2009, 5.9% of alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes happened in Lincoln County (6.5% WI).
- From 2005-2009, 132 alcohol-related motor vehicle injuries occurred in Lincoln County.
- From 2005-2009, 375 juvenile arrests for liquor law violations occurred in Lincoln County.
- In 2010, 44% of Merrill High School students reported they drank alcohol in the past 30 days. In 2010, 54% of Tomahawk High School students reported they drank alcohol in the past 30 days.
- In 2010, 23% of Merrill High School students used marijuana in the past 30 days. In 2010, 21% of Tomahawk High School students used marijuana during the past 30 days.

Community Opportunities

- Increase access to alcohol and other drugs (AODA) counselors
- Improve baseline numbers with Comprehensive Alcohol Risk Reduction (CARD) Program compliance

Sources

Wisconsin Department of Transportation, <http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/safety/motorist/crashfacts/index.htm>
Healthiest Wisconsin 2020, Alcohol and Other Drug Use Focus Area, 2010, <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/hw2020/focusareas/profiles.htm>
2009 Merrill Social Norms Survey, 2010 Tomhawk Social Norms Survey, <http://lincoln.uwex.edu/dfc/>
Wisconsin Department of Revenue, <http://www.revenue.wi.gov/governments/index.html>

Health Focus: Chronic Disease Prevention and Management

Why is this important?

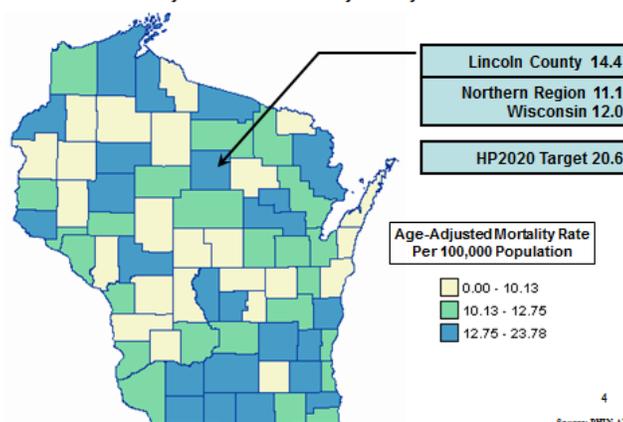
Chronic diseases, such as heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes, and arthritis, are among the most common and costly of health problems. Rates will rise over the decade as the average age of the population increases and because of the current epidemic of obesity. Chronic diseases can be prevented or mitigated in many ways, including healthy diet and physical activity, eliminating tobacco use and substance abuse, screening, and disease-management programs.

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 Objectives:

- Promote sustainable chronic disease programs
- Improve equitable access to chronic disease management
- Reduce chronic disease health disparities

Where are we?

2005-2009 Age Adjusted Mortality Rate with Breast Cancer Listed as the Primary Cause of Death – by County of Residence



Key Findings

- During 2005-2009, a rate of 223 Lincoln County residents per 100,000 had ischemic/coronary heart disease listed as a primary cause of death. Wisconsin had a rate of 115.7 per 100,000 population.
- During 2005-2009, a rate of 90 Lincoln County residents per 100,000 had cerebrovascular disease (stroke) listed as a primary cause of death. Wisconsin at a rate of 41.2 per 100,000 population.
- During 2004-2008, a rate of 37 Lincoln County residents per 100,000 had diabetes listed as a primary cause of death. Wisconsin had a rate of 19.6 per 100,000 population.

Community Opportunities

- Be Healthy programs in the community
- Improve child obesity
- Focus on the aging population

Sources

WI Public Health Information Network, <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/WiPHIN/WEDSS.htm>
Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health, <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/>

Health Focus: Communicable Disease

Why is this important?

Prompt identification and control of communicable diseases reduce illness and premature deaths, health costs, and absenteeism. Prevention and control protect both individuals and entire populations.

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 Objectives:

- Immunize
- Prevent disease in high-populations

Where are we?

Confirmed Cases of Selected Communicable Diseases
Infecting Lincoln County Residents

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Mycobacterial Disease (Non-TB)	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	8
Tuberculosis, Latent Infection (LTBI)	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	10
Pertussis (Whooping Cough)	0	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0	<5	0	12
Varicella (Chickenpox)	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5	<5	5
Hepatitis B (Acute and Unspecified)	0	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	8
Hepatitis C (and Acute)	7	<5	<5	<5	<5	6	9	10	14	9	64
Haemophilus Influenzae, Invasive Disease	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	<5	0	2	7
Influenza-Novel Influenza A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10
Streptococcal Disease, Invasive Group A & B	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	5	29
Streptococcus Pneumoniae, Invasive Disease	5	5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	28

Key Findings

- In 2005-2009 influenza/pneumonia is listed as the primary cause of death in Lincoln County at a age-adjusted rate of 12.1, Wisconsin 16.1.
- In 2010, 68% of Wisconsin adults 65 years of age and older had a flu vaccination.
- In 2010, 73% of Wisconsin adults 65 years of age and older had a pneumonia vaccination.
- In 2009, 85% of Lincoln County children aged 19-35 months had their recommended immunizations by 36 months of age, 2009 (65% WI).

Community Opportunities

- Provide a proactive education campaign on disease
- Increase education on immunizations especially among parents
- Improve education and interventions for sexually transmitted diseases
- Reduce day care acquired illnesses
- Increase the number of individuals who get their flu vaccine

Sources:

Wisconsin Electronic Data Delivery System, <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/WiPHIN/WEDSS.htm>

Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health, <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/>

Wisconsin Immunization Registry, <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/immunization/WIR.htm>

CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>

Health Focus: Environmental and Occupational Health

Why is this important?

Human health is affected in countless ways by the physical environments where we live and work, and by the quality of air, water and food.

Major disparities in health conditions such as childhood lead poisoning and asthma result from inequities in the quality of home and neighborhood environments. Hazards are reduced through engineering, regulation, safe work practices and other methods. Increasingly, issues related to pollution, lack of physical activity, climate and injury are being addressed through comprehensive improvements to community design.

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 Objectives:

- Improve quality of the food supply and the natural, built and work environments
- Promote safe and healthy homes in all communities

Where are we?

Number of Selected Environmental Diseases Infecting Lincoln County Residents

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Babesiosis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	3
Blastomycosis	9	5	10	8	30	5	8	16	23	6	120

Lyme Disease in Lincoln County											
Resolution Status	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
Confirmed	24	14	43	34	41	38	52	49	55	50	400
Probable	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	15	32	65
Suspect	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	15	13	36
Not A Case	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	52	48	115
Total	24	14	43	34	41	38	61	81	137	143	616

5

Source: Wisconsin Electronic Data Delivery System

Key Findings

- From 2006-2008, Lincoln County is one of the top 5 counties in the State for Lyme disease incidence.
- In 2009, about (25%) of Lincoln County houses have radon levels higher than the US EPA guideline of 4pCi/L and about (10%) have levels higher than 10pCi/L.
- In 2009, (419) Lincoln County children between ages 0-6 years of age were tested for lead; 3 children had a blood lead level above ≥ 10 (mcg/dL).

Community Opportunities

- More education on prevention of tick borne diseases
- Increase water and radon testing awareness
- Increase sun prevention awareness
- Education on lead containing products from other countries

Sources:

WI Division of Public Health Bureau of Communicable Disease, <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/aboutdhs/dph/bcder.htm>
 WI Public Health Information Network, <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/WiPHIN/WEDSS.htm>

Health Focus: Injury and Violence Prevention

Why is this important?

Injuries are the leading cause of death in Wisconsin residents 1-44 years of age, and are a significant cause of morbidity and mortality at all ages. The majority of these deaths are preventable. In 2008, inpatient hospitalizations and emergency department visits for injury to Wisconsin residents resulted in \$1.8 billion in hospital charges.

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 Objectives:

- Create safe environments and practices through policies and programs
- Improve systems to increase access to injury care and prevention services
- Reduce disparities in injury and violence

Where are we?

2005-2009 Lincoln County Selected Cause of Injury Hospitalizations Rate per 100,000			
Cause of Injury	Number	Lincoln County Rate	Wisconsin Rate
Falls	849	558.9	434.8
Poisoning	143	94.1	124.8
Motor Vehicle Traffic Crashes	154	101.4	83.2
Nontraffic	72	47.4	27.5
Overexertion	51	33.6	19.7
Natural or Environmental Factors	49	32.3	19.9
Struck by or Against Object or Person	45	29.6	32.4
Suffocation	35	23.0	8.4
Cutting or Piercing	23	15.1	27.8
Fire, Heat and Chemical Burns	18	11.9	12.2
Machinery	11	7.2	6.1
Firearms	<5	No rate	6.5
Drowning	0	0.0	.09
Other and Unspecified	240	158.0	169.4

Key Findings

- From 2005-2009, Lincoln County had a rate of 17.2 of motor vehicle accident listed as the primary cause of death (12.5 WI).
- In 2009, 85.4% students in grades 9-12 reported most of the time or always wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else (90.3 WI).
- In 2009, 22.5% of Wisconsin students in grades 9-12 were bullied on school property during the 12 months before the survey.
- From 1990-2009, 6 Lincoln County residents had homicide listed as the primary cause of death.
- From 2008-2009, there was a total of 6 non-fatal snowmobile crashes reported in Lincoln County.

Community Opportunities

- Increase bike helmet use
- Decrease number of falls among the elderly
- Decrease the number of motor vehicle crashes

Sources

Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health, <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/>
Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey, <http://www.dpi.wi.gov/sspw/yrbsindx.html>
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, <http://dnr.wi.gov/>

Health Focus: Healthy Growth and Development

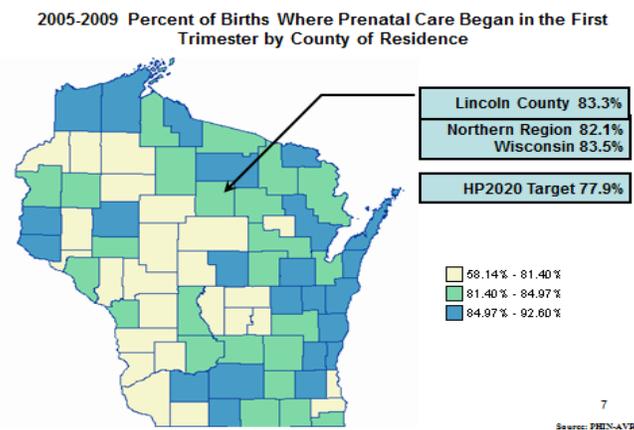
Why is this important?

Early growth and development have a profound effect on health across the life span. Developmental disabilities can often be mitigated if detected promptly. Every week in Wisconsin almost 100 infants are born with a low birthweight; almost 6 of every 100 infants born with low birthweight will die before their first birthday. Infants born to African American mothers are nearly three times as likely to die in the first year of life as infants born to White mothers.

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 Objectives:

- Assure children receive periodic developmental screening
- Improve women's health for healthy babies
- Reduce disparities in health outcomes

Where are we?



Key Findings

- From, 2005-2009, Lincoln County had a birth rate of 10.4 and Wisconsin had a rate of 12.7 per 1,000 total population.
- In 2009, there was 320 births to Lincoln County Residents.
- From 2005-2009 Lincoln County had 83% of births where prenatal care began in the first trimester.
- From 2005-2009, 6.5% Lincoln County births were of low birthweight (5 lbs. 8oz.), (7% WI).
- From 2000-2009, there were 21 infant deaths among Lincoln County residents. An average of 2.1 per year.
- From 2007-2009, 18% of Lincoln County WIC mothers breastfed for at least 6 Months (23% WI).

Community Opportunities

- Car seat installation training
- Funding for youth clubs and activities
- Increase number of mother's who breastfeed
- Increase funding for Family Resource Center
- Promote Safe Routes to school campaign
- Develop social norm education related to physical activity

Sources

WI Public Health Information Network, <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/WiPHIN/WEDSS.htm>
Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health, <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/>

Health Focus: Physical Activity

Why is this important?

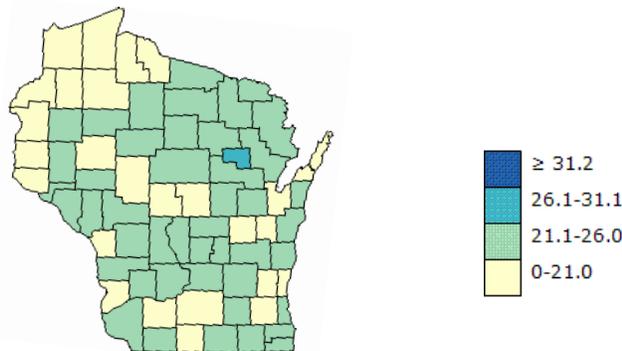
Physical activity is a preventive factor for many adverse health conditions, such as heart disease, stroke, high blood cholesterol, depression, and bone and joint disease. Changes in community design can encourage increased physical activity.

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 Objectives:

- Design communities to encourage activities
- Provide opportunities to become physically active
- Provide opportunities in all neighborhoods to reduce health disparities

Where are we?

2008 Age-Adjusted Estimates of the Percent of Adults (≥ 20 years of age) of Leisure-Time Physical Inactivity



Key Findings

- From 2005-2009, Lincoln County had a age adjusted mortality rate of 18.7 residents with diabetes listed as the primary cause of death (18.5 WI).
- In 2008, Lincoln County had 7-8.4% of adults (≥ 20 years of age) diagnosed with diabetes.
- In 2010, 77% of Wisconsin adults participated in physical activity during the past 30 days.
- In 2009, 44.8% of WI students attended physical education classes on an average week when in school.
- In 2009, 76.2% of WI students reported being physically active at least 60 minutes per day on one to six days during the last week.

Community Opportunities

- More exercise opportunities k-12
- Organize community activities, i.e. workplace promotions, weight races.
- Promote walking and biking trails
- Increase physical activity in school and after school
- Increase funding for Park and Recreation Programs
- Increase the opportunity for affordable gyms

Sources

CDC National Diabetes Surveillance System, <http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/about/index.htm>

Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey, <http://www.dpi.wi.gov/sspw/yrbsindx.html>

Wisconsin Behavioral Risk Factor Survey, <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/stats/BRFS.htm>

Health Focus: Reproductive and Sexual Health

Why is this important?

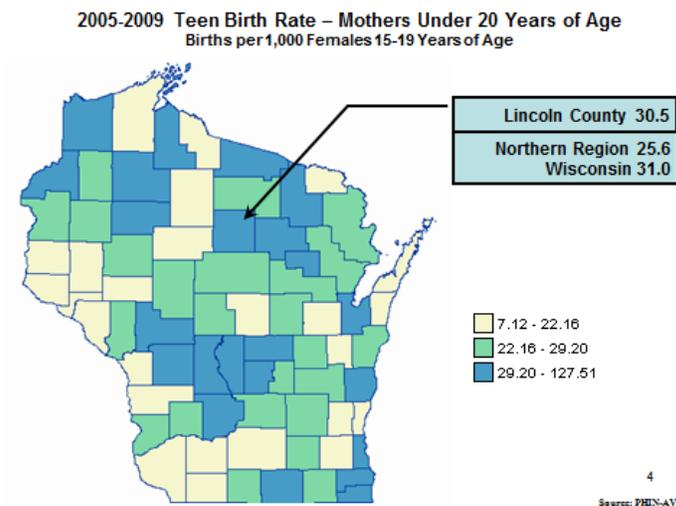
Attention to policies and programs that support and foster reproductive and sexual health is needed to reduce rates of adolescent and unintended pregnancy, HIV and sexually transmitted diseases (STD).

Health disparities are especially pronounced in these areas, with many of these problems related to power differences and lack of respect based on gender, sexual orientation or identity, gender identity, or age. Some of these are deeply rooted in cultural norms.

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 Objectives:

- Establish a norm of sexual and reproductive health across the life span
- Establish social, economic and health policies to improve equity in sexual health and reproductive justice
- Reduce disparities in sexual and reproductive health

Where are we?



Key Findings

- From 2005-2009, Lincoln County had a teen birth rate of 8.2 for mothers 15-17 years of age (15.8 WI).
- From 2000-2009, there were a total of 51 Lincoln County births to younger teen mothers 15-17 years of age, an average of 5 per year.
- In 2009, 40.9% of Wisconsin students reported ever having sexual intercourse.
- In 2009, 63% of Wisconsin students reported they used a condom during their last sexual intercourse.
- In 2009, 32.5% of Wisconsin students reported they used birth control pills or Depo-Provera to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse.

Community Opportunities

- Need sexual transmitted disease education
- Teen education in schools
- Adequate resources for all ages and both sexes on healthy relationships and families
- Tobacco use among pregnant women needs to be addresses

Sources

Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health, <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/>

Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey, <http://www.dpi.wi.gov/sspw/yrbsindx.html>

WI Public Health Information Network, <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/WiPHIN/WEDSS.htm>

Health Focus: Tobacco Use and Exposure

Why is this important?

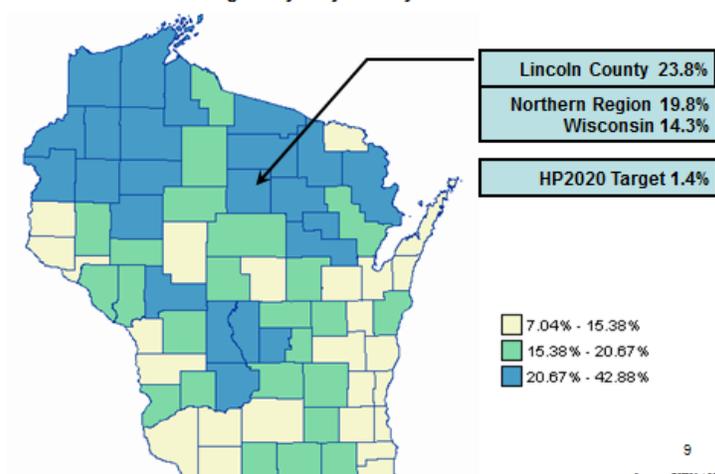
Tobacco use and exposure represent the leading overall cause of death in the U.S. and Wisconsin and a major economic burden. In Wisconsin each year, 8,000 people die of tobacco-related illnesses; \$2.2 billion is paid in direct health care costs; and \$1.6 billion is attributed to lost productivity

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 Objectives:

- Reduce tobacco use and exposure among youth and young adults by 50 percent
- Reduce tobacco use and exposure among the adult population by 25 percent
- Decrease the disparity ratio by 50 percent in tobacco use and exposure among specific populations

Where are we?

2005-2009 Percent of Births Mothers Who Report Smoking During Their Pregnancy – by County of Residence



Key Finding

- In 2010, 24% of adults use tobacco in Lincoln County.
- In 2010, approximately 42 adults die annually due to a smoking-related disease.
- In 2011, 100% of the 34 tobacco license holders who were randomly checked did not sell tobacco to minors.
- From 2005-2009, 24% of women who are pregnant smoke in Lincoln County this compares to 14% for the State of Wisconsin.

Community Opportunities

- Decrease the number of pregnant women who smoke
- Decrease the number of youth who use tobacco products
- Increase access to cessation resources within Lincoln County

Sources

Wisconsin Burden of Tobacco, 2010, <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/tobacco/informationData.htm>

Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health, <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/>

DHS Tobacco Prevention and Control Program, <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/tobacco/informationData.htm>

Northwoods Tobacco-Free Coalition, <http://nwtfc.org/>

**Help make Lincoln County
the Healthiest Communities in Wisconsin!
Get Involved Today!**

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