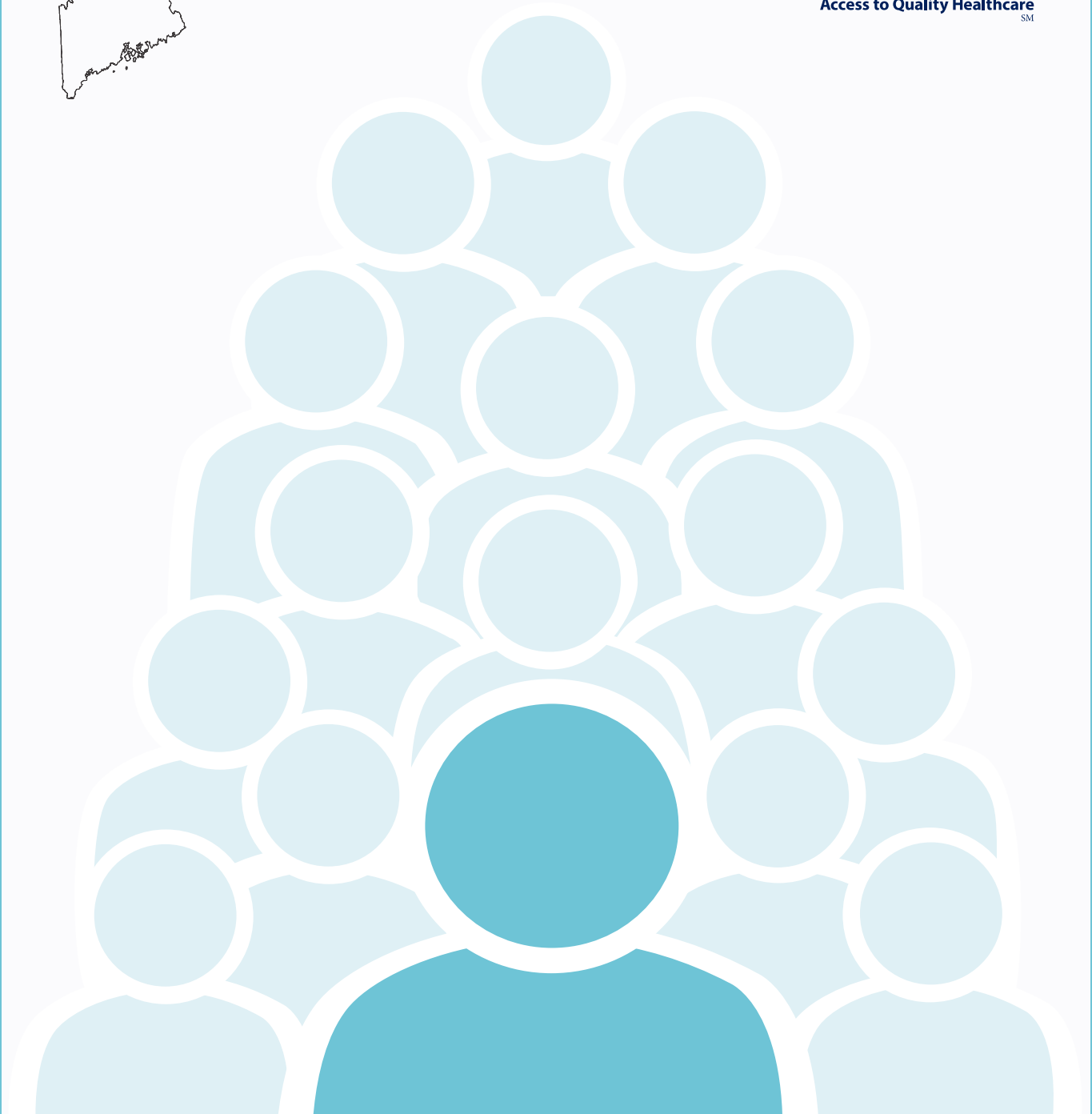




**Maine SHNAPP**  
Shared Health Needs Assessment  
& Planning Process

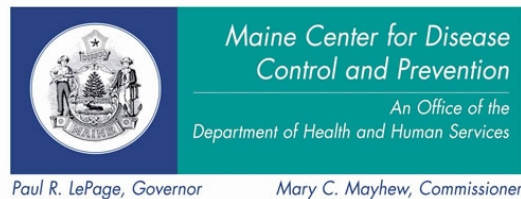


# **Piscataquis County**

## **2016 Shared Community Health Needs Assessment**

## Acknowledgements

The following report is funded through the generous support and contributions of the Maine Shared Health Needs Assessment Planning Process Collaborative:



The report was prepared by the research teams at Market Decisions Research of Portland, Maine, Hart Consulting Inc. of Gardiner, Maine, and the Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Substantial segments of the narrative sections were adapted from the 2012 Maine State Health Assessment and significant analysis and research was conducted by epidemiologists at the Maine CDC and the University of Southern Maine's Muskie School of Public Service.



See end of the report for a list of contributors and collaborating organizations.

---

Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment, 2015 © 2015 MaineGeneral Medical Center, subject to perpetual rights of use by Eastern Maine Healthcare Systems, MaineHealth, Central Maine Healthcare and Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention, an office of the Department of Health and Human Services.

*Note: Originally, this report was dated 2015 on the cover. However, it has been changed to 2016 to reflect the fiscal years of the organizations that have been involved.*

# Table of Contents

**Table of Tables ..... iii**

**How to Use This Report ..... v**

**Executive Summary ..... 1**

**Background ..... 4**

**County Demographics ..... 7**

**Piscataquis County Summary of Findings ..... 8**

**Piscataquis County Priority Health Issues and Factors ..... 28**

**County Health Rankings & Roadmaps ..... 33**

**Stakeholder Survey Findings..... 35**

**Health Indicators Results from Secondary Data Sources ..... 39**

This page is blank intentionally.

## Table of Tables

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>Table 1. Key Socioeconomic Indicators for Piscataquis County .....</b>  | <b>9</b>  |
| <b>Table 2. Key Health and Mortality Indicators for Piscataquis County.....</b>  | <b>9</b>  |
| <b>Table 3. Key Access to Health/Health Care Quality Indicators for Piscataquis County .....</b>   | <b>10</b> |
| <b>Table 4. Key Asthma and COPD Indicators for Piscataquis County .....</b>  | <b>11</b> |
| <b>Table 5. Key Cancer Indicators for Piscataquis County.....</b>  | <b>11</b> |
| <b>Table 6. Key Cardiovascular Disease Indicators for Piscataquis County .....</b>   | <b>12</b> |
| <b>Table 7. Key Diabetes Indicators for Piscataquis County.....</b>  | <b>12</b> |
| <b>Table 8. Key Environmental Health Indicators for Piscataquis County .....</b>   | <b>13</b> |
| <b>Table 9. Key Immunization Indicators for Piscataquis County .....</b>   | <b>13</b> |
| <b>Table 10. Key Infectious Disease Indicators for Piscataquis County.....</b>   | <b>14</b> |
| <b>Table 11. Key Sexually Transmitted Disease Indicators for Piscataquis County.....</b>   | <b>14</b> |
| <b>Table 12. Key Intentional Injury Indicators for Piscataquis County .....</b>  | <b>15</b> |
| <b>Table 13. Key Unintentional Injury Indicators for Piscataquis County .....</b>  | <b>15</b> |
| <b>Table 14. Key Mental Health Indicators for Piscataquis County .....</b>   | <b>16</b> |
| <b>Table 15. Key Nutrition and Physical Activity Indicators for Piscataquis County .....</b>   | <b>17</b> |
| <b>Table 16. Key Weight Indicators for Piscataquis County.....</b>   | <b>18</b> |
| <b>Table 17. Key Pregnancy and Birth Outcomes for Piscataquis County .....</b>   | <b>18</b> |
| <b>Table 18. Key Substance Abuse Indicators for Piscataquis County .....</b>   | <b>20</b> |
| <b>Table 19. Key Tobacco Use Indicators for Piscataquis County.....</b>  | <b>21</b> |
| <b>Table 20. Percentage of Stakeholders who agreed that Significant Disparities Exist Among Specific Groups for a Specific Health Issue.....</b> | <b>24</b> |
| <b>Table 21. Percentage of Stakeholders who identified Certain Factors as Key Drivers that lead to a Specific Health Condition .....</b>         | <b>25</b> |
| <b>Table 22. Priority Health Issue Successes and Challenges for Piscataquis County- Surveillance Data .....</b>                                  | <b>28</b> |
| <b>Table 23. Priority Health Issue Challenges and Resources for Piscataquis County- Stakeholder Survey Responses .....</b>                       | <b>30</b> |
| <b>Table 24. Priority Health Factor Strengths and Challenges for Piscataquis County- Surveillance Data .....</b>                                 | <b>31</b> |
| <b>Table 25. Priority Health Factor Challenges and Resources for Piscataquis County- Stakeholder Responses .....</b>                             | <b>32</b> |

**Table 26. Stakeholder Survey Results for Piscataquis County and Maine ..... 35**  
**Table 27. Quantitative Health Indicators for Piscataquis County, Maine and the U.S. .... 39**  
**Table 28. List of Data Sources and Years for Quantitative Health Indicators ..... 45**

## How to Use This Report

This report contains findings for Piscataquis County from the Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment (Maine Shared CHNA) conducted in 2015. It is divided into ten sections to provide the reader with an easy-to-use reference to the data-rich assessment. It starts with the highest level of data, followed by summaries and synthesis of the data. The last sections include the detailed findings from assessments as well as the sources.

The report has several features that are important to keep in mind:

- The document provides a reference for more than 160 indicators and more than 30 qualitative survey questions covering many topics. It does not explore any individual topic in-depth.
- The definitions, sources and year(s) for each indicator discussed in the report are found at the end in the data sources section.
- Wherever the term, “statistically significant” is used to describe differences between data estimates, it means that the 95 percent confidence intervals for the given point estimates do not overlap.
- Unless otherwise noted, all rates presented in this report are age-adjusted and calculated per 100,000 population to facilitate comparisons between counties, Maine and the U.S.

The following is a brief description of each section.

### Executive Summary

The summary provides the highest level overview of data for the county.

### Background

This section explains the purpose and background of the SHNAPP and the Shared CHNA. It includes a description of the methodology and data sources used in the assessment.

### County Demographics

The demographic section compares the population and socioeconomic characteristics of the county to the overall state of Maine.

### Summary of Findings

This section provides a summary of the assessment data by health issue; it compares the county to the state and U.S. on key indicators and explains the importance of the health issues.

### Stakeholder Feedback

High-level findings from the stakeholder survey are included in this section. It explores the top five health issues and factors identified as local priorities or concerns by stakeholders. It shares respondent concern for populations experiencing disparities in health status for these issues.

### Priority Health Issues and Challenges

Priority health issues and challenges appear in this section. This section categorizes the key findings from the quantitative and stakeholder (qualitative) datasets as strengths and challenges. The analysis includes health issue indicators from the quantitative datasets sorted into challenges and strengths, stakeholder responses for challenges and resources to address the challenges.

### County Health Rankings

The *2015 County Health Ranking & Roadmaps* model for the county is shown in this section. The model, from the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, shows how the individual health behaviors lead to health outcomes, which then determines the overall health status for a population. The graphic illustration includes the associated measures for each health indicator and the county rank among all 16 counties in the state of Maine. The data for the underlying health measures are those used by the University of Wisconsin in its 2015 report and may not always match the data shown in other sections of this report due to the time period for the data or use of different indicators.

### Stakeholder Survey Findings

This section displays the full set of responses to each question asked in the stakeholder survey (excluding open-ended responses, which are available upon request). It compares the county to the statewide responses.

### Health Indicator Results from Secondary Data Sources

The results and sources section details the data for each of the 160 indicators for the county. It includes a table that compares data for the county, the state and the U.S. (where available). Statistically significant differences (at 95 percent confidence) are noted in this table where available and applicable.

### Health Indicator Data Sources

This section lists the data source, year and additional notes for each indicator. In addition to the stakeholder survey conducted as a primary data source for this project, the secondary data sources used in this assessment include:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Child Maltreatment Report, Administration on Children Youth and Families | Maine CDC Vital Records                                  |
| Maine Cancer Registry (MCR)  | Maine Department of Education                            |
| MaineCare  | Maine Department of Public Safety                        |
| Maine Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)                 | Maine Department of Labor                                |
| Maine CDC Drinking Water Program   | Maine Health Data Organization (MHDO)                    |
| Maine CDC HIV Program  | Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey (MIYHS)             |
| Maine CDC Lead Program   | Maine Office of Data Research and Vital Records          |
| Maine CDC National Electronic Disease Surveillance System (NEDSS)        | National Immunization Survey (NIS)                       |
| Maine CDC Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP)                    | National Survey of Children w/ Special Health Care Needs |
| Maine CDC STD Program  | National Center for Health Statistics                    |
|  | U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics                          |
|  | U.S. CDC WONDER & WISQARS                                |
|  | U.S. Census  |



## Executive Summary

Public health and health care organizations share the goal of improving the lives of Maine people. Health organizations, along with business, government, community organizations, faith communities and individuals, have a responsibility to shape health improvement efforts based on sound data, personal or professional experience and community need.

This summary provides high-level findings from the Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA), a comprehensive review of health data and community stakeholder input on a broad set of health issues in Maine. The Shared CHNA was conducted through a collaborative effort among Maine's four largest health-care systems – Central Maine HealthCare, Eastern Maine Healthcare Systems (EMHS), MaineGeneral Health, and MaineHealth – as well as the Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention an office of the Maine Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

While it covers a broad range of topics, the Shared CHNA is not an exhaustive analysis of all available data on any single health issue. These data help identify priorities and should lead the reader to conduct a deeper investigation of the most pressing health issues.

Data are important and a solid starting point, but the numbers represent people who live in Maine. The overall goal of the Maine SHNAPP is to “turn data into action.” Community engagement is therefore a critical next step, assuring shared ownership and commitment to collective action. The perspectives of those who live in our communities will bring these numbers to life and, together, we can set priorities to achieve measurable community health improvement. We invite all readers to use the information in this report as part of the solution to develop healthier communities in Maine.

### *Demographics and Socioeconomic Factors*

Piscataquis County was home to 17,124 people in 2013. It is considered a rural county, according to the urban and rural classifications defined by the New England Rural Health RoundTable.<sup>1</sup> It is worse than the state in many demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, including income, poverty rates and education. Key demographic features for the 2009-2013 time period include:

- Median household income of \$36,646.
- 28.9 percent of children and 18.5 percent of all individuals live in poverty.

---

<sup>1</sup> Rural Data for Action, New England Rural Health RoundTable, 2014. Available from: [http://www.newenglandruralhealth.org/rural\\_data](http://www.newenglandruralhealth.org/rural_data)

### *Access to Health Care/Quality*

Access to health care in Piscataquis County is lower than the state; specifically, a lower percentage of residents have health insurance and a higher proportion report a lack of care due to cost. The ambulatory care sensitive-conditions<sup>2</sup> hospital admission rate in Piscataquis County was significantly higher than the state. Key features for Piscataquis County include:

- 14.4 percent of residents did not have health insurance (2009-2013); 10.9 percent experienced cost-related barriers to getting healthcare in the last year (2011-2013).
- 86.8 percent of adults reported having a personal doctor or other health care provider (2011-2013).
- The hospitalization rate for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions was 2,095.3 per 100,000 population (2011).

### *General Health and Mortality*

The general health of people in Piscataquis County is worse than the state, with a significantly higher overall mortality rate. Key features for Piscataquis County include:

- 17.1 percent of adults reported their health as fair or poor (2011-2013).
- Similar to the state overall, the top three leading causes of death were cancer, heart disease and lower respiratory diseases (2013).
- The overall mortality rate per 100,000 population was 847.4 in Piscataquis County compared with 745.8 for the state (2009-2013).

### *Disease Incidence and Prevalence*

Cancer rates in Piscataquis County are similar to the state and cancer is the leading cause of death in the county. Cardiovascular disease is also a concern in the county with rates of hospitalizations for heart attack and stroke, and mortality rates for acute myocardial infarction and coronary heart disease, significantly higher than the state. Lyme disease incidence is much lower than the state. Key features for Piscataquis County include:

- The number of new cases of all cancer sites per 100,000 population in Piscataquis County was 480.2 (2007-2011).
- Acute myocardial infarction and stroke hospitalizations per 10,000 population were 30.9 and 25, respectively (2010-2012). Acute myocardial infarction and coronary heart disease mortality per 100,000 population were 50.8 and 110.6, respectively (2009-2013).
- Diabetes emergency department visits per 100,000 population for Piscataquis County was 337.4 (2011).
- Lyme disease incidence was 11.7 per 100,000 population (2014).

---

<sup>2</sup> Ambulatory care-sensitive conditions (ACSC) are Prevention Quality Indicators from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality and is intended to measure whether these conditions are being treated appropriately in the outpatient setting before hospitalization is required.

### *Health Behaviors and Risk Factors and Social Determinants*

Health behaviors and risk factors related rates for Piscataquis County are similar to the state in most cases. However, emergency department visit rates for mental health issues are significantly higher than the state. Hospital admissions for substance abuse are also significantly higher. In addition, smoking rates among adults are higher in Piscataquis County as well as youth exposure to secondhand smoke. Key health behaviors and risk factor indicators for Piscataquis County include:

- Mental health emergency department rates per 100,000 population was 2,238.8 (2011).
- Substance-abuse hospital admissions per 100,000 population is significantly lower; 88.6 compared to 328.1 for the state (2011).
- The current smoking rate among adults was 24.5 percent (2011-2013). Secondhand smoke exposure among youth was 46.1 percent (2013).

### *Stakeholder Priorities of Health Issues*

Stakeholders who work in Piscataquis County listed the following health issues as their top five concerns:

- Obesity
- Depression
- Drug and alcohol abuse
- Respiratory diseases
- Mental health

Stakeholders identified the following populations as being disproportionately affected by the top health issues in Piscataquis County:

- Low-income people, including those with incomes below the federal poverty level
- People with less than a high school education and/or low literacy (low reading or math skills)
- People who are medically underserved, including the uninsured and underinsured
- People with disabilities: physical, mental, or intellectual
- People in very rural and/or geographically isolated locations

Stakeholders prioritized the following factors as having a great influence on health in Piscataquis County, resulting in poor health outcomes for residents:

- Poverty
- Employment
- Transportation
- Food security
- Housing stability

## Background

### *Purpose*

The Maine Shared Health Needs Assessment and Planning Process (SHNAPP) Project is a collaborative effort among Maine’s four largest healthcare systems – Central Maine HealthCare, Eastern Maine Healthcare Systems (EMHS), MaineGeneral Health (MGH), and MaineHealth – as well as the Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention (Maine CDC), an office of the Maine Department of Health and Human Services (Maine DHHS). The current collaboration expands upon the OneMaine Health Collaborative created in 2007 as a partnership among EMHS, MGH and MaineHealth. The Maine CDC and other partners joined these entities to develop a public-private partnership in 2012. The four hospital systems and the Maine CDC signed a memorandum of understanding in effect between June 2014 and December 2019 committing resources to the Maine SHNAPP Project.

The overall goal of the Maine SHNAPP is to “turn data into action” by conducting a shared community health improvement planning process for stakeholders across the state. The collaborative assessment and planning effort will ultimately lead to the implementation of comprehensive strategies for community health improvement. As part of the larger project, the Maine SHNAPP has pooled its resources to conduct this Shared Community Health Needs Assessment (Shared CHNA) to address community benefit reporting needs of hospitals, support state and local public health accreditation efforts, and provide valuable population health assessment data for use in prioritizing and planning for community health improvement.

This assessment builds on the earlier *OneMaine 2011 CHNA* that was developed by the University of New England and the University of Southern Maine, as well as the 2012 Maine State Health Assessment that was developed by the Maine DHHS. This Shared CHNA includes a large set of statistics on health status and risk factors from existing surveillance and health datasets. It differs from earlier assessments in two ways. Firstly, it includes input from a broad set of stakeholders from across the state from the 2015 SHNAPP Stakeholders’ Survey. Secondly, it does not include the household telephone survey conducted for the OneMaine effort.

### *Quantitative Data*

This report contains both quantitative health data and qualitative stakeholder survey data on health issues and determinants affecting those living in Maine. The quantitative data come from numerous sources including surveillance surveys, inpatient and outpatient health data and disease registries. These data consist of 160 quantitative indicators within 18 groupings (domains) for reporting at the state level and, where possible, at the county and select urban levels. Please note that the data are taken from the most current year(s) available. Since the indicators come from a variety of sources, the data are measured over different time periods. In some cases, where there were not enough data in a single year to produce a statistically valid result, multiple years were combined to compute an indicator. Table 28 contains the complete list of the data sources.

### *Qualitative Data*

Qualitative data were collected through a statewide stakeholder survey conducted in May and June 2015 with 1,639 people representing more than 80 organizations and businesses in Maine. The survey was developed using a collaborative process that included Maine SHNAPP partners, Market Decisions Research and Hart Consulting, and a number of other stakeholders and health experts. In Piscataquis County, a total of 89 stakeholders responded to the survey.

The objective of the survey was to produce qualitative data of the opinions of health professionals and community stakeholders on the health issues and needs of communities across the state. Given this purpose, the survey used a snowball sampling approach by inviting leaders of member organizations and agencies to invite their members and employees to participate. A concerted effort was made to recruit participants from a number of different industries and backgrounds across all communities in the state. Survey respondents represented public health and health care organizations as well as behavioral health, business, municipalities, education, public safety, and nongovernmental organizations. More than 80 organizations agreed to send the survey to their members or stakeholders.

The online survey was approximately 25 minutes in length and contained a number of questions about important health issues and determinants in the state, including a rating of most critical issues, the ability of Maine's health system (including public health) to respond to issues, availability of resources and assets to address specific health issues, impact on disparate populations, and identification of the entities primarily responsible for addressing issues and determinants. The survey asked all respondents a basic set of questions to rate the importance of health issues and impact of health factors. It then allowed respondents to provide answers to probing questions on the three issues and factors that they were most interested in or had the most knowledge about. Respondents provided over 12,000 open-ended comments to these in-depth probing questions in the survey. The Market Decisions Research/Hart Consulting team reviewed, coded and cleaned all open-ended comments for similar and recurrent themes. Not all respondents shared comments for the probing questions.

### *Limitations*

While a number of precautions were taken to ensure that the results and findings presented in this report are sound and based upon statistically valid methods and analyses, there are some limitations to note. While the quantitative analysis used the most recent data sources available as of July 1, 2015, some of these sources contain data that are several years old. The most recent BRFSS and mortality data available at the time of analysis were from 2013, while the most recent hospitalization and cancer data were from 2011. This presents a particular challenge in trying to capture recent trends in health in the state, such as with opioid use. The data presented in this report may not necessarily represent the current situation in Maine, but are the best data available at the time of publication.

Given the qualitative nature of the survey questions and the sampling methodology, it is important to note that the results of the stakeholder survey are not necessarily representative of the population of Maine or a county at a given level of statistical precision. The findings reflect the informed opinions of health experts and community leaders from all areas of the state. However, it is important to use some caution when interpreting results, especially at the county level due to smaller sample sizes, as the results represent the opinions of only those who completed the survey.

### *Reports*

The Shared CHNA has several reports and datasets for public use that are available on the Maine CDC website and may be downloaded at [www.maine.gov/SHNAPP/](http://www.maine.gov/SHNAPP/).

- County-Level Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment Reports summarize the data and provide insights into regional findings. These reports explore the priorities, challenges, and resources for each county and contain both summary and detailed tables.
- State-Level Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment Report includes information on each health issue, including analysis of sub-populations. The report includes state summaries and detailed tables.
- Summary tables are available for each public health district<sup>3</sup>, each county, and the cities of Portland and Bangor and the combined cities of Lewiston/Auburn.
- Detailed Tables contain each indicator, by subpopulation, region, and year.

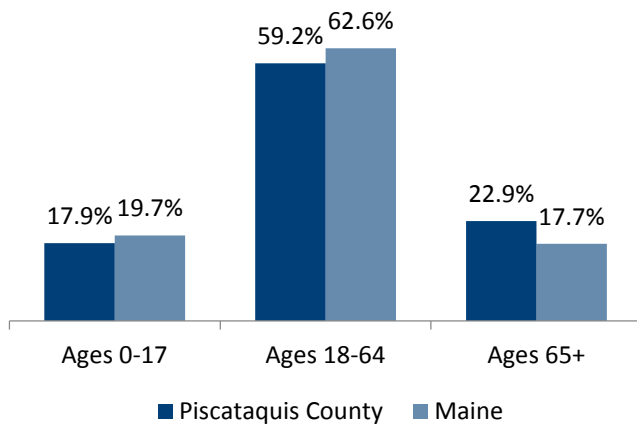
---

<sup>3</sup> To improve coordinated delivery of essential public health services, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the Maine Legislature approved the establishment of eight public health districts. District boundaries were established using population size, geographic areas, hospital service areas, and county borders. A District Liaison coordinates a Public Health Unit with co-located Maine CDC staff in one DHHS regional office for every District.

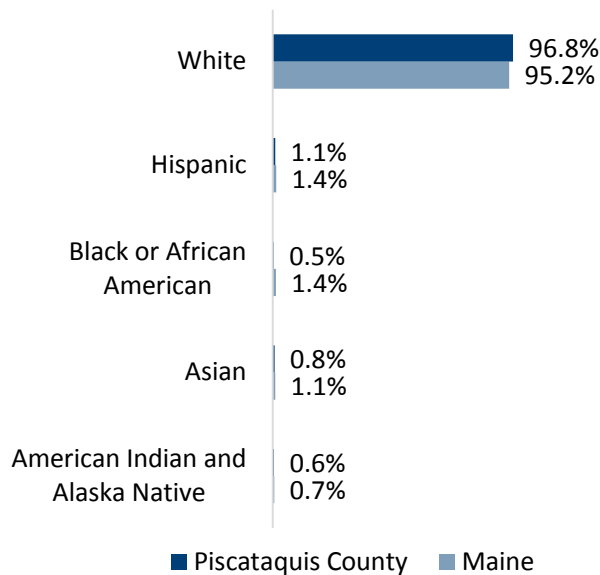
## County Demographics

Piscataquis County has a total population of 17,124, with a somewhat older population than the state. The demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the county show it is worse off compared with the state on many measures including income, poverty rates, education and general health status.

**Figure 1. Population by Age Categories (U.S. Census 2013)<sup>4</sup>**



**Figure 2. Population by Race/Ethnicity (U.S. Census 2013)**



<sup>4</sup> Numbers may not add up to 100% due to rounding

## Piscataquis County

**Piscataquis County is part of the Penquis Public Health District. It is Maine's least populous county and is located in central Maine, containing seventeen towns, two organized plantations, and twenty-eight unorganized townships. The county's hospitals are:**

- Charles A. Dean Memorial Hospital.
- Mayo Regional Hospital.

### Key Demographics

| Population                            | Piscataquis |          |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|----------|
|                                       | County      | Maine    |
| Overall Population                    | 17,124      | 1.33 mil |
| Population density (per sq. mile)     | 4.4         | 43.1     |
| Percentage living in rural areas      | 100%        | 66.4%    |
| Single parent families                | 40.8%       | 34.0%    |
| 65+ living alone                      | 40.0%       | 41.2%    |
| Population living with a disability   | NA          | 15.9%    |
| <b>Economic Status</b>                |             |          |
| Median household income               | \$36,646    | \$48,453 |
| Unemployment rate                     | 7.5%        | 5.7%     |
| Adults and children living in poverty | 18.5%       | 13.6%    |
| Children living in poverty            | 28.9%       | 18.5%    |
| <b>Education</b>                      |             |          |
| HS graduation rate                    | 83.3%       | 86.5%    |



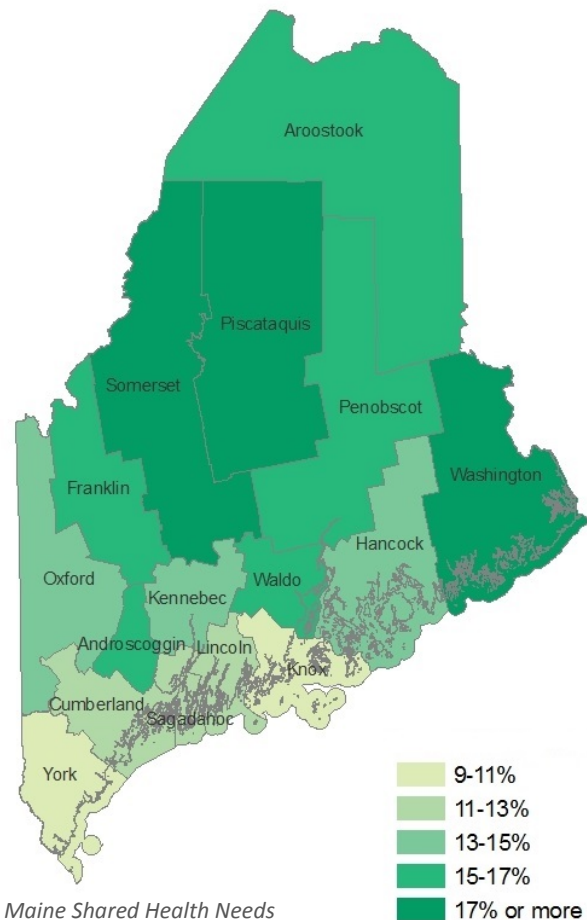
## Piscataquis County Summary of Findings

### *Socioeconomic Status*

Economic opportunity and stability, including factors such as income, employment, food security and housing stability, have a significant impact on the health of individuals and communities. The 2013 Maine Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) found the percentage of adults in Maine rating their health as excellent, very good or good was 94.8 percent among adults with household incomes of \$50,000 or more, but 53.8 percent among those with incomes under \$15,000.

In addition to income, there are many other social determinants of health, which have been defined as “conditions in the environments in which people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning and quality-of-life outcomes and risks.”<sup>5</sup> The conditions in which we live explain in part why some are healthier than others and why many generally are not as healthy as they could be. The Maine Shared CHNA takes into account a number of socioeconomic factors and other health determinants, including income and poverty, employment, education and household structure.

**Percentage of adults and children living in poverty**



*Maine Shared Health Needs Assessment, 2015*

<sup>5</sup> The Institute of Medicine. *Disparities in Health Care: Methods for Studying the Effects of Race, Ethnicity, and SES on Access, Use, and Quality of Health Care*, 2002. Available from: [www.iom.edu/~media/Files/Activity%20Files/Quality/NHDRGuidance/DisparitiesGornick.pdf](http://www.iom.edu/~media/Files/Activity%20Files/Quality/NHDRGuidance/DisparitiesGornick.pdf)



**Table 1. Key Socioeconomic Indicators for Piscataquis County**

|   | Piscataquis | Maine    | U.S.     |
|---|-------------|----------|----------|
| Adults and children living in poverty (2009-2013) | 18.5%*      | 13.6%    | 15.4%    |
| Children living in poverty (2009-2013)            | 28.9%*      | 18.5%    | 21.6%    |
| Median household income (2009-2013)               | \$36,646*   | \$48,453 | \$53,046 |
| Single-parent families (2009-2013)                | 40.8%       | 34.0%    | 33.2%    |
| 65+ living alone (2009-2013)                      | 40.0%       | 41.2%    | 37.7%    |

*Asterisk (\*) and italics indicate a statistically significant difference between Piscataquis County and Maine;*

*NA = Not Available - data are not available for this indicator.*

*Note: U.S. results are from the most recently available year which may be different than county and state figures.*

### ***General Health and Mortality***

While it is essential to understand the causes, risk factors and other determinants of a population's health status, broad measures of health and mortality can also help explain the overall status and needs of the population in general and show in which populations there are disparities. General health status can be measured by self-reported data, as well as by mortality-related data such as life expectancy, leading causes of death and years of potential life lost.

**Table 2. Key Health and Mortality Indicators for Piscataquis County**

|   | Piscataquis | Maine | U.S.  |
|---|-------------|-------|-------|
| Adults who rate their health fair to poor (2011-2013)             | 17.1%       | 15.6% | 16.7% |
| Adults with 14+ days lost due to poor mental health (2011-2013)   | 13.2%       | 12.4% | NA    |
| Adults with 14+ days lost due to poor physical health (2011-2013) | 13.3%       | 13.1% | NA    |
| Adults with three or more chronic conditions (2011, 2013)         | 29.0%       | 27.6% | NA    |
| Overall mortality rate per 100,000 population (2009-2013)         | 847.4*      | 745.8 | 731.9 |

*Asterisk (\*) and italics indicate a statistically significant difference between Piscataquis County and Maine;*

*NA = Not Available - data are not available for this indicator.*

*Note: Age-adjusted rates presented in table; U.S. results are from the most recently available year which may be different than county and state figures.*

The life expectancy in Piscataquis County is 75.5 years for males and 80.3 years for females.

### ***Access to Health/Health Care Quality***

Access to timely, appropriate, high-quality and regular health care and preventive health services is a key component of maintaining health. Good access to health care can be limited by financial, structural, and personal barriers. Access to health care is affected by location of and distance to health services, availability of transportation and the cost of obtaining the services – including the availability of insurance, the ability to understand and act upon information regarding

services, the cultural competency of health care providers and a host of other characteristics of the system and its clients. *Healthy People 2020* has identified four major components of access to health services: coverage, services, timeliness and workforce.<sup>6</sup>

In Piscataquis County, 14.4 percent of residents did not have health insurance over the period from 2009-2013. However, access to health insurance does not necessarily guarantee access to care: among adults with health insurance, 6.4 percent in Piscataquis County reported that they had experienced cost-related barriers to getting health care during the previous year (compared to 10.9 percent of all adults in the county).

**Table 3. Key Access to Health/Health Care Quality Indicators for Piscataquis County**

|  | Piscataquis     | Maine   | U.S.    |
|--|-----------------|---------|---------|
| Adults with a usual primary care provider (2011-2013)  | 86.8%           | 87.7%   | 76.6%   |
| Individuals who are unable to obtain or delay obtaining necessary medical care due to cost (2011-2013) | 10.9%           | 11.0%   | 15.3%   |
| Percent uninsured (2009-2013)  | <i>14.4%*</i>   | 10.4%   | 11.7%   |
| Ambulatory care-sensitive condition hospital admission rate per 100,000 population (2011)              | <i>2,095.3*</i> | 1,499.3 | 1,457.5 |
| Adults with visits to a dentist in the past 12 months (2012)   | 66.5%           | 65.3%   | 67.2%   |

*Asterisk (\*) and italics indicate a statistically significant difference between Piscataquis County and Maine;*

*NA = Not Available - data are not available for this indicator.*

*Note: U.S. results are from the most recently available year which may be different than county and state figures.*

Ambulatory care-sensitive hospital discharges is a Prevention Quality Indicator defined by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) and is intended to measure whether conditions are being treated appropriately in the outpatient setting before hospitalization is required. AHRQ provides nationwide rates based on lower acuity and cost analysis of 44 states from the 2010 Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality's Healthcare Cost and Utilization Project State Inpatient Databases.<sup>7</sup>

## *Chronic Disease*

It is estimated that treatment for chronic diseases accounts for 86 percent of our nation's health care costs.<sup>8</sup> Chronic diseases include cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes and respiratory diseases like asthma and COPD, among other conditions. They are long-lasting health conditions and are responsible for seven out of ten deaths each year. Many chronic diseases can be

<sup>6</sup> Healthy People 2020, Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Available from:

<http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/Access-to-Health-Services>

<sup>7</sup> Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, Prevention Quality Indicators Technical Specifications - Version 5.0,

March 2015, available at: [http://www.qualityindicators.ahrq.gov/Modules/PQI\\_TechSpec.aspx](http://www.qualityindicators.ahrq.gov/Modules/PQI_TechSpec.aspx)

<sup>8</sup> National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, <http://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/>

prevented or controlled by reducing risk factors such as tobacco use, physical inactivity, poor nutrition and obesity.

Asthma is the most common childhood chronic condition in the United States and the leading chronic cause of children being absent from school.

**Table 4. Key Asthma and COPD Indicators for Piscataquis County**

|   | Piscataquis   | Maine | U.S. |
|---|---------------|-------|------|
| COPD diagnosed (2011-2013)  | 9.2%          | 7.6%  | 6.5% |
| COPD hospitalizations per 100,000 population (2011)               | <i>312.4*</i> | 216.3 | NA   |
| Current asthma (Adults) (2011-2013)                               | 11.0%         | 11.7% | 9.0% |
| Current asthma (Youth 0-17) (2011-2013)                           | 7.4%          | 9.1%  | NA   |
| Pneumonia emergency department rate per 100,000 population (2011) | <i>990.1*</i> | 719.9 | NA   |

*Asterisk (\*) and italics indicate a statistically significant difference between Piscataquis County and Maine; NA = Not Available - data are not available for this indicator.*

*Note: Age-adjusted rates presented in table; U.S. results are from the most recently available year which may be different than county and state figures.*

While the age-adjusted all-cancer incidence and mortality rates in Maine decreased significantly over the past ten years, cancer remains the leading cause of death among people in Maine. Cancer was also the leading cause of death in Piscataquis County in 2013.

**Table 5. Key Cancer Indicators for Piscataquis County**

|  | Piscataquis  | Maine | U.S.  |
|--|--------------|-------|-------|
| Mortality – all cancers per 100,000 population (2007-2011)   | 197.4        | 185.5 | 168.7 |
| Incidence – all cancers per 100,000 population (2007-2011)   | 480.2        | 500.1 | 453.4 |
| Mammograms females age 50+ in past two years (2012)          | 84.8%        | 82.1% | 77.0% |
| Colorectal screening (2012)                                  | 73.7%        | 72.2% | NA    |
| Prostate cancer incidence per 100,000 population (2007-2011) | <i>87.5*</i> | 133.8 | 140.8 |

*Asterisk (\*) and italics indicate a statistically significant difference between Piscataquis County and Maine; NA = Not Available - data are not available for this indicator.*

*Note: Age-adjusted rates presented in table; U.S. results are from the most recently available year which may be different than county and state figures.*

More than one in three adults lives with some type of cardiovascular disease. Heart disease and stroke can cause serious illness and disability with associated decreased quality of life and high economic costs. Cardiovascular disease conditions are among the most preventable health problems through the modification of common risk factors.

**Table 6. Key Cardiovascular Disease Indicators for Piscataquis County**

|  | Piscataquis | Maine | U.S.  |
|--|-------------|-------|-------|
| Acute myocardial infarction hospitalizations per 10,000 population (2010-2012) | 30.9*       | 23.5  | NA    |
| Acute myocardial infarction mortality per 100,000 population (2009-2013)       | 50.8*       | 32.2  | 32.4  |
| Cholesterol checked every five years (2011, 2013)                              | 80.9%       | 81.0% | 76.4% |
| Coronary heart disease mortality per 100,000 population (2009-2013)            | 110.6*      | 89.8  | 102.6 |
| Hypertension prevalence (2011, 2013)   | 36.9%       | 32.8% | 31.4% |
| Stroke hospitalizations per 10,000 population (2010-2012)                      | 25.0*       | 20.8  | NA    |
| Stroke mortality per 100,000 population (2009-2013)                            | 44.4        | 35.0  | 36.2  |

*Asterisk (\*) and italics indicate a statistically significant difference between Piscataquis County and Maine; NA = Not Available - data are not available for this indicator.*

*Note: Age-adjusted rates presented in table; U.S. results are from the most recently available year which may be different than county and state figures.*

Diabetes mellitus is a complex health condition that lowers life expectancy, increases the risk of heart disease and is the leading cause of adult-onset blindness, lower-limb amputations and kidney failure. Lifestyle changes, effective self-management and treatment can delay or prevent diabetes and complications of diabetes.

**Table 7. Key Diabetes Indicators for Piscataquis County**

|  | Piscataquis | Maine | U.S.  |
|--|-------------|-------|-------|
| Diabetes prevalence (ever been told) (2011-2013)   | 12.1%       | 9.6%  | 9.7%  |
| Adults with diabetes who have received formal diabetes education (2011-2013)             | NA          | 60.0% | 55.8% |
| Diabetes emergency department visits (principal diagnosis) per 100,000 population (2011) | 337.4*      | 235.9 | NA    |
| Diabetes long-term complication hospitalizations (2011)                                  | 63.7        | 59.1  | NA    |

*Asterisk (\*) and italics indicate a statistically significant difference between Piscataquis County and Maine; NA = Not Available - data are not available for this indicator.*

*Note: Age-adjusted rates presented in table; U.S. results are from the most recently available year which may be different than county and state figures.*

## ***Environmental Health***

Environmental health includes the natural and built environments. Within these environments, there is risk of exposure to toxic substances and other physical hazards that exist in the air we breathe, the food we eat, the water we drink and the places where we live, play and work.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention. Healthy Maine 2020. Available from: <http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/mecdc/healthy-maine/index.shtml>

Water quality issues in Maine include hazards such as disinfection byproducts, arsenic and nitrates/nitrites as well as bacteria contamination. Among households who get their drinking water from private wells, naturally occurring arsenic is a risk. Regular water quality testing can indicate the need for mitigation. In Piscataquis County, 33.7 percent of households with private wells have tested their water for arsenic, compared with 43.3 percent of households statewide.

Childhood lead poisoning rates are of particular concern in areas with older housing. It can disproportionately affect people who live in older rental units and those who have less income.

**Table 8. Key Environmental Health Indicators for Piscataquis County**

|   | Piscataquis | Maine | U.S. |
|---|-------------|-------|------|
| Children with confirmed elevated blood lead levels (% among those screened) (2009-2013)   | 5.5%*       | 2.5%  | NA   |
| Children with unconfirmed elevated blood lead levels (% among those screened) (2009-2013) | 1.4%*       | 4.2%  | NA   |
| Homes with private wells tested for arsenic (2009, 2012)                                  | 33.7%       | 43.3% | NA   |
| Lead screening among children age 12-23 months (2009-2013)                                | 42.3%*      | 49.2% | NA   |
| Lead screening among children age 24-35 months (2009-2013)                                | 22.6%*      | 27.6% | NA   |

*Asterisk (\*) and italics indicate a statistically significant difference between Piscataquis County and Maine; NA = Not Available - data are not available for this indicator.*

## *Immunization*

Immunization has accounted for significant decreases in morbidity and mortality of infectious diseases and an overall increase in life expectancy. However, many infectious diseases that can be prevented through vaccination continue to cause significant burdens on the health of Maine residents. The U.S. CDC has recommendations for a number of vaccines for young children, adolescents and older adults. Among its other recommendations, the U.S. CDC recommends yearly influenza vaccinations for people over six months of age.

**Table 9. Key Immunization Indicators for Piscataquis County**

|  | Piscataquis | Maine | U.S.  |
|--|-------------|-------|-------|
| Adults immunized annually for influenza (2011-2013)                            | 37.6%       | 41.5% | NA    |
| Adults immunized for pneumococcal pneumonia (ages 65 and older) (2011-2013)    | 76.2%       | 72.4% | 69.5% |
| Immunization exemptions among kindergarteners for philosophical reasons (2015) | 4.8%        | 3.7%  | NA    |

*Asterisk (\*) and italics indicate a statistically significant difference between Piscataquis County and Maine; NA = Not Available - data are not available for this indicator.*

*Note: U.S. results are from the most recently available year which may be different than county and state figures.*

## *Infectious Disease/Sexually Transmitted Disease*

There are 71 infectious diseases and conditions reportable in Maine. Surveillance data assist in monitoring trends in disease and identifying immediate threats to public health. However, there are limitations in surveillance data, specifically pertaining to underreporting. Available data reflects a subset of the disease burden in Maine.

Advances in sanitation, personal hygiene and immunizations have provided control over some diseases, but others continue to thrive despite best efforts. Lyme disease, if left untreated, can cause severe headaches, severe joint pain and swelling, inflammation of the brain and short-term memory problems<sup>10</sup>. Incidence has increased from 224 reported cases statewide in 2004 to 1,400 in 2014, a growth of more than 500 percent in a decade.

**Table 10. Key Infectious Disease Indicators for Piscataquis County**

|   | Piscataquis | Maine | U.S. |
|---|-------------|-------|------|
| Incidence of past or present hepatitis C virus (HCV) per 100,000 population (2014)        | 52.9        | 107.1 | NA   |
| Incidence of newly reported chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) per 100,000 population (2014) | 11.7        | 8.1   | NA   |
| Lyme disease incidence per 100,000 population (2014)                                      | 11.7        | 105.3 | 10.5 |

*Asterisk (\*) and italics indicate a statistically significant difference between Piscataquis County and Maine; NA = Not Available - data are not available for this indicator.*

*Note: U.S. results are from the most recently available year which may be different than county and state figures.*

While the rates of sexually transmitted diseases like chlamydia, gonorrhea and HIV are significantly lower in Maine than the U.S., it is an issue that disproportionately affects specific segments of the population, including young adults and men who have sex with men.

**Table 11. Key Sexually Transmitted Disease Indicators for Piscataquis County**

|   | Piscataquis | Maine | U.S.  |
|---|-------------|-------|-------|
| Chlamydia incidence per 100,000 population (2014) | 211.4       | 265.5 | 452.2 |
| Gonorrhea incidence per 100,000 population (2014) | 0.0         | 17.8  | 109.8 |
| HIV incidence per 100,000 population (2014)       | 0.0         | 4.4   | 11.2  |

*Asterisk (\*) and italics indicate a statistically significant difference between Piscataquis County and Maine; NA = Not Available - data are not available for this indicator.*

*Note: U.S. results are from the most recently available year which may be different than county and state figures.*

<sup>10</sup> Signs and Symptoms of Untreated Lyme Disease, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Available from: [http://www.cdc.gov/lyme/signs\\_symptoms/](http://www.cdc.gov/lyme/signs_symptoms/)

## Injuries

Intentional or violence-related injury is an important public health problem that affects people of all ages. Violence prevention activities include changing societal norms regarding the acceptability of violence, improving conflict resolution and other problem-solving skills and developing policies to address economic and social conditions that can lead to violence.

Suicide is the second leading cause of death among 15- to 34-year-olds in Maine and the tenth leading cause of death among all ages combined. In Piscataquis County, the age-adjusted rate of suicide deaths was 21.8 per 100,000 population, compared to 15.2 for the state over the same time period.

**Table 12. Key Intentional Injury Indicators for Piscataquis County**

|  | Piscataquis | Maine | U.S.  |
|--|-------------|-------|-------|
| Domestic assaults reports to police per 100,000 pop (2013) | 326.0       | 413.0 | NA    |
| Firearm deaths per 100,000 population (2009-2013)          | 18.4*       | 9.2   | 10.4  |
| Suicide deaths per 100,000 population (2009-2013)          | 21.8        | 15.2  | 12.6  |
| Violent crime rate per 100,000 population (2013)           | 209.6       | 125.0 | 367.9 |

*Asterisk (\*) and italics indicate a statistically significant difference between Piscataquis County and Maine; NA = Not Available - data are not available for this indicator.*

*Note: Age-adjusted rates presented in table; U.S. results are from the most recently available year which may be different than county and state figures.*

Unintentional injuries are a leading cause of death and disability. While many people think of unintentional injuries as a result of accidents, most are predictable and preventable. Unintentional injury was the leading cause of death among 1- to 44-year-olds in Maine and the fifth-leading cause of death among all ages combined in 2013. Motor vehicle crashes, unintentional poisonings, traumatic brain injuries and falls lead to millions of dollars in medical and lost work costs.

**Table 13. Key Unintentional Injury Indicators for Piscataquis County**

|   | Piscataquis | Maine | U.S.  |
|---|-------------|-------|-------|
| Always wear seatbelt (Adults) (2013)  | 79.3%       | 85.2% | NA    |
| Always wear seatbelt (High School Students) (2013)  | 49.6%*      | 61.6% | 54.7% |
| Traumatic brain injury related emergency department visits (all intents) per 10,000 population (2011) | 76.9        | 81.4  | NA    |
| Unintentional and undetermined intent poisoning deaths per 100,000 population (2009-2013)             | 11.1        | 11.1  | 13.2  |
| Unintentional fall related injury emergency department visits per 10,000 population (2011)            | 392.3       | 361.3 | NA    |

*Asterisk (\*) and italics indicate a statistically significant difference between Piscataquis County and Maine; NA = Not Available - data are not available for this indicator.*

*Note: Age-adjusted rates presented in table; U.S. results are from the most recently available year which may be different than county and state figures.*



## Mental Health

Mental health is a complex issue that can affect many facets of a person’s daily life. In the U.S., about one in four adults and one in five children have diagnosable mental disorders and they are the leading cause of disability among people ages 15-44.<sup>11</sup> In Piscataquis County, 17.5 percent of adults reported currently receiving outpatient mental health treatment (taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor) in 2011-2013, compared to 17.7 percent of adults statewide.

Mental well-being can also affect a person’s physical health in many ways, including chronic pain, a weakened immune system and increased risk for cardiovascular problems. In addition, mental illnesses, such as depression and anxiety, affect people’s ability to participate in health-promoting behaviors.<sup>12</sup>

Stigma, additional health issues, access to services and complexities of treatment delivery also prevent many from receiving adequate treatment for their mental health issues.

Percentage of Adults with Current Depression

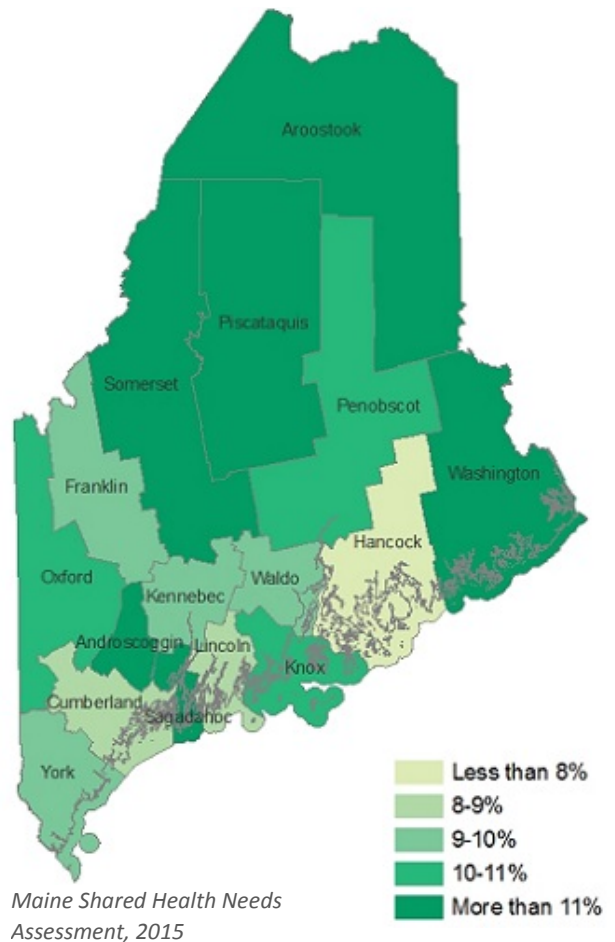


Table 14. Key Mental Health Indicators for Piscataquis County

|  | Piscataquis | Maine   | U.S.  |
|--|-------------|---------|-------|
| Adults who have ever had depression (2011-2013)                        | 21.8%       | 23.5%   | 18.7% |
| Adults with current symptoms of depression (2011-2013)                 | 11.2%       | 10.0%   | NA    |
| Mental health emergency department rates per 100,000 population (2011) | 2,238.8*    | 1,972.1 | NA    |
| Sad/hopeless for two weeks in a row (High School Students) (2013)      | 25.0%       | 24.3%   | 29.9% |
| Seriously considered suicide (High School Students) (2013)             | 14.3%       | 14.6%   | 17.0% |

Asterisk (\*) and italics indicate a statistically significant difference between Piscataquis County and Maine; NA = Not Available - data are not available for this indicator.

Note: Age-adjusted rates presented in table; U.S. results are from the most recently available year which may be different than county and state figures.

<sup>11</sup> Guide to Community Preventive Services. Improving mental health and addressing mental illness. [www.thecommunityguide.org/mentalhealth/index.html](http://www.thecommunityguide.org/mentalhealth/index.html).

<sup>12</sup> US Department of Health and Human Services. Health People 2020: Mental Health and Mental Disorders. 2012 Available from: [www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/overview.aspx?topicid=28](http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/overview.aspx?topicid=28).

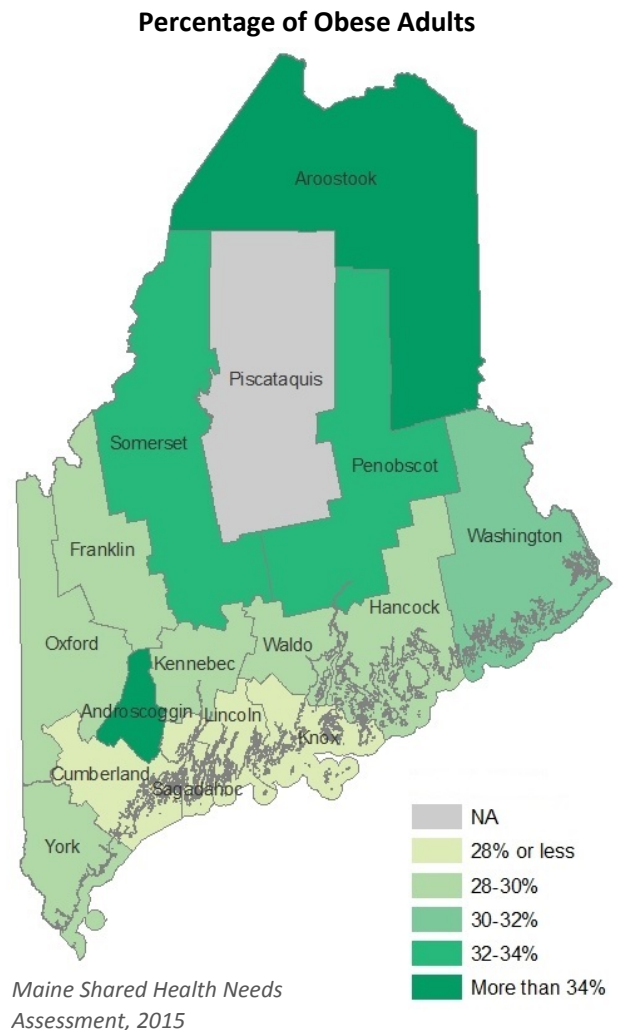


**Physical Activity, Nutrition and Weight**

Eating a healthy diet, being physically active and maintaining a healthy weight are essential for an individual’s overall health. These three factors can help lower the risk of developing numerous health conditions, including high cholesterol, high blood pressure, heart disease, stroke, diabetes and cancer. They also can help prevent existing health conditions from worsening over time.

Sugar-sweetened beverages, such as non-diet soda, sports drinks and energy drinks, provide little to no nutritional value, but their calories can lead to obesity and being overweight, along with health risks including tooth decay, heart disease and type 2 diabetes.

The 2008 *Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans* recommends that adults, age 18-64, get a minimum of 150 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity a week and that children, age 6-17, get 60 or more minutes of physical activity each day.<sup>13</sup> Among adults in Piscataquis County from 2011-2013, 28.2 percent led a sedentary lifestyle, meaning they did not participate in any leisure-time (non-work) physical activity or exercise in the previous month.



**Table 15. Key Nutrition and Physical Activity Indicators for Piscataquis County**

|  | Piscataquis | Maine | U.S.  |
|--|-------------|-------|-------|
| Fruit and vegetable consumption (High School Students) (2013)  | 15.6%*      | 16.8% | NA    |
| Physical activity for at least 60 minutes per day on five of the past seven days (High School Students) (2013) | 43.3%       | 43.7% | 47.3% |
| Sedentary lifestyle – no leisure-time physical activity in past month (Adults) (2011-2013)                     | 28.2%*      | 22.4% | 25.3% |

<sup>13</sup> Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2008, <http://health.gov/Paguidelines/guidelines/>

|   | Piscataquis | Maine | U.S.  |
|---|-------------|-------|-------|
| Soda/sports drink consumption (High School Students) (2013)                   | 27.3%       | 26.2% | 27.0% |
| Vegetable consumption among Adults 18+ (less than one serving per day) (2013) | 17.3%       | 17.9% | 22.9% |

*Asterisk (\*) and italics indicate a statistically significant difference between Piscataquis County and Maine;*

*NA = Not Available - data are not available for this indicator.*

*Note: U.S. results are from the most recently available year which may be different than county and state figures.*

In 2013, 30.2 percent of adults 18 years and older in Piscataquis County were overweight. Overall in Maine, 36.0 percent of adults were overweight.

**Table 16. Key Weight Indicators for Piscataquis County**

|                                       | Piscataquis | Maine | U.S.  |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|
| Overweight (Adults)                   | 30.2%       | 36.0% | 35.4% |
| Obesity (High School Students) (2013) | 14.1%       | 12.7% | 13.7% |

*Asterisk (\*) and italics indicate a statistically significant difference between Piscataquis County and Maine;*

*NA = Not Available - data are not available for this indicator.*

*Note: U.S. results are from the most recently available year which may be different than county and state figures.*

## *Pregnancy and Birth Outcomes*

Addressing health risks during a woman's pregnancy can help prevent future health issues for women and their children. Increasing access to quality care both before pregnancy and between pregnancies can reduce the risk of pregnancy-related complications and maternal and infant mortality. Early identification and treatment of health issues among babies can help prevent disability or death.<sup>14</sup>

**Table 17. Key Pregnancy and Birth Outcomes for Piscataquis County**

|  | Piscataquis | Maine | U.S.  |
|--|-------------|-------|-------|
| Infant deaths per 1,000 live births (2003-2012)  | 6.5         | 6.0   | 6.0   |
| Live births for which the mother received early and adequate prenatal care (2010-2012) | 80.6%       | 86.4% | 84.8% |
| Live births to 15-19 year olds per 1,000 population (2010-2012)                        | 24.4        | 20.5  | 26.5  |
| Low birth weight (<2500 grams) (2010-2012)   | 4.7%        | 6.6%  | 8.0%  |

*Asterisk (\*) and italics indicate a statistically significant difference between Piscataquis County and Maine;*

*NA = Not Available - data are not available for this indicator.*

*Note: U.S. results are from the most recently available year which may be different than county and state figures.*

<sup>14</sup> Healthy People 2020. Maternal, infant, and child health: overview. Available from: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/maternal-infant-and-child-health>

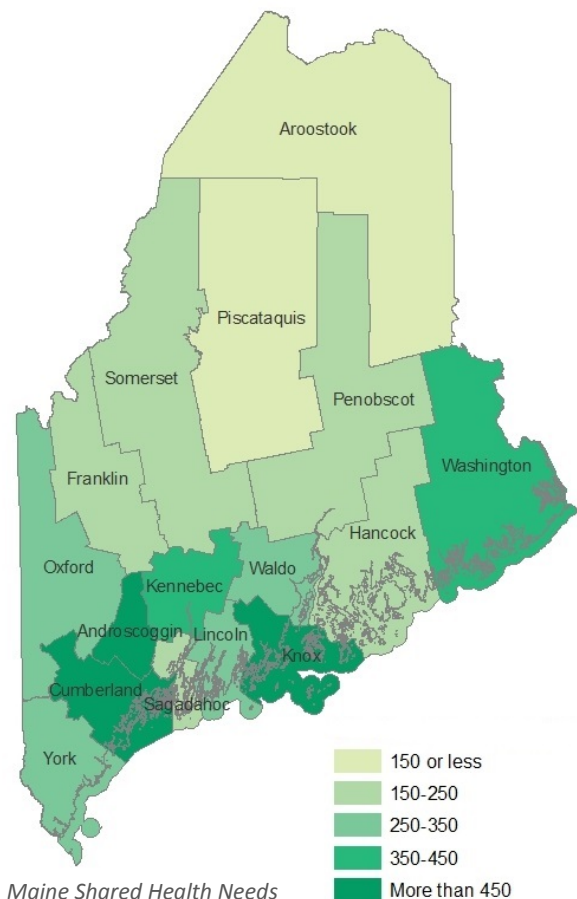
## Substance and Alcohol Abuse

Substance abuse and dependence are preventable health risks that lead to increased medical costs, injuries, related diseases, cancer and even death. Substance abuse also adversely affects productivity and increases rates of crime and violence.<sup>15</sup> In Maine in 2010, approximately \$300 million was spent on medical care where substance use was a factor.<sup>16</sup>

Of particular note is the recent increase in heroin and prescription opioid dependence and mortality, both nationally and in the state. From 2002 to 2013, heroin overdose death rates nearly quadrupled in the U.S., from 0.7 deaths to 2.7 deaths per 100,000 population. The rates nearly doubled from 2011 to 2013.<sup>17</sup> In addition, data from the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) indicate that heroin use, abuse and dependence have increased in recent years.<sup>11</sup>

The heroin problem in Maine has become a focus of national attention.<sup>18</sup> Deaths from heroin overdoses in Maine rose from seven in 2010 to 57 in 2014<sup>19</sup> and that number continues to climb in 2015.<sup>20</sup>

### Substance Abuse Hospitalizations



Maine Shared Health Needs Assessment, 2015

<sup>15</sup> National Institute on Drug Abuse. Principles of Drug Abuse Treatment for Criminal Justice Populations: A Research-Based Guide. Bethesda, MD: National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Drug Abuse. NIH publication No. 11-5316, revised 2012. Available at [www.drugabuse.gov/publications/principles-drug-abuse-treatment-criminal-justice-populations](http://www.drugabuse.gov/publications/principles-drug-abuse-treatment-criminal-justice-populations)

<sup>16</sup> The Cost of Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Maine, 2010. Office of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services, Department of Health and Human Services, 2013. Available at: <http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/samhs/osa/pubs/data/2013/Cost2010-final%20Apr%202010%202013.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> Jones CM, Logan J, Gladden M, Vital Signs: Demographic and Substance Use Trends Among Heroin Users — United States, 2002–2013, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR), 2015. Available from: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6426a3.htm>

<sup>18</sup> Heroin in New England, More Abundant and Deadly. The New York Times. July 18, 2013. <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/07/19/us/heroin-in-new-england-more-abundant-and-deadly.html>

<sup>19</sup> Heroin Deaths in Maine Jump — Record Level of Overdose Deaths in 2014. May 15, 2015. Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) of the Office of the Maine Attorney General. Available at: <http://www.maine.gov/ag/news/article.shtml?id=644190>

<sup>20</sup> First half of 2015 shows pace of drug deaths has not slowed — Heroin, Fentanyl deaths continue to surge. August 20, 2015. Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME) of the Office of the Maine Attorney General. Available at: <http://www.maine.gov/ag/news/article.shtml?id=653671>

**Table 18. Key Substance Abuse Indicators for Piscataquis County**

|  | Piscataquis  | Maine | U.S.  |
|--|--------------|-------|-------|
| Alcohol-induced mortality per 100,000 population (2009-2013)                       | 10.6         | 8.0   | 8.2   |
| Chronic heavy drinking (Adults) (2011-2013)  | 6.1%         | 7.3%  | 6.2%  |
| Drug-affected baby referrals received as a percentage of all live births (2014)    | 11.9%        | 7.8%  | NA    |
| Emergency medical service overdose response per 100,000 population (2014)          | 252.6        | 391.5 | NA    |
| Opiate poisoning (ED visits) per 100,000 population (2009-2011)                    | 29.8         | 25.1  | NA    |
| Past-30-day alcohol use (High School Students) (2013)                              | 27.0%        | 26.0% | 34.9% |
| Past-30-day marijuana use (High School Students) (2013)                            | 15.8%        | 21.6% | 23.4% |
| Prescription Monitoring Program opioid prescriptions (days supply/pop) (2014-2015) | 8.2          | 6.8   | NA    |
| Substance-abuse hospital admissions per 100,000 population (2011)                  | <i>88.6*</i> | 328.1 | NA    |

*Asterisk (\*) and italics indicate a statistically significant difference between Piscataquis County and Maine; NA = Not Available - data are not available for this indicator.*

*Note: Age-adjusted rates presented in table; U.S. results are from the most recently available year which may be different than county and state figures.*

## ***Tobacco Use***

Use of tobacco is the most preventable cause of disease, death and disability in the United States. Despite this, more than 480,000 deaths in the United States are attributable to tobacco use every year<sup>21</sup> (more than from alcohol use, illegal drug use, HIV, motor vehicle injuries and suicides combined). In addition, exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke has been causally linked to cancer and to respiratory and cardiovascular diseases in adults, and to adverse effects on the health of infants and children, such as respiratory and ear infections.<sup>22</sup>

While the percentage of Maine adults who smoke cigarettes has declined significantly over time, one-fifth of the state's population still smokes cigarettes, including 24.5 percent of adults in Piscataquis County.

<sup>21</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014

<sup>22</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2020. Leading health indicators: tobacco overview and impact. Available from: <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/LHI/tobacco.aspx>

**Table 19. Key Tobacco Use Indicators for Piscataquis County**

|   | Piscataquis | Maine | U.S.  |
|---|-------------|-------|-------|
| Current smoking (Adults) (2011-2013)              | 24.5%       | 20.2% | 19.0% |
| Current smoking (High School Students) (2013)     | 15.1%       | 12.9% | 15.7% |
| Current tobacco use (High School Students) (2013) | 18.2%       | 18.2% | 22.4% |

*Asterisk (\*) and italics indicate a statistically significant difference between Piscataquis County and Maine;*

*NA = Not Available - data are not available for this indicator.*

*Note: U.S. results are from the most recently available year which may be different than county and state figures.*

## Stakeholder Feedback

In June 2015, the Maine Shared CHNA research team conducted a survey among stakeholders to identify and prioritize significant health issues in communities across the state. The purpose of the survey was to include the voices and broad interests of local stakeholders about community health needs in their areas. The survey instrument was designed in collaboration with the Maine Shared CHNA Steering Committee and its work groups; it covered four domains of questions:

- Stakeholder demographic information
- Health issues with the greatest impact
- Determinants of health
- Health priorities and challenges

The survey was administered using a snowball approach, where stakeholder agencies agreed to send the surveys to their members and stakeholders for participation. Statewide, 1,639 people completed the survey; 89 of the total respondents indicated that they worked in Piscataquis County or the Penquis Public Health District. Respondents represented health care agencies, public health agencies, law enforcement, municipalities, schools, businesses, social service agencies and non-governmental organizations.

There were 403 respondents who indicated they worked at the state-level (e.g., Maine CDC, businesses that spanned the state, etc.). These respondents were included in the overall results, but were not included in any of the county-level results. Respondents could indicate that they represent more than one county in the survey, therefore the total of completed surveys by county will add up to more than 1,639.

### Stakeholder Ratings of Health Issues

*How much of a problem is \_\_ in Piscataquis County? (Responses were provided on a 5 point scale where 1-Not at all a problem, 2-Minor problem, 3-Moderate problem, 4-Major problem, 5-Critical problem (This table includes % reporting 4-Major or 5-Critical problem)).*

| Health Issue   | Piscataquis | Maine   |
|--|-------------|---------|
| <b>Family Health</b>                                 | n=89        | n=1,639 |
| Elder health   | 53%         | 55%     |
| Childhood obesity                                    | 45%         | 58%     |
| Child developmental issues                           | 33%         | 34%     |
| Maternal and child health                            | 24%         | 23%     |
| Adolescent health                                    | 20%         | 25%     |
| Infant mortality                                     | 0%          | 4%      |
| <b>Chronic Diseases</b>                              |             |         |
| Obesity  | 72%         | 78%     |
| Depression   | 72%         | 67%     |
| Respiratory diseases                                 | 69%         | 60%     |
| Cardiovascular diseases                              | 65%         | 63%     |
| Diabetes   | 64%         | 63%     |
| Cancer   | 49%         | 50%     |
| Neurological diseases                                | 37%         | 35%     |
| Musculoskeletal diseases                             | 35%         | 28%     |
| <b>Infectious Diseases</b>                           |             |         |
| Infectious diseases                                  | 14%         | 22%     |
| Sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS               | 6%          | 13%     |
| <b>Healthy Behaviors</b>                             |             |         |
| Drug and alcohol abuse                               | 70%         | 80%     |
| Tobacco use  | 62%         | 63%     |
| Physical activity and nutrition                      | 60%         | 69%     |
| <b>Other Health Issues</b>                           |             |         |
| Mental health  | 67%         | 71%     |
| Suicide and self-harm                                | 47%         | 37%     |
| Violence   | 42%         | 38%     |
| Oral health  | 35%         | 53%     |
| Unintentional injury                                 | 27%         | 34%     |
| Lead poisoning and other environmental health issues | 7%          | 17%     |

## Top Health Issues

Piscataquis County stakeholders ranked a set of 25 health issues on “how you feel they impact overall health of residents” on a five-point scale, where 1 is “not at all a problem” and 5 is “critical problem.” The top five issues of concern reported for the county were:

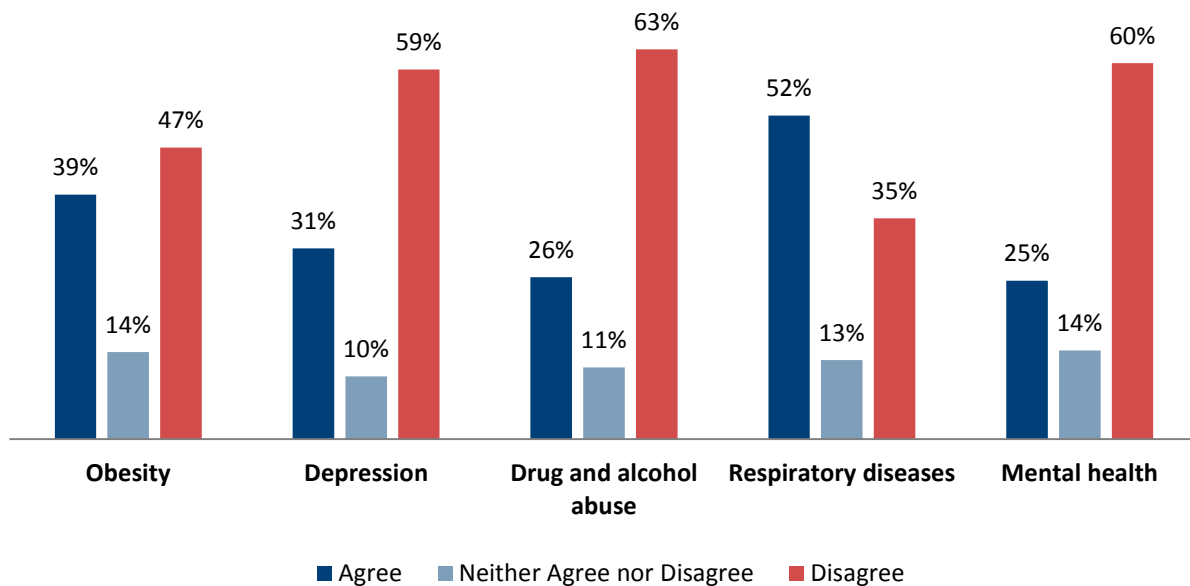
- Obesity
- Depression
- Drug and Alcohol Abuse
- Respiratory Diseases
- Mental Health

Respondents were asked probing statements about the three issues they knew the most about. The question was worded as follows:

“The health system (including public health) in Piscataquis County has the ability to significantly improve [ ] health issue.”

Stakeholder responses on the probing question for the top five health issues appear in Figure 3.

**Figure 3. The health system (including public health) has the ability to significantly improve these health issues.\***



*Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment, 2015*

*\* Results presented for Maine due to small sample size at the county level*



Stakeholders were also asked to share their thoughts on the populations experiencing health disparities for the health issues that they selected. Results for the top five health issues in Piscataquis County are presented in Table 20.

**Table 20. Percentage of Stakeholders who agreed that Significant Disparities Exist Among Specific Groups for a Specific Health Issue.**

| Populations Experiencing Health Disparities                   | Obesity | Respiratory diseases | Drug and alcohol abuse | Mental health | Depression |
|---|---------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------|
| Low- income, including those below the federal poverty limit  | 87%     | 79%                  | 85%                    | 79%           | 76%        |
| Medically-underserved - including uninsured and under-insured | 70%     | 70%                  | 63%                    | 74%           | 68%        |
| Less than a high school education and/ or low literacy        | 61%     | 48%                  | 67%                    | 56%           | 52%        |
| Very rural and/or geographically isolated people              | 44%     | 40%                  | 49%                    | 56%           | 53%        |
| People with disabilities - physical, mental, or intellectual  | 47%     | 30%                  | 41%                    | 63%           | 61%        |
| Limited or no English proficiency                             | 12%     | 16%                  | 14%                    | 21%           | 20%        |
| Military veterans   | 4%      | 6%                   | 34%                    | 43%           | 43%        |
| Gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgendered people                | 4%      | -                    | 30%                    | 36%           | 34%        |
| Women   | 15%     | 2%                   | 17%                    | 20%           | 22%        |
| Members of any Federally-recognized Tribe                     | 12%     | 5%                   | 21%                    | 19%           | 17%        |
| Refugees/immigrants   | 4%      | 5%                   | 8%                     | 20%           | 18%        |
| Specific age group  | 10%     | 22%                  | 12%                    | 12%           | 10%        |
| Racial/ethnic minority populations                            | 4%      | 3%                   | 9%                     | 11%           | 10%        |
| Deaf and hard of hearing people                               | 3%      | -                    | 3%                     | 11%           | 9%         |
| Adolescents/Teens (13-17)                                     | 3%      | 2%                   | 8%                     | 6%            | 6%         |
| Seniors/Elderly (65+)   | 3%      | 8%                   | -                      | 3%            | 4%         |
| Youth/Children (0-12)   | 4%      | 11%                  | -                      | 4%            | 2%         |
| Adults (21-64)  | 1%      | 2%                   | 3%                     | -             | -          |
| Young adults (18-21)  | 1%      | 2%                   | 7%                     | 2%            | 1%         |
| All ages  | -       | 2%                   | -                      | -             | 1%         |
| Other   | 6%      | 10%                  | 12%                    | 12%           | 11%        |



Stakeholder input also pointed out the key social or environmental drivers in Maine that lead to these health issues. The key drivers for the top five health issues in Piscataquis County are presented in Table 21.

**Table 21. Percentage of Stakeholders who identified Certain Factors as Key Drivers that lead to a Specific Health Condition**

| Key Drivers   | Obesity | Respiratory diseases | Drug and alcohol abuse | Mental health | Depression |
|---|---------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------|
| Poverty/low income/low socio-economic status            | 40%     | 30%                  | 30%                    | 27%           | 37%        |
| Lack of education                                       | 31%     | 11%                  | 11%                    | 15%           | 12%        |
| Lack of access to healthy foods                         | 28%     | -                    | -                      | 1%            | -          |
| Bad eating habits                                       | 26%     | -                    | -                      | 1%            | 1%         |
| Lack of access to physical activity opportunities       | 25%     | -                    | -                      | -             | 1%         |
| Lack of access to behavioral care/mental health care    | -       | -                    | 3%                     | 44%           | 34%        |
| Isolated and rural areas                                | 9%      | 4%                   | 11%                    | 14%           | 26%        |
| Inadequate health literacy                              | 9%      | 6%                   | 8%                     | -             | 1%         |
| Cultural or social norms/acceptance/role modeling       | 9%      | 4%                   | 22%                    | 4%            | 7%         |
| Lack of transportation                                  | 8%      | 4%                   | 6%                     | 11%           | 18%        |
| Lack of access to treatment                             | 2%      | 9%                   | 33%                    | 2%            | 1%         |
| Lack of employment opportunities                        | 2%      | 2%                   | 17%                    | 6%            | 6%         |
| Social attitudes such as discrimination, stigma, etc.   | 2%      | 2%                   | 14%                    | 34%           | 29%        |
| Lack of health care insurance                           | 2%      | 9%                   | 5%                     | 10%           | 9%         |
| Adverse childhood experiences                           | 2%      | 2%                   | 3%                     | 5%            | 4%         |
| Substance use/addiction                                 | 2%      | 36%                  | 2%                     | 5%            | 9%         |
| Lack of access to primary care                          | 2%      | 9%                   | -                      | 3%            | 1%         |
| Personal responsibility                                 | 8%      | 13%                  | 4%                     | 3%            | 1%         |
| Apathy/depression/hopelessness                          | 5%      | 2%                   | 11%                    | 2%            | 5%         |
| Food insecurity   | 4%      | -                    | -                      | 1%            | 1%         |
| Co-morbidity-physical or behavioral                     | 3%      | 2%                   | -                      | 4%            | 3%         |
| Lack of exercise  | 3%      | -                    | -                      | -             | -          |
| Lack of social support and interactions-positive        | 2%      | -                    | 14%                    | 1%            | 7%         |
| Mental illness  | 2%      | -                    | 2%                     | 2%            | 3%         |
| Lack of civic participation                             | 2%      | -                    | -                      | 1%            | 1%         |
| Abuse/trauma  | 1%      | -                    | 3%                     | 3%            | 4%         |
| Lack of funding-programs/low reimbursement to providers | 1%      | 2%                   | 2%                     | 8%            | 5%         |

The next section of this report has a list of the community resources and assets that are available in the area to address these health issues and drivers, along with a summary of the additional resources that are needed. See **Table 23. Priority Health Issues** in the following section of this report.

## Top Health Factors

Health factors are those conditions, such as health behaviors, socioeconomic status, or physical environment features that can affect the health of individuals and communities. Stakeholders prioritized 26 health factors in five categories that can play a significant role in the incidence and prevalence of health problems in their communities.

Stakeholders responded to the following question: “For the factors listed below, please indicate how much of a problem each is in your area and leads to poor health outcomes for residents.” They responded using a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means “not a problem at all,” and 5 means “critical problem.” Respondents selected the following five factors as greatest problems that lead to poor health outcomes in Piscataquis County:

- Poverty
- Employment
- Transportation
- Food security
- Housing stability

As with health issues, stakeholders were asked further probing questions on the three factors that they believe have the greatest impact on the health of their county.

To understand the capacity available in the county to address the most significant health factors identified by stakeholders, respondents were asked additional probing statements about the issues they knew the most about. “The health system (including public health) in Piscataquis County has the ability to significantly improve these health

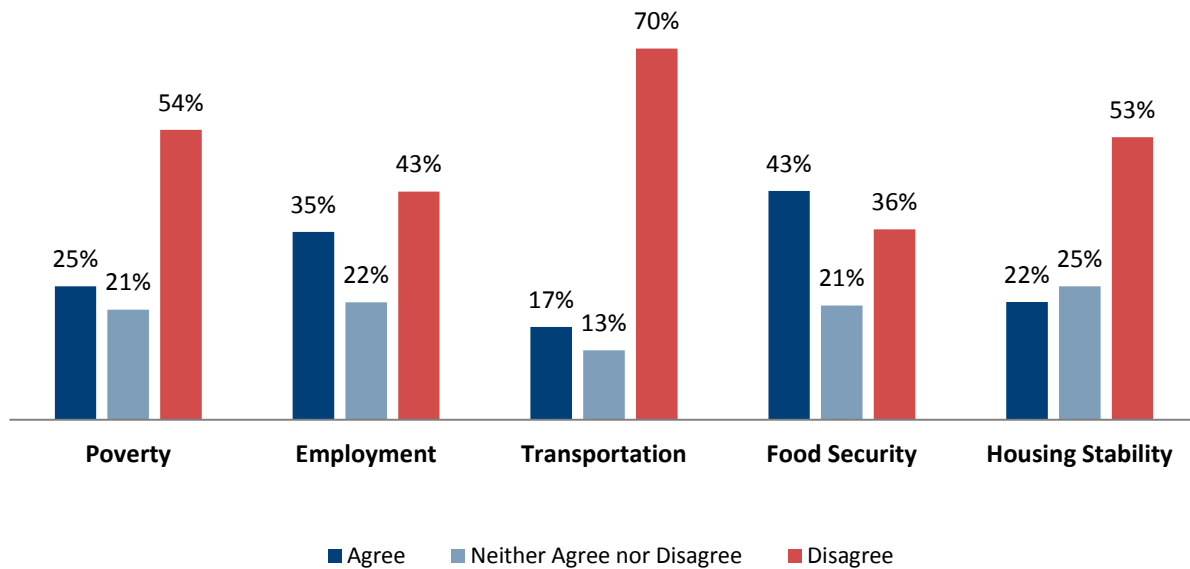
## Stakeholder Ratings of Health Factors

*How much of a problem is \_\_ in Piscataquis County?  
(Responses were provided on a 5 point scale where 1-Not at all a problem, 2-Minor problem, 3-Moderate problem, 4-Major problem, 5-Critical problem (This table includes % reporting 4-Major or 5-Critical problem).*

| Health Factor  | Piscataquis | Maine   |
|--|-------------|---------|
| <b>Economic Stability</b>  | n=89        | n=1,639 |
| Poverty  | 83%         | 78%     |
| Employment   | 75%         | 64%     |
| Food security  | 63%         | 58%     |
| Housing stability  | 62%         | 57%     |
| <b>Education</b>   |             |         |
| Early Childhood Education/Development                                  | 52%         | 43%     |
| Enrollment in higher education   | 45%         | 35%     |
| Language and literacy  | 32%         | 34%     |
| High school graduation   | 31%         | 31%     |
| <b>Social and Community Context</b>                                    |             |         |
| Adverse childhood experiences  | 60%         | 56%     |
| Social support and interactions  | 57%         | 50%     |
| Caregiver support  | 56%         | 46%     |
| Civic participation  | 48%         | 30%     |
| Social Attitudes (such as Discrimination)                              | 34%         | 38%     |
| Incarceration or Institutionalization                                  | 32%         | 35%     |
| <b>Health and Health Care</b>  |             |         |
| Access to behavioral care/mental health care                           | 61%         | 67%     |
| Health care insurance  | 54%         | 64%     |
| Health literacy  | 52%         | 62%     |
| Access to oral health  | 45%         | 56%     |
| Access to other health care  | 43%         | 41%     |
| Access to primary care   | 39%         | 39%     |
| <b>Neighborhood and Built Environment</b>                              |             |         |
| Transportation   | 72%         | 67%     |
| Access to healthy foods  | 58%         | 53%     |
| Access to physical activity opportunities                              | 52%         | 42%     |
| Crime and violence   | 31%         | 27%     |
| Quality of housing   | 33%         | 34%     |
| Environmental Conditions (Air quality, water quality, pollution, etc.) | 8%          | 12%     |

factors with the current investment of time and resources.” Stakeholder responses on the probing question for the top five health issues appear in Figure 4.

**Figure 4. The health system (including public health) has the ability to significantly improve these health factors with the current investment of time and resources.\***



*Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment, 2015*

*\* Results presented for Maine due to small sample size at the county level*

The next section of this report has a list of the community resources and assets that are available in the area to address these health factors, along with a summary of the additional resources that are needed. See **Table 25. Priority Health Factors** in the next section.

## Piscataquis County Priority Health Issues and Factors

Table 22 presents a summary of the health issues - successes and challenges - experienced by residents of Piscataquis County. Data come from a comprehensive analysis of available surveillance data (see Table 28 for a full list of the health indicators and factors included in this project). Two criteria were used to select the issues in this table: statistically significant and relative differences between the county and state. **Statistically significant differences**, using a 95 percent confidence level, are noted with an asterisk (\*) after the indicator. A **rate ratio** was also calculated to compare the relative difference between the county and state. Indicators where the county was 15 percent or more above or below the state average are included in this table.

**Table 22. Priority Health Issue Successes and Challenges for Piscataquis County-Surveillance Data**

| Health Issues – Surveillance Data   |  |
|---|--|
| Health Successes  | Health Challenges  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lower percentage of current asthma among youth ages 0-17 years [PSC=7.4%; ME=9.1%]</li> <li>• Low incidence rates for bladder cancer 23.2; ME=28.3], melanoma [PSC=17.6; ME=22.2] and prostate cancer [PSC=87.5; ME=133.8]*</li> <li>• Fewer babies born with low birth weight (&lt;2500 grams) [PSC=4.7%; ME=6.6%]</li> <li>• Piscataquis has less domestic assaults reports to police per 100,000 population [PSC=326.0; ME=413.0] and less reported rape per 100,000 population [PSC=0.0; ME=27.0]</li> <li>• Low rates of motor vehicle crash related deaths per 100,000 population 8.2; ME=10.8]</li> <li>• Low emergency medical service overdose response [252.6; ME=391.5]</li> <li>• Lower binge drinking of alcoholic beverages among high school students [PSC=12.2%; ME=14.8%]</li> <li>• Among high school students, lower past-30 day marijuana use [PSC=15.8%; ME=21.6%] and nonmedical use of prescription drugs [PSC=3.9%;</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Piscataquis has a higher overall age-adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 population [PSC=847.4; ME=745.8]* than the state.</li> <li>• High ambulatory care-sensitive condition hospital admission rate per 100,000 population [PSC=2,095.3; ME=1,499.3]*</li> <li>• Piscataquis also faces several respiratory health related challenges, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Higher percentage of adults diagnosed for COPD [PSC=9.2%; ME=7.6%] and higher COPD hospitalizations per 100,000 population [PSC=312.4; ME=216.3]* than the state.</li> <li>• High pneumonia emergency department rate per 100,000 population [PSC=990.1; ME=719.9]*</li> <li>• High pneumonia hospitalizations per 100,000 population [PSC=408.5; ME=329.4]</li> </ul> </li> <li>• High incidence rates for female breast late stage cancer [PSC=54.1; ME=41.6] and lung cancer [PSC=81.6; U.S.=58.6]</li> <li>• More diabetes prevalence [PSC=12.1%; ME=9.6%] as well as high diabetes emergency department visits per 100,000 population 337.4; ME=235.9]*</li> <li>• Piscataquis faces a number of cardiovascular health related challenges, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High acute myocardial infarction hospitalizations per 10,000 population [PSC=30.9; ME=23.5]*</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |

| Health Issues – Surveillance Data   |   |
|---|---|
| Health Successes  | Health Challenges   |
| <p>ME=5.6%]**</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low substance abuse hospital admissions 88.6; ME=328.1]**</li> <li>• Low incidence of past or present hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection per 100,000 population [PSC=52.9; ME=107.1]</li> <li>• Piscataquis has low incidence rates for Lyme disease [PSC=11.7; ME=105.3], chlamydia [PSC=211.4; ME=265.5] and HIV [PSC=0.0; ME=4.4]</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High acute myocardial infarction mortality per 100,000 population [PSC=50.8; ME=32.2]*</li> <li>• High coronary heart disease mortality per 100,000 population [PSC=110.6; ME=89.8]*</li> <li>• High stroke hospitalizations per 10,000 population [PSC=25.0; ME=20.8]* as well as high stroke mortality per 100,000 population [PSC=44.4; ME=35.0]</li> <li>• High firearm deaths per 100,000 population [PSC=18.4; ME=9.2]* as well as high violent crime rate per 100,000 population [PSC=209.6; ME=125.0]</li> <li>• High rate of suicide deaths per 100,000 population 21.8; ME=15.2]</li> <li>• More children with confirmed elevated blood lead levels (% among those screened) [PIS=5.5%; ME=2.5%]*</li> <li>• High rates of alcohol-induced mortality [PSC=10.6; ME=8.0]</li> <li>• More drug affected baby referrals received [PSC=11.9%; ME=7.8%]</li> <li>• High rates of opiate poisoning ED visits [PSC=29.8; ME=25.1] and hospitalizations [PSC=22.6; ME=13.2]</li> <li>• High Prescription Monitoring Program opioid prescriptions (Days supply/population) [PSC=8.2; ME=6.8]</li> <li>• High mental health emergency department rates [PSC=2,238.8; ME=1,972.1]*</li> <li>• High incidence of newly reported chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) infections [PSC=11.7; ME=8.1] and pertussis incidence per 100,000 population [PSC=164.5; ME=41.9]</li> </ul> |

*Asterisk (\*) indicates a statistically significant difference between Piscataquis County and Maine*

*All rates are per 100,000 population unless otherwise noted*

Table 23 summarizes the results of the health issues questions in the stakeholder survey for Piscataquis County. It includes a summary of the biggest health challenges from the perspective of stakeholders who work in and represent communities in the county. The table also shares stakeholders’ knowledge of the assets and resources available and those that are lacking but needed in the county to address the biggest health challenges.

**Table 23. Priority Health Issue Challenges and Resources for Piscataquis County-Stakeholder Survey Responses**

| <b>Stakeholder Input - Stakeholder Survey Responses<sup>23</sup></b>   |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Community Challenges</b>  | <b>Community Resources</b>  |
| <p>Biggest health issues in Piscataquis County according to stakeholders (<i>% of those rating issue as a major or critical problem in their area</i>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Obesity (72%)</li> <li>• Depression (72%)</li> <li>• Drug and alcohol abuse (70%)</li> <li>• Respiratory diseases (69%)</li> <li>• Mental health (67%)</li> </ul> | <p><b>Assets Needed to Address Challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Obesity:</b> Greater access to affordable and healthy food; more programs that support low income families</li> <li>• <b>Depression/Mental health:</b> More mental health professionals; more community-based services; better funding and support; greater access to inpatient care; readily available information about resources; transitional programs</li> <li>• <b>Drug and alcohol abuse:</b> Greater access to drug/alcohol treatments; greater access to substance abuse prevention programs; free or low-cost treatments for the uninsured; more substance abuse treatment providers; additional therapeutic programs</li> </ul> <p><b>Assets Available in County/State:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Obesity:</b> Public gyms; farmers markets; Maine SNAP-ED Program; school nutrition programs; public walking and biking trails; Healthy Maine Partnerships; Let’s Go! 5-2-1-0</li> <li>• <b>Drug and alcohol abuse:</b> Maine Alcoholics Anonymous; Substance Abuse Hotlines; Office of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services</li> <li>• <b>Depression/ Mental health:</b> Mental health/counseling providers and programs</li> </ul> |

<sup>23</sup> Results are from the Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment Stakeholder Survey, conducted in May-June, 2015.

Table 24 presents a summary of the major health strengths and challenges that affect the health of Piscataquis County residents. Data come from a comprehensive analysis of available surveillance data (see Table 28 for a full list of the health indicators and factors included in this project). Two criteria were used to select the factors presented in this table. **Statistically significant differences**, using a 95 percent confidence level, between the county and state are noted with an asterisk (\*) after the indicator. A **rate ratio** was also calculated to compare the relative difference between the county and state. Indicators where the county was 15 percent or more above or below the state average are included in this table.

**Table 24. Priority Health Factor Strengths and Challenges for Piscataquis County-Surveillance Data**

| Health Factors – Surveillance Data   |  |
|--|--|
| Health Factor Strengths  | Health Factor Challenges   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fewer individuals who are unable to obtain or delay obtaining necessary medical care due to cost [PSC=10.9%; U.S.=15.3%]</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Piscataquis has a number of socioeconomic challenges, including a higher unemployment rate [PSC=7.5%; ME=5.7%] than the state, more individuals living in poverty [PSC=18.5%; ME=13.6%]*, more children living in poverty [PSC=28.9%; ME=18.5%]*, a lower median household income [PSC=\$36,646; ME=\$48,453] and more single parent families [PSC=40.8%; ME=34.0%]</li> <li>Piscataquis has a higher percentage of uninsured people than the state [PSC=14.4%; ME=10.4%]*</li> <li>Lower always wear seatbelts among youth [PSC=49.6%; ME=61.6%]*</li> <li>More adults with sedentary lifestyle – no leisure-time physical activity in past month [PSC=28.2%; ME=22.4%]*</li> <li>Lower fruit and vegetable consumption among high school students [PSC=15.6%; ME=16.8%]*</li> <li>A higher percentage of children with elevated blood lead levels (among those screened) [PSC=5.5%; ME=2.5%]*</li> <li>Fewer homes with private wells tested for arsenic [PSC=33.7%; ME=43.3%] and lower levels of lead screening among children age 12-23 months [PSC =42.3%; ME=49.2%]* and children age 24-35 months [PSC =22.6%; ME=27.6%]*</li> <li>More immunization exemptions among kindergarteners for philosophical reasons [PSC=4.8%; ME=3.7%]</li> <li>Higher current cigarette smoking rate among adults [PSC=24.5%; ME=20.2%] and high school students [PSC=15.1%; ME=12.9%]</li> <li>More secondhand smoke exposure among youth [PSC=46.1%; ME=38.3%]</li> </ul> |

*Asterisk (\*) indicates a statistically significant difference between Piscataquis County and Maine*



*All rates are per 100,000 population unless otherwise noted*

Table 25 summarizes the results of the health factor questions in the stakeholder survey for Piscataquis County. It includes a summary of the health factors that cause the biggest challenges from the perspective of stakeholders who work in and represent communities in the county. The table also shares stakeholders' knowledge of the assets and resources available and those that are lacking but needed in the county to address the biggest health challenges.

**Table 25. Priority Health Factor Challenges and Resources for Piscataquis County-Stakeholder Responses**

| <b>Stakeholder Input- Stakeholder Survey Responses</b> <sup>24</sup>  |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Community Challenges</b>   | <b>Community Resources</b>  |
| <p>Biggest health factors leading to poor health outcomes in Piscataquis County according to stakeholders (<i>% of those rating factor as a major or critical problem in their area</i>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poverty (83%)</li> <li>• Employment (75%)</li> <li>• Transportation (72%)</li> <li>• Food security (63%)</li> <li>• Housing stability (62%)</li> </ul> | <p><b>Assets Needed to Address Challenges:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Poverty:</b> Greater economic development; increased mentoring services; more skills trainings; more employment opportunities at livable wages; better transportation; better education</li> <li>• <b>Employment:</b> More job creations; more training; more employment opportunities at livable wages; greater economic development; more funding for education</li> <li>• <b>Transportation:</b> More/better transportation systems; better access to public transportation; additional funding for organizations that help with rides to medical appointments; additional resources for transportation for the elderly and disabled</li> <li>• <b>Food security:</b> Access to free or reduced meals; greater access to healthy food and locally grown food; Greater support for food pantries</li> </ul> <p><b>Assets Available in County/State:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Poverty:</b> General Assistance; other federal, state and local programs</li> <li>• <b>Employment:</b> Adult education centers; career centers</li> <li>• <b>Food security:</b> Local food sources (farms; fisheries; etc.); Farmers markets; Food pantries; SNAP; Local churches; Backpack for hungry kids programs</li> <li>• <b>Housing stability:</b> Maine Affordable Housing Coalition; Low income housing/section 8 programs</li> </ul> |

<sup>24</sup> Results are from the Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment Stakeholder Survey, conducted in May-June, 2015.



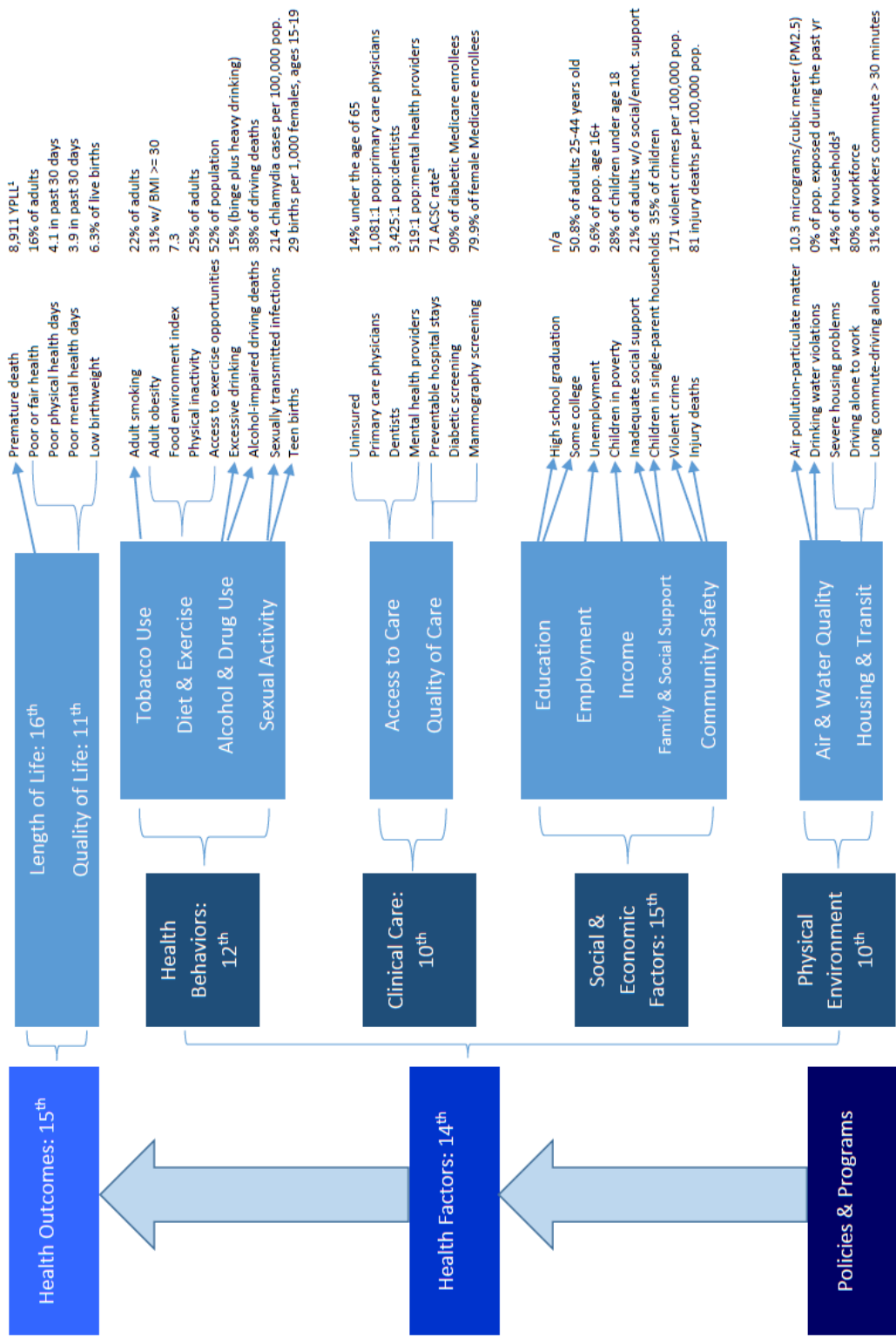
## County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

Each year, the University of Wisconsin Health Institute and Robert Wood Johnson Foundation produce *The County Health Rankings & Roadmaps* for every county in the U.S. The annual reports measure the social, economic, environmental and behavioral factors that influence health. These factors are quantified using indicators such as high school graduation rates, obesity, smoking, unemployment, access to healthy foods, the quality of air and water, income and teen births, to name a few. The rankings weight and score the sets of indicators to provide county comparisons within each state. For more information: [www.countyhealthrankings.org](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org)

For this analysis, the 2015 rankings data for each of Maine's 16 counties is displayed in the graphic used by the University of Wisconsin to show how all of the factors ultimately affect community health. The comparison across counties provides insight into county health status. In Maine, the county ranked as "#1" on a particular health issue, is the healthiest in that measure, "#16" is the least healthy. The data for the underlying health measures are those used by the University of Wisconsin in its 2015 report and may not always match the data shown in other sections of this report due to timing or use of different indicators.

In interpreting the rankings for each county, it is important to keep in mind the underlying health measures. Because of the forced ranking, one county is always the "healthiest" and one is always the "least healthy." The comparisons are helpful in understanding differences, but it is important to look past the assignment of rank to understand the underlying issues and opportunities and their relative importance in the region.

# PISCATAQUIS COUNTY



2015 County Health Rankings & Roadmaps. The University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute in collaboration with the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/>

<sup>1</sup>YPLL=Years of potential life lost before 75 per 100,000 populations (age-adjusted)  
<sup>2</sup>ACSC rate=hospitalization rate for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees  
<sup>3</sup>Severe housing problems=overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities

## Stakeholder Survey Findings

**Table 26. Stakeholder Survey Results for Piscataquis County and Maine**

| <b>Detailed Findings from SHNAPP Stakeholder Survey, June 2015</b>   |                           |              |
|--|---------------------------|--------------|
| Survey Questions and Top Responses   |                           |              |
|  | <b>Piscataquis County</b> | <b>Maine</b> |
| <b>Demographics</b>  |                           |              |
| Which of the following sectors best describes your role or organization?<br>(12 choices, picked 1)   |                           |              |
| Number of Respondents  | n=89                      | n=1639       |
| Medical care provider  | 27%                       | 22%          |
| Other non-profit or social service agency  | 10%                       | 14%          |
| Other  | 8%                        | 13%          |
| Public health  | 8%                        | 11%          |
| Business owner or employee   | 6%                        | 9%           |
| Educator   | 21%                       | 8%           |
| Other type of health care organization   | 10%                       | 8%           |
| Behavioral/mental health provider  | 4%                        | 6%           |
| Local government   | 3%                        | 4%           |
| Other governmental agency  | 1%                        | 3%           |
| Youth-serving organization   | 0%                        | 2%           |
| Faith-based organization   | 1%                        | 1%           |
| Do you work for or represent: (5 choices, picked 1)  |                           |              |
| None of the above  | 48%                       | 49%          |
| Hospital/Health-care system  | 44%                       | 38%          |
| Local public health agency   | 6%                        | 10%          |
| Maine CDC  | 2%                        | 3%           |
| Tribal health  | 0%                        | <1%          |
| Please identify the type of geographical area that you primarily serve? (6 choices, picked 1)  |                           |              |
| Town or region   | 48%                       | 27%          |
| Hospital/Health service area   | 33%                       | 26%          |
| Statewide  | 0%                        | 22%          |
| County   | 11%                       | 18%          |
| Other area   | 4%                        | 4%           |
| Public health district   | 3%                        | 3%           |
| Does your organization work with specific groups of people or populations recognized as being at risk of, or experiencing, higher rates of health risk or poorer health outcomes than the general population within your area? |                           |              |
| Yes  | 16%                       | 24%          |
| Somewhat   | 60%                       | 47%          |
| No   | 25%                       | 29%          |


| <b>Detailed Findings from SHNAPP Stakeholder Survey, June 2015</b>  |                           |              |
|---|---------------------------|--------------|
| Survey Questions and Top Responses  |                           |              |
|   | <b>Piscataquis County</b> | <b>Maine</b> |
| If "Yes" or "Somewhat" to Q4: To which of the following populations does your organization directly provide resources to address their needs? (select all that apply)   |                           |              |
| Number of Respondents   | n=67                      | n=1159       |
| Don't know  | 6%                        | 5%           |
| Low-income, including those below the federal poverty limit, or defined as low-income by some other definition  | 76%                       | 77%          |
| Medically-underserved - including uninsured and under-insured   | 57%                       | 63%          |
| People with disabilities - physical, mental, or intellectual  | 55%                       | 58%          |
| Very rural and/or geographically isolated people  | 58%                       | 47%          |
| Less than a high school education and/ or low literacy (low reading or math skills)   | 46%                       | 47%          |
| Women   | 42%                       | 44%          |
| Limited or no English proficiency   | 27%                       | 38%          |
| Gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgendered people  | 25%                       | 36%          |
| Deaf and hard of hearing people   | 33%                       | 35%          |
| Military veterans   | 28%                       | 34%          |
| Refugees/immigrants   | 12%                       | 28%          |
| Racial/ethnic minority populations  | 16%                       | 27%          |
| Members of any federally recognized tribe   | 19%                       | 25%          |
| Specific age group  | 13%                       | 21%          |
| Other   | 10%                       | 15%          |
| Overall, to what degree to you feel the health needs of your area are being addressed?  |                           |              |
| Number of Respondents   | n=89                      | n=1639       |
| Not addressed at all  | 0%                        | <1%          |
| Mostly unaddressed  | 8%                        | 10%          |
| Somewhat addressed  | 57%                       | 55%          |
| Mostly addressed  | 29%                       | 30%          |
| Completely addressed  | 1%                        | 2%           |
| Don't know  | 4%                        | 2%           |
| <b>Health Issues and Factors</b>  |                           |              |
| Please rate the following health issues based on how you feel they impact the overall health of residents in your area. (Percentage of stakeholders in county who rated issue as a major or critical problem in their area) |                           |              |
| Number of Respondents   | n=89                      | n=1639       |
| <b>Family Health</b>  |                           |              |
| Adolescent health   | 20%                       | 25%          |
| Child developmental issues  | 33%                       | 34%          |
| Childhood obesity   | 45%                       | 58%          |
| Elder health  | 53%                       | 55%          |
| Infant mortality  | 0%                        | 4%           |


| <b>Detailed Findings from SHNAPP Stakeholder Survey, June 2015</b>   |                           |              |
|--|---------------------------|--------------|
| Survey Questions and Top Responses   |                           |              |
|  | <b>Piscataquis County</b> | <b>Maine</b> |
| Maternal and child health  | 24%                       | 23%          |
| <b>Chronic Diseases</b>  |                           |              |
| Cancer   | 49%                       | 50%          |
| Cardiovascular disease   | 65%                       | 63%          |
| Depression   | 72%                       | 67%          |
| Diabetes   | 64%                       | 63%          |
| Musculoskeletal diseases   | 35%                       | 28%          |
| Neurological diseases  | 37%                       | 35%          |
| Obesity  | 72%                       | 78%          |
| Respiratory disease  | 69%                       | 60%          |
| <b>Infectious Diseases</b>   |                           |              |
| Infectious diseases  | 14%                       | 22%          |
| Sexually transmitted diseases/HIV/AIDS   | 6%                        | 13%          |
| <b>Health Behaviors</b>  |                           |              |
| Drug and alcohol abuse   | 70%                       | 80%          |
| Physical activity and nutrition  | 60%                       | 69%          |
| Tobacco use  | 62%                       | 63%          |
| <b>Other Health Issues</b>   |                           |              |
| Lead poisoning and other environmental health issues   | 7%                        | 17%          |
| Mental health  | 67%                       | 71%          |
| Oral health  | 35%                       | 53%          |
| Suicide and self-harm  | 47%                       | 37%          |
| Unintentional injury   | 27%                       | 34%          |
| Violence   | 42%                       | 38%          |
| "Don't know" responses not included  |                           |              |
| Please indicate how much of a problem each of the following health factor is in your area and leads to poor health outcomes for residents. <i>(Percentage of stakeholders in county who rated factor as a major or critical problem in their area)</i> |                           |              |
| Number of Respondents  | n=89                      | n=1639       |
| <b>Economic Stability</b>  |                           |              |
| Employment   | 75%                       | 64%          |
| Food security  | 63%                       | 58%          |
| Housing stability  | 62%                       | 57%          |
| Poverty  | 83%                       | 78%          |
| <b>Education</b>   |                           |              |
| Enrollment in higher education   | 45%                       | 35%          |
| Early childhood education/development  | 52%                       | 43%          |
| High school graduation   | 31%                       | 31%          |
| Language and literacy  | 32%                       | 34%          |

| <b>Detailed Findings from SHNAPP Stakeholder Survey, June 2015</b>  |                           |              |
|---|---------------------------|--------------|
| Survey Questions and Top Responses  |                           |              |
|   | <b>Piscataquis County</b> | <b>Maine</b> |
| <b>Social and Community Context</b>   |                           |              |
| Adverse childhood experiences   | 60%                       | 56%          |
| Civic participation   | 48%                       | 30%          |
| Incarceration or institutionalization   | 32%                       | 35%          |
| Social attitudes such as discrimination   | 34%                       | 38%          |
| Social support and interactions   | 57%                       | 50%          |
| Caregiver support   | 56%                       | 46%          |
| <b>Health and Health Care</b>   |                           |              |
| Access to behavioral care/mental health care  | 61%                       | 67%          |
| Access to primary care  | 39%                       | 39%          |
| Access to other health care   | 43%                       | 41%          |
| Access to oral health   | 45%                       | 56%          |
| Health care insurance   | 54%                       | 64%          |
| Health literacy   | 52%                       | 62%          |
| <b>Neighborhood and Built Environment</b>   |                           |              |
| Access to healthy foods   | 58%                       | 53%          |
| Access to physical activity opportunities   | 52%                       | 42%          |
| Crime and violence  | 31%                       | 27%          |
| Environmental conditions  | 8%                        | 12%          |
| Quality of housing  | 33%                       | 34%          |
| Transportation  | 72%                       | 67%          |
| "Don't know" responses not included   |                           |              |
| Please rank each health issue according to how you think resources in your area should be allocated. (1=highest priority and 8=lowest priority) ( <i>mean</i> ) |                           |              |
| Number of Respondents   | n=64                      | n=1168       |
| Risk factors that lead to poor health   | 3.09                      | 3.08         |
| Mental health - conditions that impact how people think, feel and act as they cope with life  | 3.61                      | 3.49         |
| Substance abuse behaviors, including excessive drinking, smoking, and other drug use  | 3.95                      | 3.71         |
| Community capacity - ability to sustain a high quality of life, including access to employment, education and housing   | 3.66                      | 3.93         |
| Chronic diseases, such as heart disease, cancer, diabetes, and asthma   | 4.33                      | 4.05         |
| Family health, including teen pregnancy, prenatal care, and healthy behaviors during pregnancy  | 4.81                      | 4.81         |
| Environmental issues - access to healthy foods, access to recreation, clean air, water, lead exposure, etc.   | 5.89                      | 5.36         |
| Injuries, intentional and unintentional   | 6.47                      | 6.52         |

## Health Indicators Results from Secondary Data Sources

The county level summary of health indicators analyzed from secondary data sources is presented in the table below. Results are displayed for the county, state and U.S. (where available). County trends are presented in the column after the county data when available. Results are organized by health issue or category. Please note that age-adjusted rates are presented for all applicable indicators, with the exception of ambulatory care-sensitive conditions and infectious and sexually transmitted diseases (which are presented as crude rates). A detailed list of all data sources, years and notes for all indicators is presented in Table 28.

 Indicates county is significantly better than state average (using a 95% confidence level).

 Indicates county is significantly worse than state average (using a 95% confidence level).

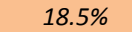


+ Indicates an improvement in the indicator over time at the county level (using a 95% confidence level)


– Indicates a worsening in the indicator over time at the county level (using a 95% confidence level)


† Results may be statistically unreliable due to small numerator, use caution when interpreting.

NA = Data not available.


**Table 27. Quantitative Health Indicators for Piscataquis County, Maine and the U.S.**


| Maine Shared CHNA Health Indicators              | Year      | Piscataquis   | Trend | Maine     | U.S.     |
|--|-----------|---|-------|-----------|----------|
| <b>Demographics</b>                              |           |   |       |           |          |
| Total Population                                 | 2013      | 17,124  |       | 1,328,302 | 319 Mil  |
| Population – % ages 0-17                         | 2013      | 17.9%   |       | 19.7%     | 23.3%    |
| Population – % ages 18-64                        | 2013      | 59.2%   |       | 62.6%     | 62.6%    |
| Population – % ages 65+                          | 2013      | 22.9%   |       | 17.7%     | 14.1%    |
| Population – % White                             | 2013      | 96.8%   |       | 95.2%     | 77.7%    |
| Population – % Black or African American         | 2013      | 0.5%  |       | 1.4%      | 13.2%    |
| Population – % American Indian and Alaska Native | 2013      | 0.6%  |       | 0.7%      | 1.2%     |
| Population – % Asian                             | 2013      | 0.8%  |       | 1.1%      | 5.3%     |
| Population – % Hispanic                          | 2013      | 1.1%  |       | 1.4%      | 17.1%    |
| Population – % with a disability                 | 2013      | NA  |       | 15.9%     | 12.1%    |
| Population density (per square mile)             | 2013      | 4.4   |       | 43.1      | 87.4     |
| <b>Socioeconomic Status Measures</b>             |           |   |       |           |          |
| Adults and children living in poverty            | 2009-2013 |  18.5%    | NA    | 13.6%     | 15.4%    |
| Children living in poverty                       | 2009-2013 |  28.9%    | NA    | 18.5%     | 21.6%    |
| High school graduation rate                      | 2013-2014 | 83.3%   | NA    | 86.5%     | 81.0%    |
| Median household income                          | 2009-2013 |  \$36,646 | NA    | \$48,453  | \$53,046 |
| Percentage of people living in rural areas       | 2013      | 100.0%  | NA    | 66.4%     | NA       |
| Single-parent families                           | 2009-2013 | 40.8%   | NA    | 34.0%     | 33.2%    |
| Unemployment rate                                | 2014      | 7.5%  | NA    | 5.7%      | 6.2%     |
| 65+ living alone                                 | 2009-2013 | 40.0%   | NA    | 41.2%     | 37.7%    |
| <b>General Health Status</b>                     |           |   |       |           |          |
| Adults who rate their health fair to poor        | 2011-2013 | 17.1%   |       | 15.6%     | 16.7%    |

 Indicates county is significantly better than state average (using a 95% confidence level).

 Indicates county is significantly worse than state average (using a 95% confidence level).


| Maine Shared CHNA Health Indicators  | Year       | Piscataquis | Trend | Maine   | U.S.   |
|--|------------|-------------|-------|---------|--------|
| Adults with 14+ days lost due to poor mental health  | 2011-2013  | 13.2%       |       | 12.4%   | NA     |
| Adults with 14+ days lost due to poor physical health                                      | 2011-2013  | 13.3%       |       | 13.1%   | NA     |
| Adults with three or more chronic conditions   | 2011, 2013 | 29.0%       |       | 27.6%   | NA     |
| <b>Mortality</b>   |            |             |       |         |        |
| Life expectancy (Female)   | 2012       | 80.3        | NA    | 81.5    | 81.2   |
| Life expectancy (Male)   | 2012       | 75.5        | NA    | 76.7    | 76.4   |
| Overall mortality rate per 100,000 population  | 2009-2013  | 847.4       | NA    | 745.8   | 731.9  |
| <b>Access</b>  |            |             |       |         |        |
| Adults with a usual primary care provider  | 2011-2013  | 86.8%       |       | 87.7%   | 76.6%  |
| Individuals who are unable to obtain or delay obtaining necessary medical care due to cost | 2011-2013  | 10.9%       |       | 11.0%   | 15.3%  |
| MaineCare enrollment   | 2015       | 35.8%       | NA    | 27.0%   | 23.0%  |
| Percent of children ages 0-19 enrolled in MaineCare  | 2015       | 56.9%       | NA    | 41.8%   | 48.0%  |
| Percent uninsured  | 2009-2013  | 14.4%       | NA    | 10.4%   | 11.7%  |
| <b>Health Care Quality</b>   |            |             |       |         |        |
| Ambulatory care-sensitive condition hospital admission rate per 100,000 population         | 2011       | 2,095.3     |       | 1,499.3 | 1457.5 |
| Ambulatory care-sensitive condition emergency department rate per 100,000 population       | 2011       | 6,342.8     | NA    | 4,258.8 | NA     |
| <b>Oral Health</b>   |            |             |       |         |        |
| Adults with visits to a dentist in the past 12 months                                      | 2012       | 66.5%       | NA    | 65.3%   | 67.2%  |
| MaineCare members under 18 with a visit to the dentist in the past year                    | 2014       | 55.5%       | NA    | 55.1%   | NA     |
| <b>Respiratory</b>   |            |             |       |         |        |
| Asthma emergency department visits per 10,000 population                                   | 2009-2011  | 67.6        |       | 67.3    | NA     |
| COPD diagnosed   | 2011-2013  | 9.2%        |       | 7.6%    | 6.5%   |
| COPD hospitalizations per 100,000 population   | 2011       | 312.4       | -     | 216.3   | NA     |
| Current asthma (Adults)  | 2011-2013  | 11.0%       |       | 11.7%   | 9.0%   |
| Current asthma (Youth 0-17)  | 2011-2013  | 7.4%†       | NA    | 9.1%    | NA     |
| Pneumonia emergency department rate per 100,000 population                                 | 2011       | 990.1       |       | 719.9   | NA     |
| Pneumonia hospitalizations per 100,000 population  | 2011       | 408.5       |       | 329.4   | NA     |
| <b>Cancer</b>  |            |             |       |         |        |
| Mortality – all cancers per 100,000 population   | 2007-2011  | 197.4       | NA    | 185.5   | 168.7  |
| Incidence – all cancers per 100,000 population   | 2007-2011  | 480.2       | NA    | 500.1   | 453.4  |
| Bladder cancer incidence per 100,000 population  | 2007-2011  | 23.2        | NA    | 28.3    | 20.2   |
| Female breast cancer mortality per 100,000 population                                      | 2007-2011  | 20.1†       | NA    | 20.0    | 21.5   |
| Breast cancer late-stage incidence (females only) per 100,000 population                   | 2007-2011  | 54.1        | NA    | 41.6    | 43.7   |
| Female breast cancer incidence per 100,000 population                                      | 2007-2011  | 139.8       | NA    | 126.3   | 124.1  |
| Mammograms females age 50+ in past two years   | 2012       | 84.8%       | NA    | 82.1%   | 77.0%  |
| Colorectal cancer mortality per 100,000 population   | 2007-2011  | 17.7        | NA    | 16.1    | 15.1   |
| Colorectal late-stage incidence per 100,000 population                                     | 2007-2011  | 23.4        | NA    | 22.7    | 22.9   |

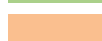
 Indicates county is significantly better than state average (using a 95% confidence level).

 Indicates county is significantly worse than state average (using a 95% confidence level).




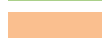
| Maine Shared CHNA Health Indicators   | Year       | Piscataquis | Trend | Maine | U.S.  |
|---|------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Colorectal cancer incidence per 100,000 population                                | 2007-2011  | 40.0        | NA    | 43.5  | 42.0  |
| Colorectal screening  | 2012       | 73.7%       | NA    | 72.2% | NA    |
| Lung cancer mortality per 100,000 population                                      | 2007-2011  | 51.0        | NA    | 54.3  | 46.0  |
| Lung cancer incidence per 100,000 population                                      | 2007-2011  | 81.6        | NA    | 75.5  | 58.6  |
| Melanoma incidence per 100,000 population   | 2007-2011  | 17.6        | NA    | 22.2  | 21.3  |
| Pap smears females ages 21-65 in past three years                                 | 2012       | 91.4%       | NA    | 88.0% | 78.0% |
| Prostate cancer mortality per 100,000 population                                  | 2007-2011  | NA          | NA    | 22.1  | 20.8  |
| Prostate cancer incidence per 100,000 population                                  | 2007-2011  | 87.5        | NA    | 133.8 | 140.8 |
| Tobacco-related neoplasms, mortality per 100,000 population                       | 2007-2011  | 40.5        | NA    | 37.4  | 34.3  |
| Tobacco-related neoplasms, incidence per 100,000 population                       | 2007-2011  | 86.7        | NA    | 91.9  | 81.7  |
| <b>Cardiovascular Disease</b>   |            |             |       |       |       |
| Acute myocardial infarction hospitalizations per 10,000 population                | 2010-2012  | 30.9        |       | 23.5  | NA    |
| Acute myocardial infarction mortality per 100,000 population                      | 2009-2013  | 50.8        | NA    | 32.2  | 32.4  |
| Cholesterol checked every five years  | 2011, 2013 | 80.9%       |       | 81.0% | 76.4% |
| Coronary heart disease mortality per 100,000 population                           | 2009-2013  | 110.6       | NA    | 89.8  | 102.6 |
| Heart failure hospitalizations per 10,000 population                              | 2010-2012  | 20.8        |       | 21.9  | NA    |
| Hypertension prevalence   | 2011, 2013 | 36.9%       |       | 32.8% | 31.4% |
| High cholesterol  | 2011, 2013 | 39.5%       |       | 40.3% | 38.4% |
| Hypertension hospitalizations per 100,000 population                              | 2011       | 25.8        |       | 28.0  | NA    |
| Stroke hospitalizations per 10,000 population                                     | 2010-2012  | 25.0        |       | 20.8  | NA    |
| Stroke mortality per 100,000 population   | 2009-2013  | 44.4        | NA    | 35.0  | 36.2  |
| <b>Diabetes</b>   |            |             |       |       |       |
| Diabetes prevalence (ever been told)  | 2011-2013  | 12.1%       |       | 9.6%  | 9.7%  |
| Pre-diabetes prevalence   | 2011-2013  | 6.8%†       | NA    | 6.9%  | NA    |
| Adults with diabetes who have eye exam annually                                   | 2011-2013  | NA          | NA    | 71.2% | NA    |
| Adults with diabetes who have foot exam annually                                  | 2011-2013  | NA          | NA    | 83.3% | NA    |
| Adults with diabetes who have had an A1C test twice per year                      | 2011-2013  | NA          | NA    | 73.2% | NA    |
| Adults with diabetes who have received formal diabetes education                  | 2011-2013  | NA          | NA    | 60.0% | 55.8% |
| Diabetes emergency department visits (principal diagnosis) per 100,000 population | 2011       | 337.4       |       | 235.9 | NA    |
| Diabetes hospitalizations (principal diagnosis) per 10,000 population             | 2010-2012  | 15.5        |       | 11.7  | NA    |
| Diabetes long-term complication hospitalizations                                  | 2011       | 63.7        |       | 59.1  | NA    |
| Diabetes mortality (underlying cause) per 100,000 population                      | 2009-2013  | 22.6        | NA    | 20.8  | 21.2  |
| <b>Environmental Health</b>   |            |             |       |       |       |
| Children with confirmed elevated blood lead levels (% among those screened)       | 2009-2013  | 5.5%        | NA    | 2.5%  | NA    |

 Indicates county is significantly better than state average (using a 95% confidence level).


 Indicates county is significantly worse than state average (using a 95% confidence level).


| Maine Shared CHNA Health Indicators  | Year       | Piscataquis | Trend | Maine | U.S.  |
|--|------------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Children with unconfirmed elevated blood lead levels (% among those screened)      | 2009-2013  | 1.4%        | NA    | 4.2%  | NA    |
| Homes with private wells tested for arsenic  | 2009, 2012 | 33.7%       | NA    | 43.3% | NA    |
| Lead screening among children age 12-23 months                                     | 2009-2013  | 42.3%       | NA    | 49.2% | NA    |
| Lead screening among children age 24-35 months                                     | 2009-2013  | 22.6%       | NA    | 27.6% | NA    |
| <b>Immunization</b>  |            |             |       |       |       |
| Adults immunized annually for influenza  | 2011-2013  | 37.6%       |       | 41.5% | NA    |
| Adults immunized for pneumococcal pneumonia (ages 65 and older)                    | 2011-2013  | 76.2%       | NA    | 72.4% | 69.5% |
| Immunization exemptions among kindergarteners for philosophical reasons            | 2015       | 4.8%        | NA    | 3.7%  | NA    |
| Two-year-olds up to date with "Series of Seven Immunizations" 4-3-1-3-3-1-4        | 2015       | NA          | NA    | 75.0% | NA    |
| <b>Infectious Disease</b>  |            |             |       |       |       |
| Hepatitis A (acute) incidence per 100,000 population                               | 2014       | 0.0†        | NA    | 0.6   | 0.4   |
| Hepatitis B (acute) incidence per 100,000 population                               | 2014       | 0.0†        | NA    | 0.9   | 0.9   |
| Hepatitis C (acute) incidence per 100,000 population                               | 2014       | 0.0†        | NA    | 2.3   | 0.7   |
| Incidence of past or present hepatitis C virus (HCV) per 100,000 population        | 2014       | 52.9†       | NA    | 107.1 | NA    |
| Incidence of newly reported chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) per 100,000 population | 2014       | 11.7†       | NA    | 8.1   | NA    |
| Lyme disease incidence per 100,000 population                                      | 2014       | 11.7†       | NA    | 105.3 | 10.5  |
| Pertussis incidence per 100,000 population   | 2014       | 164.5       | NA    | 41.9  | 10.3  |
| Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population                                      | 2014       | 0.0†        | NA    | 1.1   | 3.0   |
| <b>STD/HIV</b>   |            |             |       |       |       |
| AIDS incidence per 100,000 population  | 2014       | 0.0†        | NA    | 2.1   | 8.4   |
| Chlamydia incidence per 100,000 population   | 2014       | 211.4       | NA    | 265.5 | 452.2 |
| Gonorrhea incidence per 100,000 population   | 2014       | 0.0†        | NA    | 17.8  | 109.8 |
| HIV incidence per 100,000 population   | 2014       | 0.0†        | NA    | 4.4   | 11.2  |
| HIV/AIDS hospitalization rate per 100,000 population                               | 2011       | 30.2        |       | 21.4  | NA    |
| Syphilis incidence per 100,000 population  | 2014       | 0.0†        | NA    | 1.6   | 19.9  |
| <b>Intentional Injury</b>  |            |             |       |       |       |
| Domestic assaults reports to police per 100,000 population                         | 2013       | 326.0       | NA    | 413.0 | NA    |
| Firearm deaths per 100,000 population  | 2009-2013  | 18.4†       | NA    | 9.2   | 10.4  |
| Intentional self-injury (Youth)  | 2013       | NA          | NA    | 17.9% | NA    |
| Lifetime rape/non-consensual sex (among females)                                   | 2013       | NA          | NA    | 11.3% | NA    |
| Nonfatal child maltreatment per 1,000 population                                   | 2013       | NA          | NA    | 14.6  | 9.1   |
| Reported rape per 100,000 population   | 2013       | 0.0†        | NA    | 27.0  | 25.2  |
| Suicide deaths per 100,000 population  | 2009-2013  | 21.8†       | NA    | 15.2  | 12.6  |
| Violence by current or former intimate partners in past 12 months (among females)  | 2013       | NA          | NA    | 0.8%  | NA    |
| Violent crime rate per 100,000 population  | 2013       | 209.6       | NA    | 125.0 | 368   |
| <b>Unintentional Injury</b>  |            |             |       |       |       |
| Always wear seatbelt (Adults)  | 2013       | 79.3%       |       | 85.2% | NA    |
| Always wear seatbelt (High School Students)  | 2013       | 49.6%       | -     | 61.6% | 54.7% |

 Indicates county is significantly better than state average (using a 95% confidence level).


 Indicates county is significantly worse than state average (using a 95% confidence level).


| Maine Shared CHNA Health Indicators   | Year       | Piscataquis | Trend | Maine    | U.S.  |
|---|------------|-------------|-------|----------|-------|
| Traumatic brain injury related emergency department visits (all intents) per 10,000 population          | 2011       | 76.9        | NA    | 81.4     | NA    |
| Unintentional and undetermined intent poisoning deaths per 100,000 population                           | 2009-2013  | 11.1†       | NA    | 11.1     | 13.2  |
| Unintentional fall related deaths per 100,000 population  | 2009-2013  | 7.3†        | NA    | 6.8      | 8.5   |
| Unintentional fall related injury emergency department visits per 10,000 population                     | 2011       | 392.3       | NA    | 361.3    | NA    |
| Unintentional motor vehicle traffic crash related deaths per 100,000 population                         | 2009-2013  | 8.2†        | NA    | 10.8     | 10.5  |
| <b>Occupational Health</b>  |            |             |       |          |       |
| Deaths from work-related injuries (number)  | 2013       | NA          | NA    | 19.0     | 4,585 |
| Nonfatal occupational injuries (number)   | 2013       | 90.0        | NA    | 13,205.0 | NA    |
| <b>Mental Health</b>  |            |             |       |          |       |
| Adults who have ever had anxiety  | 2011-2013  | 19.7%       | NA    | 19.4%    | NA    |
| Adults who have ever had depression   | 2011-2013  | 21.8%       |       | 23.5%    | 18.7% |
| Adults with current symptoms of depression  | 2011-2013  | 11.2%       |       | 10.0%    | NA    |
| Adults currently receiving outpatient mental health treatment   | 2011-2013  | 17.5%       |       | 17.7%    | NA    |
| Co-morbidity for persons with mental illness  | 2011, 2013 | NA          | NA    | 35.2%    | NA    |
| Mental health emergency department rates per 100,000 population   | 2011       | 2,238.8     |       | 1,972.1  | NA    |
| Sad/hopeless for two weeks in a row (High School Students)  | 2013       | 25.0%       |       | 24.3%    | 29.9% |
| Seriously considered suicide (High School Students)   | 2013       | 14.3%       | -     | 14.6%    | 17.0% |
| <b>Physical Activity, Nutrition and Weight</b>  |            |             |       |          |       |
| Fewer than two hours combined screen time (High School Students)  | 2013       | NA          | NA    | 33.9%    | NA    |
| Fruit and vegetable consumption (High School Students)  | 2013       | 15.6%       | NA    | 16.8%    | NA    |
| Fruit consumption among Adults 18+ (less than one serving per day)                                      | 2013       | NA          | NA    | 34.0%    | 39.2% |
| Met physical activity recommendations (Adults)  | 2013       | NA          | NA    | 53.4%    | 50.8% |
| Physical activity for at least 60 minutes per day on five of the past seven days (High School Students) | 2013       | 43.3%       | NA    | 43.7%    | 47.3% |
| Sedentary lifestyle – no leisure-time physical activity in past month (Adults)                          | 2011-2013  | 28.2%       |       | 22.4%    | 25.3% |
| Soda/sports drink consumption (High School Students)  | 2013       | 27.3%       | NA    | 26.2%    | 27.0% |
| Vegetable consumption among Adults 18+ (less than one serving per day)                                  | 2013       | 17.3%†      | NA    | 17.9%    | 22.9% |
| Obesity (Adults)  | 2013       | NA          | NA    | 28.9%    | 29.4% |
| Obesity (High School Students)  | 2013       | 14.1%       |       | 12.7%    | 13.7% |
| Overweight (Adults)   | 2013       | 30.2%       |       | 36.0%    | 35.4% |
| Overweight (High School Students)   | 2013       | 15.5%       |       | 16.0%    | 16.6% |
| <b>Pregnancy and Birth Outcomes</b>   |            |             |       |          |       |

 Indicates county is significantly better than state average (using a 95% confidence level).

 Indicates county is significantly worse than state average (using a 95% confidence level).

| Maine Shared CHNA Health Indicators  | Year      | Piscataquis | Trend | Maine | U.S.  |
|--|-----------|-------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Children with special health care needs                                    | 2009-2010 | NA          | NA    | 23.6% | 19.8% |
| Infant deaths per 1,000 live births  | 2003-2012 | 6.5         | NA    | 6.0   | 6.0   |
| Live births for which the mother received early and adequate prenatal care | 2010-2012 | 80.6%       | NA    | 86.4% | 84.8% |
| Live births to 15-19 year olds per 1,000 population                        | 2010-2012 | 24.4        | NA    | 20.5  | 26.5  |
| Low birth weight (<2500 grams)   | 2010-2012 | 4.7%        | NA    | 6.6%  | 8.0%  |
| <b>Substance and Alcohol Abuse</b>   |           |             |       |       |       |
| Alcohol-induced mortality per 100,000 population                           | 2009-2013 | 10.6†       | NA    | 8.0   | 8.2   |
| Binge drinking of alcoholic beverages (High School Students)               | 2013      | 12.2%       |       | 14.8% | 20.8% |
| Binge drinking of alcoholic beverages (Adults)                             | 2011-2013 | 16.0%       |       | 17.4% | 16.8% |
| Chronic heavy drinking (Adults)  | 2011-2013 | 6.1%†       |       | 7.3%  | 6.2%  |
| Drug-affected baby referrals received as a percentage of all live births   | 2014      | 11.9%       | NA    | 7.8%  | NA    |
| Drug-induced mortality per 100,000 population                              | 2009-2013 | NA          | NA    | 12.4  | 14.6  |
| Emergency medical service overdose response per 100,000 population         | 2014      | 252.6       | NA    | 391.5 | NA    |
| Opiate poisoning (ED visits) per 100,000 population                        | 2009-2011 | 29.8        |       | 25.1  | NA    |
| Opiate poisoning (hospitalizations) per 100,000 population                 | 2009-2011 | 22.6        |       | 13.2  | NA    |
| Past-30-day alcohol use (High School Students)                             | 2013      | 27.0%       |       | 26.0% | 34.9% |
| Past-30-day inhalant use (High School Students)                            | 2013      | 3.0%        |       | 3.2%  | NA    |
| Past-30-day marijuana use (Adults)   | 2011-2013 | 7.5%†       | NA    | 8.2%  | NA    |
| Past-30-day marijuana use (High School Students)                           | 2013      | 15.8%       |       | 21.6% | 23.4% |
| Past-30-day nonmedical use of prescription drugs (Adult)                   | 2011-2013 | NA          |       | 1.1%  | NA    |
| Past-30-day nonmedical use of prescription drugs (High School Students)    | 2013      | 3.9%        | +     | 5.6%  | NA    |
| Prescription Monitoring Program opioid prescriptions (days supply/pop)     | 2014-2015 | 8.2         | NA    | 6.8   | NA    |
| Substance-abuse hospital admissions per 100,000 population                 | 2011      | 88.6†       |       | 328.1 | NA    |
| <b>Tobacco Use</b>   |           |             |       |       |       |
| Current smoking (Adults)   | 2011-2013 | 24.5%†      |       | 20.2% | 19.0% |
| Current smoking (High School Students)                                     | 2013      | 15.1%       |       | 12.9% | 15.7% |
| Current tobacco use (High School Students)                                 | 2013      | 18.2%       | NA    | 18.2% | 22.4% |
| Secondhand smoke exposure (Youth)  | 2013      | 46.1%       |       | 38.3% | NA    |

 Indicates county is significantly better than state average (using a 95% confidence level).

 Indicates county is significantly worse than state average (using a 95% confidence level).

**Table 28. List of Data Sources and Years for Quantitative Health Indicators**

| <b>Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment Data Sources<br/>2015</b> |                            |                     |   |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------|---|
| <b>Indicator</b>  | <b>Data Source</b>         | <b>Year(s)</b>      | <b>Other Notes</b>  |
| <b>Demographics</b>   |                            |                     |   |
| Population  | U.S. Census                | 2013                | 2013 data was used for all age, racial and ethnic groups.   |
| Population with a disability  | U.S. Census                | 2011-2013           | Adults reporting any one of the six disability types are considered to have a disability: hearing difficulty, vision difficulty, cognitive difficulty, ambulatory difficulty, self-care difficulty, independent living difficulty.  |
| Population density  | U.S. Census                | 2010                | Based on 2010 U.S. Census population.   |
| <b>Socioeconomic Status Measures</b>  |                            |                     |   |
| Adults and children living in poverty                                       | U.S. Census                | 2009-2013           | The poverty status of the household is determined by the poverty status of the householder. Households are classified as poor when the total income of the householder's family is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The American Community Survey measures poverty in the previous 12 months instead of the previous calendar year.   |
| Children living in poverty  | U.S. Census                | 2009-2013           | The poverty status of the household is determined by the poverty status of the householder. Households are classified as poor when the total income of the householder's family is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The American Community Survey measures poverty in the previous 12 months instead of the previous calendar year.   |
| High school graduation rate   | Maine Dept. of Education   | 2013-14 School Year | Proportion of students who graduate with a regular diploma four years after starting ninth grade. Graduation rates include all public schools and all private schools that have 60% or more publicly funded students.   |
| Median household income   | U.S. Census                | 2009-2013           | In 2013 inflation-adjusted dollars. This includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and older in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not.  |
| Percentage of people living in rural areas                                  | U.S. Census                | 2012                | The urban/rural categories used in this analysis were defined by the New England Rural Health Roundtable available in Rural Data For Action 2nd Edition: <a href="http://www.newenglandruralhealth.org/rural_data">http://www.newenglandruralhealth.org/rural_data</a>  |
| Single-parent families  | U.S. Census                | 2009-2013           | Families consist of a householder and one or more other people related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. They do not include same-sex married couples even if the marriage was performed in a state issuing marriage certificates for same-sex couples. "Householder without a spouse present" is defined as a male householder without a wife present or a female householder without a husband present. |
| Unemployment rate   | Bureau of Labor Statistics | 2014                | Unemployment rate of the civilian noninstitutionalized population averaged for the full year of 2014.   |

| Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment Data Sources<br>2015                        |                                       |            |  |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------|--|
| Indicator  | Data Source                           | Year(s)    | Other Notes  |
| 65+ living alone   | U.S. Census                           | 2009-2013  | Estimated number of one-person households with a person 65 years and older.  |
| <b>General Health Status</b>   |                                       |            |  |
| Adults who rate their health fair to poor  | BRFSS                                 | 2011-2013  | Adults rating their health as fair or poor vs. excellent, very good or good.   |
| Adults with 14+ days lost due to poor mental health  | BRFSS                                 | 2011-2013  | Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?  |
| Adults with 14+ days lost due to poor physical health                                      | BRFSS                                 | 2011-2013  | Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good?  |
| Adults with three or more chronic conditions   | BRFSS                                 | 2011, 2013 | Chronic conditions available in 2013 BRFSS: arthritis, asthma, cancer, cardiovascular disease, chronic kidney disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), coronary heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, high cholesterol, obesity.  |
| <b>Mortality</b>   |                                       |            |  |
| Life expectancy (Female)   | National Center for Health Statistics | 2012       | Life expectancy at birth.  |
| Life expectancy (Male)   | National Center for Health Statistics | 2012       | Life expectancy at birth.  |
| Overall mortality rate per 100,000 population  | DRVS                                  | 2009-2013  | All deaths are defined as deaths in which the underlying cause of death was coded as ICD-10 any listed.  |
| <b>Access</b>  |                                       |            |  |
| Adults with a usual primary care provider  | BRFSS                                 | 2011-2013  | Adults that have one or more person they think of as their personal doctor or health care provider.  |
| Individuals who are unable to obtain or delay obtaining necessary medical care due to cost | BRFSS                                 | 2011-2013  | Adults reporting that there was a time during the last 12 months when they needed to see a doctor but could not because of the cost.   |
| MaineCare enrollment   | MaineCare                             | 2015       | The number and percent of individuals participating in MaineCare. These data are reported as of April 2015. Percentages calculated based on the 2014 US Census population estimates. Individuals are reported by county of residence at the end of the SFY or the end of participation in the program. Figures exclude individuals who were nonresidents or who were out of state. |
| Percent of children ages 0-19 enrolled in MaineCare  | MaineCare                             | 2015       | The number and percent of individuals participating in MaineCare. These data are reported as of April 2015. Individuals are reported by county of residence at the end of the SFY or the end of participation in the program. Figures exclude individuals who were nonresidents or who were out of state.  |
| Percent uninsured  | U.S. Census                           | 2009-2013  | Estimated number of Maine people who do not currently have health insurance.   |

## Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment Data Sources 2015

| Indicator  | Data Source | Year(s)   | Other Notes  |
|--|-------------|-----------|--|
| <b>Health Care Quality</b>   |             |           |  |
| Ambulatory care-sensitive condition hospital admission rate per 100,000 population   | MHDO        | 2011      | PQI = Prevention Quality Indicators, a set of measures that can be used with hospital inpatient discharge data to identify quality of care for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions. Additional information at: AHRQ Quality Indicators, Version 4.4, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.<br><a href="http://www.qualityindicators.ahrq.gov">http://www.qualityindicators.ahrq.gov</a> . |
| Ambulatory care-sensitive condition emergency department rate per 100,000 population | MHDO        | 2011      | PQI = Prevention Quality Indicators, a set of measures that can be used with hospital inpatient discharge data to identify quality of care for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions. Additional information at: AHRQ Quality Indicators, Version 4.4, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.<br><a href="http://www.qualityindicators.ahrq.gov">http://www.qualityindicators.ahrq.gov</a> . |
| <b>Oral Health</b>   |             |           |  |
| Adults with visits to a dentist in the past 12 months                                | BRFSS       | 2012      | Adults who last visited the dentist or a dental clinic for any reason in the past 12 months.   |
| MaineCare members under 18 with a visit to the dentist in the past year              | Maine Care  | 2014      | Total members younger than 18 with dental claims during calendar year 2014 was 67,871. Of those, only 61,948 had eligibility as of April 2015. Members were younger than 18 on date of service, but some turned 18 by April 2015.  |
| <b>Respiratory</b>   |             |           |  |
| Asthma emergency department visits per 10,000 population                             | MHDO        | 2009-2011 | ICD-9 CM - 493   |
| COPD diagnosed   | BRFSS       | 2011-2013 | Adults that have been told by a doctor, nurse or health professional that they have COPD chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema, or chronic bronchitis.  |
| COPD hospitalizations per 100,000 population   | MHDO        | 2011      | ICD-9 CM - 490, 491, 492, 494, 496   |
| Current asthma (Adults)  | BRFSS       | 2011-2013 | Adults that have been told by a doctor, nurse or health professional that they had asthma and that they still have asthma.   |
| Current asthma (Youth 0-17)  | BRFSS       | 2011-2013 | Children that have been told by a doctor, nurse or health professional that they had asthma and that they still have asthma.   |
| Pneumonia emergency department rate per 100,000 population                           | MHDO        | 2011      | ICD-9 CM - 480-486   |
| Pneumonia hospitalizations per 100,000 population                                    | MHDO        | 2011      | ICD-9 CM - 480-486   |
| <b>Cancer</b>  |             |           |  |
| Mortality – all cancers per 100,000 population                                       | MCR         | 2007-2011 | All cancer: SEER Cause of Death Recode: 20010-37000 (which include ICD-10 codes: C00-C97).   |
| Incidence – all cancers per 100,000 population                                       | MCR         | 2007-2011 | All cancer: SEER Site Recode: 20010-37000 (which include ICD-O-3 codes: C00-C797).   |



## Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment Data Sources 2015

| Indicator  | Data Source                 | Year(s)   | Other Notes  |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------|--|
| Bladder cancer incidence per 100,000 population                          | MCR                         | 2007-2011 | Cancer Incidence: The number of people who develop cancer (new cancer cases) during a specified period of time in a specified population. Incidence case definitions exclude histologies consistent with Kaposi sarcoma and mesothelioma, where applicable.      |
| Female breast cancer mortality per 100,000 population                    | MCR                         | 2007-2011 | Cancer Deaths: Deaths with malignant cancer as the underlying cause of death.  |
| Breast cancer late-stage incidence (females only) per 100,000 population | Maine Cancer Registry (MCR) | 2007-2011 | Cancer Incidence: The number of people who develop cancer (new cancer cases) during a specified period of time in a specified population. Incidence case definitions exclude histologies consistent with Kaposi sarcoma and mesothelioma, where applicable.      |
| Female breast cancer incidence per 100,000 population                    | MCR                         | 2007-2011 | Cancer Incidence: The number of people who develop cancer (new cancer cases) during a specified period of time in a specified population. Incidence case definitions exclude histologies consistent with Kaposi sarcoma and mesothelioma, where applicable.      |
| Mammograms females age 50+ in past two years                             | BRFSS                       | 2012      | Females ages 50 years and older who reported they had a mammogram within the past 2 years.   |
| Colorectal cancer mortality per 100,000 population                       | MCR                         | 2007-2011 | Cancer Deaths: Deaths with malignant cancer as the underlying cause of death.  |
| Colorectal late-stage incidence per 100,000 population                   | MCR                         | 2007-2011 | Cancer Incidence: The number of people who develop cancer (new cancer cases) during a specified period of time in a specified population. Incidence case definitions exclude histologies consistent with Kaposi sarcoma and mesothelioma, where applicable.      |
| Colorectal cancer incidence per 100,000 population                       | MCR                         | 2007-2011 | Cancer Incidence: The number of people who develop cancer (new cancer cases) during a specified period of time in a specified population. Incidence case definitions exclude histologies consistent with Kaposi sarcoma and mesothelioma, where applicable.      |
| Colorectal screening   | BRFSS                       | 2012      | Adults ages 50 years and older who reported that they had a home blood stool test (e.g., FOBT or FIT) within the past year OR sigmoidoscopy within the past 5 years and home blood stool test within the past 3 years OR a colonoscopy within the past 10 years. |
| Lung cancer mortality per 100,000 population                             | MCR                         | 2007-2011 | Cancer Deaths: Deaths with malignant cancer as the underlying cause of death.  |
| Lung cancer incidence per 100,000 population                             | MCR                         | 2007-2011 | Cancer Incidence: The number of people who develop cancer (new cancer cases) during a specified period of time in a specified population. Incidence case definitions exclude histologies consistent with Kaposi sarcoma and mesothelioma, where applicable.      |
| Melanoma incidence per 100,000 population                                | MCR                         | 2007-2011 | Cancer Incidence: The number of people who develop cancer (new cancer cases) during a specified period of time in a specified population. Incidence case definitions exclude histologies consistent with Kaposi sarcoma and mesothelioma, where applicable.      |



| Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment Data Sources<br>2015 |                         |            |   |
|---|-------------------------|------------|---|
| Indicator   | Data Source             | Year(s)    | Other Notes   |
| Pap smears females ages 21-65 in past three years                   | BRFSS                   | 2012       | Females with intact cervix, that have received a pap smear within the past three years.   |
| Prostate cancer mortality per 100,000 population                    | MCR                     | 2007-2011  | Cancer Deaths: Deaths with malignant cancer as the underlying cause of death.   |
| Prostate cancer incidence per 100,000 population                    | MCR                     | 2007-2011  | Cancer Incidence: The number of people who develop cancer (new cancer cases) during a specified period of time in a specified population. Incidence case definitions exclude histologies consistent with Kaposi sarcoma and mesothelioma, where applicable. |
| Tobacco-related neoplasms, mortality per 100,000 population         | MCR                     | 2007-2011  | Cancer Deaths: Deaths with malignant cancer as the underlying cause of death.   |
| Tobacco-related neoplasms, incidence per 100,000 population         | MCR                     | 2007-2011  | Cancer Incidence: The number of people who develop cancer (new cancer cases) during a specified period of time in a specified population. Incidence case definitions exclude histologies consistent with Kaposi sarcoma and mesothelioma, where applicable. |
| <b>Cardiovascular Disease</b>                                       |                         |            |   |
| Acute myocardial infarction hospitalizations per 10,000 population  | MHDO                    | 2010-2012  | ICD-9 CM - 410  |
| Acute myocardial infarction mortality per 100,000 population        | Maine CDC Vital Records | 2009-2013  | ICD-10 I21-I22  |
| Cholesterol checked every five years                                | BRFSS                   | 2011, 2013 | Adults reporting that they last had their blood cholesterol checked within the past 5 years.  |
| Coronary heart disease mortality per 100,000 population             | Maine CDC Vital Records | 2009-2013  | ICD-10 I20-I25  |
| Heart failure hospitalizations per 10,000 population                | MHDO                    | 2010-2012  | ICD-9 CM - 428  |
| Hypertension prevalence   | BRFSS                   | 2011, 2013 | Adults who have ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have high blood pressure.   |
| High cholesterol  | BRFSS                   | 2011, 2013 | Adults who have been told by a doctor or other health professional that their blood cholesterol is high.  |
| Hypertension hospitalizations per 100,000 population                | MHDO                    | 2011       | ICD-9 CM - 401, 402, 403, 404   |
| Stroke hospitalizations per 10,000 population                       | MHDO                    | 2010-2012  | ICD-9 CM - 430-438  |
| Stroke mortality per 100,000 population                             | Maine CDC Vital Records | 2009-2013  | ICD-10 I60-I69  |
| <b>Diabetes</b>   |                         |            |   |
| Diabetes prevalence (ever been told)                                | BRFSS                   | 2011-2013  | Adults that have ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they have diabetes.   |
| Pre-diabetes prevalence   | BRFSS                   | 2011-2013  | Adults that have ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they have pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes.  |
| Adults with diabetes who have eye exam annually                     | BRFSS                   | 2011-2013  | Adults with diabetes who report having an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated within the past year.   |

## Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment Data Sources 2015

| Indicator   | Data Source             | Year(s)    | Other Notes  |
|---|-------------------------|------------|--|
| Adults with diabetes who have foot exam annually                                  | BRFSS                   | 2011-2013  | Adults with diabetes who report having a health professional check their feet for any sores or irritations within the past year.   |
| Adults with diabetes who have had an A1C test twice per year                      | BRFSS                   | 2011-2013  | Adults who have had a doctor, nurse, or other health professional checked them for "A one C" in the past 12 months.  |
| Adults with diabetes who have received formal diabetes education                  | BRFSS                   | 2011-2013  | Adults with diabetes who have ever taken a course or class in how to manage your diabetes themselves.  |
| Diabetes emergency department visits (principal diagnosis) per 100,000 population | MHDO                    | 2011       | ICD-9 CM - 250   |
| Diabetes hospitalizations (principal diagnosis) per 10,000 population             | MHDO                    | 2010-2012  | ICD-9 CM - 250   |
| Diabetes long-term complication hospitalizations                                  | MHDO                    | 2011       | Diabetes long-term complication hospitalizations are defined as hospitalizations of Maine residents for which diabetes long-term complication was the primary diagnosis, coded as ICD 9 - 25040, 25070, 25041, 25071, 25042, 25072, 25043, 25073, 25050, 25051, 25052, 25053, 25080, 25081, 25082, 25083, 25060, 25061, 25062, 25063, 25090, 25091, 25092.   |
| Diabetes mortality (underlying cause) per 100,000 population                      | Maine CDC Vital Records | 2009-2013  | ICD-10 E10-E14   |
| <b>Environmental Health</b>   |                         |            |  |
| Children with confirmed elevated blood lead levels (% among those screened)       | Maine CDC Lead Program  | 2009-2013  | In 2012, CDC defined a reference level of 5 micrograms per deciliter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ ) to identify children with elevated blood lead levels. These children are exposed to more lead than most children. For more information, visit: <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/ACCLPP/blood_lead_levels.htm">www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/ACCLPP/blood_lead_levels.htm</a> ( <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/acclpp/blood_lead_levels.htm">http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/acclpp/blood_lead_levels.htm</a> ) |
| Children with unconfirmed elevated blood lead levels (% among those screened)     | Maine CDC Lead Program  | 2009-2013  | In 2012, CDC defined a reference level of 5 micrograms per deciliter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ ) to identify children with elevated blood lead levels. These children are exposed to more lead than most children. For more information, visit: <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/ACCLPP/blood_lead_levels.htm">www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/ACCLPP/blood_lead_levels.htm</a> ( <a href="http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/acclpp/blood_lead_levels.htm">http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/acclpp/blood_lead_levels.htm</a> ) |
| Homes with private wells tested for arsenic                                       | BRFSS                   | 2009, 2012 | Data are weighted to the household. At the county level, 9.7%-32.2% of those surveyed did not know whether they had tested their well water for arsenic.   |
| Lead screening among children age 12-23 months                                    | Maine CDC Lead Program  | 2009-2013  | A blood lead test is considered a "screening test" only when a child has no prior history of a confirmed elevated blood lead level.  |
| Lead screening among children age 24-35 months                                    | Maine CDC Lead Program  | 2009-2013  | A blood lead test is considered a "screening test" only when a child has no prior history of a confirmed elevated blood lead level.  |

## Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment Data Sources 2015

| Indicator  | Data Source  | Year(s)   | Other Notes  |
|--|--|-----------|--|
| <b>Immunization</b>  |  |           |  |
| Adults immunized annually for influenza  | BRFSS  | 2011-2013 | Adults who have had either a seasonal flu shot or a seasonal flu vaccine that was sprayed in your nose during the past 12 months.  |
| Adults immunized for pneumococcal pneumonia (ages 65 and older)                    | BRFSS  | 2011-2013 | Risk factor for adults aged 65 or older that have ever had a pneumonia shot.   |
| Immunization exemptions among kindergarteners for philosophical reasons            | Maine Immunization Program                           | 2015      | Available from:<br><a href="http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/mecdc/infectious-disease/immunization/publications/index.shtml">http://www.maine.gov/dhhs/mecdc/infectious-disease/immunization/publications/index.shtml</a>   |
| Two-year-olds up to date with "Series of Seven Immunizations" 4-3-1-3-3-1-4        | Maine Immunization Program                           | 2015      | The Maine Immunization Program conducts an annual immunization assessment on January 1 of each calendar year that includes all 2-year-olds in the State of Maine immunization registry, ImmPact, associated to a practice that enters client specific data. These assessments follow the standard Centers for Disease Control and Prevention childhood assessment criteria of 24-35 months of age immunized as of 24 months for the 4 DTaP (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Polio): 3 IPV (Polio): 1 MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella): 3 Hib (Haemophilus influenza type B): 3 HepB (Hepatitis B):1 Var (Varicella):4 PCV (Pneumococcal Conjugate) schedule. |
| <b>Infectious Disease</b>  |  |           |  |
| Hepatitis A (acute) incidence per 100,000 population                               | Maine Infectious Disease Surveillance System (MIDSS) | 2014      | Defined as the number of new infections during 2014.   |
| Hepatitis B (acute) incidence per 100,000 population                               | MIDSS  | 2014      | Defined as the number of new infections during 2014.   |
| Hepatitis C (acute) incidence per 100,000 population                               | MIDSS  | 2014      | Defined as the number of new infections during 2014.   |
| Incidence of past or present hepatitis C virus (HCV) per 100,000 population        | MIDSS  | 2014      | New diagnoses, regardless of when infection occurred or stage of disease at diagnosis.   |
| Incidence of newly reported chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) per 100,000 population | MIDSS  | 2014      | New diagnoses, regardless of when infection occurred or stage of disease at diagnosis.   |
| Lyme disease incidence per 100,000 population                                      | MIDSS  | 2014      | Defined as the number of new infections during 2014.   |
| Pertussis incidence per 100,000 population   | MIDSS  | 2014      | Incidence is defined as the number of new infections during 2014.  |
| Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population                                      | MIDSS  | 2014      | New diagnoses, regardless of when infection occurred or stage of disease at diagnosis.   |
| <b>STD/HIV</b>   |  |           |  |
| AIDS incidence per 100,000 population  | Maine CDC HIV Program                                | 2014      | Incidence is defined as the number of new infections during 2014.  |
| Chlamydia incidence per 100,000 population   | Maine CDC STD Program                                | 2014      | Incidence is defined as the number of new infections during 2014.  |

## Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment Data Sources 2015

| Indicator  | Data Source                    | Year(s)   | Other Notes  |
|--|--------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Gonorrhea incidence per 100,000 population   | Maine CDC STD Program          | 2014      | Incidence is defined as the number of new infections during 2014.  |
| HIV incidence per 100,000 population   | Maine CDC HIV Program          | 2014      | Incidence is defined as the number of new infections during 2014.  |
| HIV/AIDS hospitalization rate per 100,000 population   | MHDO                           | 2011      | DRG-MDC 25   |
| Syphilis incidence per 100,000 population  | Maine CDC STD Program          | 2014      | Incidence is defined as the number of new infections during 2014.  |
| <b>Intentional Injury</b>  |                                |           |  |
| Domestic assaults reports to police per 100,000 population                                     | Maine Dept. of Public Safety   | 2013      | All offenses of assault between family or household members are reported as domestic assault.  |
| Firearm deaths per 100,000 population  | Maine CDC Vital Records        | 2009-2013 | ICD-10 W32-W34 ,X72-X74, X93-X95, Y22-Y24, Y350 or U014.   |
| Intentional self-injury (Youth)  | MIYHS                          | 2013      | High school students who have ever done something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose.   |
| Lifetime rape/non-consensual sex (among females)   | BRFSS                          | 2012      | Females who have ever had sex with someone after they said or showed that they didn't want them to or without their consent.   |
| Nonfatal child maltreatment per 1,000 population   | Child Maltreatment Report ACYF | 2013      | Rates are unique child victims per 1,000 population under age 18.  |
| Reported rape per 100,000 population   | Maine Dept. of Public Safety   | 2013      | Includes rape by force and attempted forcible rape. Excludes carnal abuse without force (statutory rape) and other sex offenses.   |
| Suicide deaths per 100,000 population  | Maine CDC Vital Records        | 2009-2013 | ICD-10 U03 X60-X84 or Y87.0  |
| Violence by current or former intimate partners in past 12 months (among females)              | BRFSS                          | 2012      | Females who have experienced physical violence or had unwanted sex with a current or former intimate partner within the past 12 months.  |
| Violent crime rate per 100,000 population  | Maine Dept. of Public Safety   | 2013      | Reported violent crime offenses. Violent crime includes murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault.  |
| <b>Unintentional Injury</b>  |                                |           |  |
| Always wear seatbelt (Adults)  | BRFSS                          | 2013      | Adults reporting they always use seatbelts when they drive or ride in a car.   |
| Always wear seatbelt (High School Students)  | MIYHS                          | 2013      | High School students who report they always wear a seatbelt when riding in a vehicle.  |
| Traumatic brain injury related emergency department visits (all intents) per 10,000 population | MHDO                           | 2011      | Emergency department visits by Maine residents at Maine acute care hospitals that did not end with the patient being admitted to that hospital as an inpatient, for which the principal diagnosis is an injury (ICD 9 CM 800–909.2, 909.4, 909.9–994.9, 995.5–995.59 or 995.80–995.85) or any external cause of injury code is ICD 9 CM E800-E869, E880-E929 or E950-E999, and the principal or any other diagnosis is ICD-9-CM 800.00–801.99, 803.00–804.99, 850.0–850.9, 851.00–854.19, 950.1–950.3, 959.01 or 995.55. |

## Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment Data Sources 2015

| Indicator   | Data Source                     | Year(s)    | Other Notes  |
|---|---------------------------------|------------|--|
| Unintentional and undetermined intent poisoning deaths per 100,000 population       | Maine CDC Vital Records         | 2009-2013  | Deaths of Maine residents for which the underlying cause of death is ICD-10 X40-X49 or Y10-Y19.  |
| Unintentional fall related deaths per 100,000 population                            | Maine CDC Vital Records         | 2009-2013  | Deaths of Maine residents for which the underlying cause of death is ICD-10 W00-W19.   |
| Unintentional fall related injury emergency department visits per 10,000 population | MHDO                            | 2011       | Unintentional fall-related injury ED Visits are defined as ED Visits in which external cause of injury was coded as ICD--9CM E880-E886 or E888.  |
| Unintentional motor vehicle traffic crash related deaths per 100,000 population     | Maine CDC Vital Records         | 2009-2013  | Deaths of Maine residents for which the underlying cause of death is ICD-10 V02-V04 (.1, .9), V09.2, V12-V14 (.3-.9), V19 (.4-.6), V20-V28 (.3-.9), V29 (.4-.9), V30-V39 (.4-.9), V40-V49 (.4-.9), V50-V59 (.4-.9), V60-V69 (.4-.9), V70-V79 (.4-.9), V80 (.3-.5), V81.1, V82.1, V83-V86 (.0-.3), V87 (.0-.8) or V89.2." |
| <b>Occupational Health</b>  |                                 |            |  |
| Deaths from work-related injuries (number)  | Maine Dept. of Labor            | 2013       | Includes self-employed workers, owners of unincorporated businesses and farms, paid and unpaid family workers, members of partnerships and may include owners of incorporated businesses.  |
| Nonfatal occupational injuries (number)   | U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics | 2013       | Includes both injuries that required days away from work and those that required job transfer or restriction. Data do not reflect the relative FTEs worked by the various groups of employees.   |
| <b>Mental Health</b>  |                                 |            |  |
| Adults who have ever had anxiety  | BRFSS                           | 2011-2013  | Adults who have ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare provider that they have an anxiety disorder?  |
| Adults who have ever had depression   | BRFSS                           | 2011-2013  | Adults who have ever been told by a doctor or other healthcare provider that they have a depressive disorder.  |
| Adults with current symptoms of depression  | BRFSS                           | 2011-2013  | Indicator of current depression coded using two items from the PHQ-2 depression screener.  |
| Adults currently receiving outpatient mental health treatment                       | BRFSS                           | 2011-2013  | Adults now taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem.  |
| Co-morbidity for persons with mental illness  | BRFSS                           | 2011, 2013 | Adults with current symptoms of depression from the PHQ-2 depression screener with 3 or more chronic conditions.   |
| Mental health emergency department rates per 100,000 population                     | MHDO                            | 2011       | ICD-9 CM- 209-302, 306-319, which exclude substance use related disorders.   |
| Sad/hopeless for two weeks in a row (High School Students)                          | MIYHS                           | 2013       | During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities? Percentage of students who answered "Yes".   |
| Seriously considered suicide (High School Students)                                 | MIYHS                           | 2013       | During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide? Percentage of students who answered "Yes".  |

## Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment Data Sources 2015

| Indicator   | Data Source  | Year(s)   | Other Notes   |
|---|--|-----------|---|
| <b>Physical Activity, Nutrition and Weight</b>  |  |           |   |
| Fewer than two hours combined screen time (High School Students)  | MIYHS  | 2013      | Percentage of students watching 2 or fewer hours of combined screen time (tv, video games, computer) per day on an average school day.  |
| Fruit and vegetable consumption (High School Students)  | MIYHS  | 2013      | Percentage of students who drank 100% fruit juice, ate fruit and/or ate vegetables five or more times per day during the past seven days.   |
| Fruit consumption among Adults 18+ (less than one serving per day)                                      | BRFSS  | 2013      | Adults with less than one serving per day of fruits or fruit juice.   |
| Met physical activity recommendations (Adults)  | BRFSS  | 2013      | Adults who reported doing enough physical activity to meet the aerobic and strengthening recommendations.   |
| Physical activity for at least 60 minutes per day on five of the past seven days (High School Students) | MIYHS  | 2013      | Percentage of students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five of the past seven days.  |
| Sedentary lifestyle – no leisure-time physical activity in past month (Adults)                          | BRFSS  | 2011-2013 | Adults reporting that during the past month, other than their regular job, they did not participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise.  |
| Soda/sports drink consumption (High School Students)  | MIYHS  | 2013      | Percentage of students who drank at least one can, bottle, or glass of soda, sports drink, energy drink, or other sugar-sweetened beverage such as Gatorade, Red Bull, lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, or Sunny Delight (Not counting diet soda, other diet drinks, or 100% fruit juice.) per day during the past week. |
| Vegetable consumption among Adults 18+ (less than one serving per day)                                  | BRFSS  | 2013      | Adults with less than one serving per day of vegetables.  |
| Obesity (Adults)  | BRFSS  | 2013      | Adults with a BMI of 30 or more.  |
| Obesity (High School Students)  | MIYHS  | 2013      | Percentage of students who were obese (i.e., at or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex) -- SELF-REPORTED HEIGHT/WEIGHT.   |
| Overweight (Adults)   | BRFSS  | 2013      | Adults with a BMI between 25.0 and 29.9.  |
| Overweight (High School Students)   | MIYHS  | 2013      | Percentage of students who were overweight (i.e., at or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex) -- SELF-REPORTED HEIGHT/WEIGHT.  |
| <b>Pregnancy and Birth Outcomes</b>   |  |           |   |
| Children with special health care needs   | National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs | 2011-2012 | Survey respondents who reported that their child has a special health care need.  |
| Infant deaths per 1,000 live births   | Maine CDC Vital Records                                    | 2003-2012 | Number of babies who died before their first birthday per 1,000 live births. Average annual number of infant deaths and infant mortality rate might be slightly underestimated due to possible missing out-of-state deaths of Maine infants in 2010.  |

## Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment Data Sources 2015

| Indicator  | Data Source   | Year(s)   | Other Notes  |
|--|---|-----------|--|
| Live births for which the mother received early and adequate prenatal care | Maine CDC Vital Records                               | 2010-2012 | Defined as an adequate or adequate-plus rating on the Kotelchuck Adequacy of Prenatal Care Utilization Index.  |
| Live births to 15-19 year olds per 1,000 population                        | Maine CDC Vital Records                               | 2010-2012 | Defined as the number of live births among 15- to 19-year-old Maine women per 1,000 population.  |
| Low birth weight (<2500 grams)   | Maine CDC Vital Records                               | 2010-2012 | Low birth weight defined as less than 2500 grams.  |
| <b>Substance and Alcohol Abuse</b>   |   |           |  |
| Alcohol-induced mortality per 100,000 population                           | Maine CDC Vital Records                               | 2009-2013 | ICD-10 - E24.4 , F10, G31.2, G62.1, G72.1, I42.6, K29.2, K70, K85.2, K86.0, R78.0, X45, X65 or Y15   |
| Binge drinking of alcoholic beverages (High School Students)               | MIYHS   | 2013      | During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours? Percentage of students who answered at least 1 day.  |
| Binge drinking of alcoholic beverages (Adults)                             | BRFSS   | 2011-2013 | Risk factor for binge drinking where binge drinking is defined as having 5 or more drinks on 1 occasion for men and 4 or more drinks on 1 occasion for women.  |
| Chronic heavy drinking (Adults)  | BRFSS   | 2011-2013 | At risk for heavy alcohol consumption (greater than two drinks per day for men and greater than one drink per day for women).  |
| Drug-affected baby referrals received as a percentage of all live births   | OCFS Maine Automated Child Welfare Information System | 2014      | This measure reflects the number of infants born in Maine where a healthcare provider reported to OCFS that there was reasonable cause to suspect the baby may be affected by illegal substance abuse or demonstrating withdrawal symptoms resulting from prenatal drug exposure or who have fetal alcohol spectrum disorders. |
| Drug-induced mortality per 100,000 population                              | CDC Wonder  | 2009-2013 | The population figures for year 2013 are bridged-race estimates of the July 1 resident population, from the Vintage 2013 postcensal series released by NCHS on June 26, 2014.  |
| Emergency medical service overdose response per 100,000 population         | Maine Emergency Medical Services                      | 2014      | Includes overdoses from drugs/medication, alcohol and inhalants.   |
| Opiate poisoning (ED visits) per 100,000 population                        | MHDO  | 2009-2011 | ICD-9 - 9650, 96500, 96501, 96502, 96509   |
| Opiate poisoning (hospitalizations) per 100,000 population                 | MHDO  | 2009-2011 | ICD-9 - 9650, 96500, 96501, 96502, 96509   |
| Past-30-day alcohol use (High School Students)                             | MIYHS   | 2013      | During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol? Percentage of students who answered at least 1 day.  |
| Past-30-day inhalant use (High School Students)                            | MIYHS   | 2013      | During the past 30 days, how many times did you sniff glue, breathe the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhale any paints or sprays to get high? Percentage of students who answered at least 1 time.   |
| Past-30-day marijuana use (Adults)   | BRFSS   | 2011-2013 | During the past 30 days, have you used marijuana?  |
| Past-30-day marijuana use (High School Students)                           | MIYHS   | 2013      | During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana? Percentage of students who answered at least 1 time.  |



## Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment Data Sources 2015

| Indicator   | Data Source                     | Year(s)   | Other Notes  |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Past-30-day nonmedical use of prescription drugs (Adult)                | BRFSS                           | 2011-2013 | Adults who used prescription drugs that were either not prescribed and/or not used as prescribed in order to get high at least once within the past 30 days.   |
| Past-30-day nonmedical use of prescription drugs (High School Students) | MIYHS                           | 2013      | During the past 30 days, how many times did you take a prescription drug (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription? Percentage of students who answered at least 1 time.  |
| Prescription Monitoring Program opioid prescriptions (days supply/pop)  | Prescription Monitoring Program | 2014-2015 | Presented as Days Supply/Population, which is the total days of supply of medication divided by the overall population.  |
| Substance-abuse hospital admissions per 100,000 population              | MHDO                            | 2011      | DRG-MDC 20   |
| <b>Tobacco Use</b>  |                                 |           |  |
| Current smoking (Adults)  | BRFSS                           | 2011-2013 | Adults that reported having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke.  |
| Current smoking (High School Students)                                  | MIYHS                           | 2013      | During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes? Percentage of students who answered at least 1 day.  |
| Current tobacco use (High School Students)                              | MIYHS                           | 2013      | Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days. (Note: Reports read "Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes and/or cigars and/or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days"). |
| Secondhand smoke exposure (Youth)                                       | MIYHS                           | 2013      | Percentage of students who were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes at least 1 day during the past 7 days.  |



**We wish to thank many people who provided input to this report.**

Funding Partners:

Peter E. Chalke, Central Maine HealthCare, President and CEO  
M. Michelle Hood, FACHE, EMHS President and CEO  
Chuck Hays, MaineGeneral Health, CEO and President  
William L. Caron, Jr., MaineHealth, President  
Mary C. Mayhew, Maine DHHS, Commissioner

Market Decisions/Hart Consulting, Inc. Research Team:

Patrick Madden, MBA  
Patricia Hart, MS, GC-PH  
John Charles  
Jennifer MacBride  
Bethany Porter  
Kelly MacGuirl, MSc

University of Southern Maine, Muskie School of Public Service, Epidemiologist Team:

Crystal Cushman  
Zachariah Croll  
Kathy Decker  
Pamela Foster Albert  
Alison Green-Parsons  
Sara Huston  
Jennifer Lenardson  
Erika Lichter  
Cindy Mervis  
Alexandra Nesbitt  
Donald Szlosek  
Finn Teach  
Denise Yob  
Erika Ziller

Maine SHNAPP Steering Committee:

Nancy Birkhimer - Director, Performance Improvement, Maine CDC, Maine DHHS  
Deborah Deatrack - Senior Vice President, Community Health Improvement,  
MaineHealth  
Doug Michael - Chief Community Health & Grants Officer,  
Eastern Maine Healthcare Systems  
Natalie Morse - Director of the Center for Prevention and Healthy Living, MaineGeneral  
Cindie Rice - Director of Community Health, Wellness and Cardiopulmonary Rehab,  
Central Maine Medical Center

Maine SHNAPP Metrics Subcommittee:

Nancy Birkhimer, Maine CDC, Maine DHHS  
Sean Cheetham, Central Maine Medical Center  
Tim Cowan, MaineHealth  
Ron Deprez, University of New England  
Brent Dubois, Eastern Maine Healthcare Systems  
Charles Dwyer, Maine Health Access Foundation  
Jayne Harper, SHNAPP Staff (MaineGeneral Health)  
Rebecca Kingsbury, MaineGeneral Health  
Jean Mellett, Eastern Maine Healthcare Systems  
Natalie Morse, MaineGeneral Health  
Jeb Murphy, Maine Primary Care Association  
Lisa Nolan, Maine Health Management Coalition  
Rebecca Parent, Eastern Maine Healthcare Systems  
Sandra Parker, Maine Hospital Association  
Cindie Rice, Central Maine Medical Center  
Toho Soma, Portland Public Health Division  
Jenn Yurges, MaineGeneral Health

Maine SHNAPP Community Engagement Subcommittee:

Nancy Birkhimer, Maine CDC, Maine DHHS  
Andy Coburn, University of Southern Maine, Muskie School  
Charles Dwyer, Maine Health Access Foundation  
Deb Erickson-Irons, York Hospital  
Joanne Fortin, Northern Maine Medical Center  
Nicole Hammar, Eastern Maine Healthcare Systems  
Jayne Harper, SHNAPP Staff (MaineGeneral Health)  
Elizabeth Keene, St. Mary's Regional Medical Center  
Celine Kuhn, MaineHealth  
Joy Leach, MaineGeneral Health  
Christine Lyman, Maine CDC, Maine DHHS  
Becca Matusovich, formerly Maine CDC, Maine DHHS  
Doug Michael, Eastern Maine Healthcare Systems  
Natalie Morse, MaineGeneral Health  
Jeb Murphy, Maine Primary Care Association  
Cindie Rice, Central Maine Medical Center  
Toho Soma, Portland Public Health Division  
Paula Thomson, Maine CDC, Maine DHHS

Collaborating Organizations for SHNAPP Implementation:

Bangor Public Health and Community Services  
Maine Health Access Foundation  
Maine Health Management Coalition  
Maine Hospital Association  
Maine Office of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services  
Maine Primary Care Association

Portland Public Health Division  
St. Mary's Regional Medical Center  
Statewide Coordinating Council for Public Health  
University of New England  
University of Southern Maine, Maine Public Health Institute at the Muskie School

Maine Department of Health and Human Services Review Team:  
Ken Albert, Maine CDC Director and Chief Operating Officer  
Sheryl Peavey, DHHS, Strategic Reform Coordinator  
Jay Yoe, Director, DHHS Office of Continuous Quality Improvement

District Public Health Liaisons:  
Aroostook: Stacy Boucher  
Central: Paula Thomson  
Cumberland: Becca Matusovich, formerly Maine CDC, Maine DHHS  
Cumberland: Adam Hartwig, acting  
Downeast: Alfred May  
MidCoast: Carrie McFadden  
Penquis: Jessica Fogg  
Wabanaki: Kristi Ricker and Sandra Yarmal  
Western: Jamie Paul  
York: Adam Hartwig