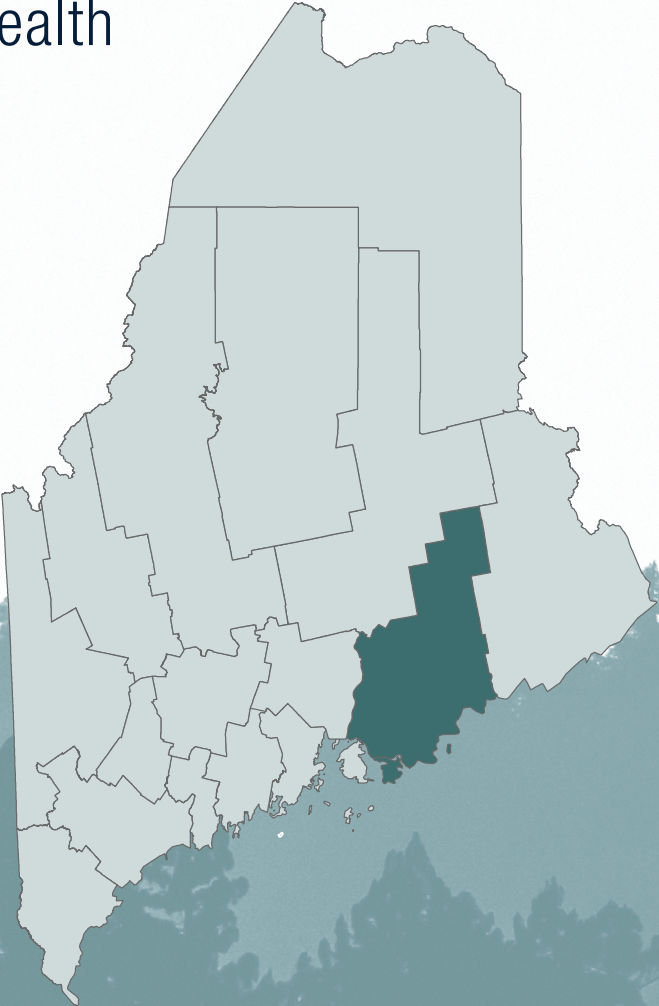


HANCOCK COUNTY HEALTH PROFILE 2018

Maine Shared Community Health
Needs Assessment



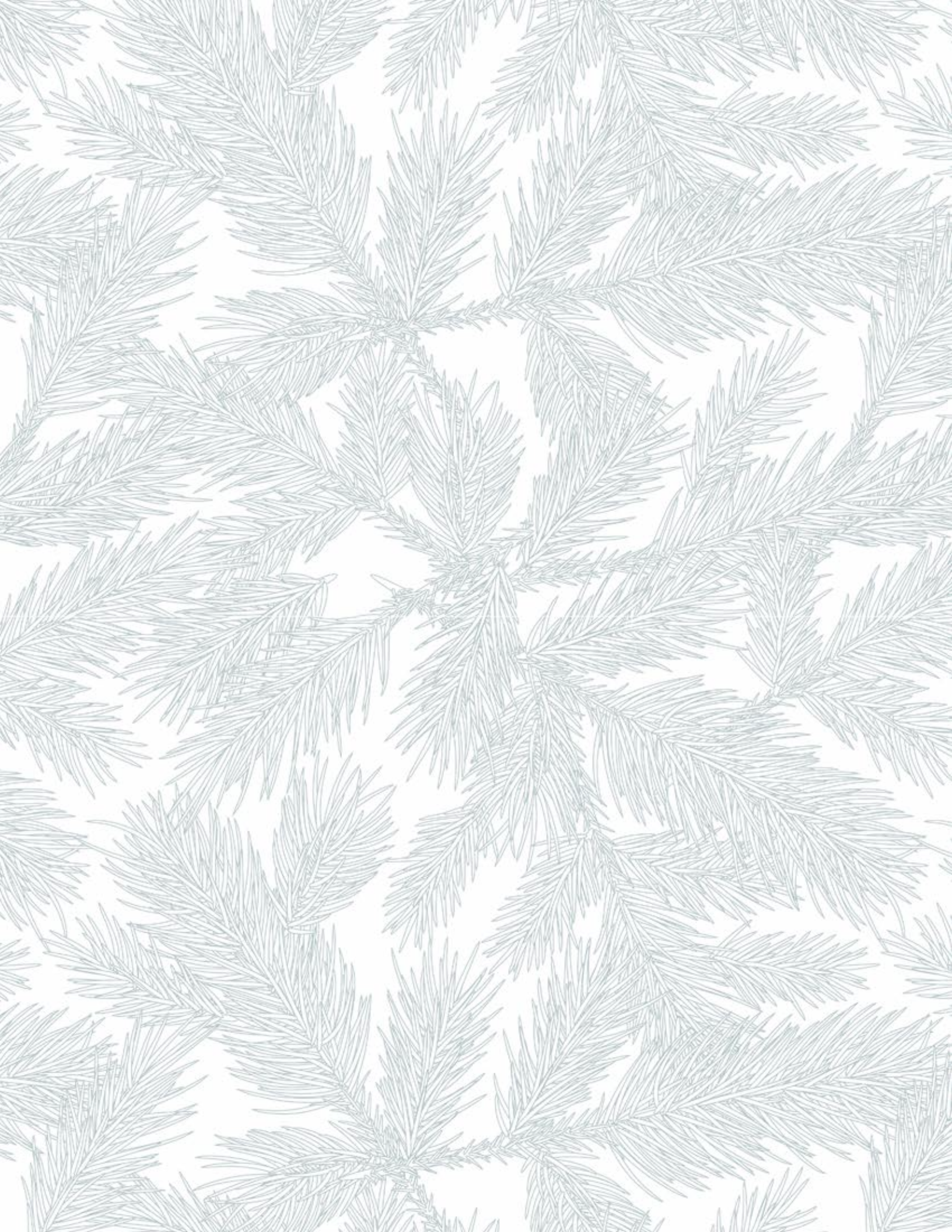


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INTRODUCTION

The Maine Shared Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) is a partnership with the vision to turn health data into actions to improve the health of all Maine people. This is the third Maine Shared CHNA and the second conducted on a triennial basis.

The mission of the Maine Shared CHNA is to:

- Create Shared CHNA Reports,
- Engage and activate communities, and
- Support data-driven health improvements for Maine people.

These reports, as well as additional information and data, can be found at the Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention (Maine CDC) webpage for the Maine Shared CHNA (www.mainechna.org).



HOW TO READ THIS DOCUMENT

This document provides almost 200 health data indicators that describe demographics, health outcomes, behaviors, and the conditions that influence our health. The following list describes the sections of this document in the order in which they appear.

- **Demographic Maps** look at who makes up our communities. These maps show age, educational attainment, and poverty. They are meant to help frame our understanding of each county and the state.
- **Past Maine Statewide Priorities** provide an overview of the top six priorities identified across the state as a result of the 2016 Maine Shared CHNA process.
- **Key Indicators** provide an overview of the health of each county and the state. These show a broad sample of health topics, including health behaviors, outcomes, and conditions.
- **All Indicators** compare county, state, and national level health data (where possible). The tables use symbols to show whether there are significant changes in each indicator over time and if local data is significantly better or worse than the state or the nation.

The data come from over 30 sources and represent the most recent data available as of March 2018. Data from several years is often combined to ensure there is enough data to draw conclusions. County comparisons are made in several ways: between two time periods, to the state, and to the U.S. The two time periods being compared can be found within the tables under columns marked, “Point 1” and “Point 2.” All comparisons are based on 95% confidence intervals. A **95% confidence interval** is a way to say that if this indicator were measured over and over for the same population, we are 95% confident that the true value among the total population falls within the given range/interval. When the confidence intervals of two measurements do not overlap, the difference between them is statistically significant. Where confidence intervals were not available, no indication of significant difference has been made.

The tables use symbols to show whether there are important changes in each indicator over time, and to show if local data is notably better or worse than the state or the nation. See the box below for a key to the symbols:

CHANGE shows **statistically significant changes** in the indicator over time, based on 95% confidence interval (see description above).

- ★ means the health issue or problem is **getting better** over time.
- ! means the health issue or problem is **getting worse** over time.
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BENCHMARK compares Hancock County data to state and national data, based on 95% confidence interval (see description above).

- ★ means Hancock County is doing **significantly better** than the state or national average.
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ADDITIONAL SYMBOLS

- * means results may be statistically unreliable due to small numbers, use caution when interpreting.
- means data is unavailable because of lack of data or suppressed data due to a small number of respondents.

Data in this report are presented as both rates and percentages.

- For data that is presented as a percentage, the “%” symbol appears with the data point. The most common conditions and behaviors are presented as percentages.
- When the health condition, behavior, or outcome is less common, the numbers are presented as rates per 1,000, 10,000, or 100,000 people. For indicators that are a rate, look below the indicator name to see the rate denominator (per 1,000 or per 10,000, etc.). The less common the health condition, behavior, or outcome is, the larger the denominator.

DEMOGRAPHICS

The graphs and charts—as well as the maps on the following pages—show information about the make-up of Maine’s counties. The differences in age, education, and poverty affect a wide range of health risks and outcomes.

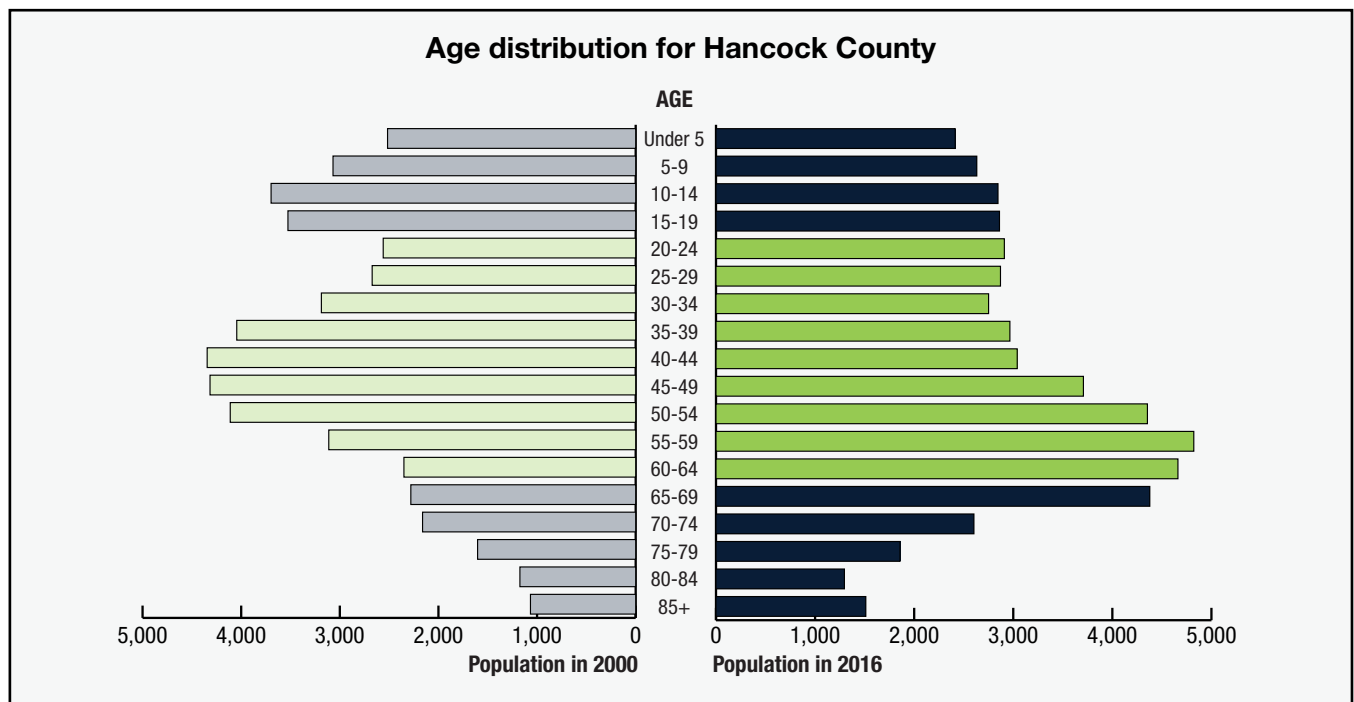
HANCOCK COUNTY
POPULATION
54,483

STATE OF MAINE
POPULATION
1,329,923

| | HANCOCK | MAINE |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Median household income | \$50,037 | \$50,826 |
| Unemployment rate | 4.7% | 3.8% |
| Individuals living in poverty | 12.1% | 13.5% |
| Children living in poverty | 15.5% | 17.2% |
| 65+ living alone | 46.2% | 45.3% |

| | HANCOCK COUNTY | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| | PERCENT | NUMBER |
| American Indian/Alaskan Native | 0.4% | 211 |
| Asian | 1.0% | 518 |
| Black/African American | 0.6% | 320 |
| Hispanic | 1.3% | 711 |
| Some other race | 0.0% | 19 |
| Two or more races | 1.7% | 938 |
| White | 96.3% | 52,462 |

The chart below shows the shift in the age of the population. As Maine’s population grows older, there is an impact on things such as increases in healthcare costs, decreases in number of caregivers, and a shortage in the supply of employees in the workforce, to name a few.



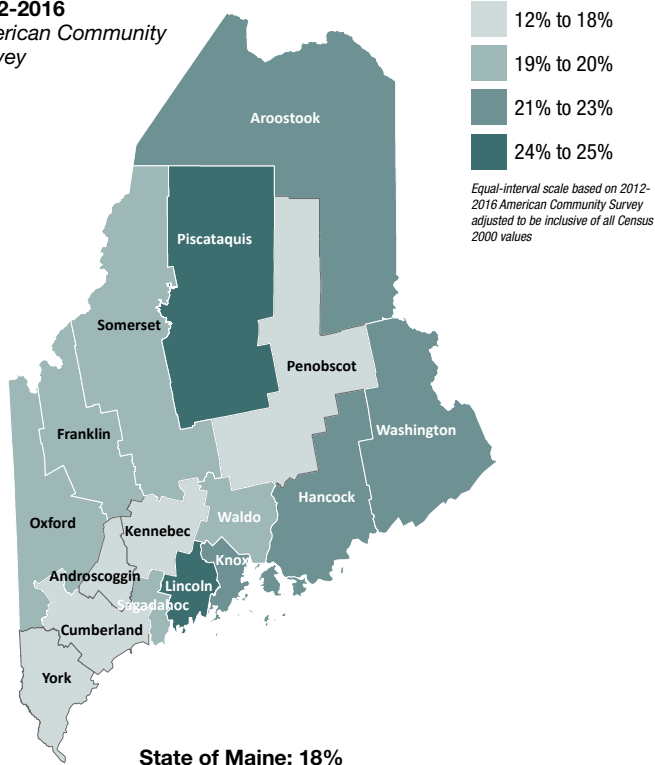
All data on this page is from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2012-2016, with the exception of the unemployment rate, for which the source is the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2015-2017.

Percent of population over age 65

2000
U.S. Census



2012-2016
American Community Survey

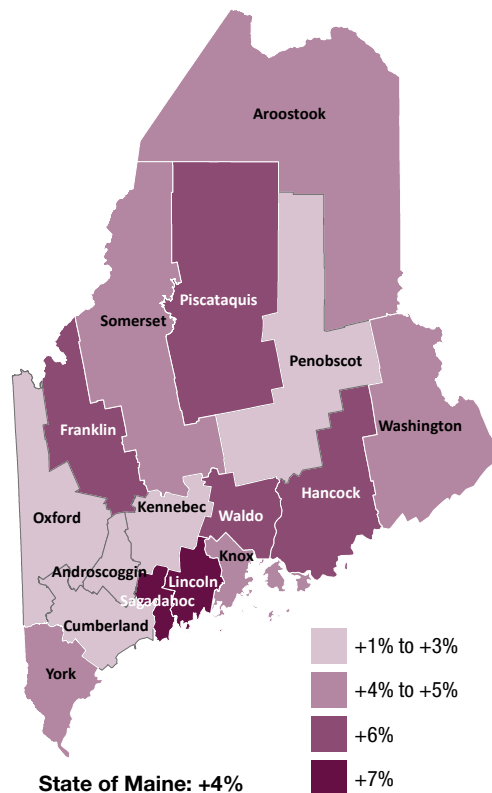


The maps on this page reflect a further breakdown in the population for those over age 65. The two maps at the top of this page show the percentage of population over age 65 by county during two time periods. The map on the top left shows the population over age 65 in 2000 as measured by the U.S. Census. The map on the top right shows the population over age 65 from years 2012 through 2016 as estimated by the American Community Survey.

The darker the shade on the maps, the greater the percentage of those over age 65. Lincoln County has the largest proportion of people over age 65 in 2000 and 2016.

The map to the right shows the change in percent of population over age 65 by county. The darker shades on the map indicate a greater increase. Lincoln and Sagadahoc are the two counties with the greatest increase in the percentage of those over age 65.

Change in percent of population over age 65 2000-2016



Percent of population in poverty

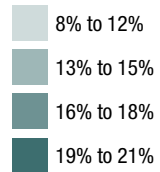
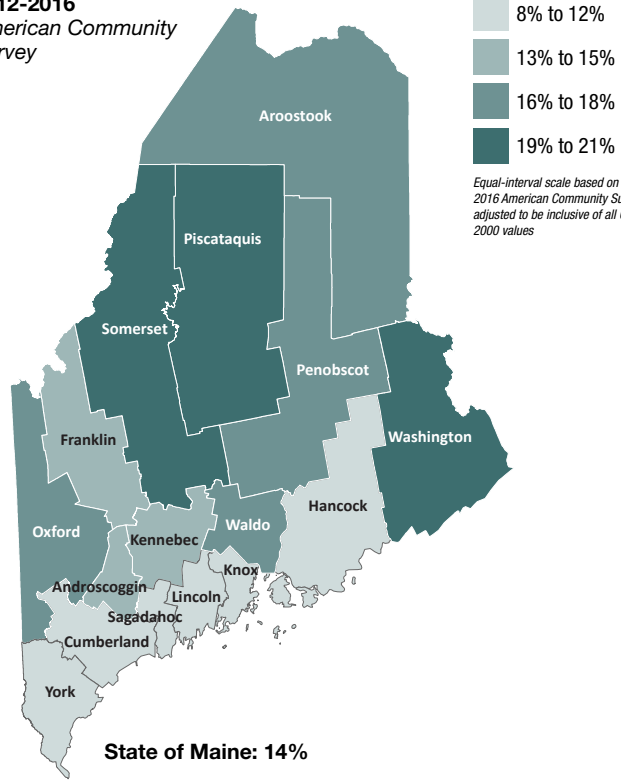
2000

U.S. Census



2012-2016

American Community Survey



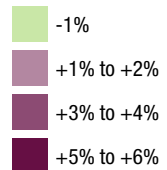
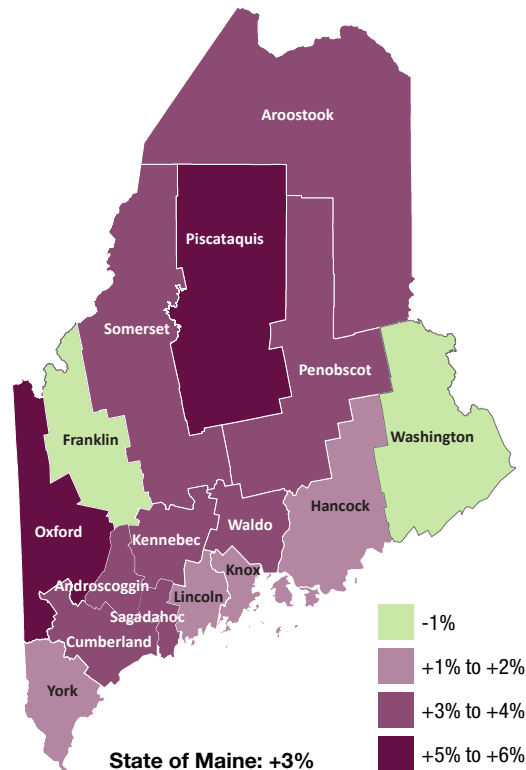
Equal-interval scale based on 2012-2016 American Community Survey adjusted to be inclusive of all Census 2000 values

The two maps at the top of this page show the percentage of population in poverty by county during two time periods. The map on the top left shows the population in poverty in 2000 as measured by the U.S. Census. The map on the top right shows the population in poverty from years 2012 through 2016 as estimated by the American Community Survey.

The darker the shade is on the top two maps, the greater the percentage of those in poverty. Washington County has the greatest percentage in both maps. In the 2012-2016, Washington County is joined by Somerset and Piscataquis Counties.

The map to the right shows the change in percent of population in poverty by county. The darker the shade is on the map, the larger the increase. Interestingly, while Washington County has maintained one of the highest rates of poverty, there was a slight decrease, shown in the light shade of green. Likewise, in Franklin County, while there was not enough decrease of population living in poverty to change shade used in the 2012-2016 map below, there was a 1% decrease of population in poverty, shown in the light shade of green on the map to the right. This may indicate some leveling off of those rates.

Change in percent of population in poverty 2000-2016

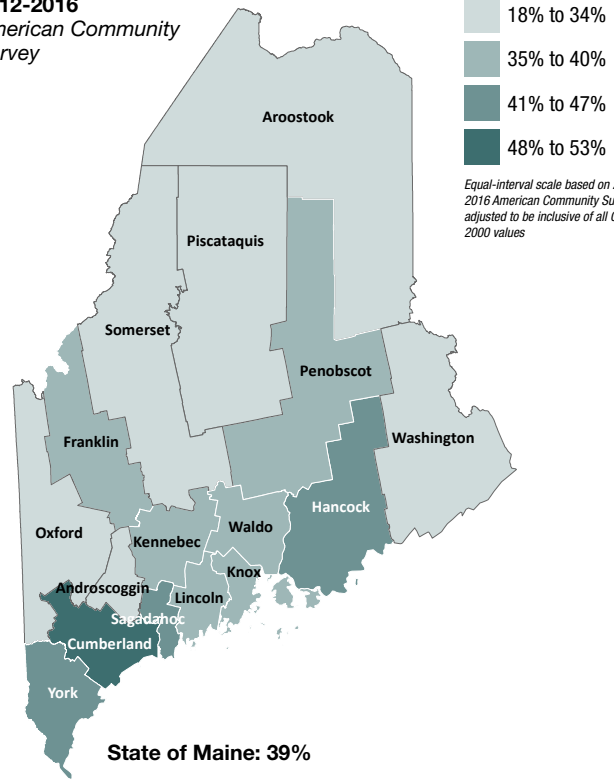


Percent of population over age 25 with an associates degree or higher

2000
U.S. Census



2012-2016
American Community Survey



18% to 34%
35% to 40%
41% to 47%
48% to 53%

Equal-interval scale based on 2012-2016 American Community Survey adjusted to be inclusive of all Census 2000 values

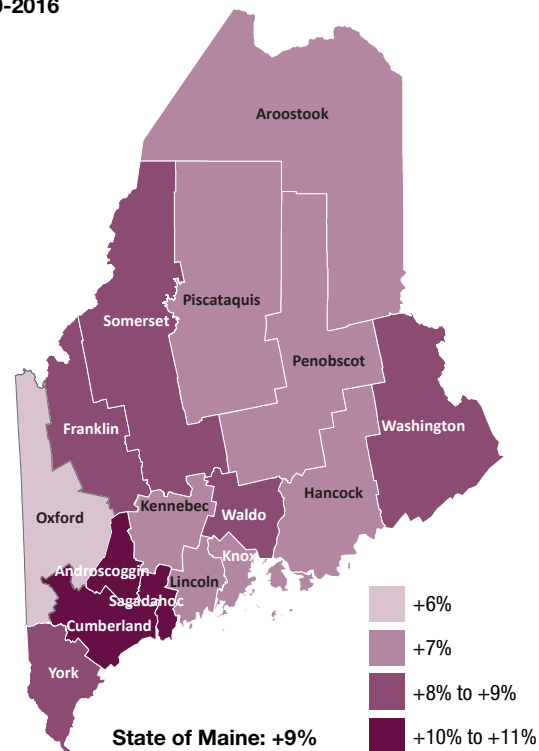
The two maps at the top of this page show the percentage of population over age 25 with an associate's degree or higher by county during two time periods. The map on the top left shows the population over age 25 with an associate's degree or higher in 2000 as measured by the U.S. Census. The map on the top right shows the population over age 25 with an associate's degree or higher from years 2012 through 2016 as estimated by the American Community Survey.

The darker the shade on the map, the larger the percentage of those with an associate's degree or higher. Cumberland County has the largest percentage of those in both maps.

The map to the right shows the change in percent of population over age 25 with an associate's degree or higher by county. The darker the shade, the larger the increase of those over age 25 with an associate's degree or higher. Cumberland, Androscoggin, and Sagadahoc counties show the largest increases of population over age 25 with an associate's degree or higher.

Change in percent of population over age 25 with an associates degree or higher

2000-2016



+6%
+7%
+8% to +9%
+10% to +11%

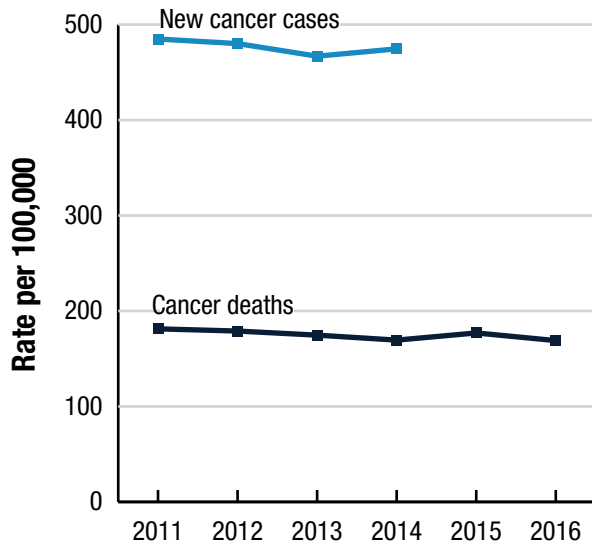
PAST MAINE STATEWIDE PRIORITIES

The following six topics have been priorities in Maine since 2016. They were addressed in one or more of the following planning documents based on the 2016 Maine Shared CHNA: the State Health Improvement Plan, District Public Health Improvement Plans, and/or Hospital Implementation Strategies.

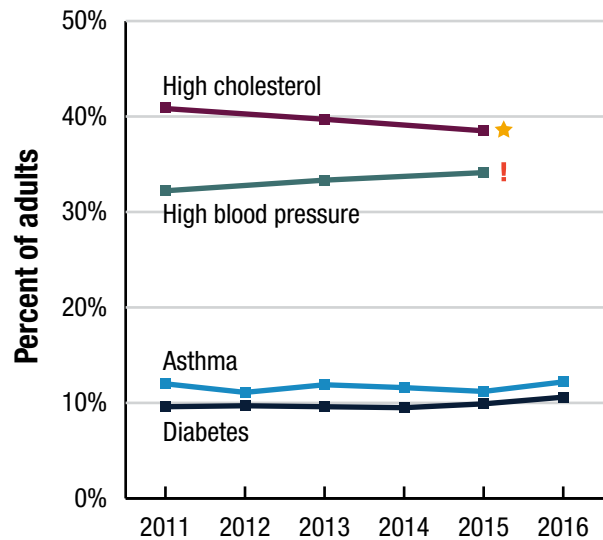
1. Cancer
2. Chronic disease
3. Mental health
4. Obesity and physical activity
5. Nutrition
6. Substance use, including tobacco

The following charts show trends in the data for these areas.

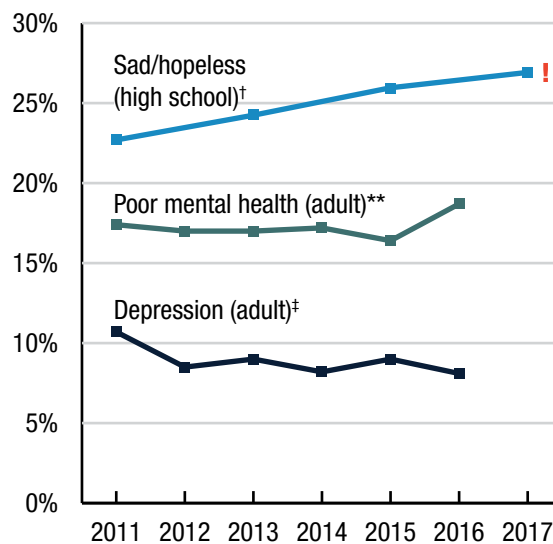
CANCER



CHRONIC DISEASE



MENTAL HEALTH



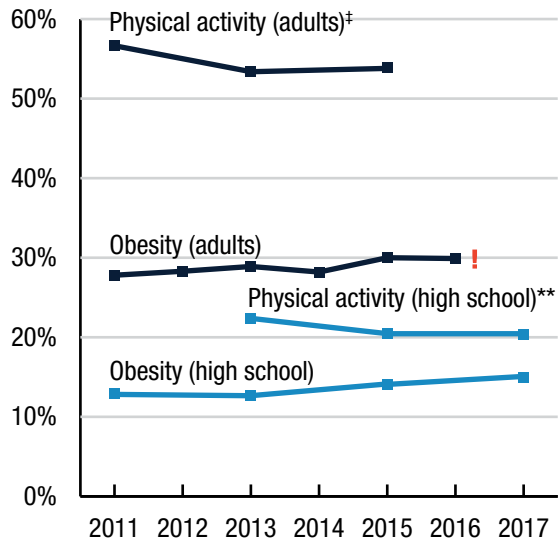
†Sad/hopeless for two weeks in a row (high school)

**14+ days lost due to poor mental health (adult)

‡ Current symptoms of depression (adult)

OBESITY AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

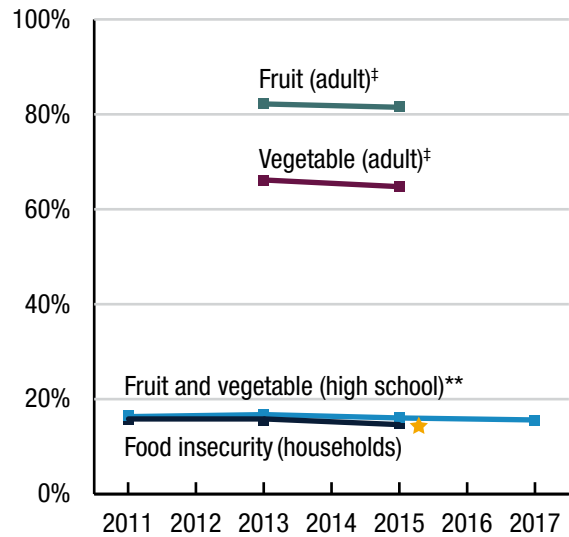
Physical activity and obesity levels for adults and high school students



‡ Met aerobic physical activity recommendations (adults)
 ** Physical activity for at least 60 minutes per day on seven of the past seven days (high school)

NUTRITION

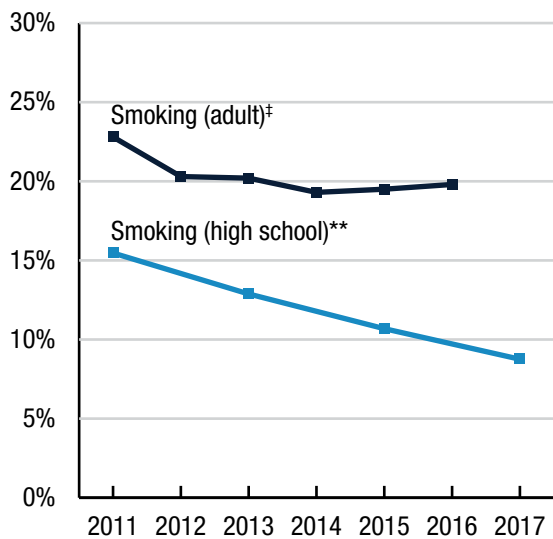
Nutrition indicators for adults, high school students, and households



‡ Adults reporting more than one serving of fruits/vegetables per day
 ** High school students reporting five or more servings of fruits and vegetables a day

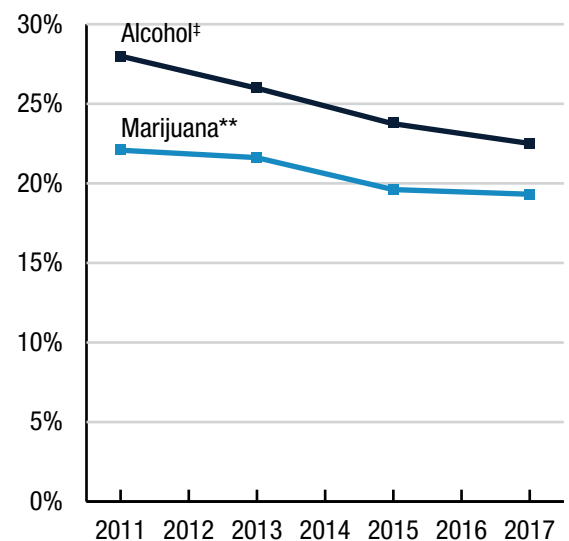
SUBSTANCE USE, INCLUDING TOBACCO

Current cigarette smoking



‡ Adults who report cigarette smoking every day or some days
 ** High school students who report past 30 day cigarette smoking

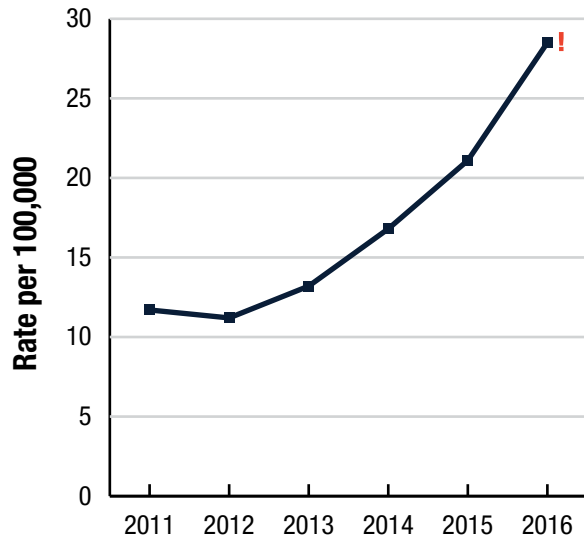
High school alcohol and marijuana use



‡ High school students who report past 30 day alcohol use
 ** High school students who report past 30 day marijuana use

SUBSTANCE USE, INCLUDING TOBACCO

Overdose deaths



| YEAR | NUMBER OF DEATHS |
|------|------------------|
| 2011 | 155 |
| 2012 | 146 |
| 2013 | 174 |
| 2014 | 216 |
| 2015 | 268 |
| 2016 | 351 |



KEY INDICATORS

The Key Indicators provide an overview of the health of each county. They are a broad sampling of health topics, including health behaviors, outcomes, living conditions, and health care quality and access.

The tables use symbols to show whether there are important changes in each indicator over time, and to show if local data is notably better or worse than the state or the nation. See the box below for a key to the symbols:

CHANGE shows **statistically significant changes** in the indicator over time, based on 95% confidence interval (see description on page 3).

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| | HANCOCK COUNTY DATA | | | BENCHMARKS | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| KEY INDICATOR | POINT 1 | POINT 2 | CHANGE | MAINE | +/- | U.S. | +/- |
| SOCIAL, COMMUNITY & PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT | | | | | | | |
| Children living in poverty | 2007-2011 18.9% | 2012-2016 15.5% | N/A | 2012-2016 17.2% | N/A | 2016 21.1% | N/A |
| Median household income | 2007-2011 \$47,421 | 2012-2016 \$50,037 | N/A | 2012-2016 \$50,826 | N/A | 2016 \$57,617 | N/A |
| Estimated high school student graduation rate | 2014 84.3% | 2017 88.3% | N/A | 2017 86.9% | N/A | — | N/A |
| Food insecurity | 2012-2013 15.4% | 2014-2015 15.3% | N/A | 2014-2015 15.1% | N/A | 2015 13.4% | N/A |
| HEALTH OUTCOMES | | | | | | | |
| 14 or more days lost due to poor physical health | 2011-2013 15.8% | 2014-2016 16.9% | ○ | 2014-2016 19.6% | ○ | 2016 11.4% | N/A |
| 14 or more days lost due to poor mental health | 2011-2013 13.1% | 2014-2016 12.2% | ○ | 2014-2016 16.7% | ○ | 2016 11.2% | N/A |
| Years of potential life lost per 100,000 population | 2010-2012 5,593.9 | 2014-2016 6,912.1 | ○ | 2014-2016 6,529.2 | ○ | 2014-2016 6,658.0 | N/A |
| All cancer deaths per 100,000 population | 2007-2011 176.3 | 2012-2016 160.2 | ○ | 2012-2016 173.8 | ○ | 2011-2015 163.5 | ○ |
| Cardiovascular disease deaths per 100,000 population | 2007-2011 223.6 | 2012-2016 191.3 | ★ | 2012-2016 195.8 | ○ | 2016 218.2 | ★ |
| Diabetes | 2011-2013 8.9% | 2014-2016 7.8% | ○ | 2014-2016 10.0% | ★ | 2016 10.5% | ★ |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) | 2011-2013 7.0% | 2014-2016 5.5% | ○ | 2014-2016 7.8% | ★ | 2016 6.3% | ○ |
| Obesity (adults) | 2011 26.2% | 2016 25.8% | ○ | 2016 29.9% | ○ | 2016 29.6% | ○ |
| Obesity (high school students) | 2011 12.9% | 2017 13.5% | ○ | 2017 15.0% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Obesity (middle school students) | — | 2017 12.0% | N/A | 2017 15.3% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Infant deaths per 1,000 live births | 2007-2011 5.3* | 2012-2016 6.0* | ○ | 2012-2016 6.5 | ○ | 2012-2016 5.9 | ○ |
| Cognitive decline | 2012 15.3*% | 2016 8.9*% | ○ | 2016 10.3% | ○ | 2016 10.6% | ○ |
| Lyme disease new cases per 100,000 population | 2008-2012 25.0 | 2013-2017 213.8 | N/A | 2013-2017 96.5 | N/A | 2016 11.3 | N/A |
| Chlamydia new cases per 100,000 population | 2008-2012 167.0 | 2013-2017 173.6 | N/A | 2013-2017 293.4 | N/A | 2016 494.7 | N/A |
| Fall-related injury (unintentional) emergency department rate per 10,000 population | 2009-2011 305.2 | 2012-2014 314.9 | ○ | 2012-2014 340.9 | ★ | — | N/A |
| Suicide deaths per 100,000 population | 2007-2011 12.7 | 2012-2016 16.9 | ○ | 2012-2016 15.9 | ○ | 2016 13.5 | ○ |
| Overdose deaths per 100,000 population | 2007-2011 12.0 | 2012-2016 19.1 | ○ | 2012-2016 18.1 | ○ | 2016 19.8 | ○ |

| KEY INDICATOR | HANCOCK COUNTY DATA | | | BENCHMARKS | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|-----|---------------|-----|
| | POINT 1 | POINT 2 | CHANGE | MAINE | +/- | U.S. | +/- |
| HEALTH CARE ACCESS AND QUALITY | | | | | | | |
| Uninsured | 2009-2011 15.0% | 2012-2016 12.9% | N/A | 2012-2016 9.5% | N/A | 2016 8.6% | N/A |
| Ratio of primary care physicians to 100,000 population | — | 2017 64.5 | N/A | 2017 67.3 | N/A | — | N/A |
| Ratio of psychiatrists to 100,000 population | — | 2017 5.0 | N/A | 2017 8.4 | N/A | — | N/A |
| Ratio of practicing dentists to 100,000 population | — | 2017 26.1 | N/A | 2017 32.1 | N/A | — | N/A |
| Ambulatory care-sensitive condition hospitalizations per 10,000 population | — | 2016 82.8 | N/A | 2016 74.6 | N/A | — | N/A |
| Two-year-olds up-to-date with recommended immunizations | 2014 68.4% | 2017 72.0% | N/A | 2017 73.7% | N/A | — | N/A |
| HEALTH BEHAVIORS | | | | | | | |
| Sedentary lifestyle – no leisure-time physical activity in past month (adults) | 2011 20.8% | 2016 14.0% | ○ | 2016 20.6% | ★ | 2016 23.2% | N/A |
| Chronic heavy drinking (adults) | 2011-2013 8.4% | 2014-2016 9.9% | ○ | 2014-2016 7.6% | ○ | 2016 5.9% | N/A |
| Past-30-day alcohol use (high school students) | 2011 22.9% | 2017 24.9% | ○ | 2017 22.5% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Past-30-day alcohol use (middle school students) | 2011 5.6% | 2017 3.8% | ○ | 2017 3.7% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Past-30-day marijuana use (high school students) | 2011 20.3% | 2017 18.6% | ○ | 2017 19.3% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Past-30-day marijuana use (middle school students) | 2011 2.9% | 2017 2.2% | ○ | 2017 3.6% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Past-30-day misuse of prescription drugs (high school students) | 2011 4.6% | 2017 3.7% | ○ | 2017 5.9% | ★ | — | N/A |
| Past-30-day misuse of prescription drugs (middle school students) | 2011 2.2% | 2017 0.9% | ○ | 2017 1.5% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Current (every day or some days) smoking (adults) | 2011-2012 22.6% | 2016 21.3% | ○ | 2016 19.8% | ○ | 2016 17.0% | N/A |
| Past-30-day cigarette smoking (high school students) | 2011 14.2% | 2017 7.0% | ★ | 2017 8.8% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Past-30-day cigarette smoking (middle school students) | 2011 2.6% | 2017 1.3% | ○ | 2017 1.9% | ○ | — | N/A |

Leading Causes of Death

The following chart compares the leading causes of death for the state of Maine and Hancock County.

| RANK | STATE OF MAINE | HANCOCK COUNTY |
|------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Cancer | Cancer |
| 2 | Heart disease | Heart disease |
| 3 | Chronic lower respiratory diseases | Chronic lower respiratory diseases |
| 4 | Unintentional injuries | Unintentional injuries |
| 5 | Stroke | Stroke |



ALL INDICATORS

The following is the complete list of health data indicators. The indicators in these tables are the measures that give us evidence about the health of our population.

Visit the Maine Shared CHNA website, www.mainechna.org, for more information on the health of the population by gender, race, ethnicity, completed education, sexual orientation, or insurance status. The website includes an interactive tool to explore additional data with customized maps and additional data tables.

The tables use symbols to show whether there are important changes in each indicator over time, and to show if local data is notably better or worse than the state or the nation. See the box below for a key to the symbols:

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- means data is unavailable because of lack of data or suppressed data due to a small number of respondents.

INDICATOR CATEGORIES

| | | | |
|---|----|---|----|
| Demographics | 18 | Children with Special Health Care Needs | 23 |
| Social Determinants of Health | 18 | Elder Health | 23 |
| General Health Status | 18 | Environmental Health | 23 |
| Mortality | 19 | Immunization | 23 |
| Access | 19 | Infectious Disease | 24 |
| Health Care Quality | 19 | Unintentional Injury | 24 |
| Cancer..... | 19 | Intentional Injury | 25 |
| Cardiovascular Disease | 20 | Mental Health | 25 |
| Diabetes..... | 21 | Oral Health..... | 26 |
| Respiratory | 21 | Substance and Alcohol Use..... | 26 |
| Physical Activity, Nutrition, and Weight..... | 21 | Tobacco Use..... | 27 |
| Pregnancy and Birth Outcomes | 22 | | |

| INDICATOR | HANCOCK COUNTY DATA | | | BENCHMARKS | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------|------------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| | POINT 1 | POINT 2 | CHANGE | MAINE | +/- | U.S. | +/- |
| DEMOGRAPHICS | | | | | | | |
| Population | 2007-2011 54,422 | 2012-2016 54,483 | N/A | 2012-2016 1,329,923 | N/A | 2016 323,127,515 | N/A |
| Veterans | 2007-2011 12.6% | 2012-2016 11.6% | N/A | 2012-2016 10.7% | N/A | 2016 7.4% | N/A |
| Persons with a disability | 2009-2011 14.8% | 2012-2016 15.4% | N/A | 2012-2016 15.9% | N/A | 2012-2016 12.5% | N/A |
| Gay, lesbian, and bisexual (high school students) | 2011 5.4% | 2017 10.6% | N/A | 2017 10.8% | N/A | — | N/A |
| Gay, lesbian, and bisexual (adults) | — | 2011-2015 3.0% | N/A | 2011-2015 3.4% | N/A | — | N/A |
| SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH | | | | | | | |
| Children living in poverty | 2007-2011 18.9% | 2012-2016 15.5% | N/A | 2012-2016 17.2% | N/A | 2016 21.1% | N/A |
| Individuals living in poverty | 2009-2011 13.8% | 2012-2016 12.1% | N/A | 2012-2016 13.5% | N/A | 2016 14.0% | N/A |
| Median household income | 2007-2011 \$47,421 | 2012-2016 \$50,037 | N/A | 2012-2016 \$50,826 | N/A | 2016 \$57,617 | N/A |
| People living in rural areas | 2010 95.1% | 2010 90.1% | N/A | 2010 61.3% | N/A | 2010 19.3% | N/A |
| No vehicle for the household | 2007-2011 1.9% | 2012-2016 2.8% | N/A | 2012-2016 2.4% | N/A | 2016 4.3% | N/A |
| Long commute – driving alone | 2011-2013 31.8% | 2014-2016 32.1% | N/A | 2014-2016 31.0% | N/A | 2016 34.7% | N/A |
| Unemployment rate | 2011-2013 8.6% | 2015-2017 4.7% | N/A | 2015-2017 3.8% | N/A | 2017 4.4% | N/A |
| Adverse childhood experiences | — | 2017 20.7% | N/A | 2017 23.4% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Estimated high school student graduation rate | 2014 84.3% | 2017 88.3% | N/A | 2017 86.9% | N/A | — | N/A |
| Associate's degree or higher among those age 25+ | 2007-2011 39.0% | 2012-2016 40.9% | N/A | 2012-2016 37.3% | N/A | 2016 39.6% | N/A |
| Housing insecure (high school students) | — | 2017 3.9% | N/A | 2017 3.6% | ○ | — | N/A |
| 65+ living alone | 2007-2011 46.5% | 2012-2016 46.2% | N/A | 2012-2016 45.3% | N/A | 2012-2016 43.2% | N/A |
| GENERAL HEALTH STATUS | | | | | | | |
| 14 or more days lost due to poor physical health | 2011-2013 15.8% | 2014-2016 16.9% | ○ | 2014-2016 19.6% | ○ | 2016 11.4% | N/A |
| 14 or more days lost due to poor mental health | 2011-2013 13.1% | 2014-2016 12.2% | ○ | 2014-2016 16.7% | ○ | 2016 11.2% | N/A |
| Fair or poor health (self-rated) | 2011-2013 15.2% | 2014-2016 13.2% | ○ | 2014-2016 15.9% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Three or more chronic conditions | 2011-2013 13.2% | 2014-2016 11.9% | ○ | 2014-2016 15.8% | ★ | — | N/A |

| INDICATOR | HANCOCK COUNTY DATA | | | BENCHMARKS | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|--------|----------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|
| | POINT 1 | POINT 2 | CHANGE | MAINE | +/- | U.S. | +/- |
| MORTALITY | | | | | | | |
| Overall death rate per 100,000 population | 2007-2011 737.2 | 2012-2016 708.0 | ○ | 2012-2016 753.1 | ★ | 2016 728.8 | ○ |
| Years of potential life lost per 100,000 population | 2010-2012 5,593.9 | 2014-2016 6,912.1 | ○ | 2014-2016 6,529.2 | ○ | 2014-2016 6,658.0 | N/A |
| ACCESS | | | | | | | |
| Uninsured | 2009-2011 15.0% | 2012-2016 12.9% | N/A | 2012-2016 9.5% | N/A | 2016 8.6% | N/A |
| Ratio of primary care physicians to 100,000 population | — | 2017 64.5 | N/A | 2017 67.3 | N/A | — | N/A |
| MaineCare enrollment (all ages) | 2011-2013 27.7% | 2015-2017 21.8% | N/A | 2015-2017 25.4% | N/A | — | N/A |
| MaineCare enrollment (children ages 0-19) | 2011-2013 43.7% | 2014-2016 39.4% | N/A | 2014-2016 41.2% | N/A | — | N/A |
| Children with a medical home | — | — | N/A | 2016 53.5% | N/A | 2016 48.7% | N/A |
| Usual primary care provider | 2011-2013 85.6% | 2014-2016 86.5% | ○ | 2014-2016 87.6% | ○ | 2016 79.0% | N/A |
| Primary care visit to any primary care provider in the past year | 2011-2013 68.4% | 2014-2016 70.9% | ○ | 2014-2016 71.8% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Cost barriers to health care | 2011-2013 9.9% | 2014-2016 11.2% | ○ | 2014-2016 10.3% | ○ | 2016 12.0% | N/A |
| HEALTH CARE QUALITY | | | | | | | |
| Ambulatory care-sensitive condition hospitalizations per 10,000 population | — | 2016 82.8 | N/A | 2016 74.6 | N/A | — | N/A |
| Ambulatory care-sensitive condition emergency department rate per 10,000 population | 2010-2011 535.1 | 2013-2014 487.7 | N/A | 2013-2014 502.7 | N/A | — | N/A |
| Hospital readmissions within 30 days of discharge (medical) | 2011-2012 14.1% | 2013-2014 14.4% | ○ | 2014 13.7% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Hospital readmissions within 30 days of discharge (surgical) | 2011-2012 12.9% | 2013-2014 11.9% | ○ | 2014 10.6% | ○ | — | N/A |
| CANCER | | | | | | | |
| All cancer deaths per 100,000 population | 2007-2011 176.3 | 2012-2016 160.2 | ○ | 2012-2016 173.8 | ○ | 2011-2015 163.5 | ○ |
| Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population | 2007-2011 13.4 | 2012-2016 15.3 | ○ | 2012-2016 13.1 | ○ | 2011-2015 14.0 | ○ |
| Female breast cancer deaths per 100,000 population | 2007-2011 20.4 | 2012-2016 14.1 | ○ | 2012-2016 18.4 | ○ | 2011-2015 20.3 | ○ |
| Lung cancer deaths per 100,000 population | 2007-2011 49.1 | 2012-2016 47.2 | ○ | 2012-2016 50.5 | ○ | 2011-2015 40.6 | ○ |
| Prostate cancer deaths per 100,000 population | 2007-2011 32.2 | 2012-2016 20.7 | ○ | 2012-2016 20.1 | ○ | 2011-2015 18.9 | ○ |
| Tobacco-related cancer deaths per 100,000 population | 2007-2011 46.4 | 2012-2016 43.8 | ○ | 2012-2016 50.5 | ○ | 2011-2015 52.6 | ★ |
| All cancer new cases per 100,000 population | 2009-2011 521.3 | 2012-2014 475.8 | ○ | 2012-2014 473.7 | ○ | 2014 437.1 | ! |
| Bladder cancer new cases per 100,000 population | 2009-2011 35.9 | 2012-2014 33.5 | ○ | 2012-2014 27.1 | ○ | 2014 19.7 | ! |

| INDICATOR | HANCOCK COUNTY DATA | | | BENCHMARKS | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|--------|----------------------|-----|---------------|-----|
| | POINT 1 | POINT 2 | CHANGE | MAINE | +/- | U.S. | +/- |
| CANCER (CONTINUED) | | | | | | | |
| Colorectal cancer new cases per 100,000 population | 2009-2011 48.0 | 2012-2014 41.1 | ○ | 2012-2014 37.4 | ○ | 2014 38.5 | ○ |
| Female breast cancer new cases per 100,000 population | 2009-2011 126 | 2012-2014 122.8 | ○ | 2012-2014 125.0 | ○ | 2014 123.9 | ○ |
| Lung cancer new cases per 100,000 population | 2009-2011 66.2 | 2012-2014 75.5 | ○ | 2012-2014 74.2 | ○ | 2014 58.6 | ! |
| Prostate cancer new cases per 100,000 population | 2009-2011 139.2 | 2012-2014 106.1 | ○ | 2012-2014 87.1 | ○ | 2014 95.3 | ○ |
| Tobacco-related cancer (excluding lung cancer) new cases per 100,000 population | 2009-2011 147.0 | 2012-2014 129.4 | ○ | 2012-2014 134.1 | ○ | 2014 128.3 | ○ |
| Colorectal late-stage new cases per 100,000 population | 2009-2011 25.3 | 2012-2014 22.7 | ○ | 2012-2014 19.9 | ○ | 2014 21.3 | ○ |
| Melanoma skin cancer new cases per 100,000 population | 2009-2011 24.5 | 2012-2014 28.8 | ○ | 2012-2014 24.5 | ○ | 2014 21.3 | ! |
| Female breast cancer late-stage new cases per 100,000 population | 2009-2011 39.0 | 2012-2014 47.2 | ○ | 2012-2014 38.5 | ○ | 2014 41.8 | ○ |
| Cervical cancer screening up-to-date | 2012 & 2014 84.7% | 2014 & 2016 83.1% | N/A | 2014 & 2016 83.3% | ○ | 2016 79.8% | ○ |
| Breast cancer screening up-to-date | 2012 & 2014 77.9% | 2014 & 2016 76.1% | N/A | 2014 & 2016 81.9% | ○ | 2016 77.3% | ○ |
| Colorectal cancer screening up-to-date | 2012 & 2014 70.2% | 2014 & 2016 73.5% | N/A | 2014 & 2016 74.9% | ○ | 2016 67.5% | ○ |
| CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE | | | | | | | |
| Cardiovascular disease deaths per 100,000 population | 2007-2011 223.6 | 2012-2016 191.3 | ★ | 2012-2016 195.8 | ○ | 2016 218.2 | ★ |
| Coronary heart disease deaths per 100,000 population | 2007-2011 116.7 | 2012-2016 94.4 | ★ | 2012-2016 84.1 | ○ | 2016 94.3 | ○ |
| Heart attack deaths per 100,000 population | 2007-2011 45.6 | 2012-2016 36.0 | ○ | 2012-2016 26.0 | ! | 2016 29.1 | ! |
| Stroke deaths per 100,000 population | 2007-2011 45.0 | 2012-2016 36.8 | ○ | 2012-2016 33.4 | ○ | 2016 37.3 | ○ |
| High blood pressure hospitalizations per 10,000 population | — | 2016 4.1 | N/A | 2016 5.2 | N/A | — | N/A |
| Heart failure hospitalizations per 10,000 population | — | 2016 19.1 | N/A | 2016 19.8 | ○ | — | N/A |
| Heart attack hospitalizations per 10,000 population | — | 2016 31.3 | N/A | 2016 23.4 | ! | — | N/A |
| Stroke hospitalizations per 10,000 population | — | 2016 21.8 | N/A | 2016 21.4 | ○ | — | N/A |
| High cholesterol | 2011 & 2013 40.7% | 2013 & 2015 37.8% | N/A | 2013 & 2015 39.1% | ○ | 2015 36.3% | ○ |
| Cholesterol checked in past five years | 2011 & 2013 76.6% | 2013 & 2015 78.2% | N/A | 2013 & 2015 81.0% | ○ | 2015 77.7% | N/A |
| High blood pressure | 2011 & 2013 33.5% | 2013 & 2015 37.4% | N/A | 2013 & 2015 33.7% | ○ | 2015 30.9% | ! |

| INDICATOR | HANCOCK COUNTY DATA | | | BENCHMARKS | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|-----|---------------|-----|
| | POINT 1 | POINT 2 | CHANGE | MAINE | +/- | U.S. | +/- |
| DIABETES | | | | | | | |
| Diabetes | 2011-2013 8.9% | 2014-2016 7.8% | ○ | 2014-2016 10.0% | ★ | 2016 10.5% | ★ |
| Pre-diabetes | 2011-2013 6.5% | 2014-2016 8.3% | ○ | 2014-2016 8.0% | ○ | 2015 7.5% | ○ |
| Diabetes deaths (underlying cause) per 100,000 population | 2007-2011 20.0 | 2012-2016 19.4 | ○ | 2012-2016 22.0 | ○ | 2016 21.0 | ○ |
| Diabetes emergency department rate (principal diagnosis) per 10,000 population | 2010-2011 26.2 | 2013-2014 33.9 | N/A | 2013-2014 16.3 | N/A | — | N/A |
| Diabetes hospitalizations (principal diagnosis) per 10,000 population | — | 2016 13.7 | N/A | 2016 11.9 | ○ | — | N/A |
| A1c test at least twice/year (adults with diabetes) | — | — | N/A | 2011-2016 77.5% | N/A | 2015 74.9% | N/A |
| Formal diabetes education (adults with diabetes) | — | — | N/A | 2011-2016 59.2% | N/A | 2015 54.8% | N/A |
| Foot exam annually (adults with diabetes) | — | 2011-2016 80.1% | N/A | 2011-2016 83.8% | ○ | 2015 75.7% | N/A |
| Dilated eye exam annually (adults with diabetes) | — | 2011-2016 72.4% | N/A | 2011-2016 70.8% | ○ | 2015 70.1% | N/A |
| RESPIRATORY | | | | | | | |
| Current asthma (youth ages 0-17) | 2011-2013 4.4% | 2014-2016 6.1% | ○ | 2014-2016 9.0% | ○ | 2015 8.5% | ○ |
| Current asthma (adults) | 2011-2013 10.5% | 2014-2016 9.9% | ○ | 2014-2016 11.7% | ○ | 2016 9.3% | ○ |
| Chronic lower respiratory disease deaths per 100,000 population | 2007-2011 37.3 | 2012-2016 40.5 | ○ | 2012-2016 48.1 | ○ | 2016 40.6 | ○ |
| Asthma emergency department rate per 10,000 population | 2009-2011 62.5 | 2012-2014 51.1 | ★ | 2012-2014 57.6 | ★ | — | N/A |
| Pneumonia hospitalizations per 10,000 population | — | 2016 29.1 | N/A | 2016 22.4 | N/A | — | N/A |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease hospitalizations per 10,000 population | — | 2016 18.6 | N/A | 2016 16.5 | N/A | — | N/A |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) | 2011-2013 7.0% | 2014-2016 5.5% | ○ | 2014-2016 7.8% | ★ | 2016 6.3% | ○ |
| PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, NUTRITION, AND WEIGHT | | | | | | | |
| Obesity (adults) | 2011 26.2% | 2016 25.8% | ○ | 2016 29.9% | ○ | 2016 29.6% | ○ |
| Obesity (high school students) | 2011 12.9% | 2017 13.5% | ○ | 2017 15.0% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Obesity (middle school students) | — | 2017 12.0% | N/A | 2017 15.3% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Sedentary lifestyle – no leisure-time physical activity in past month (adults) | 2011 20.8% | 2016 14.0% | ○ | 2016 20.6% | ★ | 2016 23.2% | N/A |
| Food insecurity | 2012-2013 15.4% | 2014-2015 15.3% | N/A | 2014-2015 15.1% | N/A | 2015 13.4% | N/A |
| Overweight (adults) | 2011 35.8% | 2015 38.3% | ○ | 2016 35.3% | ○ | 2016 35.2% | N/A |
| Overweight (high school students) | 2011 14.2% | 2017 16.1% | ○ | 2017 17.5% | ○ | — | N/A |

| INDICATOR | HANCOCK COUNTY DATA | | | BENCHMARKS | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|--------|-------------------|-----|------------------|-----|
| | POINT 1 | POINT 2 | CHANGE | MAINE | +/- | U.S. | +/- |
| PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, NUTRITION, AND WEIGHT (CONTINUED) | | | | | | | |
| Overweight (middle school students) | — | 2017 20.2% | N/A | 2017 17.0% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Met aerobic physical activity recommendations (adults) | 2011 59.2% | 2015 57.3% | ○ | 2015 53.9% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Met physical activity recommendations (high school students) | — | 2017 20.2% | N/A | 2017 20.3% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Met physical activity recommendations (middle school students) | — | 2017 25.3% | N/A | 2017 25.7% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Fewer than two hours combined screen time (high school students) | — | 2017 35.3% | N/A | 2017 33.5% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Fewer than two hours combined screen time (middle school students) | — | 2017 32.3% | N/A | 2017 29.3% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Fruit and vegetable consumption (high school students reporting five or more a day) | 2011 17.4% | 2017 15.3% | ○ | 2017 15.6% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Fruit and vegetable consumption (middle school students reporting five or more a day) | 2011 18.3% | 2017 18.7% | ○ | 2017 20.6% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Fruit consumption (adults reporting less than one serving per day) | 2011 33.2% | 2015 33.1% | ○ | 2015 35.2% | ○ | 2015 39.7% | N/A |
| Vegetable consumption (adults reporting less than one serving per day) | 2013 17.1*% | 2015 15.0*% | ○ | 2015 18.3% | ○ | 2015 22.1% | N/A |
| Soda/sports drink consumption (high school students reporting one or more a day) | — | 2017 17.6% | N/A | 2017 20.5% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Soda/sports drink consumption (middle school students reporting one or more a day) | — | 2017 17.5% | N/A | 2017 17.3% | ○ | — | N/A |
| PREGNANCY AND BIRTH OUTCOMES | | | | | | | |
| Infant deaths per 1,000 live births | 2007-2011 5.3* | 2012-2016 6.0* | ○ | 2012-2016 6.5 | ○ | 2012-2016 5.9 | ○ |
| Low birth weight (<2500 grams) | 2007-2011 6.2% | 2012-2016 6.4% | ○ | 2012-2016 7.1% | ○ | 2016 8.2% | N/A |
| Pre-term live births | 2007-2011 7.7% | 2012-2016 7.3% | ○ | 2012-2016 8.2% | ○ | 2016 9.8% | N/A |
| Births for which the mother received more than 80% of expected prenatal visits | 2014 84.9% | 2016 85.8% | ○ | 2016 80.6% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Infants who are ever breast fed | 2014 85.9% | 2016 84.8% | ○ | 2016 82.0% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Infants who are exclusively breast fed to 6 months | — | — | N/A | 2014 26.5% | N/A | 2014 15.5% | N/A |
| Unintended births | — | 2012-2015 25.0% | N/A | 2015 25.3% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Births to 15-19-year-olds per 1,000 population | 2010 22.1 | 2016 14.5* | ○ | 2016 14.5 | ○ | 2016 20.3 | N/A |
| C-sections among low-risk births | — | 2014-2016 19.1% | N/A | 2016 22.4% | ○ | 2015 25.8% | N/A |

| INDICATOR | HANCOCK COUNTY DATA | | | BENCHMARKS | | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|--------|----------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|
| | POINT 1 | POINT 2 | CHANGE | MAINE | +/- | U.S. | +/- |
| PREGNANCY AND BIRTH OUTCOMES (CONTINUED) | | | | | | | |
| Smoked during pregnancy | 2014 17.0% | 2016 15.5% | ○ | 2016 14.5% | ○ | 2016 7.2% | N/A |
| Drank alcohol during pregnancy | — | 2009-2015 6.9% | N/A | 2015 6.0% | ○ | — | N/A |
| CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS | | | | | | | |
| Children with special health care needs | — | — | N/A | 2016 23.0% | N/A | 2016 19.4% | N/A |
| Developmental screening for children | — | — | N/A | 2016 31.6* | N/A | 2016 30.4% | N/A |
| Developmental screening for children for MaineCare members | 2012-2014 13.1% | 2015-2017 20.3% | N/A | 2015-2017 24.2% | N/A | — | N/A |
| ELDER HEALTH | | | | | | | |
| Cognitive decline | 2012 15.3* | 2016 8.9* | ○ | 2016 10.3% | ○ | 2016 10.6% | ○ |
| Caregiving at least 20 hours per week | — | 2015 2.2* | N/A | 2015 4.4% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Arthritis | 2011-2013 30.6% | 2014-2016 31.3% | ○ | 2014-2016 32.0% | ○ | 2013-2015 22.7% | N/A |
| ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH | | | | | | | |
| Homes with private wells tested for arsenic | 2012 & 2014 51.3% | 2015 & 2016 53.5% | ○ | 2015 & 2016 51.1% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Children with confirmed elevated blood lead levels (percentage among those screened) | 2003-2007 4.5% | 2012-2016 1.8% | ★ | 2012-2016 2.2% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Children with unconfirmed elevated blood lead levels (percentage among those screened) | 2003-2007 7.4% | 2012-2016 2.4% | ★ | 2012-2016 3.3% | ★ | — | N/A |
| Lead screening among children (ages 12-23 months) | 2011 57.4% | 2016 49.2% | ○ | 2016 53.0% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Lead screening among children (ages 24-35 months) | 2011 27.9% | 2016 27.5% | ○ | 2016 31.1% | ○ | — | N/A |
| IMMUNIZATION | | | | | | | |
| Two-year-olds up-to-date with recommended immunizations | 2014 68.4% | 2017 72.0% | N/A | 2017 73.7% | N/A | — | N/A |
| Immunization exemptions among kindergarteners for philosophical reasons | 2013 10.0% | 2017 8.5% | N/A | 2017 4.6% | N/A | — | N/A |
| Influenza vaccination in the past year (children) | — | — | N/A | 2016-2017 61.6% | N/A | 2016-2017 59.0% | N/A |
| 13-18-year-olds up-to-date with recommended immunizations | 2014 45.7% | 2017 49.2% | N/A | 2017 53.7% | N/A | — | N/A |
| Influenza vaccination in the past year (adults) | 2011-2013 38.4% | 2014-2016 39.3% | ○ | 2014-2016 42.3% | ○ | 2016 46.8% | N/A |
| Pneumococcal pneumonia vaccination (adults age 65+) | 2011-2013 60.3% | 2014-2016 75.0% | ★ | 2014-2016 74.2% | ○ | 2016 72.4% | N/A |

| INDICATOR | HANCOCK COUNTY DATA | | | BENCHMARKS | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|-----|---------------|-----|
| | POINT 1 | POINT 2 | CHANGE | MAINE | +/- | U.S. | +/- |
| INFECTIOUS DISEASE | | | | | | | |
| Lyme disease new cases per 100,000 population | 2008-2012 25.0 | 2013-2017 213.8 | N/A | 2013-2017 96.5 | N/A | 2016 11.3 | N/A |
| Chlamydia new cases per 100,000 population | 2008-2012 167.0 | 2013-2017 173.6 | N/A | 2013-2017 293.4 | N/A | 2016 494.7 | N/A |
| Gastrointestinal disease new cases per 100,000 population | 2008-2012 44.8 | 2013-2017 48.3 | N/A | 2013-2017 45.5 | N/A | 2016 54.2 | N/A |
| Hepatitis A (acute) new cases per 100,000 population | 2008-2012 0.4 | 2013-2017 1.5 | N/A | 2013-2017 0.6 | N/A | 2016 0.6 | N/A |
| Hepatitis B (acute) new cases per 100,000 population | 2008-2012 1.8 | 2013-2017 7.0 | N/A | 2013-2017 2.4 | N/A | 2016 1.0 | N/A |
| Hepatitis B (chronic) new cases per 100,000 population | 2008-2012 7.3 | 2013-2017 5.1 | N/A | 2013-2017 8.7 | N/A | — | N/A |
| Hepatitis C (acute) new cases per 100,000 population | 2008-2012 22.4 | 2013-2017 38.1 | N/A | 2013-2017 44.0 | N/A | 2016 0.9 | N/A |
| Hepatitis C (chronic) new cases per 100,000 population | 2008-2012 37.8 | 2013-2017 77.3 | N/A | 2013-2017 92.8 | N/A | — | N/A |
| Pertussis new cases per 100,000 population | 2008-2012 12.1 | 2013-2017 9.9 | N/A | 2013-2017 27.6 | N/A | 2016 5.6 | N/A |
| Tuberculosis new cases per 100,000 population | 2008-2012 0.7 | 2013-2017 1.1 | N/A | 2013-2017 1.3 | N/A | 2016 2.9 | N/A |
| Gonorrhea new cases per 100,000 population | 2008-2012 7.3 | 2013-2017 9.9 | N/A | 2013-2017 28.9 | N/A | 2016 145.0 | N/A |
| HIV new cases per 100,000 population | 2008-2012 1.5 | 2013-2017 1.8 | N/A | 2013-2017 3.4 | N/A | 2016 10.8 | N/A |
| Syphilis new cases per 100,000 population | 2008-2012 1.8 | 2013-2017 2.2 | N/A | 2013-2017 3.3 | N/A | 2016 8.6 | N/A |
| UNINTENTIONAL INJURY | | | | | | | |
| Fall-related deaths (unintentional) per 100,000 population | 2007-2011 7.9 | 2012-2016 6.7 | ○ | 2012-2016 9.6 | ○ | 2016 9.1 | ○ |
| Injury deaths per 100,000 population | 2007-2011 59.0 | 2012-2016 74.6 | ○ | 2012-2016 67.9 | ○ | 2016 69.0 | ○ |
| Poisoning deaths (unintentional and undetermined intent) per 100,000 population | 2007-2011 9.8 | 2012-2016 19.5 | ○ | 2012-2016 17.6 | ○ | 2016 19.4 | ○ |
| Motor vehicle traffic crash (unintentional) deaths per 100,000 population | 2007-2011 12.7 | 2012-2016 14.8 | ○ | 2012-2016 10.8 | ○ | 2016 11.7 | ○ |
| Work-related deaths (number) | — | — | N/A | 2016 18* | N/A | 2016 5,190 | N/A |
| Fall-related injury (unintentional) emergency department rate per 10,000 population | 2009-2011 305.2 | 2012-2014 314.9 | ○ | 2012-2014 340.9 | ★ | — | N/A |
| Traumatic brain injury emergency department rate per 10,000 population | 2009-2011 58.9 | 2012-2014 66.8 | ○ | 2012-2014 85.1 | ★ | — | N/A |
| Always wear seatbelt (high school students) | 2011 59.4% | 2017 68.3% | N/A | 2017 68.2% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Always wear seatbelt (middle school students) | — | 2017 72.3% | N/A | 2017 76.4% | ○ | — | N/A |

| INDICATOR | HANCOCK COUNTY DATA | | | BENCHMARKS | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|
| | POINT 1 | POINT 2 | CHANGE | MAINE | +/- | U.S. | +/- |
| INTENTIONAL INJURY | | | | | | | |
| Suicide deaths per 100,000 population | 2007-2011 12.7 | 2012-2016 16.9 | ○ | 2012-2016 15.9 | ○ | 2016 13.5 | ○ |
| Rape/non-consensual sex (among females, lifetime) | — | 2012, 2014, 2016 17.0% | N/A | 2012, 2014, 2016 14.5% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Violence by current or former intimate partners in past 12 months (among females) | — | 2011, 2012, 2014, 2016 1.0*% | N/A | 2011, 2012, 2014, 2016 1.5% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Firearm deaths per 100,000 population | 2007-2011 5.7 | 2012-2016 12.5 | ○ | 2012-2016 9.5 | ○ | 2016 11.8 | ○ |
| Violent crime rate per 100,000 population | 2011-2013 200.1 | 2014-2016 181.4 | ○ | 2014-2016 366.7 | ★ | 2016 386.3 | N/A |
| Nonfatal child maltreatment per 1,000 population | — | — | N/A | 2016 13.5 | N/A | 2016 9.1% | N/A |
| Intentional self-injury (high school students) | — | 2017 16.8% | N/A | 2017 16.3% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Intentional self-injury (middle school students) | — | 2017 15.5% | N/A | 2017 15.6% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Bullying on school property (high school students) | 2011 23.8% | 2017 19.1% | ○ | 2017 21.9% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Bullying on school property (middle school students) | 2011 51.9% | 2017 48.9% | ○ | 2017 46.3% | ○ | — | N/A |
| MENTAL HEALTH | | | | | | | |
| Ratio of psychiatrists to 100,000 population | — | 2017 5.0 | N/A | 2017 8.4 | N/A | — | N/A |
| Mental health emergency department rate per 10,000 population | 2010-2011 243.0 | 2013-2014 234.5 | N/A | 2013-2014 165.9 | N/A | — | N/A |
| Sad/hopeless for two weeks in a row (high school students) | 2011 22.3% | 2017 26.4% | ○ | 2017 26.9% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Sad/hopeless for two weeks in a row (middle school students) | — | 2017 19.4% | N/A | 2017 21.6% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Seriously considered suicide (high school students) | 2011 10.2% | 2017 13.9% | ○ | 2017 14.7% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Seriously considered suicide (middle school students) | 2011 13.8% | 2017 15.8% | ○ | 2017 16.1% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Depression, current symptoms (adults) | 2011-2013 6.4*% | 2014-2016 6.6% | ○ | 2014-2016 8.4% | ○ | 2013-2016 8.1% | N/A |
| Depression, lifetime | 2011-2013 21.1% | 2014-2016 20.8% | ○ | 2014-2016 22.8% | ○ | 2016 17.4% | N/A |
| Anxiety, lifetime | 2011-2013 15.8% | 2014-2016 16.4% | ○ | 2014-2016 20.7% | ★ | — | N/A |
| Chronic disease among persons with mental illness | — | 2014-2016 15.4*% | N/A | 2014-2016 32.0% | ★ | — | N/A |
| Currently receiving outpatient mental health treatment (adults) | 2011-2013 14.9% | 2014-2016 12.8% | ○ | 2014-2016 17.6% | ! | 2015 7.1% | N/A |
| Adults with mental health disorders who receive treatment | — | — | N/A | 2011-2015 53.9% | N/A | 2011-2015 42.9% | N/A |

| INDICATOR | HANCOCK COUNTY DATA | | | BENCHMARKS | | | |
|---|---------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|
| | POINT 1 | POINT 2 | CHANGE | MAINE | +/- | U.S. | +/- |
| MENTAL HEALTH (CONTINUED) | | | | | | | |
| 12-17-year-olds with major depressive episode who receive treatment | — | — | N/A | 2011-2015 52.8% | N/A | 2011-2015 38.9% | N/A |
| Children with mental health disorders who receive treatment | — | — | N/A | 2016 49.4% | N/A | 2016 52.8% | N/A |
| ORAL HEALTH | | | | | | | |
| Ratio of practicing dentists to 100,000 population | — | 2017 26.1 | N/A | 2017 32.1 | N/A | — | N/A |
| Dentist visits in the past year (adults) | 2012 67.4% | 2016 71.5% | ○ | 2016 63.3% | ★ | 2016 66.3% | N/A |
| Dentist visits in the past year (MaineCare members under age 18) | 2011-2013 91.0% | 2015-2017 92.4% | N/A | 2015-2017 92.0% | N/A | — | N/A |
| SUBSTANCE AND ALCOHOL USE | | | | | | | |
| Overdose deaths per 100,000 population | 2007-2011 12.0 | 2012-2016 19.1 | ○ | 2012-2016 18.1 | ○ | 2016 19.8 | ○ |
| Chronic heavy drinking (adults) | 2011-2013 8.4% | 2014-2016 9.9% | ○ | 2014-2016 7.6% | ○ | 2016 5.9% | N/A |
| Past-30-day alcohol use (high school students) | 2011 22.9% | 2017 24.9% | ○ | 2017 22.5% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Past-30-day alcohol use (middle school students) | 2011 5.6% | 2017 3.8% | ○ | 2017 3.7% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Past-30-day marijuana use (high school students) | 2011 20.3% | 2017 18.6% | ○ | 2017 19.3% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Past-30-day marijuana use (middle school students) | 2011 2.9% | 2017 2.2% | ○ | 2017 3.6% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Past-30-day misuse of prescription drugs (high school students) | 2011 4.6% | 2017 3.7% | ○ | 2017 5.9% | ★ | — | N/A |
| Past-30-day misuse of prescription drugs (middle school students) | 2011 2.2% | 2017 0.9% | ○ | 2017 1.5% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Narcotic doses dispensed per capita | 2013 49.3 | 2017 47.3 | N/A | 2017 49.3 | N/A | — | N/A |
| Drug-induced deaths per 100,000 population | 2007-2011 12.3 | 2012-2016 19.7 | ○ | 2012-2016 18.9 | ○ | 2016 20.8 | ○ |
| Alcohol-induced deaths per 100,000 population | 2007-2011 8.6 | 2012-2016 10.1 | ○ | 2012-2016 9.7 | ○ | 2016 9.5 | ○ |
| Alcohol-impaired driving deaths per 100,000 population | 2012-2013 16.5* | 2015-2016 9.2* | ○ | 2015-2016 7.8 | ○ | 2016 3.3 | ○ |
| Overdose emergency medical service responses per 10,000 population | 2013-2014 64.3 | 2016-2017 57.3 | ○ | 2016-2017 93.0 | ★ | — | N/A |
| Opiate poisoning emergency department rate per 10,000 population | 2010-2011 2.4 | 2013-2014 4.5 | N/A | 2013-2014 3.6 | N/A | — | N/A |
| Opiate poisoning hospitalizations per 10,000 population | — | — | N/A | 2016 1.4 | N/A | — | N/A |
| Substance-use hospitalizations per 10,000 population | — | 2016 16.4 | N/A | 2016 18.1 | N/A | — | N/A |
| Drug-affected infant reports per 1,000 births | 2010 45.3 | 2017 61.5 | N/A | 2017 77.9 | N/A | — | N/A |
| Binge drinking (high school students) | 2011 13.2% | 2015 12.2% | ○ | 2015 12.2% | ○ | — | N/A |

| INDICATOR | HANCOCK COUNTY DATA | | | BENCHMARKS | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| | POINT 1 | POINT 2 | CHANGE | MAINE | +/- | U.S. | +/- |
| SUBSTANCE AND ALCOHOL USE (CONTINUED) | | | | | | | |
| Binge drinking (middle school students) | 2011 2.2% | 2017 1.6% | ○ | 2017 1.2% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Binge drinking (adults) | 2011-2013 15.0% | 2014-2016 17.1% | ○ | 2014-2016 16.9% | ○ | 2016 16.9% | N/A |
| Past-30-day marijuana use (adults) | 2012-2015 8.5% | 2013-2016 9.8% | N/A | 2013-2016 10.4% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Past-30-day misuse of prescription drugs (adults) | — | 2012-2016 0.4% | N/A | 2012-2016 1.0% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Adults who needed and did not receive treatment for illicit drug use | — | — | N/A | 2015-2016 2.4% | N/A | 2015-2016 2.5% | N/A |
| Adults who needed and did not receive treatment for alcohol use | — | — | N/A | 2015-2016 5.7% | N/A | 2015-2016 5.8% | N/A |
| TOBACCO USE | | | | | | | |
| Current (every day or some days) smoking (adults) | 2011-2012 22.6% | 2016 21.3% | ○ | 2016 19.8% | ○ | 2016 17.0% | N/A |
| Past-30-day cigarette smoking (high school students) | 2011 14.2% | 2017 7.0% | ★ | 2017 8.8% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Past-30-day cigarette smoking (middle school students) | 2011 2.6% | 2017 1.3% | ○ | 2017 1.9% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Maine Tobacco HelpLine users | 2013 2.9% | 2017 1.6% | N/A | 2017 2.6% | N/A | — | N/A |
| Past-30-day tobacco use (high school students) | — | 2017 9.9% | N/A | 2017 13.9% | ★ | — | N/A |
| Past-30-day tobacco use (middle school students) | — | 2017 1.6% | N/A | 2017 2.5% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Environmental tobacco smoke exposure (high school students) | 2011 45.1% | 2017 28.1% | ★ | 2017 31.1% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Environmental tobacco smoke exposure (middle school students) | 2011 34.6% | 2017 23.3% | ○ | 2017 22.8% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Current (every day or some days) E-cigarette use (adults) | — | 2012-2016 4.4*% | N/A | 2012-2016 3.3% | ○ | 2016 4.7% | N/A |
| Past-30-day E-cigarette use (high school students) | 2015 12.5% | 2017 12.4% | ○ | 2017 15.3% | ○ | — | N/A |
| Past-30-day E-cigarette use (middle school students) | — | 2017 2.2% | N/A | 2017 3.8% | ○ | — | N/A |



DATA SOURCES AND DEFINITIONS

| INDICATOR | DATA SOURCE | DEFINITION |
|---|--|---|
| DEMOGRAPHICS | | |
| Population | <i>U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey</i> | Number of people who reside in the specified geographic area (e.g. Maine or a Maine county). |
| Veterans | <i>U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey</i> | Percentage of residents who are veterans. |
| Persons with a disability | <i>U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey</i> | Percentage of residents who report having any one of the six disability types: hearing difficulty, vision difficulty, cognitive difficulty, ambulatory difficulty, self-care difficulty, independent living difficulty. |
| Gay, lesbian and bisexual (high school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of high school students who identify as gay or lesbian, or bisexual. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Gay, lesbian and bisexual (adults) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who identify as gay or lesbian, or bisexual. Data collected every year, except 2016. |
| SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH | | |
| Children living in poverty | <i>U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey</i> | Percentage of children, ages 0-17 years, who live in households where the total income of the householder's family is below the established federal poverty level. |
| Individuals living in poverty | <i>U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey</i> | Percentage of individuals who live in households where the total income of the householder's family is below the established federal poverty level. |
| Median household income | <i>U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey</i> | Dollar amount that divides all households into two equal groups: half of the households having more income and the other half having less income. |
| People living in rural areas | <i>U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey</i> | Percentage of residents who live in rural areas, as defined by the New England Rural Health Roundtable. |
| No vehicle for the household | <i>U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey</i> | Percentage of households where no one owns a motor vehicle. |
| Long commute – driving alone | <i>U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey</i> | Percentage of residents who drive alone for a work commute longer than 30 minutes. |
| Unemployment rate | <i>U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics</i> | Percentage of non-institutionalized civilians in the labor force who were not employed. Reported monthly and rates are averaged for the full year. |
| Adverse childhood experiences | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of high school students who report at least three out of eight adverse childhood experiences. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Estimated high school student graduation rate | <i>Maine Dept. of Education</i> | Percentage of students who graduate with a regular diploma four years after starting ninth grade. Graduation rates are determined for students in all public schools and in all private schools that have 60% or more publicly funded students. |
| Associate's degree or higher among those age 25+ | <i>U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey</i> | Percentage of residents, age 25 and older, who have an associate's degree or higher. |
| Housing insecure (high school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of high school students who report they usually do not sleep in their parent's or guardian's home. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| 65+ living alone | <i>U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey</i> | Percentage of all households where a person 65 years or older is living alone. |
| GENERAL HEALTH STATUS | | |
| 14 or more days lost due to poor physical health | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults whose physical health was not good during 14 or more out of the past 30 days. |
| 14 or more days lost due to poor mental health | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults whose mental health was not good during 14 or more out of the past 30 days. |

| INDICATOR | DATA SOURCE | DEFINITION |
|--|---|---|
| GENERAL HEALTH STATUS (CONTINUED) | | |
| Fair or poor health (self-rated) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who rate their health as fair or poor (vs. excellent, very good, or good). |
| Three or more chronic conditions | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who have been diagnosed with three or more chronic health conditions (chronic conditions in skin cancer, other types of cancer, cardiovascular disease [such as stroke], coronary heart disease [such as heart attack], arthritis, COPD and asthma, obesity, and chronic kidney disease. Hypertension and high cholesterol are not included in this definition, because data on these conditions are collected biannually whereas the other conditions are collected annually. |
| MORTALITY | | |
| Overall death rate per 100,000 population | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of deaths from any cause. |
| Years of potential life lost per 100,000 population | <i>County Health Rankings</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of the total number of years lost before the age of 75. |
| Leading causes of death | <i>National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. CDC</i> | List of the causes of death that are the most frequent in the population, sorted from highest to lowest frequency. |
| Years of potential life lost | <i>National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. CDC</i> | List of the causes of death with the highest values of years of potential life lost (YPLL), sorted from highest to lowest YPLL. YPLL is calculated by subtracting the age at which a person died from 75. The difference in years (of potential life lost) for all those who died before age 75 is added together. |
| ACCESS | | |
| Uninsured | <i>U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey</i> | Percentage of people who do not currently have any form of health insurance (either privately, through their employer or through the government). |
| Ratio of primary care physicians to 100,000 population | <i>Health Resources and Services Administration</i> | Ratio of the number of primary care physicians practicing full-time to 100,000 population. For providers who work part-time, the number of hours worked are combined to estimate the number of full-time positions being filled. |
| MaineCare enrollment (all ages) | <i>MaineCare</i> | Percentage of individuals, of all ages, who were participating in MaineCare as of April 2015. |
| MaineCare enrollment (children ages 0-19) | <i>MaineCare</i> | Percentage of children, ages 0-19 years, who were participating in MaineCare as of April 2015. |
| Children with a medical home | <i>National Survey of Children's Health</i> | Percentage of children, ages 0-17 years, who have a medical home, measured annually, starting in 2014. |
| Usual primary care provider | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who have at least one person they think of as their personal doctor or healthcare provider. |
| Primary care visit to any primary care provider in the past year | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who had a regular physical exam (not for a specific injury, illness, or condition) within the last 12 months. |
| Cost barriers to health care | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of 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. |
| HEALTH CARE QUALITY | | |
| Ambulatory care-sensitive condition hospitalizations per 10,000 population | <i>Maine Health Data Organization Hospital Discharge Data</i> | Rate per 10,000 people of hospitalizations with a principal diagnosis of an ambulatory care-sensitive condition. |
| Ambulatory care-sensitive condition emergency department rate per 10,000 population | <i>Maine Health Data Organization Hospital Discharge Data</i> | Rate per 10,000 people of emergency department discharges with a principal diagnosis of an ambulatory care-sensitive condition. |
| Hospital readmissions within 30 days of discharge (medical) | <i>Dartmouth Atlas</i> | Percentage of patients hospitalized for a medical condition who were readmitted within 30 days of discharge. |
| Hospital readmissions within 30 days of discharge (surgical) | <i>Dartmouth Atlas</i> | Percentage of patients hospitalized for a surgery who were readmitted within 30 days of discharge. |

| INDICATOR | DATA SOURCE | DEFINITION |
|--|---|--|
| CANCER | | |
| All cancer deaths per 100,000 population | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of deaths from any type of cancer. |
| Colorectal cancer deaths per 100,000 population | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of deaths from colon or rectum cancers. |
| Female breast cancer deaths per 100,000 population | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Rate per 100,000 females of deaths from breast cancer. |
| Lung cancer deaths per 100,000 population | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of deaths from lung or bronchus cancers. |
| Prostate cancer deaths per 100,000 population | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Rate per 100,000 males of deaths from prostate cancer. |
| Tobacco-related cancer deaths per 100,000 population | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of deaths from tobacco-related cancers, excluding lung and bronchus cancers. |
| All cancer new cases per 100,000 population | <i>Maine Cancer Registry</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of new cases of any type of cancer. |
| Bladder cancer new cases per 100,000 population | <i>Maine Cancer Registry</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of new cases of bladder cancer. |
| Colorectal cancer new cases per 100,000 population | <i>Maine Cancer Registry</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of new cases of colon or rectum cancers. |
| Female breast cancer new cases per 100,000 population | <i>Maine Cancer Registry</i> | Rate per 100,000 females of new cases of breast cancer. |
| Lung cancer new cases per 100,000 population | <i>Maine Cancer Registry</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of new cases of lung or bronchus cancers. |
| Prostate cancer new cases per 100,000 population | <i>Maine Cancer Registry</i> | Rate per 100,000 males of new cases of prostate cancer. |
| Tobacco-related cancer (excluding lung cancer) new cases per 100,000 population | <i>Maine Cancer Registry</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of new cases of tobacco-related cancers, excluding lung and bronchus cancers. |
| Colorectal late-stage new cases per 100,000 population | <i>Maine Cancer Registry</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of new cases of colon or rectum cancers diagnosed after the cancer has spread beyond the local site. |
| Melanoma skin cancer new cases per 100,000 population | <i>Maine Cancer Registry</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of new cases of melanoma of the skin. |
| Female breast cancer late-stage new cases per 100,000 population | <i>Maine Cancer Registry</i> | Rate per 100,000 females of new cases of breast cancer diagnosed after the cancer has spread beyond the local site. |
| Cervical cancer screening up-to-date | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of females, ages 21-65, with an intact cervix, who have had a pap smear within the past three years. Data collected in even numbered years. |
| Breast cancer screening up-to-date | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of females, ages 50 years and older, who had a mammogram within the past 2 years. Data collected in even numbered years. |
| Colorectal cancer screening up-to-date | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults, ages 50 years and older, who had a screening for colorectal cancer within the time period recommended in the U.S. CDC guidelines. Data collected in even numbered years. |
| CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE | | |
| Cardiovascular disease deaths per 100,000 population | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of deaths with cardiovascular disease as an underlying cause of death. |
| Coronary heart disease deaths per 100,000 population | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of deaths with coronary heart disease as an underlying cause of death. |
| Heart attack deaths per 100,000 population | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of deaths with heart attack as an underlying cause of death. |

| INDICATOR | DATA SOURCE | DEFINITION |
|---|---|--|
| CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE (CONTINUED) | | |
| Stroke deaths per 100,000 population | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of deaths with stroke as an underlying cause of death. |
| High blood pressure hospitalizations per 10,000 population | <i>Maine Health Data Organization Hospital Discharge Data</i> | Rate per 10,000 people of hospitalizations with a principal diagnosis of hypertension. |
| Heart failure hospitalizations per 10,000 population | <i>Maine Health Data Organization Hospital Discharge Data</i> | Rate per 10,000 people of hospitalizations with a principal diagnosis of heart failure. |
| Heart attack hospitalizations per 10,000 population | <i>Maine Health Data Organization Hospital Discharge Data</i> | Rate per 10,000 people of hospitalizations with a principal diagnosis of a heart attack. |
| Stroke hospitalizations per 10,000 population | <i>Maine Health Data Organization Hospital Discharge Data</i> | Rate per 10,000 people of hospitalizations with a principal diagnosis of stroke. |
| High cholesterol | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who have been told by a healthcare provider that their blood cholesterol is high. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Cholesterol checked in past five years | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who had their blood cholesterol checked within the past 5 years. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| High blood pressure | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who have ever been told by a healthcare provider that they have high blood pressure. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| DIABETES | | |
| Diabetes | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults that have ever been told by a healthcare provider that they have diabetes. |
| Pre-diabetes | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults that have ever been told by a healthcare provider that they have pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes. |
| Diabetes deaths (underlying cause) per 100,000 population | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of deaths with diabetes as an underlying cause of death. |
| Diabetes emergency department rate (principal diagnosis) per 10,000 population | <i>Maine Health Data Organization Hospital Discharge Data</i> | Rate per 10,000 people of emergency department discharges with a principal diagnosis of diabetes. |
| Diabetes hospitalizations (principal diagnosis) per 10,000 population | <i>Maine Health Data Organization Hospital Discharge Data</i> | Rate per 10,000 people of hospitalizations with a principal diagnosis of diabetes. |
| A1c test at least twice/year (adults with diabetes) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults with diabetes who have had a healthcare provider checked them for "A1c" in the past 12 months. |
| Formal diabetes education (adults with diabetes) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults with diabetes who have ever taken a course or class in how to manage their diabetes themselves. |
| Foot exam annually (adults with diabetes) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults with diabetes who have had a healthcare provider check their feet for any sores or irritations within the past year. |
| Dilated eye exam annually (adults with diabetes) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults with diabetes who have had an eye exam in which the pupils were dilated within the past year. |
| RESPIRATORY | | |
| Current asthma (youth ages 0-17) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of children, ages 0-17 years, whose parents have been told by a healthcare provider that they had asthma and that they still have asthma. |
| Current asthma (adults) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who have been told by a healthcare provider that they had asthma and that they still have asthma. |
| Chronic lower respiratory disease deaths per 100,000 population | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of deaths due to chronic lower respiratory disease. |
| Asthma emergency department rate per 10,000 population | <i>Maine Health Data Organization Hospital Discharge Data</i> | Rate per 10,000 people of asthma emergency department visits. |

| INDICATOR | DATA SOURCE | DEFINITION |
|--|---|---|
| RESPIRATORY (CONTINUED) | | |
| Pneumonia hospitalizations per 10,000 population | <i>Maine Health Data Organization Hospital Discharge Data</i> | Rate per 10,000 people of hospitalizations with a principal diagnosis of pneumonia. |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease hospitalizations per 10,000 population | <i>Maine Health Data Organization Hospital Discharge Data</i> | Rate per 10,000 people of hospitalizations with a principal diagnosis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). |
| Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who have ever been told by a healthcare provider that they have chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), emphysema, or chronic bronchitis. |
| PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, NUTRITION, AND WEIGHT | | |
| Obesity (adults) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults with a Body Mass Index of 30 or more, based on self-reported height and weight. |
| Obesity (high school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of high school students who were obese (i.e., at or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex). Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Obesity (middle school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of seventh- and eighth-grade students who were obese (i.e., at or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex). Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Sedentary lifestyle – no leisure-time physical activity in past month (adults) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who did not participate in any physical activities or exercises during the past month, other than during their regular job. |
| Food insecurity | <i>Feeding America: Map the Meal</i> | Percentage of households that lack access, at times, to enough food for an active, healthy life for all household members or that have limited or uncertain availability of nutritionally adequate food. |
| Overweight (adults) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults with a Body Mass Index between 25.0 and 29.9, based on self-reported height and weight. |
| Overweight (high school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of high school students who were overweight (at or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex). Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Overweight (middle school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of seventh- and eighth-grade students who were overweight (at or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex). Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Met aerobic physical activity recommendations (adults) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who reported doing enough physical activity to meet the aerobic and strengthening recommendations. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Met physical activity recommendations (high school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of high school students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on seven of the past seven days. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Met physical activity recommendations (middle school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of seventh- and eighth-grade students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on seven of the past seven days. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Fewer than two hours combined screen time (high school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of high school students watching two or fewer hours of combined screen time (including television, video games, and computers) per day on an average school day. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Fewer than two hours combined screen time (middle school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of seventh- and eighth-grade students watching two or fewer hours of combined screen time (including television, video games, and computers) per day on an average school day. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Fruit and vegetable consumption (high school students reporting five or more a day) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of high school students who drank 100% fruit juice, ate fruit and/or ate vegetables five or more times per day during the past seven days. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Fruit and vegetable consumption (middle school students reporting five or more a day) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of seventh- and eighth-grade students who drank 100% fruit juice, ate fruit and/or ate vegetables five or more times per day during the past seven days. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Fruit consumption (adults reporting less than one serving per day) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who consume less than one serving per day of fruits or fruit juice. Data collected in odd numbered years. |

| INDICATOR | DATA SOURCE | DEFINITION |
|---|--|--|
| PHYSICAL ACTIVITY, NUTRITION AND WEIGHT (CONTINUED) | | |
| Vegetable consumption (adults reporting less than one serving per day) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who consume less than one serving per day of vegetables. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Soda/sports drink consumption (high school students reporting one or more a day) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of high school students who drank at least one can, bottle, or glass of sugar-sweetened beverages per day during the past week. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Soda/sports drink consumption (middle school students reporting one or more a day) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of seventh- or eighth-grade students who drank at least one can, bottle, or glass of sugar-sweetened beverages per day during the past week. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| PREGNANCY AND BIRTH OUTCOMES | | |
| Infant deaths per 1,000 live births | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Rate per 1,000 births of babies who died before their first birthday. |
| Low birth weight (<2500 grams) | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Percentage of babies born with a weight less than 2,500 grams. |
| Pre-term live births | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Percentage of babies born before 37 weeks of gestation. |
| Births for which the mother received more than 80% of expected prenatal visits | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Percentage of new mothers who had more than 80% of the expected prenatal visits. |
| Infants who are ever breast fed | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Percentage of babies who were ever fed breast milk. |
| Infants who are exclusively breast fed to 6 months | <i>National Immunization Survey</i> | Percentage of babies who were only fed breast milk from birth to six months of age. |
| Unintended births | <i>Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System</i> | Percentage of new mothers who reported that they had not wanted to be pregnant at all or wanted to be pregnant later. |
| Births to 15-19-year olds per 1,000 population | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Rate per 1,000 women, ages 15-19 years, who gave birth. |
| C-sections among low-risk births | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Percentage of low-risk births for which a cesarean section was completed. |
| Smoked during pregnancy | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Percentage of new mothers who smoked cigarettes during the last three months of pregnancy. |
| Drank alcohol during pregnancy | <i>Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System</i> | Percentage of new mothers who drank alcohol during the last three months of pregnancy. |
| CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CARE NEEDS | | |
| Children with special health care needs | <i>National Survey of Children's Health</i> | Percentage of children, ages 0-17 years, whose parents report that they have a special health care need. Data collected in 2016. |
| Developmental screening for children | <i>National Survey of Children's Health</i> | Percentage of children, ages 9-35 months, who received developmental screening using a parent-completed screening tool. Data collected in 2016. |
| Developmental screening for children for MaineCare members | <i>MaineCare</i> | Percentage of MaineCare members at ages 1, 2 and 3 years who received developmental screening using a parent-completed evidence-based screening tool. |
| ELDER HEALTH | | |
| Cognitive decline | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults, ages 45 and over, who experienced confusion or memory loss that happened more often or got worse within the past 12 months. Data collected in 2012 and 2016. |
| Caregiving at least 20 hours per week | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who provided regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem or disability for at least 20 hours a week during the past 30 days. Data collected in odd numbered years beginning in 2015. |

| INDICATOR | DATA SOURCE | DEFINITION |
|---|---|---|
| ELDER HEALTH (CONTINUED) | | |
| Arthritis | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who have been told by a healthcare provider that they have arthritis. |
| ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH | | |
| Homes with private wells tested for arsenic | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of households with a private well where the well water has been tested for arsenic. |
| Children with confirmed elevated blood lead levels (percentage among those screened) | <i>Maine CDC Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Unit</i> | Percentage of children, ages 0-36 months, among those screened, who had a confirmed blood lead level above 5 micrograms per deciliter. |
| Children with unconfirmed elevated blood lead levels (percentage among those screened) | <i>Maine CDC Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Unit</i> | Percentage of children, ages 0-36 months, among those screened, who had a finger stick blood lead test showing a blood lead level above 5 micrograms per deciliter. |
| Lead screening among children (ages 24-35 months) | <i>Maine CDC Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Unit</i> | Percentage of children, ages 24-35 months, who have had their blood tested for elevated blood lead levels. |
| Lead screening among children (ages 12-23 months) | <i>Maine CDC Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Unit</i> | Percentage of children, ages 12-23 months, who have had their blood tested for elevated blood lead levels. |
| IMMUNIZATION | | |
| Two-year-olds up-to-date with recommended immunizations | <i>Maine Immunization Program</i> | Percentage of children, ages 24-35 months, who are up-to-date with all recommended immunizations, assessed on December 31 of each year. |
| Immunization exemptions among kindergarteners for philosophical reasons | <i>Maine Immunization Program</i> | Percentage of kindergarteners who were exempted from school immunization requirements due to philosophical reasons. |
| Influenza vaccination in the past year (children) | <i>National Immunization Survey</i> | Percentage of children, ages 6 months to 17 years, who received an immunization for influenza during the school year. |
| 13-18-year-olds up-to-date with recommended immunizations | <i>Maine Immunization Program</i> | Percentage of children, ages 13-18 years, who are up-to-date with all recommended immunizations, assessed on December 31 of each year. |
| Influenza vaccination in the past year (adults) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who had either a seasonal flu shot or a seasonal flu vaccine that was sprayed in their nose during the past 12 months. |
| Pneumococcal pneumonia vaccination (adults ages 65+) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults, ages 65 and older, who have ever had a pneumonia vaccine. |
| INFECTIOUS DISEASE | | |
| Lyme disease new cases per 100,000 population | <i>Maine Infectious Disease Surveillance System</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of new cases of Lyme disease. |
| Chlamydia new cases per 100,000 population | <i>Maine Infectious Disease Surveillance System</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of new cases of chlamydia. |
| Gastrointestinal disease new cases per 100,000 population | <i>Maine Infectious Disease Surveillance System</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of new cases of the four most common reportable enteric diseases. |
| Hepatitis A (acute) new cases per 100,000 population | <i>Maine Infectious Disease Surveillance System</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of new cases of hepatitis A. |
| Hepatitis B (acute) new cases per 100,000 population | <i>Maine Infectious Disease Surveillance System</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of new cases of acute hepatitis B. |
| Hepatitis B (chronic) new cases per 100,000 population | <i>Maine Infectious Disease Surveillance System</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of newly reported cases of chronic hepatitis B. |
| Hepatitis C (acute) new cases per 100,000 population | <i>Maine Infectious Disease Surveillance System</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of new cases of acute hepatitis C. |
| Hepatitis C (chronic) new cases per 100,000 population | <i>Maine Infectious Disease Surveillance System</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of newly reported cases of chronic hepatitis C. |

| INDICATOR | DATA SOURCE | DEFINITION |
|--|---|--|
| INFECTIOUS DISEASE (CONTINUED) | | |
| Pertussis new cases per 100,000 population | <i>Maine Infectious Disease Surveillance System</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of new cases of pertussis. |
| Tuberculosis new cases per 100,000 population | <i>Maine Infectious Disease Surveillance System</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of new cases of active acute tuberculosis. |
| Gonorrhea new cases per 100,000 population | <i>Maine Infectious Disease Surveillance System</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of new cases of gonorrhea. |
| HIV new cases per 100,000 population | <i>Maine Infectious Disease Surveillance System</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of newly diagnosed cases of HIV. |
| Syphilis new cases per 100,000 population | <i>Maine Infectious Disease Surveillance System</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of new cases of syphilis. |
| UNINTENTIONAL INJURY | | |
| Fall-related deaths (unintentional) per 100,000 population | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of deaths due to unintentional falls. |
| Injury deaths per 100,000 population | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of deaths due to injuries. |
| Poisoning deaths (unintentional and undetermined intent) per 100,000 population | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of deaths due to poisonings of unintentional and undetermined intent. |
| Motor vehicle traffic crash (unintentional) deaths per 100,000 population | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of deaths due to unintentional motor vehicle crashes. |
| Work-related deaths (number) | <i>Maine Dept. of Labor</i> | Number of deaths from work-related injuries. |
| Fall-related injury (unintentional) emergency department rate per 10,000 population | <i>Maine Health Data Organization Hospital Discharge Data</i> | Rate per 10,000 people of emergency department discharges with a diagnoses of a fall-related injury. |
| Traumatic brain injury emergency department rate per 10,000 population | <i>Maine Health Data Organization Hospital Discharge Data</i> | Rate per 10,000 people of emergency department discharges with a diagnoses of traumatic brain injury. |
| Always wear seatbelt (high school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of high school students who always wear a seatbelt when riding in a vehicle. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Always wear seatbelt (middle school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of seventh- and eighth-grade students who always wear a seatbelt when riding in a vehicle. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| INTENTIONAL INJURY | | |
| Suicide deaths per 100,000 population | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of deaths due to suicide. |
| Rape/non-consensual sex (among females, lifetime) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of females who have ever had sex with someone after they said or showed that they didn't want them to or without their consent. Data collected in 2011 and even numbered years. |
| Violence by current or former intimate partners in past 12 months (among females) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of females who have experienced physical violence or had unwanted sex with a current or former intimate partner within the past 12 months. Data collected in even numbered years. |
| Firearm deaths per 100,000 population | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of deaths due to firearms, all intents. |
| Violent crime rate per 100,000 population | <i>Maine Dept. of Public Safety</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of violent crime offenses. |
| Nonfatal child maltreatment per 1,000 population | <i>Child Maltreatment Report, U.S. Agency for Children Youth and Families</i> | Rate per 1,000 children, under age 18, of child maltreatment that is a threat to a child's health or welfare. |

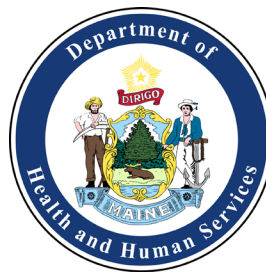
| INDICATOR | DATA SOURCE | DEFINITION |
|---|---|---|
| INTENTIONAL INJURY (CONTINUED) | | |
| Intentional self-injury (high school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of high school students who have ever done something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Intentional self-injury (middle school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of seventh- and eighth-grade students who have ever done something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning themselves on purpose. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Bullying on school property (high school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of high school students who have been bullied on school property. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Bullying on school property (middle school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of seventh- and eighth-grade students who have been bullied on school property. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| MENTAL HEALTH | | |
| Ratio of psychiatrists to 100,000 population | <i>Health Resources and Services Administration</i> | Ratio of the number of psychiatrists practicing full-time to 100,000 population. For psychiatrists who work part-time, the number of hours worked are combined to estimated the number of full-time positions being filled. |
| Mental health emergency department rate per 10,000 population | <i>Maine Health Data Organization Hospital Discharge Data</i> | Rate per 10,000 people of emergency department discharges with a principal diagnosis of mental health condition. |
| Sad/hopeless for two weeks in a row (high school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of high school students who felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Sad/hopeless for two weeks in a row (middle school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of seventh- and eighth-grade students who felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Seriously considered suicide (high school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Seriously considered suicide (middle school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of seventh- and eighth-grade students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Depression, current symptoms (adults) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who have reported current symptoms of depression. |
| Depression, lifetime | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who have ever been told by a healthcare provider that they have a depressive disorder. |
| Anxiety, lifetime | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who have ever been told by a healthcare provider that they have an anxiety disorder. |
| Chronic disease among persons with mental illness | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who have reported current symptoms of depression and have three or more chronic conditions. |
| Currently receiving outpatient mental health treatment (adults) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who are currently taking medicine or receiving treatment from a doctor for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem. |
| Adults with mental health disorders who receive treatment | <i>National Survey on Drug Use and Health</i> | Percentage of adults with any mental illness who received mental health services in the past 12 months. |
| 12-17-year-olds with major depressive episode who receive treatment | <i>National Survey on Drug Use and Health</i> | Percentage of adolescents, ages 12-17 years, with major depressive episode who received treatment for depression in the past 12 months. |
| Children with mental health disorders who receive treatment | <i>National Survey of Children's Health</i> | Percentage of children, ages 3-17 years, who have been diagnosed by a healthcare provider with a mental or behavioral condition. |
| Persons with co-occurring substance use and mental health disorders who receive treatment for both | <i>National Survey on Drug Use and Health</i> | Not available at the state level or county level (national only). |

| INDICATOR | DATA SOURCE | DEFINITION |
|---|---|---|
| ORAL HEALTH | | |
| Ratio of practicing dentists to 100,000 population | <i>Health Resources and Services Administration</i> | Ratio of the number of dentists practicing full-time to 100,000 population. For dentists who work part-time, the number of hours worked are combined to estimated the number of full-time positions being filled. |
| Dentist visits in the past year (adults) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who visited the dentist or a dental clinic for any reason in the past 12 months. Data collected in even numbered years. |
| Dentist visits in the past year (MaineCare members under age 18) | <i>MaineCare</i> | Percentage of MaineCare members, under age 18, who visited the dentist in the past 12 months. |
| SUBSTANCE AND ALCOHOL USE | | |
| Overdose deaths per 100,000 population | <i>Office of the Chief Medical Examiner</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of deaths due to a drug overdose. |
| Chronic heavy drinking (adults) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who drink more than two drinks per day for men or more than one drink per day for women, among those who drink every day. |
| Past-30-day alcohol use (high school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of high school students who had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day in the past 30 days. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Past-30-day alcohol use (middle school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of seventh- and eighth-grade students who had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day in the past 30 days. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Past-30-day marijuana use (high school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of high school students who used marijuana at least one time in the last 30 days. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Past-30-day marijuana use (middle school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of seventh- and eighth-grade students who used marijuana at least one time in the last 30 days. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Past-30-day misuse of prescription drugs (high school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of high school students who used a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription at least one time in the last 30 days. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Past-30-day misuse of prescription drugs (middle school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of seventh- and eighth-grade students who used a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription at least one time in the last 30 days. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Narcotic doses dispensed per capita | <i>Prescription Monitoring Program</i> | Rate per person of narcotic doses dispensed. |
| Drug-induced deaths per 100,000 population | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of deaths for which drugs are the underlying cause, including those attributable to acute poisoning by drugs and those from medical conditions resulting from chronic drug use. Deaths due to alcohol use are excluded. |
| Alcohol-induced deaths per 100,000 population | <i>Maine CDC Vital Records</i> | Rate per 100,000 people of deaths for which alcohol is the underlying cause, including those attributable to acute alcohol poisoning and those from medical conditions resulting from chronic alcohol use. |
| Alcohol-impaired driving deaths per 100,000 population | <i>Maine Dept. of Transportation</i> | Rate per 100,000 population of alcohol-impaired driving fatalities (with a blood alcohol content of .08 or over). |
| Overdose emergency medical service responses per 10,000 population | <i>Maine Emergency Medical Services</i> | Rate per 10,000 population of overdose emergency medical service responses, including overdoses from drugs/medication, alcohol, and inhalants. |
| Opiate poisoning emergency department rate per 10,000 population | <i>Maine Health Data Organization Hospital Discharge Data</i> | Rate per 10,000 population of emergency department discharges with a principal diagnosis of opiate poisoning. |
| Opiate poisoning hospitalizations per 10,000 population | <i>Maine Health Data Organization Hospital Discharge Data</i> | Rate per 10,000 population of hospitalizations with a principal diagnosis of opiate poisoning. |
| Substance-use hospitalizations per 10,000 population | <i>Maine Health Data Organization Hospital Discharge Data</i> | Rate per 10,000 population of hospitalizations with a principal diagnosis of substance-use. |

| INDICATOR | DATA SOURCE | DEFINITION |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSTANCE AND ALCOHOL USE (CONTINUED) | | |
| Drug-affected infant reports per 1,000 births | <i>Maine Automated Child Welfare Information System (Maine Office of Child and Family Services)</i> | Rate per 1,000 births of infants for which a healthcare provider reported 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 has a fetal alcohol spectrum disorder. |
| Binge drinking (high school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of high school students who had five or more alcoholic drinks on at least one day in the last 30 days. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Binge drinking (middle school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of seventh- and eighth-grade students who had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row on at least one day in the last 30 days. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Binge drinking (adults) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who had five or more drinks on at least one occasion for men and four or more drinks on at least one occasion for women in the past 30 days. |
| Past-30-day marijuana use (adults) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who used marijuana during the past 30 days. |
| Past-30-day misuse of prescription drugs (adults) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of 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. |
| Adults who needed and did not receive treatment for illicit drug use | <i>National Survey on Drug Use and Health</i> | Percentage of adults who needed but did not receive treatment for illicit drug use during the past 12 months. |
| Adults who needed and did not receive treatment for alcohol use | <i>National Survey on Drug Use and Health</i> | Percentage of adults who needed but did not receive treatment for alcohol use in the past 12 months during the past 12 months. |
| Current (every day or some days) smoking (adults) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who have smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke. |
| Past-30-day cigarette smoking (high school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes on at least one day in the past 30 days. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Past-30-day cigarette smoking (middle school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of seventh- and eighth-grade students who smoked cigarettes on at least one day in the past 30 days. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Maine Tobacco HelpLine users | <i>Center for Tobacco Independence</i> | Percentage of current adult smokers who are registered users of the Maine Tobacco HelpLine. |
| Past-30-day tobacco use (high school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Past-30-day tobacco use (middle school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of seventh- and eighth-grade students who smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Environmental tobacco smoke exposure (high school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of high school students who were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes at least one day during the past seven days. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Environmental tobacco smoke exposure (middle school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of seventh- and eighth-grade students who were in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes at least one day during the past seven days. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Current (every day or some days) E-cigarette use (adults) | <i>Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System</i> | Percentage of adults who used electronic “vaping” products every day or some days. |
| Past-30-day E-cigarette use (high school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of high school students who used an electronic vapor product at least one day in the last 30 days. Data collected in odd numbered years. |
| Past-30-day E-cigarette use (middle school students) | <i>Maine Integrated Youth Health Survey</i> | Percentage of seventh- and eighth-grade students who used an electronic vapor product at least one day in the last 30 days. Data collected in odd numbered years. |

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The **Maine Shared CHNA** is a collaboration between the Maine Center for Disease Control and Prevention (Maine CDC), Central Maine Healthcare, Eastern Maine Healthcare Systems (EMHS to become Northern Light Health on October 1, 2018), MaineGeneral Health, and MaineHealth.



Funding for the Maine Shared CHNA is provided by the partnering healthcare systems with generous in-kind support from the Maine CDC and countless community partners and stakeholder groups. These stakeholder groups include the Metrics Committee, Data Analysis Team, Community Engagement Committee, and of course the Steering Committee. Special thanks to the Maine Health Data Organization. John Snow, Inc. served as the contractor for this project www.jsi.com. For a complete listing please visit www.mainechna.org.

Significant analysis was conducted by epidemiologists at the Maine CDC and the University of Southern Maine's Muskie School of Public Service. John Snow, Inc. provided analysis, methodology, and design support.

