



2022 Manitowoc County Data Walk FAQ's

Below are answers to questions people wanted to know more about while participating in the Manitowoc County Data Walk.

Were phone surveys in English and Spanish only? *Yes, if a person required Spanish translation for the phone survey, interpretation was available. The online survey was offered in three different languages: English, Spanish, and Hmong.* **What hours were the phone survey calls made?** *Phone interviews were conducted Monday through Friday between 5pm and 9pm, as well as Saturdays 10am to 3pm.*

County age breakdown compared to the state

Age Brackets	Manitowoc County	Wisconsin
0-9	11%	12%
10-19	12%	13%
20-34	16%	19%
35-49	18%	18%
50-64	24%	21%
65-79	15%	13%
80+	5%	4%

<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?t=Age%20and%20Sex&g=0400000US55&tid=ACSST5Y2020.S0101>

Is [primary care physician ratio] just MD/DO or does it include NP/PA? *The measurement of primary care physician ratio accounts for M.D.s (Doctor of Medicine) and D.O.s (Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine) only. Source: County Health Rankings*

What dental providers are willing to work w/ families in poverty? *An option for low cost dental care in Manitowoc County are the services offered at Lakeshore Community Health Care.*

What does premature death mean? *Premature death is the rate of years of potential life lost (YPLL) before age 75 per 100,000 (age-adjusted). This measure focuses on deaths that might have been prevented. An average YPLL between 2016 and 2018 revealed that Manitowoc County had a YPLL of 7,000, Wisconsin state had 6,600, and the national average was 8,979. Source: County Health Rankings*

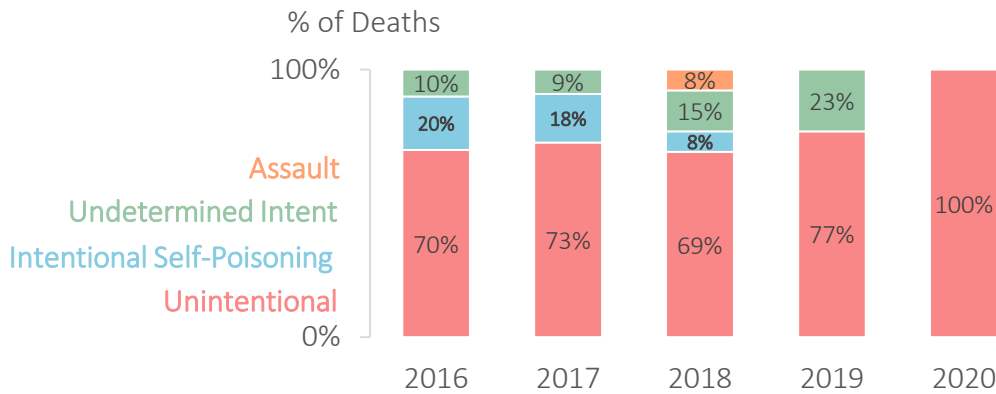
Unemployment (hardship or by choice?) *The unemployment data that we provided reflects the percent of the 16 and older population that are currently unemployed, but actively seeking work. Source: US Census Bureau*

What is the average household size? *According to the US Census Bureau, the average household size in Manitowoc County is 2.26. Source: US Census Bureau*

What are the demographics of the 20 suicides in 2019? *Due to confidentiality and the relatively low number of suicide deaths in 2019, it is difficult to report on demographics without releasing personal, identifying information. It can be said that the suicide deaths in 2019 were predominantly white, non-Hispanic males and 50% of deaths were within the 15-44 age bracket. Source: [WI DHS WISH](#)*

Expand on the connection between suicide deaths and drug overdose *Over the past few years, drug overdose deaths have been increasing; however, intentional self-poisoning by drugs is only a small contributor. Most drug overdose deaths occurred due to unintentional poisoning by drugs. Source: [WI DHS WISH Opioid Mortality Module](#)*

Attributes of drug overdose deaths between 2016-2020



Self-inflicted injuries *We can track the number of emergency department and hospitalization visits as a result of self-inflicted injuries.*

	Self-Harm Injury Hospitalizations	Self-Inflicted ER Visits	Self-Inflicted Injury Deaths
2021	33	34	9
2020	36	53	10
2019	54	58	20
2018	44	40	12
2017	55	41	15

WI DHS WISH data query system: Injury-Related Mortality, Hospitalizations, Emergency Department Visits Modules

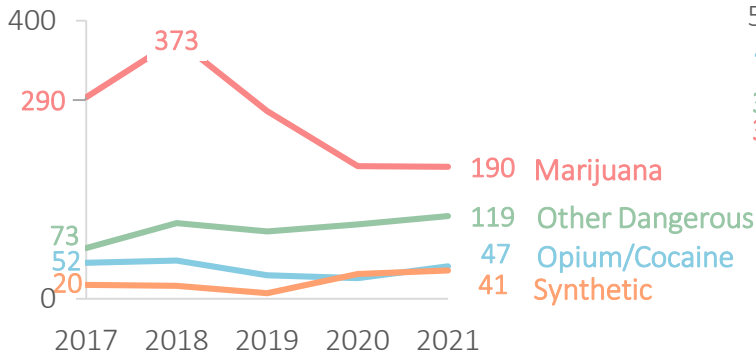
<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/injury-mortality/query.htm>

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/injury-hosp/query.htm>

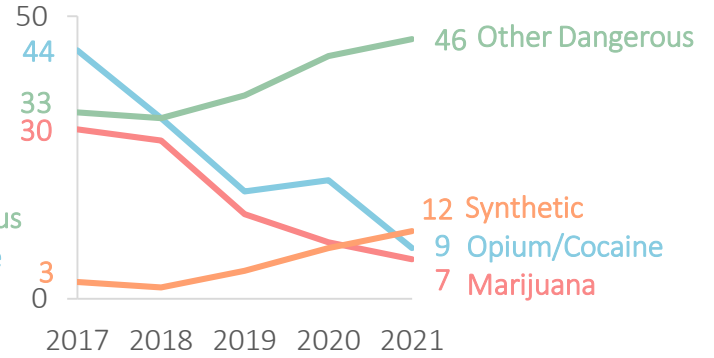
<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/injury-ed/query.htm>

Break down of drug, police activity, trends *The statistic from the 2021 Manitowoc County Sheriff's Department Annual Report was 406 drug/narcotic arrests. We can break down the data further by looking at possession and sale arrests according to the type of drug involved. Note that the total number of arrests does not equal 406 because the data was taken directly from the WI Department of Justice dashboard. Source: [UCR Arrest Data | Wisconsin Department of Justice \(state.wi.us\)](#)*

of Drug possession arrests



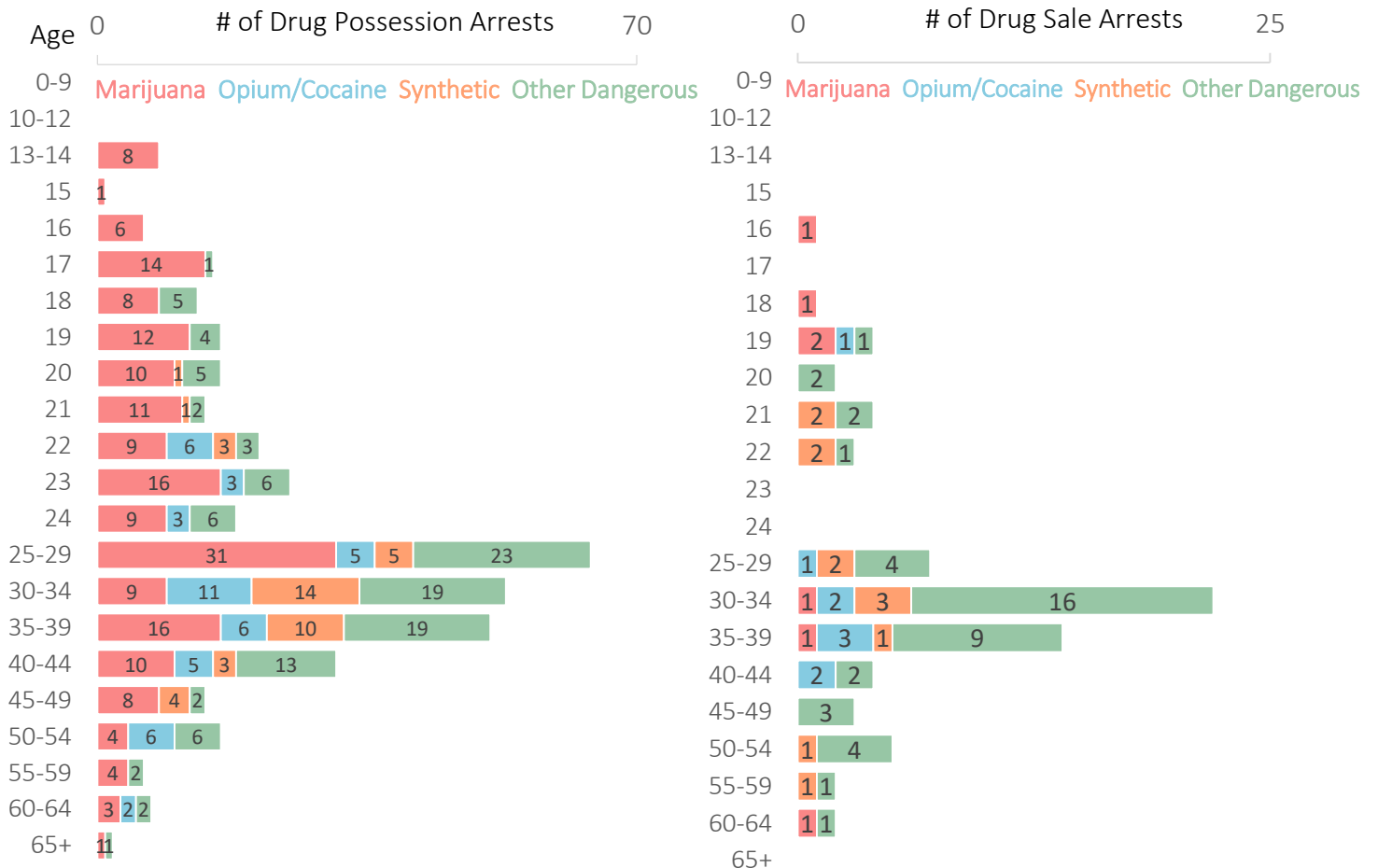
of Drug sale arrests



Age breakdown of drug offenses *The most arrests for drug possession were from individuals in the 25-29 age bracket (64 arrests) and 30-34 age bracket for drug sale (22 arrests).*

Source: [UCR Arrest Demographics | Wisconsin Department of Justice \(state.wi.us\)](#)

2021 Drug possession/sale arrests in Manitowoc County



ED hospitalizations *By a large margin, emergency department hospitalizations were primarily from fall injuries over the past 5 years. Source: WI DHS WISH Injury-Related Emergency Department Visit Module*

ED Visits for Injuries	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Fall	1,660	1,673	1,607	1,793	1,520
Struck by or against object or person	797	769	669	668	574
Cutting or piercing objects	505	550	462	503	479
Motor vehicle	369	350	318	380	310
Overexertion	57	256	220	311	285
Natural or environmental factors	345	288	313	266	242
Poisoning	137	128	117	130	133

Childhood neglect and abuse *Child Protective Service (CPS) reports are one way to measure childhood neglect and abuse. Since 2016, the CPS report rate has declined. Note – 2020 data may be impacted by the pandemic when children spent less time around mandatory reporters (schools, extracurriculars, etc). Source: <https://dcf.wisconsin.gov/cwportal/reports>*

Number of Child Protective Service (CPS) Reports per 1,000						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	State 2020
CPS Report Rate	36.4	40.9	41.1	40.1	38.1	27

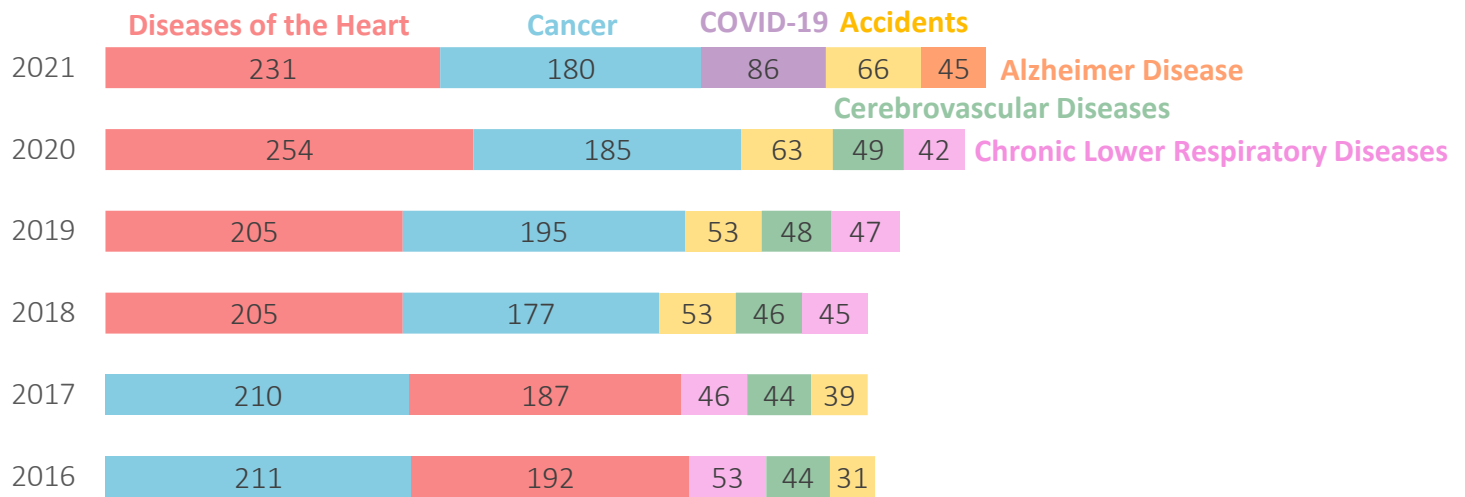
Breakdown of falls by age *Across a five-year time span (2016-2020), falls requiring medical attention were consistently more frequent in adults older than 65 years old; in 2020, that age group accounted for 36% of falls. Source: WI DHS WISH Injury-Related Emergency Department Visit Module*

Demographic breakdown of emergency department visits for fall related injuries

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Number of ED Visits for Falls	1,666	1,676	1,614	1,800	1,532
Number Fall Related ED Visits by Age					
0-17	398	401	348	377	293
18-44	417	354	371	429	332
45-64	367	379	376	434	356
65+	484	542	519	560	551
Number Fall Related ED Visits by Sex					
Male	766	764	743	800	688
Female	900	912	871	1,000	844
Number Fall Related ED Visits by Race					
White	1,551	1,583	1,510	1,709	1,453
Black	41	53	58	49	42
American Indian	15	9	11	9	8
Asian	28	13	27	22	20
Unknown	31	18	8	11	9
Number Fall Related ED Visits by Ethnicity					
Non-Hispanic	1,586	1,610	1,529	1,704	1,453
Hispanic	61	50	63	81	67
Unknown	19	16	22	15	12

What were the Top 5 causes of death at last data walk? Below, you can find the top 5 causes of death for the past few years.

Top 5 causes of death in Manitowoc County (2016-2021)



Source: WI DHS WISH Mortality Module - Broad Groups

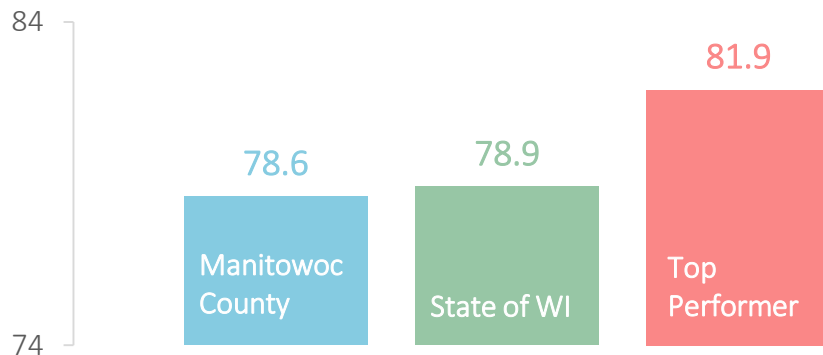
Racial Segregation Index County Health Rankings provides several racial segregation indices to measure segregation among communities. In all cases, the higher the value, the greater segregation between populations. Source: County Health Rankings (Black/White) (Non-White/White) (School)

	Residential Segregation Black/White (0-100)	Residential Segregation Non-White/White (0-100)	School Segregation (0-1)
Manitowoc County	78	40	0.09
Top Performer	38	3	0.01
State	77	54	0.28

Average age life expectancy The average number of years a person can expect to live in Manitowoc County is 78.6, which is less than the top performing county and the state of Wisconsin. Source: County Health Rankings

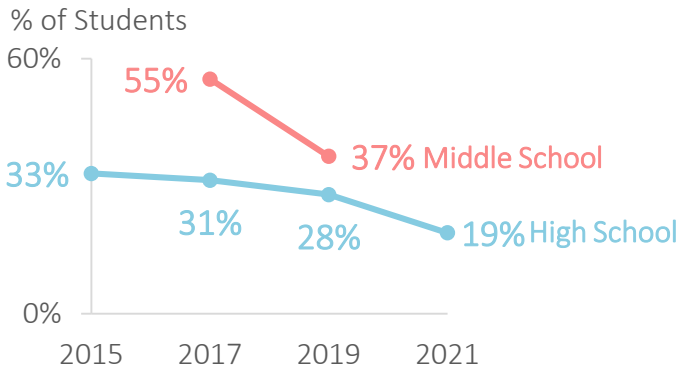
Average life expectancy (2018-2020)

Avg. Years

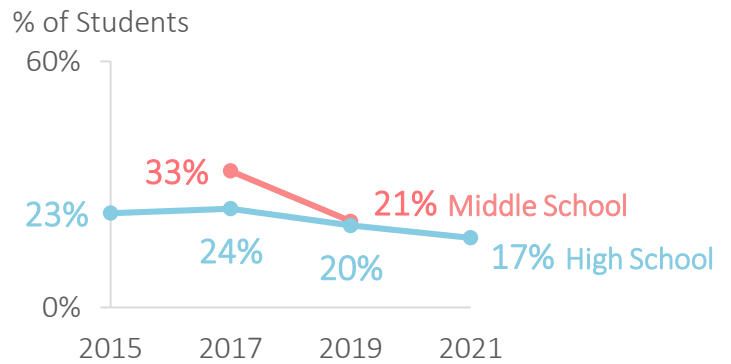


Online or in person bullying statistic

Students that experienced bullying on school property (2015-2021)



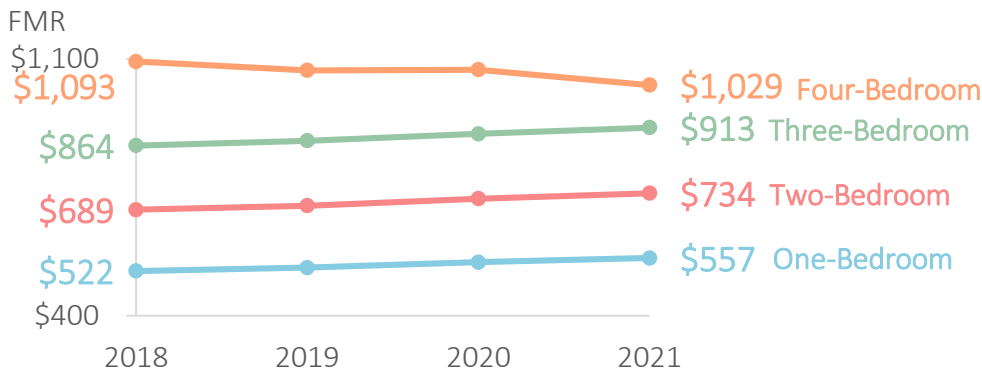
Students that experienced online bullying (2015-2021)



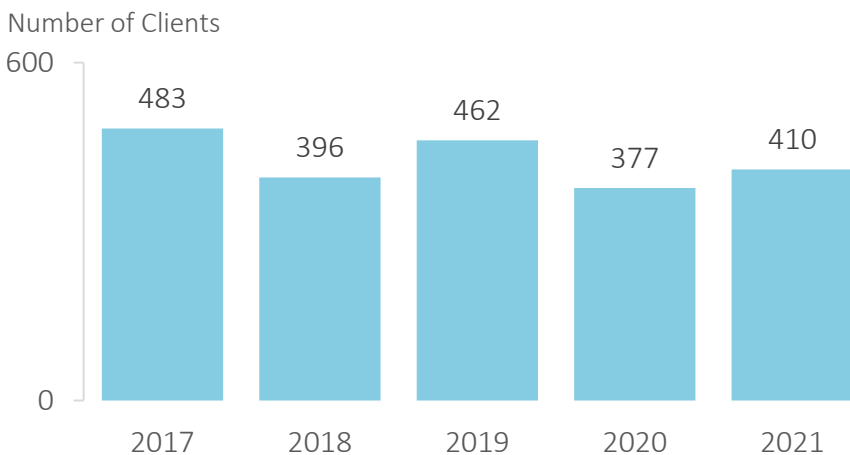
Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

Housing - Affordability Housing data encompasses many facets including, but not limited to renter costs and homelessness. Homelessness is the lack of stable, permanent residence. The available homelessness data combines counties on along the lakeshore into Lakeshore Continuum of Care (CoC), which consists of Door, Kewaunee, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc counties. Source: 2022 Fair Market Rent Documentation System and Institute for Community Alliances

Fair Market Rents (FMR) for All Bedroom Sizes (2018-2021)



Total Clients Experiencing Homelessness in Lakeshore CoC (2017-2021)

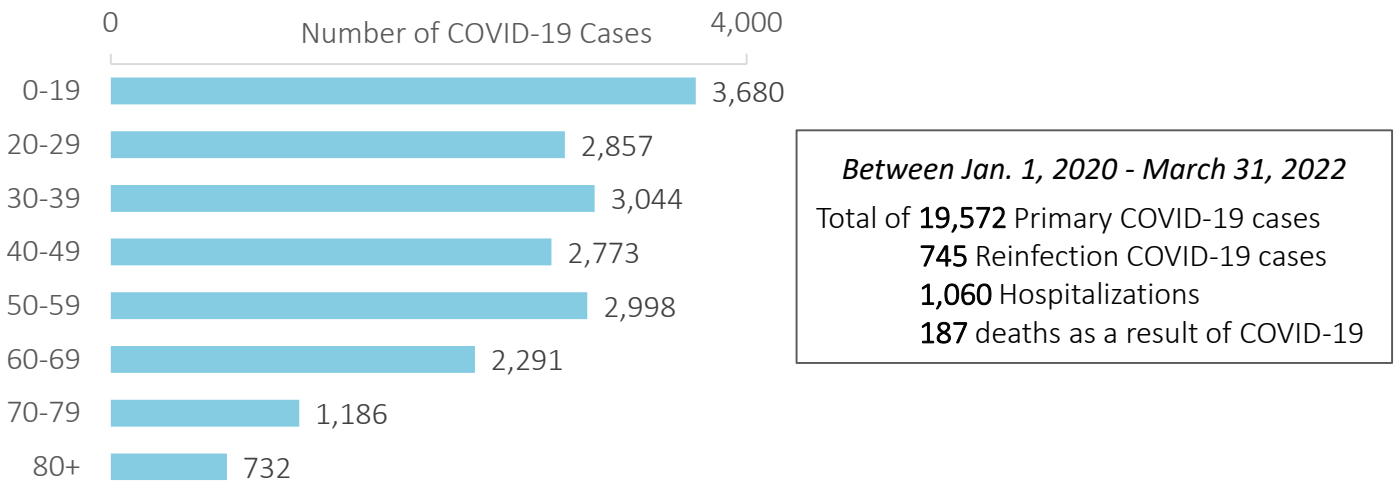


Nicotine vs. Tobacco Use *Nicotine is one of the main ingredient chemicals found in tobacco, which has extremely addictive properties. All tobacco products use nicotine and includes: cigarettes, non-combusted cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco (dip, snuff, snus, and chewing tobacco), hookah tobacco and most e-cigarettes. The combination of toxic chemicals in tobacco products have debilitating health effects, such as fatal lung diseases and cancer. Source: [CDC - Nicotine is Why Tobacco Products are Addictive](#)*

Information on CBD and Delta 8 *The 2022 phone survey was the first to ask whether the respondent used Delta 8 in the past 30 days. Only 2% of 400 respondents answered “Yes” to that question. Data was not collected on CBD use at the county-level.*

COVID-19 Data *During the majority of the pandemic, the health department maintained detailed tracking of COVID-19 cases, testing, hospitalizations, and deaths. We have analyzed data from January 2020 through March 2022.*

Primary COVID-19 cases broken down by age (Jan. 1, 2020 - March 31, 2022)



Transportation *County Health Rankings uses several indicators to measure transportation, particularly transportation choices that affect the environment.*

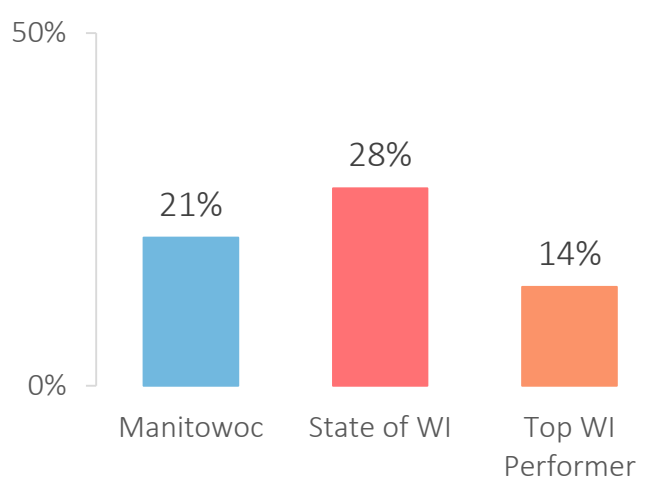
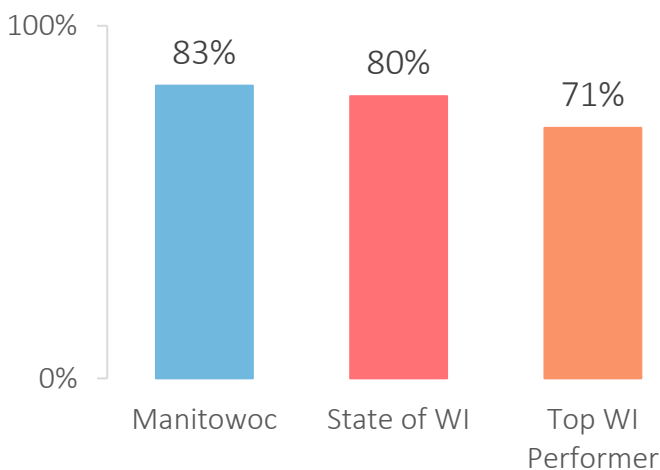
Source: County Health Rankings ([Drive Alone](#), [Long Commute](#))

Driving alone to work (2016-2020)

Drives more than 30 minutes to work (2016-2020)

% of the workforce

% of the commuters that drive alone



Remaining questions that lack data to answer (and why):

Employment through 2022 *As the year is not over yet, 2022 employment data will not be available until a later date.*

Youth perspective *The most relied upon source of youth perspective data comes from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted every other year. The 2021 YRBS data was only recently made available at the county-level.*

Employment/industry of survey respondents *Both the online and phone surveys did not inquire about employment status or industry.*

ACEs and trauma *Currently, there is not a data source that measures the number of ACEs an individual has; however, you can research data that contributes to an overall ACE.*

Remaining Discussion Questions:

- Why was there an increase in childhood asthma?
- Why did infant mortality decrease?
- What is the barrier to physical activity?
- What happened in 2019? A lot of data changed then
- Degree of medication prescribed to students vs. counseling – is there a lack of resources so we just medicate?
- Protective factors, how much is generationally cyclical?