

Community Health Needs Assessment Data Set 2015

WOOD COUNTY

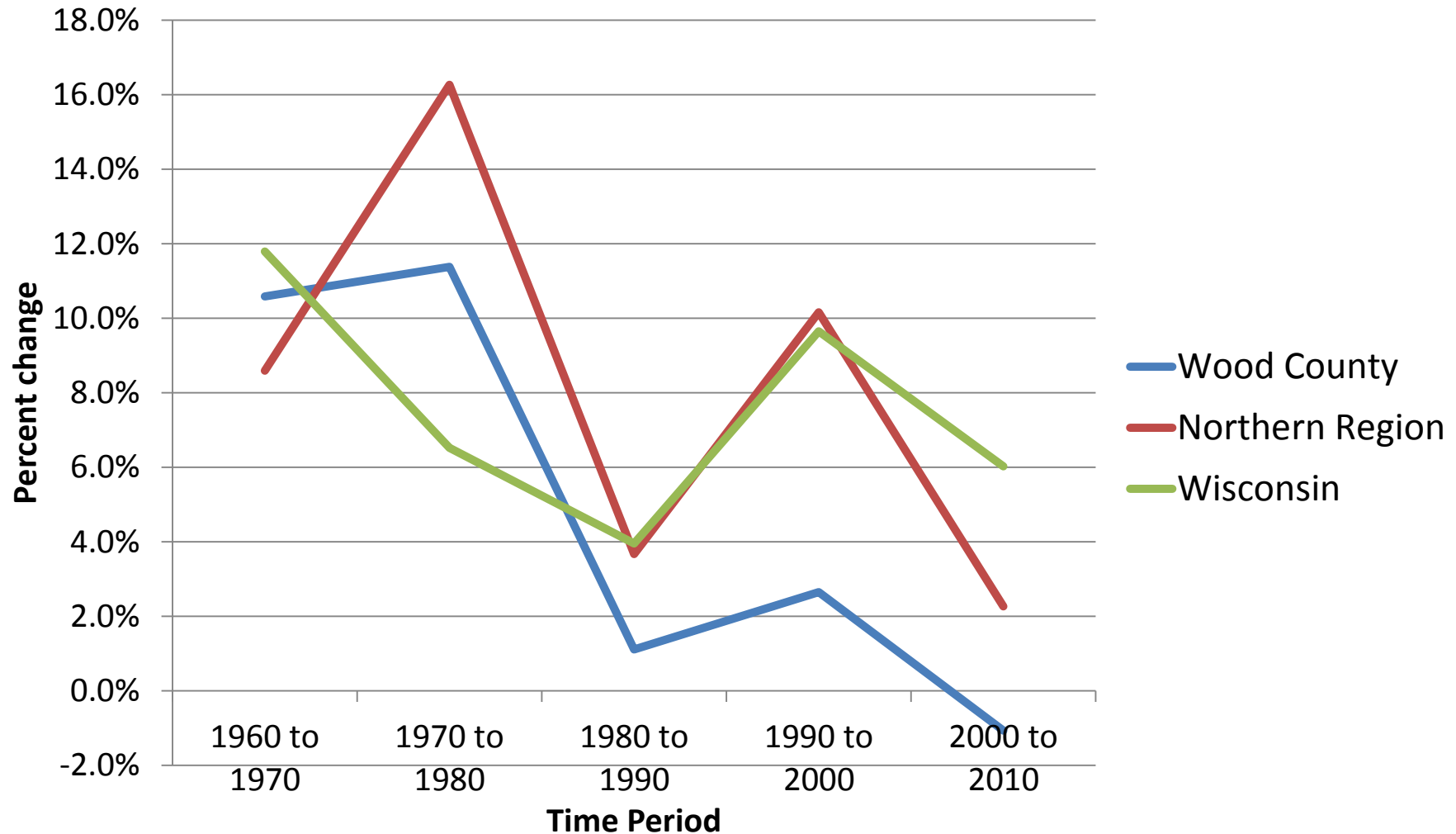
August, 2015

Table of Contents

1. Wood County Demographics.....	3
2. What Works for Health Model.....	11
a. Health Factors.....	12
i. Physical Environment	
ii. Social and Economic Factors	
iii. Health Care and Public Health	
iv. Health Behaviors	
b. Health Outcomes.....	138
i. Morbidity	
ii. Mortality	

Wood County Demographics

Percent Population Change 1960-2010



Wood County

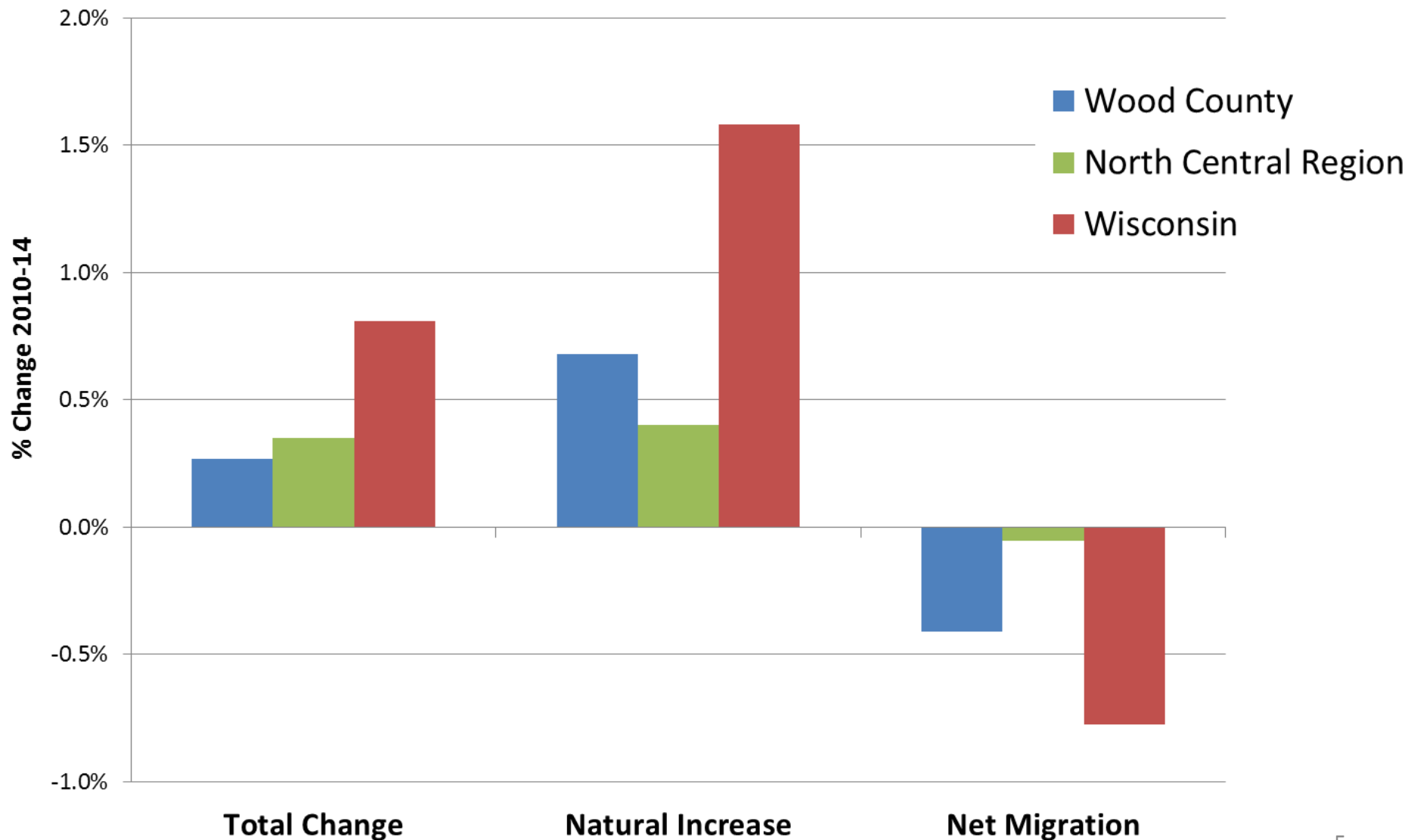
Demographics

Indicator	Year	Value	State
Total persons	2008-12	74,591	5,687,219
English spoken at home, %	2008-12	95	91.4
White, %	2008-12	93.90	83.3
African American, %	2008-12	0.50	6.1
Asian, %	2008-12	1.90	2.3
American Indian, %	2008-12	0.70	0.8
Hispanic or Latino, %	2008-12	2.20	5.9

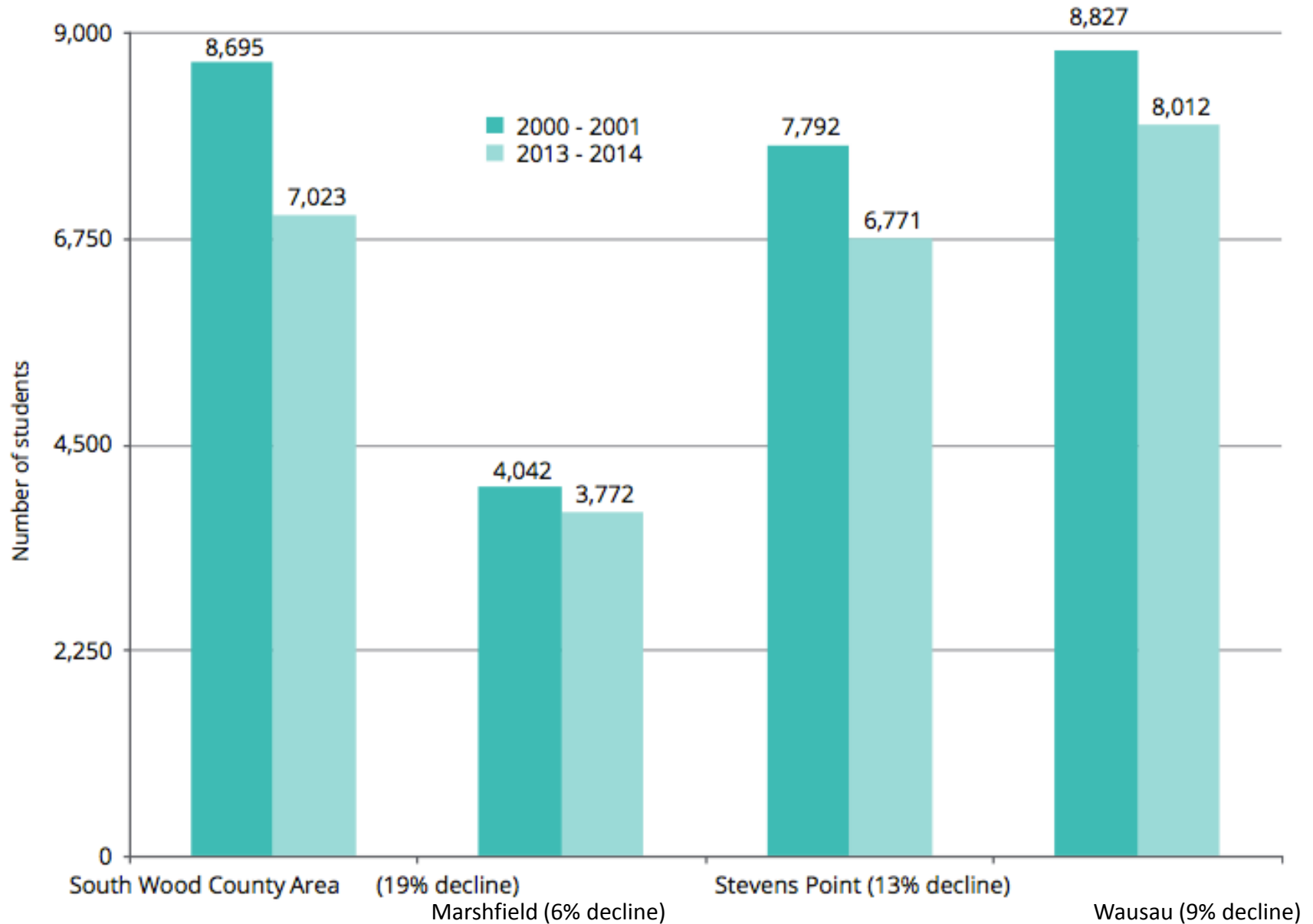
Economic security

Indicator	Year	Value	State
Poverty rate (all persons),%	2008-12	10.10	12.5
Poverty rate (children),%	2008-12	13.80	17.2
Persons below 185% poverty, %	2008-12	26.50	27.1

Population Change, 2010-2014: Wood County, North Central Region and Wisconsin

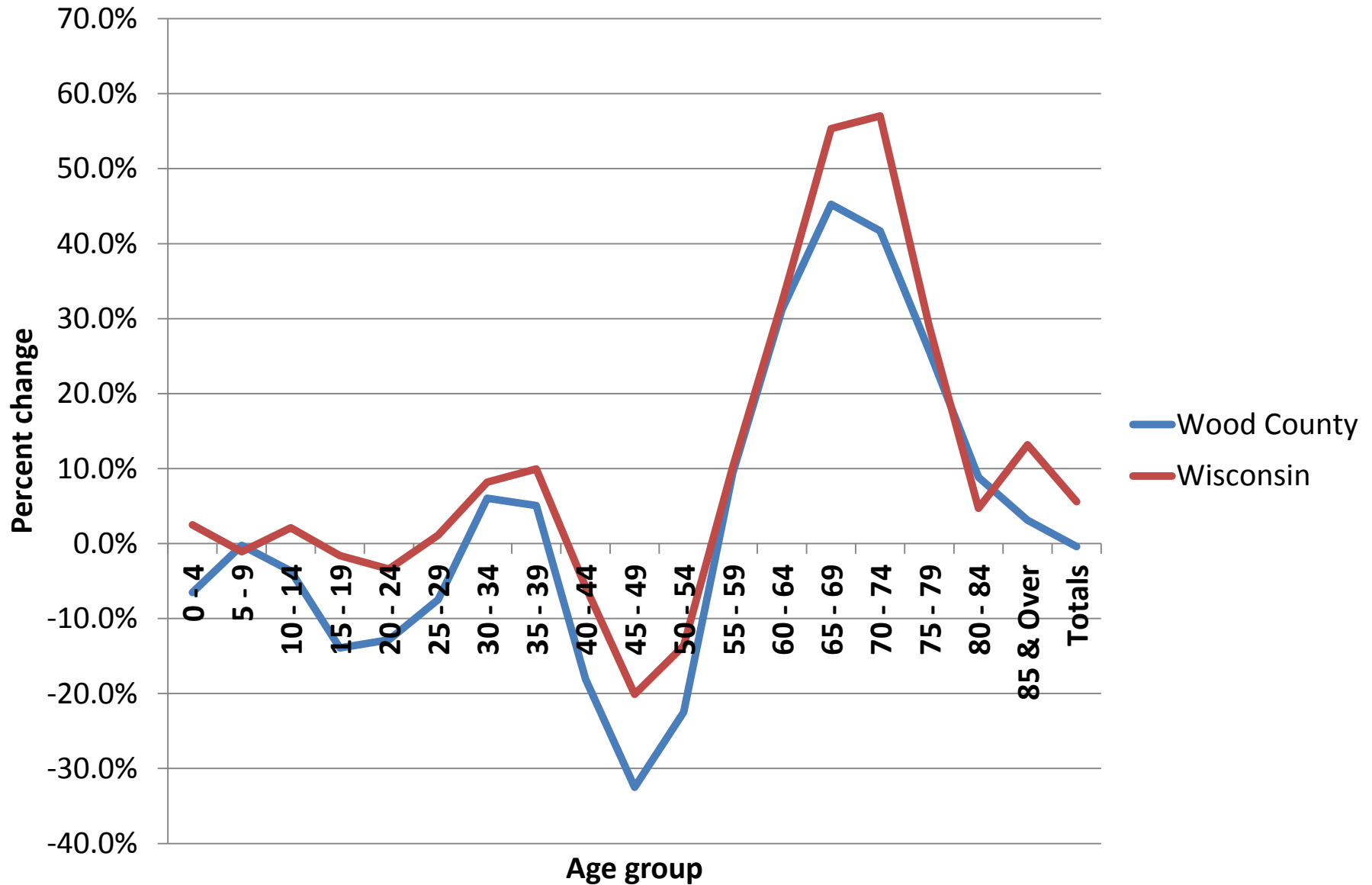


Number of children enrolled in K-12 , 2000-2001 and 2013-2014



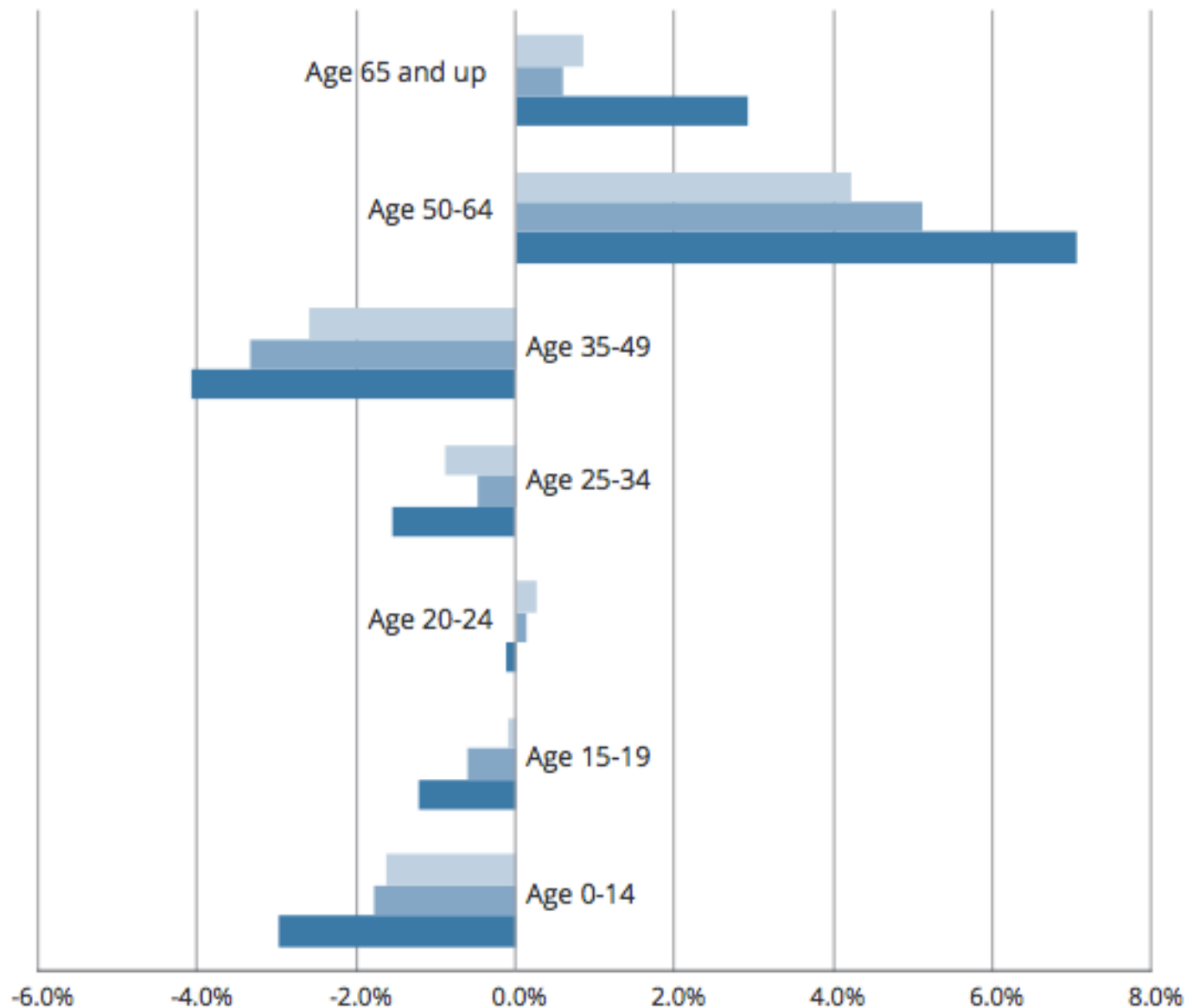
Source: Department of Public Instruction, Demographics and Enrollment Data 2013-2014.

Population Change by Age from 2010 to 2020

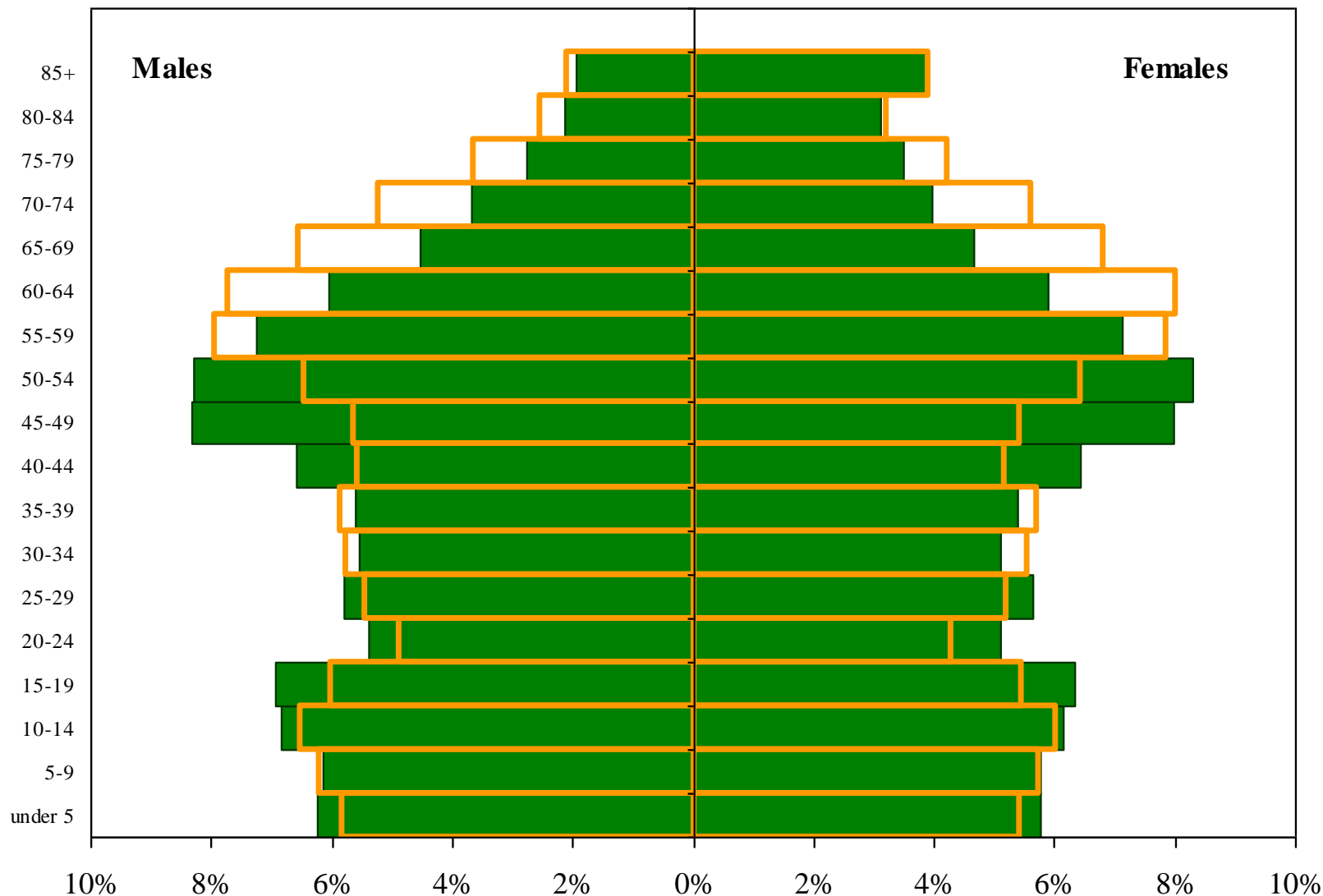


United States
Wisconsin
SWCA

Percent change in population by age group 2000-2012



Wood County Population by Age & Sex, 2010 & 2020



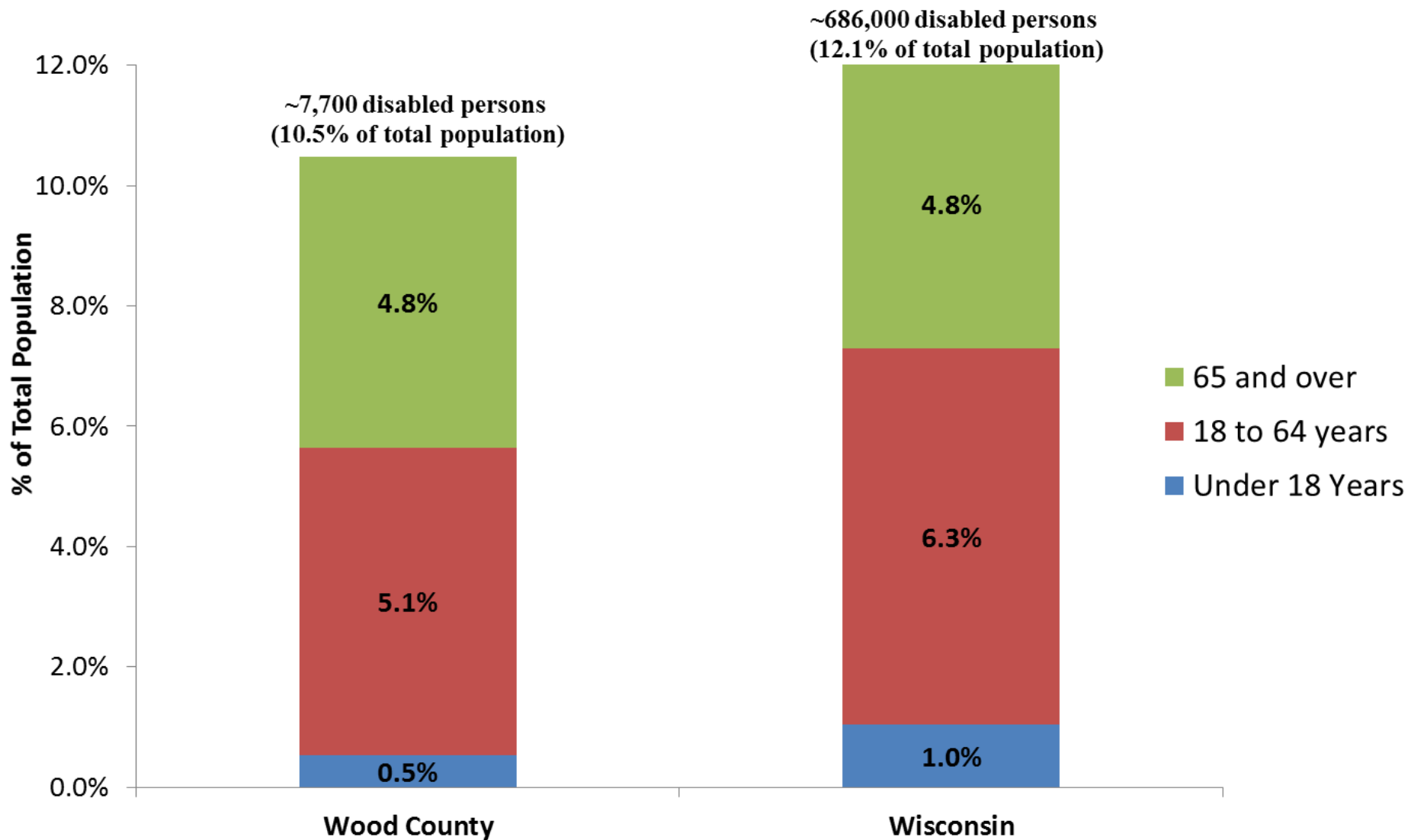
Projected Population in 2020



Total Population in 2010

Disabled Persons by Age Groups, ACS 2013

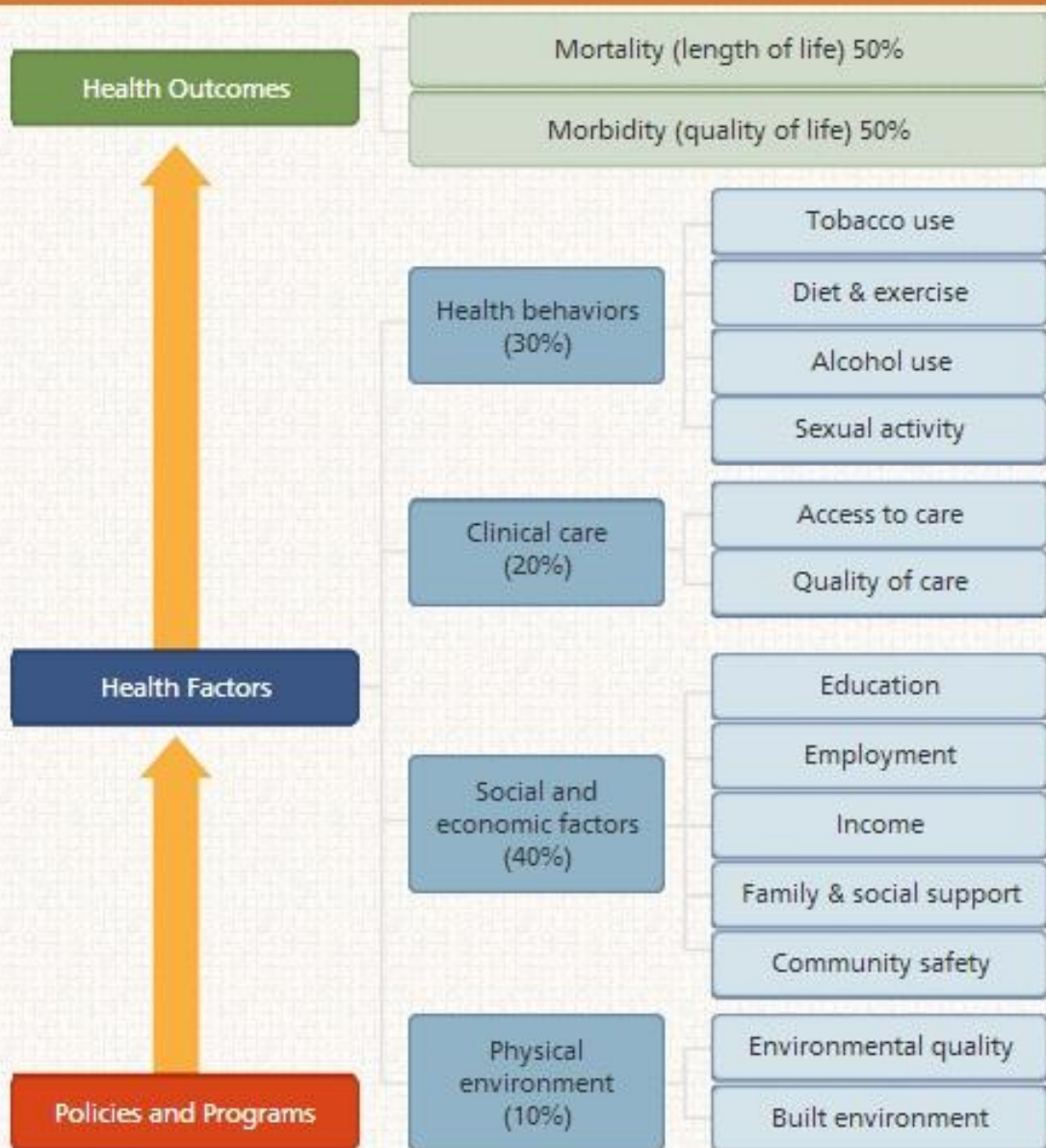
Wood County and State of Wisconsin





What Works for Health Model

from County Health Rankings & Roadmaps



Physical Environment

- Built Environment
 - Housing, buildings, roads, parks, food access
- Natural Environment
 - Air, water, soil
- Occupational Environment
 - Workplace safety

Why it matters:

- It is becoming clearer over time that our surroundings are underlying determinants of health, including factors like air, water supplies, food sources, communities and workplaces
- Systematic integration of information from these integrating determinants will have a greater impact on health than responding to individual factors

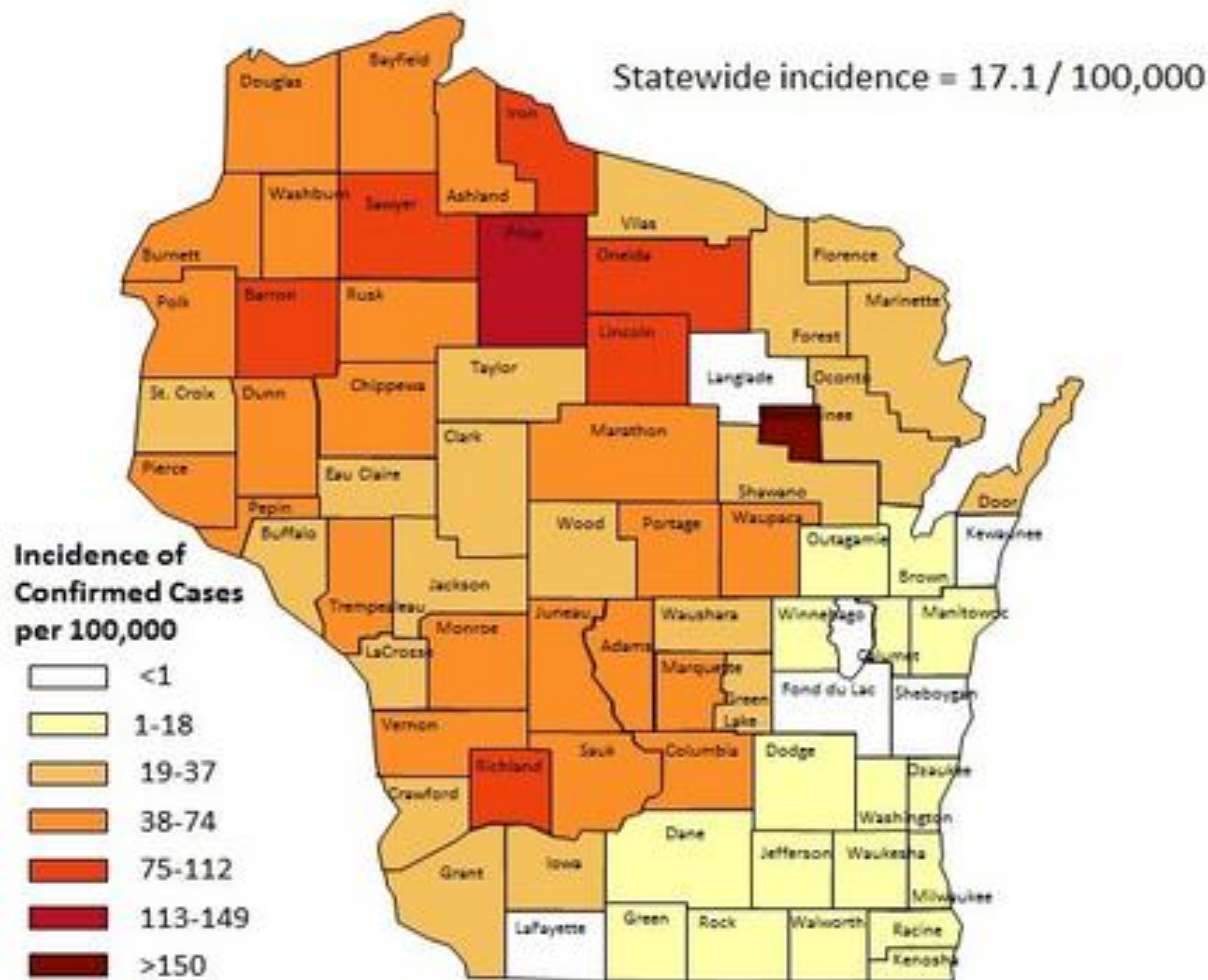
Confirmed and Probable Cases of Food and Waterborne Diseases in Wood County

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Campylobacter	15	14	32	20	36	25	20	29	22	19
Giardiasis	14	6	15	6	6	15	15	7	8	7
Salmonellosis	15	13	9	6	7	12	5	9	7	6
Cryptosporidiosis	-	-	-	16	19	26	22	13	13	11

Confirmed and Probably Cases of Environmental Diseases in Wood County

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Lyme	79	75	89	46	46	76	59	35	43	15
Blastomycosis	-	-	-	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	3	1
Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis	-	-	-	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	10

Lyme Disease Annual Incidence Wisconsin, 2014

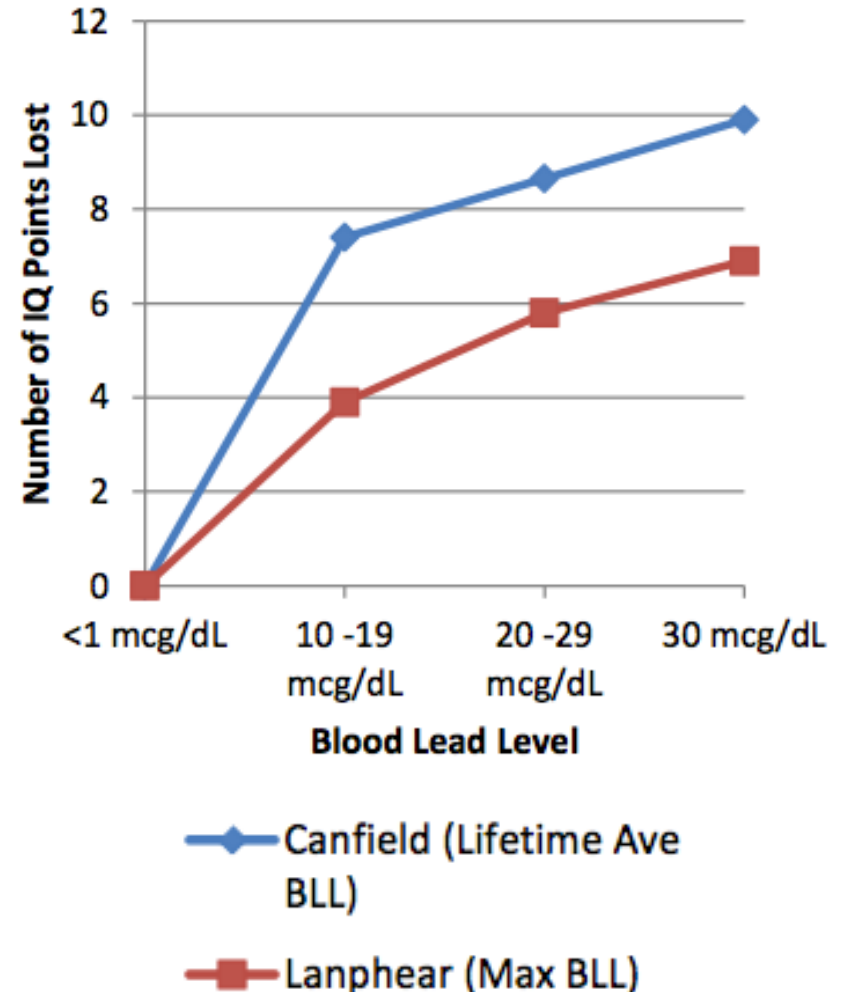


Revised 04/20/2015

This map is based on the county of residence of confirmed cases. Some infections may have been acquired during travel to other areas.

Lead Poisoning

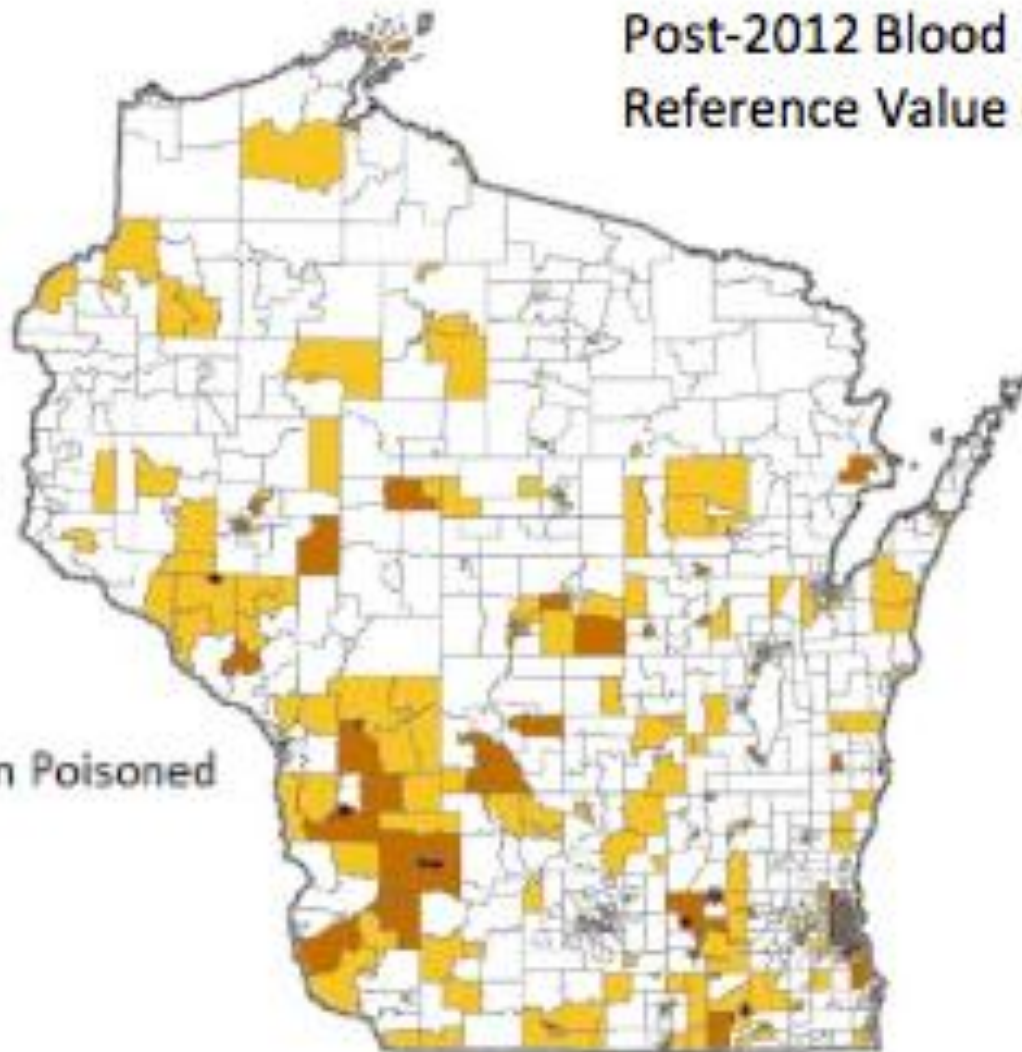
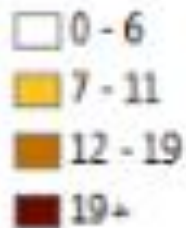
- As of May 2012, the CDC has lowered the interventional Blood Lead Level (BLL) from 10 micrograms per deciliter (mcg/dL) to 5 mcg/dL
- This change was made to include children with BLLs in the top 2.5% of all U.S. children
- The steepest loss of IQ points as a result of lead poisoning is with BLLs below 10mcg/dL with a slower rate of loss above 10mcg/dL



Census Tract-Level Counts of Childhood Lead Poisoning 2009-2011

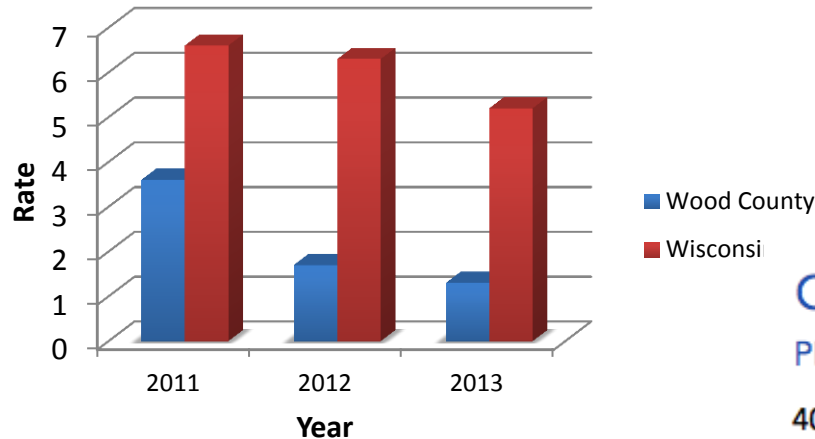
Post-2012 Blood Lead Level
Reference Value (5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$)

Number of Children Poisoned



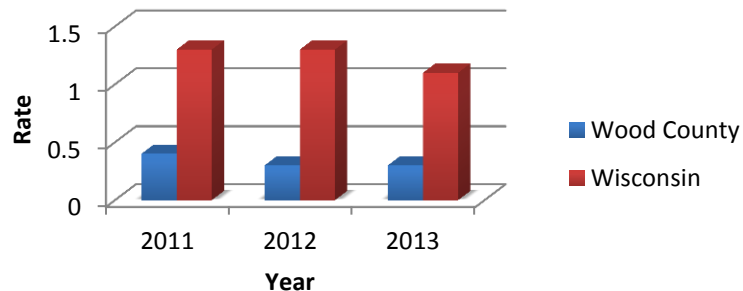
Lead

Rate of 5mcg/dL or higher among total number children tested

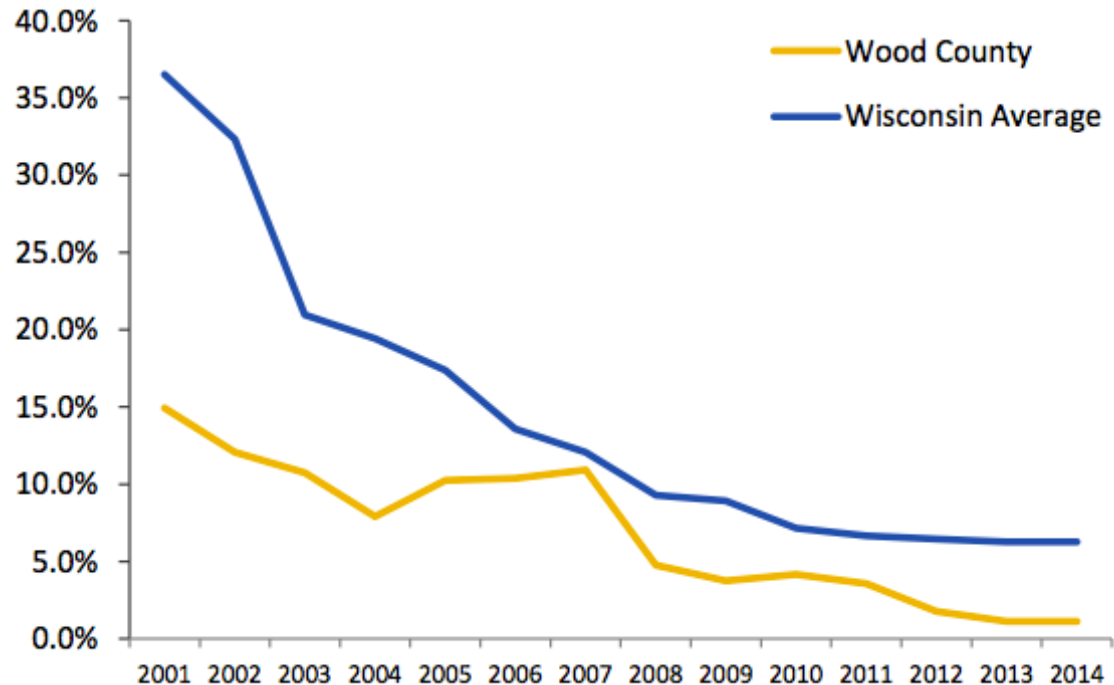


Number of Children Tested			
	2011	2012	2013
Wood County	1292	1253	1106
Wisconsin	104798	97868	93898

Rate of 10mcg/dL or higher among total number of children tested



CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING
PERCENT OF TESTED CHILDREN WITH BLOOD LEAD ≥ 5 $\mu\text{g/dL}$



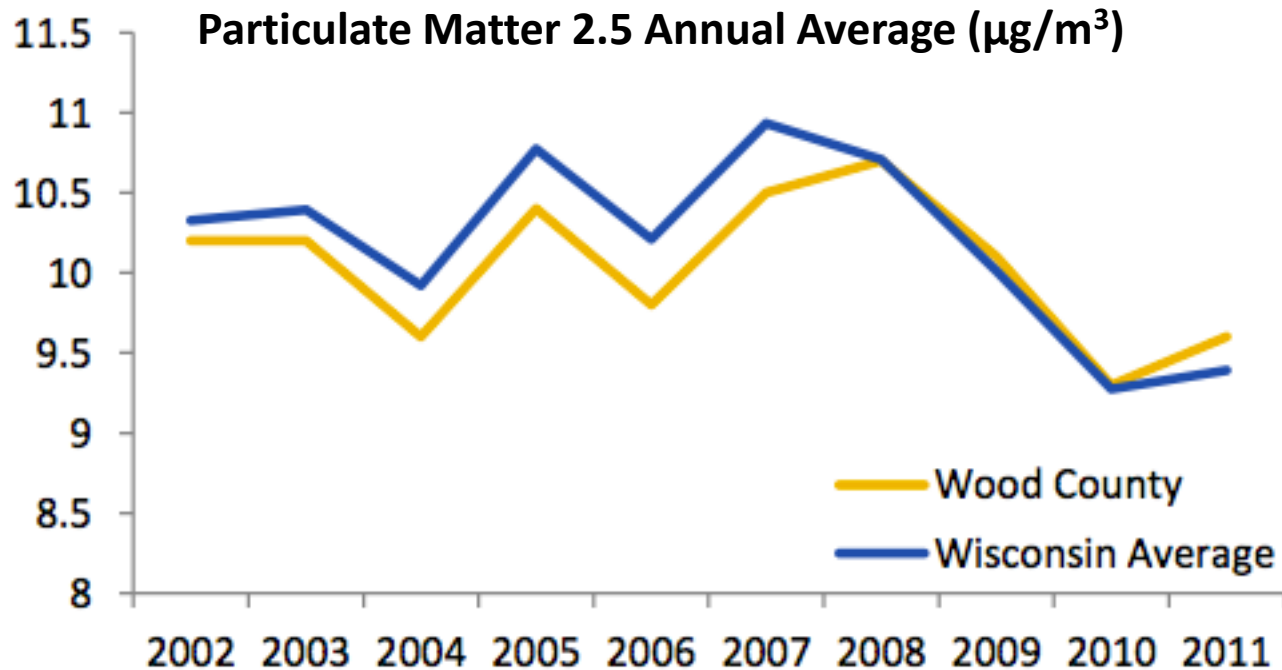
Air Quality

● **0.0**
OZONE
ANNUAL DAYS ABOVE STANDARD
STATEWIDE: 0.7

● **0.0**
PARTICULATE MATTER 2.5
ANNUAL DAYS ABOVE STANDARD
STATEWIDE: 0.1

● **9.6**
PARTICULATE MATTER 2.5
ANNUAL AVERAGE ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
STATEWIDE: 9.4

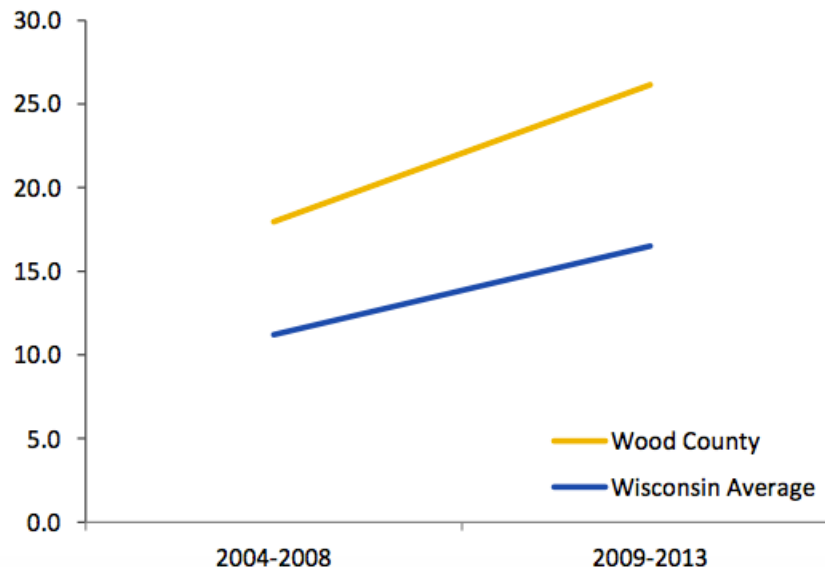
● Above state value ● At or below state value ^ Suppressed



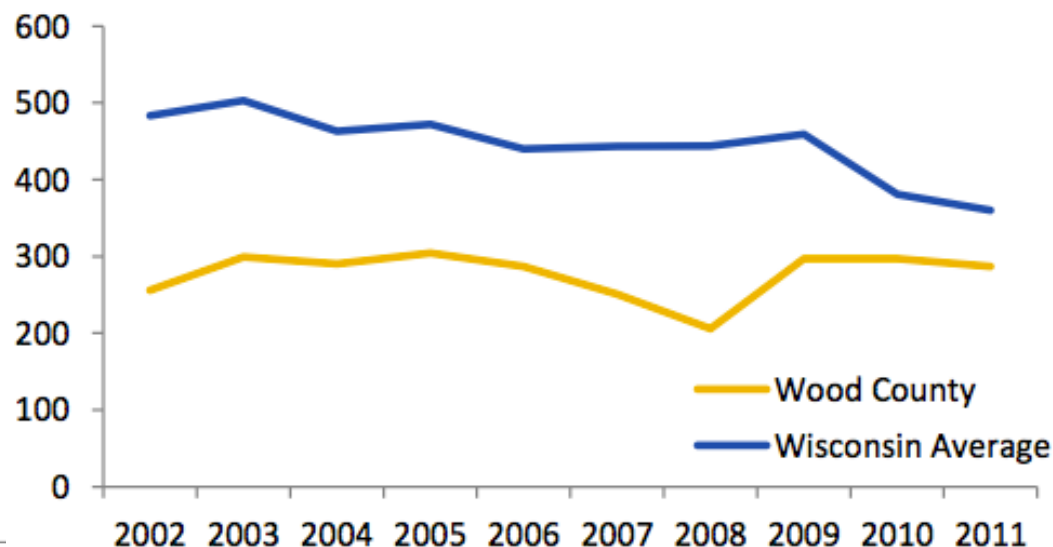
Health Indicators

HEAT STRESS

RATE OF ER VISITS PER 100,000 PEOPLE



Asthma Emergency Room Visits



● 26.2

HEAT STRESS
RATE OF ER VISITS
PER 100,000 PEOPLE
STATEWIDE: 16.5

● 18.3

MELANOMA
RATE OF CASES
PER 100,000 PEOPLE
STATEWIDE: 18.4

● 58.2

LUNG CANCER
RATE OF CASES
PER 100,000 PEOPLE
STATEWIDE: 62

● 218.0

ASTHMA
RATE OF ER VISITS
PER 100,000 PEOPLE
STATEWIDE: 376

● Above state value

● At or below state value

^ Suppressed

CARBON MONOXIDE

RATE OF ER VISITS PER 100,000 PEOPLE

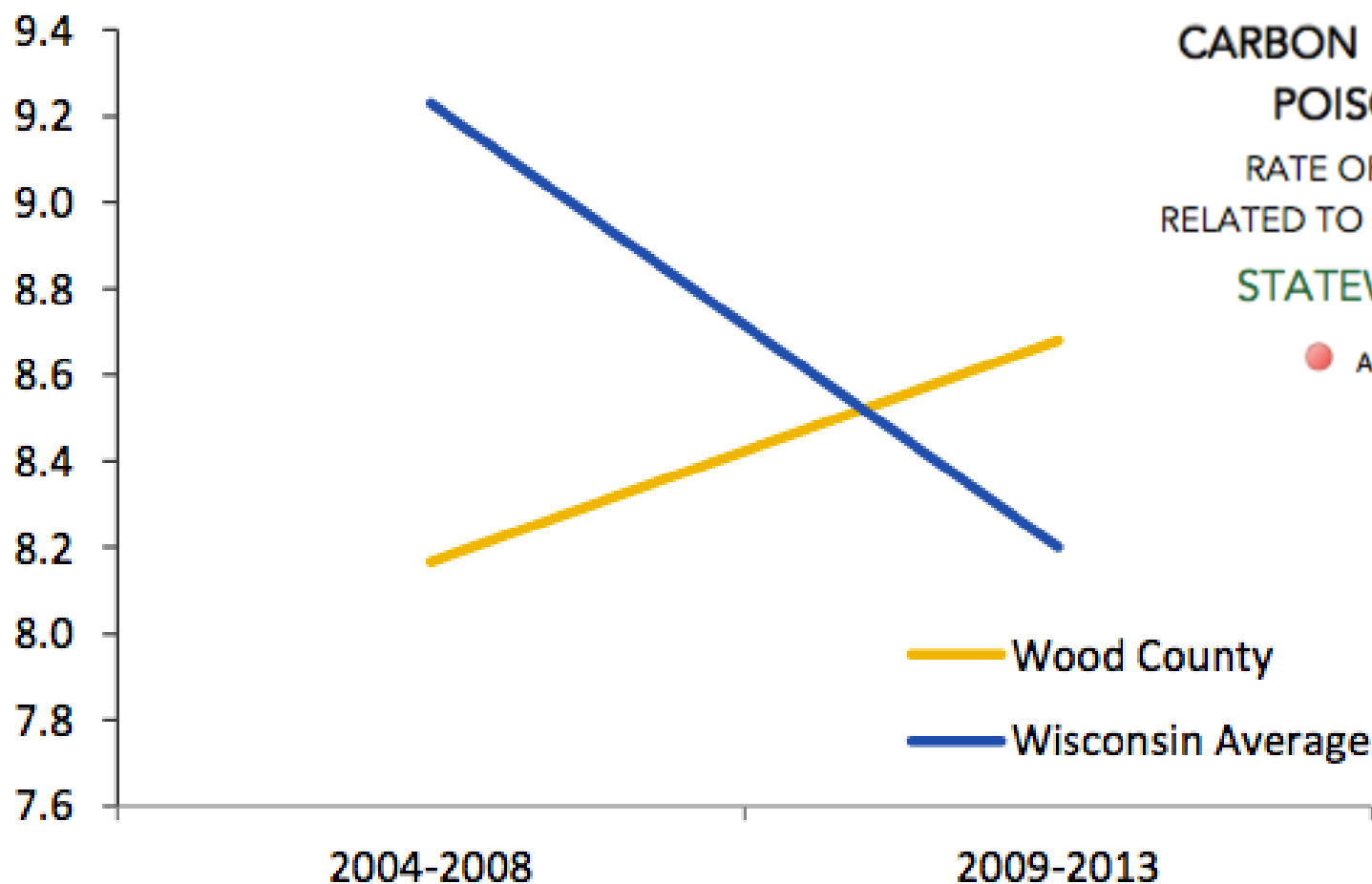
● 8.7

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING

RATE OF ER VISITS
RELATED TO CO PER 100,000

STATEWIDE: 8.2

● Above state value



Water Quality

7.0

ARSENIC

AVERAGE CONCENTRATION
IN PUBLIC WATER ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

STATEWIDE: 1.3

1.0

NITRATE

AVERAGE CONCENTRATION
IN PUBLIC WATER (mg/L)

STATEWIDE: 1.5

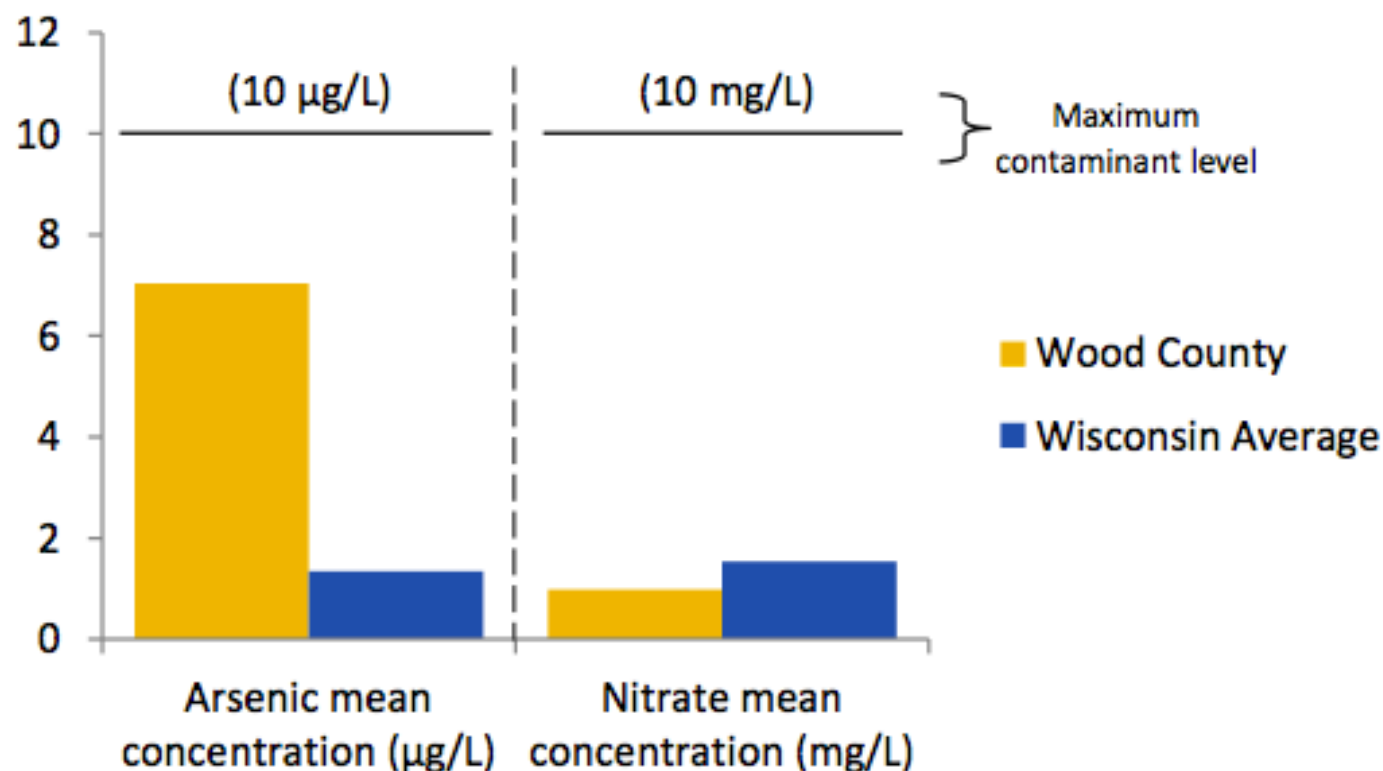
● Above state value

● At or below state value

^ Suppressed

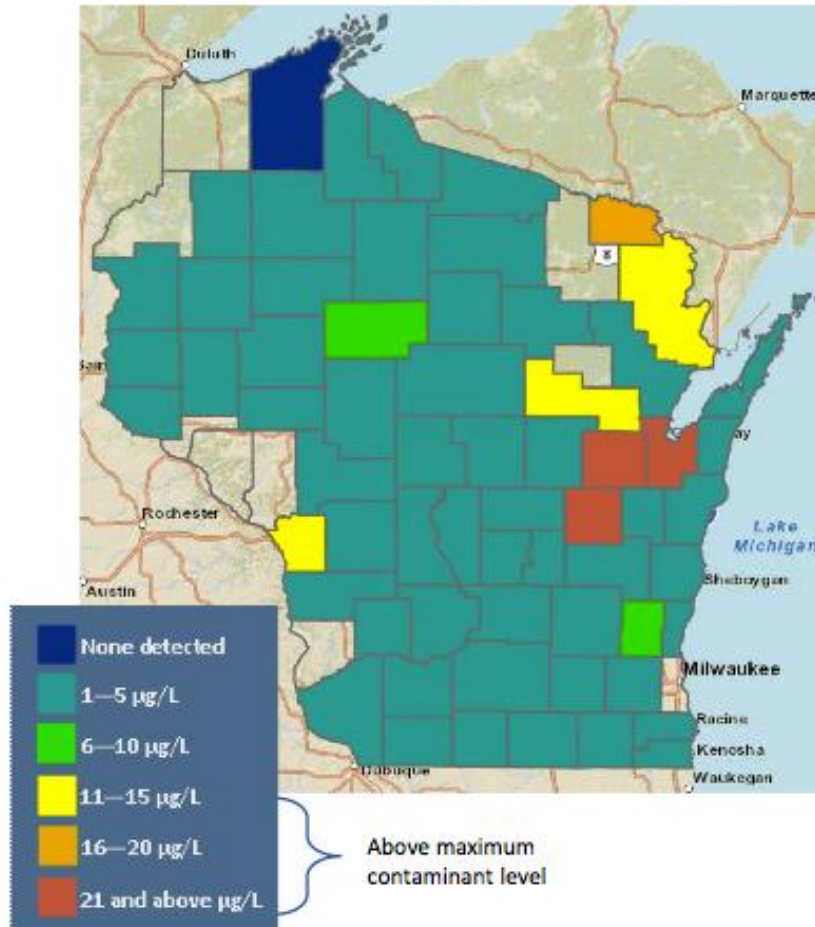
ARSENIC AND NITRATE

MEAN CONCENTRATION LEVELS IN PUBLIC WATER (2011-2013)



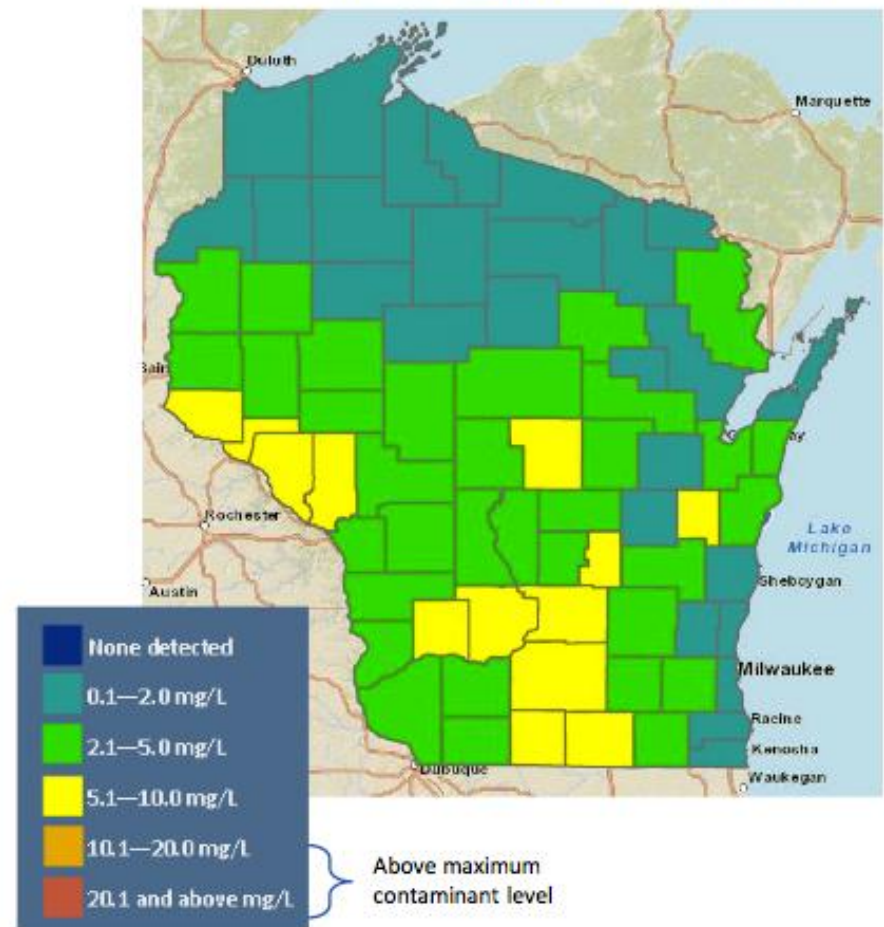
ARSENIC IN PRIVATE WELLS

AVERAGE CONCENTRATION ($\mu\text{g/L}$)



NITRATE IN PRIVATE WELLS

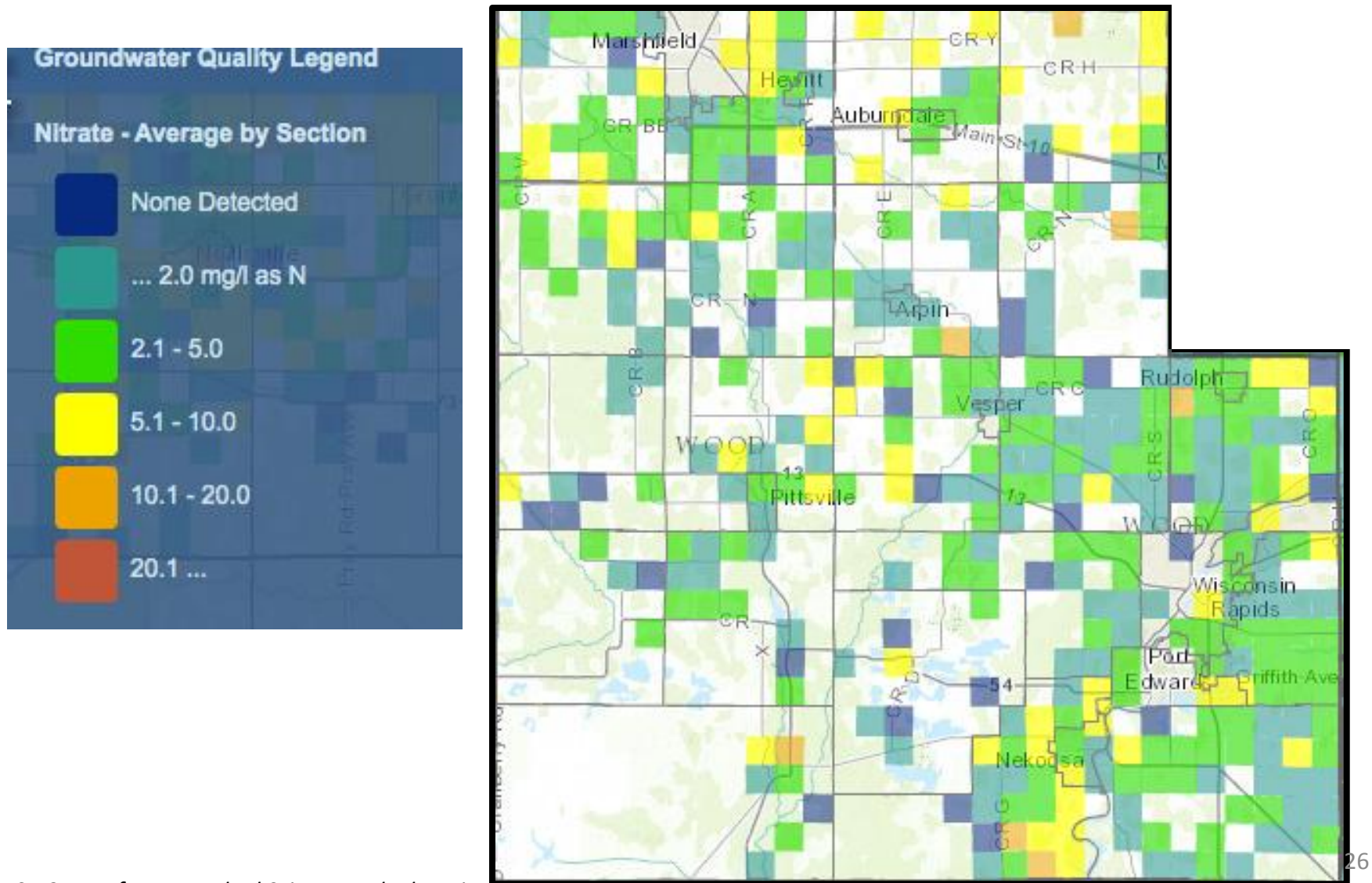
AVERAGE CONCENTRATION (mg/L)



Average Arsenic in Wood County Wells by Section

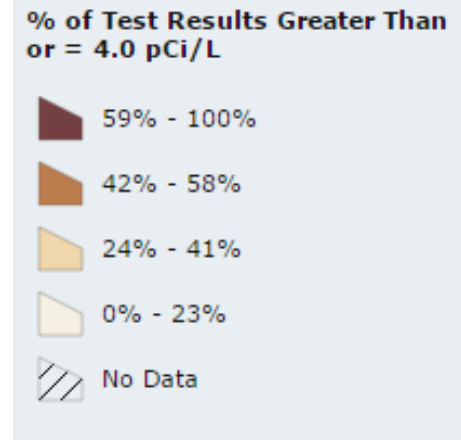
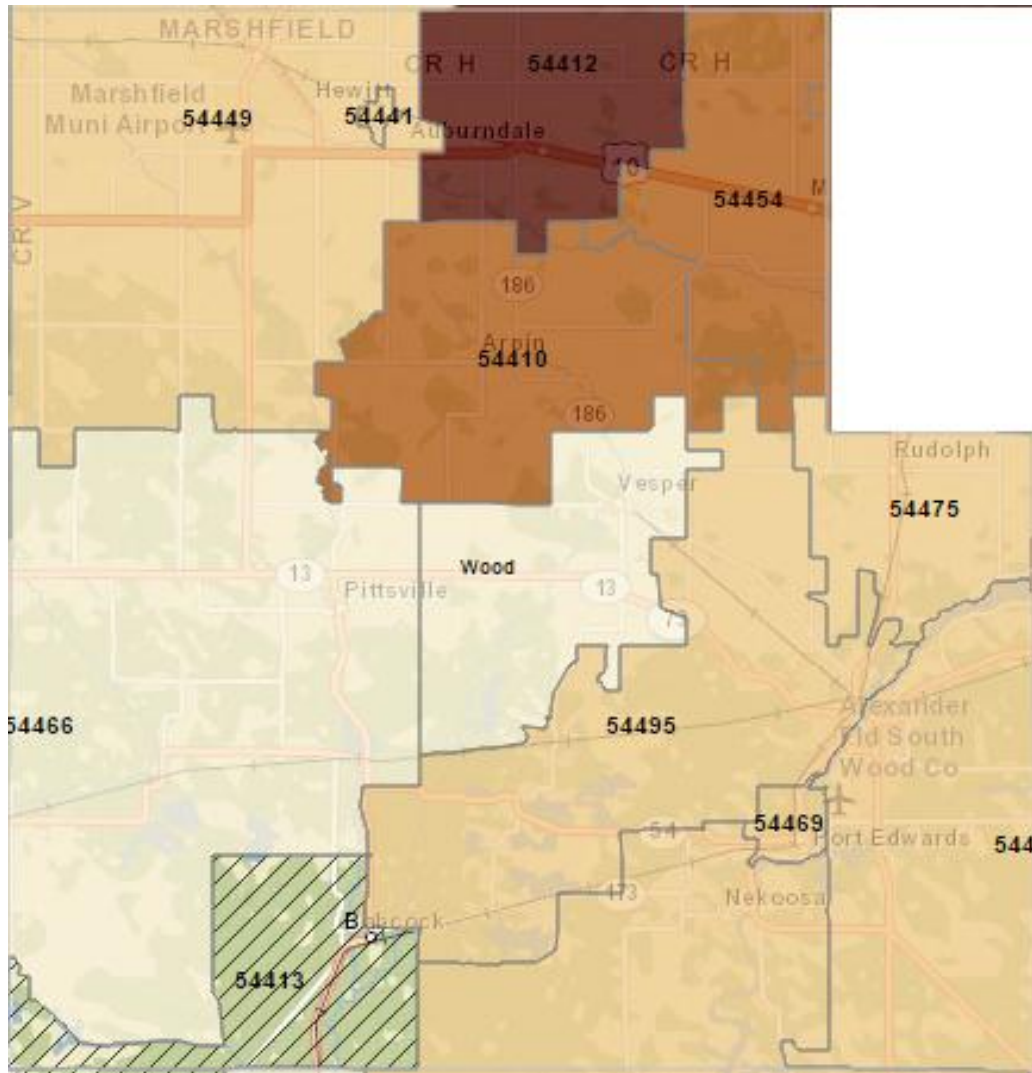


Average Nitrate in Wood County Wells by Section



Radon

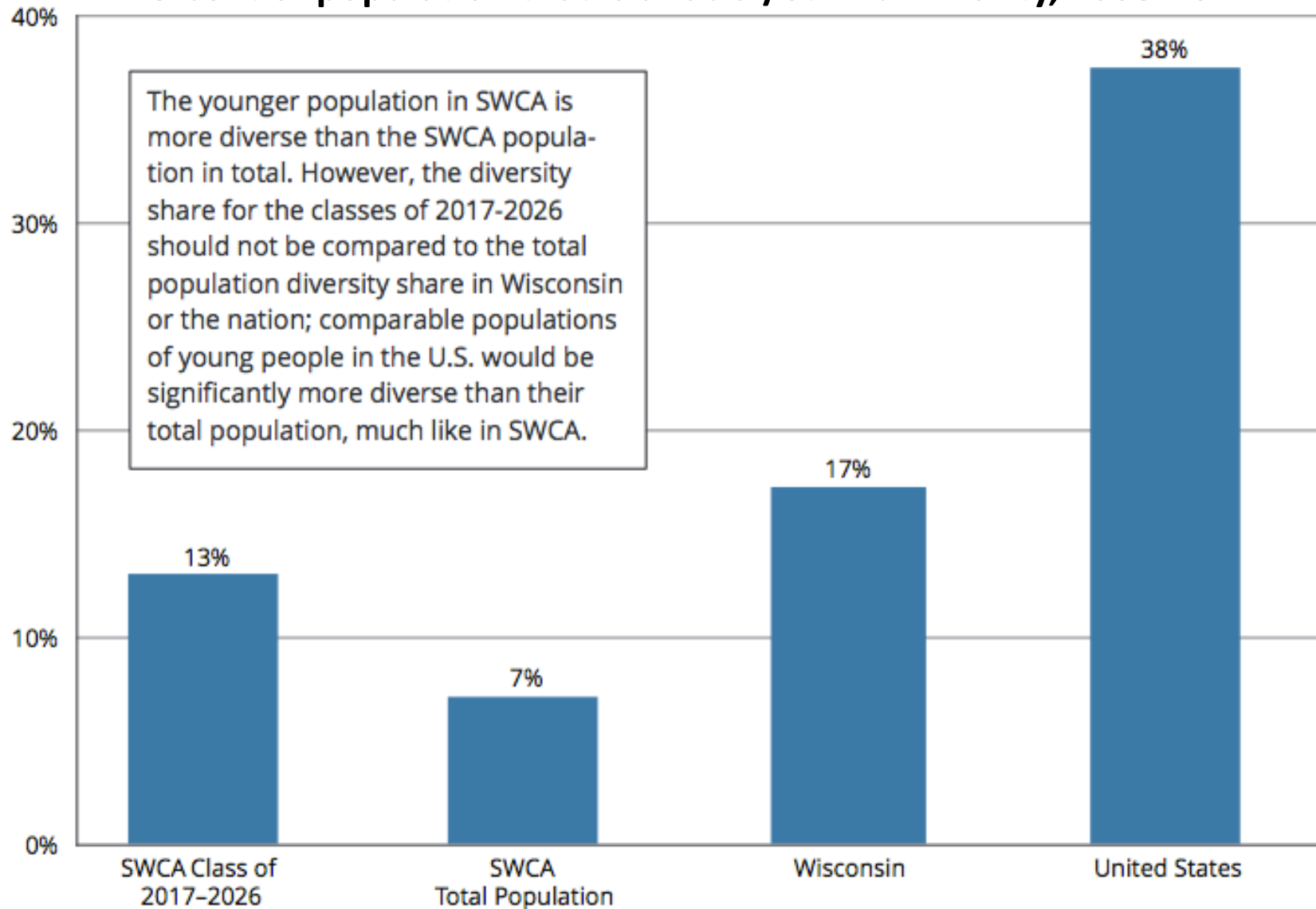
Average Indoor Radon Levels by Zip in Wood County, 2014



Social and Economic Factors

- Education
- Employment
- Income
- Health Literacy
- Social Support and Cohesion
- Race/Ethnicity data

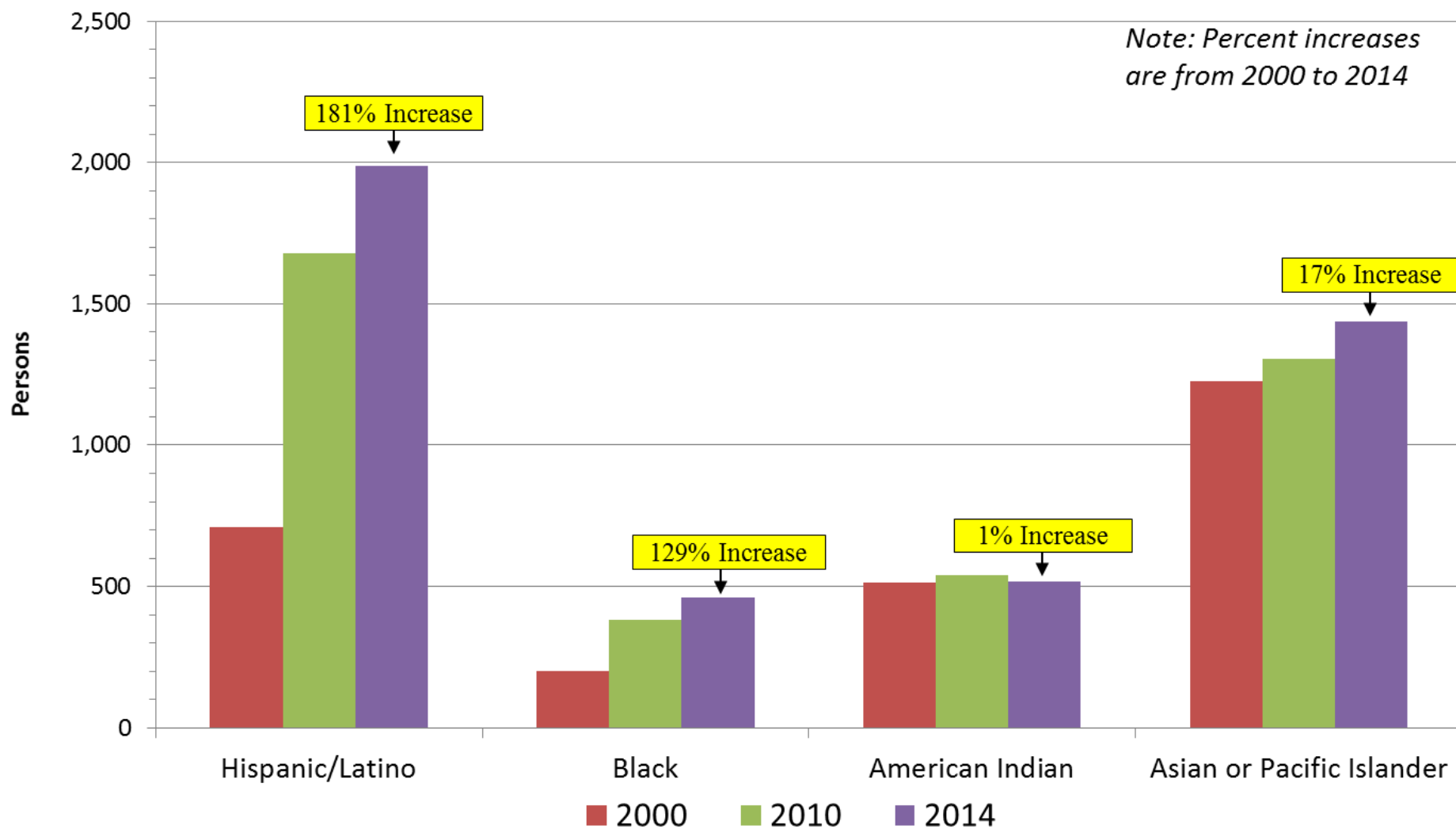
Percent of population that is a racial/ethnic minority, 2008-2012



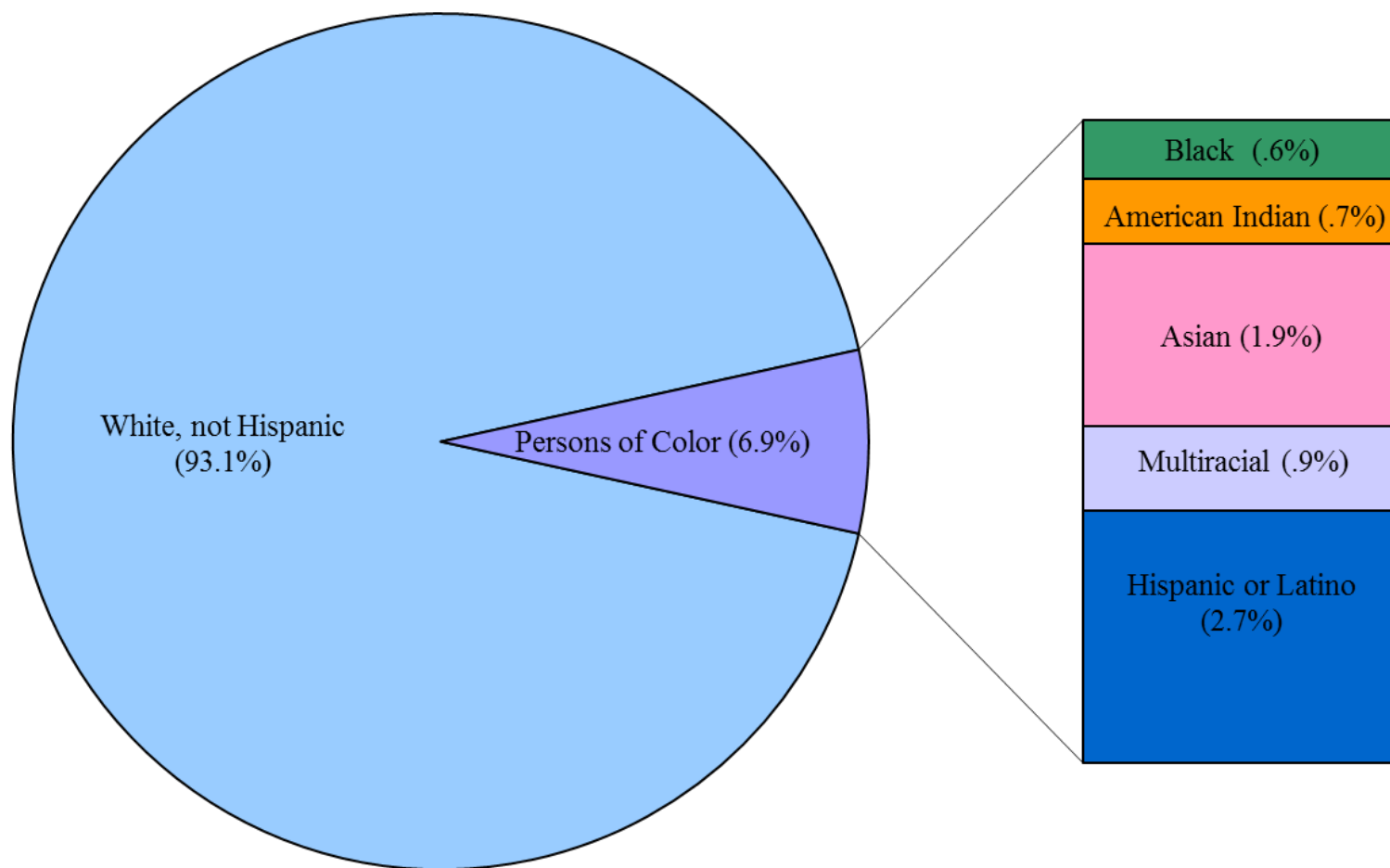
Note: The minority share reported in this figure includes those who report multiple races (including white) and white Hispanics.

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, Table DP05 Demographics and Household, and Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.

Growth of Race/Ethnic Populations, 2000 to 2014 Wood County

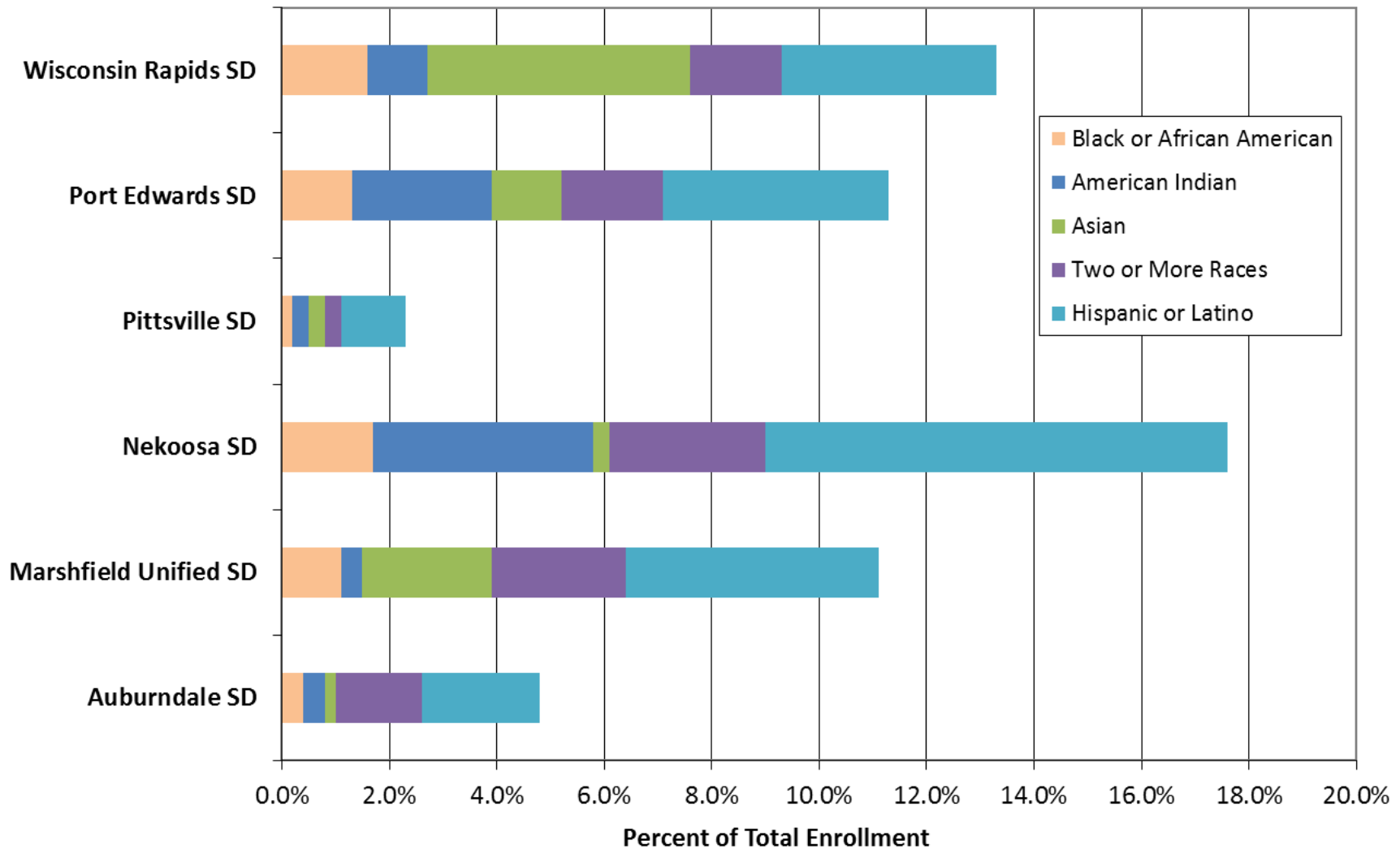


Population by Race and Ethnicity, 2014 Wood County



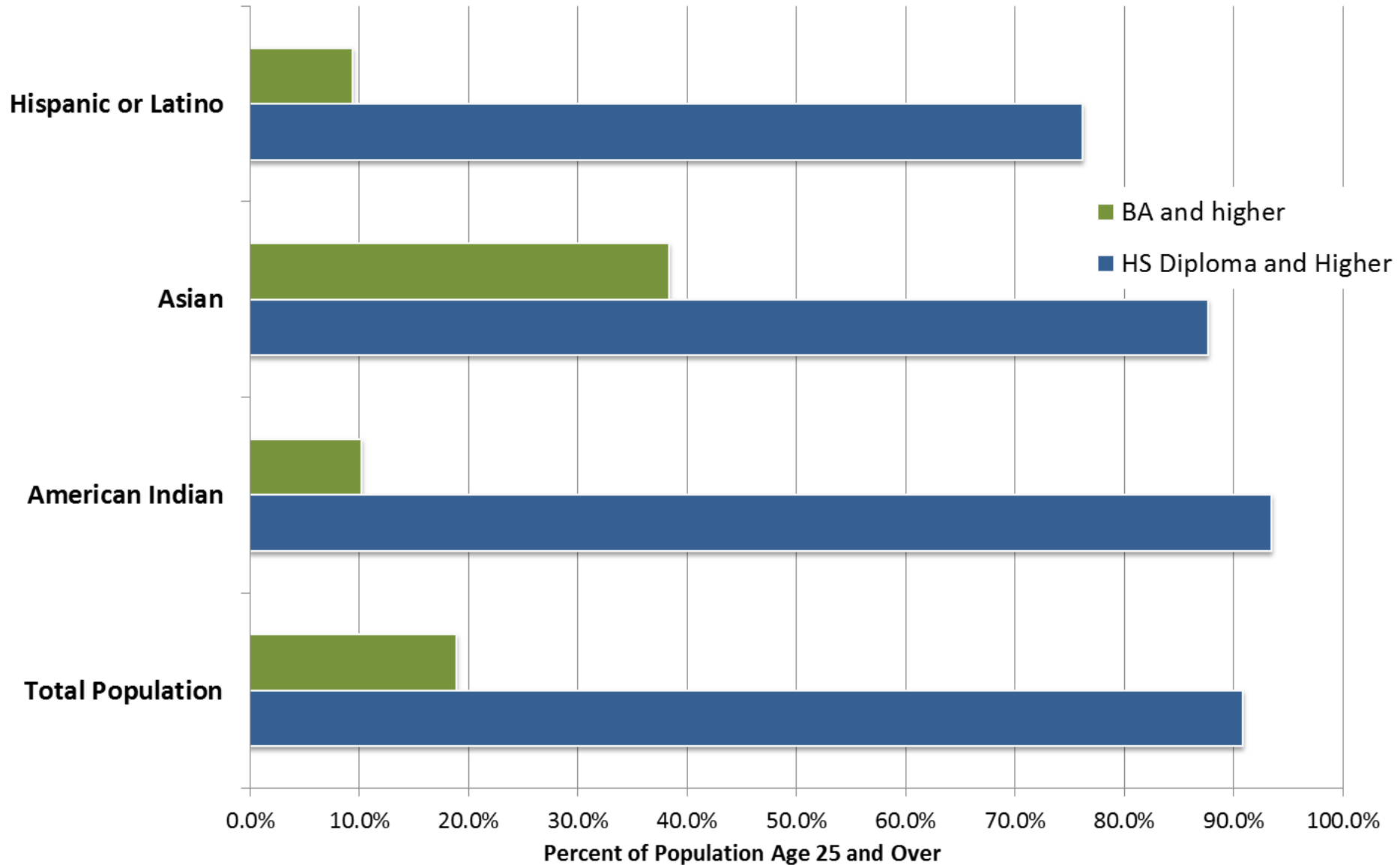
School Enrollment by Selected Race/Ethnic Groups, 2014-2015

Wood County School Districts

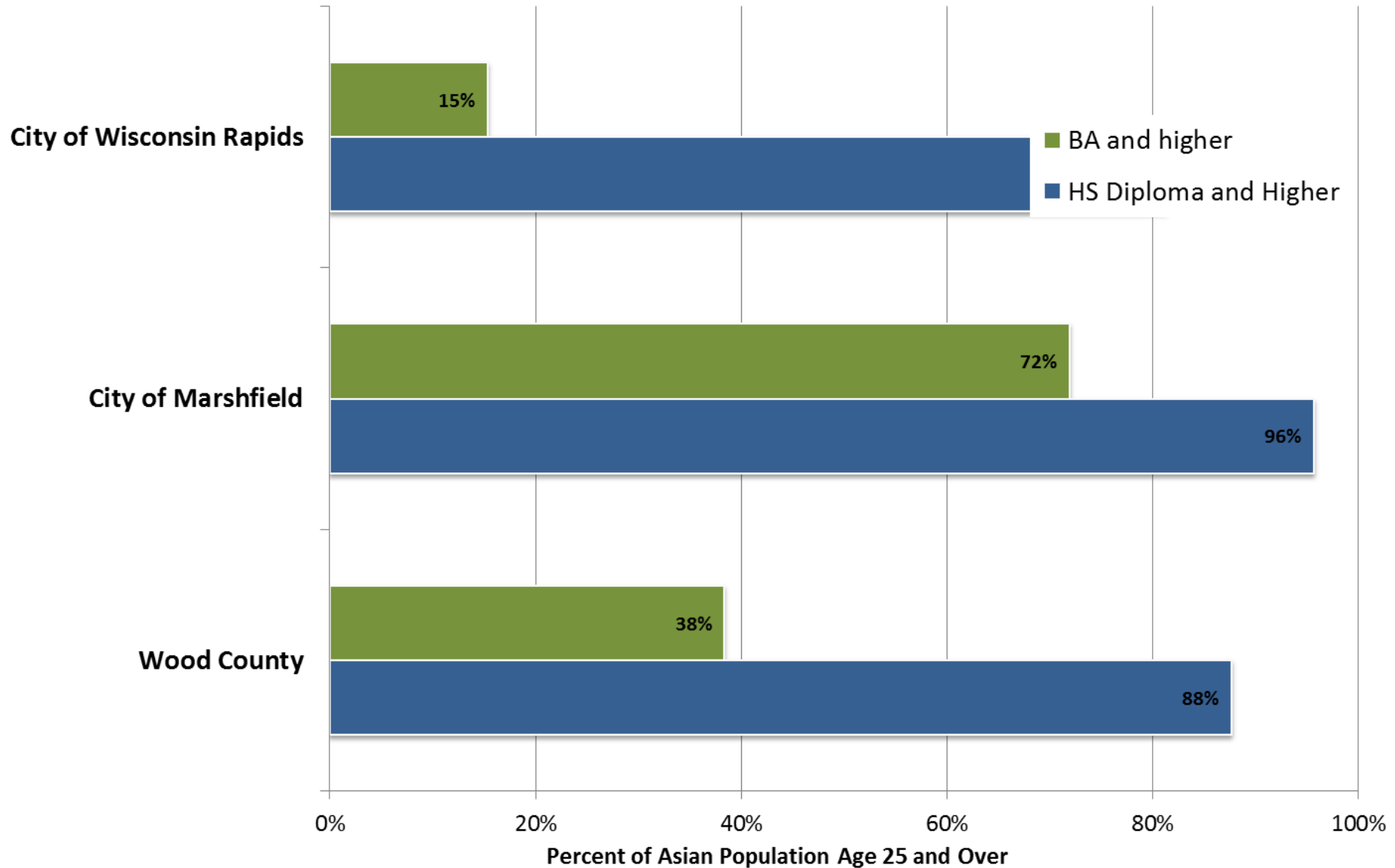


Selected Education Levels by Race and Ethnicity, ACS 2009-2013

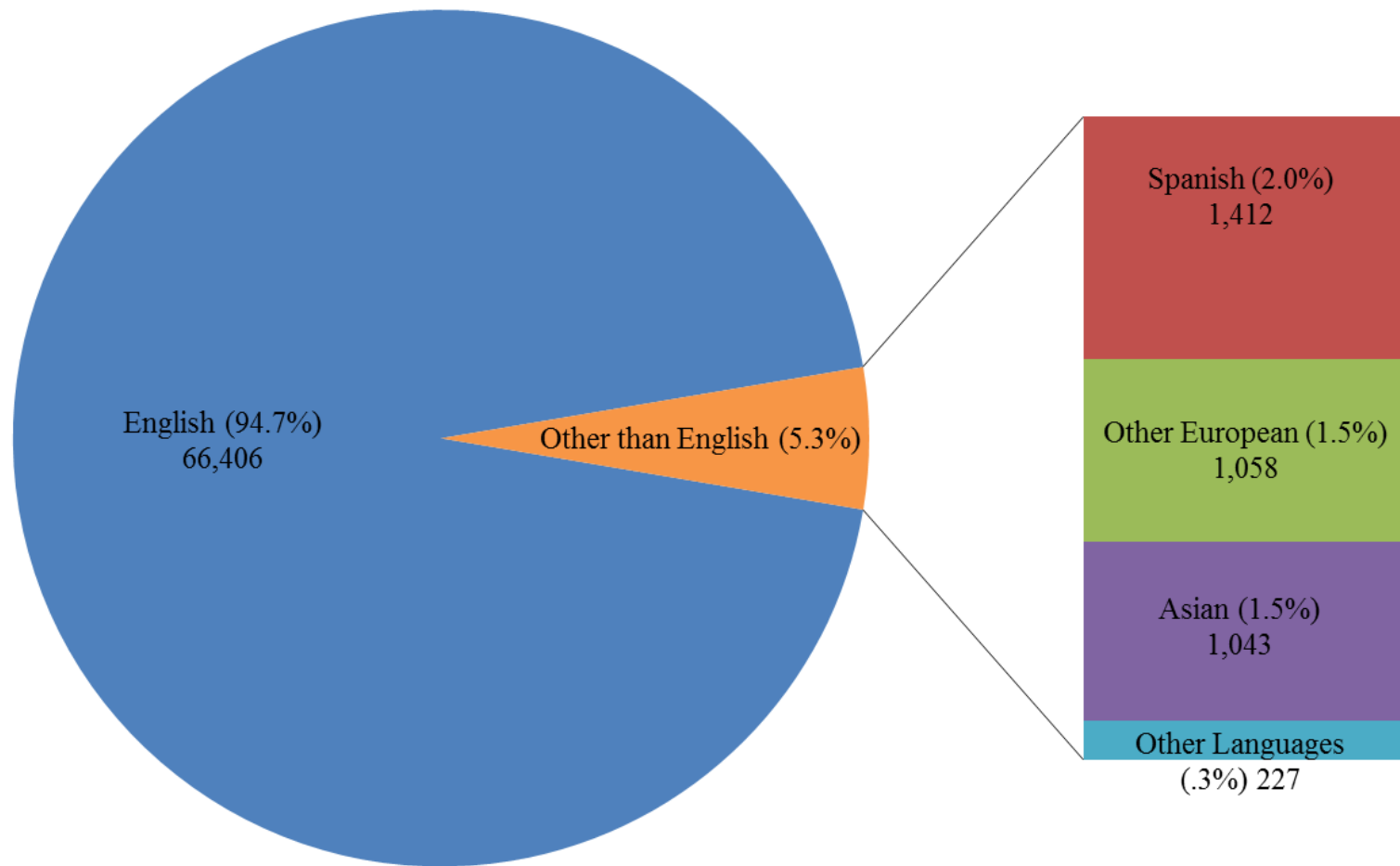
Wood County



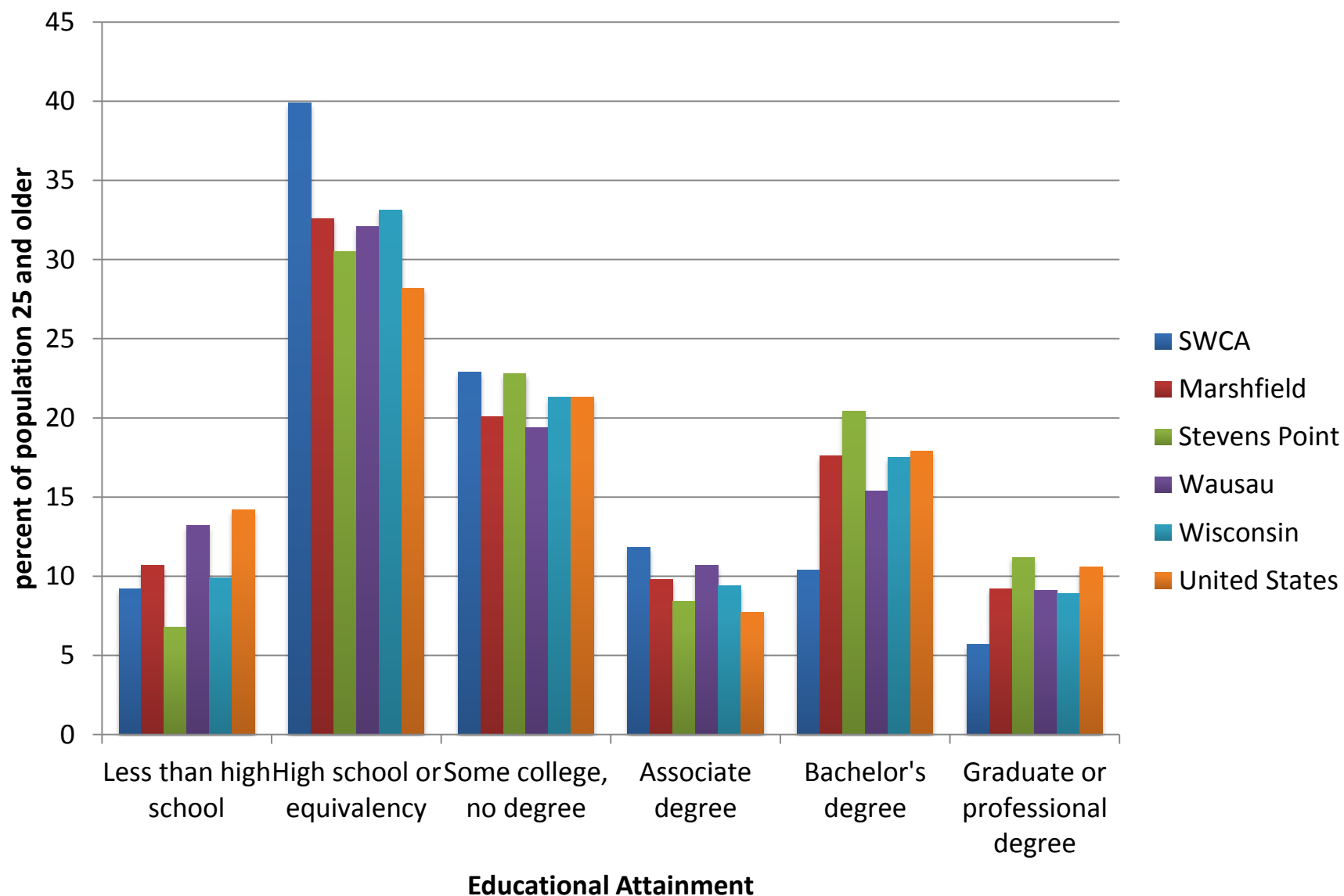
Selected Education Levels for Asians, ACS 2009-2013 Marshfield, Wisconsin Rapids, and Wood County



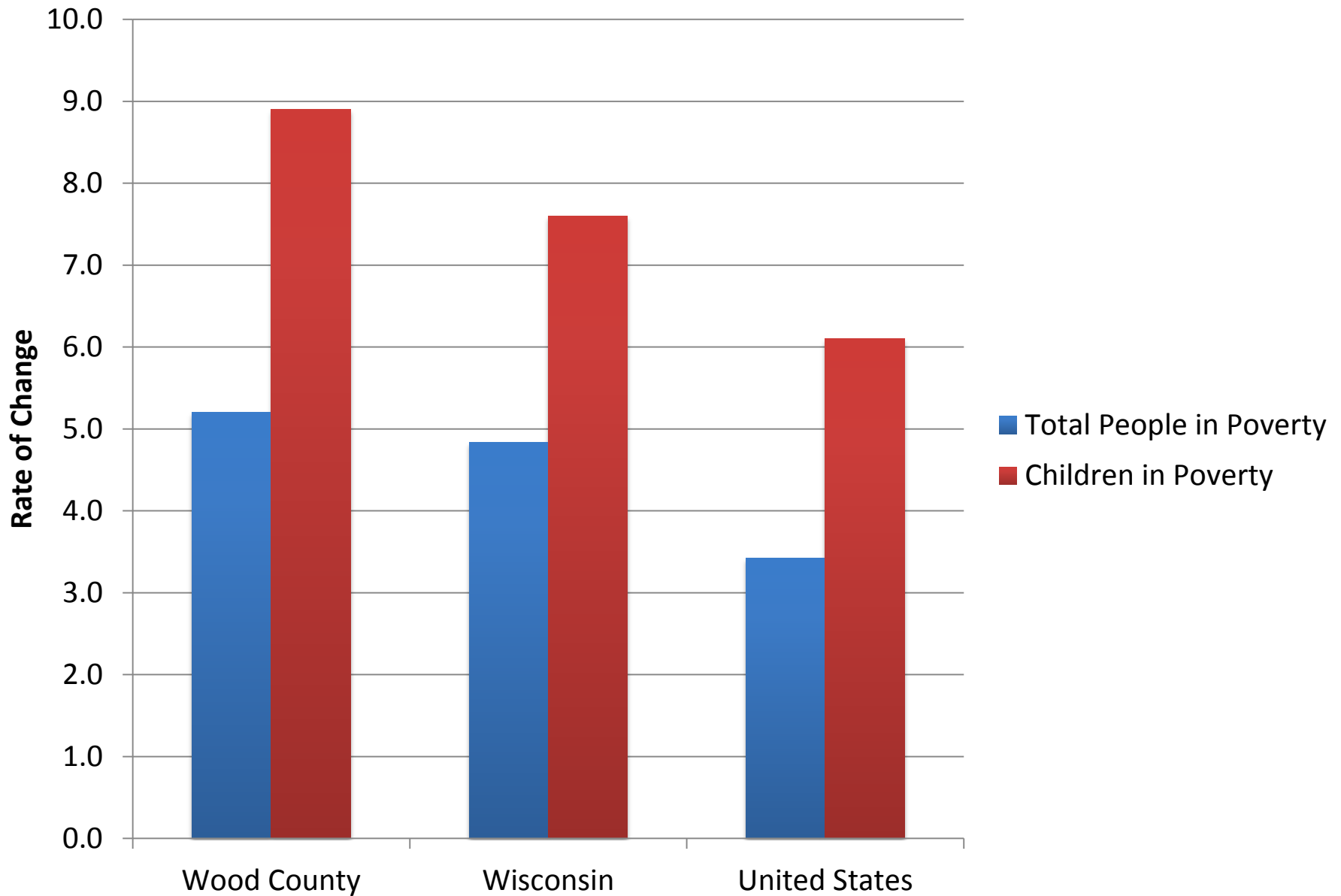
Language Spoken at Home for Persons Age 5 and Over, ACS 2011-2013 Wood County



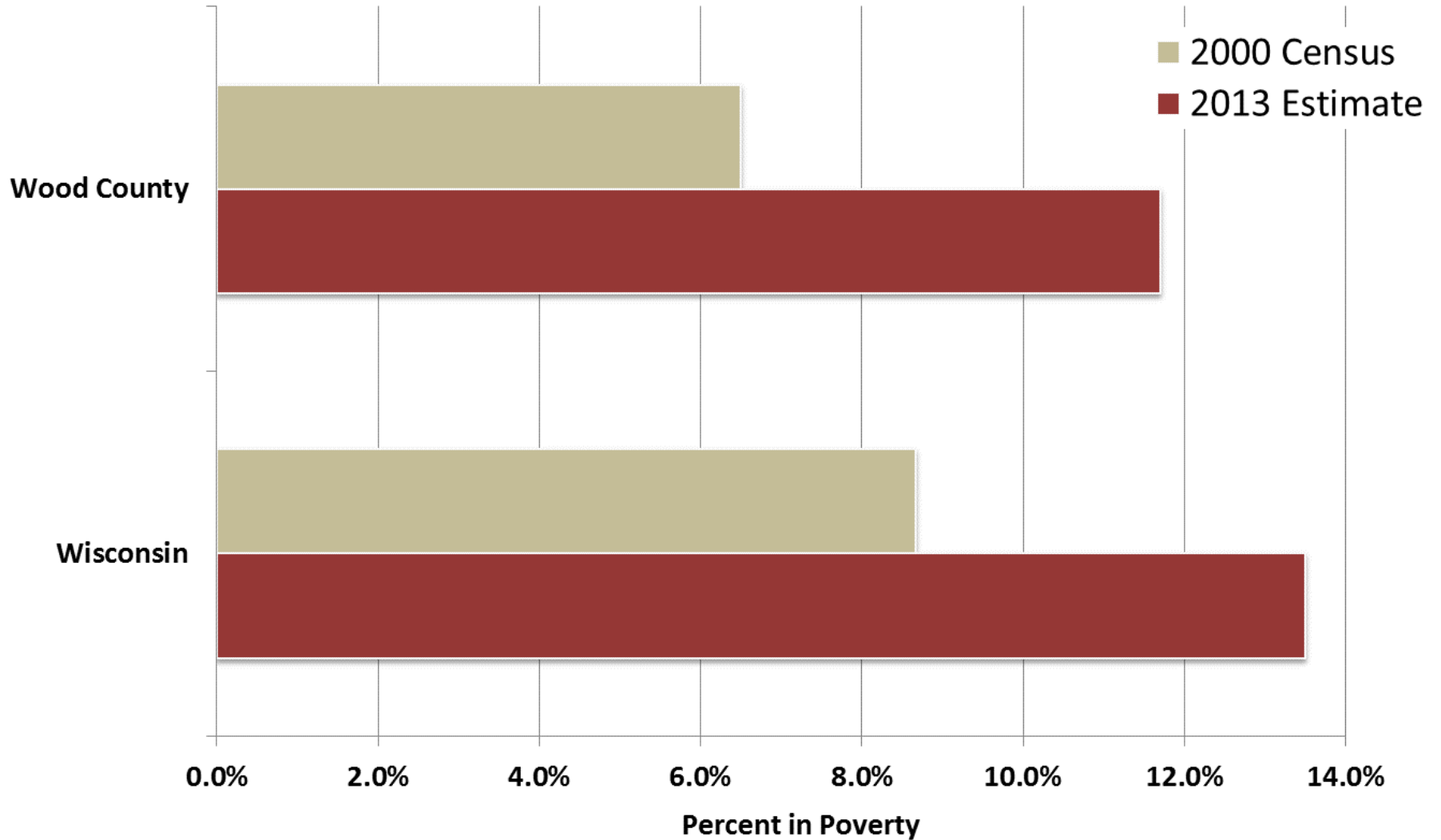
Educational Attainment, 2008-2012



Rate of Change in Poverty Among Children and Total Population



Percent in Poverty, 2000 Census and 2013 Estimate Wood County & Wisconsin

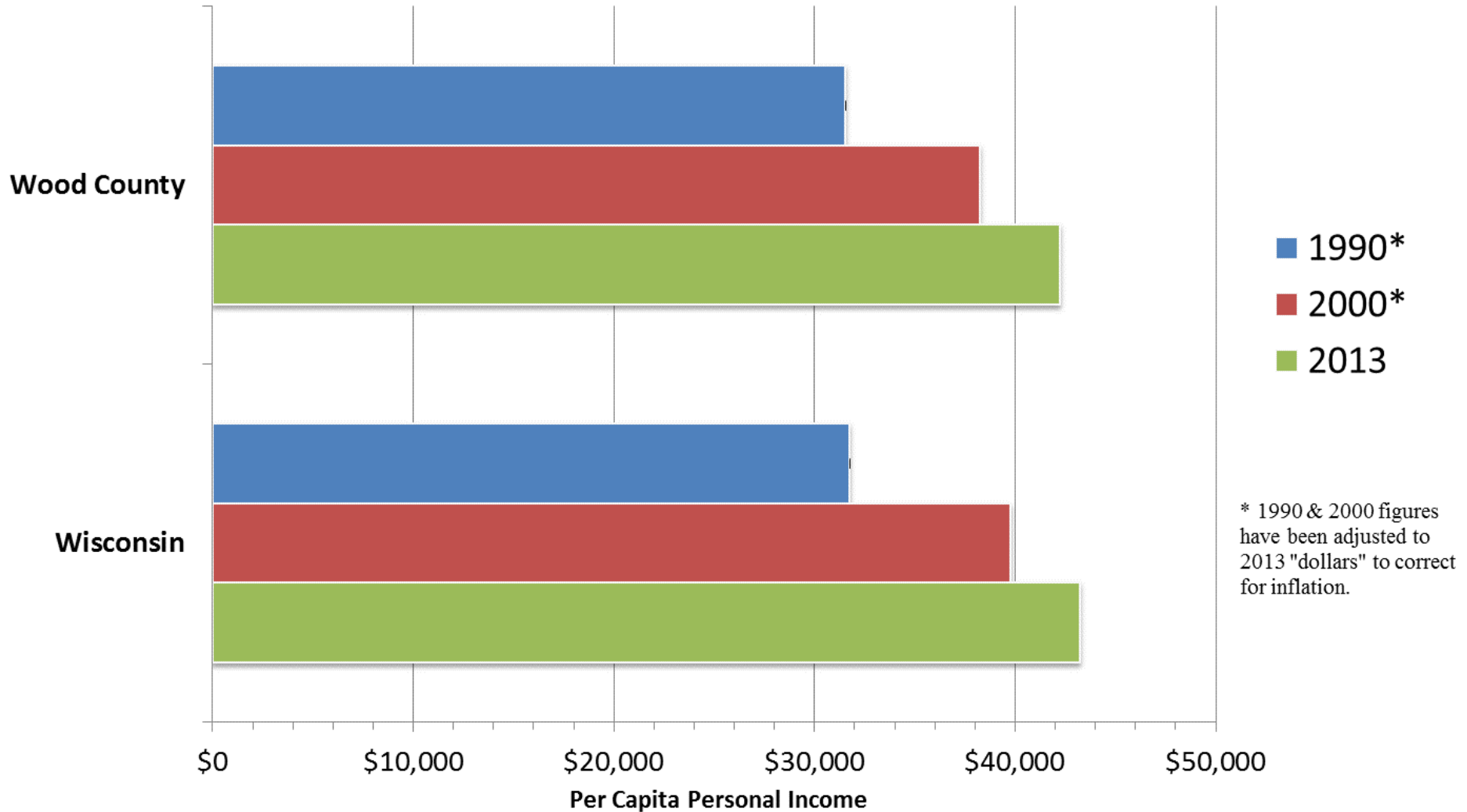


	Per Capita Personal Income						Income
	1990*	2000*	1990 to 2000		2013	2000 to 2013	
				%			%
	PCI	PCI	Change	Change	PCI	Change	Change
Wood County	\$31,532	\$38,269	\$6,738	21.4%	\$42,252	\$3,983	10.4%
Wisconsin	\$31,743	\$39,748	\$8,005	25.2%	\$43,244	\$3,496	8.8%

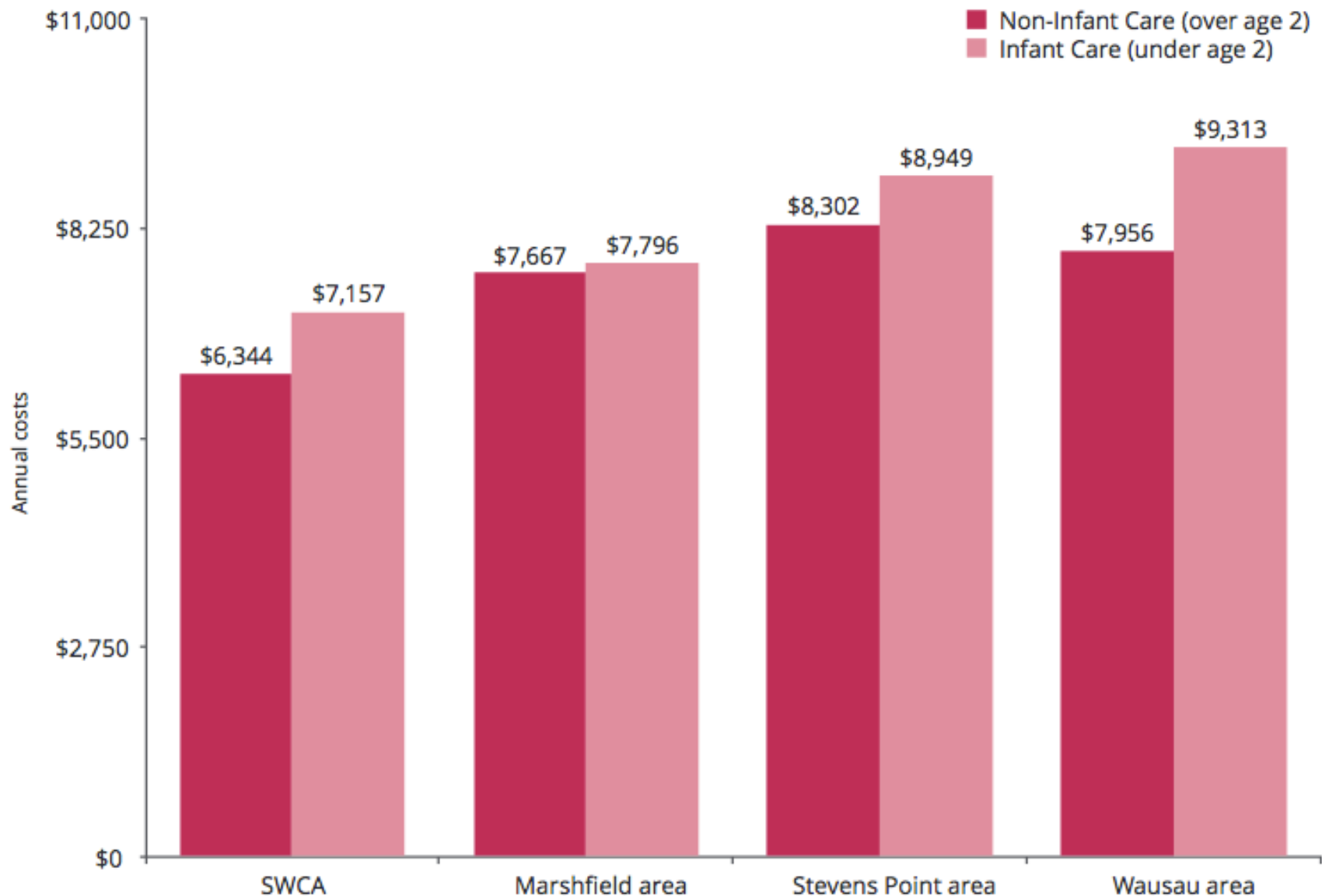
Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2014

Household and Family Types in Wood County	Households		2000 to 2010 Change	
	2000	2010	Number	Percent
Total Households	30,135	31,598	1,463	4.9%
Family Households	20,506	20,577	71	0.3%
Married-couple families	17,098	16,418	-680	-4.0%
With Children	7,533	5,809	-1,724	-22.9%
Without Children	9,565	10,609	1,044	10.9%
Single parent families	2,174	2,660	486	22.4%
Male headed	589	812	223	37.9%
Female headed	1,585	1,848	263	16.6%
Non-Family Households	9,629	11,021	1,392	14.5%
Living Alone	8,195	9,328	1,133	13.8%
Other non-family	1,434	1,693	259	18.1%

Per Capita Personal Income, 1990, 2000 & 2013 Wood County and Wisconsin

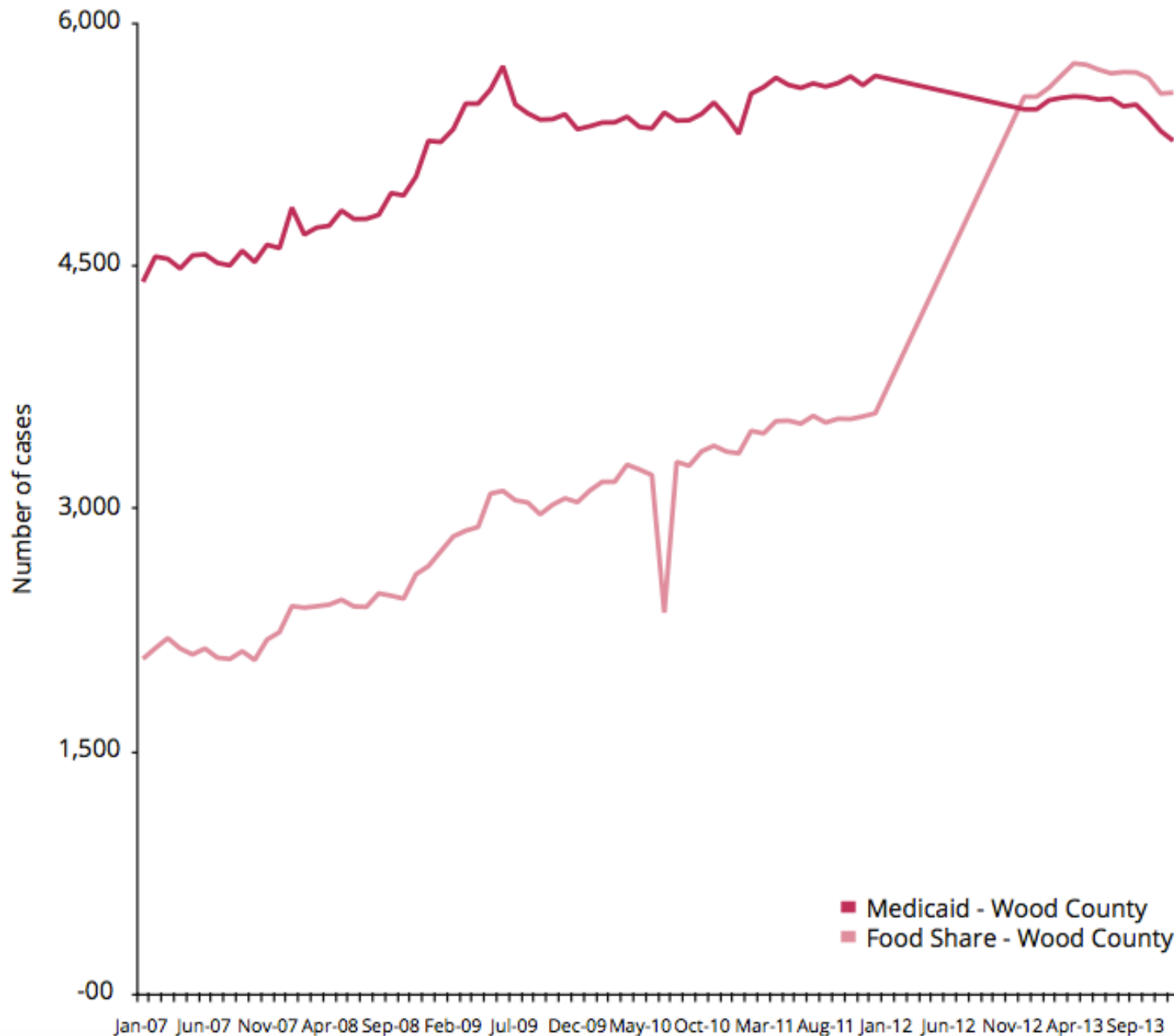


Annual child care costs 2013

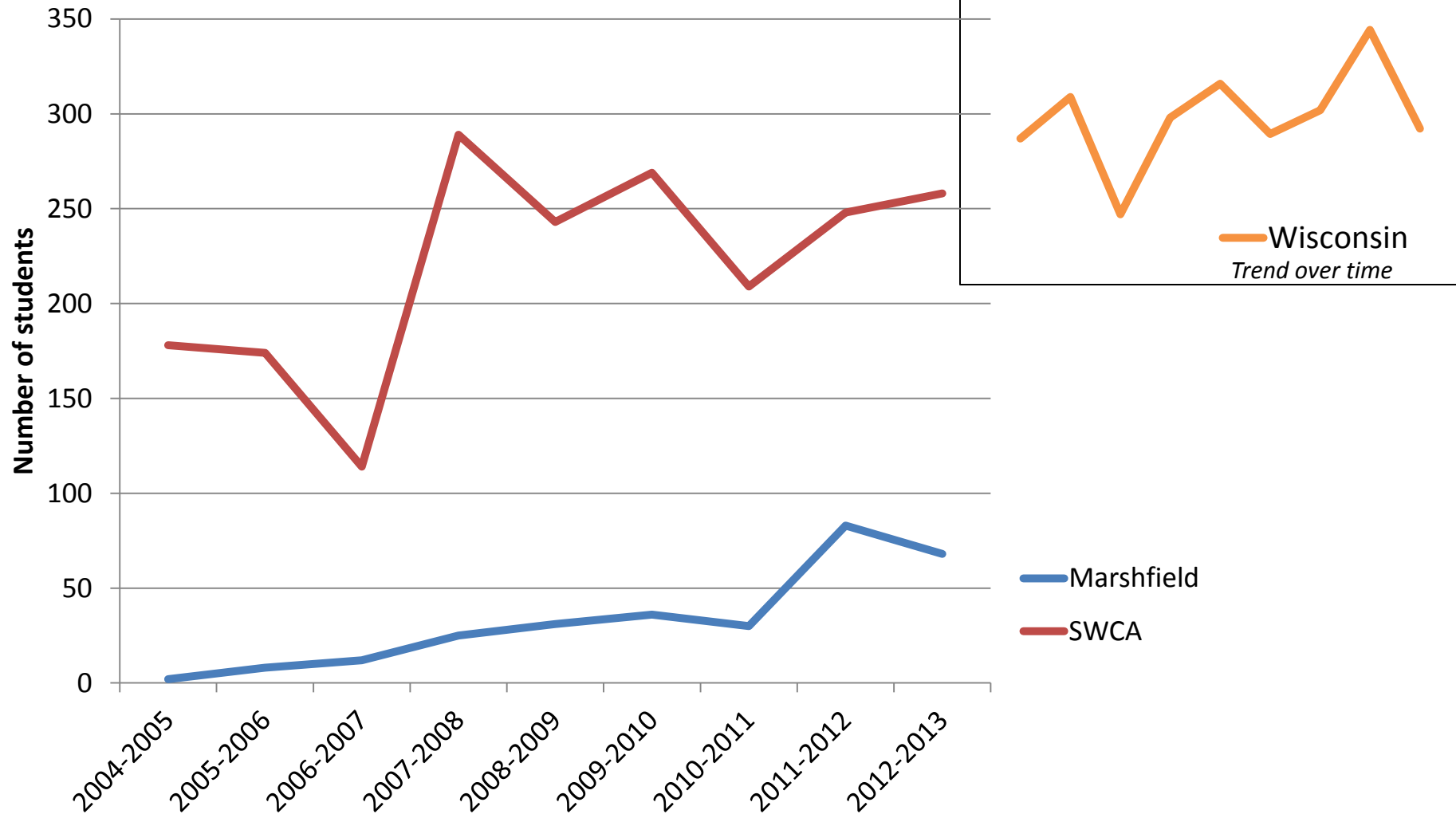


Source: ChildCaring, formerly the Child Care Resource & Referral of Central Wisconsin, Inc.

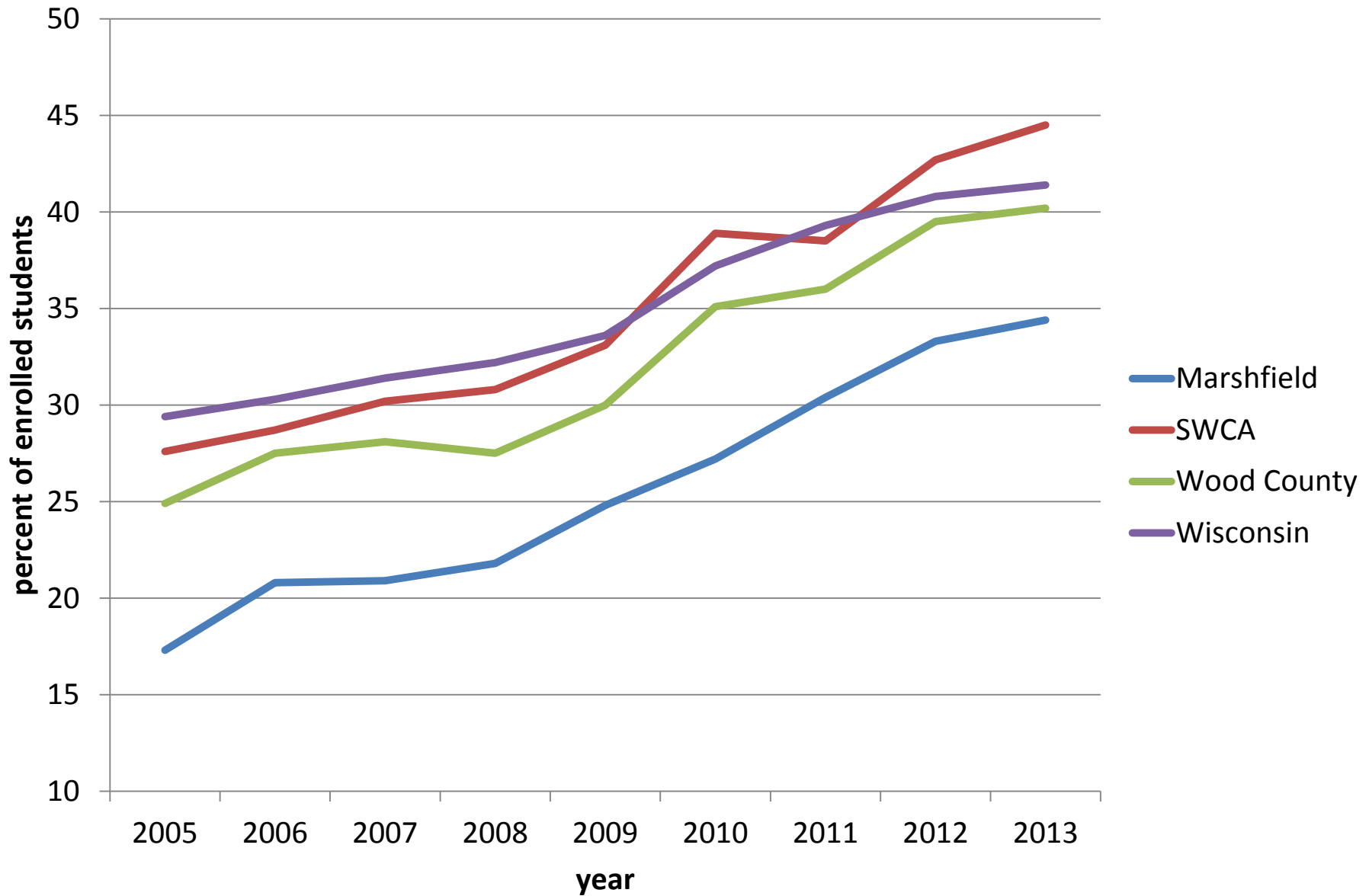
Social support caseload in Wood County, 2007-2013



Homeless students, 2003-2013



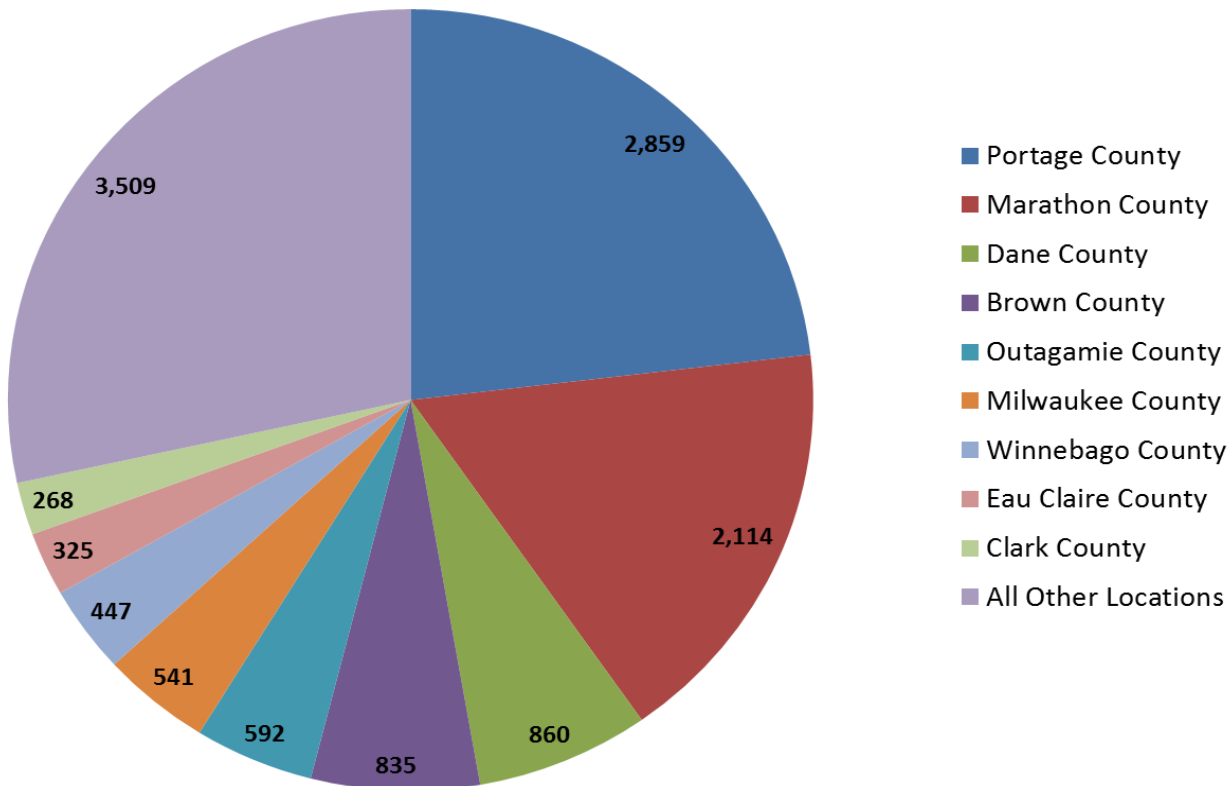
Economically disadvantaged students



Workforce Migration in Wood County

- Total Jobs 43,190 100%
- Resident Workers 22,334 52%
- Incoming Workers 20,856 48%

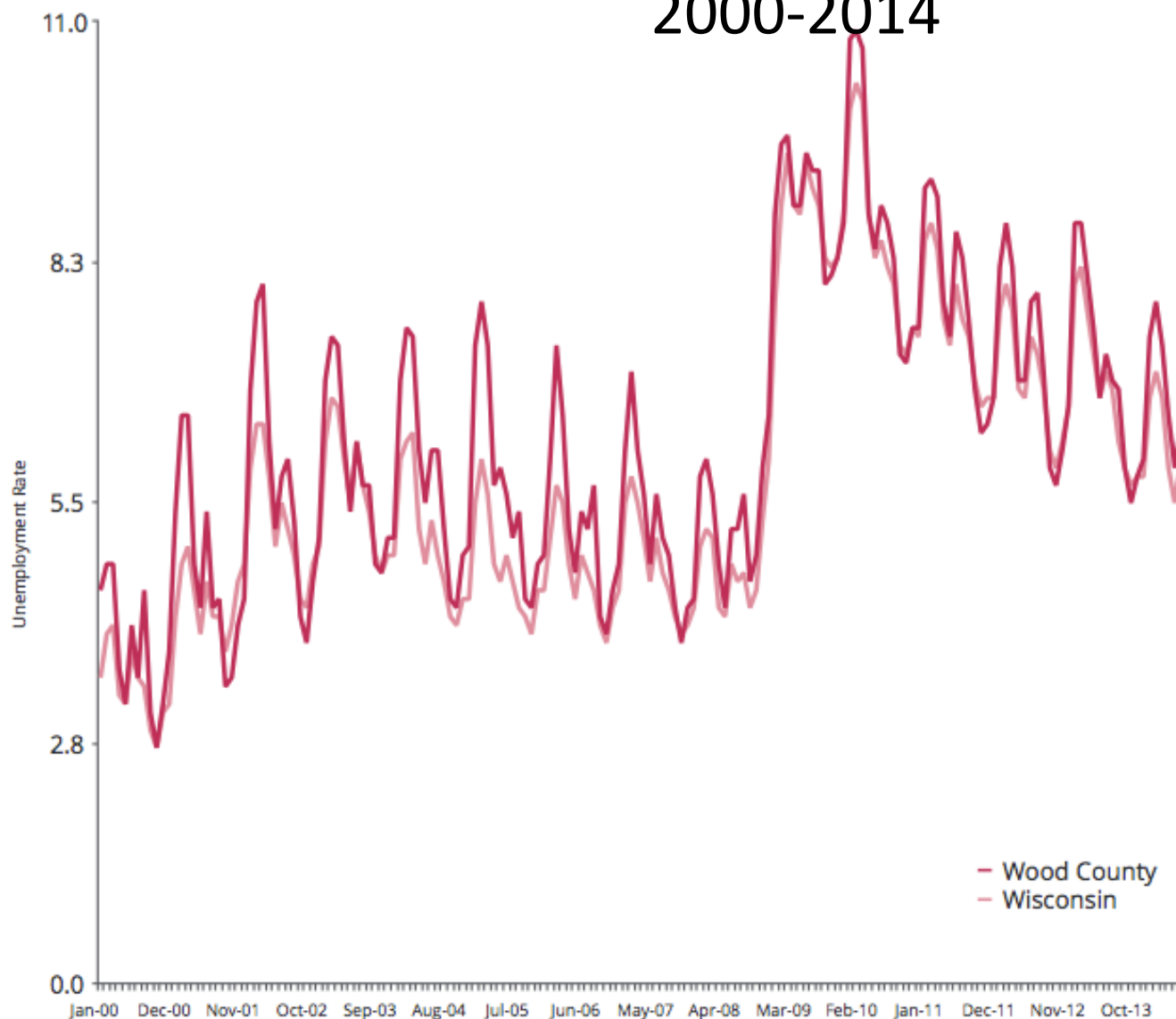
Wood County Residents Commuting Out of County for Work, 2011
Estimated Total = 12,350



U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics, 2011

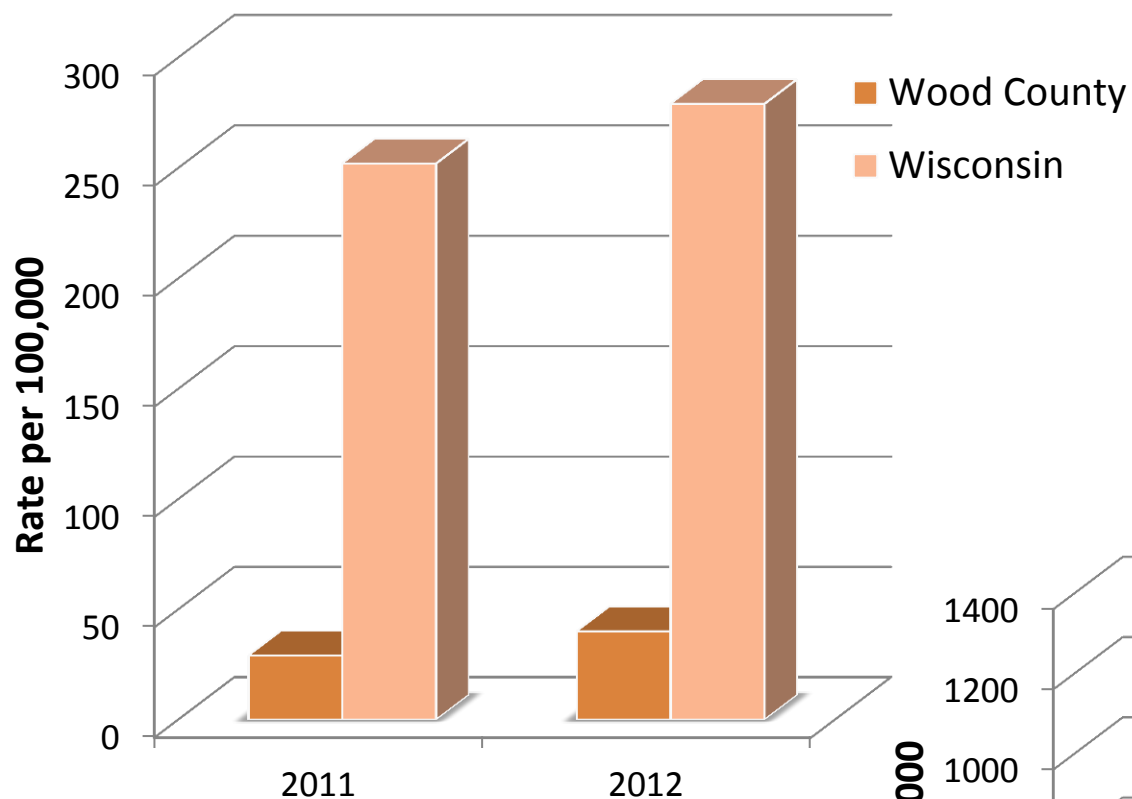
Wood County Population Trends, UW-Madison Extension and Applied Population Laboratory

Unemployment Rate in Wood County and Wisconsin, 2000-2014

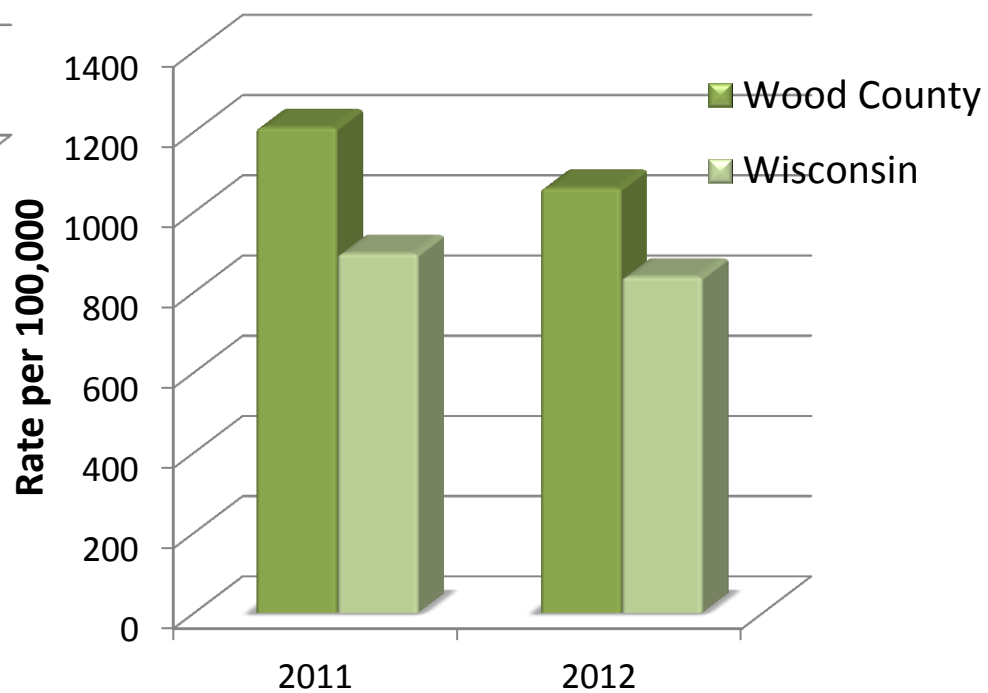


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Violent Crime Rate



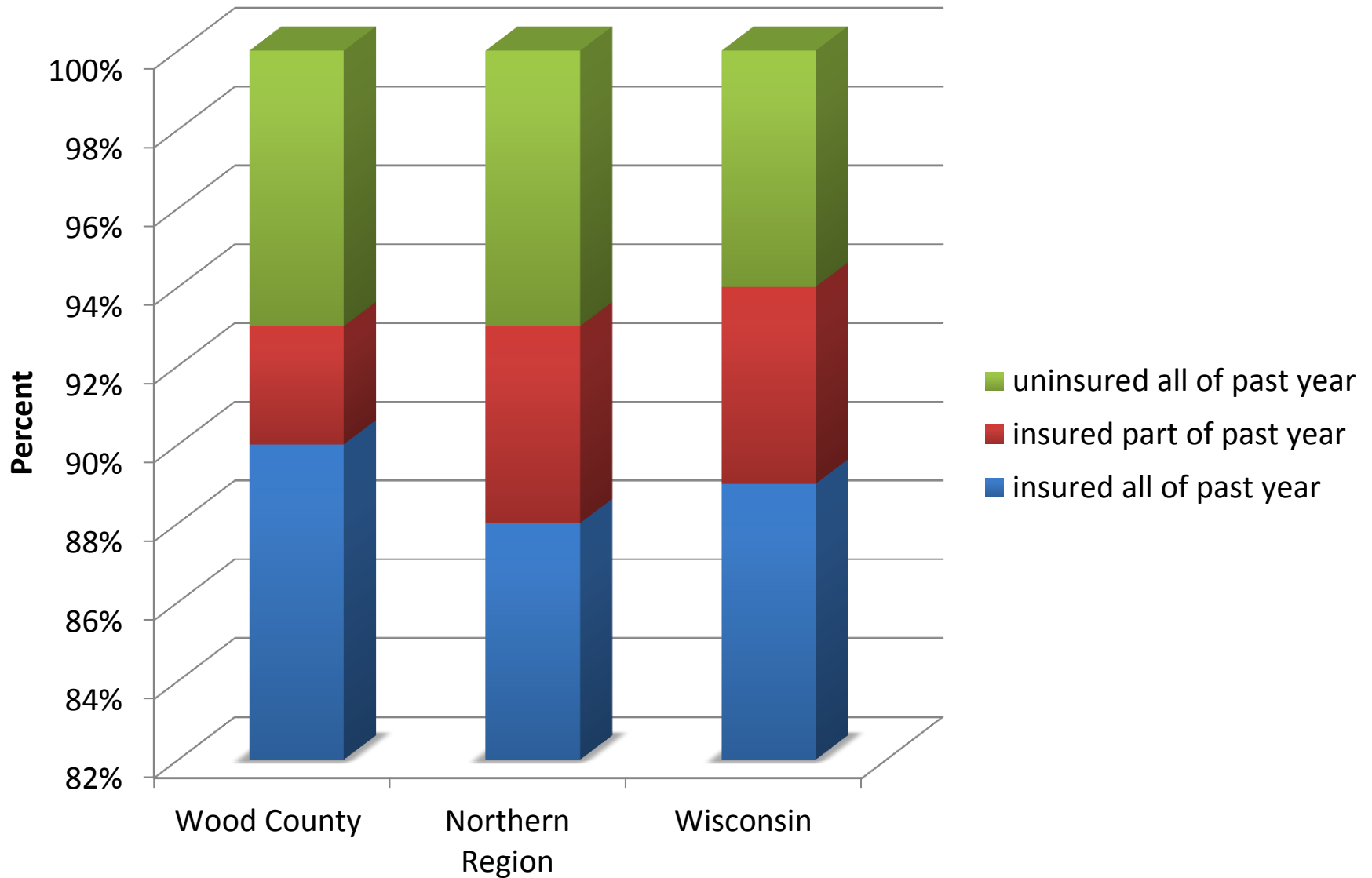
Disorderly Conduct Arrest Rate



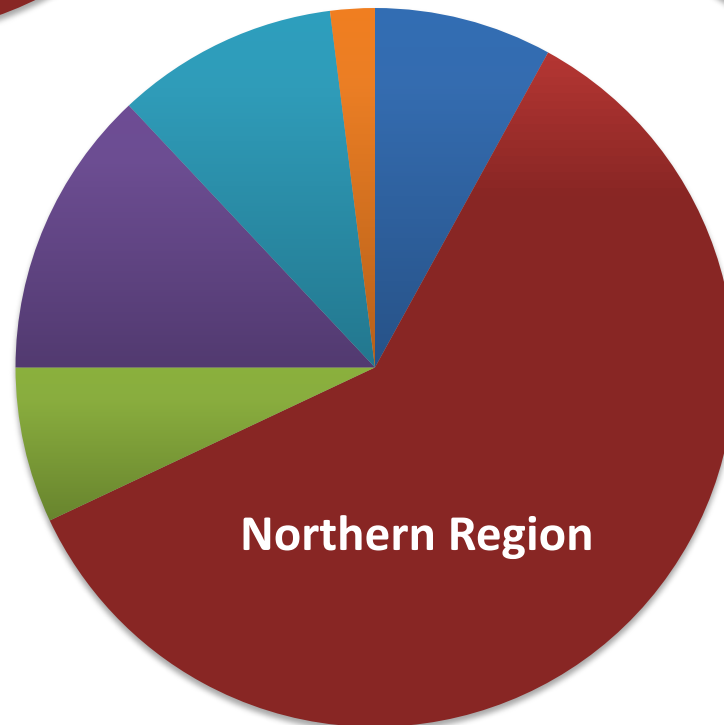
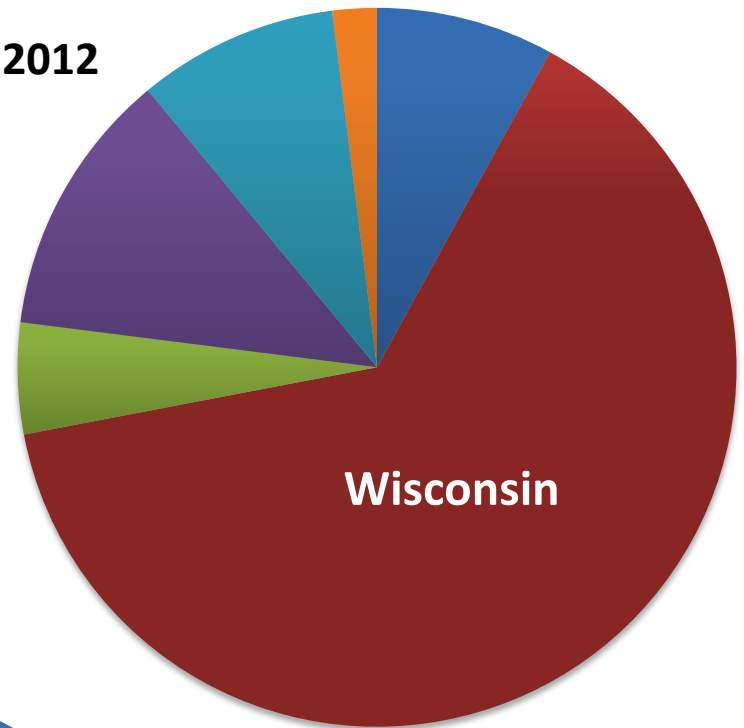
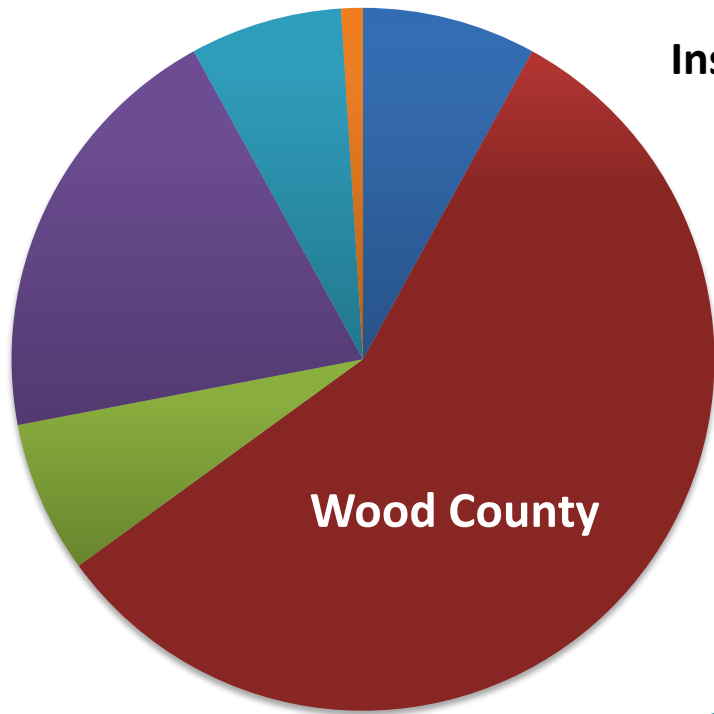
Health Care and Public Health

- Access to care
- Quality of care
- Preventative services

Insurance Status 2009-2011

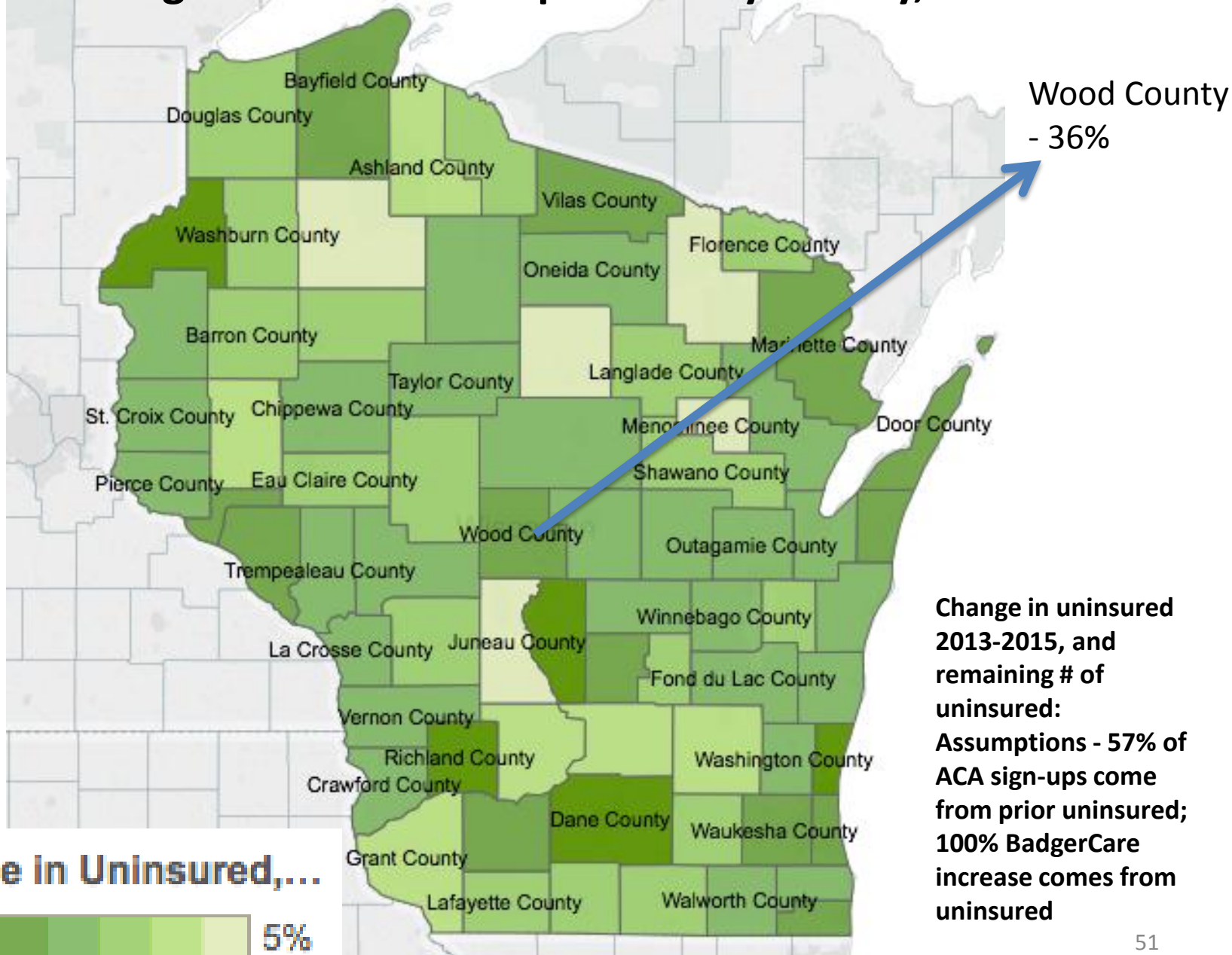


Insurance Status, 2012



- currently uninsured
- employer-sponsored
- private
- medicaid
- medicare
- other

Percent Change in Uninsured Population by County, 2013-2015



Percent Change in Uninsured Population by Zip Code, 2013-2015

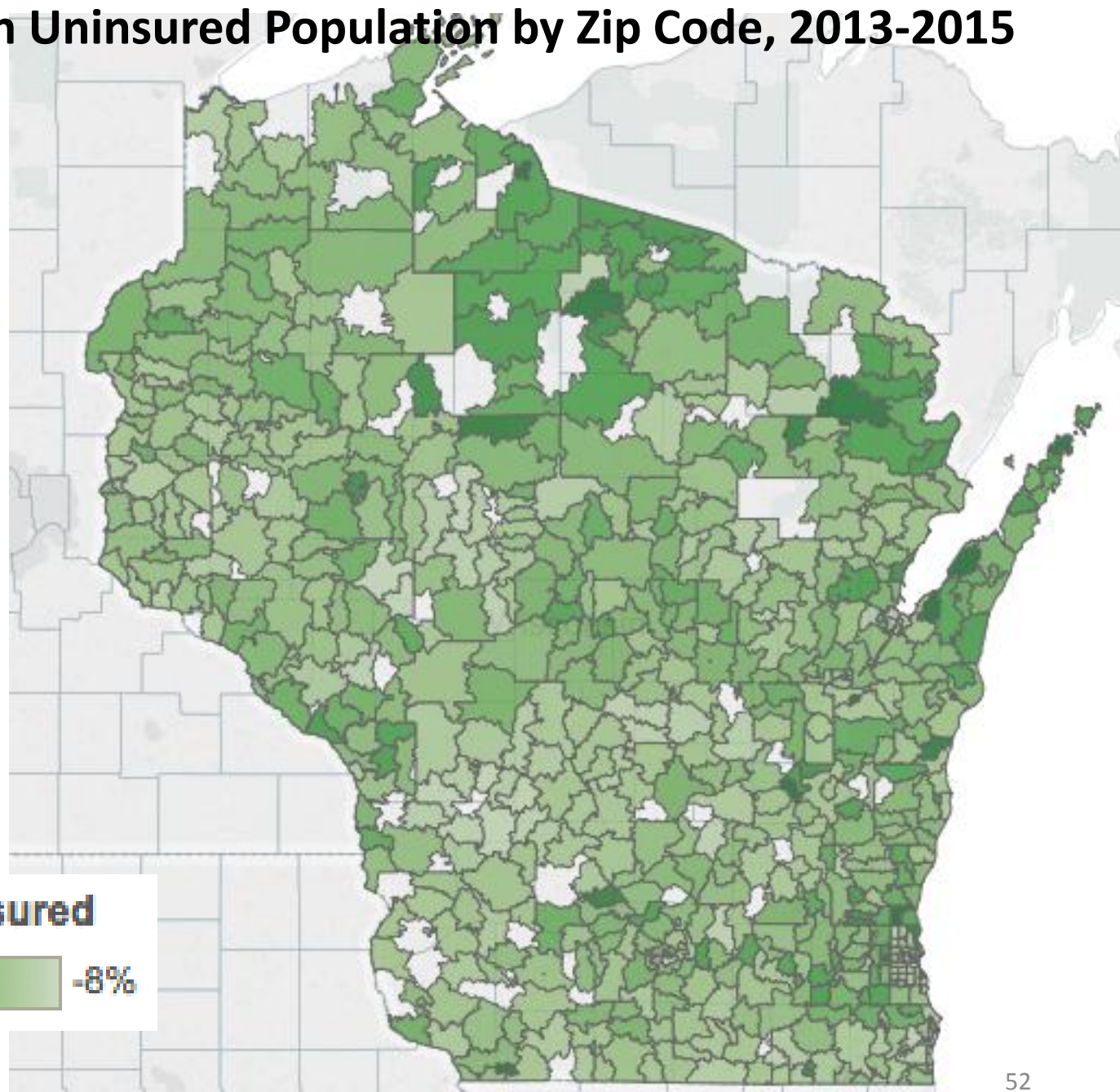
Change in uninsured
ACA-subsidy-eligible
100-400% FPL 2013-
2015: Assumptions –
57% of ACA sign-ups
come from prior
uninsured

% Change in Uninsured

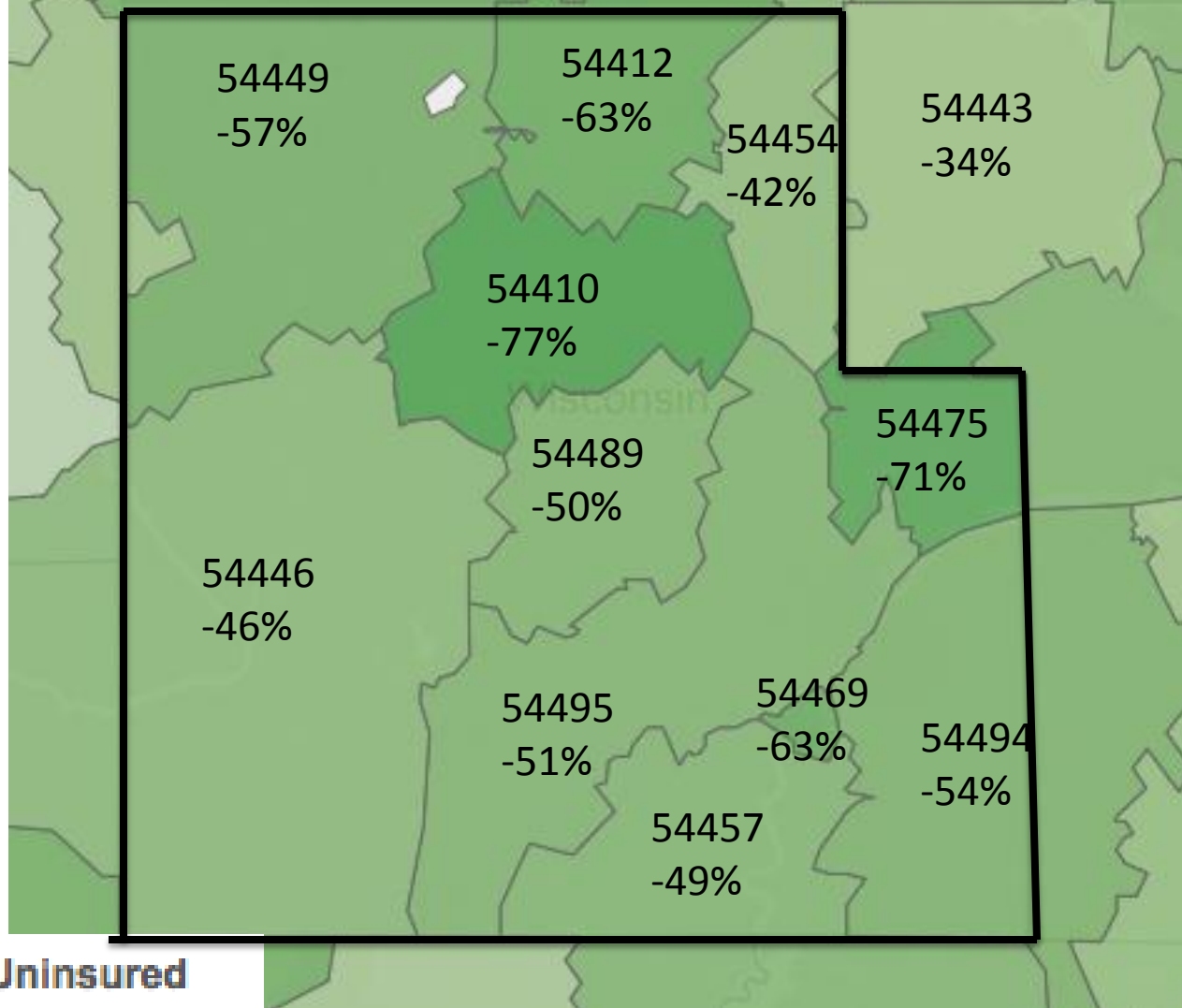
-150%



-8%



Percent Change in Uninsured Population by Zip Code in Wood County 2013-2015



% Change in Uninsured

-150% -8%

Health Behaviors

- Tobacco
- Physical Activity
- Reproductive/Sexual Health
- Nutrition
- AODA

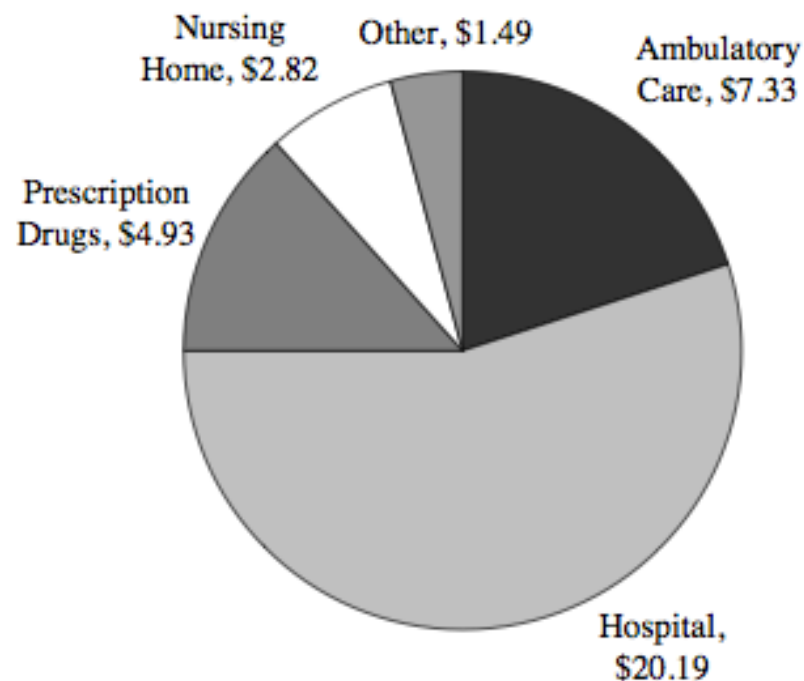
Tobacco Use and Exposure

Why it matters

- Between 2008 and 2012, about 6,675 deaths per year were directly related to smoking
- 15% of annual deaths in Wisconsin are related to smoking for people over 35 years old
- Smoking in Wisconsin costs about \$3.0 billion in direct health care costs and \$1.6 billion in lost productivity each year

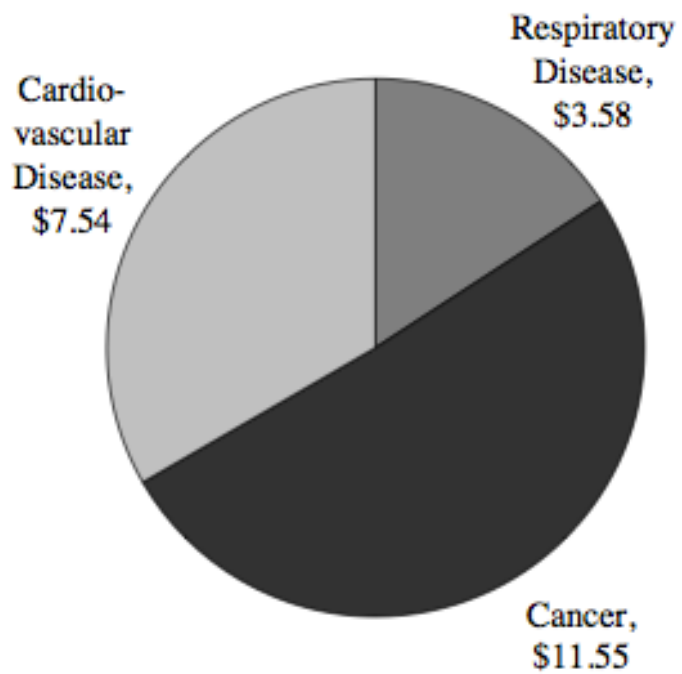
Chronic Disease and Tobacco Use Data presented together due to overlap and integration of these factors

**Smoking Attributable Health Care Costs in
Wood County, 2007^{6,12}**
(In millions of dollars)



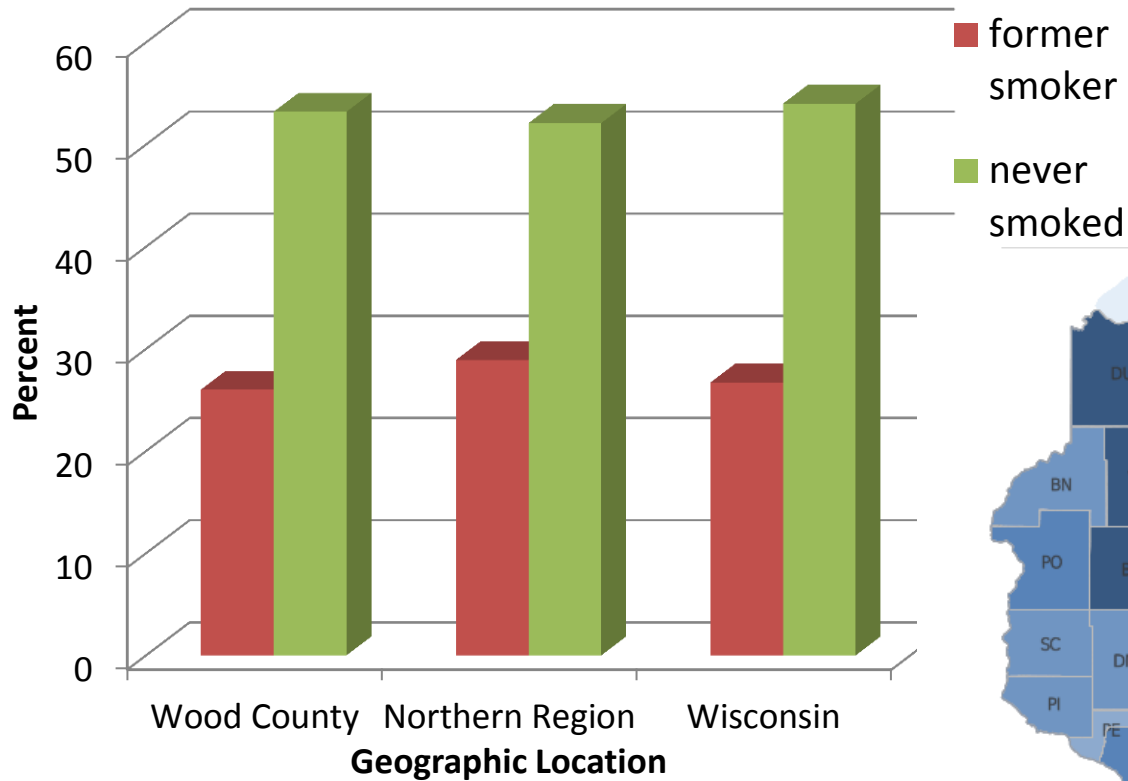
Total: \$36.8 Million*

**Cost of Productivity Lost Due to Smoking in
Wood County, Averaged Annual 2003-07⁶⁻⁸**
(In millions of dollars)

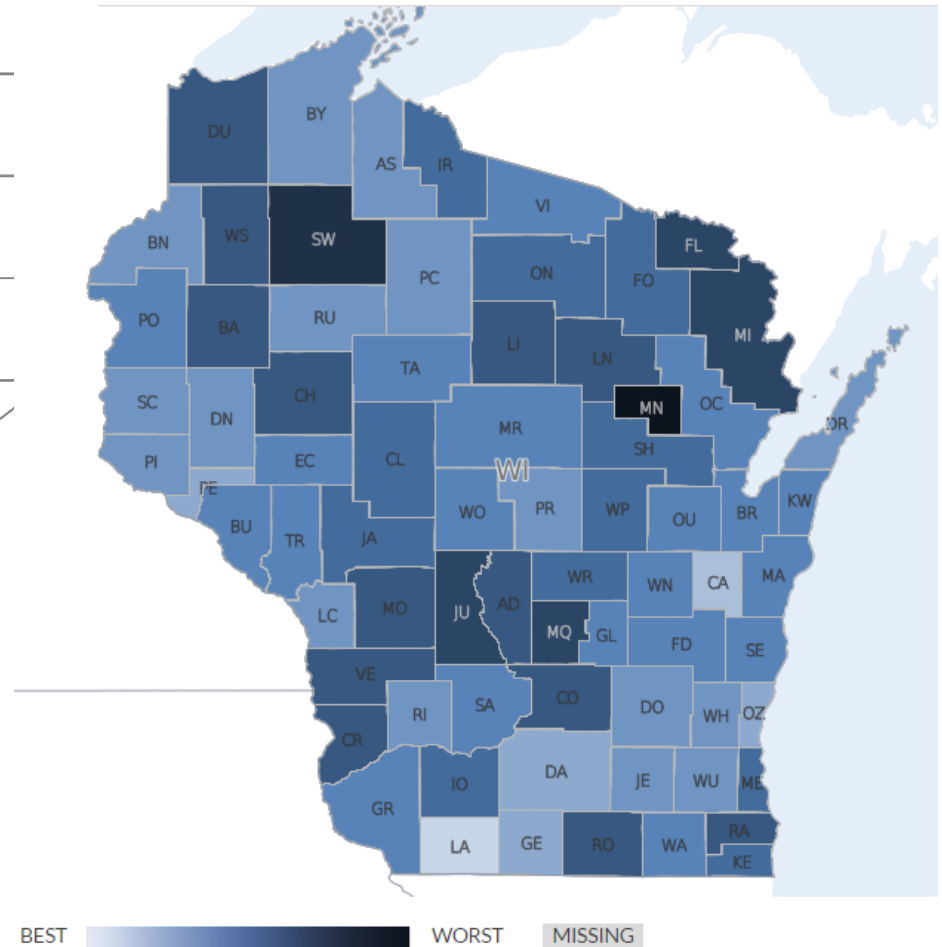


Total: \$22.7 Million*

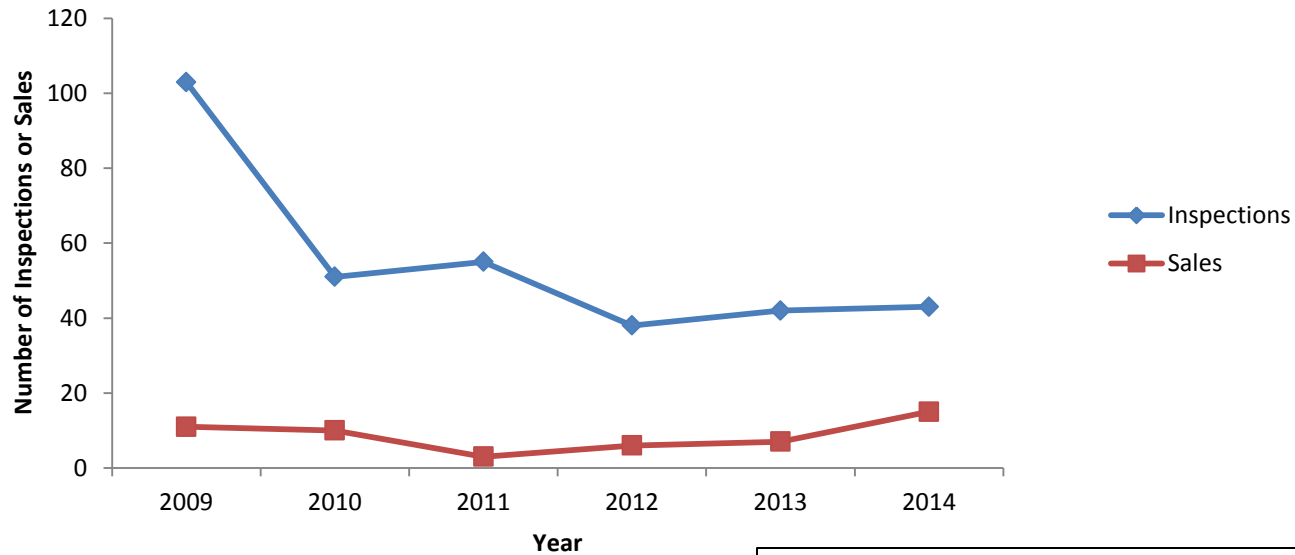
Wisconsin Smoking Statistics 2008-2010



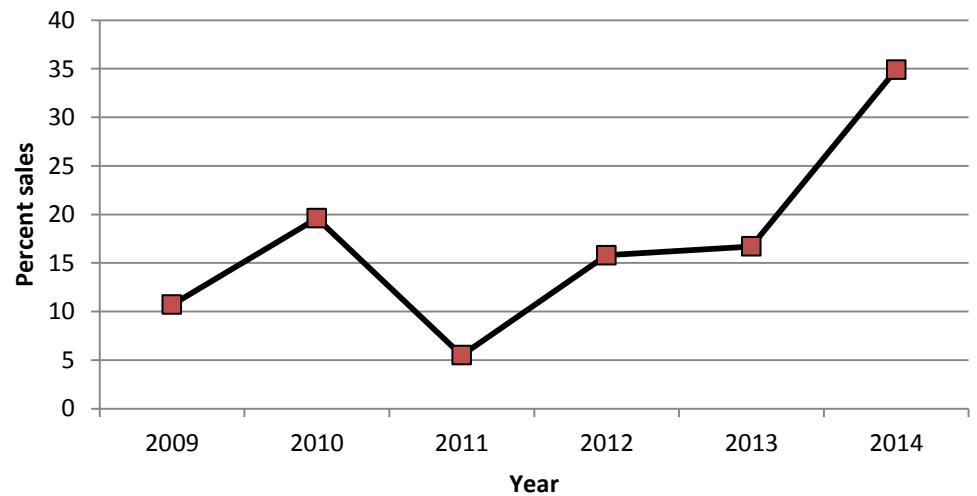
Adult Smoking 2006-2012



Wood County Tobacco Sales to Minors

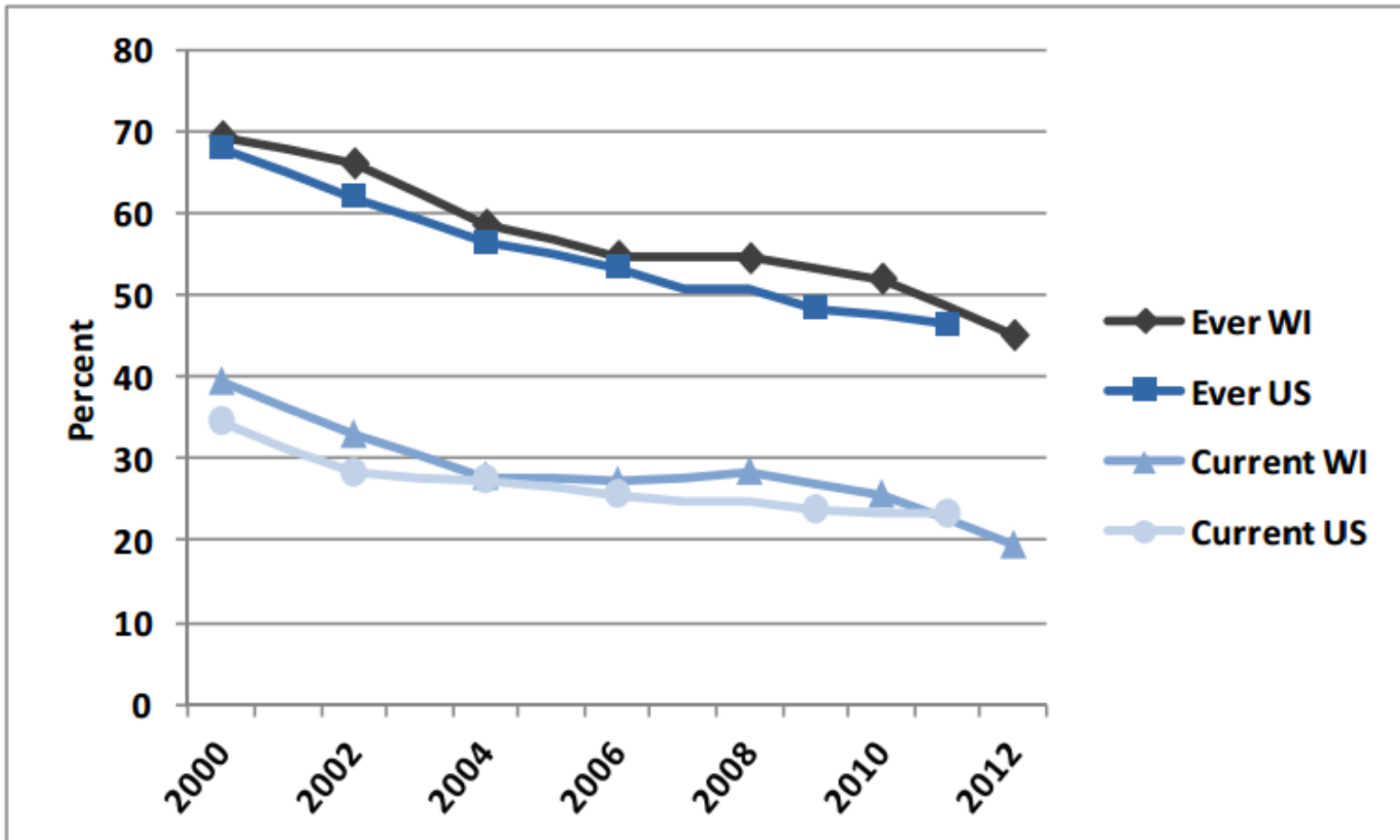


Percent Sales to Youth Wood County

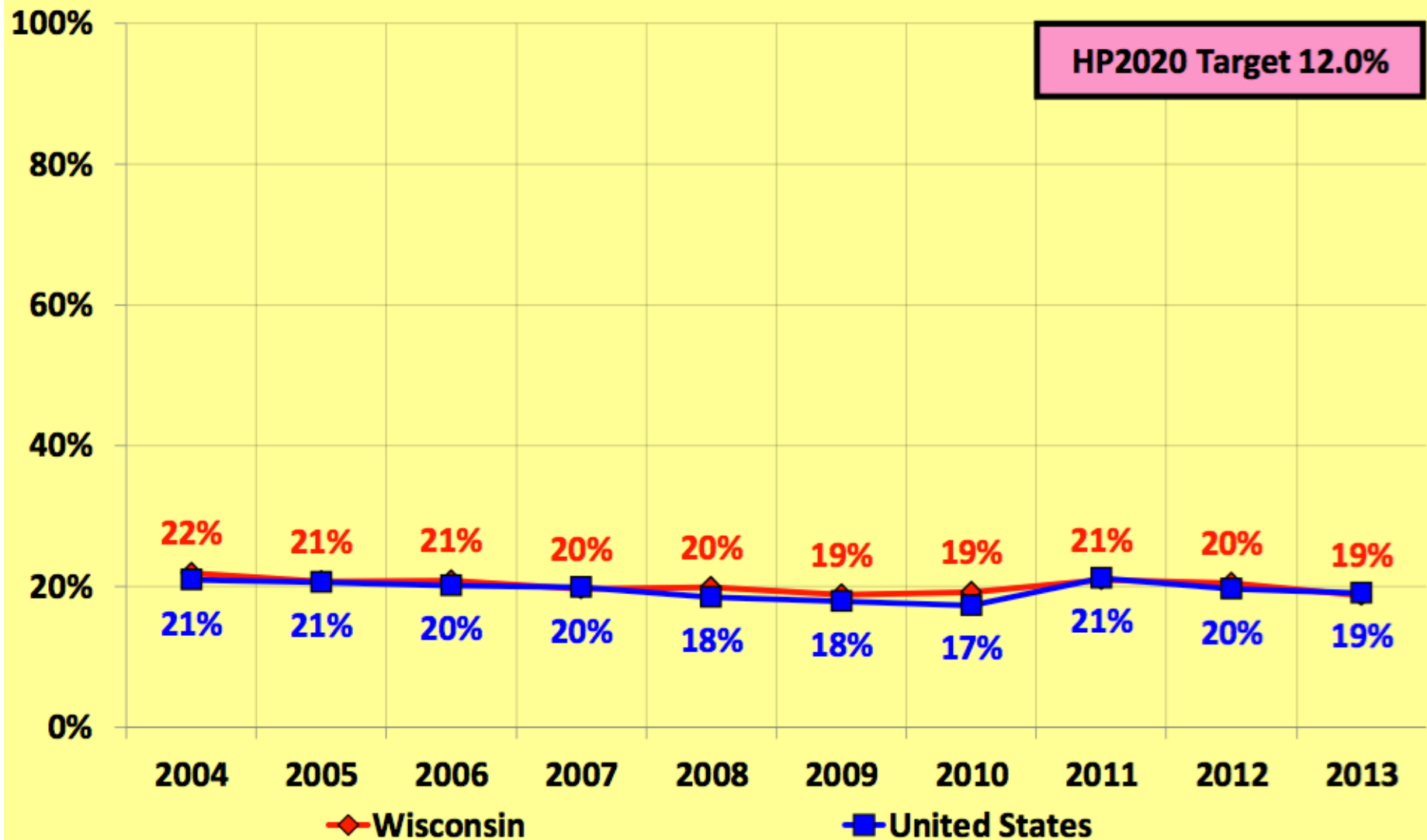


<div> <div>High School Tobacco Use</div> <div>Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015</div> </div>	US	WI	Wood County High Schools	Wood County Middle Schools
	2013	2013	2015	2015
Those who tried smoking a cigarette, even one puff.	41.10%	33.20%	25.90%	10.6%
Age of onset: Those reporting use - smoked a cigarette, even just a puff, for first time <u>before age 13 years</u> .	22.60%	20.00%	26.00%	61.2%
Frequency of use in the <u>past 30 days</u> : Those who smoked 1 or more times.	15.70%	11.80%	14.10%	4.8%
Those reporting use tried to quit smoking during the <u>past 12 months</u> .	48.00%	45.60%	43.40%	3.3%
Those reporting use purchased cigarettes from a store within the <u>past 30 days</u> .	18.10%	NA	30.00%	2.5%
Those who used chewing tobacco, snuff or dip on 1 or more days within the <u>past 30 days</u> .	8.80%	8.00%	6.20%	1.8%
Those who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on 1 or more days within <u>past 30 days</u> .	12.60%	11.50%	9.10%	6.4%
<div> <div></div> <div>Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015</div> </div>				

Tobacco Use Among High School Students in Wisconsin and U.S.



Percentage of adults who are current smokers.



Physical Activity

National Recommendations for physical activity:

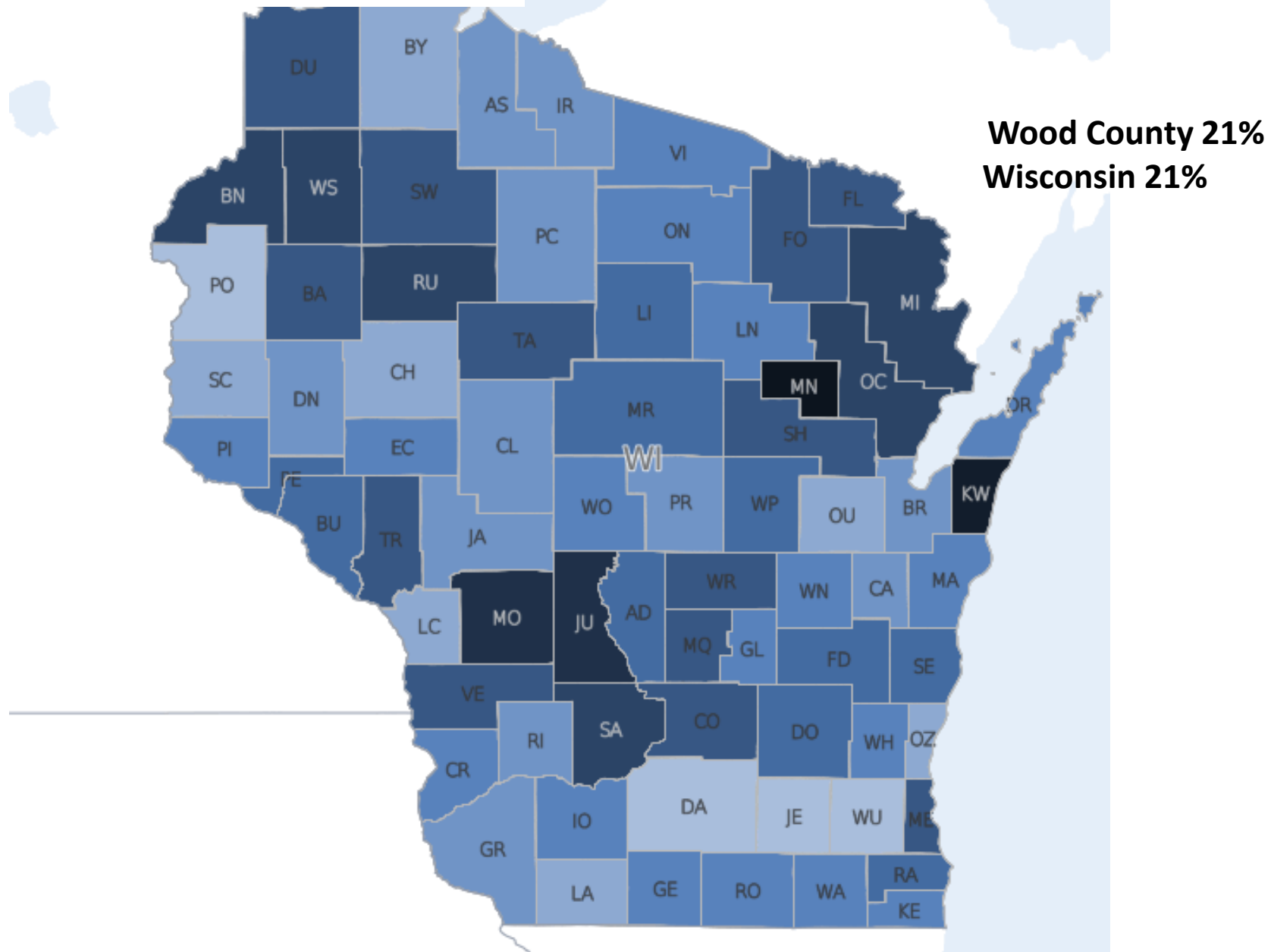
Adults:

- 150 min per week of moderate activity or 75 min of vigorous activity (or combination)
- Muscle strengthening activity at least two days per week
- Additional benefits to doubling moderate activity to 300 min or vigorous to 150 min

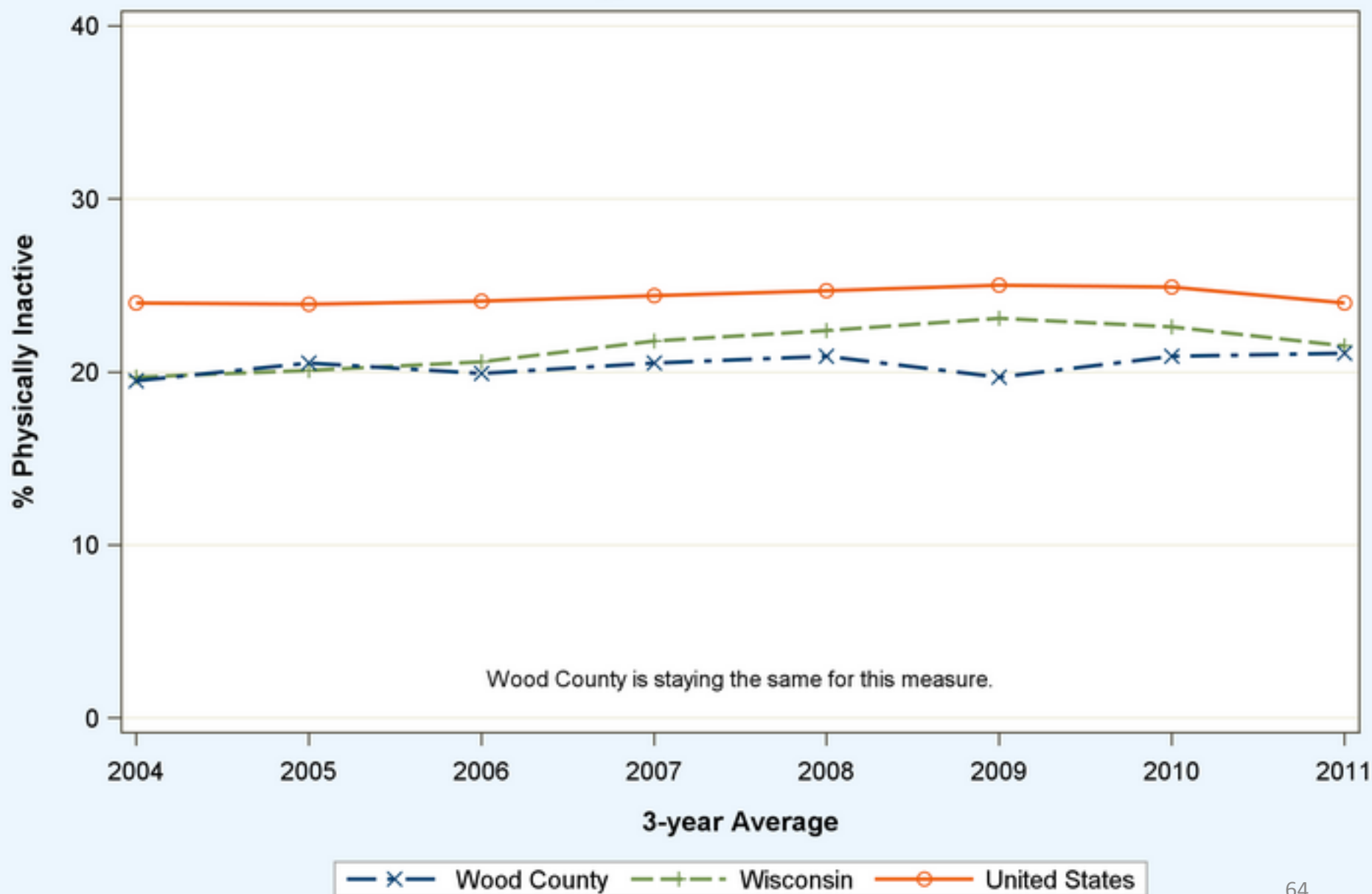
Kids and Adolescents

- One hour or more of physical activity every day
- Most of the hour should be moderate or vigorous aerobic activity
- Vigorous activity at least three days per week
- Muscle/bone strengthening activity at least three days per week

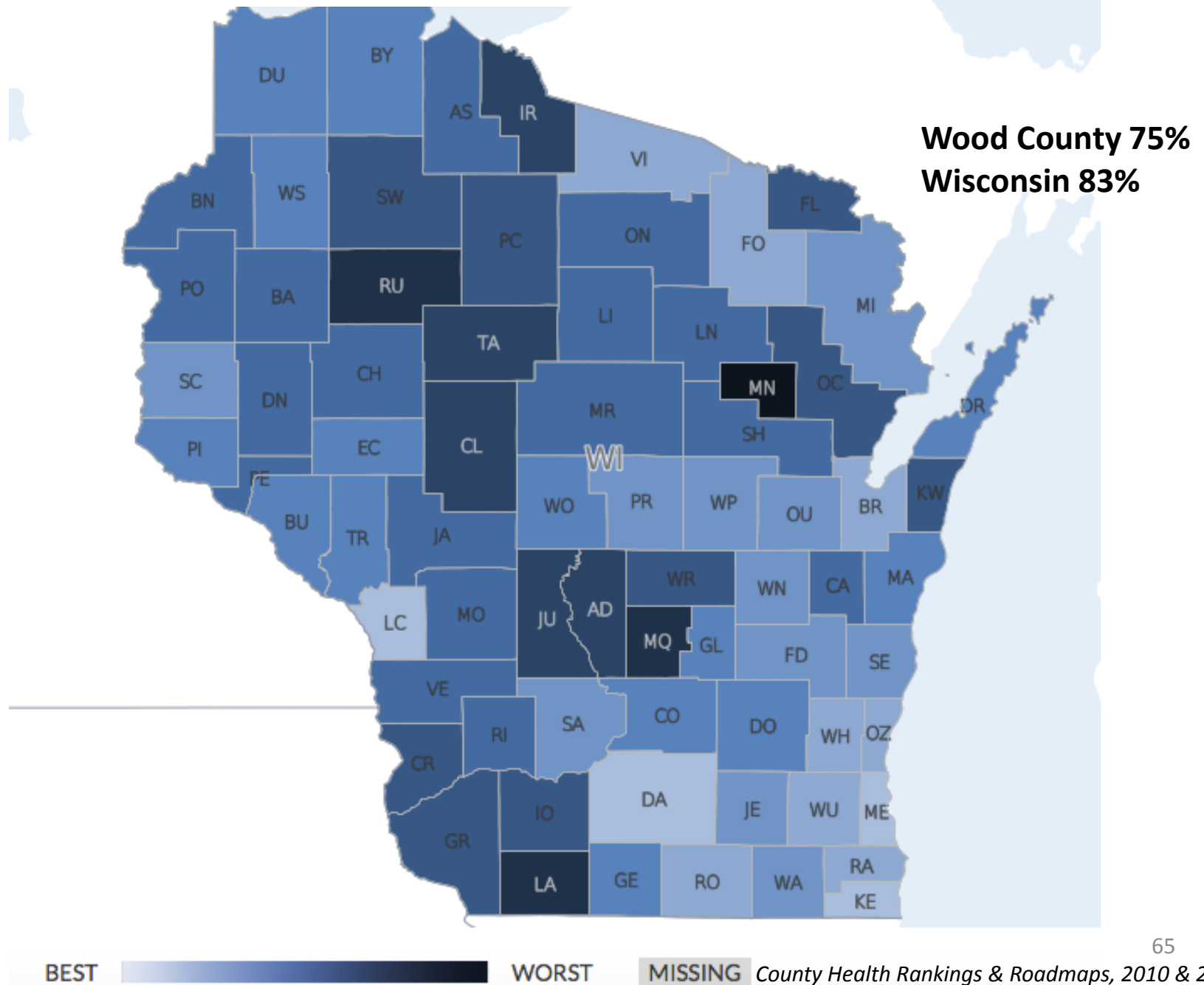
Physical Inactivity, 2011



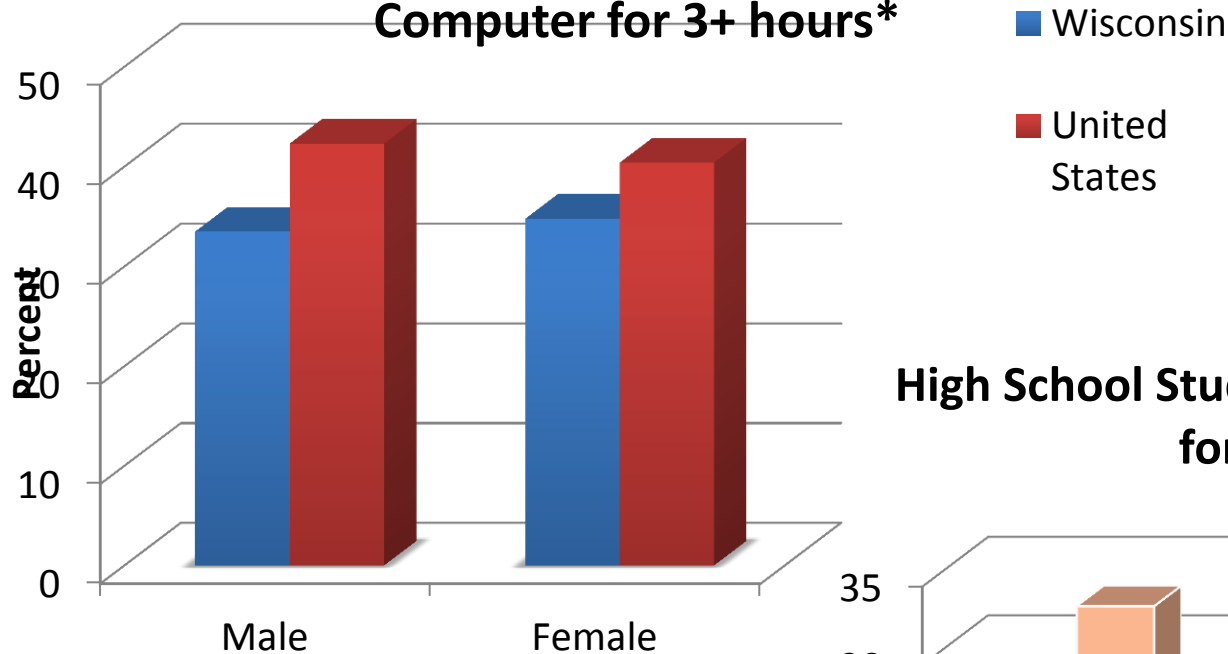
Physical inactivity in Wood County, WI County, State and National Trends



Access to Exercise Opportunities, 2010 & 2013

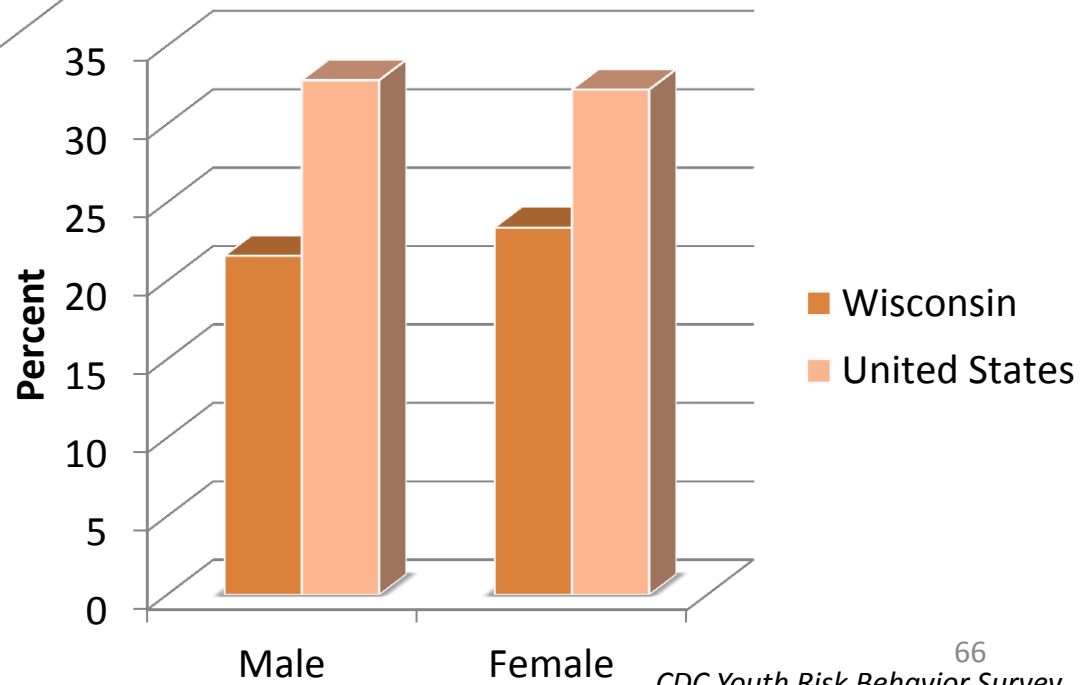


High School Students Who Played Computer/Video Games or Used the Computer for 3+ hours*

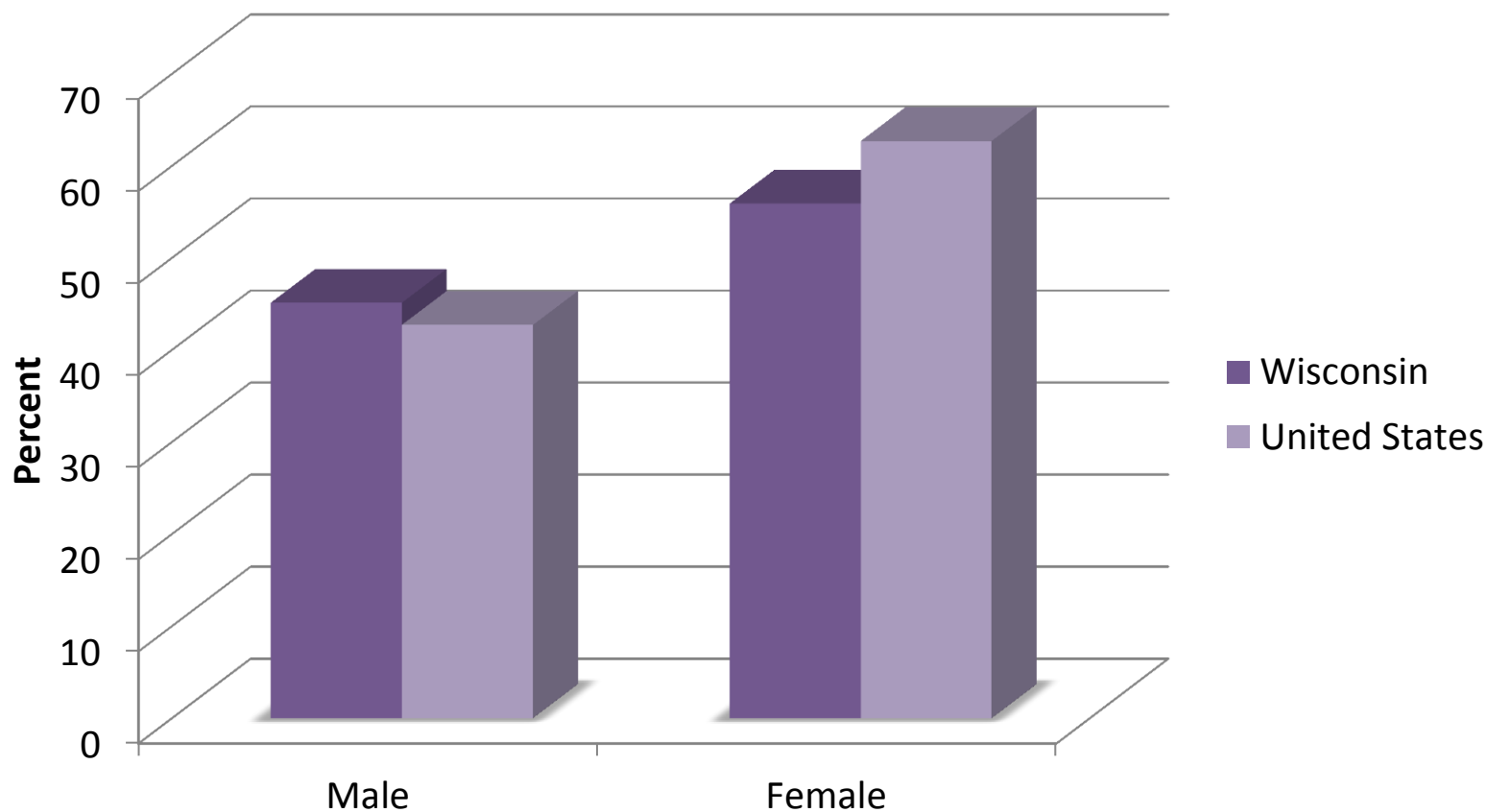


*on an average school day, for non-school purposes

High School Students Who Watched TV for 3+ Hours



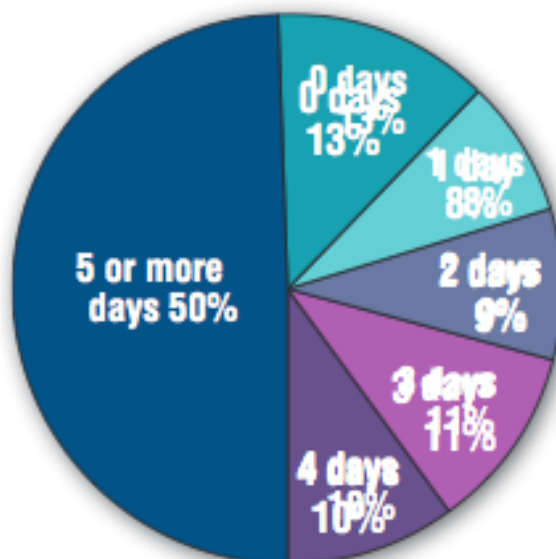
High School Students Who Were NOT Physically Active for 60min on 5 or more days



Male and female students seldom reported similar dietary and physical activity behaviors.

	Males	Females
Obese	15%	8%
Trying to lose weight	27%	60%
Drank one or more pops/day during past week	24%	15%
Drank sugar-sweetened beverage other than soda or pop/day during past week	14%	8%
Walk or bike to school at least 4 days in average week weather permitting	10%	7%

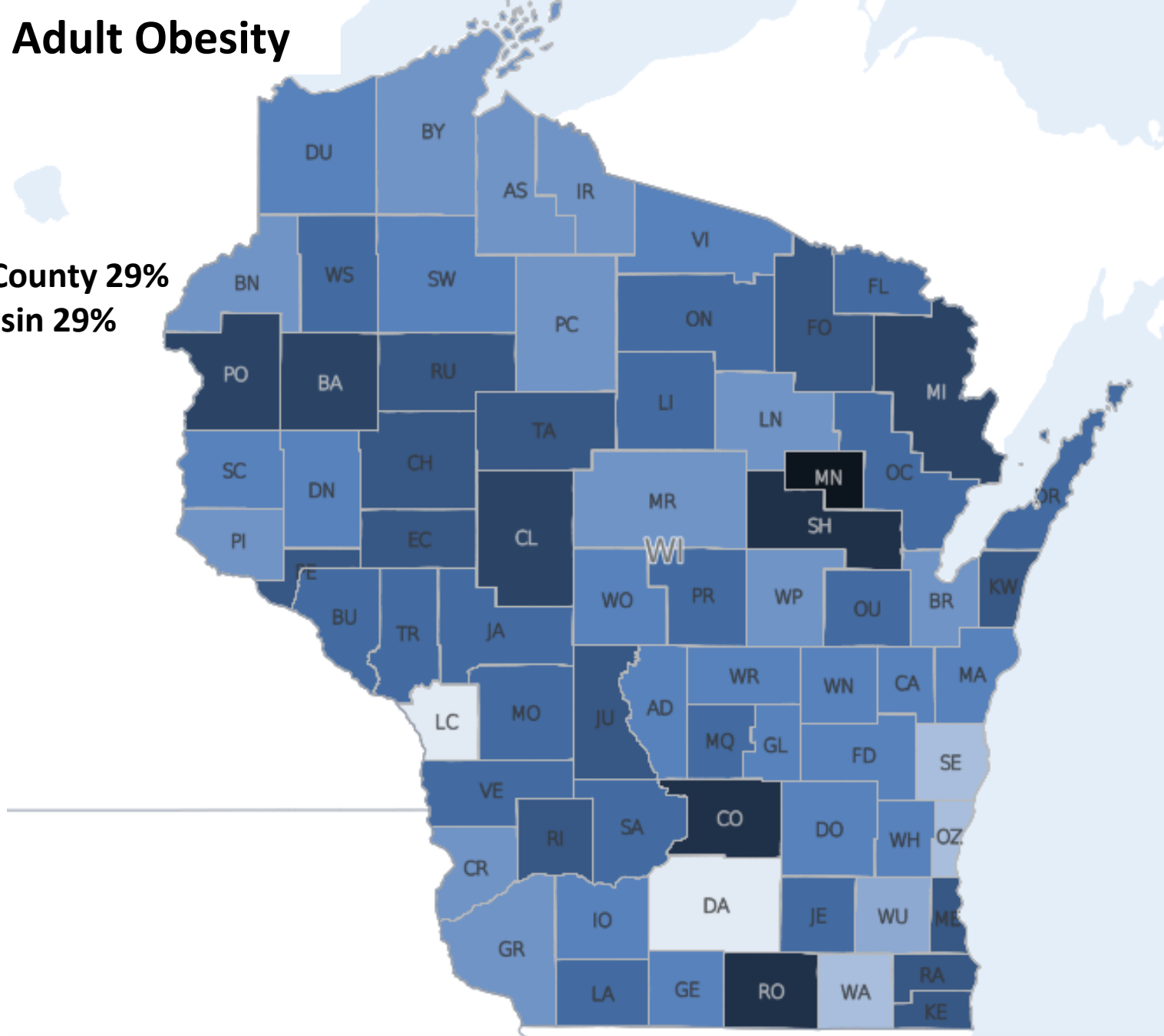
Frequency of 60 or more minutes of physical activity in the past 7 days.



High School Physical Activity Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2015	US	WI	Wood County High Schools	Wood County Middle Schools
	2013	2013	2015	
Those who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the <u>past 7 days</u> .	47.30%	49.50%	41.20%	NA
Those who watched TV, played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work three or more hours per day on an <u>average school day</u> .	32.50%	22.50%	44.70%	44.20%
Those who participated in physical activity 5 or more days a week.	NA	NA	NA	75.60%
Those who participated on at least one sports team in the past 12 months.	NA	NA	NA	67.20%

Adult Obesity

Wood County 29%
Wisconsin 29%



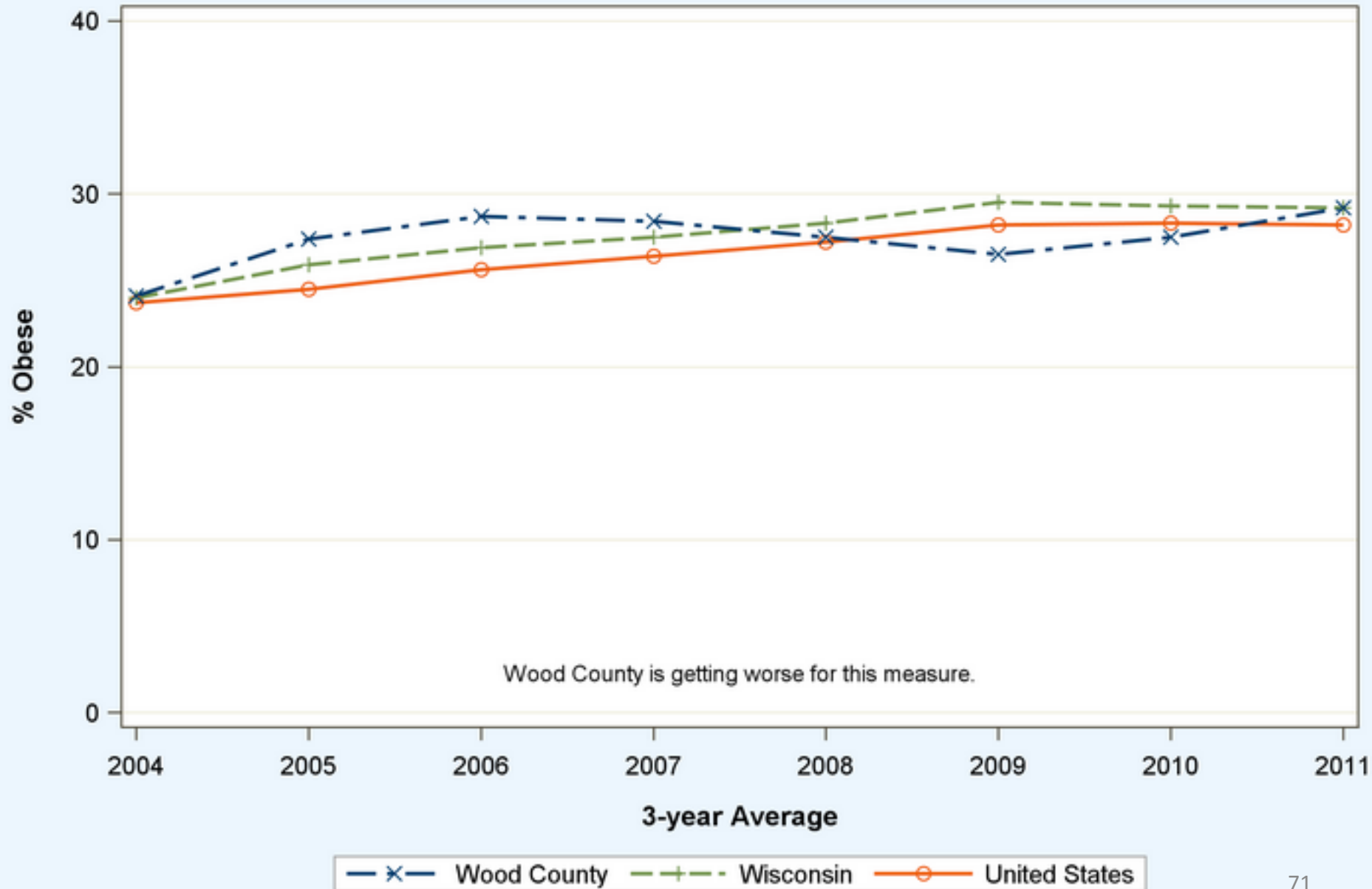
BEST

WORST

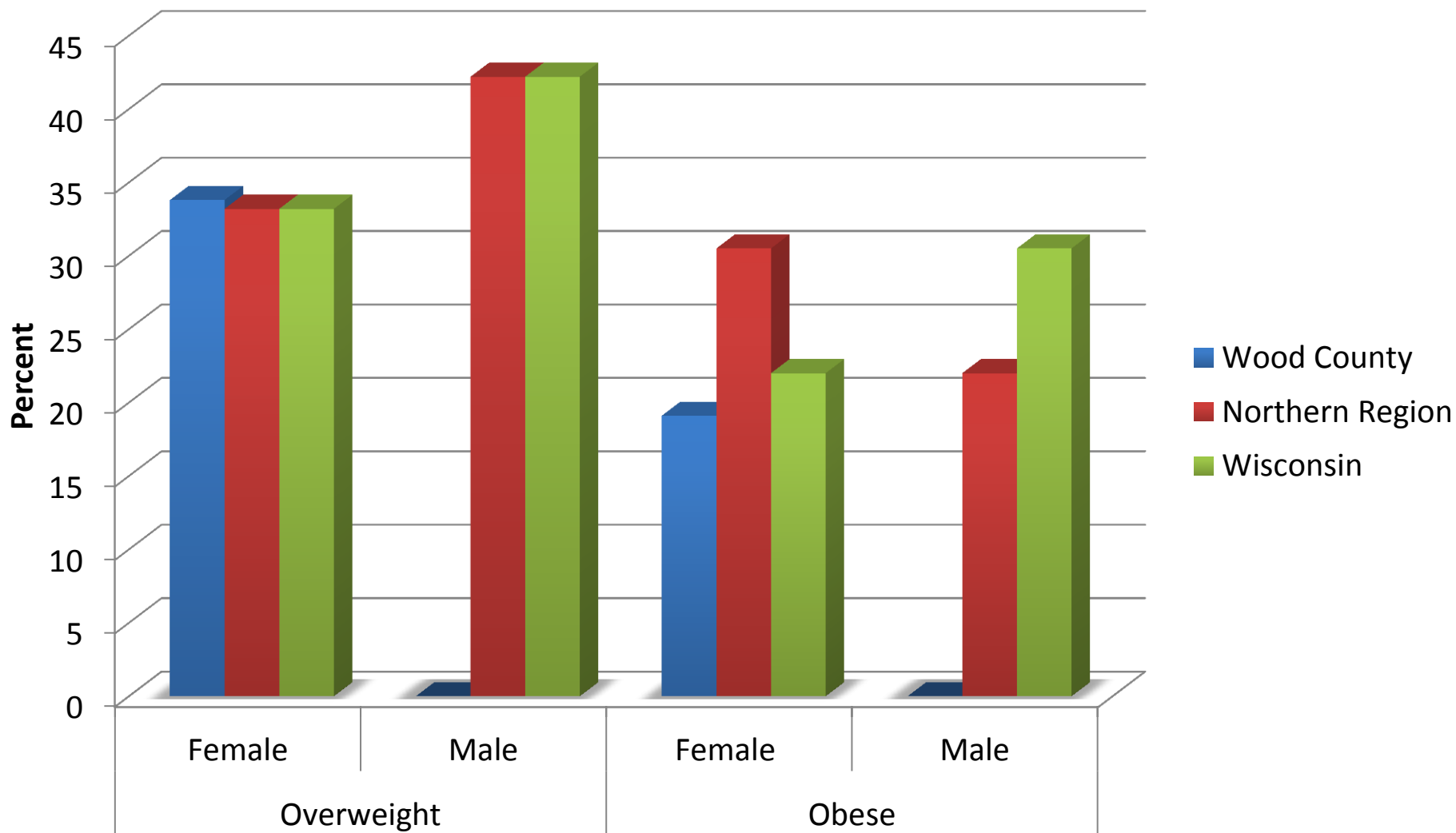
MISSING

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, 2011

Adult obesity in Wood County, WI County, State and National Trends

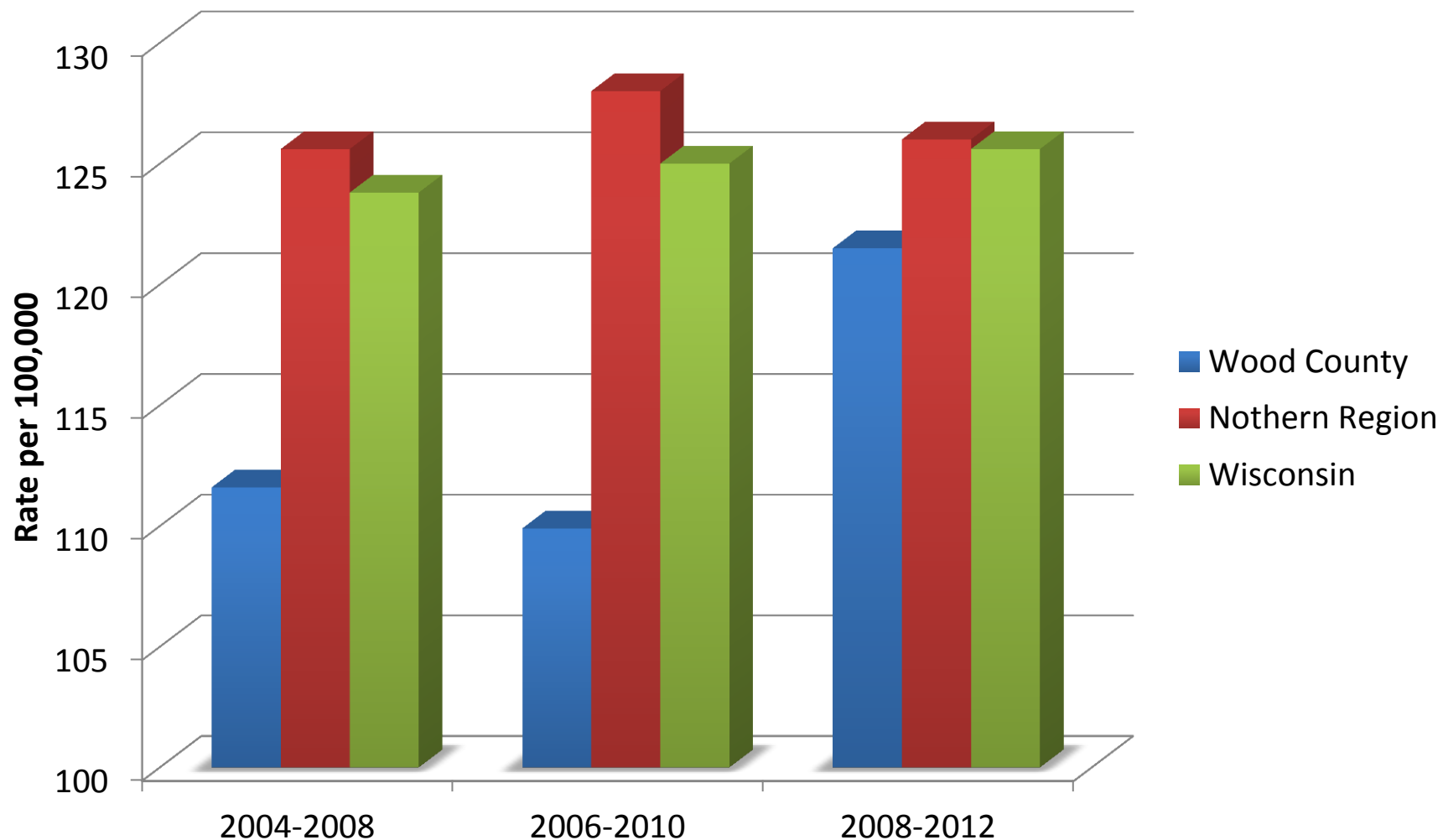


Overweight or Obese by Gender* 2008-2010

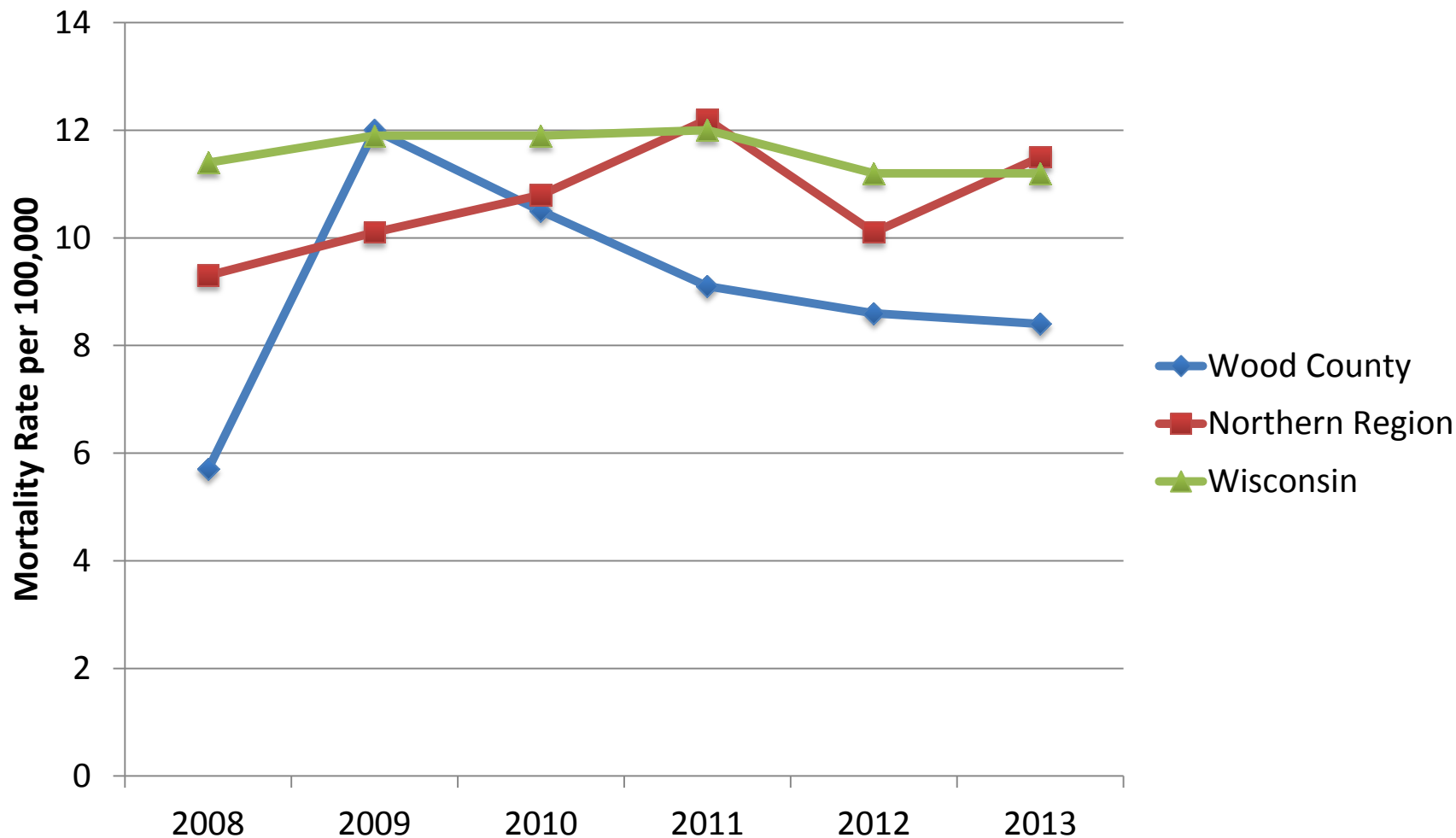


*no data for Wood County males

Age Adjusted Breast Cancer Incidence Rate



Age Adjusted Mortality Rate for Breast Cancer



Reproductive and Sexual Health

Why it matters

- Unintended pregnancies and STDs cause huge health and economic consequences

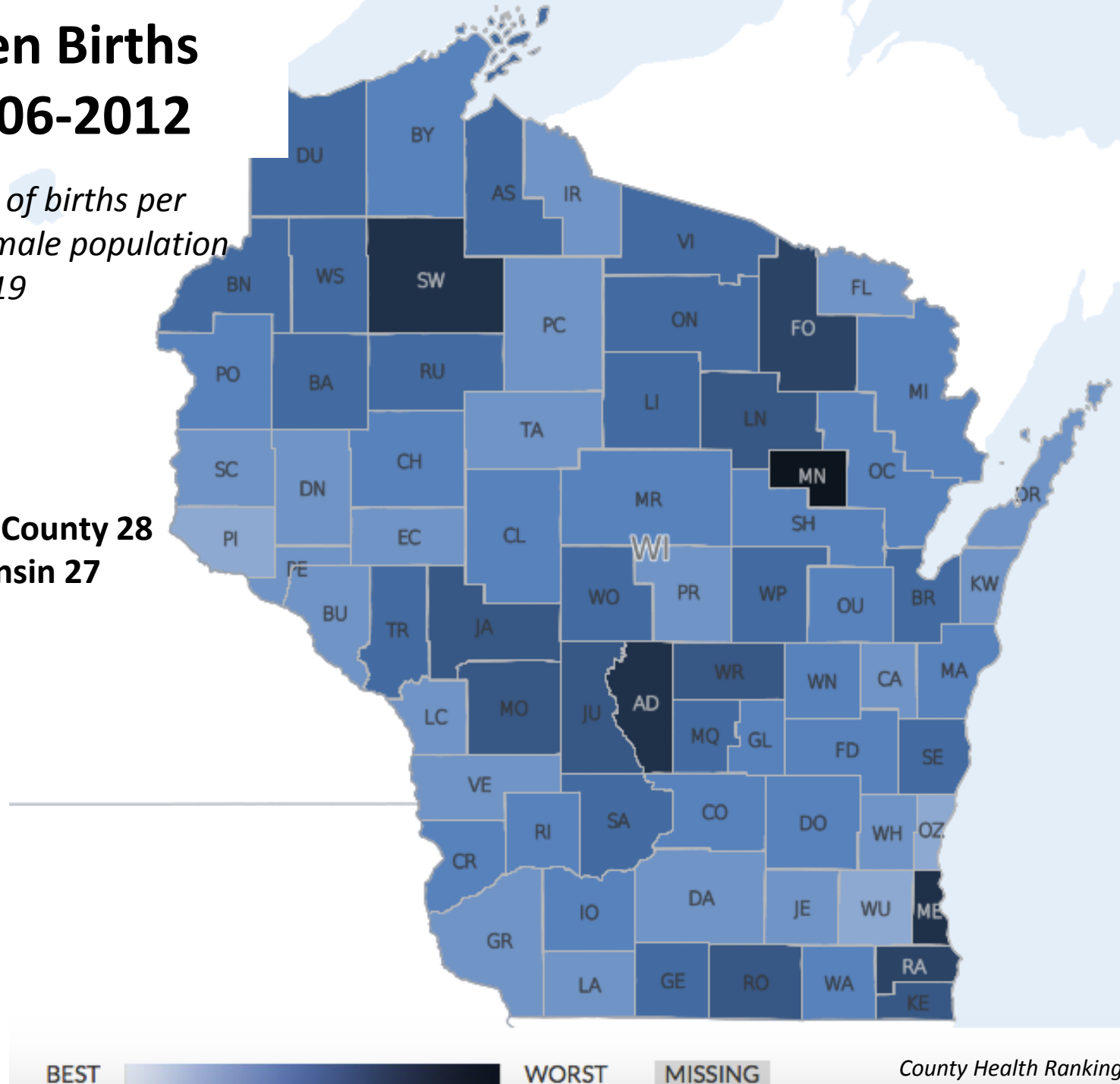
HW2020 Indicators

1. Percent of sexually active high school students who report using condoms
2. Unintended pregnancy rates
3. Reduce racial/ethnic/sexual identity/sexual orientation disparities in teen birth rates, HIV incidence rates and education/income disparities in sexual behavior indicators

Teen Births 2006-2012

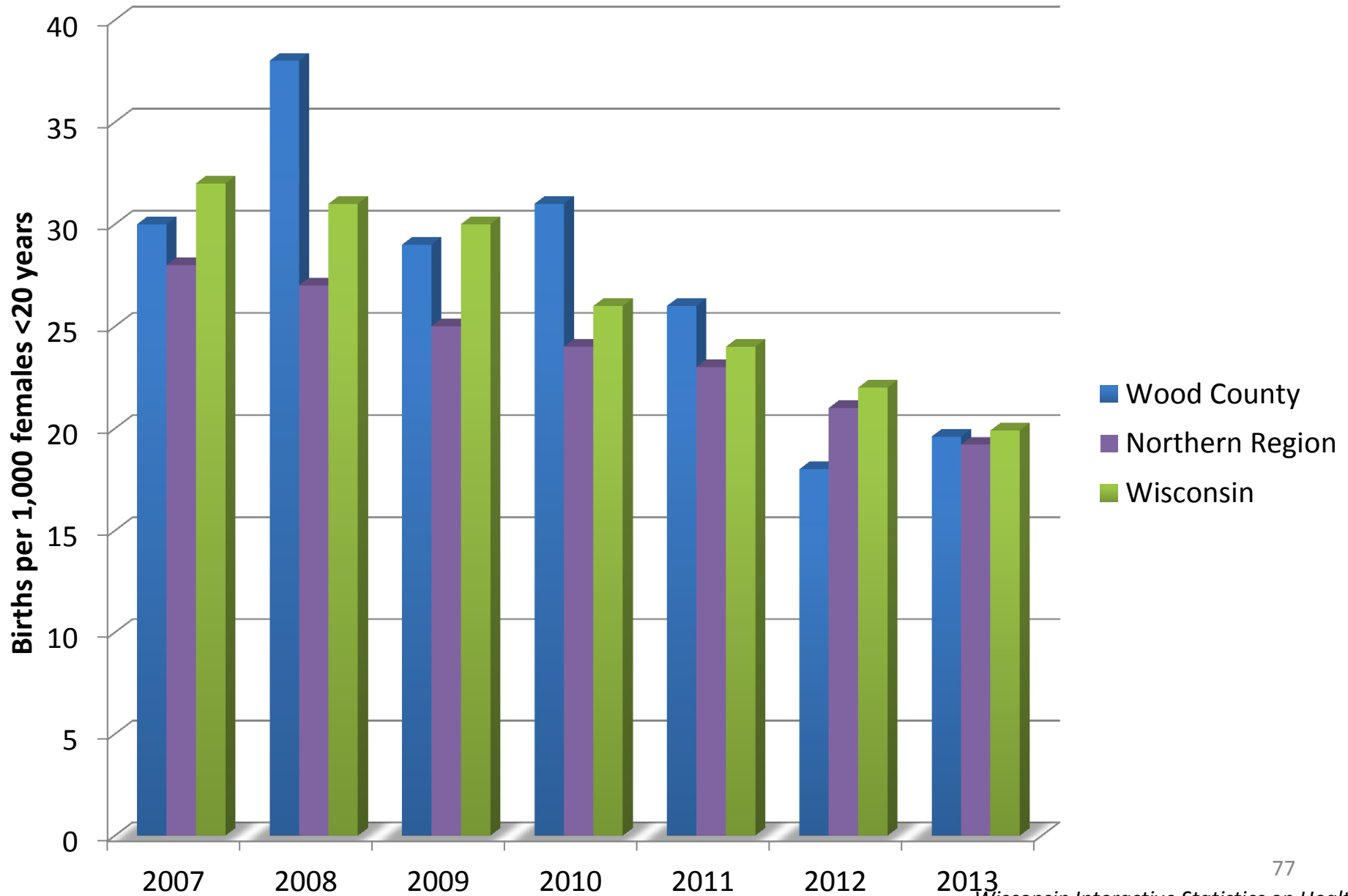
*Number of births per
1000 female population
age 15-19*

Wood County 28
Wisconsin 27

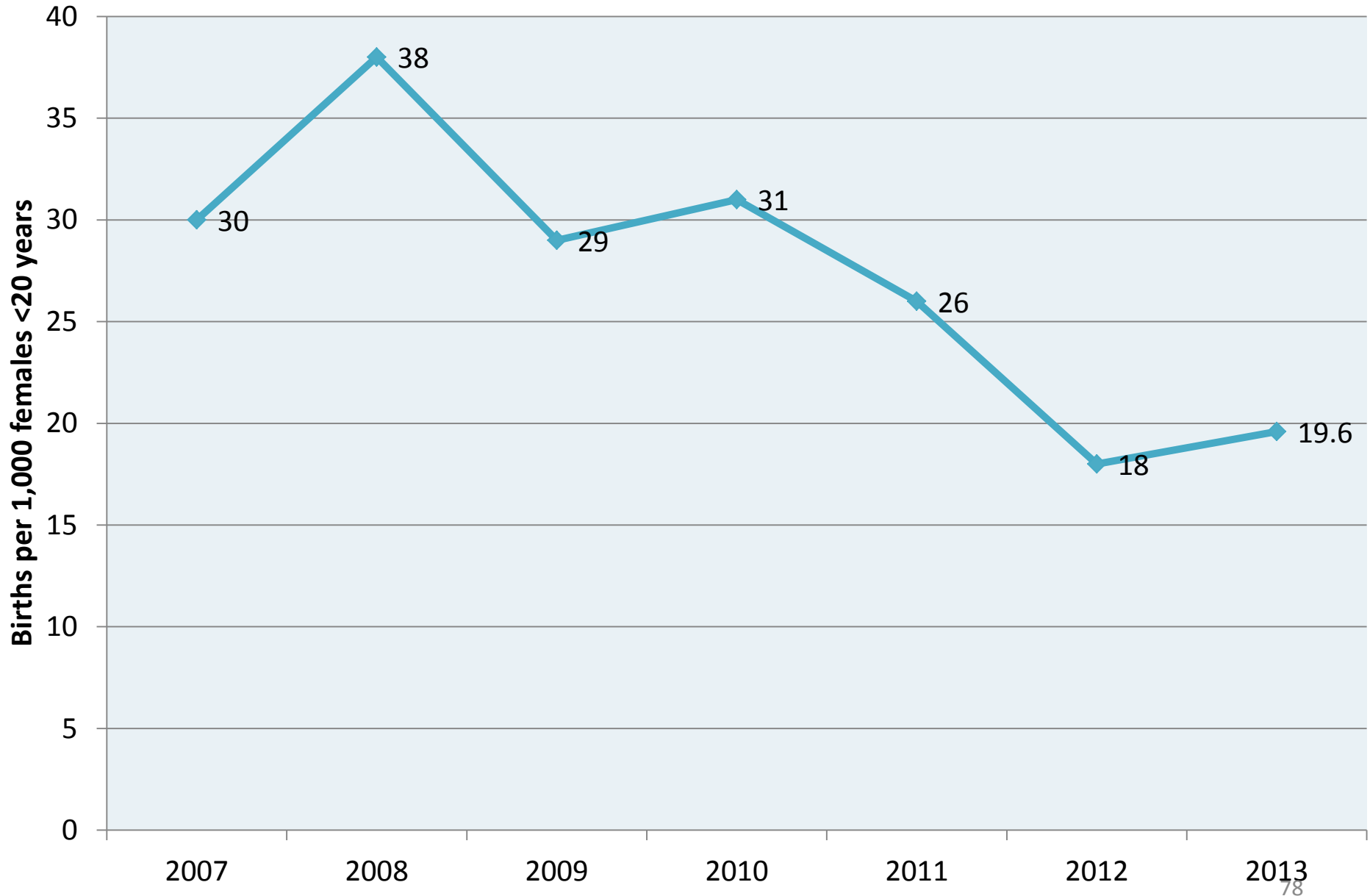


Teen Birth Rate

For mothers <20 years of age

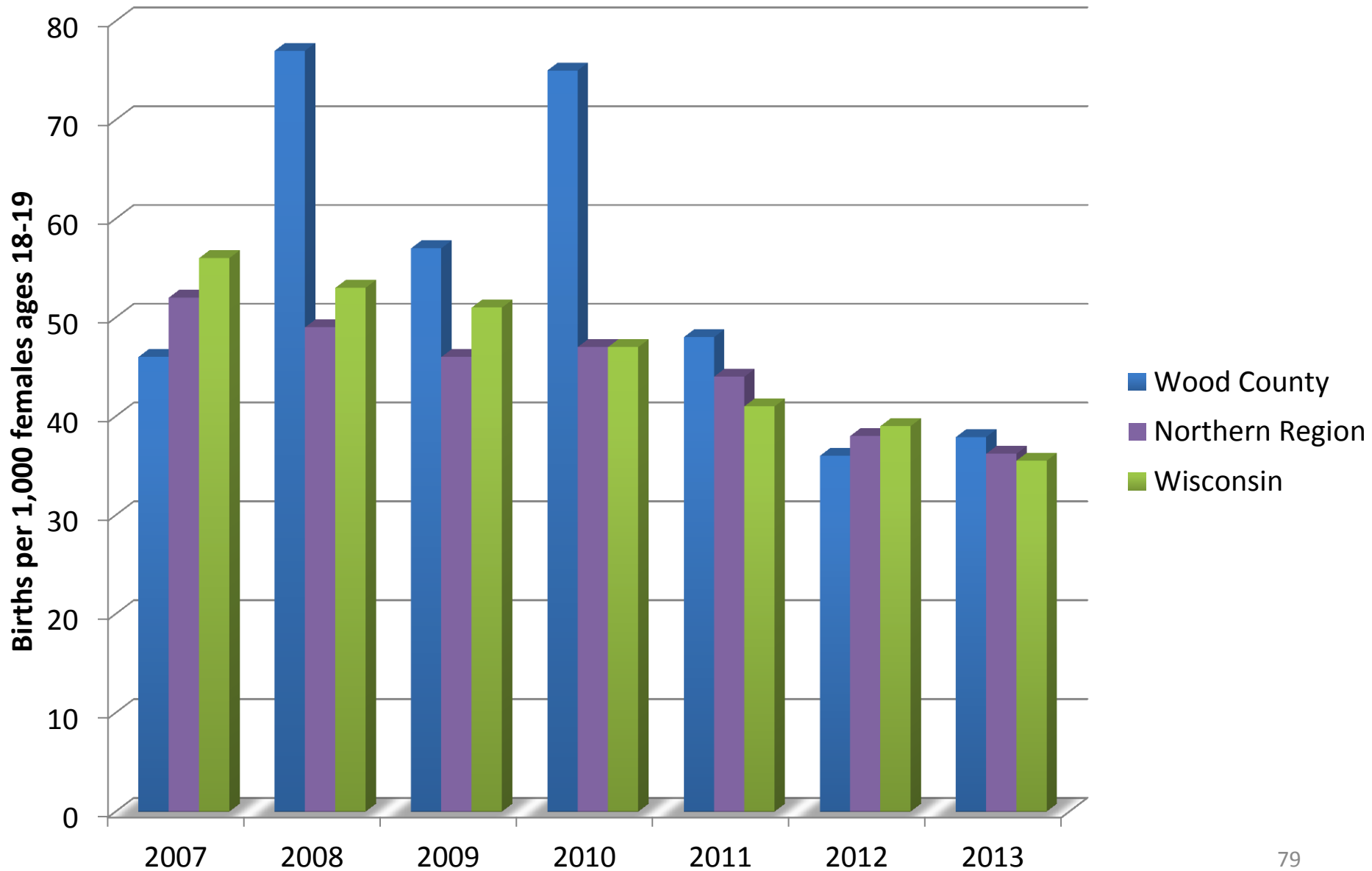


Wood County Teen Birth Rate



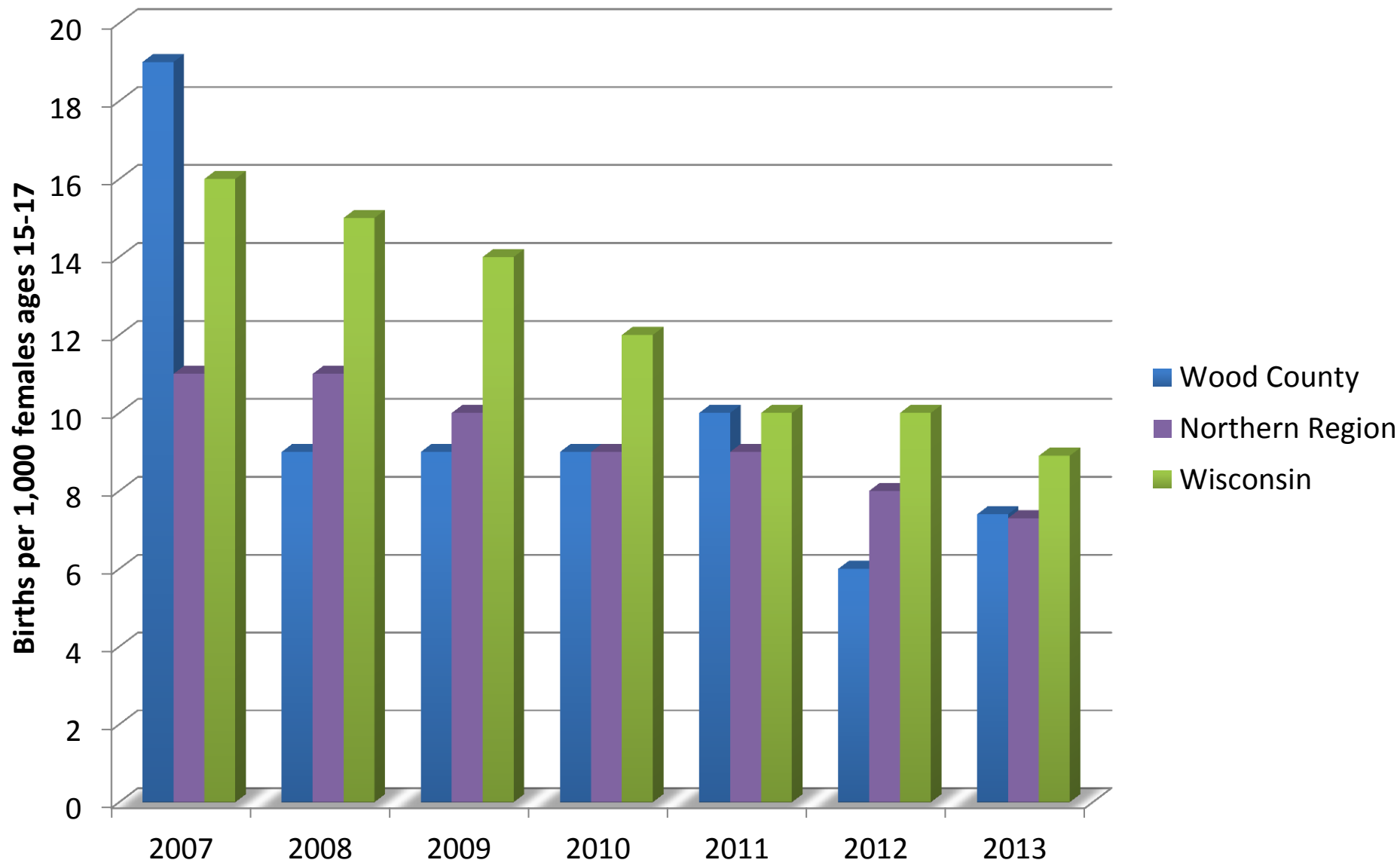
Older Teen Birth Rate

Mothers 18-19 years of age



Younger Teen Birth Rate

Mothers ages 15-17



Births to Teens ages 15-17

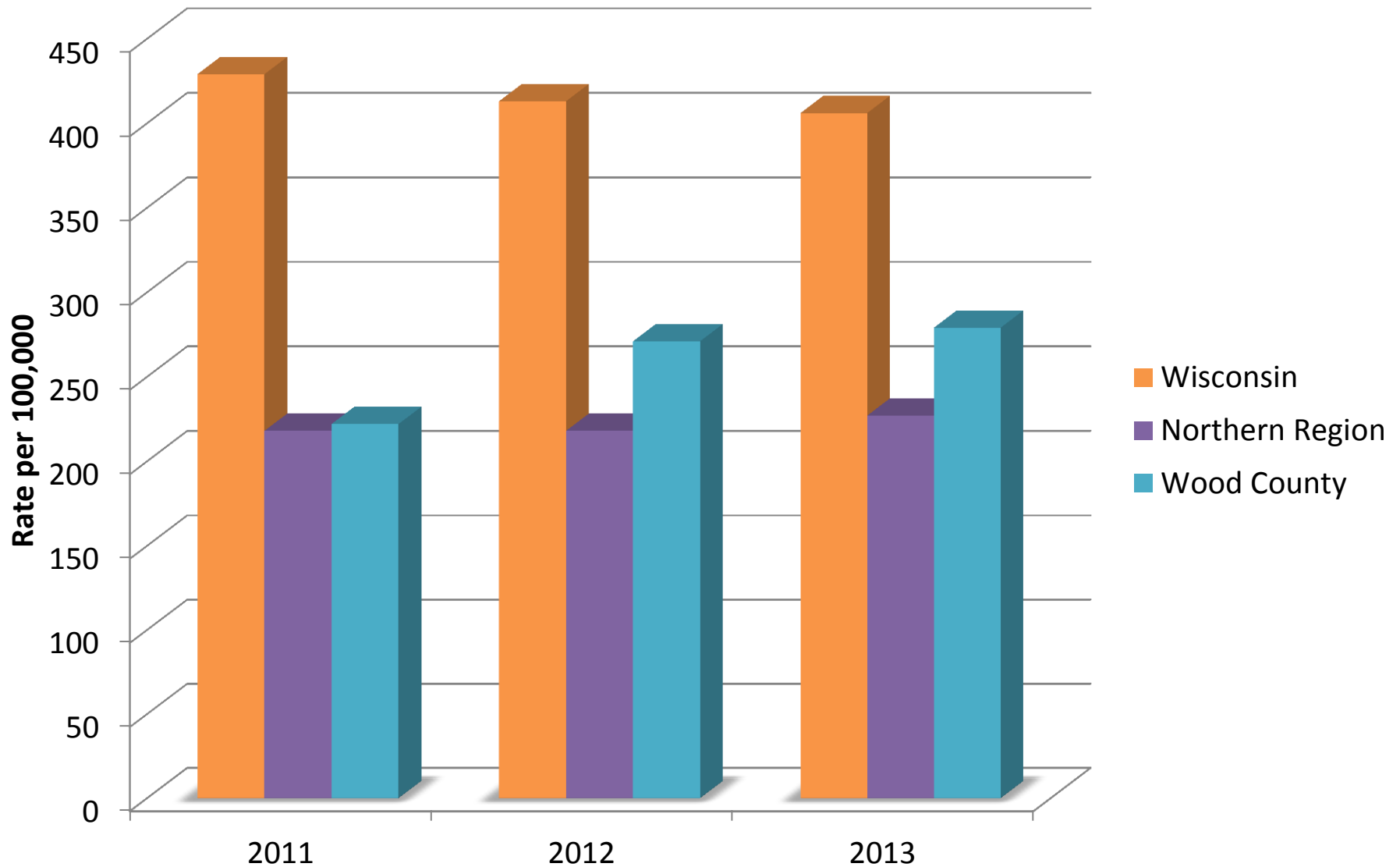
Wood County

- Between 2003 and 2013, there were 160 births to 15-17 year old teens in Wood County
- Average of ~14 births per year

Wood County Sexually Transmitted Diseases

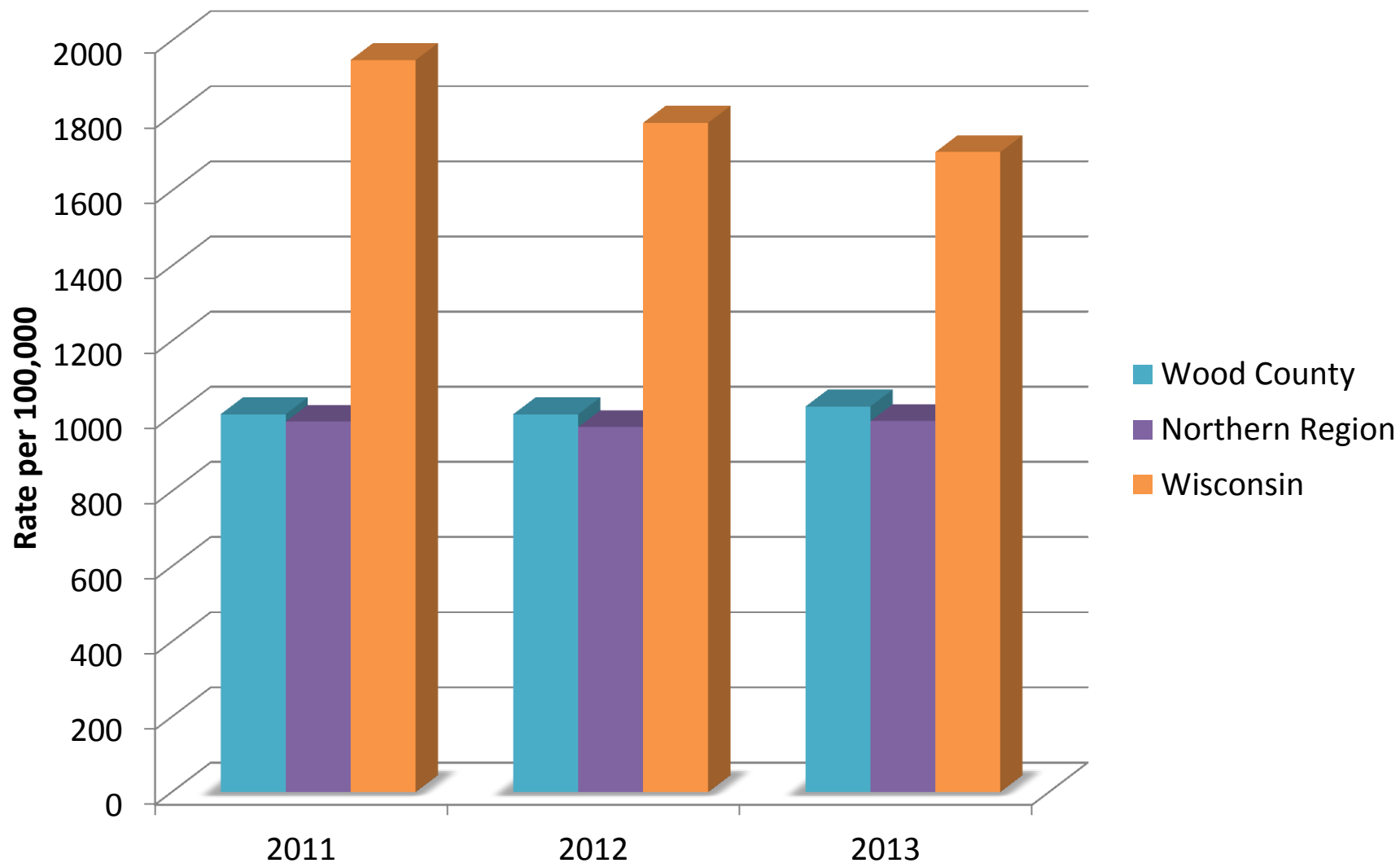
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Chlamydia	157	111	113	121	107	140	164	200	218	224
Gonorrhea	10	8	<5	8	9	9	12	8	5	2
Syphilis	0	<5	0	0	<5	<5	<5	0	2	0

Chlamydia Rates 2011-2013



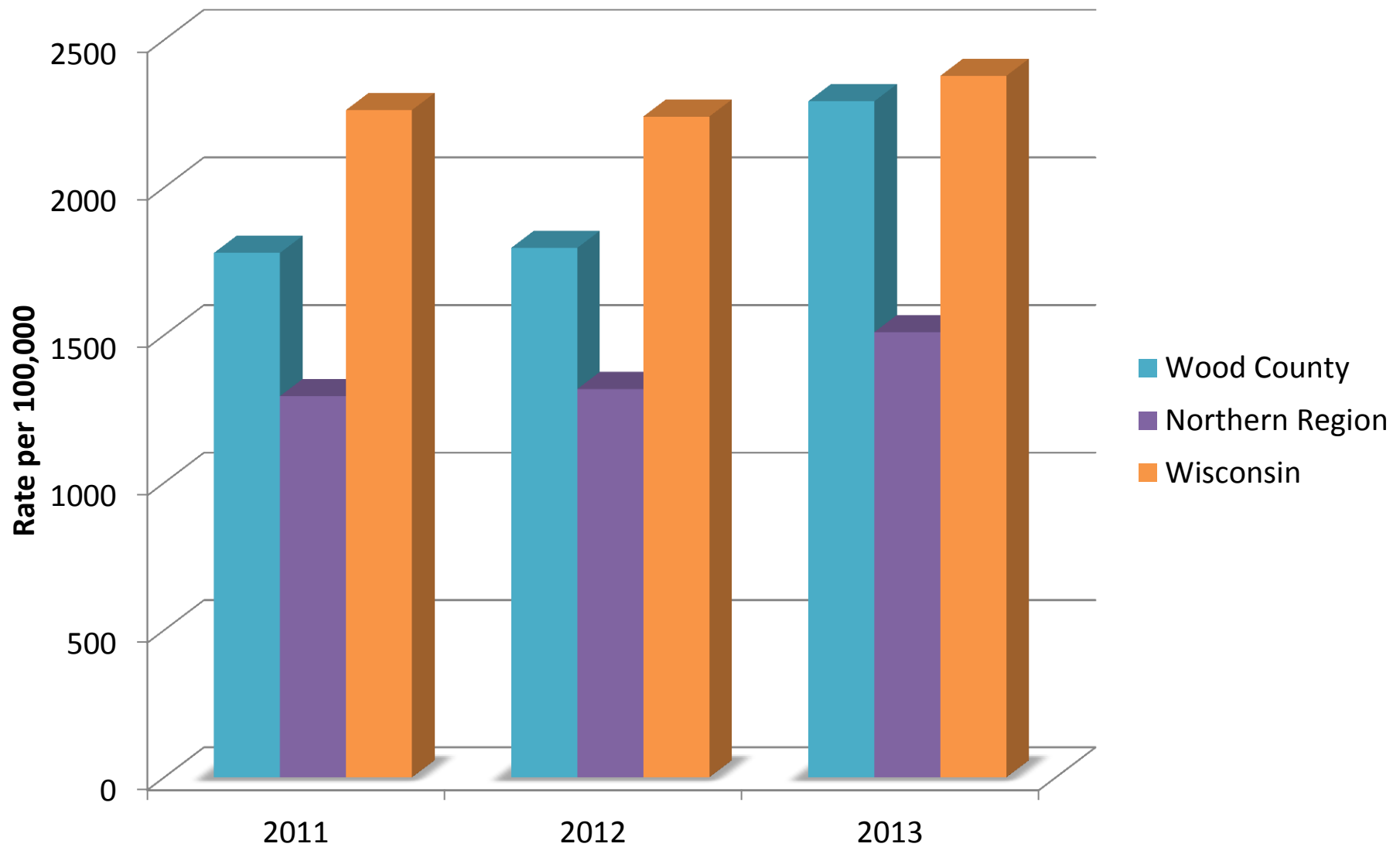
Rate of Chlamydia in Adolescents

Ages 15-19

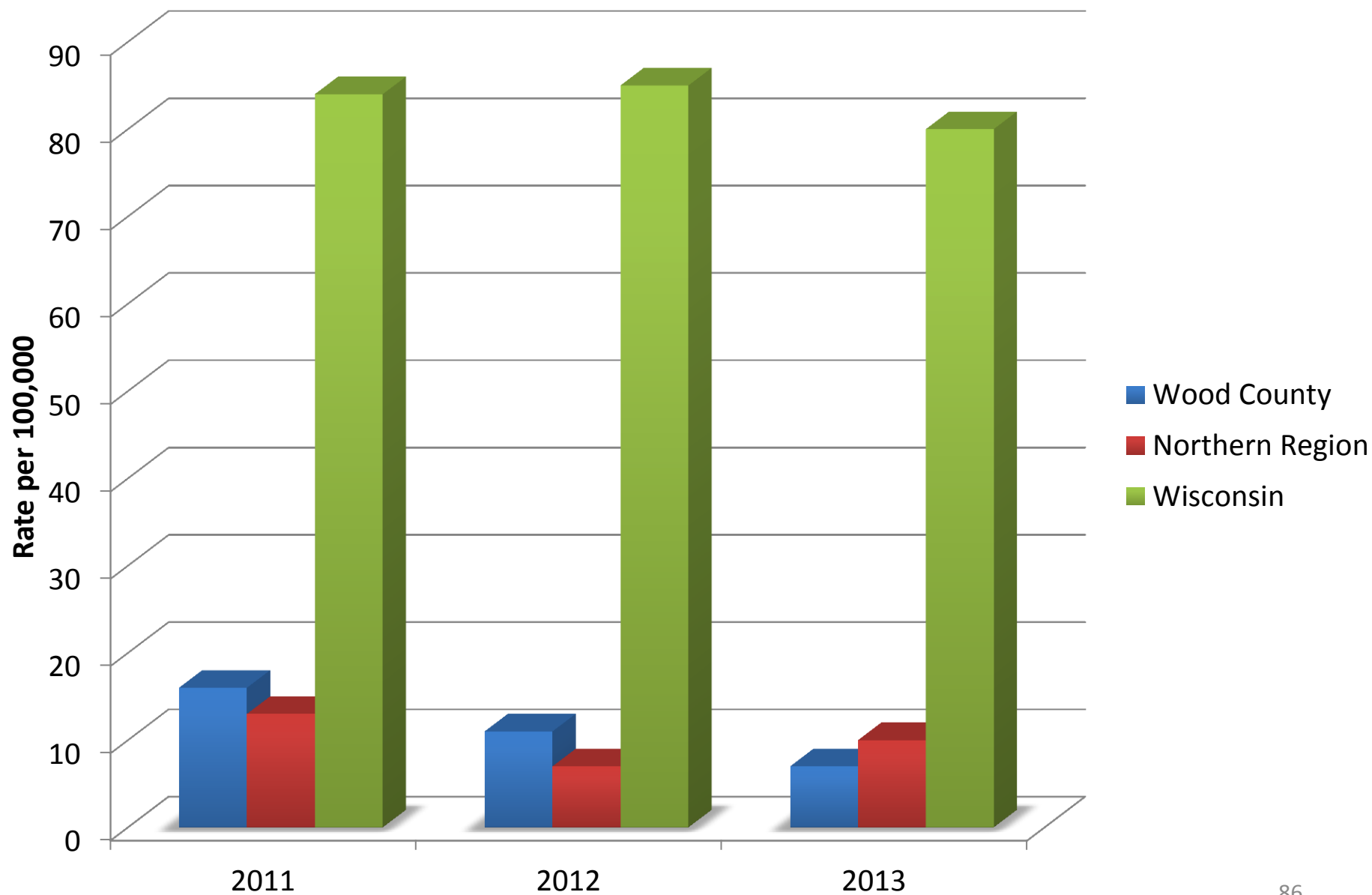


Rate of Chlamydia in Young Adults

Ages 20-24

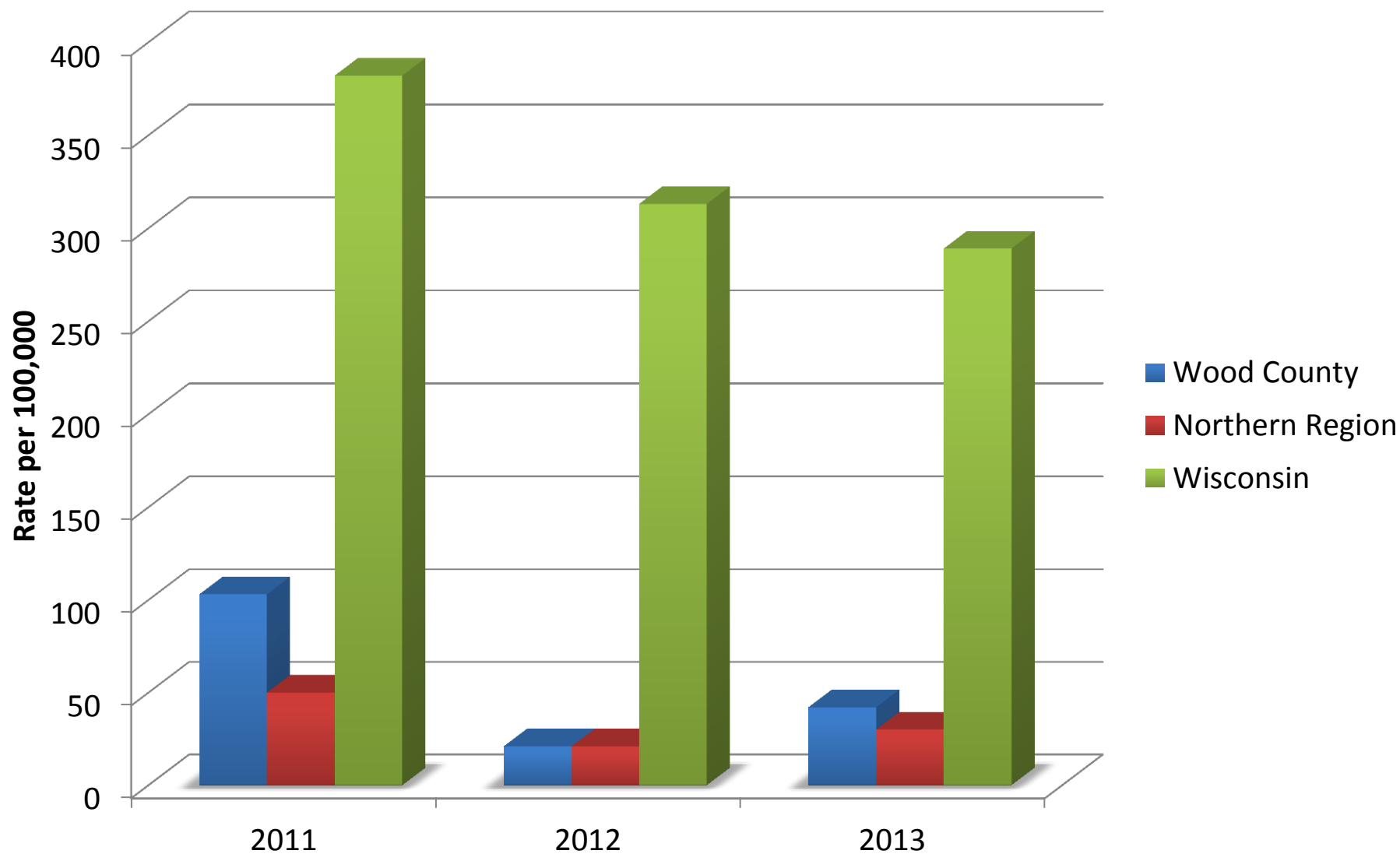


Gonorrhea Rates 2011-2013



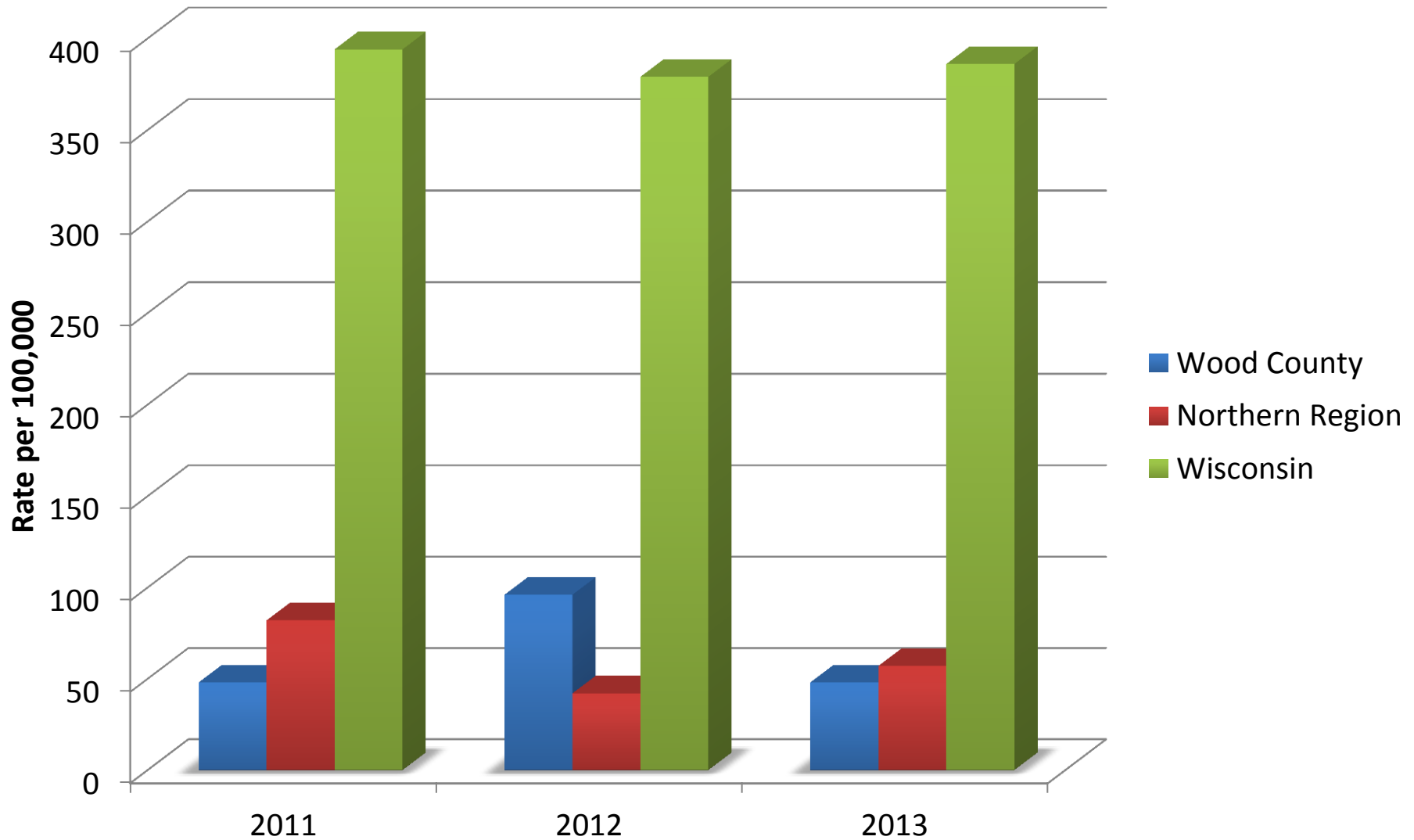
Rate of Gonorrhea in Adolescents

Ages 15-19

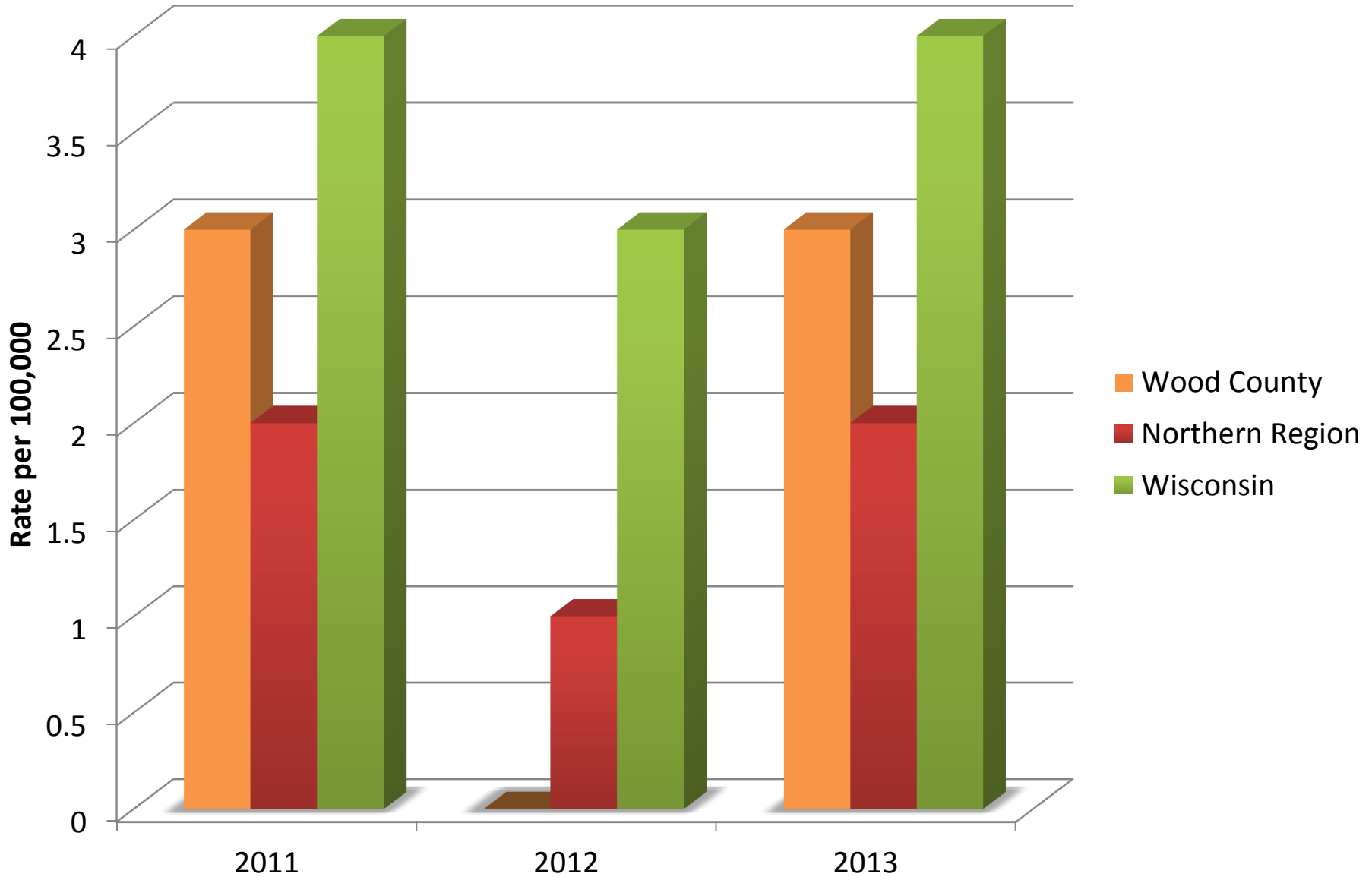


Rate of Gonorrhea in Young Adults

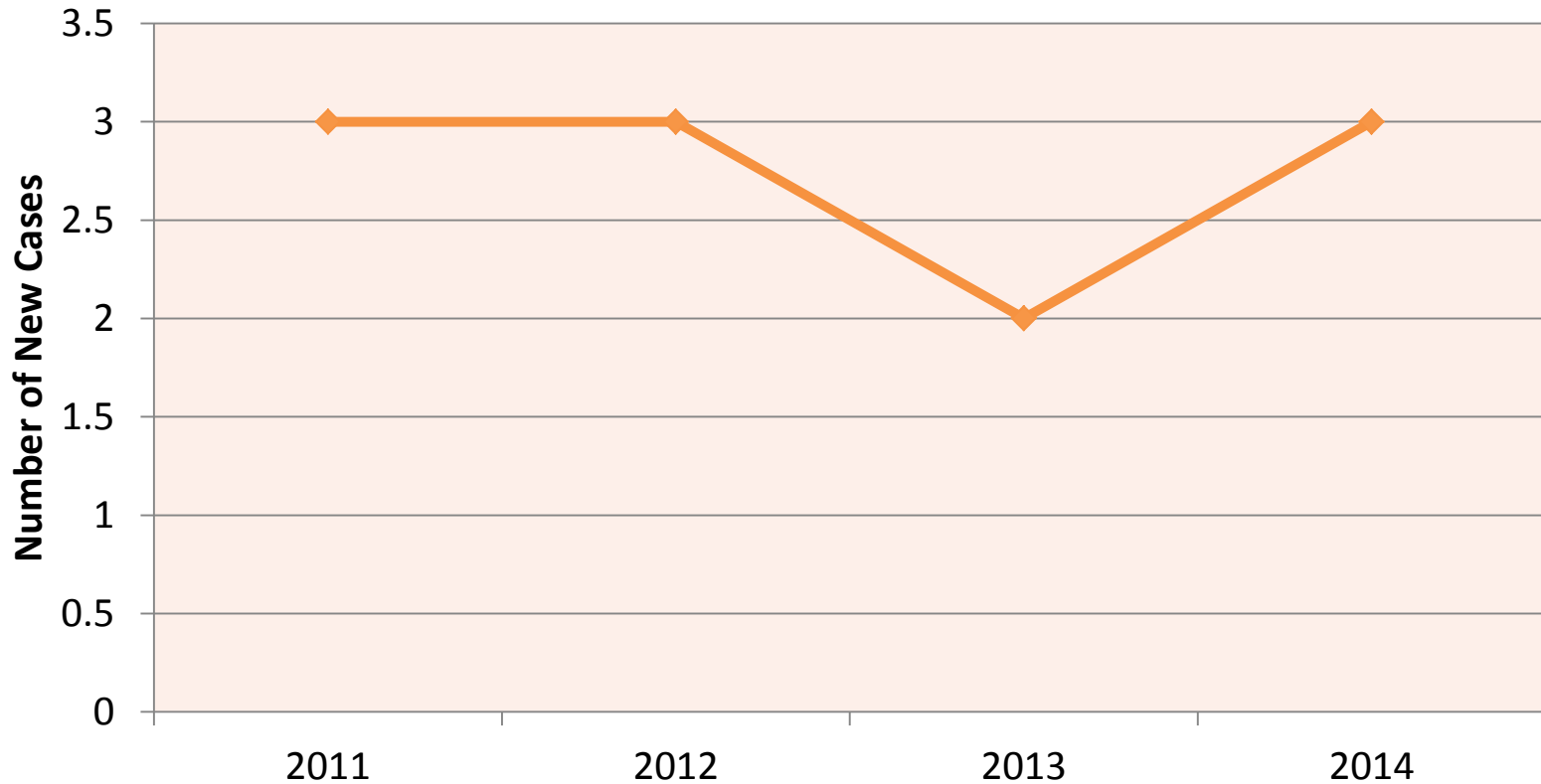
Ages 20-24



Syphilis Rates 2011-2013



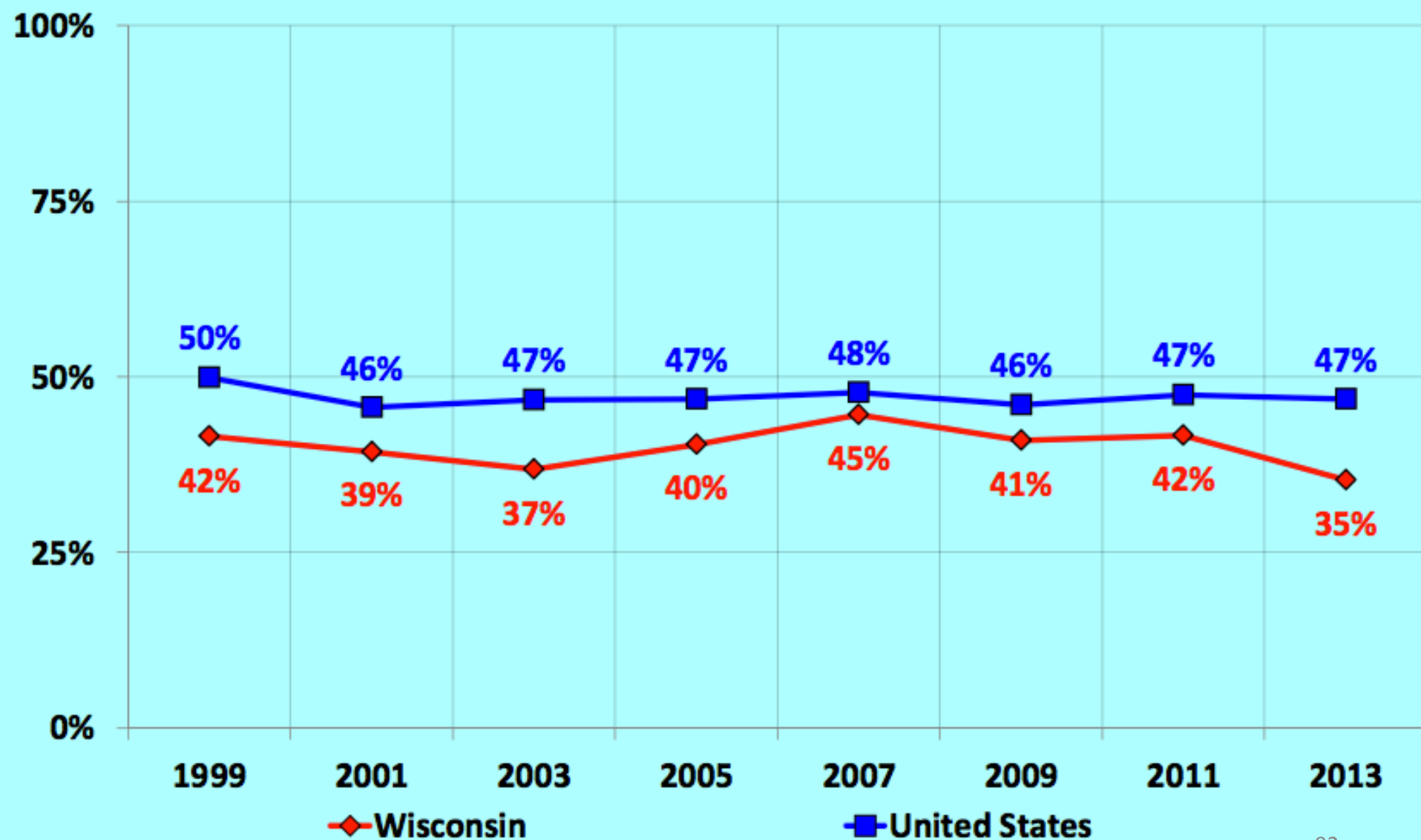
New HIV Cases in Wood County



- From 1999 to 2013, a total of 38 deaths in the Northern Region of Wisconsin had HIV listed as the cause of death
- The HIV prevalence rate in Wisconsin in 2010 was 107 people living with HIV per 100,000
 - The HIV prevalence rate in Wood County in 2010 was 34 per 100,000

High School Sexual Health Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2015	US	WI	Wood County High Schools	Wood County Middle Schools
	2013	2013	2015	
Those who feel it is important to delay having sexual intercourse until they are married.	NA	18.70%	19.40%	33.70%
Those who report ever having sexual intercourse during their <u>life</u> .	46.80%	35.30%	40.50%	8.40%
Those who had sexual intercourse for the first time before the age 13 years.	5.60%	2.60%	3.40%	4.20%
Those who report being sexually active during the <u>past 3 months</u> .	34.00%	25.60%	31.60%	7.80%
Of those who are sexually active, those who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy.	13.70%	10.70%	6.90%	14.90%

Percentage of students in grades 9-12 who ever had sexual intercourse.



Food and Nutrition

Adequate, appropriate and safe

Why it matters

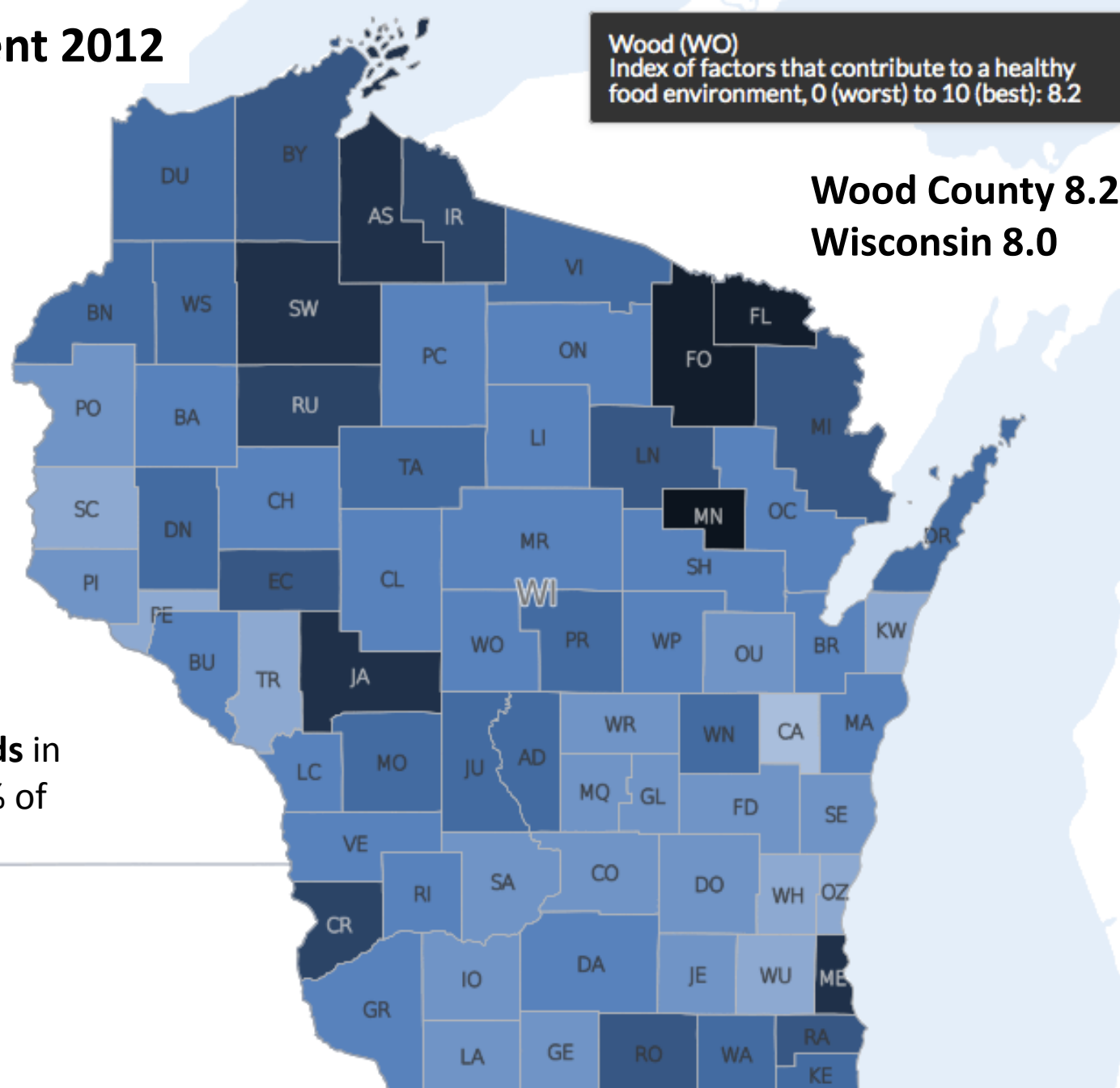
- Prevention of chronic disease
- Promotion of overall health
- Quality of life impacts via nutritional, social, cultural, enjoyable aspects of food

Food Environment 2012

*Index of factors that
contribute to a healthy
food environment
0 (worst) to 10 (best)*

Wood (WO)
Index of factors that contribute to a healthy
food environment, 0 (worst) to 10 (best): 8.2

Wood County 8.2
Wisconsin 8.0



BEST

WORST

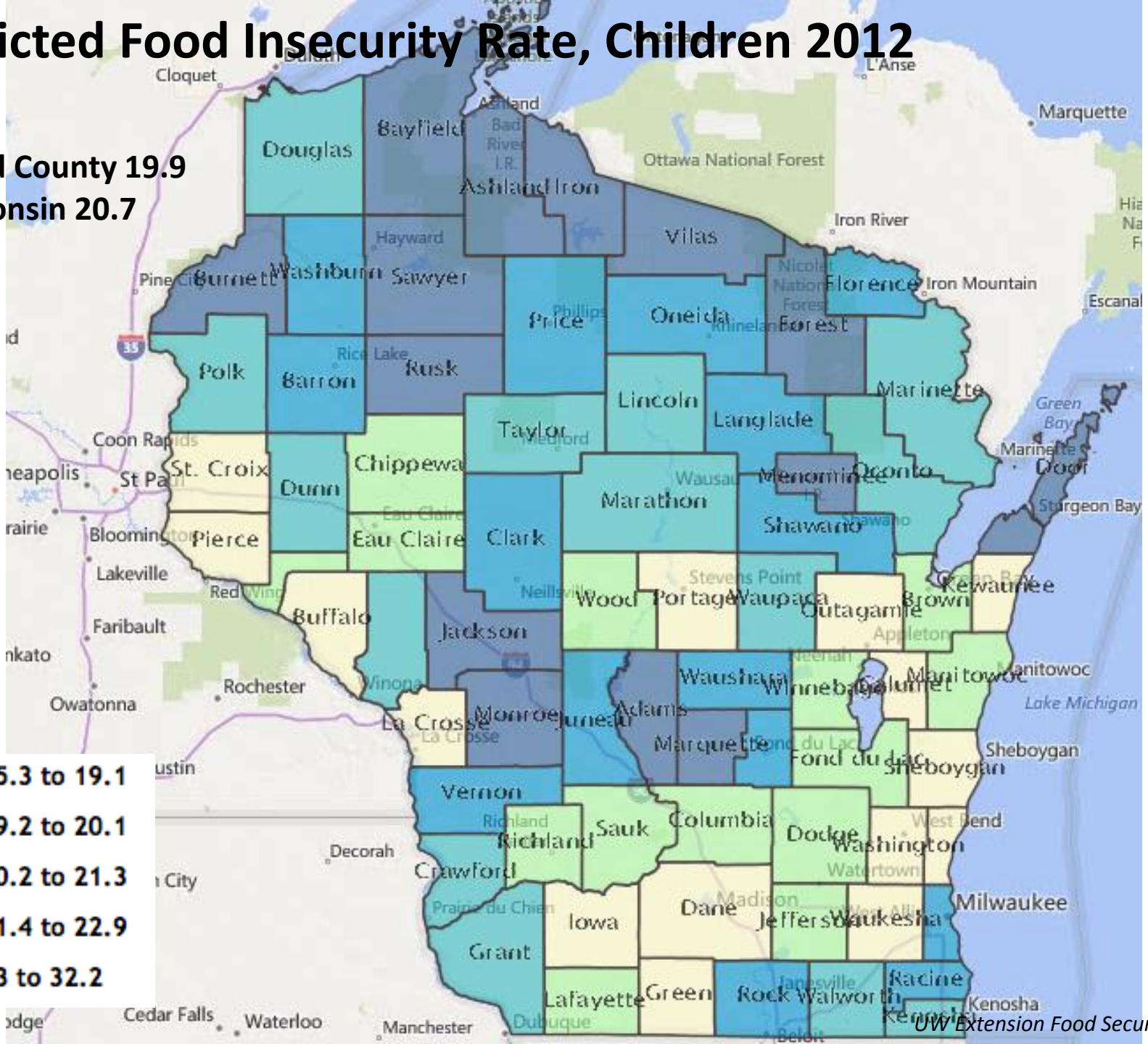
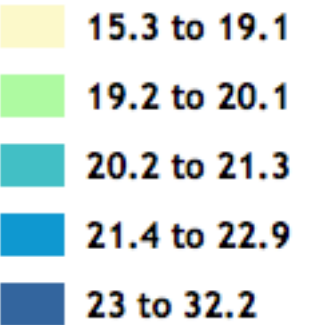
MISSING

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, 2012

- 11% of Wood County residents were **food insecure** in 2012, compared to 13% of Wisconsinites
- 6% of Wood County residents had **limited access to healthy foods** in 2012, compared to 5% of Wisconinites

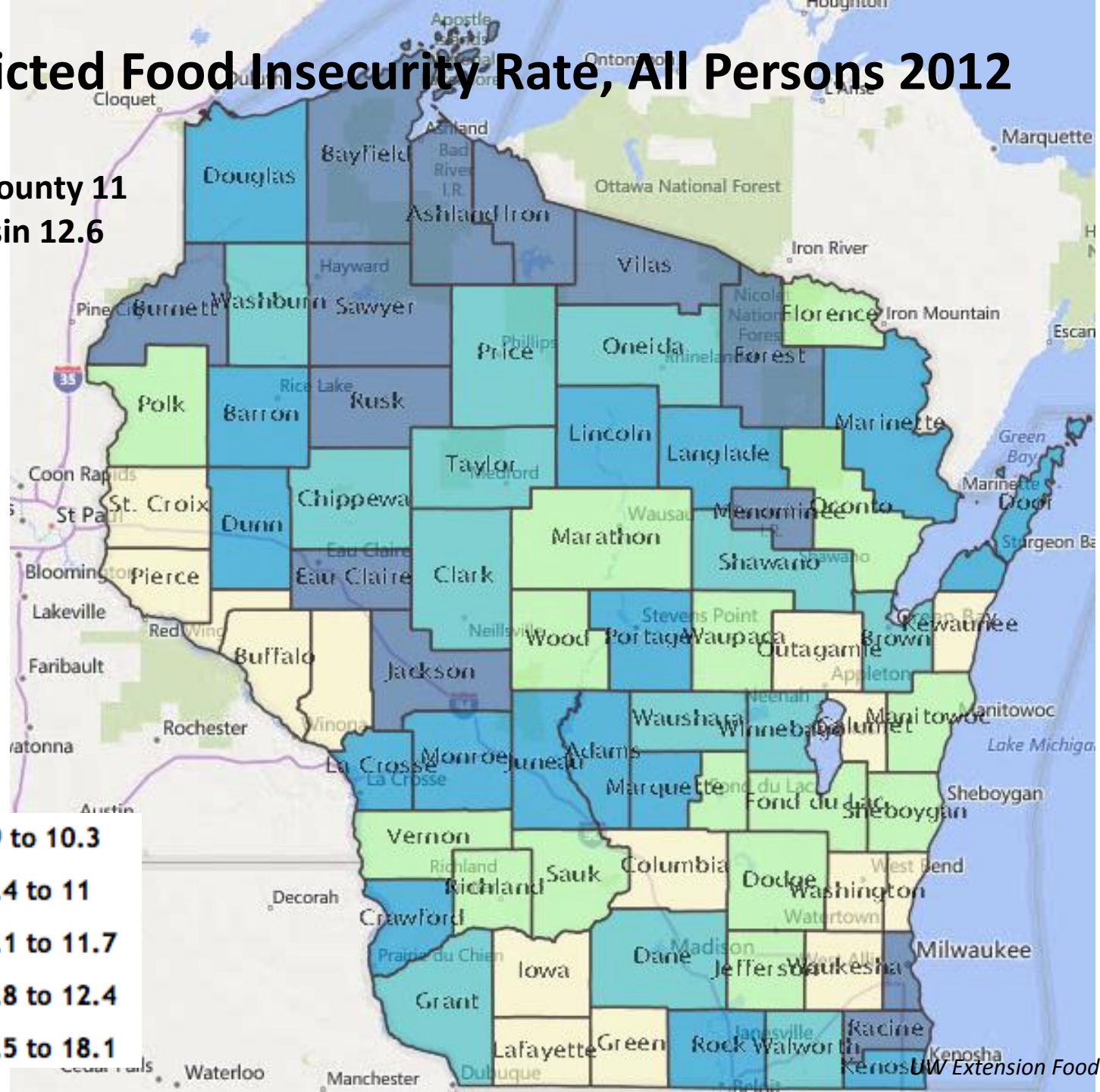
Predicted Food Insecurity Rate, Children 2012

Wood County 19.9
Wisconsin 20.7

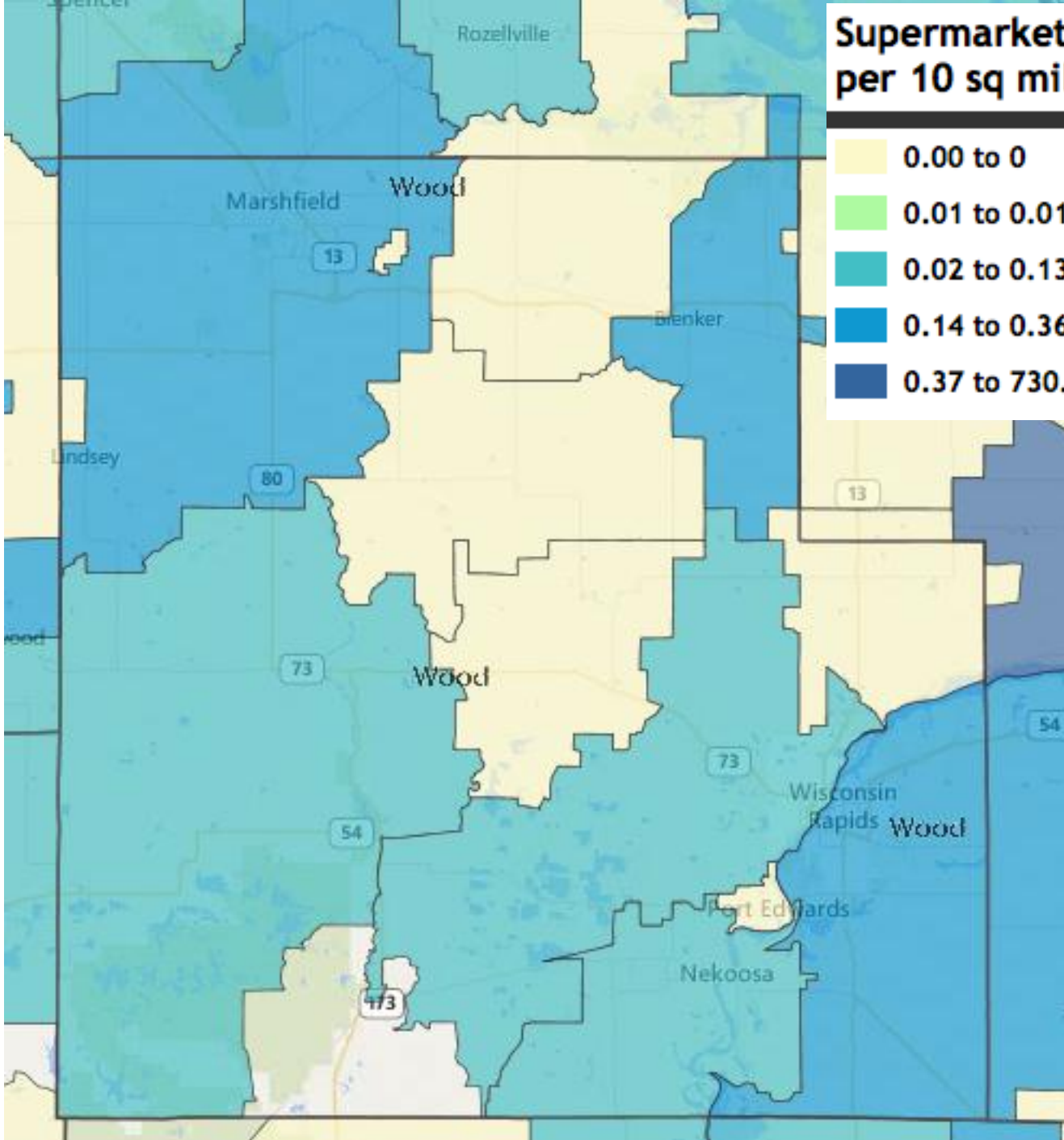
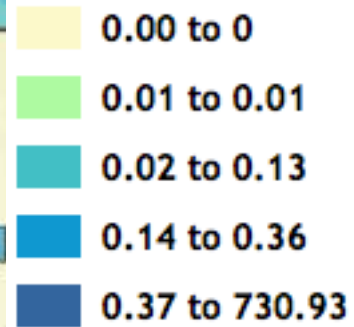


Predicted Food Insecurity Rate, All Persons 2012

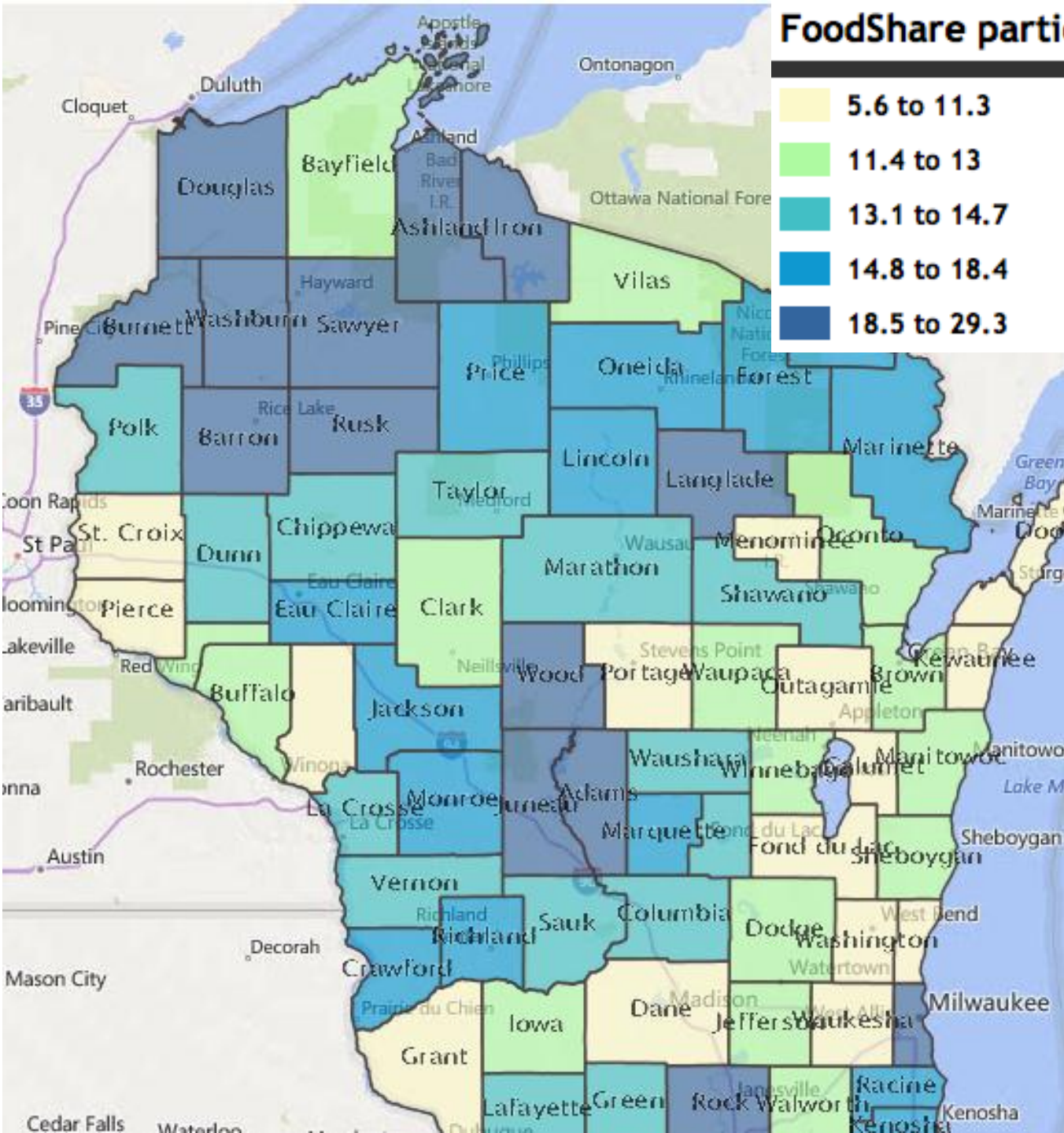
Wood County 11
Wisconsin 12.6



Supermarkets/groceries/supercenters per 10 sq miles 2012



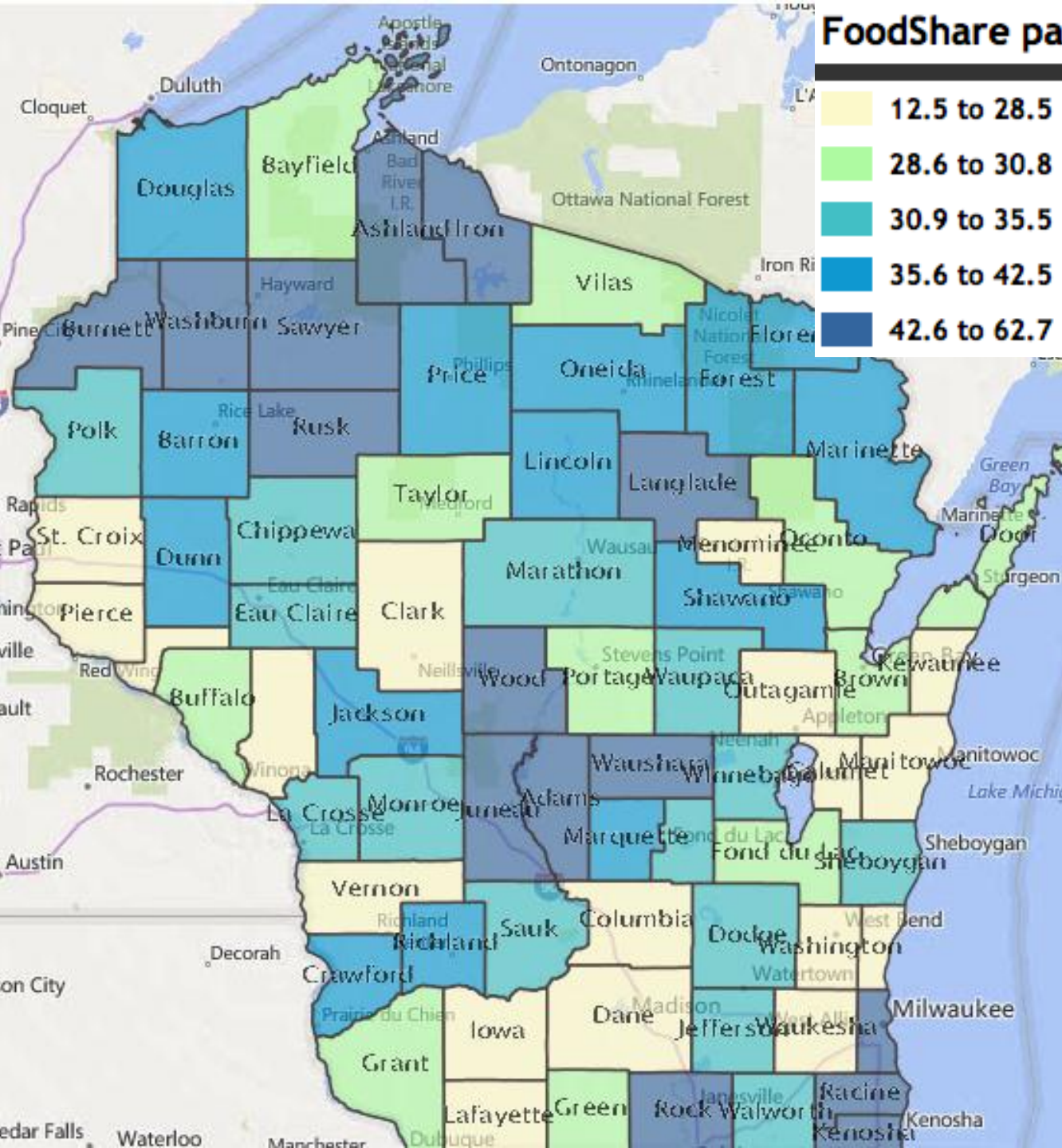
FoodShare participants, % of adults 2013



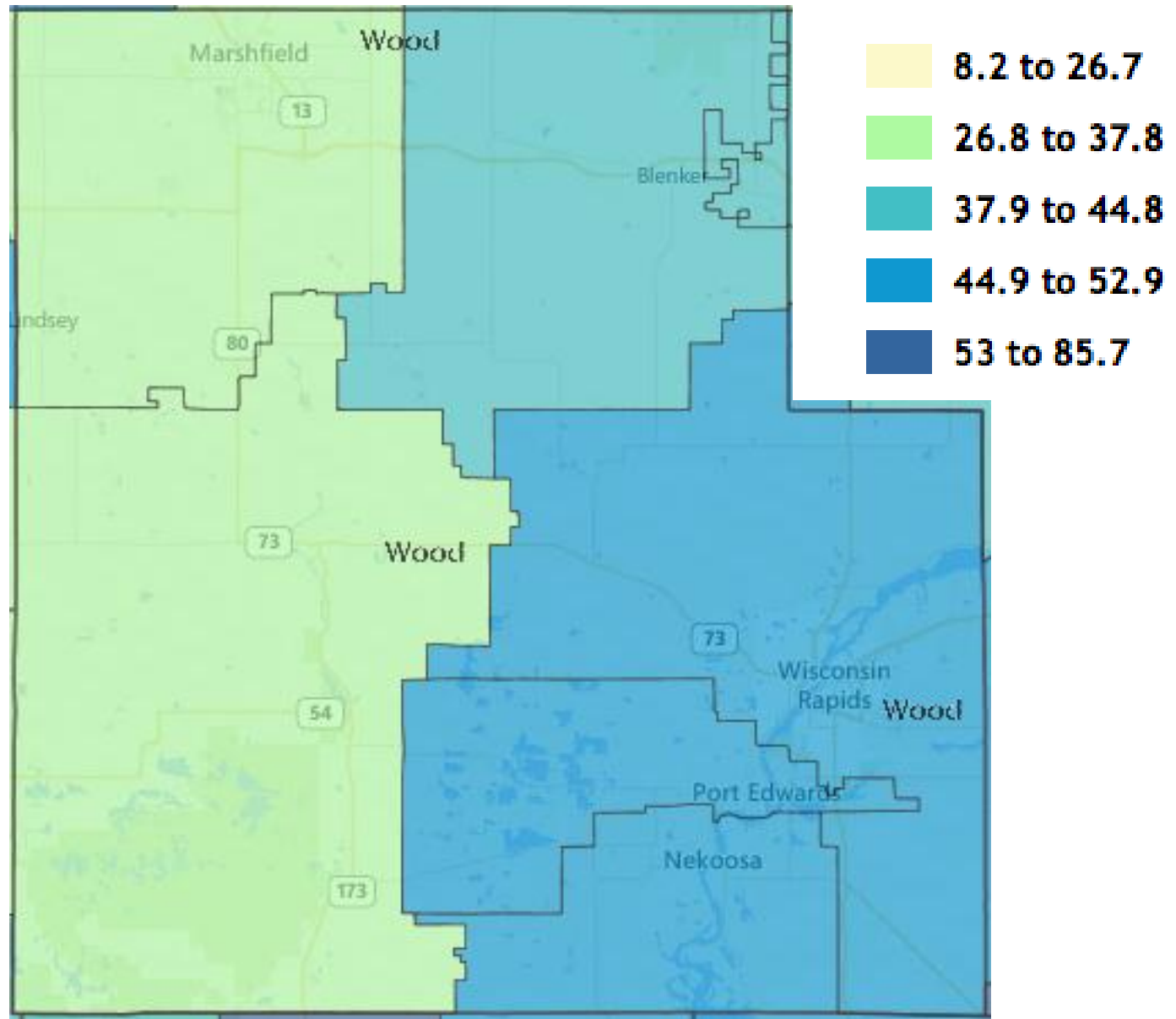
Wood County 19.6%

Wood County 43.1%

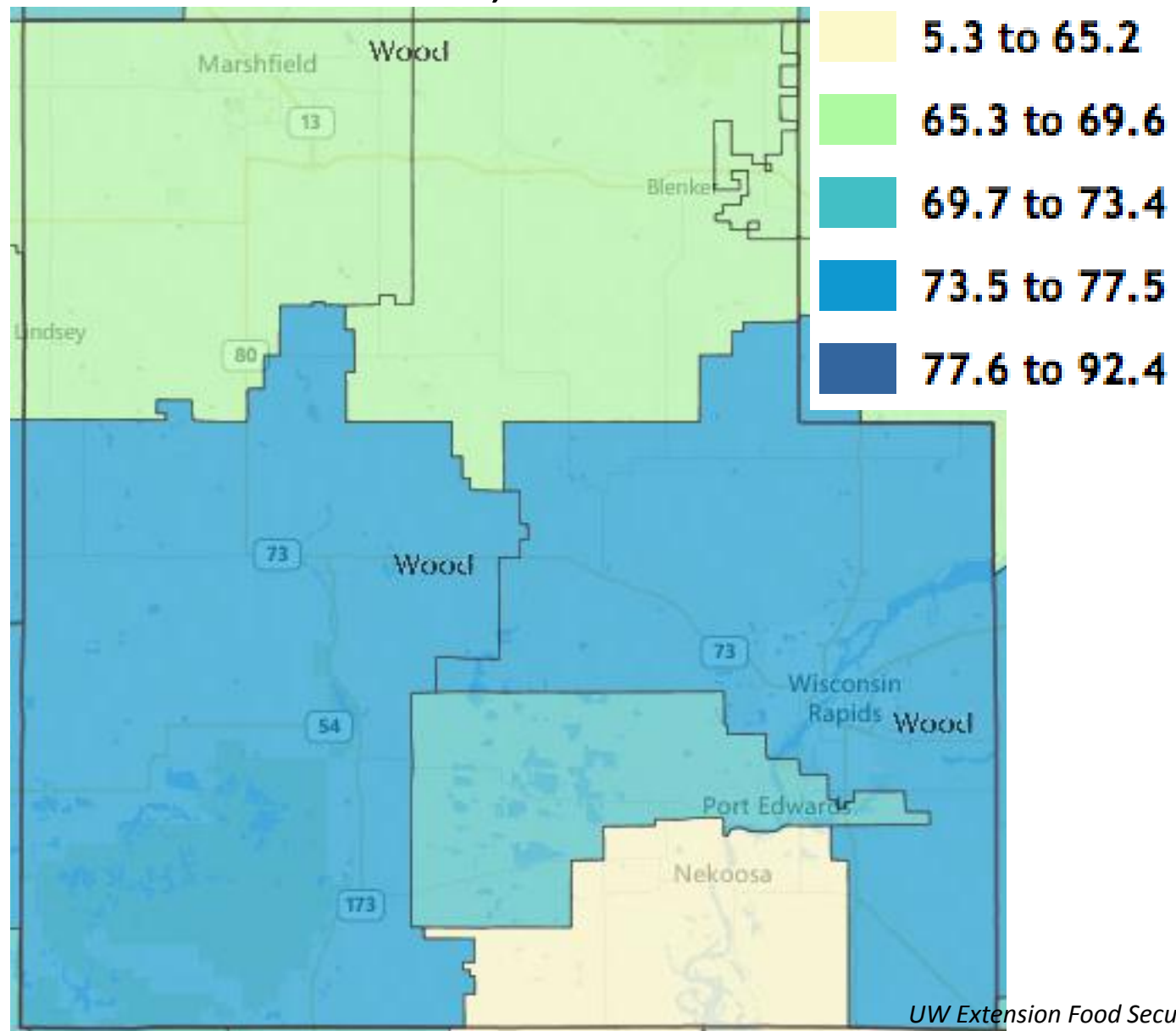
UW Extension Food Security Project



Free and Reduced Price School Meal Eligible by School District, 2013



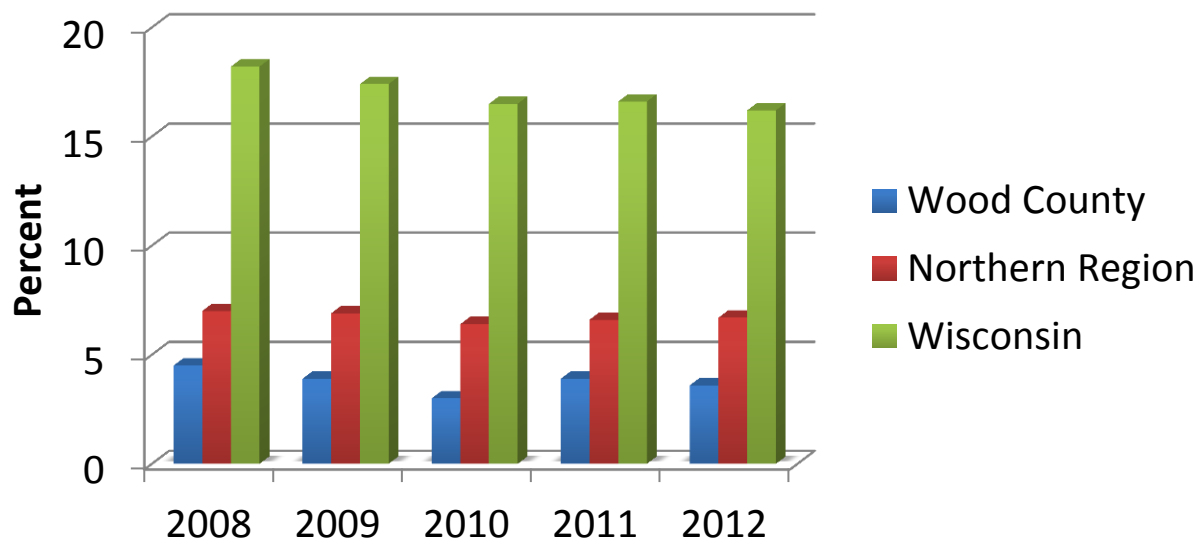
Free and Reduced Lunch Average Daily Participation Rate, 2013



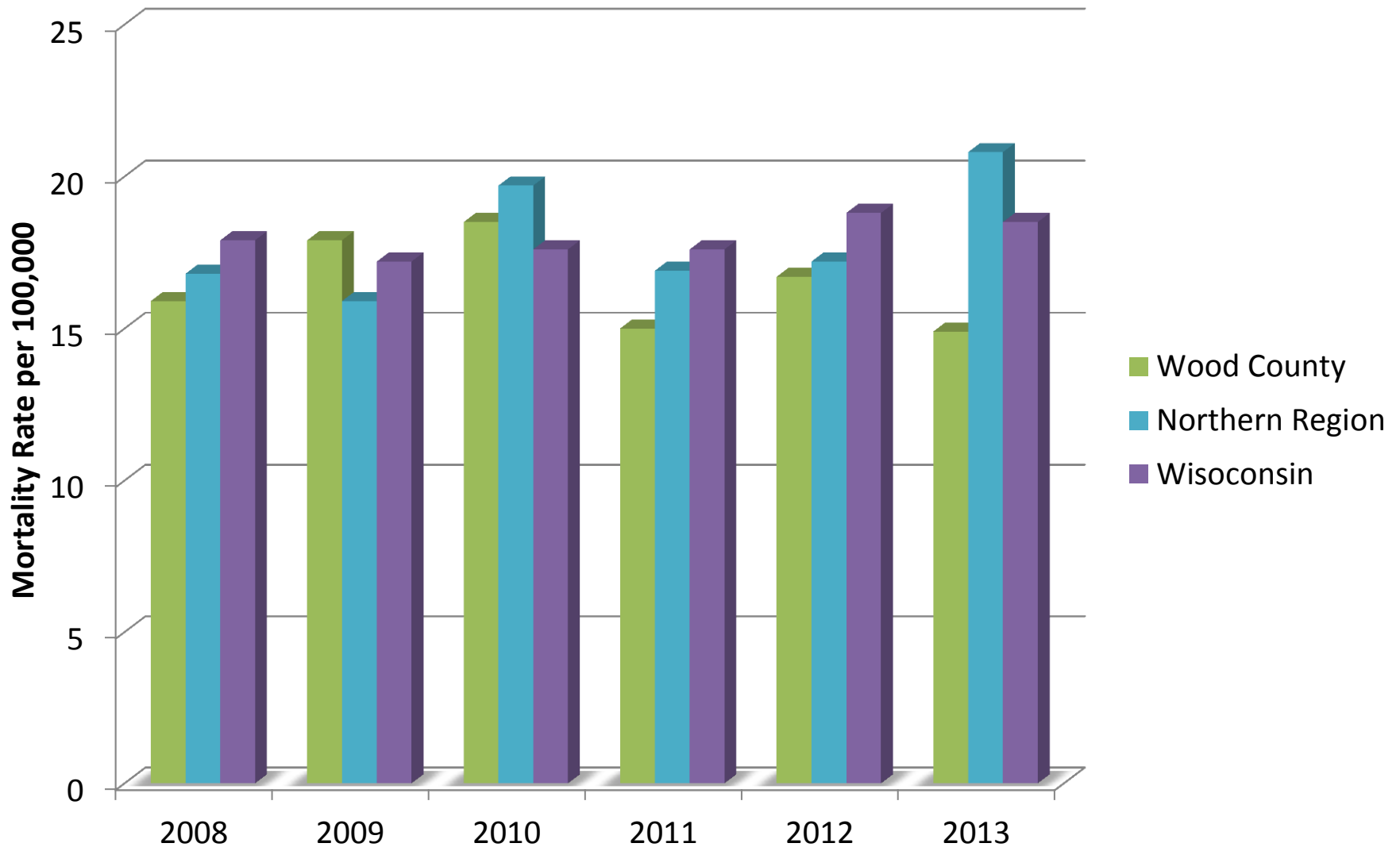
WIC Participants

	Wood County		Northern Region		Wisconsin	
	English Speaking	Non-English Speaking	English Speaking	Non-English Speaking	English Speaking	Non-English Speaking
2008	2370	107	15792	1109	172561	31378
2009	2389	93	16370	1128	173631	30261
2010	2486	75	16761	1075	176832	29161
2011	2408	95	16045	1066	170958	28301
2012	2432	88	15624	1044	166370	26961

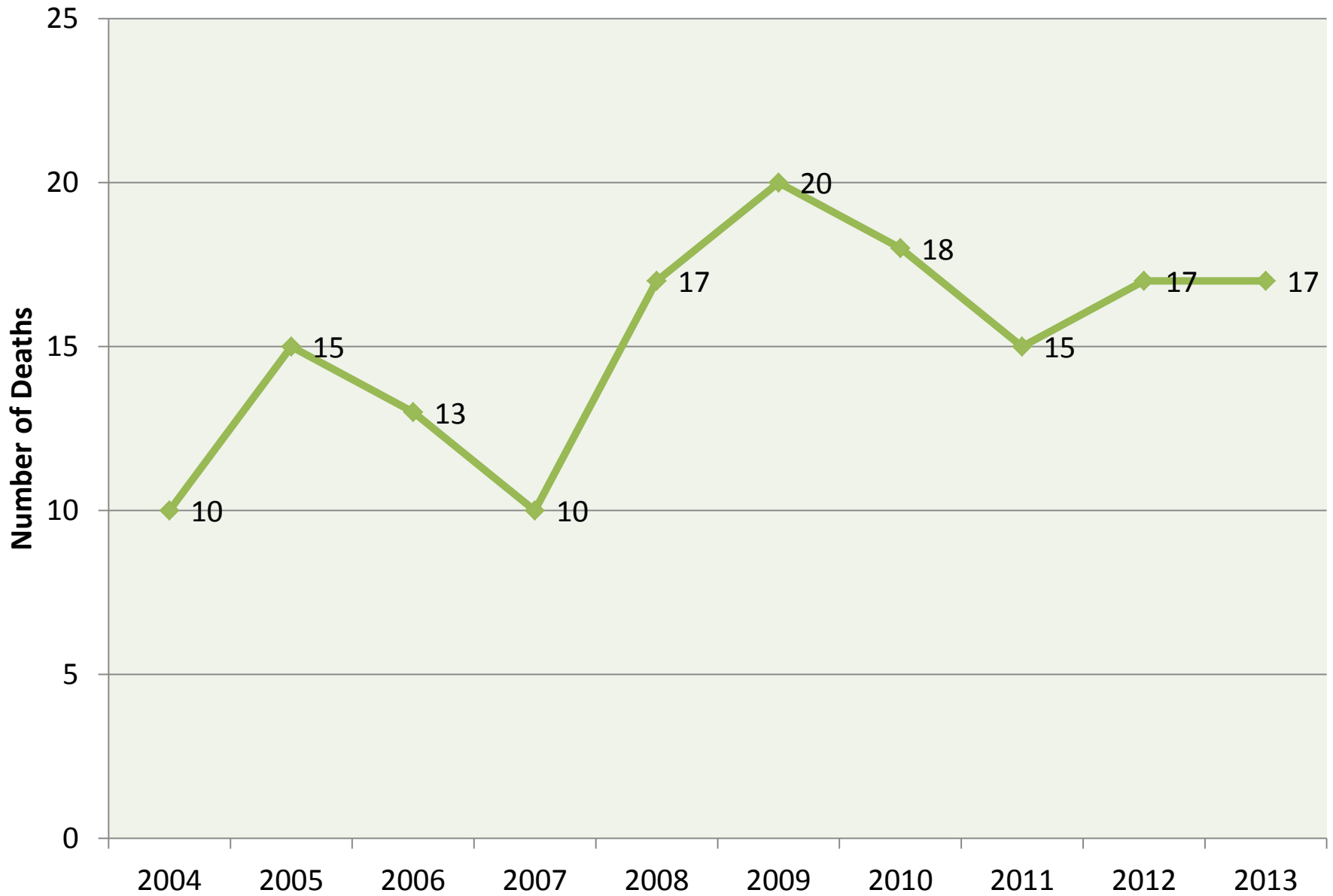
Percent of WIC Participants Non-English Speaking



Age Adjusted Mortality Rate for Diabetes

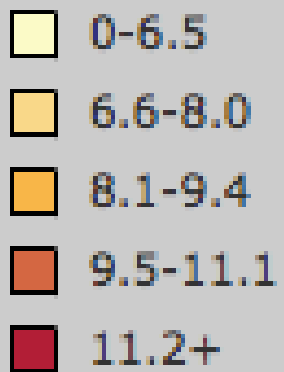


Wood County Deaths Due to Diabetes

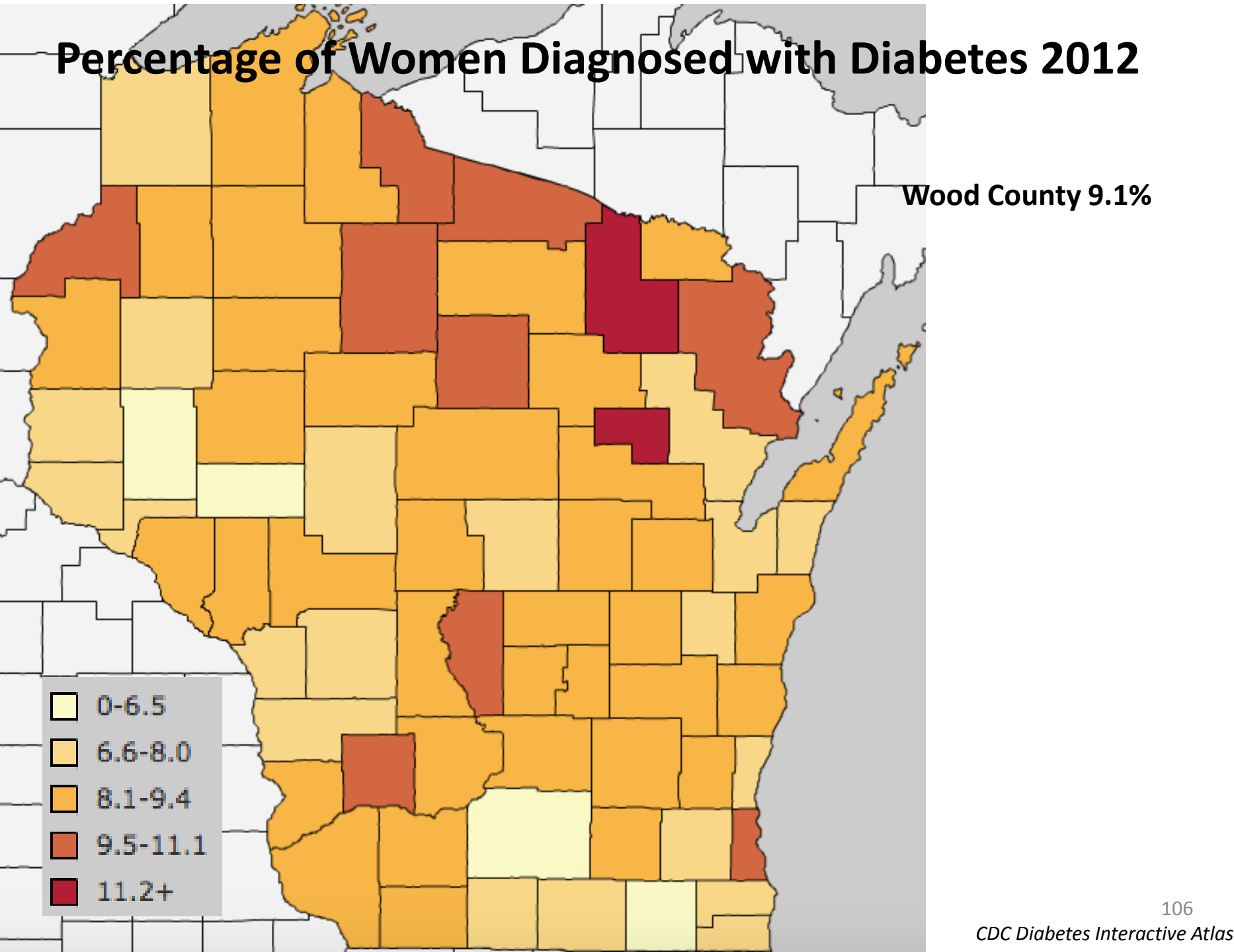


Percentage of Men Diagnosed with Diabetes, 2012

Wood County 10.4%



Percentage of Women Diagnosed with Diabetes 2012



High School Dietary Behaviors Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2015	US	WI	Wood County High Schools	Wood County Middle Schools
	2013	2013	2015	
Those who were trying to lose weight.	47.70%	42.80%	43.30%	41.80%
Those who ate vegetables one or more times a day in the <u>past 7 days</u> .	64.50%	NA	93.10%	NA
Those who did not eat breakfast in the <u>past 7 days</u> .	13.70%	10.70%	11.60%	NA
Those who drank soda or pop one or more times per day during the <u>past 7 days</u> (not including diet).	27.00%	19.6	73.00%	NA
Those who did not drink milk during the <u>past 7 days</u> .	19.40%	11.90%	11.10%	9.40%

Breastfeeding

Northern Region 2012:

- 77% of pregnant women had plans to breastfeed
- 53% actually breastfed (for any length of time)

Wisconsin 2012

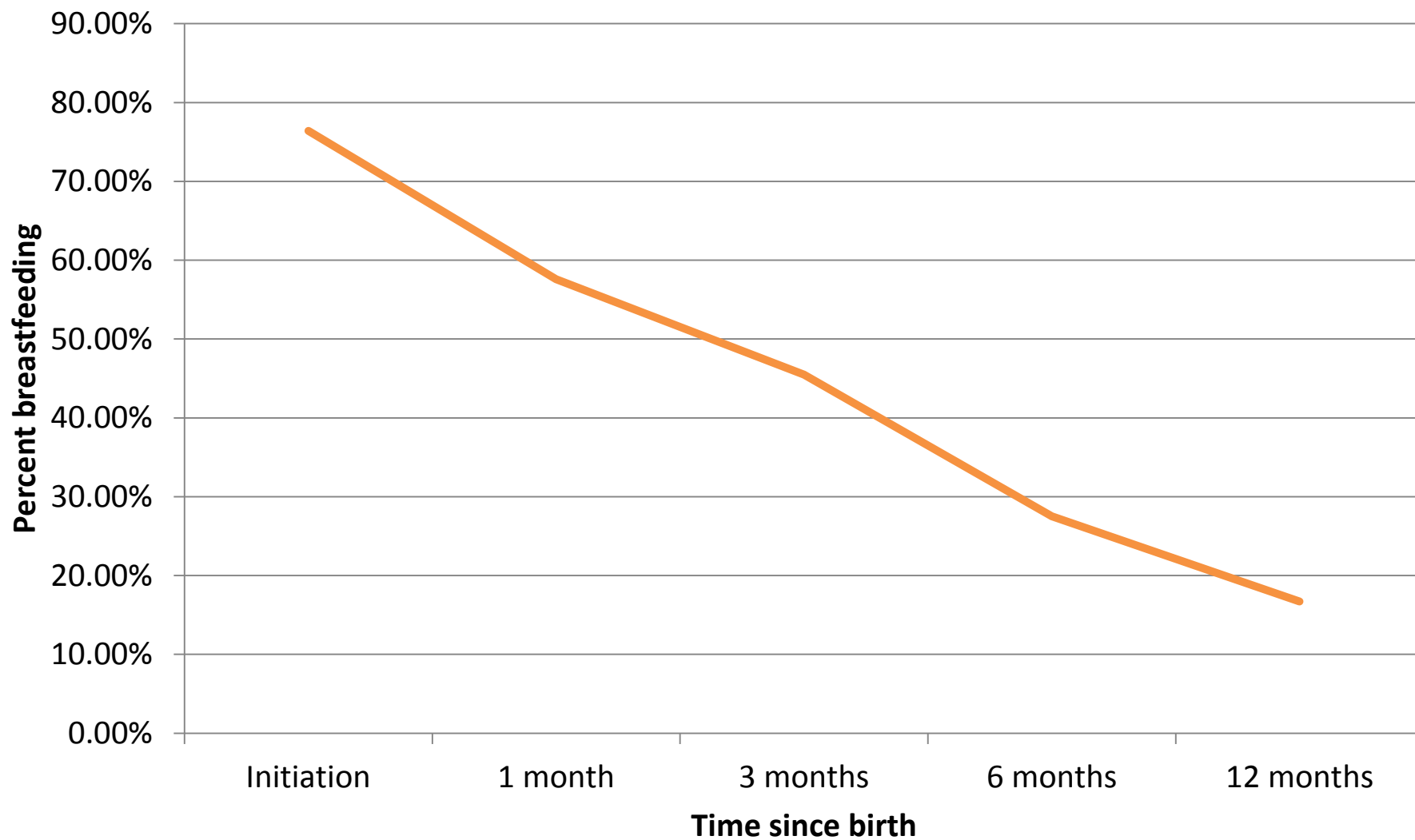
- 70% of pregnant women had plans to breastfeed
- 57% actually breastfed (for any length of time)

Wood County WIC 2015 Quarterly Data

- 76.5% of women initiate breast feeding
- At 1 month, 57.6% are breastfeeding and 27.5% at 6 months

2015 WIC Data	% breastfeeding
Initiation	76.40%
1 month	57.60%
3 months	45.50%
6 months	27.50%
12 months	16.70%
Exclusive at 1 month	45.50%
Exclusive at 3 months	26.20%
Exclusive at 6 months	13%

Wood County WIC Breastfeeding Quarterly report 6/15



Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Excessive Alcohol Consumption Definitions

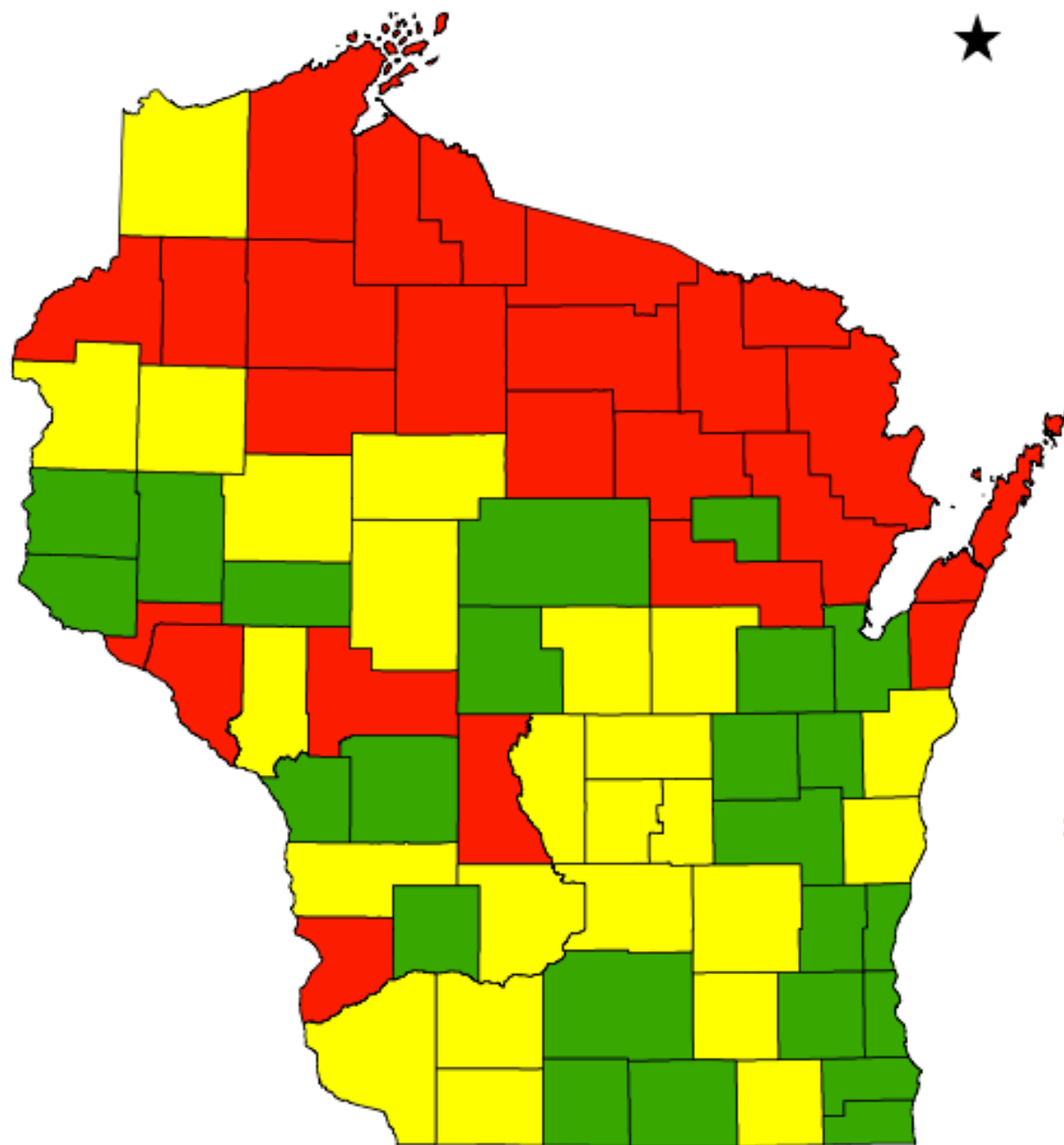
- Binge drinking: 5+ drinks/occasion for men, 4+ drinks/occasion for women
- Heavy drinking: average > 2 drinks/day for men, average > 1 drink/day for women
- Any alcohol consumption by youth under 21
- Any alcohol consumption by pregnant women

Consequences of Excessive Alcohol Use in Wood County, 2011-2012

- 10 deaths with alcohol as underlying or contributing cause
- 891 alcohol related hospitalizations
- 928 arrests for driving while intoxicated
- 692 arrests for liquor law violations
- 1,693 disorderly conduct arrests

Alcohol	Wisconsin	Northwoods	Wood
Alcohol licenses issued (2012-2013) ²	17,173	5,255	233
Alcohol licenses per 500 population (2012-2013) ²	1.5	2.0	1.6
Class A liquor licenses issued (2012-2013) ²	4,325	1,306	61
Class B liquor licenses issued (2012-2013) ²	12,938	4,121	174
Prevalence of current alcohol use among adults (2008-2010) ²	66%	62%	64%
Prevalence of binge drinking among adults (2008-2010) ²	22%	22%	23%
Prevalence of excessive drinking among adults (2006-2012) ³	24%	25%	22%
Annual economic cost of excessive alcohol use ⁴	\$6,800,000,000	\$1,476,500,000	\$7,300,000
Cost of excessive alcohol use per resident ⁴	\$1,200	\$1,217	\$1,007.91
OWI arrests (rate per 100,000 population (2012)) ²	529	619	545
Liquor law arrests (rate per 100,000 population (2012)) ²	464	398	365
Persons injured in alcohol-related crashes (2014) ⁵	2,694	662	41
Alcohol-related hospitalizations (2012) ²	48,074	10,959	891
Persons killed in alcohol-related crashes (2014) ⁵	162	40	1
Annual average number of alcohol-related liver cirrhosis deaths (2002-2010) ²	245	55	2
Annual average number of other alcohol-related deaths (2002-2010) ²	1,083	6	12
Alcohol-related suspensions and expulsions in public schools (2011-2012) ²	766	175	13

2012-2013 Number of Residents per Liquor License

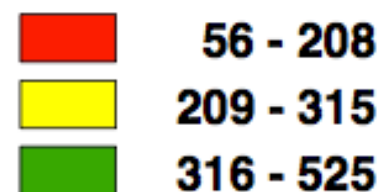


Wood County 321

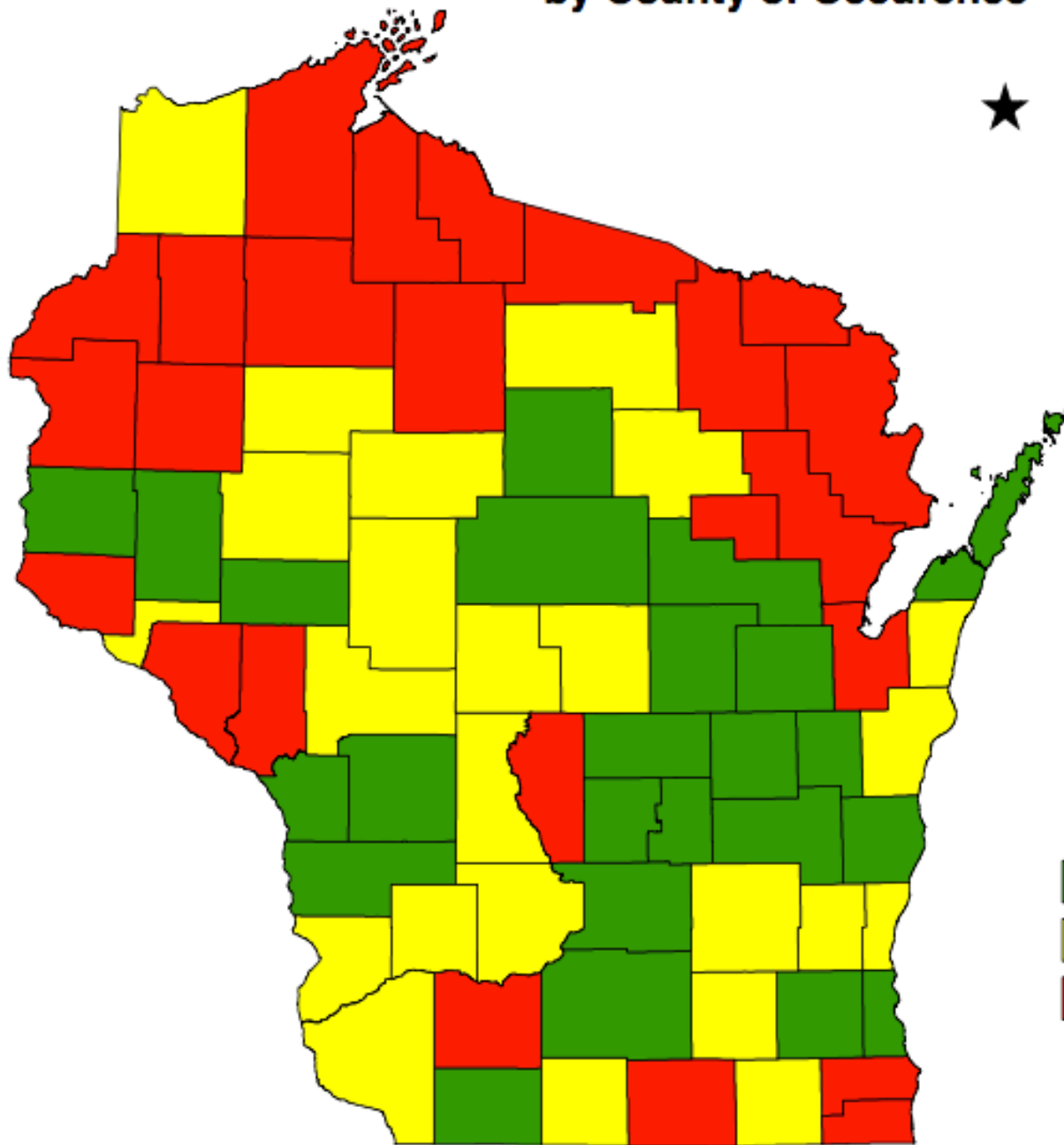
Northern Region 195

Wisconsin 331

2011 County Population Estimates



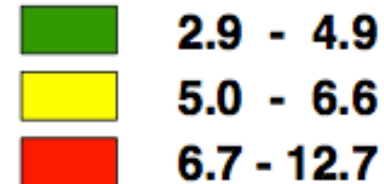
2008-2012 Percent of Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crashes by County of Occurrence



★
Wood County 5.4%

Northern Region 5.9%

Wisconsin 5.3%



The Cost of Excessive Alcohol Use in Wood County

Annual economic cost of excessive alcohol use in Wood County **\$7.3 MILLION**

What We Pay For¹

\$7.3 million

\$0.8 million
Healthcare

\$5.2 million
Lost
Productivity

\$1.2 million
Other



Wood County population: 7,108²

Cost per Wood County resident: \$1,007.91

We All Pay¹

\$7.3 million

\$3.1 million
Taxpayers

\$3.0 million
Excessive
Drinkers and
their Families

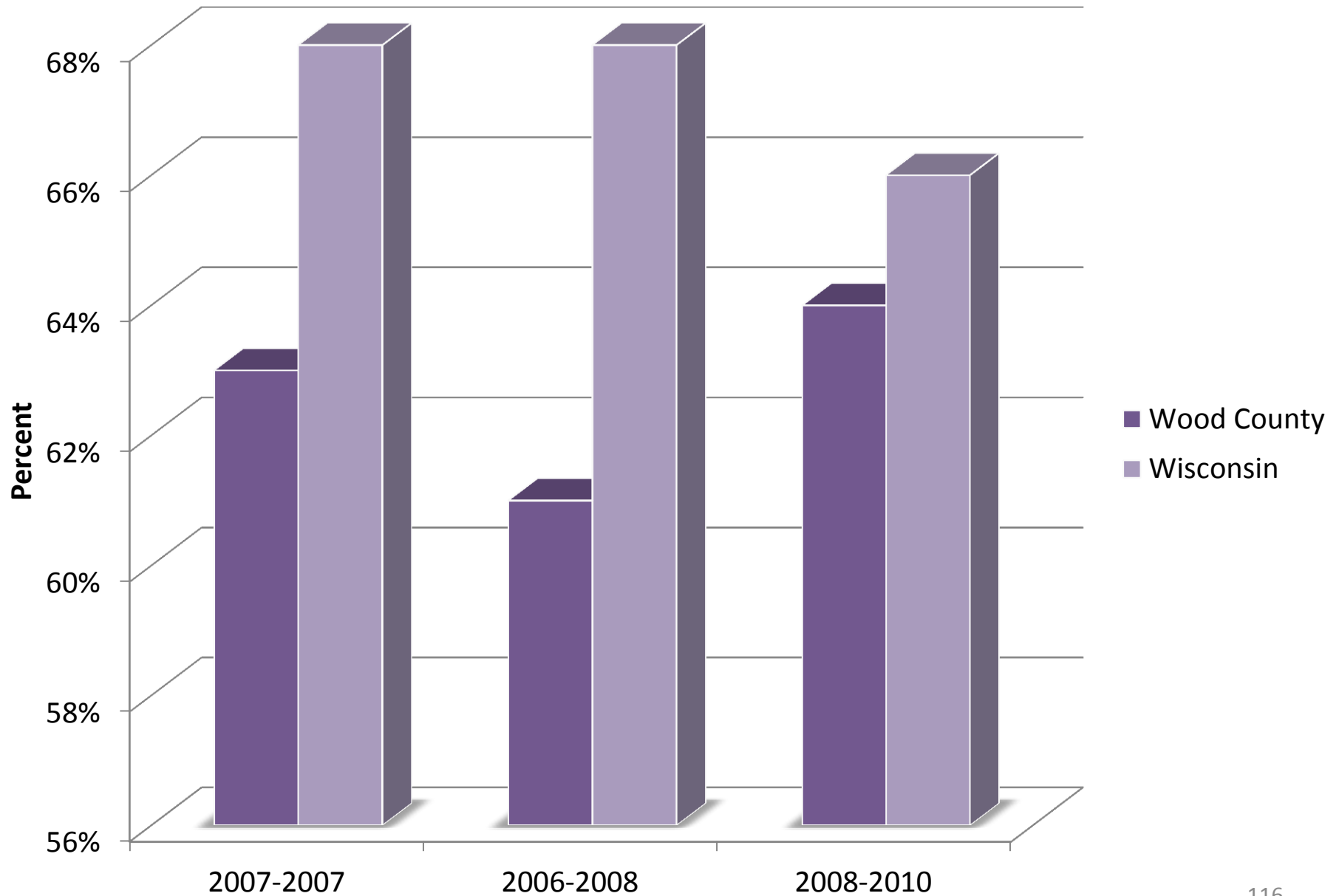
\$1.2 million
Others in Society

Other includes costs associated with the criminal justice system, motor vehicle crashes, and other consequences.

Others in Society includes private health insurers, employers, crime victims, and others.

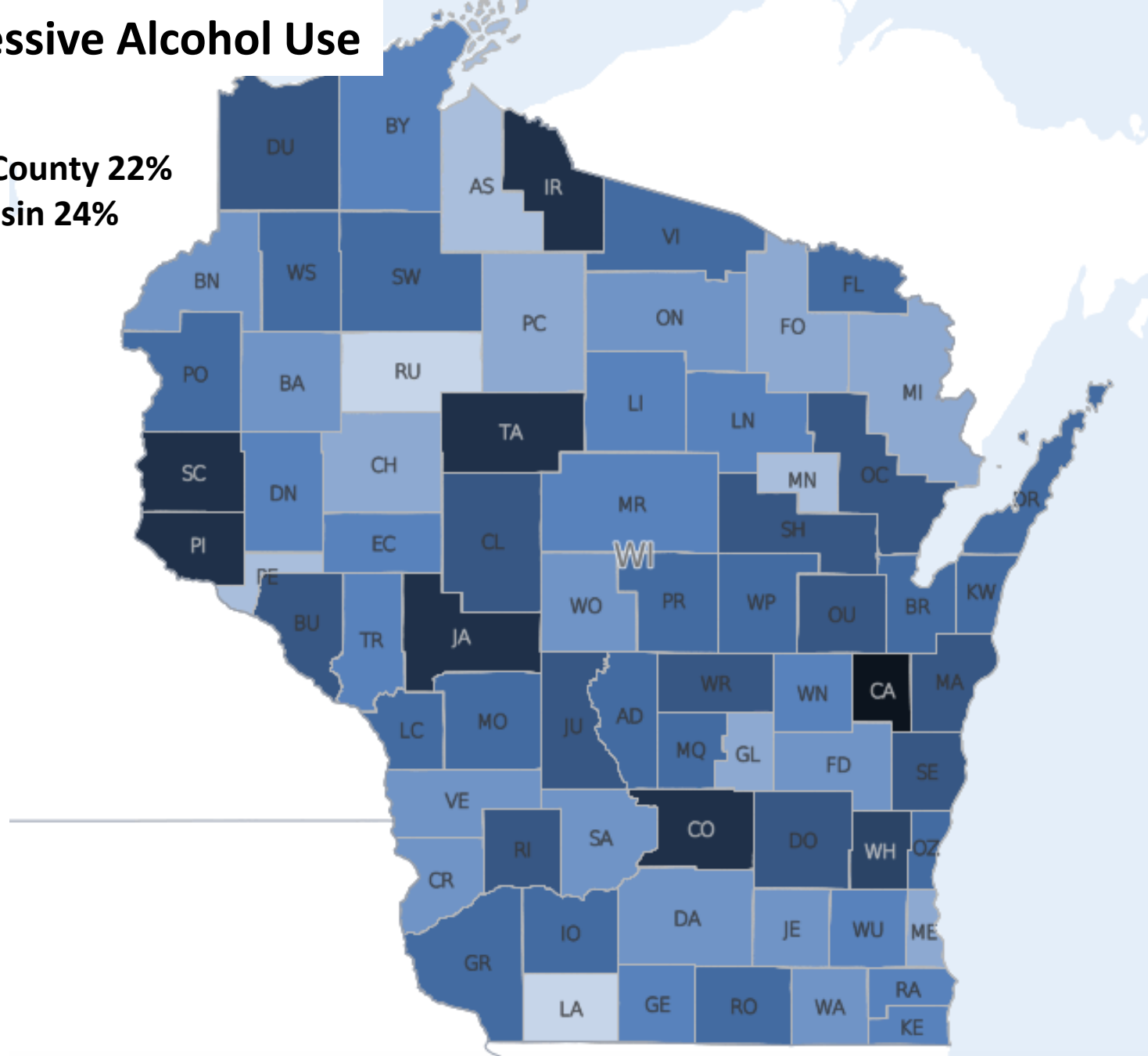
115

Current Alcohol Use Among Adults



Excessive Alcohol Use

Wood County 22%
Wisconsin 24%



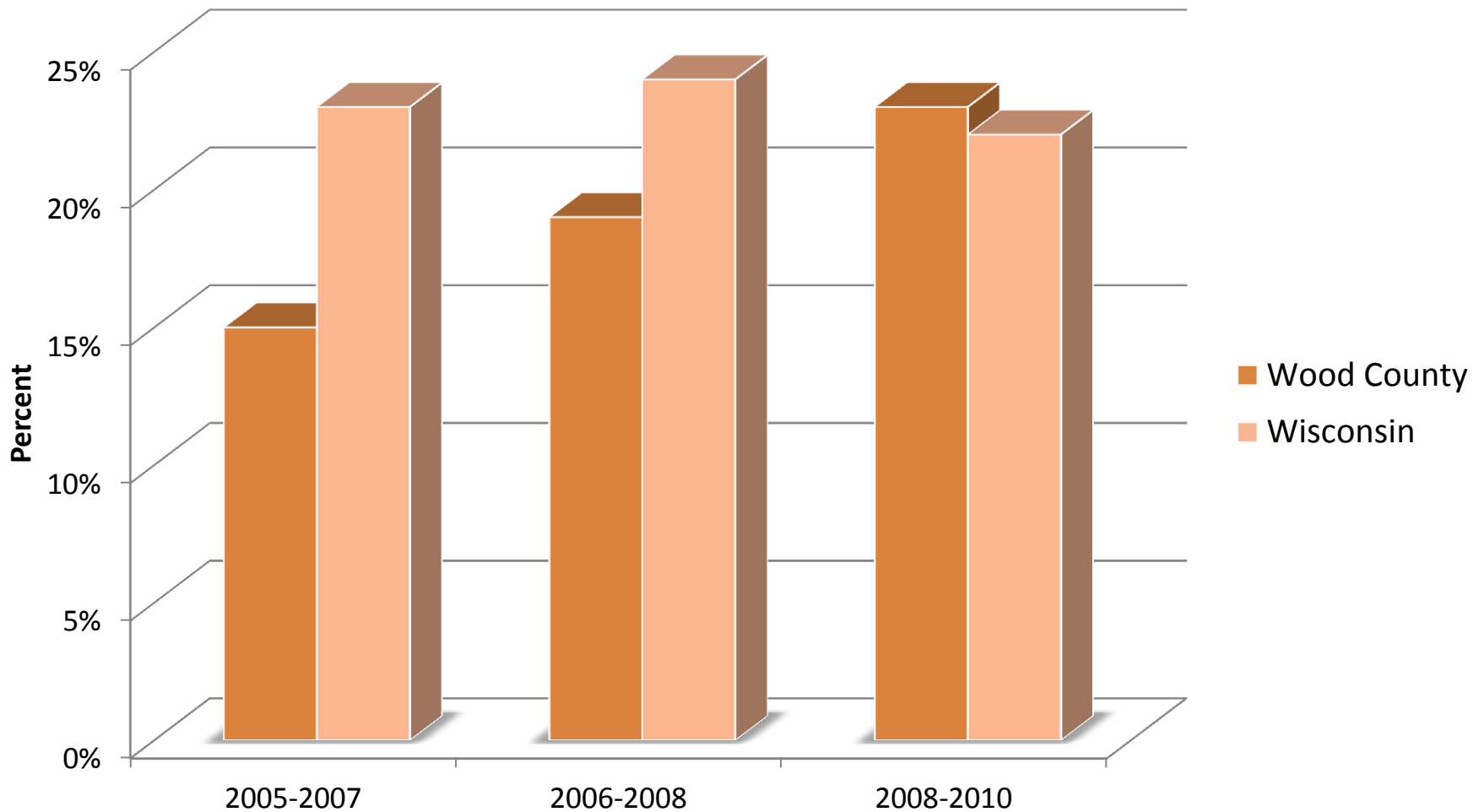
BEST

WORST

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County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, 2006-2012

Binge Drinking Among Adults



- Binge drinking accounts for 76% of the economic cost of excessive alcohol consumption

Wood County Alcohol Use and Binge Drinking

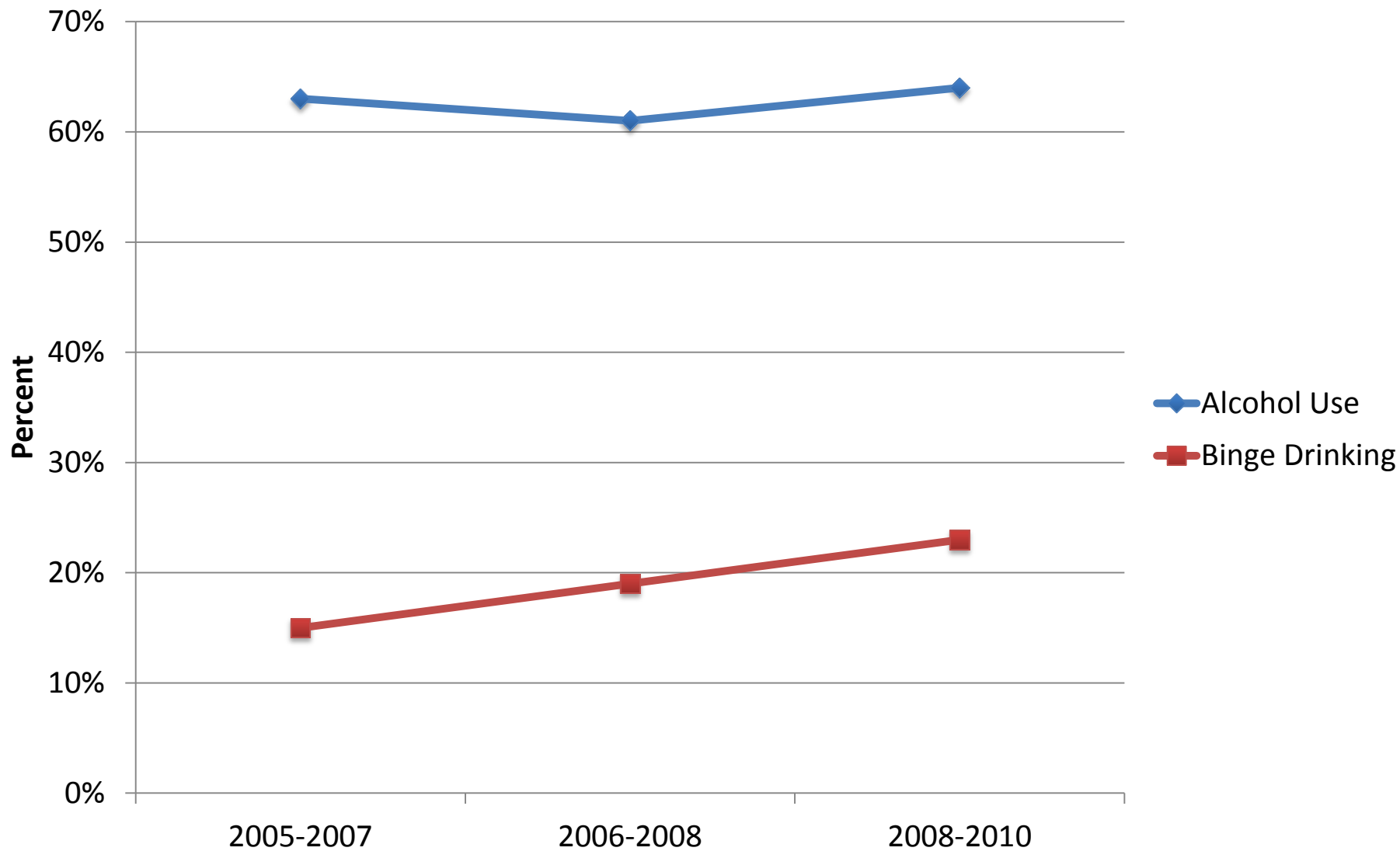
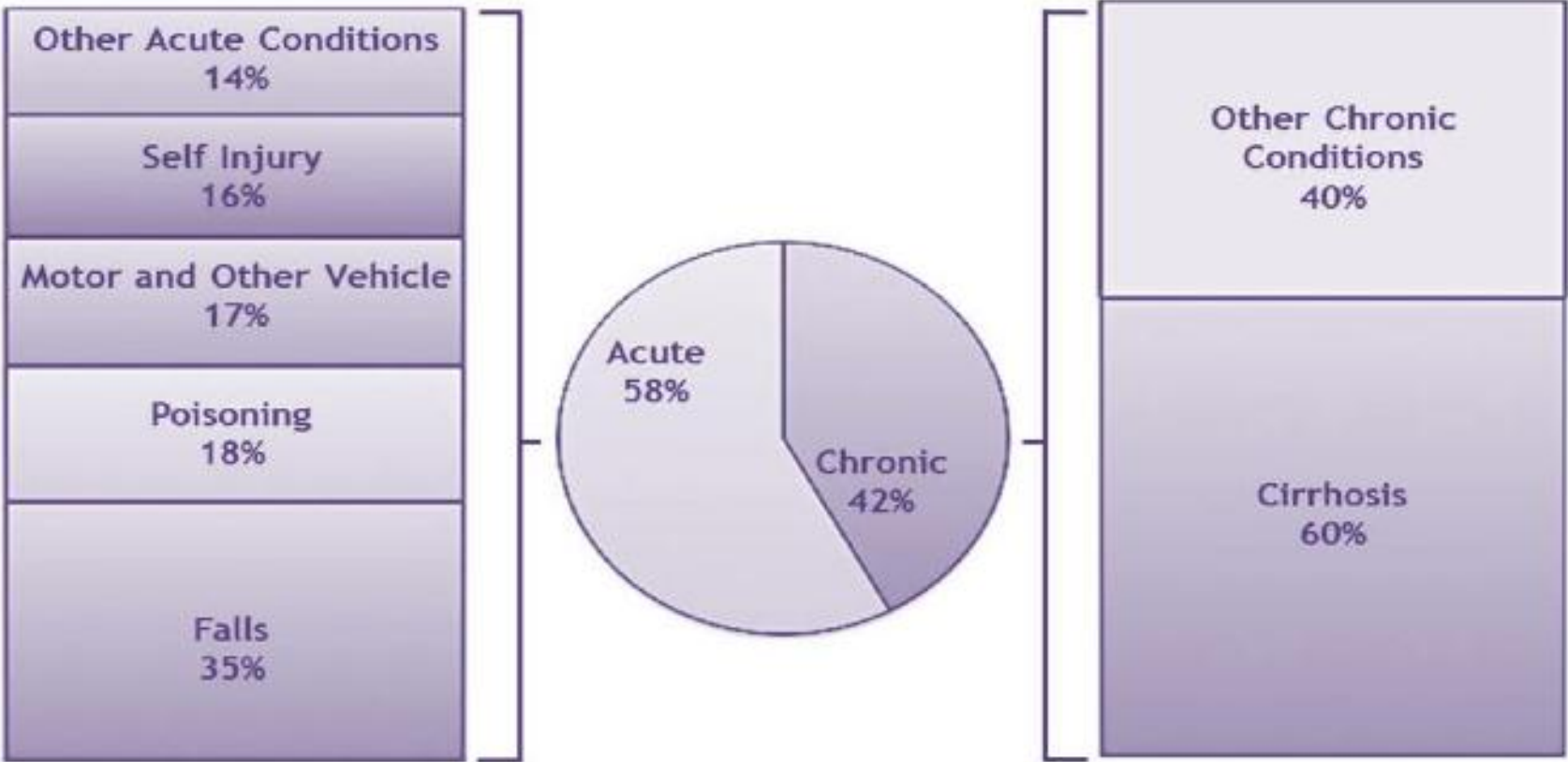


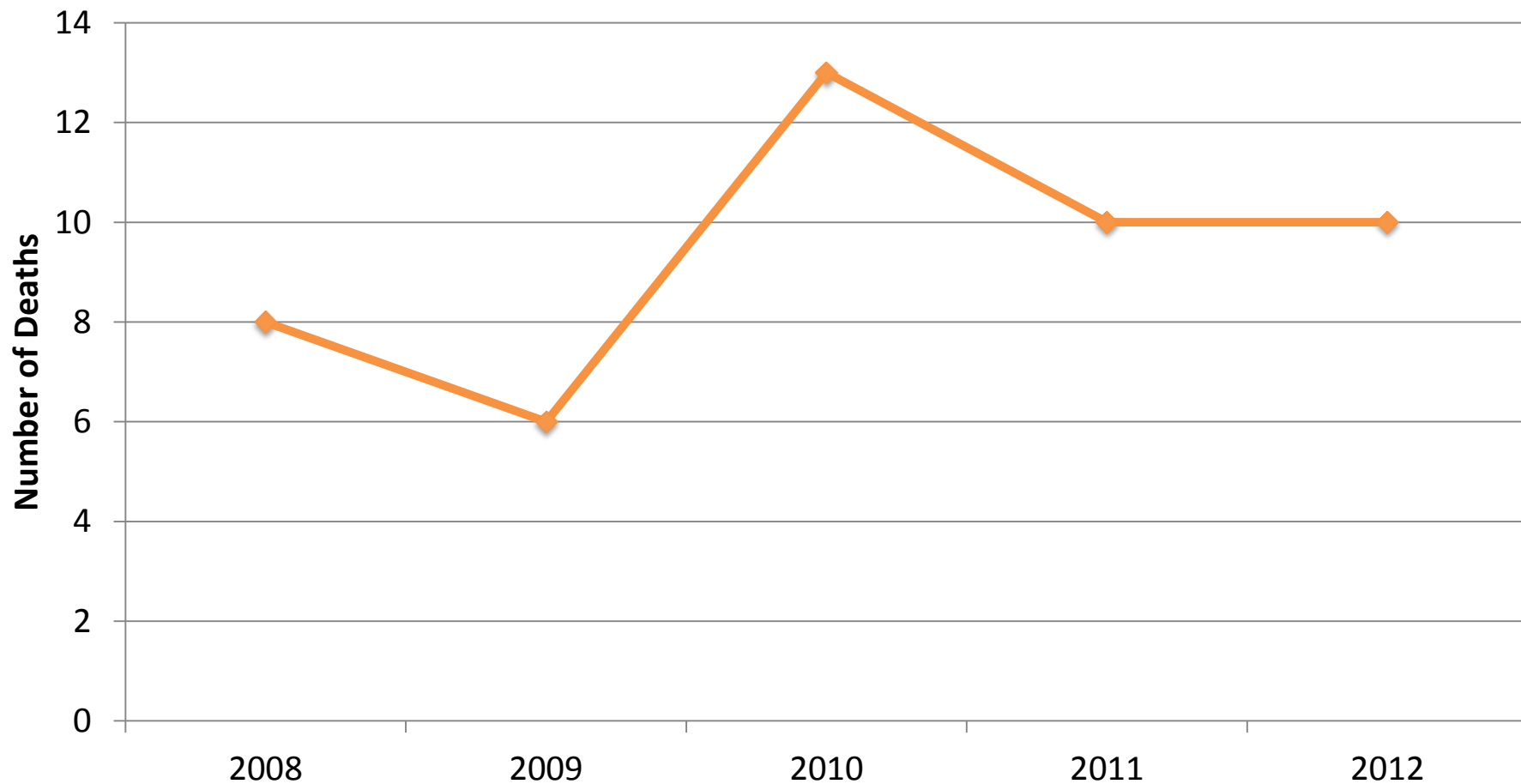
Figure 1. Alcohol-related deaths, Wisconsin by cause, 2012



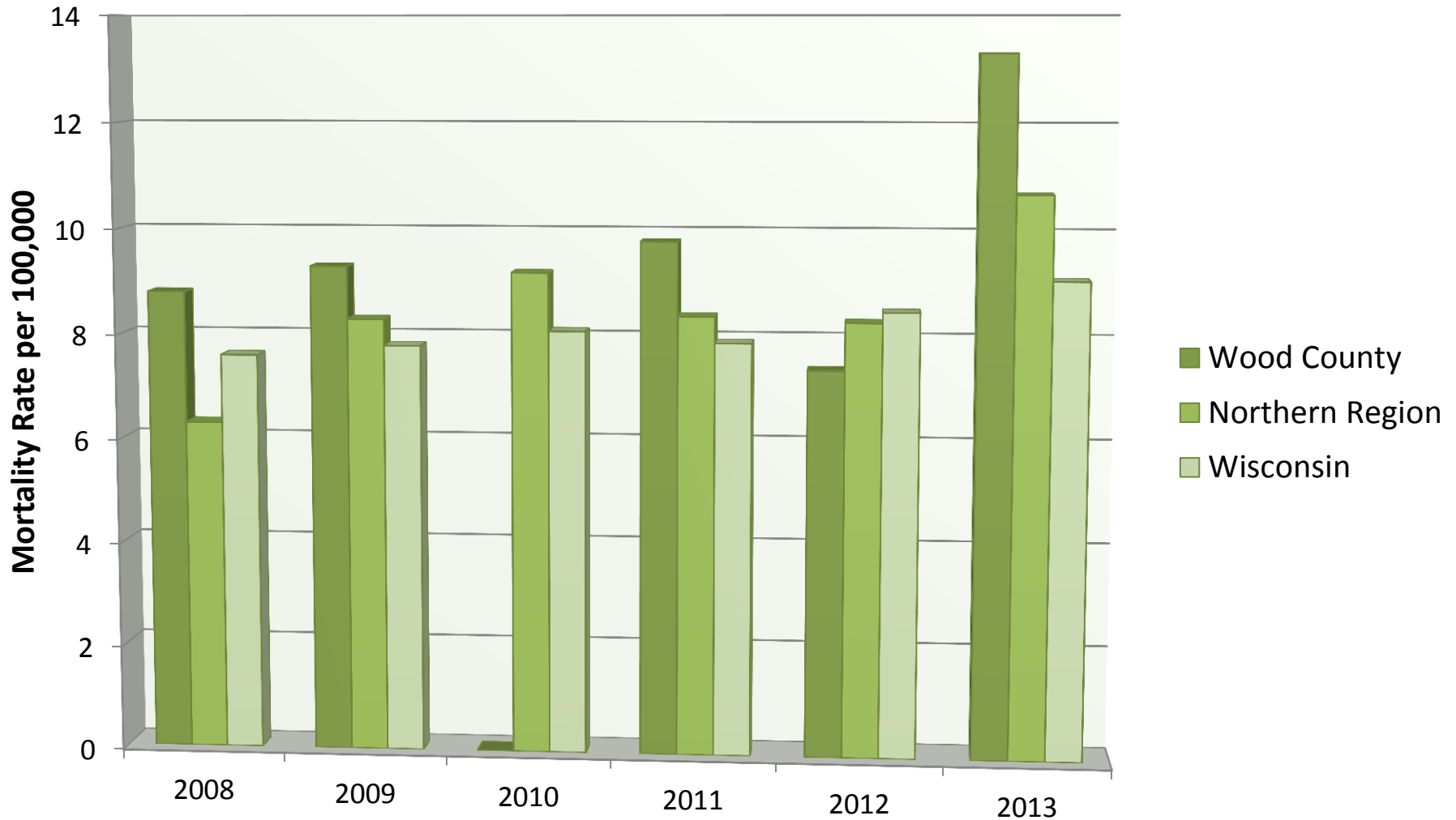
Sources: Wisconsin resident death certificates, Division of Public Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services.

Note: Wisconsin resident deaths from acute and chronic alcohol-related causes in 2012 totaled 1,822.

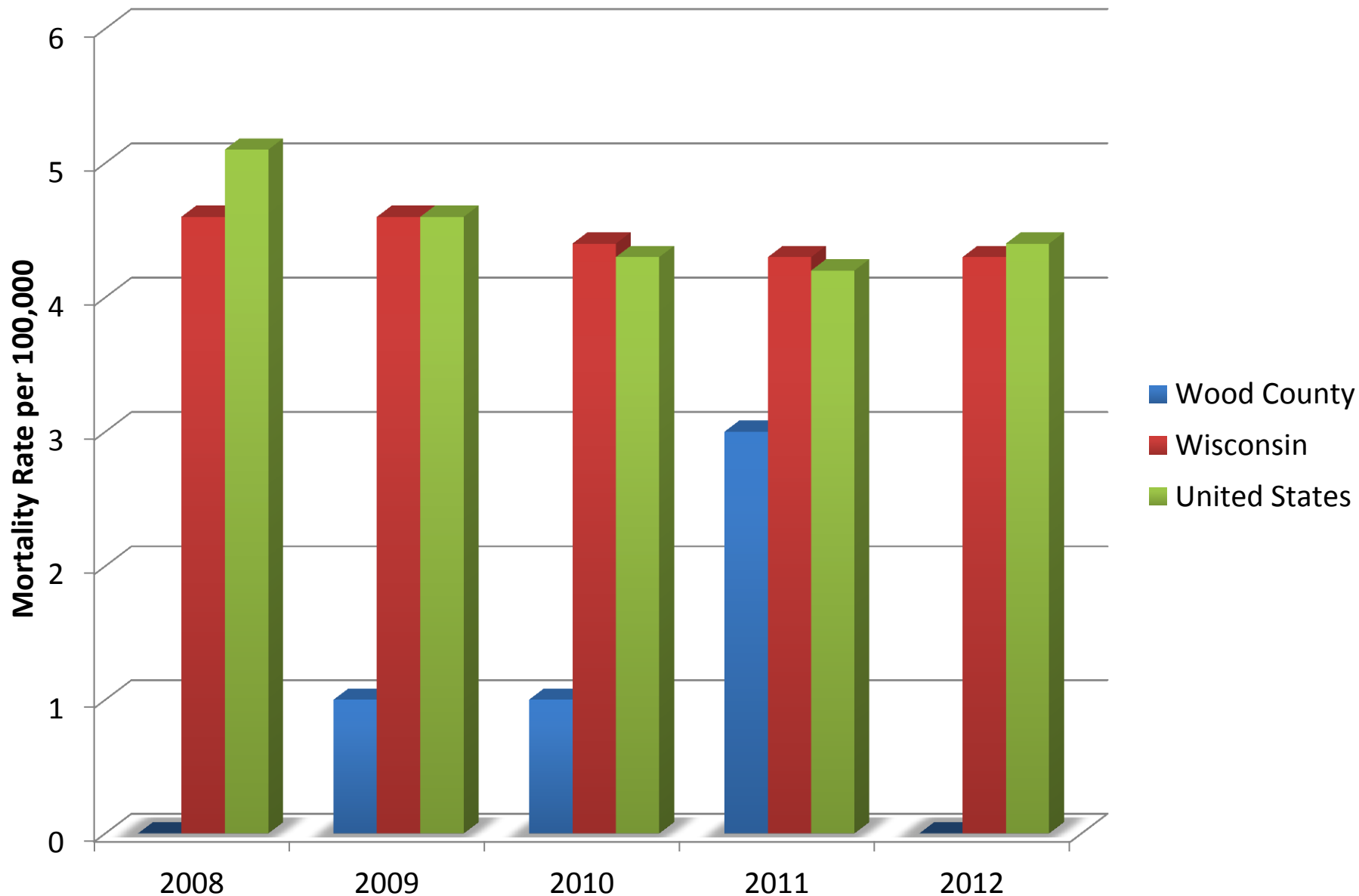
Alcohol as Underlying or Contributing Cause of Death in Wood County



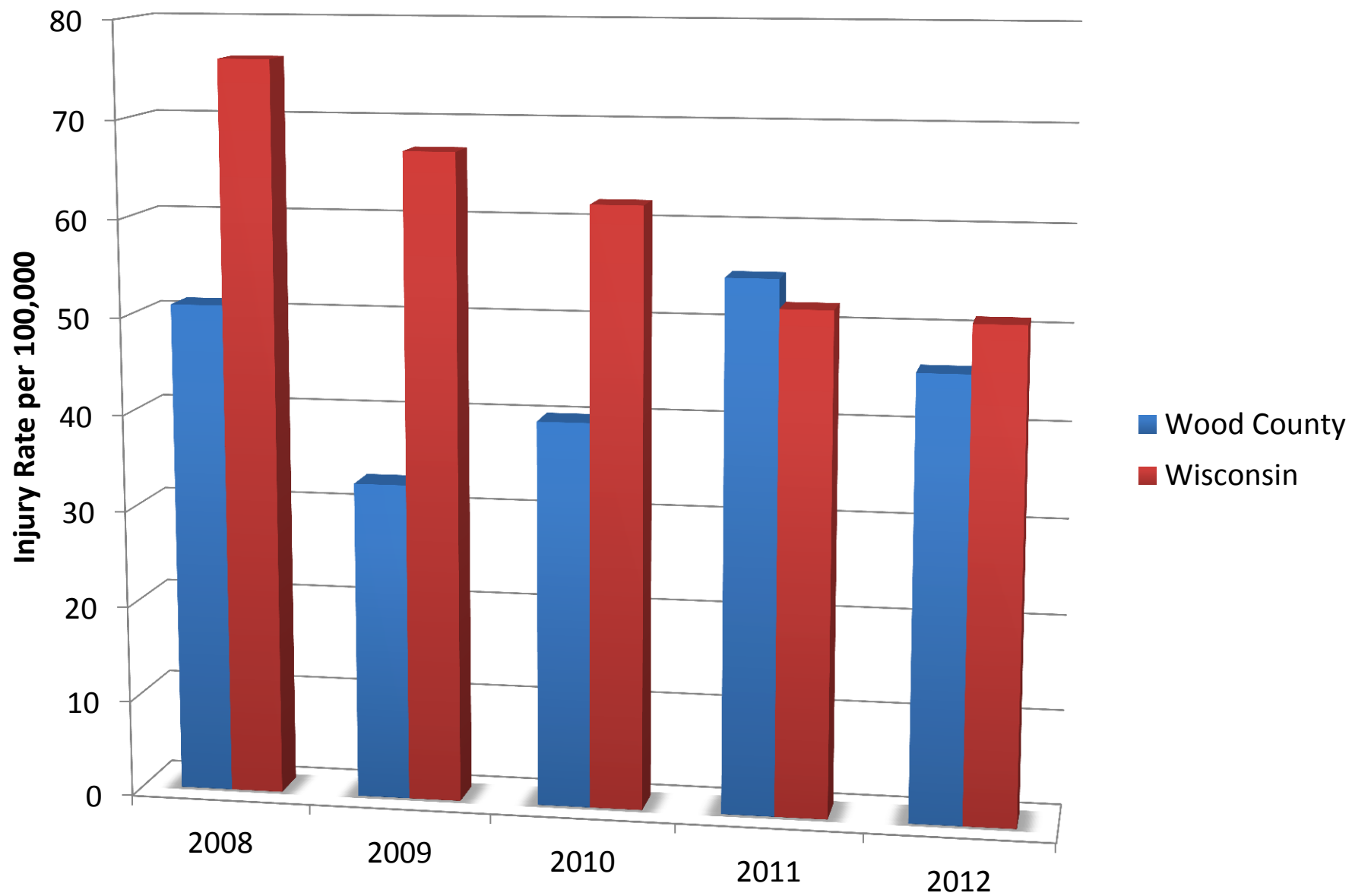
Age Adjusted Mortality Rate for Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis



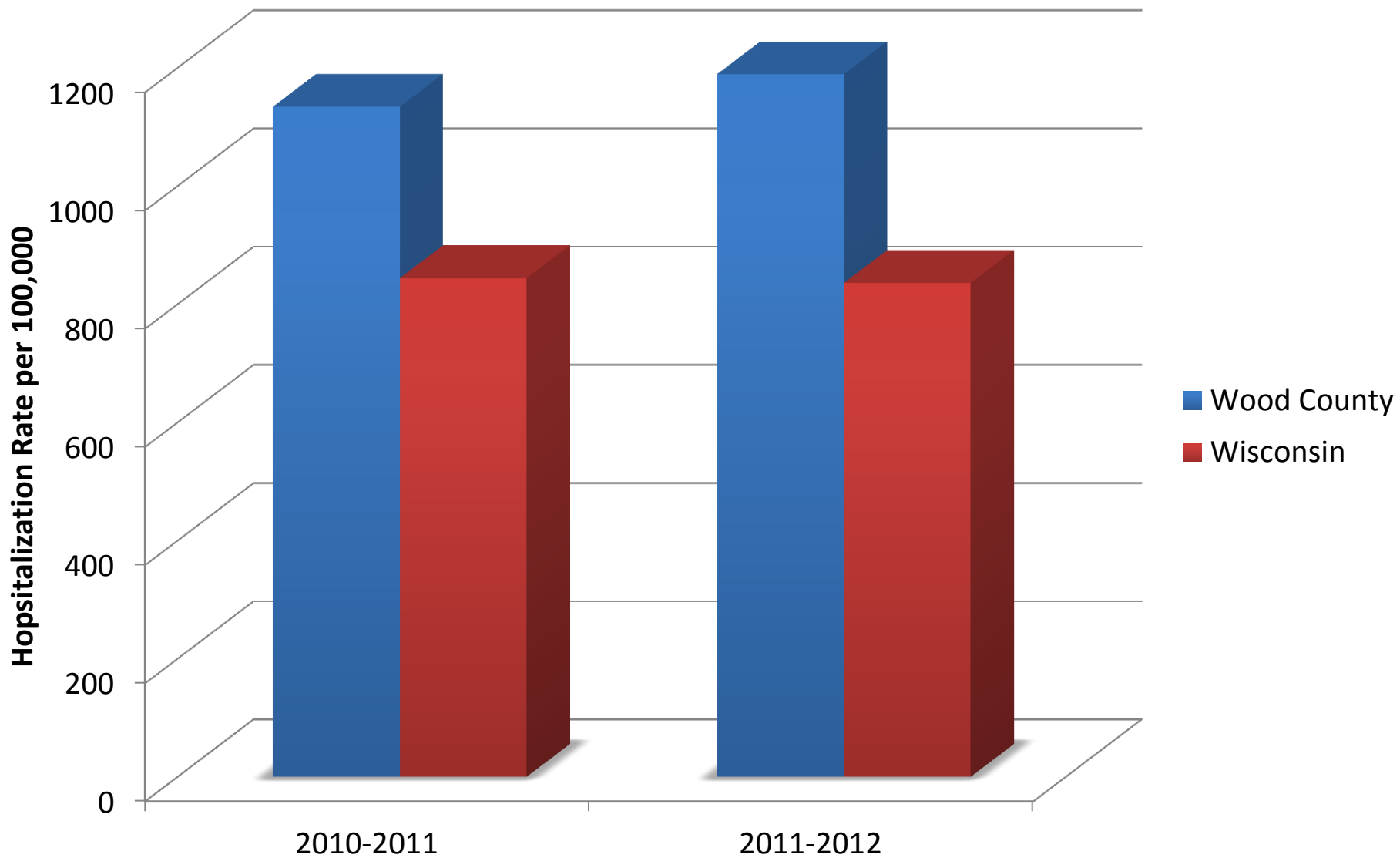
Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Death Rates



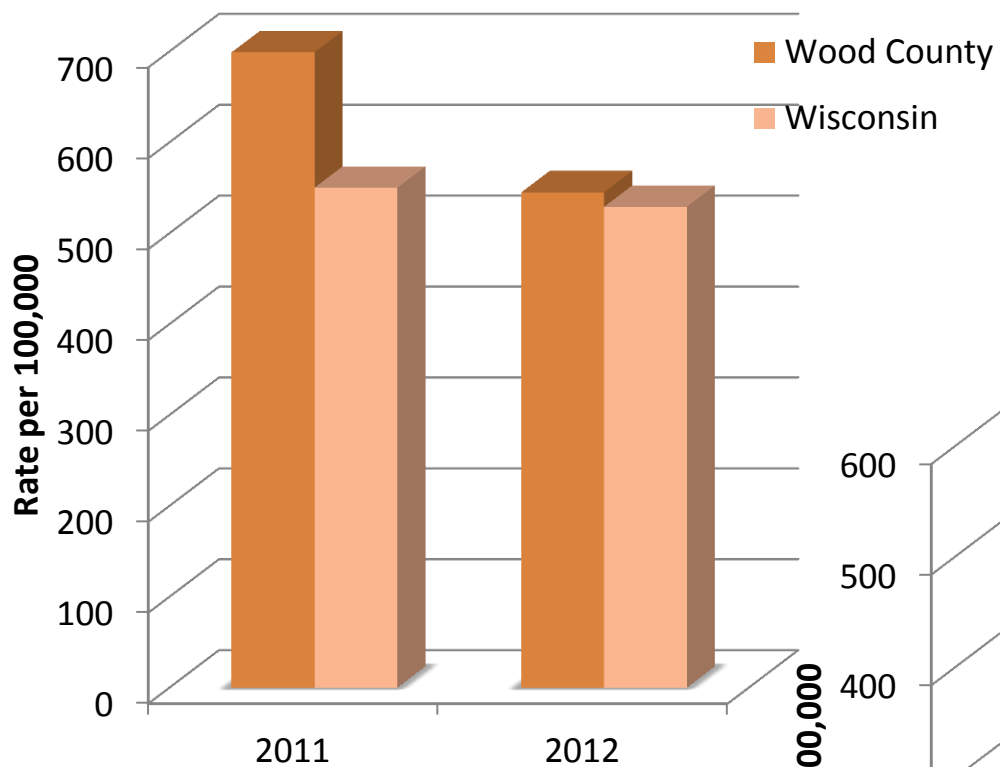
Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Injury Rate



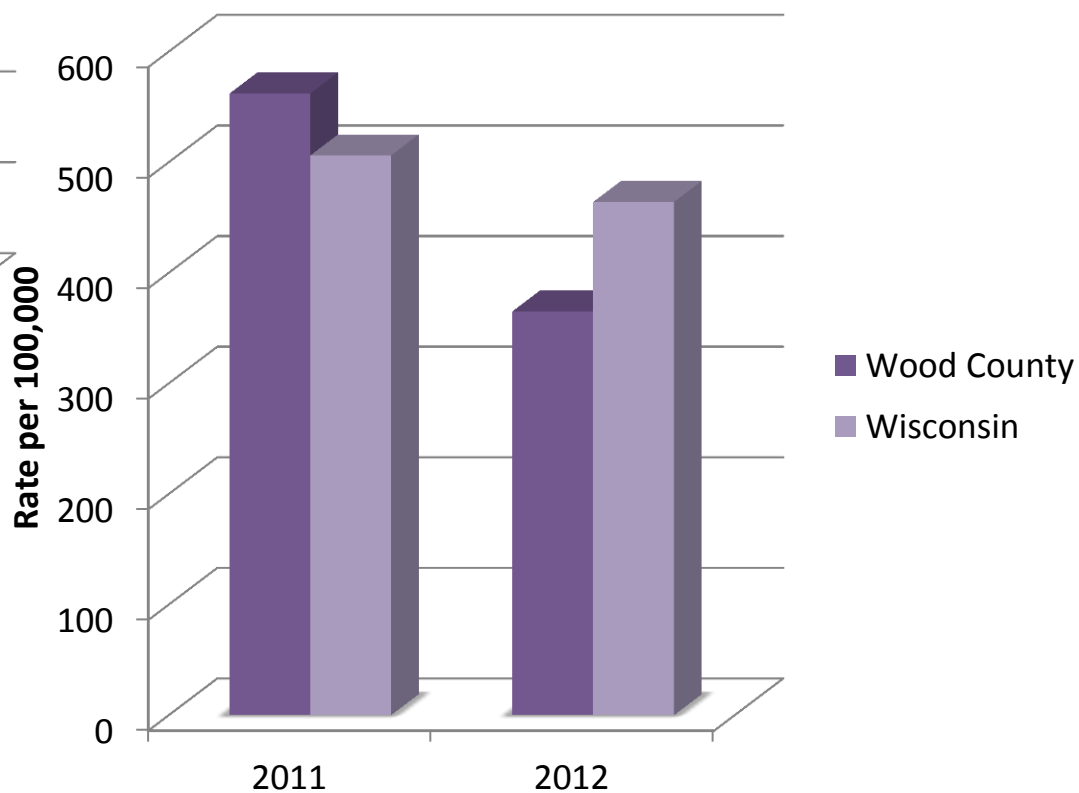
Alcohol Related Hospitalization Rate



Operating a Motor Vehicle While Intoxicated

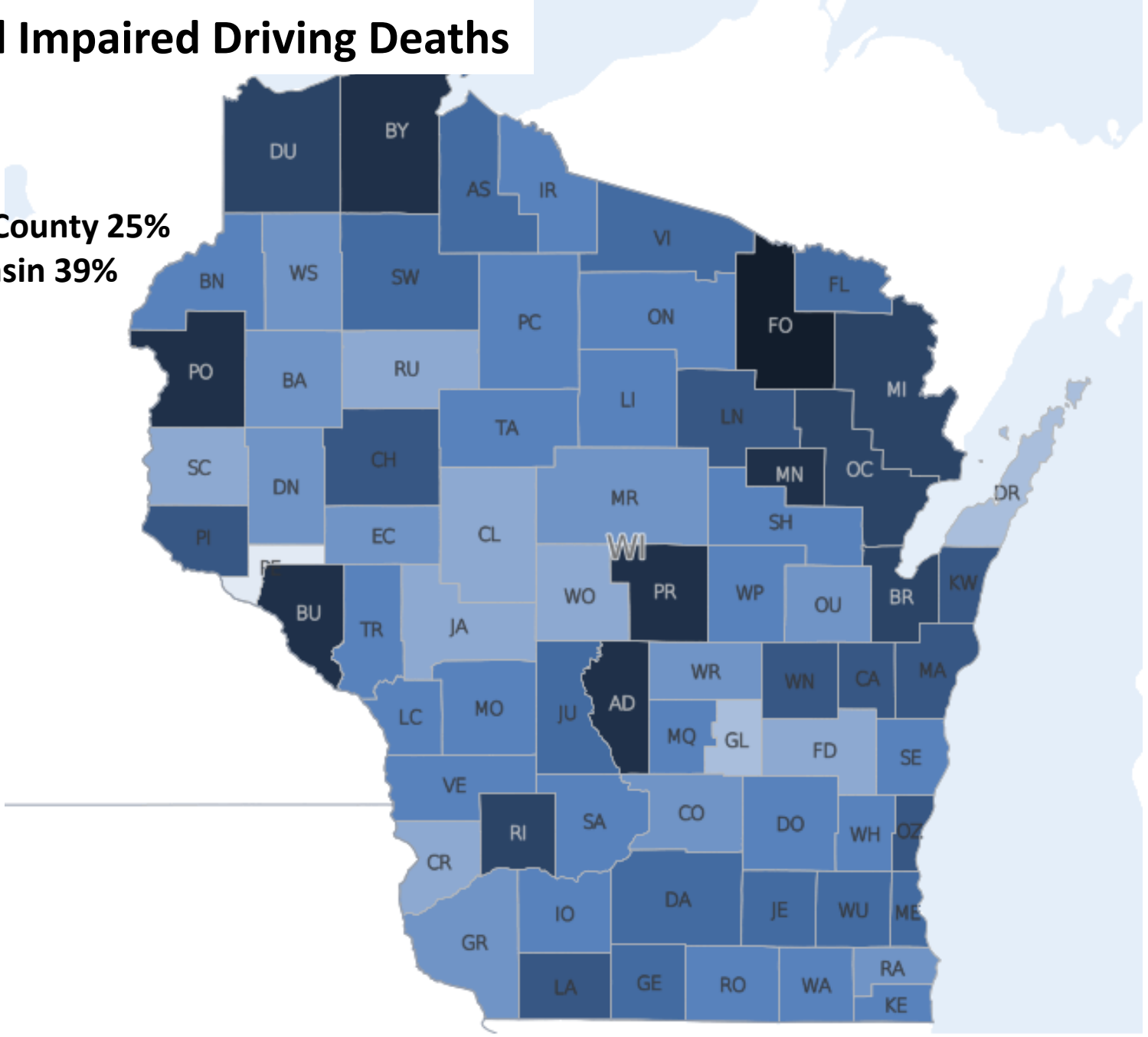


Liquor Law Arrest Rate

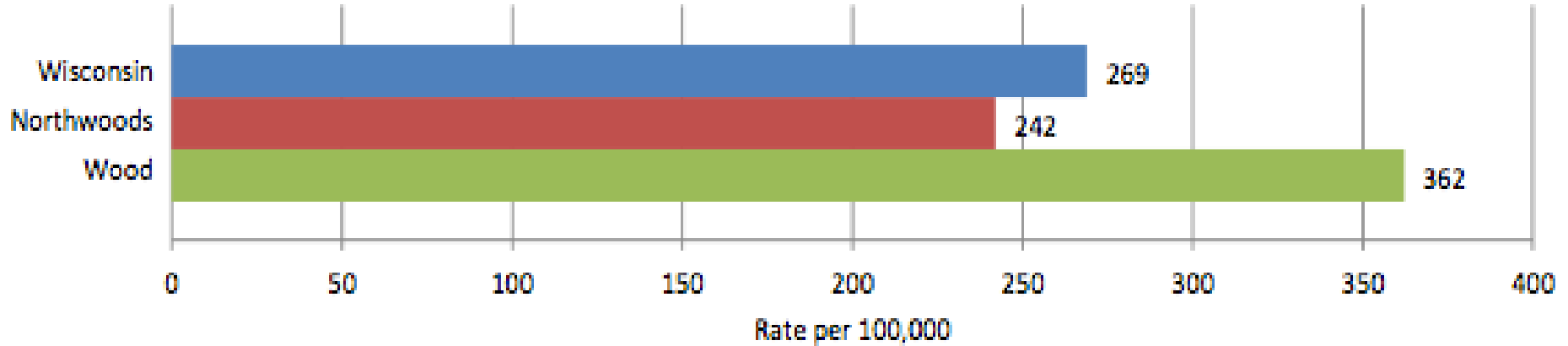


Alcohol Impaired Driving Deaths

Wood County 25%
Wisconsin 39%

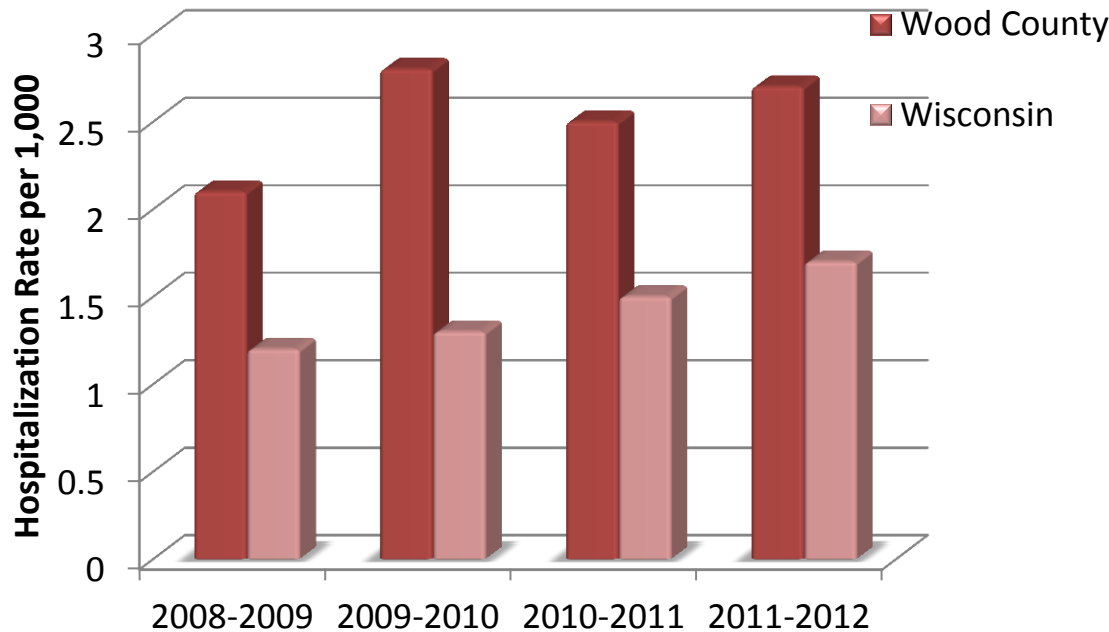


Drug-Related Hospitalizations (2011-12)

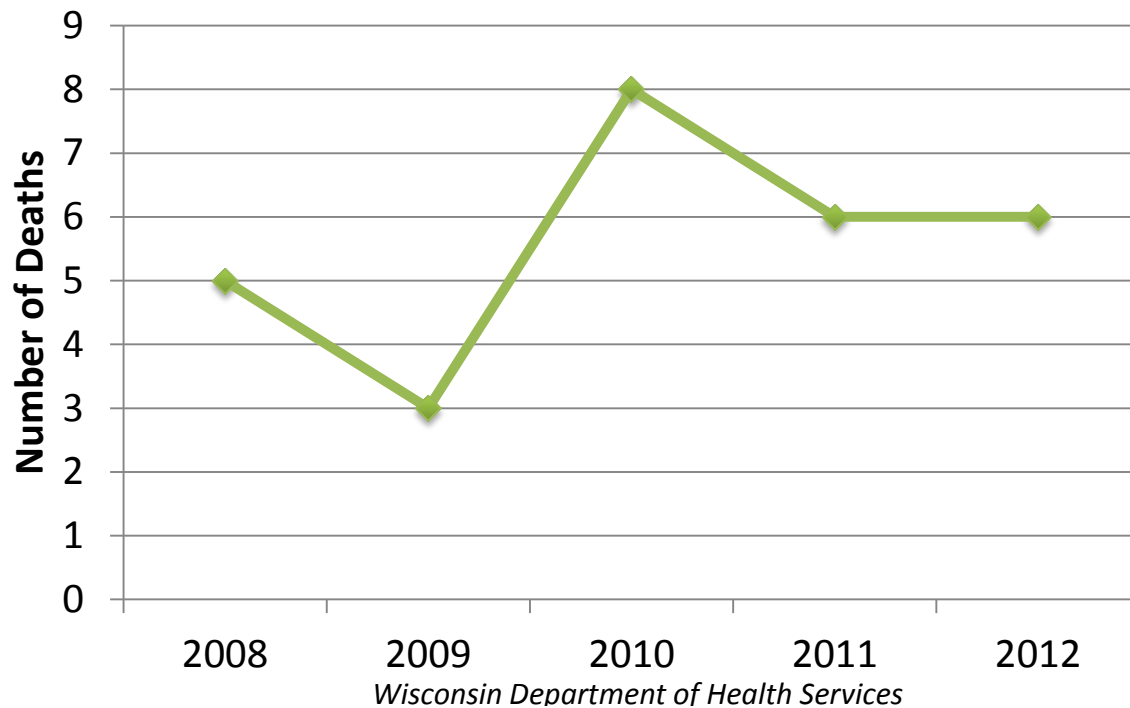


Northwoods Coalition Epidemiological Profile on Alcohol and Other Drug Use, Wood County

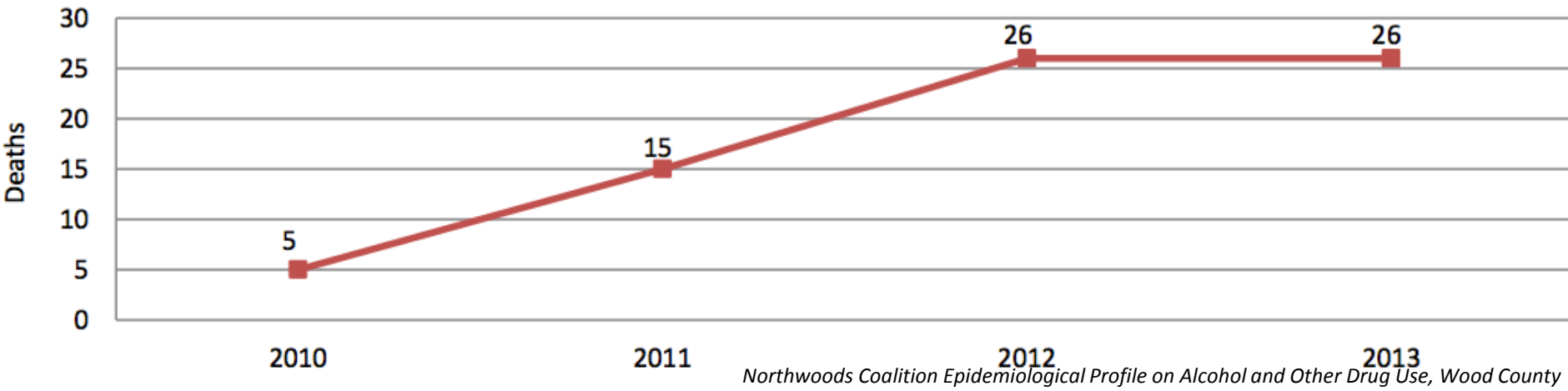
Opioid Related Hospitalization Rate Among 12-25 year olds



Other Drugs as Underlying or Contributing Cause of Death in Wood County



Northwoods Coalition Heroin Overdose Deaths (2010-13)

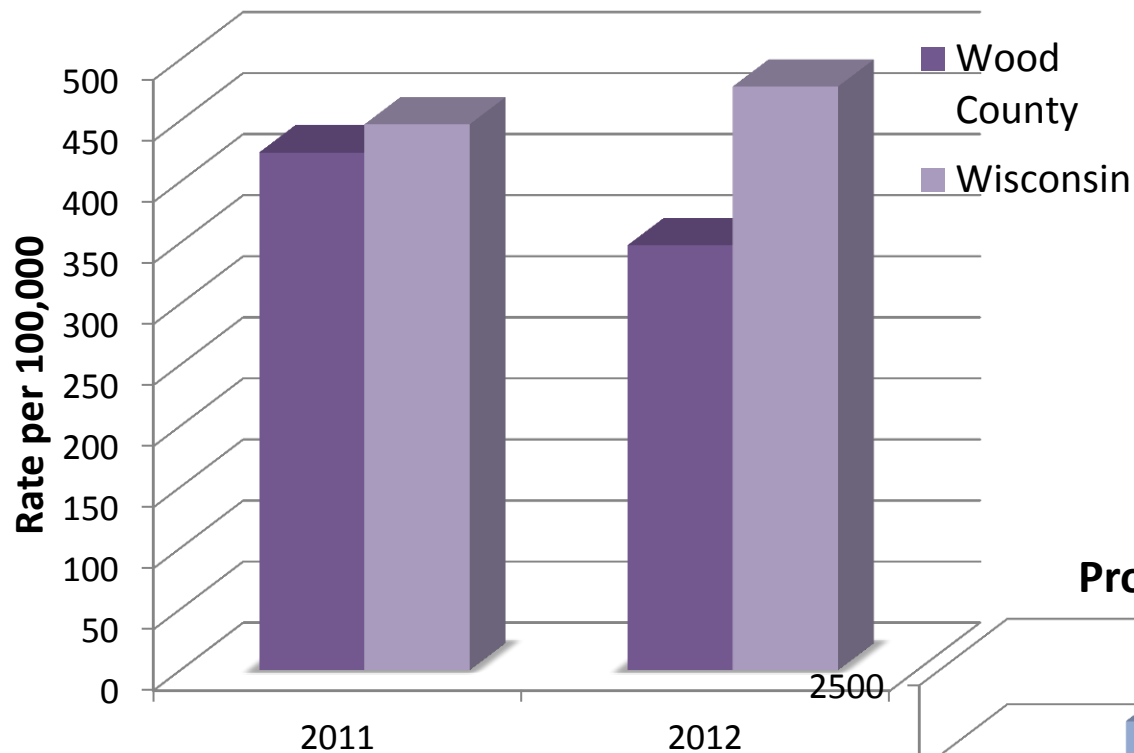


Heroin	Wisconsin	Northwoods	Wood
Heroin cases sent to state crime lab (2014) ¹⁰	1,130	199	36
Grams of heroin seized (2013) ¹⁰	3,952.56	1,287.7	144.9
Hepatitis C Cases (2013) ¹¹	2,638	539	26
Percent of Wisconsin's Hepatitis C Cases (2012) ¹¹	NA	20	1
Heroin overdose deaths (2010-2013) ⁹	659	67	11
Persons prosecuted for drug-related homicide (2010-2013) ⁹	186	33	3
Opioid-related hospitalizations, ages 12-25 (rate per 1,000 population (2011-2012)) ²	1.7	1.9	2.7

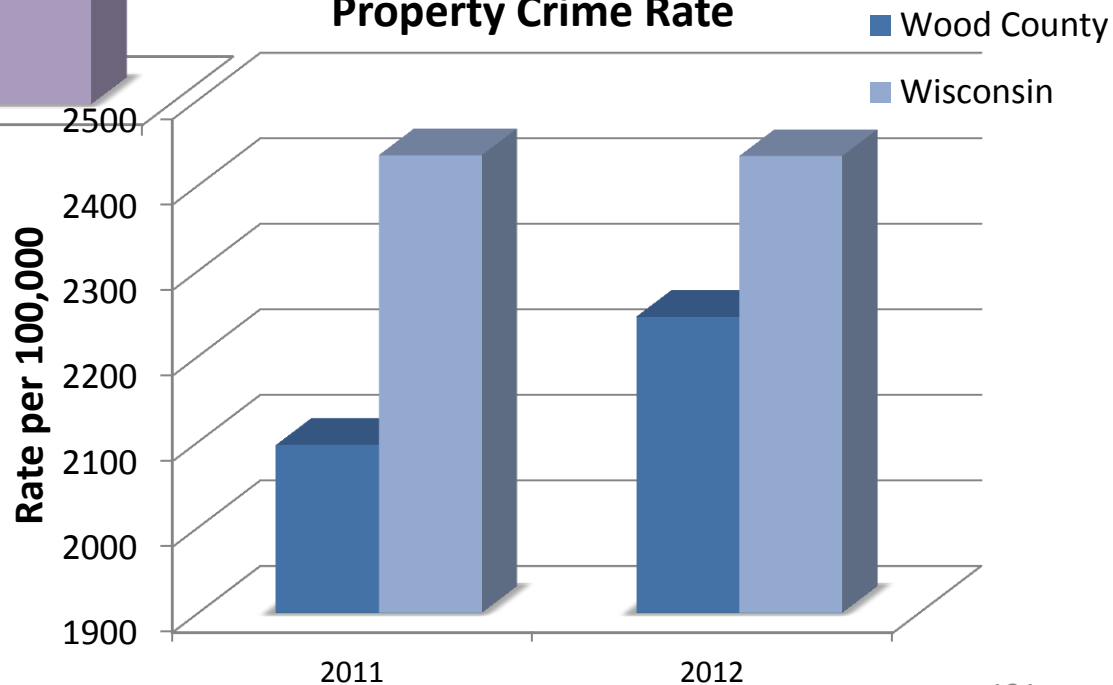
Prescription Drugs	Wisconsin	Northwoods	Wood
Doses of prescriptions dispensed per population (October 1–December 31, 2014) ⁶	27.7	26.6	28.6
Doses of prescriptions dispensed (October 1–December 31, 2014) ⁶	163,438,835	33,960,810	2,104,453
Controlled substance prescriptions written (rate per 1,000 population(January – June 2013)) ²	886	526	1,033
Proportion of prescriptions for narcotics (January-June 2013) ²	54.7%	56%	48%
Proportion of prescriptions for sedatives (January-June 2013) ²	9.7%	10%	8%
Proportion of prescriptions for stimulants (January-June 2013) ²	15.3%	15%	25%
Proportion of prescriptions for tranquilizers (January-June 2013) ²	20.3%	19%	19%
Emergency Room visits due to poisonings (2012) ¹¹	8,286	1,794	90
Pounds of medications collected at National DEA take-back events (2014) ^{7,8}	84,087	9,586	259.5
Pounds of medications disposed of from permanent locations (September 2010 – September 2014) ^{7,8}	245,164*	56,608	8,072

* No numbers recorded for Wisconsin at April 2011 DEA event

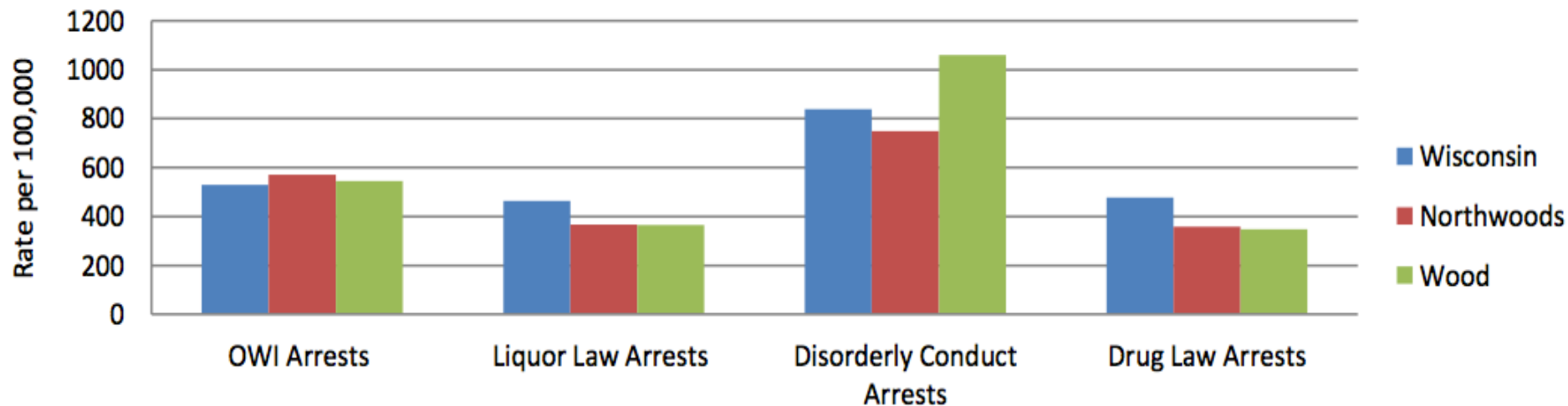
Drug Law Arrest Rate



Property Crime Rate

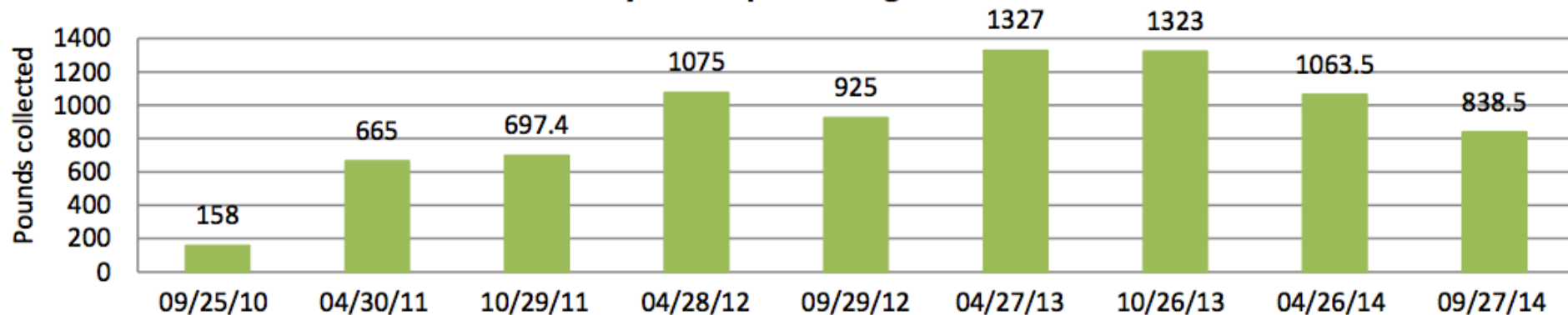


Law Enforcement Arrest Data (2012)



Multiple Substances and Other Drugs	Wisconsin	Northwoods	Wood
Reported property crimes (2012) ²	139,102	25,595	1,565
Reported violent crimes (2012) ²	15,969	1,973	23
Disorderly conduct arrests (rate per 100,000 population (2012)) ²	838	749	1,294
Drug law arrests (rate per 100,000 population (2012)) ²	478	358	435
Drug-related hospitalizations (2012) ²	15,454	3,437	278
Drug-related suspensions and expulsions in public schools (2011-2012) ²	3,298	630	24

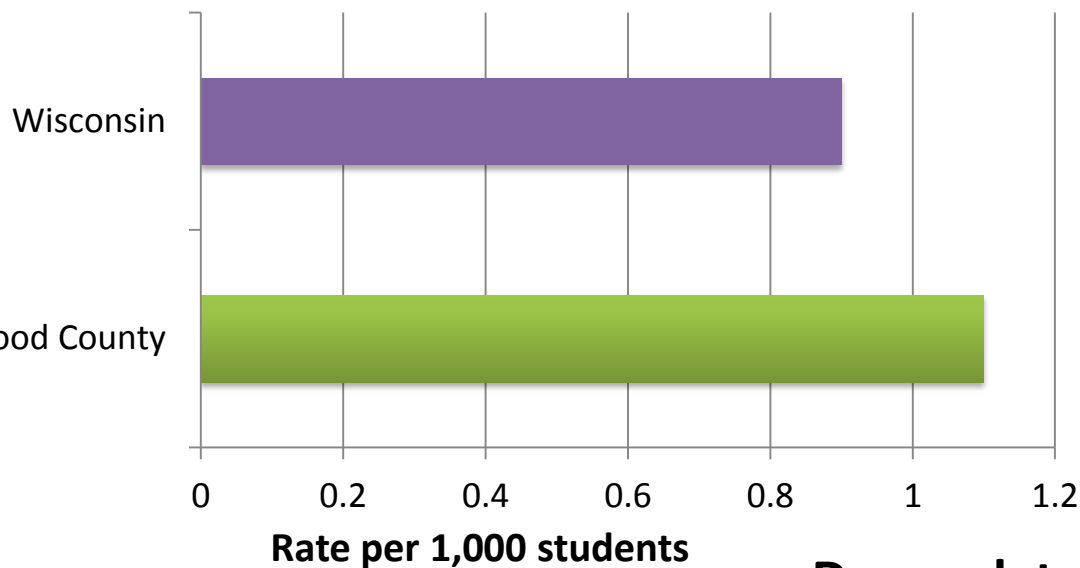
Wood County Prescription Drug Take-Back Events



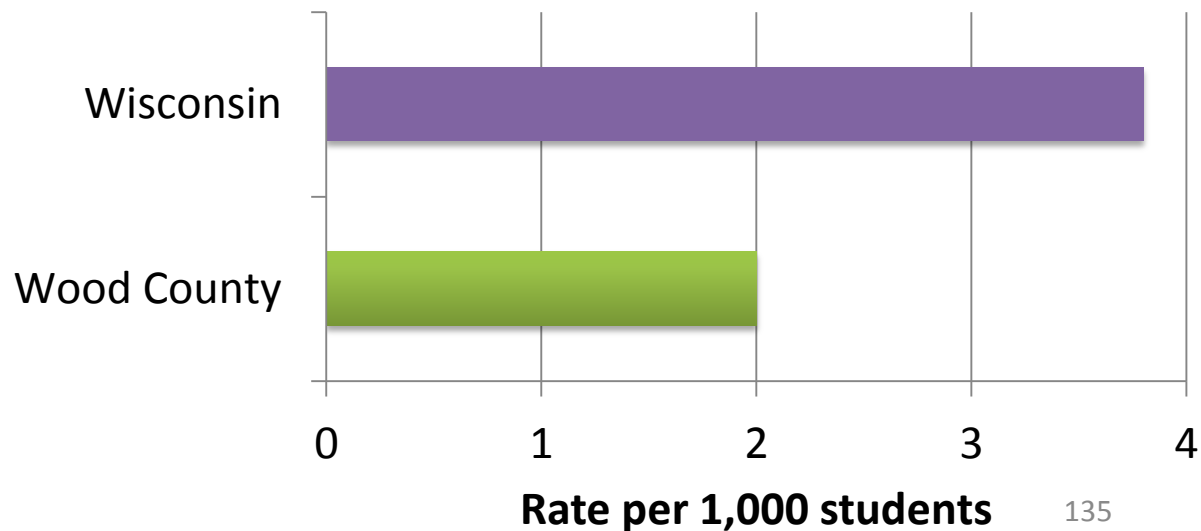
High School Alcohol Use Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2015	US	WI	Wood County High Schools	Wood County Middle Schools
	2013	2013	2015	2015
Those who had drink of alcohol other than a few sips.	66.20%	65.90%	59.20%	27.8%
Age of onset: Those reporting use - first drink of alcohol before age 13.	18.60%	14.60%	17.00%	58.3%
Frequency of use in the <u>past 30 days</u> : Those who had at least one drink of alcohol- more than a few sips.	34.90%	32.70%	34.30%	10.8%
Those who had <u>five or more drinks</u> of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours one or more days within the <u>past 30 days</u> .	20.80%	18.40%	17.40%	3.5%

High School Drug Use Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2015	US	WI	Wood County High Schools	Wood County Middle Schools
	2013	2013	2015	
Those who used marijuana 1 or more times during their <u>life</u> .	40.70%	31.20%	28.90%	8.00%
Age of onset: Those reporting use - tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years.	8.60%	6.30%	19.80%	57.40%
Frequency of use in the <u>past 30 days</u> : Those who used marijuana 1 or more times.	23.40%	17.30%	15.90%	4.40%
Perception of risk or harm: Those who think people have a great or moderate risk of harming themselves if they smoke marijuana once or twice a week.	NA	NA	56.70%	84.60%
Those who used any form of cocaine 1 or more times during their <u>life</u> .	5.50%	4.30%	4.00%	1.60%
Those who were offered, sold or given illegal drugs on school property during the <u>past 12 months</u> .	22.10%	18.30%	14.30%	NA
Those who misused prescription drugs not prescribed to them in <u>past 30 days</u> .	NA	NA	7.40%	3.50%

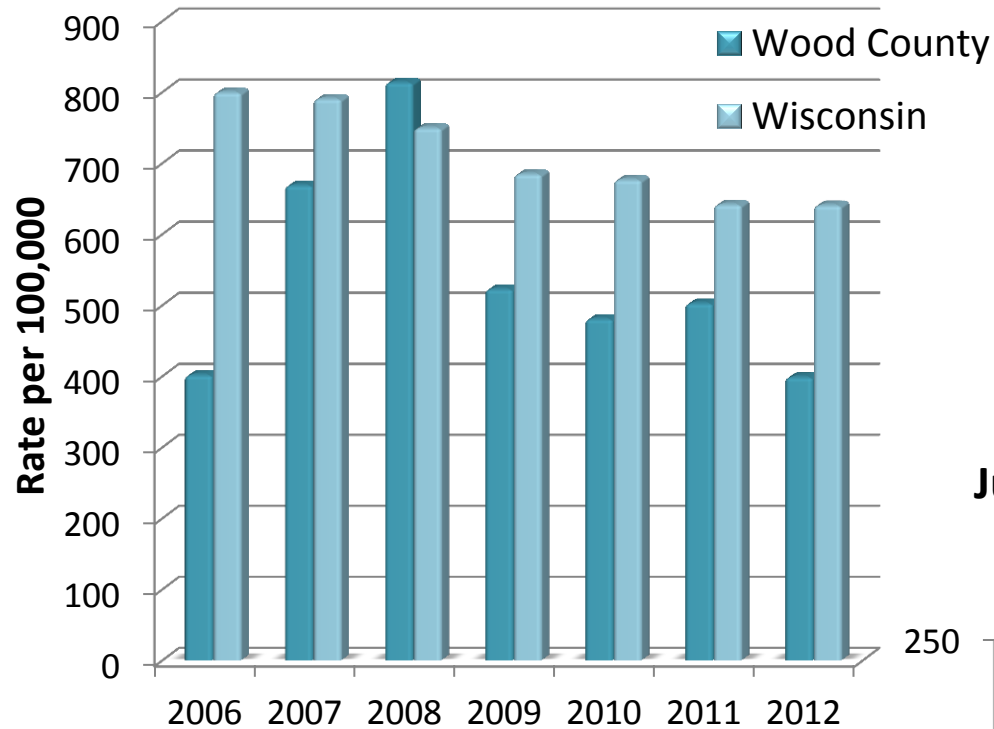
Alcohol Related Expulsions/Suspension Rate in Public Schools 2011-2012



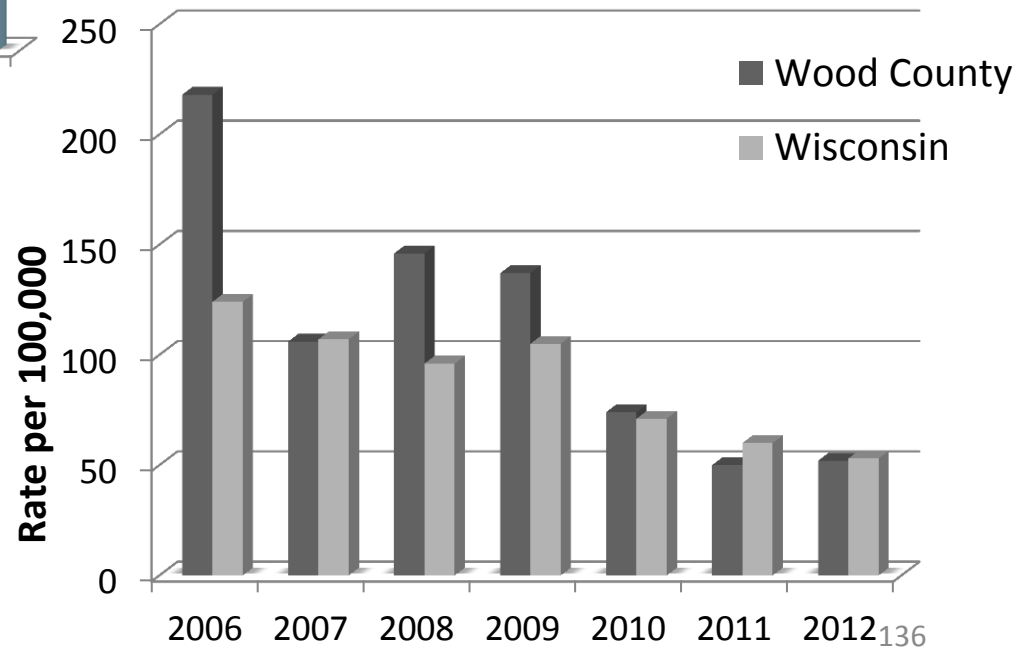
Drug-related Suspensions/Expulsion Rate in Public Schools 2011-2012



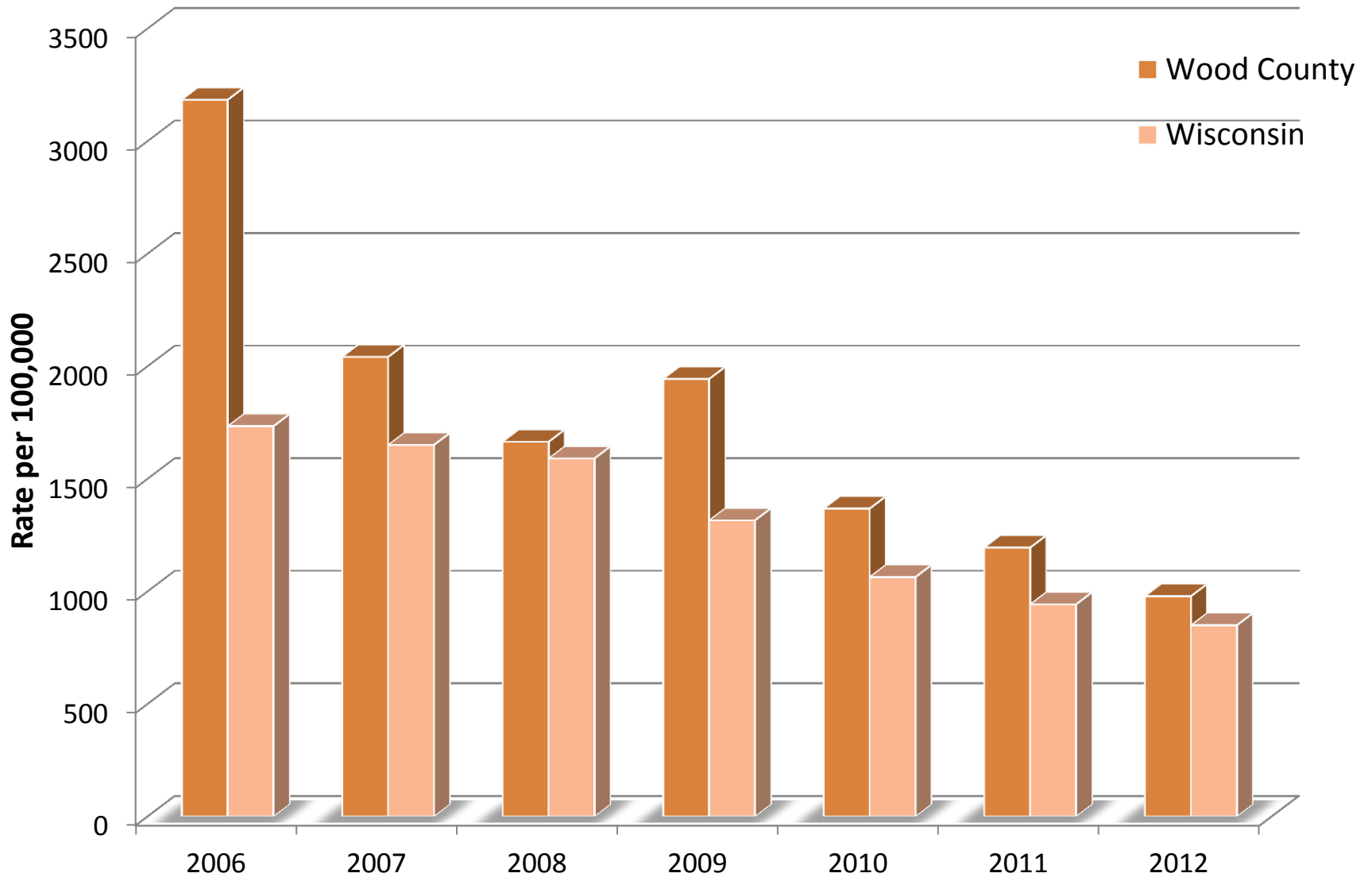
Juvenile Arrest Rates for Drug Abuse Violations



Juvenile Arrest Rate for Driving Under the Influence



Juvenile Arrest Rates for Liquor Law Violations



Health Outcomes

Morbidity

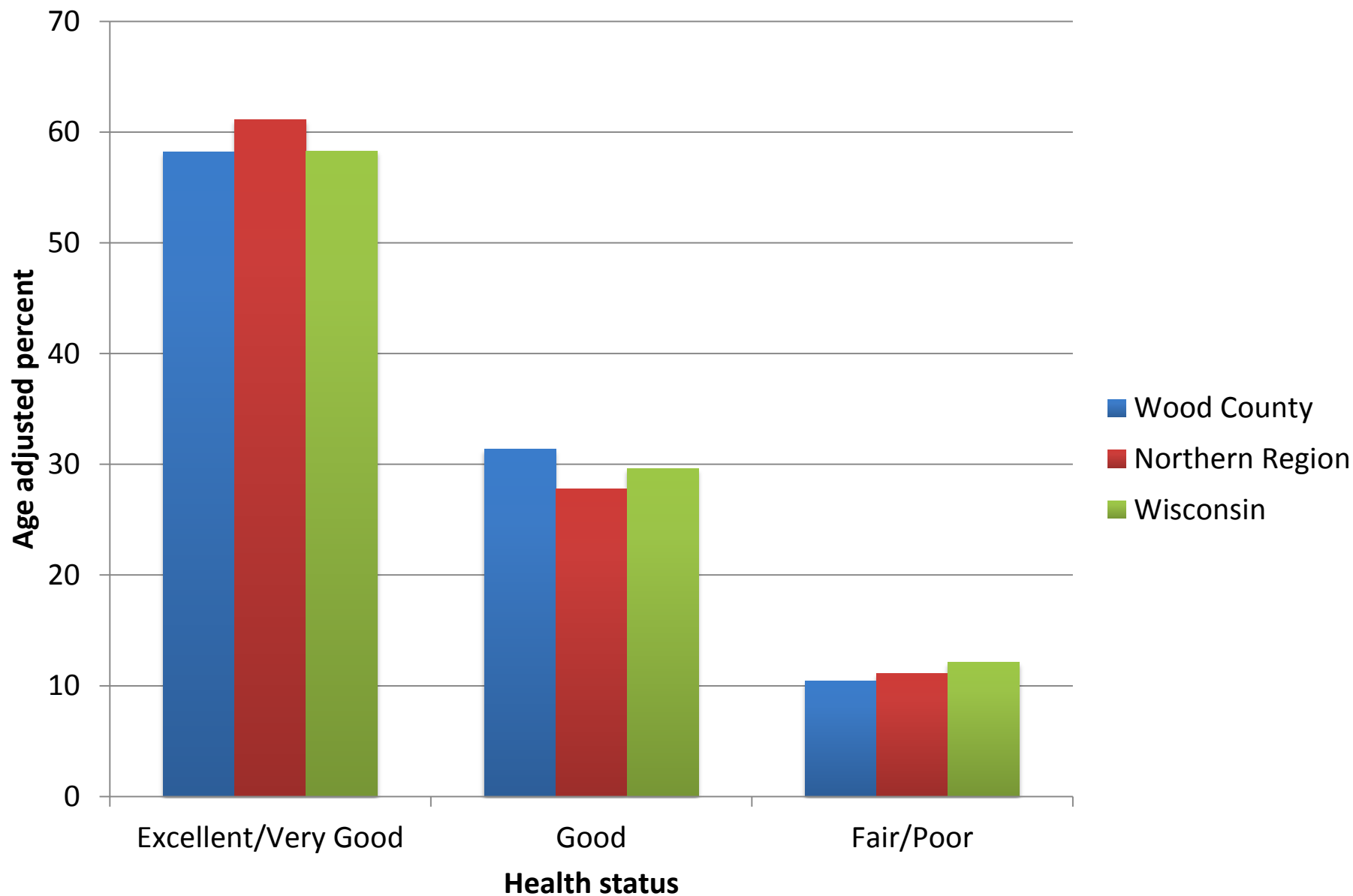
- Overall health measures
- Communicable disease
- Growth and development
- Low birthweight babies
- Chronic disease
- Injury and violence
- Mental health
- Oral health
- Leading causes of illness

Mortality

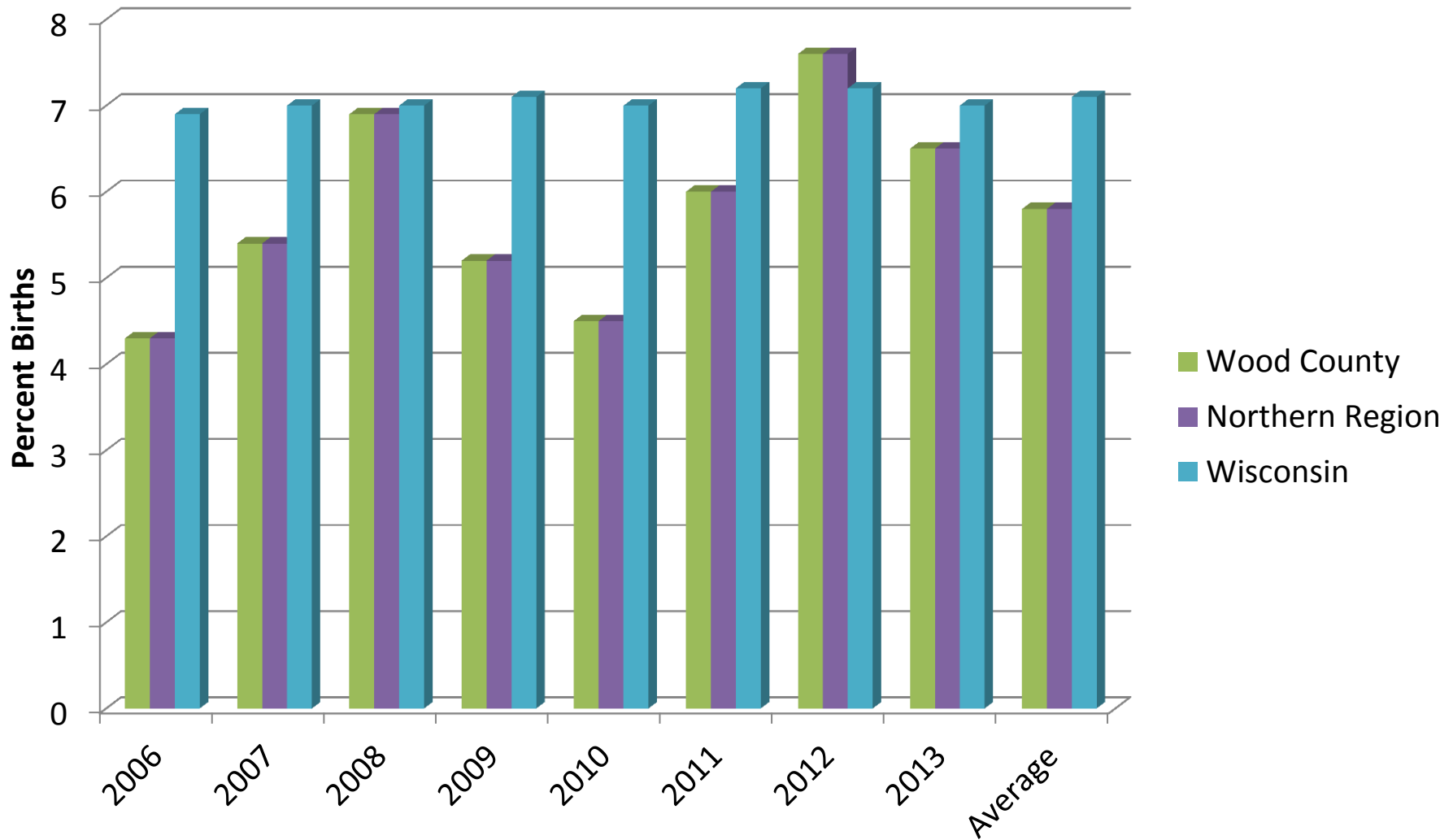
- Years of potential life lost
- Causes of death



General Health Status, 2008-2010



Low Birthweight Births



Communicable Disease

Prevention and Control

Why is it important?

- prevention and control protects individuals and entire populations
- immunizations have reduced many communicable diseases that were once common
- identification and control of these diseases reduces illness and premature deaths, health costs, and absenteeism

Wood County Confirmed and Probable Cases of Communicable Diseases

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Campylobacter Enteritis	15	14	32	20	36	25	20	29	22	19
Giardiasis	14	6	15	6	6	15	15	7	8	7
Hepatitis B*	5	<5	5	6	9	5	<5	<5	3	8
Hepatitis NANB/C	20	23	27	13	17	30	27	30	29	38
Lyme	79	75	89	46	46	76	59	35	43	15
Pertussis	13	<5	<5	<5	18	7	73	80	31	45
Salmonellosis	15	13	9	6	7	12	5	9	7	6
Babesiosis	-	-	-	-	-	<5	0	<5	1	2
Cryptosporidiosis	-	-	-	16	19	26	22	13	13	11
Streptococcus Pneum. Invasive	-	-	-	5	7	7	5	5	11	4
Blastomycosis	-	-	-	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	3	1
Haemophilus influenzae, Invasive	-	-	-	0	0	<5	0	0	2	0
Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis	-	-	-	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	10
Influenza A - Novel	-	-	-	-	25	<5	15	27	-	-

*Includes all positive HBsAg test results.

Excluded due to lack of data or few/no recent cases: Hepatitis A, Legionnaires', Measles, Meningococcal meningitis, Bacterial meningitis, Mumps, Shigellosis, TB, West Nile, E. coli

Select Communicable Diseases

	Wood		Northern Region		Wisconsin	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Pertussis (combined 2012-2014)	156	209.4	1376	281.9	9157	159.8
Hepatitis C (combined 2012-2013)	59	79.2	427	87.5	5272	91.86

Figure 5: Percent of HCV Reports by Age Group, Wisconsin 2003-2013

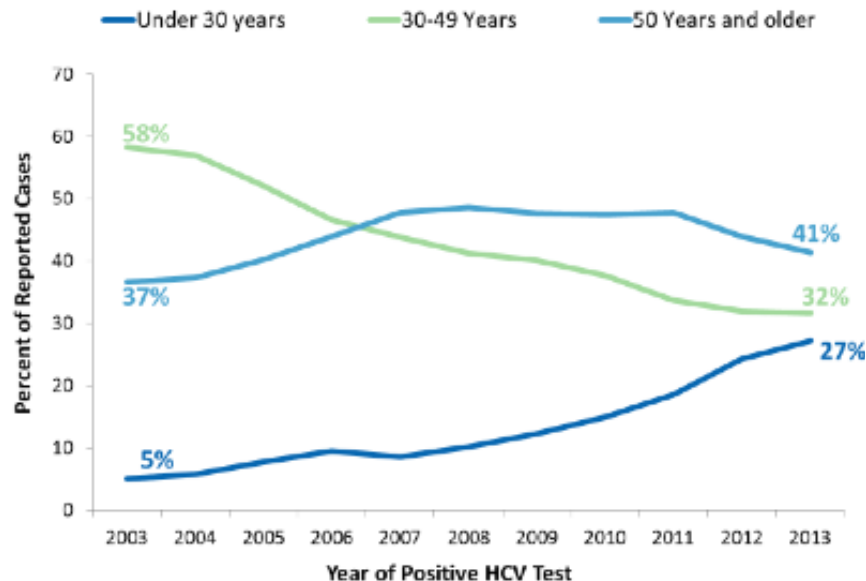


Figure 7: Rate of HCV Reports, by Race and Ethnicity, Wisconsin, 2013

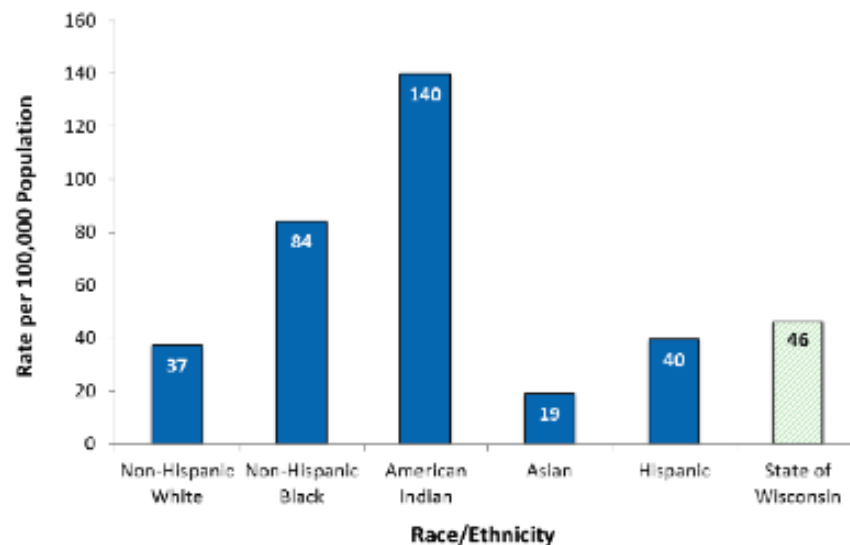
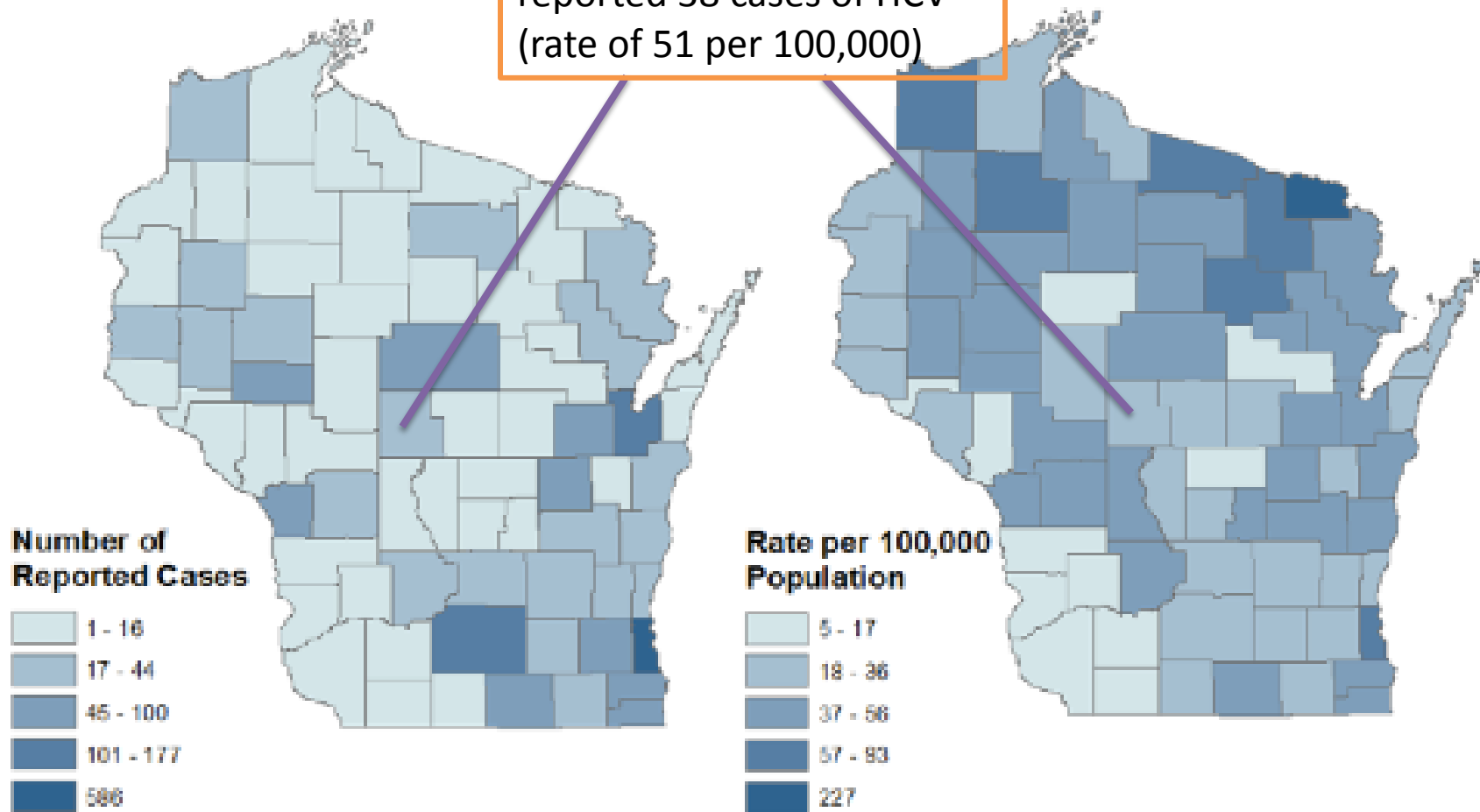
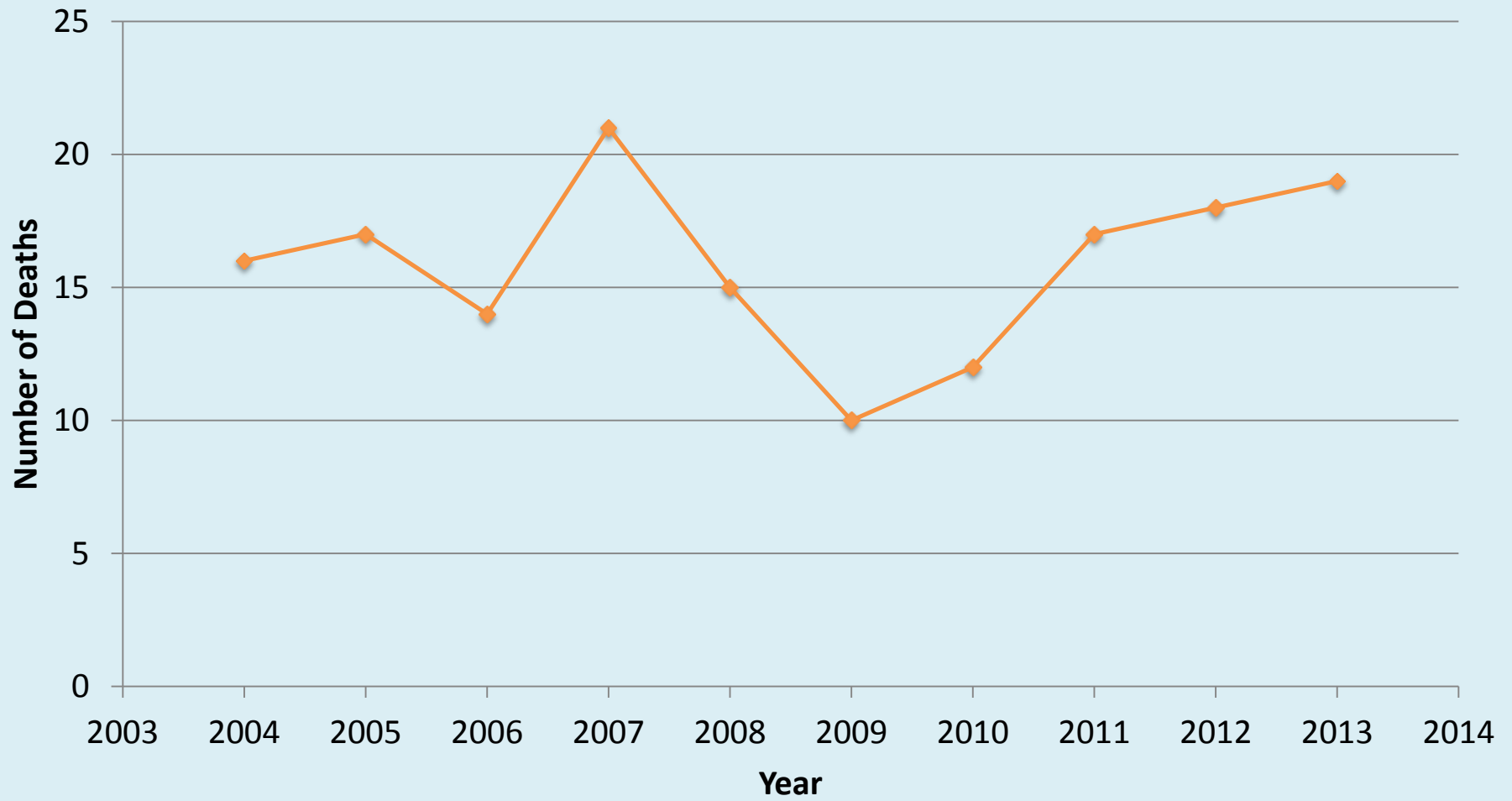


Figure 3: Reported HCV Cases by County, Wisconsin, 2013

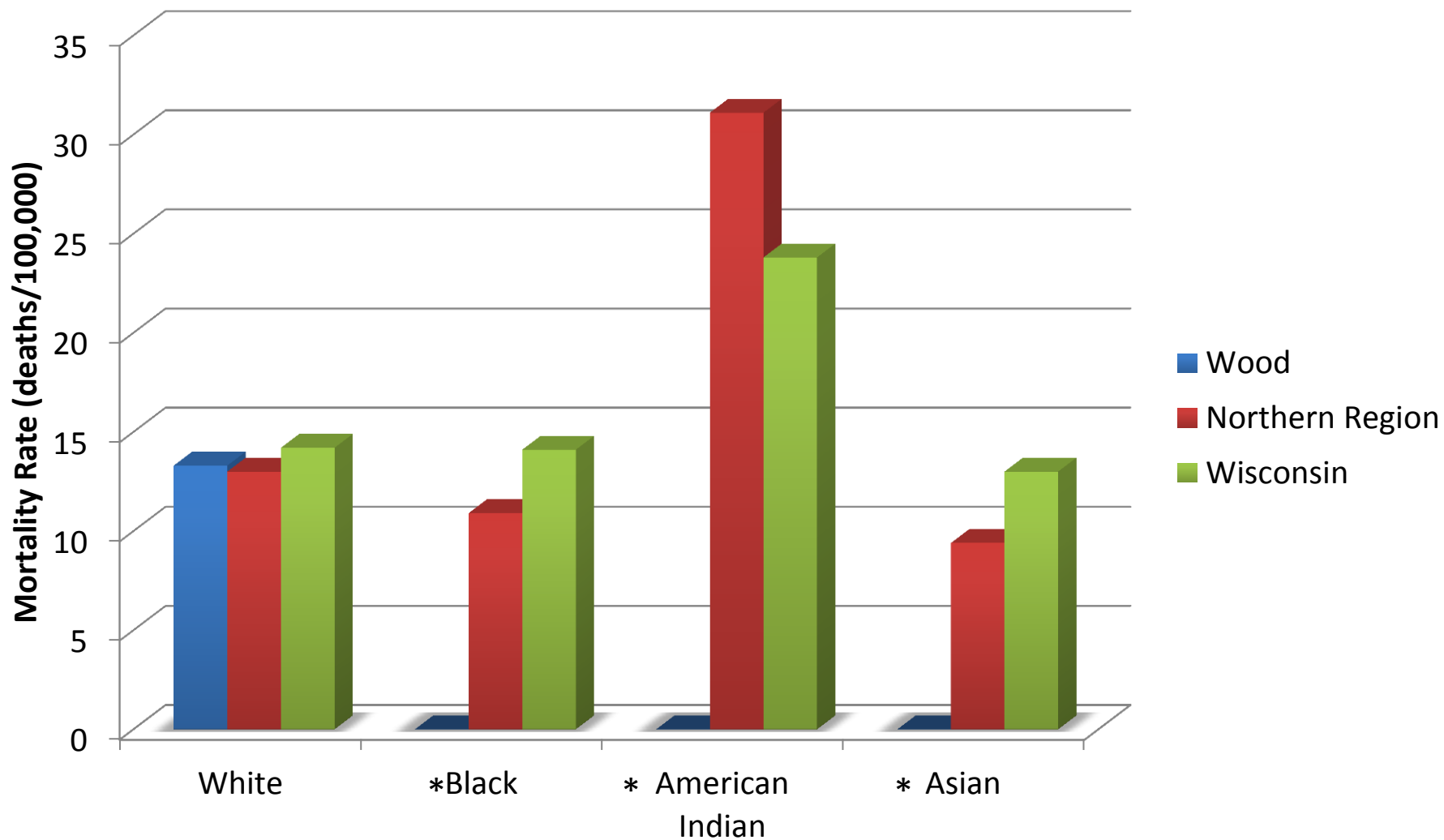
In 2014, Wood County reported 38 cases of HCV (rate of 51 per 100,000)



Wood County Resident Deaths Due to Influenza/Pneumonia

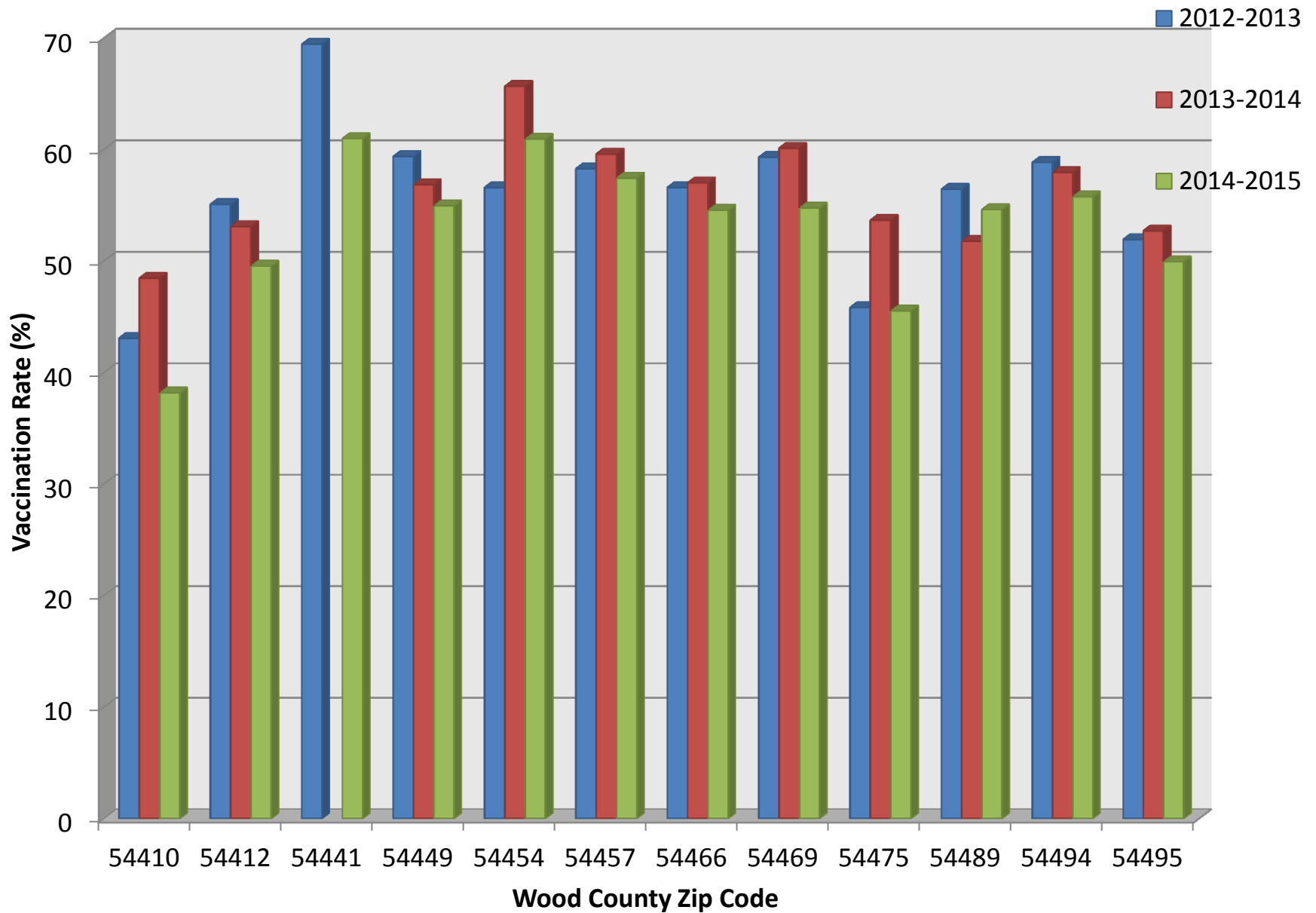


Age Adjusted Mortality Rate for Influenza/Pneumonia by Race and Region



*no data for Wood County

Flu Vaccine Rates for 65 and Older by Zip Code



Based on claims rates for Medicare beneficiaries¹⁴⁸

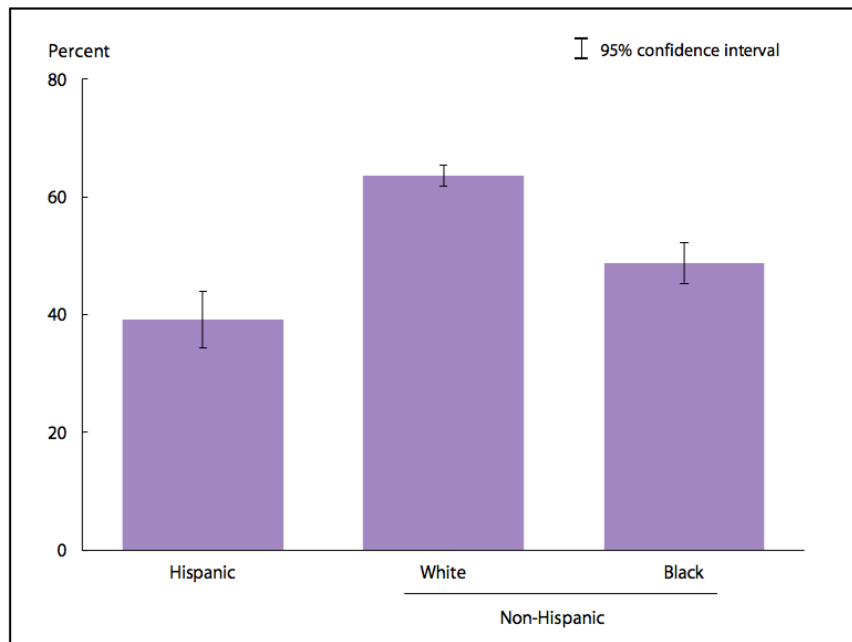
US Department of Health and Human Services

Flu Vaccine Rates (%) for 65 and Older			
Zip Code	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
54410	43.08	48.46	38.17
54412	55.08	53.1	49.55
54441	69.44	0	60.98
54449	59.37	56.85	54.95
54454	56.6	65.67	60.94
54457	58.28	59.6	57.45
54466	56.59	57.01	54.55
54469	59.3	60.12	54.75
54475	45.83	53.66	45.53
54489	56.44	51.79	54.61
54494	58.84	57.96	55.77
54495	51.93	52.71	49.93

Flu Vaccine Rates (%) for 65 and Older		
Year	Wood County	Wisconsin
2012-2013	60.39	61.01
2013-2014	59.81	60.06
2014-2015	57.77	59.55

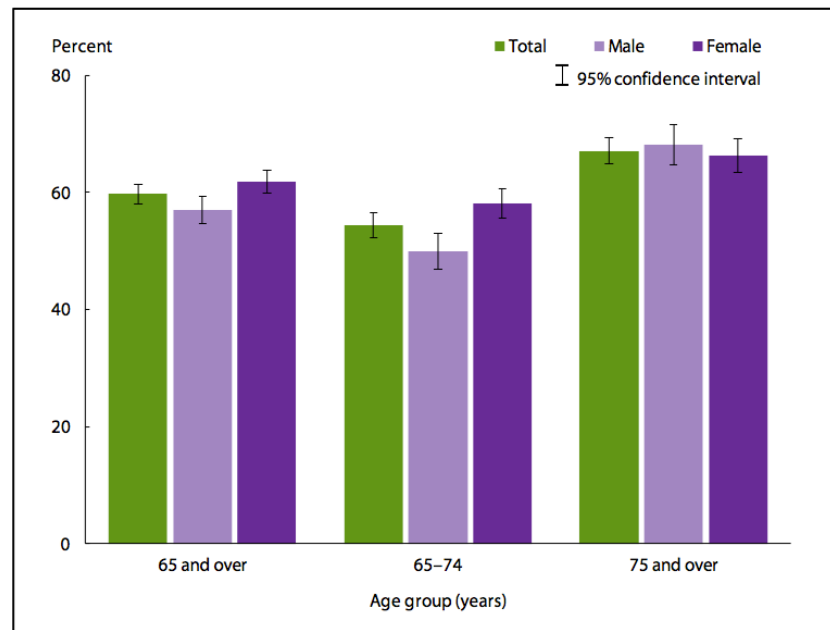
US adults over 65 who have ever had a pneumonia vaccination

By Race



NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. • The analyses excluded the 3.8% of adults aged 65 and over with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status. • See [Technical Notes](#) for more details.

By Gender

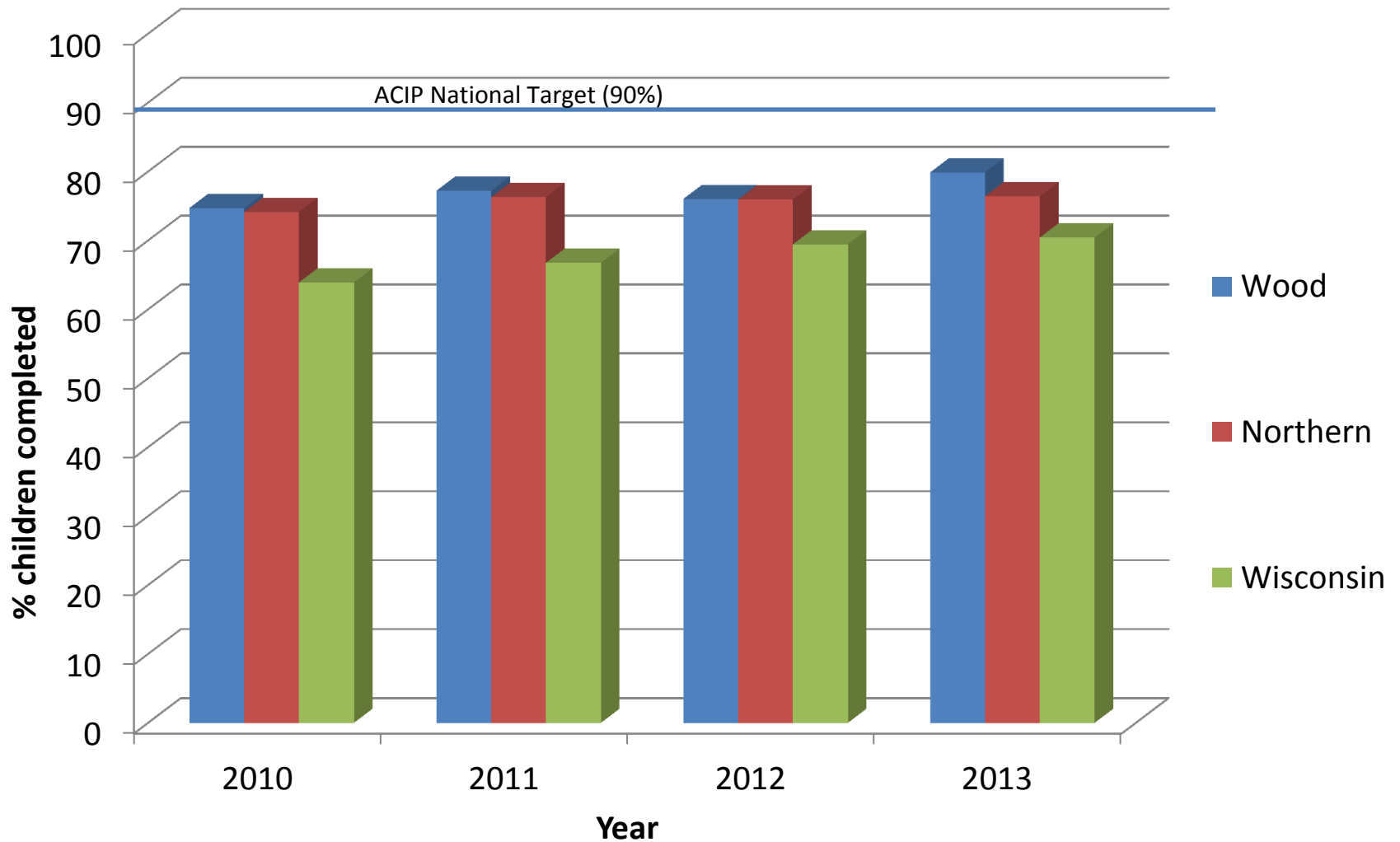


NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. • The analyses excluded the 3.8% of adults aged 65 and over with unknown pneumococcal vaccination status. • See [Technical Notes](#) for more details.

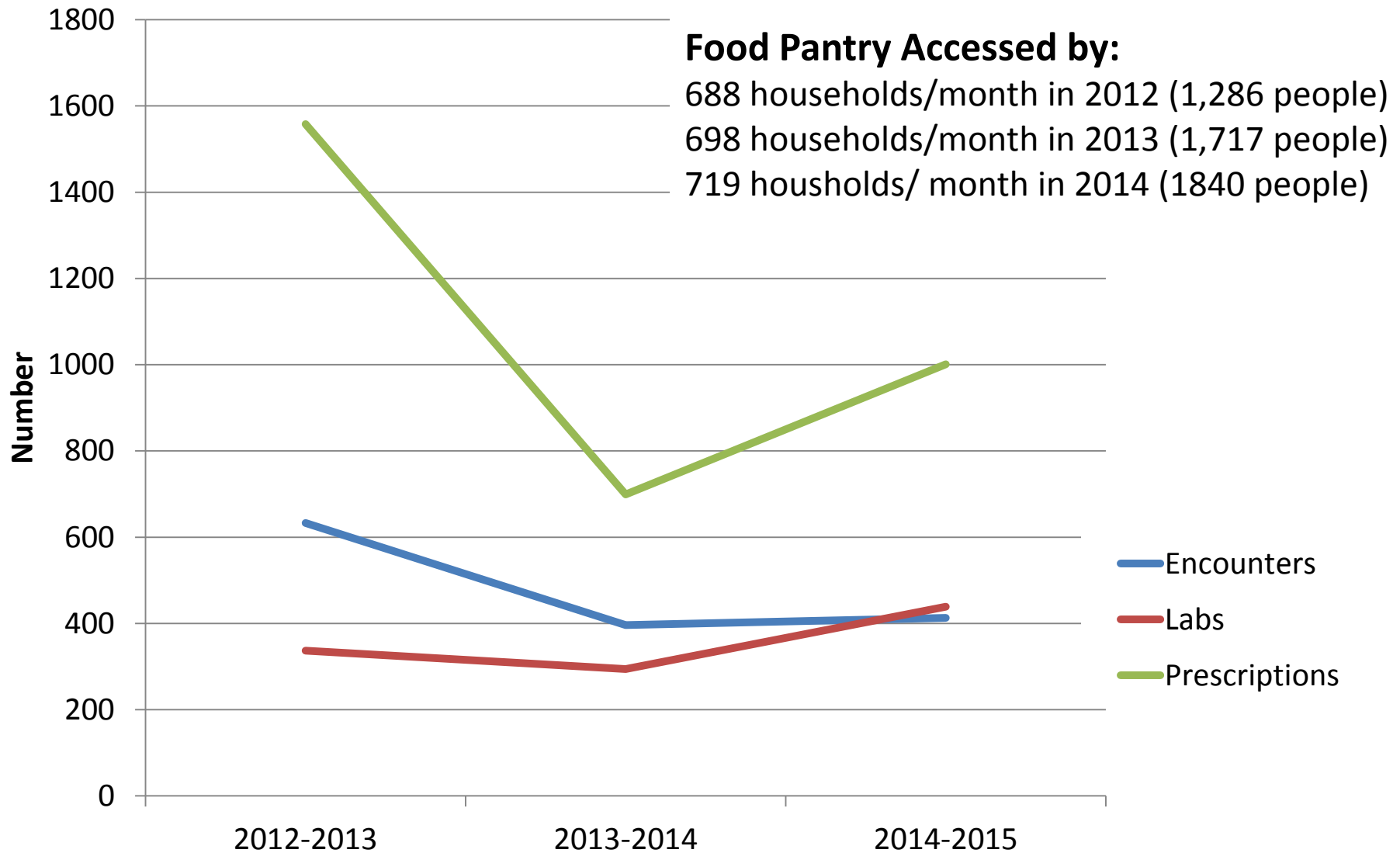
- In WI in 2013, 73.1% of adults over 65 had ever had pneumonia vaccine.

CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2013, Sample Adult Core component.

Completed Childhood Vaccination Series by 24 Months



St. Vincent de Paul Free Medical Clinic

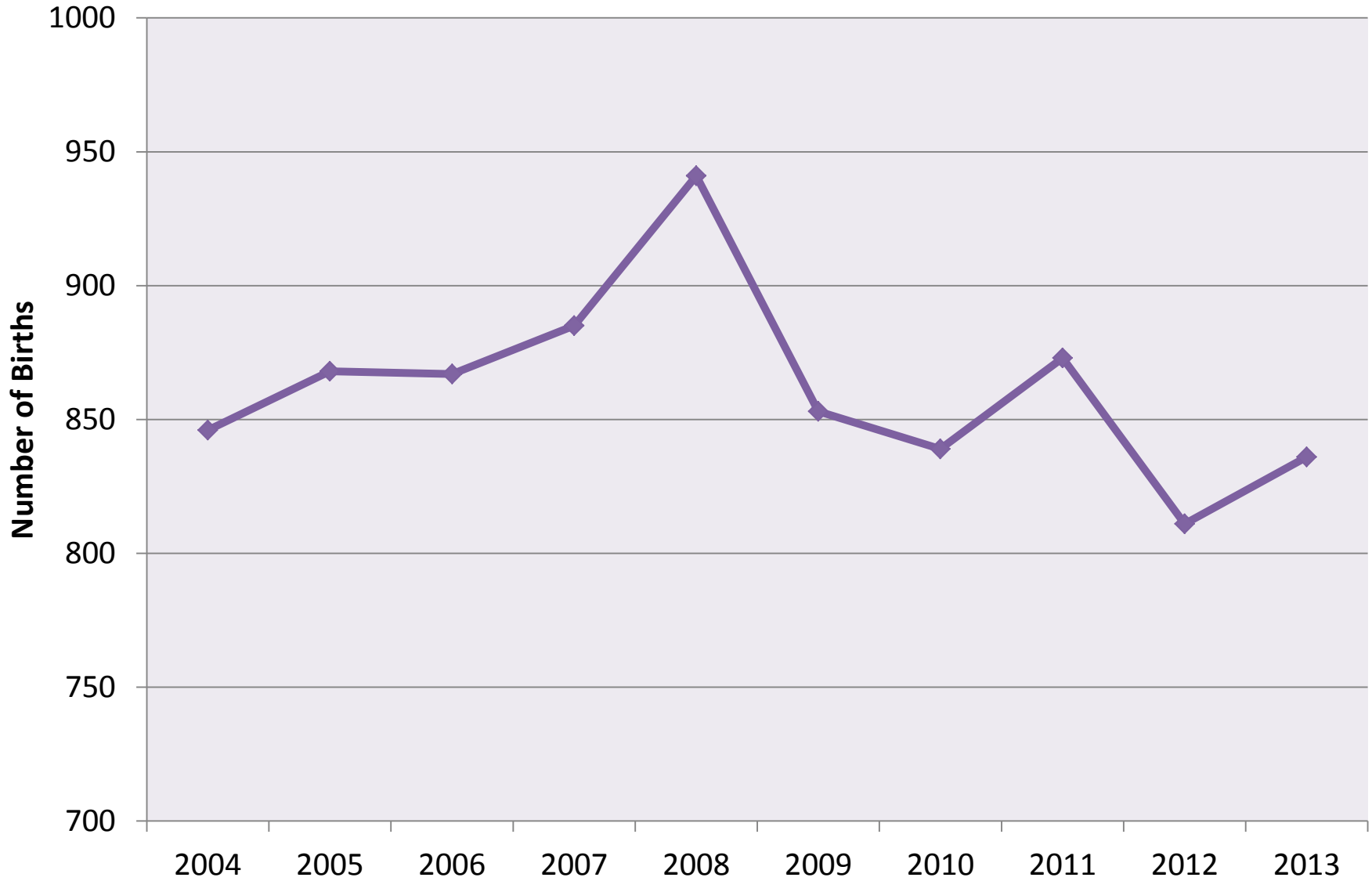


Healthy Growth and Development

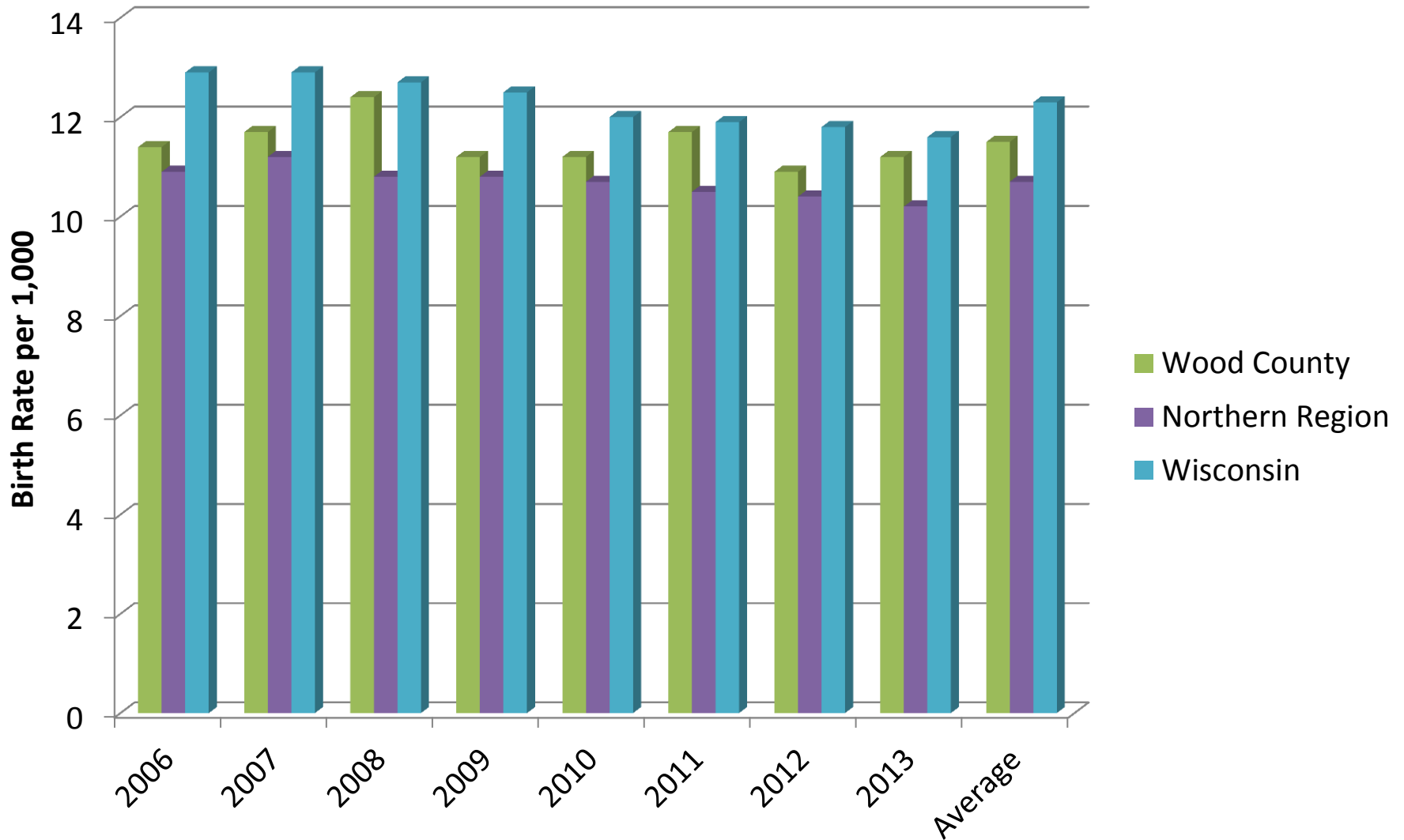
Why it matters

- Life course model demonstrates the lifelong influence of birth outcomes and life experiences through life span

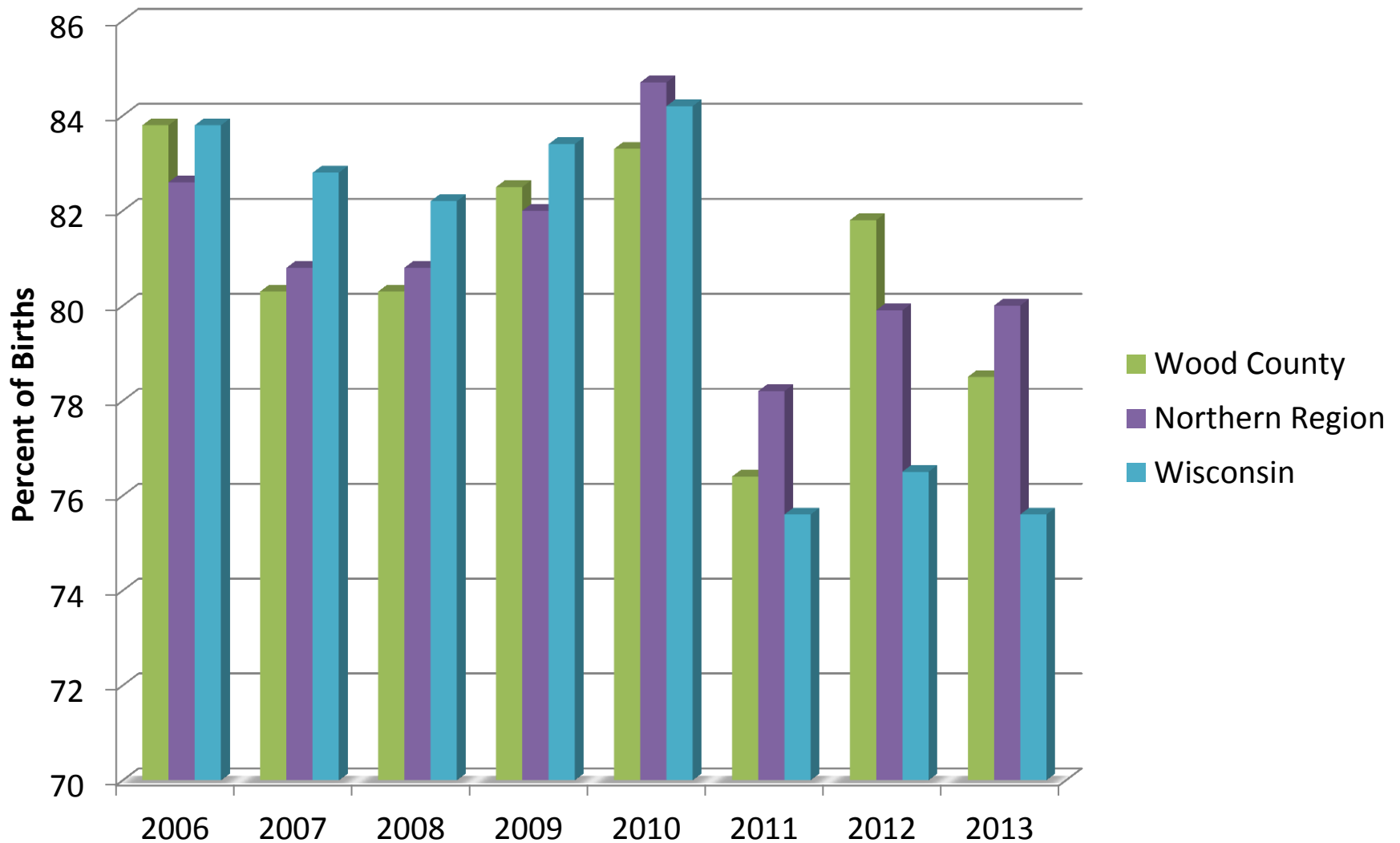
Number of Births in Wood County



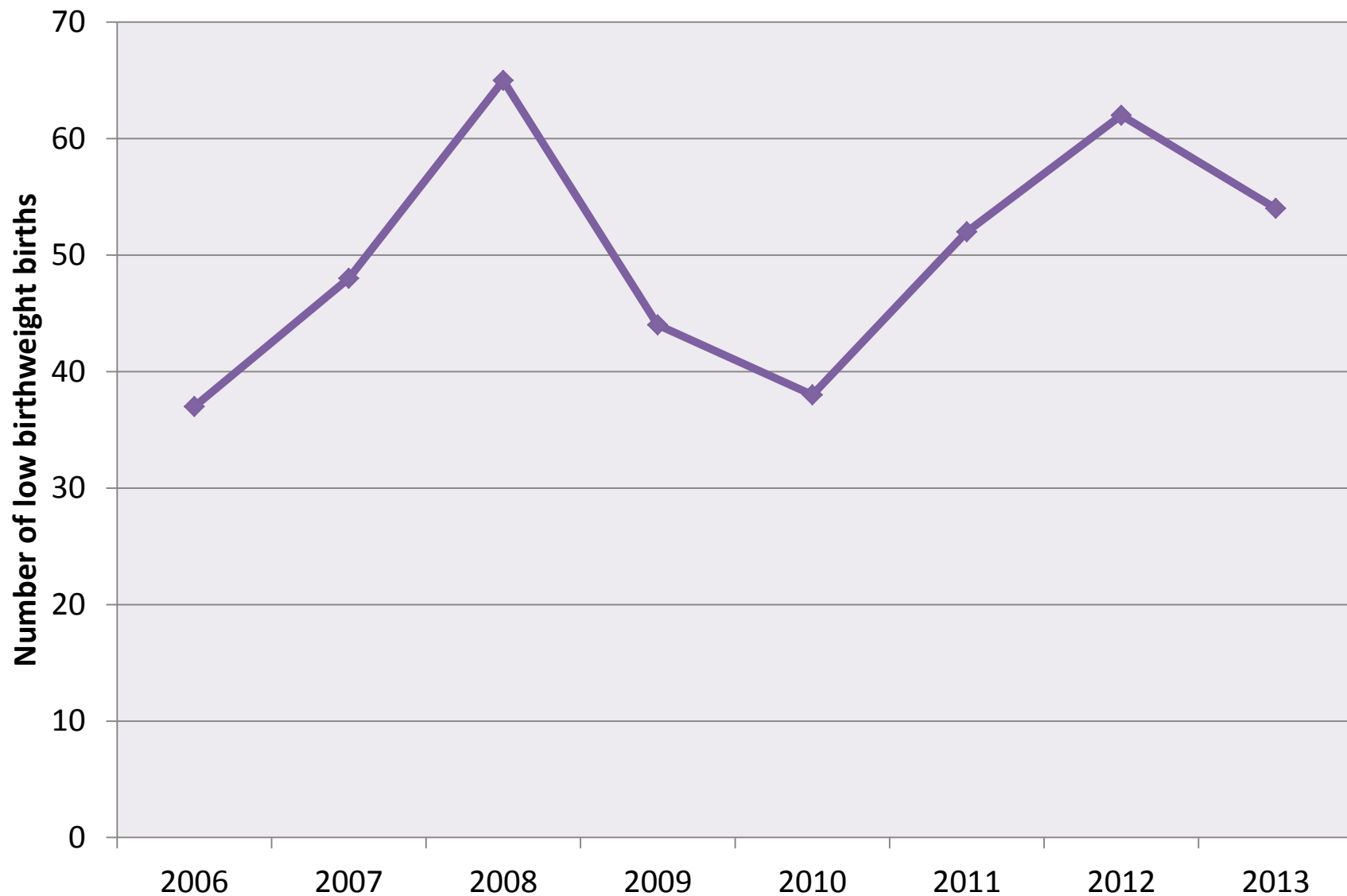
Birth Rate



Births with Prenatal Care in First Trimester



Low Birthweight Births in Wood County



● 6.5%

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

PERCENT BIRTHS
<2,500 GRAMS

STATEWIDE: 7.3%

● 9.6%

PRETERM BIRTH

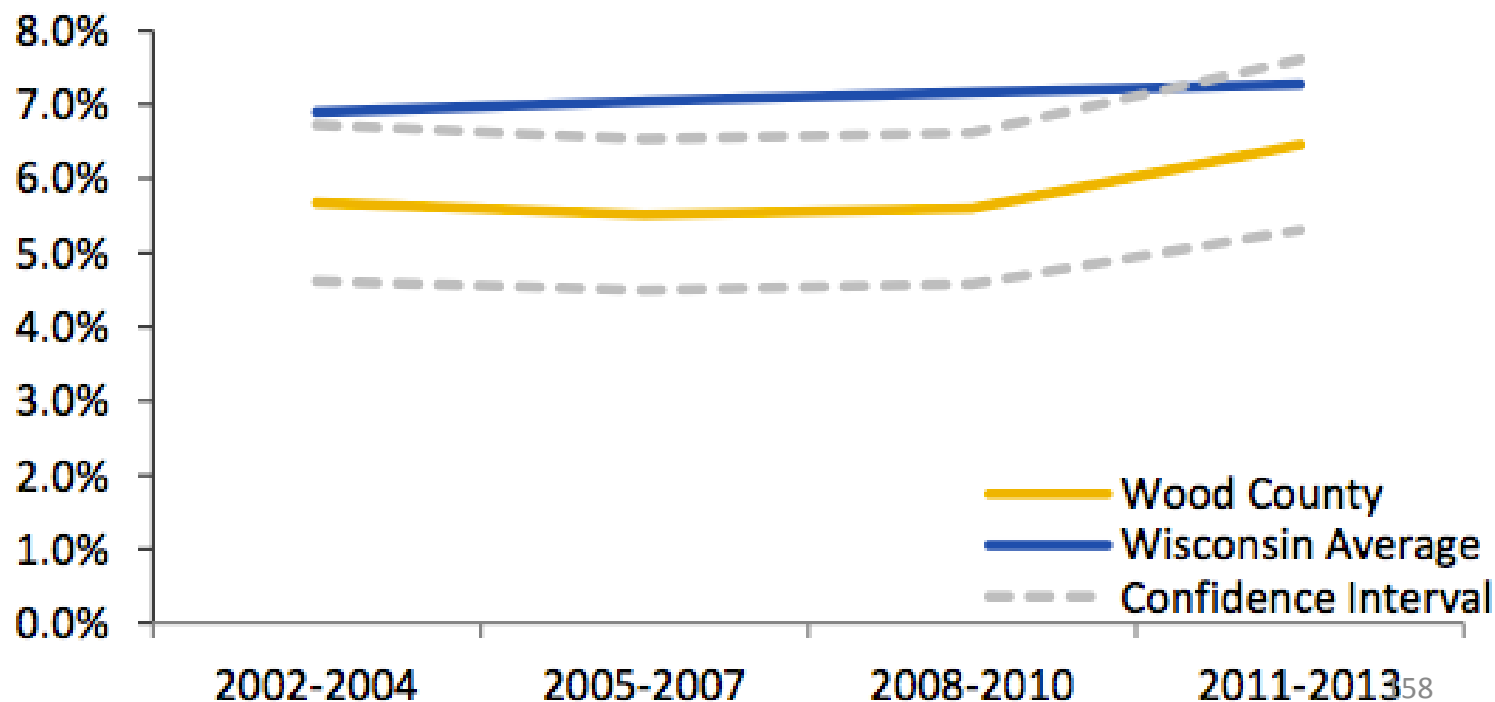
PERCENT BIRTHS
<37 WEEKS GESTATION

STATEWIDE: 10.3%

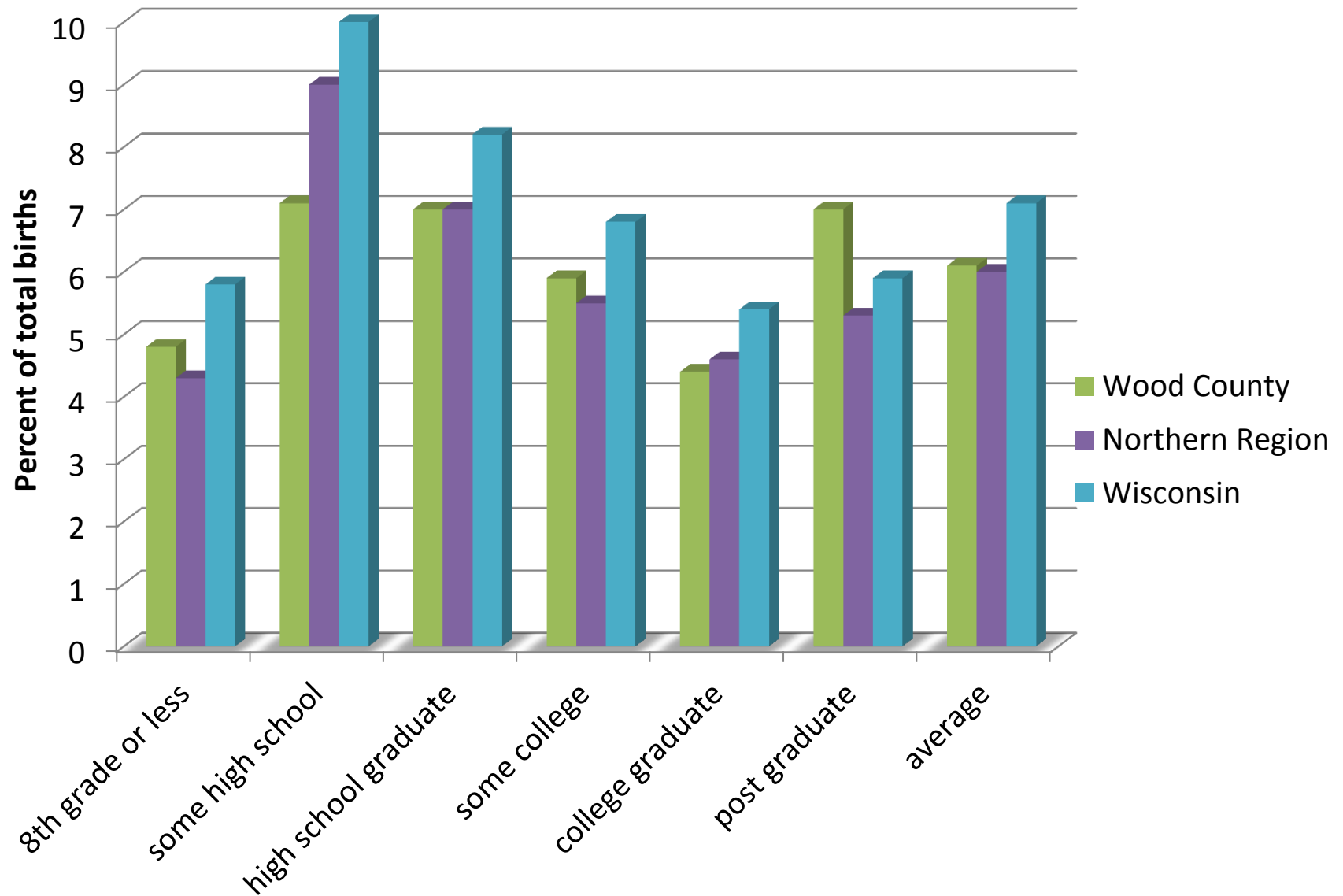
● Above state value ● At or below state value ^ Suppressed

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

PERCENT OF BIRTHS BELOW 2,500 GRAMS

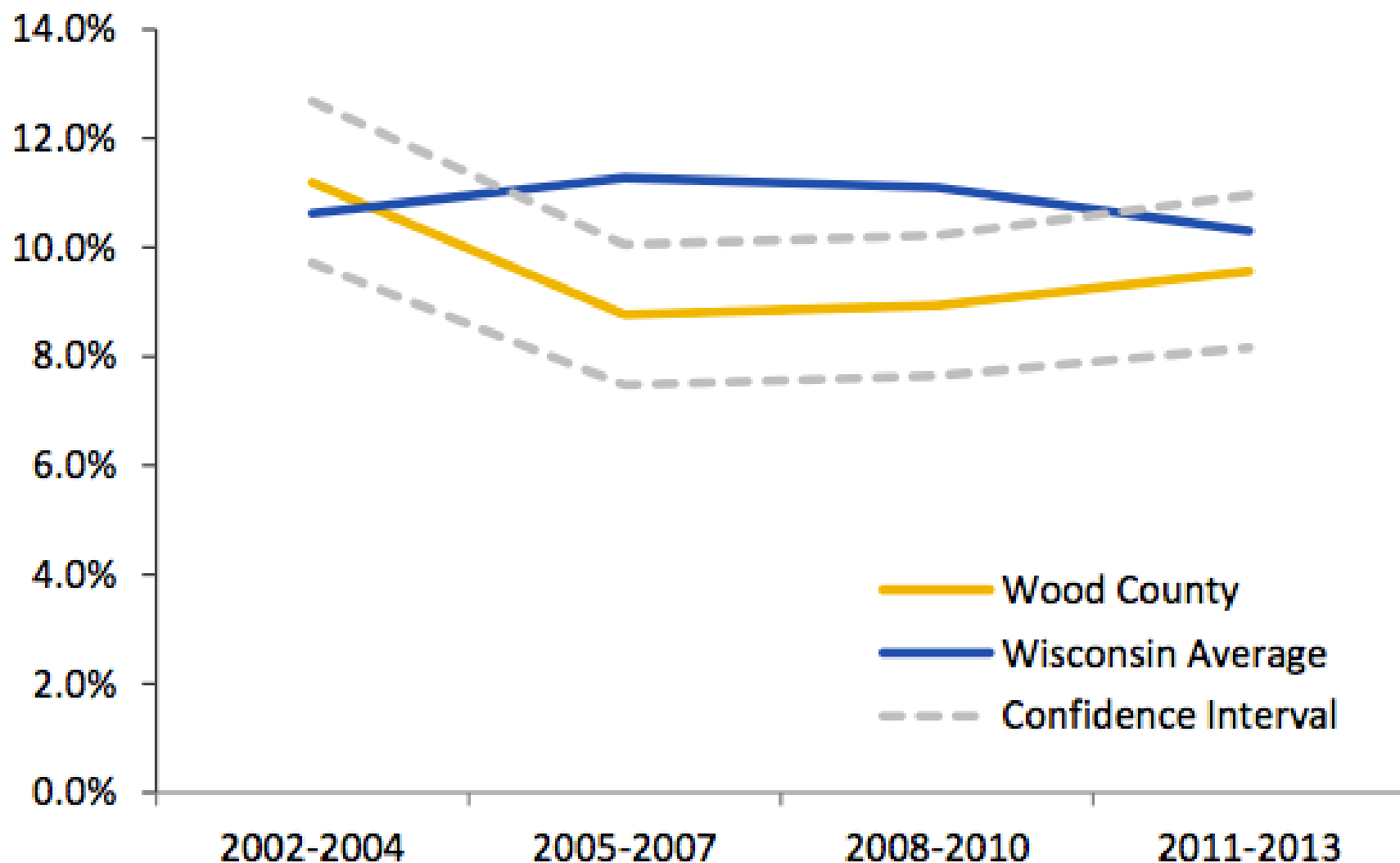


Low Birthweight by Education, 2008-2013



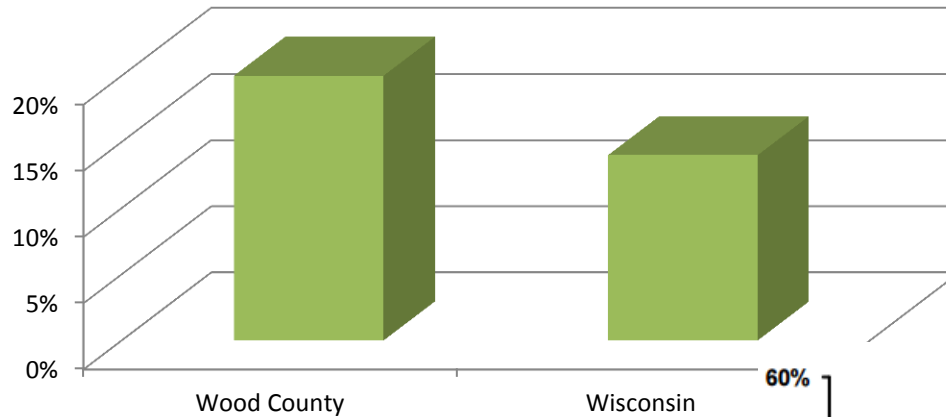
PRETERM BIRTHS

PERCENT OF BIRTHS <37 WEEKS GESTATION

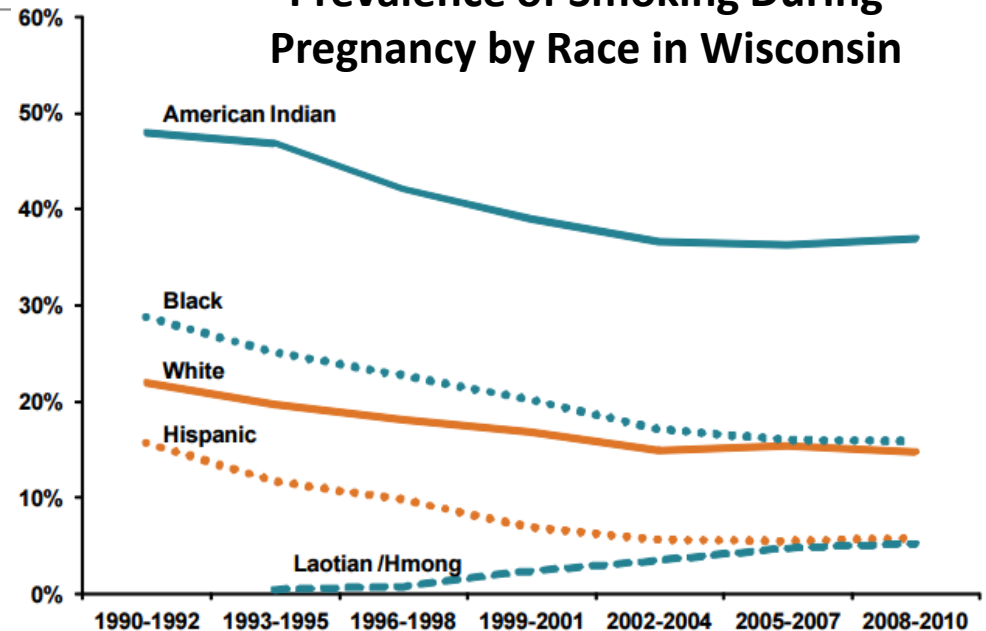


Smoking and Pregnancy

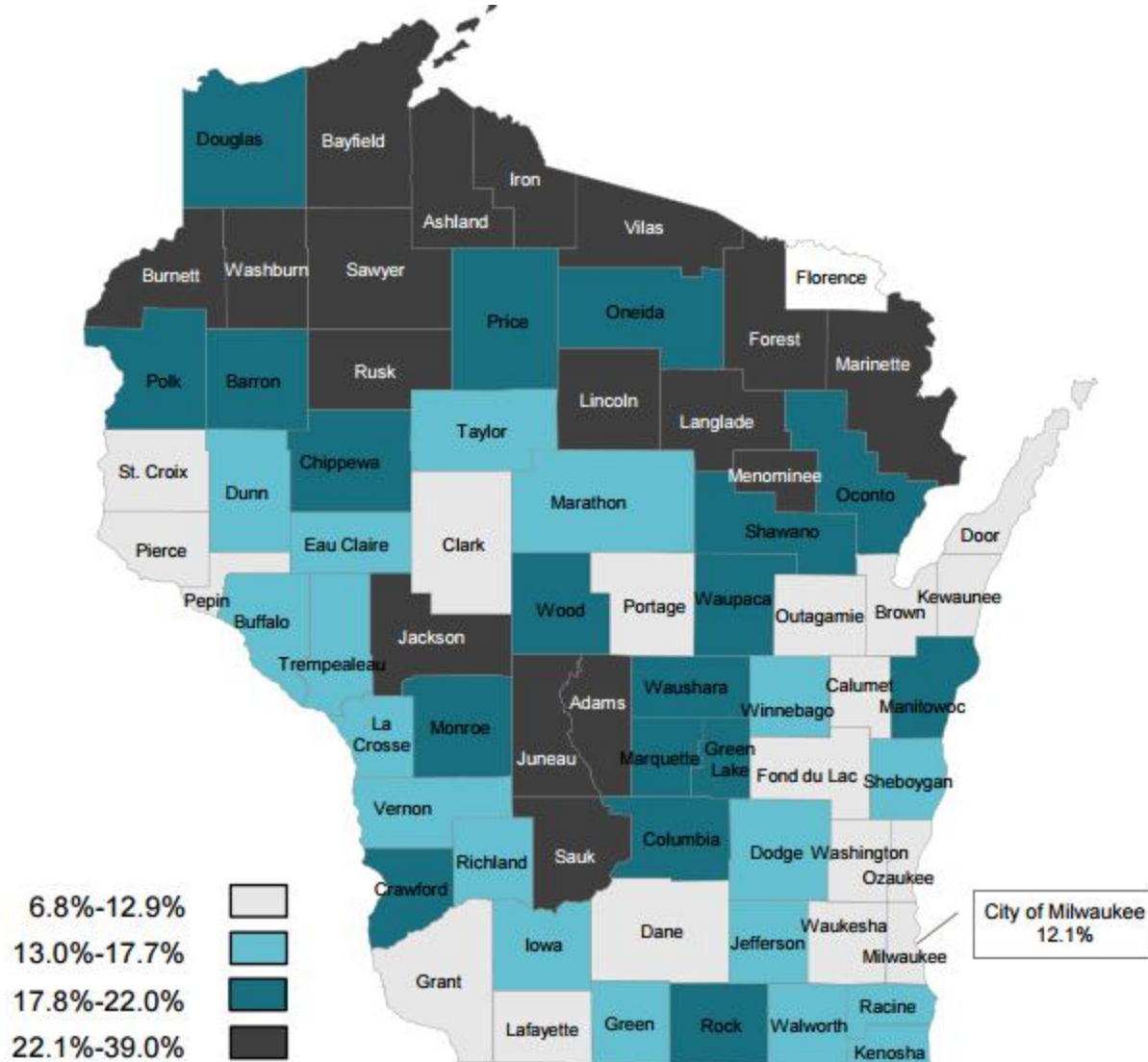
Percent of Births w/ Smoking during Pregnancy 2010-2013



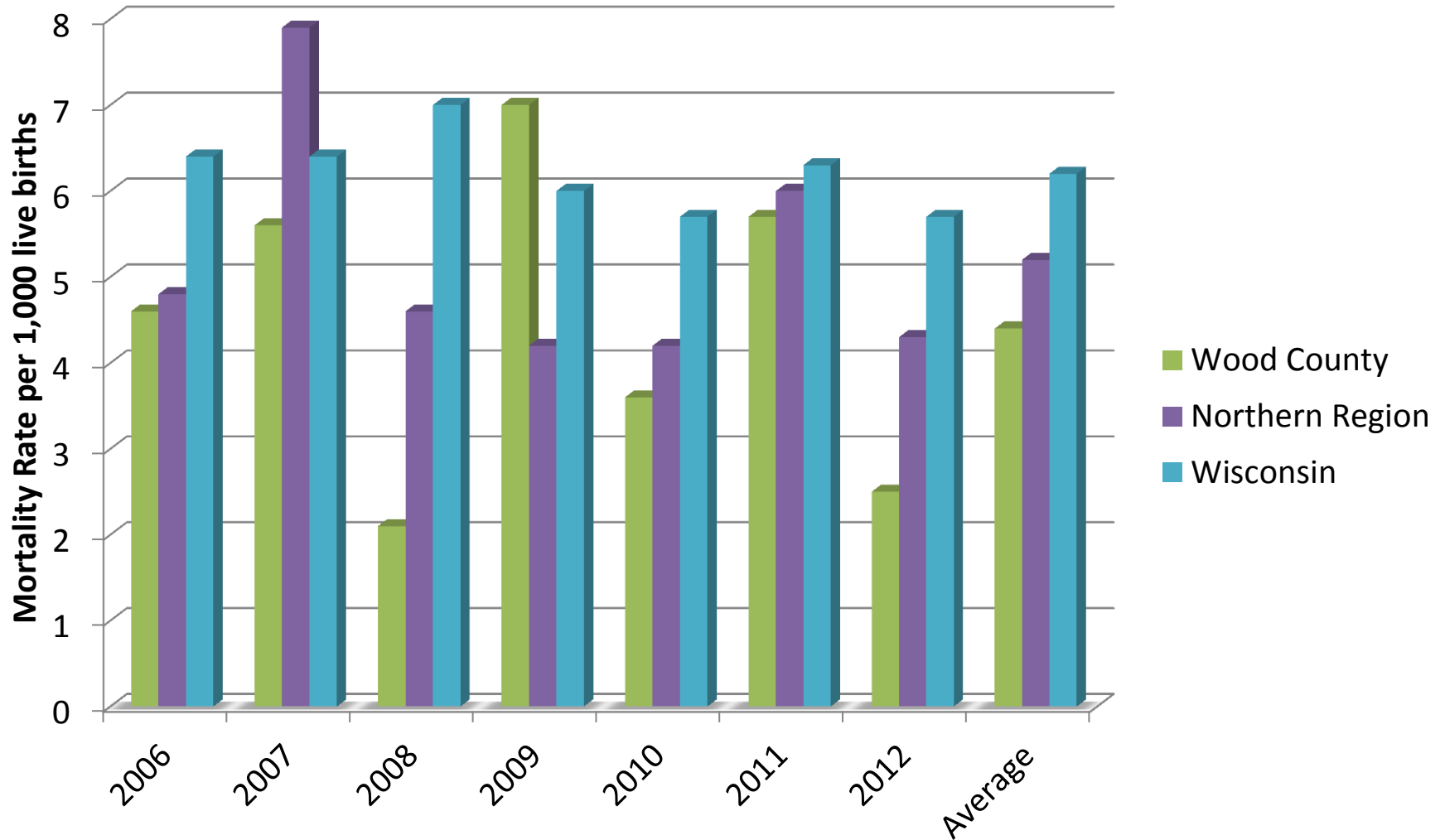
Prevalence of Smoking During Pregnancy by Race in Wisconsin



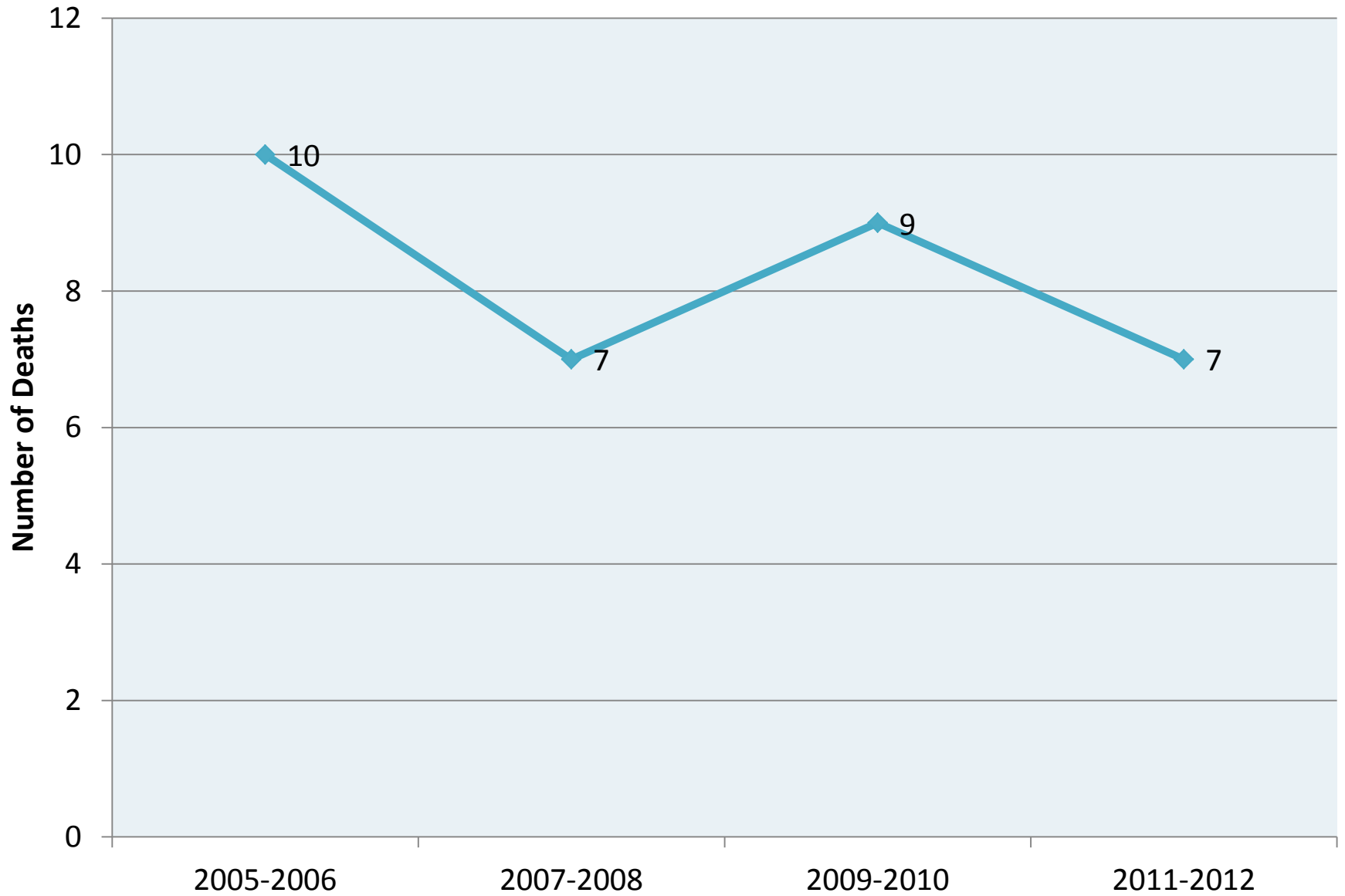
Prevalence of Smoking During Pregnancy 2008-2012



Infant Mortality Rate



Infant Deaths in Wood County



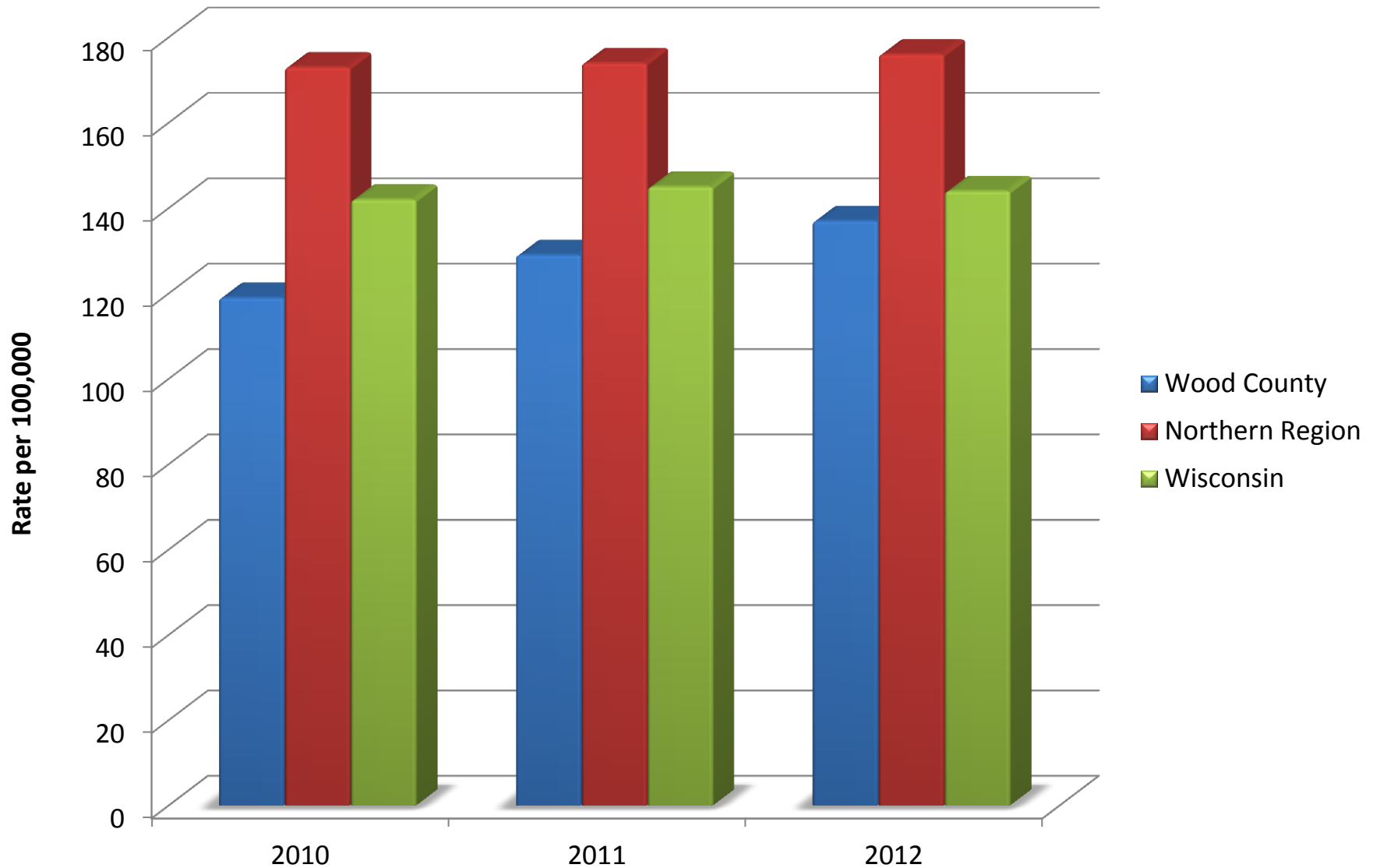
Chronic Disease

Prevention and Management

Why it matters

- Chronic diseases are some of the most common and most expensive health issues in the nation
- Seven out of 10 deaths are due to chronic illness in Wisconsin
- Many chronic health conditions are linked to four main factors: unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, tobacco use and exposure, and excessive alcohol use
- Chronic diseases are preventable and interventions early in life are the most effective

Tobacco use as underlying or contributing cause of death



Arthritis

- 25% of adults in Wisconsin have some form of arthritis, while 60% over age 65 report having arthritis
- Arthritis is more likely among overweight and obese
 - Over 50% of adults with arthritis have diabetes, 57% heart disease, and 45% hypertension
- \$2.4 billion cost per year due to direct expenditures and indirect costs (lost earnings)
- Arthritis is slightly more common among women

Injury and Violence

Why it matters

- Injuries are the leading cause of death among people from 1-44 years old
- Most are unintentional, but also preventable
- WI has one of the highest mortality rates related to falling
- Injuries cost \$1.7 billion annually in WI

bulat
ve
1.6

51

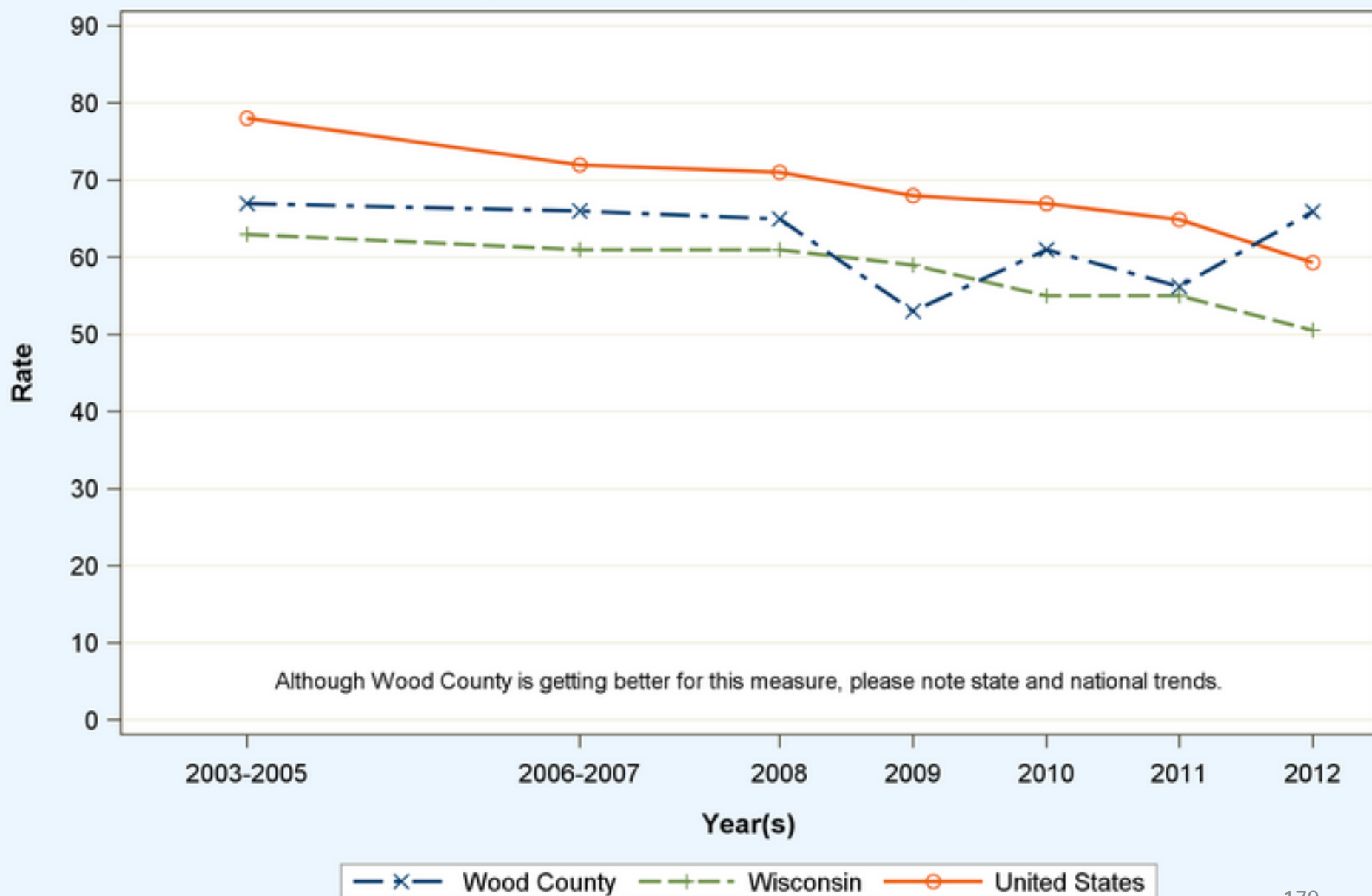


MISSING

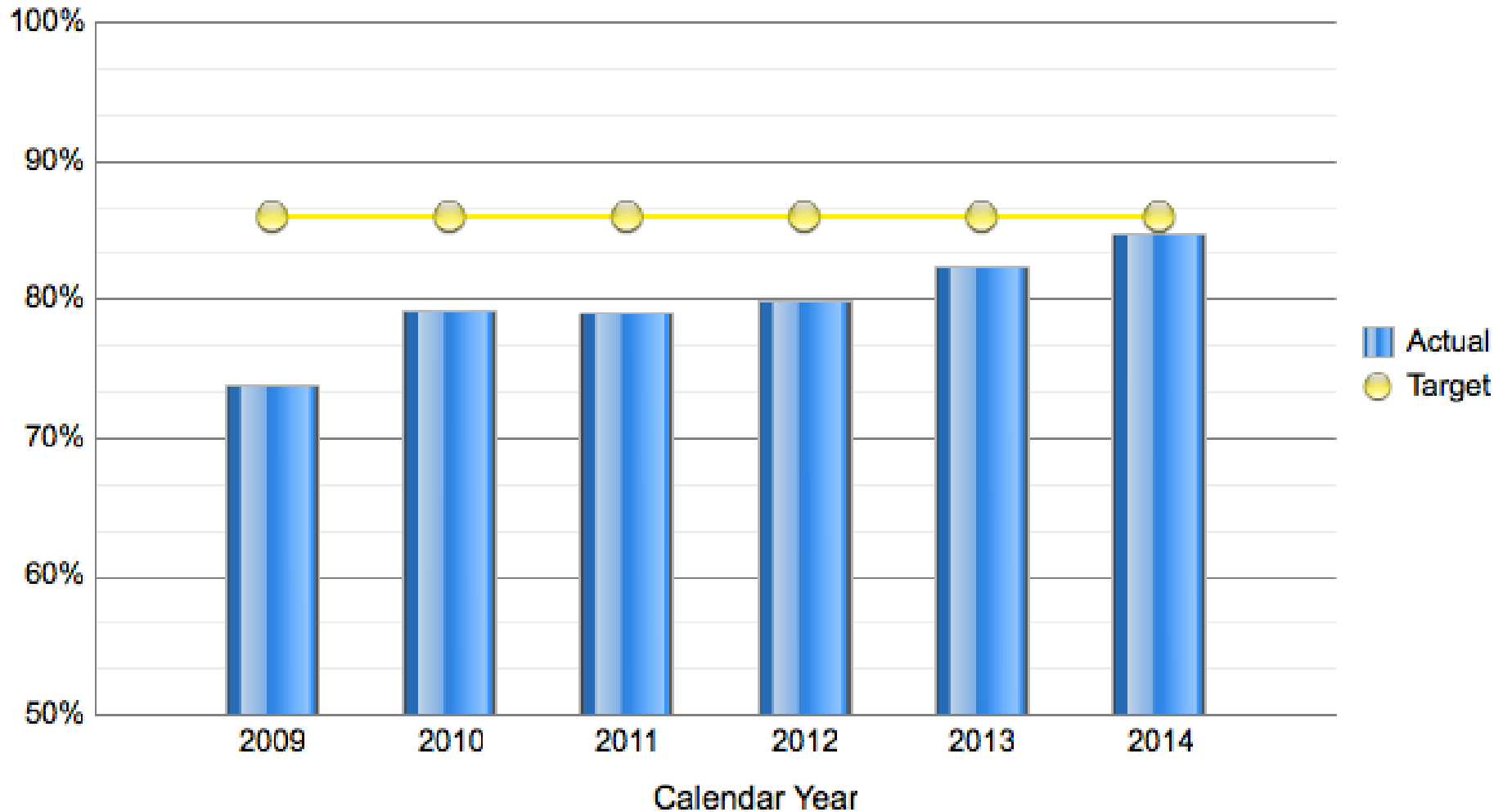
169

Preventable hospital stays in Wood County, WI

Preventable hospital stays / 1,000 Medicare enrollees: County, State and National Trends

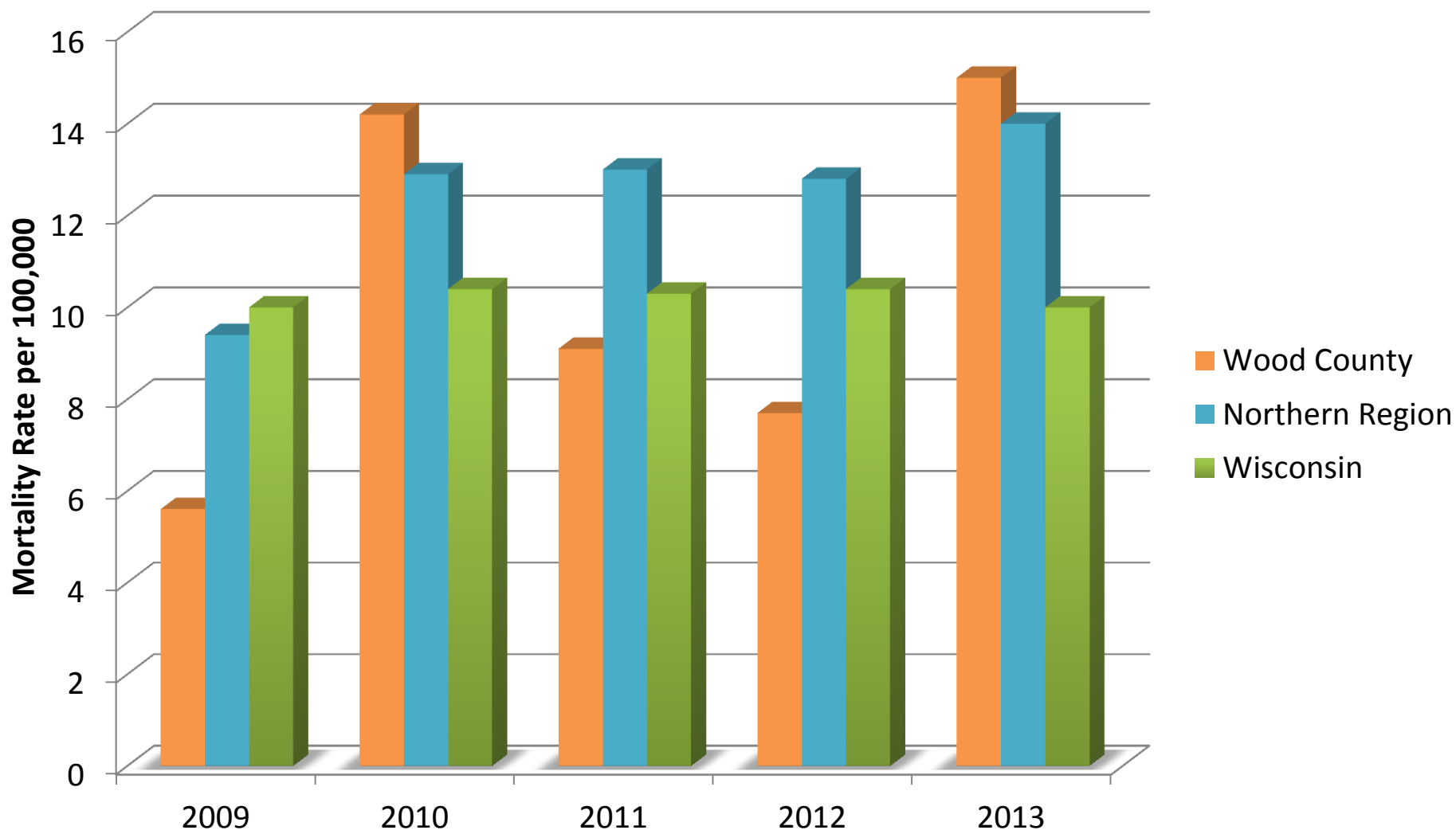


Percent of Vehicle Occupants Wearing a Seat Belt

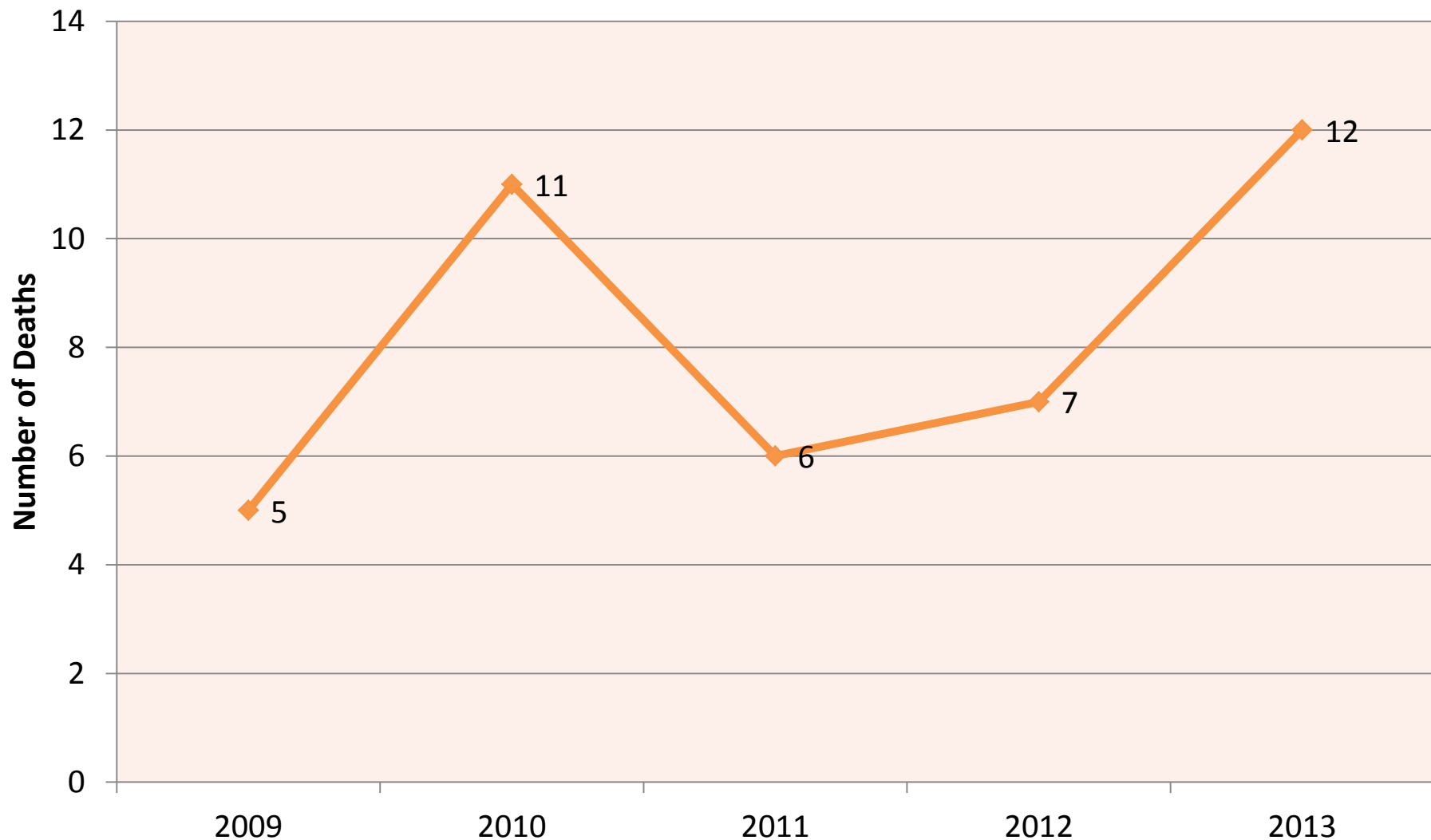


- 2014 study showed 84.5% seat belt usage for a group of counties, including Wood County, with similar vehicle miles traveled statistics

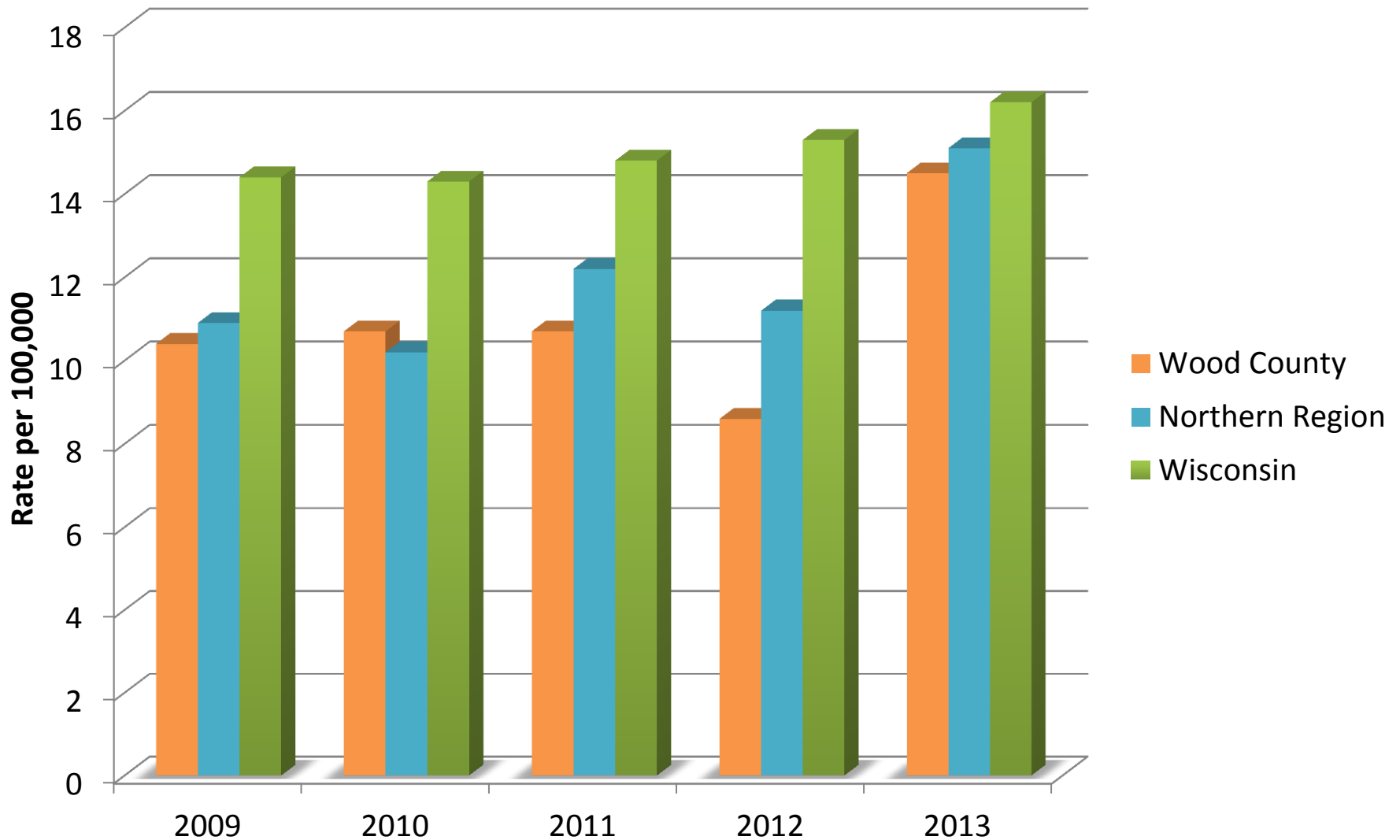
Age Adjusted Mortality Rate for Motor Vehicle Accidents



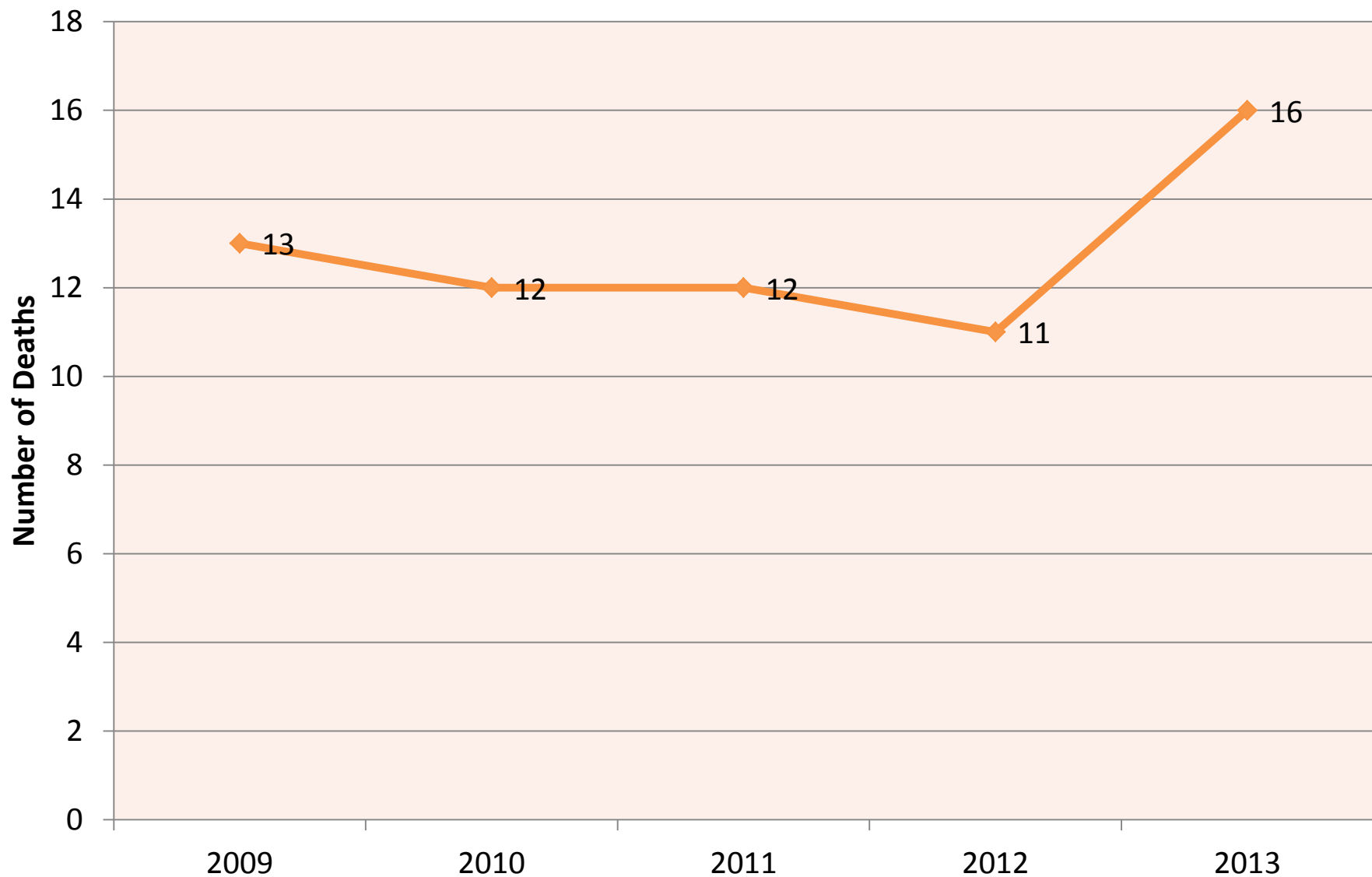
Wood County Deaths Due to Motor Vehicle Accidents



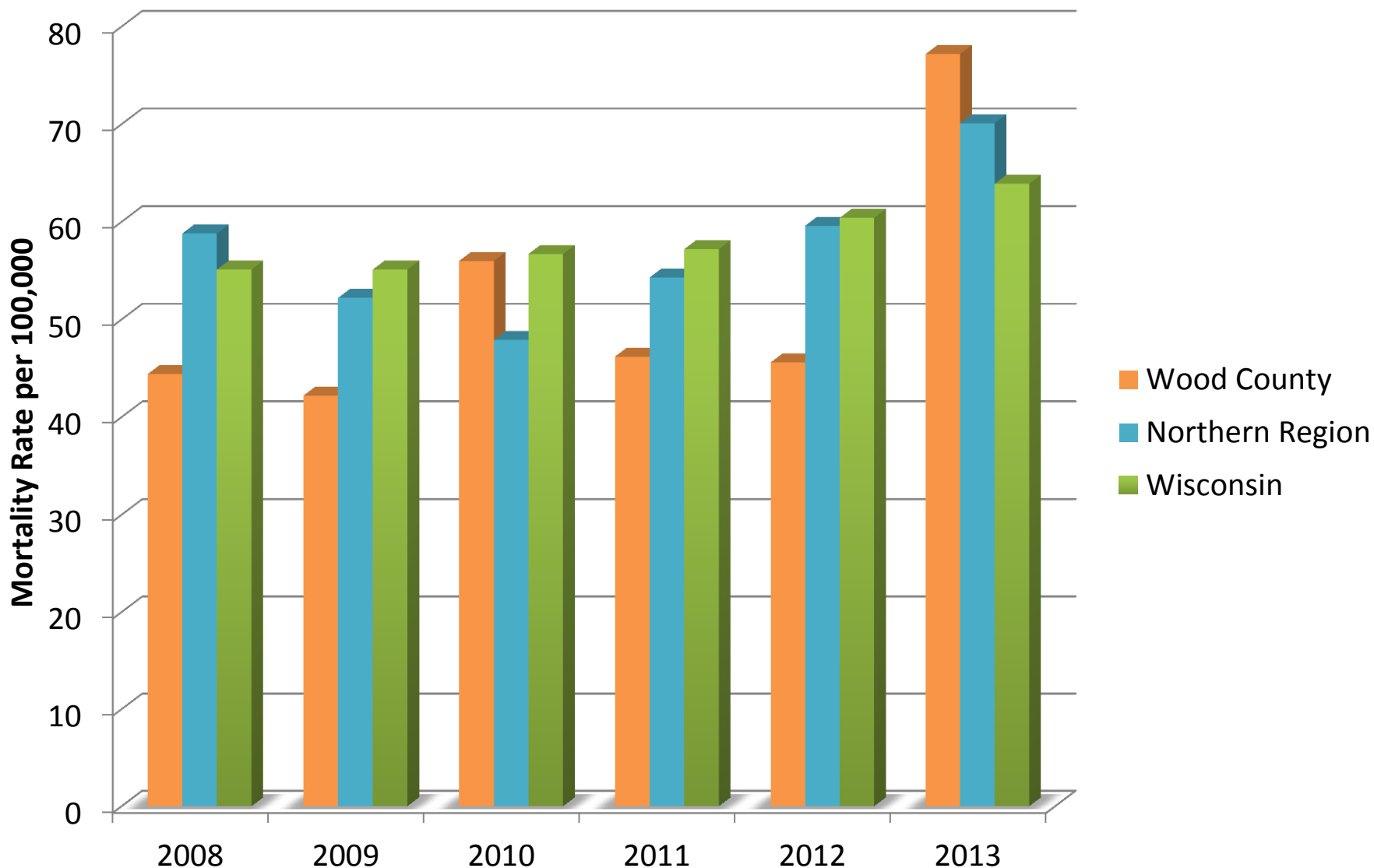
Age Adjusted Mortality Rate due to Falls



Deaths due to Falls in Wood County



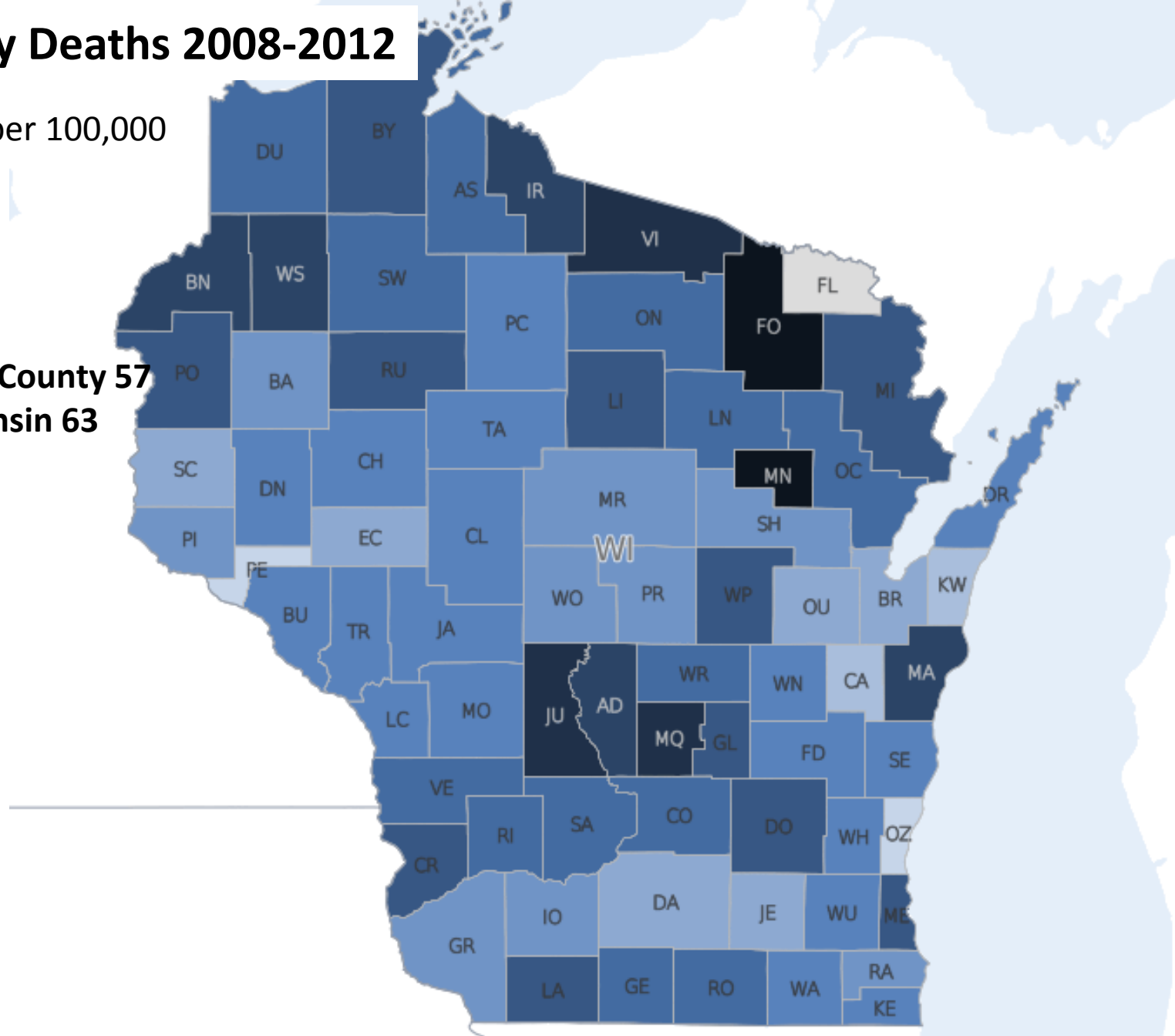
Age Adjusted Mortality Rate for Injuries



Injury Deaths 2008-2012

Deaths per 100,000

Wood County 57
Wisconsin 63



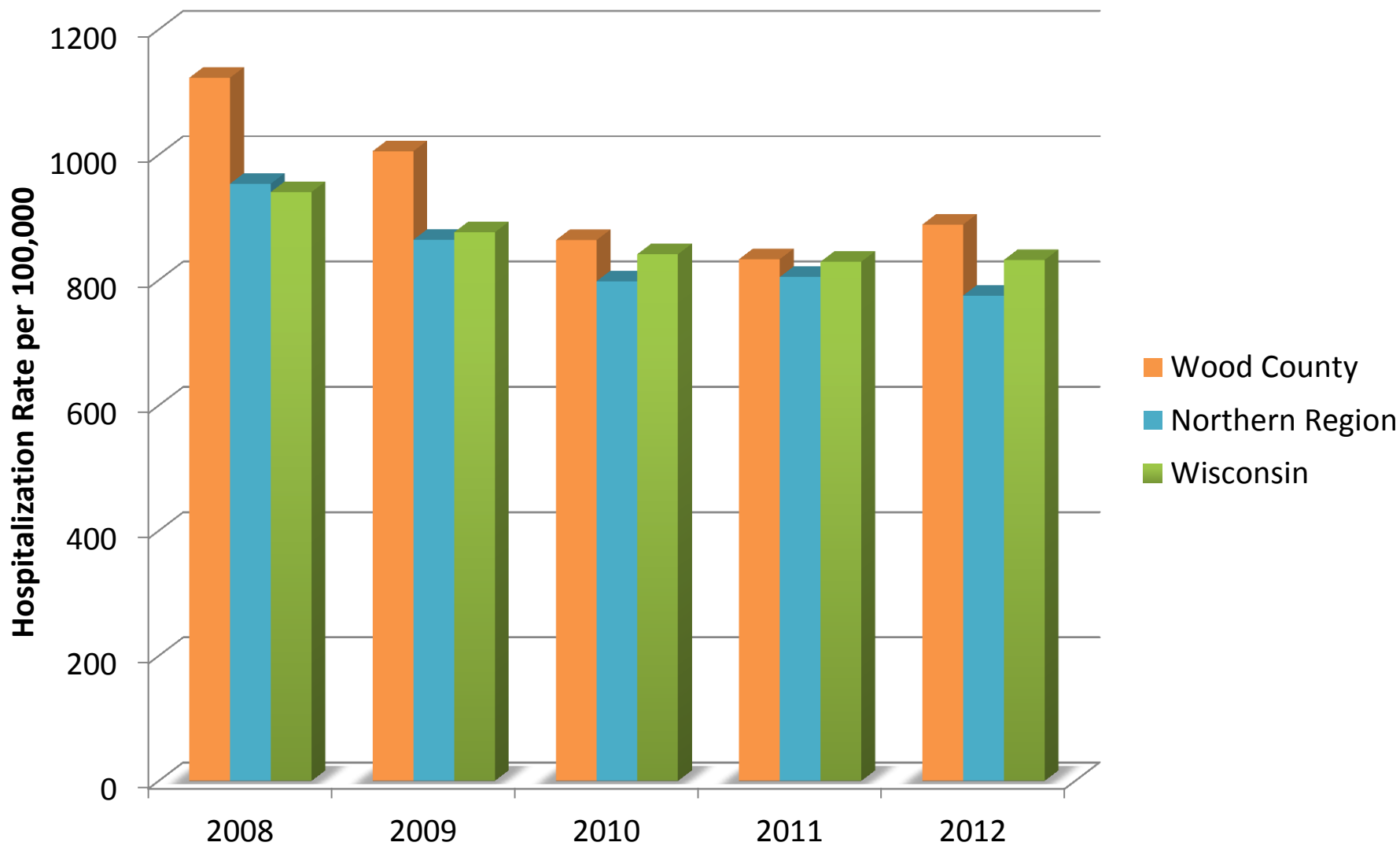
BEST



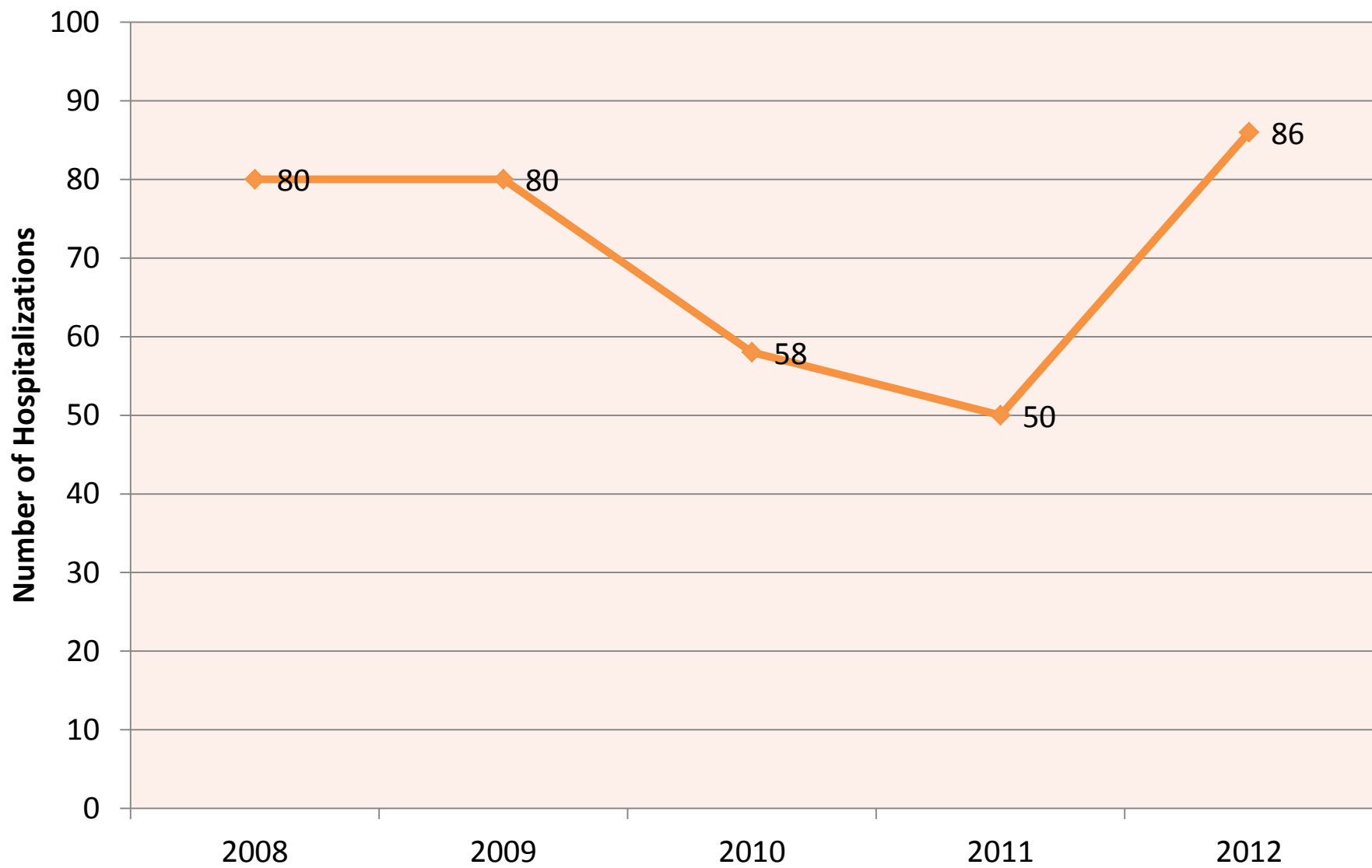
WORST

MISSING

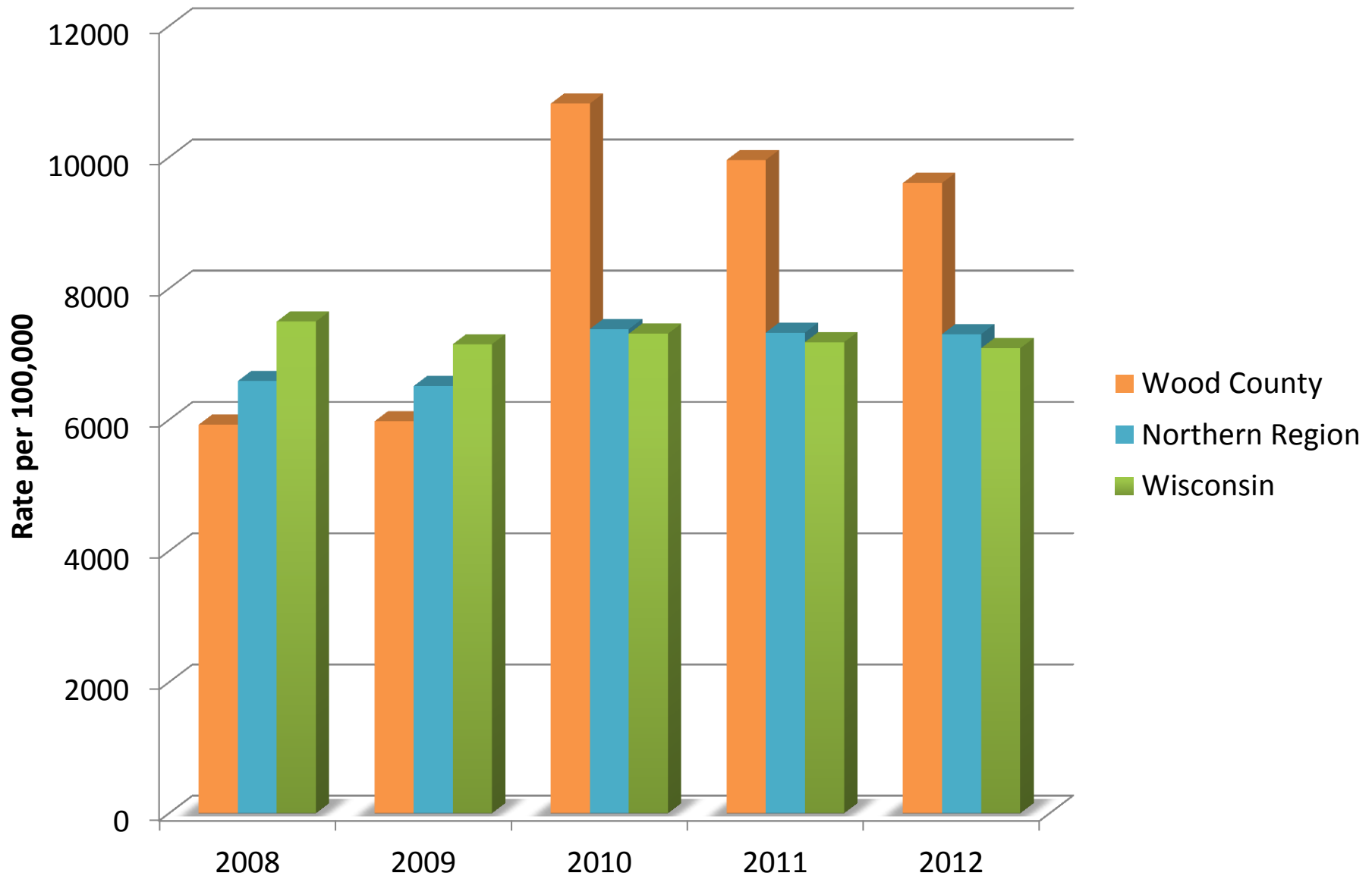
Age Adjusted Hospitalization Rate due to Injury



Wood County Hospitalizations due to Motor Vehicle Accident Injuries



Age Adjusted Rates of Emergency Department Visits for Injuries



Age Adjusted Rate of Emergency Department Visits for Injuries

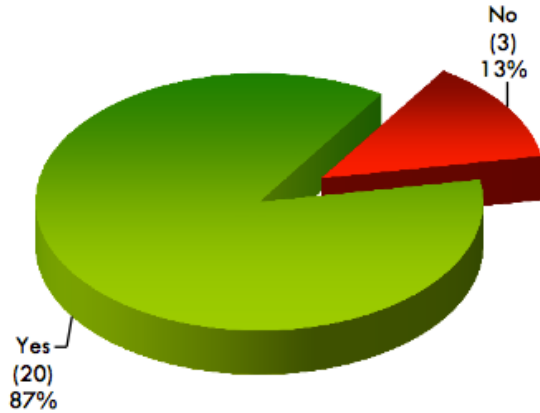
(per 100,000) 2008-2012

Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health

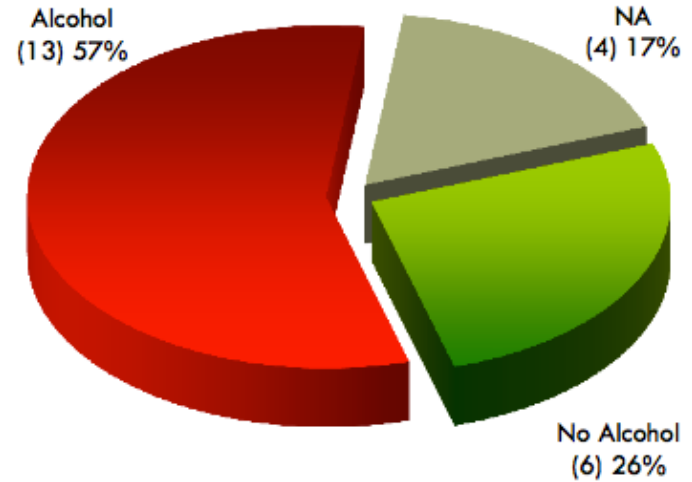
Cause of Injury	Wood County	Northern Region	Wisconsin
Falls	2298.2	1946.9	2092.3
Struck by object/person	1364.1	1090.3	1169.7
Overexertion	879.6	649.1	660.4
Cutting or piercing objects	758.8	673.2	677.5
Unspecified	671.3	472.9	540.7
Other specified classifiable	561.3	490.3	426.3
Natural or environmental	494.2	424.8	333.7
Motor vehicle crash occupant	438.5	381.8	501.1
Other specified not classifiable	186.5	160.2	184.1
Nontraffic bicyclist	154.7	114.5	108.7
Fire, heat, chemical burns	148.8	122	111.4
Poisoning	138.4	184.8	145.7
Nontraffic transportation	125.9	135.4	91.2
Machinery	60.9	60.5	63
Motor vehicle crash other	54.4	30.8	38.4
Motor vehicle crash motorcyclist	42.2	32.3	35.9
Motor vehicle crash pedestrian	9.9	11	23.7
Motor vehicle crash bicyclist	6.8	8.2	11
Suffocation	6.5	8.1	10.6
Nontraffic pedestrian	5.6	5.8	5.6
Motor vehicle crash self inflicted	5	3.1	3.9
Firearms	2.6	3	8.4
Drowning	2.1	2.2	¹⁸¹ 2.1

Snowmobile Incident Factors (data for all of Wisconsin)

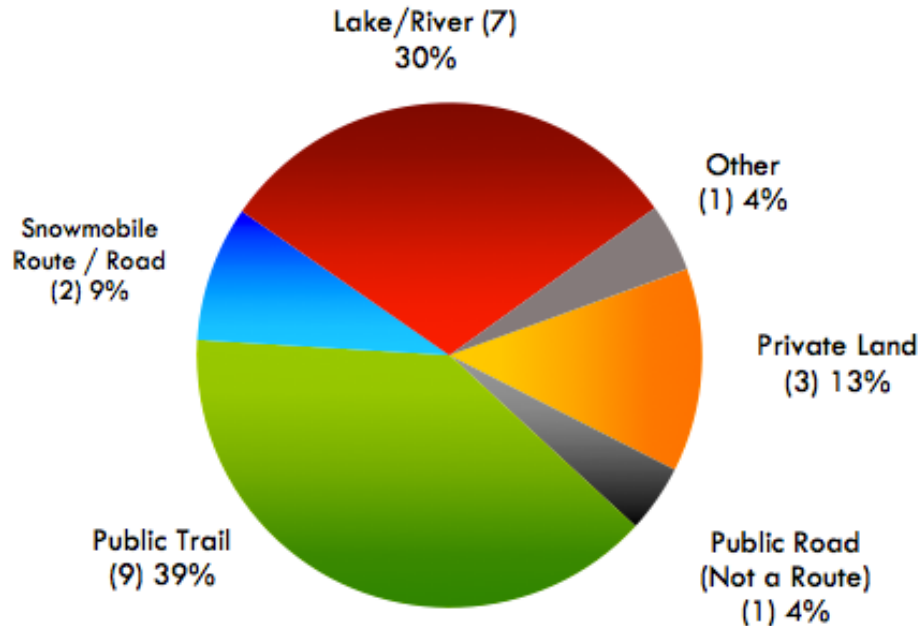
PRESENCE OF HELMET DURING ACCIDENT



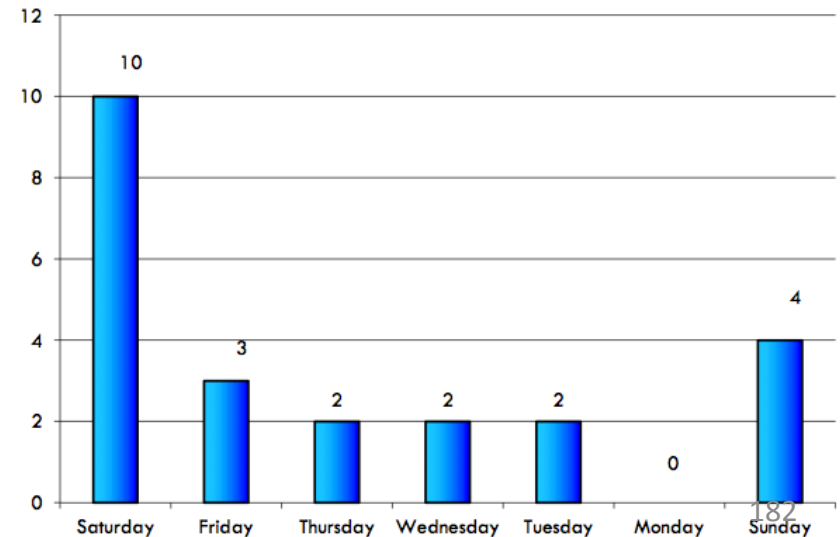
ALCOHOL INVOLVEMENT



Location of Accident



FATALITIES BY DAY OF WEEK



Bicycle Injuries

- Between 2003 and 2012, there were 63 emergency department visits for bicyclists in motor vehicle accidents and 898 ED visits for non-traffic bicycle injuries (average of nearly 90 per year)
- Between 2003 and 2012, there were 11 hospitalizations for bicyclists in motor vehicle accidents and 75 hospitalizations for non-traffic bicycle injuries (average of 7 per year)

High School Safety Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2015	US ¹	WI ²	Wood County High Schools	Wood County Middle Schools
	2013	2013	2015	
Students who reported wearing a seatbelt rarely or never when riding in a car.	7.60%	8.30%	4.90%	3.90%
Students who reported being distracted while driving in the <u>past 30 days</u> .	NA	NA	48.70%	NA
Those who reported <u>riding</u> in a vehicle one or more times in the <u>past 30 days</u> driven by someone after they had been drinking alcohol.	21.90%	20.60%	15.10%	26.80%
Those who drove reported driving a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol during the <u>past 30 days</u> .	10.00%	8.90%	5.50%	23.20%
Of those that rode a bicycle, those who never or rarely wear a helmet.	NA	NA	NA	70.50%

Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

In 2013, 58.6% of Wisconsin Students reported texting or emailing while driving compared to 41.4% of U.S. students

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, CDC Youth Risk Behavior Survey

High School Bullying and Violence Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2015	US ¹	WI ²	Wood County High Schools	Wood County Middle Schools
	2013	2013	2015	
During the <u>past 12 months</u> , those who have been bullied on school property.	19.60%	22.70%	19.90%	28.20%
During the <u>past 12 months</u> , those who have been electronically bullied (including being bullied through e-mail, social networking sites, Web sites or texting).	14.80%	17.60%	17.20%	20.20%
Students who reported carrying a weapon, such as a gun or knife one or more times in the <u>past 30 days</u> for reasons other than hunting.	17.90%	14.40%	10.40%	25.50%
Students who reported not going to school one or more days in the <u>past 30 days</u> because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school.	7.10%	5.80%	4.30%	NA
Students who reported being in a physical fight one or more times in the <u>past 12 months</u> .	24.70%	22.40%	16.10%	36.50%

Violent Crime

Number of reported
violent crimes
offenses per
100,000
2010-2012

Wood County 33
Wisconsin 225

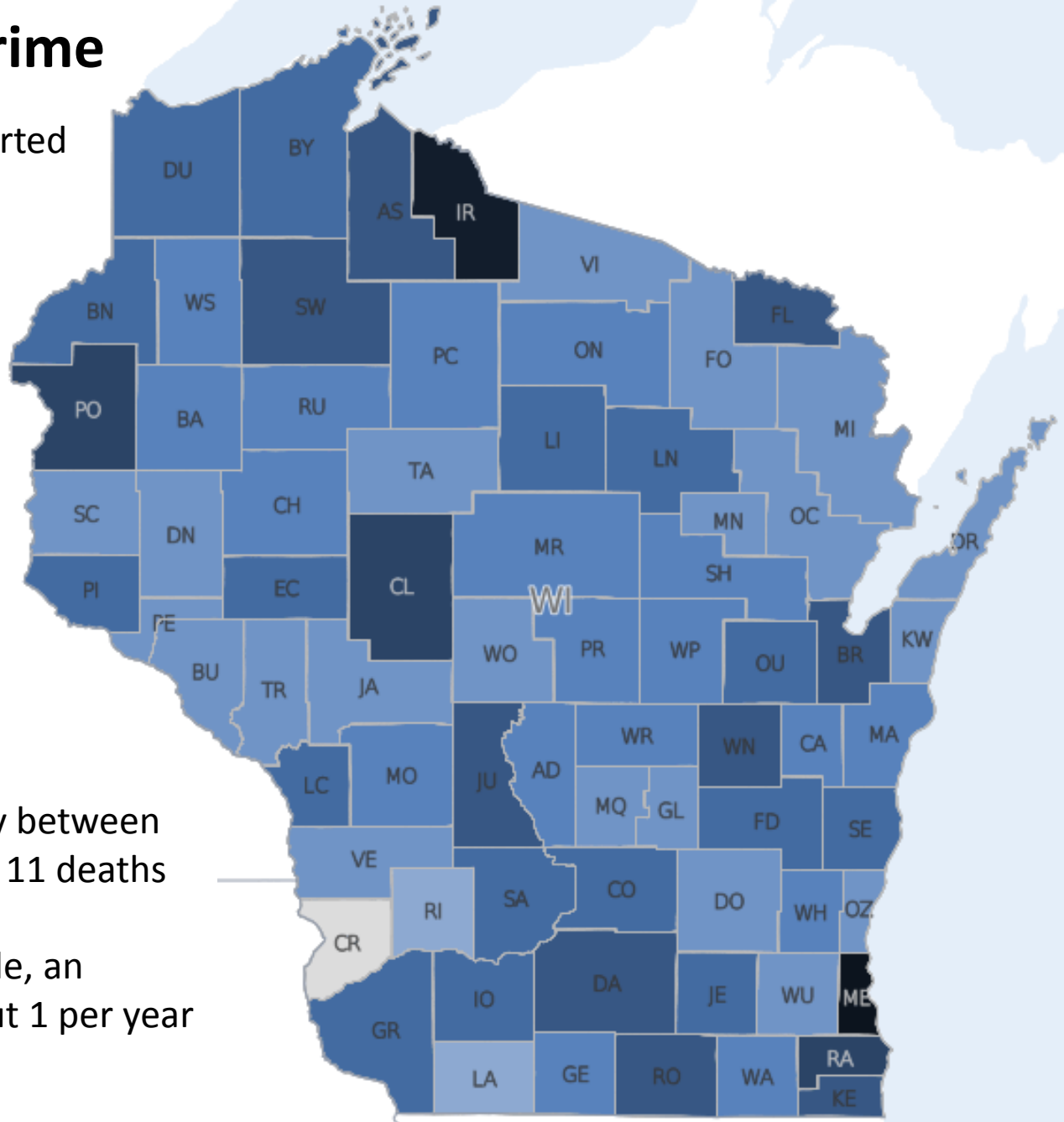
In Wood County between
2004 and 2013, 11 deaths
were caused by
assault/homicide, an
average of about 1 per year

BEST

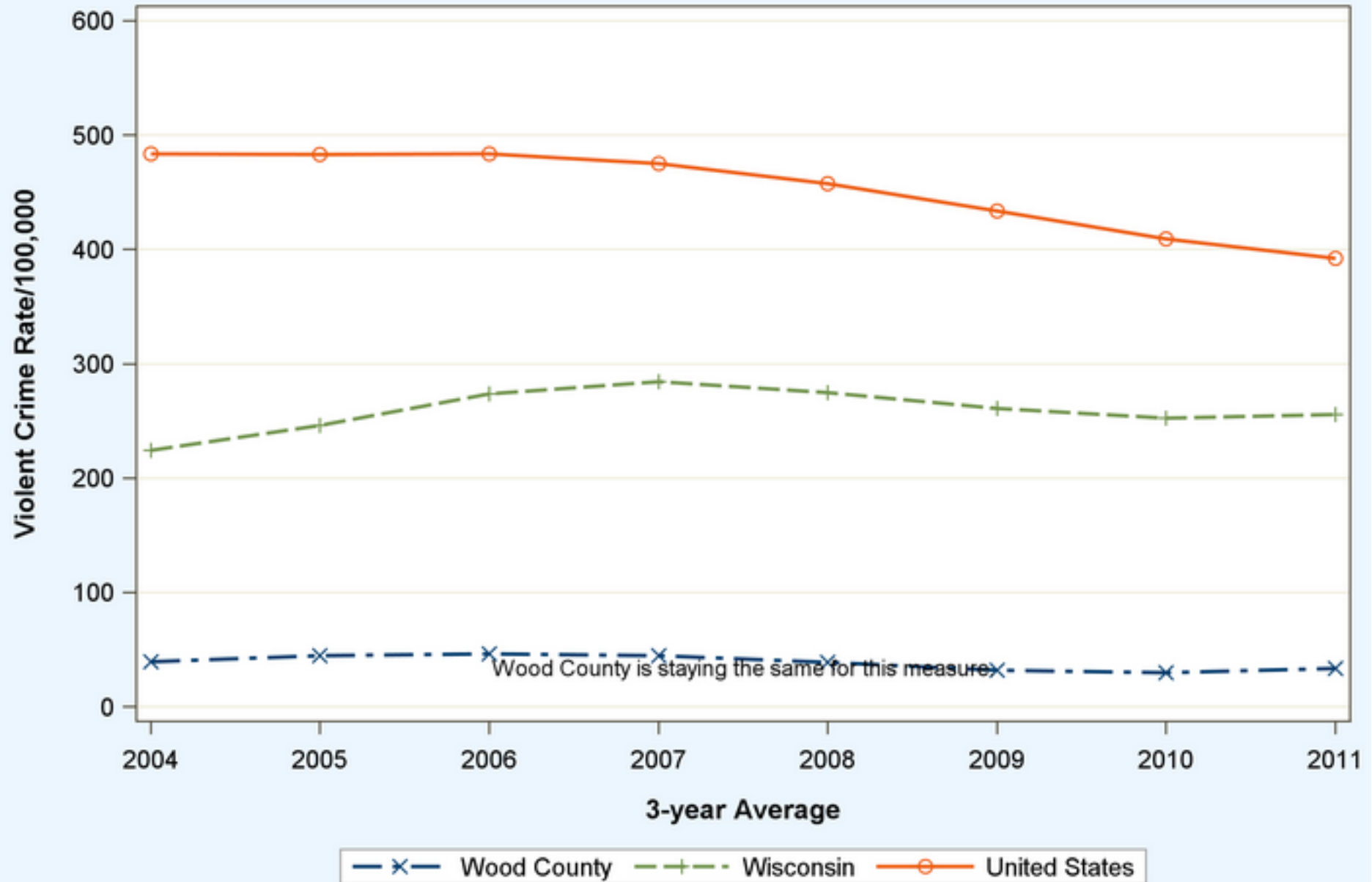


WORST

MISSING



Violent crime in Wood County, WI County, State and National Trends

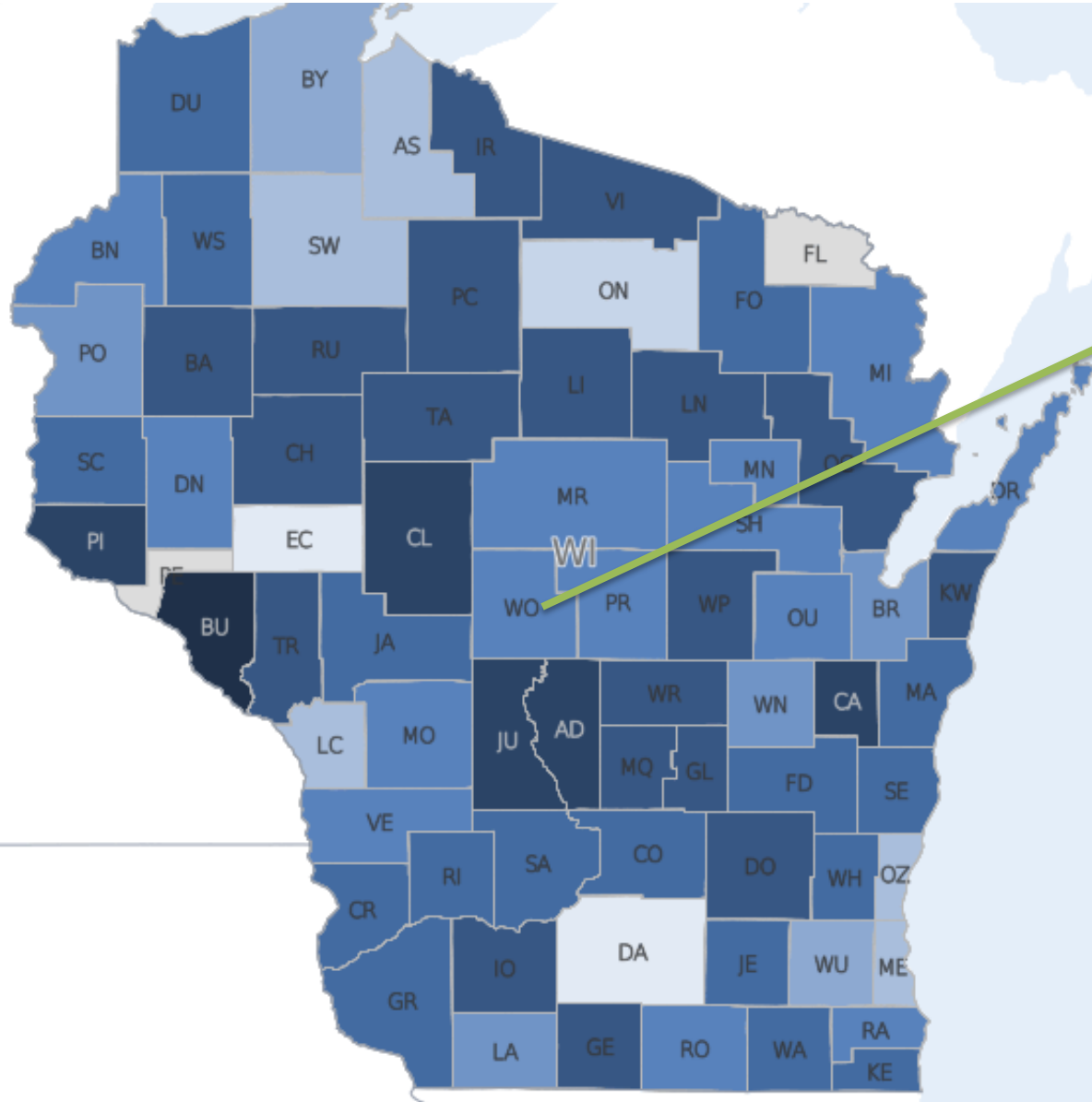


Mental Health

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 Objectives

1. Reduce smoking and obesity among people with mental health disorders
2. Reduce disparities in suicide and mental disorders
3. Reduce depression, anxiety, and emotional problems

Mental Health Providers to Population Ratio 2014



Wood County 732:1
Wisconsin 623:1

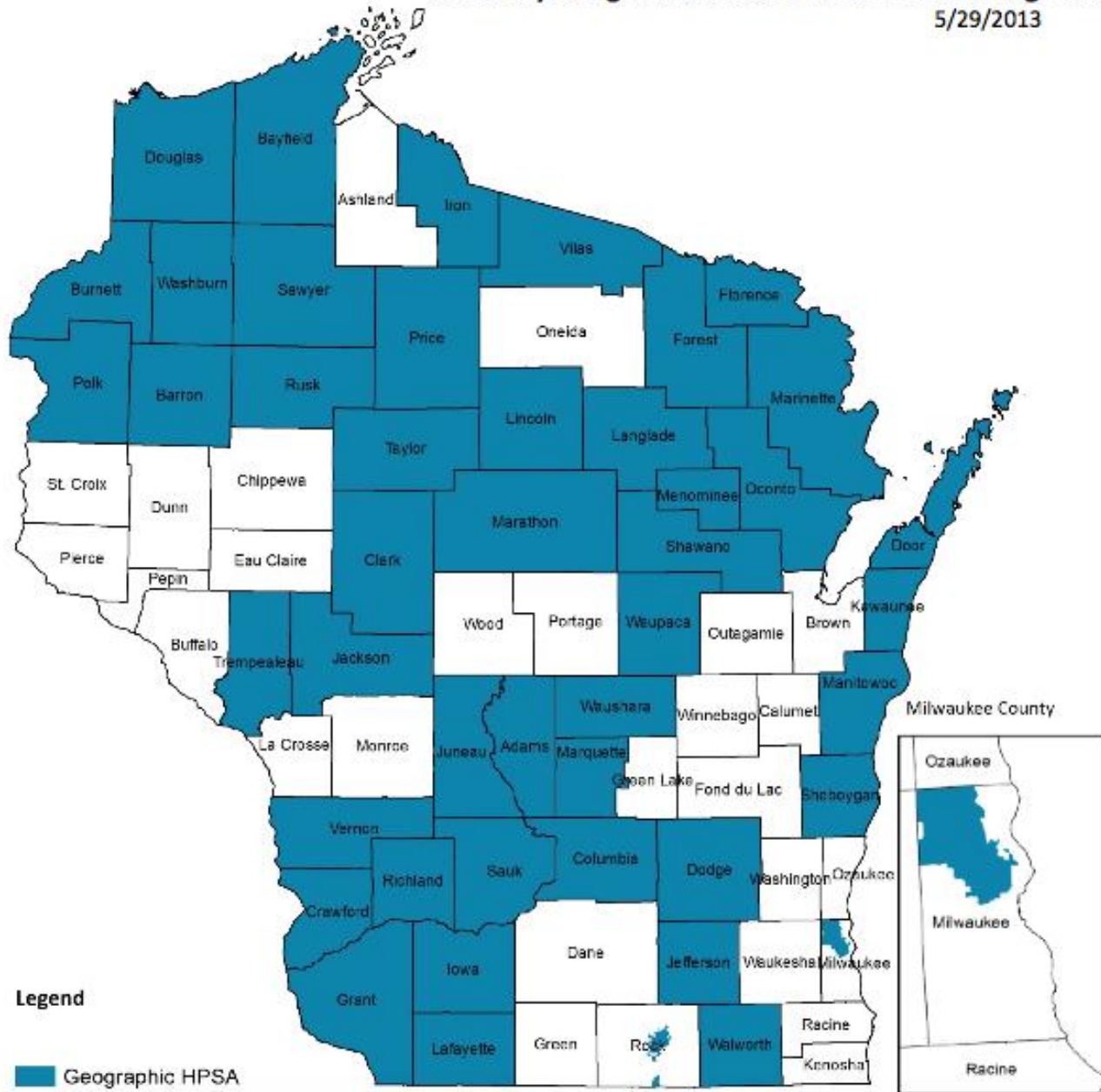
**Self-inflicted Injury
Hospitalizations (rate
per 100,000**

- **Wood County 67**
- **Wisconsin 95**

Wisconsin Mental Health HPSAs 2013

Federally Designated Health Professional Shortage Areas

5/29/2013

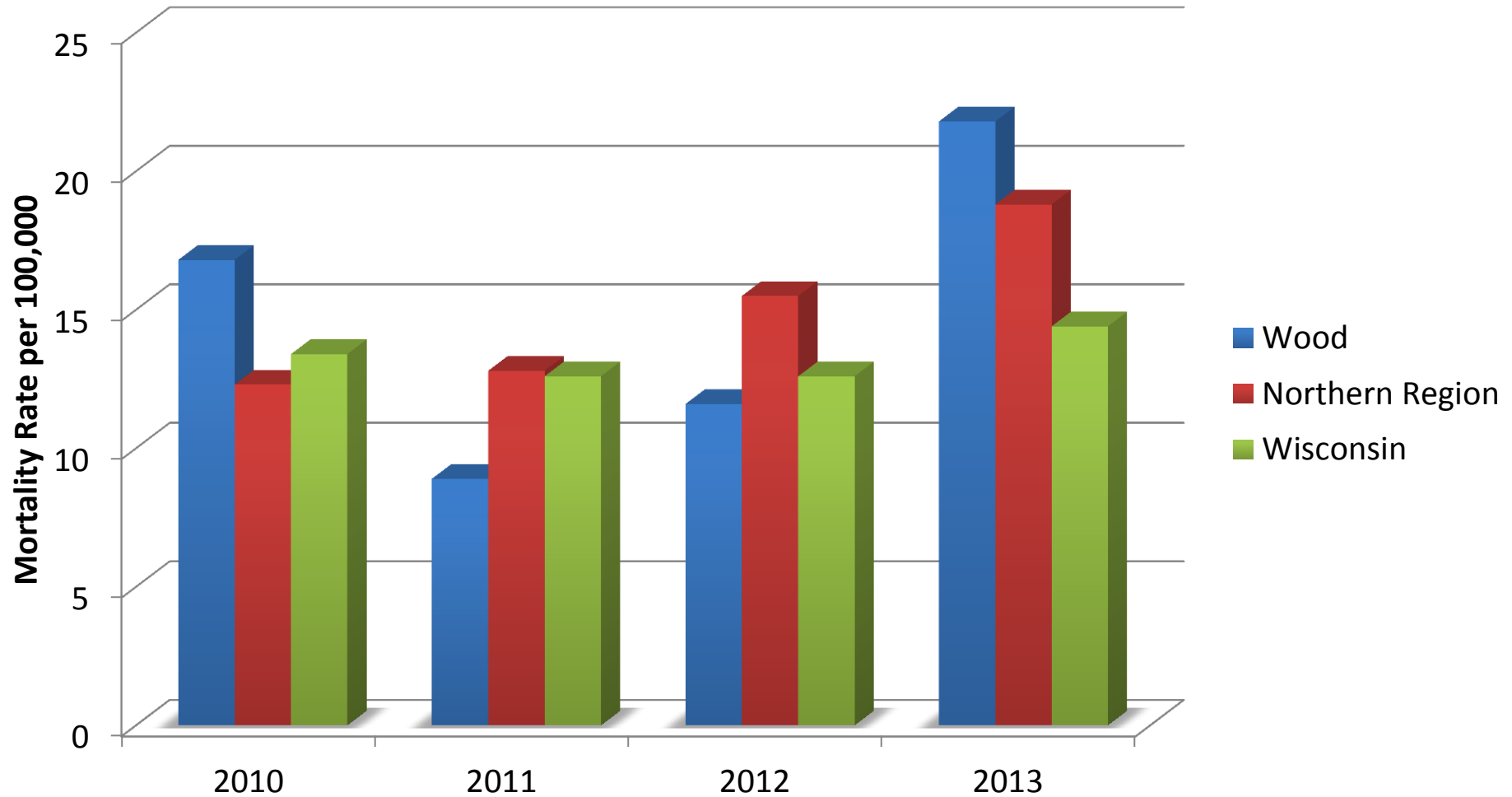


* Data definitions in notes.

November, 2012

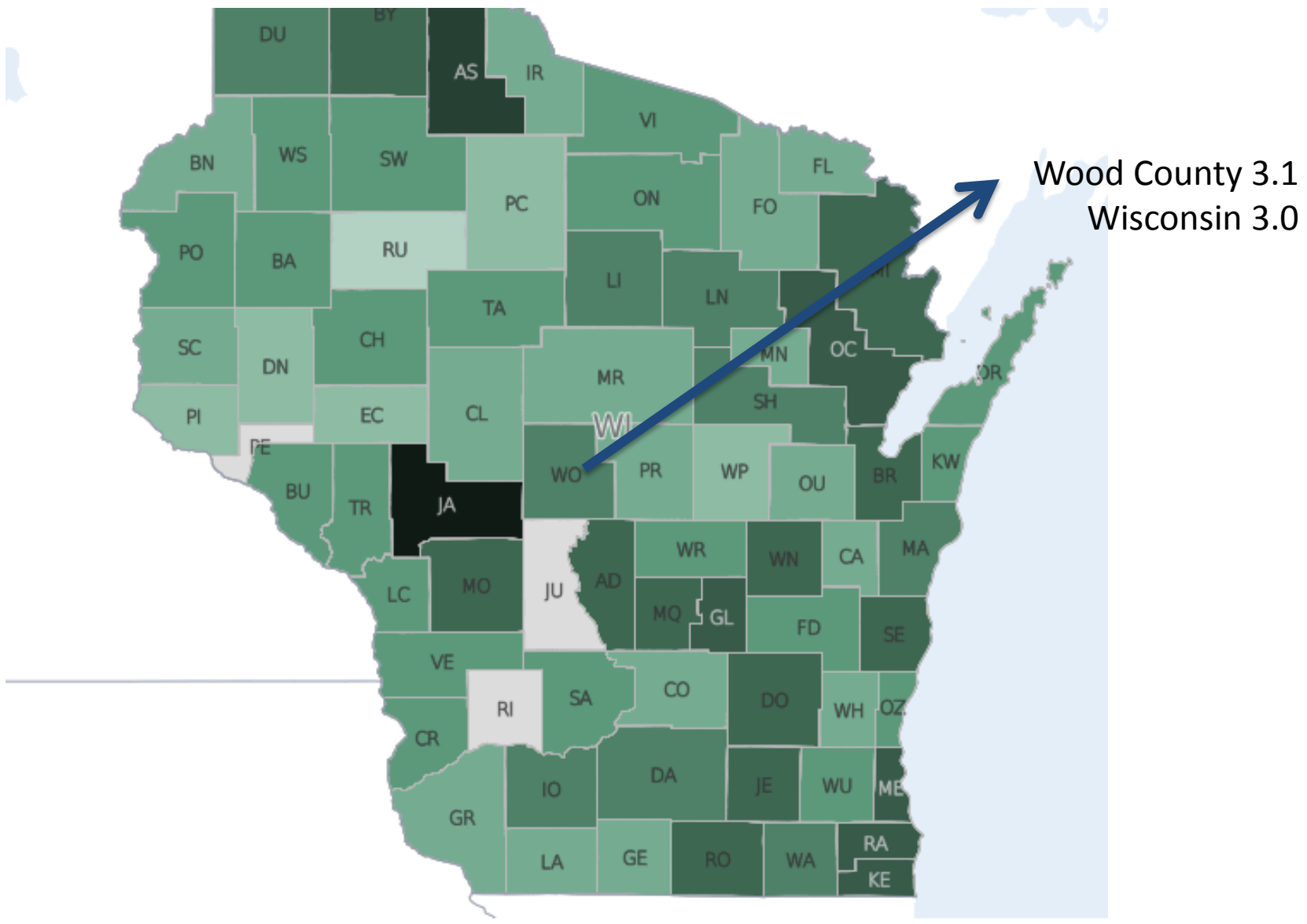


Age Adjusted Mortality Rate for Suicide



- Between 1999 and 2013, a total of 151 deaths in Wood County had suicide listed as the primary cause of death, an average of 10 per year.

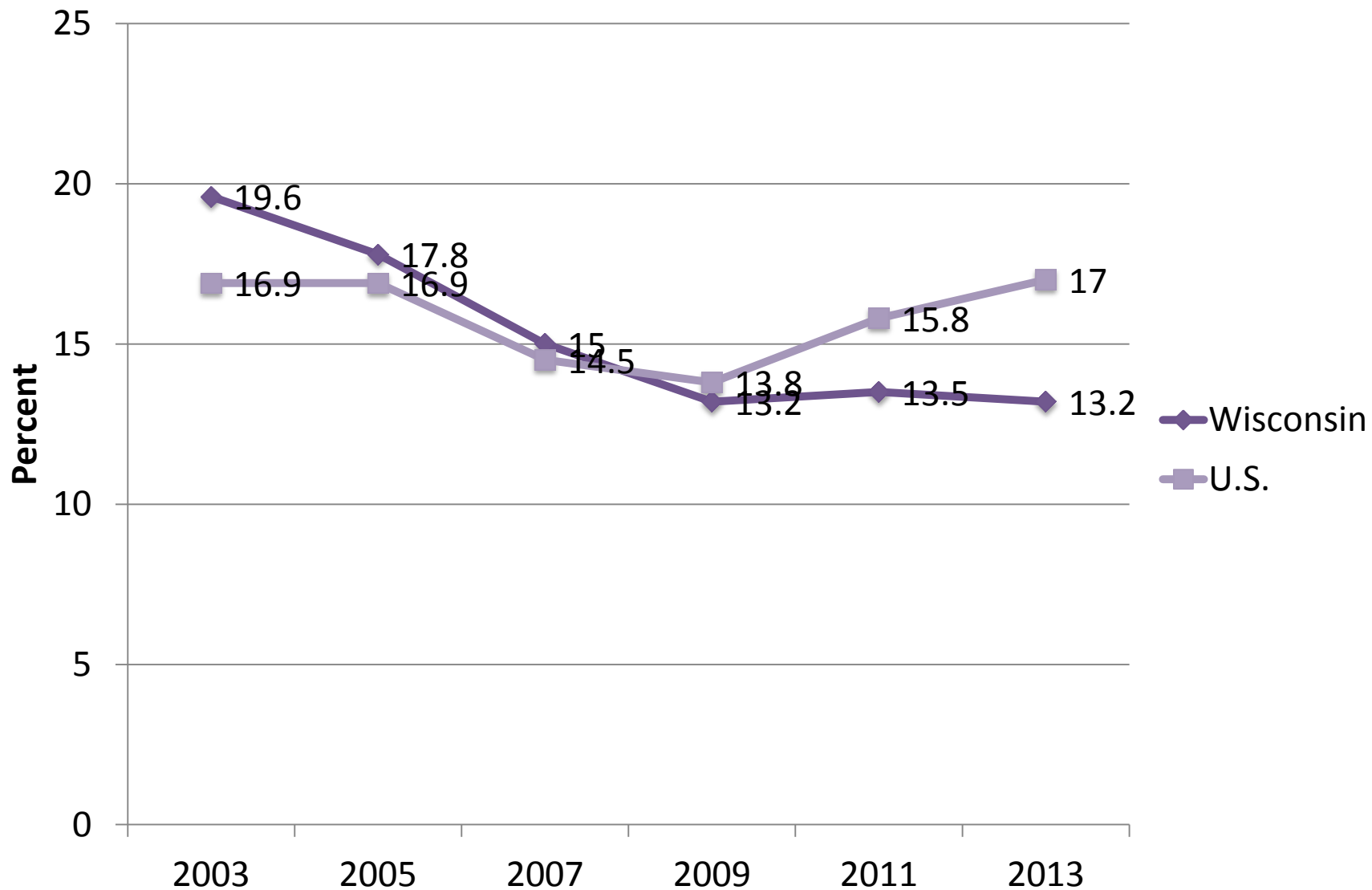
Average Number of Poor Mental Health Days (reported in past 30 days), 2006-2012



BEST WORST MISSING

High School Mental Health Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2015	US ¹	WI ²	Wood County High Schools	Wood County Middle Schools
	2013	2013	2015	
Those who reported feeling so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the <u>past 12 months</u> .	29.90%	24.60%	25.40%	24.50%
Those who seriously considered attempting suicide during the <u>past 12 months</u> .	17.00%	13.20%	16.00%	16.20%
Those who reported actually attempting suicide in the <u>past 12 months</u> .	8.00%	6.00%	16.00%	NA
Those who made a suicide attempt resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a medical professional.	2.70%	2.50%	2.00%	NA
Those who reported having any long-term emotional or mental health problems like depression, anxiety, ADD/ADHD, eating disorders or cutting.	NA	NA	27.30%	NA

High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide in last 12 months



Oral Health

Why it matters:

- Healthy teeth in addition to freedom from oral-facial pain, cancers of mouth and throat, soft tissue lesions, birth defects, diseases and disorders
- An integral part of general health as oral health is necessary to enjoy a high quality of life
- Major disparities exist in oral health, especially due to disability status, race, and insurance/access issues

Wood County Oral Health

Disease Burden

Number of deaths from oral/pharyngeal cancer, 2003-2007	19
Age adjusted mortality rate per 100,000 (95% CI) from oral/pharyngeal cancer, 2003-2007	4.0 (2.4, 6.3)
Number of new cases of oral/pharyngeal cancer, 2004-2008	64
Age adjusted incidence rate per 100,000 (95% CI) of oral/pharyngeal cancer, 2004-2008	13.9 (10.7, 17.9)
Percent (95% CI) of adults with a dental visit in the past year, 2006, 2008, & 2010	77.4 (70.4, 84.5)
Percent (95% CI) of adults with tooth loss due to decay or gum disease, 2006, 2008, & 2010	42.7 (34.3, 51.1)
Number of patient visits to a hospital emergency department for non-traumatic dental complaints, 2010	657
Mean charge per visit to hospital emergency department for non-traumatic dental complaints, 2010	\$351

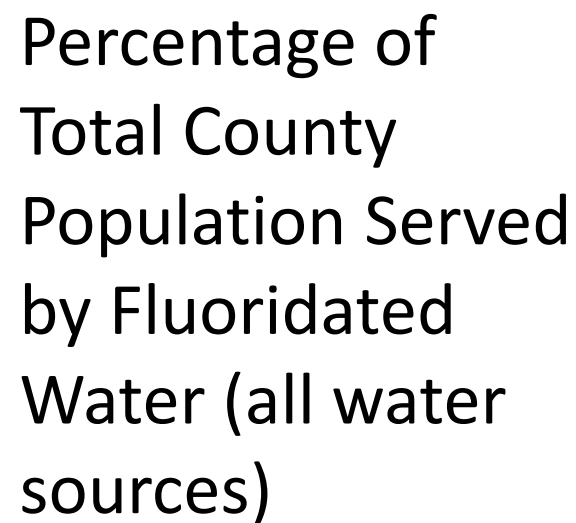
Population to Dentist Ratio - 1289:1

Oral Health Prevention Measures

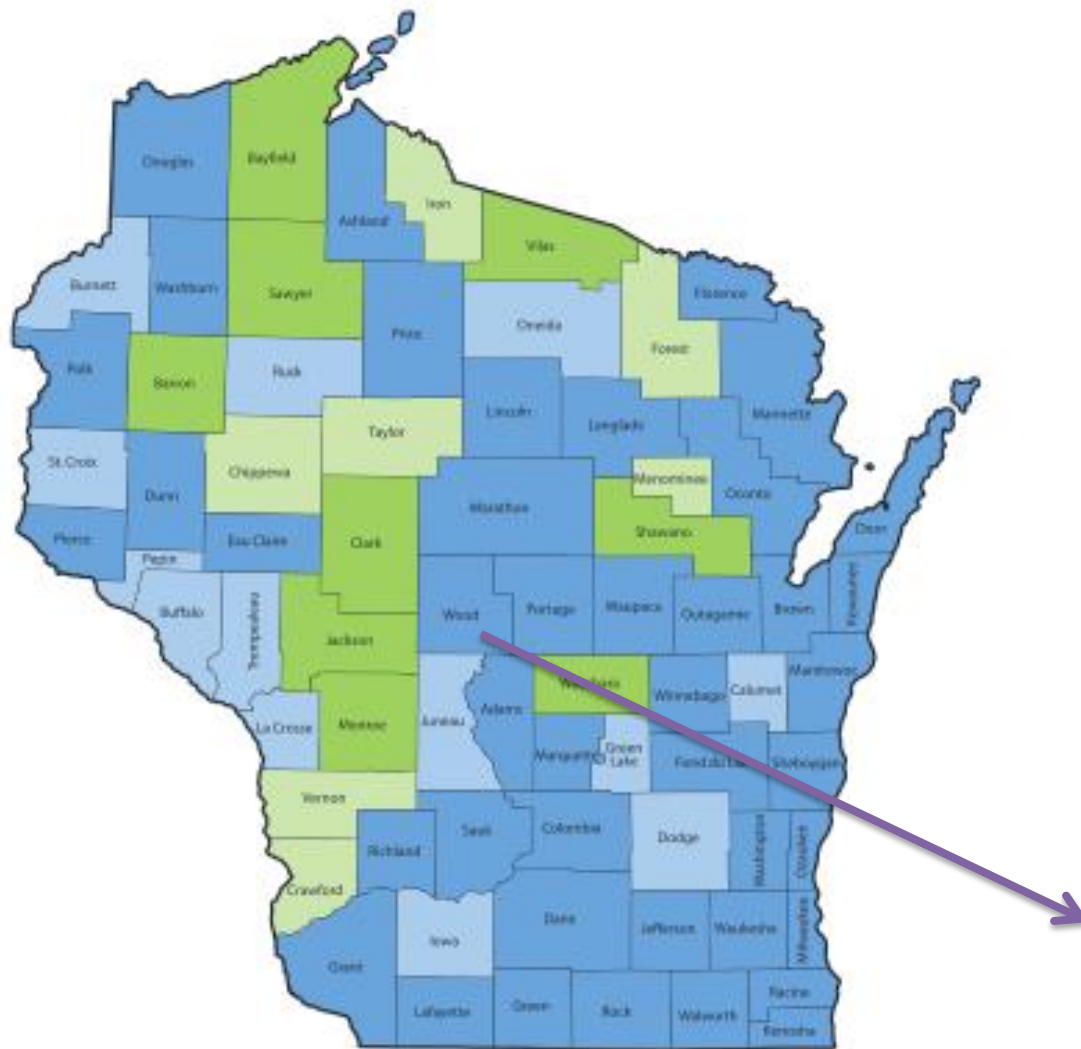
Wood County

Prevention

Percent of total population on a public water supply (PWS), 2011	62.7
Percent of population on a PWS with access to optimally fluoridated water, 2011	96.9
Percent of total population (all water sources) with access to optimally fluoridated water, 2011	60.7
Total number of schools with grades second through sixth, 2010-11	22
Number of schools with fluoride mouth rinse programs, 2010-11	1
Number of schools eligible for Seal-A-Smile funding, 2010-11	13
Number of schools funded by Seal-A-Smile program, 2010-11	10
Total number of schools with a dental sealant program, 2010-11	19
Total number of schools with a fluoride varnish program, 2010-11	23
Percent (95% CI) of third grade students with dental sealants, 2007-08	77.4 (74.0, 80.8)
Number of children served by fluoride supplement program, 2010-11	0
Number of Medicaid/BadgerCare+ children (age 0 to 8) with at least one fluoride varnish application by a dental provider, SFY10	1,011
Number of Medicaid/BadgerCare+ children (age 0 to 8) with at least one fluoride varnish application by a primary care provider, SFY10	705



0 - 24.9 25.0 - 49.9 50.0 - 74.9 75.0 - 100

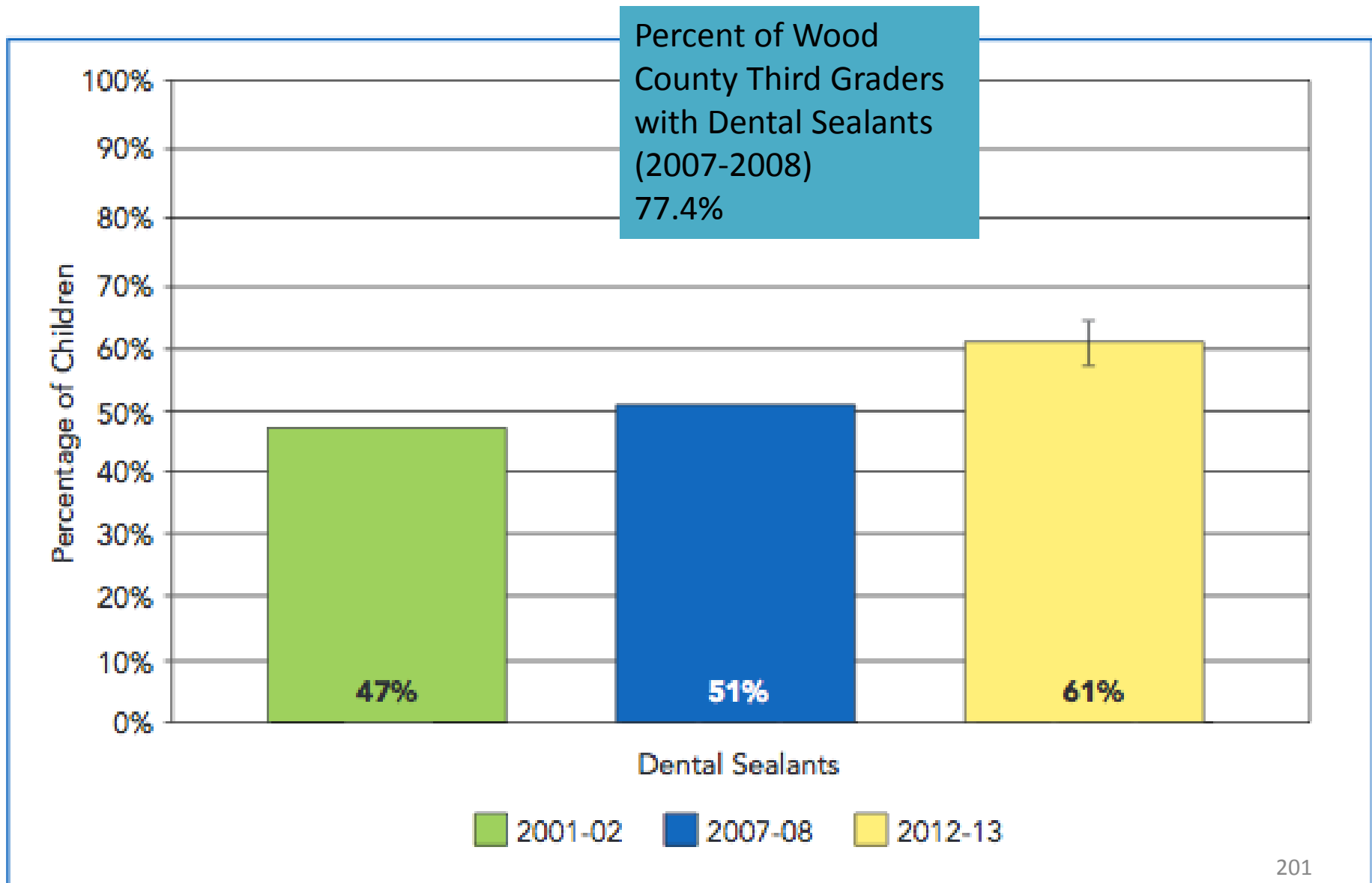


Percent of
Population on
Community Water
Systems w/ Access
to Optimally
Fluoridated Water

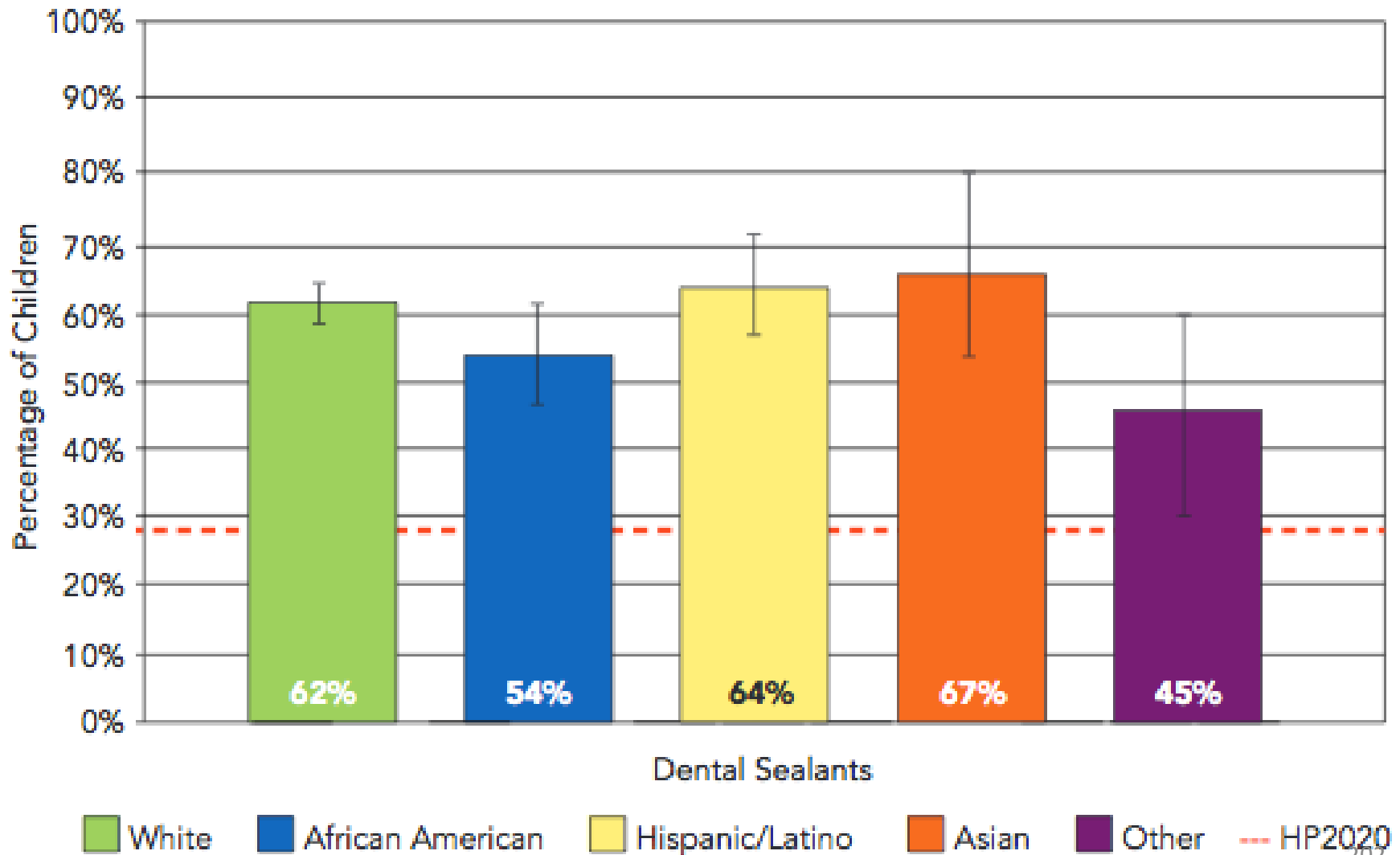
Wood County: 96.9%



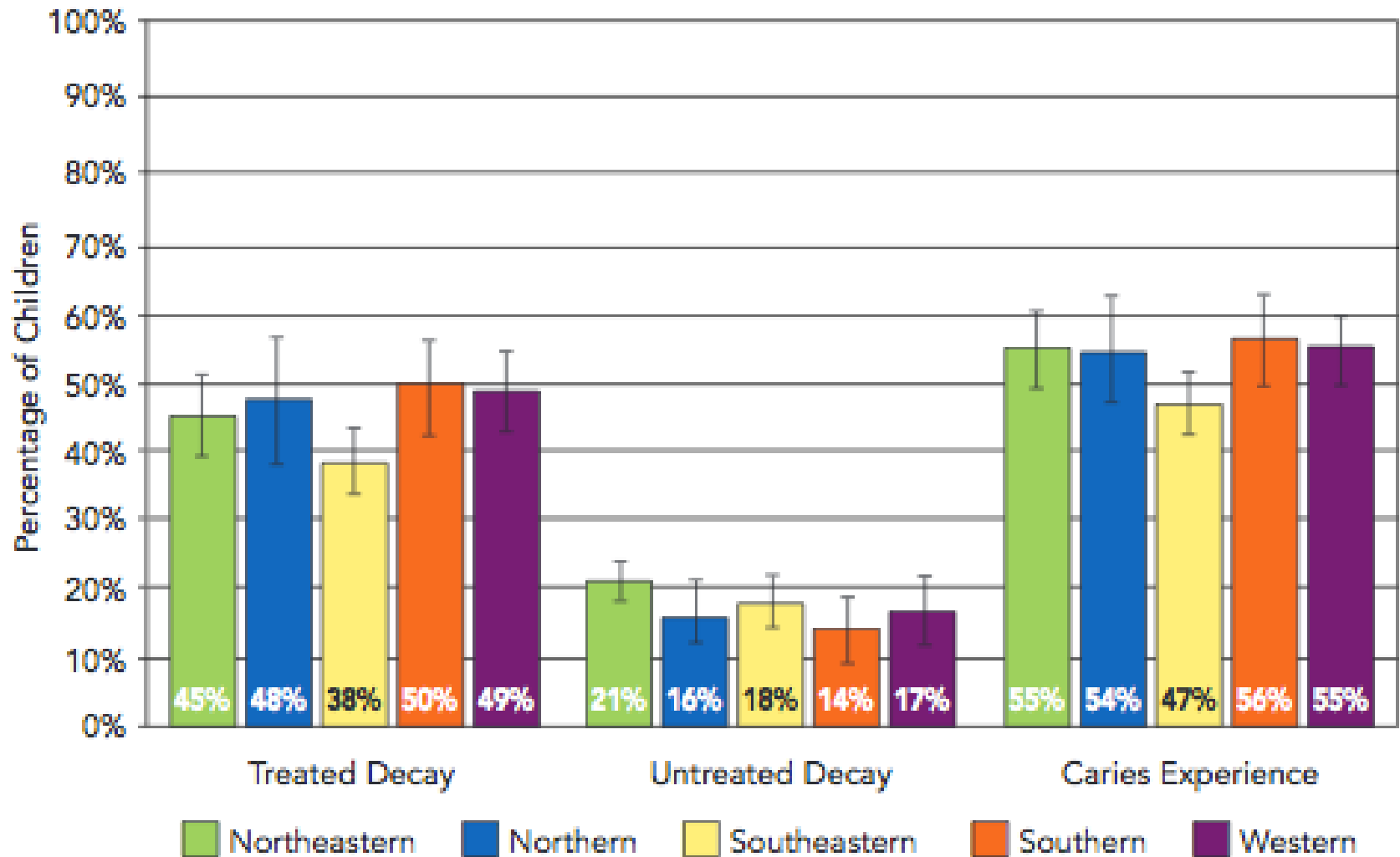
Percentage of Wisconsin Third Graders with Dental Sealants



Percentage of Wisconsin Third Graders with Dental Sealants by Race/Ethnicity 2012-2013



Percentage of Wisconsin Third Graders with Treated Decay, Untreated Decay and Caries Experience by Region 2013-2013



Wisconsin. Children surveyed in the Northern and Northeastern regions tended to have poorer oral health compared to children in the other regions of the state. (See figure 5)

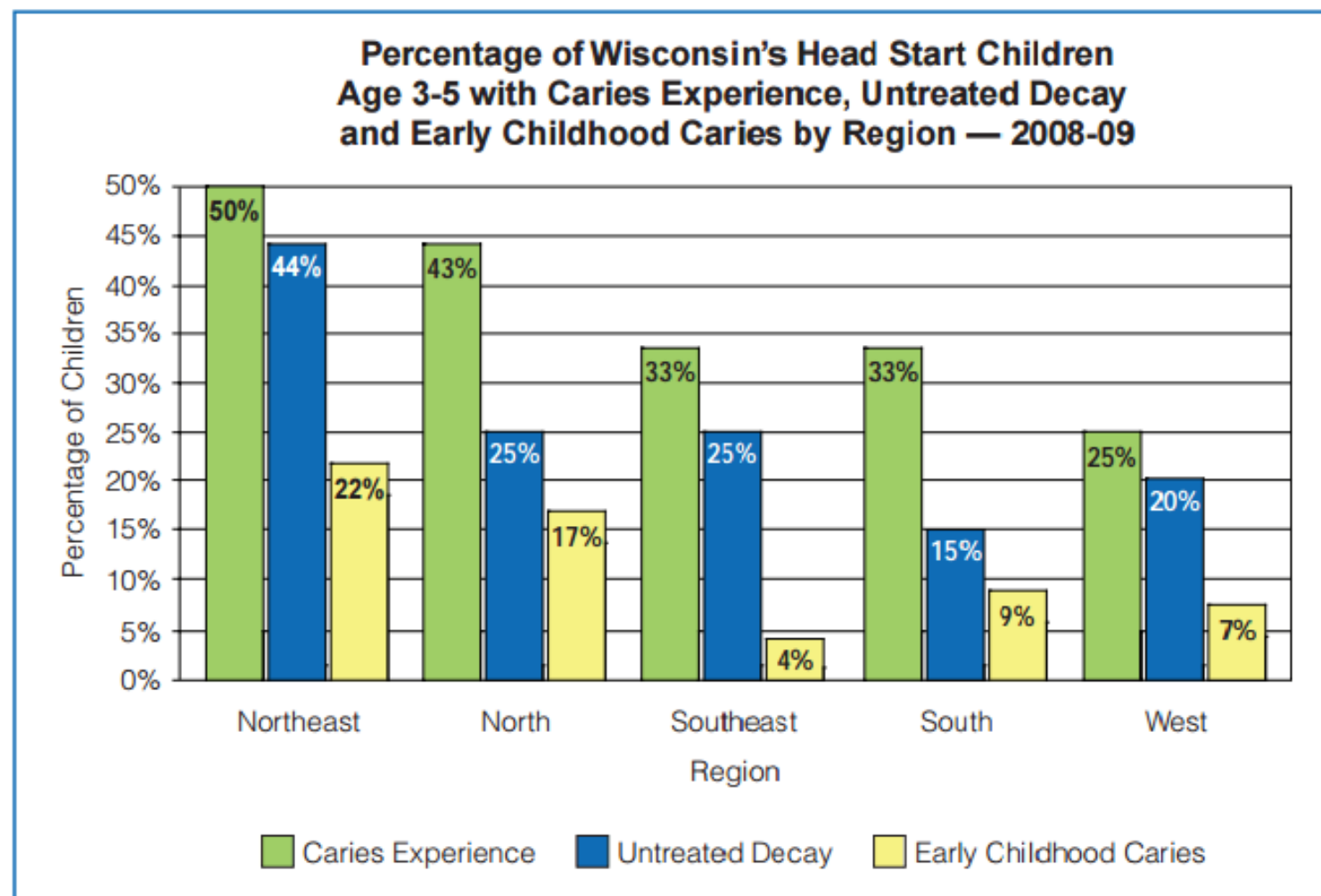
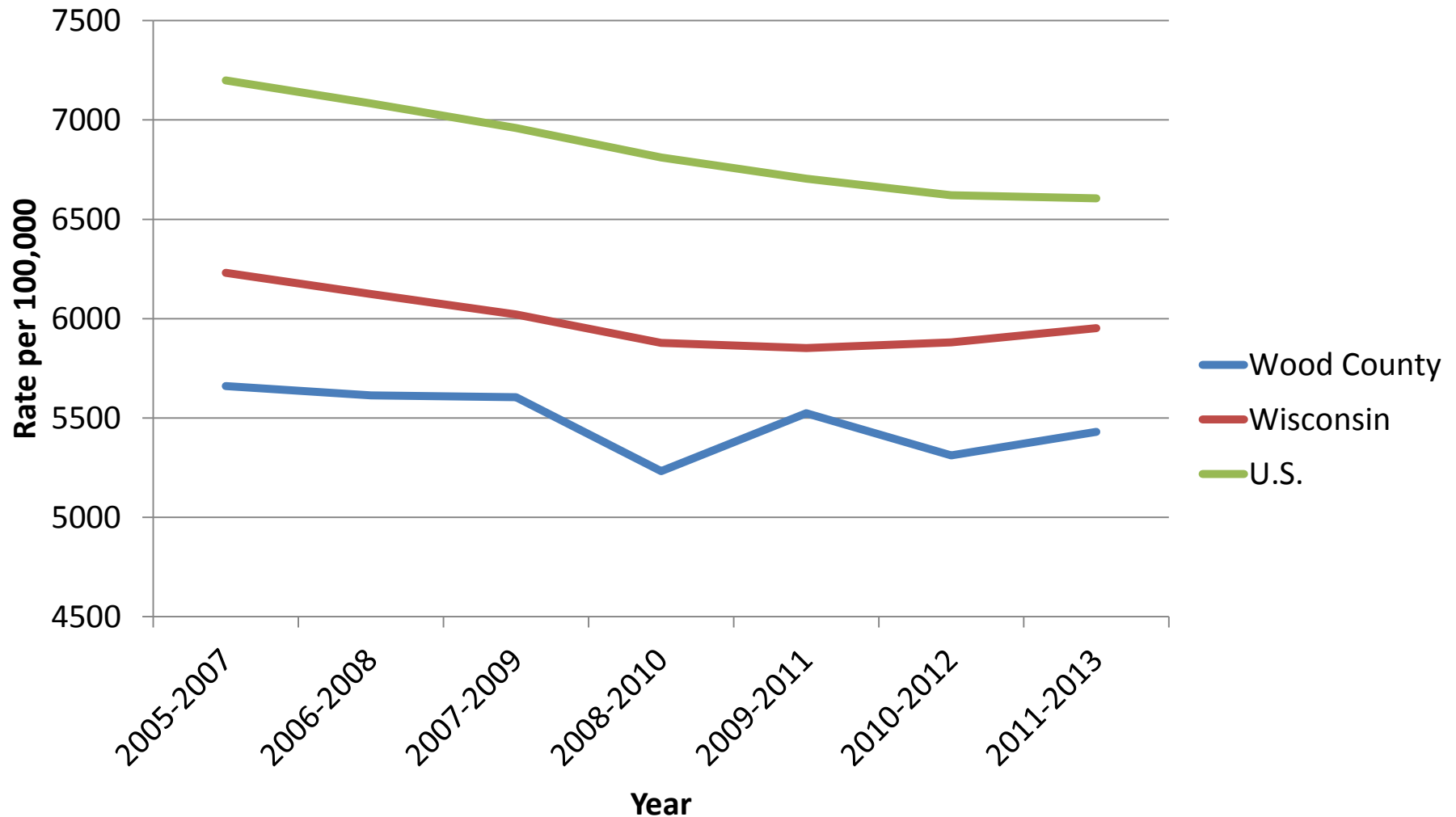


Figure 5

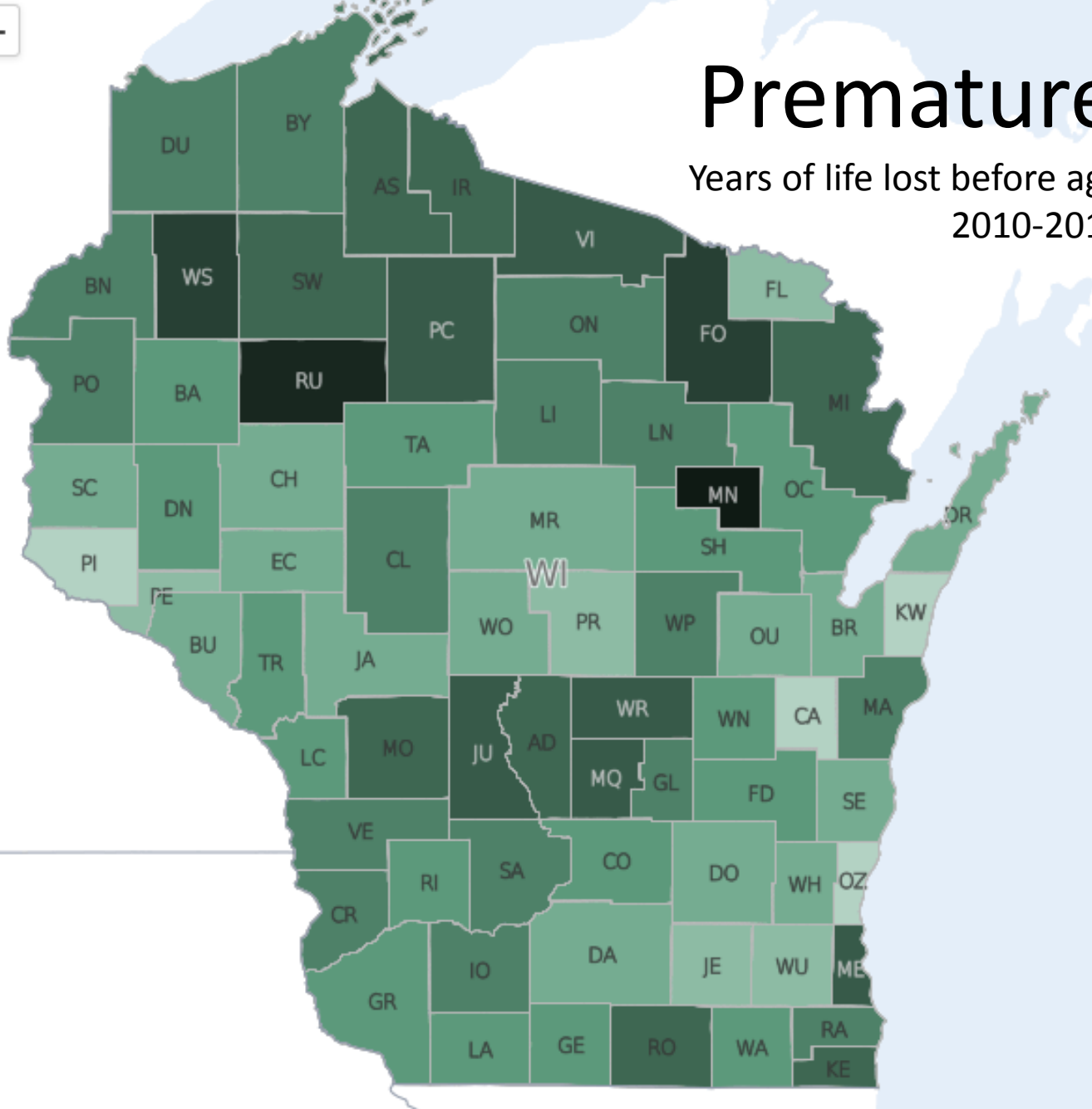
Mortality

Years of Potential Life Lost before age 75, 2005-2013



Premature Death

Years of life lost before age 75, per 100,000
2010-2012



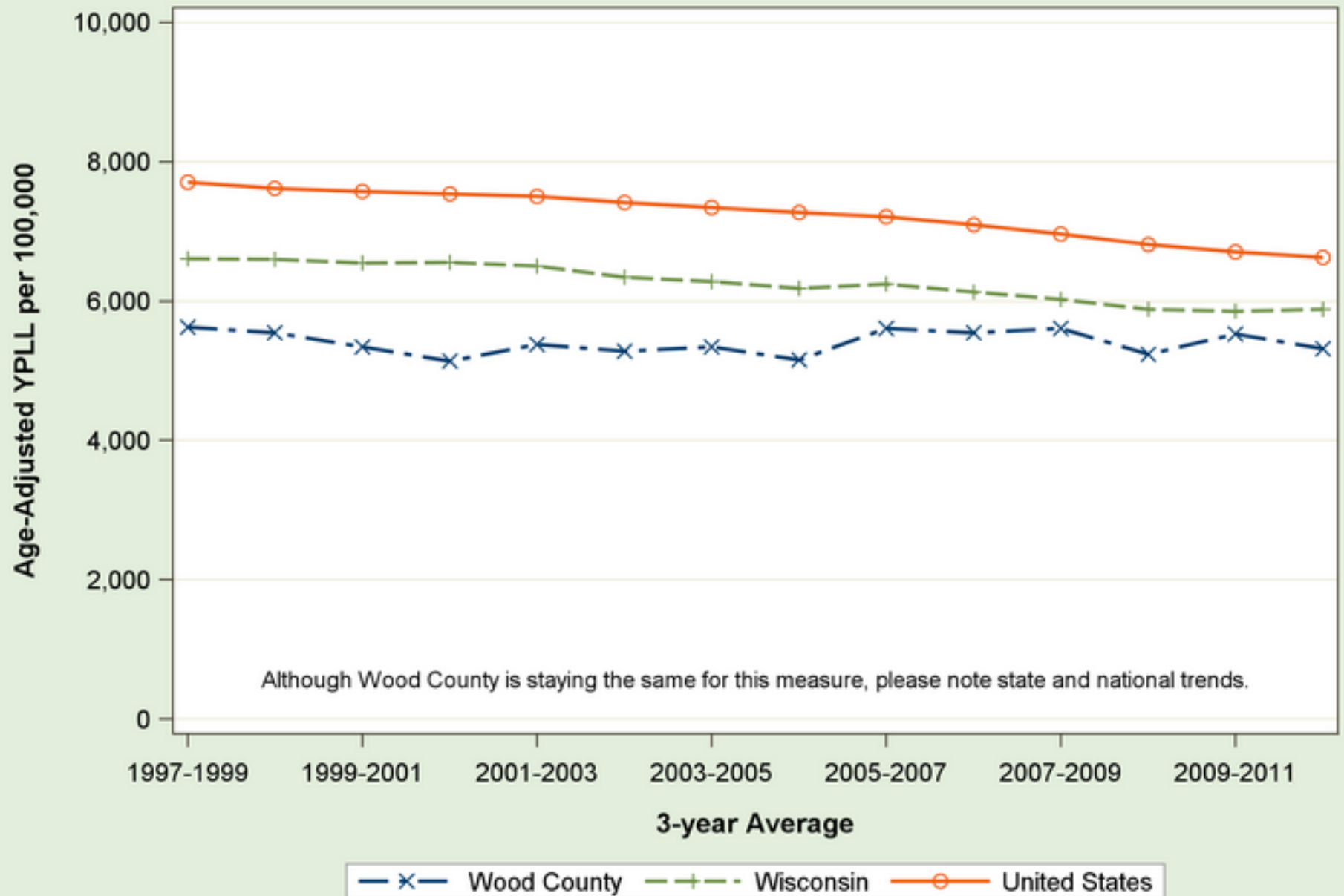
BEST



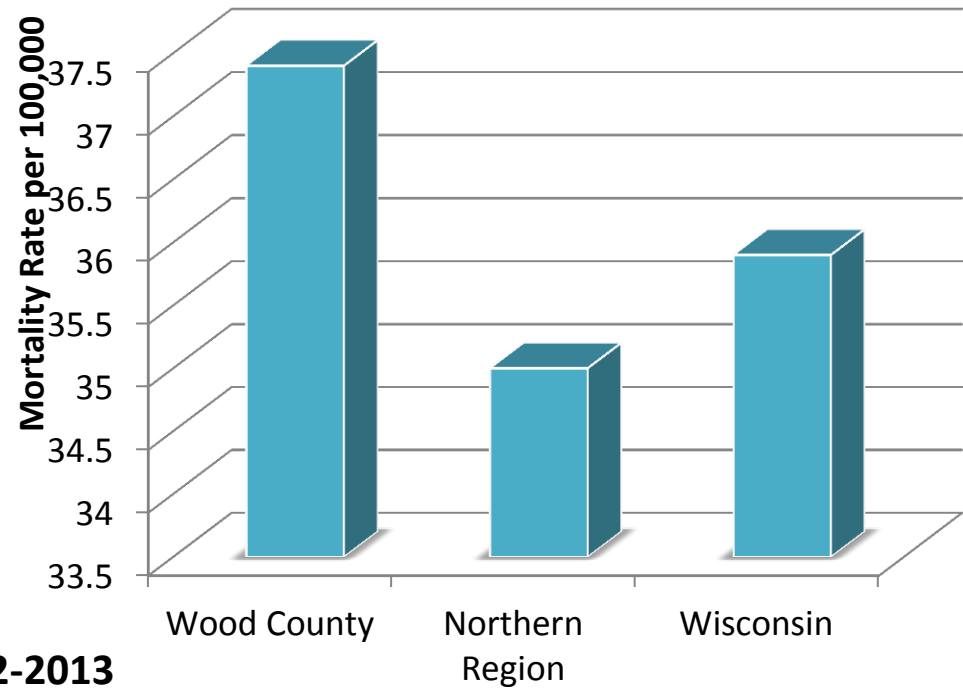
WORST

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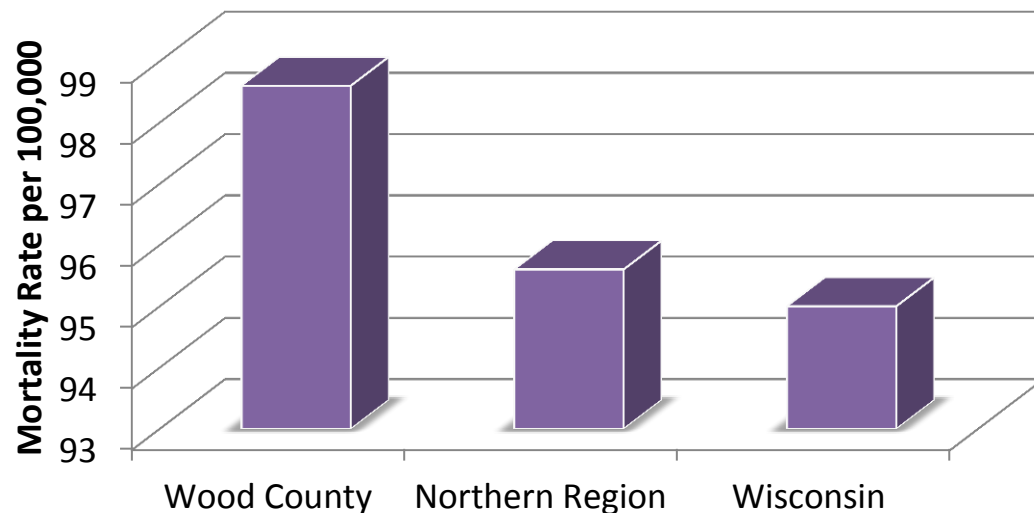
Premature death in Wood County, WI Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL): County, State and National Trends



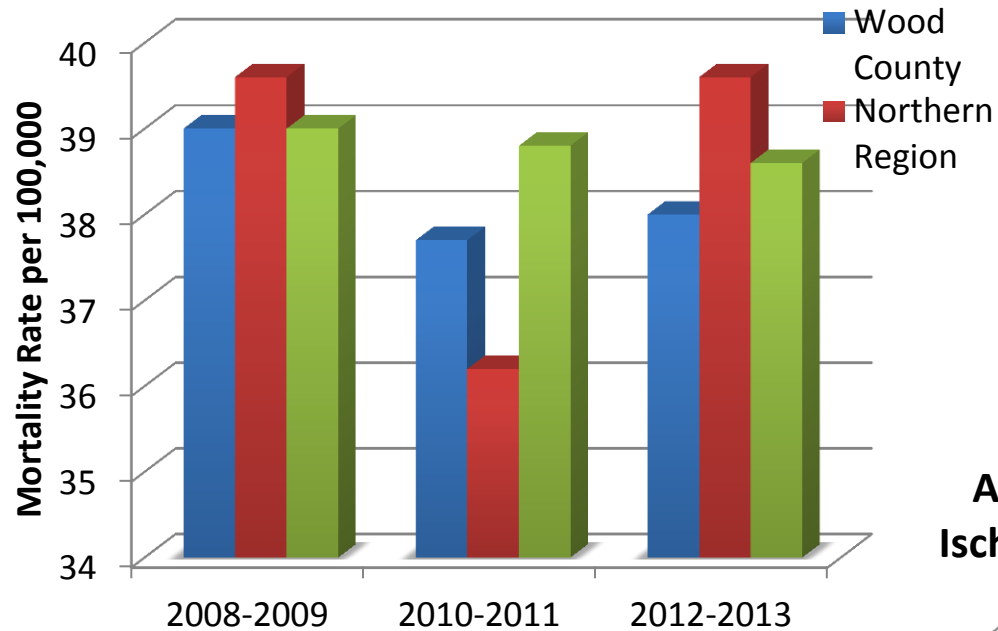
Age Adjusted Mortality Rate Due to Cerebrovascular Disease 2012-2013



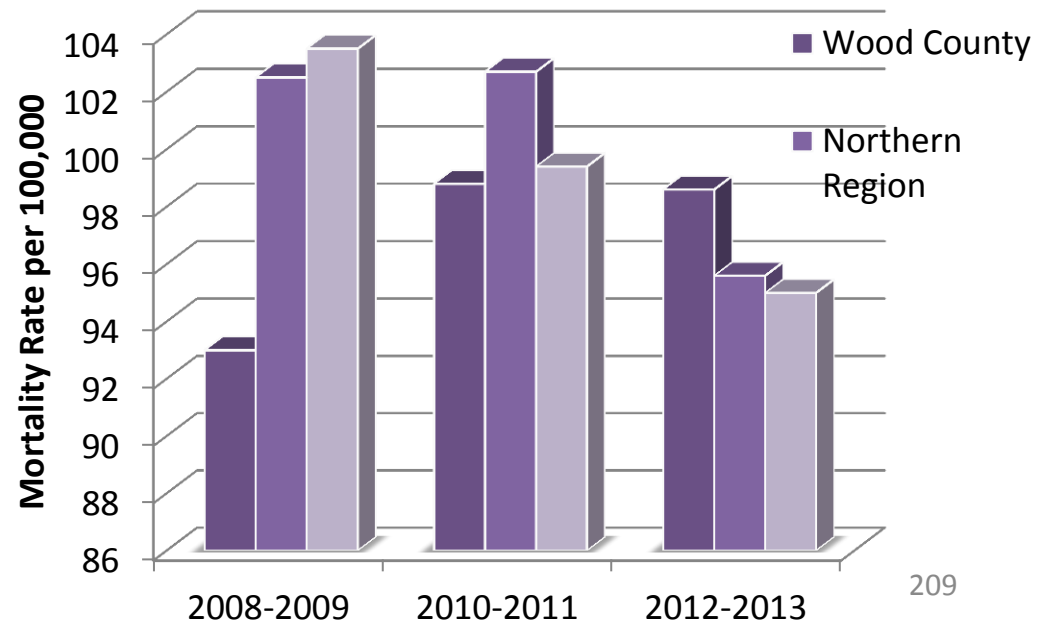
Age Adjusted Mortality Rate Due to Ischemic/Atherosclerotic Heart Disease 2012-2013



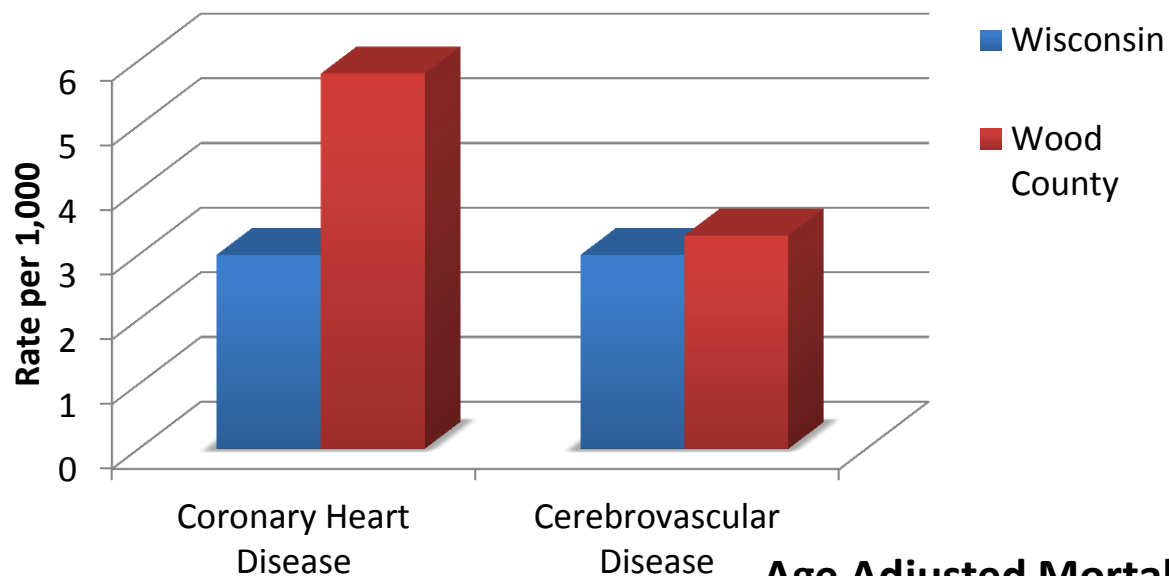
Age Adjusted Mortality Rate for Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases



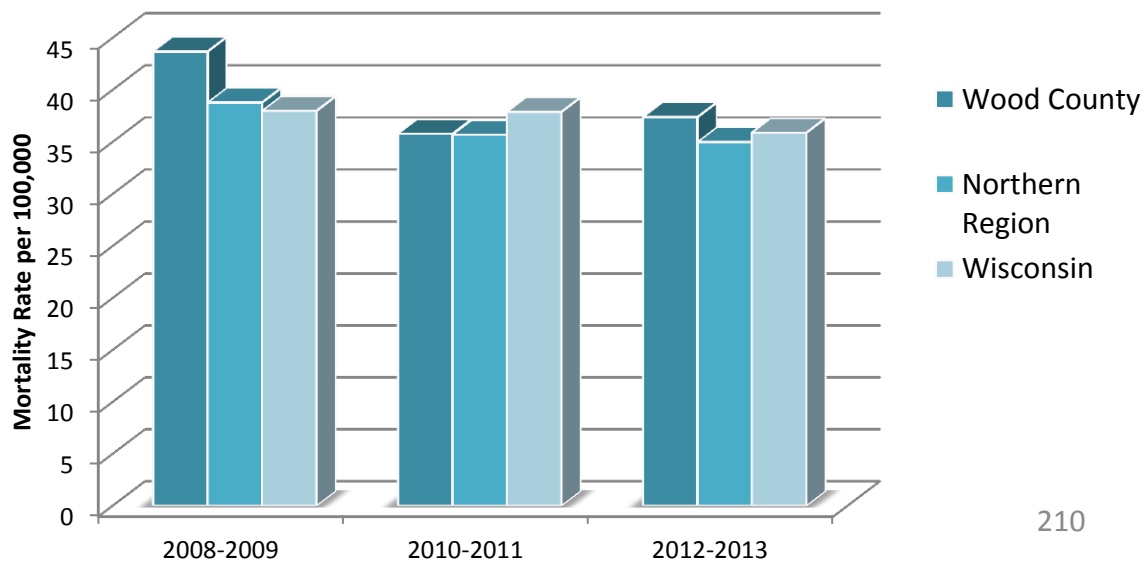
Age Adjusted Mortality Rate Due to Ischemic/Atherosclerotic Heart Disease



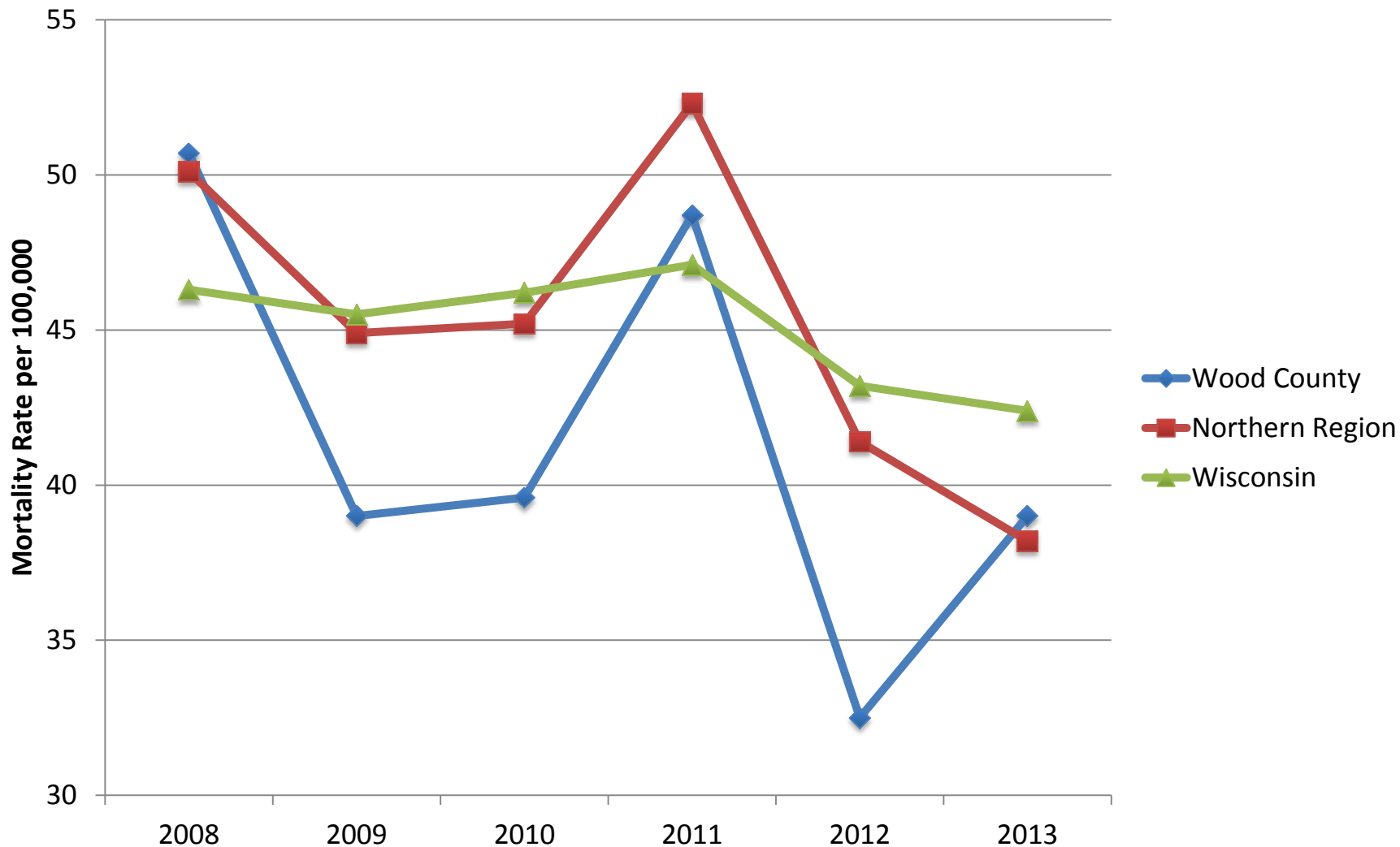
Hospitalization Rates due to Coronary Heart Disease and Cerebrovascular Disease 2012



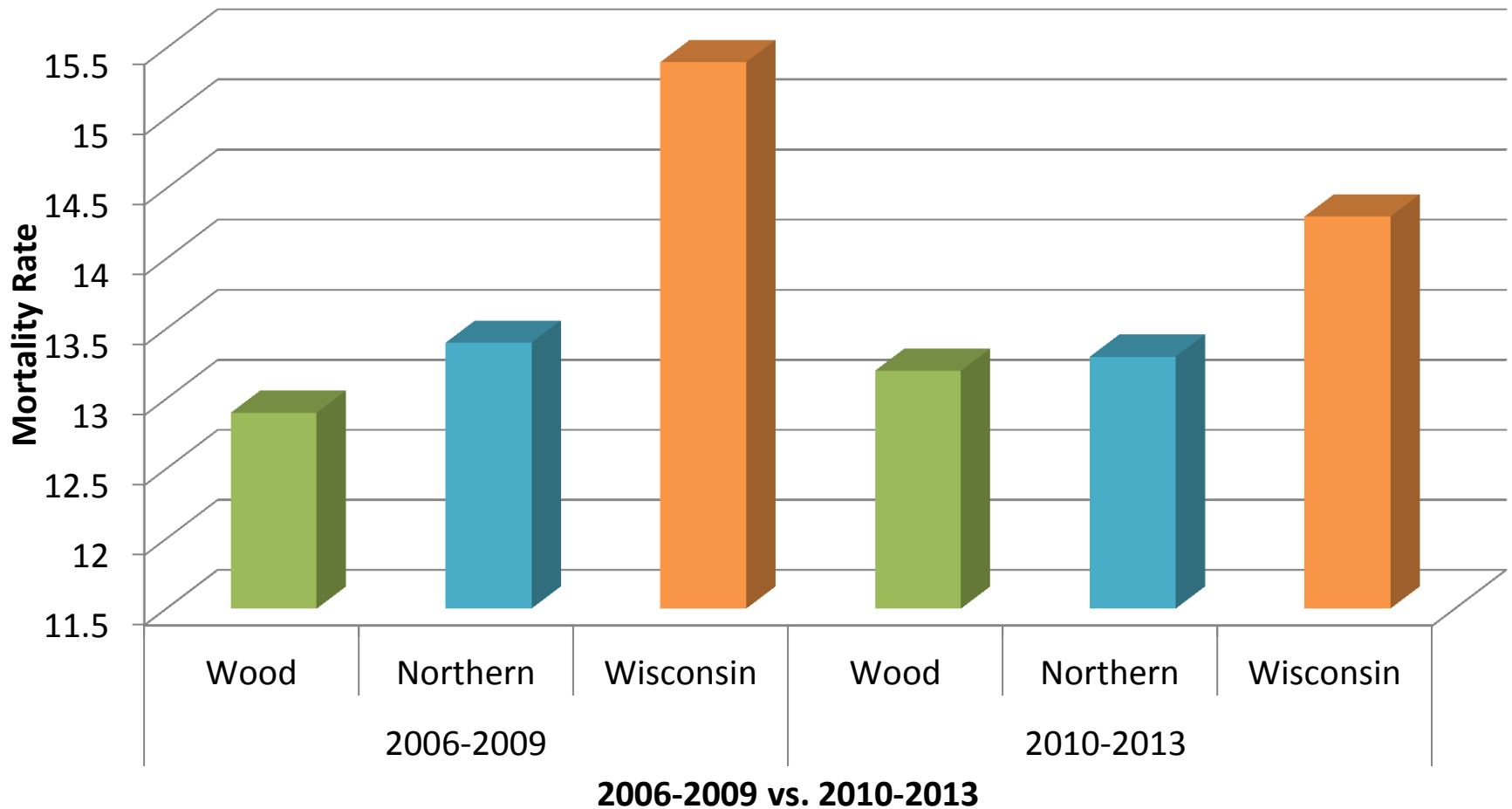
Age Adjusted Mortality Rate for Cerebrovascular Disease



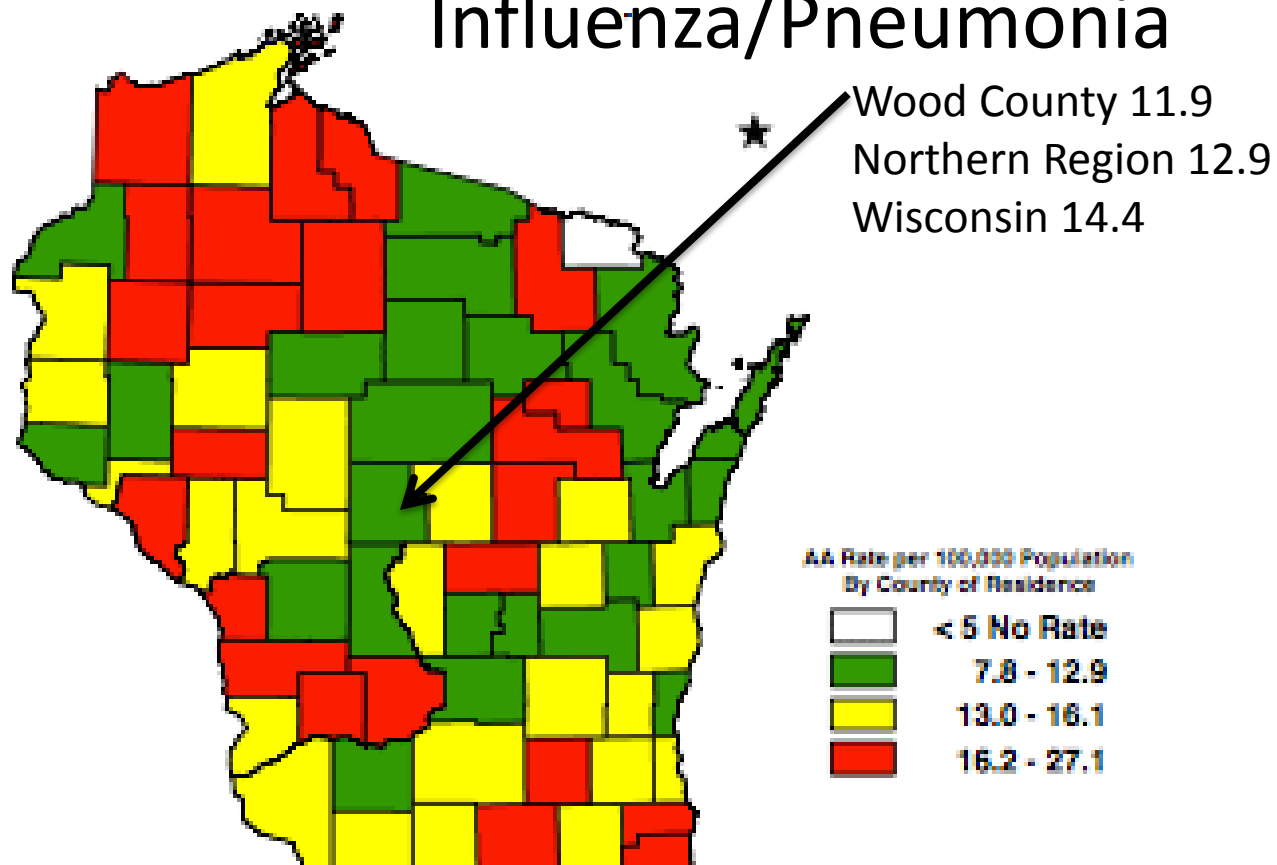
Age Adjusted Mortality Rate for Lung, Tracheal and Bronchial Cancers



Age Adjusted Mortality Rate for Influenza/Pneumonia (deaths per 100,000)



2008-2012 Age Adjusted Mortality Rate for Influenza/Pneumonia



Resources

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