Community Health Needs Assessment Data Set 2015

WOOD COUNTY
August, 2015
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      ii. Mortality
Wood County Demographics

Percent Population Change 1960-2010

Sources: 2010 Census of Population and Housing Demographic Profile, Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, 2013.
## Wood County

### Demographics

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

### Economic security

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poverty rate (all persons), %</td>
<td>2008-12</td>
<td>10.10</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty rate (children), %</td>
<td>2008-12</td>
<td>13.80</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons below 185% poverty, %</td>
<td>2008-12</td>
<td>26.50</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Number of children enrolled in K-12, 2000-2001 and 2013-2014

- Marshfield (6% decline)
- Wausau (9% decline)

Source: Department of Public Instruction, Demographics and Enrollment Data 2013-2014.
Population Change by Age from 2010 to 2020

Sources: 2010 Census of Population and Housing Demographic Profile, Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, 2013.
Percent change in population by age group 2000-2012

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey, Table QT-P1 Age and Demographics (2005) and Table S0101 Age and Sex (2012).
Disabled Persons by Age Groups, ACS 2013
Wood County and State of Wisconsin

~7,700 disabled persons (10.5% of total population)

~686,000 disabled persons (12.1% of total population)

Wood County

- 65 and over: 4.8%
- 18 to 64 years: 5.1%
- Under 18 years: 0.5%

Wisconsin

- 65 and over: 4.8%
- 18 to 64 years: 6.3%
- Under 18 years: 1.0%
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Campylobacter</strong></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Giardiasis</strong></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Salmonellosis</strong></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cryptosporidiosis</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Confirmed and Probably Cases of Environmental Diseases in Wood County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lyme</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blastomycosis</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quarterly Reports, Wood County Communicable Disease.
Lyme Disease Annual Incidence
Wisconsin, 2014

Statewide incidence = 17.1 / 100,000

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

Revised 04/20/2015
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
Rate of 5mcg/dL or higher among total number children tested

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Wood County</th>
<th>Wisconsin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1292</td>
<td>104798</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1253</td>
<td>97868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1106</td>
<td>93898</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Wood County</th>
<th>Wisconsin</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1292</td>
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<td>1253</td>
<td>97868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1106</td>
<td>93898</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wisconsin Environmental Public Health Tracking Wood County Profile 2015

Wisconsin Department of Health Services
Air Quality

- Ozone
  - Annual days above standard: 0.0
  - Statewide: 0.7

- Particulate Matter 2.5
  - Annual days above standard: 0.0
  - Statewide: 0.1
  - Annual average (μg/m³): 9.6
  - Statewide: 9.4

Particulate Matter 2.5 Annual Average (μg/m³)

Graph showing the annual average of particulate matter 2.5 for Wood County and Wisconsin average from 2002 to 2011.
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

Wisconsin Environmental Public Health Tracking Wood County Profile 2015
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

ARSENIC AND NITRATE
MEAN CONCENTRATION LEVELS IN PUBLIC WATER (2011-2013)

Maximum contaminant level

- Arsenic mean concentration (µg/L)
- Nitrate mean concentration (mg/L)

Wood County
Wisconsin Average

ARSENIC
AVERAGE CONCENTRATION IN PUBLIC WATER (µg/L)
STATEWIDE: 1.3

NITRATE
AVERAGE CONCENTRATION IN PUBLIC WATER (mg/L)
STATEWIDE: 1.5

Above state value
At or below state value
^ Suppressed

(10 µg/L) (10 mg/L)
Average Arsenic in Wood County Wells by Section
Average Nitrate in Wood County Wells by Section

Groundwater Quality Legend

Nitrate - Average by Section

- None Detected
- 2.0 mg/l as N
- 2.1 - 5.0
- 5.1 - 10.0
- 10.1 - 20.0
- 20.1 ...
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

The younger population in SWCA is more diverse than the SWCA population in total. However, the diversity share for the classes of 2017-2026 should not be compared to the total population diversity share in Wisconsin or the nation; comparable populations of young people in the U.S. would be significantly more diverse than their total population, much like in SWCA.
Growth of Race/Ethnic Populations, 2000 to 2014
Wood County

Note: Percent increases are from 2000 to 2014
Population by Race and Ethnicity, 2014
Wood County

- White, not Hispanic (93.1%)
- Persons of Color (6.9%)
- Black (.6%)
- American Indian (.7%)
- Asian (1.9%)
- Multiracial (.9%)
- Hispanic or Latino (2.7%)
Selected Education Levels by Race and Ethnicity, ACS 2009-2013
Wood County

- Hispanic or Latino
- Asian
- American Indian
- Total Population

Percent of Population Age 25 and Over

- BA and higher
- HS Diploma and Higher
Selected Education Levels for Asians, ACS 2009-2013
Marshfield, Wisconsin Rapids, and Wood County

City of Wisconsin Rapids
- BA and higher: 15%
- HS Diploma and Higher: 85%

City of Marshfield
- BA and higher: 72%
- HS Diploma and Higher: 96%

Wood County
- BA and higher: 38%
- HS Diploma and Higher: 88%
Language Spoken at Home for Persons Age 5 and Over, ACS 2011-2013
Wood County

- English (94.7%) 66,406
- Other than English (5.3%) 35
- Spanish (2.0%) 1,412
- Other European (1.5%) 1,058
- Asian (1.5%) 1,043
- Other Languages (0.3%) 227

Wood County Population Trends, UW-Madison Extension and Applied Population Laboratory
Educational Attainment, 2008-2012

Educational Attainment

- Less than high school
- High school or equivalency
- Some college, no degree
- Associate degree
- Bachelor's degree
- Graduate or professional degree

percent of population 25 and older

SWCA
Marshfield
Stevens Point
Wausau
Wisconsin
United States
Rate of Change in Poverty Among Children and Total Population

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

Wood County

Wisconsin

Percent in Poverty

0.0% 2.0% 4.0% 6.0% 8.0% 10.0% 12.0% 14.0%

2000 Census
2013 Estimate
## Per Capita Personal Income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood County</td>
<td>$31,532</td>
<td>$38,269</td>
<td>$6,738 (21.4%)</td>
<td>$42,252</td>
<td>$3,983 (10.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>$31,743</td>
<td>$39,748</td>
<td>$8,005 (25.2%)</td>
<td>$43,244</td>
<td>$3,496 (8.8%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

## Household and Family Types in Wood County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Household and Family Types in Wood County</th>
<th>Households</th>
<th>2000 to 2010 Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Households</td>
<td>30,135</td>
<td>31,598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Households</td>
<td>20,506</td>
<td>20,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married-couple families</td>
<td>17,098</td>
<td>16,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>With Children</td>
<td>7,533</td>
<td>5,809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without Children</td>
<td>9,565</td>
<td>10,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single parent families</td>
<td>2,174</td>
<td>2,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male headed</td>
<td>589</td>
<td>812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female headed</td>
<td>1,585</td>
<td>1,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Family Households</td>
<td>9,629</td>
<td>11,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living Alone</td>
<td>8,195</td>
<td>9,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other non-family</td>
<td>1,434</td>
<td>1,693</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Sources: 2000 Census; 2010 Census.*
Per Capita Personal Income, 1990, 2000 & 2013
Wood County and Wisconsin

Wood County

Wisconsin

$0  $10,000  $20,000  $30,000  $40,000  $50,000

Per Capita Personal Income

1990*

2000*

2013

* 1990 & 2000 figures have been adjusted to 2013 "dollars" to correct for inflation.
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

The graph shows the trend in the number of cases for Medicaid and Food Share in Wood County from January 2007 to September 2013. The number of cases for both services increases over time, with a significant rise around the end of 2009. The graph indicates a need for increased social support services in the county during this period.
Homeless students, 2003-2013

Number of students over time for Wisconsin, with trend lines for Marshfield and SWCA.
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

- Portage County: 3,509
- Marathon County: 2,859
- Dane County: 2,114
- Brown County: 835
- Outagamie County: 860
- Winnebago County: 592
- Eau Claire County: 541
- Clark County: 447
- All Other Locations: 325

Unemployment Rate in Wood County and Wisconsin, 2000-2014

### Violent Crime Rate

![Bar chart showing violent crime rates for Wood County and Wisconsin from 2011 to 2012.](chart-violent-crime.png)

- **Wood County**: 250 per 100,000 in 2011, 300 per 100,000 in 2012.
- **Wisconsin**: 200 per 100,000 in 2011, 250 per 100,000 in 2012.

### Disorderly Conduct Arrest Rate

![Bar chart showing disorderly conduct arrest rates for Wood County and Wisconsin from 2011 to 2012.](chart-disorderly-conduct.png)

- **Wood County**: 1200 per 100,000 in 2011, 800 per 100,000 in 2012.
- **Wisconsin**: 1400 per 100,000 in 2011, 1000 per 100,000 in 2012.
Health Care and Public Health

- **Access** to care
- **Quality** of care
- **Preventative** services
Insurance Status 2009-2011

- Wood County
- Northern Region
- Wisconsin

Percent
- 100%
- 98%
- 96%
- 94%
- 92%
- 90%
- 88%
- 86%
- 84%
- 82%

- Green: uninsured all of past year
- Red: insured part of past year
- Blue: insured all of past year

Wisconsin Department of Health Services
Insurance Status, 2012

Wood County

Wisconsin

Northern Region

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

Wisconsin Department of Health Services
Percent Change in Uninsured Population by County, 2013-2015

Wood County - 36%

Change in uninsured 2013-2015, and remaining # of uninsured:
Assumptions - 57% of ACA sign-ups come from prior uninsured; 100% BadgerCare increase comes from uninsured

UW Population Health Institute, 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%

UW Population Health Institute, 2015
Percent Change in Uninsured Population by Zip Code in Wood County 2013-2015

54449 -57%
54412 -63%
54454 -42%
54443 -34%
54410 -77%
54489 -50%
54475 -71%
54446 -46%
54495 -51%
54469 -63%
54494 -54%
54457 -49%
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\textsuperscript{6,12} (In millions of dollars)

- Nursing Home, $2.82
- Other, $1.49
- Ambulatory Care, $7.33
- Prescription Drugs, $4.93
- Hospital, $20.19

Total: $36.8 Million* 

Cost of Productivity Lost Due to Smoking in Wood County, Averaged Annual 2003-07\textsuperscript{6-8} (In millions of dollars)

- Respiratory Disease, $3.58
- Cardiovascular Disease, $7.54
- Cancer, $11.55

Total: $22.7 Million*
Wisconsin Smoking Statistics 2008-2010

- Wood County
- Northern Region
- Wisconsin

Geographic Location

Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

Adult Smoking 2006-2012

- former smoker
- never smoked
## High School Tobacco Use
Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015

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

The Burden of Tobacco in Wisconsin 2015, Center for Urban Initiatives and Research, UW-Milwaukee
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

Wood County 21%
Wisconsin 21%
Physical inactivity in Wood County, WI
County, State and National Trends

Wood County is staying the same for this measure.
Access to Exercise Opportunities, 2010 & 2013

Wood County 75%
Wisconsin 83%
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

* on an average school day, for non-school purposes
High School Students Who Were NOT Physically Active for 60min on 5 or more days

![Graph showing the percentage of high school students who were not physically active for 60min on 5 or more days in Wisconsin and the United States, comparing males and females.]

- **Wisconsin**
- **United States**

*CDC Youth Risk Behavior Survey*
Male and female students seldom reported similar dietary and physical activity behaviors.

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

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

- 0 days: 13%
- 1 day: 35%
- 2 days: 9%
- 3 days: 11%
- 4 days: 10%
- 5 or more days: 50%
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>US 2013</th>
<th>WI 2013</th>
<th>Wood County High Schools 2015</th>
<th>Wood County Middle Schools 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Those who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past 7 days.</td>
<td>47.30%</td>
<td>49.50%</td>
<td>41.20%</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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 average school day.</td>
<td>32.50%</td>
<td>22.50%</td>
<td>44.70%</td>
<td>44.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those who participated in physical activity 5 or more days a week.</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>75.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those who participated on at least one sports team in the past 12 months.</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>67.20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adult Obesity

Wood County 29%
Wisconsin 29%
Adult obesity in Wood County, WI
County, State and National Trends

Wood County is getting worse for this measure.
Overweight or Obese by Gender* 2008-2010

*no data for Wood County males
Age Adjusted Breast Cancer Incidence Rate

Rate per 100,000

2004-2008
2006-2010
2008-2012

Wood County
Northern Region
Wisconsin
Age Adjusted Mortality Rate for Breast Cancer

Mortality Rate per 100,000

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013

Wood County
Northern Region
Wisconsin
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

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020
Teen Births 2006-2012

Number of births per 1000 female population age 15-19

Wood County 28
Wisconsin 27
Older Teen Birth Rate
Mothers 18-19 years of age

Births per 1,000 females ages 18-19

Wood County
Northern Region
Wisconsin
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chlamydia</strong></td>
<td>157</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gonorrhea</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Syphilis</strong></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Wisconsin Department of Health Services*
Rate of Chlamydia in Adolescents
Ages 15-19

Wisconsin Department of Health Services
Rate of Chlamydia in Young Adults
Ages 20-24

Wisconsin Department of Health Services
Gonorrhea Rates 2011-2013

- Wood County
- Northern Region
- Wisconsin

Wisconsin Department of Health Services
Rate of Gonorrhea in Adolescents
Ages 15-19

Rate per 100,000

2011 2012 2013

Wood County Northern Region Wisconsin

Wisconsin Department of Health Services
Rate of Gonorrhea in Young Adults

Ages 20-24

Wisconsin Department of Health Services
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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>US</th>
<th>WI</th>
<th>Wood County High Schools</th>
<th>Wood County Middle Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>High School Sexual Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2013</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those who feel it is important to delay having sexual intercourse until they are married.</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>18.70%</td>
<td>19.40%</td>
<td>33.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those who report ever having sexual intercourse during their life.</td>
<td>46.80%</td>
<td>35.30%</td>
<td>40.50%</td>
<td>8.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those who had sexual intercourse for the first time before the age 13 years.</td>
<td>5.60%</td>
<td>2.60%</td>
<td>3.40%</td>
<td>4.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those who report being sexually active during the past 3 months.</td>
<td>34.00%</td>
<td>25.60%</td>
<td>31.60%</td>
<td>7.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of those who are sexually active, those who did not use any method to prevent pregnancy.</td>
<td>13.70%</td>
<td>10.70%</td>
<td>6.90%</td>
<td>14.90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Percentage of students in grades 9-12 who ever had sexual intercourse.

- Wisconsin
- United States

1999: 50%
2001: 46%
2003: 47%
2005: 47%
2007: 48%
2009: 46%
2011: 47%
2013: 47%

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, CDC Youth Risk Behaviors Survey
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): 8.2

- 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 Wisconsinites
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
Wood County 19.6%
Wood County 43.1%
Free and Reduced Price School Meal Eligible by School District, 2013
Free and Reduced Lunch Average Daily Participation Rate, 2013
### WIC Participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Wood County</th>
<th>Northern Region</th>
<th>Wisconsin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>English Speaking</td>
<td>Non-English Speaking</td>
<td>English Speaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>2370</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>15792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2389</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>16370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>2486</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>16761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2408</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>16045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2432</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>15624</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Percent of WIC Participants Non-English Speaking

- **Wood County**: 5%
- **Northern Region**: 10%
- **Wisconsin**: 15%

![Bar chart showing percent of WIC participants Non-English speaking from 2008 to 2012]
Wood County Deaths Due to Diabetes

Number of Deaths

- 2004: 10
- 2005: 15
- 2006: 13
- 2007: 10
- 2008: 17
- 2009: 20
- 2010: 18
- 2011: 15
- 2012: 17
- 2013: 17

Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
Percentage of Men Diagnosed with Diabetes, 2012

Wood County 10.4%
Percentage of Women Diagnosed with Diabetes 2012

Wood County 9.1%

CDC Diabetes Interactive Atlas
### High School Dietary Behaviors

Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2015

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2015 WIC Data</th>
<th>% breastfeeding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Initiation</td>
<td>76.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 month</td>
<td>57.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 months</td>
<td>45.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>27.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 months</td>
<td>16.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive at 1 month</td>
<td>45.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive at 3 months</td>
<td>26.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclusive at 6 months</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol</th>
<th>Wisconsin</th>
<th>Northwoods</th>
<th>Wood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol licenses issued (2012-2013)</td>
<td>17,173</td>
<td>5,255</td>
<td>233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol licenses per 500 population (2012-2013)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class A liquor licenses issued (2012-2013)</td>
<td>4,325</td>
<td>1,306</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class B liquor licenses issued (2012-2013)</td>
<td>12,938</td>
<td>4,121</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of current alcohol use among adults (2008-2010)</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of binge drinking among adults (2008-2010)</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence of excessive drinking among adults (2006-2012)</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual economic cost of excessive alcohol use</td>
<td>$6,800,000,000</td>
<td>$1,476,500,000</td>
<td>$7,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of excessive alcohol use per resident</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
<td>$1,217</td>
<td>$1,007.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OWI arrests (rate per 100,000 population (2012))</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>619</td>
<td>545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquor law arrests (rate per 100,000 population (2012))</td>
<td>464</td>
<td>398</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons injured in alcohol-related crashes (2014)</td>
<td>2,694</td>
<td>662</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol-related hospitalizations (2012)</td>
<td>48,074</td>
<td>10,959</td>
<td>891</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons killed in alcohol-related crashes (2014)</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual average number of alcohol-related liver cirrhosis deaths (2002-2010)</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual average number of other alcohol-related deaths (2002-2010)</td>
<td>1,083</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol-related suspensions and expulsions in public schools (2011-2012)</td>
<td>766</td>
<td>175</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2008-2012 Percent of Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Crashes by County of Occurrence

Wood County 5.4%
Northern Region 5.9%
Wisconsin 5.3%

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation
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 For

- $0.8 million Healthcare
- $5.2 million Lost Productivity
- $1.2 million Other

Cost per Wood County resident: $1,007.91

We All Pay

- $3.1 million Taxpayers
- $3.0 million Excessive Drinkers and their Families
- $1.2 million Others in Society

Wood County population: 7,108

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.
Excessive Alcohol Use

Wood County 22%
Wisconsin 24%
Binge drinking accounts for 76% of the economic cost of excessive alcohol consumption.
Wood County Alcohol Use and Binge Drinking

Wisconsin Epidemiological Profile on Alcohol and Other Drug Use, 2014

Percent


Alcohol Use

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

- Other Acute Conditions: 14%
- Self Injury: 16%
- Motor and Other Vehicle: 17%
- Poisoning: 18%
- Falls: 35%

- Acute: 58%
- Chronic: 42%

- Other Chronic Conditions: 40%
- Cirrhosis: 60%

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

Number of Deaths

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Wisconsin Department of Health Services
Age Adjusted Mortality Rate for Chronic Liver Disease and Cirrhosis

Mortality Rate per 100,000

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013

Wood County
Northern Region
Wisconsin

Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Death Rates

Mortality Rate per 100,000

- Wood County
- Wisconsin
- United States

Wisconsin Epidemiological Profile on Alcohol and Other Drug Use, 2014
Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Injury Rate

Injury Rate per 100,000

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

Wood County
Wisconsin

Wisconsin Epidemiological Profile on Alcohol and Other Drug Use, 2014
Alcohol Related Hospitalization Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Wood County</th>
<th>Wisconsin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010-2011</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-2012</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wisconsin Epidemiological Profile on Alcohol and Other Drug Use, 2014
Alcohol Impaired Driving Deaths

Wood County 25%
Wisconsin 39%
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)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Wisconsin</th>
<th>Northwoods</th>
<th>Wood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Heroin</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin cases sent to state crime lab (2014)(^{10})</td>
<td>1,130</td>
<td>199</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grams of heroin seized (2013)(^{10})</td>
<td>3,952.56</td>
<td>1,287.7</td>
<td>144.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis C Cases (2013)(^{11})</td>
<td>2,638</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Wisconsin’s Hepatitis C Cases (2012)(^{11})</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heroin overdose deaths (2010-2013)(^9)</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons prosecuted for drug-related homicide (2010-2013)(^9)</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opioid-related hospitalizations, ages 12-25 (rate per 1,000 population (2011-2012))(^2)</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|                                | Wisconsin | Northwoods | Wood  |
|                                |           |            |       |
| **Prescription Drugs**         |           |            |       |
| 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
Law Enforcement Arrest Data (2012)

- **OWI Arrests**
  - Wisconsin: 400
  - Northwoods: 200
  - Wood: 100

- **Liquor Law Arrests**
  - Wisconsin: 300
  - Northwoods: 150
  - Wood: 75

- **Disorderly Conduct Arrests**
  - Wisconsin: 800
  - Northwoods: 400
  - Wood: 200

- **Drug Law Arrests**
  - Wisconsin: 600
  - Northwoods: 300
  - Wood: 150

### Multiple Substances and Other Drugs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Wisconsin</th>
<th>Northwoods</th>
<th>Wood</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reported property crimes (2012)</td>
<td>139,102</td>
<td>25,595</td>
<td>1,565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reported violent crimes (2012)</td>
<td>15,969</td>
<td>1,973</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disorderly conduct arrests (rate per 100,000 population (2012))</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>749</td>
<td>1,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug law arrests (rate per 100,000 population (2012))</td>
<td>478</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug-related hospitalizations (2012)</td>
<td>15,454</td>
<td>3,437</td>
<td>278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug-related suspensions and expulsions in public schools (2011-2012)</td>
<td>3,298</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Wood County Prescription Drug Take-Back Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Pounds collected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09/25/10</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/30/11</td>
<td>665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/29/11</td>
<td>697.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/28/12</td>
<td>1075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/29/12</td>
<td>925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/27/13</td>
<td>1327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/26/13</td>
<td>1323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/26/14</td>
<td>1063.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/27/14</td>
<td>838.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Northwoods Coalition Epidemiological Profile on Alcohol and Other Drug Use, Wood County
### High School Alcohol Use
Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2015

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

**Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>US 2013</th>
<th>WI 2013</th>
<th>Wood County High Schools 2015</th>
<th>Wood County Middle Schools 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Those who used marijuana 1 or more times during their life.</td>
<td>40.70%</td>
<td>31.20%</td>
<td>28.90%</td>
<td>8.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age of onset: Those reporting use - tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years.</td>
<td>8.60%</td>
<td>6.30%</td>
<td>19.80%</td>
<td>57.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of use in the past 30 days: Those who used marijuana 1 or more times.</td>
<td>23.40%</td>
<td>17.30%</td>
<td>15.90%</td>
<td>4.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>56.70%</td>
<td>84.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those who used any form of cocaine 1 or more times during their life.</td>
<td>5.50%</td>
<td>4.30%</td>
<td>4.00%</td>
<td>1.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those who were offered, sold or given illegal drugs on school property during the past 12 months.</td>
<td>22.10%</td>
<td>18.30%</td>
<td>14.30%</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those who misused prescription drugs not prescribed to them in past 30 days.</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>7.40%</td>
<td>3.50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Alcohol Related Expulsions/Suspension Rate in Public Schools 2011-2012

Wisconsin

Wood County

Rate per 1,000 students

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

Wisconsin

Wood County

Rate per 1,000 students
Juvenile Arrest Rates for Drug Abuse Violations

- **Wood County**
- **Wisconsin**

Juvenile Arrest Rate for Driving Under the Influence

- **Wood County**
- **Wisconsin**

*FBI Arrest Statistics 1994-2012*
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
Poor to fair health
2006-2012
Percentage of adults reporting poor to fair health
General Health Status, 2008-2010

Age adjusted percent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health status</th>
<th>Wood County</th>
<th>Northern Region</th>
<th>Wisconsin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Excellent/Very Good</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair/Poor</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Campylobacter Enteritis</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giardiasis</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis B*</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis NANB/C</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyme</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pertussis</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmonellosis</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babesiosis</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptosporidiosis</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streptococcus Pneum. Invasive</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blastomycosis</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemophilus influenzae, Invasive</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza A - Novel</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Wood</th>
<th></th>
<th>Northern Region</th>
<th></th>
<th>Wisconsin</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pertussis (combined 2012-2014)</strong></td>
<td>156</td>
<td>209.4</td>
<td>1376</td>
<td>281.9</td>
<td>9157</td>
<td>159.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hepatitis C (combined 2012-2013)</strong></td>
<td>59</td>
<td>79.2</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>87.5</td>
<td>5272</td>
<td>91.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Under 30 years: 58%
- 30-49 Years: 41%
- 50 Years and older: 27%

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

- Non-Hispanic White: 37
- Non-Hispanic Black: 64
- American Indian: 140
- Asian: 19
- Hispanic: 40
- State of Wisconsin: 46
In 2014, Wood County reported 38 cases of HCV (rate of 51 per 100,000)
Wood County Resident Deaths Due to Influenza/Pneumonia

Number of Deaths

Year

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 beneficiaries
US Department of Health and Human Services
### Flu Vaccine Rates (%) for 65 and Older

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>54410</td>
<td>43.08</td>
<td>48.46</td>
<td>38.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54412</td>
<td>55.08</td>
<td>53.1</td>
<td>49.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54441</td>
<td>69.44</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54449</td>
<td>59.37</td>
<td>56.85</td>
<td>54.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54445</td>
<td>56.6</td>
<td>65.67</td>
<td>60.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54457</td>
<td>58.28</td>
<td>59.6</td>
<td>57.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54466</td>
<td>56.59</td>
<td>57.01</td>
<td>54.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54469</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>60.12</td>
<td>54.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54475</td>
<td>45.83</td>
<td>53.66</td>
<td>45.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54489</td>
<td>56.44</td>
<td>51.79</td>
<td>54.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54494</td>
<td>58.84</td>
<td>57.96</td>
<td>55.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54495</td>
<td>51.93</td>
<td>52.71</td>
<td>49.93</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Wood County and Wisconsin Flu Vaccine Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Wood County</th>
<th>Wisconsin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012-2013</td>
<td>60.39</td>
<td>61.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-2014</td>
<td>59.81</td>
<td>60.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014-2015</td>
<td>57.77</td>
<td>59.55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Based on claims rates for Medicare beneficiaries*  
*US Department of Health and Human Services*
US adults over 65 who have ever had a pneumonia vaccination

- 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.

Kaiser Family Foundation
Food Pantry Accessed by:
688 households/month in 2012 (1,286 people)
698 households/month in 2013 (1,717 people)
719 households/month in 2014 (1,840 people)
Healthy Growth and Development

Why it matters

- Life course model demonstrates the lifelong influence of birth outcomes and life experiences through life span
Births with Prenatal Care in First Trimester

- **Percent of Births**

**Graph Details:**
- **Wood County**
- **Northern Region**
- **Wisconsin**


**Legend:**
- Wood County
- Northern Region
- Wisconsin

---

*Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health* 156
Low Birthweight Births in Wood County

Number of low birthweight births

2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013
LOW BIRTH WEIGHT
PERCENT BIRTHS <2,500 GRAMS
STATEWIDE: 7.3%

6.5%

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

Wood County
Wisconsin Average
Confidence Interval
PRETERM BIRTHS
PERCENT OF BIRTHS <37 WEEKS GESTATION

Wood County
Wisconsin Average
Confidence Interval

Smoking and Pregnancy

Percent of Births with Smoking during Pregnancy 2010-2013

Prevalence of Smoking During Pregnancy by Race in Wisconsin

Smoking during Pregnancy in Wisconsin and the U.S. 2012, Center for Urban Initiatives and Research, UW-Milwaukee
Infant Deaths in Wood County

2005-2006: 10
2007-2008: 7
2009-2010: 9
2011-2012: 7

Number of Deaths

Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
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

Rate per 100,000

2010  2011  2012

Wood County
Northern Region
Wisconsin
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
Preventable Hospital Stays 2012

Number of hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees

Wood County 66
Wisconsin 51
Preventable hospital stays in Wood County, WI
Preventable hospital stays / 1,000 Medicare enrollees: County, State and National Trends

Although Wood County is getting better for this measure, please note state and national trends.
• 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

Mortality Rate per 100,000

- Wood County
- Northern Region
- Wisconsin
Wood County Deaths Due to Motor Vehicle Accidents

Number of Deaths

2009: 5
2010: 11
2011: 6
2012: 7
2013: 12

Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
Age Adjusted Mortality Rate due to Falls

Rate per 100,000

2009 2010 2011 2012 2013

Wood County
Northern Region
Wisconsin

Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
Deaths due to Falls in Wood County

Number of Deaths

- 2009: 13
- 2010: 12
- 2011: 12
- 2012: 11
- 2013: 16

Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
Age Adjusted Mortality Rate for Injuries

Injuries include: unintentional, self-inflicted, legal intervention/war, homicide/assault
Injury Deaths 2008-2012

Deaths per 100,000

Wood County 57
Wisconsin 63
Wood County Hospitalizations due to Motor Vehicle Accident Injuries

Number of Hospitalizations

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012

80 80 58 50 86
Age Adjusted Rates of Emergency Department Visits for Injuries

Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
## Age Adjusted Rate of Emergency Department Visits for Injuries (per 100,000) 2008-2012

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

Location of Accident

- Public Trail (9) 39%
- Public Road (Not a Route) (1) 4%
- Private Land (3) 13%
- Other (1) 4%
- Snowmobile Route / Road (2) 9%
- Lake/River (7) 30%

Presence of Helmet During Accident

- Yes (20) 87%
- No (3) 13%

Alcohol Involvement

- Alcohol (13) 57%
- No Alcohol (6) 26%
- NA (4) 17%

Fatalities by Day of Week

- Saturday: 10
- Friday: 3
- Thursday: 2
- Wednesday: 2
- Tuesday: 2
- Monday: 0
- Sunday: 4

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 2014
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>US¹</th>
<th>WI²</th>
<th>Wood County High Schools</th>
<th>Wood County Middle Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students who reported wearing a seatbelt rarely or never when riding in a car.</td>
<td>7.60%</td>
<td>8.30%</td>
<td>4.90%</td>
<td>3.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students who reported being distracted while driving in the past 30 days.</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>48.70%</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those who reported riding in a vehicle one or more times in the past 30 days driven by someone after they had been drinking alcohol.</td>
<td>21.90%</td>
<td>20.60%</td>
<td>15.10%</td>
<td>26.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those who drove reported driving a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol during the past 30 days.</td>
<td>10.00%</td>
<td>8.90%</td>
<td>5.50%</td>
<td>23.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of those that rode a bicycle, those who never or rarely wear a helmet.</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>70.50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

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

Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2015
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.
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

Legend
- Geographic HPSA

* Data definitions in notes.
Number of Psychiatrist FTEs Needed to Reduce Significant Shortages for the Resident Population

November, 2012
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

Wood County 3.1
Wisconsin 3.0
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High School Mental Health</th>
<th>US¹</th>
<th>WI²</th>
<th>Wood County High Schools</th>
<th>Wood County Middle Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those who reported feeling so sad or hopeless</td>
<td>29.90%</td>
<td>24.60%</td>
<td>25.40%</td>
<td>24.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>almost every day for two weeks or more in a</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>row that they stopped doing some usual</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>activities during the past 12 months.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those who seriously considered attempting</td>
<td>17.00%</td>
<td>13.20%</td>
<td>16.00%</td>
<td>16.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suicide during the past 12 months.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those who reported actually attempting</td>
<td>8.00%</td>
<td>6.00%</td>
<td>16.00%</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suicide in the past 12 months.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those who made a suicide attempt resulting in</td>
<td>2.70%</td>
<td>2.50%</td>
<td>2.00%</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be treated by a medical professional.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Those who reported having any long-term</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>27.30%</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>emotional or mental health problems like</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depression, anxiety, ADD/ADHD, eating disorders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or cutting.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
High School Students Who Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide in last 12 months

- Wisconsin
- U.S.

CDC Youth Risk Behavior Survey
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

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

Population to Dentist Ratio - 1289:1
## Oral Health Prevention Measures
### Wood County

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

Wood County: 60.7%
Percent of Population on Community Water Systems w/ Access to Optimally Fluoridated Water

Wisconsin Department of Health Services Healthy Smiles Program 2013

Wood County: 96.9%
Percentage of Wisconsin Third Graders with Dental Sealants

Percent of Wood County Third Graders with Dental Sealants (2007-2008) 77.4%

- 2001-02: 47%
- 2007-08: 51%
- 2012-13: 61%
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)
Mortality

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

Rate per 100,000

Year


Wood County
Wisconsin
U.S.
Premature Death
Years of life lost before age 75, per 100,000
2010-2012

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps
Premature death in Wood County, WI

Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLL): County, State and National Trends

Although Wood County is staying the same for this measure, please note state and national trends.

Please see Measuring Progress/Rankings Measures for more information on trends.
Age Adjusted Mortality Rate Due to Ischemic/Atherosclerotic Heart Disease 2012-2013

Age Adjusted Mortality Rate Due to Cerebrovascular Disease 2012-2013
Hospitalization Rates due to Coronary Heart Disease and Cerebrovascular Disease 2012

Age Adjusted Mortality Rate for Cerebrovascular Disease

Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
Age Adjusted Mortality Rate for Lung, Tracheal and Bronchial Cancers

Mortality Rate per 100,000

2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013

Wood County
Northern Region
Wisconsin

Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
Age Adjusted Mortality Rate for Influenza/Pneumonia (deaths per 100,000)

2006-2009 vs. 2010-2013

Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
2008-2012 Age Adjusted Mortality Rate for Influenza/Pneumonia

- Wood County 11.9
- Northern Region 12.9
- Wisconsin 14.4
Resources

- Wood County Health Department Communicable Diseases Quarterly Reports.
  - National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2013, Sample Adult Core component
- Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health and
- Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services. Wisconsin Epidemiological Profile on Alcohol and Other Drug Use, 2014(P-45718-14). Prepared by the Division of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute and the Office of Health Informatics, Division of Public Health. September 2014.
Resources continued


Resources continued