What is a community health needs assessment?
Local Health Departments are required ... to regularly and systematically collect, assemble, analyze and make available information on the health of their community ...
Why do a community health improvement plan ...

• Form and strengthen partnerships
• Increase community awareness
• Tap community’s innovative ideas
• Integrate isolated efforts … build on existing services
• Conserve resources… prevent duplication of efforts
• Develop comprehensive strategies that will work in your community
How do we create a community health improvement plan ...

- Examine data: disease, death, disability, injury, community opinion
- Identify priority health problems: factors that can be impacted
- Identify community assets and resources to be supported or tapped
- Develop a health improvement plan to address priority concerns
- Present the health improvement plan to the community
- Implement the identified strategies and measure success
Top 15 risk factors

1. Genetic predisposition & family history
2. Predisposing medical conditions
3. Inadequate access to health care
4. Age
5. Tobacco use
6. Low socio-economic status
7. Diet/nutritional factors
8. Overweight/obesity
9. Factors resulting in health disparities
10. High risk sexual behavior
11. Environmental and/or occupational hazards
12. Alcohol use/abuse
13. Gender
14. Drug use/abuse
15. Lack of social supports

Source: Wisconsin's Turning Point Presentation
What *do we focus on* ...

- Adequate, appropriate, and safe food and nutrition
- Alcohol and other drug use
- Communicable disease prevention and control
- Environmental and occupational health
- Healthy growth and development
- Injury and violence
- Mental health
• Oral health
• Physical activity
• Reproductive and sexual health
• Tobacco use and exposure
• Chronic disease prevention and management

and ...
Why these ...

• Twelve health priorities for the state to reach a Healthiest Wisconsin 2020.
• Reflect the underlying causes of hundreds of diseases and health conditions that affect the people of Wisconsin
• Identified in a two-year, science base, state-wide effort
• Inter-sector and interdisciplinary workgroup involving almost 200 public health, medical and academic experts
Figure 1. Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 Framework
Community Health Plans

Dedicated to improving the health and well being of Oneida County.

- Access to Health Care (With Emphasis on Mental Health, Primary Care, and Dental Access)
- Alcohol and Other Substance Abuse and Addiction
- Nutrition/Physical Activity
- Tobacco Use and Exposure

Vilas County is a community that promotes healthy choices for all citizens to reach their full potential for their social, physical, mental and environmental health.

- Access to Health Care
- Mental Health and Substance Abuse
- Healthy Food Choices and Eating Habits, and Physical Activity
# Healthiest Wisconsin 2020: Everyone Living Better Longer
Health Focus Areas

(Modifiable Risk Factors)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Focus Areas</th>
<th>Selected Health Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adequate, Appropriate, and Safe Food and Nutrition</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Disease Prevention and Management</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communicable Disease Prevention and Control</td>
<td>X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental and Occupational Health</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthy Growth and Development</td>
<td>X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injury and Violence</td>
<td>X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral Health</td>
<td>X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity</td>
<td>X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive and Sexual Health</td>
<td>X X X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Use and Exposure</td>
<td>X X X X X X X X X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Welcome to the Northwoods

A Demographic Overview of Oneida and Vilas Counties

Spring 2011
Our Aging Society

Median age 2009:

- United States: 36.5
- Wisconsin: 37.8
- Oneida County: 46.9
- Vilas County: 49.7

Source: 2005-2009 American Communities Survey, US Census Bureau
When I’m 64

• In Oneida and Vilas counties, how old is the new 64?
Our Aging Society

Source: County Workforce Profiles for Oneida and Vilas counties, 2008.

In 2010, the average Oneida County resident will be 44.3 years old.
In 2020, the average Oneida County resident will be 46.4 years old.
In 2030, the average Oneida County resident will be 48 years old.

Source: WI Dept. of Administration, Demographic Services, & WI DWD, OEA

In 2010, the average Vilas County resident will be 46.8 years old.
In 2020, the average Vilas County resident will be 49.2 years old.
In 2030, the average Vilas County resident will be 51 years old.

Source: WI Dept. of Administration, Demographic Services, & WI DWD, OEA
Our Aging Society

Population pyramid for Oneida and Vilas counties (combined)

Chart 2: Age Structure by Sex, 2008 & 2020

Source: Wisconsin Demographic Services Center
Our Aging Society

Figure 7: Proportion of County Populations Age 65 and Older at 2035

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Wisconsin Population 2035
Seasonal Population Changes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of Units</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State of Wisconsin</td>
<td>142,313</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oneida County</td>
<td>10,429</td>
<td>39.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vilas County</td>
<td>12,587</td>
<td>56.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Census 2000, SF 1

- If we calculate as few as 2 people per each seasonal household in Oneida and Vilas counties, that would be an additional 46,032 residents who come to the Northwoods on a seasonal basis, or a 20% increase in the seasonal population as based on the 2000 census.
- Trend: Seasonal residents retiring and making seasonal homes full-time homes is the major contributor to population growth across the two counties.
### Education Achievement and Gaps

#### Oneida and Vilas County school enrollment, 2009-2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School Name</th>
<th>K-8</th>
<th>9 - 12</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northland Pines</td>
<td>907</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>1,425</td>
<td>Vilas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phelps</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>Vilas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lac du Flambeau</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>Vilas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbor Vitae-Woodruff (AVW)</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>562</td>
<td>Vilas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Lakeland</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>Vilas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minocqua, Hazelhurst, Lake Tomahawk (MHLT)</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>547</td>
<td>Oneida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakeland Union High School</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>855</td>
<td>Oneida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Lakes</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>586</td>
<td>Oneida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhinelander</td>
<td>1,532</td>
<td>1069</td>
<td>2,601</td>
<td>Oneida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>4,565</td>
<td>2,792</td>
<td>7,357</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

#### Oneida and Vilas County School Enrollments 2009-2010

![Graph showing school enrollment](chart.png)
## Education Achievement and Gaps

### Current Educational Enrollment and Educational Attainment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Oneida</th>
<th>Vilas</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Wisconsin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Graduate/professional degree</td>
<td>5.86%</td>
<td>11.49%</td>
<td>6.10%</td>
<td>6.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's degree</td>
<td>13.74%</td>
<td>13.74%</td>
<td>12.34%</td>
<td>12.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate's degree</td>
<td>6.50%</td>
<td>6.45%</td>
<td>7.00%</td>
<td>6.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some college, no degree</td>
<td>7.33%</td>
<td>20.14%</td>
<td>14.65%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School diploma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-12, no diploma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 9th grade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current college or graduate student</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current high school (9-12) student</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current elementary (1-8) student</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current kindergarten student</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current preschool student</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(As percent of total population)

Source: 2005-2009 American Communities Survey, US Census Bureau
Education Achievement and Gaps

• Waiting on slide graphics
# Economics and Employment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Sector</th>
<th>Oneida County</th>
<th>Vilas County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number Employed (Rank)</td>
<td>Payroll Receipts (Rank)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, Transportation, Utilities</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and Health</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure and Hospitality</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional &amp; Business Services</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: County Workforce Profiles for Oneida and Vilas counties, 2008.

Tourism Industry Employment
Calculated at Block Group Level

DNR Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2005
UW Applied Population Laboratory
Oneida and Vilas County

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020
Everyone Living Better Longer
Health Focus Area

Adequate, Appropriate, and Safe
Food and Nutrition
Healthiest Wisconsin 2020: Everyone Living Better Longer
Health Focus Area – Adequate, Appropriate, and Safe Food and Nutrition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Healthiest Wisconsin 2020: Everyone Living Better Longer Health Focus Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adequate, Appropriate, and Safe Food and Nutrition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Modifiable Risk Factors)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected Health Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breast Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Water Borne Diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV &amp; Sexually Transmitted Infections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza and Pneumonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight Births</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Crashes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory Diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen Pregnancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccine Preventable Diseases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

X X X X

Source: DPH Northern Region
Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 Focus Area
Adequate, Appropriate, and Safe Food and Nutrition

Why is this focus area important? - Adequate and appropriate nutrition is a cornerstone for preventing chronic disease and promoting vibrant health from birth thru adulthood.

Adequate and appropriate nutrition is a cornerstone for preventing chronic disease and promoting vibrant health. The rate of Wisconsin adult obesity increased from 20 percent to 26 percent from 2000 to 2008 (Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Track 2010).

Diet in childhood, including breastfeeding, is especially important to maintaining appropriate weight. One key issue for this focus area is food security, or assured access to enough food to lead an active and healthy life. Ten percent of Wisconsin households are food insecure (Nord, Andrews, & Carlson, 2009).
Objective 1
• By 2020 people in Wisconsin will eat more nutritious foods and drink more nutritious beverages through increased access to fruits and vegetables, decreased access to sugar-sweetened beverages and other less nutritious foods, and through supported, sustained breastfeeding.

Objective 2
• By 2020, all people in Wisconsin will have ready access to sufficient nutritious, high-quality, affordable foods and beverages.

Objective 3
• By 2020, Wisconsin will reduce disparities in obesity rates for populations of differing races, ethnicities, sexual identities and orientations, gender identities, and educational or economic status.
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who drank a can, bottle, or glass of non-diet sodas one or more times per day during the past seven days.

- **2007 Wisconsin**: 25.0%
- **2007 United States**: 33.8%
- **2009 Wisconsin**: 23.1%
- **2009 United States**: 29.2%

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who ate Fruits and Vegetables five or more times per day during the past seven days

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who drank three or more glasses of milk per day during the past seven days

2007
- Wisconsin: 22.2%
- United States: 14.1%

2009
- Wisconsin: 21.0%
- United States: 14.5%

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who were Overweight At or above 85\textsuperscript{th} percentile but below the 95\textsuperscript{th} percentile for body mass index.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of students in grades 9-12 Who Were Obese At or above 95\textsuperscript{th} percentile for body mass index.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Wisconsin’s WIC Food Security Survey
Percent of Respondents Reporting Being Food Insecure or Hungry

Source: Wisconsin WIC Program
### Food Security Profile for Oneida County – Food Stamp Program
(Participants in 2008 using 2000 Census Data)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Oneida County</th>
<th>Oneida Rank</th>
<th>Vilas County</th>
<th>Vilas Rank</th>
<th>Wisconsin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of population receiving food stamps</td>
<td>11.48% (N= 4,222)</td>
<td>30 of 72</td>
<td>9.46% (N= 1,989)</td>
<td>52 of 72</td>
<td>12.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of child population receiving food stamps</td>
<td>20.73% (N= 1,700)</td>
<td>30 of 72</td>
<td>16.95% (N= 738)</td>
<td>51 of 72</td>
<td>22.72%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UW-Extension Wisconsin Food Security Project
### Food Security Profile for Oneida County – Food Stamp Program
(Characteristics of Food Stamp Offices – December 2006)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Oneida County</th>
<th>Vilas County</th>
<th>Wisconsin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of food stamp application sites</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of food stamp application sites offering evening hours, on request</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of food stamp application sites offering weekend hours, on request</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UW-Extension Wisconsin Food Security Project
## Food Security Profile for Oneida County - Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)
(Participation 2008)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Oneida County</th>
<th>Oneida Rank</th>
<th>Vilas County</th>
<th>Vilas Rank</th>
<th>Wisconsin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of WIC participants annually</td>
<td>1041</td>
<td></td>
<td>867</td>
<td></td>
<td>203790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of WIC participants monthly</td>
<td>550</td>
<td></td>
<td>511</td>
<td></td>
<td>126042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated percentage of WIC eligibles served</td>
<td>64.86%</td>
<td>62 of 72</td>
<td>104.07%</td>
<td>9 of 72</td>
<td>80.13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UW-Extension Wisconsin Food Security Project
### Food Security Profile for Oneida County – Emergency Food Programs as of March 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Oneida County</th>
<th>Vilas County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Food Pantries</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Senior Dinning Sites</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free Community Meal Sites</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Oneida and Vilas Counties
Oneida And Vilas County

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020
Everyone Living Better Longer
Health Focus Area

Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse
Healthiest Wisconsin 2020: Everyone Living Better Longer
Health Focus Area – Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse

### Selected Health Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse</th>
<th>Breast Cancer</th>
<th>Diabetes</th>
<th>Food and Waterborne Diseases</th>
<th>Heart Disease</th>
<th>HIV &amp; Sexually Transmitted Infections</th>
<th>Homicide</th>
<th>Infant Mortality</th>
<th>Influenza and Pneumonia</th>
<th>Low Birthweight Births</th>
<th>Lung Cancer</th>
<th>Motor Vehicle Crashes</th>
<th>Respiratory Diseases</th>
<th>Stroke</th>
<th>Suicide</th>
<th>Teen Pregnancy</th>
<th>Vaccine Preventable Diseases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Why is this focus area important?

Alcohol-related deaths are the fourth leading cause of death in Wisconsin. While most people in Wisconsin drink responsibly, safely and legally, Wisconsin ranks at or near the top among states in heavy alcohol drinking. Consequences of alcohol or drug abuse include motor vehicle and other injuries; fetal alcohol spectrum disorder and other childhood disorders; alcohol- and drug-dependence; liver, brain, heart and other diseases; infections; family problems; and both nonviolent and violent crimes.

Source: Healthiest Wisconsin 2020
Objective 1
• By 2020, reduce unhealthy and risky alcohol and other drug use by changing attitudes, knowledge, and policies, and by supporting services for prevention, screening, intervention, treatment and recovery.

Objective 2
• By 2020, assure access to culturally appropriate and comprehensive prevention, intervention, treatment, recovery support and ancillary services for underserved and socially disadvantaged populations who are at higher risk for unhealthy and risky alcohol and other drug use.

Objective 3
• By 2020, reduce the disparities in unhealthy and risky alcohol and other drug use among populations of differing races, ethnicities, sexual identities and orientations, gender identities, and educational or economic status.

Source: Healthiest Wisconsin 2020
2009-2010 - Number of Residents per Liquor License

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue
2005-2009 - Percent of Alcohol-Related Motor Vehicle Crashes in the County

Oneida County 7.5%
Vilas County 10.7%
Northern Region 7.3%
Wisconsin 6.5%

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation
## Hospitals, Mental Health Services, and AODA Treatment Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Cost per capita</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol-related hospitalizations</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>$26</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug-related hospitalizations</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>$9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Oneida County 2007</th>
<th>Vilas County 2007</th>
<th>Wisconsin 2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rate</td>
<td>Cost per capita</td>
<td>Rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol-related hospitalizations</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>$31</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug-related hospitalizations</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wisconsin snowmobile fatalities and percent alcohol and drug related as percent of total, 2004-2010
Percent of snowmobile fatalities that are alcohol or drug related in Oneida and Vilas County, 2004-2010
Percent alcohol-related All-Terrain Vehicle fatalities, Wisconsin 2004–2009

Percent alcohol related ATV fatalities
Percent alcohol-related boating deaths, Wisconsin 2004-2009

- Percent alcohol related boating fatalities, 2004-2009
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Snowmobile</th>
<th>Boating</th>
<th>ATV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oneida County</td>
<td>73.7%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vilas County</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>64.3%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>36.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary Table: High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2009</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>US</strong></td>
<td><strong>WI</strong></td>
<td><strong>Aggregate</strong>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime alcohol use</td>
<td>72.5</td>
<td>74.4</td>
<td>66.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drink before the age of 13</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>26.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Any alcohol use, last 30 days</td>
<td>41.8</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>32.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binge drinking, last 30 days</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>19.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lifetime cigarette use</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>41.1</td>
</tr>
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<td>Any cigarette use, last 30 days</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily cigarette use (every day for 30 days)</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>13.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heavy smoking (more than 10 cig. per day on days smoked)</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lifetime marijuana use</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>24.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any marijuana use, last 30 days</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>13.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Any use of a street drug - lifetime</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Any use of an inhalant - lifetime</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any use of a prescription drug - lifetime</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>17.9</td>
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</table>

* “Aggregate” is the combined percentage of the 3 participating high schools
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Tavern Licenses per 10,000 Residents</th>
<th>Rank of Tavern Licenses per 10,000 Residents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>6,307</td>
<td>1,253</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florence</td>
<td>4,768</td>
<td>71.3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vilas</td>
<td>22,083</td>
<td>62.9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price</td>
<td>14,465</td>
<td>58.1</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oneida</td>
<td>36,243</td>
<td>48.6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>9,807</td>
<td>46.9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Number of licensed taverns per 10,000 persons</td>
<td>Number of liquor licenses per 10,000 persons</td>
<td>Ratio Liquor licenses : People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oneida County</td>
<td>48.6</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>1 : 132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vilas County</td>
<td>62.9</td>
<td>&gt; 85</td>
<td>1 : &lt; 120</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wisconsin Nation</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1 : 250</td>
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<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1 : 1500</td>
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</table>
### Alcohol – Related Facts in Wisconsin

#### Legal Drinking Age

- **In 1986** following federal requirements that all states conform to a national minimum drinking age of 21. Wisconsin “grandfathered in” those who were 19 and 20 years of age. In effect the state did not have a uniform age of 21 until September 1, 1988.

- **In 1984** the drinking age was changed to 19 years of age. Also included was the “absolute sobriety” provision that makes any blood alcohol concentration illegal for drivers under the age of 19.

- **In 1971** the voting age for federal elections was lowered from 21 to 18 years of age by the 26th amendment to the U.S. Constitution, and the Wisconsin legislature subsequently lowered the legal drinking age from 21 to 18 years of age.
Adult Arrests for Operating While Intoxicated By County of Occurrence

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation
Number of Adult Drug Arrests By County of Occurrence
Oneida County

Source: Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance
Number of Adult Drug Arrests By County of Occurrence
Vilas County

Source: Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance
Percent of Wisconsin Adults – Men Reporting 5 or More Drinks on One Occasion – Women Reporting 4 or More Drinks on One Occasion within the Past Month

Source: Wisconsin Behavioral Risk Factor Survey
Percent of Wisconsin Adults – Men Reporting 5 or More Drinks on One Occasion – Women Reporting 4 or More Drinks on One Occasion within the Past Month

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
Percent of Wisconsin Adults – Men Reporting 2 Drinks per Day – Women Reporting 1 Drink per Day

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
Juvenile Arrests for Liquor Law Violations By County of Occurrence

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who had 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the past 30 days.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Number of Juvenile Drug Arrests By County of Occurrence
Oneida County

![Graph showing the number of juvenile drug arrests by county of occurrence in Oneida County from 2000 to 2009. The graph tracks both total sales and total possessions.](image)

Source: Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance
Number of Juvenile Drug Arrests By County of Occurrence
Vilas County

Source: Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who used marijuana during the past 30 days.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who used any form of cocaine one or more times during their life.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who used inhalants to get high one or more times during their life.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the past 12 months.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Oneida and Vilas County

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020
Everyone Living Better Longer
Health Focus Area

Chronic Disease Prevention and Management
## Healthiest Wisconsin 2020: Everyone Living Better Longer

**Health Focus Area – Chronic Disease Prevention and Management**

### Healthiest Wisconsin 2020: Everyone Living Better Longer

#### Health Focus Areas

(Modifiable Risk Factors)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chronic Disease Prevention and Management</th>
<th>Breast Cancer</th>
<th>Diabetes</th>
<th>Food and Water Borne Diseases</th>
<th>Heart Diseases</th>
<th>HIV &amp; Sexually Transmitted Infections</th>
<th>Homicide</th>
<th>Infant Mortality</th>
<th>Influenza and Pneumonia</th>
<th>Low Birthweight Births</th>
<th>Lung Cancer</th>
<th>Motor Vehicle Crashes</th>
<th>Respiratory Diseases</th>
<th>Stroke</th>
<th>Suicide</th>
<th>Teen Pregnancy</th>
<th>Vaccine Preventable Diseases</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DPH Northern Region
Why is this focus area important?

Chronic diseases, such as heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes, and arthritis, are among the most common and costly of health problems. Rates will rise over the decade as the average age of the population increases and because of the current epidemic of obesity. Chronic diseases can be prevented or mitigated in many ways, including healthy diet and physical activity, eliminating tobacco use and substance abuse, screening, and disease-management programs.
Objective 1
• By 2020, increase sustainable funding and capacity for chronic disease prevention and management programs that reduce morbidity and mortality.

Objective 2
• By 2020, increase access to high-quality, culturally competent, individualized chronic disease management among disparately affected populations of differing races, ethnicities, sexual identities and orientations, gender identities, and educational or economic status.

Objective 3
• By 2020, reduce the disparities in chronic disease experienced among populations of differing races, ethnicities, sexual identities and orientations, gender identities, and educational or economic status.
Oneida and Vilas County

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020
Everyone Living Better Longer
Health Focus Area

Communicable Disease Prevention and Control
## Healthiest Wisconsin 2020: Everyone Living Better Longer

### Health Focus Area – Communicable Disease Prevention and Control

### Selected Health Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Conditions</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breast Cancer</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Waterborne Diseases</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Diseases</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HIV &amp; Sexually Transmitted Infections</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Mortality</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza and Pneumonia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight Births</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung Cancer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Crashes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiratory Diseases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teen Pregnancy</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaccine Preventable Diseases</td>
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<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(Modifiable Risk Factors)*

Communicable Disease Prevention and Control

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 - Health Conditions and Focus Areas Chart – REVISED April 2010 ILP

Source: DPH Northern Region
Why is this focus area important?

Communicable disease prevention and control protect both individuals and entire populations. Effective immunizations have drastically reduced many, once common communicable diseases. Prompt identification and control of communicable diseases reduce illness and premature deaths, health costs, and absenteeism.
Objective 1
• By 2020, protect Wisconsin residents across the life span from vaccine preventable diseases through vaccinations recommended by the U.S. Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP).

Objective 2
• By 2020, implement strategies focused to prevent and control reportable communicable diseases and reduce disparities among populations with higher rates.
| Number of Selected Communicable Diseases Infecting Oneida County Residents |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|   | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
| Mycobacterial Disease (Non-TB) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| Tuberculosis, Latent Infection (LTBI) | 5 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Pertussis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 114 |
| Varicella | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 16 |
| Measles | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Mumps | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hepatitis B (Acute and Unspecified) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Hepatitis C | 14 | 11 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 16 | 27 | 20 |
| Influenza-Novel Influenza A | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 0 |
| Streptococcus Pneumoniae, Invasive Disease | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 2 |
| Streptococcal Disease, Invasive Group A & B | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 4 |

Source: WEDDS
Number of Confirmed and Probable Pertussis Cases among Oneida County Residents, by Onset between 01/01/2010 and 02/28/2011

Source: WEDSS
## Number of Selected Communicable Diseases Infecting Vilas County Residents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mycobacterial Disease (Non-TB)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis, Latent Infection (LTBI)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pertussis</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Varicella</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measles</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mumps</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hepatitis B (Acute and Unspecified)</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis C</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Influenza-Novel Influenza A</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Streptococcus Pneumoniae, Invasive Disease</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streptococcal Disease, Invasive Group A &amp; B</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WEDDS
2004-2008 Age Adjusted Mortality Rate with Influenza/Pneumonia Listed as the Primary Cause of Death – by County of Residence

Oneida County 15.9
Vilas County 13.3
Northern Region 15.6
Wisconsin 16.8

Source: AVR-PHIN
1999-2003 and 2004-2008 Comparison Age Adjusted Mortality Rate with Influenza/Pneumonia Listed as the Primary Cause of Death

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
Percent of Adults 65 years of age and Older Who Ever Had a Flu Shot Within the Past Year: Nation and Wisconsin

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
Percent of Adults 65 years of age and Older Receiving Pneumococcal Vaccine (Pneumonia Shot): Nation and Wisconsin

Source: CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
Countywide Immunization Assessment

• In 2011, Oneida and Vilas County Health Departments are working on a population based immunization objective for children.

• The objective states: By December 31, 2011, 80% children residing in Oneida County Health Department jurisdiction who turn 24 months of age during the contract year will complete 4 DTaP, 3 Polio, 1 MMR, 3 Hib, 3 Hepatitis B, 1 Varicella and 4 Pneumococcal Conjugate (PCV) vaccinations by their second birthday.

• The objective states: By December 31, 2011, 71% children residing in the Vilas County Health Department jurisdiction who turn 24 months of age during the contract year will complete 4 DTaP, 3 Polio, 1 MMR, 3 Hib, 3 Hepatitis B, 1 Varicella and 4 Pneumococcal Conjugate (PCV) vaccinations by their second birthday.

Source: DPH Northern Region
Oneida and Vilas County

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020
Everyone Living Better Longer
Health Focus Area

Environmental and Occupational Health
### Healthiest Wisconsin 2020: Everyone Living Better Longer

**Health Focus Area – Environmental and Occupational Health**

---

#### Selected Health Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Breast Cancer</th>
<th>Diabetes</th>
<th>Food and Water Borne Diseases</th>
<th>Heart Diseases</th>
<th>HIV &amp; Sexually Transmitted Infections</th>
<th>Homicide</th>
<th>Infant Mortality</th>
<th>Influenza and Pneumonia</th>
<th>Low Birthweight Births</th>
<th>Lung Cancer</th>
<th>Motor Vehicle Crashes</th>
<th>Respiratory Diseases</th>
<th>Stroke</th>
<th>Suicide</th>
<th>Teen Pregnancy</th>
<th>Vaccine Preventable Diseases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental and Occupational Health</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Why is this focus area important?

Human health is affected in countless ways by the physical environments where we live and work, and by the quality of air, water and food. Foodborne illness remains a major cause of health problems and economic disruption. Major disparities in health conditions such as childhood lead poisoning and asthma result from inequities in the quality of home and neighborhood environments. Hazards are reduced through engineering, regulation, safe work practices and other methods. Increasingly, issues related to pollution, lack of physical activity, climate and injury are being addressed through comprehensive improvements to community design.
Objective 1
• By 2020, improve the overall quality and safety of the food supply and the natural, built and work environments.

Objective 2
• By 2020, increase the percentage of homes with healthy, safe environments in all communities. (Safe environments are free from lead paint hazards, mold or moisture damage, environmental tobacco smoke and safety hazards, and include carbon monoxide and smoke detectors, and radon testing and mitigation.)
### Number of Selected Foodborne and Waterborne Diseases Infecting Oneida County Residents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Campylobacter</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptosporidium</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giardia</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14</td>
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<td>Salmonellosis</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
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<td>Shigellosis</td>
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<td>3</td>
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### Number of Selected Environmental Diseases Infecting Oneida County Residents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
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<td>Ehrlichiosis</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>51</td>
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<td>Babesiosis</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blastomycosis</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyme Disease</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WEDSS
### Number of Selected Foodborne and Waterborne Diseases Infecting Vilas County Residents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Campylobacter</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cryptosporidium</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giardia</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmonellosis</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Number of Selected Environmental Diseases Infecting Vilas County Residents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ehrlichiosis</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blastomycosis</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lyme Disease</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WEDSS
Average Rate* of Lyme Disease, by County of Residence – United States, 1996-2006

* Per 100,000 population.
† County of residence was available for 98.1% of cases reported during 1992–2006.
§ During 2003, Pennsylvania reported 4,722 confirmed cases and 1,008 suspected cases.

Source: CDC
2006-2008 Mean Annual Lyme Disease Incidence per 100,000 persons by county of residence

Source: DHS, Bureau of Communicable Disease & Preparedness
2002-2006 Mean Annual Lyme Disease Incidence per 100,000 persons by county of residence

Source: DHS, Bureau of Communicable Disease & Preparedness
Radon In Wisconsin

EST'D. PERCENT OF HOMES > 4 pCi/l
YR. AVERAGE, MAIN FLOOR
120,000 MSMTS, 2009

Source: DHS, Bureau of Environmental Health
### Number of Oneida County Children Receiving a Blood Lead Level Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1 and 2 Years of Age</th>
<th>Total Less Than 6 Years of Age</th>
<th>3 – 5 Years of Age (Not Previously Tested)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% Poisoning Prevalence</td>
<td>Total Children Tested</td>
<td>Total Number With BLL &gt;10(mcg/dL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>1.44</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>0.28</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Source: WCLPPP
## Number of Vilas County Children Receiving a Blood Lead Level Test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 and 2 Years of Age</th>
<th>Total Less Than 6 Years of Age</th>
<th>3 – 5 Years of Age (Not Previously Tested)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% Poisoning Prevalence</td>
<td>Total Children Tested</td>
<td>Total Number With BLL &gt;10(mcg/dL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>198</td>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>185</td>
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<td>2005</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>148</td>
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<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>206</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>286</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Source: WCLPPP
Oneida and Vilas County

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020
Everyone Living Better Longer
Health Focus Area

Healthy Growth and Development
Healthiest Wisconsin 2020: Everyone Living Better Longer
Health Focus Area – Healthy Growth and Development

### Healthiest Wisconsin 2020: Everyone Living Better Longer
Health Focus Areas

(Modifiable Risk Factors)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Healthy Growth and Development</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source: DPH Northern Region</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Why is this focus area important?

Early growth and development have a profound effect on health across the life span. Developmental disabilities can often be mitigated if detected promptly. Every week in Wisconsin almost 100 infants are born with a low birthweight; almost 6 of every 100 infants born with low birthweight will die before their first birthday. Infants born to African American mothers are nearly three times as likely to die in the first year of life as infants born to White mothers.

Source: Healthiest Wisconsin 2020
Objective 1
• By 2020, increase the proportion of children who receive periodic developmental screening and individualized intervention.

Objective 2
• By 2020, provide pre-conception and inter-conception care to Wisconsin women in population groups disproportionately affected by poor birth outcomes.

Objective 3
• By 2020, reduce the racial and ethnic disparities in poor birth outcomes, including infant mortality.

Source: Healthiest Wisconsin 2020
2004-2008 Birth Rate
The number of Live Births per 1,000 Total Population

Northern Region 10.8
Wisconsin 12.8

Oneida County 8.5
Vilas County 8.3

Source: AVR-PHIN
1999-2003 and 2004-2008 Comparison of Birth Rate – by County of Residence
The number of Live Births per 1,000 Total Population

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
Number of Births by County of Residence

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
2004-2008 Percent of Births Where Prenatal Care Began in the First Trimester by County of Residence

Northern Region 82.2%
Wisconsin 83.8%
Oneida County 90.61%
Vilas County 81.29%

Source: AVR-PHIN
1999-2003 and 2004-2008 Comparison Percent of Births Where Prenatal Care Began in the First Trimester by County of Residence

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
2004-2008 Percent of Low Birthweight Births
Less Than 2500 Grams (5 lbs. 8oz.)

Northern Region 6.1%
Wisconsin 7.0%
Oneida County 7.9%
Vilas County 5.6%

Source: AVR-PHIN
1999-2003 and 2004-2008 Comparison Percent of Low Birthweight Births Less Than 2500 Grams (5 lbs. 8 oz.)

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
Percent of WIC Children ≥2 to <5 Years of Age that are Overweight
(≥85th Percentile BMI for Age)

Source: Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance
Percent of WIC Pregnant Mothers Who are Overweight Before Pregnancy BMI >26.0

Source: Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance
Percent of WIC Pregnant Mothers Who Reported Smoking During Last 3 months of their Pregnancy

Source: Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance
Percent County WIC Mothers Who Ever Breastfed at Least 6 Months

Source: Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance
Percent of WIC Mothers Who Ever Breastfed at Least 12 Months

Source: Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance
Percent of WIC Mothers Who Exclusively Breastfed at Least 6 Months

Source: Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance
Percent of WIC Children 2-5 Years of Age with <2 Hours of TV Viewing per Day

Source: Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance
Oneida and Vilas County

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020
Everyone Living Better Longer
Health Focus Area

Injury and Violence
# Healthiest Wisconsin 2020: Everyone Living Better Longer

**Health Focus Area – Intentional and Unintentional Injuries and Violence**

## Healthiest Wisconsin 2020: Everyone Living Better Longer

### Health Focus Areas

(Modifiable Risk Factors)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Injury and Violence</th>
<th>Breast Cancer</th>
<th>Diabetes</th>
<th>Food and Waterborne Diseases</th>
<th>Heart Diseases</th>
<th>HIV &amp; Sexually Transmitted Infections</th>
<th>Homicide</th>
<th>Infant Mortality</th>
<th>Influenza and Pneumonia</th>
<th>Low Birthweight Births</th>
<th>Lung Cancer</th>
<th>Motor Vehicle Crashes</th>
<th>Respiratory Diseases</th>
<th>Stroke</th>
<th>Suicide</th>
<th>Teen Pregnancy</th>
<th>Vaccine Preventable Diseases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>X</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DPH Northern Region

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 - Health Conditions and Focus Areas Chart – REVISED January 2011 JPL
Why is this focus area important?

Injuries are the leading cause of death in Wisconsin residents 1-44 years of age, and are a significant cause of morbidity and mortality at all ages. The majority of these deaths are preventable. In 2008, inpatient hospitalizations and emergency department visits for injury to Wisconsin residents resulted in $1.8 billion in hospital charges.
Objective 1
• By 2020, reduce the leading causes of injury (falls, motor vehicle crashes, suicide/self harm, poisoning and homicide/assault) and violence though policies and programs that create safe environments and practices.

Objective 2
• By 2020, increase access to primary, secondary and tertiary prevention initiatives and services that address mental and physical injury and violence.

Objective 3
• By 2020, reduce disparities in injury and violence among populations of differing races, ethnicities, sexual identities and orientations, gender identities, and educational or economic status.

Source: Healthiest Wisconsin 2020
2004-2008 Age Adjusted Mortality Rate With Motor Vehicle Accident Listed as the Primary Cause of Death

Oneida County 20.4
Vilas County 19.3
Northern Region 16.7
Wisconsin 13.3

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population

Source: AVR-PHIN
1999-2003 and 2004-2008 Comparison Age Adjusted Mortality Rate with Motor Vehicle Accidents Listed as the Primary Cause of Death

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
## 2005-2009 Oneida and Vilas County
### Selected Cause of Injury Hospitalizations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of Injury Hospitalization</th>
<th>Vilas Number</th>
<th>Vilas Rate per 100,000</th>
<th>Oneida Number</th>
<th>Oneida Rate per 100,000</th>
<th>Wisc. Rate per 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Falls</td>
<td>802</td>
<td>708.90</td>
<td>1,153</td>
<td>607.14</td>
<td>434.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>203.30</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>145.86</td>
<td>124.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>136.12</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>71.09</td>
<td>83.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nontraffic</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>58.34</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>38.44</td>
<td>27.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting or Piercing</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>53.03</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>40.02</td>
<td>27.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural or Environmental Factors</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>39.78</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>34.23</td>
<td>19.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struck by or Against Object or Person</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>64.53</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>33.17</td>
<td>32.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overexertion</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>39.78</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>24.75</td>
<td>19.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffocation</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8.84</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11.06</td>
<td>8.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>&lt; 5</td>
<td>No Rate</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7.37</td>
<td>6.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire, Heat &amp; Chemical Burns</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11.49</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4.21</td>
<td>12.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearms</td>
<td>&lt; 5</td>
<td>No Rate</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4.21</td>
<td>6.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>&lt; 5</td>
<td>No Rate</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.63</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>235.47</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>107.29</td>
<td>189.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
### 2005-2009 Oneida County Selected Cause of Emergency Department Visits

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause of Injury Emergency Department Visit</th>
<th>Vilas Number</th>
<th>Vilas Rate per 100,000</th>
<th>Oneida Number</th>
<th>Oneida Rate per 100,000</th>
<th>Wisc. Rate per 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Falls</td>
<td>3,591</td>
<td>3,174.14</td>
<td>3,823</td>
<td>2,013.09</td>
<td>2,194.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Struck by or Against Object or Person</td>
<td>1,847</td>
<td>1,632.59</td>
<td>1,834</td>
<td>965.74</td>
<td>1,259.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting or Piercing</td>
<td>1,259</td>
<td>1,112.85</td>
<td>1,329</td>
<td>699.82</td>
<td>815.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overexertion</td>
<td>1,008</td>
<td>890.09</td>
<td>1,107</td>
<td>582.92</td>
<td>710.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural or Environmental Factors</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>626.70</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>458.12</td>
<td>355.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicle Traffic Crash</td>
<td>804</td>
<td>710.67</td>
<td>853</td>
<td>449.17</td>
<td>714.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nontraffic</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>357.10</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>289.09</td>
<td>236.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire, Heat &amp; Chemical Burns</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>136.12</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>112.69</td>
<td>126.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poisoning</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>190.93</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>109.00</td>
<td>168.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinery</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>105.19</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>81.09</td>
<td>80.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suffocation</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18.56</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6.32</td>
<td>10.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drowning</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6.19</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.63</td>
<td>2.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firearms</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>No Rate</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>No Rate</td>
<td>9.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other and Unspecified</td>
<td>1,405</td>
<td>1,241.90</td>
<td>1,619</td>
<td>852.52</td>
<td>1,121.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who reported “rarely or never” wearing a bicycle helmet over the last 12 months

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who reported they rode with a driver in a car or other vehicle who had been drinking alcohol one or more times.
(During the 30 days before the survey.)

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of students in grades 9-12 bullied on school property during the 12 months before the survey.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who were in a physical fight one or more times, during the 12 months before the survey.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Wisconsin law requires each ATV operator involved in an ATV accident (that results in the death of any person or the injury of any person requiring medical treatment) to immediately notify a law enforcement officer, complete a DNR accident report and file that report with the DNR within 10 days after the accident.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
2008 Total Non Fatal All Terrain Vehicle Injury Crashes Reported to Law Enforcement

Wisconsin law requires each ATV operator involved in an ATV accident (that results in the death of any person or the injury of any person requiring medical treatment) to immediately notify a law enforcement officer, complete a DNR accident report and file that report with the DNR within 10 days after the accident.
Wisconsin law requires each ATV operator involved in an ATV accident (that results in the death of any person or the injury of any person requiring medical treatment) to immediately notify a law enforcement officer, complete a DNR accident report and file that report with the DNR within 10 days after the accident.
All Terrain Vehicle Fatalities
Reported to Law Enforcement

Vilas County
- As of November 23, 2010 None
- 2009 None
- 2008 1 fatality
- 2007 None
- 2006 None
- 2005 1 fatality
- 2004 None
- 2003 None
- 2002 None

Oneida County
- As of November 23, 2010 None
- 2009 None
- 2008 None
- 2007 None
- 2006 None
- 2005 1 fatality
- 2004 1 Fatality
- 2003 1 Fatality
- 2002 None

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Oneida County Boating Injuries and Fatalities
Reported to Law Enforcement

Vilas County
• As of November 9, 2010
  No Accidents, Injuries or Fatalities
• 2009 5 Accidents, 2 Injuries, and 1 Fatality
• 2008 13 Accidents, 4 Injuries, and 3 Fatalities

Oneida County
• As of November 9, 2010
  1 Fatality
• 2009 1 Fatality
• 2008 2 Fatalities

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Wisconsin law requires each snowmobile operator involved in an accident (that results in the death of any person or the injury of any person requiring medical treatment) to immediately notify a law enforcement officer, complete a DNR accident report and file that report with the DNR within 10 days after the accident.
Wisconsin law requires each snowmobile operator involved in an snowmobile accident (that results in the death of any person or the injury of any person requiring medical treatment) to immediately notify a law enforcement officer, complete a DNR accident report and file that report with the DNR within 10 days after the accident.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Snowmobile Fatalities

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
Oneida and Vilas County

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020
Everyone Living Better Longer
Health Focus Area

Mental Health
# Healthiest Wisconsin 2020: Everyone Living Better Longer

## Health Focus Area – Mental Health

### Selected Health Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mental Health</th>
<th>Breast Cancer</th>
<th>Diabetes</th>
<th>Food and Waterborne Diseases</th>
<th>Heart Diseases</th>
<th>HIV &amp; Sexually Transmitted Infections</th>
<th>Homicide</th>
<th>Infant Mortality</th>
<th>Influenza and Pneumonia</th>
<th>Low Birthweight Births</th>
<th>Lung Cancer</th>
<th>Motor Vehicle Crashes</th>
<th>Respiratory Diseases</th>
<th>Stroke</th>
<th>Suicide</th>
<th>Teen Pregnancy</th>
<th>Vaccine Preventable Diseases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DPH Northern Region
Why is this focus area important?

Approximately 20 percent of the population experiences a mental health problem during a one-year period (Robins & Regier, 1991). Mental health issues are also associated with physical health problems and risk factors such as smoking, physical inactivity, obesity and substance abuse; factors that can lead to chronic disease, injury and disability.
Objective 1
• By 2020, reduce smoking and obesity (which lead to chronic disease and premature death) among people with mental health disorders.

Objective 2
• By 2020, reduce disparities in suicide and mental health disorders for disproportionately affected populations, including those of differing races, ethnicities, sexual identities and orientations, gender identities, educational or economic status.

Objective 3
• By 2020, reduce the rate of depression, anxiety and emotional problems among children with special health care needs.
2004 Percent of Non-Institutionalized Adult Prevalence Estimates of Severe Mental Illness (SMI) – by County of Residence

- Oneida County 4.3%
- Vilas County 3.8%
- Northern Region 4.8%
- Wisconsin 5.6%

Source: Wisconsin’s Adult Mental Health Plan
2002-2008 Average Number of Reported Mentally Unhealthy Days per Month

- Wisconsin: 3.1
- Oneida County: 3.2
- Vilas County: 3.0

1.5 to 2.6
2.7 to 3.1
3.2 to 5.3

Source: County Health Rankings
Figure 2. Prevalence of current depression in Wisconsin, surrounding states and the U.S. (provisional), 2006

Figure 21. Current receipt of mental health treatment or medication by serious psychological distress (SPD) status

2004-2008 Age Adjusted Mortality Rate with Suicide Listed as the Primary Cause of Death – by County of Residence

Source: AVR-PHIN

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population

Oneida County 8.6
Vilas County 9.0
Northern Region 12.7
Wisconsin 12.0
1999-2003 and 2004-2008 Comparison Age Adjusted Mortality Rate with Suicide Listed as the Primary Cause of Death – by County of Residence

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
No Oneida County trend data is available.

- From **1999-2008**, there were 40 Oneida County residents with Suicide listed as the primary cause of death. An average of 4.0 per year.

- From **1989-1998**, there were 46 Oneida County residents with Suicide listed as the primary cause of death. An average of 4.6 per year.

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
No Vilas County trend data is available.

- From **1999-2008**, there were 25 Vilas County residents with Suicide listed as the primary cause of death. An average of 2.5 per year.

- From **1989-1998**, there were 37 Vilas County residents with Suicide listed as the primary cause of death. An average of 3.7 per year.

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
Percent of students in grades 9-12 feeling so sad or hopeless stopped doing some usual activities.
Percent students in grades 9-12 who seriously considered suicide in the past 12 months.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of Wisconsin students in grades 9-12 who seriously considered suicide in the past 12 months by gender.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who made a plan about how they would commit suicide during the past 12 months.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who made a suicide attempt during the past 12 months that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.
One in five students considered suicide.

- One-half (about 10% of students overall) reported attempting suicide.

- 2% attempting suicide sought treatment.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Oneida and Vilas County

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020
Everyone Living Better Longer
Health Focus Area

Oral Health
## Healthiest Wisconsin 2020: Everyone Living Better Longer
Health Focus Area – Oral Health

### Healthiest Wisconsin 2020: Everyone Living Better Longer
Health Focus Areas

(Modifiable Risk Factors)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oral Health</th>
<th>Health Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breast Cancer</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected Health Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breast Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DPH Northern Region
Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 Focus Area
Oral Health

Why is this focus area important?

Oral health means being free of mouth pain, tooth decay, tooth loss, oral and throat cancer, birth defects and other diseases that affect the mouth. Many diseases can start with oral symptoms, and many diseases beginning in the mouth can affect health in other parts of the body. Wisconsin experiences shortages of access for dental and other oral health services, particularly for people receiving BadgerCare or lacking insurance coverage for oral health services.
Objective 1
• By 2020, assure access to ongoing oral health education and comprehensive prevention, screening and early intervention, and treatment of dental disease in order to promote healthy behaviors and improve and maintain oral health.

Objective 2
• By 2020, assure appropriate access to effective and adequate oral health delivery systems, utilizing a diverse and adequate workforce, for populations of differing races, ethnicities, sexual identities and orientations, gender identities, and educational or economic status and those with disabilities.
2010 Dental Health Professional Shortage Areas

Source: DPH Primary Care
Percentage of Wisconsin Adults with tooth Loss
Due to Decay/Gum Disease BRFSS 2004, 2006, & 2008

Source: 2010 Wisconsin Burden of Oral Disease in Wisconsin
Percentage of Wisconsin’s Head Start Children, with Carries Experience, Untreated Decay, and Early Childhood Caries, by Region 2008-2009

Source: 2010 Wisconsin Burden of Oral Disease in Wisconsin
Percentage of Wisconsin’s Third Grade Children with Carries Experience and Untreated Decay by Region 2007-2008

Source: 2010 Wisconsin Burden of Oral Disease in Wisconsin
Percent of Total County Population (All Water Sources) Served by Fluoridated Water

Source: 2010 Wisconsin Burden of Oral Disease in Wisconsin
Percentage of Medicaid Members Receiving Dental Services, SFY2009

Source: 2010 Wisconsin Burden of Oral Disease in Wisconsin
Trends in Wisconsin Medicaid Dental Utilization Rate
State Fiscal Years 2004-2009

24.1% 24.0% 22.6% 23.5% 23.4% 24.3%

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
Oneida and Vilas County

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020
Everyone Living Better Longer
Health Focus Area

Physical Activity
Healthiest Wisconsin 2020: Everyone Living Better Longer
Health Focus Area – Physical Activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Activity</th>
<th>Breast Cancer</th>
<th>Diabetes</th>
<th>Food and Waterborne Diseases</th>
<th>Heart Disease</th>
<th>HIV &amp; Sexually Transmitted Infections</th>
<th>Homicide</th>
<th>Infant Mortality</th>
<th>Influenza and Pneumonia</th>
<th>Low Birthweight Births</th>
<th>Lung Cancer</th>
<th>Motor Vehicle Crashes</th>
<th>Respiratory Diseases</th>
<th>Stroke</th>
<th>Suicide</th>
<th>Teen Pregnancy</th>
<th>Vaccine Preventable Diseases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DPH Northern Region
Why is this focus area important?

Physical activity is a preventive factor for many adverse health conditions, such as heart disease, stroke, high blood cholesterol, depression, and bone and joint disease. Changes in community design can encourage increased physical activity.
Objective 1
• By 2020, increase physical activity for all through changes in facilities, community design, and policies.

Objective 2
• By 2020, every Wisconsin community will provide safe, affordable and culturally appropriate environments to promote increased physical activity.

Objective 3
• By 2020, every Wisconsin community will provide safe, affordable and culturally appropriate environments to promote increased physical activity for individuals among populations of differing races, ethnicities, sexual identities and orientations, gender identities, and educational or economic status.

Source: Healthiest Wisconsin 2020
2004-2008 Age Adjusted Mortality Rate with Breast Cancer Listed as the Primary Cause of Death – by County of Residence

Oneida County 13.2
Vilas County 13.9
Northern Region 11.4
Wisconsin 12.2

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population

Source: AVR-PHIN
1999-2003 and 2004-2008 Comparison Age Adjusted Mortality Rate with Breast Cancer Listed as the Primary Cause of Death – by County of Residence

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
2006 - Diabetes – Related Hospitalizations

Northern Region 15.9%
Wisconsin 14.6%
Vilas County 17.1%
Oneida County 17.0%

Source: The Burden of Diabetes - 2008
2004-2008 Age Adjusted Mortality Rate with Diabetes Listed as the Primary Cause of Death – by County of Residence

Oneida County 15.4
Vilas County 17.3
Northern Region 18.8
Wisconsin 19.6

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population

Source: AVR-PHIN
1999-2003 and 2004-2008 Comparison Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate with Diabetes Listed as the Primary Cause of Death – by County of Residence

- **Oneida County**
  - 1999-2003: 18.6
  - 2004-2008: 15.4

- **Vilas County**
  - 2004-2008: 17.3

- **Northern Region**
  - 1999-2003: 22.0
  - 2004-2008: 18.8

- **Wisconsin**
  - 1999-2003: 23.0
  - 2004-2008: 19.6

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
2004 Age-Adjusted Estimates of the Percent of Adults (≥ 20 years of age) with Diagnosed Diabetes

Source: CDC
2005 Age-Adjusted Estimates of the Percent of Adults (> 20 years of age) with Diagnosed Diabetes

Source: CDC
2006 Age-Adjusted Estimates of the Percent of Adults (> 20 years of age) with Diagnosed Diabetes

Source: CDC
2007 Age-Adjusted Estimates of the Percent of Adults (> 20 years of age) with Diagnosed Diabetes

Source: CDC
2004 Age-Adjusted Estimates of the Percent of Adults (> 20 years of age) Who are Obese

Source: CDC
2005 Age-Adjusted Estimates of the Percent of Adults (> 20 years of age) Who are Obese

Source: CDC
2006 Age-Adjusted Estimates of the Percent of Adults (> 20 years of age) Who are Obese

Source: CDC
2007 Age-Adjusted Estimates of the Percent of Adults (> 20 years of age) Who are Obese

Source: CDC
Percent of children whose weight status is at or above the 85th percentile
Overweight/Obese Children for Body Mass Index (BMI) (age 10-17)

Source: CDC
Percentage of Wisconsin Adults Reporting they are Overweight (BMI)

Source: Wisconsin Behavioral Risk Factor Survey
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Wisconsin</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
<td>35.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>38.3%</td>
<td>34.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>48.5%</td>
<td>37.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who attended physical education classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who attended physical education classes daily in an average week when they were in school.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who 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.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Oneida and Vilas County

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020
Everyone Living Better Longer
Health Focus Area

Reproductive and Sexual Health
Healthiest Wisconsin 2020: Everyone Living Better Longer
Health Focus Area – Reproductive and Sexual Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Selected Health Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breast Cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020: Everyone Living Better Longer
Health Focus Areas

(Modifiable Risk Factors)

(Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 - Health Conditions and Focus Areas Chart – REVISED April 2010 JPL)

Source: DPH Northern Region
Why is this focus area important?

Attention to policies and programs that support and foster reproductive and sexual health is needed to reduce rates of adolescent and unintended pregnancy, HIV and sexually transmitted diseases (STD). Health disparities are especially pronounced in these areas, with many of these problems related to power differences and lack of respect based on gender, sexual orientation or identity, gender identity, or age. Some of these are deeply rooted in cultural norms. Long-term change will require a shift in social norms accomplished through increased resources, leadership, and community dialog; social marketing; and effective public policy, in addition to comprehensive sexual health education and better access to relevant clinical services. Efforts to eliminate the deep disparities in adolescent and unintended pregnancy, HIV and sexually transmitted diseases can be understood as working toward “reproductive justice.” Please refer to the Glossary (Appendix D) for more insight into reproductive justice.
Objective 1
• By 2020, establish a norm of sexual health and reproductive justice across the life span as fundamental to the health of the public.

Objective 2
• By 2020, establish social, economic and health policies that improve equity in sexual health and reproductive justice.

Objective 3
• By 2020, reduce the disparities in reproductive and sexual health experienced among populations of differing races, ethnicities, sexual identities and orientations, gender identities, and educational or economic status.
1999-2003 and 2004-2008 Comparison of Teen Birth Rate
Mothers under 20 years of age, births per 1,000 Females 15-19 Years of Age.

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
Number of Teen Births to Oneida County Mothers Under 20 years of Age

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
2004-2008 Older Teen Birth Rate – Mothers 18-19 Years of Age
Births per 1,000 Females 18-19 Years of Age

Northern Region 46.8
Wisconsin 53.4
Oneida County 44.6
Vilas County 53.6

Source: AVR-PHIN
1999-2003 and 2004-2008 Comparison Older Teen Birth Rate
Mothers 18-19 years of age, births per 1,000 Females 18-19 Years of Age.

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
Number of Older Teen Births to Oneida County Mothers 18-19 years of Age

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
1999-2003 and 2004-2008 Comparison Younger Teen Birth Rate
Mothers 15-17 Years of Age, births per 1,000 Females 15-17 Years of Age.

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
Number of Younger Teen Births to Oneida County Mothers 15-17 years of Age

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
No Oneida County trend data is available.

- From **1989-2008**, 8 Oneida County residents had Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection listed as the primary cause of death. An average of 0.4 per year.

No Vilas County trend data is available.

- From **1989-2008**, less than 5 Vilas County residents had Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection listed as the primary cause of death.

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
### Number of Selected Sexually Transmitted Diseases Infecting Oneida County Residents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chlamydia</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genital Herpes</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonorrhea</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Syphilis</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WEDDS
## Number of Selected Sexually Transmitted Diseases Infecting Vilas County Residents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chlamydia</strong></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Genital Herpes</strong></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gonorrhea</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: WEDDS
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who ever had sexual intercourse.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who had sexual intercourse with at least one person in the last 3 months.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who had sexual intercourse for the first time before 13 years of age.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their lifetime.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of students in grades 9-12 that used a condom during their last sexual intercourse.
Among Students who Had Sexual Intercourse During the past 3 Months

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of Wisconsin students in grades 9-12 who drank or used drugs before their last sexual intercourse.
Among Students who Had Sexual Intercourse During the past 3 Months

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of Wisconsin students in grades 9-12 who used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse.
Among Students who Had Sexual Intercourse During the past 3 Months

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Oneida and Vilas County

Healthiest Wisconsin 2020
Everyone Living Better Longer
Health Focus Area

Tobacco Use and Exposure
### Healthiest Wisconsin 2020: Everyone Living Better Longer

**Health Focus Area – Tobacco Use and Exposure**

### Selected Health Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tobacco Use and Exposure</th>
<th>Breast Cancer</th>
<th>Diabetes</th>
<th>Food and Waterborne Diseases</th>
<th>Heart Diseases</th>
<th>HIV &amp; Sexually Transmitted Infections</th>
<th>Homicide</th>
<th>Infant Mortality</th>
<th>Influenza and Pneumonia</th>
<th>Low Birthweight Births</th>
<th>Lung Cancer</th>
<th>Motor Vehicle Crashes</th>
<th>Respiratory Diseases</th>
<th>Stroke</th>
<th>Suicide</th>
<th>Teen Pregnancy</th>
<th>Vaccine Preventable Diseases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Why is this focus area important?

Tobacco use and exposure represent the leading overall cause of death in the U.S. and Wisconsin and a major economic burden. In Wisconsin each year, 8,000 people die of tobacco-related illnesses; $2.2 billion is paid in direct health care costs; and $1.6 billion is attributed to lost productivity.
Objective 1
  • By 2020, reduce tobacco use and exposure among youth and young adults by 50 percent.

Objective 2
  • By 2020, reduce tobacco use and exposure among the adult population by 25 percent.

Objective 3
  • By 2020, decrease the disparity ratio by 50 percent in tobacco use and exposure among populations of differing races, ethnicities, sexual identities and orientations, gender identities, educational or economic status, and high-risk populations.
## Wisconsin WINS Program
### Percent of Successful Tobacco Purchases by Minors in Oneida County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent of Retailers Selling to Minors</th>
<th>Number of Sales to Minors</th>
<th>Number of Visits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>7.1%</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHFS Tobacco Prevention and Control Program
### Wisconsin WINS Program

#### Percent of Successful Tobacco Purchases by Minors in Vilas County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percent of Retailers Selling to Minors</th>
<th>Number of Sales to Minors</th>
<th>Number of Visits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>24.1%</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DHFS Tobacco Prevention and Control Program
1997-2001 SYNAR and 2002-2008 Wisconsin WINS
Percent of Successful Tobacco Purchase in Wisconsin

FFY99 FFY00 FFY01 FFY02 FFY03 FFY04 FFY05 FFY06 FFY07 FFY08

Target Baseline

Reported

Source: DHFS Tobacco Prevention and Control Program
2004-2008 Percent of Births Mothers Who Report Smoking During Their Pregnancy – by County of Residence

- Oneida County 21.6%
- Vilas County 24.3%
- Northern Region 19.5%
- Wisconsin 14.2%

Source: AVR-PHIN

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
Number of Births to Oneida County Mothers Who Report Smoking During Their Pregnancy

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
2004-2008 Age Adjusted Mortality Rate with Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke) Listed as the Primary Cause of Death – by County of Residence

Northern Region 41.3
Vilas County 51.5
Oneida County 47.7
Wisconsin 43.3

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate
Per 100,000 Population

Source: AVR-PHIN
2004-2008 Age Adjusted Mortality Rate with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease Listed as the Primary Cause of Death – by County of Residence

- Oneida County: 40.4
- Vilas County: 34.1
- Northern Region: 38.1
- Wisconsin: 38.9

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population

Source: AVR-PHIN
2004-2008 Age Adjusted Mortality Rate with Ischemic/Coronary Heart Disease Listed as the Primary Cause of Death – by County of Residence

Northern Region 114.8
Wisconsin 120.3
Oneida County 123.1
Vilas County 122.4

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population

Source: AVR-PHIN
2004-2008 Age Adjusted Mortality Rate with Lung Cancer Listed as the Primary Cause of Death – by County of Residence

Northern Region 46.8
Wisconsin 47.8

Oneida County 56.7
Vilas County 57.0

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population

Source: AVR-PHIN
1999-2003 Age Adjusted Mortality Rate with Smoking – Related Diseases Listed as the Primary Cause of Death

- Northern Region 285.7
- Wisconsin 308.6
- Oneida County 297.7
- Vilas County 316.6

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population

Source: AVR-PHIN
2004-2008 Age Adjusted Mortality Rate with Smoking – Related Diseases Listed as the Primary Cause of Death

Oneida County 267.9
Vilas County 265.0
Northern Region 241.0
Wisconsin 250.2

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate Per 100,000 Population

- 0.00 - 235.05
- 235.05 - 263.98
- 263.98 - 447.95

Source: AVR-PHIN
1999-2003 and 2004-2008 Comparison Age Adjusted Mortality Rate with Smoking – Related Diseases Listed as the Primary Cause of Death
(by County of Residence)

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
Tobacco Related Diseases and the Number of Deaths to Oneida County Residents

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
Tobacco Related Diseases and the Number of Deaths to Vilas County Residents

Source: Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
Percent of Wisconsin Adults Who Report Being a Current Cigarette Smoker

Source: Wisconsin Behavioral Risk Factor Survey
Percentage of students in grades 9-12 who ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percentage of students in grades 9-12 who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percentage of students in grades 9-12 who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percentage of students in grades 9-12 current cigarette smokers who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked in the past 30 days.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percentage of students in grades 9-12 who ever smoked daily, that is at least one cigarette every day for 30 days.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percent of students in grades 9-12 who reported current cigarette use, the percentage who ever tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the past 12 months.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey

2001: Wisconsin - 55.2%, United States - 57.4%, Oneida Vilas - 57.4%
2003: Wisconsin - 54.4%, United States - 53.8%, Oneida Vilas - 53.8%
2005: Wisconsin - 57.2%, United States - 54.6%, Oneida Vilas - 54.6%
2007: Wisconsin - 49.1%, United States - 58.6%, Oneida Vilas - 58.6%
2009: Wisconsin - 50.8%, United States - 51.9%, Oneida Vilas - 51.9%
2010: Wisconsin - 42.6%
Percentage of students in grades 9-12 who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey
Percentage of students in grades 9-12 who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days.

Source: Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey