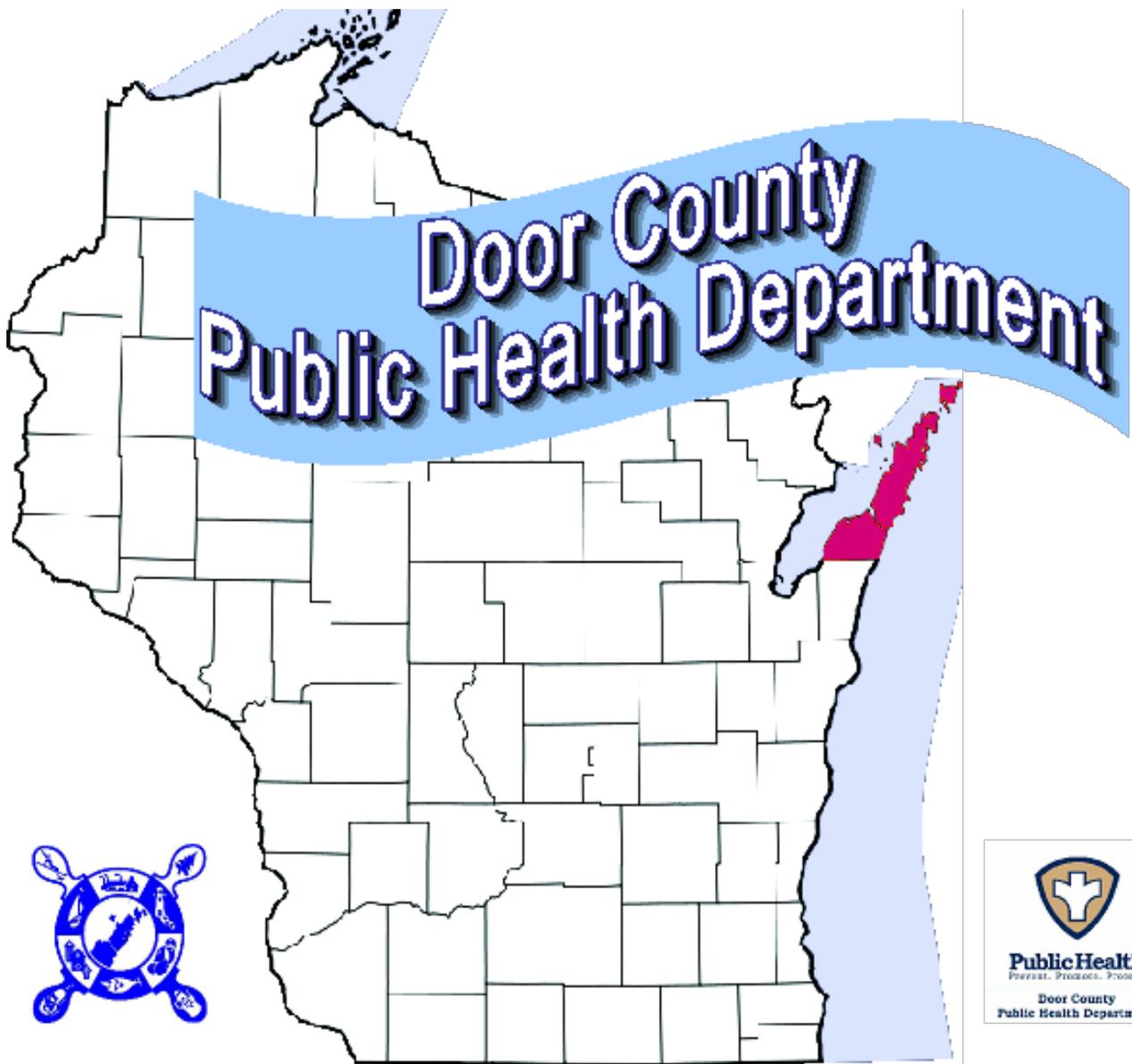


# 2016 Door County Community Health Needs Assessment



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## Overview of Community Health Assessment Process

# Everyone Living Better, Longer

### INTRODUCTION

This Community Health Assessment was written to fulfill the Door County Public Health Department’s requirement and the Ministry Door County Medical Center’s requirement to regularly and systematically collect, assemble, analyze, and make available information on the health status of our county. The findings will be utilized to assist the health department, the hospital, and community partners in planning collaborative efforts designed to improve the health of our community.

In the practice of public health, the health of the community is monitored and evaluated on a regular basis by examining key population health indicators such as local disease rates, causes of death, and behavioral health determinants such as smoking or drinking rates.

The 2015 Wisconsin County Health Rankings Report from the University of Wisconsin--Population Health Institute ranked Door County 8<sup>th</sup> out of the 72 counties for overall health outcomes. Door County is in the top quartile of counties for health outcomes which includes mortality and morbidity rates. Door County is in the top quartile for health factors which includes health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic factors, and the physical environment. ([www.countyhealthrankings.org/wisconsin](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/wisconsin))

### HEALTHIEST WISCONSIN 2020

The State of Wisconsin has developed a State Health Plan, *Healthiest Wisconsin 2020: Everyone Living Better, Longer*. This plan encompasses two broad goals for our state to achieve within the next ten years. These goals include: 1) to improve health across the lifespan, and 2) to eliminate health disparities and achieve health equity. To help reach these goals, the state health plan outlines twelve areas for communities to address.

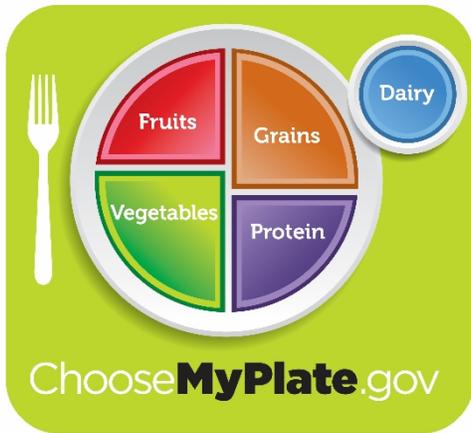
<b><i>The twelve areas include:</i></b>	
1. Adequate, Appropriate, and Safe Food and Nutrition	7. Oral Health
2. Chronic Disease Prevention and Management	8. Physical Activity
3. Communicable Disease Prevention and Control	9. Reproductive and Sexual Health
4. Environmental and Occupational Health	10. Tobacco Use and Exposure
5. Healthy Growth and Development	11. Alcohol and Other Drug Use
6. Mental Health	12. Injury and Violence

### COMMUNITY HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PROCESS (CHIP)

The Door County Health Department has gathered and compiled the data for the twelve focus areas for Door County. In addition to the specific focus areas, demographic data has also been included to provide information for individuals, agencies, and program planners. This information will be used during this process to help determine community assets and resources, to create a community health plan to identify the health priorities for Door County, and to mobilize community resources to implement the health plan. The department has asked representatives of the community to join the department in this process.

**Why is this focus area important?**

(Reference: Information on focus areas is from *Healthiest Wisconsin 2020: Everyone Living Better, Longer*, <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p0/p00816-health-profiles.pdf> .



**1: Adequate, Appropriate, and Safe Food and Nutrition**

Adequate, appropriate and safe food and nutrition means the regular and sufficient consumption of nutritious foods across the life span, including breastfeeding, to support normal growth and development of children and promote physical, emotional and social well-being for all people. When families have ready-access to sufficient and nutritious foods, they are food secure. Ten percent of Wisconsin households are food insecure.

**2: Chronic Disease Prevention and Management**

Chronic diseases, such as heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes, and arthritis, are among the most common and costly of health problems. 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. Chronic diseases are responsible for 7 of 10 deaths each year, and treating people with chronic diseases accounts for 86% of our nation’s health care costs. As of 2012, about half of all adults—117 million people—had one or more chronic health conditions. One of four adults had two or more chronic health conditions. <http://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/>

*Circles of Influence in Self-Management of Chronic Disease*



*The Center for Managing Chronic Disease, University of Michigan*

**3: Communicable Disease Prevention and Control**

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.



**Immunizations are for everyone!**



4: Environmental and Occupational Health

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

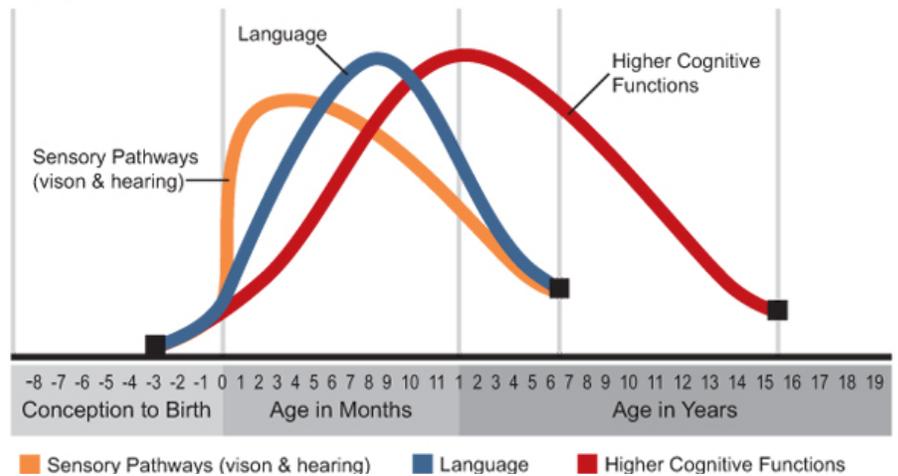
cause of health problems and economic disruption. Major disparities in health conditions such as childhood lead poisoning and asthma result from inequities in the quality of home and neighborhood environments. Hazards are reduced through engineering, regulation, safe work practices and other methods. Increasingly, issues related to pollution, lack of physical activity, climate and injury are being addressed through comprehensive improvements to community design.

5: Healthy Growth and Development

Early growth and development have a profound effect on health across the life span. Over 90% of a child's brain development happens before they start kindergarten. Experiences and interactions during these first five years, when the brain is most "flexible", can influence a child's health, behavior and learning skills for a lifetime.

Human Brain Development

Synapse formation dependent on early experiences



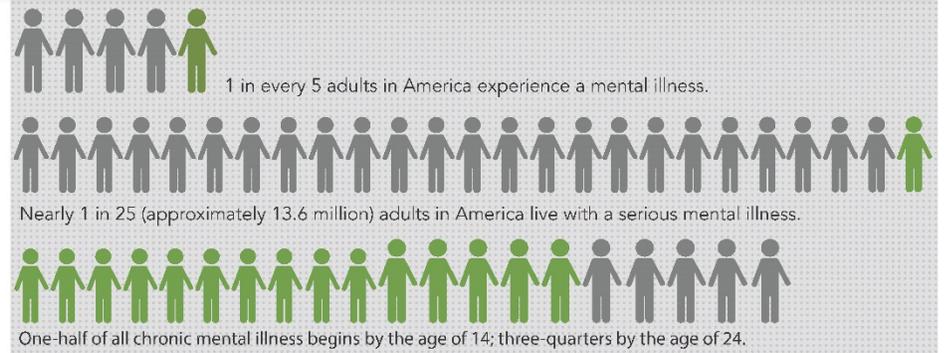
http://www.ndchildcare.org/providers/interactions/growth-development.html

6: Mental Health

The 2016 State of Mental Health in America Report ranks Wisconsin as 37th out of 50 States for the greatest need for mental health services and the poorest access to these services, which means that 36 states were better than Wisconsin. For the overall youth ranking, Wisconsin was 44th out of 51

states. Lower rankings (42-51) indicate that youth have higher prevalence of mental illness and lower rates of access to care (42-51). <http://www.mentalhealthamerica.net/issues/state-mental-health-america>

Fact: Nearly 44 million adults experience mental illness in a given year!



**Impact**



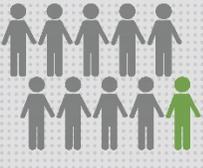
**1st**

Depression is the leading cause of disability worldwide, and is a major contributor to the global burden of disease.<sup>1</sup>



**-\$193b**

Serious mental illness costs America \$193.2 billion in lost earnings every year.<sup>3</sup>



90% of those who die by suicide have an underlying mental illness. Suicide is the 10th leading cause of death in the U.S.<sup>3</sup>

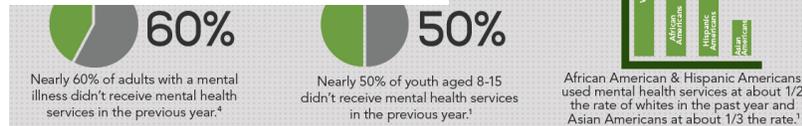
**If Only.....**

“If only” is a phrase we hear too often in mental health. If only we knew what was going on. If only they knew they weren’t alone. If only we had recognized the signs. If only we had access to treatment. If only. Unfortunately, the conversation tends to be short and after tragedy has already struck – suicides, homelessness, unemployment, and incarceration.

Fortunately, we know how to act early. From the influence of genetics and prenatal health all the way into early adulthood, we are learning more about the critical points in brain development and life experiences that increase the risk for or provide protection against the development of mental health disorders. –Mental Health America  
<http://www.mentalhealthamerica.net>

*Infographics from NAMI*

- 1 This document cites statistics provided by the National Institute of Mental Health. [www.nimh.nih.gov](http://www.nimh.nih.gov)
- 2 Statistics provided by Department of Justice.
- 3 American Journal of Psychiatry and U.S. Surgeon General’s Report, 1999.
- 4 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration



One in four adults—approximately 61.5 million Americans—experiences mental illness in a given year. One in 17—about 13.6 million—live with a serious mental illness such as schizophrenia, major depression or bipolar disorder. Serious mental illness costs America \$193.2 billion in lost earnings per year. Mood disorders such as depression are the third most common cause of hospitalization in the U.S. for both youth and adults ages 18 to 44. (NAMI, 2015)

**7: Oral Health**

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.



## HEALTH BENEFITS of WALKING

**20** WALKING 20 MINUTES/DAY WILL BURN 7 POUNDS OF BODY FAT/ YEAR

**45** WALKING 45 MINUTES/ DAY HALVES ODDS OF CATCHING A COLD

**1** WALKING 1 MINUTE CAN EXTEND LIFE BY 1.5-2 MINUTES

**20** WALKING 20-25 MINUTES/WEEK CAN EXTEND LIFE BY SEVERAL YEARS

**DEMENTIA**  
Seniors who walk 6-9 miles/week are less likely to suffer from mental decline as they age, including dementia.

**DIABETES**  
Walking 30 minutes/day, 5 days/week, along with moderate diet changes, can halve risk of Type 2 Diabetes.

**HEART DISEASE**  
Walking 30 minutes/day, 5 days/week can halve the risk of heart disease and reduce stress, cholesterol, and blood pressure.

**ARTHRITIS**  
Walking can reduce pain and improve function, mobility, mood, and quality of life, without worsening symptoms.

**DEPRESSION**  
Walking triggers endorphins, promotes relaxation, and prevents anxiety and depression.

WALKING 3-5 HOURS/ WEEK REDUCES MORTALITY BY 50% IN WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER

WOMEN WHO WALK FOR 1 HOUR/ DAY, 5 DAYS/WEEK AND CONSUME 1,500 CALORIES/ DAY CAN LOSE AND KEEP OFF 25 LBS

WALKING 30 MIN/ DAY, 4 DAYS/WEEK CAN REDUCE THE RISK OF DIABETES BY NEARLY 60%

PROSTATE CANCER PATIENTS WHO WALK 90 MIN/WEEK HAVE NEARLY 50% LOWER MORTALITY RISK

WOMEN WHO WALK REGULARLY ARE 31% LESS LIKELY TO DEVELOP COLON CANCER THAN THOSE WHO EXERCISE LESS THAN ONE HOUR/ WEEK

**Every Body WALK!**  
The Campaign to Get America Walking

[WWW.EVERYBODYWALK.ORG](http://WWW.EVERYBODYWALK.ORG)

### 8: Physical Activity

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.

### 9: Reproductive and Sexual Health

Reproductive and sexual health includes the factors that affect the physical, emotional, mental, and social well-being related to reproduction and sexuality across the life span. Reproductive and sexual health is a core component of individual and community public health. Unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV infections, result in tremendous health and economic consequences for individuals and society.

**NATIONAL PREVENTION STRATEGY**

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

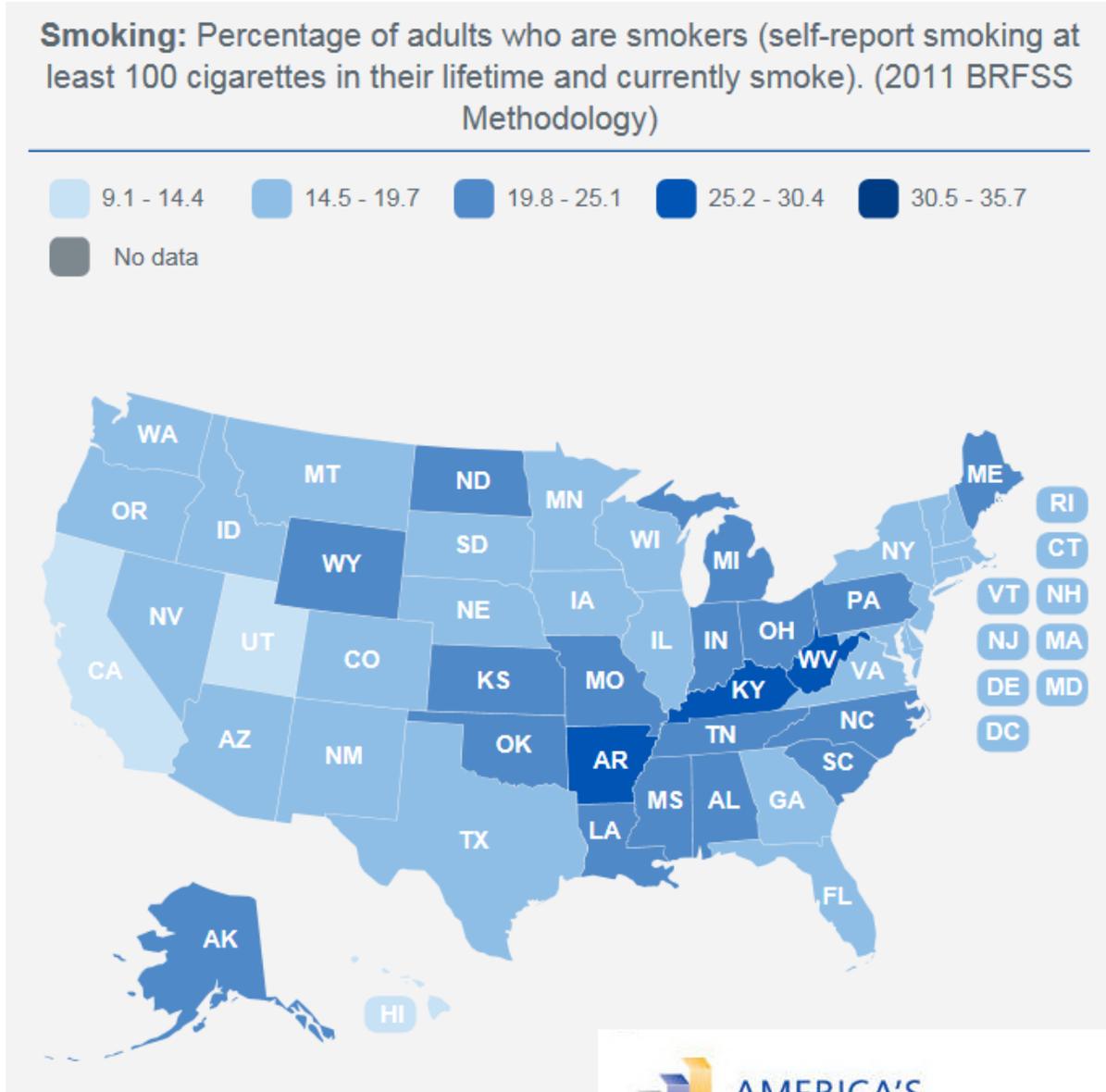
1. Increase use of preconception and prenatal care.
2. Support reproductive and sexual health services and support services for pregnant and parenting women.
3. Provide effective sexual health education, especially for adolescents.
4. Enhance early detection of HIV, viral hepatitis, and other STIs and improve linkage to care.

<http://www.surgeongeneral.gov>

10: Tobacco Use and Exposure

Tobacco continues to be a devastating health and economic burden on Wisconsin. An estimated 6,678 people die annually from illnesses directly related to smoking and approximately 678 die from illnesses and fires indirectly related to smoking, for a total of 7,356 annual deaths in Wisconsin. Tobacco use is the single most preventable cause of death and disease in the U.S. Every day, people across Wisconsin suffer from the effects of tobacco, and the effects of this deadly addiction are felt throughout Wisconsin communities and by Wisconsin families. Tobacco is Wisconsin's leading cause of preventable death and costs the state more than \$4.5 billion annually in health care and lost productivity expenses.

Source: *The Burden of Tobacco in Wisconsin*, State mortality data are from Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH),



2008-2012, available at <http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/>

11: Alcohol and Drug Use



Other

**High Consumption**

Wisconsin’s annual alcohol consumption is 28% higher than the national average.



**#1 in Binge Drinking**

Wisconsin ranks highest among all states in binge drinking, an important risk factor for alcohol related injuries and deaths.

Binge drinking = 5+ drinks on an occasion for men; 4+ drinks for women.

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. Wisconsin ranks number 1 in the U.S. in rates of binge drinking and number one in intensity of drinking – Wisconsin adults report drinking an average of 9 drinks per occasion.

*Source: The Burden of Excessive Alcohol Use in Wisconsin, University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health from the Wisconsin Partnership Program, 2013.*

**12: Injury and Violence**

Injury and violence encompasses a broad array of topics. Unintentional injuries are often referred to as accidents despite being highly preventable. Examples include falls, drowning, motor vehicle crashes, suffocation and poisoning. Intentional injuries include those that were purposely inflicted, with the intent to injure or kill someone (including self).

Intentional injuries often involve a violent act. Examples include homicide, child maltreatment, sexual assault, bullying and suicide.

Injuries are the leading cause of death among Wisconsin people age 1-44 years and are a significant cause of morbidity and mortality at all ages. Though many of these deaths due to injury are unintentional, the majority are also preventable. Injuries and violence are not discriminatory; they occur in all ages, races, and socioeconomic classes.

*Content source: Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, <http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/>, Mortality Module, accessed 11/5/2015*

Local assessment findings demonstrate that progress has been made in several areas including, but not limited to, the three priority areas from the previous assessment. Significant local health findings,

which require attention and continue to present unique challenges, include children's readiness for school, mental health issues, increasing referrals for child abuse and neglect, increase of drug use in region, an aging population, potential water quality issues due to the karst geology, obesity, suicide and limited access to dental services. Key findings for each focus area are summarized at the conclusion of each section of data for the reader's quick reference.

**Door County Community Health Needs Assessment Team:**

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Kevin Grohskopf, Chief Business Development Officer, Ministry Door County Medical Center

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## DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographics describe statistics of the population. The following statistics compare Door County to Wisconsin in the areas of population, age, gender, race and ethnicity, education, housing and economics, business, births, and deaths. Following these preliminary statistics, additional information for some areas may be viewed within the document.

**POPULATION**

The following table shows the population of Door County and Wisconsin from 2010 through 2014. Door County’s population has remained steady while Wisconsin’s population has increased.

Year	Door County	Wisconsin
2014	27,786	5,757,564
2013	27,873	5,742,953
2012	27,710	5,726,398
2011	27,883	5,709,843
2010	27,712	5,689,591

Data Source: United States Census Bureau, 2015

**Age**

The following table and chart show the percent of persons under age 5, under age 18, and over age 65 comparing Door County and Wisconsin in 2013. The data shows Door County has fewer young individuals and more older individuals than Wisconsin overall.

Age	Door County	Wisconsin
Percent of Persons Under 5 Years in 2013	4.1%	6.0%
Percent of Persons Under 18 Years in 2013	17.2%	22.8%
Percent of Persons 65 Years and Over in 2013	25.4%	14.8%

Data Source: United States Census Bureau, 2015

Data Source: United States Census Bureau, 2015

**Gender**

The table and charts show male population and female population in 2013. Data shows Door County has a higher percentage of older males and older females than Wisconsin. In addition, the percentage younger males and younger females is lower in Door County than Wisconsin.

Gender	Door County	Wisconsin
Percent of Female Persons in 2013	50.8%	50.3%
Total Male Population in 2013	13,796	2,846,310
Percent of Males Aged 0-17	17.4%	23.5%
Percent of Males Aged 18-44	25.5%	35.3%
Percent of Males Aged 45-64	33.9%	28.0%
Percent of Males Aged 65+	23.2%	13.2%
Total Female Population in 2013	14,150	2,884,627
Percent of Females Aged 0-17	16.3%	22.1%
Percent of Females Aged 18-44	23.7%	33.8%
Percent of Females Aged 45-64	33.7%	27.7%
Percent of Females Aged 65+	26.3%	16.3%

Data Source: United States Census Bureau, 2015; County Health Rankings, 2015

Data Source: United States Census Bureau, 2015; County Health Rankings, 2015

Data Source: United States Census Bureau, 2015; County Health Rankings, 2015

**Race and Ethnicity**

The following table shows the breakdown of race and ethnicity among Door County and Wisconsin residents in 2013. Door County has a higher percentage of individuals claiming to be white and not Hispanic or Latino.

Race and Ethnicity	Door County	Wisconsin
Percent of Only White Individuals in 2013	97.1%	88.1%
Percent of Only Black or African American Individuals in 2013	0.6%	6.5%
Percent of Only American Indian and Alaska Native Individuals in 2013	0.7%	1.1%
Percent of Only Asian Individuals in 2013	0.5%	2.5%
Percent of Only Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Individuals in 2013	*	*
Percent of Individuals Who are Two or More Races in 2013	1.1%	1.7%
Percent of Hispanic or Latino Individuals in 2013	2.8%	6.3%
Percent of White Alone, Not Hispanic or Latino Individuals in 2013	94.6%	82.5%
Percent of Foreign Born Persons (2009-2013)	2.4%	4.7%

\*More than zero, but less than half of the unit of measure shown

Data Source: United States Census Bureau, 2015

### Education

This data shows Door County has a relatively high rate of high school graduation and bachelor's degree attainment compared to Wisconsin. Additional information on education can be found in the body of the document.

Education	Door County	Wisconsin
Language Other Than English Spoken at Home – Percent aged 5+ (2009-2013)	4.3%	8.6%
Percent of Population Not Proficient in English	0.7%	1.6%
High School Graduate or Higher – Percent of Persons aged 25+ (2009-2013)	94.1%	90.4%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher – Percent of Persons aged 25+ (2009-2013)	29.0%	26.8%

Data Source: United States Census Bureau, 2015; County Health Rankings, 2015

### Business

This table shows the numbers of business establishments. There is additional employment data in the body of the document.

Business Facts	Door County	Wisconsin
Private Nonfarm Establishments – 2013	1,305	137,983
Private Nonfarm Employment – 2013	10,366	2,401,032
Non-employer Establishments - 2012	2,793	336,059

Data Source: United States Census Bureau, 2015

### Housing and Economics

This data shows some housing and economic statistics. Door County has a high percentage of individuals in rural areas. The percentage of individuals living in the same house for over a year and the homeownership rates are high. Of note, the median value of owner-occupied housing is high while the median household income is low.

Housing and Economics	Door County	Wisconsin
Percentage of Population Living in Rural Area	69.0%	29.8%
Percent Living in the Same House 1 Year and Over (2009-2013)	91.1%	85.8%
Housing Units 2013	24,185	2,633,330
Homeownership Rate (2009-2013)	78.2%	68.1%
Percent of Housing Units in Multi-Unit Structures (2009-2013)	17.8%	25.4%
Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units (2009-2013)	\$192,000	\$167,000
Households (2009-2013)	13,459	2,288,332
Persons Per Household (2009-2013)	2.04	2.43
Per Capita Money Income in Past 12 Months – 2013 Dollars (2009-2013)	\$30,657	\$27,523
Median Household Income (2009-2013)	\$50,438	\$52,413
Percent of Persons Below Poverty Level (2009-2013)	10.1%	13.0%
Veterans (2009-2013)	2,421	408,870
Mean Travel Time to Work (Minutes) for Workers Aged 16+ (2009-2013)	19.6	21.7

Data Source: United States Census Bureau, 2015; County Health Rankings, 2015

**Steve Delarwelle, Door County Sheriff**

Sheriff Delarwelle feels that some of the major challenges for Door County are having jobs that retain youth in the community, the cost of living, and an aging community. He feels that some of the biggest needs in the community are public transportation for elderly throughout the community, affordable housing, and the length of time it takes to get financial assistance for people with disabilities. He sees volunteerism, a safe environment, low crime, and the education system as being major strengths in the community.

**Births**

The following table compares the number of births for selected years. Door County’s birth rate has been trending downward since the 1980’s. More birth data can be found in the body of the document.

Year	Door County	Wisconsin
1980	412	74,763
1985	400	73,647
1990	325	72,636
1995	254	67,493
2000	232	69,289
2001	262	69,012
2002	226	68,510
2003	265	69,999
2004	232	70,131
2005	258	70,934
2006	248	72,302
2007	248	72,757
2008	253	72,002
2009	271	70,824
2010	215	68,367
2011	224	67,741
2012	182	67,229
2013	223	66,566
2014	186*	67,094*

\*These values were calculated at the end of the first month of the following year and may not be inclusive of all births that were reported late.

Data Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, 2015

**Deaths**

This table compares the number of deaths for selected years. Door County’s number of deaths has been relatively consistent while Wisconsin’s number of deaths have been increasing. Additional data about death may be located in the body of the document.

Year	Door County	Wisconsin
1990	311	42,655
1995	311	45,037
2000	315	46,405
2001	316	46,537
2002	316	46,893
2003	290	46,040
2004	289	45,488
2005	314	46,544
2006	274	46,051
2007	286	46,117
2008	312	46,526
2009	329	45,598
2010	311	47,212
2011	314	48,100
2012	331	48,225
2013	313	49,917

Data Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, 2015

**Joe Krebsbach, Director, Door County Department of Human Services**

Director Krebsbach stated “We need to be mindful about how we will provide services and support for the aging population.” He feels that there is a lack of resources to meet the needs of the aging population, particularly a lack of people to provide the services. He also pointed out that there is no place for crisis placement for individuals with dementia. He feels that we need to increase community awareness of the resources that are available.

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**ADEQUATE INCOME**

While poverty data usually uses the federally established poverty level, a good general definition of poverty is:

Insufficient income to meet the needs for food, clothing, and shelter.

Adequate income is important in obtaining health insurance, paying for medical care, and having access to other basic goods.

Poverty leads to increased risk of:

- A variety of medical conditions and diseases
- Depression
- Intimate partner violence
- Poor health behaviors
- Death

Children in poverty have higher rates of illness and death largely due to:

- Accidental injury
- Lack of health care access

There is some evidence that poverty at a very early age may result in developmental damage. Children's IQ at age five has been shown to be more strongly related to income than to ethnicity, the mother's educational level, or having a female-headed household.

Source: County Health Rankings (2014)

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**Children Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch**

This information shows the percent of students eligible for free or reduced lunch. Consequently, this data shows poverty and the vulnerable population. Although Door County’s percentage of eligible students is lower than the state and national comparison, the percentage of eligible students has been increasing each year.

Report Area	Total Students	Number free/reduced price lunch eligible	Percent free/reduced price lunch eligible
<b>Door County, WI</b>	3,570	1,334	37.37%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	872,230	360,803	41.41%
<b>United States</b>	49,936,793	25,615,437	51.7%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2012-2013)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Children Eligible for Free Lunch (Alone) by Year, 2009-10 through 2012-13**

Report Area	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Door County, WI	30.29%	33.83%	35.93%	37.37%
Wisconsin	37.4%	39.77%	40.95%	41.58%
United States	47.76%	49.24%	48.29%	51.77%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Food Insecurity Rate**

This data shows the percentage of the population that experienced food insecurity at some point during 2012. Food insecurity indicates limited or uncertain access to adequate food due to economic challenges and can impact health status.

Report Area	Total Population	Food insecure population, total	Food insecure population, percent
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,872	3,410	12.23%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,726,398	724,370	12.65%
<b>United States</b>	313,281,717	49,943,940	15.94%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Households with No Motor Vehicle**

The following data shows the estimated percentage of households that have no motor vehicle based on a 5-year American Community Survey. Having no vehicle can make it difficult to access employment, healthy food, or health care.

Report Area	Total occupied households	Households with no motor vehicle	Percentage of households with no motor vehicle
<b>Door County, WI</b>	13,459	670	4.98%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	2,288,332	161,546	7.06%
<b>United States</b>	115,610,216	10,483,077	9.07%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2009-2013)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Housing Cost Burden (30%)**

This indicator demonstrates the percent of households where housing costs are more than 30% of the household income. The information examines the cost of housing, owner and renter expenses, and the affordability of housing. Door County's housing cost burden is similar to Wisconsin's.

Report Area	Total households	Cost burdened households (Housing costs exceed 30% of income)	Percentage of cost burdened households (over 30% of income)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	13,459	4,439	<b>32.98%</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>	2,288,332	750,328	32.79%
<b>United States</b>	115,610,224	41,002,236	35.47%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2009-2013)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Income- Families Earning over \$75,000**

This information shows the percent of families that have an income of \$75,000 or greater. Income is reported as wages, salaries, income from self-employment, interest, dividends, public assistance, retirement, or other sources. Higher income is associated with better health outcomes. Door County scores below Wisconsin and the nation regarding this measure.

Report Area	Total families	Families with income over \$75,000	Percent families with income over \$75,000
<b>Door County, WI</b>	8,474	3,241	<b>38.25%</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>	1,469,143	632,827	43.07%
<b>United States</b>	76,744,360	32,858,574	42.82%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2009-2013)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Income- Per Capita Income**

This data shows the average income for every man, woman, and child in the area. Income is reported as wages, salaries, income from self-employment, interest, dividends, public assistance, retirement, or other sources. Higher income is associated with better health outcomes. Although fewer Door County families have income over \$75,000, per capita income is higher than the Wisconsin and United States comparisons.

Report Area	Total population	Total income (\$)	Per capita income (\$)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,826	\$853,057,920	<b>\$30,656</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,706,871	\$157,067,558,912	\$27,522
<b>United States</b>	311,536,608	\$8,771,308,355,584	\$28,154

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2009-2013)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Income- Public Assistance Income**

The following measurements show there is a lower percentage of households that are receiving public assistance income in Door County than in the state and the nation. Public assistance includes general assistance and Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF).

Report Area	Total Households	Households with public assistance income	Percent households with public assistance income
<b>Door County, WI</b>	13,459	235	1.75%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	2,288,332	49,860	2.18%
<b>United States</b>	115,610,216	3,255,213	2.82%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2009-2013)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Population Receiving SNAP Benefits (ACS)**

The indicator below shows the percentage of households that are receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. It demonstrates the vulnerable populations that may have more barriers to accessing health promoting services resulting in poor health status. Door County’s percentage of households receiving SNAP benefits is relatively low.

Report Area	Total households	Households receiving SNAP benefits	Percent households receiving SNAP benefits
<b>Door County, WI</b>	13,459	1,111	8.25%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	2,288,332	268,719	11.74%
<b>United States</b>	115,610,216	14,339,330	12.4%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2009-2013)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Poverty- Children Below 100% Federal Poverty Level (FPL)**

The chart and graph show that Door County has fewer children aged 0 to 17 living below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) than Wisconsin and the United States. Poverty can create barriers to accessing health promoting services and result in poor health status.

Report Area	Total population	Population under age 18	Population under age 18 in poverty	Percent population under age 18 in poverty
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,309	4,701	831	17.68%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,554,566	1,300,691	235,375	18.1%
<b>United States</b>	303,692,064	72,748,616	15,701,799	21.58%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2009-2013)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Poverty- Children Below 200% FPL**

The chart and graph show that Door County has fewer children aged 0 to 17 living below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) than Wisconsin and the United States. Poverty can create barriers to accessing health promoting services and result in poor health status.

Report Area	Total population under age 18	Population under age 18 at or below 200% FPL	Percent population under age 18 at or below 200% FPL
<b>Door County, WI</b>	4,701	1,629	34.65%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	1,300,691	508,603	39.1%
<b>United States</b>	72,748,608	31,872,384	43.81%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2009-2013)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Poverty-Population Below 100% FPL**

The chart and graph show that Door County has fewer individuals living below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) than Wisconsin and the United States. Poverty can create barriers to accessing health promoting services and result in poor health status.

Report Area	Total population	Population in poverty	Percent population in poverty
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,309	2,756	10.09%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,554,566	723,730	13.03%
<b>United States</b>	303,692,064	46,663,432	15.37%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2009-2013)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Poverty-Population Below 200% FPL**

The chart and graph show that Door County has fewer individuals living below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) than Wisconsin and the United States. Poverty can create barriers to accessing health promoting services and result in poor health status.

Report Area	Total population	Population with income at or below 200% FPL	Percent population with income at or below 200% FPL
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,309	7,447	27.27%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,554,566	1,701,131	30.63%
<b>United States</b>	303,692,064	103,964,464	34.23%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2009-2013)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Poverty-Population Below 50% FPL**

The chart and graph show that Door County has fewer individuals living below 50% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) than Wisconsin and the United States. Poverty can create barriers to accessing health promoting services and result in poor health status.

Report Area	Total population	Population with income at or below 50% FPL	Percent population with income at or below 50% FPL
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,309	950	3.48%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,554,566	309,817	5.58%
<b>United States</b>	303,692,064	20,609,860	6.79%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2009-2013)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Unemployment Rate**

This data shows the unemployment rate in Door County in April of 2014 was higher than the state and national counterparts. The monthly unemployment rate in Door County has been consistently higher than the state, and in most cases, the nation. Unemployment creates financial instability that can create barriers to accessing health promoting services and result in poor health status.

Report Area	Labor force	Number employed	Number unemployed	Unemployment rate
<b>Door County, WI</b>	14,722	13,247	1,475	<b>10</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>	3,062,630	2,890,164	172,466	5.6
<b>United States</b>	156,268,180	147,019,596	9,248,584	5.9

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2015)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Average Monthly Unemployment Rate, April 2014 - April 2015**

Report Area	April 2014	May 2014	June 2014	July 2014	August 2014	Sept. 2014	Oct. 2014	Nov. 2014	Dec. 2014	Jan. 2015	Feb. 2015	Mar. 2015	April 2015
Door County, WI	10	7.2	6.6	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.1	7.5	9.2	11	11.1	11	7.8
Wisconsin	5.6	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.4	5.6	5.4	4.4
United States	5.9	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.3	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.4	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.1

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Average Annual Unemployment Rate, 2004-2013**

Report Area	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Door County, WI	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	9	11.3	11.8	10.1	9.7
Wisconsin	5	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	8.7	8.7	7.8	7	6.8
United States	5.6	5.2	4.7	4.7	5.8	9.3	9.7	9	8.1	7.4

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

### Summary of Adequate Income

How did Door County score?

The following table provides a synopsis of all indicators assessed in this section and Door County's relative score (compared to other entities). A superior score indicates Door County scored well for an indicator. An inferior score indicates Door County needs improvement for an indicator.

Indicator	Superior	Inferior	Other Notes
Children Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch	X		Continually increasing, but remains higher than state and national comparisons
Food Insecurity Rate	X		
Households with No Motor Vehicle	X		
Housing Cost Burden (30%)		X	
Income- Families Earning Over \$75,000		X	
Income- Per Capita Income	X		
Income- Public Assistance Income	X		
Population Receiving SNAP Benefits (ACS)	X		
Poverty- Children Below 100% FPL	X		
Poverty- Children Below 200% FPL	X		
Poverty- Population Below 100% FPL	X		
Poverty- Population Below 200% FPL	X		
Poverty- Population Below 50% FPL	X		
Unemployment Rate		X	

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## EDUCATION

Years of formal education are correlated strongly with:

Better work and economic opportunities including:

- Higher income
- Better working conditions
- Access to health care (through work situation)
- More stability during variations in the job market

Better housing

Greater sense of personal control

More opportunities for healthier lifestyles

Even after controlling for income and insurance status, education still has a significant positive effect on health outcomes.

In addition, there are multi-generational health effects. Children born to parents with lower education are at higher risk for decreased cognitive development, increased tobacco and drug use, and a higher risk of some chronic mental and physical diseases.

Reading is a critical predictor of high school success or failure. Poor readers are more likely to drop out of school. Less education negatively impacts health.

Sources: County Health Rankings (2014); United Way Worldwide (2014); Healthiest Wisconsin 2020; Annie E. Casey Foundation (2014)

Health literacy is defined as the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain, process, and understand basic health information and services needed to make appropriate health decisions.

There is a striking difference between health literacy levels based on education. The percent of people with below basic literacy skills is:

3% in college graduates

15% in high school graduates

49% in adults who have not completed high school (2003)

Only 12% of U.S. adults have proficient health literacy (2003).

Adults with low literacy are more likely to take more prescriptions, have chronic conditions, use more health services, and have poor health outcomes.

There is limited data on “health literacy” in Wisconsin. Therefore, general literacy data is used as a proxy to represent this topic.

Source: County Health Rankings (2014); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; National Assessment of Adult Literacy

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**High School Graduation Rate**

The following data from the U.S. Department of Education (2011-2012) shows the percent of students who received high school diplomas within four years. Education can be linked to positive health outcomes. In Door County, the graduation rate is higher than in Wisconsin and the United States.

Report Area	Total student cohort	Estimated number of diplomas issued	Cohort graduation rate
<b>Door County, WI</b>	273	254	93.04
<b>Wisconsin</b>	68,383	59,805	87.5
<b>United States</b>	3,351,452	2,754,352	82.2

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2011-2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Population with Associate’s Level Degree or Higher**

Below are statistics that show the percent of the population of adults aged 25 years and above who have received an associate degree or higher. Education can be linked to positive health outcomes. Door County has a higher percentage of individuals with at least an associate degree than in the state and nation.

Report Area	Total population age 25	Population age 25 with associate’s degree or higher	Percent population age 25 with associate’s degree or higher
<b>Door County, WI</b>	21,372	8,017	37.51%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	3,827,815	1,394,152	36.42%
<b>United States</b>	206,587,856	75,718,936	36.65%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2009-2013)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Population with No High School Diploma**

This data shows the individuals aged 25 years or above that do not have a high school diploma or its equivalent. Education can be linked to positive health outcomes. Door County has a low percentage of population with no high school diploma or its equivalent.

Report Area	Total population age 25	Population age 25 with no high school diploma	Percent population age 25 with no high school diploma
<b>Door County, WI</b>	21,372	1,263	5.91%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	3,827,815	366,876	9.58%
<b>United States</b>	206,587,856	28,887,720	13.98%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2009-2013)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Literacy Rates**

In 2003, seven percent of the Door County and Wisconsin population lacked basic prose literacy skills. Lacking literacy skills can make it more difficult for individuals to obtain, process, and understand basic health information and services needed to make appropriate health decisions.

	Population Size	Percent Lacking Basic Prose Literacy Skills
<b>Door County</b>	23,185	7
<b>Wisconsin</b>	4,185,290	7

Data source: National Center for Education Statistics, Wisconsin, 2003

**Reading Proficiency**

According to 2015 data from County Health Rankings and Road Maps, 46% of fourth grade students were proficient or advanced in reading which is higher than the Wisconsin average.

	Percent of fourth grade students proficient or advanced in reading
<b>Door County</b>	46%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	36%

Data Source: County Health Rankings and Road Maps, 2015

Summary of Education

How did Door County score?

The following table provides a synopsis of all indicators assessed in this section and Door County’s relative score (compared to other entities). A superior score indicates Door County scored well for an indicator. An inferior score indicates Door County needs improvement for an indicator.

Indicator	Superior	Inferior	Other Notes
High School Graduation Rate (EdFacts)	X		
High School Graduation Rate (NCES)	X		
Population with Associate’s Level Degree or Higher	X		
Population with No High School Diploma	X		
Literacy Rates	X		
Reading Proficiency	X		

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**EMPLOYMENT**

Almost 25% of adults in the United States earn less than \$27,000 a year in jobs that offer no health care, vacation, or paid sick leave.

Families with low incomes often struggle to afford food, rent, childcare, and transportation.

Individuals who are unemployed are more than 50% more likely to be in fair or poor health when compared to those who are employed.

When compared to higher wage earners, individuals who are underemployed are:

- Less likely to have insurance and preventive care
- More likely to work in hazardous conditions
- Less able to afford quality child care
- Often have less access to paid leave

Working non-standard hours and having little control over working conditions are associated with increased illness, injury, and mortality.

Sources: County Health Rankings (2014); United Way Worldwide (2014)

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**Unemployment Rates**

This data shows that in 2012, 2013, and 2014, the unemployment rate in Door County was higher than the state average. High unemployment rates means it is difficult for families to acquire basic necessities and they may be more likely to experience poor health.

**Unemployment Rate by Percent, 2012-2014**

	2012 Annual Average %	2013 Annual Average %	2014 Annual Average %
Door County	10.1	9.7	8.2
Wisconsin	7.0	6.8	5.5

Data source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Data source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

In the early months of 2015, the percent unemployment rate in Door County was still above the Wisconsin average as indicated by the following table and chart.

**Unemployment Rate by Percent, Jan 2015 – May 2015**

	Jan 2015 %	Feb 2015 %	Mar 2015 %	Apr 2015 %	May 2015 %
Door County	11.1	11.1	11.0	7.8	6.3
Wisconsin	5.4	5.6	5.4	4.4	4.7

Data source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Data source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

**W-2 Caseload**

Wisconsin Works (or W-2) is a program that helps parents of minor children with incomes less than 115% of the Federal Poverty Level. Participants of W-2 meet with a planner to create an employability plan. From 2012 through 2014, Wisconsin’s average caseload significantly increased while Door County’s caseload increased but was relatively stable.

**W-2 Average Caseload 2012-2014**

	2012 Average Caseload	2013 Average Caseload	2014 Average Caseload
Door County	18	18	24
Wisconsin	17,756	19,407	20,325

Data source: Wisconsin Department of Children and Families

Data source: Wisconsin Department of Children and Families

In the first few months of 2015, Door County’s total caseload was consistent while Wisconsin’s total caseload decreased. The following table shows the total caseload from January through June of 2015 and the charts depict the caseload trends from January through May.

**Total W-2 Caseload Jan 2015-May 2015**

	Jan 2015 Total Caseload	Feb 2015 Total Caseload	Mar 2015 Total Caseload	Apr 2015 Total Caseload	May 2015 Total Caseload	June 2015 Total Caseload
<b>Door County</b>	22	23	25	27	24	22
<b>Wisconsin</b>	18,822	17,936	17,241	16,535	16,121	15,909

Data source: Wisconsin Department of Children and Families

Data source: Wisconsin Department of Children and Families

**Summary of Employment**

How did Door County score?

The following table provides a synopsis of all indicators assessed in this section and Door County’s relative score (compared to other entities). A superior score indicates Door County scored well for an indicator. An inferior score indicates Door County needs improvement for an indicator.

Indicator	Superior	Inferior	Other Notes
Unemployment Rate		X	
W-2 Average Caseload		X	

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**ACCESS TO CARE**

Access to health care includes medical, dental, and mental health care.

There are many aspects to having access to care. Coverage (having health insurance) is essential but does not ensure access. It is also necessary to have:

- Comprehensive coverage, including preventive services
- Providers that accept the individual's insurance
- Relatively close geographic location of providers to patients
- Services from a usual and ongoing source

Having a usual and ongoing source of primary care is associated with:

- Greater patient trust in the provider
- Good patient-provider communication
- Increased likelihood that the patient will receive appropriate care

And can lead to:

- Better health outcomes
- Fewer disparities
- Lower costs

Additional barriers to care that may need to be addressed include:

- Transportation to the provider's office
- Long waits to get an appointment
- Lack of knowledge about the importance of preventive care
- Low health literacy

Access to health care impacts:

- Overall physical, social, and mental health status
- Prevention of disease and disability
- Detection and early treatment of health conditions
- Quality of life
- Preventable death
- Life expectancy

Sources: County Health Rankings (2014); Healthy People 2020

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**Access to Primary Care**

This information shows the number and rate of primary care physicians per 100,000 population. Door County has a high rate of physicians for population compared to Wisconsin and the United States.

Report Area	Total Population, 2012	Primary Care Physicians, 2012	Primary Care Physicians, Rate per 100,000 Population
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,817	23	82.68
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,726,398	4,715	82.34
<b>United States</b>	313,914,040	233,862	74.5

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Lack of a Consistent Source of Primary Care**

This data includes the percentage of adults who report they do not have at least one person they consider a primary health care provider. Regular primary care can help to prevent health issues and emergency room visits. Door County has a low percentage of individuals reporting to have no primary care provider.

Report Area	Survey Population (Adults Age 18)	Total Adults Without Any Regular Doctors	Percent Adults Without Any Regular Doctor
<b>Door County, WI</b>	24,521	3,947	16.10%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	4,344,153	742,464	17.09%
<b>United States</b>	236,884,668	52,290,932	22.07%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2011-2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Access to Dentists**

This data shows Door County has a high number of dentists per 100,000 population compared to state and national counterparts. With more dentists available, it is easier for community members to access oral health care and prevention.

Report Area	Total Population, 2013	Dentist, 2013	Dentists, Rate per 100,000 Population
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,896	19	68.11
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,742,713	3,522	61.33
<b>United States</b>	316,128,839	199,743	63.18

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

This data shows the ratio of the population to dentists. Door County has fewer people per dentist than the Wisconsin average. With more dentists available, it is easier for community members to access oral health services and prevention.

Report Area	Ratio of population to dentists
<b>Door County</b>	1,468:1
<b>Wisconsin</b>	1,631:1
<b>US Median</b>	2,670:1
<b>Top 90<sup>th</sup> Percentile of US</b>	1,377:1

Data Source: County Health Rankings and Road Maps, 2015

**Mental Health Providers**

This information shows the ratio of population to mental health providers. Door County’s ratio of population to mental health providers is slightly higher than the Wisconsin average. Fewer mental health providers indicates it may be more difficult for people to access mental health services.

Report Area	Ratio of population to mental health providers
<b>Door County</b>	715:1
<b>Wisconsin</b>	623:1
<b>US Median</b>	1,128:1
<b>Top 90<sup>th</sup> Percentile of US</b>	386:1

Data Source: County Health Rankings and Road Maps, 2015

**Federally Qualified Health Centers**

This table shows the number of Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) in the community. FQHC’s provide health care to vulnerable populations and receive extra funding to serve the underserved. Door County does not have any FQHC’s.

Report Area	Total Population	Number of Federally Qualified Health Centers	Rate of Federally Qualified Health Centers Per 100,000 Population
<b>Door County</b>	27,785	0	0
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,686,986	39	0.69
<b>United States</b>	312,471,327	6,011	1.92

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2014)

**Population Living in a Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA)**

The following table and chart show the percentage of the population that is living in a Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA). An HPSA means there is a shortage of medical, dental, or mental health providers. A shortage in these providers can lead to access and health issues. Door County has a higher percentage of population living in an HPSA than Wisconsin.

Report Area	Total Area Population	Population Living in a HPSA	Percentage of Population Living in a HPSA
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,785	5,649	20.33%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,686,986	1,015,576	17.86%
<b>United States</b>	308,745,538	105,203,742	34.07%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2015)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Facilities Designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas**

This table shows the number and type of health care facilities designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA's). An HPSA is defined as having a shortage of medical, dental, or mental health providers. A shortage in professionals can contribute to increased unaddressed health issues. Door County does not have any declared HPSA's.

Report Area	Primary Care Facilities	Mental Health Care Facilities	Dental Health Care Facilities	Total HPSA Designations
<b>Door County</b>	0	0	0	0
<b>Wisconsin</b>	57	57	53	167
<b>United States</b>	3,427	3,060	2,915	8,810

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2015)

**Insurance- Population Receiving Medicaid**

This indicator shows the percentage of the population enrolled in Medicaid and assesses vulnerable populations that may be at increased risk for access or health issues.

Report Area	Total Population (for whom insurance status is determined)	Population with any health insurance	Population receiving Medicare	Percent of insured population receiving Medicare
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,515	25,342	3,785	14.94%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,630,579	5,118,222	973,669	19.02%
<b>United States</b>	306,448,480	260,878,816	52,714,280	20.21%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2009-2013)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Insurance- Uninsured Adults**

The table and chart show the percentage of adults aged 18-64 who do not have health insurance. Lacking health insurance can be considered a contributing factor to poor health status because of the barriers to accessing care.

Report Area	Total Population Age 18-64	Population with Medical Insurance	Percent Population with medical insurance	Population without medical insurance	Percent population without medical insurance
<b>Door County, WI</b>	16,012	13,860	86.6%	2,152	13.4%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	3,485,561	3,045,289	87.37%	440,272	12.63%
<b>United States</b>	191,640,968	151,849,368	79.24%	39,791,596	20.76%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Insurance-Uninsured Children**

Below is the percentage of children under age 19 that do not have health insurance. Lacking health insurance can be considered a contributing factor to poor health status because of the barriers to accessing care.

Report Area	Total Population under age 19	Population with medical insurance	Percent population with medical insurance	Population without medical insurance	Percent population without medical insurance
<b>Door County, WI</b>	5,090	4,806	94.4%	284	5.6%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	1,359,617	1,295,647	95.29%	63,970	4.71%
<b>United States</b>	76,468,844	70,705,585	92.46%	5,763,259	7.54%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Insurance-Uninsured Population**

This information shows the total population that does not have health insurance. Lacking health insurance can be considered a contributing factor to poor health status because of the barriers to accessing care.

Report Area	Total Population (for whom insurance status is determined)	Total Uninsured Population	Percent uninsured population
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,515	2,173	7.9%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,630,579	512,357	9.1%
<b>United States</b>	306,448,480	45,569,668	14.87%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2009-2013)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Preventable Hospital Events**

This indicator shows the discharge rate for conditions that may have been preventable with access to adequate primary care resources. Through these rates, one can examine the benefits of using interventions that reduce hospital admissions. Door County has a lower rate of hospitalizations with preventable conditions than Wisconsin and the United States.

Report Area	Total Medicare Part A Enrollees	Ambulatory Care Sensitive Condition Hospital Discharges	Ambulatory care sensitive condition discharge rate
<b>Door County, WI</b>	5,263	213	40.51
<b>Wisconsin</b>	547,961	27,710	50.57
<b>United States</b>	58,209,898	3,448,111	59.24

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Summary of Access to Care**

How did Door County score?

The following table provides a synopsis of all indicators assessed in this section and Door County’s relative score (compared to other entities). A superior score indicates Door County scored well for an indicator. An inferior score indicates Door County needs improvement for an indicator.

Indicator	Superior	Inferior	Other Notes
Access to Primary Care	X		
Lack of a Consistent Source of Primary Care	X		
Access to Dentists	X		
Access to Mental Health Providers		X	
Federally Qualified Health Centers		X	
Population Living in a Health Professional Shortage Area		X	
Facilities Designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas		X	
Insurance- Population Receiving Medicaid	X		
Insurance- Uninsured Adults		X	
Insurance- Uninsured Children		X	
Insurance- Uninsured Population	X		
Preventable Hospital Events	X		

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## HEALTHIEST WISCONSIN 2020 -[Twelve Health Focus Areas](#)

The State of Wisconsin has developed a State Health Plan, *Healthiest Wisconsin 2020: Everyone Living Better, Longer*. This plan encompasses two broad goals for our state to achieve within the next ten years. These goals include: 1) to improve health across the lifespan, and 2) to eliminate health disparities and achieve health equity. To help reach these goals, the state health plan outlines twelve areas for communities to address.

<b>1. Adequate, Appropriate, and Safe Food and Nutrition</b>
<b>2. Chronic Disease Prevention and Management</b>
<b>3. Communicable Disease Prevention and Control</b>
<b>4. Environmental and Occupational Health</b>
<b>5. Healthy Growth and Development</b>
<b>6. Mental Health</b>
<b>7. Oral Health</b>
<b>8. Physical Activity</b>
<b>9. Reproductive and Sexual Health</b>
<b>10. Tobacco Use and Exposure</b>
<b>11. Alcohol and Other Drug Use</b>
<b>12. Injury and Violence</b>

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## 1. ADEQUATE, APPROPRIATE , AND SAFE FOOD AND NUTRITION

*Adequate, appropriate and safe food and nutrition* means the regular and sufficient consumption of nutritious foods across the life span, including breastfeeding, to support normal growth and development of children and promote physical, emotional, and social well-being for all people.

A healthy diet reduces risk of a number of chronic diseases, some cancers, oral disease, malnutrition, anemia and others risk factors, diseases, and illnesses.

At a healthy weight, one is less likely to:

- Develop chronic diseases
- Die at an earlier age

Good nutrition in children is important:

- To healthy growth & development
- To maintaining appropriate weight

Annual health care costs are \$1400 higher for people who are obese than for those who are not.

When families have ready-access to sufficient and nutritious foods, they are food secure. Ten percent of Wisconsin households are food insecure.

Sources: Healthiest Wisconsin 2020; Healthy People 2020

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**Breastfeeding**

The following table depicts the breastfeeding incidence and duration seen among Door County Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program participants. There is also Wisconsin data, goals, and recommendations for comparison. Breastfeeding can provide numerous benefits to mothers and infants and is associated with healthy behaviors. Overall, Door County has seen an increase in breastfeeding incidence and duration. Although breastfeeding incidence and duration is higher in Door County than Wisconsin, some improvement is needed to meet the goals.

**Breastfeeding Incidence and Duration**

Report Period Ending	Incidence	1 month	3 months	6 months	12 months
June 2011	71.3%	73.9%	*	35.1%	11.7%
September 2011	69.9%	80.8%	*	41.5%	17.0%
December 2011	68.9%	78.7%	65.5%	48.3%	19.5%
March 2012	69.2%	82.9%	66.7%	41.8%	25.3%
June 2012	70.2%	79.7%	60.0%	35.7%	21.7%
September 2012	75.7%	75.7%	58.9%	31.6%	17.8%
December 2012	78.9%	81.4%	64.2%	26.9%	15.5%
March 2013	78.7%	81.4%	*	33.3%	11.5%
June 2013	73.5%	80.6%	*	44.0%	10.5%
September 2013	75.8%	75.4%	*	*	9.6%
December 2013	75.7%	72.4%	*	*	15.9%
March 2014	77.7%	77.6%	*	*	18.5%
June 2014	81.0%	77.0%	*	39.2%	*
September 2014	83.3%	81.5%	66.0%	52.6%	*
December 2014	85.1%	80.0%	73.1%	52.3%	18.0%
March 2015	82.0%	81.4%	*	51.7%	23.6%
June 2015	78.7%	85.5%	*	*	20.8%
Wisconsin	72.5%	72.5%	56.1%	33.0%	14.9%
<b>Goal</b>	>82%	>77%	>65%	>60%	>34%
<b>Good</b>	>80%	>75%	>55%	>35%	>20%
<b>Needs improvement</b>	<70%	<65%	<45%	<25%	<10%

Source: Wisconsin WIC Program, 2015 \*Percentages not calculated because <50 records were available for analysis.

**Teresa Mertens, Door County WIC Director,  
Door County Public Health Department**

“The incidence of breastfeeding among WIC moms in Door County has steadily risen over the past five years. The addition of a Peer Breastfeeding Counselor to WIC in 2011 seems to have had a positive impact on the breastfeeding rates in Door County. Breastfeeding incidence of moms on WIC in Door County was 71.3% in June 2011. This increased to 78.7% by June 2015.”

The next table shows the rates of exclusive breastfeeding among Door County WIC families. There is also Wisconsin data, goals, and recommendations for comparison. Exclusive breastfeeding is considered breastfeeding without the use of formula supplements. Breastfeeding can provide numerous benefits to mothers and infants and be associated with healthy behaviors. Although Door County’s exclusive breastfeeding rates are relatively higher than Wisconsin rates, some improvement is needed to meet the goals.

**Exclusive Breastfeeding**

Report Period Ending	1 month	3 months	6 months
June 2011	59.7%	*	*
September 2011	56.7%	*	*
December 2011	55.7%	*	*
March 2012	50.0%	38.2%	16.7%
June 2012	52.5%	32.7%	8.8%
September 2012	51.6%	40.4%	7.1%
December 2012	53.7%	*	*
March 2013	47.4%	*	*
June 2013	48.3%	*	*
September 2013	44.4%	*	*
December 2013	45.3%	*	*
March 2014	46.8%	*	*
June 2014	56.1%	*	*
September 2014	57.1%	*	*
December 2014	55.6%	50.0%	25.0%
March 2015	50.0%	*	21.8%
June 2015	50.9%	*	*
Wisconsin	38.6%	26.6%	11.6%
<b>Goal</b>	>57%	>44%	>24%
<b>Good</b>	>55%	>35%	>15%
<b>Needs improvement</b>	<35%	<20%	<10%

Data Source: Wisconsin WIC Program, 2015

\*Percentages not calculated because <50 records were available for analysis.

**Fruit/Vegetable Consumption**

The following data indicates the percentage of adults over the age of 18 that report consuming less than 5 servings of fruits and vegetables daily. Behaviors determine future health and unhealthy eating habits which can contribute to significant health issues like obesity or diabetes. Door County has a comparatively lower percentage of adults who do not consume enough fruits or vegetables.

Report Area	Total population (age 18)	Total adults with inadequate fruit/vegetable consumption	Percent adults with inadequate fruit/vegetable consumption
<b>Door County, WI</b>	22,717	16,152	71.1%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	4,279,113	3,290,638	76.9%
<b>United States</b>	227,279,010	171,972,118	75.67%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2005-2009)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Weight Loss**

This table shows the Youth Behavioral Risk Factor Survey results for Door County middle and high school students in 2014. For comparison, it shows the 2013 results for Wisconsin and United States 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> graders. The data shows the percentage of students who were trying to lose weight which was higher in Door County than the Wisconsin comparison.

Question	2014 Door County Middle School Results	2014 Door County High School Results	2013 Wisconsin High School Results	2013 United States High School Results
<b>Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight</b>	N/A	44.1	42.8	47.7

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Door County, 2014; Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Wisconsin, 2013; Youth Risk Behavior Survey for the United States, 2013

**Eating Habits**

This table shows the Youth Behavioral Risk Factor Survey results for Door County middle and high school students in 2014. For comparison, it shows the 2013 results for Wisconsin and United States 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Door County students did not score high in healthy eating behaviors.

Question	2014 Door County Middle School Results	2014 Door County High School Results	2013 Wisconsin High School Results	2013 United States High School Results
Percentage of students who drank 100% fruit juices one or more times during the seven days before the survey	N/A	73.7	77.7	76.7
Percentage of students who ate fruit one or more times during the seven days before the survey	N/A	41.4	92.4	89.4
Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda or diet pop) at least 1 time per day during the seven days before the survey	37.9	18.8	19.6	27.0

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Door County, 2014; Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Wisconsin, 2013; Youth Risk Behavior Survey for the United States, 2013

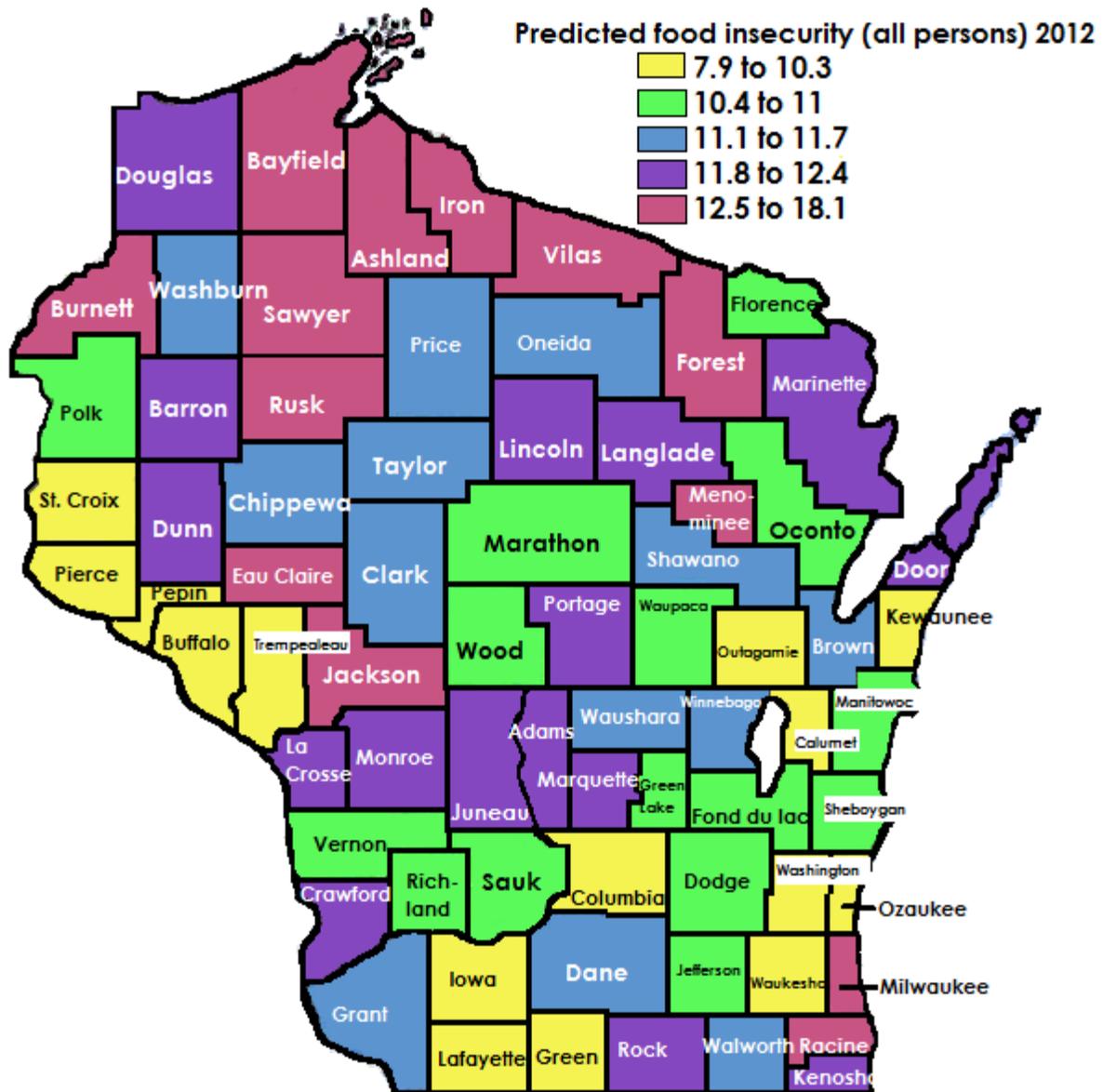
**Jenny Spude, Door & Kewaunee County WNEP,  
Nutrition Coordinator, UW-Extension**

“One of the challenges in Door County is the poverty level/low income level while at the same time facing high cost of living. .... many people have to work more than one job (often at minimum wage) in order to make ends meet. This poses many challenges including the ability to purchase nutritious food, ability to participate in programs such as WIC, and the ability to have time for shopping and nutritious meal planning.”

**Food insecurity in Wisconsin:**

Over the past several years, Wisconsin like the country as a whole has seen an unprecedented jump in share of households who struggle to meet their food needs. During 2008-2010, almost 12 % of households in the state were food insecure, meaning they lacked assured access to sufficient food for a healthy and active life. Wisconsin's food insecurity rate during 2008-2010 increased by 30 percent from the previous 3-year period, and is 40 percent higher than a decade ago.

<http://foodsecurity.wisc.edu/help.php>



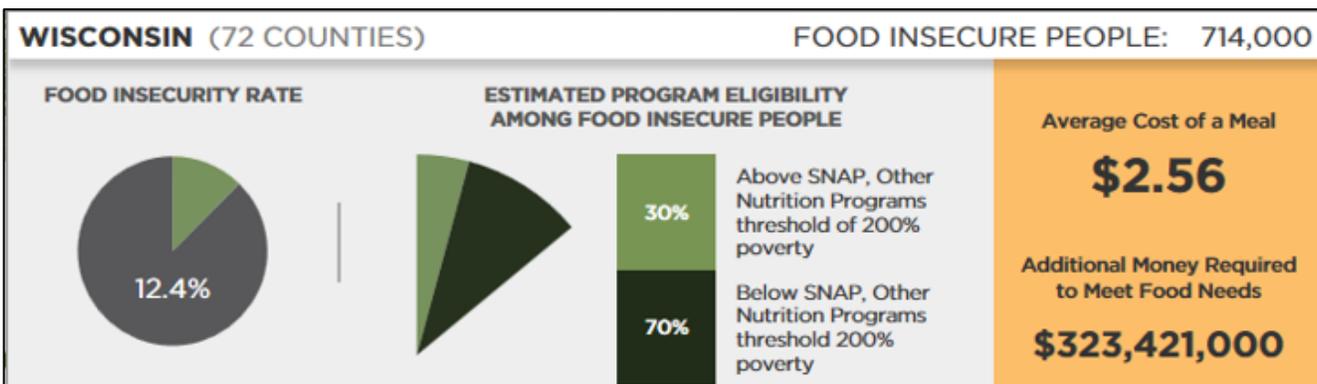
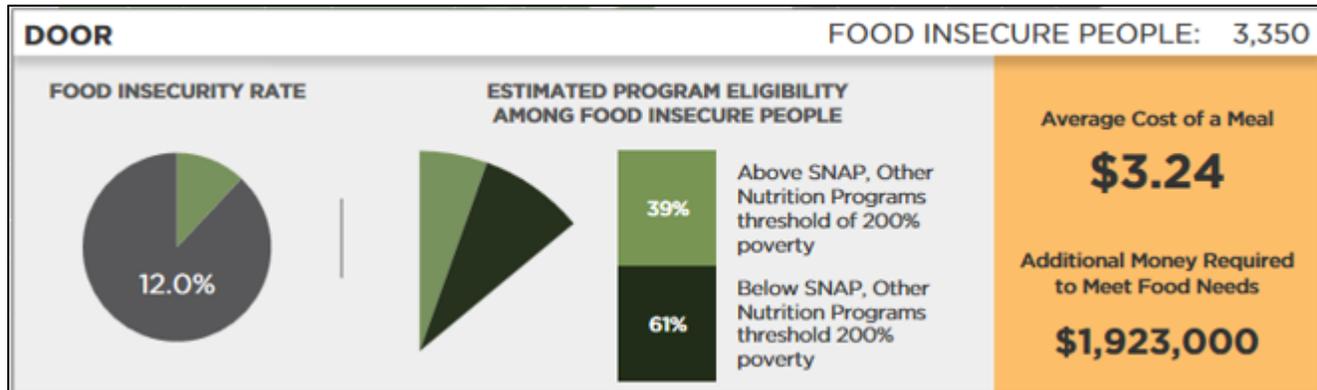
Feeding America <http://www.feedingamerica.org/>

# Door County

## Food security

Indicator	Year	Value	State
Predicted food insecurity rate (all persons)	2012	12.20	12.6
Predicted food insecurity rate (children)	2012	23.20	20.7

Wisconsin Food Security Project <http://foodsecurity.wisc.edu/>



Feeding America <http://www.feedingamerica.org/>

## Gibraltar Area School District

### Economic security

Indicator	Year	Value	State
Poverty rate (age 5-17), %	2012	11.70	16.7

### Federal food programs

Indicator	Year	Value	State
Free & reduced price school meal elig rate	2013	25.60	43.3

## Sevastopol School District

### Economic security

Indicator	Year	Value	State
Poverty rate (age 5-17), %	2012	12.80	16.7

### Federal food programs

Indicator	Year	Value	State
Free & reduced price school meal elig rate	2013	44.50	43.3

## Southern Door County School District

### Economic security

Indicator	Year	Value	State
Poverty rate (age 5-17), %	2012	11.40	16.7

### Federal food programs

Indicator	Year	Value	State
Free & reduced price school meal elig rate	2013	33.90	43.3

## Sturgeon Bay School District

### Economic security

Indicator	Year	Value	State
Poverty rate (age 5-17), %	2012	19.20	16.7

### Federal food programs

Indicator	Year	Value	State
Free & reduced price school meal elig rate	2013	41.30	43.3

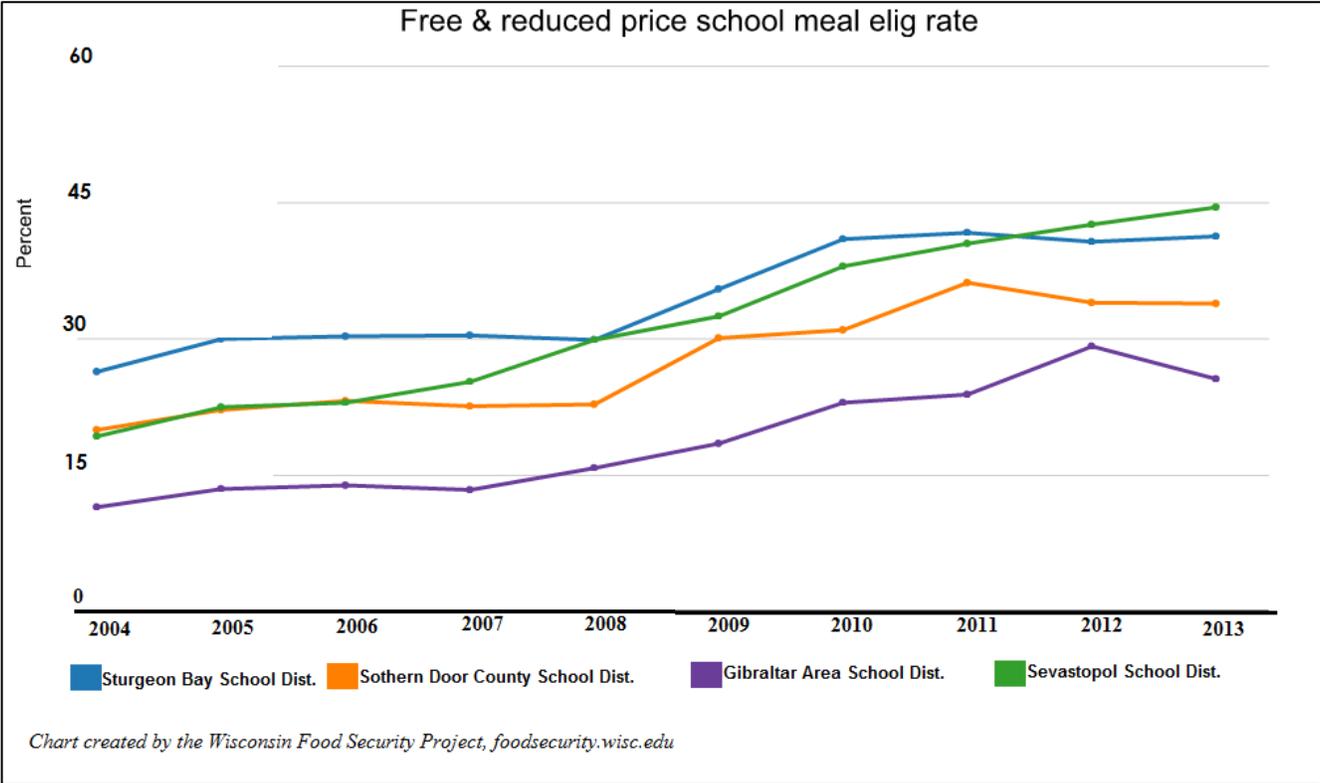
# Door County

## Economic security

Indicator	Year	Value	State
Poverty rate (age 5-17), %	2012	15	16.7

## Federal food programs

Indicator	Year	Value	State
Free & reduced price school meal elig rate	2013	36.60	43.3



### Summary of Nutrition

How did Door County score?

The following table provides a synopsis of all indicators assessed in this section and Door County's relative score (compared to other entities). A superior score indicates Door County scored well for an indicator. An inferior score indicates Door County needs improvement for an indicator.

Indicator	Superior	Inferior	Other Notes
<b>Breastfeeding</b>	X		
<b>Fruit/Vegetable Consumption</b>	X		
<b>Weight Loss (YRBS)</b>		X	
<b>Eating Habits (YRBS)</b>		X	2/3 of questions can use improvement.
<b>Physical Activity (YRBS)</b>		X	2/3 of questions can use improvement.
<b>Food Security</b>		X	Children's Rate higher than State
<b>Average Cost of Meal</b>		X	Higher than State rate and second highest county in State

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## 2. CHRONIC DISEASE PREVENTION & MANAGEMENT

Chronic diseases include: heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes, and asthma. They can often be prevented through healthy diet, physical activity, eliminating tobacco use, and substance abuse. Chronic diseases are important because:

- They are very costly

- Effective management can prevent more serious complications

Diabetes:

- Affects 29.1 million people in the US (2012)

- Is the 7<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death (2013)

- One in every five US health care dollars is spent caring for people with diagnosed diabetes

Cancer:

- Is the 2<sup>nd</sup> leading cause of death in the US

- Risk factors include use of tobacco, physical inactivity & poor nutrition, obesity, UV light exposure

- Also can be reduced through early screening and vaccination

Asthma:

- Affects nearly 40 million people in the US (2011)

- Can be aggravated by air pollution and certain indoor allergens

Coronary Heart Disease:

- Is the leading cause of death in the US

- Modifiable risk factors include high blood pressure, high cholesterol, cigarette smoking, diabetes, poor diet & physical activity, overweight & obesity

Eighty-four percent of health care spending is generated by the 50% of the population who have one or more chronic diseases (2006).

Sources: National Diabetes Statistics Report, 2014 (CDC); FastStats (CDC); Economic Benefits of Preventing Disease (National Prevention Strategy); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Healthiest Wisconsin 2020; Healthy People 2020

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**Diabetes Management – Hemoglobin A1C Test**

This indicator shows the percentage of diabetic Medicare patients who have had hemoglobin A1c test (hA1c). The hA1c is a blood test that measures blood sugar levels and allows early detection and treatment of diabetes if used appropriately. Door County has a high percentage of Medicare enrollees that have an annual exam and an hA1c test.

Report Area	Total Medicare enrollees	Medicare enrollees with diabetes	Medicare enrollees with diabetes with annual exam	Percent Medicare enrollees with diabetes with annual exam
<b>Door County, WI</b>	5,067	488	438	89.96%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	483,121	51,424	46,079	89.61%
<b>United States</b>	53,131,712	5,517,150	5,511,632	84.57%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Diabetes (Adult)**

Here is the percentage of adults aged 20 and older that have been told they have diabetes. Diabetes is a common problem in the United States and can lead to further health concerns. Door County has a high crude rate of population diagnosed with diabetes, however the age adjusted rate is lower than the state and national rate.

Report Area	Total population age 20	Population with diagnosed diabetes	Population with diagnosed diabetes, crude rate	Population with diagnosed diabetes, age adjusted rate
<b>Door County, WI</b>	22,296	2,185	9.8	7.1%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	4,246,740	373,377	8.79	7.9%
<b>United States</b>	234,058,710	23,059,940	9.85	9.11%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2012)

**Diabetes (Medicare Population)**

This data shows the percentage of Medicare population that has diabetes. Diabetes is a prevalent health condition that can lead to additional health concerns. Door County has a lower percentage of the Medicare population with diabetes than Wisconsin and the United States.

Report Area	Total Medicare beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with diabetes	Percent with diabetes
<b>Door County, WI</b>	5,686	1,232	21.67%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	626,071	146,265	23.36%
<b>United States</b>	34,126,305	9,224,278	27.03%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Cancer Screening- Mammogram**

The following reports the percentage of female Medicare enrollees aged 67-69 or older who have received one or more mammograms in the past two years. Mammograms are a preventive screening that can lead to early detection and treatment of health problems like cancer. Door County has a high rate of Medicare women who receive mammograms.

Report Area	Total Medicare enrollees	Female Medicare enrollees age 67-69	Female Medicare enrollees with mammogram in past 2 years	Percent female Medicare enrollees with mammogram in past 2 years
<b>Door County, WI</b>	5,067	452	334	74.12%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	483,121	38,158	26,801	70.24%
<b>United States</b>	53,131,712	4,402,782	2,772,990	62.98%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

### **Cancer Screening- Pap Test**

The following information shows the percentage of women aged 18 years and older who report they had a pap test in the last 3 years. Pap tests are a preventive screening that allow early detection and treatment of health problems. Door County has a high rate of women who report receiving the pap test.

Report Area	Female population age 18	Estimated number with regular pap test	Crude percentage	Age adjusted percentage
<b>Door County, WI</b>	22,070	17,788	80.6%	84.1%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	3,867,481	2,962,490	76.6%	78.2%
<b>United States</b>	176,847,182	137,191,142	77.58%	78.48%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2006-2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Cancer Screening- Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy**

Below is the percentage of adults aged 50 and older who report they had a sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy. Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are preventive screenings that can lead to early detection and treatment of health problems like cancer. Door County has a comparatively high percentage of individuals receiving these preventive services.

Report Area	Total population age 50	Estimated population ever screened for colon cancer	Crude percentage	Age-adjusted percentage
<b>Door County, WI</b>	10,956	7,735	70.6%	66.2%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	1,446,287	1,002,277	69.3%	65.9%
<b>United States</b>	75,116,406	48,549,269	64.63%	61.34%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2006-2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Cancer Incidence- Breast**

This information shows the age adjusted incidence rate of females with breast cancer. Cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to find better interventions. Door County has a high rate of breast cancer incidence.

Report Area	Female population	Average new cases per year	Annual incidence rate (per 100,000 population)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	14,100	32	140.8
<b>Wisconsin</b>	2,854,149	4,133	124.8
<b>United States</b>	155,863,552	216,052	122.7

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2007-2011)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

### **Cancer Incidence- Colon and Rectum**

This table and chart depict the age adjusted incidence rate of colon and rectal cancer. Cancer is a leading cause of death and different types of cancer must be identified to find better interventions. Door County has a relatively low incidence rate of colon and rectal cancer compared to Wisconsin and the United States.

Report Area	Total population	Average new cases per year	Annual incidence rate (per 100,000 population)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,893	18	37.7
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,664,893	2,654	41.8
<b>United States</b>	306,603,776	142,173	43.3

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2007-2011)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Cancer Incidence- Lung**

This data shows the age adjusted incidence of lung cancer. Cancer is a leading cause of death and different types of cancer must be identified to find better interventions. Door County has a relatively low age adjusted rate of lung cancer compared to the state and nation.

Report Area	Total population	Average new cases per year	Annual incidence rate (per 100,000 population)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,893	25	52.2
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,664,893	3,922	62.1
<b>United States</b>	306,603,776	212,768	64.9

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2007-2011)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Cancer Incidence- Prostate**

The following data shows the age adjusted incidence of prostate cancer. Cancer is a leading cause of death and different types of cancer must be identified to find better interventions. Door County has a high age adjusted rate of prostate cancer compared to Wisconsin.

Report Area	Male population	Average new cases per year	Annual incidence rate (per 100,000 population)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	13,793	33	141.6
<b>Wisconsin</b>	2,810,744	4,219	139.2
<b>United States</b>	150,740,224	220,000	142.3

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2007-2011)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

### Mortality-Cancer

The following information shows the death rate due to cancer per 100,000 population. Cancer is a leading cause of death in the United States. While the crude death rate from cancer is comparatively high, the age adjusted death rate is comparatively low.

Report Area	Total population	Average annual deaths 2007-2011	Crude death rate (per 100,000 population)	Age adjusted death rate (per 100,000 population)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,901	75	268.81	159.13
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,663,958	11,180	197.39	174.87
<b>United States</b>	306,486,831	569,481	185.81	174.08

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2007-2011)

### Asthma Prevalence

This information shows adults aged 18 years or older that have been told by a provider that they have asthma. Asthma is a common problem in the United States and can be worsened by environmental conditions. In Door County, the percent of adults reporting asthma is high.

Report Area	Survey population (Adults age 18)	Total adults with asthma	Percent adults with asthma
<b>Door County, WI</b>	24,049	3,058	12.72%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	4,349,506	499,130	11.48%
<b>United States</b>	237,197,465	31,697,608	13.36%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2011-2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

### Pneumonia Vaccination

This table shows the percentage of adults aged 65 and older who report they received a pneumonia vaccine. Receiving the pneumonia vaccine is a preventive behavior that can decrease the chance of future health concerns. Door County could increase its percentage of individuals who received the pneumonia vaccination to meet the Wisconsin percentage.

Report Area	Total population age 65	Estimated population with annual pneumonia vaccination	Crude percentage	Age adjusted percentage
<b>Door County, WI</b>	6,150	4,207	68.4%	68.3%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	767,027	541,521	70.6%	70.5%
<b>United States</b>	39,608,820	26,680,462	67.36%	67.51%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2006-2012)

### Mortality-Lung Disease

Below are the rates of death from chronic lower respiratory disease per 100,000 population. Lung disease is a leading cause of death in the United States. Although Door County's crude death rate is high, the age adjusted death rate is low compared to the state and nation.

Report Area	Total population	Average annual deaths, 2007-2011	Crude death rate (per 100,000 population)	Age adjusted death rate (per 100,000 population)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,901	16	58.06	33.05
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,663,958	2,497	44.09	38.87
<b>United States</b>	306,486,831	137,478	44.86	42.67

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2007-2011)

**High Blood Pressure Management**

These statistics indicate adults that report not taking high blood pressure medication even if it is deemed necessary. Taking blood pressure medication can be a way to prevent additional health issues. In Door County, there is a low percentage of adults reporting they do not take blood pressure medication when necessary.

Report Area	Total population (age 18)	Total adults not taking blood pressure medication (when needed)	Percent adults not taking medication (when needed)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	22,840	4,429	19.39%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	4,326,412	932,112	21.54%
<b>United States</b>	235,375,690	51,175,402	21.74%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2006-2010)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**High Blood Pressure (Adult)**

This measure shows the percent of adults diagnosed with high blood pressure. High blood pressure can lead to additional health concerns. Door County's percentage of adults with high blood pressure is higher than the Wisconsin percentage.

Report Area	Total population (age 18)	Total adults with high blood pressure	Percent adults with high blood pressure
<b>Door County, WI</b>	22,877	6,040	26.4%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	4,326,412	1,090,256	25.2%
<b>United States</b>	232,556,016	65,476,522	28.16%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2006-2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**High Blood Pressure (Medicare Population)**

Here is the percentage of individuals with Medicare who have been diagnosed with high blood pressure. High blood pressure can lead to additional health concerns. Door County has a higher percentage of individuals receiving Medicare with high blood pressure than Wisconsin.

Report Area	Total Medicare beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with high blood pressure	Percent with high blood pressure
<b>Door County, WI</b>	5,686	3,140	<b>55.22%</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>	626,071	306,256	48.92%
<b>United States</b>	34,126,305	18,936,118	55.49%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Christine Andersen, Director,  
Washington Island Community Health Program (WICHP)**

“We have a lot of really good resources, with great collaboration between agencies. The ADRC, Caregiver Coalition, Door Tran, Public Health, and the Senior Center are some that I work with. We work really well together.” Ms. Anderson considers the following as challenges for Washington Island:  
 “The geography: we have a big county, and for us, everything has to get here by the ferry. Winter weather poses more of a challenge. For example, medical equipment is available in Sturgeon Bay at Bayside Medical. It’s difficult for someone in their 80’s to travel.” Often, Ms. Anderson will pick up items such as medical equipment for islanders.

**High Cholesterol (Adult)**

The following demonstrates the percentage of adults aged 18 and above who report being diagnosed with high blood cholesterol. High blood cholesterol can lead to additional health issues. In Door County, the percentage of adults reporting high blood cholesterol is lower than in Wisconsin and the United States.

Report Area	Survey population (adults age 18)	Total adults with high cholesterol	Percent adults with high cholesterol
<b>Door County, WI</b>	25,660	7,060	27.51%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	3,366,752	1,219,239	36.21%
<b>United States</b>	180,861,326	69,662,357	38.52%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2011-2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**High Cholesterol (Medicare Population)**

Here is the percentage of adults receiving Medicare who report they have been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol. High blood cholesterol can lead to further health concerns. In Door County, there is a lower percent of Medicare recipients who report high blood cholesterol than the state and national percentage.

Report Area	Total Medicare beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with high cholesterol	Percent with high cholesterol
<b>Door County, WI</b>	5,686	2,221	39.06%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	626,071	255,539	40.82%
<b>United States</b>	34,126,305	15,273,052	44.75%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Heart Disease (Adult)**

Here are the statistics for adults aged 18 and above who have been diagnosed with heart disease. Heart disease is a leading cause of death in the United States and is related to many other health conditions. Door County has a high percentage of adults who report heart disease.

Report Area	Survey population (adults age 18)	Total adults with heart disease	Percent adults with heart disease
<b>Door County, WI</b>	24,522	1,498	<b>6.11%</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>	4,338,932	171,303	3.95%
<b>United States</b>	236,406,904	10,407,185	4.40%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2011-2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Heart Disease (Medicare Population)**

Below are the recipients of Medicare who have been diagnosed with heart disease. Heart disease is a leading cause of death in the United States and is related to many other health conditions. Door County has a comparatively low percentage of Medicare recipients with heart disease.

Report Area	Total Medicare beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with heart disease	Percent with heart disease
<b>Door County, WI</b>	5,686	1,305	<b>22.95%</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>	626,071	150,409	24.02%
<b>United States</b>	34,126,305	9,744,058	28.55%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Mortality-Heart Disease**

As indicated below, Door County has a comparatively high crude death rate and age adjusted death rate from heart disease. Heart disease is a leading cause of death in the United States.

Report Area	Total population	Average annual deaths 2007-2011	Crude death rate (per 100,000 population)	Age adjusted death rate (per 100,000 population)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,901	87	<b>311.1</b>	<b>172.44</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,663,958	11,120	196.33	167.29
<b>United States</b>	306,486,831	605,315	197.5	184.55

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2007-2011)

**Mortality- Ischemic Heart Disease**

This data shows the rates of death from ischemic heart disease. Ischemic heart disease refers to disease from decreased blood supply to the heart. Heart disease is a leading cause of death in the United States. In Door County, while the crude death rate from ischemic heart disease is higher than the state and national counterparts, the age adjusted death rate is lower.

Report Area	Total population	Average annual deaths 2007-2011	Crude death rate (per 100,000 population)	Age adjusted death rate (per 100,000 population)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,901	50	<b>180.64</b>	<b>100.3</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,663,958	6,832	120.63	103.37
<b>United States</b>	306,486,831	390,568	127.43	118.96

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2007-2011)

**Mortality- Stroke**

The information below shows the death rates from cerebrovascular disease (stroke). Stroke is a leading cause of death in the United States. While the crude death rate from stroke in Door County is high, the age adjusted death rate from stroke is lower than the state and nation. In addition, Door County's age adjusted death rate happens to be lower than the Healthy People 2020 target of less than or equal to 33.8.

Report Area	Total population	Average annual deaths 2007-2011	Crude death rate (per 100,000 population)	Age adjusted death rate (per 100,000 population)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,901	16	<b>57.35</b>	<b>32.28</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,663,958	2,608	46.05	39.22
<b>United States</b>	306,486,831	131,470	42.9	40.39

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2007-2011)

**Overweight**

In this report, Door County has a higher percentage of adults aged 18 and above who report they are overweight than Wisconsin and the United States. Overweight is defined as having a Body Mass Index (BMI) between 25.0 and 30.0. Excess weight can indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and contribute to health issues.

Report Area	Survey population (adults age 18)	Total adults overweight	Percent adults overweight
<b>Door County, WI</b>	22,726	8,680	<b>38.19%</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>	4,107,602	1,498,652	36.48%
<b>United States</b>	224,991,207	80,449,532	35.78%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2011-2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Obesity**

Below is the percentage of adults aged 20 and above who report obesity. Obesity is defined as having a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30.0. Excess weight can indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and contribute to health issues. Door County's percentage of adults over 20 reporting obesity is lower than in the state and nation.

Report Area	Total population age 20	Adults with BMI >30.0 (obese)	Percent adults with BMI >30.0 (obese)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	22,381	6,222	<b>26.8%</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>	4,245,171	1,248,156	28.96%
<b>United States</b>	231,417,834	63,336,403	27.14%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

### Summary of Chronic Disease Management

How did Door County score?

The following table provides a synopsis of all indicators assessed in this section and Door County's relative score (compared to other entities). A superior score indicates Door County scored well for an indicator. An inferior score indicates Door County needs improvement for an indicator.

Indicator	Superior	Inferior	Other Notes
Diabetes Management- Hemoglobin A1c Test	X		
Diabetes (Adult)	X		Crude rate is high.
Diabetes (Medicare Population)	X		
Cancer Screening- Mammogram	X		
Cancer Screening- Pap Test	X		
Cancer Screening- Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy	X		
Cancer Incidence- Breast		X	
Cancer Incidence- Colon and Rectum	X		
Cancer Incidence- Lung	X		
Cancer Incidence- Prostate		X	
Mortality- Cancer	X		Crude rate is high.
Asthma Prevalence		X	
Pneumonia Vaccinations		X	
Mortality- Lung Disease	X		Crude rate is high.
High Blood Pressure Management	X		
High Blood Pressure (Adult)		X	
High Blood Pressure (Medicare Population)		X	
High Cholesterol (Adult)	X		
High Cholesterol (Medicare Population)	X		
Heart Disease (Adult)		X	
Heart Disease (Medicare Population)	X		
Mortality- Heart Disease		X	
Mortality- Ischemic Heart Disease	X		Crude rate is high.
Mortality- Stroke	X		Crude rate is high.
Overweight		X	
Obesity	X		

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### 3. COMMUNICABLE DISEASE

Communicable diseases include:

- Foodborne & waterborne
- Respiratory
- Vaccine-preventable
- Sexually transmitted
- Other

Prompt identification and control can reduce illness, death, health care costs and absenteeism.

Viral hepatitis, influenza and tuberculosis are among the leading causes of illness and death in the US. Respiratory infections (including influenza & pneumonia) are the 8<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death in the US (2013).

Foodborne illness:

- Causes millions of illnesses every year in the US
- Children under 4 have the highest incidence
- Adults over 50 are at highest risk of serious complications

Vaccine-preventable diseases:

- Each year in the US 42,000 adults and 300 children die of vaccine-preventable diseases

Each birth cohort vaccinated with the routine schedule of childhood vaccines:

- Saves 33,000 lives
- Prevents 14 million cases of disease
- Reduces direct health care costs by \$9.9 billion

Sources: Healthiest Wisconsin 2020; Healthy People 2020; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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**Chlamydia Incidence**

The following shows the incidence rate of chlamydia cases per 100,000 population and indicates poor health status and prevalence of unsafe sex practices. Door County’s chlamydia infection rate is low compared to the state and nation.

Report Area	Total population	Total chlamydia infections	Chlamydia infection rate (per 100,000 pop.)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,820	42	151
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,711,767	23,726	415.39
<b>United States</b>	311,577,841	1,422,976	456.7

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Gonorrhea Incidence**

This indicator shows the gonorrhea cases per 100,000 population and indicates poor health status and prevalence of unsafe sex practices. Door County’s gonorrhea rate is low compared to the state and the nation.

Report Area	Total population	Total gonorrhea infections	Gonorrhea infection rate (per 100,000 pop.)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,820	10	35.9
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,711,767	4,703	82.34
<b>United States</b>	311,466,046	334,826	107.5

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Confirmed Cases of Sexually Transmitted Disease in Door County**

This indicator reports the number of confirmed cases of reportable sexually transmitted disease in Door County from 2010 to 2014. The number of cases have been relatively consistent, but there have been some years with increased cases of one disease or another.

Sexually Transmitted Disease	Number in 2010	Number in 2011	Number in 2012	Number in 2013	Number in 2014
<b>Chlamydia Trachomatis</b>	41	46	42	44	53
<b>Gonorrhea</b>	<5	6	10	5	<5
<b>Syphilis</b>	0	0	<5	<5	<5

Data Source: Public Health Profiles for Door County 2010, 2011, 2012 – Wisconsin Department of Health Services, & Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System, 2015

**HIV Screenings**

This data shows the percentage of adults aged 18-70 who report they have not been screened for HIV. Participating in prevention behaviors like HIV screenings can allow early detection and treatment of health conditions. Unfortunately, Door County has a high percentage of adults that have not been screened for HIV or AIDS.

Report Area	Survey population (smokers age 18)	Total adults never screened for HIV/AIDS	Percent adults never screened for HIV/AIDS
<b>Door County, WI</b>	21,819	19,468	<b>89.23%</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>	3,892,178	2,767,144	71.09%
<b>United States</b>	214,984,421	134,999,025	62.79%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2011-2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**HIV Prevalence**

The following information depicts the prevalence of HIV or AIDS per 100,000 population. HIV and AIDS are life-threatening communicable diseases that can affect vulnerable populations or indicate unsafe sex practices. Door County has a low prevalence of HIV and AIDS.

Report Area	Total population	Population with HIV/AIDS	Population with HIV/AIDS rate (per 100,000 population)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	24,314	7	28.2
<b>Wisconsin</b>	4,740,591	5,047	106.46
<b>United States</b>	509,288,471	1,733,459	340.37

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2010)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Confirmed Cases of Communicable Disease in Door County**

This table shows the number of confirmed cases of reportable communicable disease in Door County from 2010 to 2014. These illnesses may or may not be transmitted from one person to another or cause long term health effects.

Disease	Number in 2010	Number in 2011	Number in 2012	Number in 2013	Number in 2014
Campylobacter Enteritis	0	7	<5	<5	<5
Giardiasis	<5	0	0	0	<5
Hepatitis A	0	0	0	0	0
Hepatitis B	<5	<5	<5	0	<5
Hepatitis NANB/C	14	8	8	8	<5
Legionnaire’s	0	0	0	0	0
Lyme	6	<5	6	8	8
Measles	0	0	0	0	0
N. Meningitis, Meningococcal	0	0	0	0	0
Meningitis, Bacterial	<5	0	0	0	0
Mumps	0	0	0	0	0
Pertussis	0	0	19	1	49
Salmonellosis	6	<5	<5	<5	<5
Shigellosis	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	0	0	0	<5	0
E-Coli, Shigat Toxin-producing (STEC)	0	0	<5	<5	0
Babesiosis	0	0	0	0	0
Cryptosporidiosis	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
Streptococcus Pneum. Invasive	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5
All Streptococcal Diseases	<5	0	<5	<5	<5
Blastomycosis	0	0	0	0	0
Haemophilus Influenzae, Invasive	<5	<5	0	0	0
Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza A – Novel (Hospitalization)	0	<5	0	<5	11
Listeriosis	0	-	-	0	0
Histoplasmosis	-	0	-	0	0
Arboviral Illness, West Nile Virus	-	-	<5	<5	0
Mycobacterial Disease (Non-Tuberculosis)	-	-	-	<5	<5
Varicella	-	-	-	<5	<5

Data Source: Public Health Profiles for Door County 2010, 2011, 2012 – Wisconsin Department of Health Services, & Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System, 2015

**Immunization Coverage by 24 Months**

This data shows the immunization completion rates by two years of age for 2010 through 2014. The data compares Door County to the Northeast Region of Wisconsin and the State of Wisconsin. Door County’s coverage is comparable to the Northeast Region and slightly above Wisconsin completion. Improving completion rates can decrease the incidence of vaccine preventable diseases.

**Immunization Coverage by Individual Antigen and Series by 24 Months of Age**

Location	Year	DTaP (4)	HepB (3)	Hib (3)	MMR (1)	Polio (3)	Pneumo (4)	Varicella (1)	Series
Door County	2010	79.77%	87.02%	89.31%	85.88%	88.17%	85.11%	85.50%	77.10%
	2011	83.40%	90.35%	91.51%	89.19%	90.35%	88.42%	88.80%	80.69%
	2012	79.30%	86.34%	88.11%	85.46%	87.67%	83.70%	84.58%	77.09%
	2013	85.11%	90.64%	91.91%	88.94%	91.49%	91.91%	88.51%	82.55%
	2014	82.56%	90.26%	90.77%	87.18%	91.28%	86.67%	86.15%	78.97%
Northeast Region of Wisconsin	2010	79.94%	86.72%	90.57%	89.71%	89.40%	86.94%	85.4%	72.42%
	2011	82.87%	88.50%	92.44%	86.88%	91.31%	88.61%	86.64%	76.55%
	2012	82.48%	87.86%	91.31%	86.69%	90.54%	87.71%	86.45%	76.77%
	2013	82.56%	88.60%	90.99%	86.48%	90.80%	88.25%	86.41%	76.96%
	2014	81.62%	88.35%	90.46%	85.91%	90.19%	87.35%	85.89%	75.85%
State of Wisconsin	2010	73.91%	81.56%	86.77%	82.88%	85.39%	81.43%	81.27%	63.92%
	2011	76.09%	82.39%	89.19%	84.60%	86.77%	83.09%	82.85%	66.76%
	2012	77.37%	84.18%	88.41%	85.23%	87.48%	83.24%	83.37%	69.45%
	2013	77.27%	85.90%	88.16%	84.86%	87.48%	83.47%	83.27%	70.42%
	2014	76.59%	86.04%	87.44%	84.66%	87.04%	83.05%	83.24%	70.52%

Data source: Wisconsin Immunization Program, Wisconsin Division of Public Health, 2014, 2015

Data source: Wisconsin Immunization Program, Wisconsin Division of Public Health, 2014, 2015

**Immunization Coverage for Adolescents**

This data shows adolescent immunization completion rates by vaccine for teens aged 13 through 18 years in 2013. Door County is clearly lower than the Northeast Region and State of Wisconsin rates for HPV and meningococcal vaccine. Following this information, the completion rates for 2014 can be seen. In 2014, Door County’s adolescent immunization rates improved.

**Adolescent Immunization Coverage Rates for 13-18 Year Olds by Antigen in 2013**

Location	Year	HPV (1 dose)	HPV (3 doses)	Meningo (1 dose)	Meningo (Up to Date)	Tdap (1 dose)
Door County	2013	23.13%	9.01%	36.35%	20.61%	81.33%
Northeast Region of Wisconsin	2013	34.31%	19.21%	66.85%	34.83%	82.07%
State of Wisconsin	2013	35.86%	19.06%	64.11%	33.59%	77.56%

Data source: Wisconsin Immunization Program, Wisconsin Division of Public Health, 2014, 2015

Data source: Wisconsin Immunization Program, Wisconsin Division of Public Health, 2014, 2015

This data illustrates adolescent immunization completion rates by vaccine for teens aged 13 through 18 years in 2014. Compared to 2013, Door County’s adolescent immunization rates improved due to a special effort, but are still generally lower than Wisconsin’s overall rates except for Tdap.

**Adolescent Immunization Coverage Rates for 13-18 Year Olds by Antigen in 2014**

Location	Year	HPV (1)	HPV (3)	Meningo (1)	Meningo UTD	Tdap (1)
Door County	2014	37.69%	14.91%	50.9%	35.07%	81.59%
Northeast Region of Wisconsin	2014	39.56%	23.32%	68.86%	38.98%	82.47%
State of Wisconsin	2014	40.43%	22.99%	64.96%	37.14%	78.08%

Data source: Wisconsin Immunization Program, Wisconsin Division of Public Health, 2014, 2015

Data source: Wisconsin Immunization Program, Wisconsin Division of Public Health, 2014, 2015

**Summary of Communicable Disease**

How did Door County score?

The following table provides a synopsis of all indicators assessed in this section and Door County’s relative score (compared to other entities). A superior score indicates Door County scored well for an indicator. An inferior score indicates Door County needs improvement for an indicator.

Indicator	Superior	Inferior	Other Notes
Chlamydia Incidence	X		
Gonorrhea Incidence	X		
Confirmed Cases of Sexually Transmitted Disease			See report.
HIV Screenings		X	
HIV Prevalence	X		
Confirmed Cases of Communicable Disease			See report.
Immunization Coverage by 24 months	X		
Immunization Coverage for Adolescents		X	

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## 4. Environmental & Occupational Health

### NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Natural environment includes a variety of factors but, in particular air and water quality. Poor air and water quality have the greatest impact on the very young, the elderly, and those with chronic health conditions.

Air pollution can aggravate:

- Chronic bronchitis
- Asthma
- Other lung diseases

By one estimate, a 10% reduction in fine particulate matter could prevent over 13,000 deaths in the U.S.

Contaminants in water, such as prescription drugs, pesticides, and chemicals, can lead to illness, infection, and increased risk for cancer.

Source: County Health Rankings (2014)

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**Air Quality – Ozone**

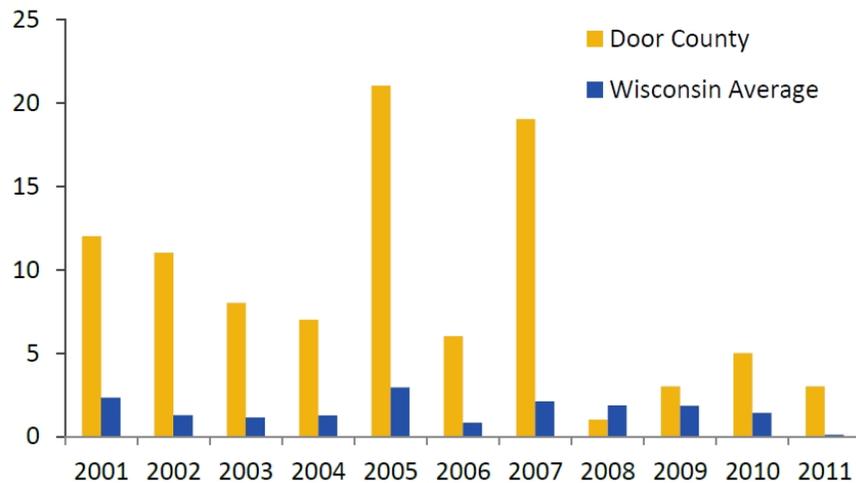
According to the Wisconsin Environmental Public Health Tracking Program, Door County has more days each year above the standard set by the US Environmental Health Protection Agency. Ozone can be created through emissions from vehicles and industrial facilities. Ozone can cause health problems, especially for those with asthma or other lung conditions. The following chart shows how Door County compared to the Wisconsin average from 2001 to 2011.

Annual Days Above Standard	
<b>Door County</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>	0.7

Data Source: Wisconsin Environmental Public Health Tracking Program – DC Environmental Health Profile – 2015

**OZONE**

ANNUAL DAYS ABOVE STANDARD



Data Source: Wisconsin Environmental Public Health Tracking Program – DC Environmental Health Profile – 2015

**Air Quality- Particulate Matter 2.5**

Particulate matter are the particles that settle in the lungs after being inhaled. 2.5 refers to the size of the particles, which are smaller than human hair. Particulate matter can cause health problems, especially for those with asthma or other lung conditions. The following two tables show the annual days above the recommended standard and the annual average of days above the standard. Door County scores well in these two areas.

Particulate Matter 2.5 Annual Days Above Standard	
<b>Door County</b>	0.0
<b>Wisconsin</b>	0.1

Data Source: Wisconsin Environmental Public Health Tracking Program – DC Environmental Health Profile – 2015

Particulate Matter 2.5 Annual Average	
<b>Door County</b>	8.9
<b>Wisconsin</b>	9.4

Data Source: Wisconsin Environmental Public Health Tracking Program – DC Environmental Health Profile – 2015

**Air Pollution – Particulate Matter**

Particulate matter are the particles that settle in the lungs after being inhaled. 2.5 refers to the size of the particles, which are smaller than human hair. Particulate matter can cause health problems, especially for those with asthma or other lung conditions. This table shows the average daily density of particulate matter in Door County is a little under the Wisconsin average.

Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5)	
<b>Door County</b>	11.0
<b>Wisconsin</b>	11.5
<b>US Median</b>	11.9
<b>Top 90<sup>th</sup> Percentile of US</b>	9.5

Data Source: County Health Rankings and Road Maps, 2015

**Driving Alone to Work**

This indicator shows the percent of the workforce that drives alone to work. More people driving alone to work means vehicle emissions may increase and lead to increased air pollution, however, Door County had fewer people driving alone to work. Air pollution can then lead to health problems, especially for those with asthma or other lung conditions.

Percent of workforce that drives alone to work	
<b>Door County</b>	78%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	80%
<b>US Median</b>	80%
<b>Top 90<sup>th</sup> Percentile of US</b>	71%

Data Source: County Health Rankings and Road Maps, 2015

**Long Commute – Driving Alone**

This indicator shows how many workers (of workers who commute alone) have a commute lasting longer than 30 minutes. More people driving alone to work for further distances means increased vehicle emissions and increased air pollution. Door County had fewer people with long commutes. Air pollution leads to health problems, especially for those with asthma or other lung conditions.

Among workers who commute in their car alone, % commuting > 30 minutes	
<b>Door County</b>	21%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	26%
<b>US Median</b>	29%
<b>Top 90<sup>th</sup> Percentile of US</b>	15%

Data Source: County Health Rankings and Road Maps, 2015

**Arsenic in Public Drinking Water**

Arsenic is a water contaminant that can lead to skin damage, circulatory system problems, and some cancers. In Door County, the average concentration of arsenic in public water systems is lower than the Wisconsin average.

Average Concentration in Public Water (micrograms/liter)	
<b>Door County</b>	0.3
<b>Wisconsin</b>	1.3

Data Source: Wisconsin Environmental Public Health Tracking Program – DC Environmental Health Profile – 2015

**Nitrate in Public Drinking Water**

Nitrates are a water contaminant that may be linked to birth defects if ingested during early pregnancy. Nitrates can also cause shortness of breath or blue baby syndrome if consumed by infants. The average nitrate concentration in public water systems in Door County is higher than the Wisconsin average.

Average Concentration in Public Water (milligrams/liter)	
<b>Door County</b>	2.3
<b>Wisconsin</b>	1.5

Data Source: Wisconsin Environmental Public Health Tracking Program – DC Environmental Health Profile – 2015

**Carbon Monoxide Poisoning**

Carbon monoxide is a toxic, colorless, and odorless gas that is created when fuel or other materials are burned. Carbon monoxide poisoning can occur in homes and prevents oxygen from getting to the body leading to tissue damage or death. In Door County, the rate of emergency room visits per 100,000 individuals due to carbon monoxide is higher than the state average.

Rate of ER Visits Related to CO Per 100,000	
<b>Door County</b>	9.4
<b>Wisconsin</b>	8.2

Data Source: Wisconsin Environmental Public Health Tracking Program – DC Environmental Health Profile – 2015

**Childhood Lead Poisoning**

Lead poisoning can slow growth and development (especially in the brain) in children. Lead poisoning may also be related to increased incarceration or poor academic outcomes. This data shows Door County has a lower percentage of children that test with elevated blood lead levels than the state average.

Percent of Tested Children with Blood Lead >= 5 µg/dL	
<b>Door County</b>	1.6
<b>Wisconsin</b>	6.3

Data Source: Wisconsin Environmental Public Health Tracking Program – DC Environmental Health Profile – 2015

**Heat Stress**

Heat stress includes a number of conditions that can develop during intense physical activity or high temperatures that can be related to environmental factors. This data shows the rate of emergency room visits per 100,000 people due to heat stress. Door County did not have a high rate of heat stress compared to Wisconsin.

Rate of ER Visits Per 100,000 People Due to Heat Stress	
<b>Door County</b>	11.3
<b>Wisconsin</b>	16.5

Data Source: Wisconsin Environmental Public Health Tracking Program – DC Environmental Health Profile – 2015

**Melanoma**

Melanoma is a dangerous type of skin cancer that is strongly linked to environmental causes like ultraviolet radiation exposure. This data shows the rate of melanoma cases per 100,000 individuals. Door County’s rate of melanoma cases is significantly higher than the Wisconsin rate.

Rate of Melanoma Cases Per 100,000 People	
<b>Door County</b>	36.8
<b>Wisconsin</b>	18.4

Data Source: Wisconsin Environmental Public Health Tracking Program – DC Environmental Health Profile – 2015

**Lung Cancer**

Lung cancer forms in the tissues of the lung and is the leading cause of cancer deaths in the United States. In addition, lung cancer is strongly linked to environmental causes like radon and environmental tobacco smoke. Door County’s rate of lung cancer cases is lower than the Wisconsin rate.

Rate of Lung Cancer Cases Per 100,000 People	
<b>Door County</b>	54.0
<b>Wisconsin</b>	62

Data Source: Wisconsin Environmental Public Health Tracking Program – DC Environmental Health Profile – 2015

**Asthma**

Asthma is a disease that affects breathing and makes it difficult for oxygen to get to the lungs. Asthma symptoms occur because of environmental triggers like air pollution. In Door County, there is a smaller rate of emergency room visits due to asthma than the Wisconsin rate.

Rate of ER Visits Per 100,000 People Due to Asthma	
<b>Door County</b>	332.0
<b>Wisconsin</b>	376

Data Source: Wisconsin Environmental Public Health Tracking Program – DC Environmental Health Profile – 2015

**Radon**

This information shows the percent of test results that had elevated radon in Door County listed by zip code. Radon is a naturally occurring, odorless, radioactive gas that can cause lung cancer. Some homes may have higher radon levels than others but radon can be controlled in homes.

Zip Code	Location	Percent of test results greater than or equal to 4.0 pCi/L
<b>54202</b>	Bailey's Harbor	24%-41%
<b>54204</b>	Brussels	42%-58%
<b>54209</b>	Egg Harbor	24%-41%
<b>54210</b>	Ellison Bay	42%-58%
<b>54212</b>	Fish Creek	42%-58%
<b>54213</b>	Forestville	0%-23%
<b>54234</b>	Sister Bay	42%-58%
<b>54235</b>	Sturgeon Bay	24%-41%
<b>54246</b>	Washington Island	0%-23%

Data Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services – Wisconsin Interactive Radon Map – 2015

**Summary of Natural Environment**

How did Door County score?

The following table provides a synopsis of all indicators assessed in this section and Door County's relative score (compared to other entities). A superior score indicates Door County scored well for an indicator. An inferior score indicates Door County needs improvement for an indicator.

Indicator	Superior	Inferior	Other Notes
<b>Air Quality- Ozone</b>		X	
<b>Air Quality- Particulate Matter 2.5</b>	X		
<b>Air Pollution- Particulate Matter</b>	X		
<b>Driving Alone to Work</b>	X		
<b>Long Commute- Driving Alone</b>	X		
<b>Arsenic in Public Drinking Water</b>	X		
<b>Nitrates in Public Drinking Water</b>		X	
<b>Carbon Monoxide Poisoning</b>		X	
<b>Childhood Lead Poisoning</b>	X		
<b>Heat Stress</b>	X		
<b>Melanoma</b>		X	
<b>Lung Cancer</b>	X		
<b>Asthma</b>	X		
<b>Radon</b>		X	

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## BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The built environment includes human-made resources and infrastructure such as:

- Buildings
- Roads
- Parks
- Restaurants
- Grocery stores

Major disparities in health conditions, such as childhood lead poisoning and asthma, result from inequities in the quality of home and neighborhood environments.

These built environment hazards can be reduced through engineering, regulation, safe work practices, and other methods.

One critical aspect of the built environment is having access to healthy foods.

Not having access to fresh fruits and vegetables is related to premature mortality.

Too much access to fast food restaurants and residing in a food desert correlate with: overweight, obesity, and premature death.

A “food desert” is a neighborhood where a high proportion of the residents have low access to a supermarket or large grocery store (more than a mile in urban areas and more than ten in rural areas).

Access to recreational facilities has a strong relationship with physical activity levels in adults and children and is linked to lower obesity levels. Increasing access to recreational facilities is one of the CDC’s 24 recommended strategies to reduce obesity.

Source: County Health Rankings; Healthiest Wisconsin 2020

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**Housing Environment- Assisted Housing**

This indicator shows the rate of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funded housing units available to renters. In Door County, there are fewer opportunities for assisted housing available.

Report Area	Total housing units (2010)	Total HUD assisted housing units	HUD assisted units, rate per 10,000 housing units
<b>Door County, WI</b>	23,966	359	149.8
<b>Wisconsin</b>	12,555,134	1,342,274	1,069.1
<b>United States</b>	654,954,581	96,159,779	1,468.19

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2013)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Housing Environment- Overcrowded Housing**

This data shows overcrowded housing. Although there is no official definition of crowding, the information considers units with more than one occupant per room to be crowded. Data in Door County suggests overcrowding is not an issue.

Report Area	Total occupied housing units	Overcrowded housing units	Percentage of housing units overcrowded
<b>Door County, WI</b>	13,117	140	1.07%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	2,064,023	39,179	1.9%
<b>United States</b>	90,126,088	3,797,345	4.21%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2008-2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Housing Environment- Substandard Housing**

The following charts demonstrate housing units that have substandard conditions. Substandard conditions include: lacking complete plumbing facilities, lacking complete kitchen facilities, one or more occupants per room, monthly costs greater than 30 percent of household income, and rent costs greater than 30 percent of household income. This data assesses the quality of housing and its occupants. Door County is very similar to Wisconsin in the percentage of housing units with substandard conditions.

Report Area	Total occupied housing units	Occupied housing units with one or more substandard conditions	Percent occupied housing units with one or more substandard conditions
<b>Door County, WI</b>	13,459	4,363	32.42%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	2,288,332	744,457	32.53%
<b>United States</b>	115,610,216	41,747,016	36.11%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2009-2013)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Housing Environment- Vacancy Rate**

This information shows the number and percent of housing units that were vacant at the time of the survey. At the time of the survey, units with occupants that were staying for two months or less, or who have a more permanent residence elsewhere, were considered vacant. Door County has a high vacant housing percentage.

Report Area	Total housing units	Vacant housing units	Vacant housing units, percent
<b>Door County, WI</b>	23,945	10,486	43.79%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	2,626,142	337,810	12.86%
<b>United States</b>	132,057,808	16,447,588	12.45%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2009-2013)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Fast Food Restaurant Access**

Below are the rates of fast food restaurants per 100,000 population. Fast food restaurants are defined as those offering limited food service where food is ordered and purchased before eating. It shows healthy food access and the environmental influences on dietary behaviors. Door County has a higher rate of fast food establishments than what is seen in Wisconsin.

Report Area	Total population	Number of establishments	Establishments, rate per 100,000 population
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,785	18	<b>64.78</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,686,986	3,531	62.09
<b>United States</b>	312,732,537	227,486	72.74

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2013)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Grocery Store Access**

Here are the grocery stores per 100,000 population. These numbers include supermarkets and smaller grocery stores and exclude convenience stores, supercenters, or club stores. For this indicator, Door County has a higher rate of grocery stores than Wisconsin and the United States.

Report Area	Total population	Number of establishments	Establishments, rate per 100,000 population
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,785	12	43.19
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,686,986	1,027	18.06
<b>United States</b>	312,732,537	66,286	21.2

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2013)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Low Income Population with Low Food Access**

This indicator shows low income population with low food access. Low food access is considered living in a location where there is low access to a supermarket or large grocery store. The information relays the vulnerable populations that may experience food insecurity. Door County has a higher percentage of low income individuals with low food access than Wisconsin.

Report Area	Total population	Low income population with low food access	Percent low income population with low food access
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,785	1,661	5.98%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,686,986	301,930	5.31%
<b>United States</b>	308,745,538	19,347,047	6.27%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2010)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Population with Low Food Access**

This data shows the percentage of the total population living in areas with low food access. Low food access is considered living in a location where there is low access to a supermarket or large grocery store. The information relays the vulnerable populations that may experience food insecurity. Door County has a lower percent of individuals living in low food access areas than the state and the nation.

Report Area	Total population	Population with low food access	Percent population with low food access
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,785	5,465	19.67%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,686,986	1,317,596	23.17%
<b>United States</b>	308,745,538	72,905,540	23.61%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2010)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Modified Retail Food Environment Index**

Regarding the retail food environment, this table shows the percent of population living in census tracts where there is no, or low, access to healthy food stores. Door County has a high percent of population in areas where there are no food outlets or no healthy food outlets. However, Door County also has a high percentage of population in areas with high healthy food access.

Report Area	Total Population	Percent Population in Tracts with No Food Outlet	Percent Population in Tracts with No Healthy Food Outlet	Percent Population in Tracts with Low Healthy Food Access	Percent Population in Tracts with Moderate Healthy Food Access	Percent Population in Tracts with High Healthy Food Access
<b>Door County</b>	27,785	7.86%	25.61%	0%	16.94%	45.59%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,686,986	1.04%	25.94%	18.81%	45.86%	8.35%
<b>United States</b>	312,474,470	0.99%	18.63%	30.89%	43.28%	5.02%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2011)

**SNAP-Authorized Food Store Access**

The data reports the rate of stores per 100,000 population that are authorized to accept Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits. This information examines food security and access for eligible vulnerable individuals. Positively, Door County has a higher rate of stores that accept SNAP than Wisconsin.

Report Area	Total population	Total SNAP-authorized retailers	SNAP-authorized retailers, rate per 100,000 population
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,785	21	75.58
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,686,986	3,814	67.07
<b>United States</b>	312,732,537	245,113	78.44

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2014)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**WIC-Authorized Food Store Access**

Here is information on the stores that are authorized to accept Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) benefits. These stores must carry designated WIC foods in certain food categories. This data looks at food security and healthy food access for women, infants, and children in poverty. Door County has a high rate of stores that accept WIC benefits.

Report Area	Total population (2011 estimate)	Number WIC-authorized food stores	WIC-authorized food store rate (per 100,000 population)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,820	7	25.16
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,732,513	1,287	22.4
<b>United States</b>	318,921,538	50,042	15.6

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2011)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Recreation and Fitness Facility Access**

As shown below, there is a high rate of recreation and fitness facilities in Door County. Access to these facilities encourages physical activity and other healthy behaviors.

Report Area	Total population	Number of establishments	Establishments, rate per 100,000 population
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,785	4	14.4
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,686,986	645	11.34
<b>United States</b>	312,732,537	30,393	9.72

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2013)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Use of Public Transportation**

Less than one percent of the Door County population uses public transit to get to work. Public transportation was considered buses, trolley buses, streetcars, trolley cars, subway, elevated rails, or ferryboats. Access to public transportation may make it easier to acquire and retain employment for some individuals.

Report Area	Total population employed age 16	Population using public transit for commute to work	Percent population using public transit for commute to work
<b>Door County, WI</b>	13,709	31	0.23%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	2,792,190	51,484	1.84%
<b>United States</b>	139,786,640	7,000,722	5.01%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2009-2013)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

### Summary of Built Environment

How did Door County score?

The following table provides a synopsis of all indicators assessed in this section and Door County's relative score (compared to other entities). A superior score indicates Door County scored well for an indicator. An inferior score indicates Door County needs improvement for an indicator.

Indicator	Superior	Inferior	Other Notes
Housing Environment-Assisted Housing	X		
Housing Environment-Overcrowding Housing	X		
Housing Environment-Substandard Housing	X		1/3 of all housing units are considered substandard
Housing Environment- Vacancy Rate		X	
Fast Food Restaurant Access		X	
Grocery Store Access	X		
Low Income Population with Low Food Access		X	
Population with Low Food Access	X		
Modified Retail Food Environment Index		X	High percent of population with no food outlet or no healthy food outlet.
SNAP- Authorized Food Store Access	X		
WIC- Authorized Food Store Access	X		
Recreation and Fitness Facility Access	X		
Use of Public Transportation		X	

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## 5. HEALTHY GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT

Healthy growth and development in early life have a profound effect on health across the life span. Research studies over the past decade demonstrated the link between early life events and adult chronic diseases and found that babies born at lower birthweights have an increased risk of developing heart disease, diabetes, and high blood pressure in later life. Infants with poor birth outcomes begin life with multiple risk factors that may prevent them from reaching their full health and development potential.

In an average week in Wisconsin (based on data for 2008), 1,385 babies are born. Of these, 153 babies are born preterm (before 37 weeks of gestation), 97 babies are born low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams or approximately 5.5 pounds), and 10 babies will die before reaching their first birthday (Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health).

The Life Course Health Development Model (Lu and Halfon, 2003) is useful in understanding disparities in birth outcomes and the influences on healthy growth and development across the life span. The model illustrates that birth outcomes are influenced by the health of the mother throughout her life, not just during the nine months of pregnancy. It is important to optimize women's health prior to pregnancy by providing screening, education, and interventions to reduce those risk factors.

Chronic experiences with risk factors such as racism and poverty have a negative impact on health. Social support and access to high-quality health care are known protective factors that support health.

Early childhood is also a critical development period with lifelong impacts on health. Recent research has clearly shown that brain development of children before the age of five has a profound influence on their social, emotional, language, memory, physical, and cognitive development. Positive environments and relationships in the life of a child serve as protective factors to support development and provide a strong foundation for all future learning, behavior, and health. It is well established that adverse conditions such as family turmoil, enduring poverty, violent neighborhoods, and substandard daycare conditions put children at higher risk for mental health and developmental problems that can persist into school-age years and adulthood.

A healthier population begins with reducing toxic stress such as physical and emotional abuse and neglect in childhood. The healthy development of young children provides a strong foundation for later academic achievement, economic productivity, and responsible citizenship, as well as a lifetime of good physical and mental health.

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p0/p00816-healthy-growth.pdf>

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**Children Age 4 And Under**

Year(s): 5 selected | Data Type: Number

Data Provided by: Wisconsin Council on Children and Families

Location	Data Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Wisconsin	Number	356,946	352,901	348,310	343,829	341,368
Door	Number	1,247	1,198	1,174	1,134	1,087

**DEFINITIONS & SOURCES**

**Definitions:** Children age four and under.

**Data Source:** Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2014). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2014." Online. Available: <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/>

**Births by Birth Weight**

The following data shows birth weights and the percent of births that were a low birth weight in 2012 and 2013. Door County had a higher percent of low weight births than the Wisconsin average in 2012 but had a lower percentage in 2013. Low birth weight can be related to poor health outcomes.

**Number of Births by Birth Weight in 2013 and Percent Low Birth Weight in 2012 and 2013**

	Total Births	<1,500 Grams	1,500-2,499 Grams	2,500-3,999 Grams	4,000+ Grams	Total <2,500 Grams	Percent Low Birth Weight (<2,500 Grams)	
							2012	2013
<b>Door County</b>	223	2	10	182	29	12	7.1	5.4
<b>Wisconsin</b>	66,566	854	3,811	55,423	6,459	4,665	7.2	7.0

Data source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services 2013

Data source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services 2013

**Smoking During Pregnancy**

This data shows the percentage of births where the mother reported smoking during pregnancy. According to the County Health Rankings and Road Maps in 2015, Door County had a higher percentage of mothers smoking during pregnancy than the state average. Smoking during pregnancy can impact birth outcomes or health of the child.

Percentage of births where mother reports smoking during pregnancy	
<b>Door County</b>	<b>16%</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>	14%

Data Source: County Health Rankings and Road Maps, 2015

**Child Abuse**

According to 2015 data from County Health Rankings and Road Maps, the child abuse rate per 1,000 population in Door County is higher than the Wisconsin average. Child abuse can detrimentally affect children and lead to long term effects including health challenges.

Child abuse rate per 1,000 population	
<b>Door County</b>	<b>4.9</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>	4

Data Source: County Health Rankings and Road Maps, 2015

**Child Abuse and Neglect Reports**

Year(s): 5 selected | Data Type: rate per 1,000 children

Data Provided by: Wisconsin Council on Children and Families

Location	Data Type	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Wisconsin	rate per 1,000 children	29.0	30.3	28.8	29.9	30.7
Door	rate per 1,000 children	25.6	23.9	26.7	32.5	36.9

**DEFINITIONS & SOURCES**

**Definitions:** Each report represents a referral made to a county's Child Protective Services (CPS) that involves allegations of child abuse or neglect. One CPS report can involve multiple children, or multiple allegations involving the same child.

The rate represents the number of abuse and neglect reports for a given year per 1,000 children ages zero to 17 in the county in the previous year. This rate is calculated by the Department of Children and Families and presented in its reports.

**Data Source:** Data are from Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Reports: Annual Reports, Wisconsin Department of Children and Families. <http://dcf.wisconsin.gov/children/CPS/index.htm>

Carol Jackomino, Director of Head Start & Early Head Start, Family & Child Learning Centers of Northeast Wisconsin (N.E.W), Inc. provided the following information via correspondence (11/18/15). The Sturgeon Bay Head Start Program currently has 19 children enrolled. There are 12 children on a waitlist. The enrollment has declined over the past two years. Up until last year, the Sturgeon Bay Center had 2 Head Start classrooms (a.m. and p.m.) serving 36-40 children each year. Transportation does not seem to be an issue for the families. The program has offered one-way transportation but no one was interested. The program is seeing more children with challenging behaviors and more children with IEP’s. Most of the children are connected to on-going health / dental care and are up-to-date on immunizations. This year, English is the primary language for all families.

The Child and Family Services Unit of the Door County Department of Human Services (DCDHS) serves children and juveniles from birth to age 18, as well as their families. This program provides initial screening of referrals and ongoing services to children who were abused, neglected or at risk of abuse or neglect, as well as to juveniles in need of protection or services and delinquent youth. In 2014, the program received 282 Child Protection cases, 103 Child Welfare cases, and 50 Juvenile Justice Cases. (Annual Report, 2014, DCDHS)

Other programs in the Human Services Department provided the following services: (Annual Report, 2014, DCDHS)

- The Birth to Three Early Intervention Program served 77 children and their families in 2014.
- Family Support Program/Children’s Services provided Information/referral, coordination of the use of community resources and other case management services, limited funding to assist families, networking families with other supports. 41 children and their families were served in 2014, in this program.
- 303 individuals were served in the Children’s Long Term Support Waivers/Adult Long Term Support Waiver Services Program. These services were for individuals with a developmental disability.
- The Coordinated Services Teams Program served 37 families providing services to children and their families where the child’s mental health and behavioral issues are significantly affecting their lives.

### CHIPS Petitions Filed

Year(s): 5 selected | Data Type: Number

Data Provided by: Wisconsin Council on Children and Families

Location	Data Type	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Wisconsin	Number	4,405	4,486	4,392	4,818	4,977
Door	Number	3	11	9	14	27

#### DEFINITIONS & SOURCES

**Definitions:** This is the number of formally filed Child in Need of Protection and Services petitions filed in a Circuit Court, alleging maltreatment of a child.

**Data Source:** Wisconsin Consolidated Court Programs:  
<http://www.wicourts.gov/publications/statistics/circuit/circuitstats.htm>

School professionals are finding that more 4 and 5 year olds are arriving at school without the skills needed for school readiness. At Sturgeon Bay Schools, academic screeners identified that 22% of Kindergarteners were at risk in reading and 28% were not meeting beginning benchmarks in math. Thirty-one percent of 4K students were at risk in reading (no scores for math were available yet at this level). Fourteen percent of 4K students had a discipline referral in the 1st quarter, and 30% of Kindergarten students had a discipline referral in the 1st quarter. There was one 4K student suspended and 3 Kindergarten students suspended. For absences, 32% of 4K students have had more than 3 absences in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of school, and 47% of K students have had more than 3 absences in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of school. (Ann Smejkal, PK-5 Elementary School Principal, Email correspondence, November 30, 2015)

**Barbara Johnson-Giese, Lic. Clinical Social Worker,  
Ministry Door County Medical Center**

“I think about the elderly and the role that adverse childhood experiences have played in their current health concerns. We know that there is a direct correlation between ACEs and chronic disease and the struggle individuals experience in managing those conditions.”

Family Services of Northeast Wisconsin provides services to Door County. Their Healthy Families Program which is a voluntary, home visitation program offering intensive support to at-risk families and their children from birth to age 5, with primary goals of improving family functioning, promoting positive parenting skills, and improving childhood outcomes served 25 families in 2013 and 32 families in 2014. (Gina Felhofer, Healthy Families, email correspondence 11/24/2015)

Family Services of Northeast Wisconsin provided parent education to 60 families in 2013 and to 57 families in 2014. This program works in collaboration with other county agencies to assist families in need of additional support and resources. Parent Educators build on family strengths to help families set and reach goals aimed at creating a more stable home environment and keeping the family together. (Gina Felhofer, Healthy Families, email correspondence 11/24/2015)

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**Summary of Healthy Growth & Development**

How did Door County score?

The following table provides a synopsis of all indicators assessed in this section and Door County’s relative score (compared to other entities). A superior score indicates Door County scored well for an indicator. An inferior score indicates Door County needs improvement for an indicator.

Indicator	Superior	Inferior	Other Notes
<b>Low-birth rate</b>	X		
<b>Smoking During Pregnancy</b>		X	
<b>Child Abuse</b>		X	
<b>Child Abuse and Neglect Reports</b>		X	
<b>CHIPS Petitions Filed</b>		X	Rate rose by 93% from 2013 to 2014

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## 6. MENTAL HEALTH

Mental health can be defined as a state of successful mental function, resulting in productive activities, fulfilling relationships, and the ability to adapt and cope with challenges.

Mental health is essential to:

- Personal well-being
- Relationships
- The ability to contribute to society

Mental illness is the most common cause of disability in the U.S.

Thirteen (13) million adults have seriously debilitating mental illness each year in the US.

Approximately 20% of the population experiences a mental health problem during any given year.

Family and social support includes:

- The quality of relationships (among family members, friends, colleagues, acquaintances)
- Involvement in community life

Social isolation is related to:

- Poor health outcomes
- Stress, which has been linked to cardiovascular disease, unhealthy behaviors in adults, and obesity in children and adolescents

There is a strong association between social isolation and poor health outcomes. One study found that the magnitude of risk associated with social isolation is similar to the risk of cigarette smoking in terms of adverse health outcomes.

Suicide:

- Is a major preventable public health problem.
- Is the 10<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death overall in the US with over 40,000 deaths per year (2013).
- There are an estimated 8-25 attempts for every suicide death.

Mental health issues are associated with increased rates of risk factors:

- Smoking
- Physical inactivity
- Obesity
- Substance abuse

Sources: County Health Rankings (2014); Healthiest Wisconsin 2020; Healthy People 2020; Suicide Voices of Awareness (2014); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Social Isolation Kills, but How and Why? Psychosomatic Medicine 2001; 63:273-274.

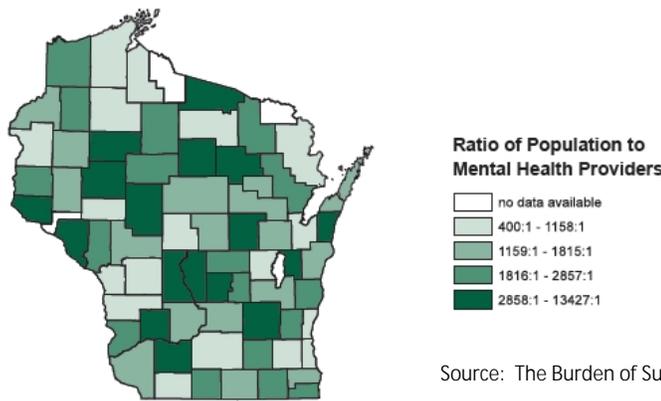
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This information shows the ratio of population to mental health providers. Door County’s ratio of population to mental health providers is a little higher than the Wisconsin average. Fewer mental health providers indicates it may be more difficult for people to access mental health services. In 2015, marriage and family therapists and mental health providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse were added to this measure. There were 39 providers listed in 2015, and only 20 providers listed in 2014.

Ratio of population to mental health providers	
Door County	715:1
Wisconsin	623:1
US Median	1,128:1
Top 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile of US	386:1

Data Source: County Health Rankings and Road Maps, 2015

This picture compares the ratios of population to mental health providers among Wisconsin counties according to 2013 data. This Burden of Suicide in Wisconsin data indicates Door County has between a ratio of 1159:1 to 1815:1 of people to mental health providers.



Source: The Burden of Suicide in Wisconsin 2014

Figure 21. Map of county-level ratios of county population to number of mental health providers, National Plan and Provider Enumeration System – NPI Files 2013.

**Cheryl Wilson – Prevent Suicide Door County Nathan Wilson Coalition**

Ms. Wilson feels that one of the strengths in the county is “the number of volunteer groups that are working to fill the holes that can’t be filled by the government.” She sees some of the challenges as being the “lack of choices we have for medical and mental health care. Often people have to drive distances.

The cost of Mental Health care can be a problem, depending on insurance coverage. The geography of the county poses a unique challenge.”

She pointed out that Prevent Suicide Door County Nathan Wilson Coalition has only 5 QPR trainers. Cheryl feels they are in need of many more to spread the word to promote suicide prevention.

**Depression (Medicare**

**Population)**

Below is the percentage of Medicare recipients with depression. Depression is related to poor mental health. In Door County, the percent of Medicare members with depression is lower than in Wisconsin and the United States.

Report Area	Total Medicare beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with depression	Percent with depression
<b>Door County, WI</b>	5,686	738	12.98%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	626,071	97,361	15.55%
<b>United States</b>	34,126,305	5,271,176	15.45%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2012)

**Mortality-Suicide**

The following data shows the death rate due to intentional self-harm or suicide per 100,000 population. Suicide is an indicator of poor mental health. Unfortunately, in Door County, the crude death rate and age adjusted rate for suicide are higher than the respective state and national comparisons.

Report Area	Total population	Average annual deaths 2007-2011	Crude death rate (per 100,000 population)	Age adjusted death rate (per 100,000 population)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,901	4	15.05	13.17
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,663,958	747	13.19	12.84
<b>United States</b>	306,486,831	37,085	12.1	11.82

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2007-2011)

**County Suicide Rates**

This image shows how Door County compares to other counties regarding suicide rate per 100,000 individuals. From 2007-2011, there were 19 suicides for a rate of 14.5 per 100,000 people. Suicide may be preventable with appropriate mental health services available.

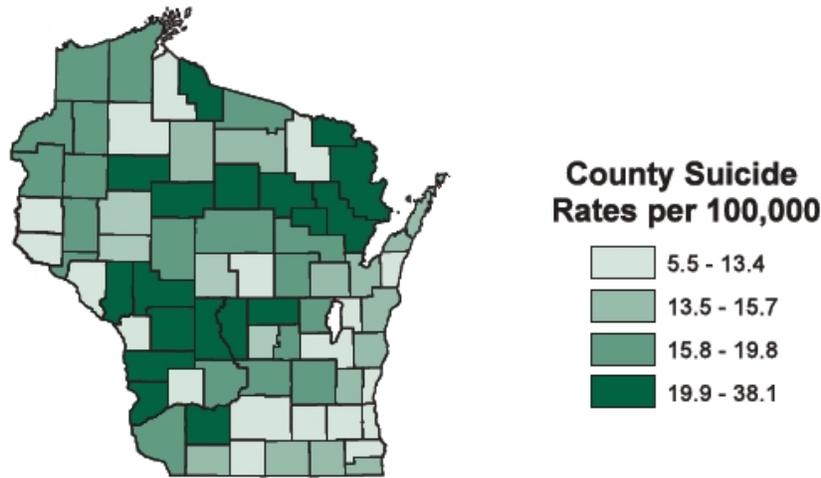


Figure 3. Map of county-level suicide rates (per 100,000 Wisconsin residents), 2007–2011.

Source: The Burden of Suicide in Wisconsin 2014 (with data from 2007-2011)

**Hospitalizations for Self-Inflicted Injuries**

This picture compares the rates of hospitalizations for self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 population. From 2007-2011, there were 70 hospitalizations for a rate of 53.3 per 100,000 people. Adequate mental health services may help to decrease the number of self-inflicted injuries.

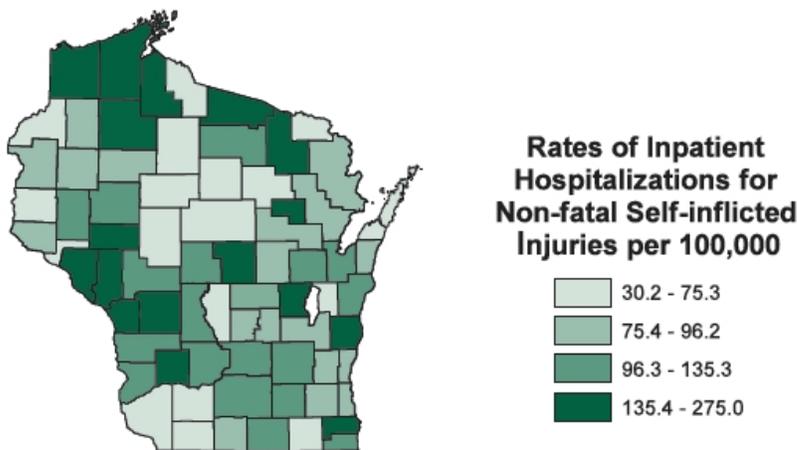


Figure 4. Map of county-level rates of inpatient hospitalizations for non-fatal self-inflicted injuries (per 100,000 Wisconsin residents), 2007–2011.

Source: The Burden of Suicide in Wisconsin 2014 (with data from 2007-2011)

**Emergency Room Visits for Self Inflicted Injuries**

This picture compares the rates of emergency room visits for self-inflicted injuries per 100,000 population. From 2007-2011, there were 131 emergency room visits for a rate of 53.3 per 100,000 individuals. Adequate mental health services may help to decrease the number of self-inflicted injuries.

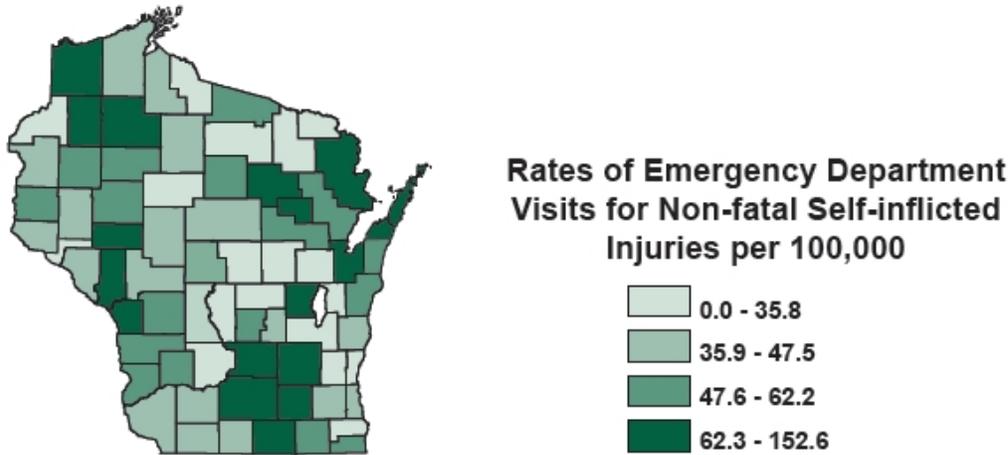


Figure 5. Map of county-level rates of emergency department visits for non-fatal self-inflicted injuries (per 100,000 Wisconsin residents), 2007–2011.

Source: The Burden of Suicide in Wisconsin 2014 (with data from 2007-2011)

**Percent Reporting Low Social Support**

This image compares the percentage of individuals in Wisconsin counties who reported low social support. Low social support can increase risk for self-inflicted injury if appropriate mental health services are not available.

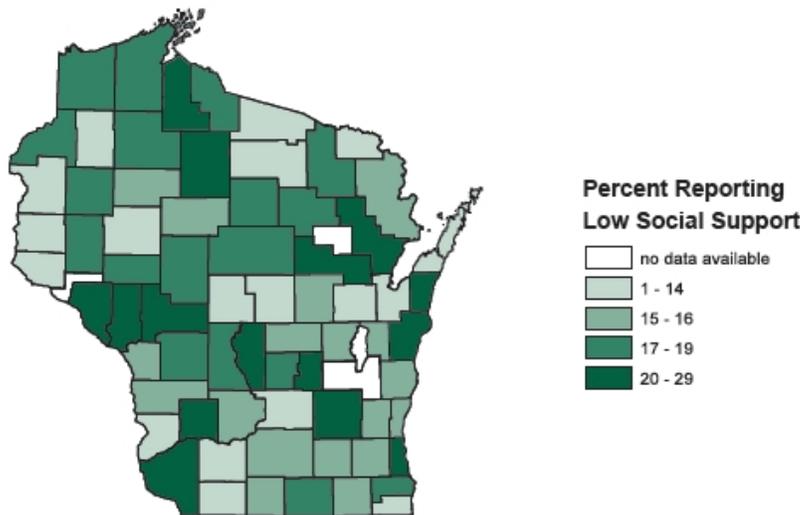


Figure 22. Map of county-level percentages of adults reporting low social support, County Health Rankings, 2005-2010

Source: The Burden of Suicide in Wisconsin 2014

Barbara Johnson-Giese, Lic. Clinical Social Worker,  
Ministry Door County Medical Center

Referring to the percent of students who were bullied on school property during the 12 months before the survey, Barb states "I thought with the increased focus on addressing bullying that the percentage would be much lower. Seeing those

**Bullying**

This table shows the Youth Behavioral Risk Factor Survey results for Door County middle and high school students in 2014. For comparison, it shows the 2013 results for Wisconsin and United States 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Bullying can lead to additional problems with mental or physical health. This data shows bullying rates are high for Door County students in middle and high school.

Question	2014 Door County Middle School Results	2014 Door County High School Results	2013 Wisconsin High School Results	2013 United States High School Results
Percentage of students who were bullied on school property during the 12 months before the survey	68.3	34.0	22.7	19.6
Percentage of students had been electronically bullied, including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or texting, during the 12 months before the survey	35.9	19.9	17.6	14.8

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Door County, 2014; Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Wisconsin, 2013; Youth Risk Behavior Survey for the United States, 2013

**Arleigh Porter, Sturgeon Bay Chief of Police**

Chief Porter reviewed the Door County Community Health Improvement Plan (2012-2016) and stated that “What we have learned in law enforcement here and across the country is that mental health concerns are still a top priority.”

Chief Porter stated that he feels that the health priorities are the same; however, he would add housing to the needs of the community. He stated that we need to “improve access to healthy, safe, and affordable housing”.

**Depression and Suicide**

This table shows the Youth Behavioral Risk Factor Survey results for Door County middle and high school students in 2014. For comparison, it shows the 2013 results for Wisconsin and United States 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Depression and suicide are significant mental health concerns that can lead to loss of potential years of life. Door County student results were higher than 2013 Wisconsin results for depression and considering suicide.

Question	2014 Door County Middle School Results	2014 Door County High School Results	2013 Wisconsin High School Results	2013 United States High School Results
Percentage of students who felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey	29.3	25.2	24.6	29.9
Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months before the survey	18.1	15.1	13.2	17.0
Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the 12 months before the survey	13.3	9.3	12.1	13.6
Percentage of students who attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months before the survey	5.1	4.8	6.0	8.0
Percentage of students who made a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or an overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse during the 12 months before the survey	N/A	1.3	2.5	2.7

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Door County, 2014; Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Wisconsin, 2013; Youth Risk Behavior Survey for the United States, 2013

**Lack of Social or Emotional Support**

The data below shows the percentage of adults aged 18 years and above who report they receive insufficient social and emotional support all or most of the time. Sufficient social and emotional support is important for overcoming challenges of life, good mental health, educational achievement, and economic stability.

Report Area	Total population age 18	Estimated population without adequate social/emotional support	Crude percentage	Age adjusted percentage
<b>Door County, WI</b>	22,877	2,768	12.1%	11.6%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	4,326,412	696,553	16.1%	16.1%
<b>United States</b>	232,556,016	48,104,656	20.69%	20.68%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2006-2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Social Associations**

This indicator shows the number of membership associations per 10,000 population. Compared to the Wisconsin average, Door County has a higher rate of membership associations. More membership associations mean fewer people may experience low social support.

Number of membership associations per 10,000 population.	
<b>Door County</b>	21.9
<b>Wisconsin</b>	11.8
<b>Top 90<sup>th</sup> Percentile of US</b>	22.0

Data Source: County Health Rankings and Road Maps, 2015

**Children in Single Parent Households**

This indicator shows the percent of children that live in a household headed by a single parent. Door County ranks lower than the state average in this category which means more parents may have the support of another parent.

Percent of children that live in a household headed by a single parent	
<b>Door County</b>	29%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	31%
<b>US Median</b>	31%
<b>Top 90<sup>th</sup> Percentile of US</b>	20%

Data Source: County Health Rankings and Road Maps, 2015

**Children in Out of Home Care**

This data shows the number and types of cases for children who are in out of the home care. Supporting children who require out of home care is an important way to help decrease future challenges for these children.

	CPS Family – Ongoing (%)	Juvenile Justice (%)	Pre-Adoptive Child (%)	CPS Family Initial Assessment (%)	Child Welfare (%)	Other (%)	Total Number of Cases
<b>Door County</b>	76%	-	-	-	-	24%	17
<b>Wisconsin</b>	69%	6%	7%	4%	4%	9%	6,516

Data Source: Wisconsin Department of Children and Families – Annual Report for Calendar Year 2013 from December 15, 2014

**Child Abuse**

According to 2015 data from County Health Rankings and Road Maps, the child abuse rate per 1,000 population in Door County is higher than the Wisconsin average. Child abuse can detrimentally affect children and lead to long term effects including health challenges.

Child abuse rate per 1,000 population	
<b>Door County</b>	4.9
<b>Wisconsin</b>	4

Data Source: County Health Rankings and Road Maps, 2015

**Older Adults Living Alone**

This data from the US Bureau of the Census reports the percentage of adults aged 65 years or more living alone in Door County is lower than the Wisconsin average. Living alone as an older adult can lead to loneliness or other conditions that develop due to a lack of social support.

Percentage of adults aged 65+ living alone	
<b>Door County</b>	27.6%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	29.9%

Data Source: US Bureau of the Census, 2010

### Summary of Mental Health

How did Door County score?

The following table provides a synopsis of all indicators assessed in this section and Door County's relative score (compared to other entities). A superior score indicates Door County scored well for an indicator. An inferior score indicates Door County needs improvement for an indicator.

Indicator	Superior	Inferior	Other Notes
<b>Mental Health Providers</b>	X		
<b>Depression</b>	X		
<b>Mortality- Suicide</b>		X	
<b>County Suicide Rates</b>		X	
<b>Hospitalizations for Self-Inflicted Injuries</b>	X		
<b>Emergency Room Visits for Self-Inflicted Injuries</b>		X	
<b>Percent Reporting Low Social Support</b>	X		
<b>Bullying (YRBS)</b>		X	
<b>Depressions and Suicide (YRBS)</b>		X	
<b>Lack of Social or Emotional Support</b>	X		
<b>Social Associations</b>	X		
<b>Children in Single Parent Households</b>	X		
<b>Children in Out of Home Care</b>			Informational
<b>Child Abuse</b>		X	
<b>Older Adults Living Alone</b>	X		

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## 7. ORAL HEALTH

Good oral health improves the ability to speak, smile, smell, taste, touch, chew, swallow, and make facial expressions.

Good oral health can prevent:

- Mouth pain
- Tooth decay
- Tooth loss
- Oral and throat cancer
- Birth defects
- Other diseases of the mouth

Good oral health care can prevent other diseases through early detection of diseases that start with oral symptoms but that can affect health in other parts of the body.

People more likely to have poor oral health:

- People with disabilities
- People with other health conditions
- People with lower levels of education and income
- People from specific racial/ethnic groups

Barriers to adequate oral health care include a lack of dental insurance (public or private) and low reimbursement for dental services.

Over the past 50 years there has been a significant improvement in oral health in the US. This is mostly due to effective prevention and treatment efforts, especially community water fluoridation.

Sources: Healthiest Wisconsin 2020; Healthy People 2020

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**Poor Dental Health**

This data shows the percentage of adults aged 18 and above who report six or more teeth have been removed due to tooth decay, gum disease, or infection. This information demonstrates the lack of access to dental care or social barriers to using dental services. Fortunately, Door County’s percentage of adults with poor dental health is lower than the state and national comparisons.

Report Area	Total population (age 18)	Total adults with poor dental health	Percent adults with poor dental health
<b>Door County, WI</b>	22,840	1,773	7.76%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	4,326,412	659,064	15.23%
<b>United States</b>	235,375,690	36,842,620	15.65%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2006-2010)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Dental Care Utilization**

Below is the percentage of adults 18 and above who report they have not visited a dentist, dental hygienist, or dental clinic within the last year. Preventive behaviors such as receiving dental services can decrease the likelihood of future health problems. Door County has a relatively low percentage of adults who have not received a dental exam within a year.

Report Area	Total population (Age 18)	Total adults without recent dental exams	Percent adults with no dental exam
<b>Door County, WI</b>	22,840	4,233	18.53%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	4,326,412	1,086,059	25.1%
<b>United States</b>	235,375,690	70,965,788	30.15%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2006-2010)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Tanya Fischer – Ministry Door County Medical Center Dental Clinic Manager**

According to Tanya Fischer, community partners are aware that access to oral health services for children is limited. Expansion of the Dental Clinic has made it possible to meet dental needs for a large number of children on Medicaid.

Tanya indicated, “While access to dental care continues to be a problem for children on Medicaid, access seems even harder for adults and adults are a weakness right now”.

She reports 90 percent of the calls she receives are from adults, but due to limitations, the Dental Clinic cannot serve them all. Tanya mentioned “many adults have been experiencing pain for months, have not seen a dentist in years, have broken teeth, or have abscesses”.

Adults with dental emergencies may be seen by the clinic soon after calling, but may not be able to receive regular dental care. “The biggest problem right now is a lack of access for adults” Tanya said.

**Access to Dentists**

This figure shows the rate of dentists per 100,000 population. Access to dentists makes it easier to receive preventive services and avoid future health problems. In Door County, the rate of dentists is higher than in the state and nation.

Report Area	Total population, 2013	Dentists, 2013	Dentists, rate per 100,000 population
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,896	19	68.11
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,742,713	3,522	61.33
<b>United States</b>	316,128,839	199,743	63.18

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

This data shows the ratio of the population to dentists. Door County has a lower ratio of people to dentists than the Wisconsin average. More dentists indicates it may be easier to access oral health care in Door County.

Ratio of population to dentists	
Door County	1,468:1
Wisconsin	1,631:1
US Median	2,670:1
Top 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile of US	1,377:1

Data Source: County Health Rankings and Road Maps, 2015

**Dental Visits**

This information shows the percent of the population over age two that did not have a dental visit in the last year. Door County had a higher percentage of individuals who have not been to the dentist than the state average. Visiting the dentist can help to maintain oral health.

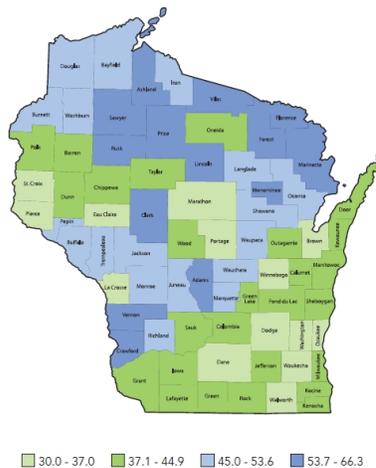
Percent of the population over age 2 that did not have a dental visit in the last year	
Door County	27%
Wisconsin	24%

Data Source: County Health Rankings and Road Maps, 2015

**Adults with Tooth Loss**

This figure shows the percentage of Wisconsin adults that have lost teeth due to decay or gum disease according to data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System in 2004, 2006, and 2008. Lost teeth can lead to poor nutrition or socialization concerns. Door County had 37.1 to 44.9 percent of adults who lost teeth.

Percentage of Wisconsin Adults with Tooth Loss Due to Decay/Gum Disease, BRFSS 2004, 2006 & 2008



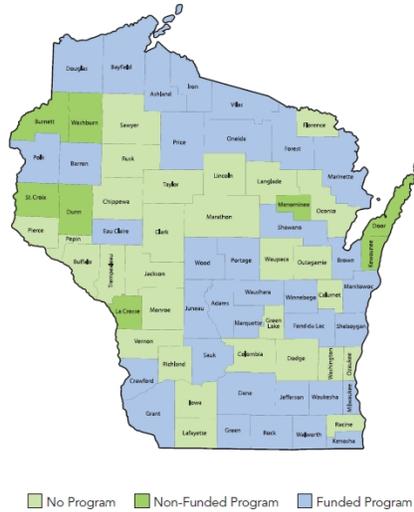
Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System  
 Note: Due to small numbers three years of BRFSS data were combined

Data Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services – 2010 Burden of Oral Disease in Wisconsin

**Sealant Programs**

The following figure shows which counties had dental sealant programs available in 2009-2010 and whether the available programs were funded or non-funded. Door County had a non-funded dental sealant program. Dental sealants are applied to surfaces of the tooth that may be prone to decay and if applied at the appropriate time, can help to prevent tooth decay.

Wisconsin Sealant Programs — 2009-10

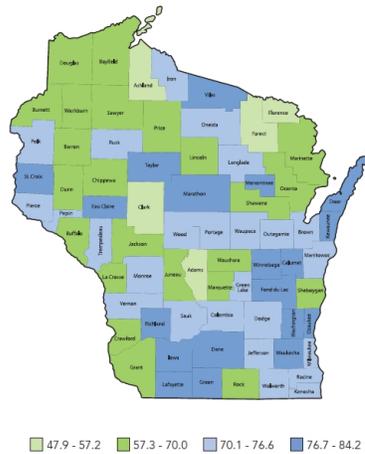


Data Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services – 2010 Burden of Oral Disease in Wisconsin

**Adults with Dental Cleaning**

The following figure shows the percentage of Wisconsin adults with a dental cleaning in the past year according to the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System in 2004, 2006, and 2008. The survey reports Door County had 76.7-84.2 percent of adults that received a dental cleaning in the past year. Dental cleanings can minimize the risk for future dental and health issues.

Percentage of Wisconsin Adults with a Dental Cleaning in the Past Year, BRFSS 2004, 2006 & 2008

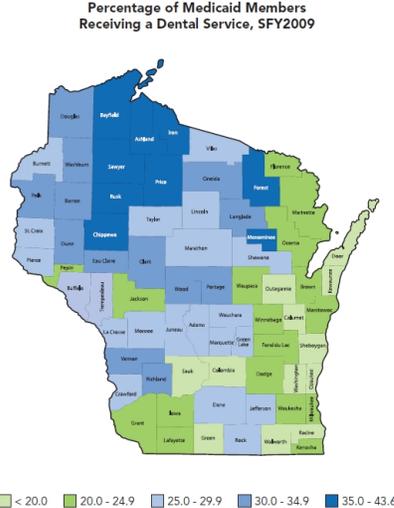


Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System  
 Note: Due to small numbers three years of BRFSS data were combined.

Data Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services – 2010 Burden of Oral Disease in Wisconsin

**Medicaid Members Receiving Dental Service**

This map shows the percentage of Medicaid members in each county who received a dental service in 2009. At that time, in Door County, less than 20 percent of Medicaid members received a dental service. This means there was a significant portion of a vulnerable population that was unable to receive dental service to prevent any dental or related health issues.



Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Health Care Access and Accountability

Data Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services – 2010 Burden of Oral Disease in Wisconsin

**Summary of Oral Health**

How did Door County score?

The following table provides a synopsis of all indicators assessed in this section and Door County’s relative score (compared to other entities). A superior score indicates Door County scored well for an indicator. An inferior score indicates Door County needs improvement for an indicator.

Indicator	Superior	Inferior	Other Notes
Poor Dental Health	X		
Dental Care Utilization	X		
Access to Dentists	X		
Dental Visits		X	
Adults with Tooth Loss		X	
Sealant Programs		X	Non-funded program exists.
Adults with Dental Cleaning	X		
Medicaid Members Receiving Dental Service		X	

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## 8. PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Regular physical activity in adults can lower the risk of:

- Early death
- Coronary heart disease
- Stroke
- High blood pressure
- Type 2 diabetes
- Breast and colon cancer
- Falls
- Depression

Physical activity in children and adolescents can:

- Improve bone health
- Improve cardio-respiratory & muscular fitness
- Decrease levels of body fat
- Reduce symptoms of depression

The current national recommendations for physical activity as established by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2008) include:

### ***Children 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 strengthening or bone strengthening activity (weight lifting or resistance training) at least three days per week.

### ***Adults***

- 150 minutes per week of moderate activity or 75 minutes of vigorous activity or an equivalent combination of both.
- Additional health benefits, such as improved cardiovascular endurance, muscular fitness and weight loss, achieved by doubling the minimum time of moderate physical activity to 300 minutes or doubling vigorous activity to 150 minutes or an equivalent combination of both.
- Muscle strengthening activity at least two days per week.

### ***Older Adults or People with Disabilities***

- 150 minutes per week of moderate activity or 75 minutes of vigorous activity or combination of both.
- Muscle strengthening activity at least two days per week.
- For those with physical limitation, it is recommended to be active within one's abilities.

*Healthiest Wisconsin 2020 Profile*

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**Physical Inactivity**

This table shows the percent of adults aged 20 and over who report having no leisure time physical activity. Current behaviors can determine future health and physical inactivity may lead to significant health issues like obesity or heart disease. In Door County, 22% of adults report having no leisure physical activity which is a bit higher than the Wisconsin average.

Percent of adults aged 20 and over reporting no leisure time physical activity	
<b>Door County</b>	22%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	21%
<b>US Median</b>	27%
<b>Top 90<sup>th</sup> Percentile of US</b>	20%

Data Source: County Health Rankings and Road Maps, 2015

**Recreation and Fitness Facility Access**

The table indicates there is high rate of recreation and fitness facilities in Door County. Access to these facilities encourages physical activity and other healthy behaviors.

Report Area	Total population	Number of establishments	Establishments, rate per 100,000 population
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,785	4	14.4
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,686,986	645	11.34
<b>United States</b>	312,732,537	30,393	9.72

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2013)

**Access to Exercise Opportunities**

This indicator shows the percent of the population with adequate access to locations for physical activity. According to County Health Rankings and Road Maps, only 75% of the Door County population has adequate access to physical activity locations. Door County ranks lower than the Wisconsin average in this category.

Percent of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity	
<b>Door County</b>	75%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	83%
<b>US Median</b>	65%
<b>Top 90<sup>th</sup> Percentile of US</b>	92%

Data Source: County Health Rankings and Road Maps, 2015

**Physical Activity**

This table shows the Youth Behavioral Risk Factor Survey results for Door County middle and high school students in 2014. For comparison, it shows the 2013 results for Wisconsin and United States 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> graders. The following data shows the physical activity habits of Door County students were somewhat poorer than the Wisconsin comparison.

Question	2014 Door County Middle School Results	2014 Door County High School Results	2013 Wisconsin High School Results	2013 United States High School Results
Percentage of students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the 7 days before the survey	43.8	47.7	49.5	47.3
Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day on an average school day	22.4	22.3	22.5	32.5
Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work 3 or more hours per day on an average school day	33.1	34.8	34.2	41.3

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Door County, 2014; Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Wisconsin, 2013; Youth Risk Behavior Survey for the United States, 2013

### Summary of Physical Activity

How did Door County score?

The following table provides a synopsis of all indicators assessed in this section and Door County's relative score (compared to other entities). A superior score indicates Door County scored well for an indicator. An inferior score indicates Door County needs improvement for an indicator.

Indicator	Superior	Inferior	Other Notes
Physical Inactivity		X	
Recreation and Fitness Facility Access	X		
Access to Exercise Opportunities		X	

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## 9. REPRODUCTIVE & SEXUAL HEALTH

Sexually transmitted infections can lead to:

- Reproductive health problems
- Fetal and perinatal health problems
- Cancer
- Aiding in HIV transmission

Risks associated with an unintended pregnancy include:

- Delays in starting prenatal care
- Decreased likelihood of breastfeeding
- Increased risk of low birthweight
- Increased risk of the baby dying in the first year of life
- Increased risk of the child being abused

Children from unintended pregnancies are more likely to have:

- Poor mental and physical health
- Lower educational attainment
- More behavioral issues as teens

Teen mothers:

- Are less likely to graduate from high school
- Earn approximately \$3500 less per year

Teen fathers are more likely to have:

- Lower educational attainment
- Lower income

Family planning services help with:

- Desired birth spacing & family size
- Improved health outcomes for infants, children, women, and families

For every HIV infection prevented, an estimated \$355,000 is saved in the cost of providing lifetime HIV treatment.

Sources: County Health Rankings (2014); Economic Benefits of Preventing Disease (National Prevention Strategy); Healthiest Wisconsin 2020; Healthy People 2020

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**Teen Births**

This information shows the rate of births in females aged 15-19 per 1,000 population. Teen parents may have unique social, economic, and health support service needs. In addition, high rates of births to teens can indicate unsafe sex practices. Door County’s teen birth rate is lower than in Wisconsin and the United States.

Report Area	Female population age 15-19	Births to mothers age 15-19	Teen birth rate (per 1,000 population)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	737	13	17
<b>Wisconsin</b>	194,406	5,346	27.5
<b>United States</b>	10,736,677	392,962	36.6

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2006-2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Births to Women Age 15-19, Rate (per 1,000 Pop.) by Time Period, 2002-2008 through 2006-2012**

Report Area	2002-2008	2003-2009	2004-2010	2005-2011	2006-2012
Door County, WI	20.4	19.9	19.2	18.2	17
Wisconsin	30.4	30.1	29.5	28.6	27.5
United States	41	40.3	39.3	38	36.6

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Low Birth Weight**

Data below demonstrates the percent of low weight births. Low birth weight is considered under 2500 grams and can mean infants are at high risk for health problems. In Door County, the percent of low weight births is lower than in the state and nation.

Report Area	Total live births	Low weight births (under 2500 g)	Low weight births, percent of total
<b>Door County, WI</b>	1,778	101	5.7%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	499,401	34,958	7%
<b>United States</b>	29,300,495	2,402,641	8.2%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2006-2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Reported Births**

The following table and charts depict the reported births in 2013 and 2014. Although Wisconsin births increased from 2013 to 2014, Door County births declined.

**Reported Births in 2013 and 2014**

	Jan-Dec 2013 (reported births as of 1/31/14)	Jan-Dec 2014 (reported births as of 1/31/15)
<b>Door County</b>	222	186
<b>Wisconsin</b>	66,438	67,094

Data source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services 2013

Data source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services 2013

**Total Births**

The table and charts below show the total number of births for selected years from 1980-2013. Door County's total number of births has shown a declining trend since 1980.

**Total Number of Births in Selected Years**

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2013
<b>Door County</b>	412	400	325	254	232	258	215	223
<b>Wisconsin</b>	74,763	73,647	72,636	67,493	69,289	70,934	68,367	66,566

Data source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services 2013

Data source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services 2013

Data source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services 2013

**Births by Age**

These tables show the number and percent of births by age of mother in 2013 for Door County and Wisconsin. The chart shows Door County’s percent of births in mothers aged 25-29, 30-34, and 40-44 was higher than the state percentage for those ages. Increased age of the mother may lead to pregnancy or birth challenges.

**Number of Births by Age of Mother in 2013**

	Total	<15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+
<b>Door County</b>	223	0	2	8	37	74	74	21	7	0
<b>Wisconsin</b>	66,566	39	938	2,752	13,669	20,881	19,295	7,489	1,396	105

Data source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services 2013

**Percent of Births by Age of Mother in 2013**

	Total Number	<15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+
<b>Door County</b>	223	0.0	0.9	3.6	16.6	33.2	33.2	9.4	3.1	0.0
<b>Wisconsin</b>	66,566	0.1	1.4	4.1	20.5	31.4	29.0	11.3	2.1	0.2

Data source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services 2013

Data source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services 2013

**Births by Education**

The following tables and chart compare Door County and Wisconsin numbers and percentage of births by education of the mother. Door County had a lower percentage of births by those with less than a high school diploma compared to Wisconsin. Mothers with lower education may have more difficulty understanding health concepts or caring for their children.

**Number of Births by Education of Mother in 2013**

	Total	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade or Less	9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> Grade, No Diploma	High School Graduate, GED	Some College Credit, No Degree	Associate Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree	Doctorate or Professional Degree
<b>Door County</b>	223	5	16	57	38	40	55	10	1
<b>Wisconsin</b>	66,566	2,335	5,489	16,383	12,860	7,346	14,923	5,381	1,578

Data source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services 2013

**Percent of Births by Education of Mother in 2013**

	Total	8 <sup>th</sup> Grade or Less	9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> Grade, No Diploma	High School Graduate, GED	Some College Credit, No Degree	Associate Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree	Doctorate or Professional Degree
<b>Door County</b>	223	2.2	7.2	25.6	17	17.9	24.7	4.5	0.4
<b>Wisconsin</b>	66,566	3.5	8.2	24.6	19.3	11.0	22.4	8.1	2.4

Data source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services 2013

Data source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services 2013

**Births by Prenatal Care**

This information shows births by the trimester when prenatal care began. The chart makes it clear that a higher percentage of Door County women received first trimester prenatal care than the state average. Not receiving timely prenatal care can result in pregnancy or birth challenges.

**Births by Trimester Prenatal Care Began**

	Trimester Prenatal Care Began					Percent Who Received First-Trimester Care		
	Total	First	Second	Third	No Care	2011	2012	2013
<b>Door County</b>	223	188	27	4	1	82.6	85.2	84.3
<b>Wisconsin</b>	66,566	50,309	11,130	2,399	324	75.6	76.5	75.6

Data source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services 2013

Data source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services 2013

This information shows the births by the number of prenatal care visits. In Door County, there was a smaller percentage of births with fewer than 10 prenatal visits. Not receiving timely prenatal care can result in pregnancy or birth challenges.

**Births by Number of Prenatal Care Visits in 2013**

	Total	Number of Prenatal Visits					Percent of Births with <10 Visits
		No Visits	1-4	5-9	10-12	13+	
<b>Door County</b>	223	1	2	22	93	101	11.2
<b>Wisconsin</b>	66,566	324	1,986	11,073	23,506	26,661	20.1

Data source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services 2013

Data source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services 2013

**Births by Birth Weight**

The following data shows birth weights and the percent of births that were a low birth weight in 2012 and 2013. Door County had a lower percent of low weight births than the Wisconsin average in 2012 and in 2013. Low birth weight can be related to poor health outcomes.

**Number of Births by Birth Weight in 2013 and Percent Low Birth Weight in 2012 and 2013**

	Total Births	<1,500 Grams	1,500-2,499 Grams	2,500-3,999 Grams	4,000+ Grams	Total <2,500 Grams	Percent Low Birth Weight (<2,500 Grams)	
							2012	2013
<b>Door County</b>	223	2	10	182	29	12	7.1	5.4
<b>Wisconsin</b>	66,566	854	3,811	55,423	6,459	4,665	7.2	7.0

Data source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services 2013

Data source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services 2013

**Fetal, Neonatal, Postneonatal, & Infant Deaths**

This information shows the number of fetal, neonatal, post-neonatal, and infant deaths in Door County compared to Wisconsin within the year 2013.

**Fetal, Neonatal, Postneonatal, and Infant Deaths in 2013**

	Fetal Deaths (Gestation >= 20 Weeks)	Neonatal Deaths (Age <28 Days)	Postneonatal Deaths (Age 28 Days to 1 Year)	Infant Deaths (Age < 1 Year)
<b>Door County</b>	0	2	0	2
<b>Wisconsin</b>	331	303	111	414

Data source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services 2013

**HIV Screening**

This data shows the percentage of adults aged 18-70 who report they have not been screened for HIV. Participating in preventive behaviors like HIV screenings can allow early detection and treatment of health conditions. Unfortunately, Door County has a high percentage of adults that have not been screened for HIV or AIDS.

Report Area	Survey population Aged 18 and Up	Total adults never screened for HIV/AIDS	Percent adults never screened for HIV/AIDS
<b>Door County, WI</b>	21,819	19,468	<b>89.23%</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>	3,892,178	2,767,144	71.09%
<b>United States</b>	214,984,421	134,999,025	62.79%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2011-2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**HIV Prevalence**

The following information depicts the prevalence of HIV or AIDS per 100,000 population. HIV and AIDS are life-threatening communicable diseases that can affect vulnerable populations or indicate unsafe sex practices. Door County has a low prevalence of HIV and AIDS.

Report Area	Total population	Population with HIV/AIDS	Population with HIV/AIDS rate (per 100,000 population)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	24,314	7	28.2
<b>Wisconsin</b>	4,740,591	5,047	106.46
<b>United States</b>	509,288,471	1,733,459	340.37

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2010)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**HIV Prevalence Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) by Year, 2008 through 2011**

Report Area	2008	2009	2010
Door County, WI	28.6	23.7	28.2
Wisconsin	99.52	103.15	106.46
United States	327.37	335.38	342.17

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Confirmed Cases of Sexually Transmitted Disease in Door County**

This indicator reports the number of confirmed cases of reportable sexually transmitted disease in Door County from 2010 to 2014. The number of cases for Chlamydia Trachomatis and Syphilis have trended upward while the number of cases of Gonorrhea has decreased.

Sexually Transmitted Disease	Number in 2010	Number in 2011	Number in 2012	Number in 2013	Number in 2014
<b>Chlamydia Trachomatis</b>	41	46	42	44	53
<b>Gonorrhea</b>	<5	6	10	5	<5
<b>Syphilis</b>	0	0	<5	<5	<5

Data Source: Public Health Profiles for Door County 2010, 2011, 2012 – Wisconsin Department of Health Services, & Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System, 2015

**Sexual Behavior**

This table shows the Youth Behavioral Risk Factor Survey results for Door County middle and high school students in 2014. For comparison, it shows the 2013 results for Wisconsin and United States 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> graders. These results depict sexual behavior of middle school and high school students.

Question	2014 Door County Middle School Results	2014 Door County High School Results	2013 Wisconsin High School Results	2013 United States High School Results
Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse	6.4	34.1	35.3	46.8
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years	5.7	2.4	2.6	5.6
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey	N/A	24.0	25.6	34.0
Among students who were currently sexually active, the percentage who reported that either they or their partner had used a condom during last sexual intercourse	2.4*	22.3*	62.5	59.1
Among students who were currently sexually active, the percentage who reported that either they or their partner had used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse	N/A	29.1	23.7	19.0

\* This number was calculated including students who never had sexual intercourse.

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Door County, 2014; Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Wisconsin, 2013; Youth Risk Behavior Survey for the United States, 2013

**Summary of Reproductive and Sexual Health**

How did Door County score?

The following table provides a synopsis of all indicators assessed in this section and Door County’s relative score (compared to other entities). A superior score indicates Door County scored well for an indicator. An inferior score indicates Door County needs improvement for an indicator.

Indicator	Superior	Inferior	Other Notes
Teen Births	X		
Low Birth Weight	X		
Reported and Total Births	N/A	N/A	Births have declined while increasing in the state.
Births By Age			Informational
Births by Education of Mother			Informational
Births by Prenatal Care	X		
Births by Birth Weight	X		
Fetal, Neo-natal, Post-neonatal, & Infant Deaths			Informational
HIV Screenings		X	
HIV Prevalence	X		
Confirmed Cases of Sexually Transmitted Diseases in Door County		X	Chlamydia and syphilis are trending toward increasing.
Sexual Behavior (YRBS)	X		

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## 10. TOBACCO

Tobacco use is the single most preventable cause of death and disease in the U.S.

Every year in the U.S. there are 480,000 deaths due to tobacco. For every death from tobacco use, 20 more people suffer with at least one serious tobacco-related illness.

Every year in Wisconsin there are:

- Over 6600 deaths due to tobacco use (2008-2012 data)

- \$3 billion in direct health care costs

- \$1.6 billion in lost productivity

Tobacco use accounts for 11% of Medicaid costs and nearly 10% of Medicare costs.

Annual health care costs are \$2000 higher from smokers than nonsmokers.

Tobacco use can cause:

- Cancer

- Heart disease

- Lung diseases

- Premature birth

- Low birth weight

- Stillbirth

- Infant death

Secondhand smoke exposure can cause:

- Heart disease

- Lung cancer

- Severe asthma attacks

- Respiratory infections

- Ear infections

- Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)

Smokeless tobacco use can cause:

- Cancer of the mouth and gums

- Periodontitis

- Tooth loss

Sources: Economic Benefits of Preventing Disease (National Prevention Strategy); Healthiest Wisconsin 2020; Healthy People 2020; Center for Urban Initiatives and Research, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee (Burden of Tobacco in Wisconsin, 2015); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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**Tobacco Usage-Current Smokers**

This indicator displays the percentage of adults aged 18 years and over who report smoking cigarettes some days or every day. Tobacco use is linked to leading causes of death such as cancer and heart disease. In Door County, the percent of the population reporting smoking is lower than in the state and nation.

Report Area	Total population age 18	Total adults regularly smoking cigarettes	Percent population smoking cigarettes (crude)	Percent population smoking cigarettes (age adjusted)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	22,877	3,569	15.6%	17.9%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	4,326,412	791,733	18.3%	18.7%
<b>United States</b>	232,556,016	41,491,223	17.84%	18.08%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2006-2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Tobacco Usage-Former or Current Smokers**

Data below shows the percent of adults aged 18 or older who report having smoked 100 or more cigarettes. Tobacco use is linked to leading causes of death such as cancer and heart disease. In Door County, there is a smaller percentage of individuals reporting smoking more than 100 cigarettes than in Wisconsin.

Report Area	Survey population (adults age 18)	Total adults ever smoking 100 or more cigarettes	Percent adults ever smoking 100 or more cigarettes
<b>Door County, WI</b>	24,041	11,151	46.38%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	4,284,013	2,027,645	47.33%
<b>United States</b>	235,151,778	103,842,020	44.16%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2011-2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Tobacco Usage-Quit Attempt**

The table and chart show the percent of smokers that attempted to quit smoking for at least 1 day in the previous 12 months. Tobacco use is linked to leading causes of death such as cancer and heart disease. Door County’s rate of smokers attempting to quit is comparatively higher than the state and nation.

Report Area	Survey population (smokers age 18)	Total smokers with quit attempt in past 12 months	Percent smokers with quit attempt in past 12 months
<b>Door County, WI</b>	3,342	2,858	85.53%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	886,649	552,466	62.31%
<b>United States</b>	45,526,654	27,323,073	60.06%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2011-2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Smoking During Pregnancy**

This data shows the percentage of births where the mother reported smoking during pregnancy. According to the County Health Rankings and Road Maps in 2015, Door County had a higher percentage of mothers smoking during pregnancy than the state average. Smoking during pregnancy can impact birth outcomes or health of the child.

Percentage of births where mother reports smoking during pregnancy	
<b>Door County</b>	16%
<b>Wisconsin</b>	14%

Data Source: County Health Rankings and Road Maps, 2015

**Tobacco Use**

This table shows the Youth Behavioral Risk Factor Survey results for Door County middle and high school students in 2014. For comparison, it shows the 2013 results for Wisconsin and United States 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Smoking early in life can make it more difficult to quit or lead to more serious health effects. Door County students scored better than the comparison results for most of these questions.

Question	2014 Door County Middle School Results	2014 Door County High School Results	2013 Wisconsin High School Results	2013 United States High School Results
Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs	7.5	26.0	33.2	41.1
Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years	3.5	6.0	6.6	9.3
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey	1.9	11.7	11.8	15.7
Among students who reported current cigarette use, the percentage who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked	0.7	1.7	9.8	8.6
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on school property on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey	N/A	2.2	3.0	3.8
Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey	1.5	7.9	8.0	8.8
Percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey	2	13.3	11.5	12.6

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Door County, 2014; Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Wisconsin, 2013; Youth Risk Behavior Survey for the United States, 2013

### Summary of Tobacco

How did Door County score?

The following table provides a synopsis of all indicators assessed in this section and Door County's relative score (compared to other entities). A superior score indicates Door County scored well for an indicator. An inferior score indicates Door County needs improvement for an indicator.

Indicator	Superior	Inferior	Other Notes
Tobacco Usage- Current Smokers	X		
Tobacco Usage- Former or Current Smokers	X		
Tobacco Usage- Quit Attempt	X		
Smoking During Pregnancy		X	
Tobacco Use (YRBS)	X		Percentage of students smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars is high.

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## 11. ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG USE

An estimated 22 million people per year in the U.S. have drug and alcohol problems. Ninety-five percent (95%) of them are unaware of their problem.

Approximately 88,000 deaths annually in the U.S. are attributed to excessive drinking (2006-2010). It is a leading lifestyle-related cause of death.

Drug and alcohol problems can lead to:

- Alcohol and drug dependencies
- Alcohol poisoning
- Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder
- Hypertension
- Heart attack
- Liver, brain, and heart disease

Substance abuse has a major impact on individuals, families and communities.

Drug and alcohol use can also lead to costly physical, mental, and public health problems including:

- Teenage pregnancy
- HIV/AIDS and other STDs
- Domestic violence
- Child abuse
- Motor vehicle crashes
- Physical fights
- Crime
- Homicide
- Suicide

Wisconsin's rates for various measures of alcohol use and abuse are among the highest in the nation.

Sources: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Healthiest Wisconsin 2020; Healthy People 2020

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**Liquor Store Access**

This data shows the number of beer, wine, or liquor stores per 100,000 population. The information indicates access to alcohol. Consumption of alcohol can lead to health issues, injuries, or deaths. Door County scored poorly for this indicator with a high rate of liquor stores.

Report Area	Total population	Number of establishments	Establishments, rate per 100,000 population
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,785	4	<b>14.4</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,686,986	407	7.16
<b>United States</b>	312,732,537	32,759	10.48

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2013)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Alcohol Consumption**

The following information shows the estimated percentage of adults aged 18 and older who report drinking excessively. Excessive drinking is defined as more than two drinks per day on average for men and one drink per day on average for women. This behavior can be a determinant of future health and lead to significant physical health issues, mental health issues, injuries, or death. Door County’s estimated percentage of adults drinking excessively is high and similar to the high Wisconsin percentage.

Report Area	Total population age 18	Estimated adults drinking excessively	Estimated adults drinking excessively (crude percentage)	Estimated adults drinking excessively (age-adjusted percentage)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	22,877	5,102	22.3%	<b>24.3%</b>
<b>Wisconsin</b>	4,326,412	1,055,645	24.4%	25.3%
<b>United States</b>	232,556,016	38,248,349	16.45%	16.94%

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2006-2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Binge Drinking**

This indicator reports the percent prevalence of binge drinking. Binge drinking is defined as five or more drinks on one occasion for men or four or more drinks for women on one occasion. The data shows Door County has a binge drinking prevalence higher than the Wisconsin and United States averages. The indicator is relevant because these behaviors can lead to substantial health concerns.

Data Source: The Burden of Excessive Alcohol Use in Wisconsin, 2013

**Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Deaths**

Below is the alcohol-related motor vehicle death rate per 100,000 individuals. In Door County, the rate of deaths has varied from year to year and been both above and below the state average. The indicator is relevant because these deaths may be preventable.

Data Source: Wisconsin Epidemiological Profile on Alcohol and Other Drug Use, 2014

## **Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Injuries**

This indicator shows the nonfatal motor vehicle injury related to alcohol rate per 100,000 individuals. Door County has been above and below the Wisconsin rates in recent years. The indicator is important because these injuries may be preventable and cause long term health issues.

Data Source: Wisconsin Epidemiological Profile on Alcohol and Other Drug Use, 2014

## **Alcohol Related Hospitalizations**

Here are the rates of alcohol-related hospitalizations per 100,000 individuals. Door County had fewer alcohol related hospitalizations than Wisconsin from 2010 to 2012.

Data Source: Wisconsin Epidemiological Profile on Alcohol and Other Drug Use, 2014

## **Drug Related Hospitalizations**

These are rates of drug related hospitalizations per 100,000 individuals. While Wisconsin's average increased from 2010 to 2012, Door County's rate decreased.

Data Source: Wisconsin Epidemiological Profile on Alcohol and Other Drug Use, 2014

## **Opioid Related Hospitalizations**

This indicator shows the rate of opioid-related hospitalizations per 1,000 individuals. From 2008 to 2012, Door County's rate was low and decreased while the Wisconsin rate increased.

Data Source: Wisconsin Epidemiological Profile on Alcohol and Other Drug Use, 2014

### **Drug Law Arrests**

This indicator shows the rate of drug law arrests per 100,000 individuals. From 2011 to 2012, Door County and Wisconsin rates of drug arrests increased. Increasing drug law arrests may indicate increasing problems from drug use.

Data Source: Wisconsin Epidemiological Profile on Alcohol and Other Drug Use, 2014

### **Drug Related Suspensions and Expulsions from School**

This indicator shows the rate of drug-related suspensions and expulsions from school per 1,000 students in 2011-2012. Door County has fewer drug related suspensions and expulsions per 1,000 students than Wisconsin.

Data Source: Wisconsin Epidemiological Profile on Alcohol and Other Drug Use, 2014

### **Alcohol Use (YRBS)**

This table shows the Youth Behavioral Risk Factor Survey results for Door County middle and high school students in 2014. For comparison, it shows the 2013 results for Wisconsin and United States 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Underage alcohol use can lead to heavier use of alcohol later in life and lead to additional health concerns.

Question	2014 Door County Middle School Results	2014 Door County High School Results	2013 Wisconsin High School Results	2013 United States High School Results
Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life	24	57.7	65.9	66.2
Percentage of students who drank alcohol (other than a few sips) for the first time before age 13 years	17.9	15.3	14.6	18.6
Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey	6.9	29.2	32.7	34.9
Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey	2.4	15.3	18.4	20.8

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Door County, 2014; Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Wisconsin, 2013; Youth Risk Behavior Survey for the United States, 2013

**Marijuana Use**

This table shows the Youth Behavioral Risk Factor Survey results for Door County middle and high school students in 2014. For comparison, it shows the 2013 results for Wisconsin and United States 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> graders. According to the data, it appears Marijuana use among Door County students is less frequent than for Wisconsin and United States counterparts.

Question	2014 Door County Middle School Results	2014 Door County High School Results	2013 Wisconsin High School Results	2013 United States High School Results
Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during their life	3.3	23.6	31.2	40.7
Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years	N/A	4.2	6.3	8.6
Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey	1.8	12.0	17.3	23.4

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Door County, 2014; Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Wisconsin, 2013; Youth Risk Behavior Survey for the United States, 2013

**Other Drug Use**

This table shows the Youth Behavioral Risk Factor Survey results for Door County middle and high school students in 2014. For comparison, it shows the 2013 results for Wisconsin and United States 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> graders. This data shows the percentage of students who have been involved with other types of drugs. Door County scored lower than the 2013 Wisconsin and United States results for most questions.

Question	2014 Door County Middle School Results	2014 Door County High School Results	2013 Wisconsin High School Results	2013 United States High School Results
Percentage of students who used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during their life	N/A	4.7	4.3	5.5
Percentage of students who sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life	5.8	5.6	5.9	8.9
Percentage of students had taken prescription drugs (e.g., OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life (i.e., ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription).	4.5	14.3	14.9	17.8
Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the 12 months before the survey	3.3	10.6	18.3	22.1

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Door County, 2014; Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Wisconsin, 2013; Youth Risk Behavior Survey for the United States, 2013

### Arleigh Porter, Sturgeon Bay Chief of Police

Chief Porter stated that his biggest fear for the county is heroin and meth. He feels that we need to do everything we can to prevent this problem from expanding. Chief Porter stated that if this drug use expands, it will ruin Door County as we know it. He feels that the key component to preventing the spread of drug use is education that starts in kindergarten. He feels that our geography does help prevent the spread because we are a peninsula.

### Summary of Alcohol and Other Drug Use

How did Door County score?

The following table provides a synopsis of all indicators assessed in this section and Door County's relative score (compared to other entities). A superior score indicates Door County scored well for an indicator. An inferior score indicates Door County needs improvement for an indicator.

Indicator	Superior	Inferior	Other Notes
Liquor Store Access		X	
Alcohol Consumption	X		
Binge Drinking		X	
Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Deaths	X		
Alcohol Related Motor Vehicle Injuries		X	
Alcohol Related Hospitalizations	X		
Drug Related Hospitalizations	X		
Opioid Related Hospitalizations	X		
Drug Law Arrests	X		
Drug Related Suspensions and Expulsions from School	X		
Alcohol Use (YRBS)	X		Percent of students trying alcohol before age 13 is elevated.
Marijuana Use (YRBS)	X		
Other Drug Use (YRBS)	X		Percent of students using cocaine was elevated.

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## 12. INJURY & VIOLENCE

Injuries from accidents and violence are the leading cause of death for those between the ages of 1 and 44.

Violence against others has a major impact in the U.S.:

- 18,000 deaths per year

- Approximately 268,000 cases of hospitalized violence-related injury

- Homicide is the 2<sup>nd</sup> leading cause of death in ages 15 – 24

Community safety affects both physical safety and psychological well-being.

Exposure to crime and violence increases stress and anxiety, which is linked to higher rates of preterm births and low birthweight babies.

Post-traumatic stress can affect children who experienced unsafe circumstances, which may, in comparison to peers in safer situations, result in:

- More aggressive behaviors

- More alcohol and tobacco use

- More sexual risk-taking

Injuries are the leading cause of death in ages 1-44 in the US (2013), with 59% of all deaths in that age group due to injuries.

Injuries include unintentional injuries related to areas such as:

- Motor vehicle accidents

- Poisoning

- Falls

- Seat belt use

And intentional acts of violence including:

- Homicide

- Assault

Injury is a leading cause of disability (in all ages, genders, races/ethnicities, socio- economic status).

The burden of falls in Wisconsin:

- Falls have surpassed motor vehicle crashes as the most common cause of injury-related death.

- The vast majority of fall-related deaths (87%) and inpatient hospitalizations (70%) involve people age 65 and older.

- Hospitalizations and emergency department visits due to falls result in \$800 million in hospital charges each year.

- Over 70% of the costs for fall-related hospitalizations and emergency department visits are paid by Medicare and Medicaid.

Sources: The Burden of Falls in Wisconsin (2010); Healthy People 2020; County Health Rankings (2014); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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**Arrests**

This data shows the total number of arrests for each department in Door County, the county total, and the Wisconsin total for 2011 and 2012. Totals are also broken down to adult and juvenile arrests for the years 2011 and 2012. In addition, the chart shows the percent change in arrests from 2011 to 2012. In 2012, all Door County arrests increased from the previous year.

	2011	2012	Percent Change 2011-2012
Door County Sheriff Dept. Total	465	604	+30
Juvenile Arrests	49	64	+31
Adult Arrests	416	540	+30
Sturgeon Bay Police Dept. Total	433	574	+33
Juvenile Arrests	59	121	+105
Adult Arrests	374	453	+21
County Total	898	1,178	+31
Juvenile Arrests	108	185	+71
Adult Arrests	790	993	+26
Wisconsin Total	340,230	340,893	+0.2
Juvenile Arrests	71,902	68,359	-4.9
Adult Arrests	268,328	272,534	+1.6

Data source: Arrests in Wisconsin, 2012 – Wisconsin Department of Justice

The following table shows the total number of violent arrests in 2012.

**Total Violent Arrests**

	2012
Door County Sheriff Dept. Total	8
Juvenile Arrests	0
Adult Arrests	8
Sturgeon Bay Police Dept. Total	6
Juvenile Arrests	1
Adult Arrests	5
County Total	14
Juvenile Arrests	1
Adult Arrests	13
Wisconsin Total	9,000
Juvenile Arrests	1,392
Adult Arrests	7,608

Data source: Arrests in Wisconsin, 2012 – Wisconsin Department of Justice

**Violent Crime**

This data shows the violent crime rate per 100,000 individuals in the indicated areas. Door County is near the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile of states in the nation with a rate of 49. Low violent crime rates indicate more community safety.

Report Area	Violent Crime Rate Per 100,000
<b>Door County</b>	49
<b>Wisconsin</b>	255
<b>90<sup>th</sup> Percentile of US</b>	59

Data source: County Health Rankings, 2015

**Traffic Safety**

This table shows the Youth Behavioral Risk Factor Survey results for Door County middle and high school students in 2014. For comparison, it shows the 2013 results for Wisconsin and United States 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Traffic safety affects the students or others who may be on the road. Door County high school students rated poorly for riding in a car with someone who has been drinking alcohol.

Question	2014 Door County Middle School Results	2014 Door County High School Results	2013 Wisconsin High School Results	2013 United States High School Results
Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone	3.4	6.9	8.3	7.6
Percentage of students who rode one or more times during the 30 days before the survey in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol	25.3*	23.0	20.6	21.9
Percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle one or more times during the 30 days before the survey when they had been drinking alcohol	N/A	6.5	8.9	10.0
Percentage of students who texted or emailed while driving a car or other vehicle in the past 30 days	N/A	34.7	47.9	41.4

\* This number was not calculated based on the past 30 days.

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Door County, 2014; Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Wisconsin, 2013; Youth Risk Behavior Survey for the United States, 2013

**Weapons**

This table shows the Youth Behavioral Risk Factor Survey results for Door County middle and high school students in 2014. For comparison, it shows the 2013 results for Wisconsin and United States 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> graders. This data shows students’ behavior related to access, use, threats, or injuries by weapons.

Question	2014 Door County Middle School Results	2014 Door County High School Results	2013 Wisconsin High School Results	2013 United States High School Results
Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey	58.8*	19.5	14.4	17.9
Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey	4.8*	3.0	3.2	5.2
Percentages of students who did not go to school on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school	5.5*	4.4	5.8	7.1
Percentage of students who were threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property one or more times during the 12 months before the survey	N/A	5.6	4.3	6.9

\* This number was not calculated based on the past 30 days.

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Door County, 2014; Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Wisconsin, 2013; Youth Risk Behavior Survey for the United States, 2013

**Violent Crime**

Here is the rate of violent crime offenses reported by law enforcement per 100,000 residents. Violent crime includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. These crimes can result in injury. Door County has a relatively low rate of violent crime per 100,000 population.

Report Area	Total population	Violent crimes	Violent crime rate (per 100,000 population)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,861	14	49.05
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,647,436	14,813	262.2
<b>United States</b>	306,859,354	1,213,859	395.5

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2010-2012)

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015

**Mortality-Unintentional Injury**

These statistics show the death rates from unintentional injuries or accidents per 100,000 population. Accidents are a leading cause of death in the United States. While Door County has a slightly elevated crude death rate, the age adjusted death rate is low compared to Wisconsin and the United States.

Report Area	Total population	Average annual deaths 2007-2011	Crude death rate (per 100,000 population)	Age adjusted death rate (per 100,000 population)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,901	13	45.88	34.96
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,663,958	2,551	45.05	41.72
<b>United States</b>	306,486,831	122,185	39.87	38.85

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2007-2011)

**Mortality-Motor Vehicle Accident**

Below are the rates of death from motor vehicle crashes. Motor vehicle accidents include collisions with motor vehicles, a non-motorist, a fixed object, an overturn, or other non-collisions. Motor vehicle crash deaths may be preventable and can be a cause of premature death. For this indicator, Door County's crude rate is lower than the state, but the age adjusted rate is higher than the state and nation.

Report Area	Total population	Average annual deaths 2007-2011	Crude death rate (per 100,000 population)	Age adjusted death rate (per 100,000 population)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,901	3	9.32	12.31
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,663,958	597	10.54	10.3
<b>United States</b>	306,486,831	23,559	7.69	7.55

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2007-2011)

**Mortality-Pedestrian Accident**

This data shows the rate of pedestrians killed by motor vehicles per 100,000 population. Pedestrian-motor vehicle crash deaths are preventable and can be a cause of premature death. In Door County, there was a rate of 0 deaths per 100,000 from 2008-2010.

Report Area	Total deaths, 2008-2010	Average annual deaths, 2008-2010	Average annual death rate (per 100,000 pop)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	0	0	0
<b>Wisconsin</b>	142	47	0.8
<b>United States</b>	12,750	4,250	1.38

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2008-2010)

**Mortality- Suicide**

The following data shows the death rate due to intentional self-harm or suicide per 100,000 population. Suicide is an indicator of poor mental health. Unfortunately, in Door County, the crude death rate and age adjusted rate for suicide are higher than the respective state and national comparisons.

Report Area	Total population	Average annual deaths 2007-2011	Crude death rate (per 100,000 population)	Age adjusted death rate (per 100,000 population)
<b>Door County, WI</b>	27,901	4	15.05	13.17
<b>Wisconsin</b>	5,663,958	747	13.19	12.84
<b>United States</b>	306,486,831	37,085	12.1	11.82

Data Source: Community Health Needs Assessment – Community Commons, 2015 (data from 2007-2011)

**Injury Deaths**

This data shows the average number and average annual rate of deaths per 100,000 individuals from the five leading causes of injury in 2007 through 2009. For the top three causes of injury, Door County's rate of injury was higher than the Wisconsin rates.

**Number and Rate of Deaths from Five Leading Causes of Injury from 2007-2009**

	Wisconsin		Door County	
	Number 2007-2009	Annual Rate Per 100,000	Number 2007-2009	Annual Rate Per 100,000
Falls	2,763	16	17	19
Suicide	2,185	13	12	14
Motor Vehicle Crash	1,840	11	11	12
Non-traffic Trans	251	1	<5	-
Poisoning	1,525	9	<5	-

Data source: The Burden of Injury in Wisconsin 2011

Data source: The Burden of Injury in Wisconsin 2011

**Injury Hospitalizations**

This data shows the average number and average annual rate of hospitalizations per 100,000 individuals from the five leading causes of injury in 2007 through 2009. The rate of hospitalization following falls is higher in Door County than Wisconsin.

**Number and Rate of Hospitalizations from Five Leading Causes of Injury from 2007-2009**

	Wisconsin		Door County	
	Number 2007-2009	Annual Rate Per 100,000	Number 2007-2009	Annual Rate Per 100,000
Falls	75,026	441	514	579
Motor Vehicle Crash	16,640	98	70	79
Self-Harm	13,219	78	46	52
Non-traffic Trans	4,587	27	29	33
Poisoning	8,020	47	26	29

Data source: The Burden of Injury in Wisconsin 2011

Data source: The Burden of Injury in Wisconsin 2011

**Patricia Vickman – Southern Door School District Superintendent**

Patricia Vickman of Southern Door Schools reports they have been working with partners to participate in planning for emergency situations. “Although emergency preparedness does not prevent emergency events, it may make response efforts more efficient.” In addition, Ms. Vickman suggests “it is necessary to provide families with more education about social media dangers and predators”.

**Injury Emergency Department Visits**

This data shows the average number and average annual rate of emergency department visits per 100,000 individuals from the five leading causes of injury in 2007 through 2009. Door County's rates have been comparable to Wisconsin's for most causes, but falls have led to more emergency department visits.

**Number and Rate of Emergency Department Visits from Five Leading Causes of Injury 2007-2009**

	Wisconsin		Door County	
	Number 2007-2009	Annual Rate Per 100,000	Number 2007-2009	Annual Rate Per 100,000
<b>Falls</b>	379,254	2,232	2,058	2,320
<b>Struck (by/against)</b>	175,276	1,031	730	823
<b>Cut/Pierce</b>	122,657	722	625	704
<b>Overexertion</b>	121,424	715	580	654
<b>Motor Vehicle Crash</b>	115,728	681	379	427

Data source: The Burden of Injury in Wisconsin 2011

Data source: The Burden of Injury in Wisconsin 2011

**Physical Fighting**

This table shows the Youth Behavioral Risk Factor Survey results for Door County middle and high school students in 2014. For comparison, it shows the 2013 results for Wisconsin and United States 9<sup>th</sup> through 12<sup>th</sup> graders. The data reports those who were in physical fights whether or not on school property.

Question	2014 Door County Middle School	2014 Door County High School	2013 Wisconsin High School	2013 United States High School
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months before the survey	38.2	19.2	22.4	24.7
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the 12 months before the survey	N/A	7.7	6.8	8.1

Data Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Door County, 2014; Youth Risk Behavior Survey for Wisconsin, 2013; Youth Risk Behavior Survey for the United States, 2013

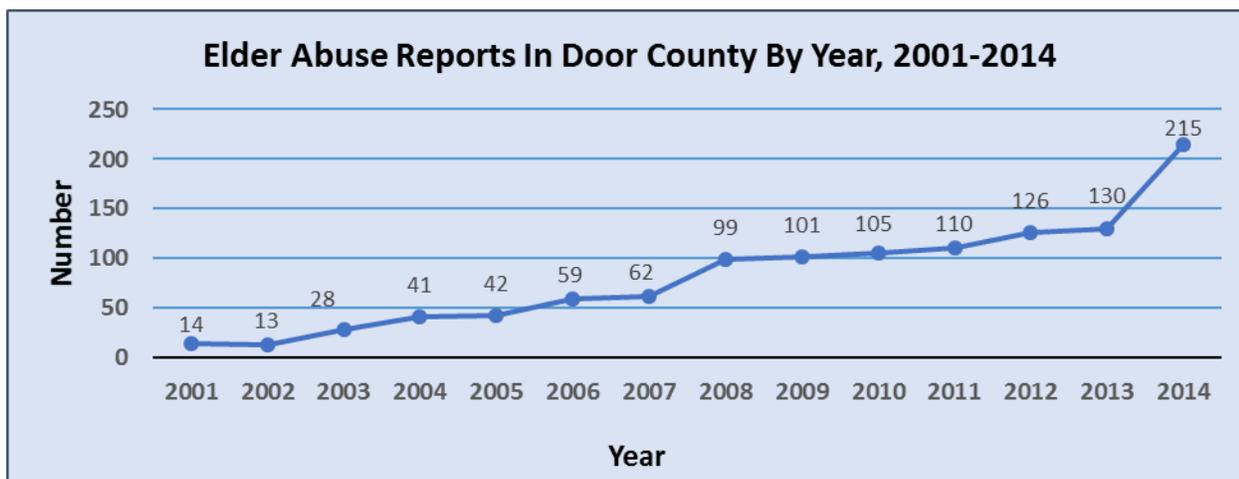
**Elder Abuse**

In the United States, the 2010 Census recorded the greatest number and proportion of people age 65 and older in all of decennial census history: 40.3 million, or 13% of the total population. This “Boomer Generation” effect will continue for decades. In the only national study that attempted to define the scope of elder abuse, the vast majority of abusers were family members (approximately 90%), most often adult children, spouses, partners, and others. Family members who abuse drugs or alcohol, who have a mental/emotional illness, and who feel burdened by their caregiving responsibilities abuse at higher rates than those who do not.

<http://www.ncea.aoa.gov/Library/Data/index.aspx>

In Wisconsin, an Elder Adult at Risk is any person age 60 or older who has experienced, is experiencing, or is at risk of experiencing abuse, neglect, self-neglect, or financial exploitation. (Wis. Stat. §46.90)

In Door County in 2014, there were 215 reports of suspected self-neglect, neglect, abuse or financial exploitation investigated by staff. This was a 60% increase in referrals over 2013 with the same number of staff handling those referrals. (2014 Door County Department of Human Services Annual Report)



Source: WI Department of Health Services and Door Co. Dept. of Human Services Annual Reports

### Summary of Injury and Violence

How did Door County score?

The following table provides a synopsis of all indicators assessed in this section and Door County's relative score (compared to other entities). A superior score indicates Door County scored well for an indicator. An inferior score indicates Door County needs improvement for an indicator.

Indicator	Superior	Inferior	Other Notes
Arrests		X	
Juvenile Arrests		X	
Adult Arrests		X	
Violent Crime Rates	X		
Traffic Safety (YRBS)	X		
Weapons (YRBS)	X		
Mortality- Unintentional Injury	X		
Mortality- Motor Vehicle Accident		X	
Mortality- Pedestrian Accident	X		
Mortality- Suicide		X	
Injury Deaths		X	
Injury Hospitalizations	X		Rate of hospitalizations from falls is high, other injuries are lower.
Injury Emergency Department Visits	X		
Physical Fighting (YRBS)	X		A higher percentage of students were in physical fights on school property.

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## Appendix 1-Door County Health Ranking



### 2015 County Health Rankings

# Wisconsin



A collaboration between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute.



**INTRODUCTION**

The *County Health Rankings & Roadmaps* program helps communities identify and implement solutions that make it easier for people to be healthy in their homes, schools, workplaces, and neighborhoods. The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) collaborates with the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute (UWPHI) to bring this program to cities, counties, and states across the nation. Ranking the health of nearly every county in the nation, the *County Health Rankings* illustrate what we know when it comes to what is making people sick or healthy. The *Roadmaps to Health* and *RWJF Culture of Health Prize* show what we can do to create healthier places to live, learn, work, and play.

**WHAT ARE THE COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS?**

Published online at [countyhealthrankings.org](http://countyhealthrankings.org), the *Rankings* help counties understand what influences how healthy residents are and how long they will live. The *Rankings* are unique in their ability to measure the current overall health of each county in all 50 states. They also look at a variety of measures that affect the future health of communities, such as high school graduation rates, access to healthy foods, rates of smoking, obesity, and teen births. Communities use the *Rankings* to identify and garner support for local health improvement initiatives among government agencies, healthcare providers, community organizations, business leaders, policy makers, and the public.

**MOVING FROM DATA TO ACTION**

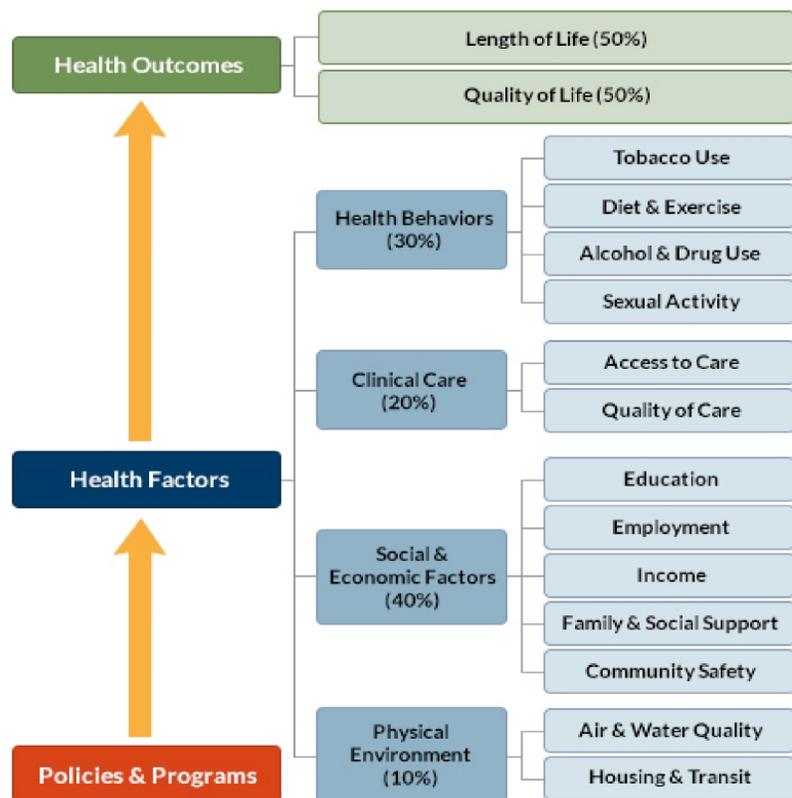
*Roadmaps to Health* help communities bring people together to look at the many factors that influence health, select strategies that work, and make changes that will have a lasting impact. The *Roadmaps* focus on helping communities move from awareness about their county’s ranking to action

to improve people’s health. The *Roadmaps to Health* Action Center is a one-stop shop of information to help any community member or leader who wants to improve their community’s health by addressing factors that we know influence health, such as education, income, and community safety.

Within the Action Center you will find:

- Online step-by-step guidance and tools to move through the Action Cycle
- *What Works for Health* – a searchable database of evidence-informed policies and programs that can improve health

1 [www.countyhealthrankings.org/wisconsin](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/wisconsin)



County Health Rankings 2015: Wisconsin

- Webinars featuring local community members who share their tips on how to build a healthier community
- Community coaches, located across the nation, who provide customized consultation to local leaders who request guidance in how to accelerate their efforts to improve health. You can contact a coach by activating the Get Help button at [countyhealthrankings.org](http://countyhealthrankings.org)

### LEARNING FROM OTHERS

At [countyhealthrankings.org](http://countyhealthrankings.org), we feature stories from communities across the nation who have used data from the *County Health Rankings* or have engaged in strategies to improve health. The *RWJF Culture of Health Prize* recognizes communities that are creating powerful partnerships and deep commitments to enable everyone in our diverse society to lead healthy lives now and for generations to come. The Prize is awarded annually by RWJF to honor communities that are working to build a Culture of Health by implementing solutions that give everyone the opportunity for a healthy life. In 2015, up to 10 winning communities will each receive a \$25,000 cash prize and have their stories shared broadly with the goal of inspiring locally driven change across the nation.

Prize winners are selected based on how well they demonstrate their community's achievement on their journey to a Culture of Health in the following areas:

- Defining health in the broadest possible terms
- Committing to sustainable systems changes and long-term policy-oriented solutions
- Cultivating a shared and deeply held belief in the importance of equal opportunity for health
- Harnessing the collective power of leaders, partners, and community members
- Securing and making the most of resources
- Measuring and sharing progress and results

Visit [countyhealthrankings.org](http://countyhealthrankings.org) or [rwjf.org/prize](http://rwjf.org/prize) to learn about the work of past Prize winners and the application process.

### HOW CAN YOU GET INVOLVED?

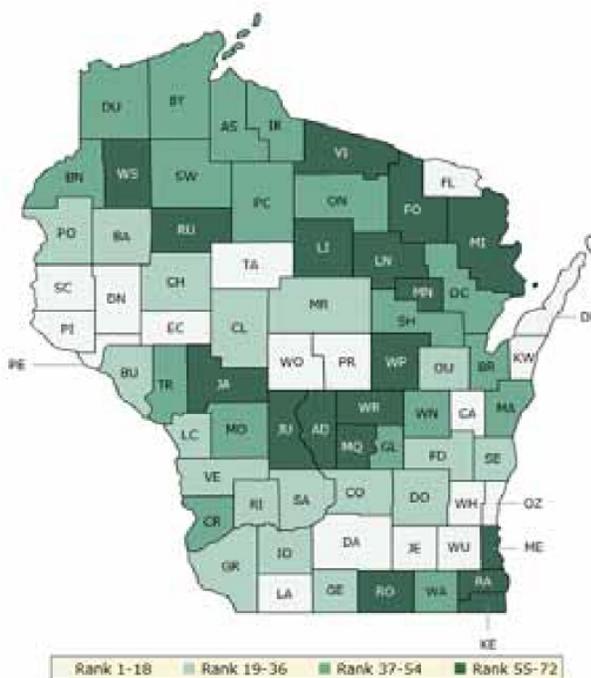
You might want to contact your local affiliate of United Way Worldwide or the National Association of Counties – their national parent organizations have partnered with us to raise awareness and stimulate action to improve health in their local members' communities. By connecting with other leaders interested in improving health, you can make a difference in your community. In communities large and small, people from all walks of life are taking ownership and action to improve health. Visit [countyhealthrankings.org](http://countyhealthrankings.org) to get ideas and guidance on how you can take action in your community. Working with others, you can improve the health of your community.



**HOW DO COUNTIES RANK FOR HEALTH OUTCOMES?**

The green map below shows the distribution of Wisconsin's **health outcomes**, based on an equal weighting of length and quality of life.

Lighter colors indicate better performance in the respective summary rankings. Detailed information on the underlying measures is available at [countyhealthrankings.org](http://countyhealthrankings.org).

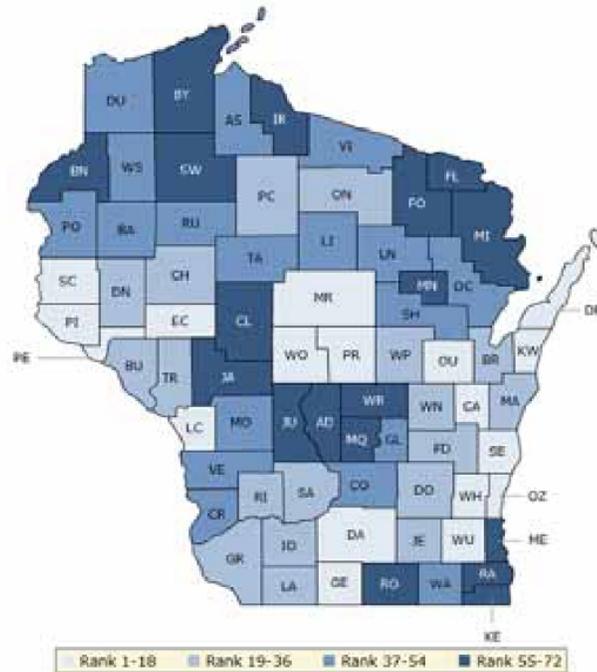


County	Rank	County	Rank	County	Rank	County	Rank
Adams	63	Florence	4	Marathon	22	Rusk	68
Ashland	49	Fond du Lac	34	Marinette	61	Sauk	36
Barron	24	Forest	70	Marquette	65	Sawyer	41
Bayfield	44	Grant	20	Menominee	72	Shawano	46
Brown	39	Green	28	Milwaukee	71	Sheboygan	25
Buffalo	31	Green Lake	52	Monroe	54	St. Croix	9
Burnett	37	Iowa	29	Oconto	47	Taylor	11
Calumet	3	Iron	51	Oneida	40	Trempealeau	43
Chippewa	21	Jackson	57	Outagamie	23	Vernon	27
Clark	35	Jefferson	10	Ozaukee	1	Vilas	56
Columbia	26	Juneau	67	Pepin	2	Walworth	45
Crawford	38	Kenosha	64	Pierce	6	Washburn	69
Dane	15	Kewaunee	5	Polk	30	Washington	12
Dodge	33	La Crosse	19	Portage	7	Waukesha	14
Door	8	Lafayette	18	Price	48	Waupaca	55
Douglas	50	Langlade	59	Racine	66	Waushara	60
Dunn	17	Lincoln	58	Richland	32	Winnebago	42
Eau Claire	13	Manitowoc	53	Rock	62	Wood	16

**HOW DO COUNTIES RANK FOR HEALTH FACTORS?**

The blue map displays Wisconsin’s summary ranks for **health factors**, based on weighted scores for health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic factors, and the physical environment.

Lighter colors indicate better performance in the respective summary rankings. Detailed information on the underlying measures is available at [countyhealthrankings.org](http://countyhealthrankings.org).



County	Rank	County	Rank	County	Rank	County	Rank
Adams	70	Florence	56	Marathon	18	Rusk	53
Ashland	38	Fond du Lac	20	Marinette	58	Sauk	33
Barron	54	Forest	68	Marquette	64	Sawyer	67
Bayfield	55	Grant	21	Menominee	72	Shawano	52
Brown	23	Green	11	Milwaukee	71	Sheboygan	10
Buffalo	32	Green Lake	41	Monroe	47	St. Croix	6
Burnett	60	Iowa	24	Oconto	42	Taylor	40
Calumet	5	Iron	63	Oneida	28	Trempealeau	30
Chippewa	35	Jackson	59	Outagamie	8	Vernon	45
Clark	61	Jefferson	27	Ozaukee	1	Vilas	46
Columbia	39	Juneau	69	Pepin	13	Walworth	37
Crawford	50	Kenosha	65	Pierce	9	Washburn	49
Dane	2	Kewaunee	16	Polk	44	Washington	7
Dodge	29	La Crosse	3	Portage	15	Waukesha	4
Door	17	Lafayette	22	Price	25	Waupaca	34
Douglas	51	Langlade	48	Racine	66	Waushara	57
Dunn	26	Lincoln	43	Richland	36	Winnebago	19
Eau Claire	12	Manitowoc	31	Rock	62	Wood	14

### 2015 COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS: MEASURES AND NATIONAL/STATE RESULTS

Measure	Description	US Median	State Overall	State Minimum	State Maximum
<b>HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>					
Premature death	Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population	7681	5881	3739	11338
Poor or fair health	% of adults reporting fair or poor health	17%	12%	7%	21%
Poor physical health days	Average # of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days	3.7	3.2	1.9	4.8
Poor mental health days	Average # of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days	3.5	3.0	1.7	6.3
Low birthweight	% of live births with low birthweight (< 2500 grams)	8%	7.0%	4.5%	9.2%
<b>HEALTH FACTORS</b>					
<b>HEALTH BEHAVIORS</b>					
Adult smoking	% of adults who are current smokers	21%	18%	8%	46%
Adult obesity	% of adults that report a BMI ≥ 30	31%	29%	22%	39%
Food environment index	Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, (0-10)	7.3	8.0	5.3	9.3
Physical inactivity	% of adults aged 20 and over reporting no leisure-time physical activity	27%	21%	17%	31%
Access to exercise opportunities	% of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity	65%	83%	7%	99%
Excessive drinking	% of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking	16%	24%	17%	36%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	% of driving deaths with alcohol involvement	31%	39%	0%	69%
Sexually transmitted infections	# of newly diagnosed chlamydia cases per 100,000 population	291	414	69	1383
Teen births	# of births per 1,000 female population ages 15-19	41	27	6	111
<b>CLINICAL CARE</b>					
Uninsured	% of population under age 65 without health insurance	17%	10%	6%	18%
Primary care physicians	Ratio of population to primary care physicians	2015:1	1215:1	15205:1	535:1
Dentists	Ratio of population to dentists	2670:1	1631:1	10240:1	863:1
Mental health providers	Ratio of population to mental health providers	1128:1	623:1	6679:1	301:1
Preventable hospital stays	# of hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	65.3	51	28	77
Diabetic monitoring	% of diabetic Medicare enrollees ages 65-75 that receive HbA1c monitoring	85%	90%	82%	94%
Mammography screening	% of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive mammography screening	61%	70.2%	57.1%	83.8%
<b>SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS</b>					
High school graduation	% of ninth-grade cohort that graduates in four years	85%	88%	55%	97%
Some college	% of adults ages 25-44 with some post-secondary education	56%	65.9%	45.1%	81.2%
Unemployment	% of population aged 16 and older unemployed but seeking work	7%	6.7%	4.6%	14.1%
Children in poverty	% of children under age 18 in poverty	24%	18%	6%	59%
Income inequality	Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile	4.4	4.3	3.4	5.3
Children in single-parent households	% of children that live in a household headed by single parent	31%	31%	17%	63%
Social associations	# of membership associations per 10,000 population	12.6	11.8	7.8	23.4
Violent crime	# of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population	199	255	28	800
Injury deaths	# of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population	73.8	63	35	113
<b>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</b>					
Air pollution – particulate matter	Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5)	11.9	11.5	10.5	12.6
Drinking water violations	% of population potentially exposed to water exceeding a violation limit during the past year	1.0%	5%	0%	47%
Severe housing problems	% of households with overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities	14%	15%	9%	22%
Driving alone to work	% of workforce that drives alone to work	80%	80%	73%	86%
Long commute – driving alone	Among workers who commute in their car alone, % commuting > 30 minutes	29%	26%	12%	46%

County Health Rankings 2015: Wisconsin

**2015 COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS: DATA SOURCES AND YEARS OF DATA**

	Measure	Data Source	Years of Data
<b>HEALTH OUTCOMES</b>			
<b>Length of Life</b>	Premature death	National Center for Health Statistics – Mortality files	2010-2012
<b>Quality of Life</b>	Poor or fair health	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2006-2012
	Poor physical health days	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2006-2012
	Poor mental health days	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2006-2012
	Low birthweight	National Center for Health Statistics – Natality files	2006-2012
<b>HEALTH FACTORS</b>			
<b>HEALTH BEHAVIORS</b>			
<b>Tobacco Use</b>	Adult smoking	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2006-2012
<b>Diet and Exercise</b>	Adult obesity	CDC Diabetes Interactive Atlas	2011
	Food environment index	USDA Food Environment Atlas, Map the Meal Gap	2012
	Physical inactivity	CDC Diabetes Interactive Atlas	2011
	Access to exercise opportunities	Business Analyst, Delorme map data, ESRI, & US Census Tigerline Files	2010 & 2013
<b>Alcohol and Drug Use</b>	Excessive drinking	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2006-2012
	Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	Fatality Analysis Reporting System	2009-2013
<b>Sexual Activity</b>	Sexually transmitted infections	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention	2012
	Teen births	National Center for Health Statistics – Natality files	2006-2012
<b>CLINICAL CARE</b>			
<b>Access to Care</b>	Uninsured	Small Area Health Insurance Estimates	2012
	Primary care physicians	Area Health Resource File/American Medical Association	2012
	Dentists	Area Health Resource File/National Provider Identification file	2013
	Mental health providers	CMS, National Provider Identification file	2014
<b>Quality of Care</b>	Preventable hospital stays	Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care	2012
	Diabetic monitoring	Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care	2012
	Mammography screening	Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care	2012
<b>SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS</b>			
<b>Education</b>	High school graduation	data.gov, supplemented w/ National Center for Education Statistics	2011-2012
	Some college	American Community Survey	2009-2013
<b>Employment</b>	Unemployment	Bureau of Labor Statistics	2013
<b>Income</b>	Children in poverty	Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates	2013
	Income inequality	American Community Survey	2009-2013
<b>Family and Social Support</b>	Children in single-parent households	American Community Survey	2009-2013
	Social associations	County Business Patterns	2012
<b>Community Safety</b>	Violent crime	Uniform Crime Reporting – FBI	2010-2012
	Injury deaths	CDC WONDER mortality data	2008-2012
<b>PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</b>			
<b>Air and Water Quality</b>	Air pollution – particulate matter <sup>1</sup>	CDC WONDER environmental data	2011
	Drinking water violations	Safe Drinking Water Information System	FY2013-14
<b>Housing and Transit</b>	Severe housing problems	Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) data	2007-2011
	Driving alone to work	American Community Survey	2009-2013
	Long commute – driving alone	American Community Survey	2009-2013

## CREDITS

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**County Health  
 Rankings & Roadmaps**  
 Building a Culture of Health, County by County

[countyhealthrankings.org](http://countyhealthrankings.org)



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## Appendix 2—MCH Profile



Wisconsin County Maternal and Child Health Profile

# DOOR COUNTY



RURAL  
August 2015

### Door County: Health at a Glance

1. Door County is classified as a **rural county** with 69 percent of its population considered rural.<sup>1</sup>
2. The prevalence of child poverty in Door County is about **10% lower** than the prevalence in Wisconsin overall.
3. The unemployment rate in Door County is **1.8** times the state average.
4. In Door County, approximately **6 out of 10** children and youth with special health care needs (CYSHCN) have a medical home.
5. The prevalence of infants born to mothers in Door County who smoked during pregnancy is about **10% higher** than the Wisconsin statewide rate and **20% lower** than the Wisconsin rural county rate.
6. In Door County, the rate of hospitalization for non-fatal injuries is **lower** than that of Wisconsin overall at **222** per 100,000 children 10-19 years.

Door County Profile		
	Door County	Wisconsin
Total population <sup>2</sup>	27,946	5,730,937
Rural population <sup>2</sup>	69.0%	29.8%
Race/ethnicity <sup>2</sup>		
White, non-Hispanic	94.6%	82.5%
Black, non-Hispanic	0.6%	6.3%
Hispanic	2.8%	6.3%
American Indian	0.7%	1.1%
Children, 0-17 years <sup>2</sup>	4,700	1,306,654
Women, 18-44 years <sup>2</sup>	3,766	1,305,893
No. of births <sup>4</sup>	223	66,566
Teen birth rate <sup>**</sup>	14.2	19.9
Uninsured children <sup>2</sup>	6%	5%
Children in poverty <sup>2</sup>	16%	18%
Unemployment rate <sup>2</sup>	7.8%	4.4%

\* Teen birth rate is per 1,000 females <20 years of age

### Background

- Wisconsin’s Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Program worked with partners to select federally defined National Performance Measures (NPMs) to be addressed from 2016-2020.
- Historically, dataset limitations have precluded county-level estimates for many important MCH indicators.
- Despite small numbers, statistical methods can be used to estimate county prevalence rates.
- In general, the health of Wisconsin’s MCH population varies by urban and rural status.

### Purpose

- This profile provides reliable estimates of MCH National Performance Measures at the county-level.
- To help counties make comparisons, the profile includes prevalence estimates for Door County, Wisconsin overall, urban counties, and rural counties.

### Considerations

- Geographic regions smaller than counties could not be calculated due to data set limitations.
- County prevalence estimates were calculated using small area estimation (SAE) methods and the most current data available.
- SAE methods are valid and well researched, but have the tendency to produce county estimates that aggregate towards the state average.
- For these reasons, county prevalence estimates should not be used for evaluation purposes.



STATE OF WISCONSIN  
Department of Health Services  
Division of Public Health  
Maternal and Child Health Program

<b>MCH National Performance Measures</b>					
	<b>Door County</b>	<b>Urban Counties</b>	<b>Rural Counties</b>	<b>Wisconsin</b>	<b>Data Years</b>
<b>Infants (0-1 years)</b>					
Percent of <b>infants ever breastfed</b> <sup>6</sup>	<b>82.5</b>	83.5	80.1	82.6	2009-2011
Percent of infants put to <b>sleep on their backs</b> <sup>6</sup>	<b>78.0</b>	82.0	79.8	81.4	2009-2011
Percent of infants born to mothers who <b>smoked during pregnancy</b> <sup>7</sup>	<b>14.6</b>	12.3	18.5	13.7	2012-2013
<b>Children</b>					
Percent of children (under 6 years) receiving a <b>developmental screening tool</b> <sup>8</sup>	<b>33.6</b>	35.3	33.1	33.7	2011/2012
Percent of children (0-17 years) living in <b>households where someone smokes</b> <sup>8</sup>	<b>25.1</b>	25.0	26.8	25.7	2011/2012
Percent of children (0-17 years) without special health care needs having a <b>medical home</b> <sup>8</sup>	<b>67.8</b>	67.7	67.2	67.8	2011/2012
Rate of <b>hospitalization for non-fatal injuries</b> per 100,000 children (10-19 years) <sup>9</sup>	<b>221.6</b>	397.4	442.7	408.8	2012-2013
Percent of <b>adolescents</b> (12-17 years) with a <b>preventive medical visit</b> in the past year <sup>8</sup>	<b>80.2</b>	80.4	79.6	80.8	2011/2012
<b>CYSHCN</b>					
Percent of children (0-17 years) with special health care needs having a <b>medical home</b> <sup>8</sup>	<b>61.3</b>	61.7	60.3	61.4	2011/2012
Percent of adolescents (12-17 years) with special health care needs who received necessary services to <b>transition</b> to adult health care <sup>10</sup>	<b>44.1</b>	44.9	43.1	44.4	2009/2010
<b>Women (18-44 years)</b>					
Percent of <b>women</b> with a <b>preventive medical visit</b> in the past year <sup>11</sup>	<b>68.2</b>	69.5	63.1	68.0	2012-2013

**Sources and Data Notes**

- Ingram DD, Franco SJ. 2013 NCHS Urban-Rural Classification Scheme for Counties. National Center for Health Statistics. *Vital and Health Statistics*. 2(166):71-72. 2014.
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- County Health Rankings Wisconsin. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/#!/wisconsin/2015/overview>. (2013)
- WISH-Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health. Wisconsin Department of Health Services. <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/index.htm>. (2013)
- County Unemployment Rates. Bureau of Labor Statistics. April 2014-May 2015. <http://www.bls.gov/lau/laucntycur14.txt>.
- Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS), 2009-2011.
- Vital Statistics, Combined 2012 & 2013.
- National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH), Survey occurred during 2011/2012.
- Combined MN/WI Hospital Inpatient Data, Combined 2012 & 2013.
- National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs (NS-CSHCN), Survey occurred during 2009/2010.
- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), Combined 2012 & 2013.

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## Appendix 3 - Community Resources

**County of Door Website:** <http://www.co.door.wi.gov/>

**Wisconsin Beach Health website:** [www.wibeaches.us](http://www.wibeaches.us)

Provides up-to-date information regarding water quality at Wisconsin beaches

**Wisconsin Department of Health Services:** <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/>

**Mental Health Resource Guide:** <http://www.co.door.wi.gov/docview.asp?docid=13111&locid=137>

**Senior Center** – 920-743-6821 <http://www.co.door.wi.gov/docview.asp?docid=9534&locid=137>

**Senior Resource Guide--** <http://www.co.door.wi.gov/docview.asp?docid=36&locid=137>

**Parent Resources, Door County Library-** <http://doorcountylibrary.org/parents>

AA/115 Club (Alcoholics Anonymous) – 855-746-0901

Aurora Health Center-- 920 746-7200

Bellin Psychiatric Center in Green Bay – 920-433-7544

Boys & Girls Club – 920-818-1046

Compassionate Friends – 800-589-2669

Counseling Associates – 920-743-9554

Door County District Attorney – 920-746-2284

Door County Housing Authority – 920-743-2545

Door County Department of Human Services—920-746-7155

Door County Humane Society– 920-746-1111

Door County Legal Aid Society – 920-743-3934

Door County Sheriff – 920-746-2400

Family Service Association – Green Bay-- 920-436-6800

Feed My People – 920-743-9053

FISC Financial planning – 920-743-1862

Habitat for Humanity – 920-743-2869

Healthy Families – 920-746-9040 (age 0-5)

HELP of Door County, Inc.,--24 hr. domestic Abuse Hotline-- 920-743-8818 / 800-914-3571

Job Center – 920-743-6915

Lakeshore CAP – 920-743-0192 (food, emergency housing, homebuyers assistance)

Libertas Treatment Center of Green Bay– 920-498-8600

Ministry Door County Medical Center (MDCMC) Dental Clinic – 920-493-1300

Ministry Door County Medical Center 92-743-5566

National Alliance for the Mentally Ill (NAMI) – 920-743-6162 or 800- 236-2988

Probation/Parole – 920-746-3920

Red Cross– 920-468-8535

Salvation Army– 920-883-7886

Sturgeon Bay Police – 920-746-2450

Sexual Assault Center – 920-746-8996

Unity Hospice – 920-743-6440

We are HOPE, Inc.—920-743-7273

YMCA—920-743-4949

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