Suicide Mortality

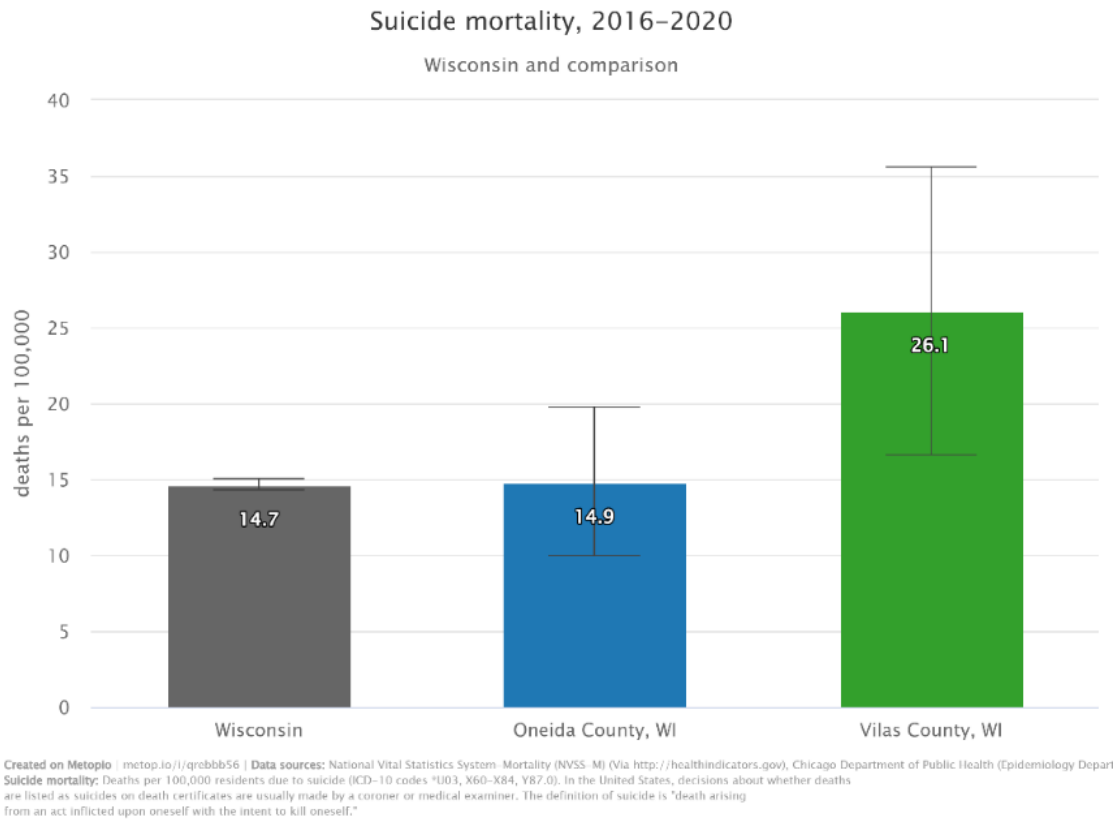


Figure 1

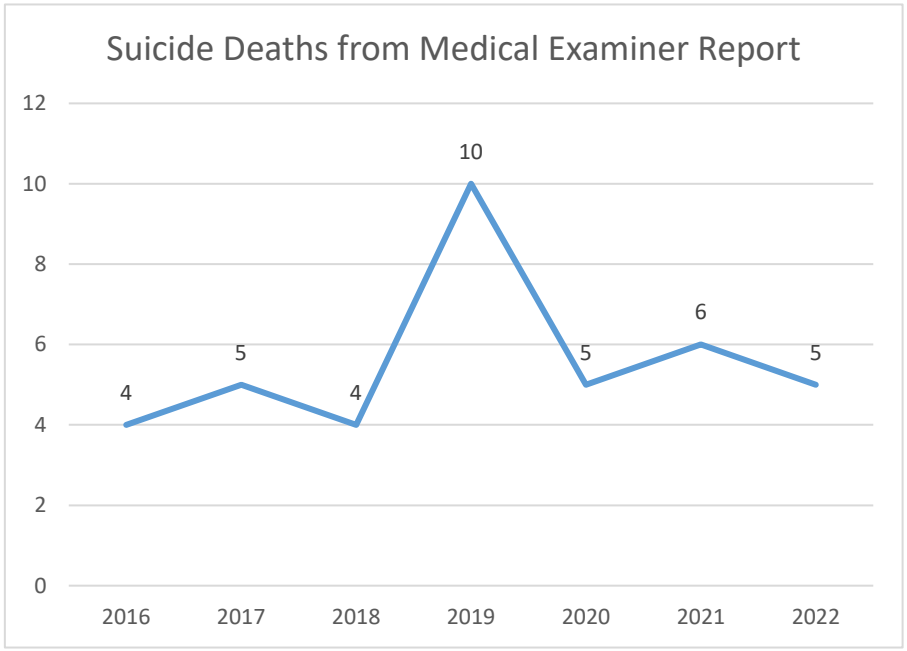
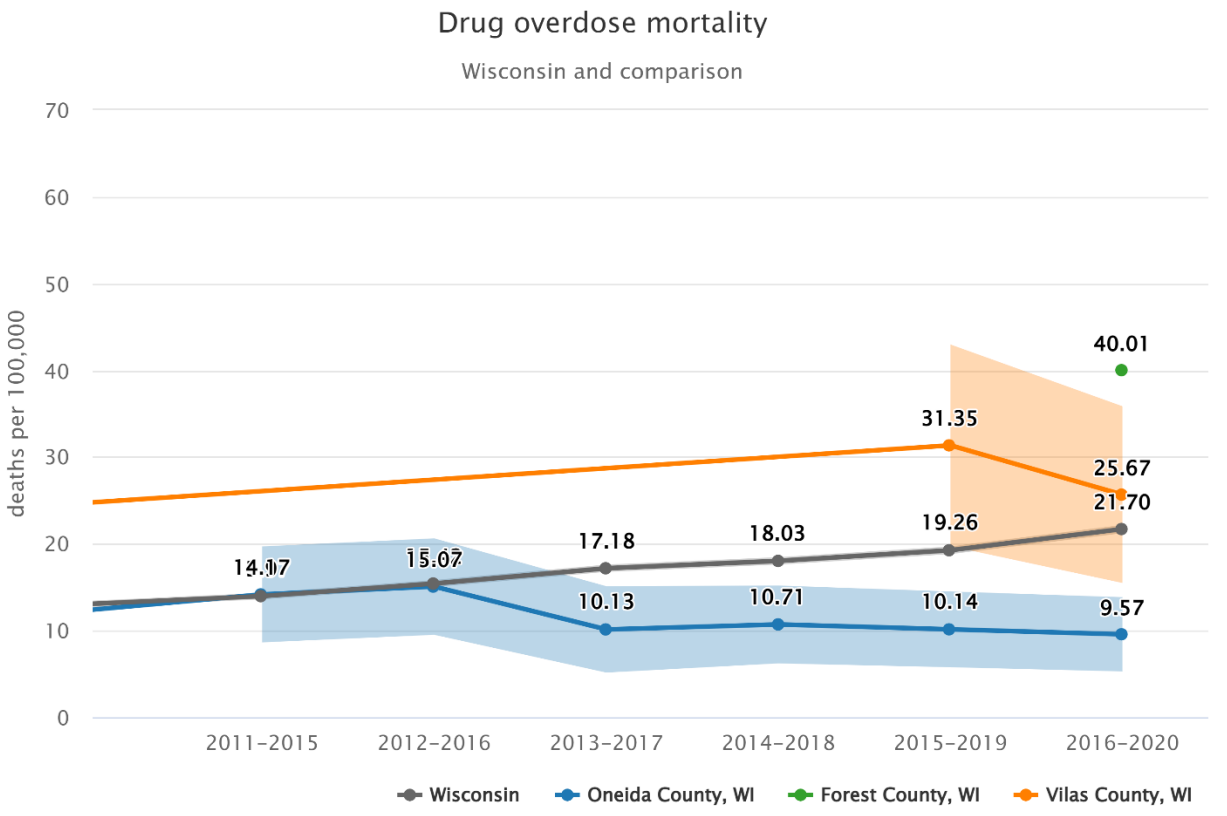


Figure 2 Oneida County Medical Examiner Report on Suicide Deaths from 2016-2022.

Leading Health Indicators

Overdose Deaths



Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/kx33t7ad | **Data sources:** National Vital Statistics System–Mortality (NVSS–M) (CDC Wonder), Chicago Department of Public Health (Epidemiology De
Drug overdose mortality: Deaths per 100,000 residents due to drug poisoning (such as overdose), whether accidental or intentional. The increase during the 2010s is largely due to the opioid overdose epidemic, but other drugs are also included here. Age–adjusted.

Figure 3

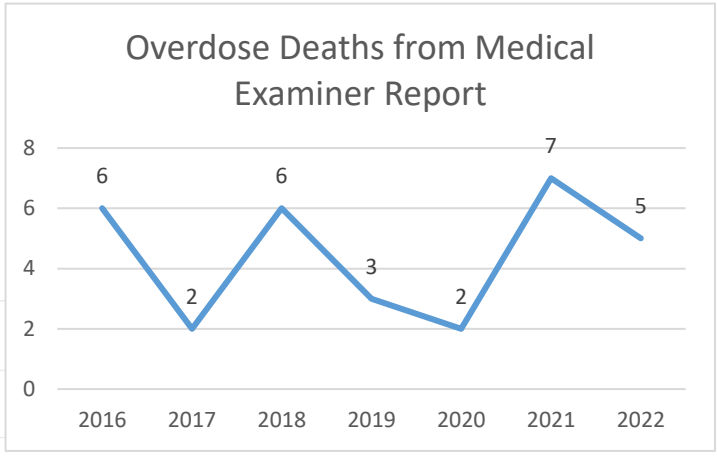
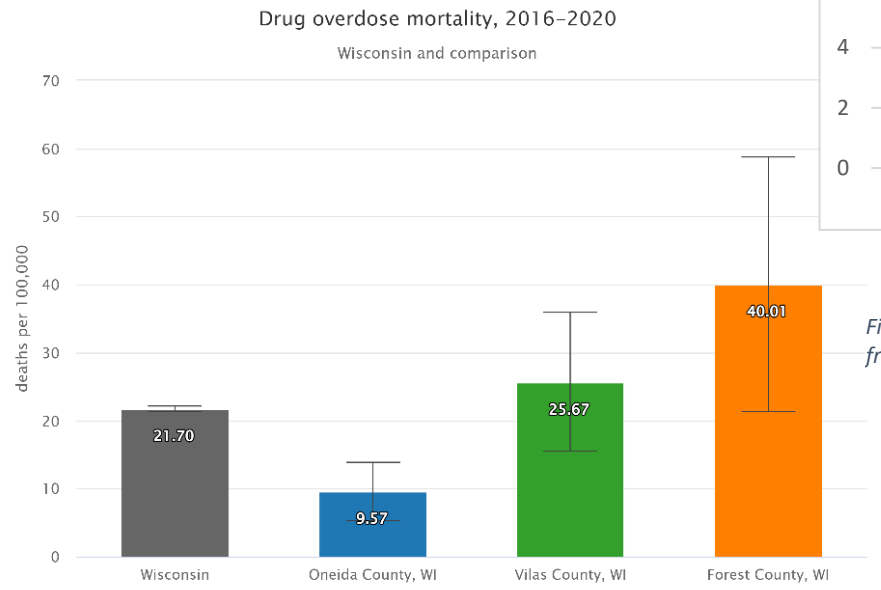


Figure 4. Oneida County Medical Examiner Report on Overdose Deaths from 2016-2022.



Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/7wzbf7i6 | **Data sources:** National Vital Statistics System–Mortality (NVSS–M) (CDC Wonder), Chicago Department of Public Health (Epidemiology De
Drug overdose mortality: Deaths per 100,000 residents due to drug poisoning (such as overdose), whether accidental or intentional. The increase during the 2010s is largely due to the opioid overdose epidemic, but other drugs are also included here. Age–adjusted.

Figure 5

Leading Health Indicators

Social Drivers

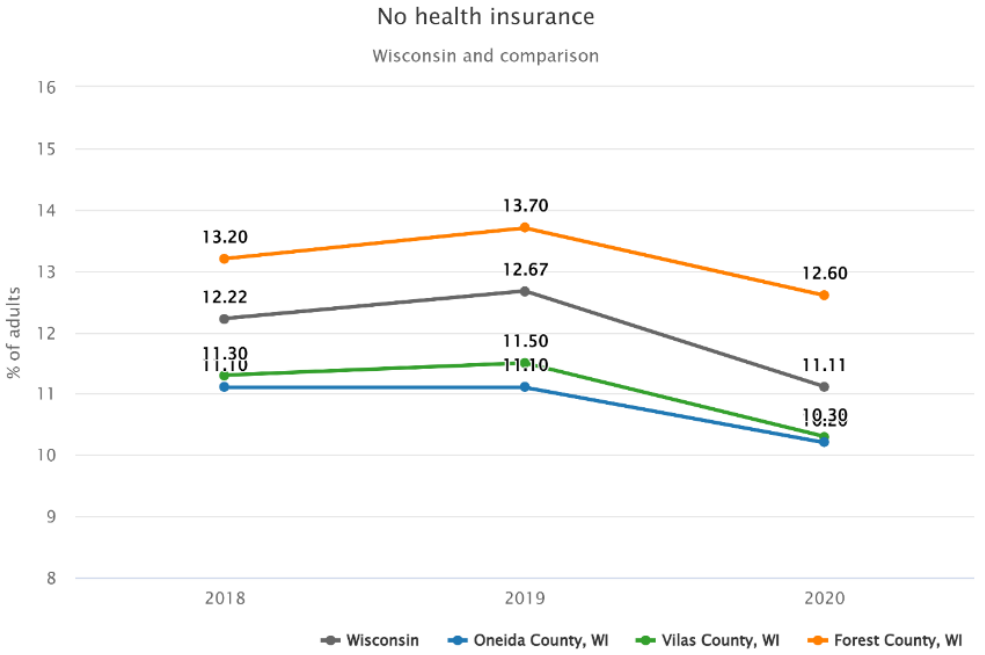


Figure 6

Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/u9kc2cik | **Data sources:** PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts)), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County
No health insurance: Percent of resident adults aged 18 to 64 years who report having no current health insurance coverage.

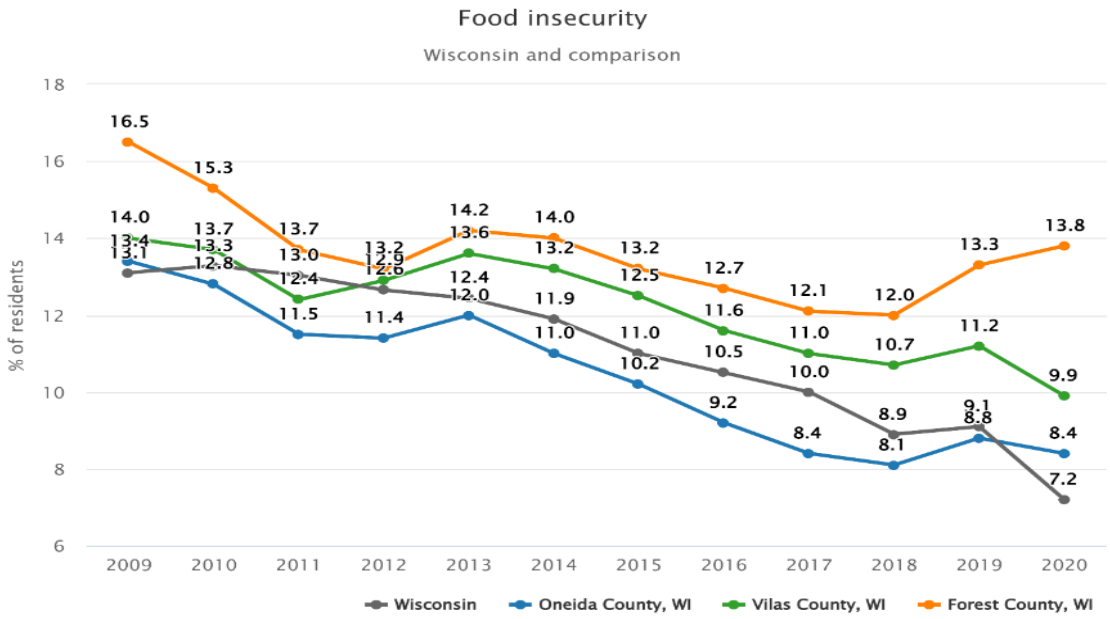


Figure 7

Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/jsqajw9o | **Data source:** Map the Meal Gap (Map the Meal Gap 2020)
Food insecurity: Percentage of the population experiencing food insecurity at some point. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food, as represented in USDA food-security reports. 2020 data is a projection based on 11.5% national unemployment and 16.5% national poverty rate.

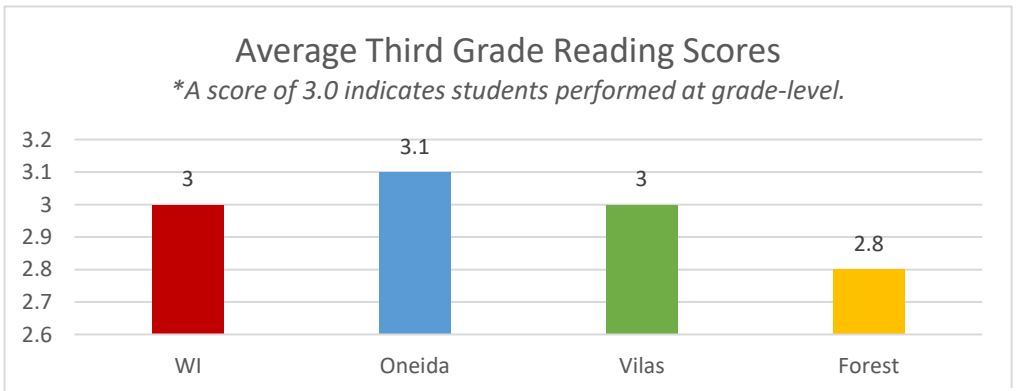
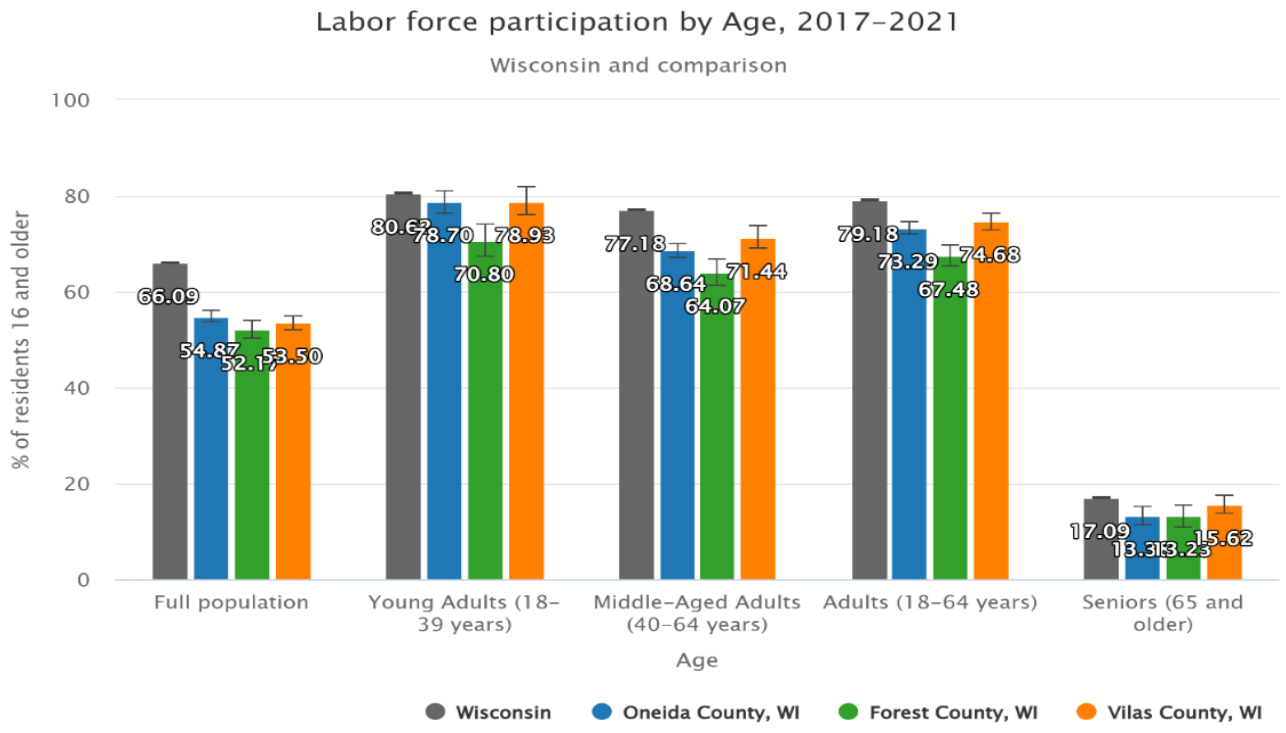


Figure 8 Average grade level performance for 3rd graders on English Language Arts standardized tests. Source: County Health Rankings; https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings/wisconsin/oneida?year=2023

Leading Health Indicators



Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/ft76mvwt | **Data source:** American Community Survey (ACS) (Tables B23025, B23001, and C23002)
Labor force participation: Percent of residents 16 and older who are currently employed, enlisted in the armed forces, or actively seeking employment.

Figure 9

Health Conditions

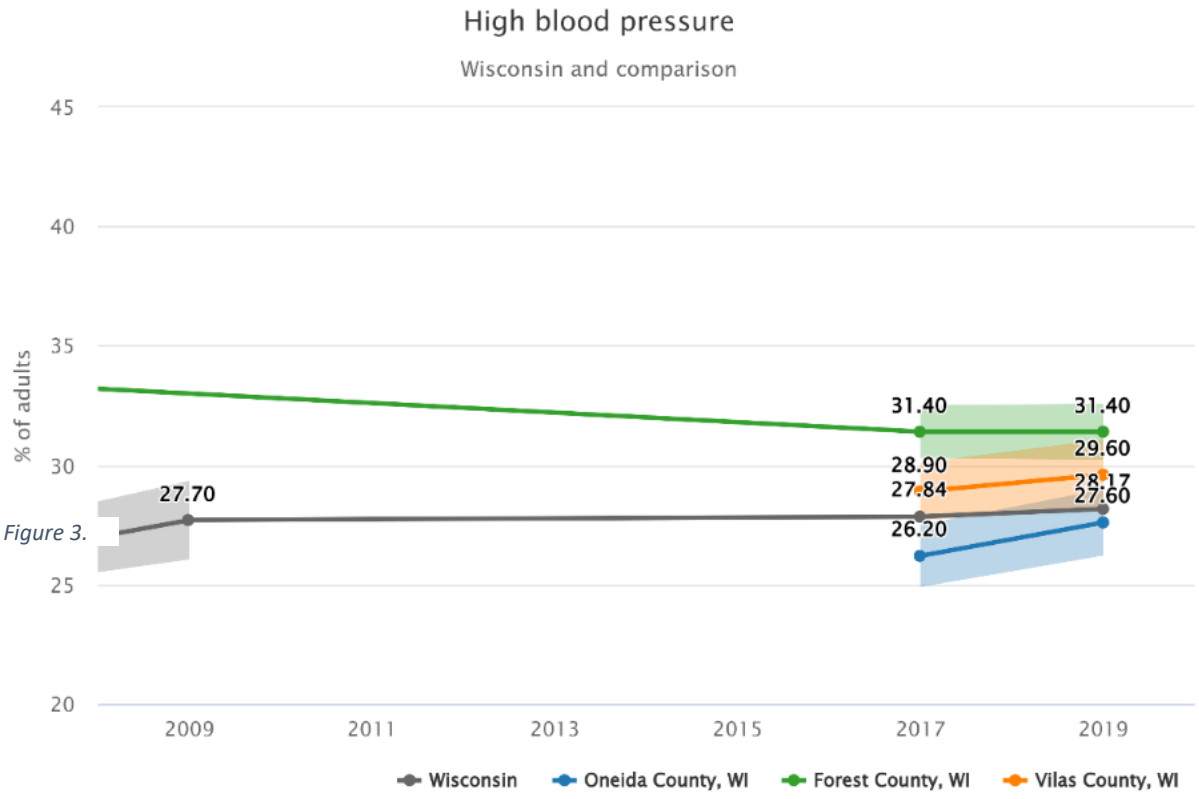
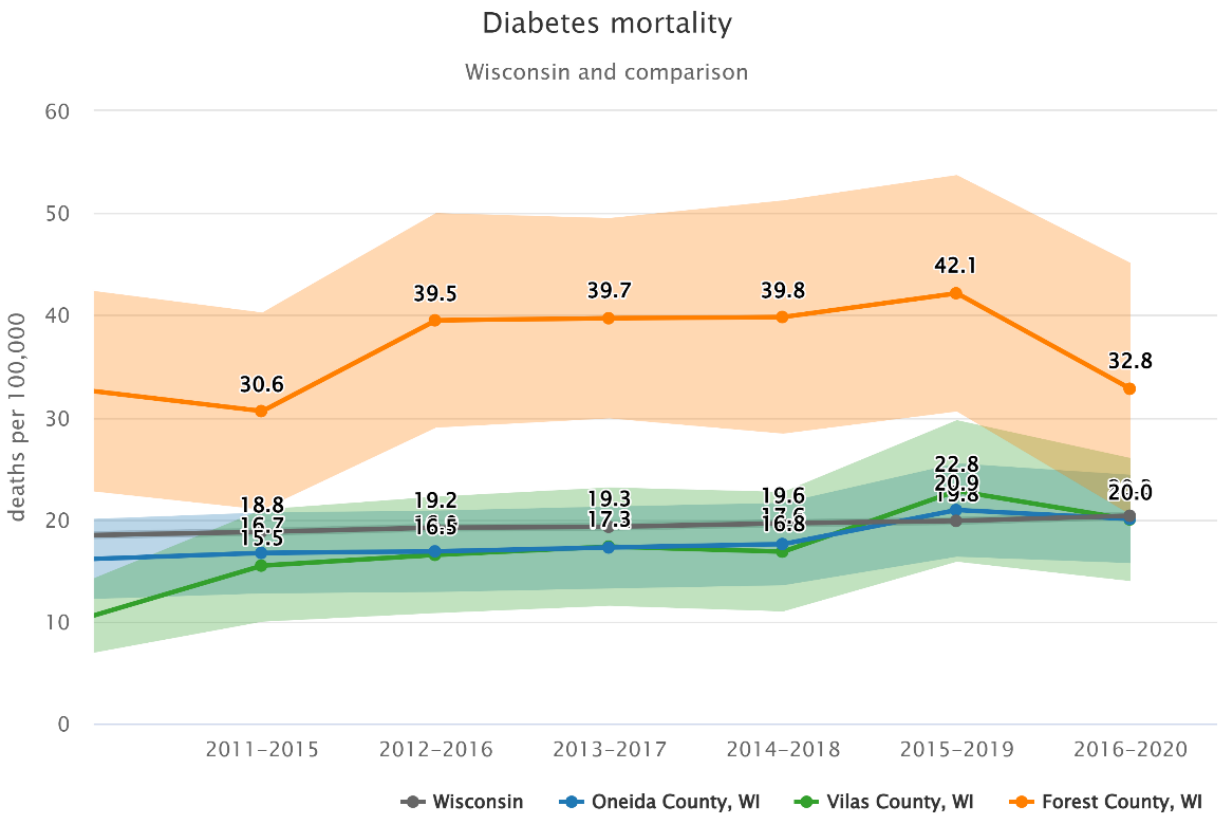


Figure 3.

Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/vo2gbo4p | **Data sources:** PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts)), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level data)
High blood pressure: Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report ever having been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have high blood pressure (hypertension). Women who were told high blood pressure only during pregnancy and those who were told they had borderline hypertension were not included.

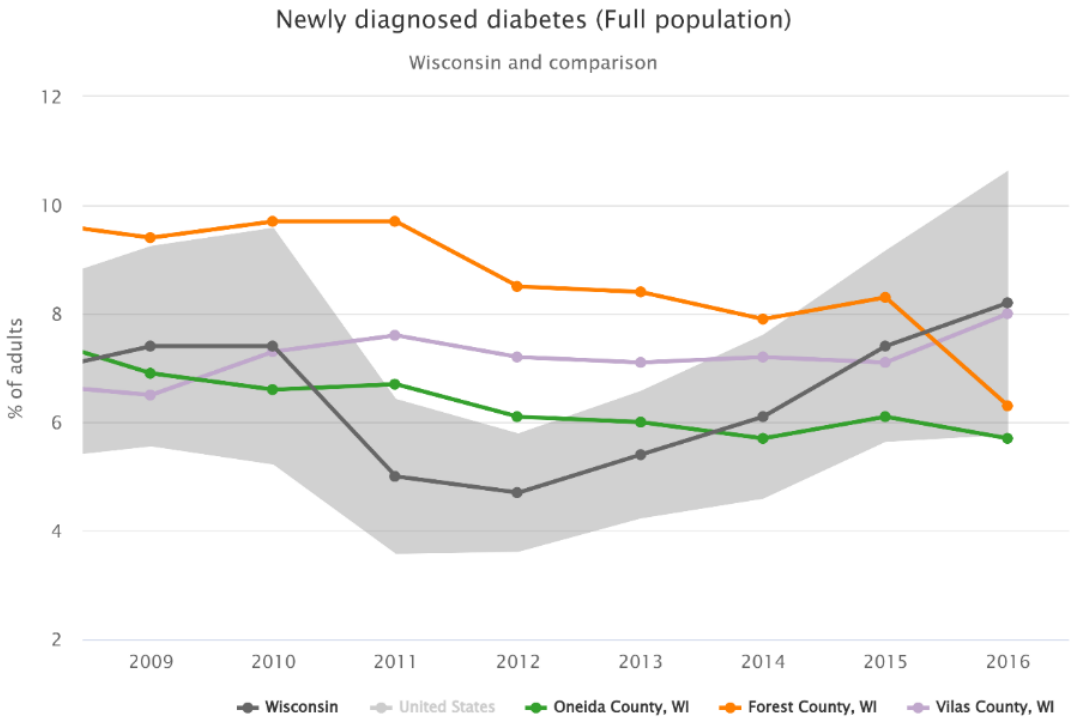
Figure 10

Leading Health Indicators



Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/8jb9dq13 | **Data sources:** National Vital Statistics System–Mortality (NVSS–M) (CDC Wonder), Chicago Department of Public Health
Diabetes mortality: Deaths per 100,000 residents with an underlying cause of diabetes (ICD–10 codes E10–E14).

Figure 11



Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** Diabetes Atlas
Newly diagnosed diabetes: Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report having been diagnosed with diabetes in the past year.

Figure 12

Health Behaviors

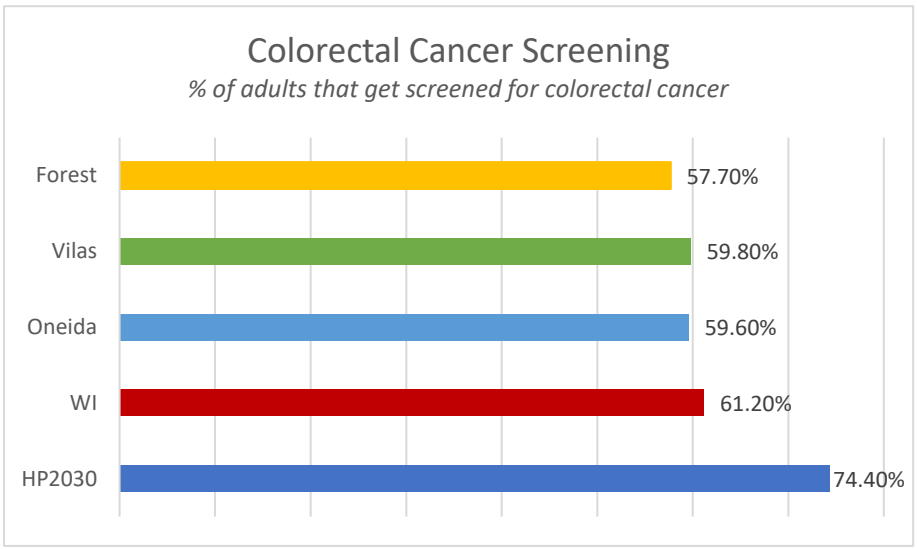


Figure 13. Colorectal Cancer Screening 2020. Source: PLACES; Metop.io/i/v6zuw14n

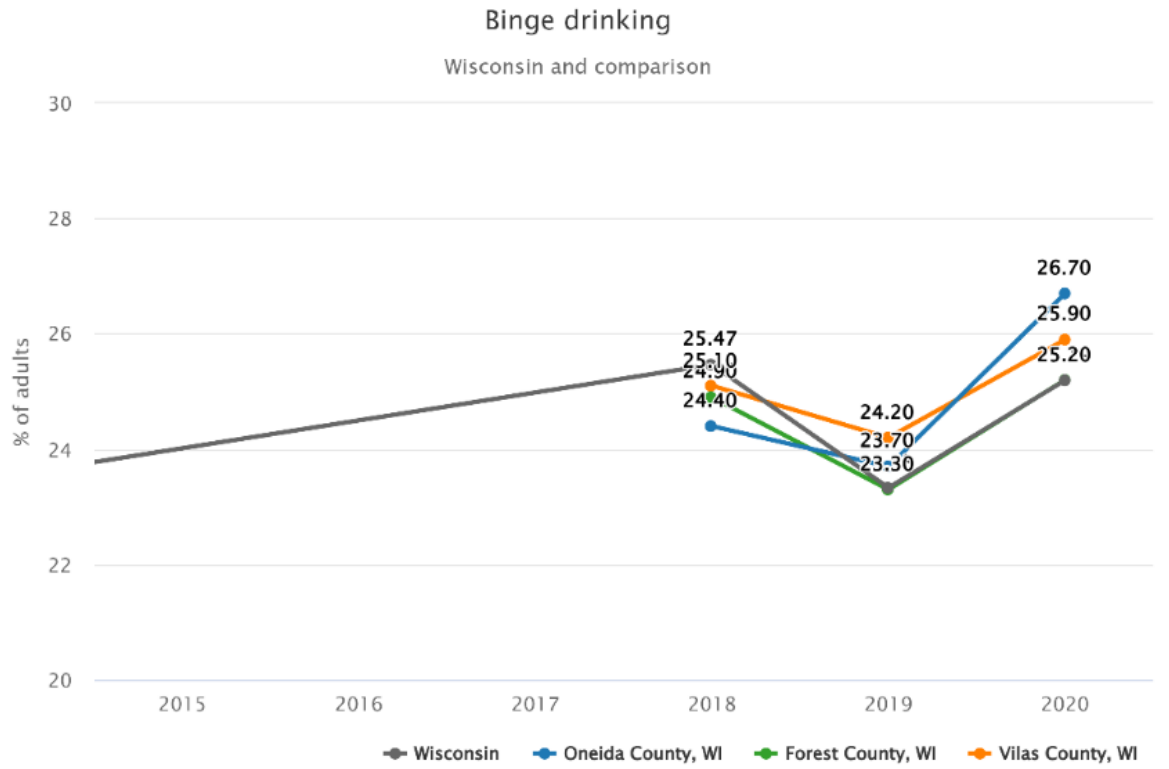


Figure 14

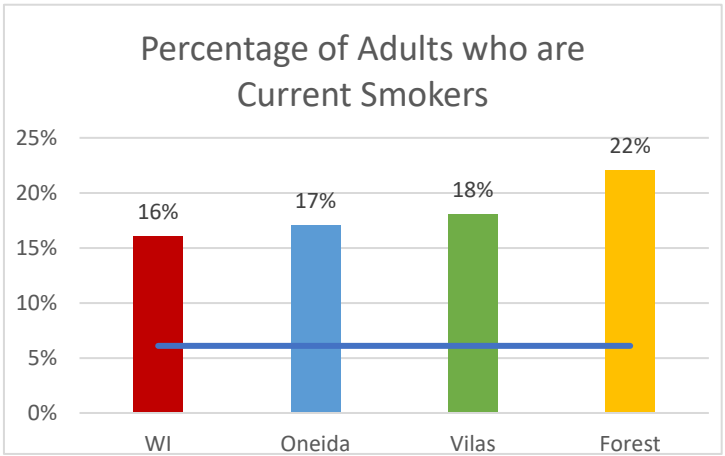


Figure 15 Percentage of Adults who are Current Smokes. Source: County Health Rankings; https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings/wisconsin/oneida?year=2023

Additional Mortality Indicators

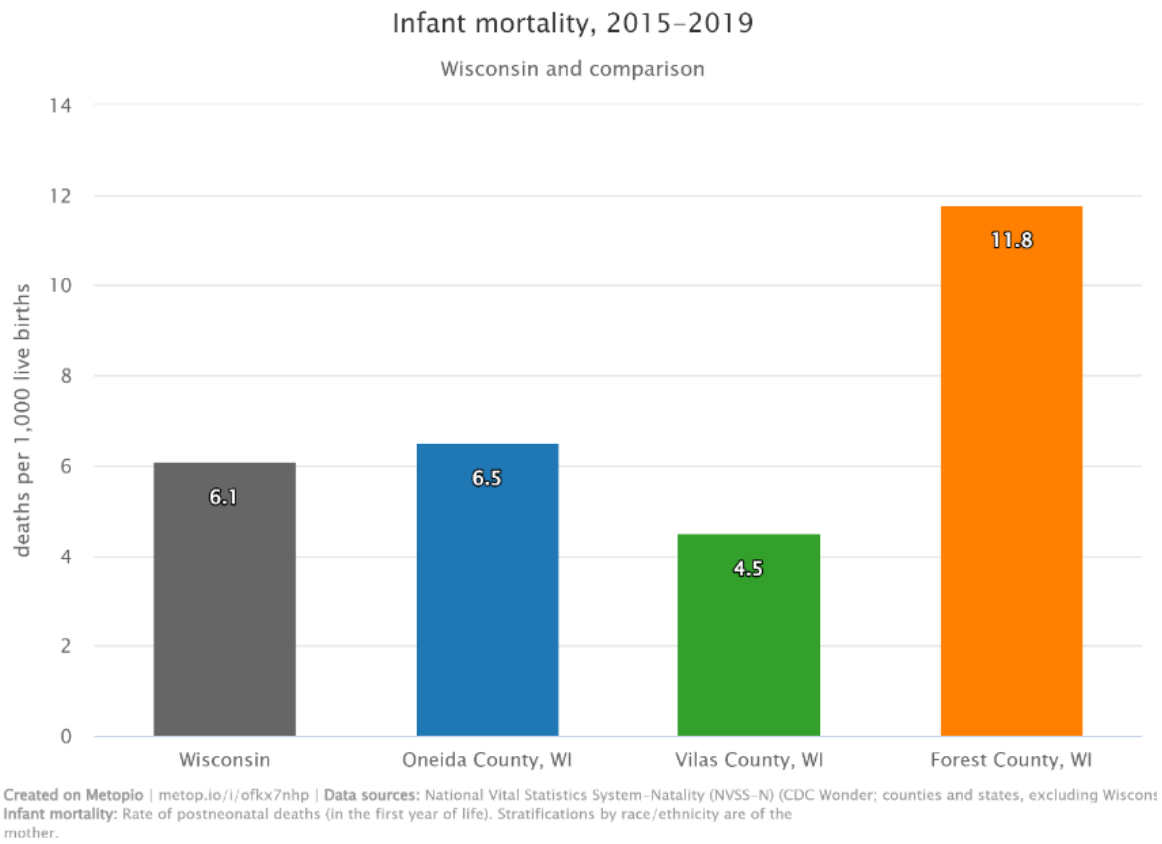


Figure 16

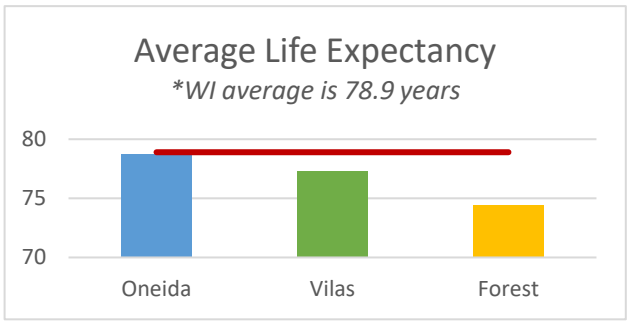


Figure 17. Average Life Expectancy. Source: County Health Rankings; https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings/wisconsin/oneida?year=2023

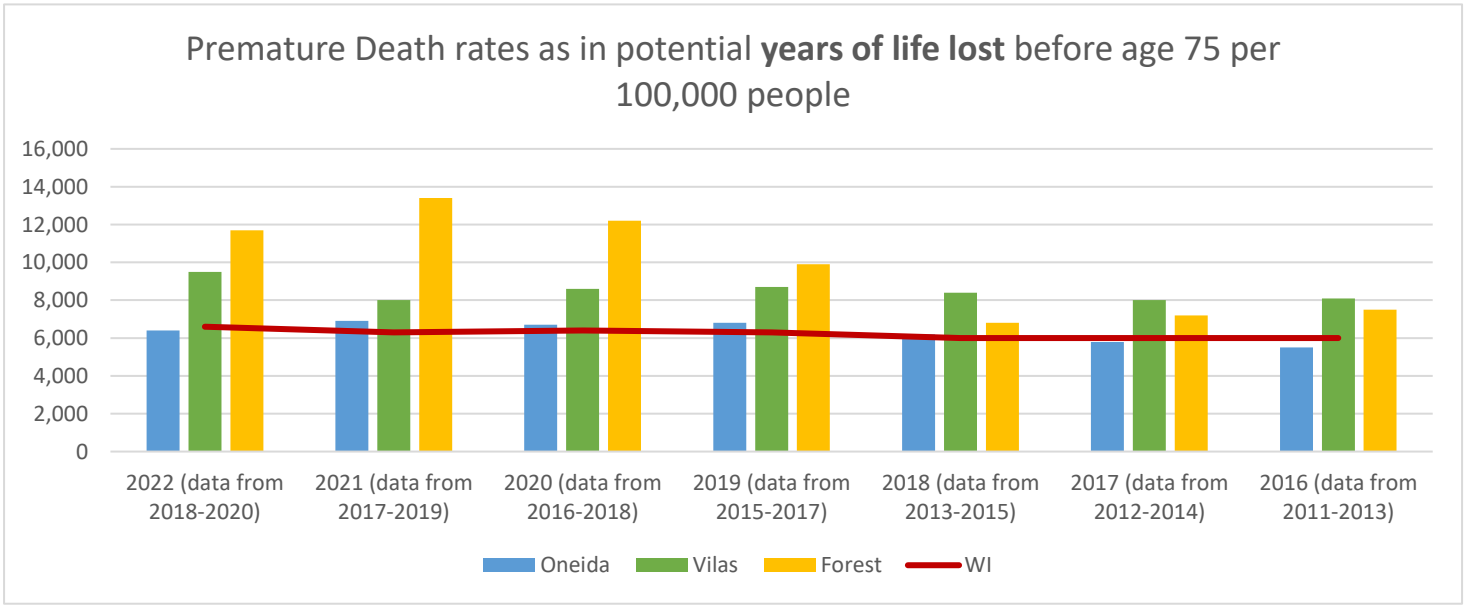
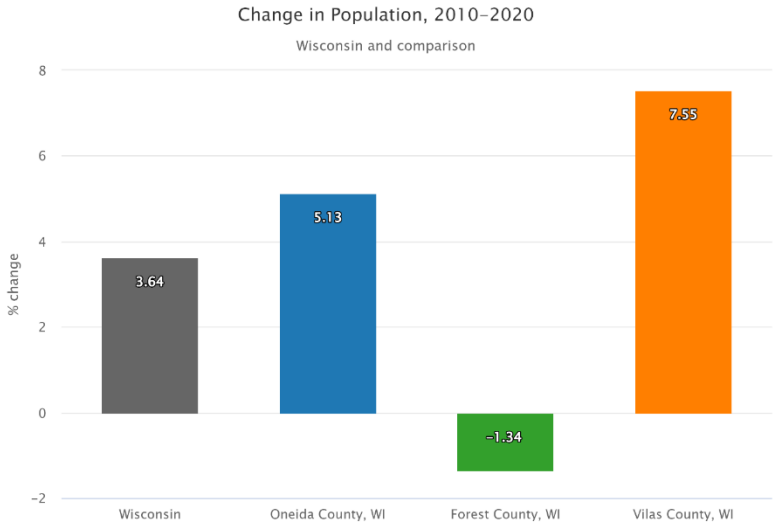


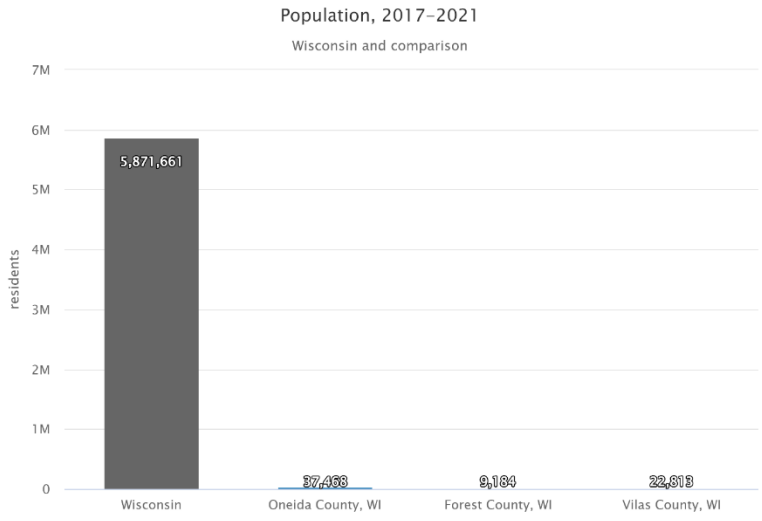
Figure 18. Premature death rates as years of life lost before age 75 per 100,000 people. Source: County Health Rankings; https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings/wisconsin/oneida?year=2023

Demographics

Population

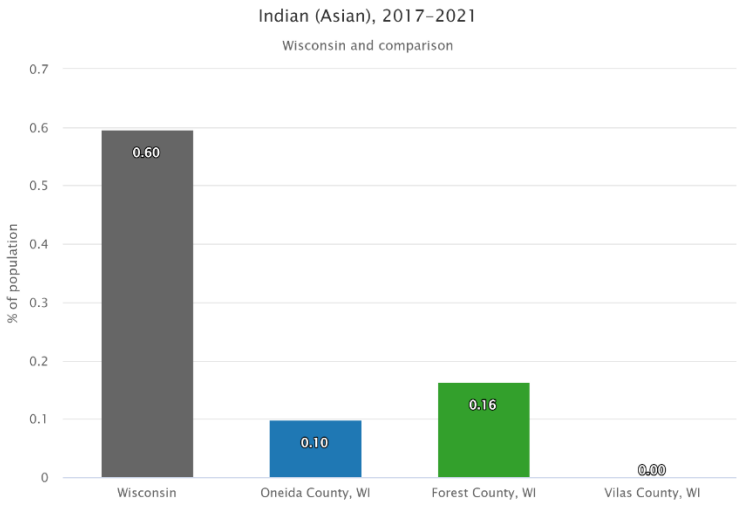


Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** Decennial Census (Derived from 2010 and 2020 Census data)
Change in Population: Percent change of population between the 2010 and 2020 decennial census.

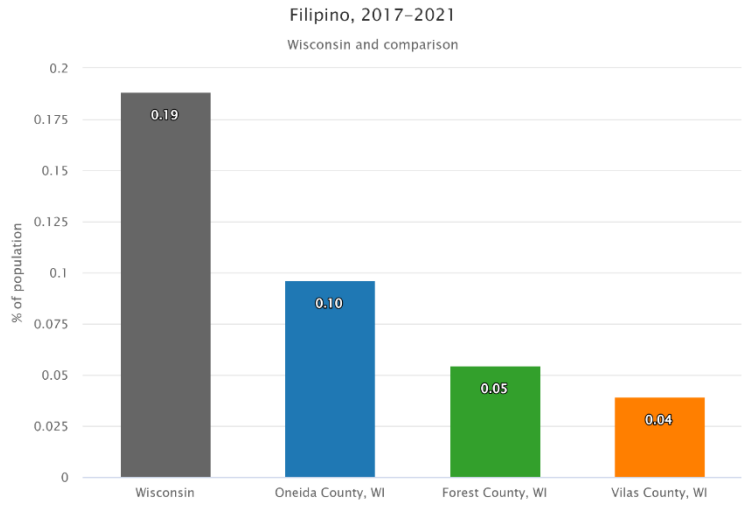


Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** American Community Survey (ACS) (ACS: Table B01001; Decennial Census: Table P012)
Population: Average population over the time period.

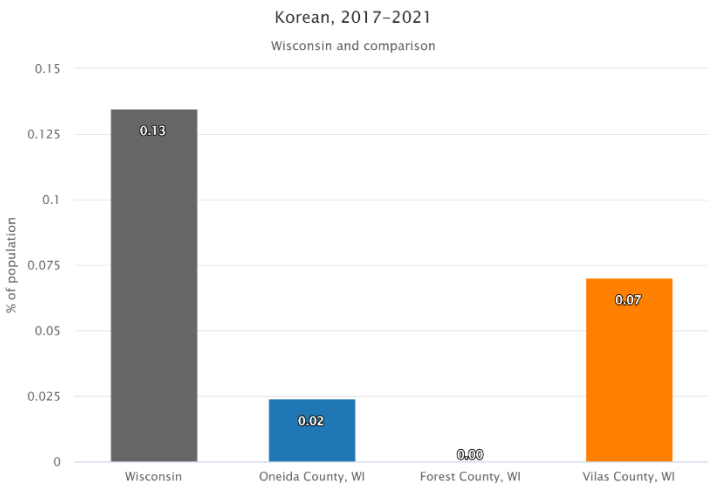
Race/Ethnicity



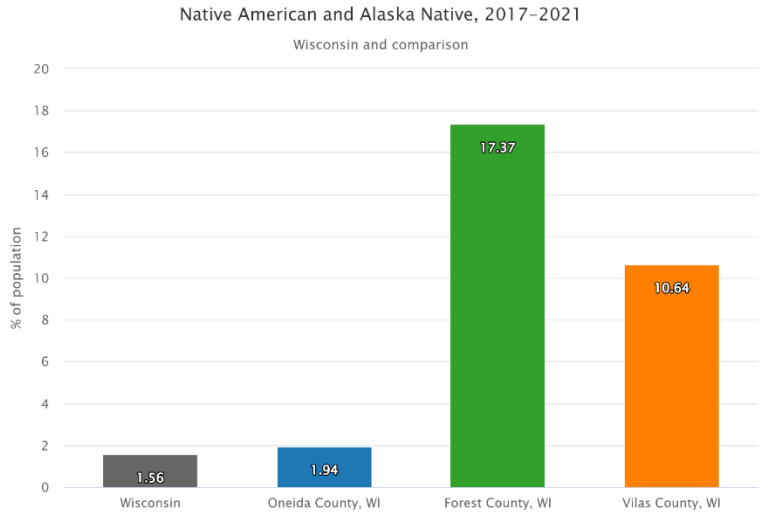
Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B02015)
Indian (Asian): Percentage of residents who identify as Asian Indian.



Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B02015)
Filipino: Percentage of residents who identify as Filipino.



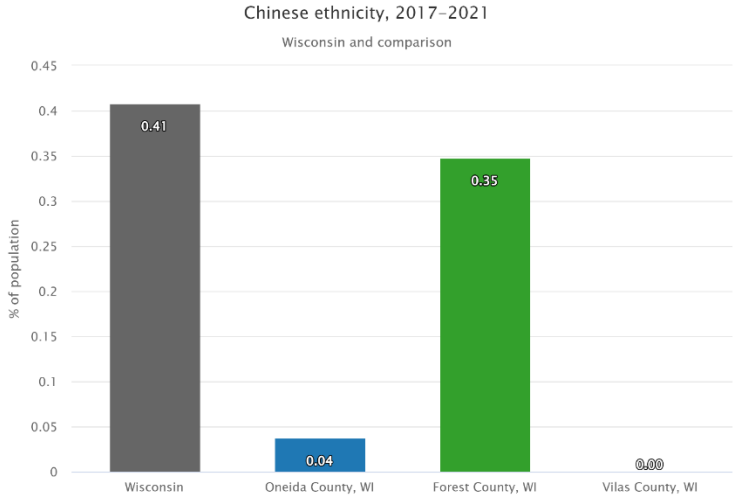
Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B02015)
Korean: Percentage of residents who identify as Korean.



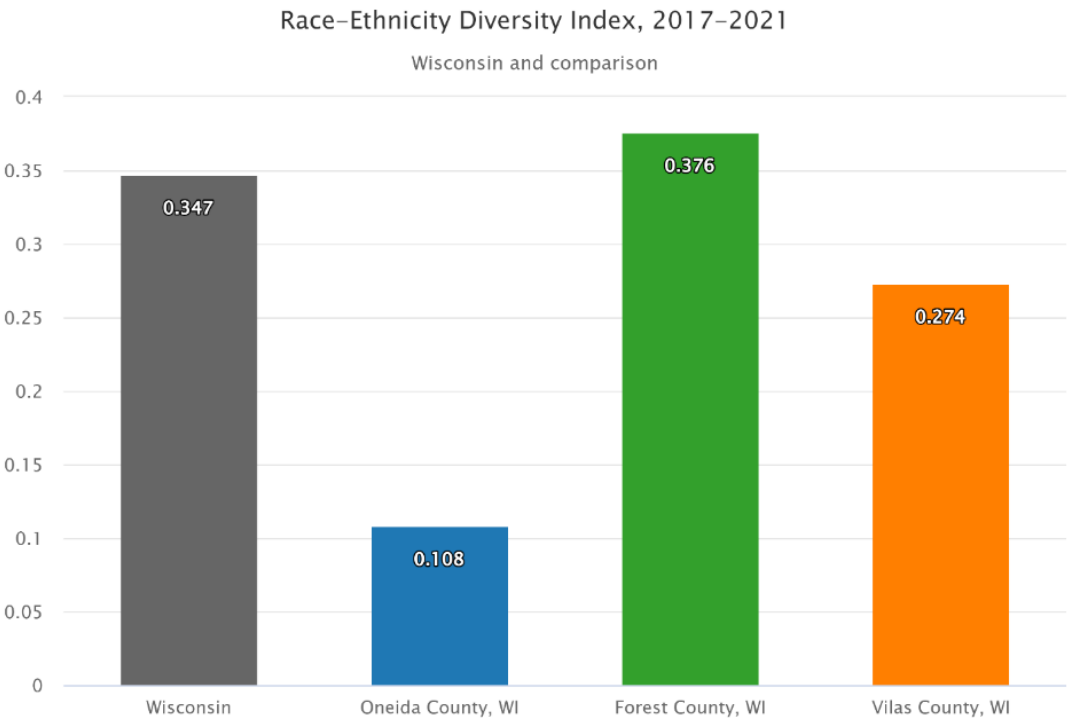
Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** American Community Survey (ACS) (Table C02003)
Native American and Alaska Native: Percentage of the population identifying as American Indian (Native American) and Alaska Native, either alone or along with another race.

Demographics

Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B02015)
Vietnamese: Percentage of residents who identify as Vietnamese.

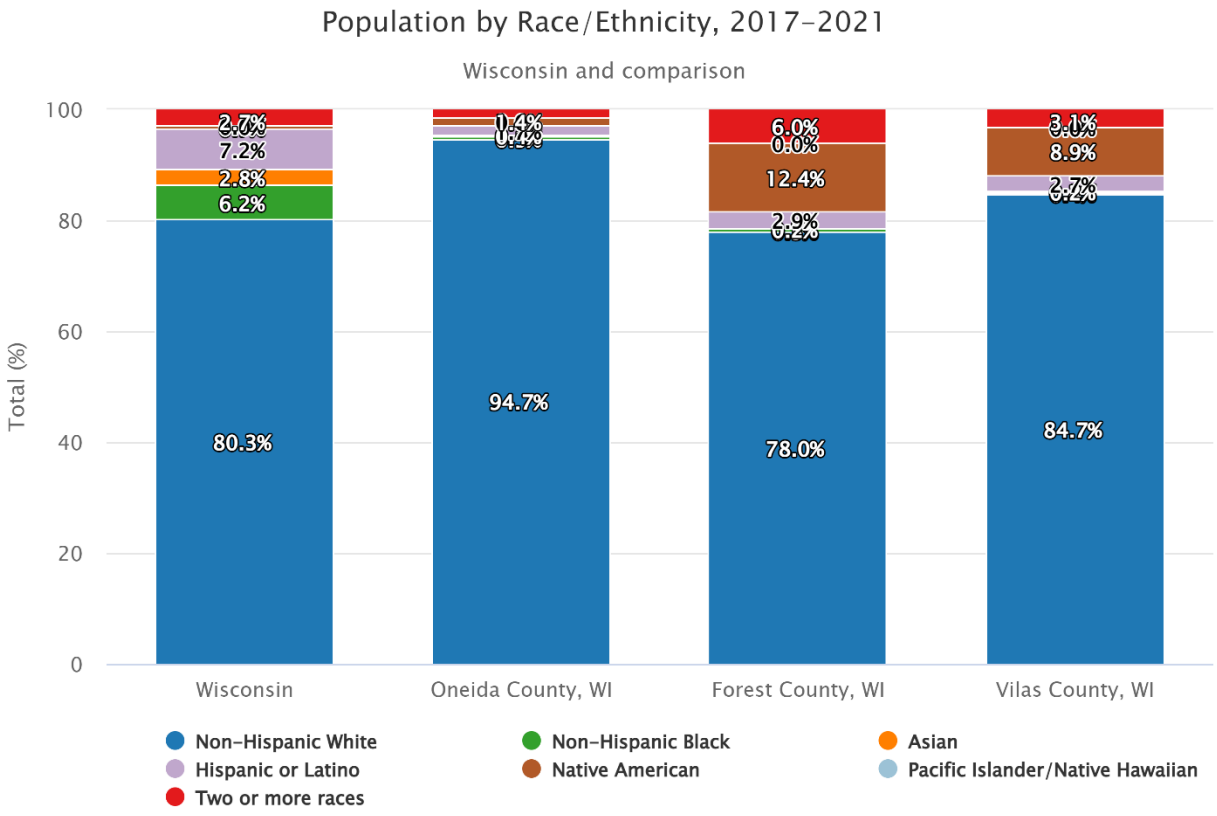


Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B02015)
Chinese ethnicity: Percentage of residents who identify as Chinese (except Taiwanese).



Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B03002)
Race–Ethnicity Diversity Index: The Race–Ethnicity Diversity Index measures the probability that any two residents of an area, chosen at random, belong to different racial and ethnic backgrounds. A score of 0 represents a perfectly homogenous community; the higher the score, the more diverse the area. The highest possible score is 0.875, not 1.

Demographics



Created on Metopio | metop.io | Data source: American Community Survey (ACS) (ACS: Table B01001; Decennial Census: Table P012)
Population: Average population over the time period.

Wisconsin	Count	% of total
Non-Hispanic White:	4,705,965	80.3 ±0.0
Non-Hispanic Black:	364,446	6.2 ±0.0
Asian:	165,139	2.8 ±0.0
Hispanic or Latino:	424,598	7.2
Native American:	39,457	0.7 ±0.0
Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian:	2,395	0.0 ±0.0
Two or more races:	157,130	2.7 ±0.1

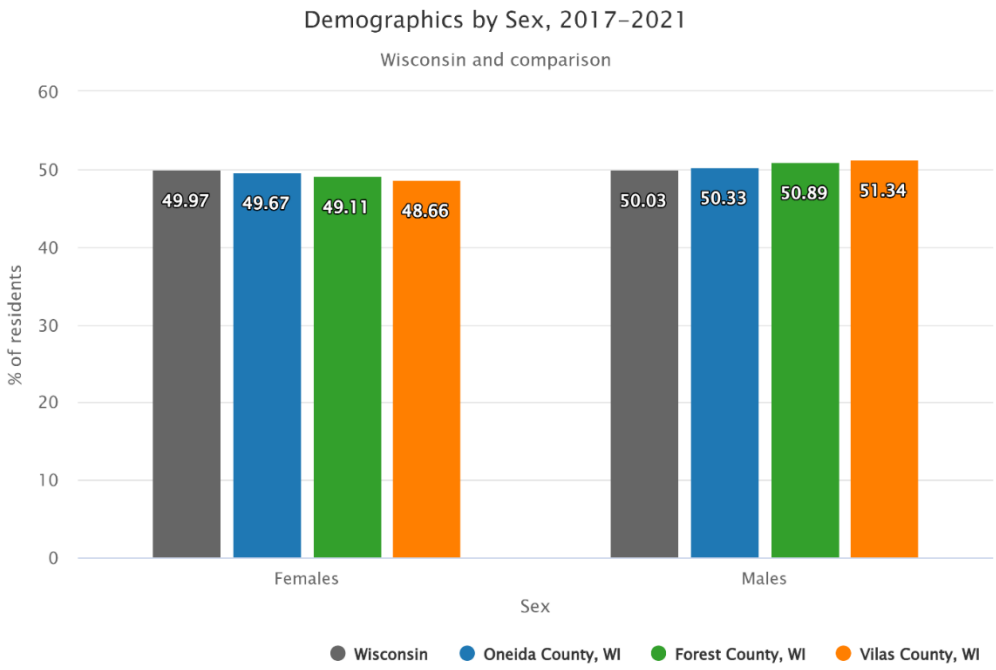
Oneida County, WI	Count	% of total
Non-Hispanic White:	35,364	94.7
Non-Hispanic Black:	175	0.5
Asian:	140	0.4
Hispanic or Latino:	638	1.7
Native American:	508	1.4
Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian:	4	0.0
Two or more races:	509	1.4

Forest County, WI	Count	% of total
Non-Hispanic White:	7,137	78.0
Non-Hispanic Black:	46	0.5
Asian:	20	0.2
Hispanic or Latino:	265	2.9
Native American:	1,134	12.4
Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian:	0	0.0
Two or more races:	551	6.0

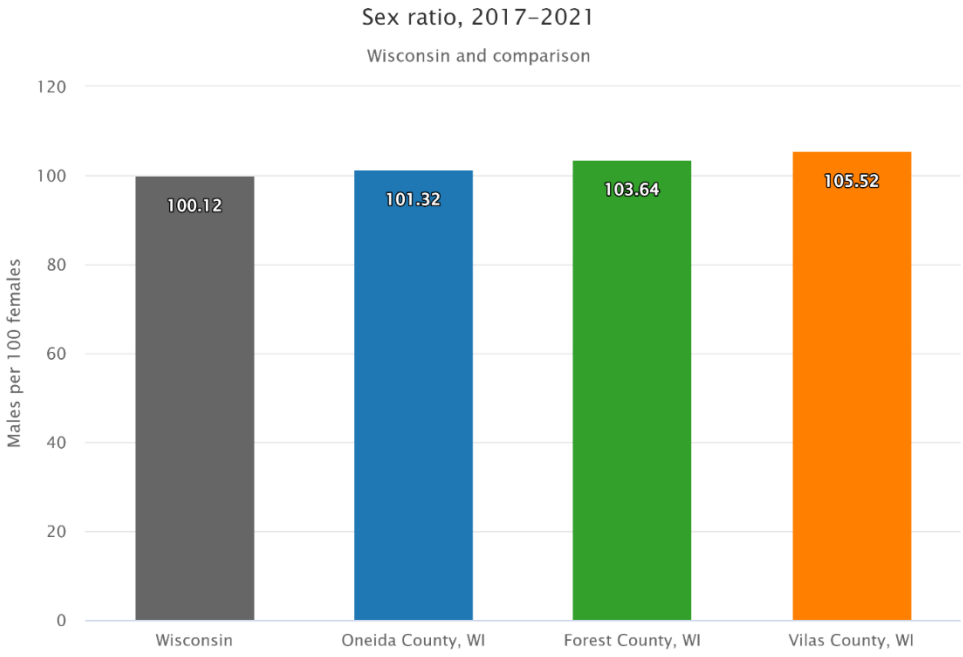
Vilas County, WI	Count	% of total
Non-Hispanic White:	19,315	84.7
Non-Hispanic Black:	94	0.4
Asian:	57	0.2
Hispanic or Latino:	614	2.7
Native American:	2,025	8.9
Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian:	0	0.0
Two or more races:	703	3.1

Demographics

Gender



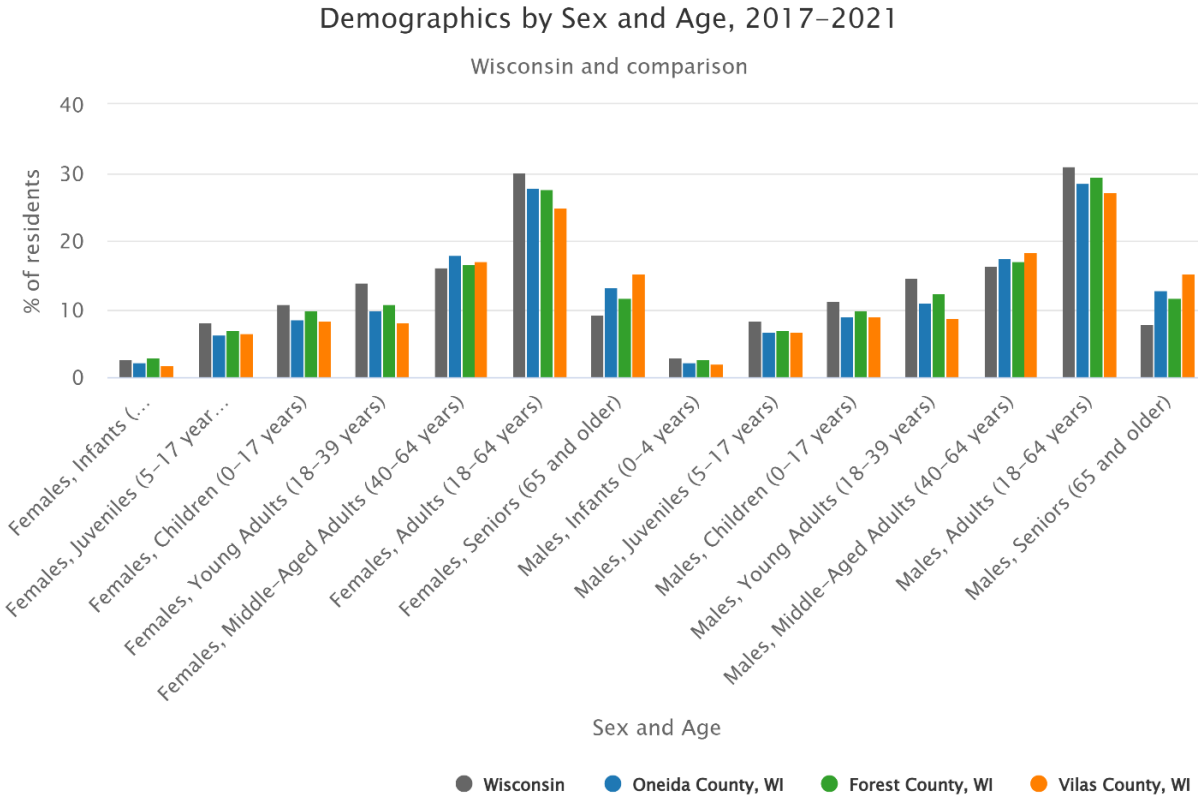
Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data sources:** Decennial Census (2020 data only), American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B01001)
Demographics: Percent of residents within each major demographic group. Use this to explore age, gender, and racial/ethnic breakdowns. This data is expressed as a percent; to see a breakdown of all residents by count, use Population.



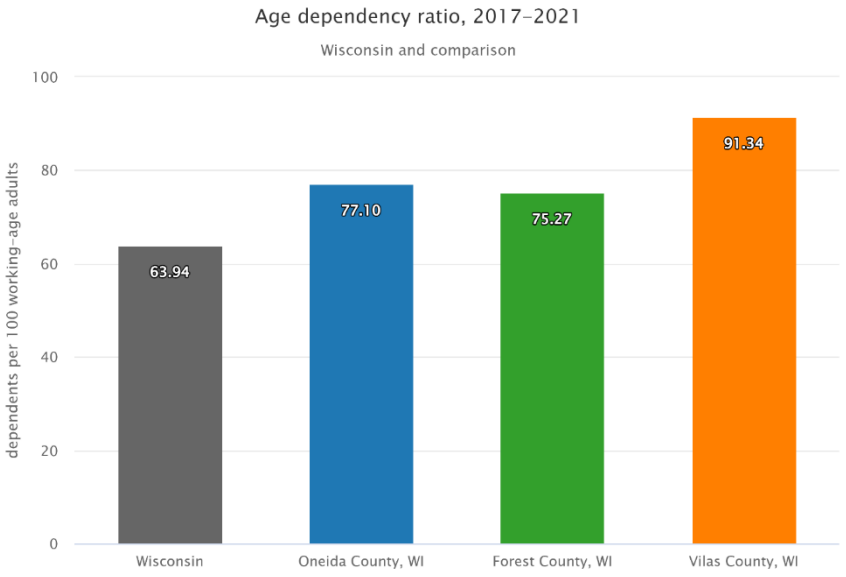
Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B01001)
Sex ratio: The ratio of Males to Females within the population.

Demographics

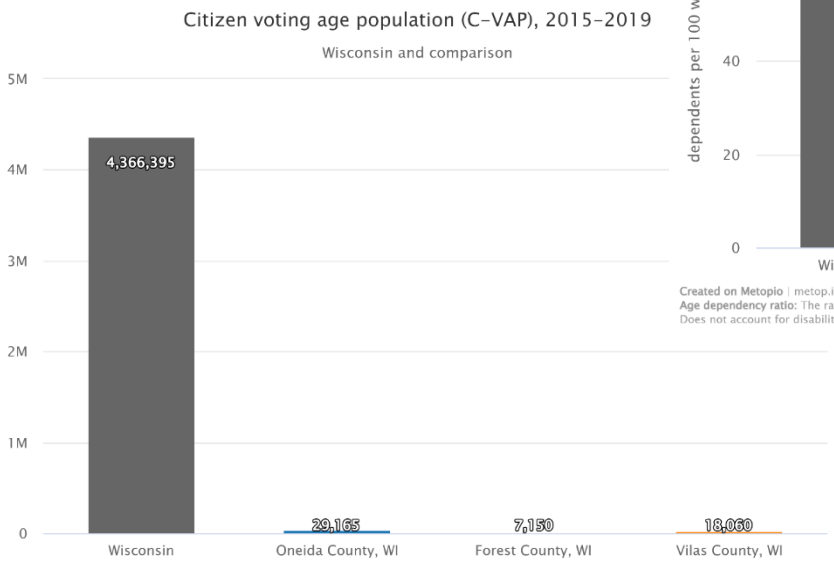
Age



Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data sources:** Decennial Census (2020 data only), American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B01001)
Demographics: Percent of residents within each major demographic group. Use this to explore age, gender, and racial/ethnic breakdowns. This data is expressed as a percent; to see a breakdown of all residents by count, use Population.

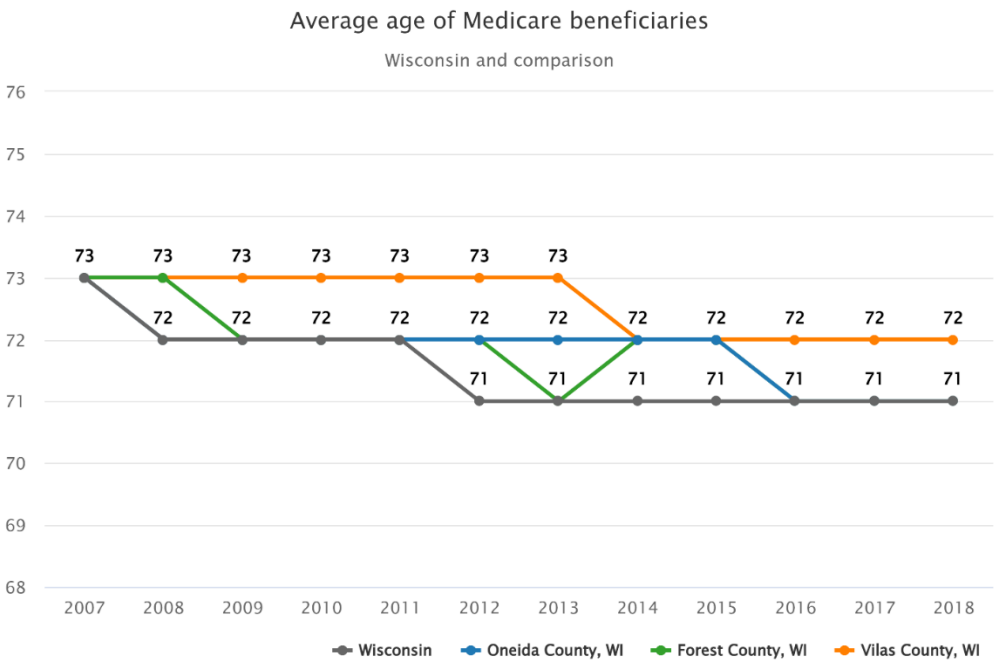


Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B01001)
Age dependency ratio: The ratio of children <18 years old and elderly 65+ years old to working-age adults. Does not account for disability.



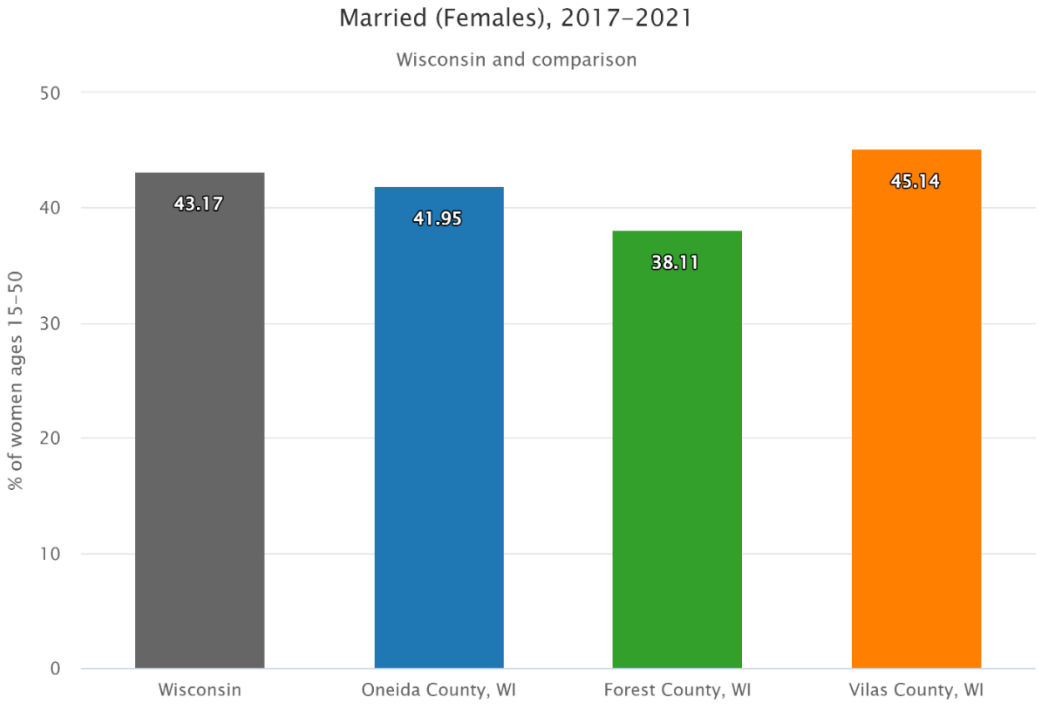
Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** American Community Survey (ACS) (Special tabulation)
Citizen voting age population (C-VAP): Count of adult residents who are citizens. This is an estimate based on the American Community Survey five-year data product. It will not match the decennial Census counts (because of change over time), it does not account for adult citizens who are ineligible to vote (for reason of criminal history or other loss of voting rights), and it comes with a margin of error.

Demographics



Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (Medicare Geographic Variation file from https://www.cms.gov/Research-S
Average age of Medicare beneficiaries: Among Medicare fee-for-service beneficiaries.

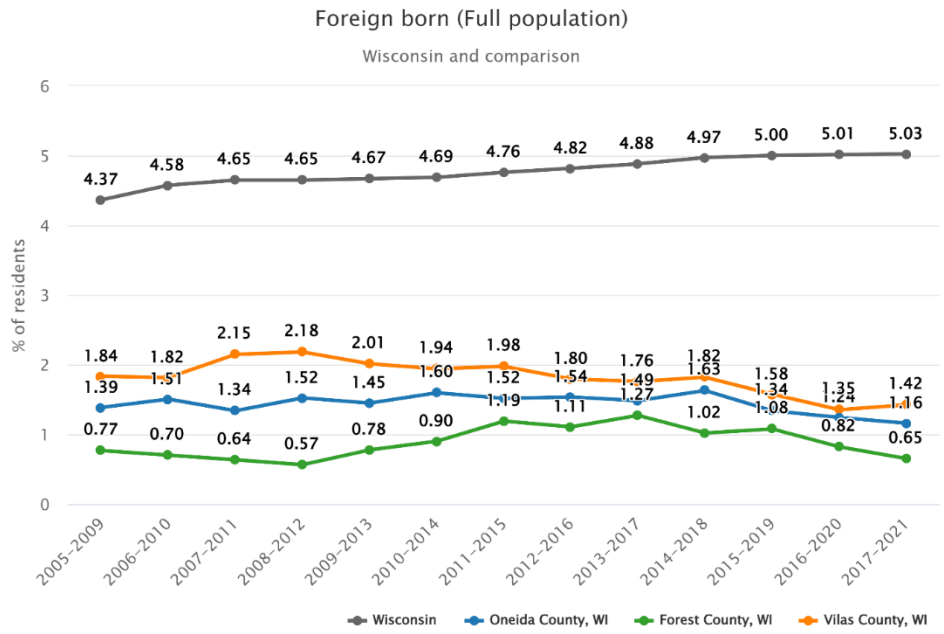
Marital Status



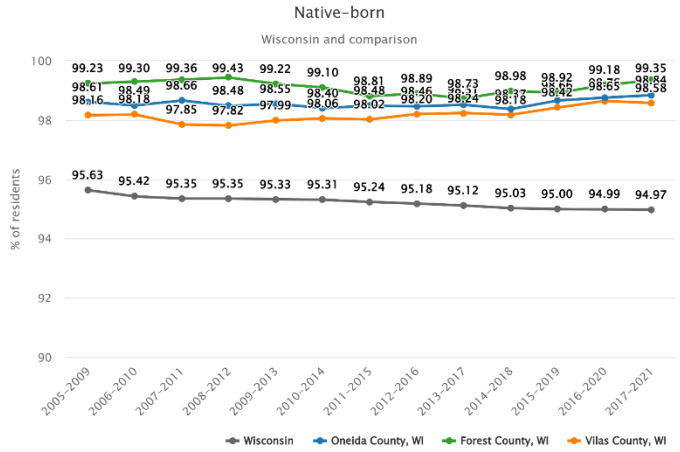
Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B13002)
Married: Percentage of women ages 15–50 who are currently married and not separated (including those whose spouse is absent for reasons of work or military service).

Demographics

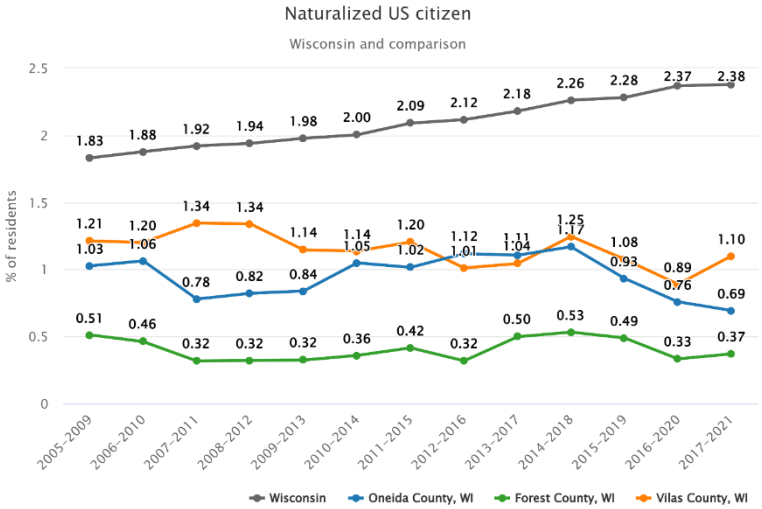
Citizenship



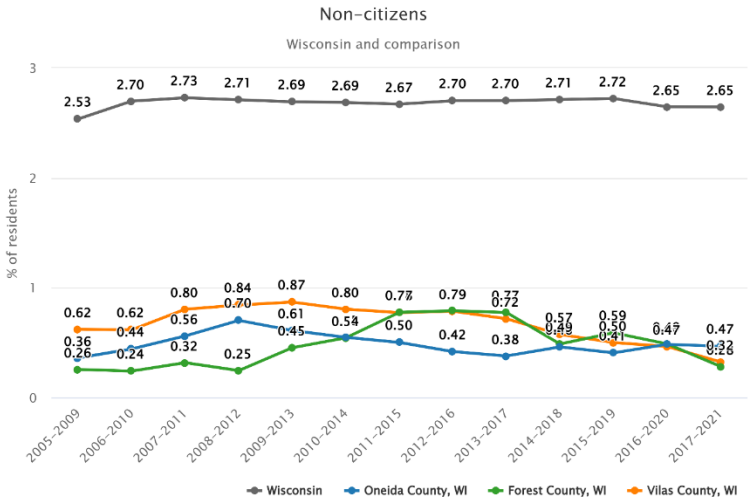
Created on Metopio | metop.io | Data source: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B05002)
Foreign born: Percent of residents who were not U.S. citizens at the time of birth (includes both naturalized citizens and those who are not currently citizens).



Created on Metopio | metop.io | Data source: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B05002)
Native-born: Percent of residents who were U.S. citizens at the time of birth



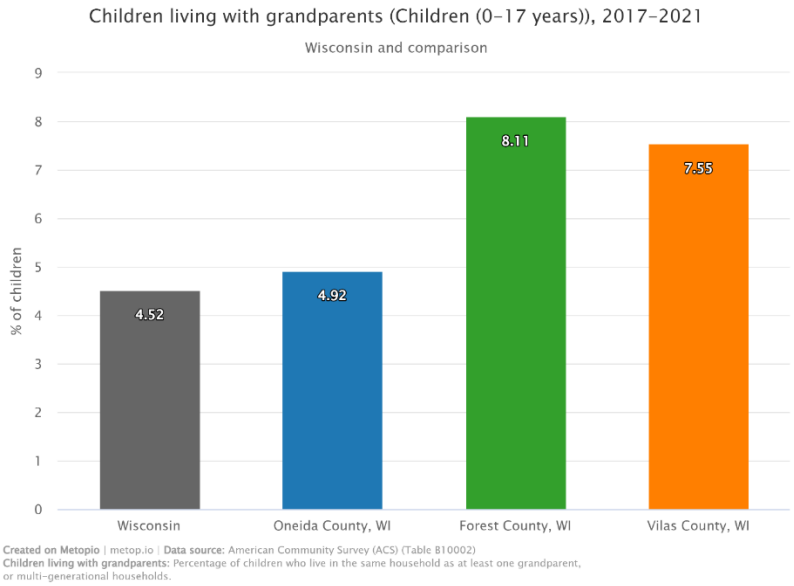
Created on Metopio | metop.io | Data source: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B05001)
Naturalized US citizen: Percentage of residents who are US citizens by naturalization, not at the time of birth.



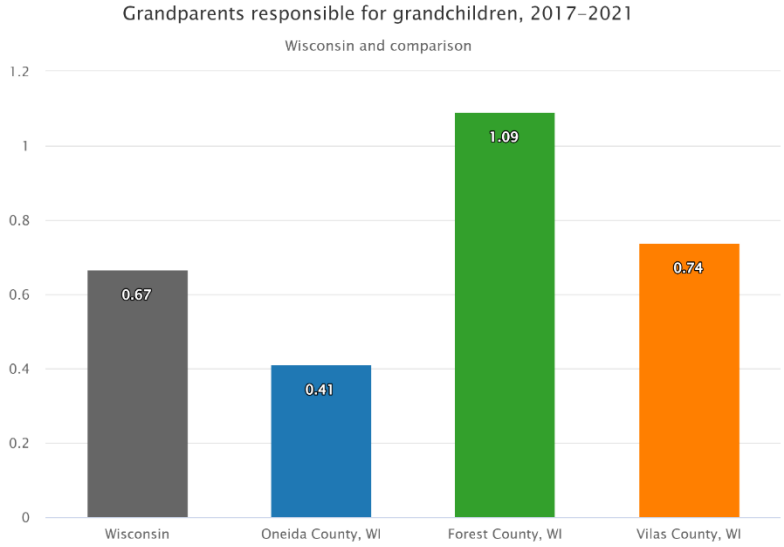
Created on Metopio | metop.io | Data source: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B05002)
Non-citizens: Percent of residents who are not U.S. citizens.

Demographics

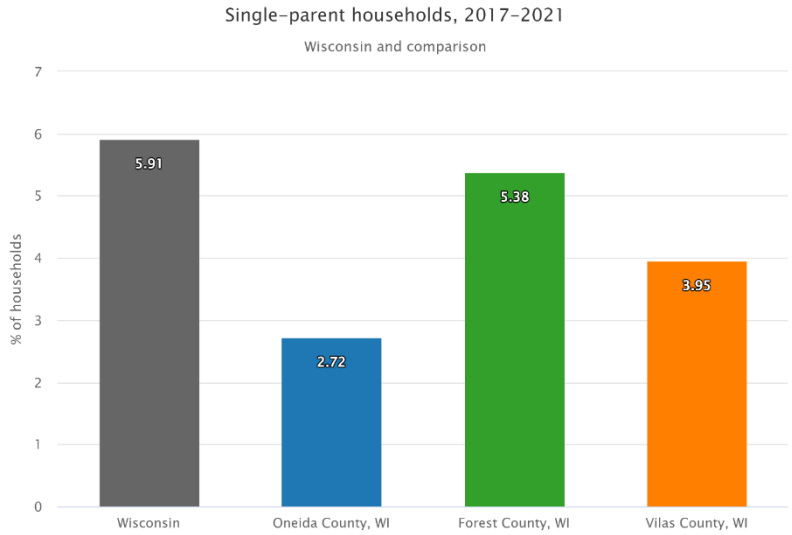
Households



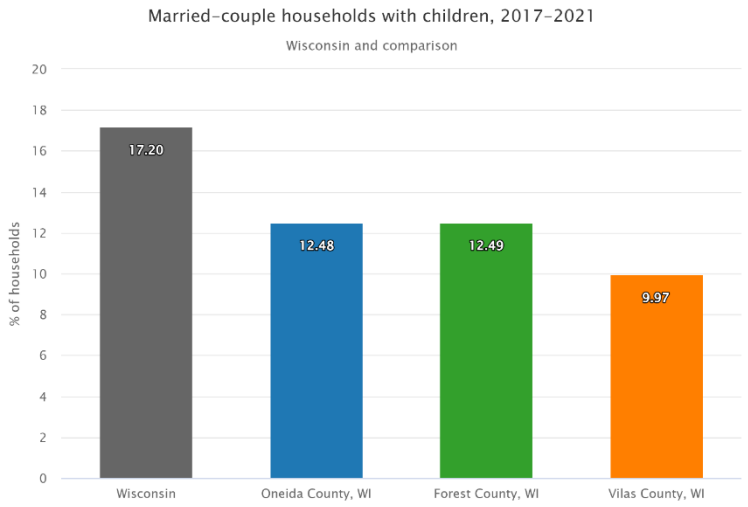
Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B10002)
Children living with grandparents: Percentage of children who live in the same household as at least one grandparent, or multi-generational households.



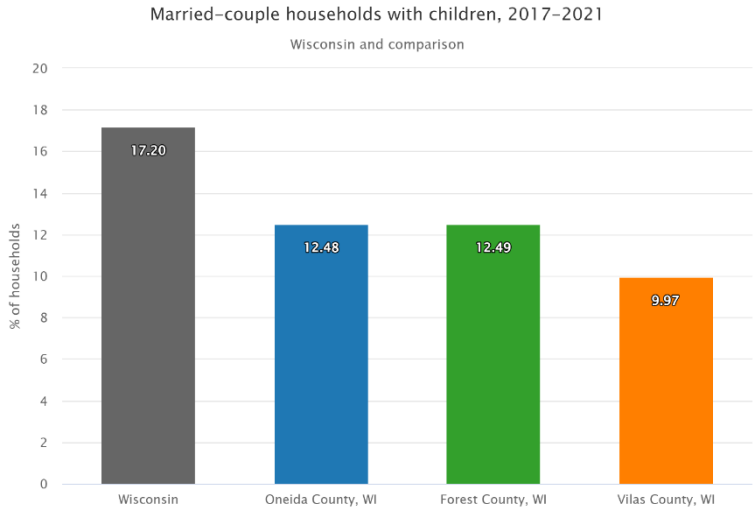
ed on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B10050)
parents responsible for grandchildren: Percentage of residents age 30 years or older who live with their own grandchildren (under 18), and are responsible for them. (Whether or not a parent is also present.)



Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B11012)
Single-parent households: Percentage of households that have children present and are headed by a single parent (mother or father), with no partner present.



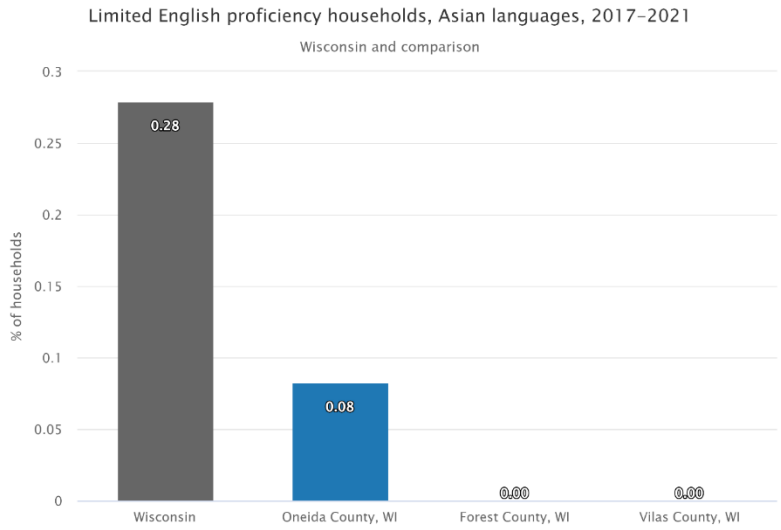
Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B11012)
Married-couple households with children: Percentage of households that have children present and are headed by a married couple.



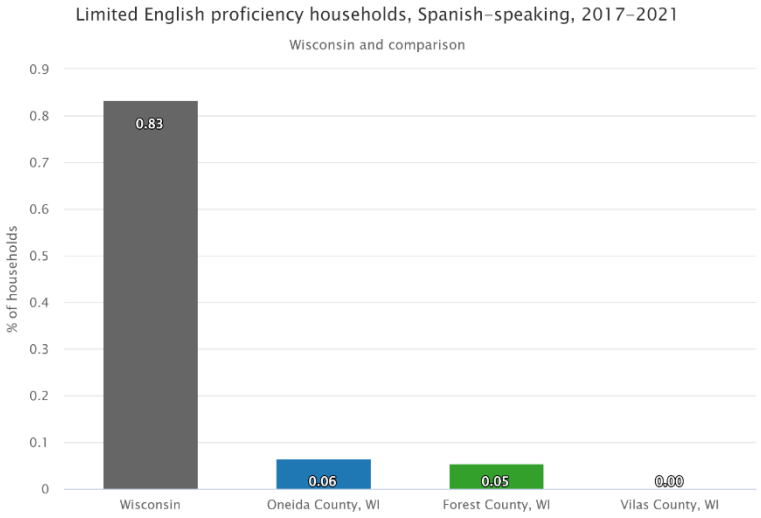
Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B11012)
Married-couple households with children: Percentage of households that have children present and are headed by a married couple.

Demographics

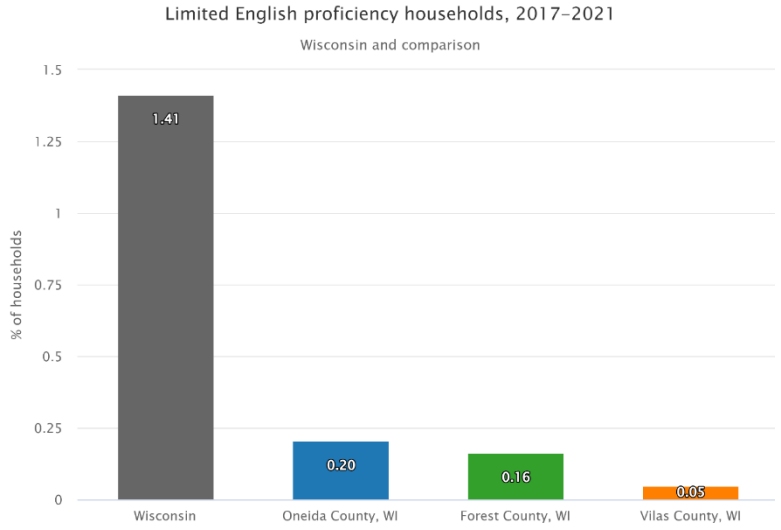
Language



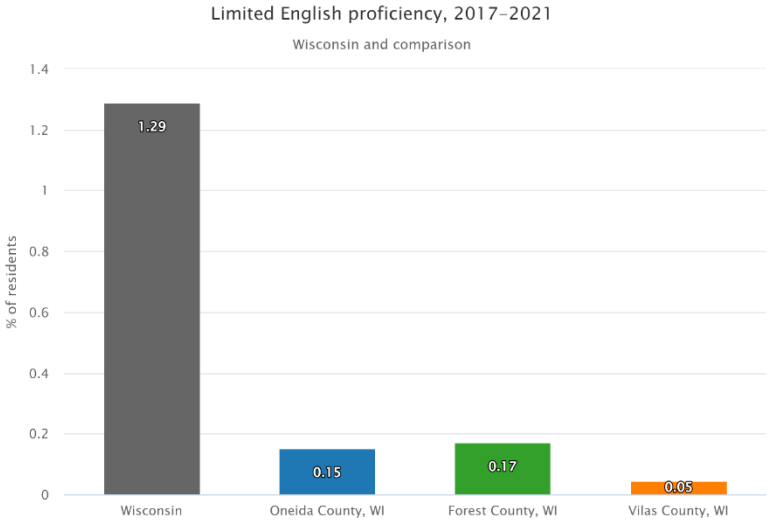
Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B16002)
Limited English proficiency households, Asian languages: Percent of occupied households in which Asian languages like Chinese, Japanese, and Tagalog are the primary spoken language and no member 14 years old and over speaks English "very well."



Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B16002)
Limited English proficiency households, Spanish-speaking: Percent of occupied households in which Spanish is the primary spoken language and no member 14 years old and over speaks English "very well."



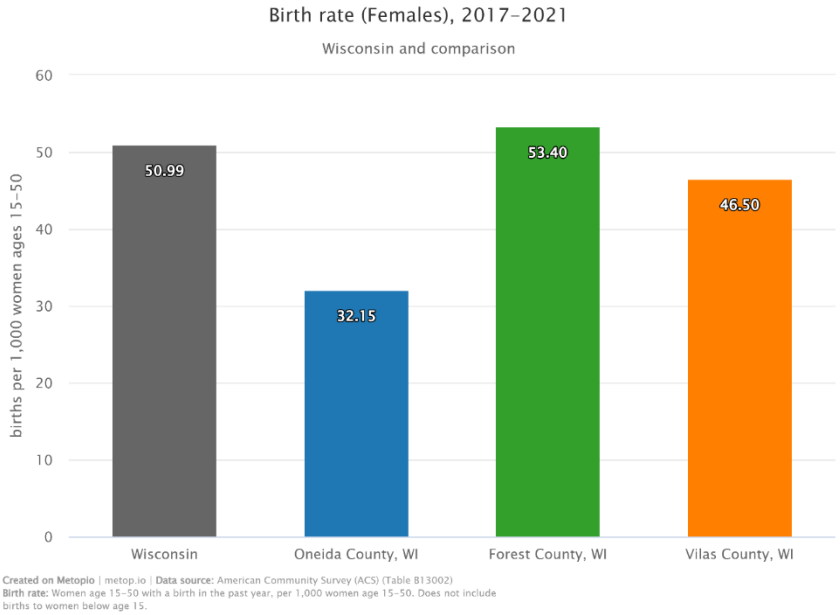
Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B16002)
Limited English proficiency households: Percent of occupied households in which no member 14 years old and over speaks English "very well."

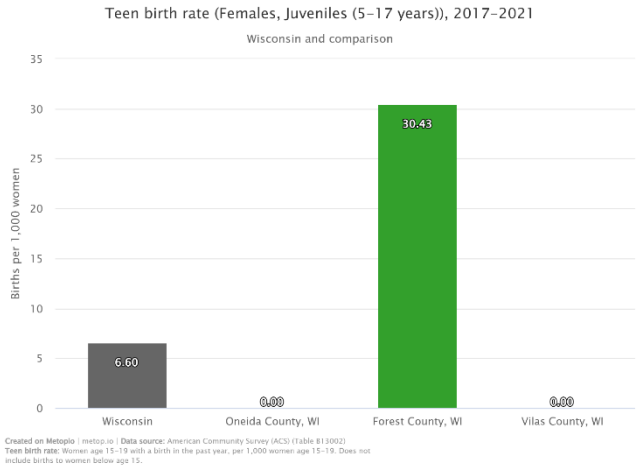


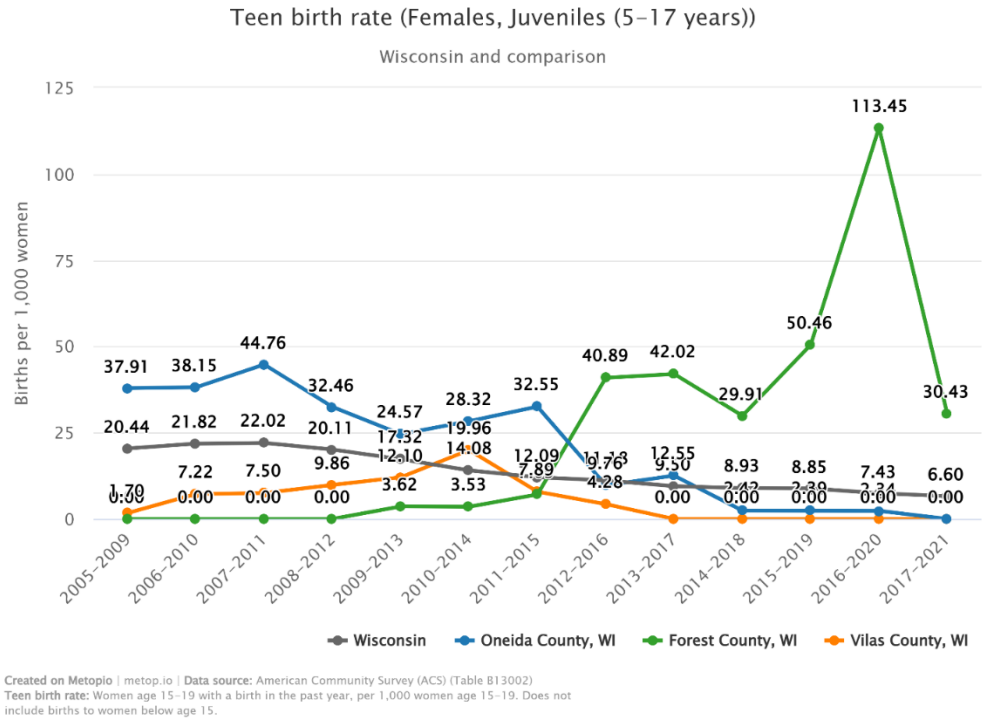
Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B16004)
Limited English proficiency: Percentage of residents 5 years and older who do not speak English "very well".

Demographics

Births



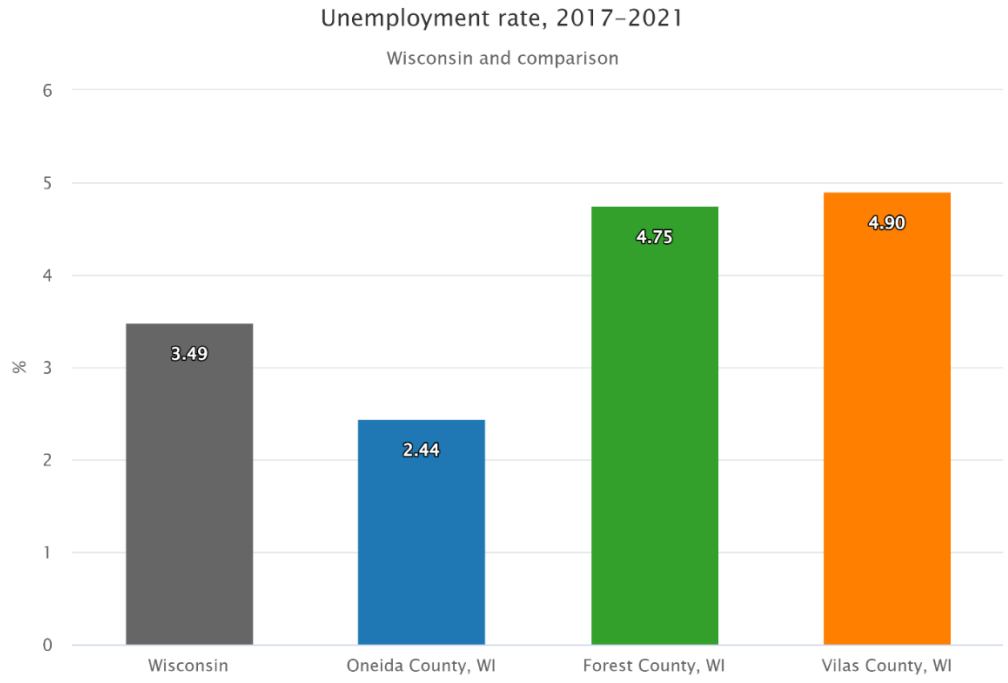




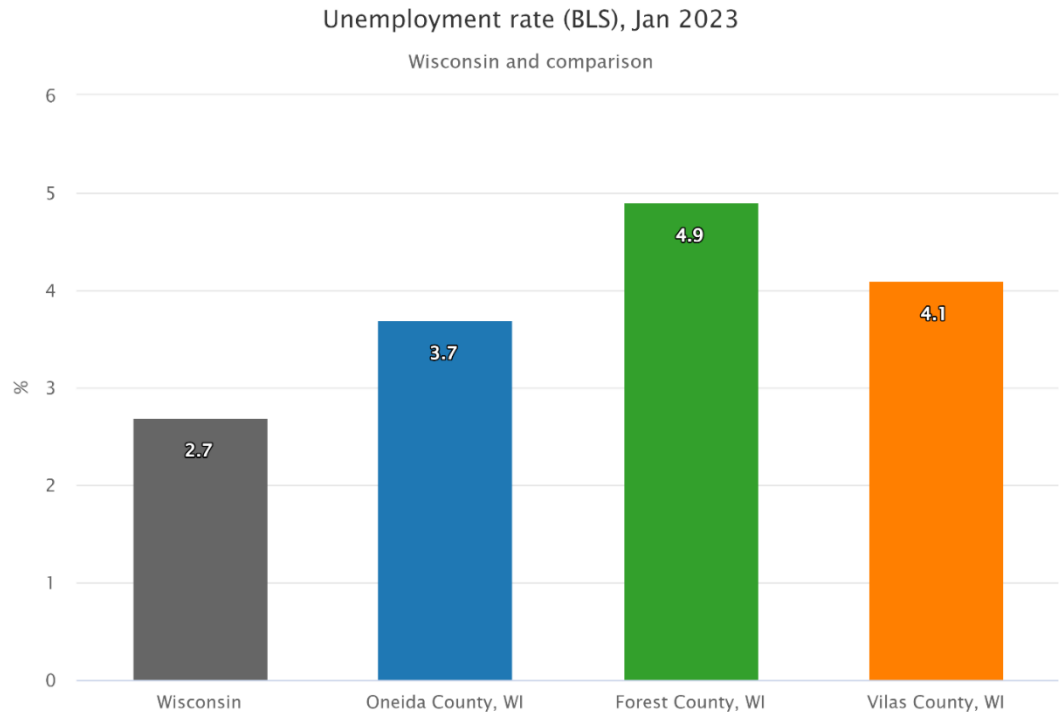
Created on Metopio | metop.io | Data source: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B13002)
Teen birth rate: Women age 15–19 with a birth in the past year, per 1,000 women age 15–19. Does not include births to women below age 15.

Demographics

Unemployment



Created on Metopio | metop.io | Data source: American Community Survey (ACS) (Tables B23025, B23001, and C23002)
Unemployment rate: Percent of residents 16 and older in the civilian labor force who are actively seeking employment.



Created on Metopio | metop.io | Data source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics
Unemployment rate (BLS): Percent of residents 16 and older in the civilian labor force who are not currently employed and actively seeking employment. Includes monthly data (not seasonally adjusted).

Social Determinants of Health/ Social Drivers

Economic Security: Income

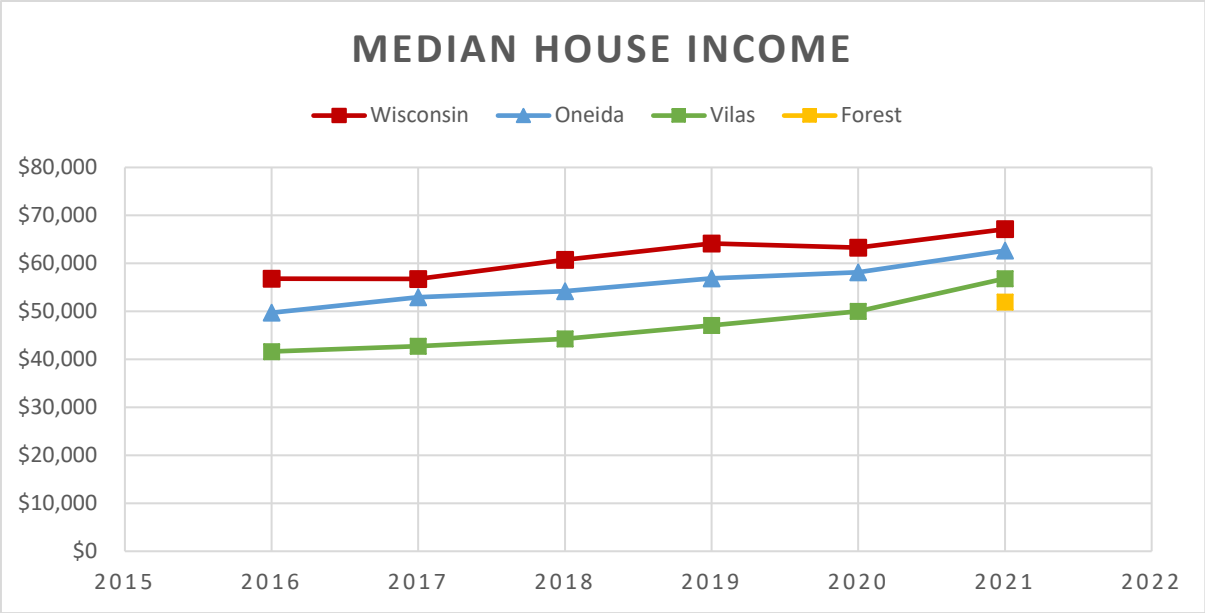
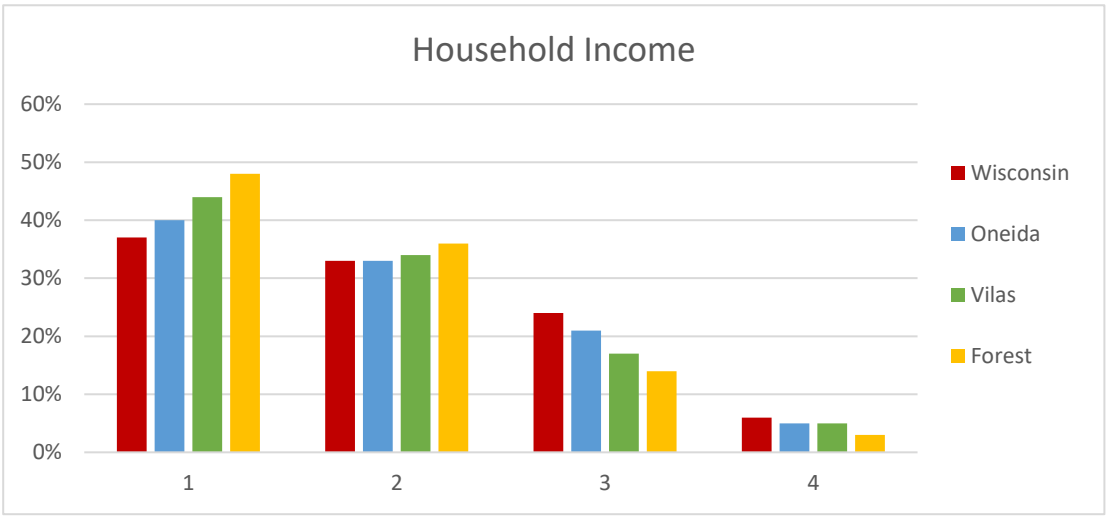


Figure 1. Median House Income for residents from 2015-2022. Source: Census Bureau; https://censusreporter.org/profiles/05000US55085-oneida-county-wi/#geographical-mobility



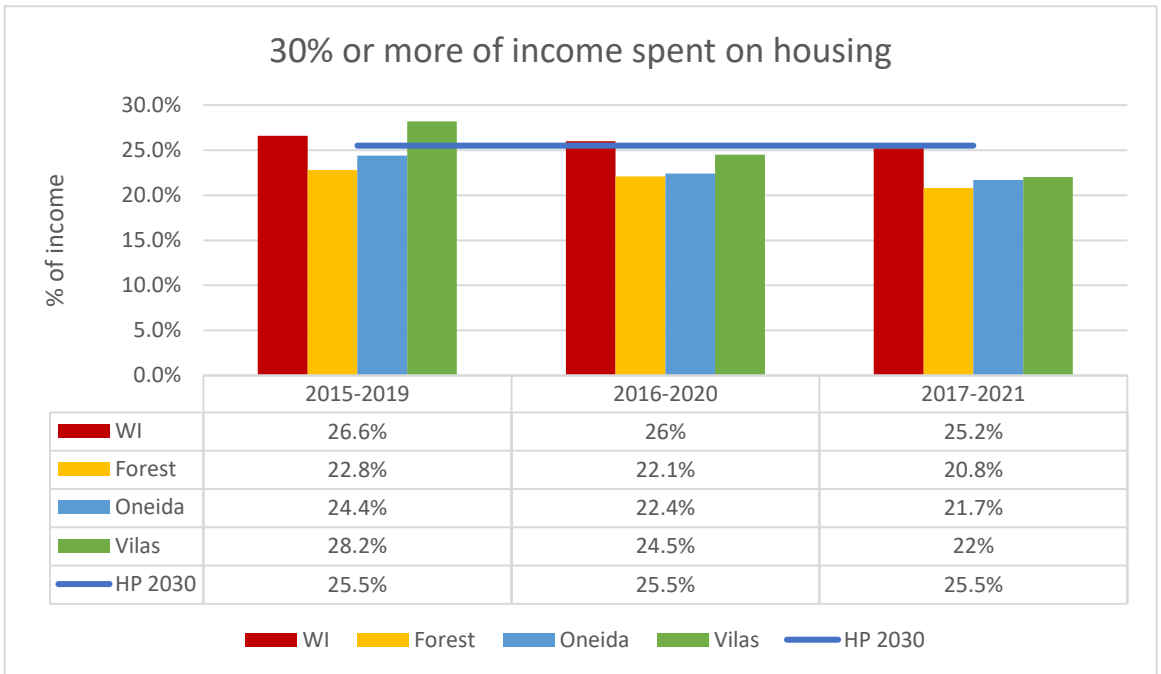
1: Income under $50K

2: Income between $50K-$100K

3: Income between $100K-$200K

4: Income over $200K

Figure 3. Household income. Source: Census Bureau; https://censusreporter.org/profiles/05000US55085-oneida-county-wi/#geographical-mobility



	2015-2019	2016-2020	2017-2021
WI	26.6%	26%	25.2%
Forest	22.8%	22.1%	20.8%
Oneida	24.4%	22.4%	21.7%
Vilas	28.2%	24.5%	22%
HP 2030	25.5%	25.5%	25.5%

Figure 2. The percent of families that spend more than 30 percent of income on housing. Source: Kids Count; Households with housing costs of more than 30% of income | KIDS COUNT Data Center

Social Determinants of Health/ Social Drivers

Economic Security: Poverty

Table 1. 2018 ALICE and Poverty Information

	Wisconsin	Oneida	Vilas	Forest
% of Households above ALICE Threshold (United for Alice)	66%	66%	55%	60%
% of ALICE Households	23%	24%	30%	24%
% of Households at or below the Poverty Level	11%	9%	14%	16%
% of Households that don't make enough for basic needs	35%	33%	44%	40%

ALICE is an acronym for Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed, and represents the growing number of families who are unable to afford the basics of housing, childcare, food, transportation, health care, and technology.

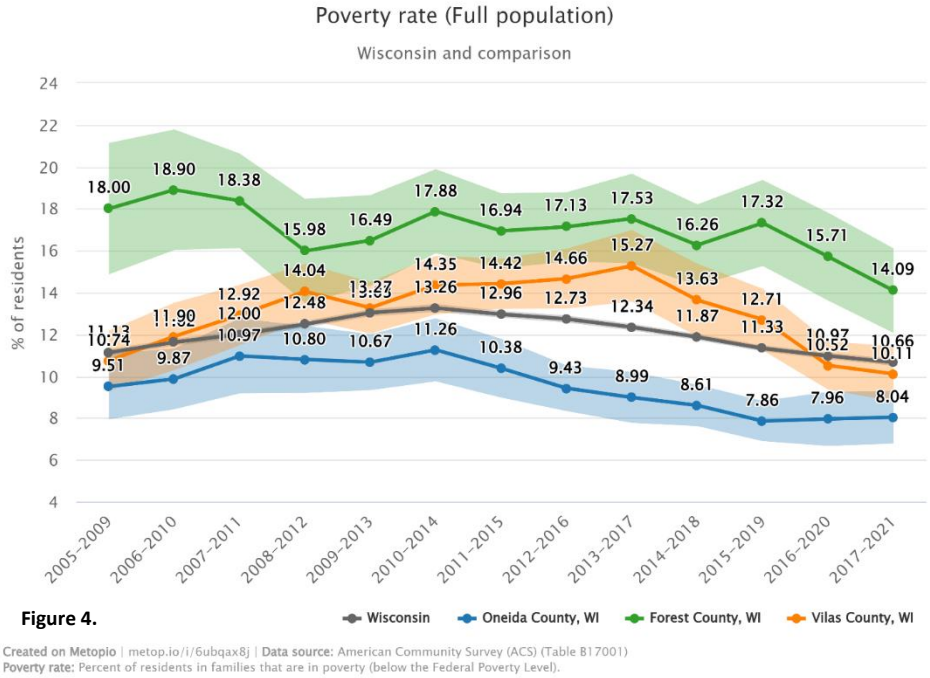


Figure 4.

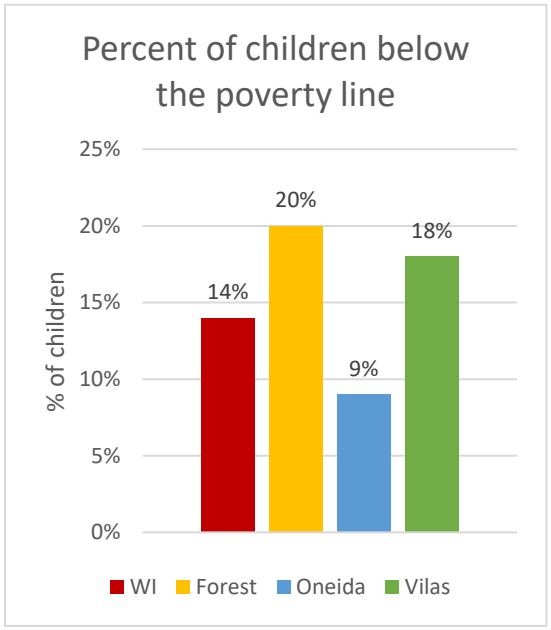
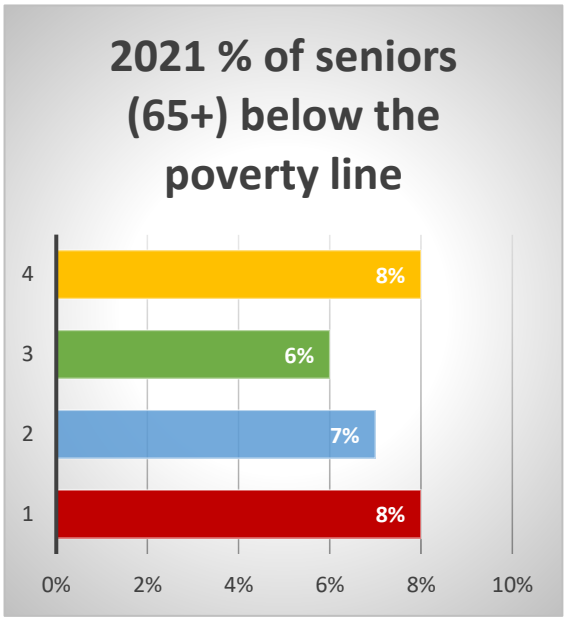


Figure 5. Percent of children (under 18) below the poverty line in 2021. Source: Census Bureau:https://censusreporter.org/profiles/05000US55085-oneida-county-wi/#geographical-mobility



1: Wisconsin

2: Oneida

3: Vilas

4: Forest

Figure 6. Percent of senior adults (65+) below the poverty line in 2021. Source: Census Bureau: https://censusreporter.org/profiles/05000US55085-oneida-county-wi/#geographical-mobility

Social Determinants of Health/ Social Drivers

Economic Security: Housing

% of Cost Burdened Households in 2019

25% of Oneida County Residents

29% of Vilas County Residents

25% of Forest County Residents

Source: Grow North Region Housing Survey

% of Severely Cost Burdened Households in 2019

10% of Oneida County Residents

14% of Vilas County Residents

11% of Forest County Residents

Source: Grow North Region Housing Survey

Table 2. 2021 Housing Information

% of Occupied Housing Units				
Wisconsin	**Oneida**	**Vilas**	**Forest**	Housing was listed in the focus groups, key informant interviews and survey as a key issue in all 3 counties.
88%	52%	43%	42%	
% Vacant Housing Units				
12%	48%	57%	58%	
% of Owner Occupied Units				
67%	84%	82%	80%	
% of Rented Occupied Units				
33%	16%	18%	20%	

Source: Census Bureau; https://censusreporter.org/profiles/05000US55085-oneida-county-wi/#geographical-mobility

Social Determinants of Health/ Social Drivers

Economic Security: Food Insecurity

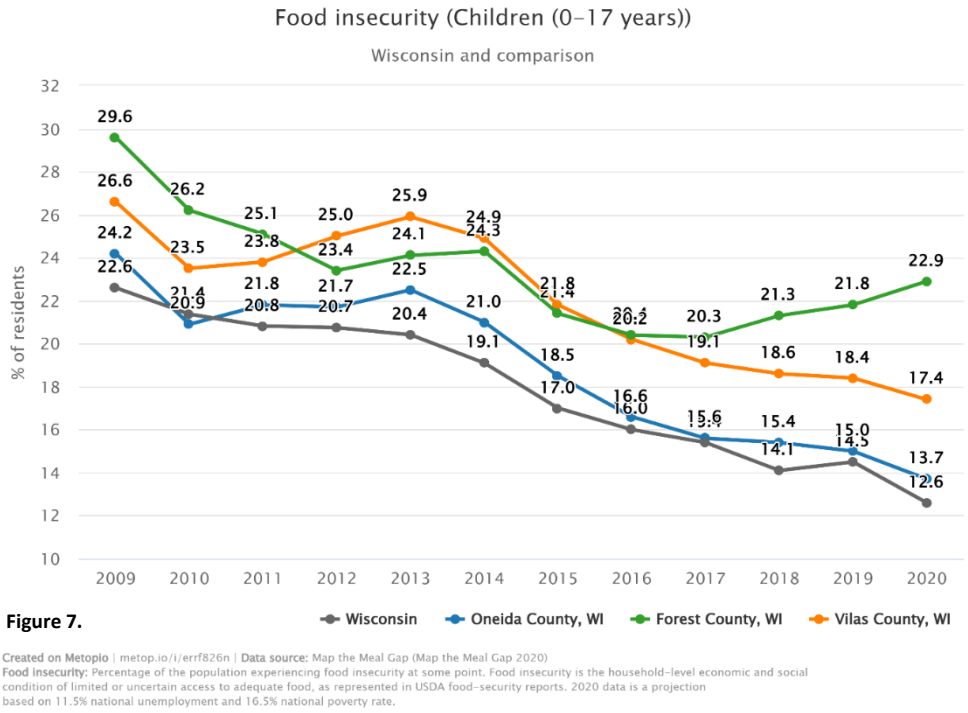


Figure 7.

Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/errf826n | **Data source:** Map the Meal Gap (Map the Meal Gap 2020)
Food insecurity: Percentage of the population experiencing food insecurity at some point. Food insecurity is the household-level economic and social condition of limited or uncertain access to adequate food, as represented in USDA food-security reports. 2020 data is a projection based on 11.5% national unemployment and 16.5% national poverty rate.

% of Households Receiving SNAP Benefits (2021)

1,007 Oneida County Residents receive food stamps

1,058 Vilas County Residents receive food stamps.

487 Forest County Residents receive food stamps.

Source: Census Bureau

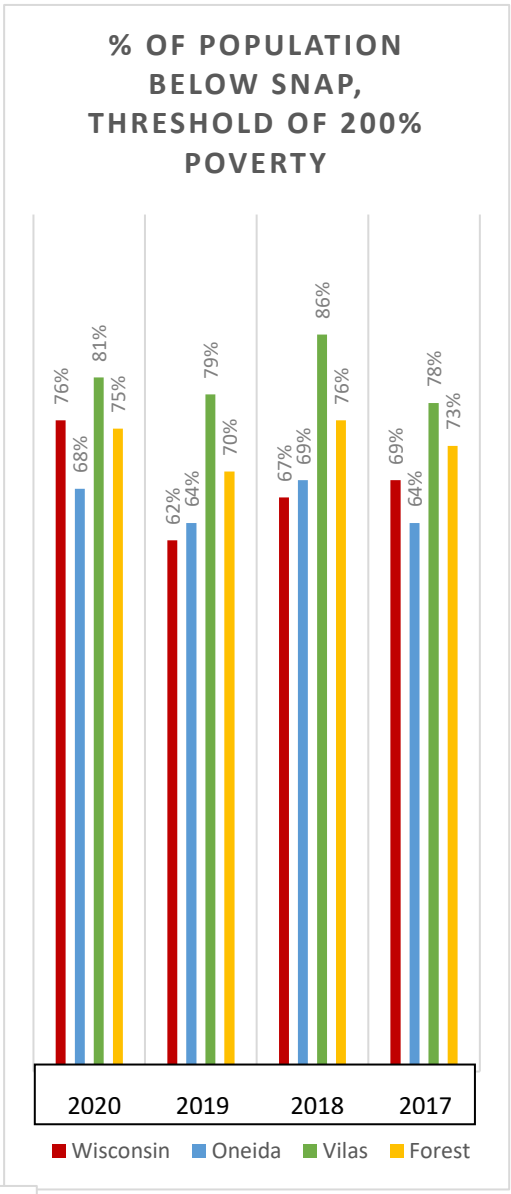


Figure 8. Percent of the population that is below the SNAP threshold of 200% poverty of the food insecurity rate. Source: Feeding America; Overall (all ages) Hunger & Poverty in the United States | Map the Meal Gap (feedingamerica.org)

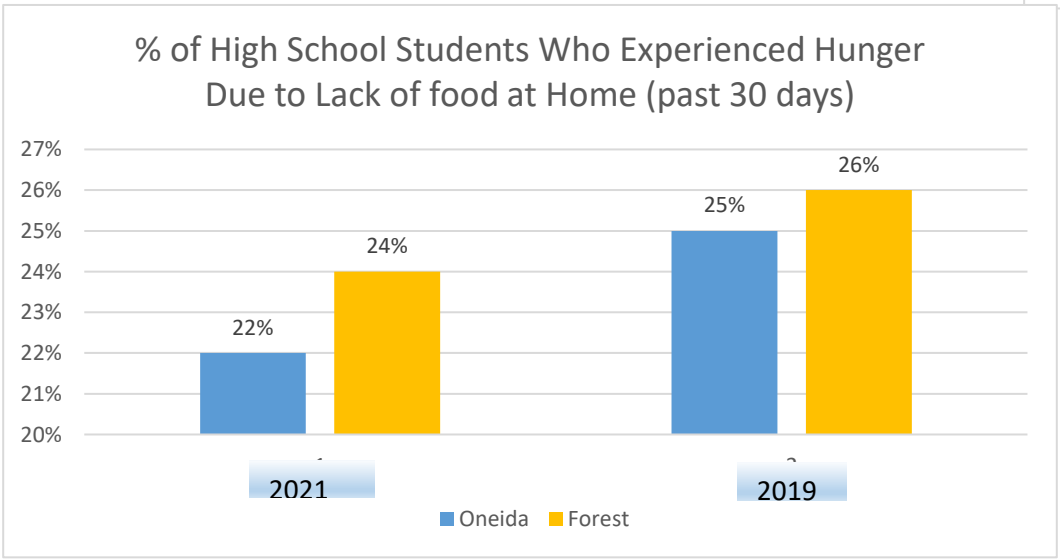


Figure 9. Percent of high school students who experienced hunger due to a lack of food at home in the past 30 days. Source: YRBS

34%

Of middle school students in Oneida experienced hunger due to lack of food at home in the past 30 days, in 2021

Social Determinants of Health/ Social Drivers

Economic Security: Employment

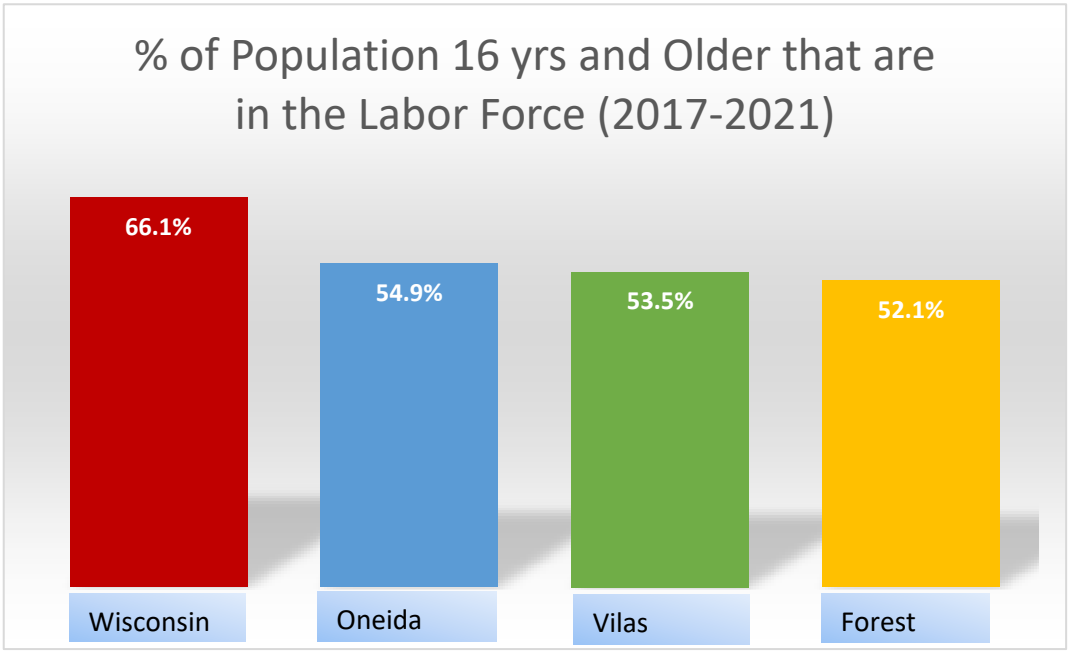


Figure 10. Percent of the population 16 years and older that are in the labor force from 2017-2021. Source: Census Bureau: Grid View: Table B23025 - Census Reporter

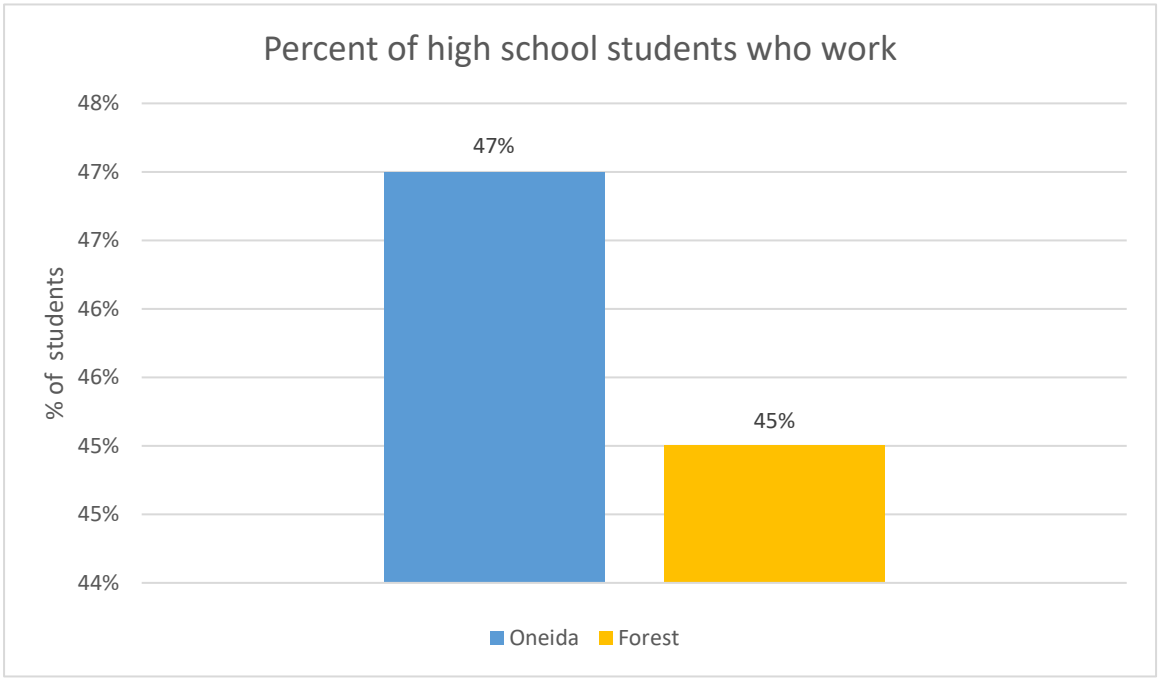


Figure 11. Percent of high school students who work any amount of hours per week at a job outside of home, in 2021. Source: YRBS

Social Determinants of Health/ Social Drivers

Education Access & Quality: Education

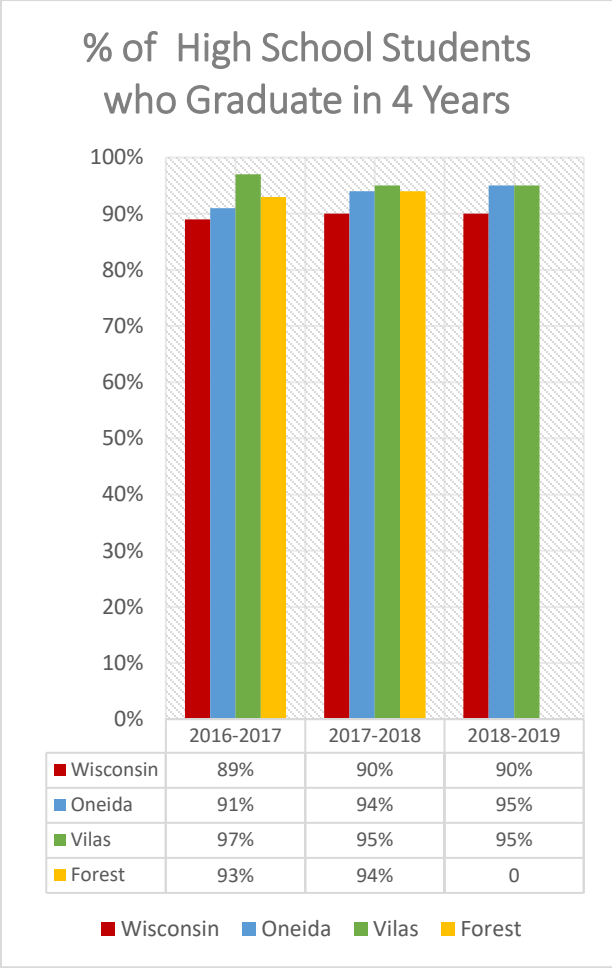


Figure 12. Percentage of 9th grade students that graduate in four years. Source County Health Roadmaps & Rankings; High School Graduation* | County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

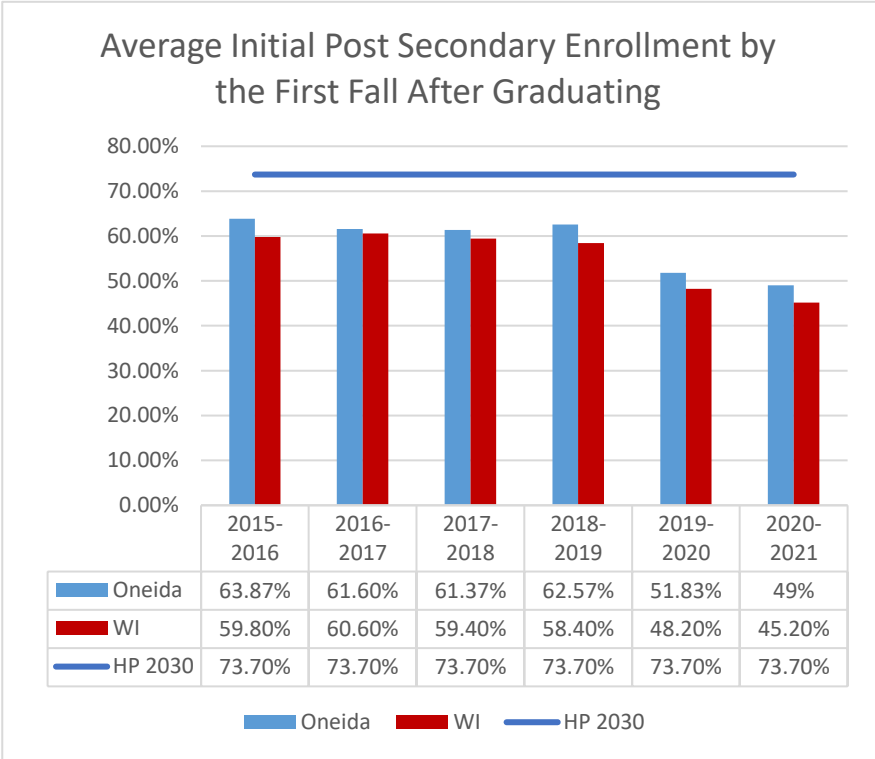


Figure 13. The average percent of students in Oneida County and Wisconsin who graduated high school in spring and are initially enrolled in a post-secondary school by the upcoming fall. Source: WISEdash; https://wisedash.dpi.wi.gov/Dashboard/dashboard/17992

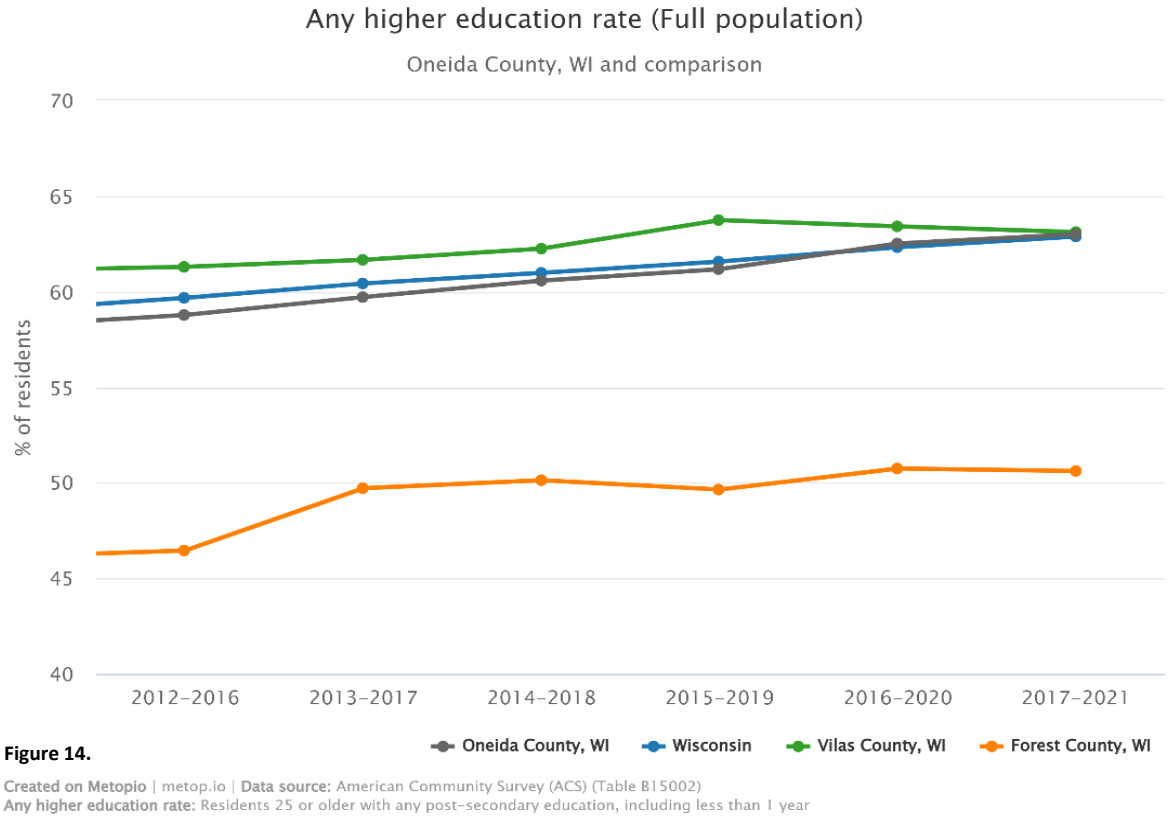


Figure 14.

Social Determinants of Health/ Social Drivers

Healthcare Access & Quality:

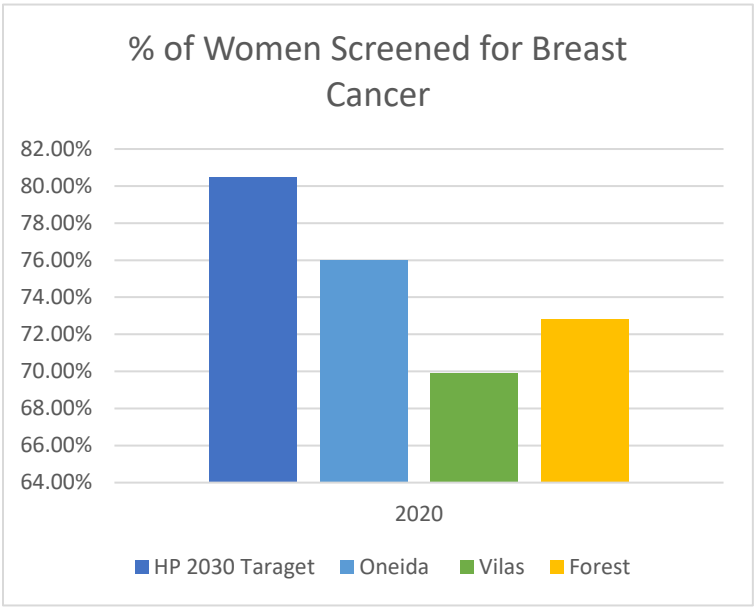


Figure 15. The percent of females aged 50-74 years that received a breast cancer screening in 2020. Source: CDC-PLACES (BRFSS)

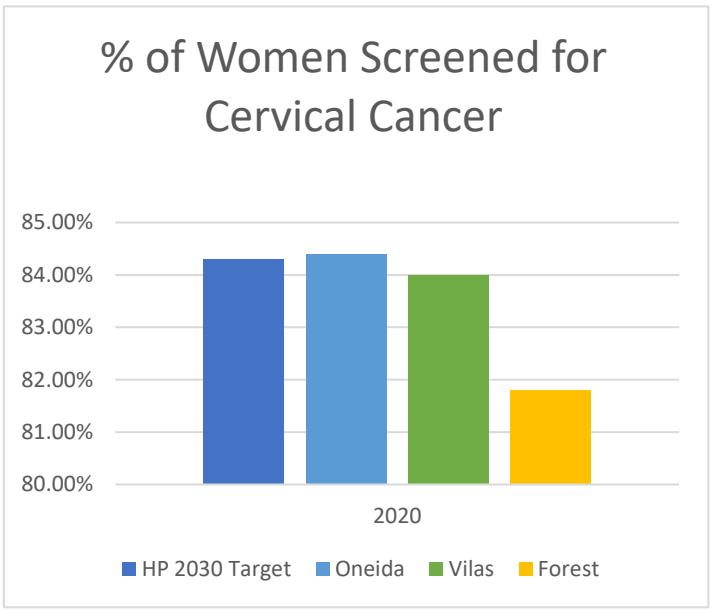
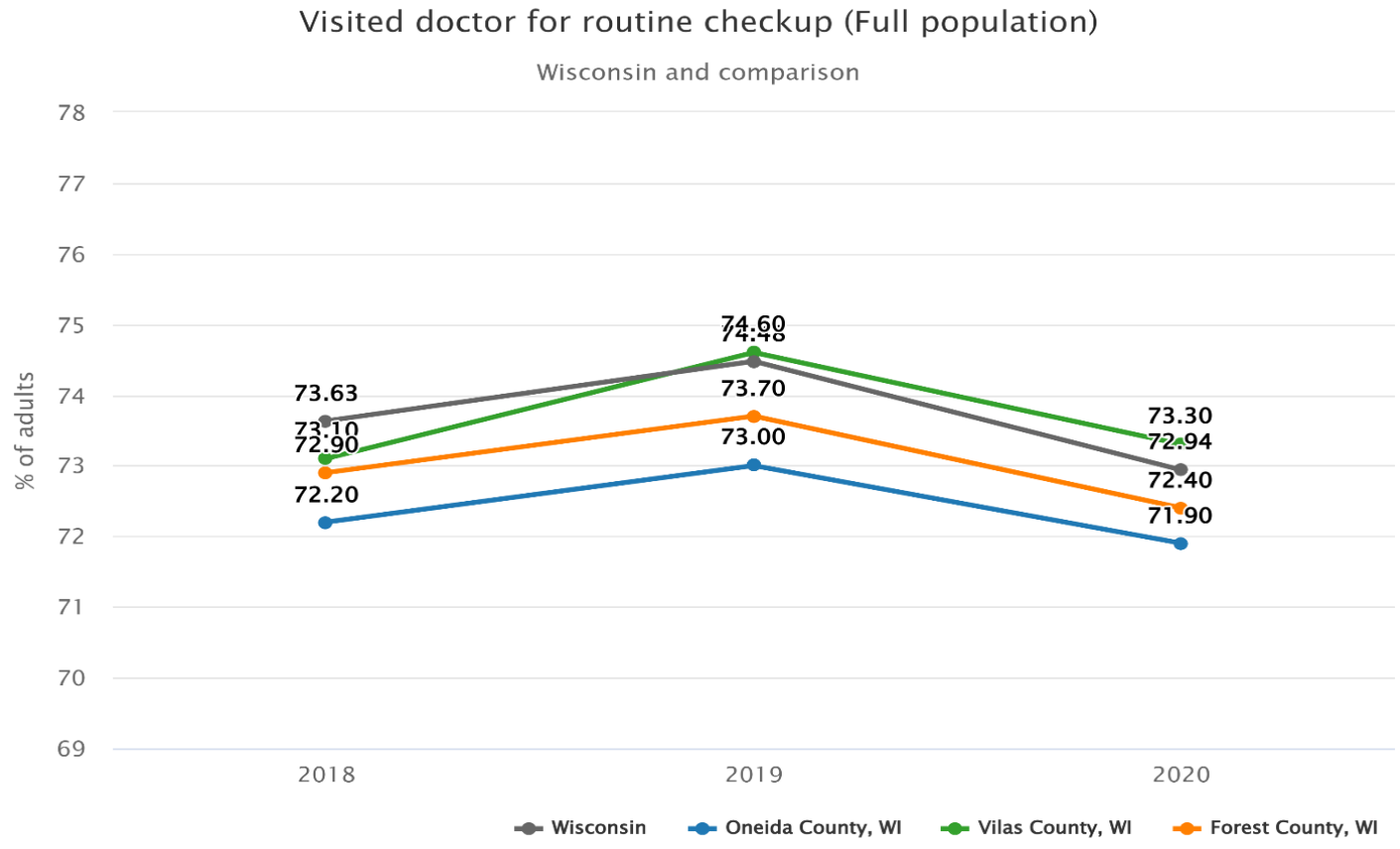


Figure 16. The percent of females aged 21-65 years that received a cervical cancer screening, based on recent guidelines in 2020. Source: CDC-PLACES (BRFSS)



Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/supt555y | **Data sources:** PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts)), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level da

for routine checkup: Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report having been to a doctor

Figure 17. heckup (e.g., a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness, condition) in the previous year.

Social Determinants of Health/ Social Drivers

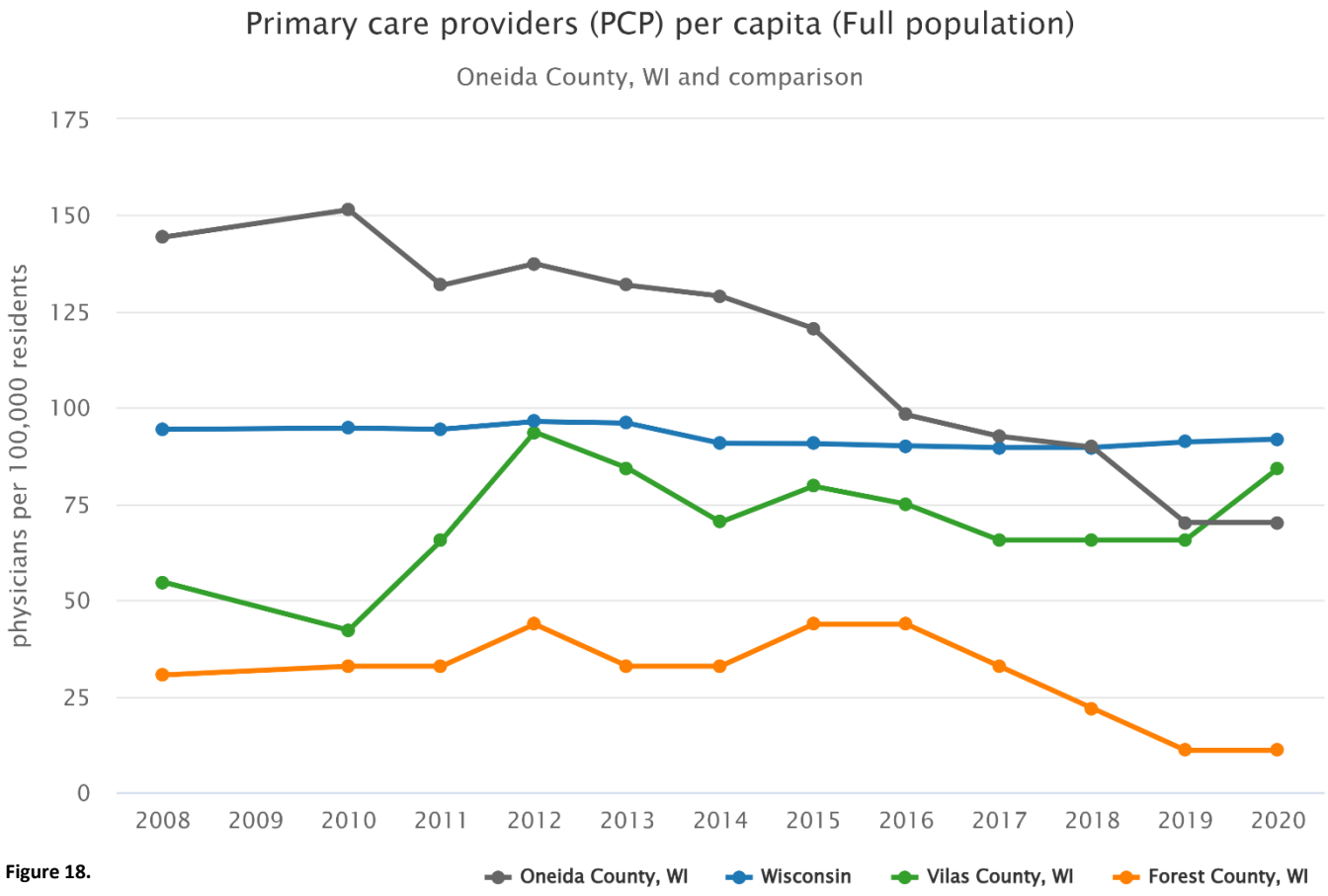


Figure 18.

Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data sources:** Area Health Resources Files (County and State level data), Health Resources & Services Administration (HRSA) (American Medical Asso
Primary care providers (PCP) per capita: Number of physicians in primary care (general practice, internal medicine, obstetrics and gynecology, or pediatrics) per 100,000 residents. Includes hospital residents. Excludes federal physicians and physicians age 75 or older.

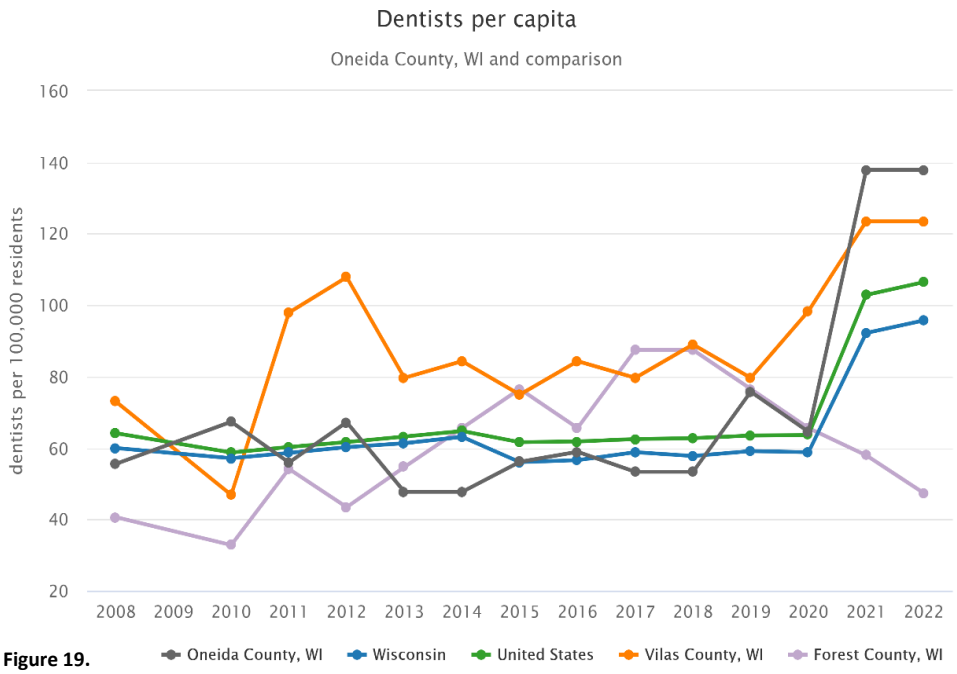


Figure 19.

Created on Metopio | metop.io | Data sources: Area Health Resources Files (County and State level data), National Provider Identifier Files (NPI)
Dentists per capita: Number of professionally active dentists, federal and non-federal, per 100,000 residents.

77%

Of high school students in Oneida County that saw a dentist in the past 12 months in 2021.

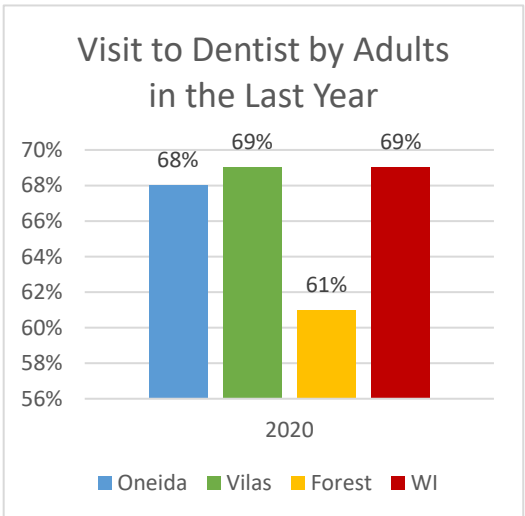


Figure 20. The percent of adult's ages 18 years and/or older who visited a dentist or dental clinic in the past year in 202. Source: CDC: PLACES

Social Determinants of Health/ Social Drivers

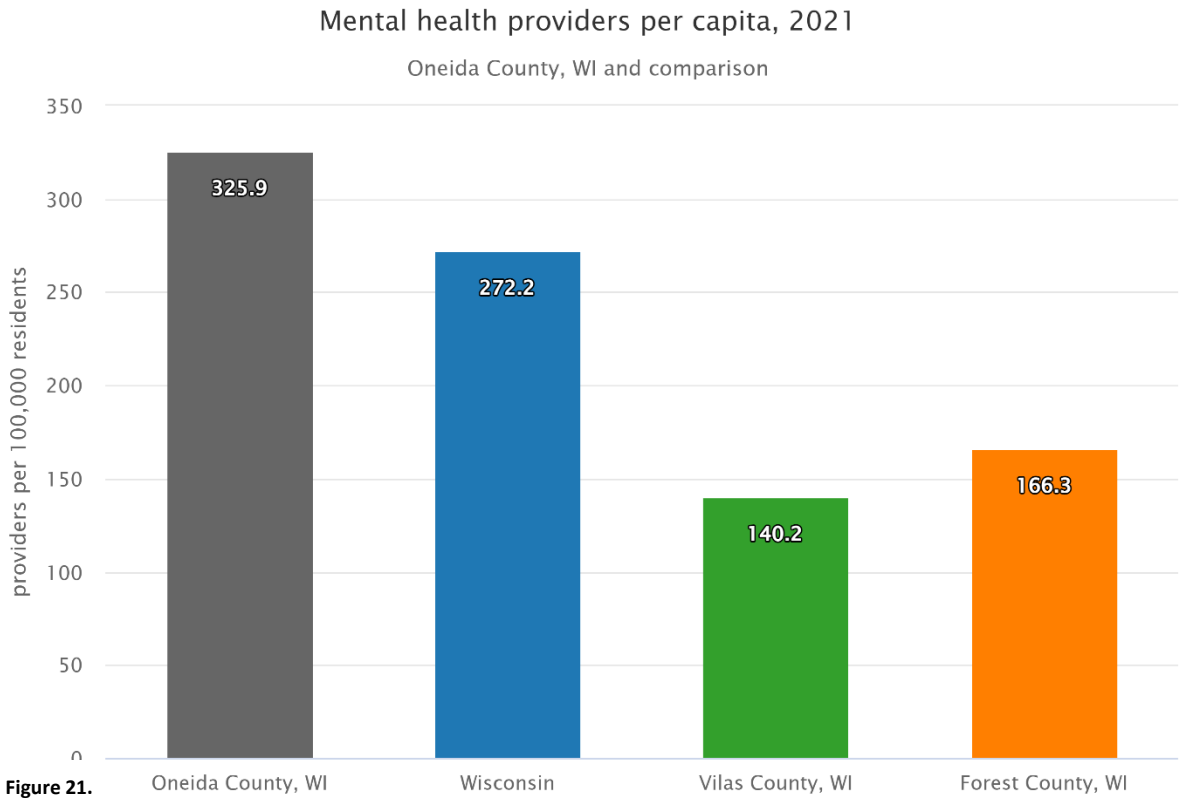


Figure 21.

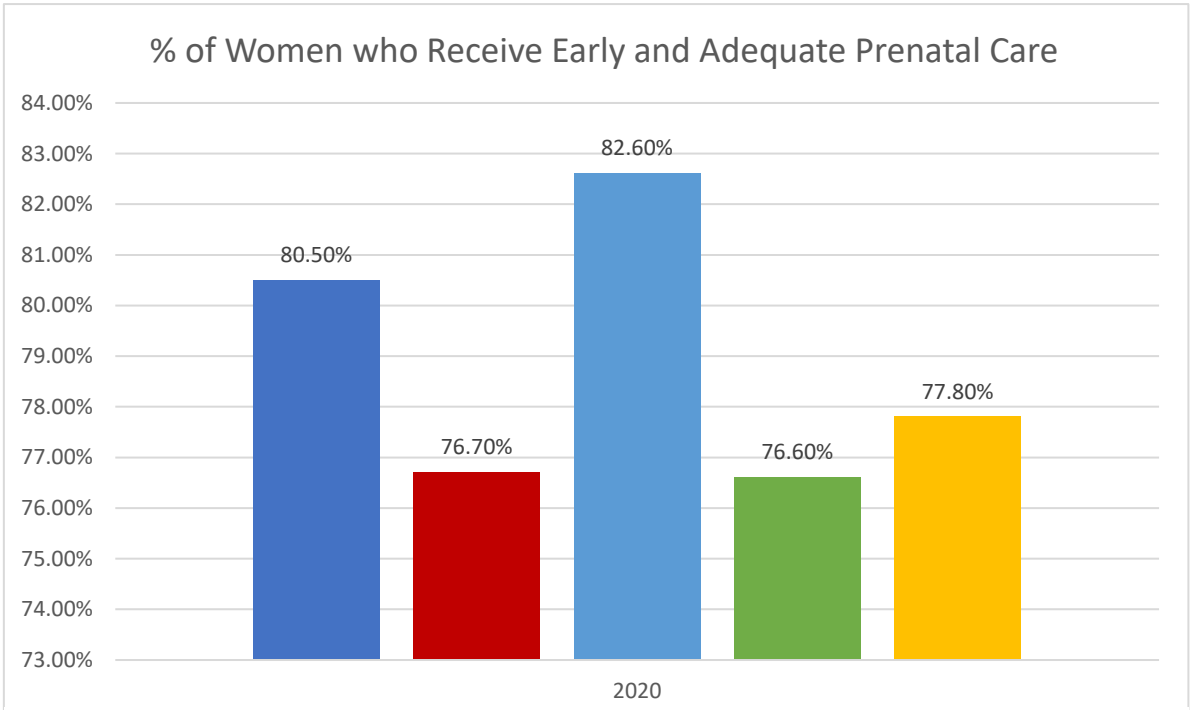


Figure 22. The percent of pregnant women who received early and adequate prenatal care in 2020. Source: WISH Prenatal Care; WISH — Prenatal Care Module Query Results (wisconsin.gov)

Social Determinants of Health/ Social Drivers

Neighborhood & Built Environment:

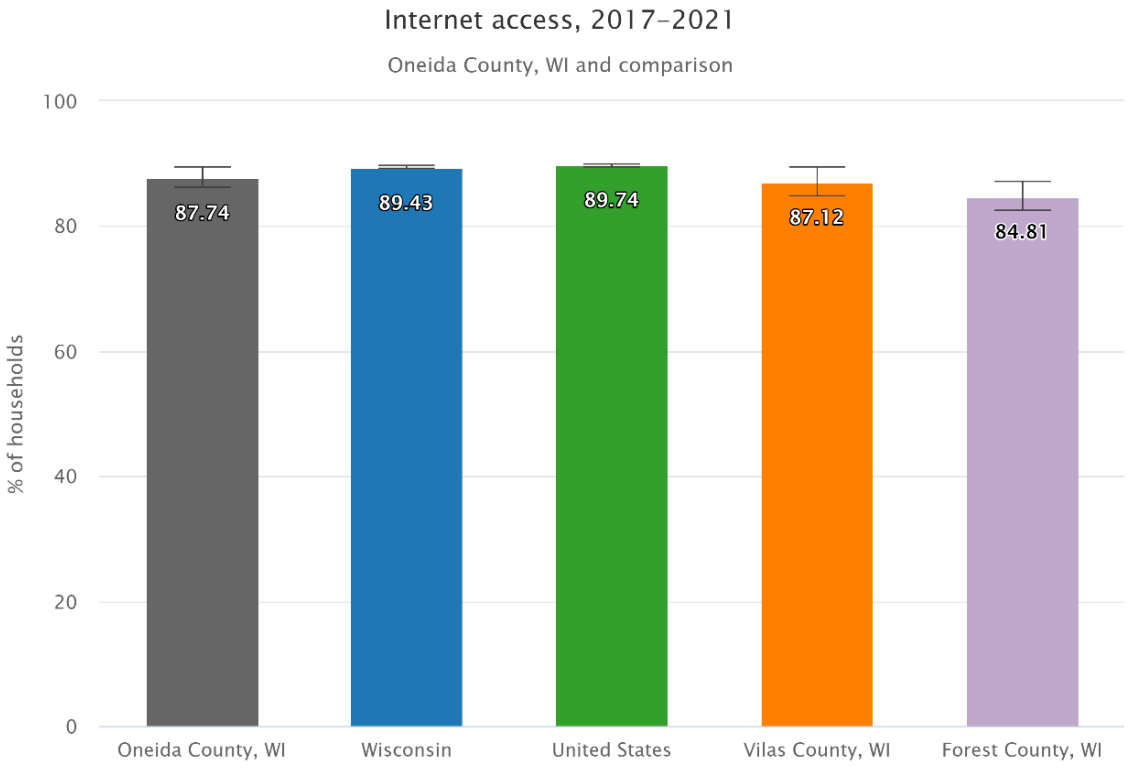


Figure 23. Created on Metopio | metop.io | Data source: American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B28002)
Internet access: Percent of households with any connection to the internet, such as broadband, dial-up, satellite, or a cellular data plan.

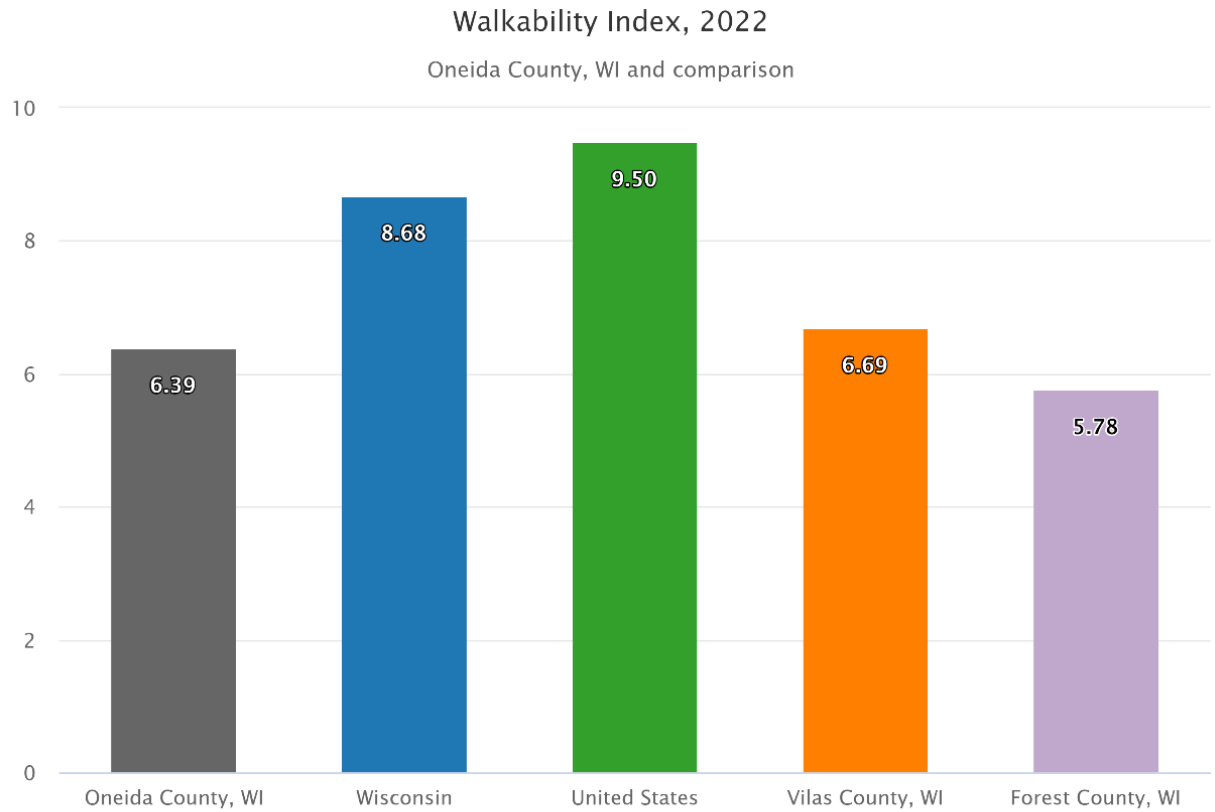


Figure 24. Created on Metopio | metop.io | Data source: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry – Environmental Justice Index
Walkability Index: A ranking of an area's walkability, based on intersection density, proximity to transit, diversity of businesses, and density of housing. Values range from 1 to 20 with 20 being most walkable

Social Determinants of Health/ Social Drivers

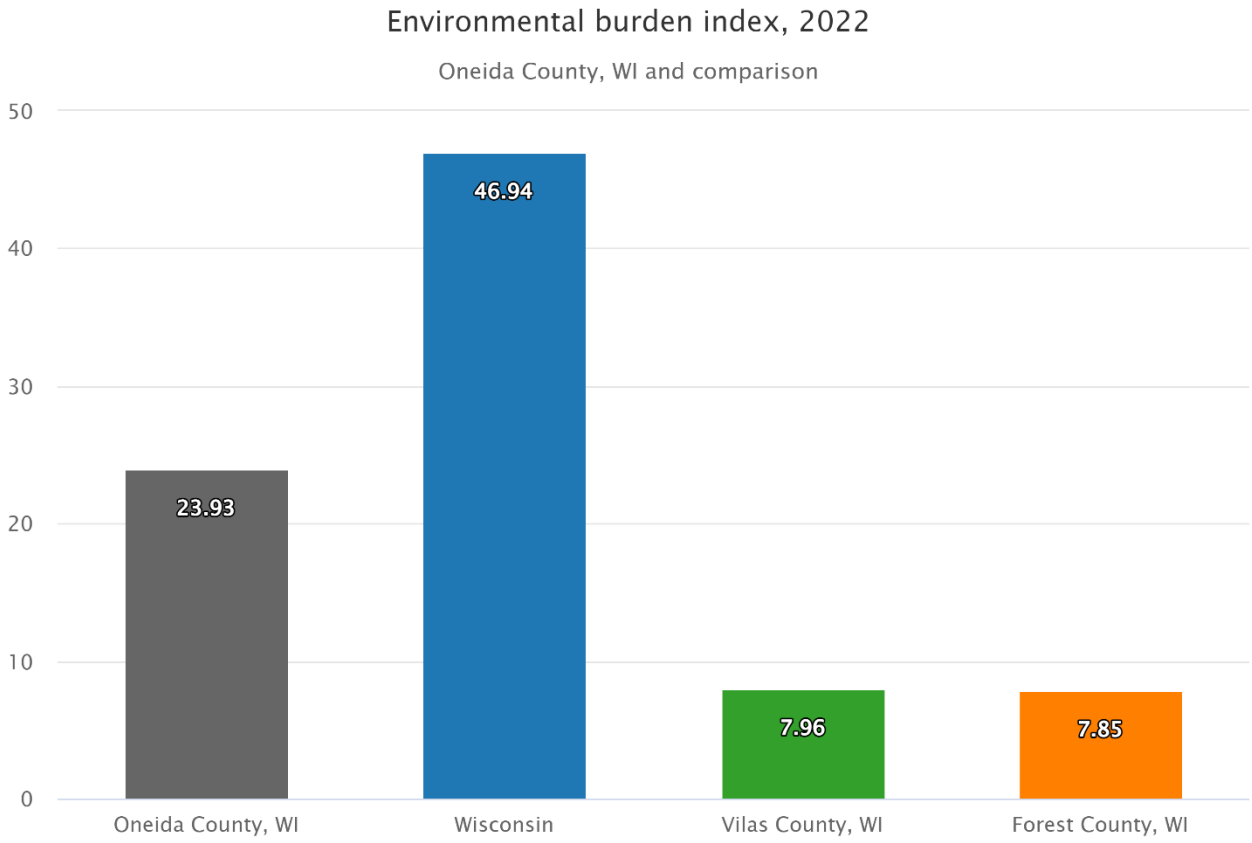


Figure 25. **Created on Metopio** | metop.io | **Data source:** Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry – Environmental Justice Index
Environmental burden index: Composite index consisting of a place's exposure to harmful environmental factors relating to air quality, pollution, and built environment. Higher values indicate a larger burden

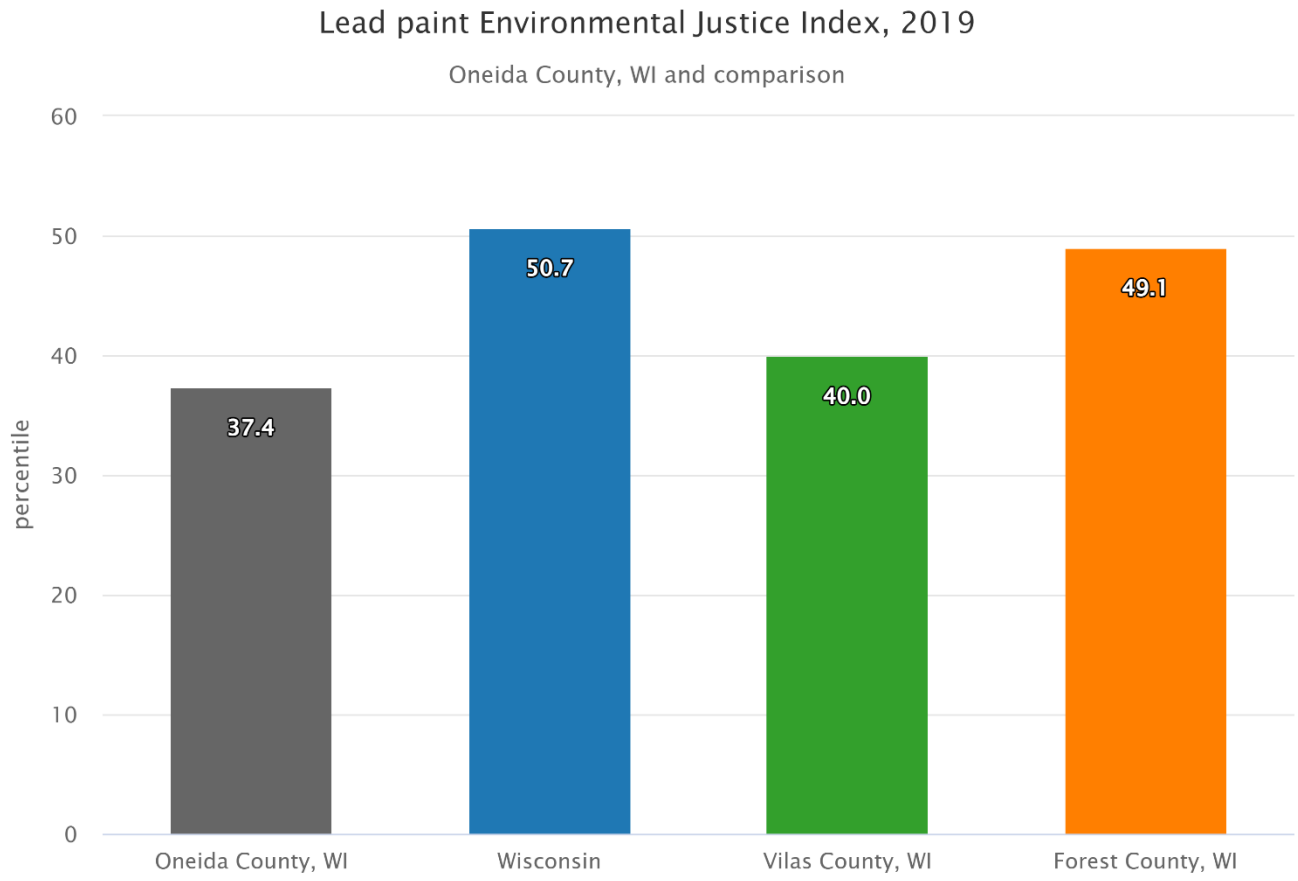


Figure 26. **Created on Metopio** | metop.io | **Data source:** EJScreen: Environmental Justice Screening (EJSCREEN, derived from American Community Survey estimates)
Lead paint Environmental Justice Index: Weighted index of vulnerability to lead paint exposure. Measures exposure to housing built before 1960 and at risk of containing lead, weighted by population vulnerability and reported as a percentile nationally, where 0 = lowest exposure, and 100 = highest exposure. Weighting by the vulnerability of residents can provide a better estimate of the disproportionate impact of environmental hazards.

Social Determinants of Health/ Social Drivers

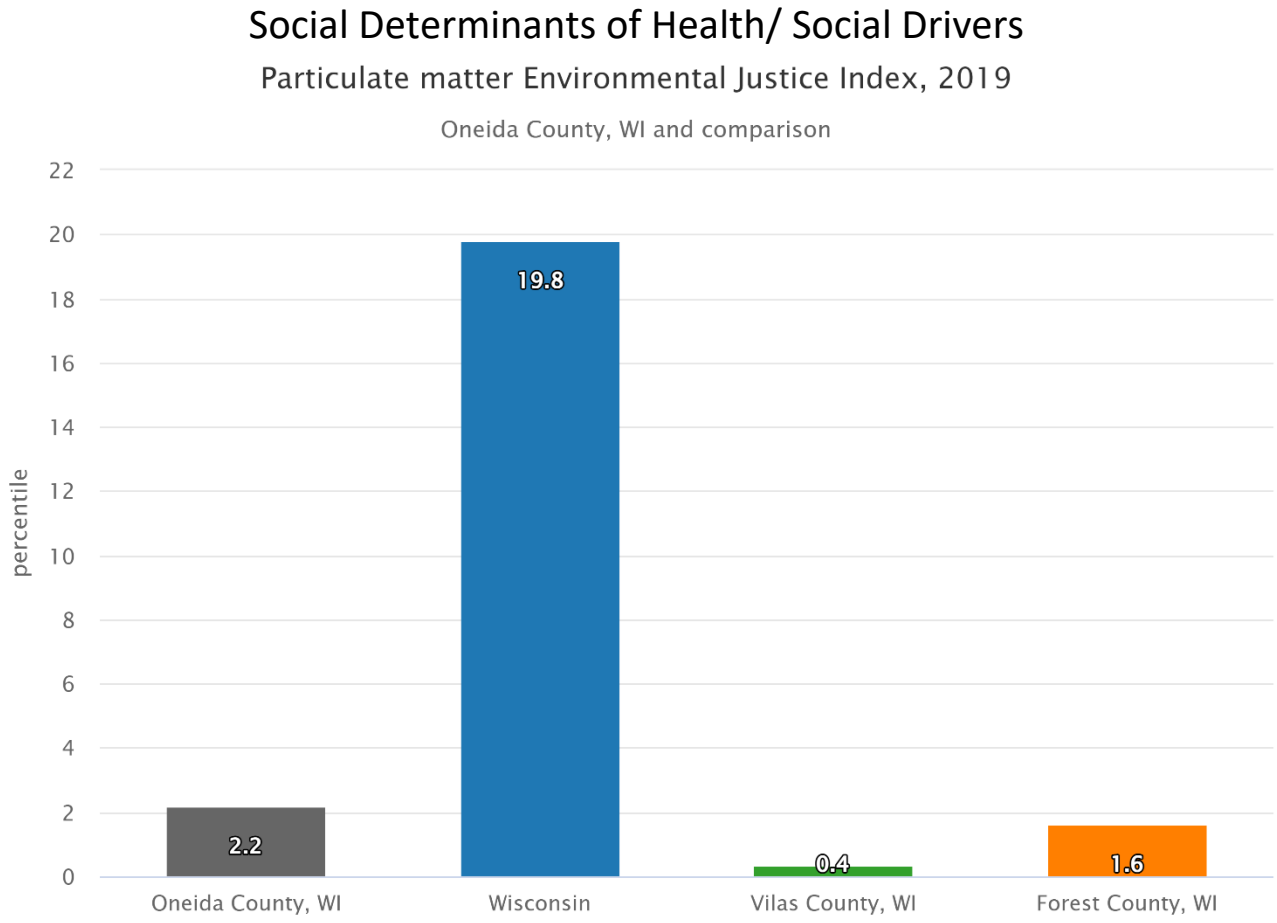


Figure 27. Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** EJScreen: Environmental Justice Screening (EJSCREEN)
Particulate matter Environmental Justice Index: Weighted index of vulnerability to particulate matter. Measures exposure to PM 2.5 in the air, weighted by population vulnerability and reported as a percentile nationally, where 0 = lowest exposure, and 100 = highest exposure. Weighting by the vulnerability of residents can provide a better estimate of the disproportionate impact of environmental hazards.

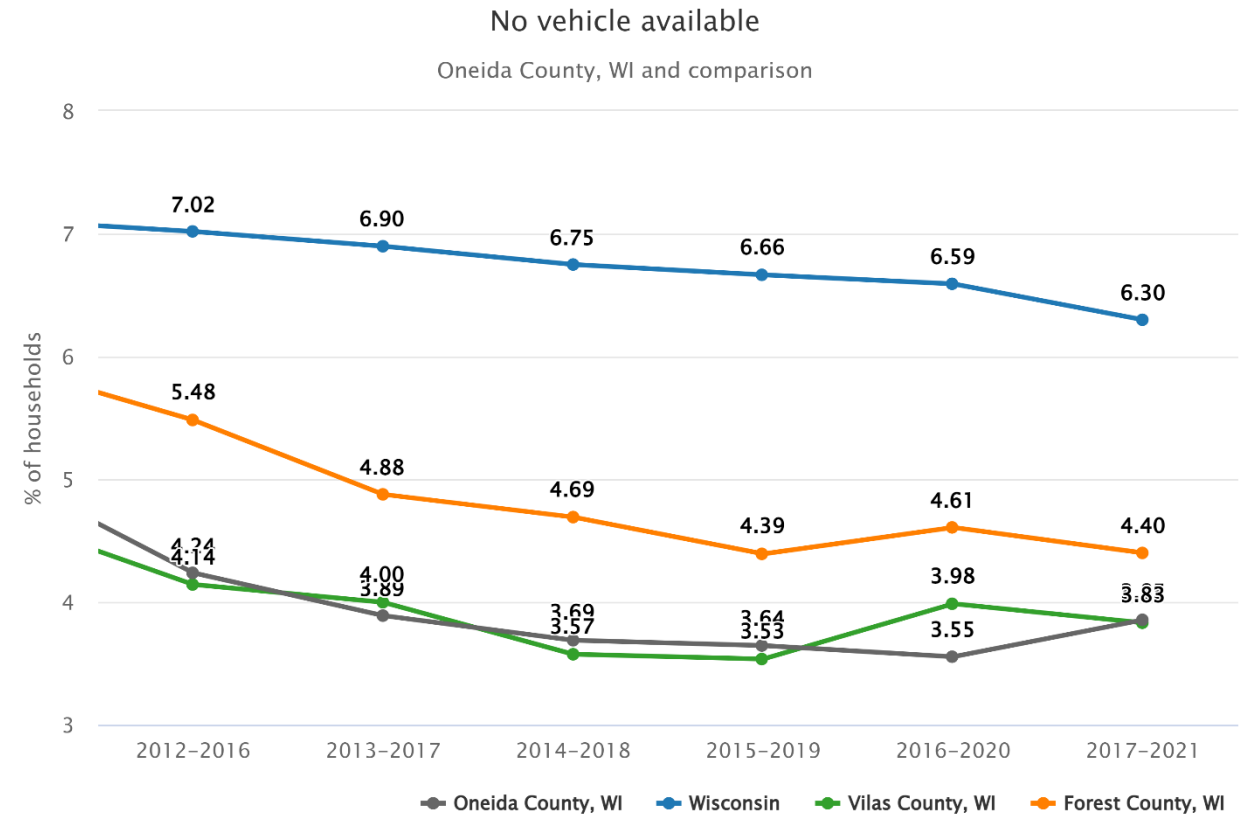
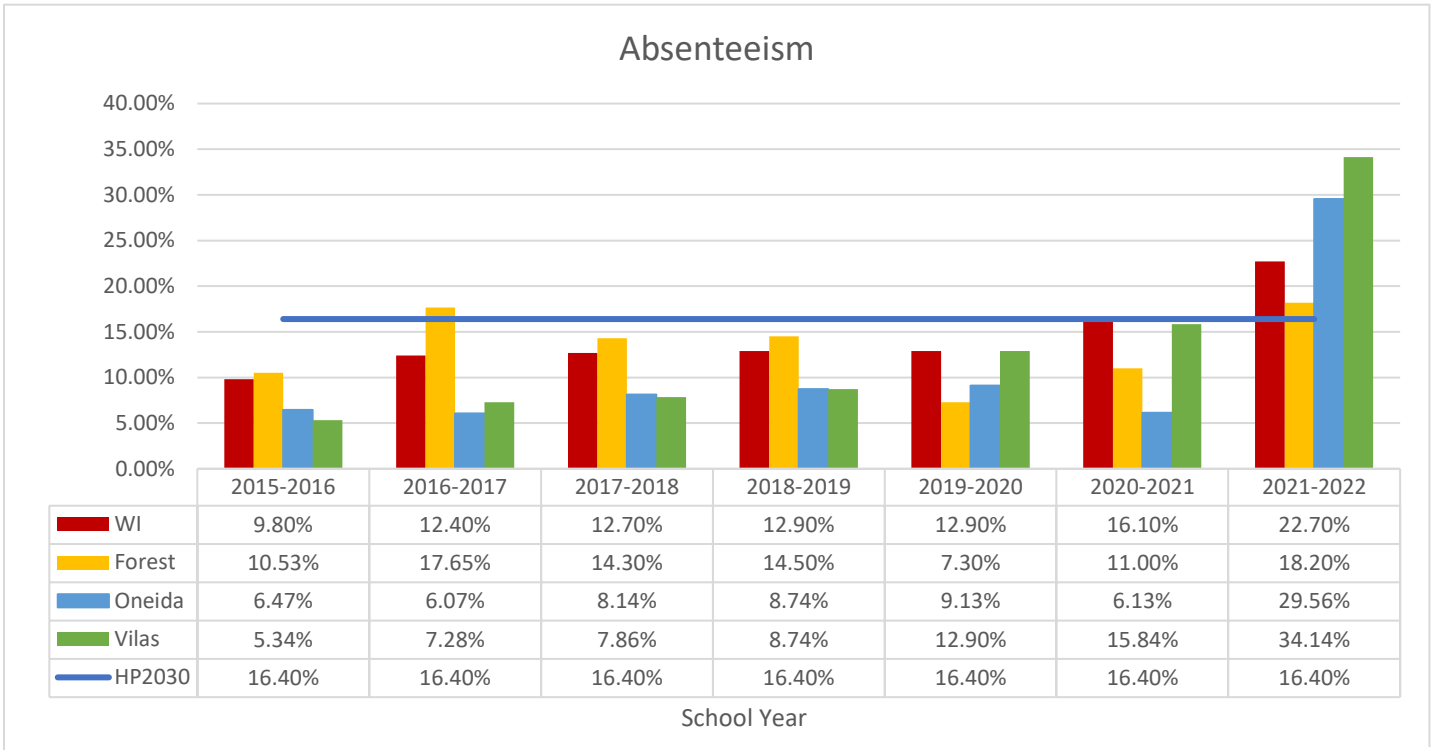


Figure 28. Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** American Community Survey (ACS) (Table B25044)
No vehicle available: Percent of occupied households with no vehicles available.

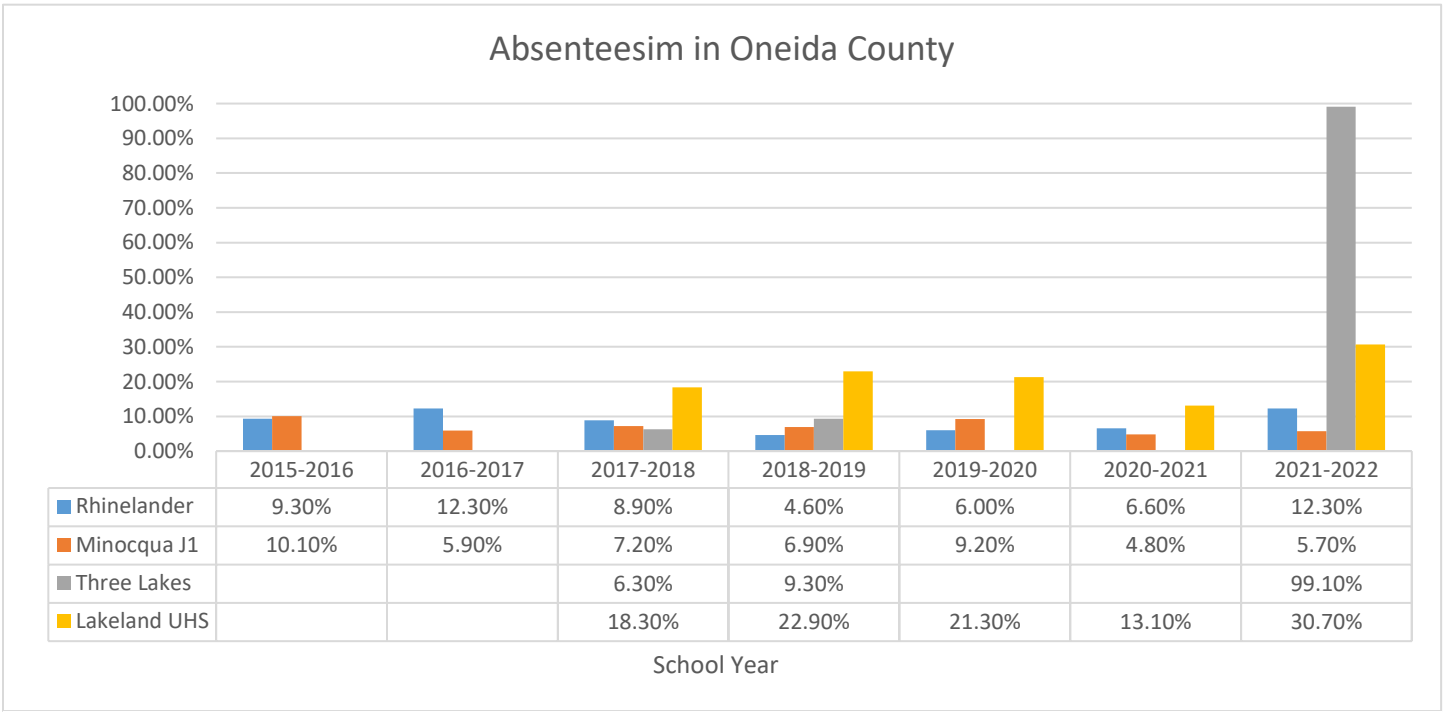
Health Behaviors

School Absenteeism:



	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
WI	9.80%	12.40%	12.70%	12.90%	12.90%	16.10%	22.70%
Forest	10.53%	17.65%	14.30%	14.50%	7.30%	11.00%	18.20%
Oneida	6.47%	6.07%	8.14%	8.74%	9.13%	6.13%	29.56%
Vilas	5.34%	7.28%	7.86%	8.74%	12.90%	15.84%	34.14%
HP2030	16.40%	16.40%	16.40%	16.40%	16.40%	16.40%	16.40%

Figure 2. Average student absenteeism of all students grade KG-12. The absenteeism rate is the rate of students who were chronically absent out of the total number of students who were enrolled for at least 90 days. County data based on averages of all districts in the area. Source: WISEdash; [WISEdash Public Portal - Department of Public Instruction]



	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Rhinelander	9.30%	12.30%	8.90%	4.60%	6.00%	6.60%	12.30%
Minocqua J1	10.10%	5.90%	7.20%	6.90%	9.20%	4.80%	5.70%
Three Lakes			6.30%	9.30%			99.10%
Lakeland UHS			18.30%	22.90%	21.30%	13.10%	30.70%

Figure 1.Student Absenteeism. Defined as a student being enrolled for at least 90 days and attended less than 90% of the days during which they were enrolled. The absenteeism rate is the rate of students who were chronically absent out of the total number of students who were enrolled for at least 90 days. Source: WISEdash; [WISEdash Public Portal - Department of Public Instruction]

Breast Feeding:

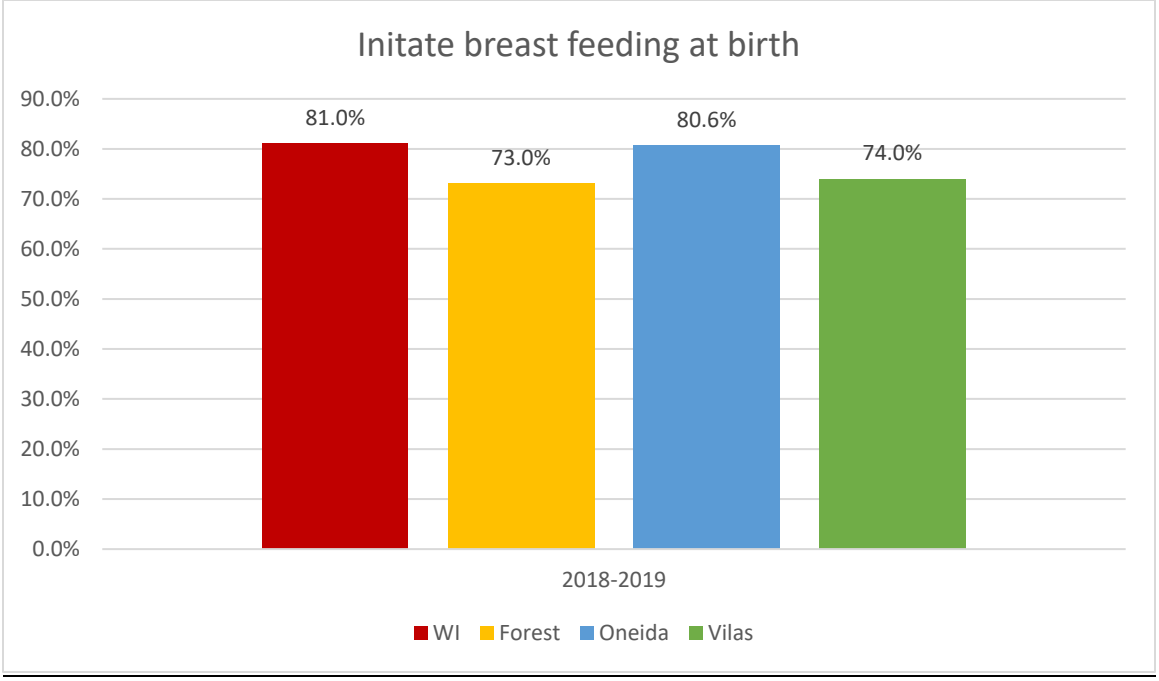


Figure 3. Breastfeeding initiation rates by county. Source: CDC; https://www.cdc.gov/breastfeeding/data/county/2018-2019/wisconsin.html

Alcohol Use:

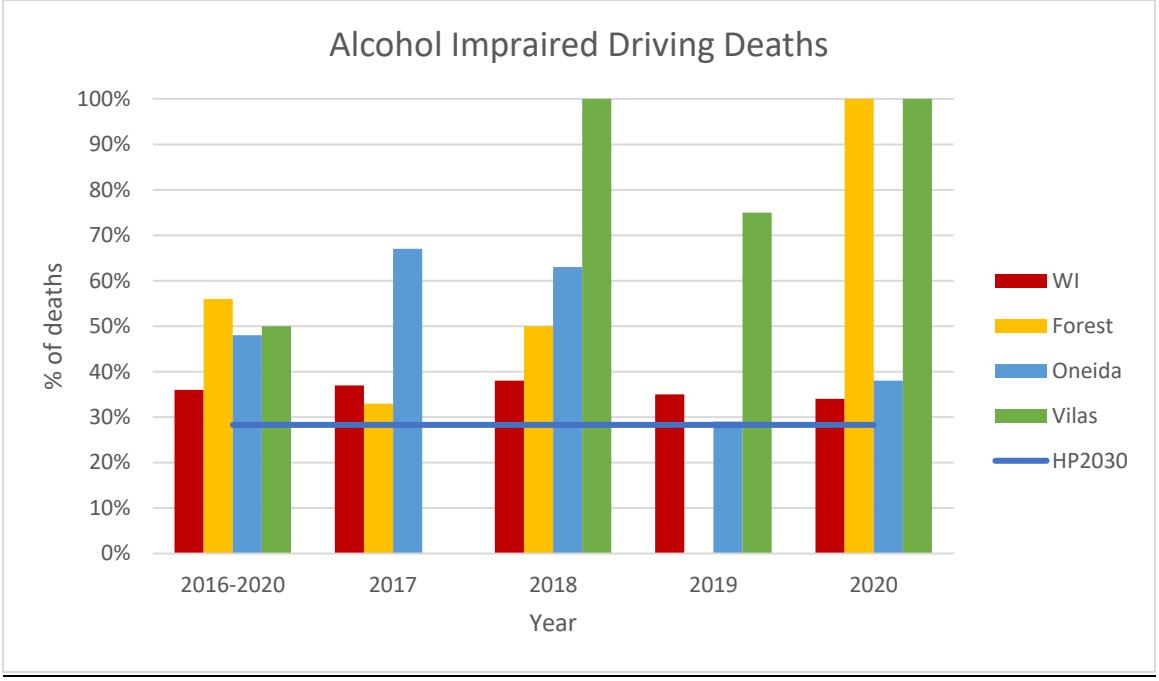


Figure 4. Proportion of motor vehicle deaths that involved a drunk driver. Source: County Health Rankings and Roadmaps; https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings/wisconsin/vilas?year=2023;

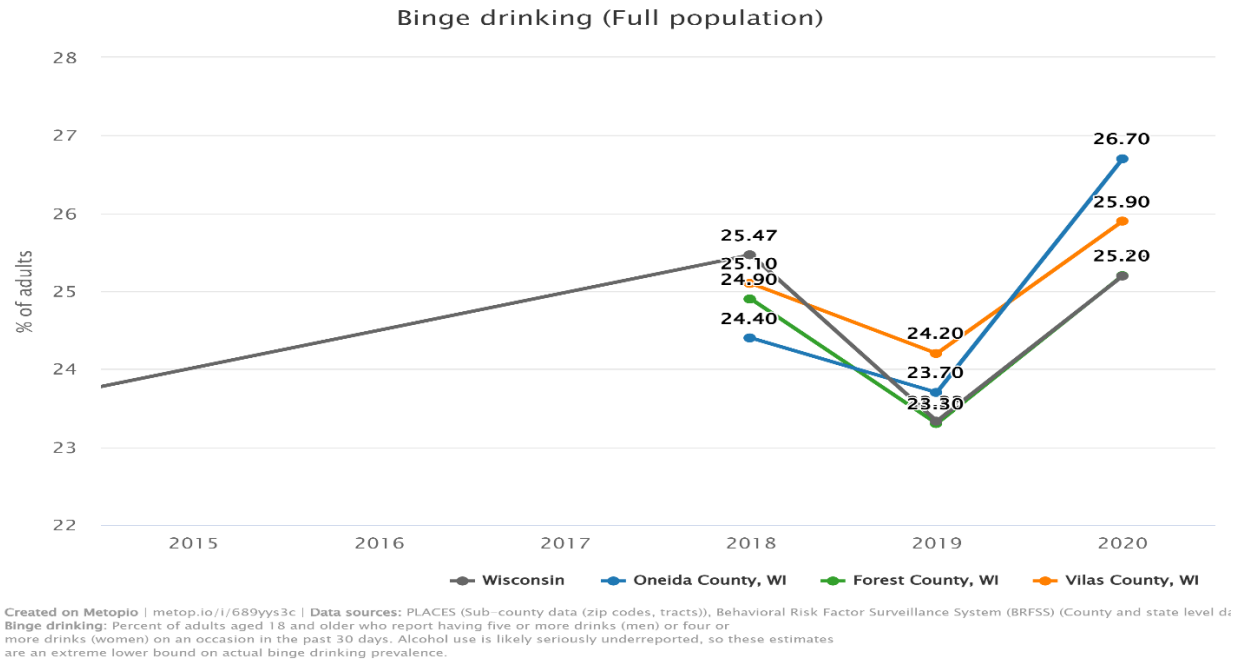


Figure 5.

Table 1. The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin and Tri-county. Source: UW: Population Health Institute; [The Burden of Binge Drinking in Wisconsin – Population Health Institute – UW–Madison]

2018 Binge Drinking Cost Information				
Wisconsin	**Forest**	**Oneida**	**Vilas**	Binge drinking is 5+ drinks per occasion for men and 4+ drinks per occasion for women. Binge drinking is responsible for 76% of the excessive alcohol consumption economic cost.
Cost per resident:				
$666.00	$565.00	$588.00	$657.00	
Cost to the government:				
$1.6 Billion	$2.1 Million	$8.7 Million	$5.9 Million	
Estimated annual economic cost:				
$3.9 Billion	$5.2 Million	$21.1 Million	$14.3 Million	

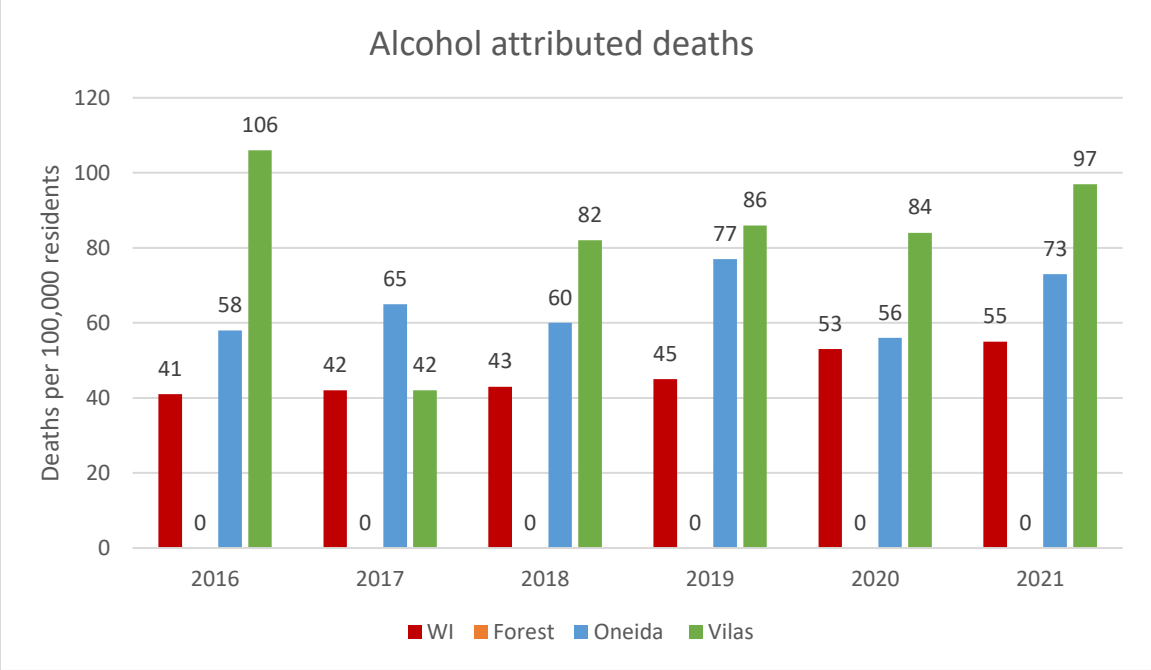
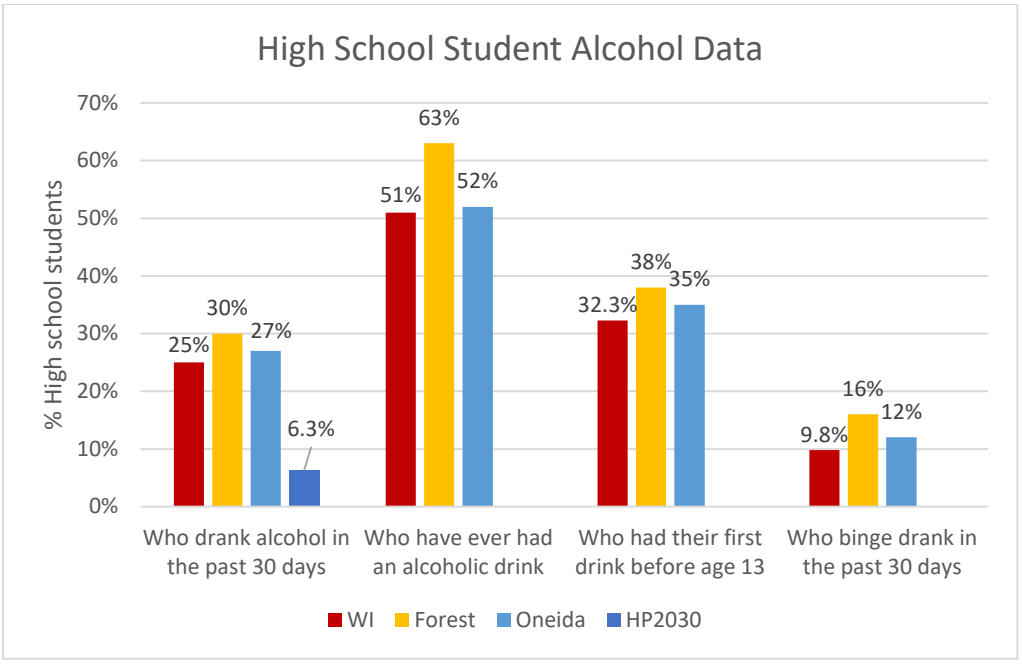


Figure 6. Estimated Alcohol: Attributed Deaths by County and State. ***Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services. DHS Interactive Dashboards: Alcohol Death Module. Last Updated 4/9/2023 8:00:22 PM.***



% of middle school students who had at least one drink in the past 30 days, in 2021

15% Forest County Students

13% Oneida County Students

7% Vilas County Students

Figure 7. High School and Middle School data on alcohol consumption. Source; Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2021; [Conducting a YRBS | Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction]

% of Oneida county high school students who drove after drinking in the past 30 days, in 2021

3%

% of high school students who texted and/or drank while driving in the past 30 days, in 2021

47% Forest

41% Oneida

% of high school students that rode with a driver who had been drinking, in 2021

18% Forest

15% Oneida

% of high school students who attended school under the influence of alcohol or drugs, in 2021

8.7% • Wisconsin

10% • Forest

8% • Oneida

N/a • Vilas

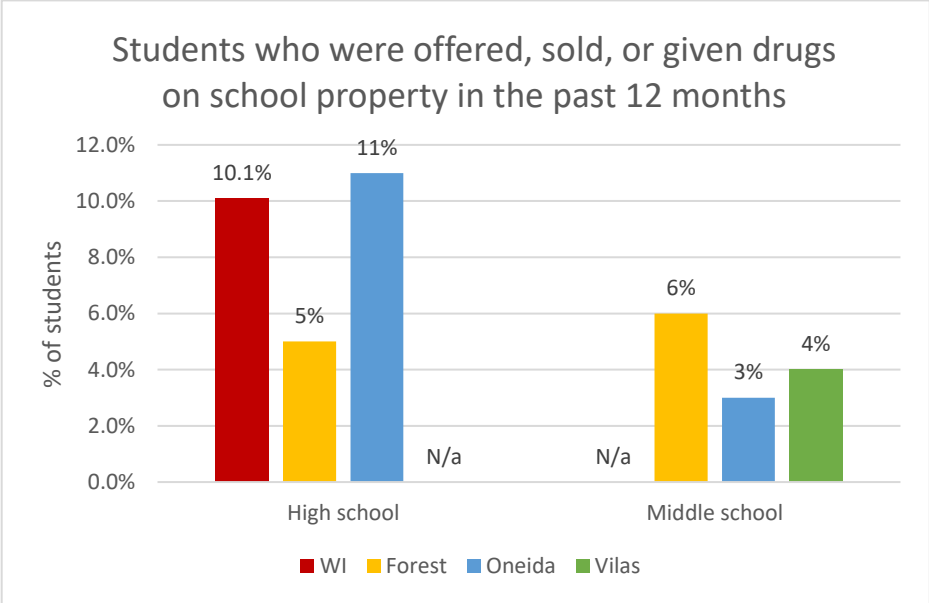
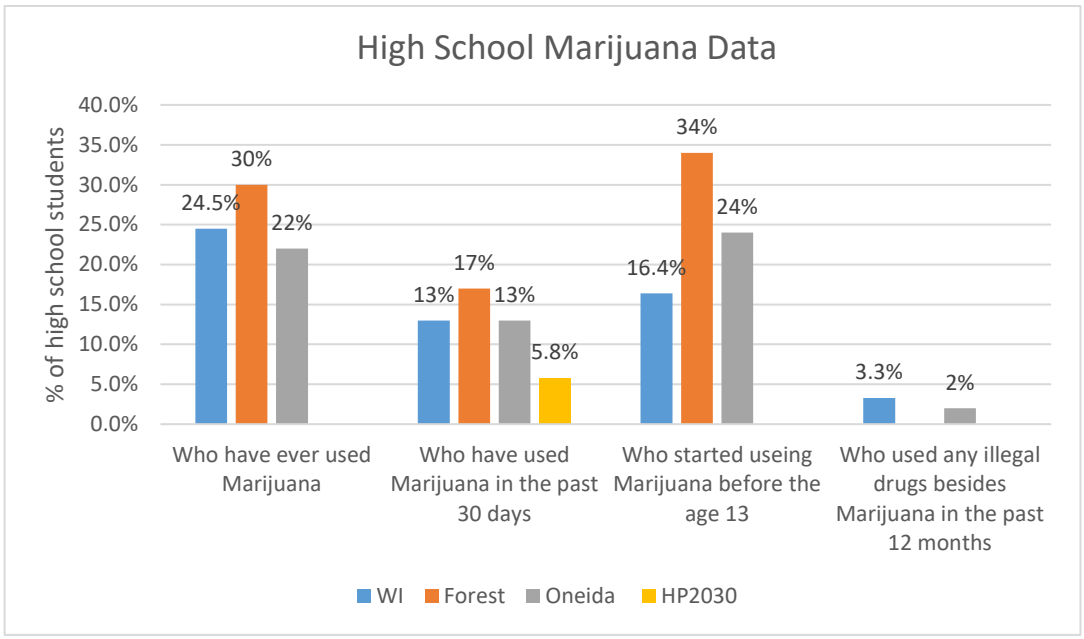


Figure 8. The percent of high school and middle school students who were offered, sold, or given drugs on school property in the past 12 months in 2021. Source: YRBS



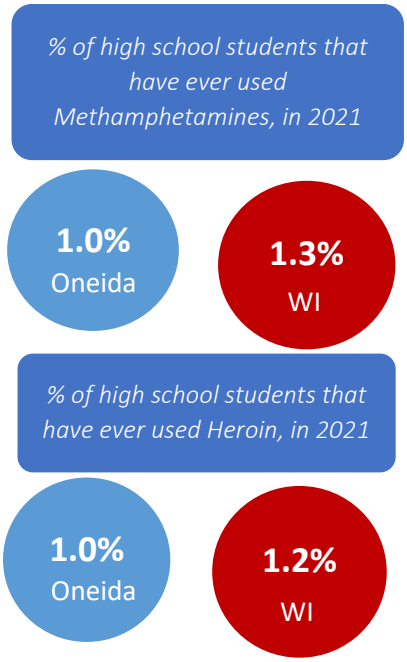


Figure 11. High school students Marijuana data in 2021. Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2021; [Conducting a YRBS | Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction]

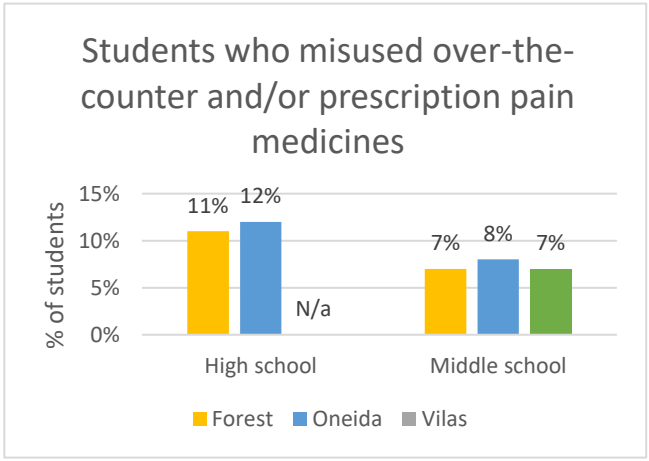


Figure 10. High school and middle school students who misused over-the-counter and/or prescription pain medicines in 2021. Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2021; [Conducting a YRBS | Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction]

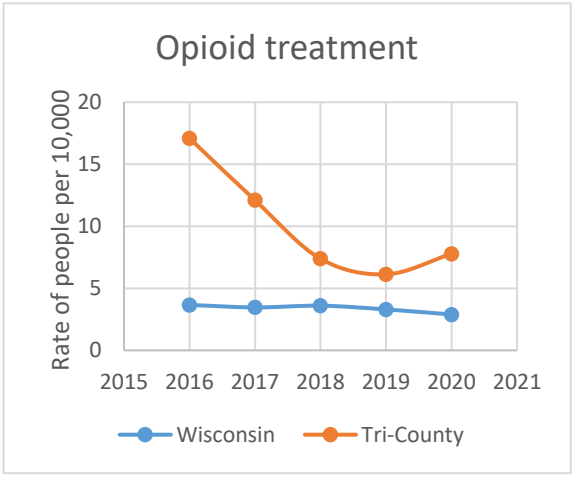


Figure 9. The rate of adults with opioid use disorder who received treatment through county through authorized services for the tri-county. Source; Dose of Reality; [Dose of Reality: Opioid Treatment Data by County Dashboard | Wisconsin Department of Health Services]

Table 2. Opioid Deaths by County in 2021					
Rate measured per 100,000	HP2030 Goal	Wisconsin	Forest	Oneida	Vilas
Rate of overdose deaths involving opioids					
	13.1	24.6	n/a	13.8	9.1
Rate of overdose deaths involving synthetic opioids other than methadone					
	8.9	22.3	n/a	8.3	9.1
Rate of overdose deaths involving heroin					
	4.2	2.8	n/a	2.8	0
Source: Dose of Reality: Opioid Deaths by County Dashboard | Wisconsin Department of Health Services [Dose of Reality: Opioid Deaths by County Dashboard | Wisconsin Department of Health Services]					

Pregnancy:

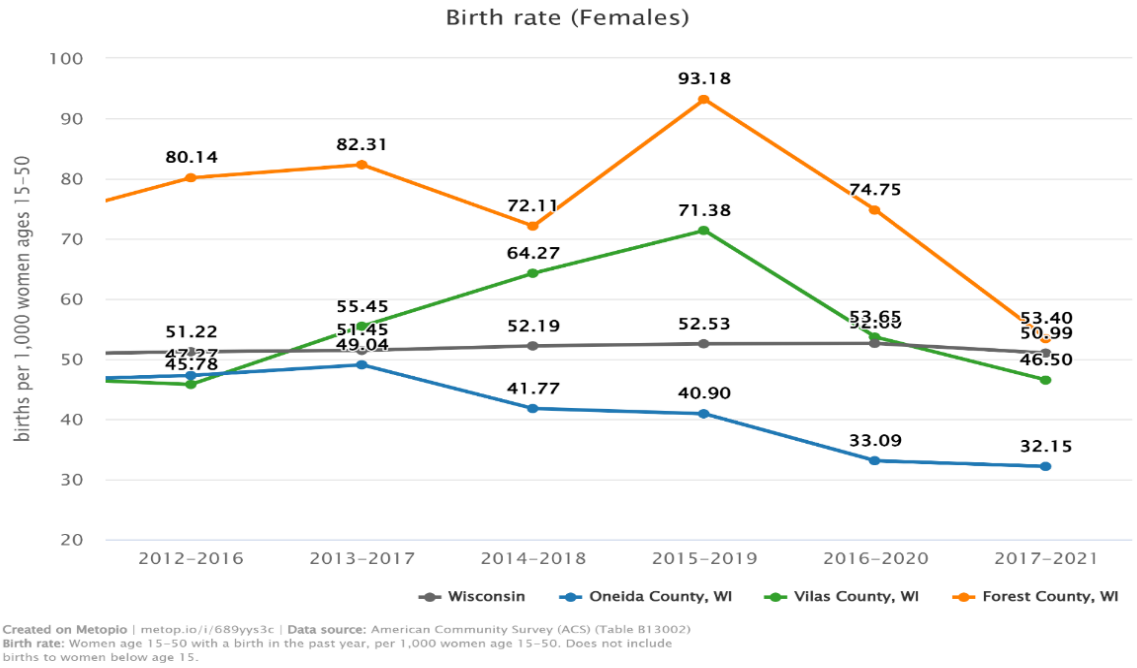


Figure 12. Birth rate per 1,000 females ages 15-50. Source; Metop.io

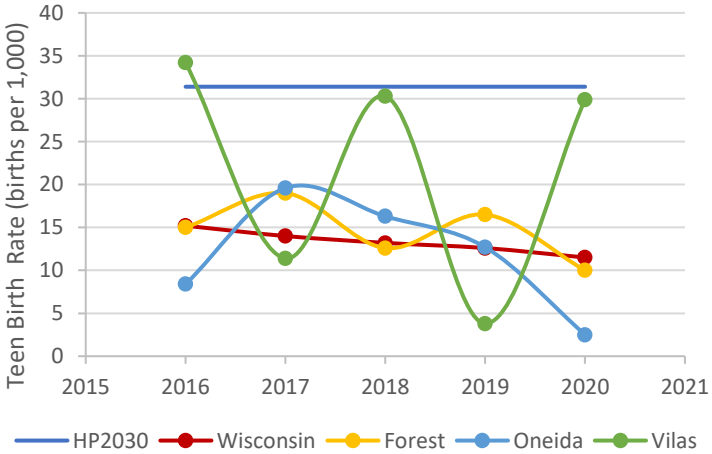


Figure 14. Adolescent Pregnancy Rate for females ages 15-19 (births per 1,000). Source Wish; WISH Query: Teen Births Module (Percent of Births to Teens) | Wisconsin Department of Health Services

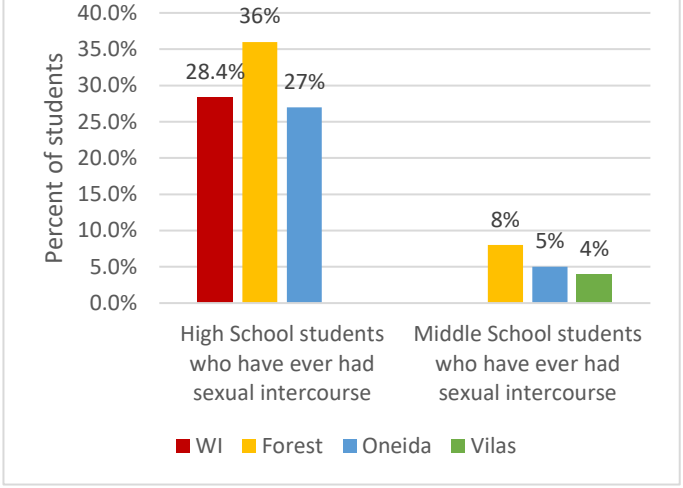


Figure 13. Sexual Intercourse between high and middle school students. Source; YRBS reports from WI, Forest, Oneida, and Vilas.

Table 3. Sexual Activity Among High School Students in 2021			
	Wisconsin	Forest	Oneida
Percent of students who used a condom during their last sexual intercourse	57.9%	57%	58%
Percent of students who are sexual active used NO birth control during their last sexual intercourse	8.8%	12%	8%
Source: YRBS reports from WI, Forest, Oneida, and Vilas			

Injury Prevention:

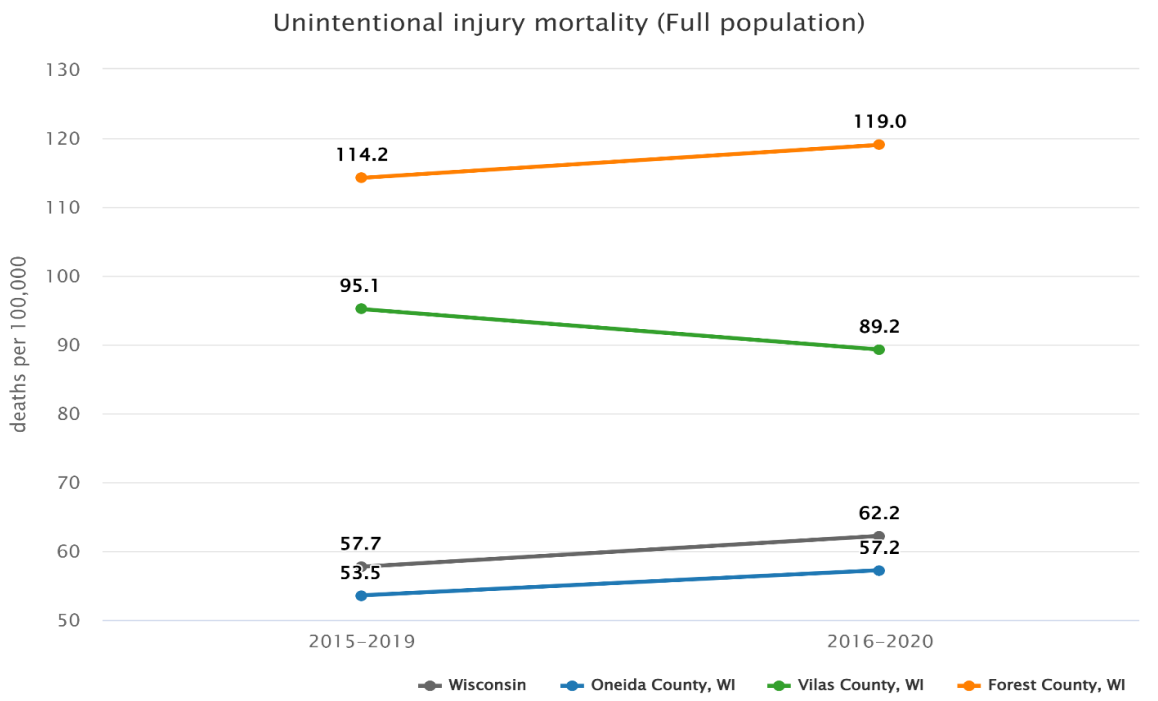


Figure 15.

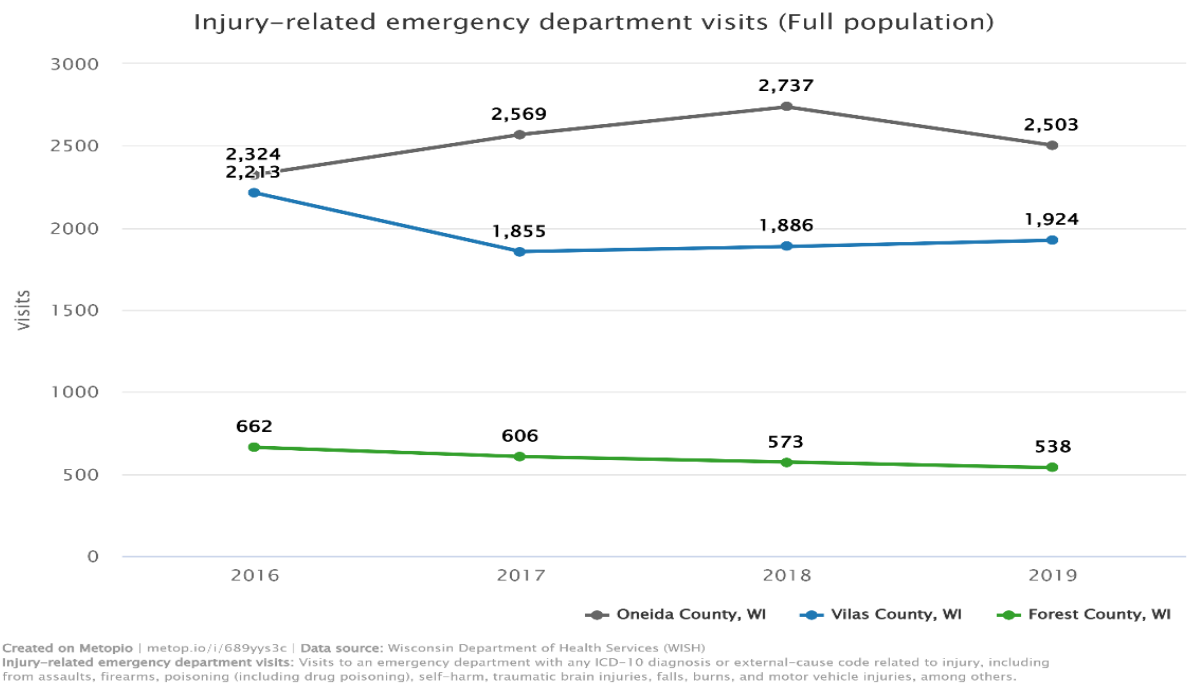


Figure 16.

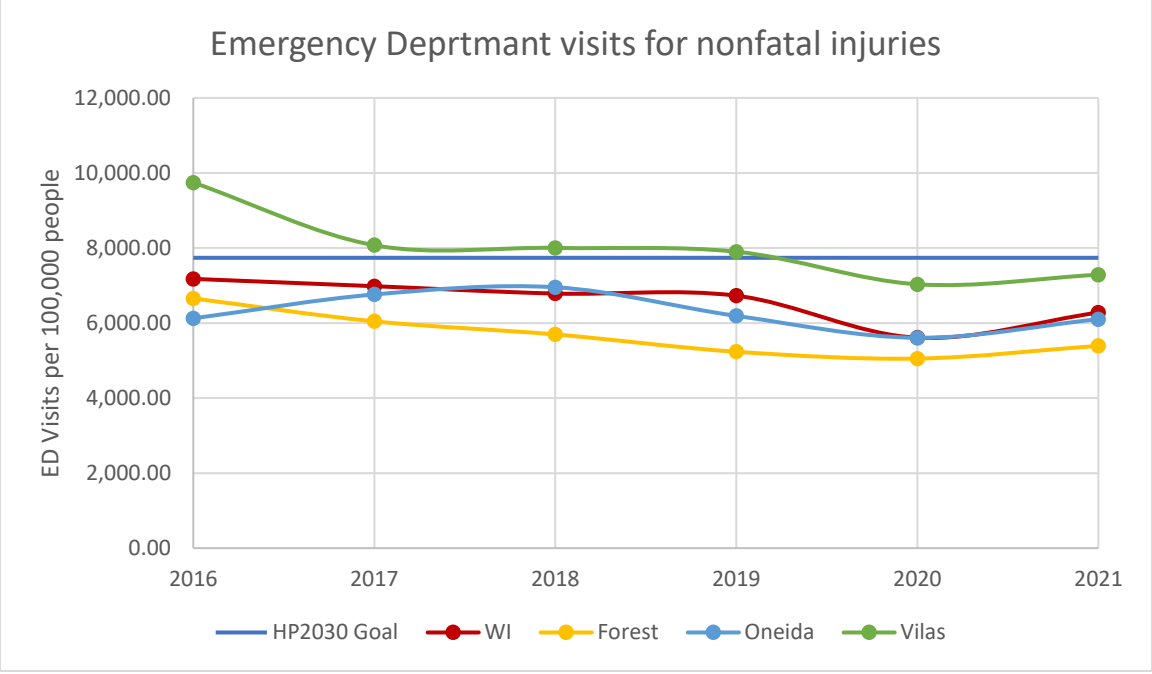


Figure 17. Emergency department visits for all nonfatal injuries per 100,000 people. Source: DHS WISH; https://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/injury-ed/query.htm

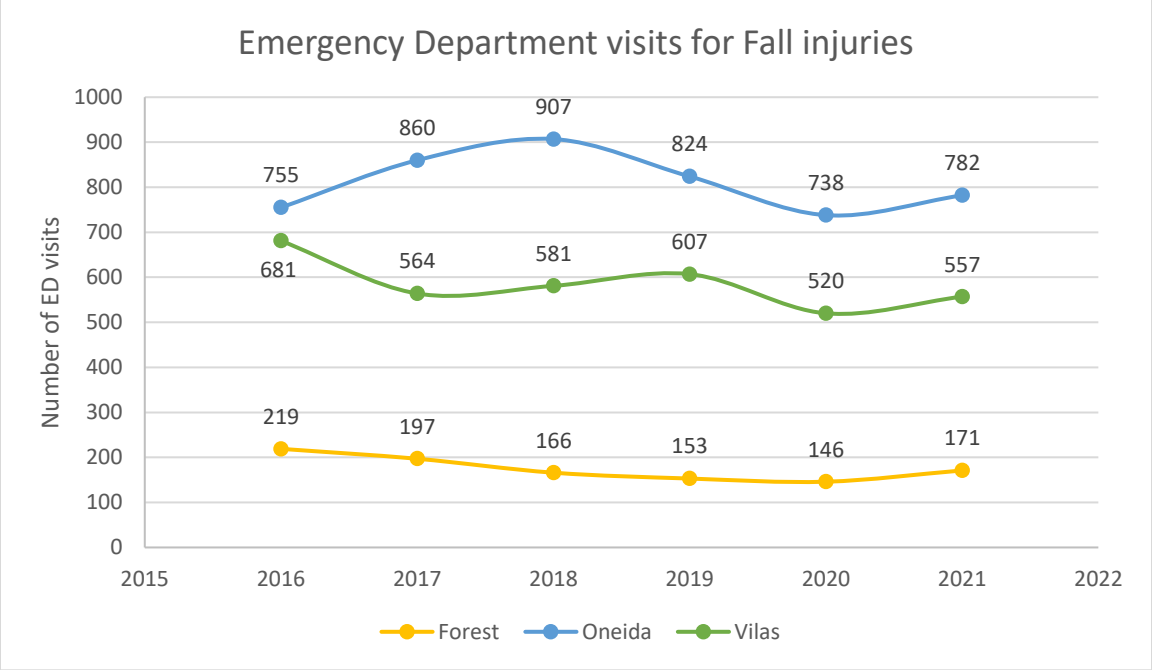


Figure 18. Number of emergency department visits for unintentional fall-related injuries for all ages. Source: DHS WISH; https://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/injury-ed/query.htm

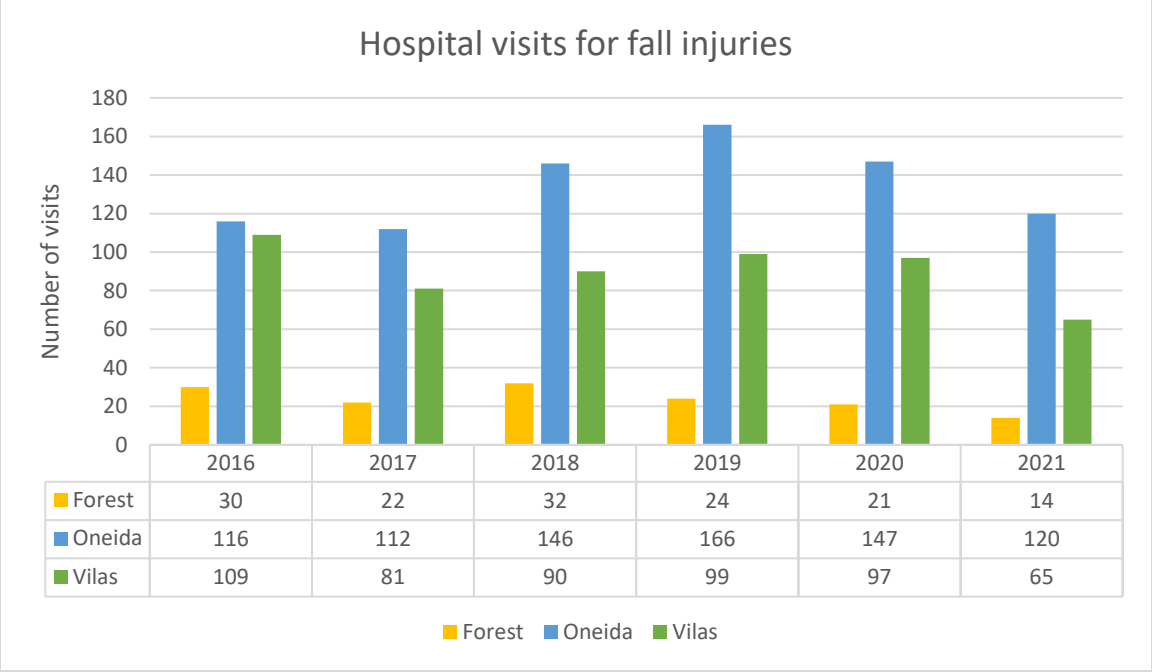


Figure 19. Number of hospitalized visits for unintentional fall-related injuries of all ages. Source: DHS WISH: https://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/injury-ed/query.htm

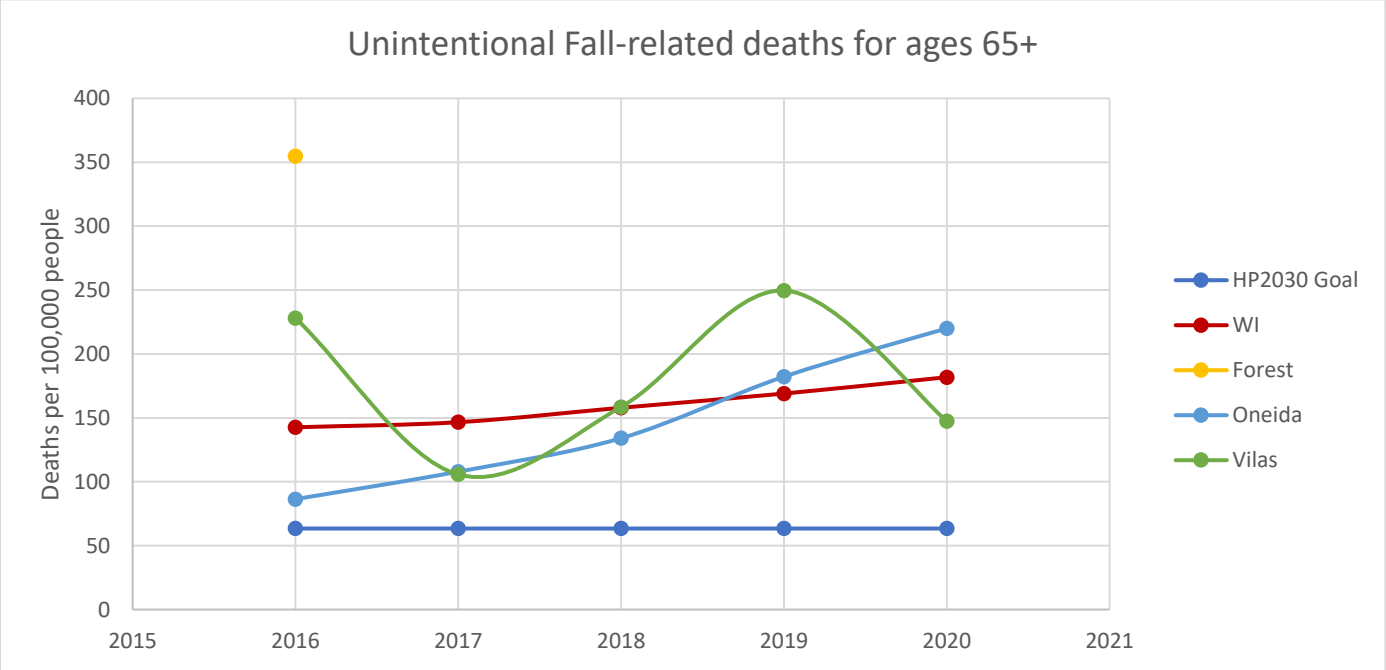


Figure 20. Deaths per 100,000 population aged 65 years and over were caused by unintentional falls. Source: CDC WI Wonder; Older Adult Falls Reported by State | Fall Prevention | Injury Center | CDC

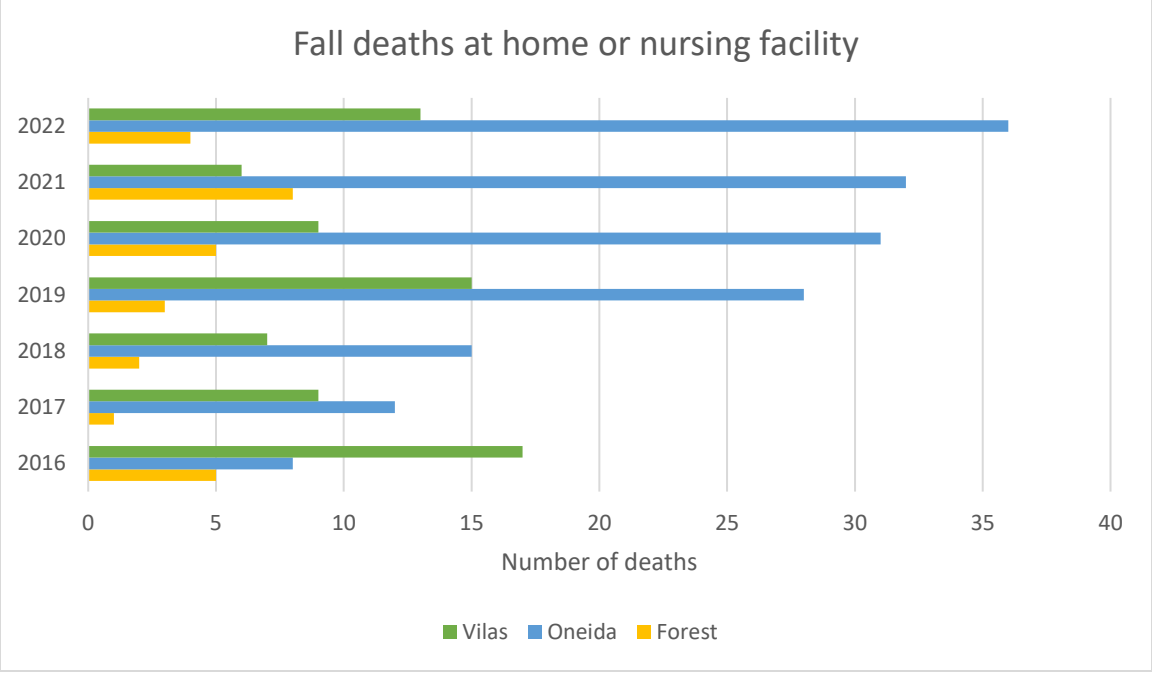


Figure 21. Number of fall deaths at home or at a nursing facility, all ages. Source; Oneida county Medical Examiner

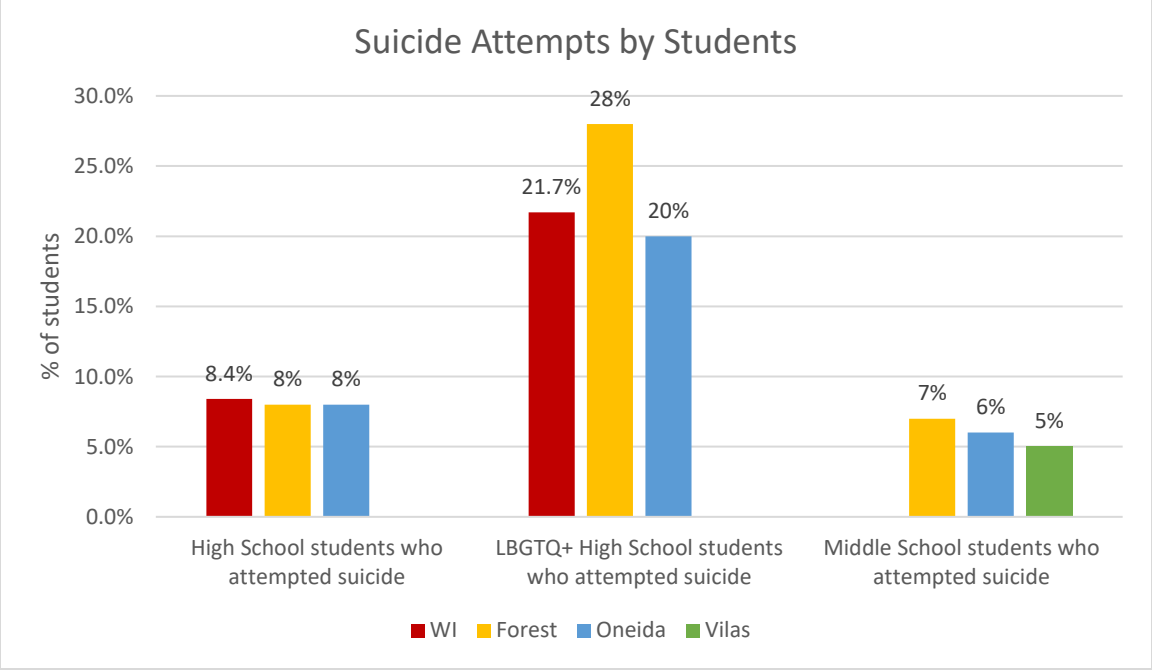


Figure 22. Percent of high school and middle school students that attempted suicide in the past 12 months, in 2021. Source; YRBS:

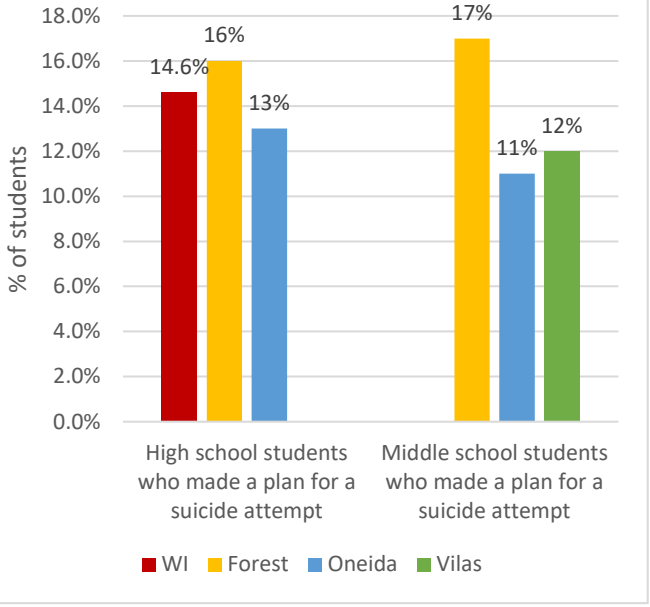


Figure 24. Percent of high school and middle school students who made a plan for a suicide attempt in the past 12 months in 2021.

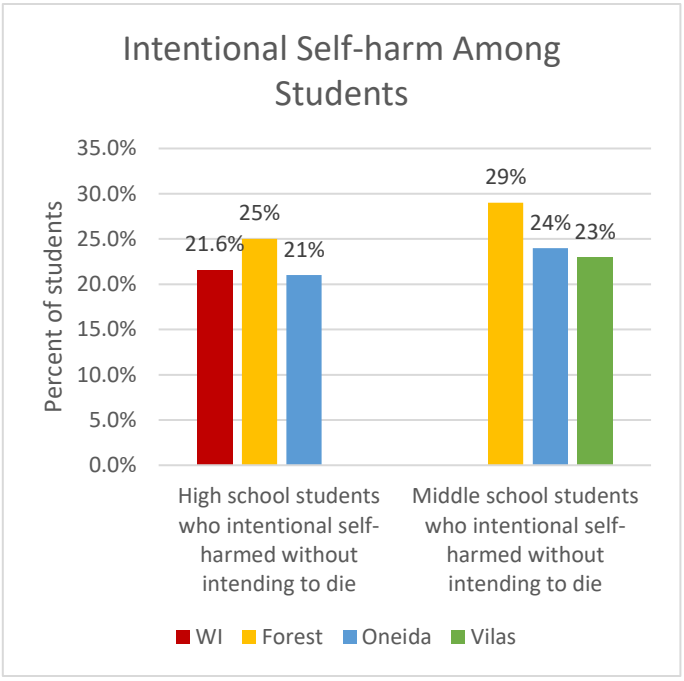


Figure 23. Percent of high school and middle school students who intentional self-harmed without intending to die in the past 12 months in 2021.

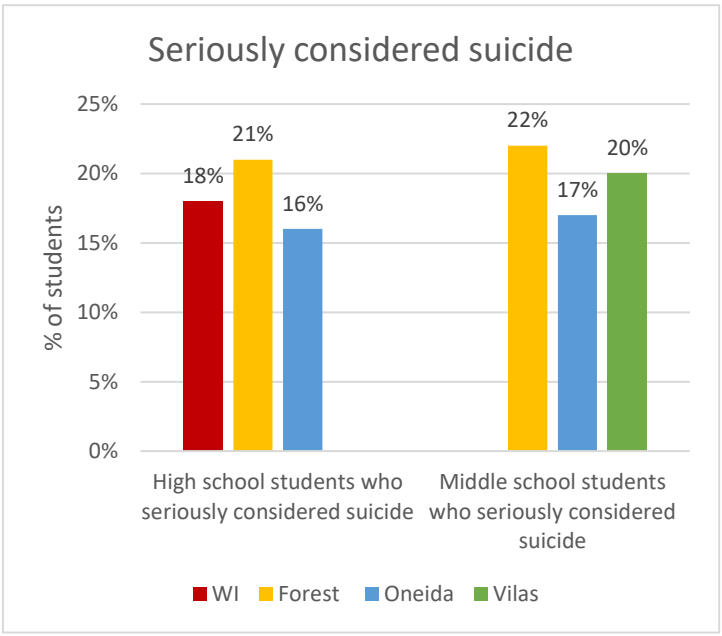
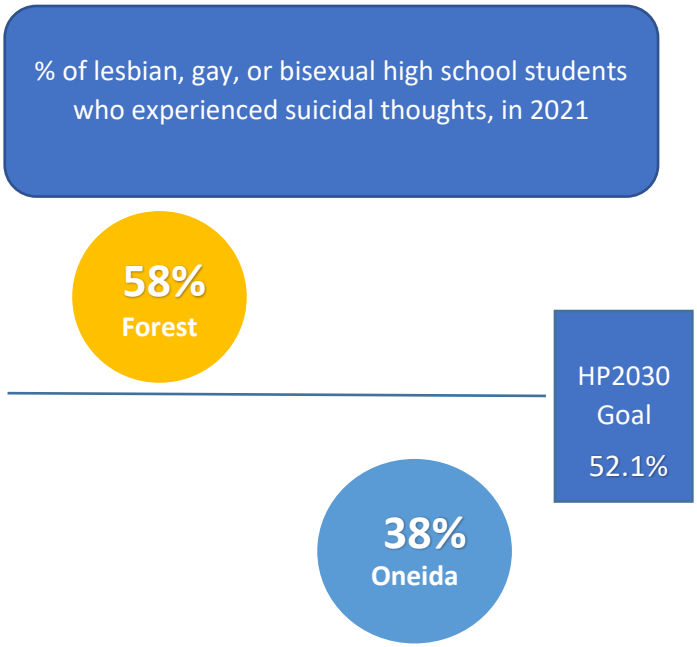


Figure 25. The percent of high school and middle school students who seriously considered suicide in 2021. Source; YRBS



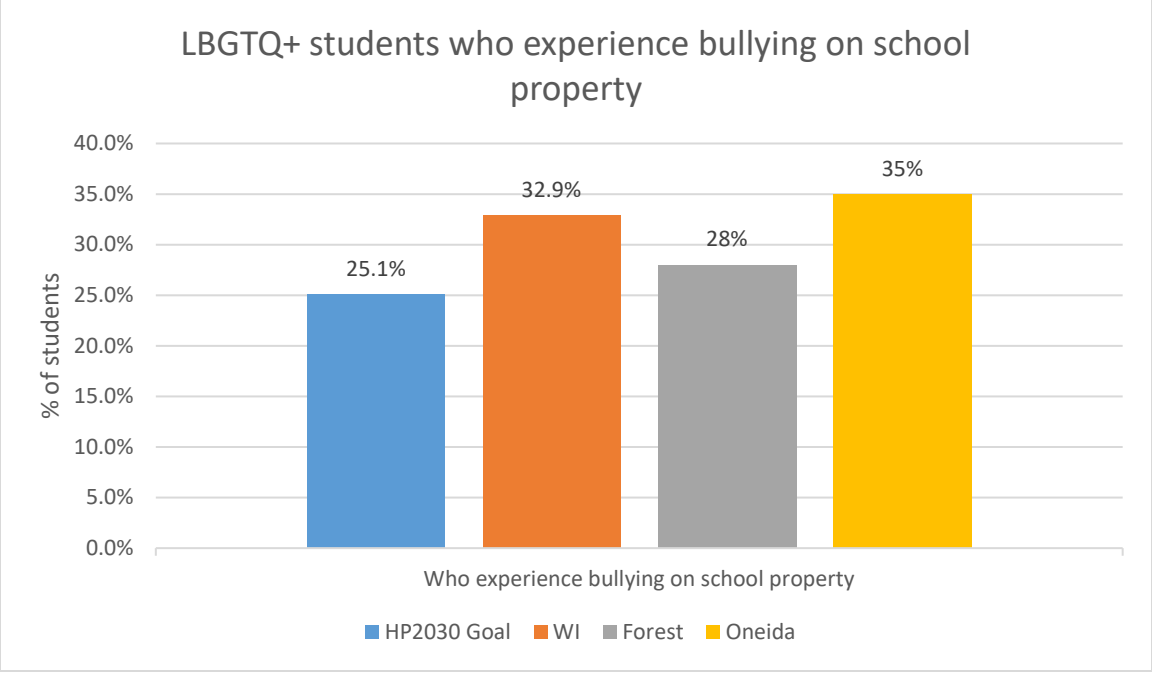


Figure 26. The percent of LBGTQ+ High school students who experienced bullying on school property within the last 12 months, in 2021. Source; YRBS:

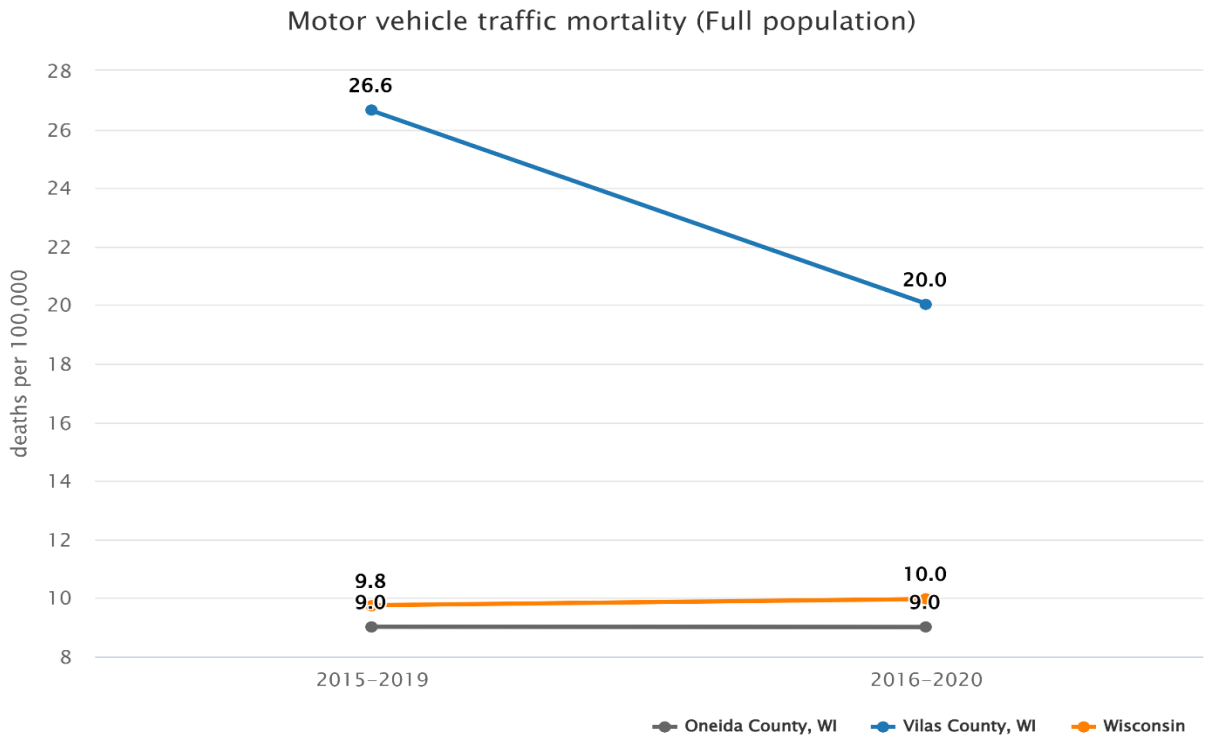
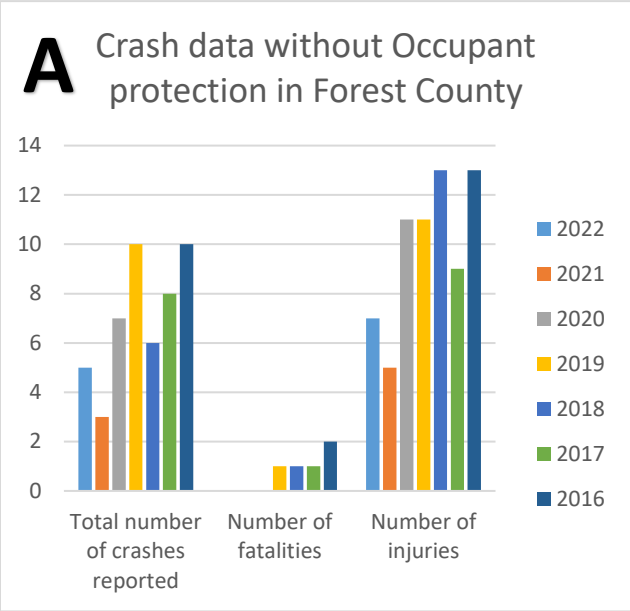
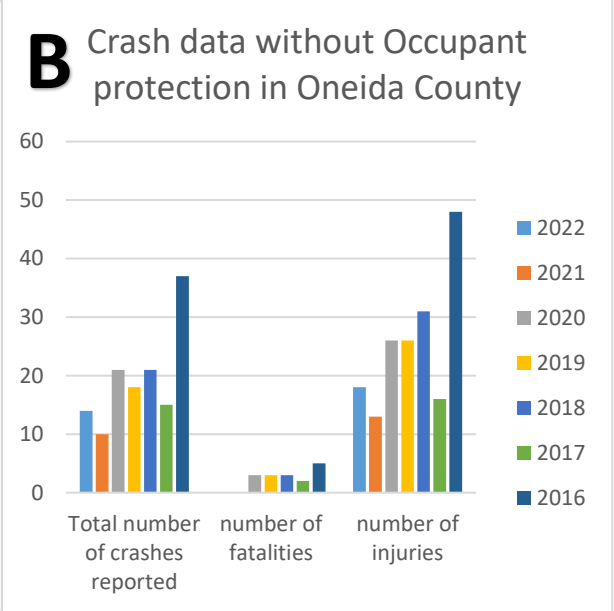


Figure 27.

Table 4. Causes of Motor Vehicle Fatalities in Forest, Oneida, and Vilas county from 2016-2022				
Motorcycle vs. Deer	Vehicle vs. Tree	Motorcycle lost control	Vehicle vs. Motorcycle	Vehicle vs. Vehicle
Vehicle vs. Pedestrian	Motorcycle vs. Motorcycle	Motorcycle vs. Tree	Vehicle vs. Stationary object	
Source: Tri-county Medical Examiner Annual Crash report				





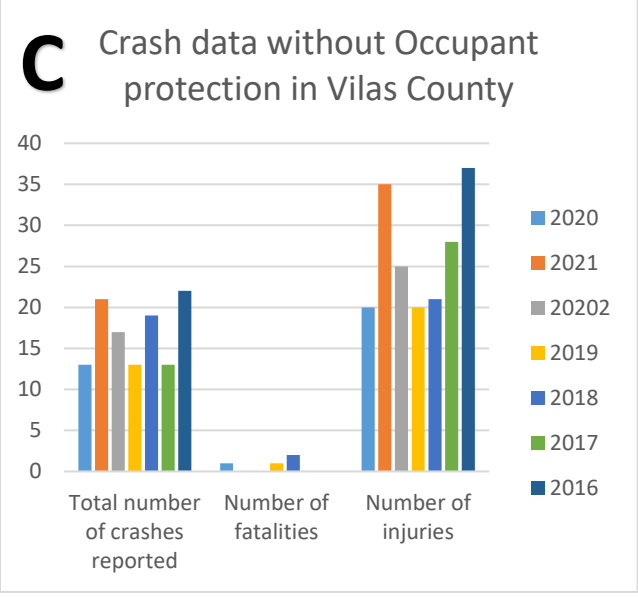


Figure 28 (A,B,C) Tri-county crashes that involved no occupant protection. Data included Crash Severities: fatality, suspected serious injury, suspected minor injury, and possible injury. Source; Community Maps-Crash (wisc.edu)

Table 5. Combined Crash Data from 2018-2022			
WI	**Forest**	**Oneida**	**Vilas**
Total number of crashes reported			
250,000+	1,011	4,472	2,582
Number of fatalities			
2,916	4	24	10
Number of injuries			
182,707	197	1,092	650
Number of deer crashes			
87,624	448	932	482
Source: Community Maps-Crash (wisc.edu)			

This data included the following crash severities: fatality, suspected serious injury, suspected minor injury, possible injury, and no apparent injury. No crash flags were used.

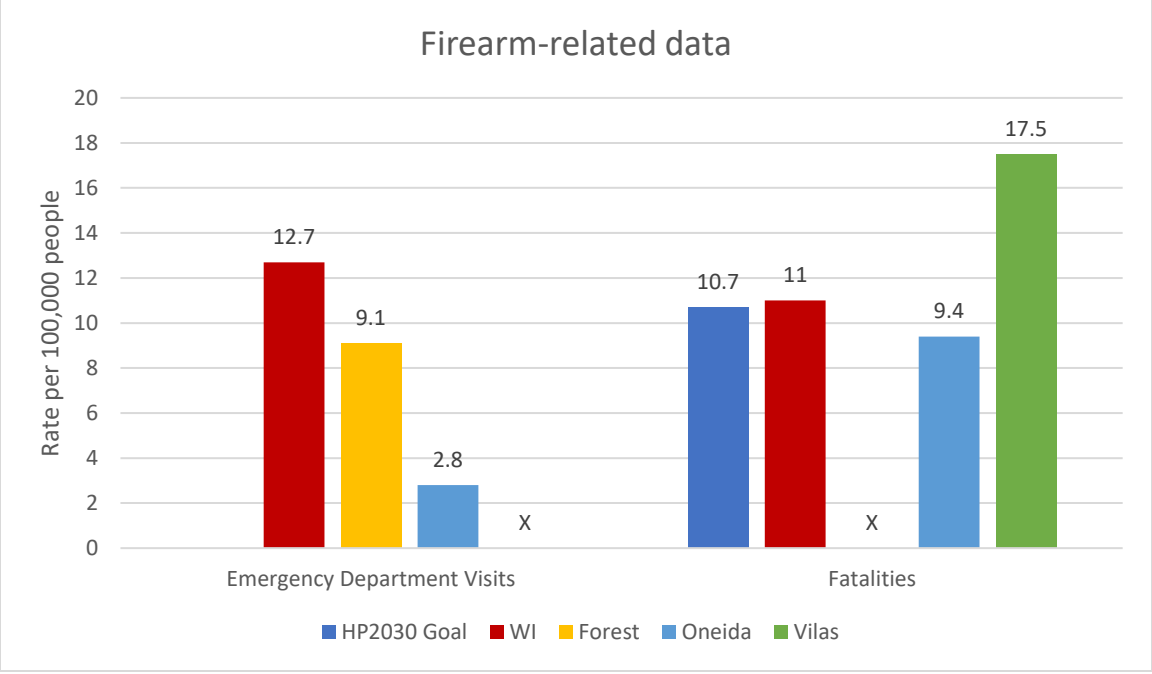


Figure 31. The rate of firearm-related deaths and injuries per 100,000 people. Source: DHS WISH; https://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/injury-ed/query.htm

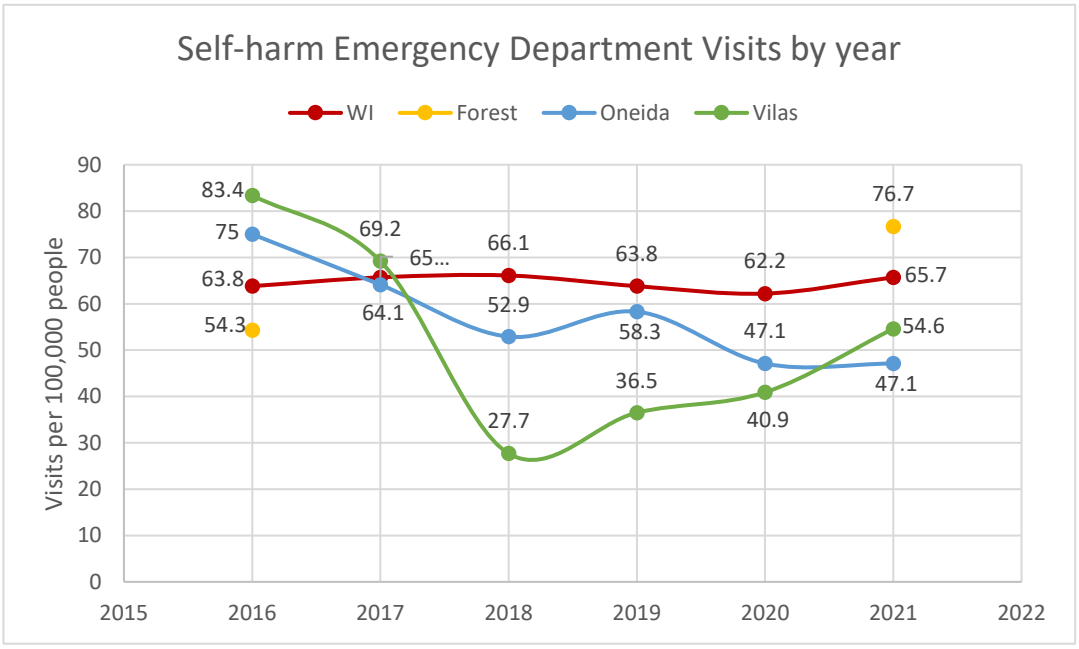


Figure 30. Rate of nonfatal intentional self-harm injuries emergency department visits per 100,000 people, between 2016-2021. Measured by treated and released for self-harm. Source: DHS WISH; https://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/injury-ed/query.htm

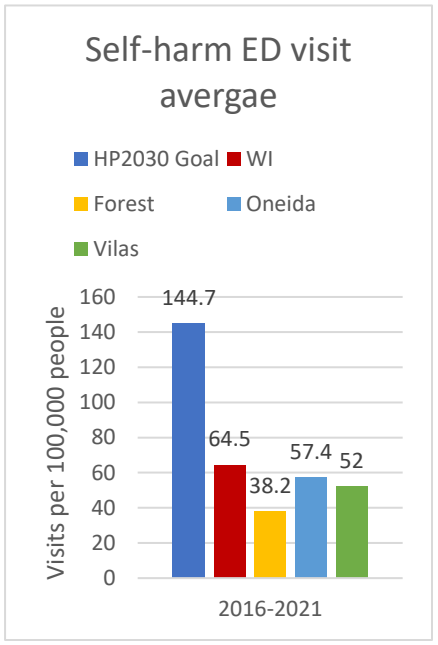
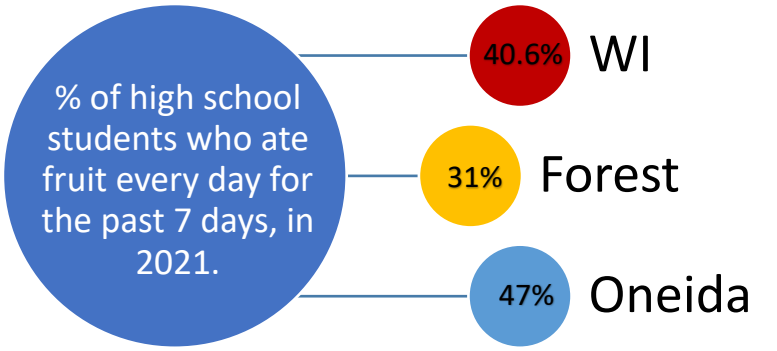


Figure 29. The average rate of nonfatal intentional self-harm injuries emergency department visits per 100,000 people in the years 2016-2021. Measured by treated and released for self-harm. Source: DHS WISH; https://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/injury-ed/query.htm

Table 6.		
Top 13 injury-related hospitalizations		
2016-2021		
Forest	**Oneida**	**Vilas**
Fall	Fall	Fall
Poisoning	Poisoning	Poisoning
Motor vehicle	Motor vehicle	Motor vehicle
Non-traffic transportation	Non-traffic transportation	Non-traffic transportation
Struck by or against object or person	Struck by or against object or person	Struck by or against object or person
Fire, heat, chemical burns, hot object, scalding	Fire, heat, chemical burns, hot object, scalding	Natural or environmental factors
Natural or environmental factors	Natural or environmental factors	Fire, heat, chemical burns, hot object, scalding
Firearm	Suffocation	Cutting or piercing objects
Suffocation	Overexertion	Overexertion
Machinery	Cutting or piercing objects	Suffocation
	Machinery	Firearm
	Drowning	Machinery
	Firearm	
Source: DHS WISH: https://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/injury-hosp/query.htm		

Table 7.		
Top 13 injury-related Emergency Department Visits		
2016-2021		
Forest	**Oneida**	**Vilas**
Fall	Fall	Fall
Struck by or against object or person	Struck by or against object or person	Struck by or against object or person
Cutting or piercing objects	Cutting or piercing objects	Cutting or piercing objects
Motor vehicle	Natural or environmental factors	Natural or environmental factors
Natural or environmental factors	Overexertion	Overexertion
Non-traffic transportation	Motor vehicle	Motor vehicle
Overexertion	Non-traffic transportation	Non-traffic transportation
Poisoning	Poisoning	Poisoning
Fire, heat, chemical burns, hot object, scalding	Fire, heat, chemical burns, hot object, scalding	Fire, heat, chemical burns, hot object, scalding
Machinery	Machinery	Machinery
Firearm	Firearm	Suffocation
Drowning	Suffocation	Firearm
	Drowning	Drowning
Source: DHS WISH; WISH Query: Injury-Related Emergency Department Visits (2016+) | Wisconsin Department of Health Services		

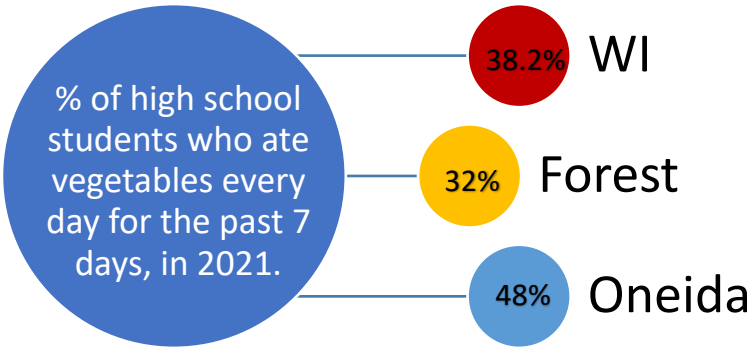
Nutrition & Healthy Eating:



% of adults meeting the recommended fruit and vegetable intake amount in Wisconsin of 2019.

11.6% Fruit

7.6% Vegetable



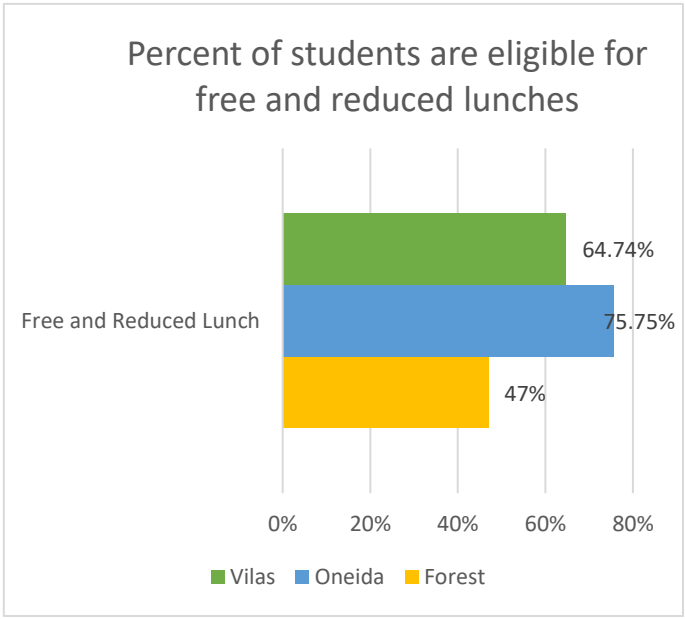


Figure 32. The average percent of students from each school district eligible for free and reduced lunches at school in 2022. Source; WISEdash; https://dpi.wi.gov/school-nutrition/program-statistics

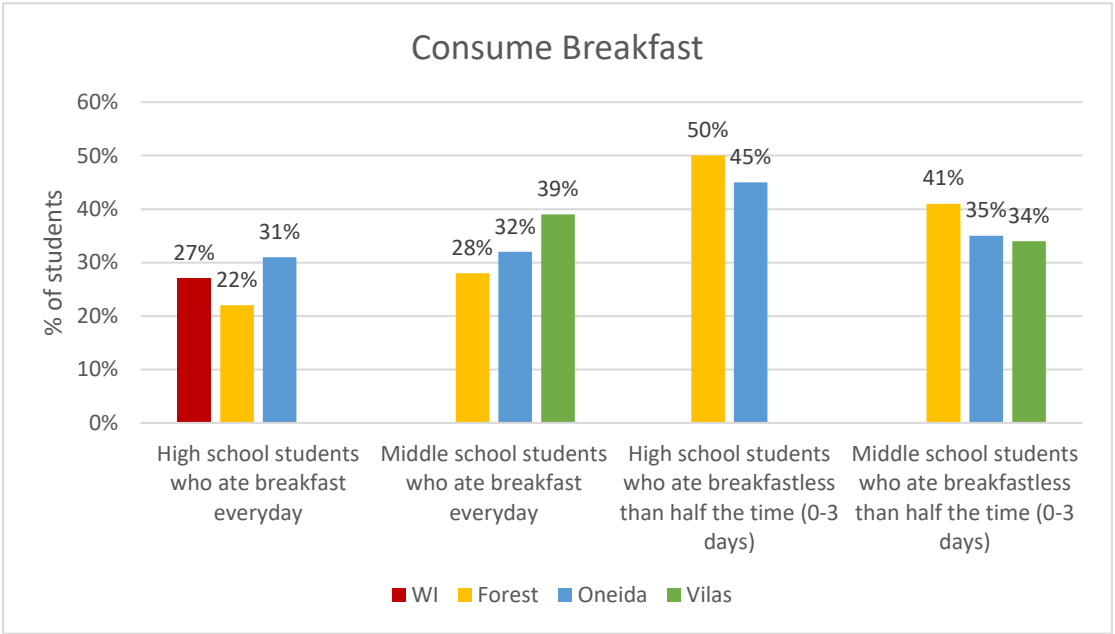
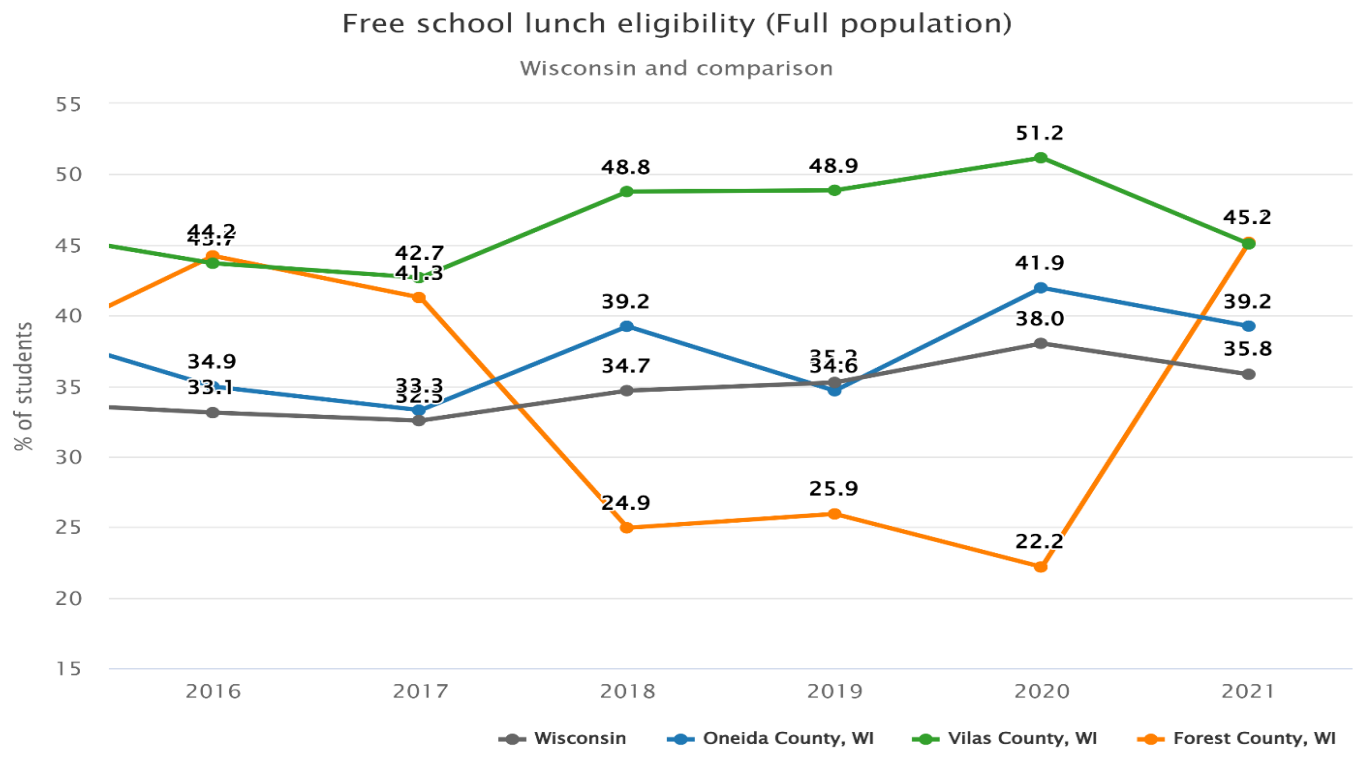
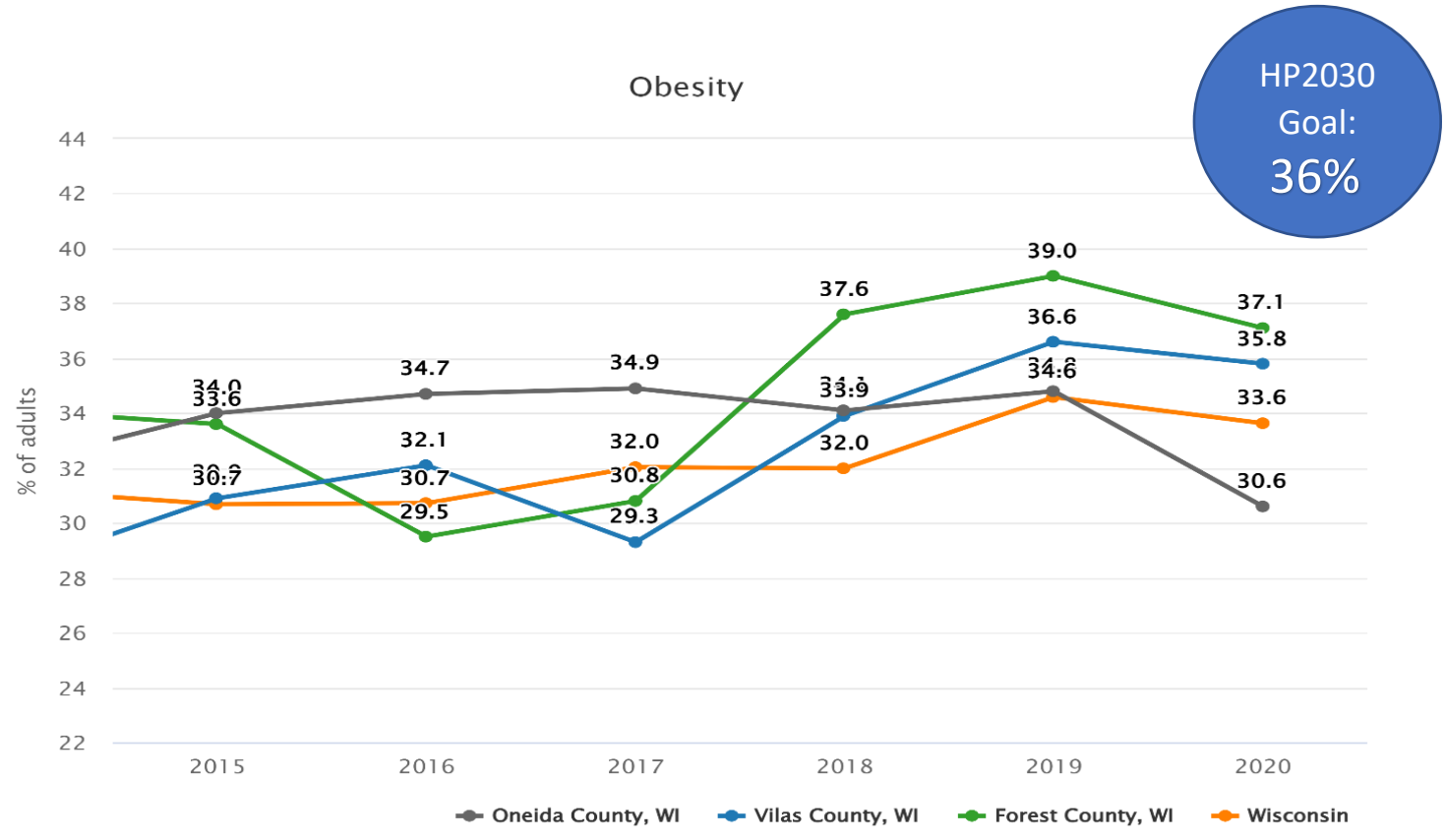


Figure 33. Percent of high school and middle school students who consumed breakfast in 2021. Source; YRBS



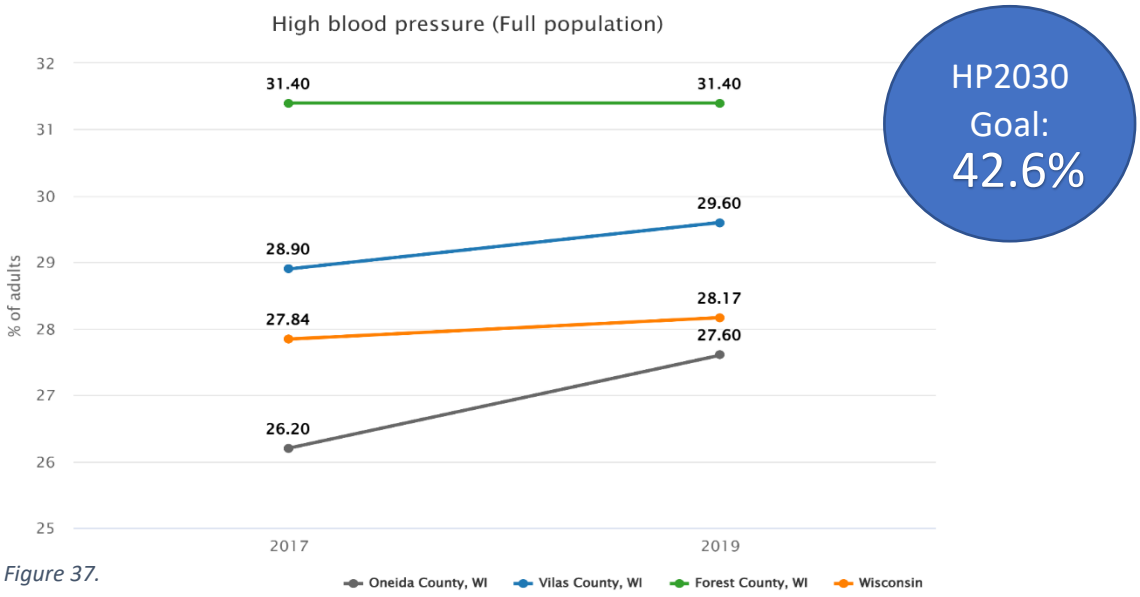
Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/supt555y | **Data source:** Common Core of Data (CCD)
Free school lunch eligibility: Percentage of students in public schools who are eligible for free lunch. The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) is a federally assisted meal program operating in public and nonprofit private schools and residential child care institutions, providing nutritionally balanced, low-cost or free lunches to children each school day. Data is based on the date of the start of the school year

Figure 35.



Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/689yys3c | **Data sources:** PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts)), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (State and US data), Diabe
Obesity: Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who are obese (have a body mass index (BMI) ≥30.0 kg/m² calculated from self-reported weight and height). Excludes those with abnormal height or weight and pregnant women.

Figure 34.



HP2030 Goal: 42.6%

Figure 37.

Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/689yys3c | **Data sources:** PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts)), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level data)
High blood pressure: Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report ever having been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have high blood pressure (hypertension). Women who were told high blood pressure only during pregnancy and those who were told they had borderline hypertension were not included.

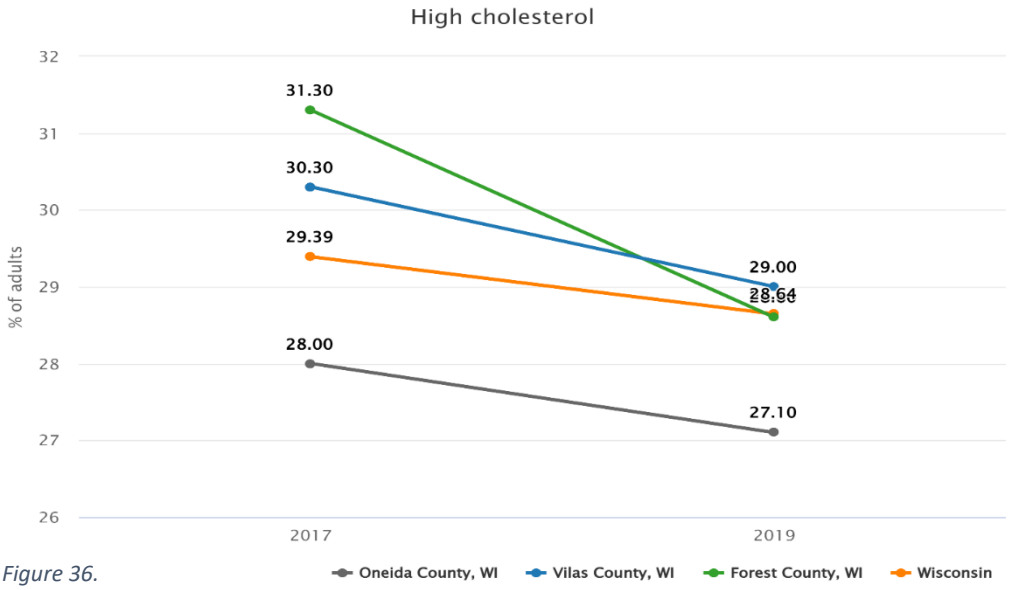


Figure 36.

Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/689yys3c | **Data sources:** PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts)), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level da
High cholesterol: Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report ever having been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have high cholesterol. Data for counties and states are age-adjusted. Data for zips, tracts and smaller layers are raw.

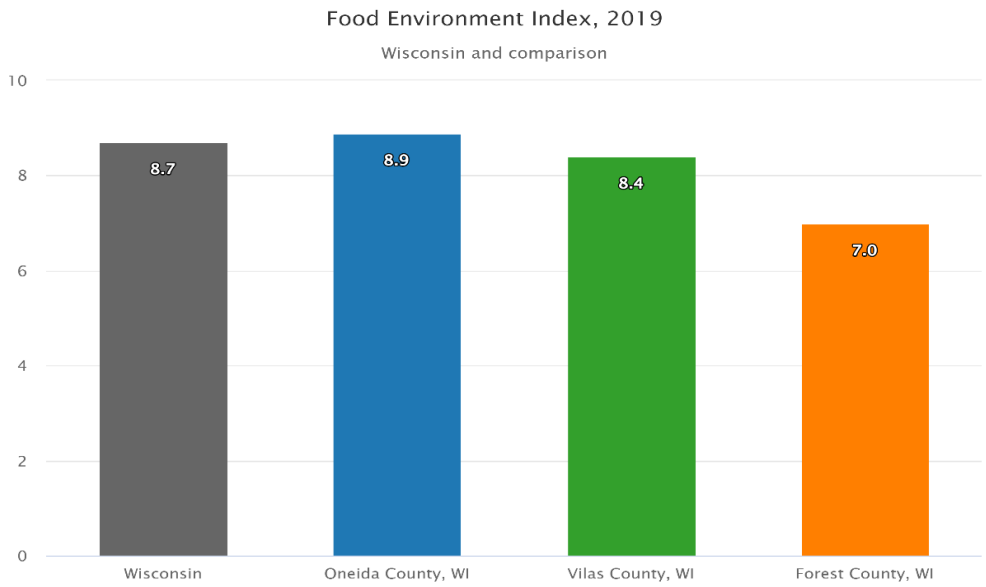


Figure 38.

Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/supt555y | **Data sources:** Food Environment Atlas (Data captured via County Health Rankings), Map the Meal Gap (Data captured
Food Environment Index: Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, from 0 (worst) to 10 (best).

Physical Activity:

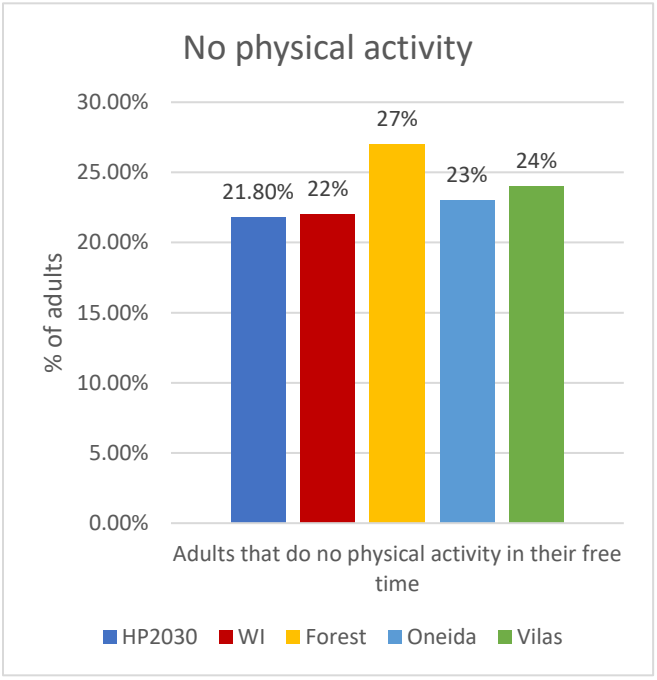
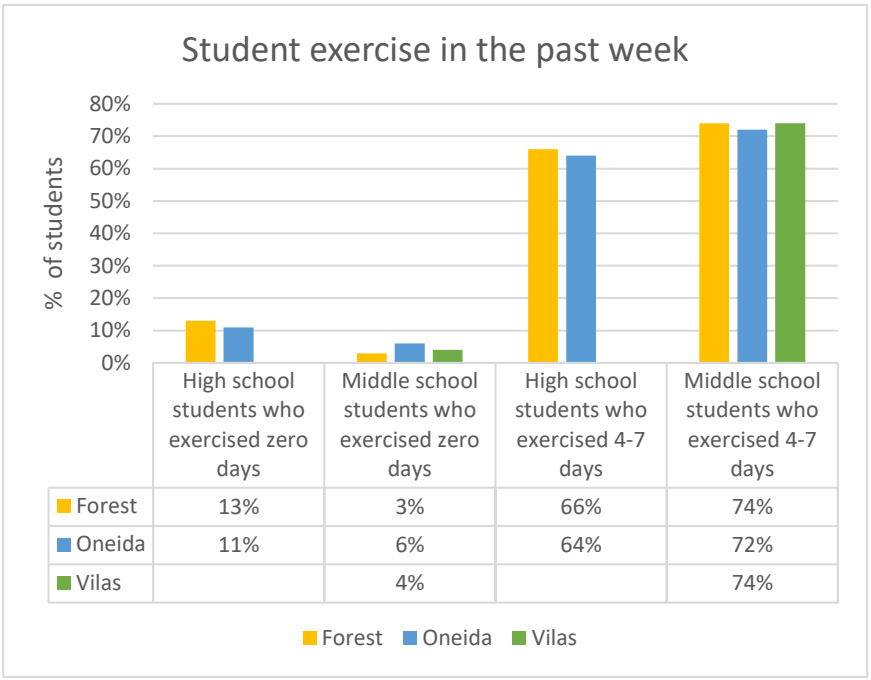


Figure 40. The percent of adults who do no physical activity in their free time in 2022. Source: County Health Rankings and Roadmaps; https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings/compare-counties?compareCounties=55085%2C55125%2C55041%2C55000&year=2022



	High school students who exercised zero days	Middle school students who exercised zero days	High school students who exercised 4-7 days	Middle school students who exercised 4-7 days
Forest	13%	3%	66%	74%
Oneida	11%	6%	64%	72%
Vilas		4%		74%

Figure 39. Percent of high school and middle schools who did or did not participate in a form of exercise in the past week of 2021. Source: YRBS

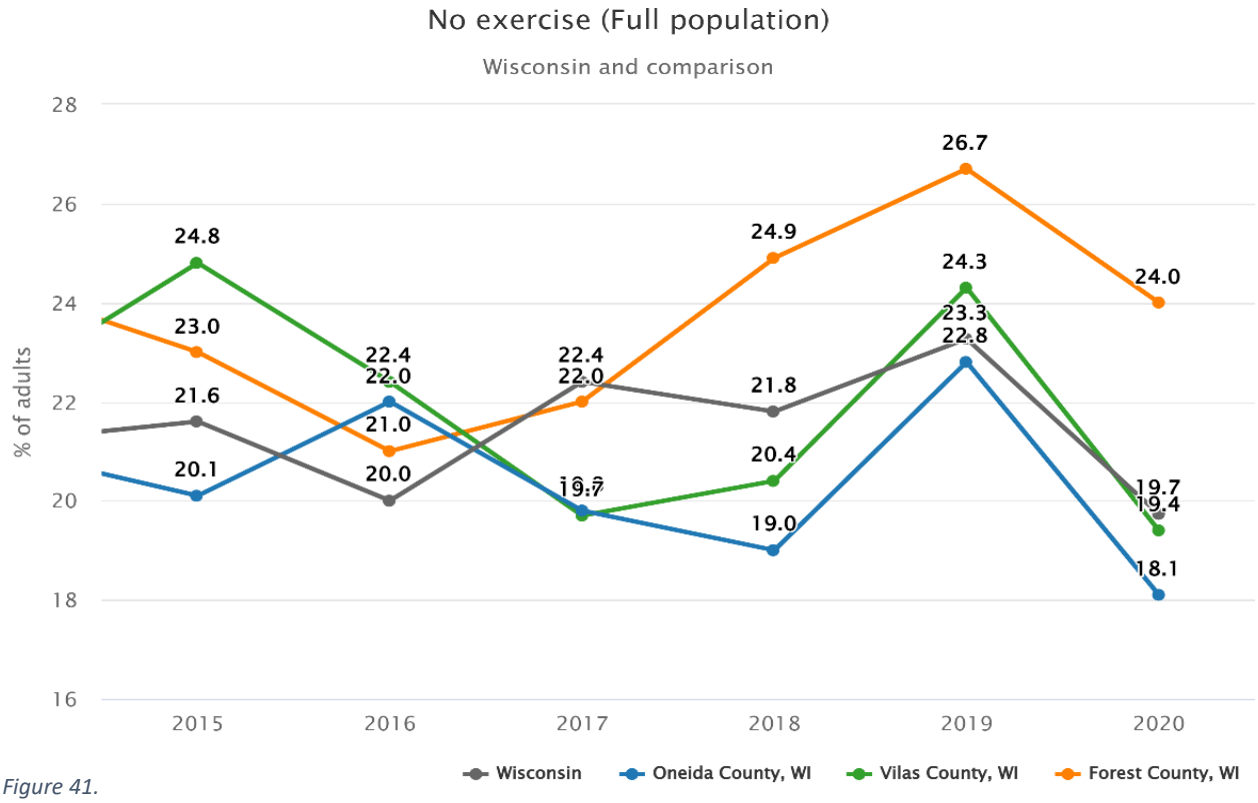
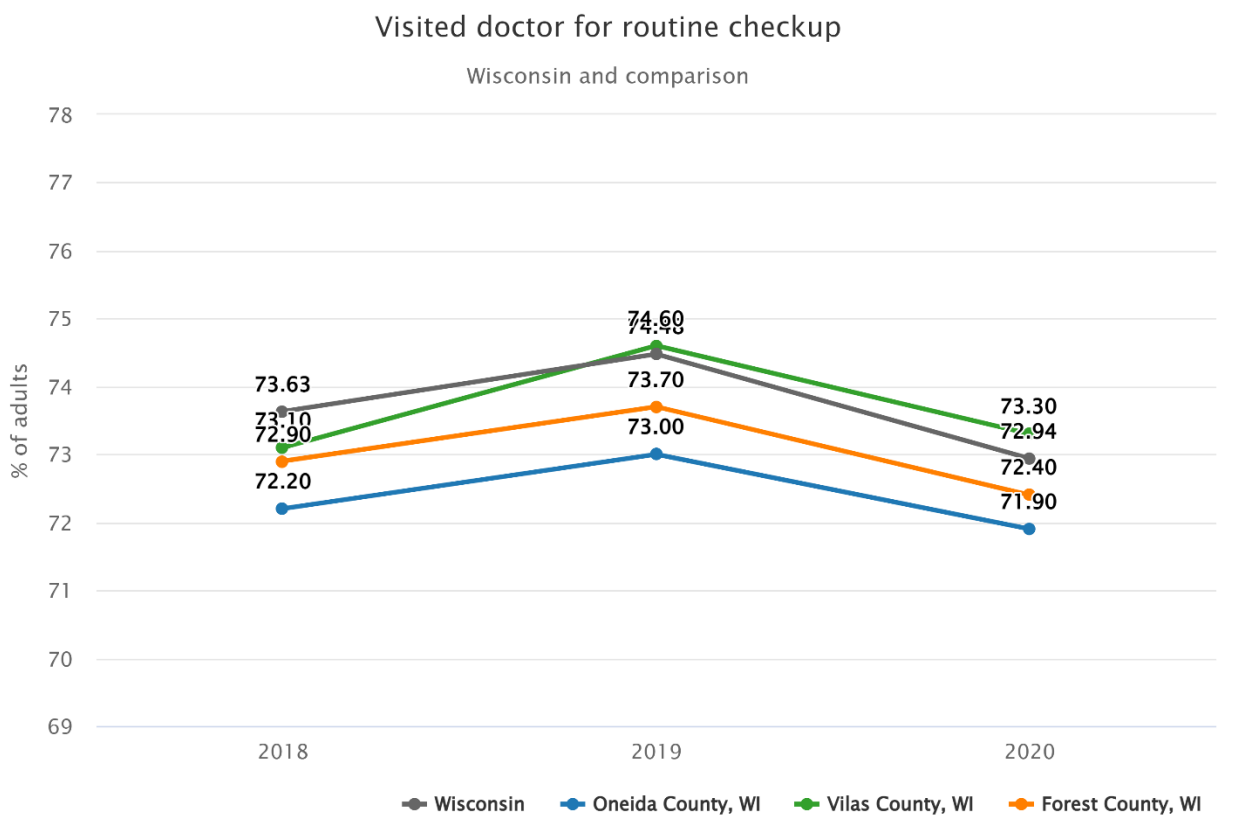


Figure 41.

Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/supt555y | **Data sources:** Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (State and US data), Diabetes Atlas (County level data), PLACES (Sub-co
No exercise: Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who answered "no" to the following question: "During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?"

Preventive Care:



Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/supt555y | Data sources: PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts)), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level da
Visited doctor for routine checkup: Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report having been to a doctor for a routine checkup (e.g., a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness, condition) in the previous year.

Figure 42.

Sleep:

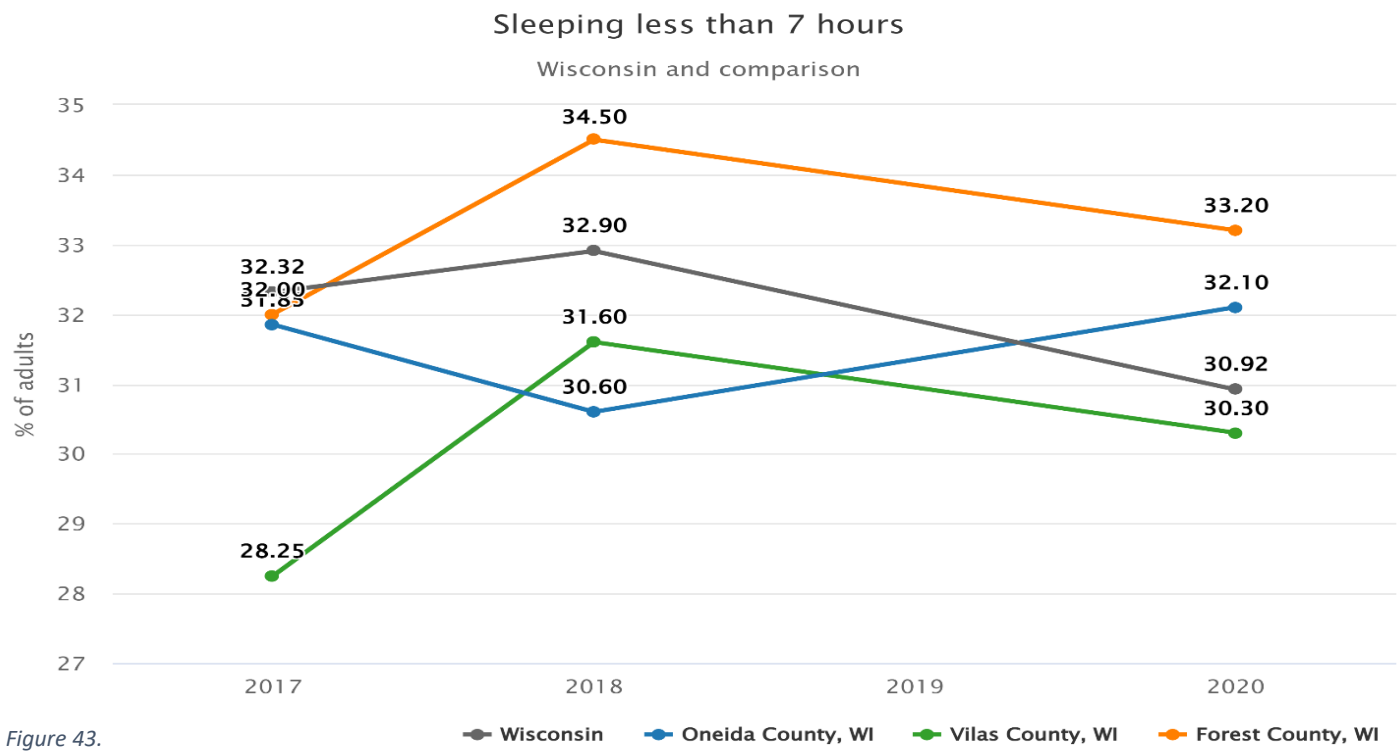


Figure 43.

Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/supt555y | **Data source:** PLACES
Sleeping less than 7 hours: Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report usually getting insufficient sleep (<7 hours for those aged ≥18 years, on average, during a 24-hour period).

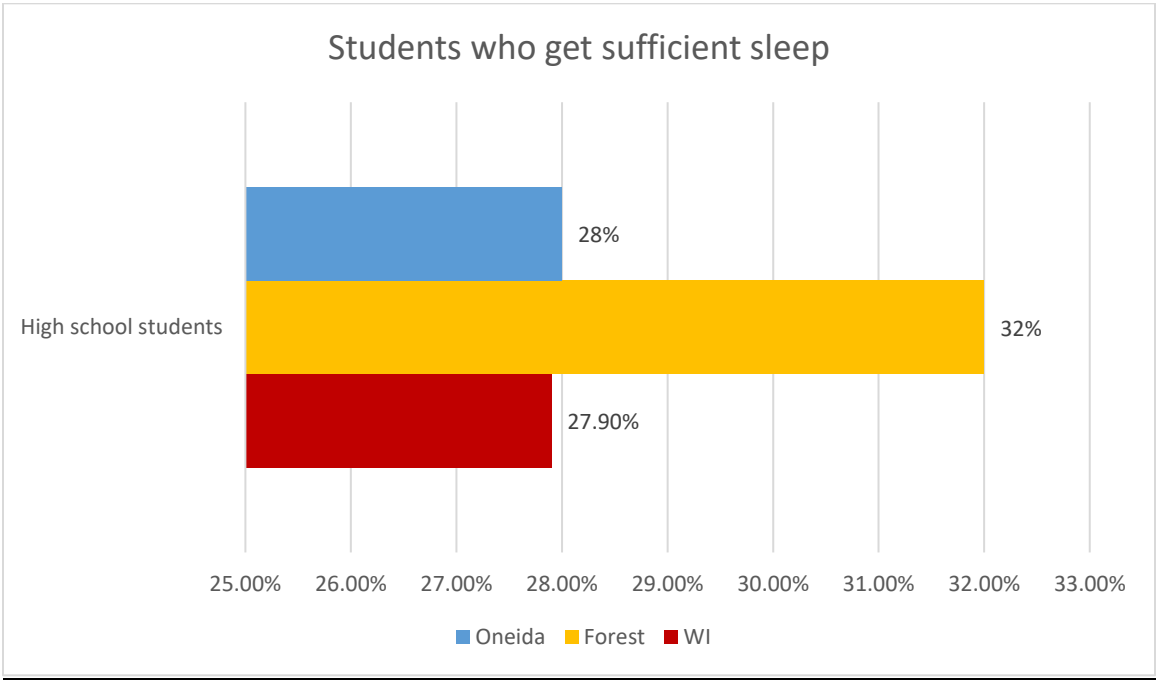


Figure 44. The percent of high school students who get enough sleep in 2021. Source; YRBS

Tobacco Use:

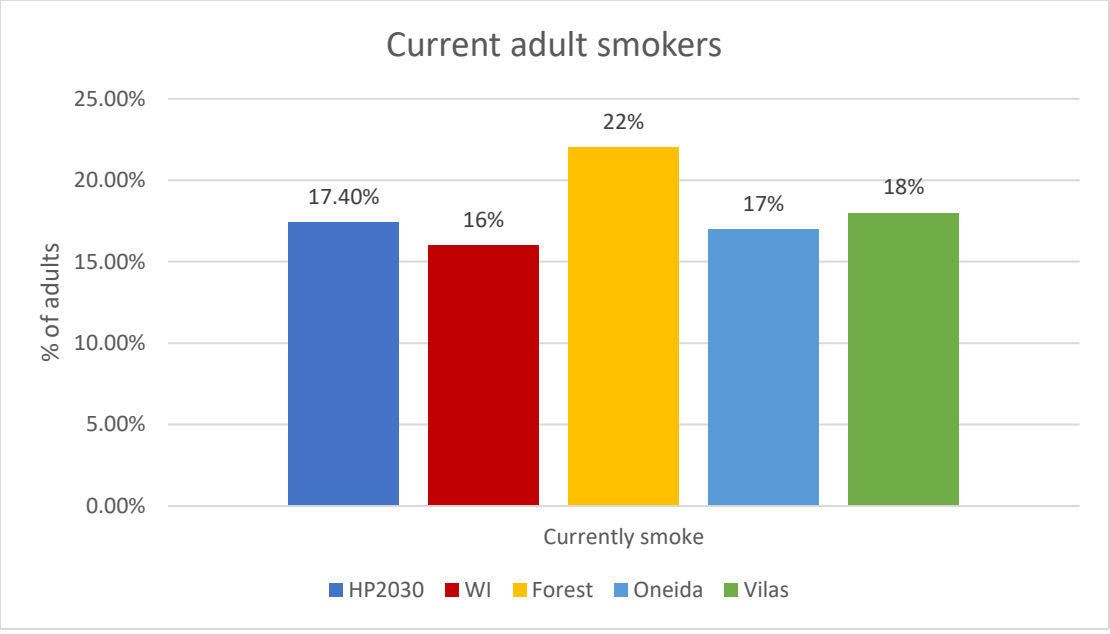


Figure 45. Percent of adults that are currently smoking in 2022. Source: County Health Rankings and Roadmaps: [Compare Counties | County Health Rankings & Roadmaps]

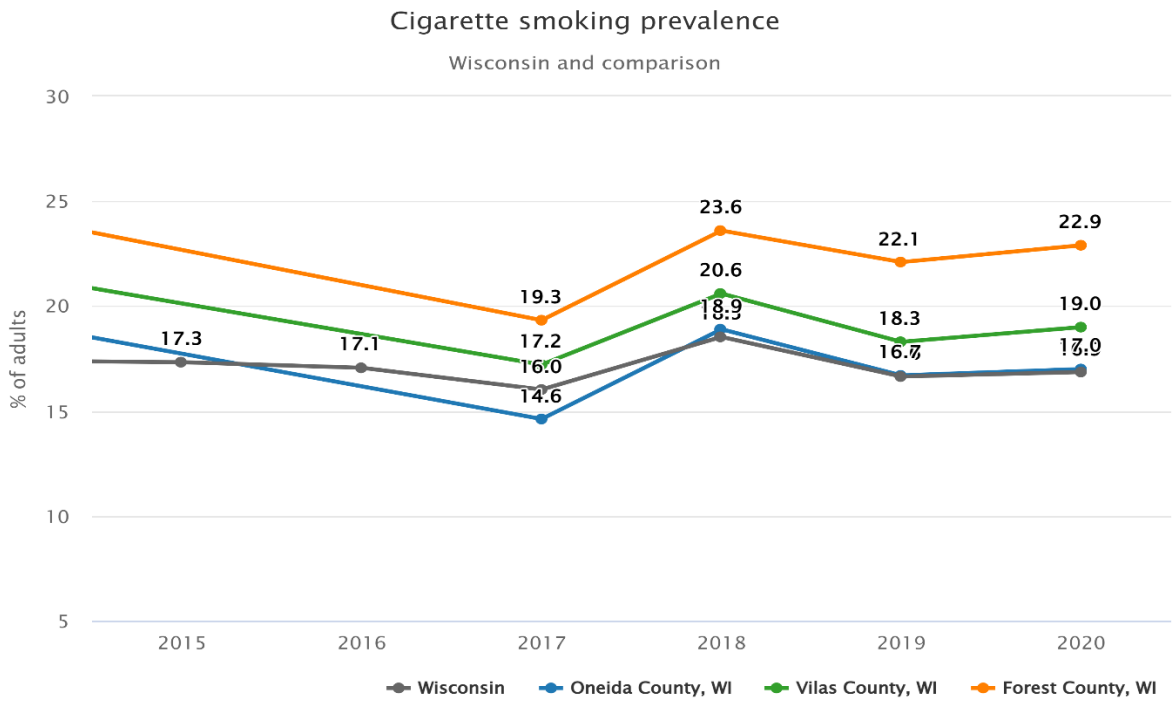
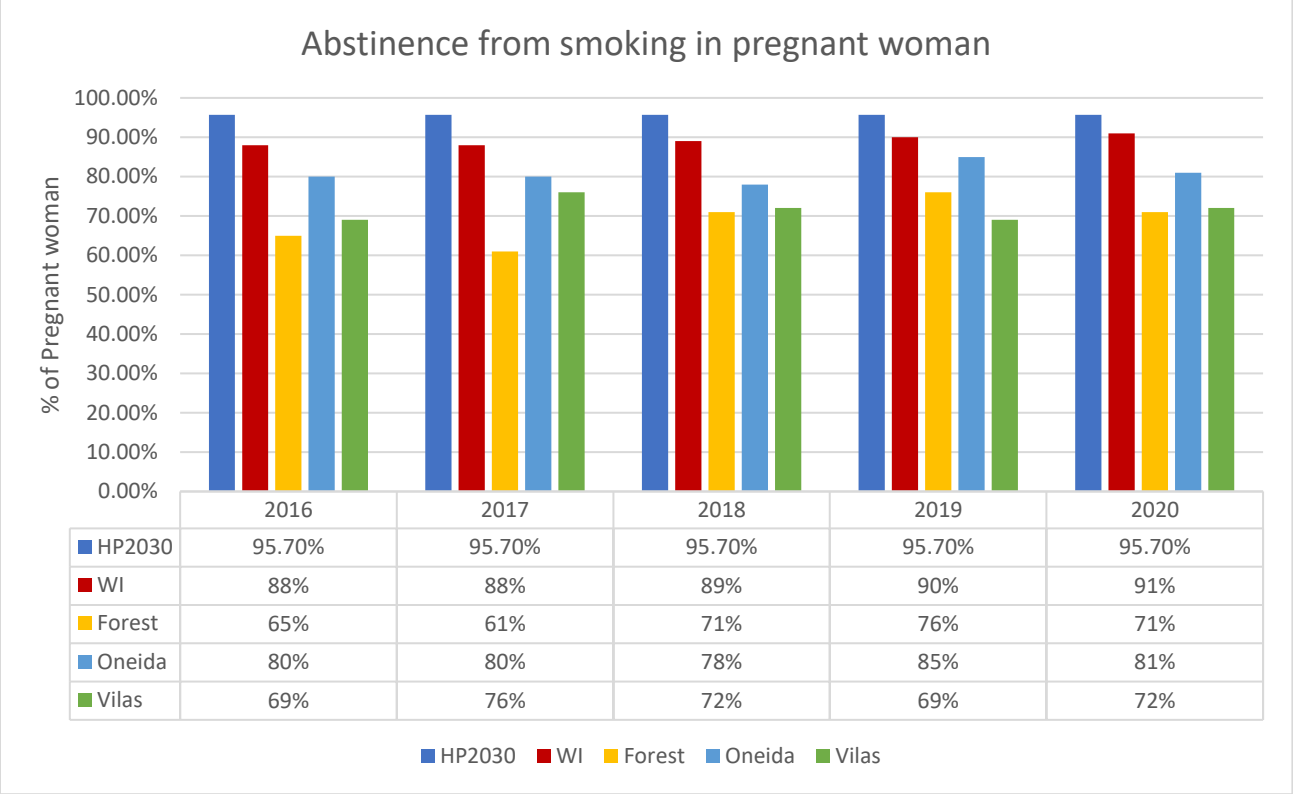
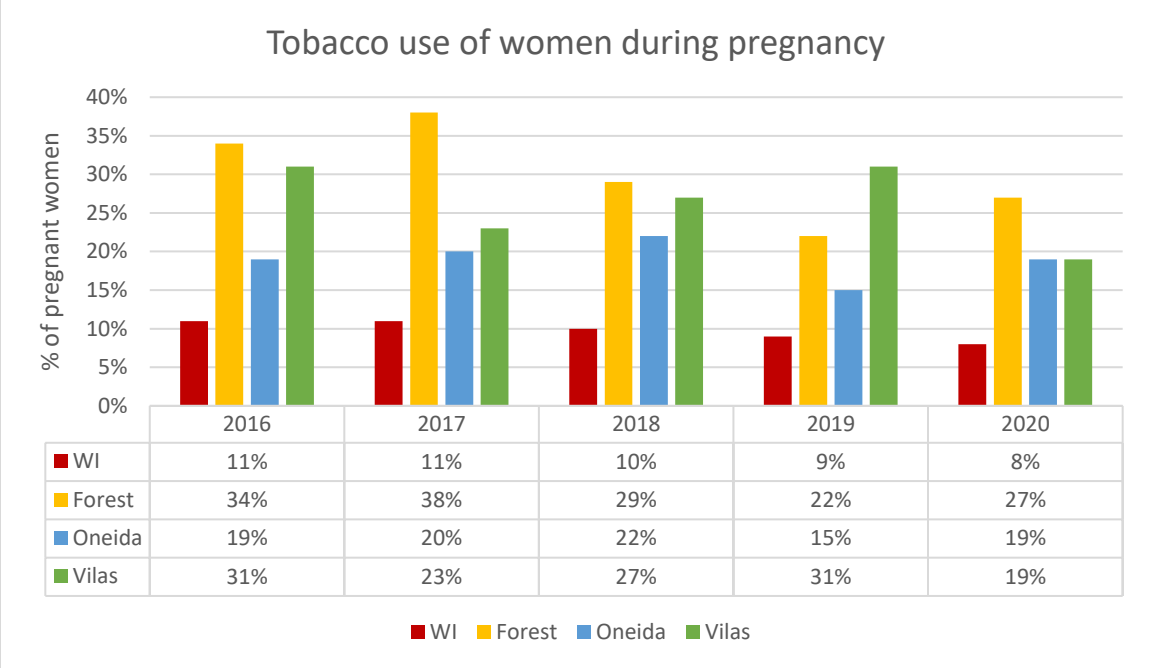


Figure 46.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
HP2030	95.70%	95.70%	95.70%	95.70%	95.70%
WI	88%	88%	89%	90%	91%
Forest	65%	61%	71%	76%	71%
Oneida	80%	80%	78%	85%	81%
Vilas	69%	76%	72%	69%	72%

Figure 47. The percent of pregnant women who were abstinent from cigarette smoking from 2016-2020. Source: DHS WISH: https://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/birth/form.htm



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
WI	11%	11%	10%	9%	8%
Forest	34%	38%	29%	22%	27%
Oneida	19%	20%	22%	15%	19%
Vilas	31%	23%	27%	31%	19%

Figure 48. The percent of pregnant women who have used tobacco during their pregnancy in 2106-2020. Source: DHS WISH; https://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/birth/form.htm

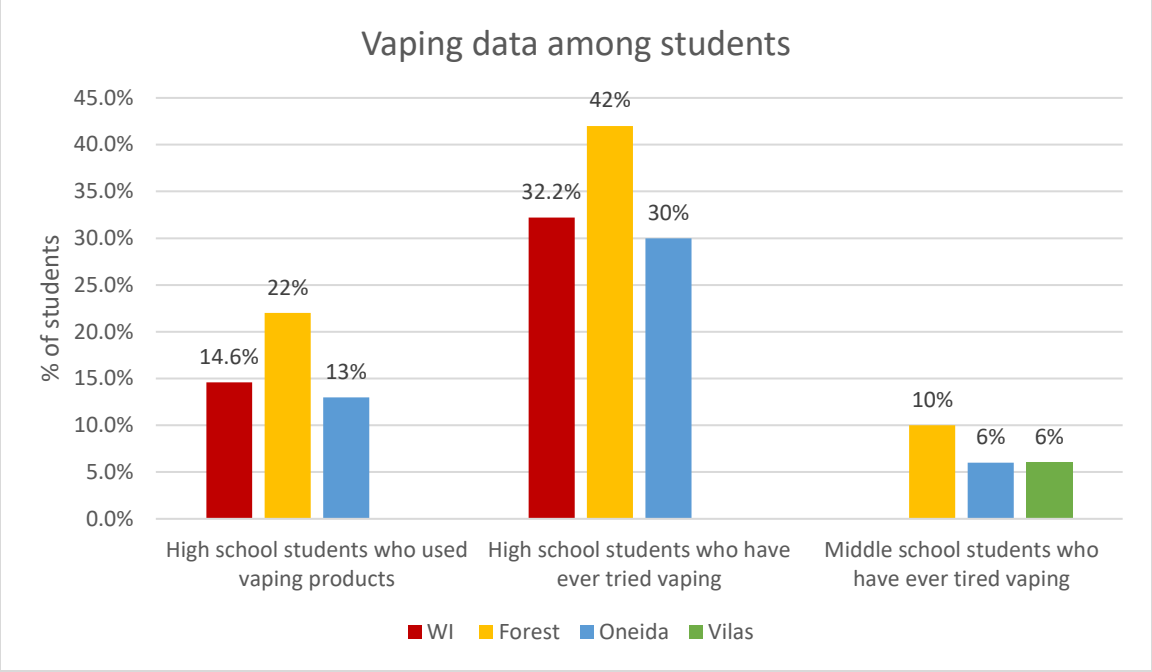


Figure 49. Vaping data on high school and middle school students in 2021. Source; YRBS

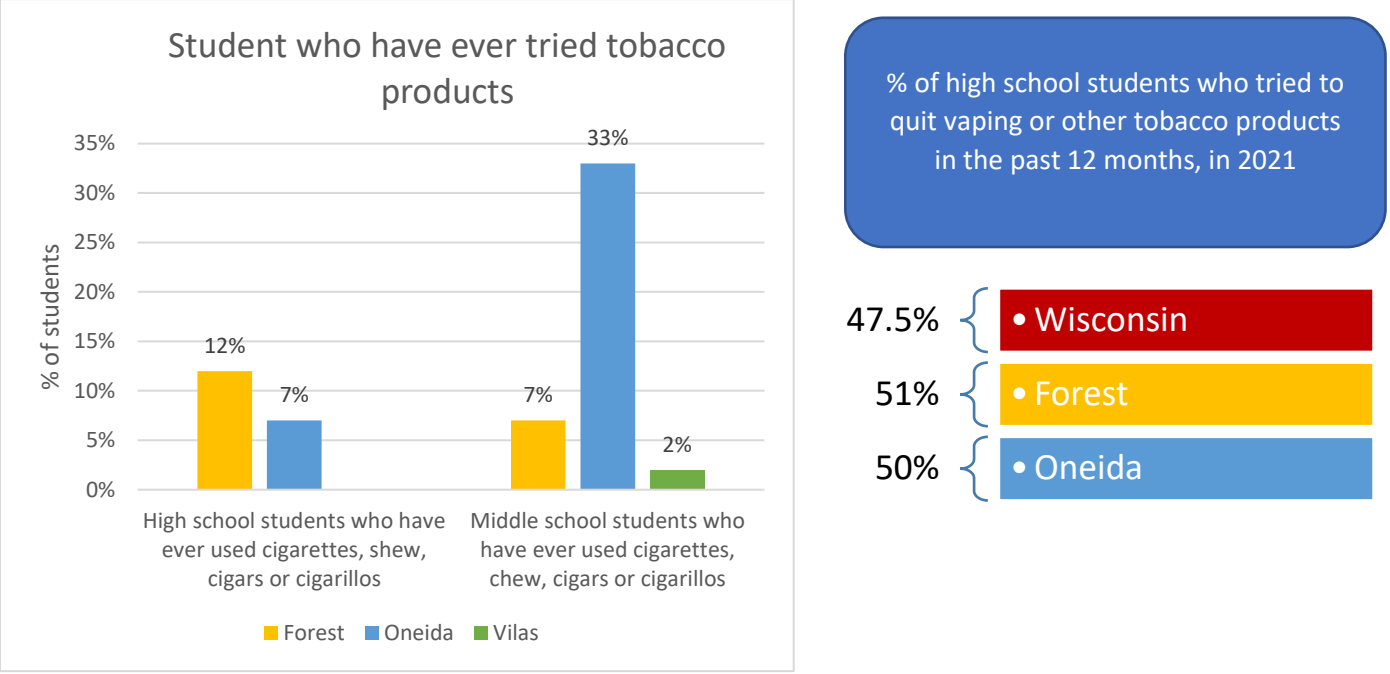


Figure 50. The percent of high school and middle school students who have ever used cigarettes, chew, cigars or cigarillos in the past 30 days in 2021. Source YRBS

Violence Prevention:

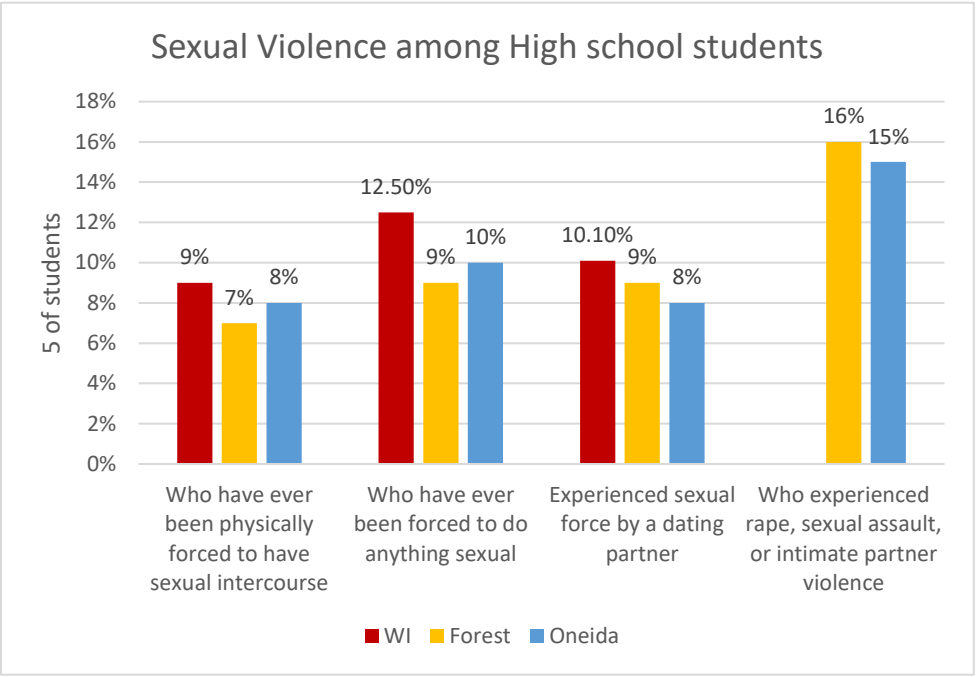


Figure 52. Sexual Violence Data among high school students in 2021. Source: YRBS

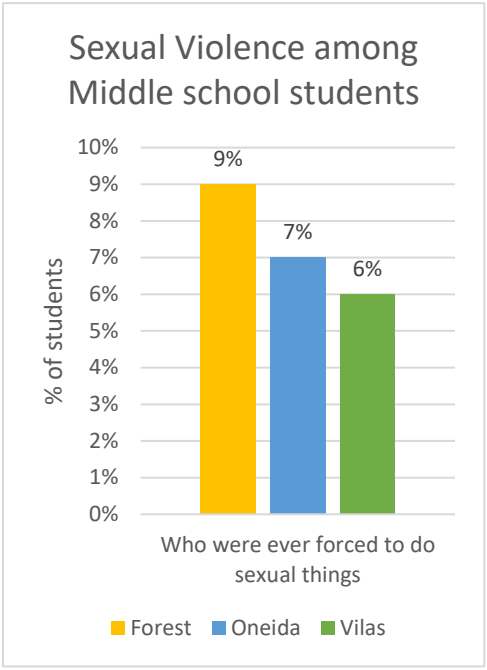


Figure 51. Sexual Violence among middle school students in 2021. Source: YRBS

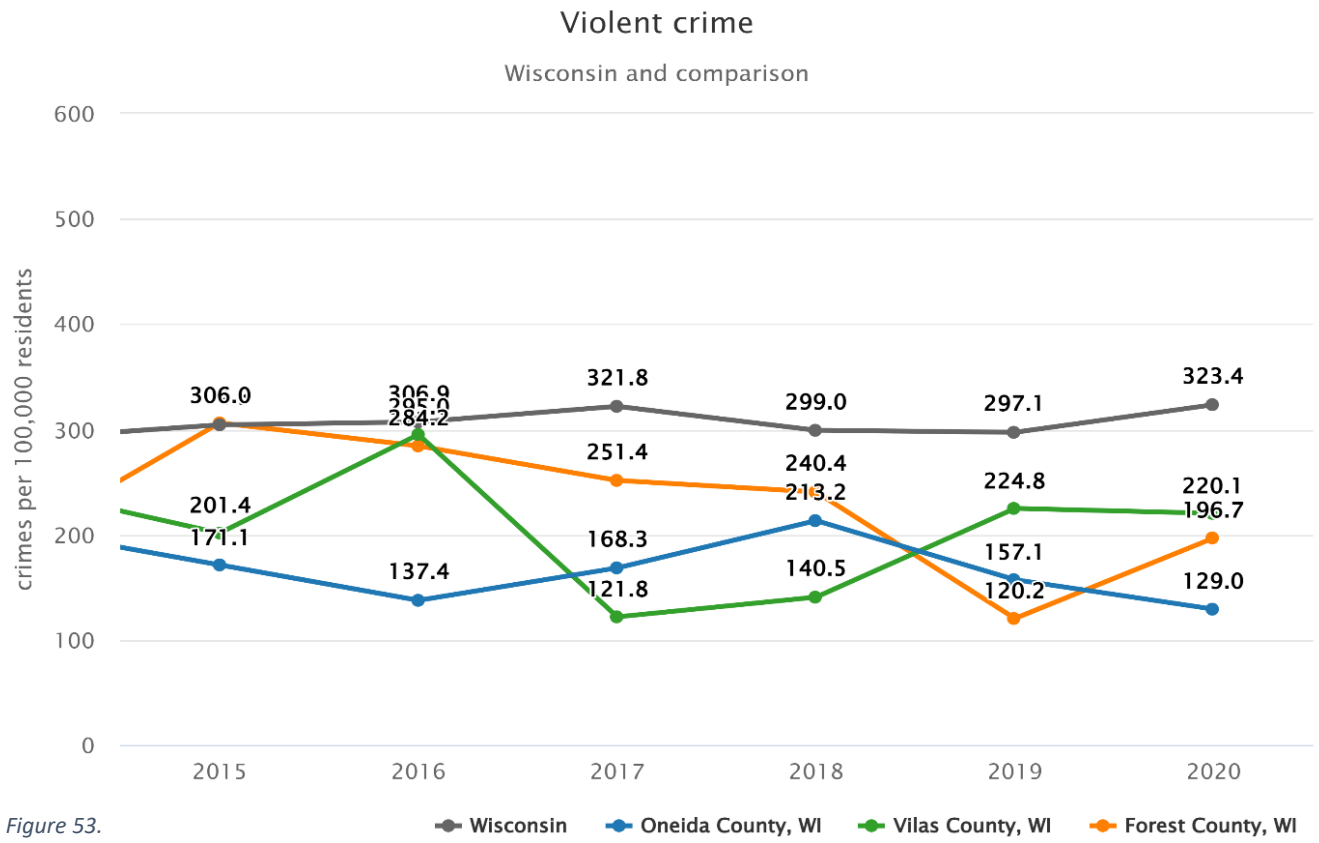


Figure 53.

Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/supt555y | **Data sources:** Chicago crime data portal (Data within Chicago), New York City Police Department (NYPD) (Data within N
Violent crime: Crimes related to violence (yearly rate). Includes homicide, criminal sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and aggravated battery.

Table 8. Physical Violence among students, in 2021				
HP2030 Goal	**WI**	**Forest**	**Oneida**	**Vilas**
% of high school students who have been in a physical fight at school				
20.9%	8.2%	8%	8%	N/a
% of middle school students who have been in a physical fight at school				
	N/a	21%	24%	18%
% of high school students who were physically harmed by a dating partner in the past 12 months				
	7.9%	4%	7%	N/a
% of high school students who were in a fight at school and/or threatened with a weapon at school				
	N/a	13%	15%	N/a
% of high school students who reported an experience with violence at school within the past 12 months				
	N/a	13%	15%	N/a
% of high school students who had been threatened with a weapon on school property				
	5.5%	6%	9%	N/a
% of high school students who carried a gun on school property in the past 30 days				
	0.9%	N/a	1%	N/a
% of high school students who agree or strongly agree that violence is a problem at their school				
	20.3%	23%	25%	N/a
% high school students who most of the time or always feel safe at school				
	80.4%	77%	78%	N/a
% middle school students who most of the time or always feel safe at school				
	N/a	73%	77%	78%
% of high school students who said that they rarely or never feel safe at school				
	N/a	16%	11%	N/a
% of middle school students who said that they rarely or never feel safe at school				
	N/a	11%	6%	9%
% of high school students reported missing one or more days of school because of safety concerns either at school or in route to school				
	7.6%	5%	12%	N/a
% of middle school students who missed school because they felt unsafe in the past 30 days				
	N/a	12%	15%	10%
Source: YRBS				

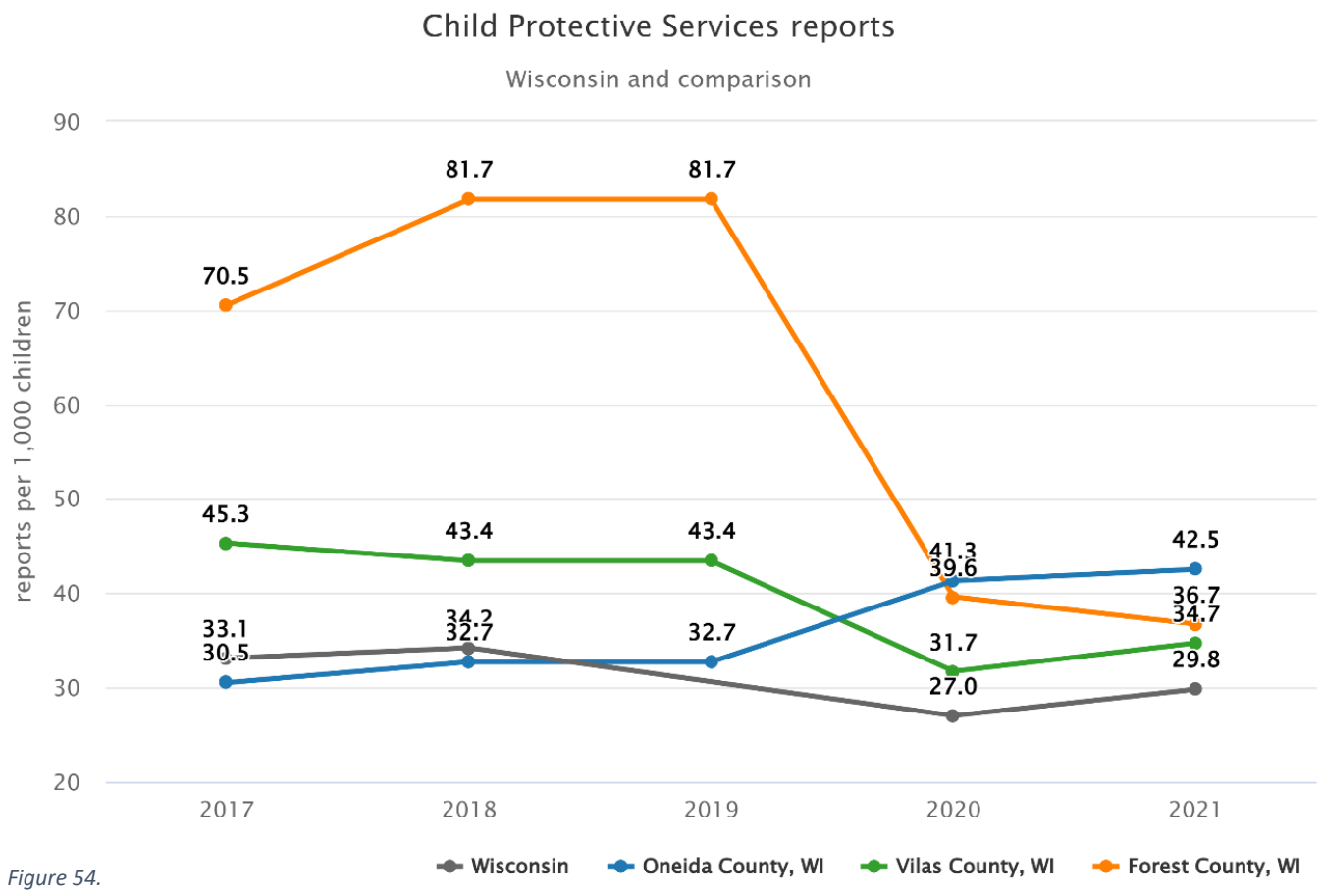


Figure 54.

Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/supt555y | **Data source:** Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Report
Child Protective Services reports: Reports to Child Protective Services, per 1,000 children ages 0–17.

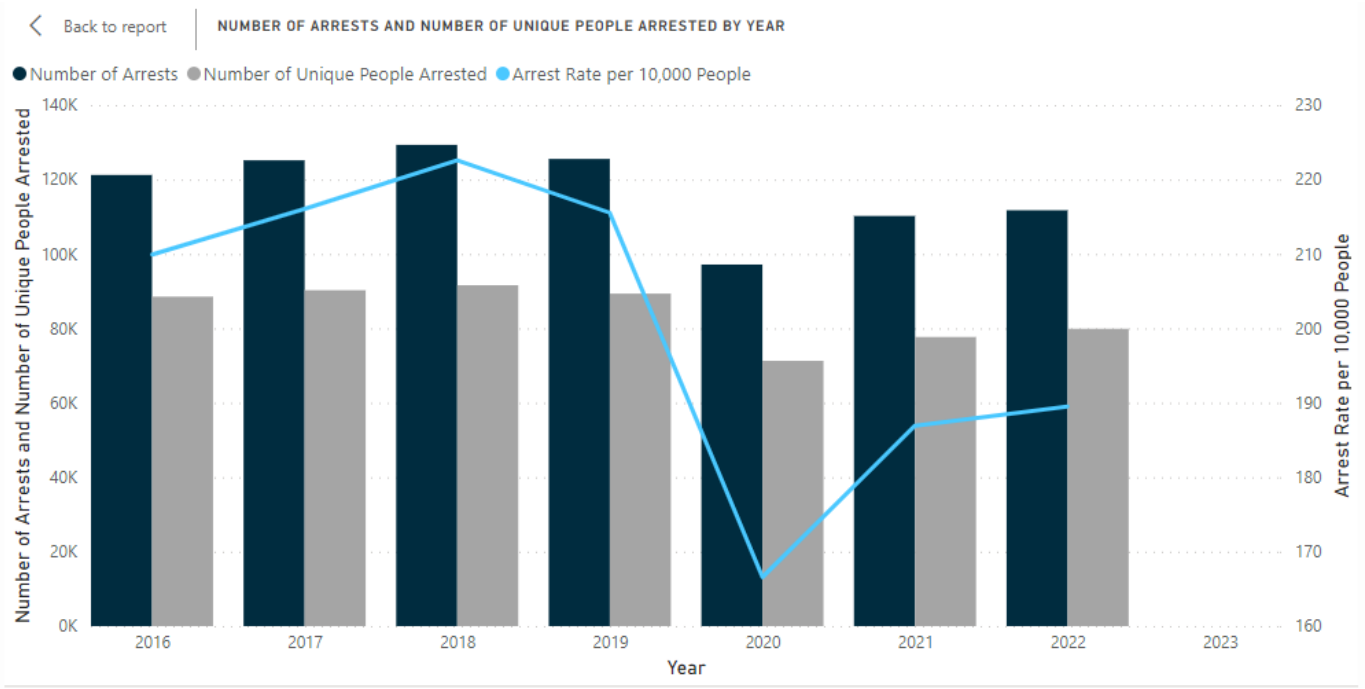


Figure 55. Arrest data in Wisconsin. Source: DOJ; [Arrests Submitted to the Criminal History Repository | Wisconsin Department of Justice (state.wi.us)]

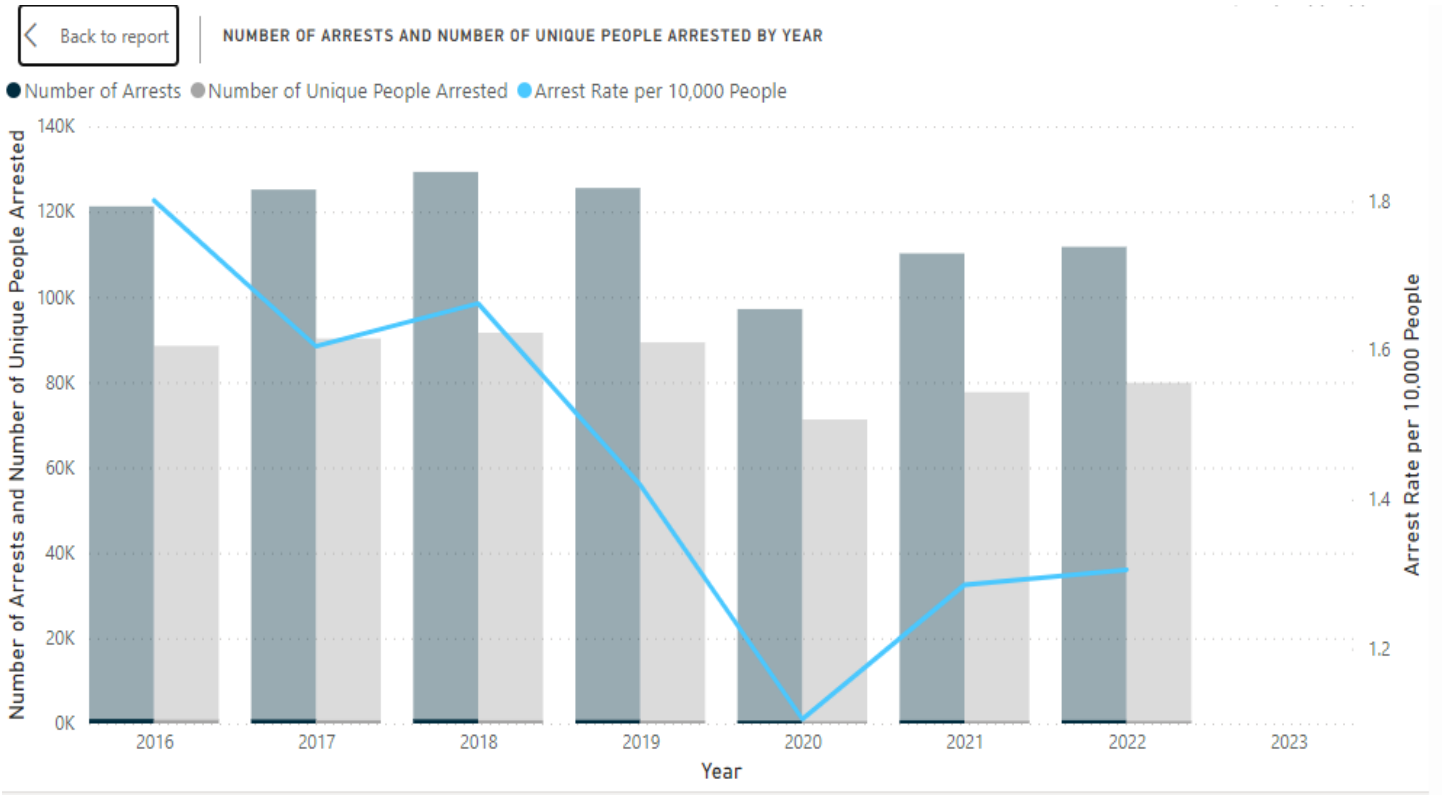


Figure 56. Arrest data in Oneida County. Source: DOJ; [Arrests Submitted to the Criminal History Repository | Wisconsin Department of Justice (state.wi.us)]

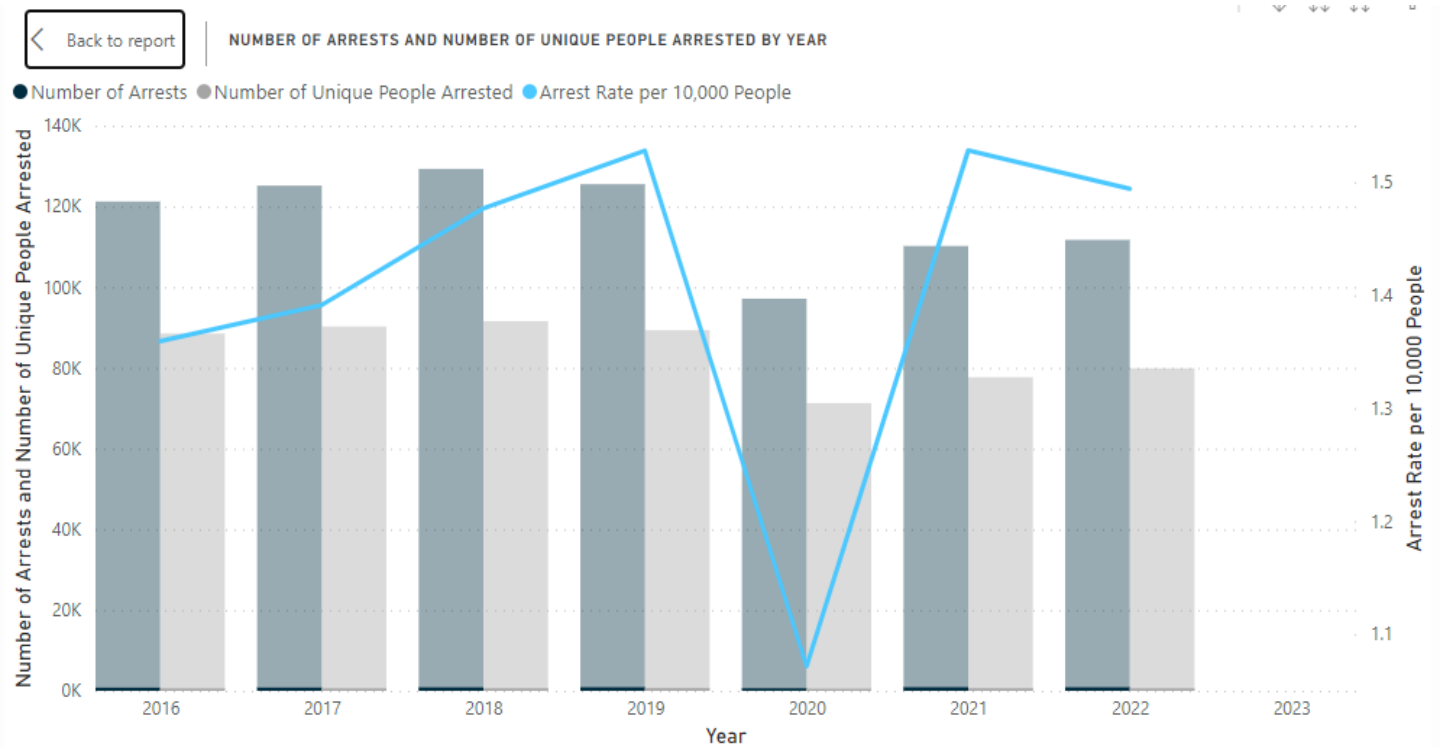


Figure 57. Arrest data in Vilas County. Source: DOJ; [Arrests Submitted to the Criminal History Repository | Wisconsin Department of Justice (state.wi.us)]

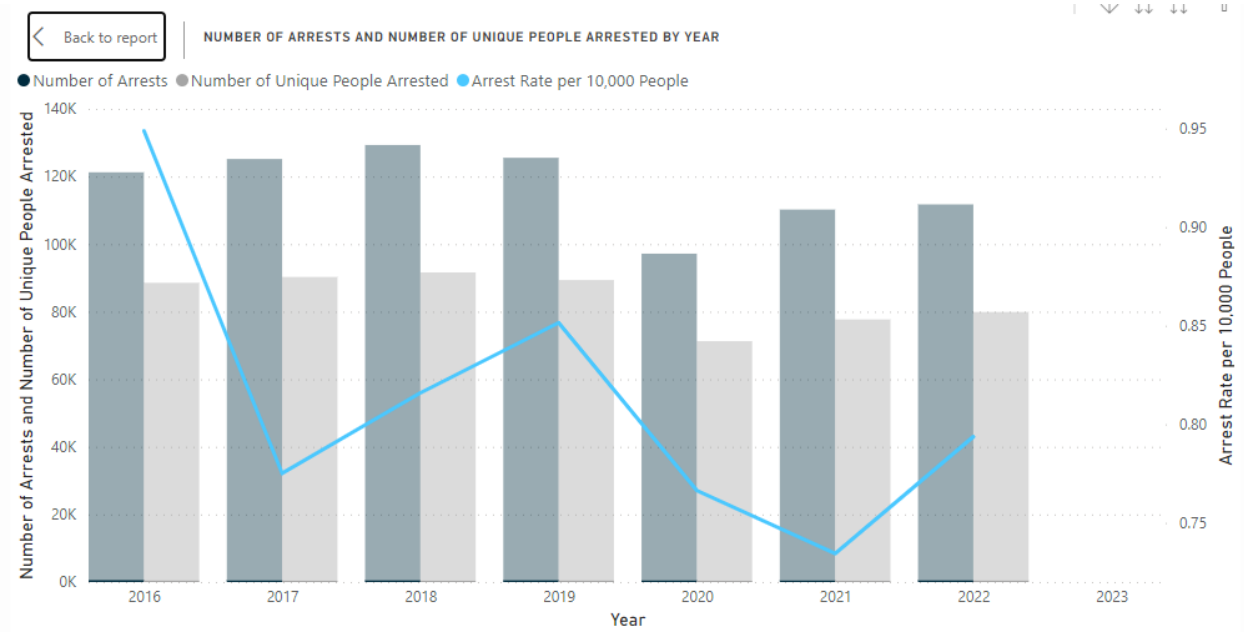
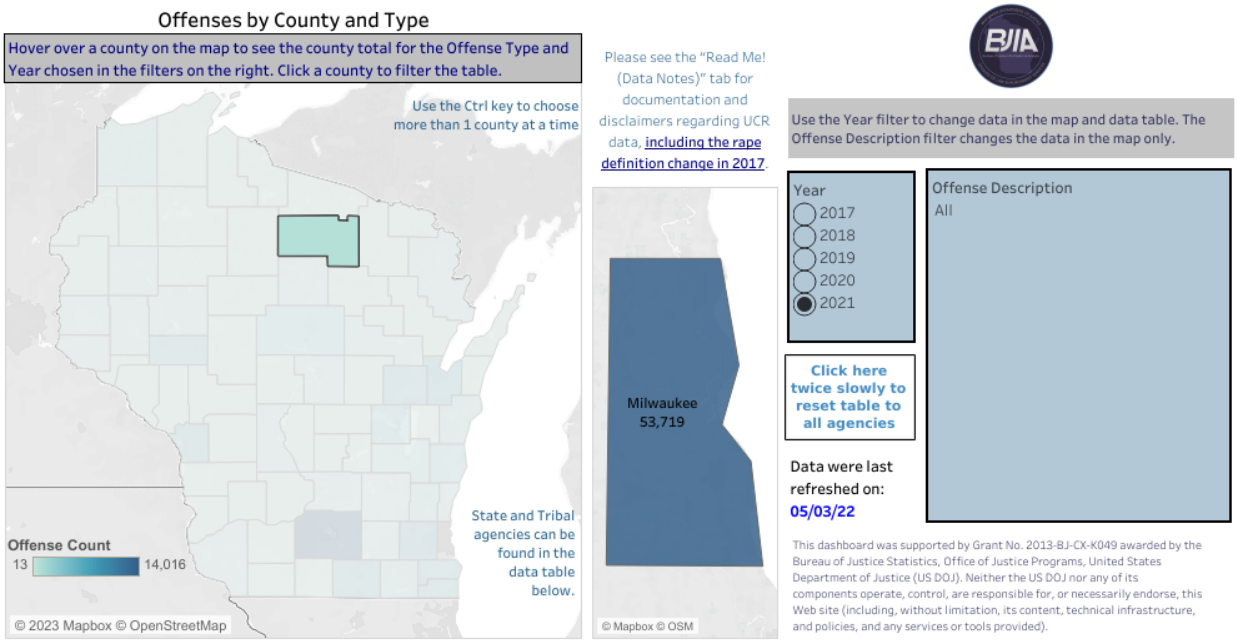


Figure 58. Arrest data in Forest County. Source: DOJ; [Arrests Submitted to the Criminal History Repository | Wisconsin Department of Justice (state.wi.us)]

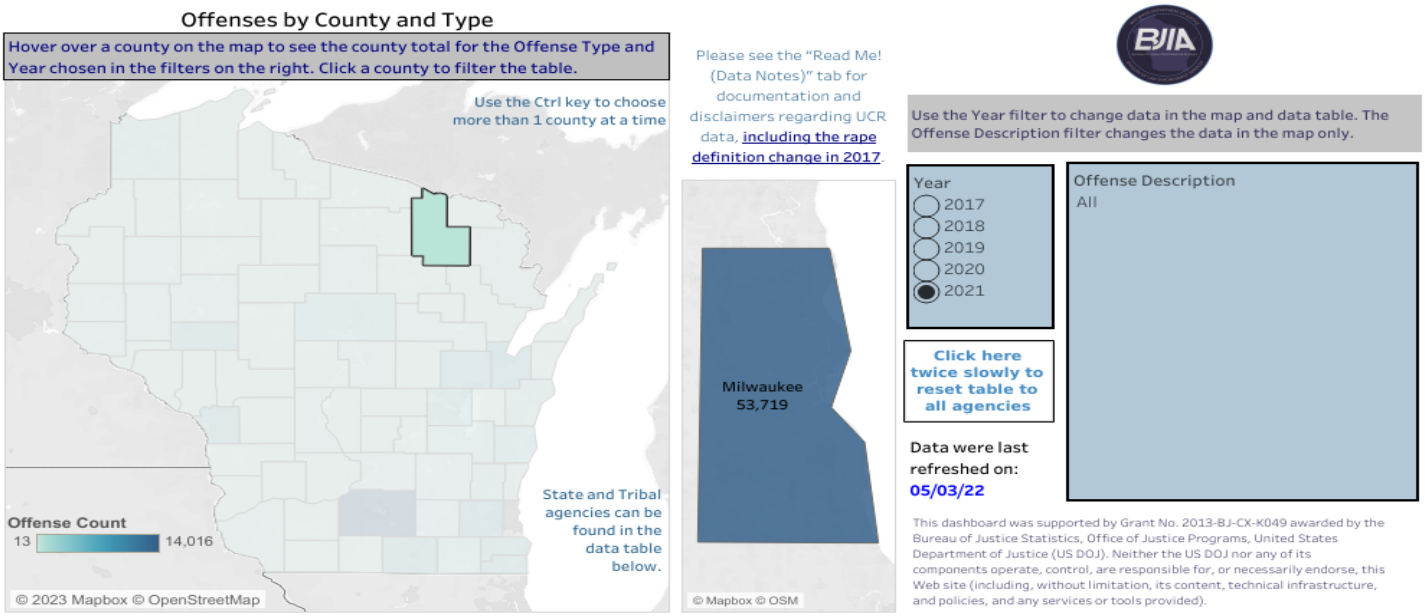


Offenses by Agency Table - hover over any number in the table to see how many months of data were submitted

County	Agency Name	Homicide	Rape - revised 20..	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Th..	Arson	Simple Assault	Human Trafficking..	Human Trafficking..
Oneida	Minocqua PD	1	1	0	3	1	20	0	0	26	0	0
	Oneida Co SO	1	12	0	20	41	47	6	0	78	2	0
	Rhinelander PD	0	4	0	10	11	100	1	0	57	7	0
	Three Lakes PD	0	1	0	0	5	4	1	0	0	0	0
	Woodruff PD	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	0	4	0	0
	Total	**2**	**18**	**0**	**33**	**58**	**178**	**9**	**0**	**165**	**9**	**0**

These displays reflect data on offenses reported by Wisconsin law enforcement agencies to the Wisconsin Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Agencies are responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the data. Due to a change in the definition of rape required by the FBI that occurred in Wisconsin at the beginning of 2017, the rape offense is split in to two offenses: one based on the legacy definition (pre-2017) and one based on the revised definition (2017-present), which includes Rape, Sodomy/Oral Sex, and Sexual Assault w/an Object; coun..

Figure 59

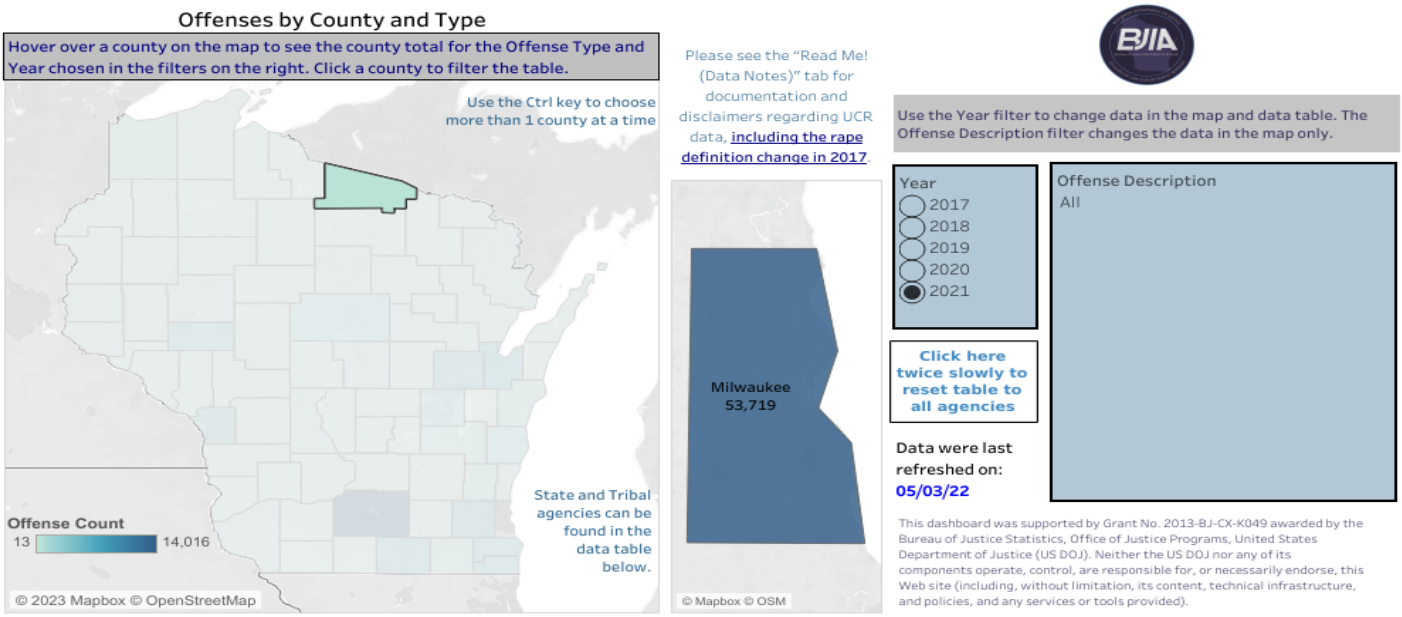


Offenses by Agency Table - hover over any number in the table to see how many months of data were submitted

County	Agency Name	Homicide	Rape - revised 20..	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny Theft	Motor Vehicle Th..	Arson	Simple Assault	Human Trafficking..	Human Trafficking..
Forest	Crandon PD	0	0	0	5	1	10	0	0	0	0	0
	Forest Co SO	0	3	1	7	9	39	4	0	12	0	0
	Total	**0**	**3**	**1**	**12**	**10**	**49**	**4**	**0**	**12**	**0**	**0**

Figure 61

These displays reflect data on offenses reported by Wisconsin law enforcement agencies to the Wisconsin Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Agencies are responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the data. Due to a change in the definition of rape required by the FBI that occurred in Wisconsin at the beginning of 2017, the rape offense is split in to two offenses: one based on the legacy definition (pre-2017) and one based on the revised definition (2017-present), which includes Rape, Sodomy/Oral Sex, and Sexual Assault w/an Object; coun..



Offenses by Agency Table - hover over any number in the table to see how many months of data were submitted

County	Agency Name	Homicide	Rape - revi..	Robbery	Aggravate..	Burglary	Larceny Th..	Motor Veh..	Arson	Simple Ass..	Human Tra..	Human Tra..
Vilas	Vilas Co SO	0	0	0	4	17	63	10	0	51	0	0
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**17**	**63**	**10**	**0**	**51**	**0**	**0**

Figure 60

These displays reflect data on offenses reported by Wisconsin law enforcement agencies to the Wisconsin Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Agencies are responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the data. Due to a change in the definition of rape required by the FBI that occurred in Wisconsin at the beginning of 2017, the rape offense is split in to two offenses: one based on the legacy definition (pre-2017) and one based on the revised definition (2017-present), which includes Rape, Sodomy/Oral Sex, and Sexual Assault w/an Object; coun..

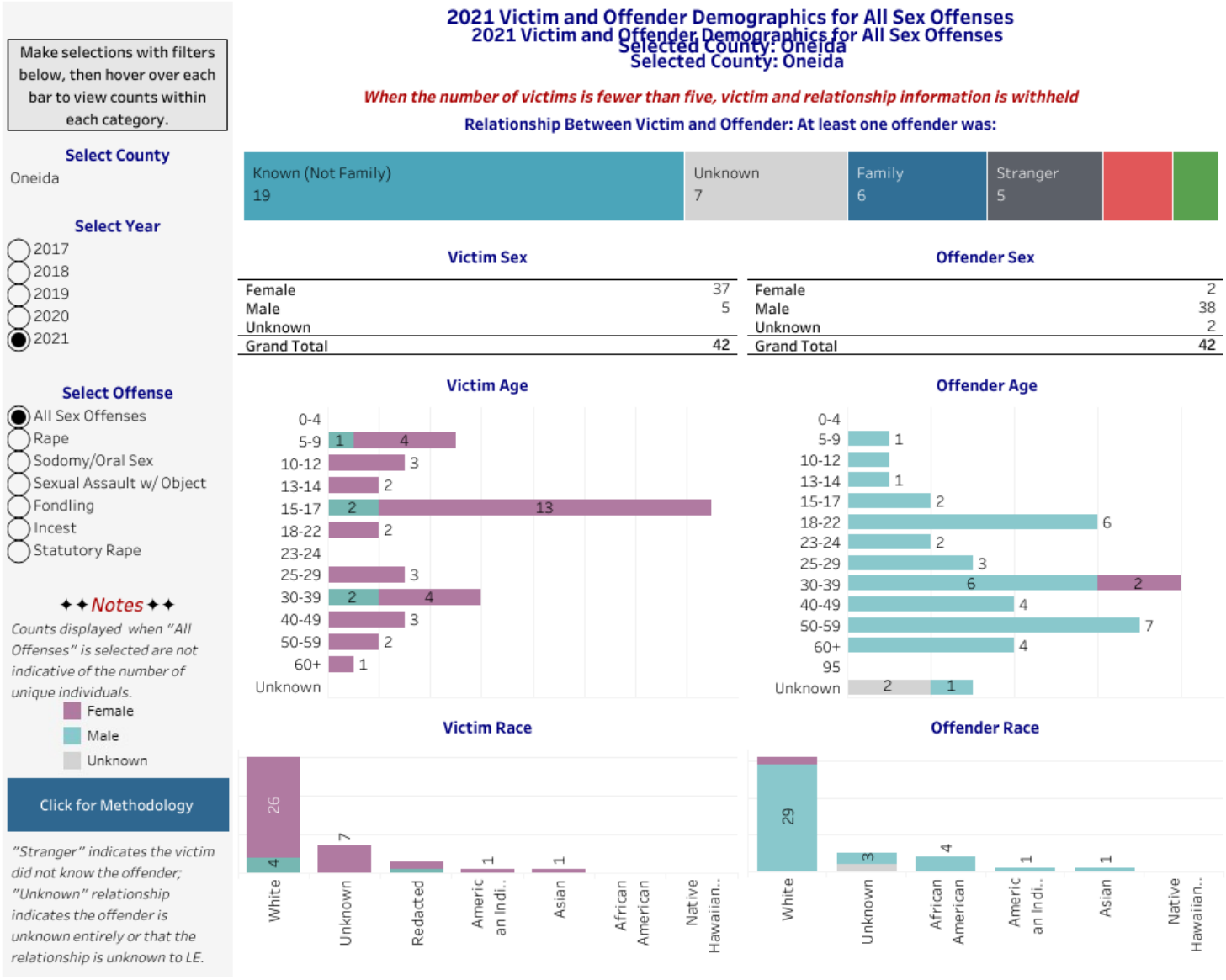

2021 Victim and Offender Demographics for All Sex Offenses
Selected County: Oneida
When the number of victims is fewer than five, victim and relationship information is withheld
Relationship Between Victim and Offender: At least one offender was:
Known (Not Family) 19
Unknown 7
Family 6
Stranger 5
Make selections with filters below, then hover over each bar to view counts within each category.
Select County
Oneida
Select Year
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
Select Offense
All Sex Offenses
Rape
Sodomy/Oral Sex
Sexual Assault w/ Object
Fondling
Incest
Statutory Rape
✦✦ Notes ✦✦
Counts displayed when "All Offenses" is selected are not indicative of the number of unique individuals.
Female
Male
Unknown
Click for Methodology
"Stranger" indicates the victim did not know the offender; "Unknown" relationship indicates the offender is unknown entirely or that the relationship is unknown to LE.
Victim Sex
Female 37
Male 5
Unknown
Grand Total 42
Offender Sex
Female 2
Male 38
Unknown 2
Grand Total 42
Victim Age
0-4
5-9 1 4
10-12 3
13-14 2
15-17 2 13
18-22 2
23-24
25-29 3
30-39 2 4
40-49 3
50-59 2
60+ 1
Unknown
Offender Age
0-4
5-9 1
10-12
13-14 1
15-17 2
18-22 6
23-24 2
25-29 3
30-39 6 2
40-49 4
50-59 7
60+ 4
95
Unknown 2 1
Victim Race
White 4 26
Unknown 7
Redacted
American Indi.. 1
Asian 1
African American
Native Hawaiian..
Offender Race
White 29
Unknown 3
African American 4
American Indi.. 1
Asian 1
Native Hawaiian..

Figure 63.

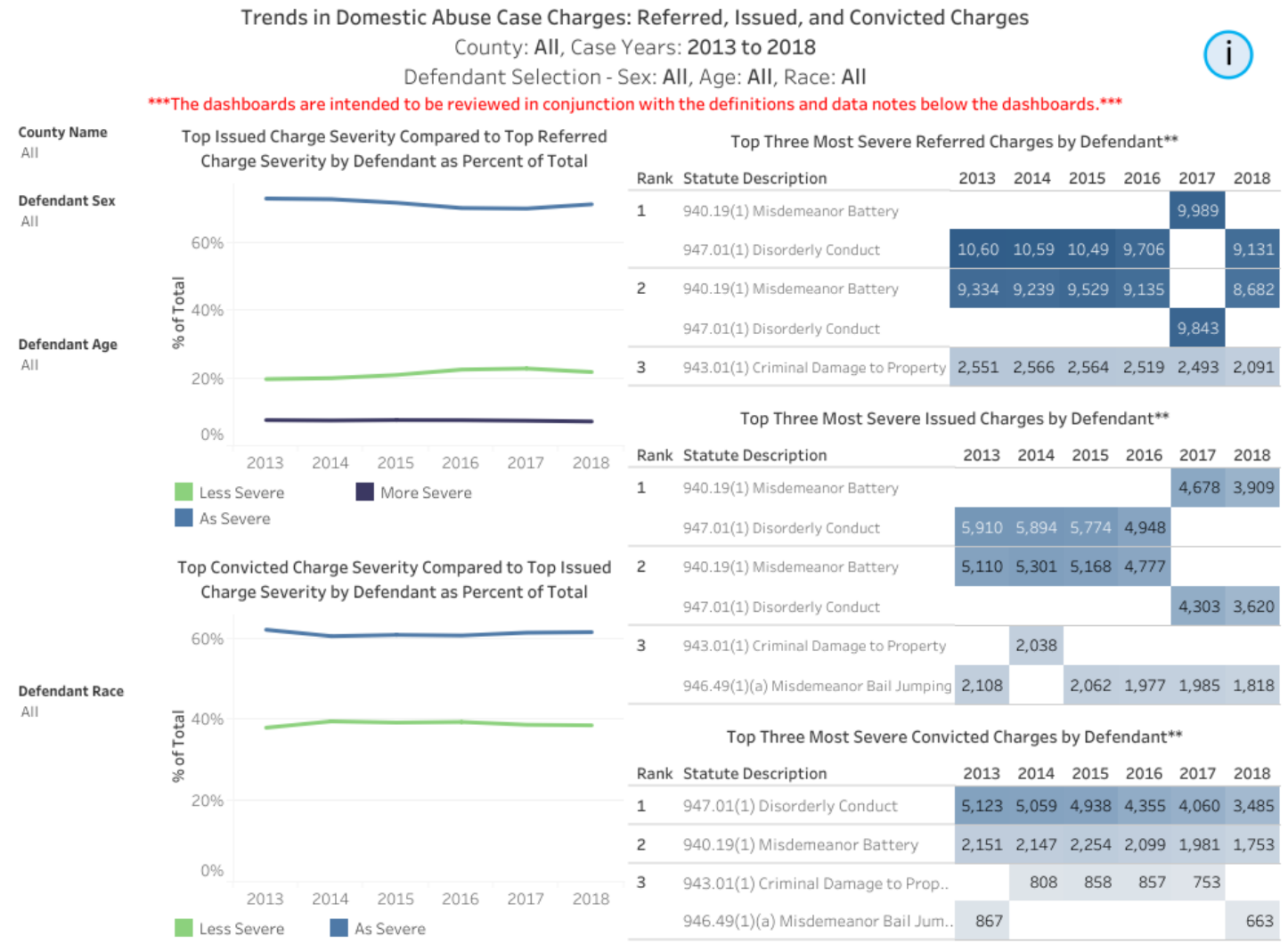


Figure 64. Statewide; W

Adult vs. Juvenile Arrestees, by Race and Year

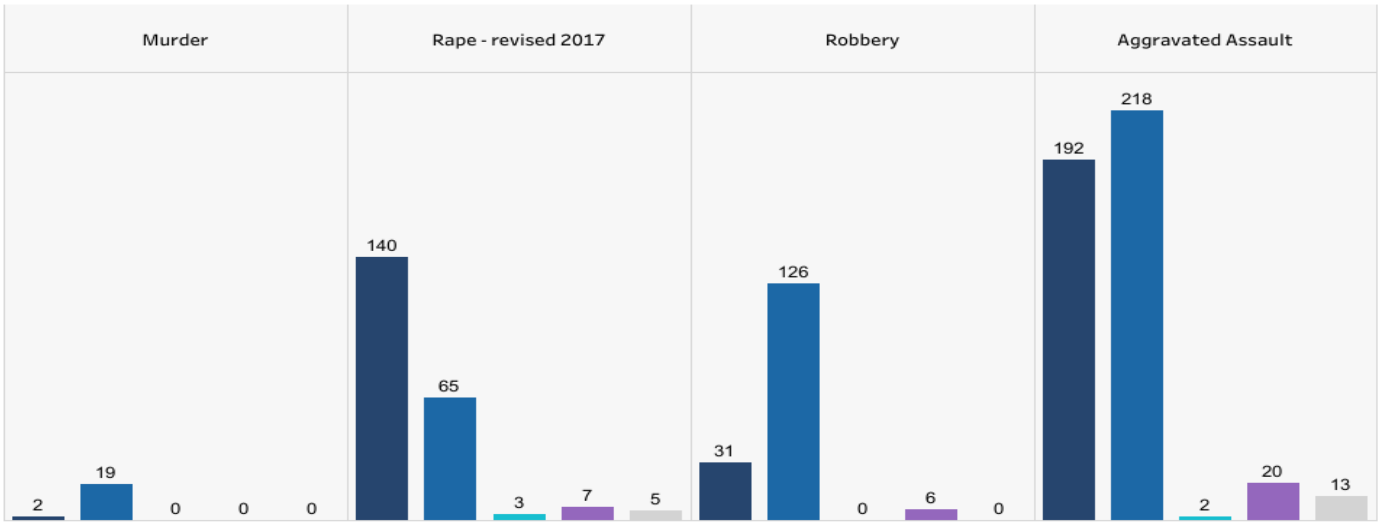
Select an age group, year, and arrest category, then hover over the bars to view the race and arrest count for each offense.

Data were last refreshed on: **05/03/22**

Choose an age group:	Choose the year of arrest:	Choose an arrest category:
○ Adult	○ 2017	◉ Violent Crimes
◉ Juvenile	○ 2018	○ Property Crimes
○ Total	○ 2019	○ Society Crimes
	○ 2020	○ Drug Crimes
	◉ 2021	○ Other Crimes

White Black Asian American Indian Unknown Race

2021 Juvenile Statewide Arrests for Violent Crimes by Race



Data Notes

1. Arrestee ethnicity is not collected in the summary-based reporting program, therefore those data are not displayed in this statewide dashboard.
2. The full description of the race categories in the summary reporting system are: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Asian.
3. Arrestees reported under the incident-based reporting system who were coded as 'Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander' have been coded as Asian in this dashboard.
4. Definitions of the race categories can be found on page 139 of the FBI's summary user manual: https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs/summary-reporting-system-srs-user-manual

Figure 65. Statewide; Wisconsin

Trends in Domestic Abuse Case Charges: Referred, Issued, and Convicted Charges

County: **Oneida**, Case Years: **2013 to 2018**

Defendant Selection - Sex: **All**, Age: **All**, Race: **All**

The dashboards are intended to be reviewed in conjunction with the definitions and data notes below the dashboards.

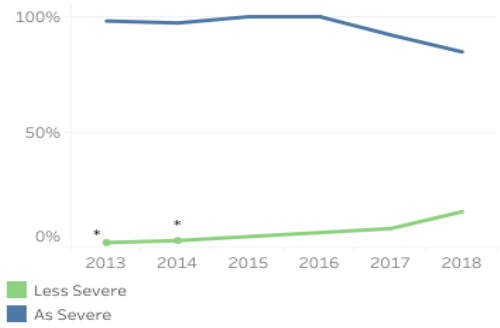
County Name
Oneida

Defendant Sex
All

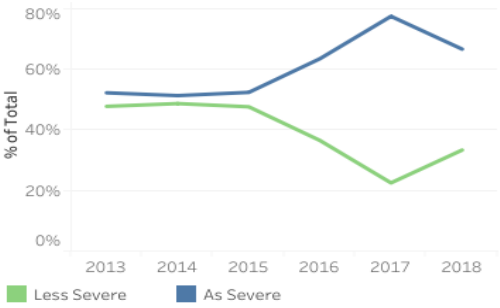
Defendant Age
All

Defendant Race
All

Top Issued Charge Severity Compared to Top Referred Charge Severity by Defendant as Percent of Total



Top Convicted Charge Severity Compared to Top Issued Charge Severity by Defendant as Percent of Total



Top Three Most Severe Referred Charges by Defendant**

Rank	Statute Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	947.01(1) Disorderly Conduct	78	57	58	64	43	47
2	940.19(1) Misdemeanor Battery	35	30	26	33	15	10
3	943.01(1) Criminal Damage to Property				12	8	8
	946.49(1)(a) Misdemeanor Bail Jumpi..	9	13	16		8	8

Top Three Most Severe Issued Charges by Defendant**

Rank	Statute Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	947.01(1) Disorderly Conduct	80	63	66	82	56	52
2	940.19(1) Misdemeanor Battery	31	31	26	31	16	8
	946.49(1)(a) Misdemeanor Bail Jumping						8
3	943.01(1) Criminal Damage to Property				11	9	
	946.49(1)(a) Misdemeanor Bail Jumping	9	14	16			

Top Three Most Severe Convicted Charges by Defendant**

Rank	Statute Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	947.01(1) Disorderly Conduct	48	45	38	38	24	20
2	940.19(1) Misdemeanor Battery	9	9	12	11	6	
	946.41(1) Obstructing or Resisting ..						3*
	946.49(1)(a) Misdemeanor Bail Jum..						3*
3	10.04(1) Disorderly Conduct		7	5*			
	943.01(1) Criminal Damage to Prop..	4*				5*	
	946.49(1)(a) Misdemeanor Bail Jum..				4*		

* Indicates five or fewer records are available.

**A defendant may have more than one most severe charge if multiple top charges are of equal severity.

Figure 66.

Trends in Domestic Abuse Case Charges: Referred, Issued, and Convicted Charges

County: **Forest**, Case Years: **2013 to 2018**

Defendant Selection - Sex: **All**, Age: **All**, Race: **All**

The dashboards are intended to be reviewed in conjunction with the definitions and data notes below the dashboards.

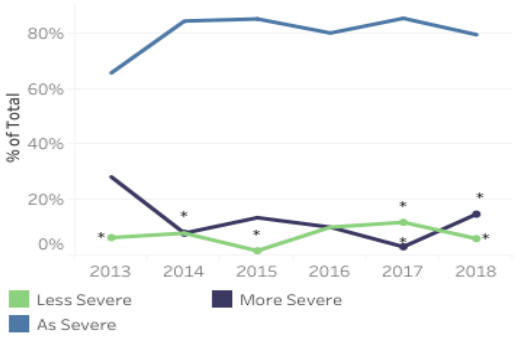
County Name
Forest

Defendant Sex
All

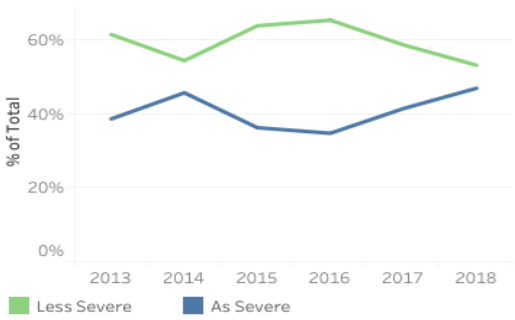
Defendant Age
All

Defendant Race
All

Top Issued Charge Severity Compared to Top Referred Charge Severity by Defendant as Percent of Total



Top Convicted Charge Severity Compared to Top Issued Charge Severity by Defendant as Percent of Total



Top Three Most Severe Referred Charges by Defendant**

Rank	Statute Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	940.19(1) Misdemeanor Battery				42	24	
	947.01(1) Disorderly Conduct	13	35	32			25
2	940.19(1) Misdemeanor Battery	9	22	30			23
	947.01(1) Disorderly Conduct				29	19	
3	940.235(1) Strangulation and Suffoca..					4*	
	943.01(1) Criminal Damage to Property					4*	
	946.41(1) Obstructing or Resisting an ..	6				4*	9
	946.49(1)(a) Misdemeanor Bail Jumpi..			23	16		
	948.21(1)(a) Child Neglect		11				

Top Three Most Severe Issued Charges by Defendant**

Rank	Statute Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	940.19(1) Misdemeanor Battery	16	17	25	21	18	
	946.49(1)(a) Misdemeanor Bail Jumping						18
2	940.19(1) Misdemeanor Battery						14
	943.01(1) Criminal Damage to Property	12					
	946.49(1)(a) Misdemeanor Bail Jumping			20	20		
	946.49(1)(b) Felony Bail Jumping					8	
	947.01(1) Disorderly Conduct		13				
3	943.01(1) Criminal Damage to Property				12		
	946.49(1)(b) Felony Bail Jumping	11					11
	947.01(1) Disorderly Conduct			16		7	11
	948.21(1)(a) Child Neglect		11				

Top Three Most Severe Convicted Charges by Defendant**

Rank	Statute Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	01-74 Adopting 947.01 - Disorderly ..	11	12	20	16		
	940.19(1) Misdemeanor Battery					12	14
2	01-74 Adopting 947.01 - Disorderly ..					9	
	940.19(1) Misdemeanor Battery		8	19			
	946.41(1) Obstructing or Resisting ..	9					
	946.49(1)(a) Misdemeanor Bail Jum..				13		11
3	01-74 Adopting 947.01 - Disorderly ..						10
	940.19(1) Misdemeanor Battery	8			7		
	946.49(1)(a) Misdemeanor Bail Jum..		6	12			
	947.01(1) Disorderly Conduct	8				4*	
	948.45(1) Contributing to Truancy		6				

* Indicates five or fewer records are available.

**A defendant may have more than one most severe charge if multiple top charges are of equal severity.

Figure 68.

Trends in Domestic Abuse Case Charges: Referred, Issued, and Convicted Charges

County: **Vilas**, Case Years: **2013 to 2018**

Defendant Selection - Sex: **All**, Age: **All**, Race: **All**

The dashboards are intended to be reviewed in conjunction with the definitions and data notes below the dashboards.

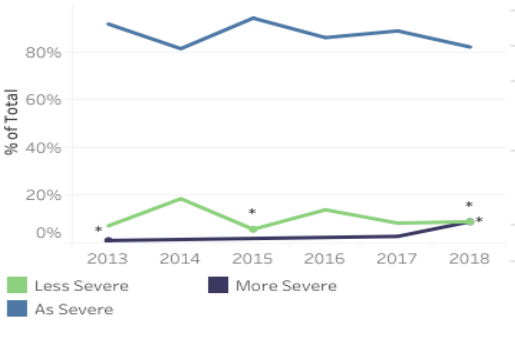
County Name
Vilas

Defendant Sex
All

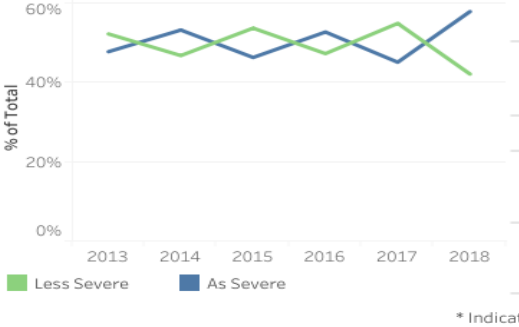
Defendant Age
All

Defendant Race
All

Top Issued Charge Severity Compared to Top Referred Charge Severity by Defendant as Percent of Total



Top Convicted Charge Severity Compared to Top Issued Charge Severity by Defendant as Percent of Total



Top Three Most Severe Referred Charges by Defendant**

Rank	Statute Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	947.01(1) Disorderly Conduct	121	120	83	95	67	78
2	940.19(1) Misdemeanor Battery	51	41	34	29	31	24
3	943.01(1) Criminal Damage to Property		22				
	946.49(1)(a) Misdemeanor Bail Jumpi..	17		19	15	23	12

Top Three Most Severe Issued Charges by Defendant**

Rank	Statute Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	947.01(1) Disorderly Conduct	42	63	43	37	33	24
2	940.19(1) Misdemeanor Battery	30	13	23	16		
	946.49(1)(a) Misdemeanor Bail Jumping				16	22	21
	946.49(1)(b) Felony Bail Jumping		13				
3	940.19(1) Misdemeanor Battery					21	15
	946.49(1)(a) Misdemeanor Bail Jumping	13		15			

Top Three Most Severe Convicted Charges by Defendant**

Rank	Statute Description	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1	947.01(1) Disorderly Conduct	28	27	20	23	24	13
2	9.02 Disorderly Conduct		11	13	9	8	6
	940.19(1) Misdemeanor Battery	14	11			8	6
3	9.02 Disorderly Conduct	12					
	940.19(1) Misdemeanor Battery			9	7		

* Indicates five or fewer records are available.

**A defendant may have more than one most severe charge if multiple top charges are of equal severity.

Figure 67.

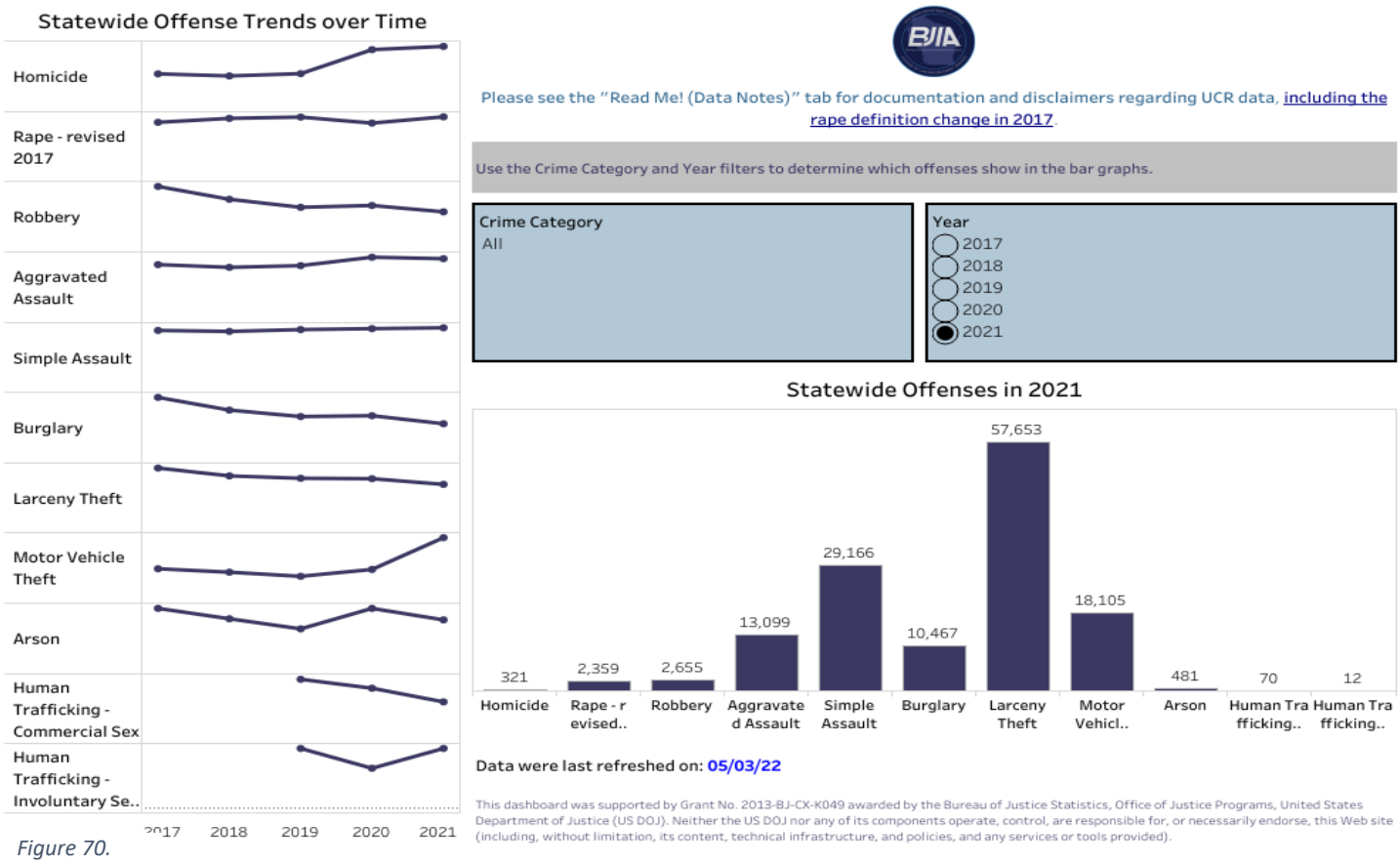


Figure 70.

Notes: Due to a change in the definition of rape required by the FBI that occurred in Wisconsin at the beginning of 2017, the rape offense is split in two offenses: one based on the legacy definition (pre-2017) and one based on the revised definition (2017-present), which includes Rape, Sodomy/Oral Sex, and Sexual Assault w/an Object; counts from legacy definition years should not be compared to counts from 2017 and onward. More information about the change in definition can be found on the Data Notes page. Lines graphs are not on the same scale. These displays reflect UCR offenses reported to or known by law enforcement and therefore may not reflect all crimes commited within a jurisdiction. Simple assault has been included in t..

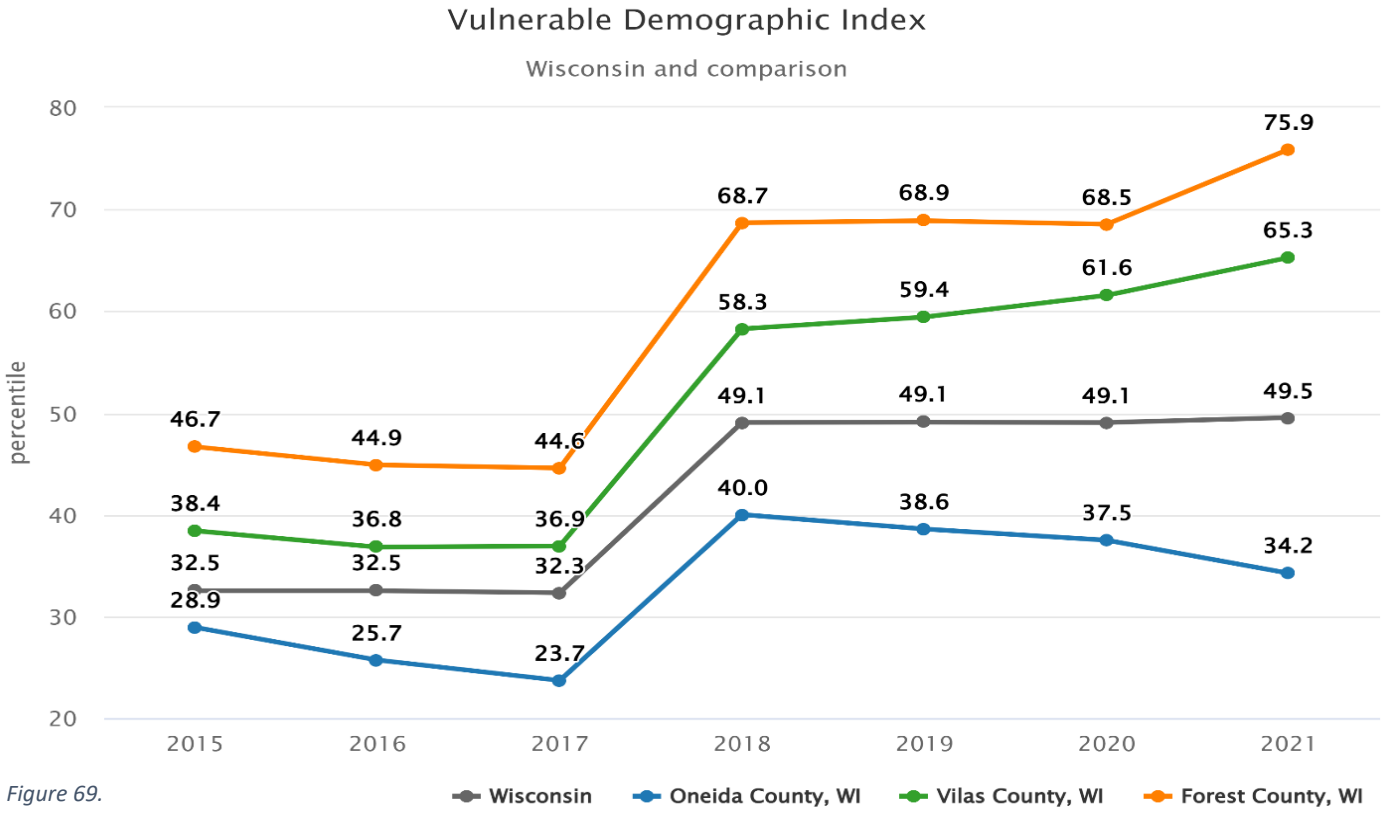


Figure 69.

Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/supt555y | **Data source:** EJScreen: Environmental Justice Screening (EJSCREEN)
Vulnerable Demographic Index: Index of vulnerable populations, a composite of low-income, minority, age <5, age 65+, below high school education, and linguistically isolated individuals. The index is constructed using national statistics as benchmarks, and thus represents the degree to which this area has a higher proportion of vulnerable residents than the nation as a whole. Reported as a percentile rank nationally, where 0 = lowest percentage of vulnerable residents, and 100 = highest percentage of vulnerable residents.

Health Conditions

Arthritis:

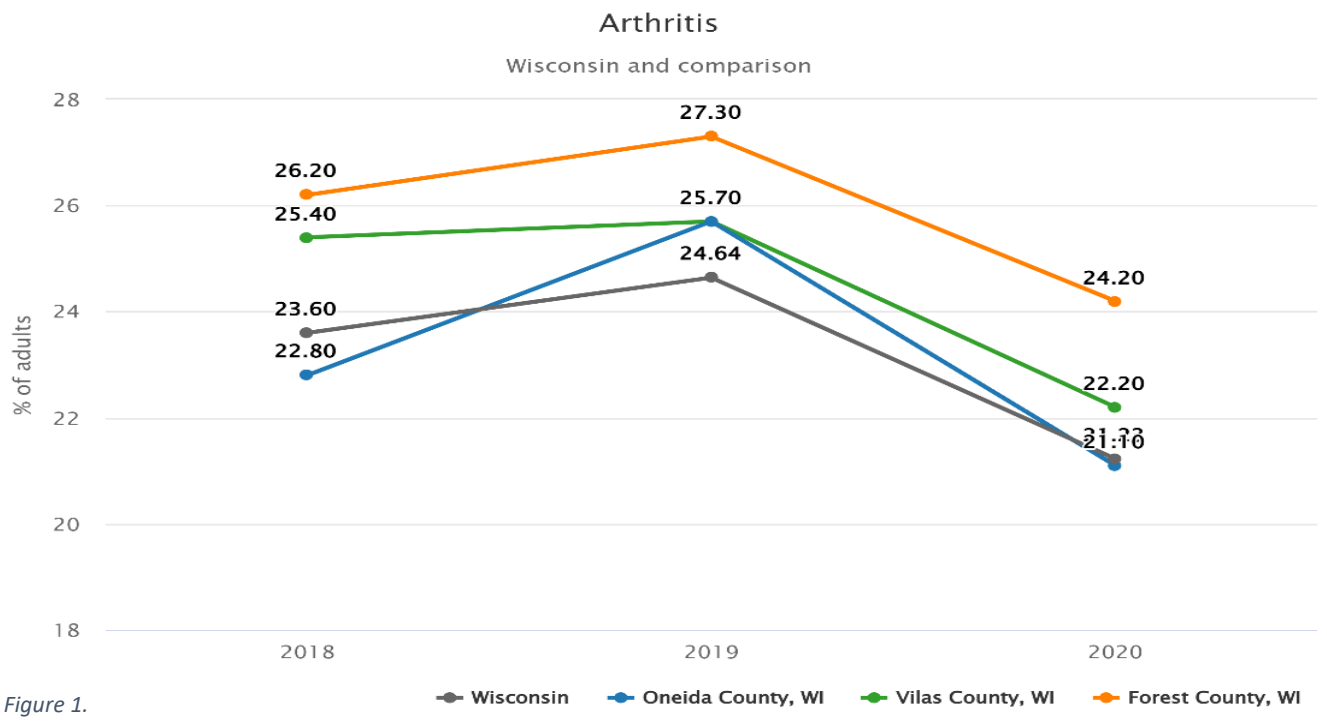


Figure 1.

Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/1fyb3a2o | **Data sources:** PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts)), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level da
Arthritis: Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report having been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they had arthritis. Data for counties and states are age-adjusted. Data for zips, tracts and smaller layers are raw.

Chronic Kidney Disease:

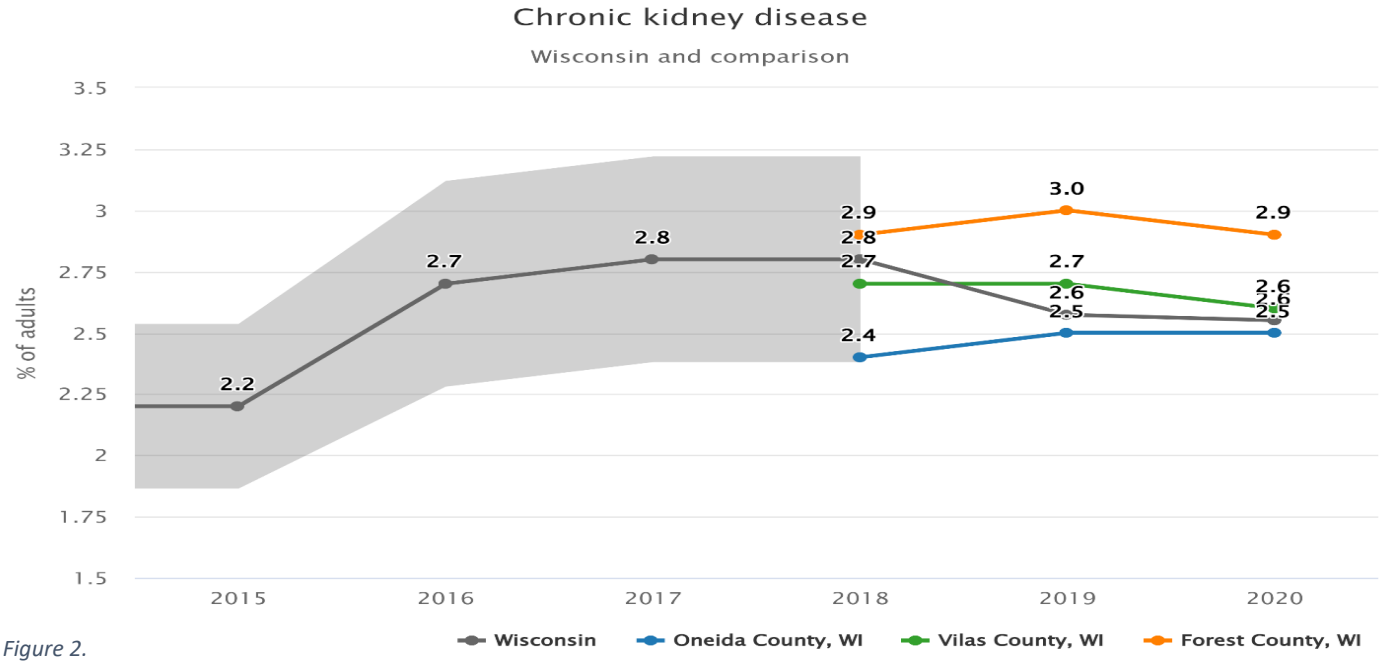


Figure 2.

Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/ovbvscrs | **Data sources:** PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts)), Razzaghi, Wang, et al. (MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2020) (county-level est
Chronic kidney disease: Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report ever having been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have kidney disease. Data for counties and states are age-adjusted. Data for zips, tracts and smaller layers are raw.

Health Conditions

Cancer:

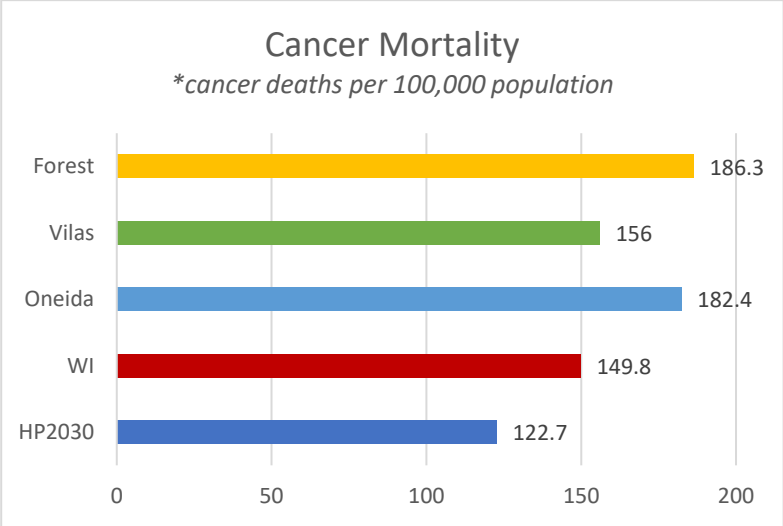


Figure 4. Rate of Cancer Deaths in Oneida County, Wisconsin - All Types of Cancer, All Ages, All Races and Ethnicities, Male and Female, 2015-2019, Rate per 100,000 people. Source: United States Cancer Statistics: Data Visualizations; https://gis.cdc.gov/Cancer/USCS/?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fcancer%2Fdataviz%2Findex.htm#/StateCountyTerritory/

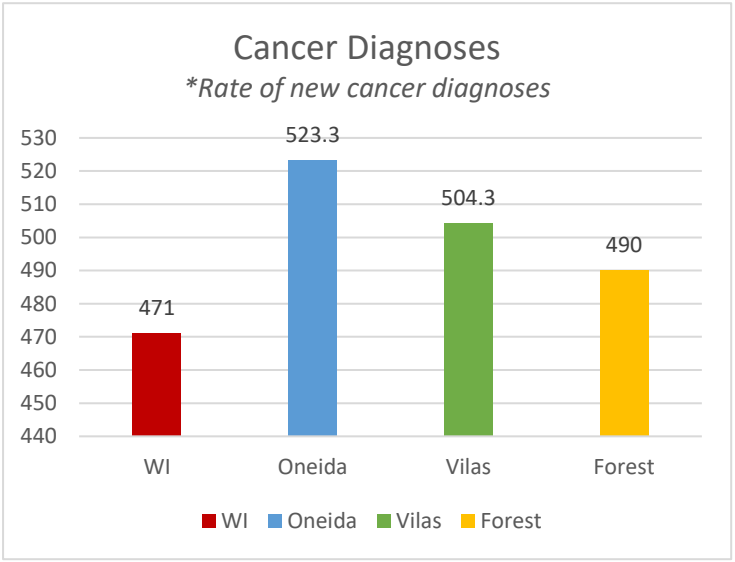


Figure 3. Rate of New Cancers in Oneida County, Wisconsin - All Types of Cancer, All Ages, All Races and Ethnicities, Male and Female, 2015-2019, Rate per 100,000 people. Source: United States Cancer Statistics: Data Visualizations; https://gis.cdc.gov/Cancer/USCS/?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fcancer%2Fdataviz%2Findex.htm#/StateCountyTerritory/

	HP 2030	WI	Oneida County	Vilas County	Forest County
Lung Cancer Rate ***Incidence rates of cancer in lung & bronchus***	-	59	68.7	62.6	68.3
Oral Cancer Rate ***Incidence rates of cancer in oral cavity & pharnyx***	-	13	12.7	12	-
Colorectal Cancer Mortality ***Colorectal cancer*** *death rate*	8.9	12.5	21.3	15.4	23.2
Prostate Cancer Mortality ***Prostate cancer*** *death rate*	16.9	20.8	15.5	-	-
Breast Cancer Mortality ***Breast cancer*** *death rate*	15.3	18.5	26.5	19.3	-

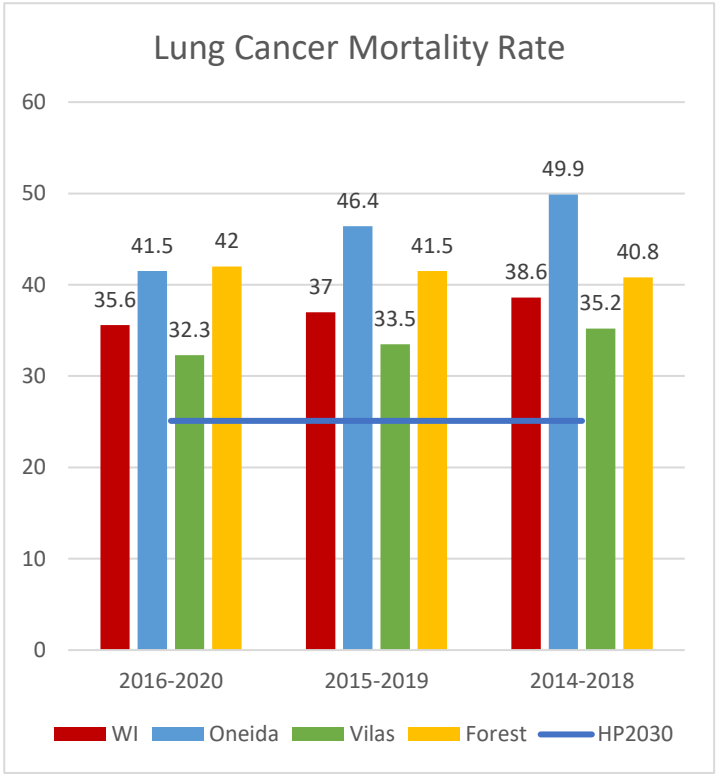


Figure 5. Lung Cancer Mortality Rate. Source: WISH Query Cancer Mortality; https://wish.wisconsin.gov/cancer/mortality.htm

Table 1. Rate of New Cancers in Oneida County, Wisconsin, All Ages, All Races and Ethnicities, Male and Female, 2015-2019
Rate per 100,000 people and Rate of Cancer Deaths in Oneida County, Wisconsin, All Ages, All Races and Ethnicities, Male and Female, 2015-2019, Rate per 100,000 people. Source: United States Cancer Statistics: Data Visualizations; https://gis.cdc.gov/Cancer/USCS/?CDC_AA_refVal=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.cdc.gov%2Fcancer%2Fdataviz%2Findex.htm#/StateCountyTerritory/

Health Conditions

Diabetes:

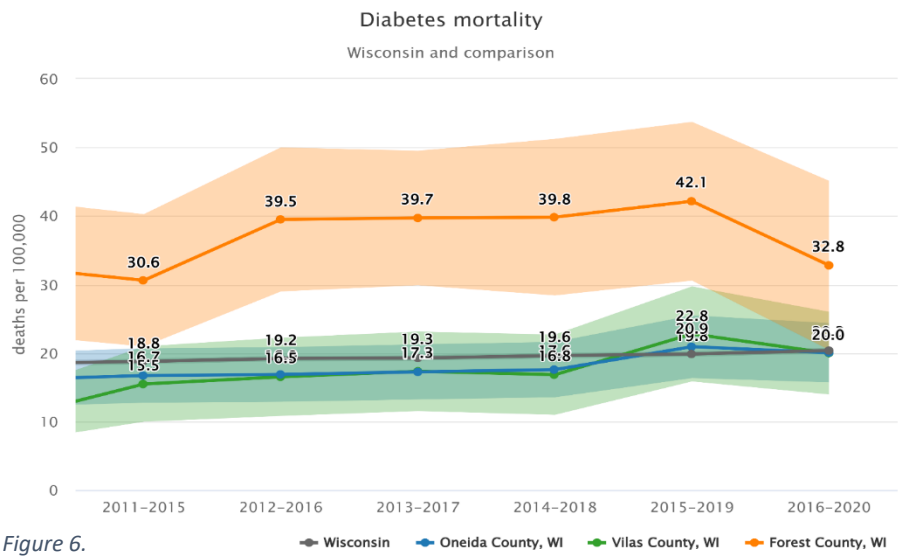


Figure 6.

Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/8jb9dq13 | **Data sources:** National Vital Statistics System–Mortality (NVSS–M) (CDC Wonder), Chicago Department of Public Health
Diabetes mortality: Deaths per 100,000 residents with an underlying cause of diabetes (ICD–10 codes E10–E14).

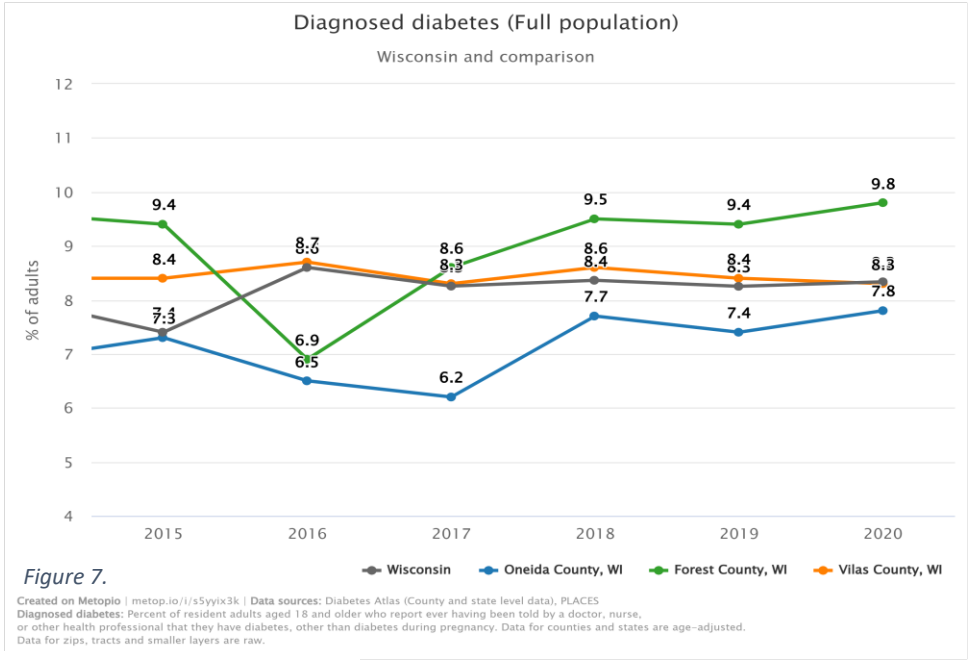


Figure 7.

Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/s5yyix3k | **Data sources:** Diabetes Atlas (County and state level data), PLACES
Diagnosed diabetes: Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report ever having been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have diabetes, other than diabetes during pregnancy. Data for counties and states are age–adjusted. Data for zips, tracts and smaller layers are raw.

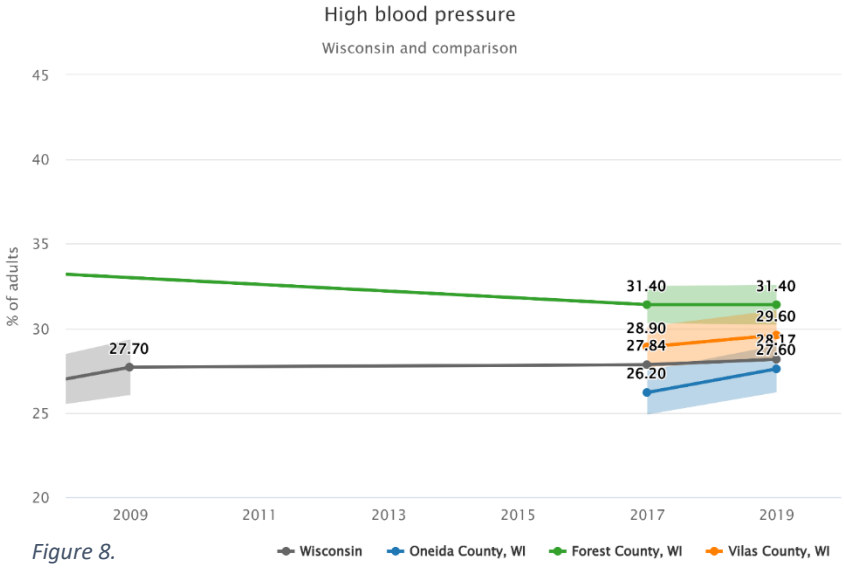


Figure 8.

Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/vo2gbo4p | **Data sources:** PLACES (Sub–county data (zip codes, tracts)), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level data)
High blood pressure: Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report ever having been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have high blood pressure (hypertension). Women who were told high blood pressure only during pregnancy and those who were told they had borderline hypertension were not included.

Health Conditions

Mental Health:

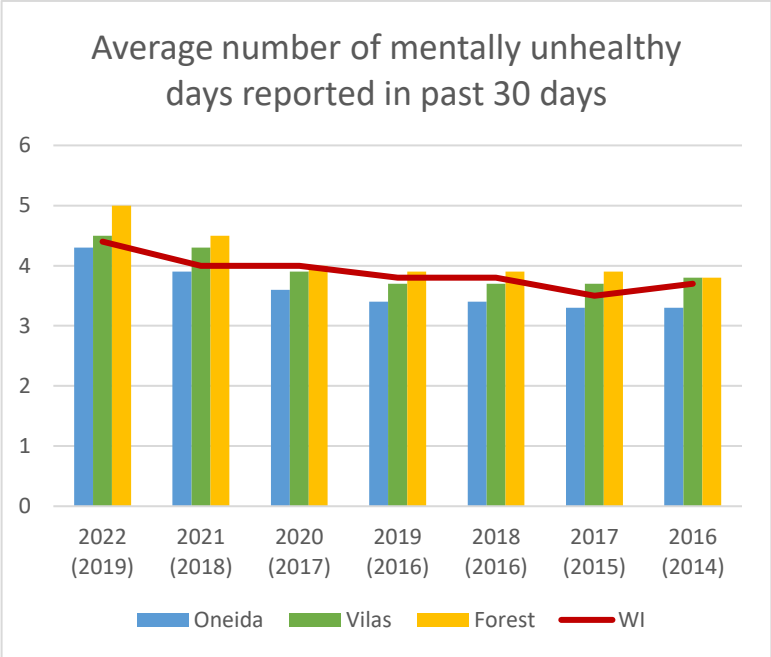


Figure 10. Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days. Source: County Health Rankings; https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings/wisconsin/oneida?year=2023

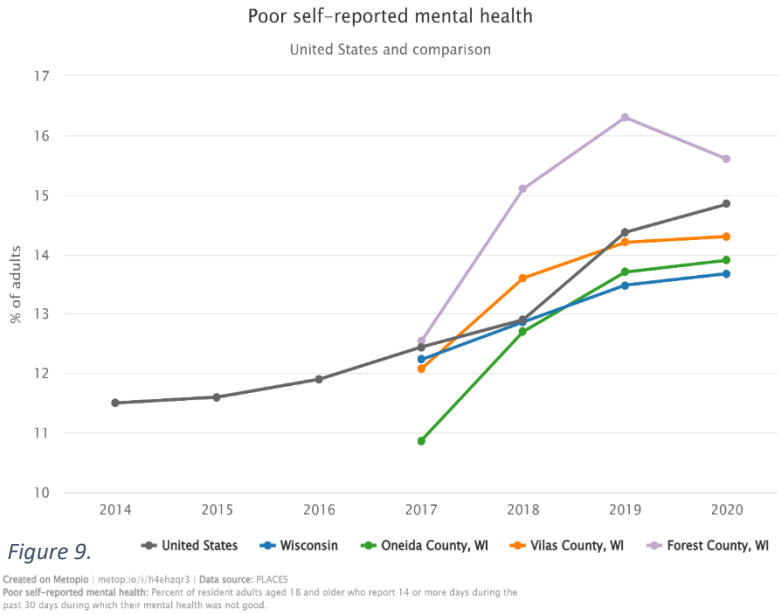


Figure 9.

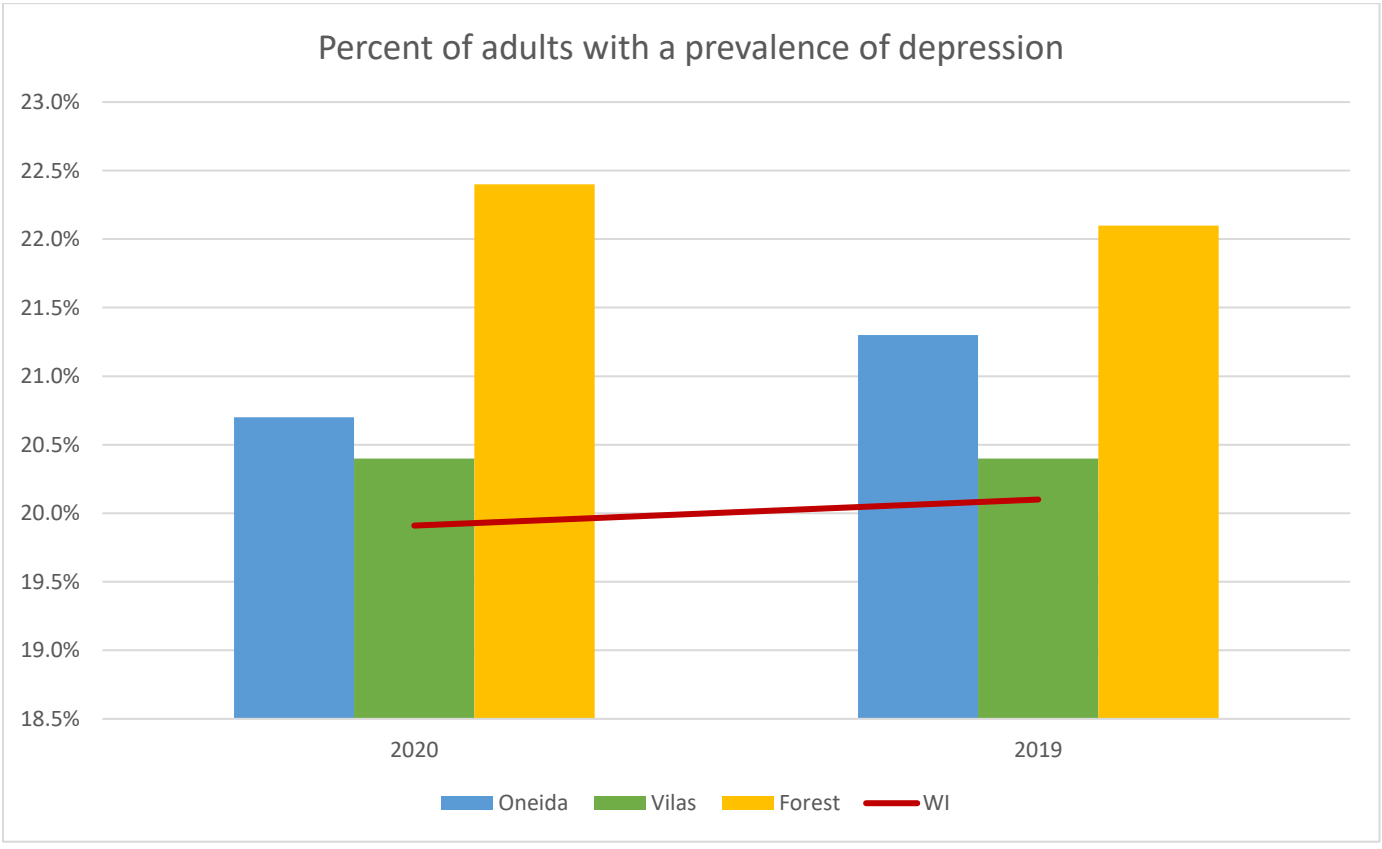


Figure 11 Percent of adults with a prevalence of depression. Source: PLACES; Metop.io/i/rahi5ap1

Health Conditions

Table 6. Service need based off of 3 categories, measured in the number of people served in 2016-2021. Source; DHS: Mental Health: County Services Dashboard; Mental Health: County Services Dashboard | Wisconsin Department of Health Services

	Tri-County		
Year:	Ongoing, High Intensity:	Ongoing, Low Intensity:	Short term/Situational:
2021	67	374	488
2020	71	335	466
2019	81	345	471
2018	96	344	614
2017	114	303	643
2016	157	356	680

Table 7. Top 5 most used services in the Tri-County from 2016-2021. Measured in the number of people served. Source: DHS: Mental Health: County Services Dashboard; Mental Health: County Services Dashboard | Wisconsin Department of Health Services

2021			2020			2019		
	Type	# of people served		Type	# of people served		Type	# of people served
1.	Crisis	572	1.	Crisis	539	1.	Crisis	545
2.	Medication Management	253	2.	Medication Management	239	2.	Medication Management	252
3.	Inpatient	164	3.	Inpatient	140	3.	Inpatient	145
4.	Intake & Assessment	120	4.	Comprehensive Community Services	94	4.	Comprehensive Community Services	106
5.	Comprehensive Community Services	87	5.	Intake & Assessment	75	5.	Intake & Assessment	83
2018			2017			2016		
	Type	# of people served		Type	# of people served		Type	# of people served
1.	Crisis	691	1.	Crisis	697	1.	Crisis	679
2.	Medication Management	269	2.	Medication Management	266	2.	Medication Management	411
3.	Inpatient	198	3.	Inpatient	193	3.	Inpatient	202
4.	Comprehensive Community Services	113	4.	Outpatient Counseling	103	4.	Outpatient Counseling	137
5.	Intake & Assessment	100	5.	Comprehensive Community Services	75	5.	Case Management	135
				Intake & Assessment	75			

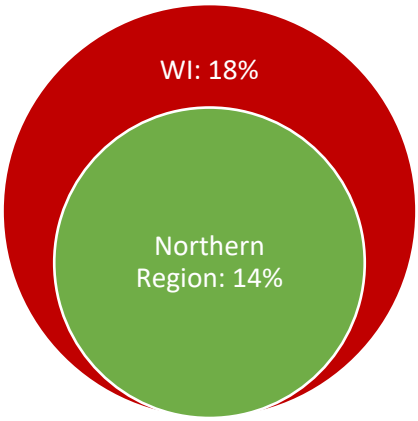
Health Conditions

Table 8. Adolescent Mental Health – Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2021; https://dpi.wi.gov/sspw/yrbs/online	Oneida	Vilas	Forest	WI
% of LBGTQ+ high school students that have any mental health concerns	88%		95%	80.8%
% of high school students who experienced bullying at school during the past 12 months	26%		19%	18%
% of middle school students who experienced bullying at school during the past 12 months	30%	30%	29%	
% of high school students who were electronically bullied (past 12 months)	18%		12%	16%
% of middle school students who were electronically bullied (past 12 months)	21%	21%	20%	
% of high school students who experienced bullying either at school, online, or in both forms.	31%		23%	24.3%
% of middle school students who experienced bullying either at school, online, or in both forms.	37%	40%	38%	
% of high school students who agreed or strongly agreed that bullying was a problem at their school.	46%		38%	37.9%
% of middle school students who agreed or strongly agreed that bullying was a problem at their school.	41%	33%	40%	
% of high school students who agree or strongly agree that they belong at school	57%		57%	60.8%
% of middle school students who agree or strongly agree that they belong at school	63%	68%	60%	
% of high school students who responded that they did not feel like they belonged at their school	15%		18%	
% of middle school students who responded that they did not feel like they belonged at their school	9%	9%	15%	
% of high school students who had experienced significant problems with anxiety (past 12 months)	51%		51%	52.1%
% of middle school students who had experienced significant problems with anxiety (past 12 months)	55%	48%	45%	
% of high school students who experienced prolonged, disruptive sadness (past 12 months)	32%		38%	
% of middle school students who experienced prolonged, disruptive sadness (past 12 months)	33%	30%	33%	
% of high school students who most of the time or always get emotional help when needed (emotional support)	22%		17%	22.4%
% of middle school students who most of the time or always get emotional help when needed (emotional support)	38%	38%	25%	
% of high school students who said that they rarely or never get the help they need (emotional support)	51%		61%	
% of middle school students who said that they rarely or never get the help they need (emotional support)	39%	41%	51%	
% of high school students who could turn to at least one adult besides parents	86%		82%	67.2%
% of middle school students who could turn to at least one adult besides parents	82%	80%	74%	

Health Conditions

Oral Health:

Percent of third grade children with at untreated tooth decay



Percent of high school students that saw a dentist in the past 12 months

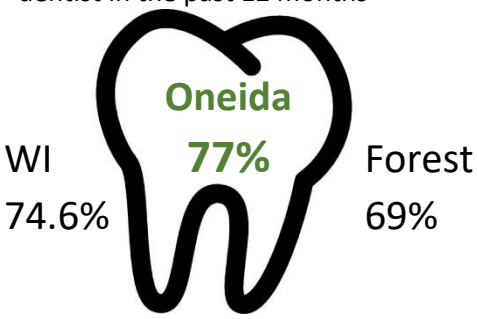


Figure 13. Oneida County Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2021; https://dpi.wi.gov/sspw/yrbs/online

Figure 12 Percent of third grade children with at untreated tooth decay. Source: 2018 Healthy Smiles Healthy Growth; https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p0/p00589.pdf

Table 9. Visits to dentist or dental clinic (in the past year among adults aged >=18 years)		
Oneida	**Vilas**	**Forest**
68%	69%	61%

Table 10. Oral Health - Population on Fluoridated Public Water System			
HP 2030 Goal	Oneida	Vilas	Forest
86.90%	66.50%	63%	0%

Oral Health - Population on Fluoridated Public Water System - Percent of Population
2021 ~ County ~ Percent of Population. Source: Environmental Public Health Data Tracker; https://dhsgis.wi.gov/DHS/EPHTracker/#/all/Oral%20Health/oralHealthIndex/NOTRACT/Population%20on%20Fluoridated%20Public%20Water%20System/OHPFPWSPercPop

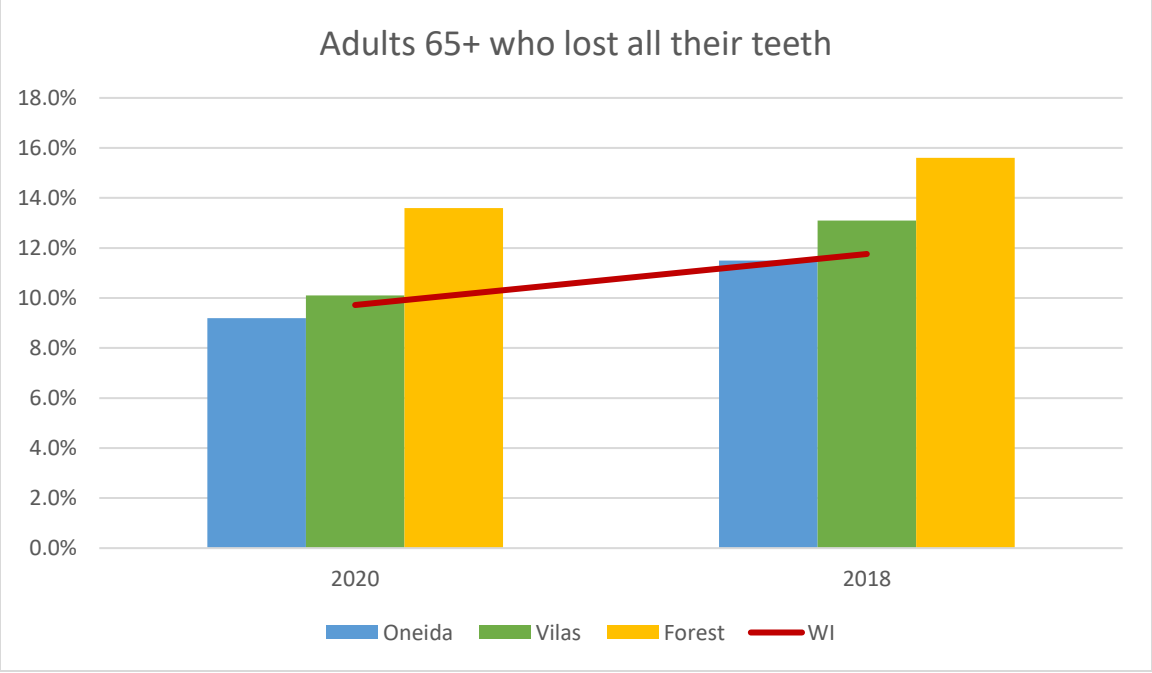


Figure 14. All teeth lost (seniors (65 and older)). Source: PLACES; Metop.io/i/5j3j622m

Health Conditions

Auditory:

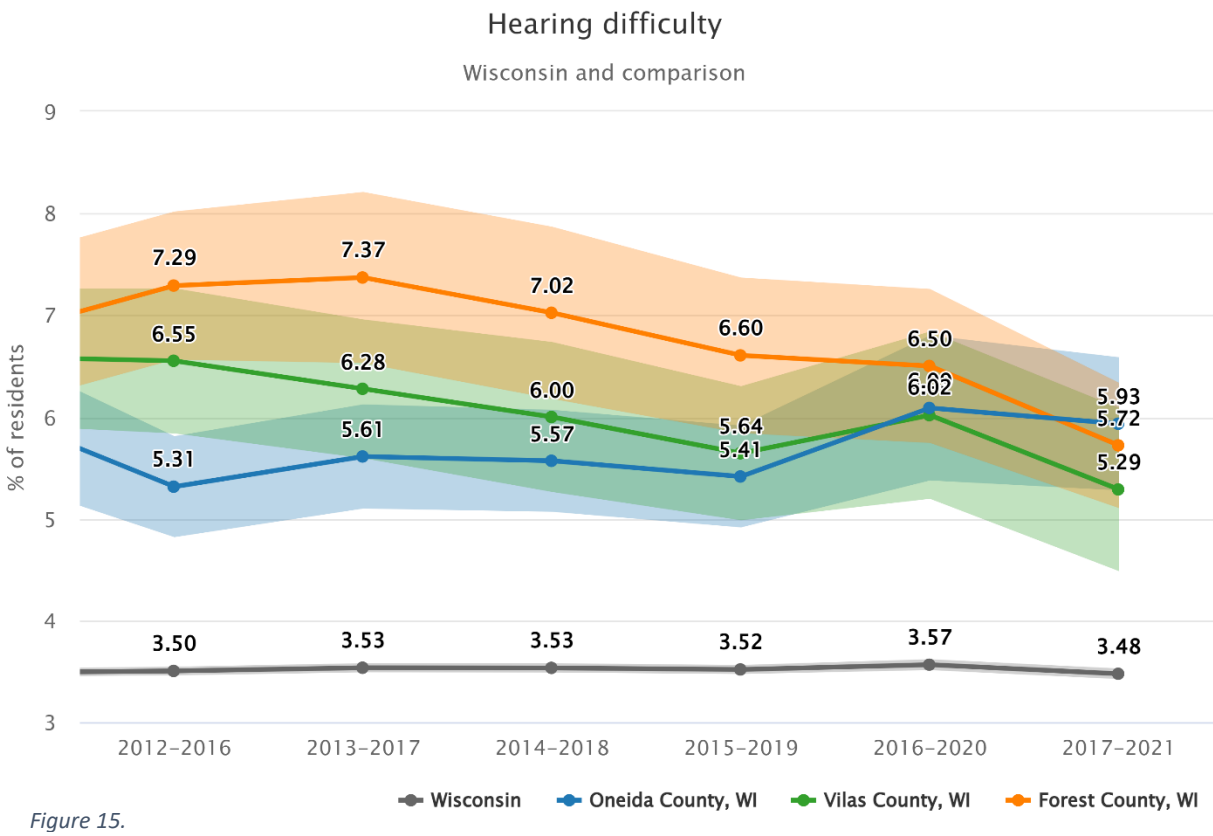


Figure 15.

Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/bfc5eogc | **Data source:** American Community Survey (ACS) (Table S1810)
Hearing difficulty: Percent of residents reporting a hearing difficulty.

Dementia:

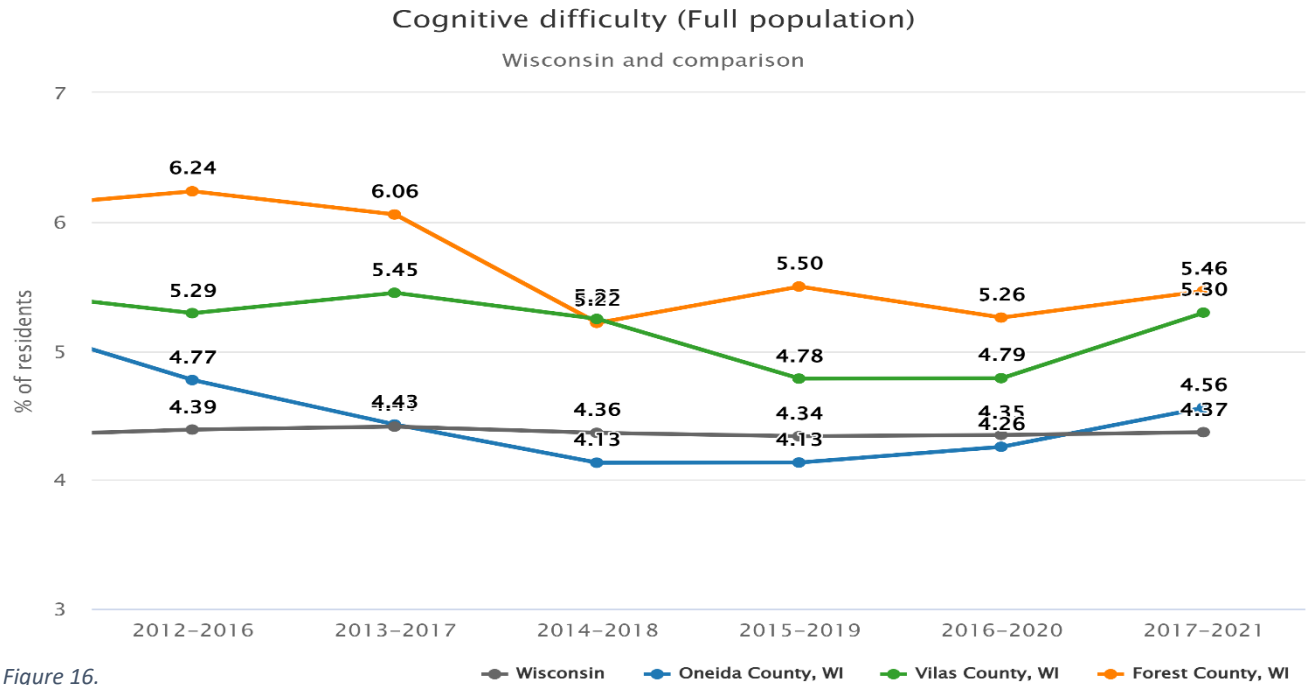


Figure 16.

Created on Metopio | metop.io/i/3aq4i8xn | **Data source:** American Community Survey (ACS) (Table S1810)
Cognitive difficulty: Percent of residents reporting a cognitive difficulty.

Health Conditions

STI's/STD's:

Sexually Transmitted Infections; custom STI report request from WI DHS, received 4/11/23

Table 2. Chlamydia Among Both Male & Female Age Group 15-24												
Counties	**2016**		**2017**		**2018**		**2019**		**2020**		**2021****	
	#	**Rate***	**#**	**Rate***	**#**	**Rate***	**#**	**Rate***	**#**	**Rate***	**#**	**Rate***
Forest	24	261	31	338	29	316	30	328	16	175	8	88
Oneida	44	122	54	150	57	159	64	178	39	108	31	86
Vilas	16	51	19	88	26	120	28	128	16	73	12	55

Table 3. Gonorrhea Among Male Age Group 15-24												
Counties	**2016**		**2017**		**2018**		**2019**		**2020**		**2021****	
	#	**Rate**	**#**	**Rate**	**#**	**Rate**	**#**	**Rate**	**#**	**Rate**	**#**	**Rate**
Forest	2	339	0	0	1	180	2	371	0	0	1	188
Oneida	1	57	0	0	1	60	3	184	1	62	1	62
Vilas	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	104	1	104	0	0

Table 4. Syphilis Among Female Age Group 15-24												
Counties	**2016**		**2017**		**2018**		**2019**		**2020**		**2021****	
	#	**Rate**	**#**	**Rate**	**#**	**Rate**	**#**	**Rate**	**#**	**Rate**	**#**	**Rate**
Forest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oneida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	69
Vilas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 5. Syphilis Among Male (including MSM) Age Group 15-24												
Counties	**2016**		**2017**		**2018**		**2019**		**2020**		**2021****	
	#	**Rate**	**#**	**Rate**	**#**	**Rate**	**#**	**Rate**	**#**	**Rate**	**#**	**Rate**
Forest	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	186	0	0	0	0
Oneida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vilas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Health Conditions

Respiratory Disease:

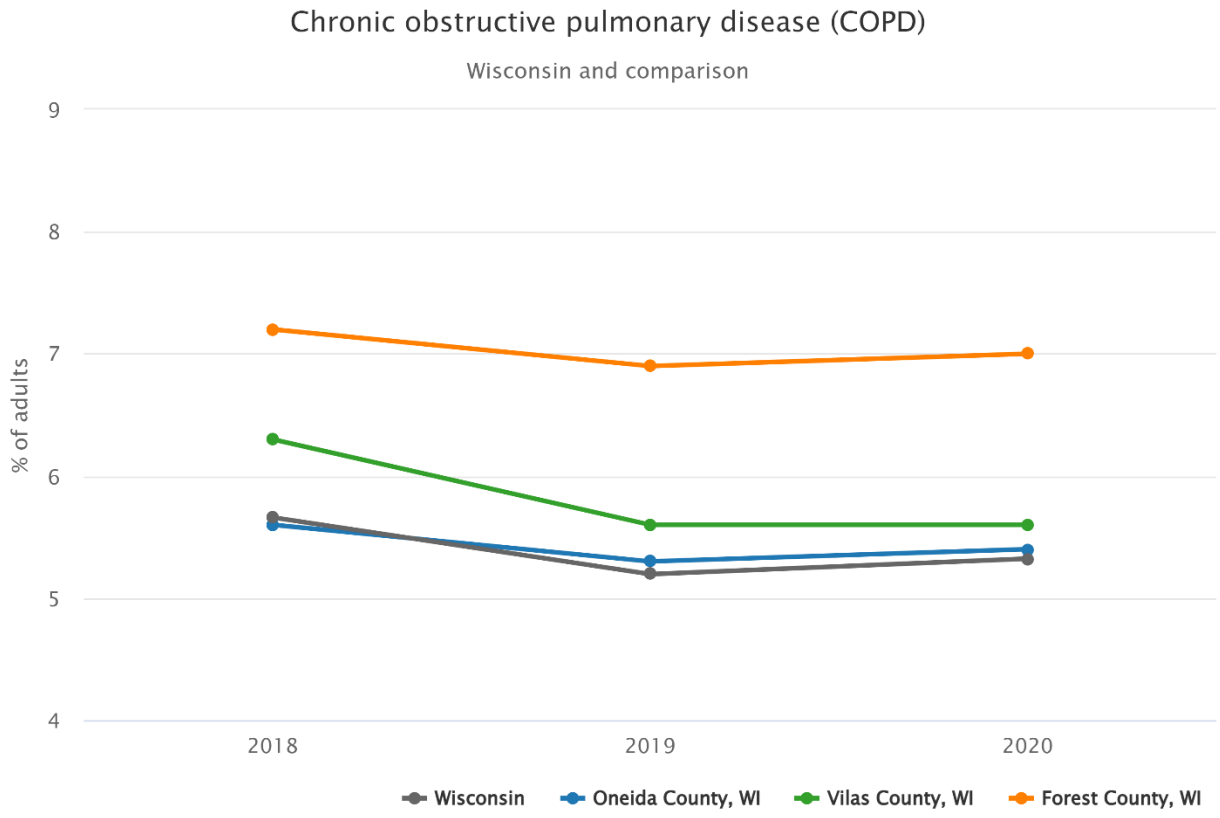
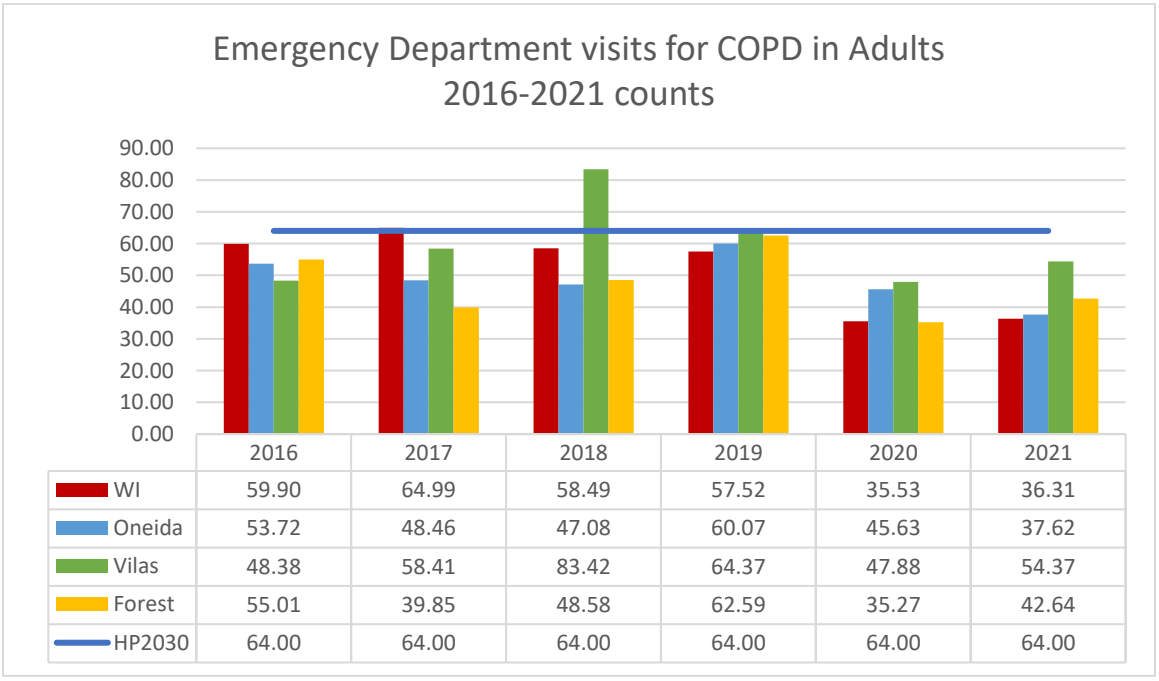


Figure 17.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
WI	59.90	64.99	58.49	57.52	35.53	36.31
Oneida	53.72	48.46	47.08	60.07	45.63	37.62
Vilas	48.38	58.41	83.42	64.37	47.88	54.37
Forest	55.01	39.85	48.58	62.59	35.27	42.64
HP2030	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00	64.00

Figure 18. Emergency Department visits for COPD in Adults for the years of 2016-2021 measured per 10,000 people. Source: Wisconsin EPH Tracker https://dhsgis.wi.gov/DHS/EPHTracker/#/all/Chronic%20Obstructive%20Pulmonary%20Disease/copdIndex/NOTRACT/Emergency%20Department%20Visits

Health Conditions

Pregnancy & Childbirth:

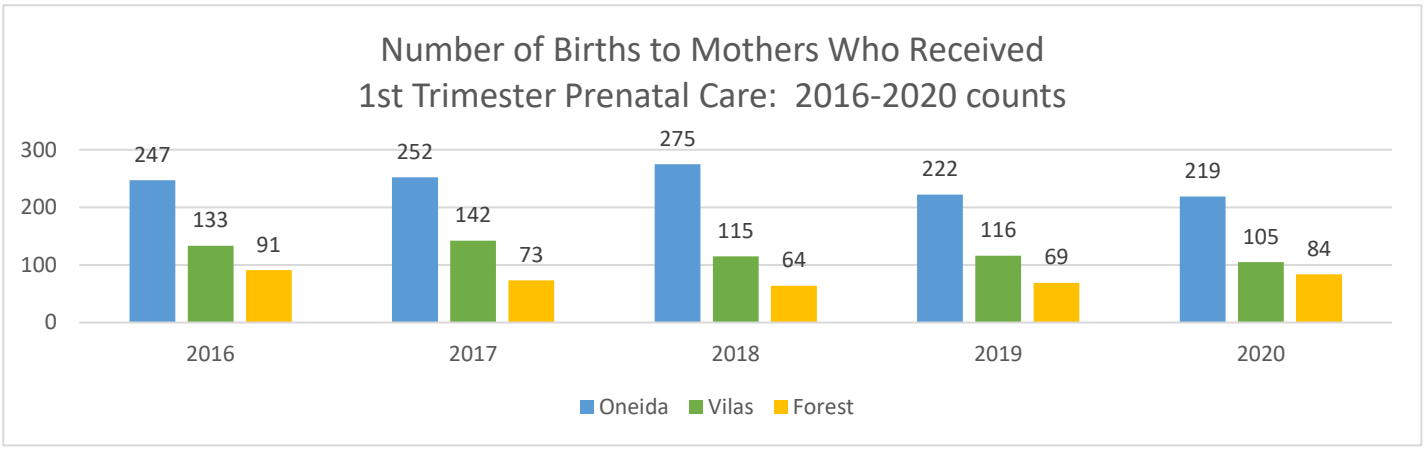


Figure 19. Number of births to mothers who received 1st trimester prenatal care for the years of 2016-2020. Source: DHS WISH https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/prenatal-care/form.htm

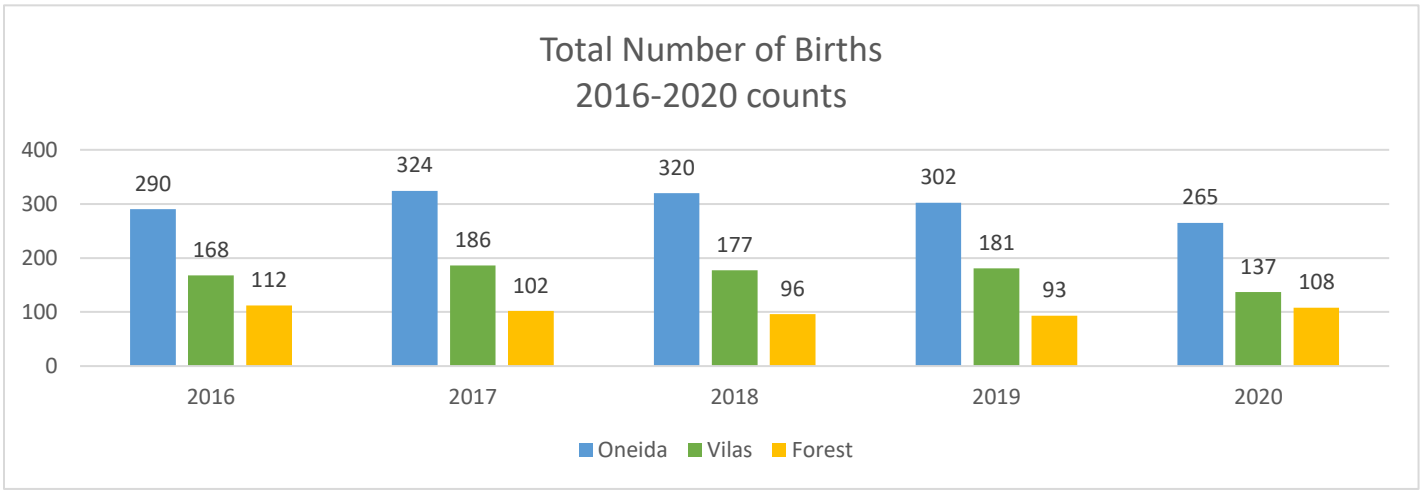


Figure 20. Total number of births for the years of 2016-2020. Source: DHS WISH https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/prenatal-care/form.htm

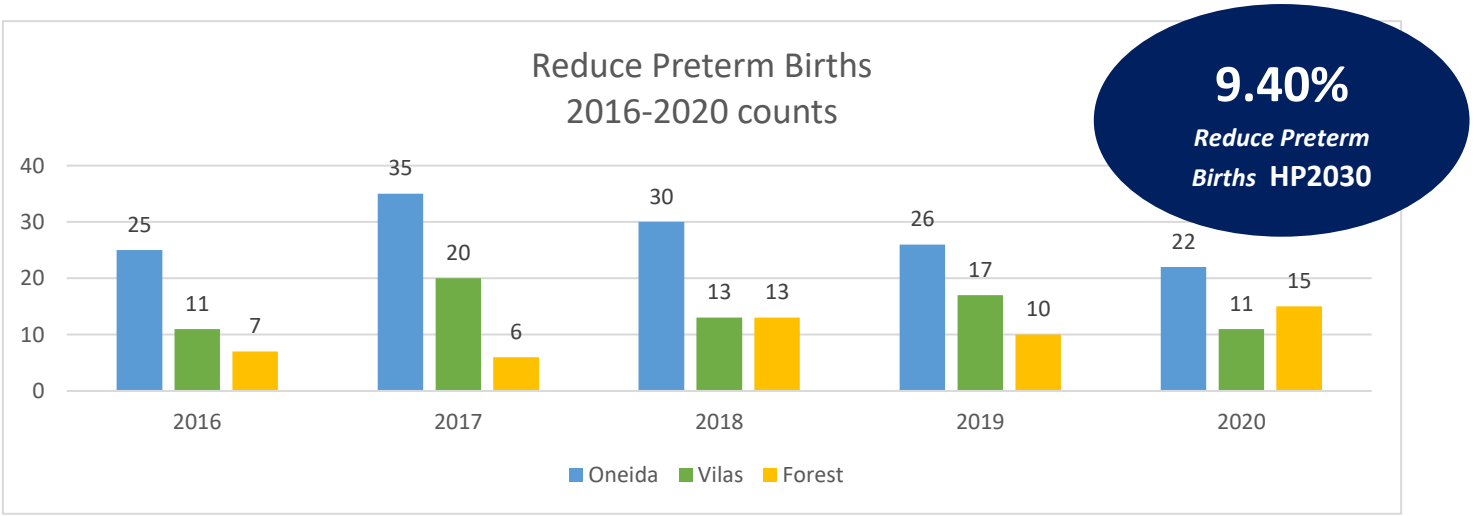
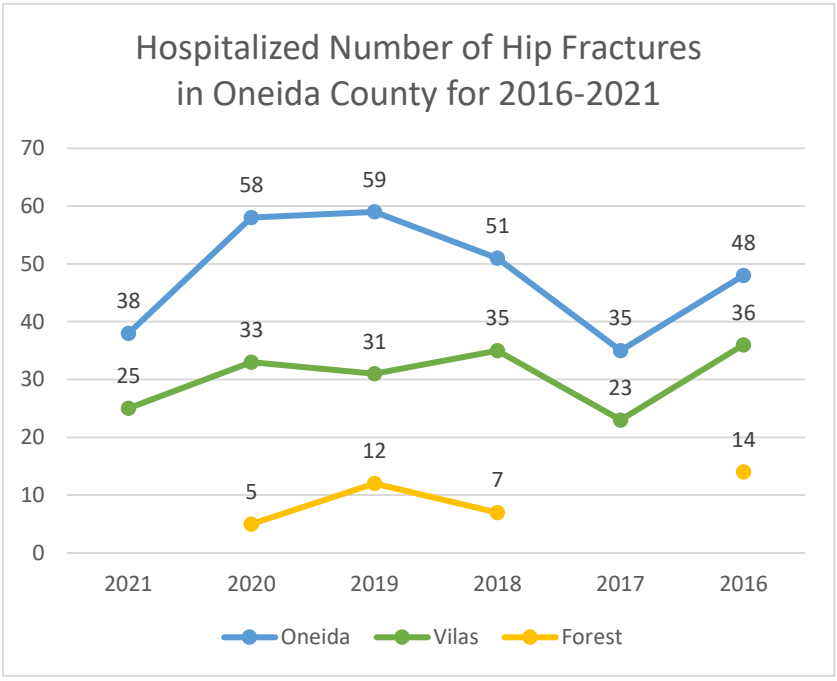


Figure 21. Reduce preterm births counts for the years of 2016-2020. Source: DHS WISH https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/prenatal-care/form.htm

Health Conditions

Osteoporosis:



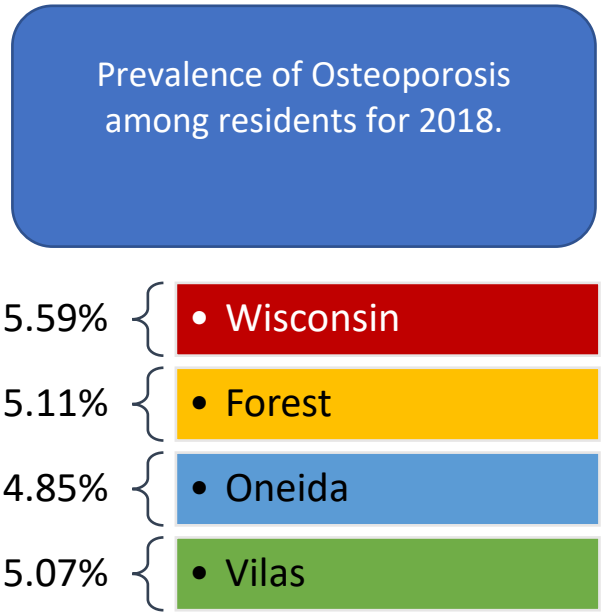


Figure 22. Hospitalized number of hip fractures in Oneida County. Source DHS WISH https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/injury-hosp/query.htm

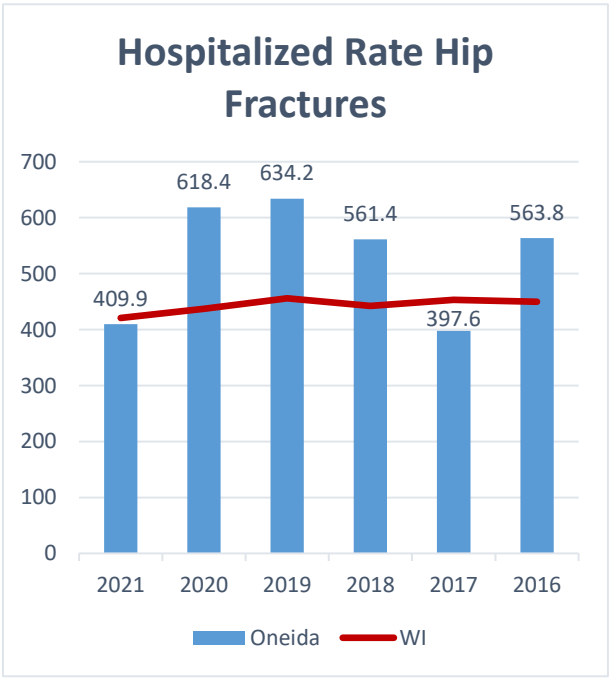


Figure 23: Hospitalized Rate Hip Fractures measure per 100,000. Source: DHS WISH https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/injury-hosp/query.htm

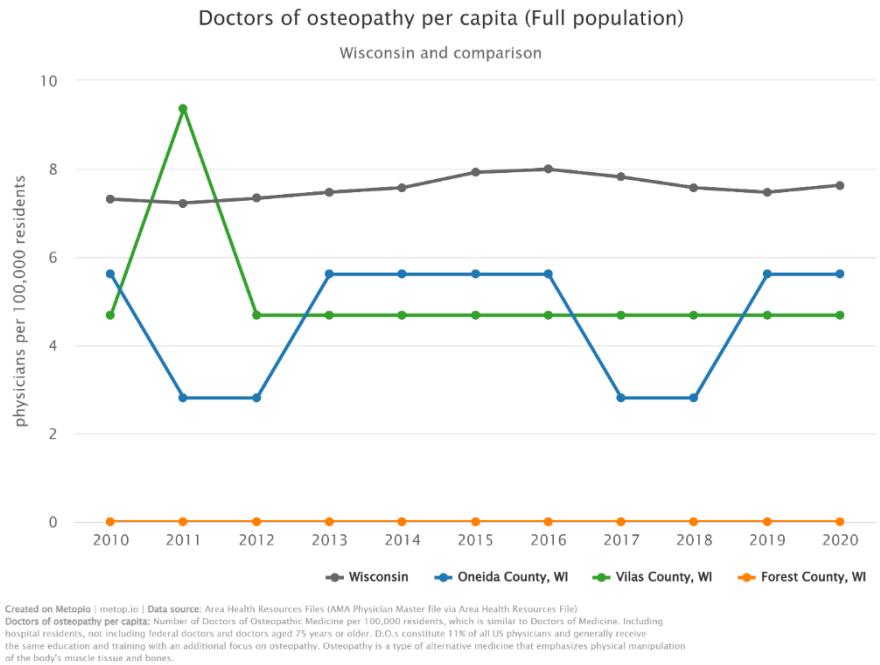


Figure 24.

Health Conditions

Heart Disease & Stroke:

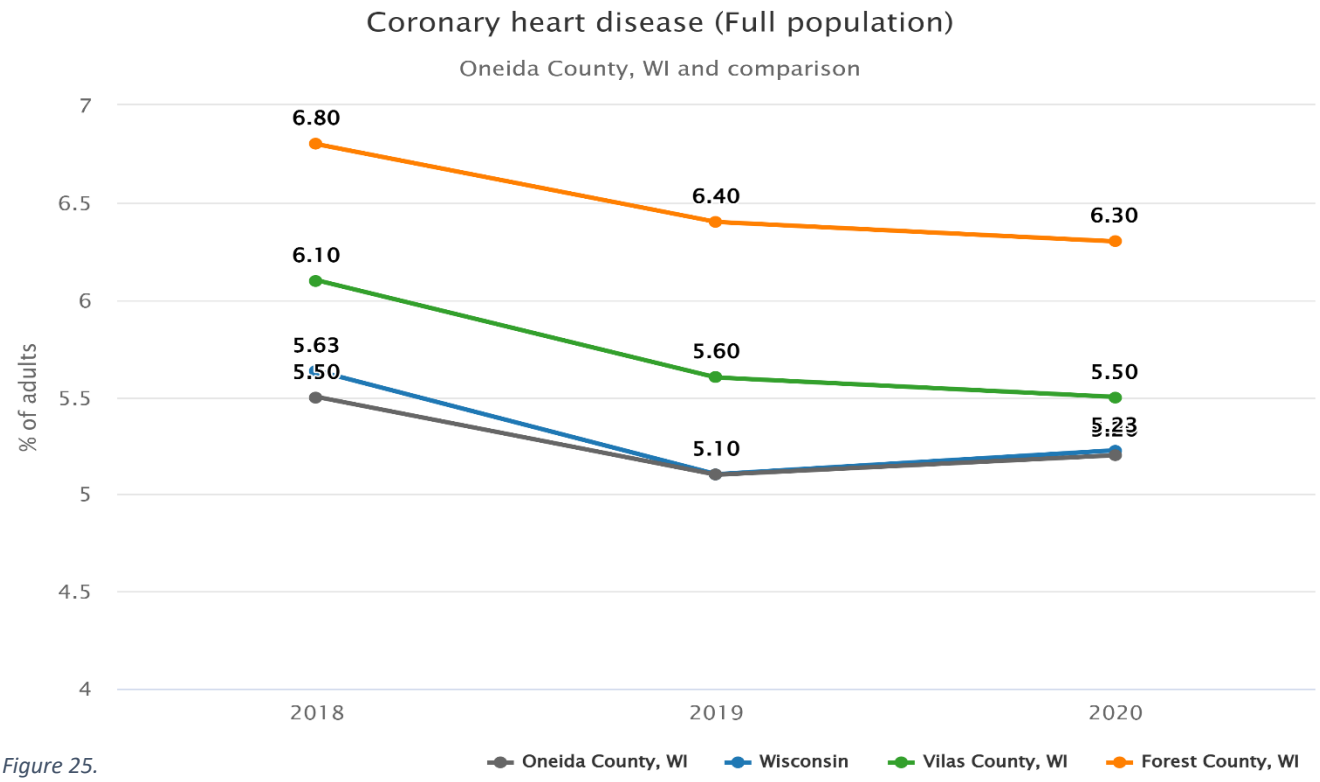


Figure 25.

Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data sources:** PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts)), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level data)
Coronary heart disease: Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report ever having been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have angina or coronary heart disease. Data for counties and states are age-adjusted. Data for zips, tracts and smaller layers are raw.

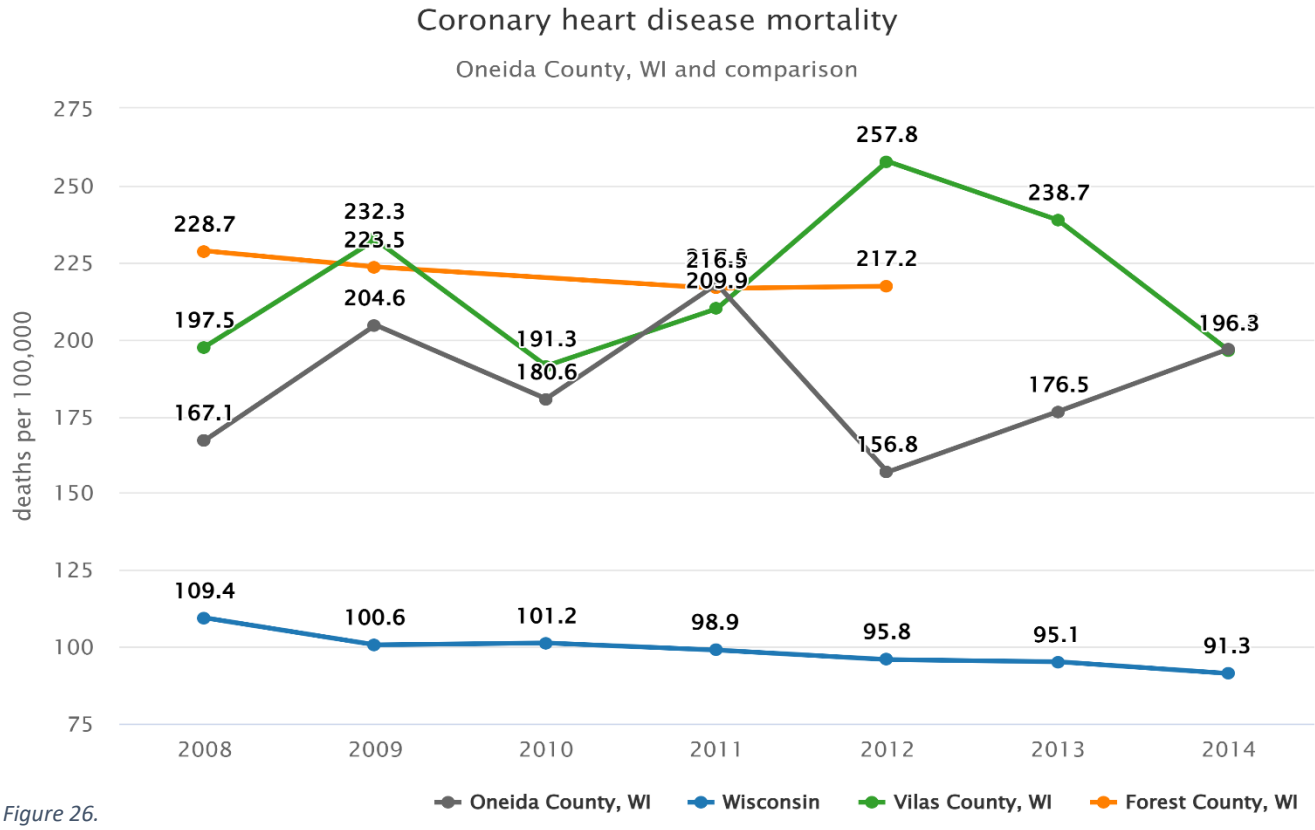


Figure 26.

Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data sources:** National Vital Statistics System-Mortality (NVSS-M) (Via http://healthindicators.gov), Chicago Department of Public Health (Epidemiolc
Coronary heart disease mortality: Deaths per 100,000 residents related to coronary heart disease (ICD-10 codes I20-I25). Specifically, ischemic heart diseases (acute myocardial infarction, other acute ischemic heart diseases, and other forms of chronic ischemic heart disease).

Health Conditions

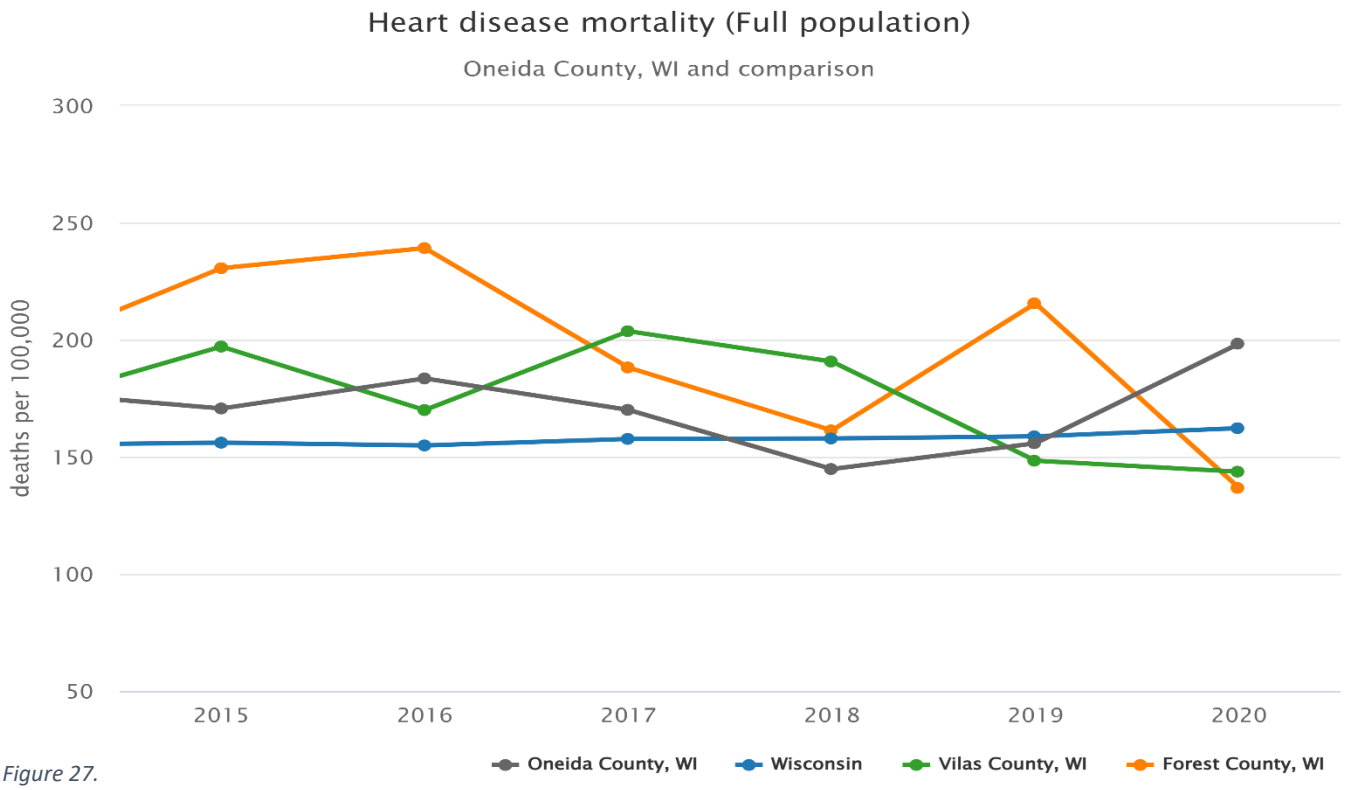


Figure 27.

Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data sources:** National Vital Statistics System–Mortality (NVSS–M) (Via http://healthindicators.gov), Chicago Department of Public
Heart disease mortality: Deaths per 100,000 residents with an underlying cause of heart disease (ICD–10 codes I00–I09, I11, I13, I20–I51).

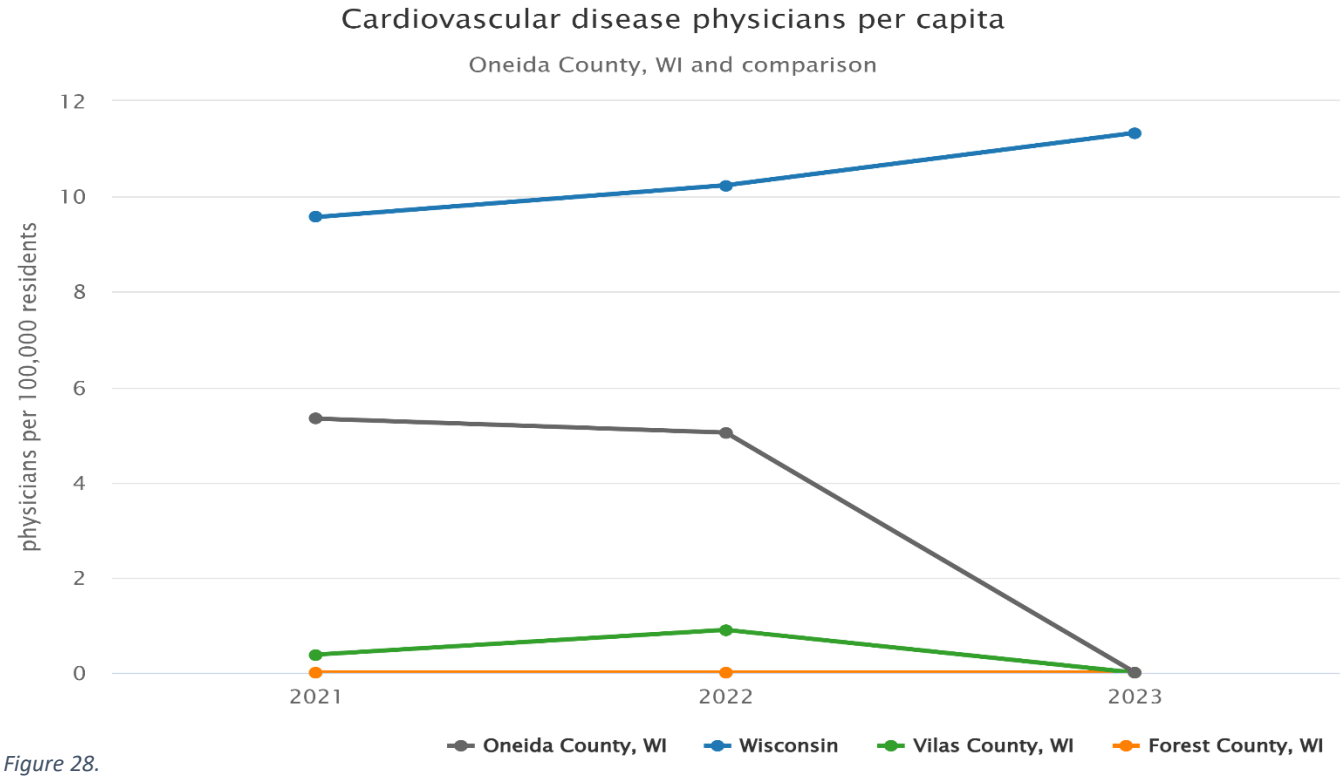


Figure 28.

Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data source:** National Provider Identifier Files (NPI)
Cardiovascular disease physicians per capita: An internist who specializes in diseases of the heart and blood vessels and manages complex cardiac conditions such as heart attacks and life–threatening, abnormal heartbeat rhythms.

Health Conditions

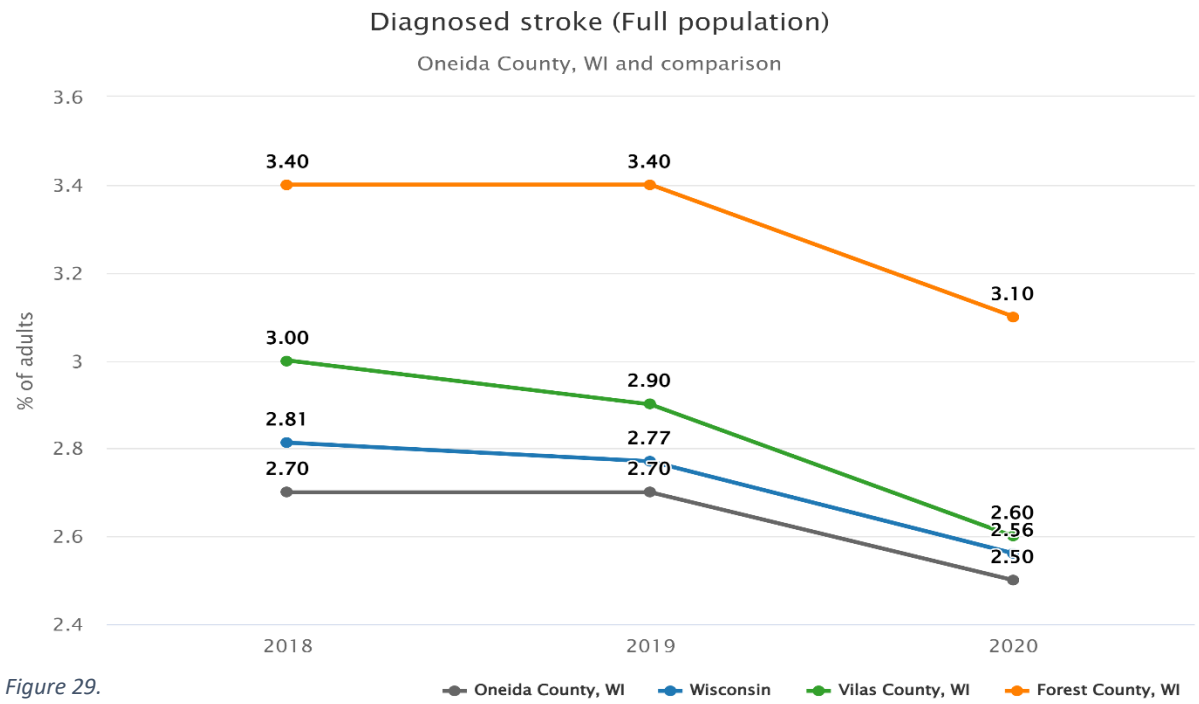
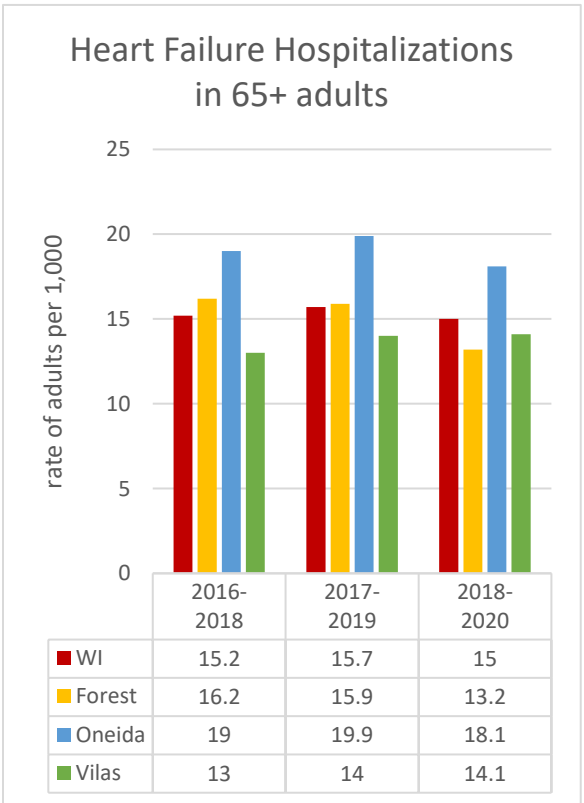


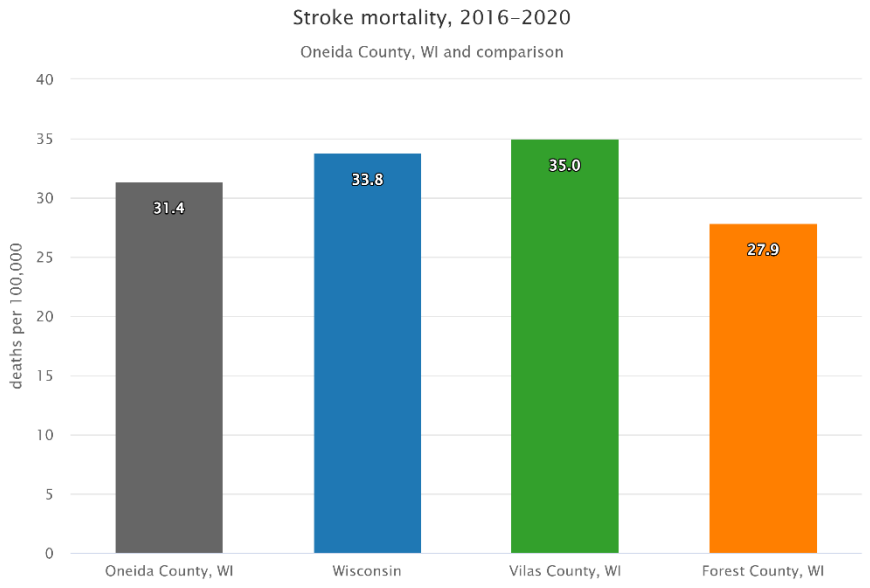
Figure 29.

Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data sources:** PLACES (Sub-county data (zip codes, tracts)), Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) (County and state level data)
Diagnosed stroke: Percent of resident adults aged 18 and older who report ever having been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that they have had a stroke.



	2016-2018	2017-2019	2018-2020
WI	15.2	15.7	15
Forest	16.2	15.9	13.2
Oneida	19	19.9	18.1
Vilas	13	14	14.1

Figure 30. Heart failure hospitalizations for adults 65+, measured per 1,000 adults. Source: CDC: DHDSAtlas; Interactive Atlas of Heart Disease and Stroke Tables (cdc.gov)



Created on Metopio | metop.io | **Data sources:** National Vital Statistics System-Mortality (NVSS-M) (Via http://healthindicators.gov), Chicago Department of Public
Stroke mortality: Deaths per 100,000 residents due to stroke (ICD-10 codes I60-I69).

Figure 31.