



2021 Door County Community Health Assessment



Public Health

Prevent. Promote. Protect.

Door County

Door County Health & Human Services
Public Health Division

Completed December 2022

**Approved in 2023 by Door County Medical Center Board of Directors*

Table of Contents

Acknowledgments.....	1
Health Officer’s Message.....	2
Considerations.....	3
About Our Community.....	4
What Makes A Community Healthy.....	5
Process Overview.....	6-9
Identified Health Priorities.....	10-14
Overview.....	11
Mental Health Overview.....	12
Substance Use Overview.....	13
Healthy Lifestyles Overview.....	14
Demographics.....	15-25
Focus Areas of Health.....	26-94
Alcohol and Other Drug Use.....	27-36
Chronic Disease.....	37-44
Communicable Disease.....	45-48
Environmental Health	49-57
Healthy Growth and Development.....	58-62
Mental Health.....	63-70
Oral Health.....	71-73
Physical Activity.....	74-79
Reproductive and Sexual Health.....	80-82
Tobacco.....	83-85
Violence and Injury.....	86-92
References.....	93-94

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A special thanks to Destination Door County for providing many of the photos used in this report.

Health Officer's Message

Dear Residents, Partners and Staff,

Door County Public Health is pleased to present our 2021 Community Health Assessment. A Community Health Assessment (CHA), along with the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) it leads to, is part of a cyclical process that helps communities like Door County assess and improve the overall community's health. The healthier we are as a county, the better we function as a community.

Susan Powers, RN, BSN, steered Door County Public Health through the worst of COVID-19, retiring in June of 2022. We at Door County Public Health sincerely thank Sue for her steady hand and determined leadership through truly uncharted waters. I was honored and excited to join the team in August and begin leading Door County Public Health into the next phase of public health, beyond COVID-19. Although the timing of our assessment was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and major changes in leadership and staff, we feel this report provides a complete analysis of the areas of health impacting all Door County residents.

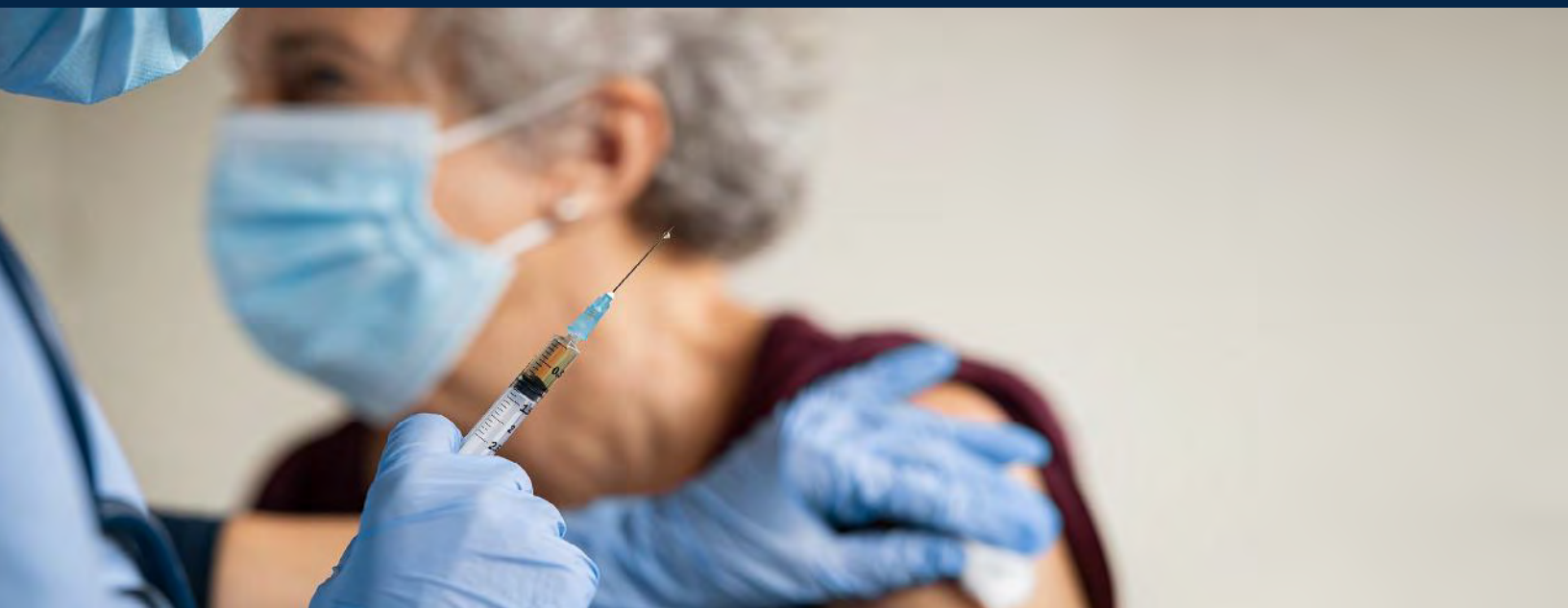
While we present the results of our work to you in these products – the CHA and the CHIP – the process itself is the most important part of our work. By analyzing the conditions, behaviors, and environments that impact our health, we can effectively engage community partners to coordinate evidence-based prevention strategies and multi-level approaches to address the health needs of our community and promote health equity. The Community Health Assessment and Community Health Improvement Plan are products of community collaboration. Knowing that the Community Health Improvement Plan will only be as useful as the actions it stimulates, we look forward to working with community members and our great range of partners to address health issues outlined here to continually move forward.

Door County Public Health is a small but dedicated and hard-working team. I am pleased to serve with them, and invite you to join us. Please feel free to contact me – or any of our staff – with questions, comments or if you would like to be a part of the next Community Health Assessment process.



Eric Krawczyk
Health Officer





Considerations

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted almost every aspect of our lives, reaching populations across the globe. It affected jobs, transportation, social interactions and our health. The effects can be seen in various health outcomes, described in the sections within this assessment.

While the experiences of 2020 and the pandemic may not be representative of a typical year, the hardships that we as a county, state, and nation faced brought to light significant inequities that many still face today.

Key informant interviews and community input provided opportunity for County residents to share personal experiences and identify areas where we could improve. We value the feedback, good or bad, from all members of our community and strive to incorporate everyone's perspective.

With the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, we see this as an opportunity to learn and adapt our programs and strategies to better address the health needs of our community.

About Our Community

Door County is a region in “the left thumb” of Wisconsin—the small land mass projecting into the water from the east-central side of the state. Door County includes 2,000+ square miles and more than 19 distinct communities. Door County is bordered by Kewaunee County, and is located within an hour drive of a major city, Green Bay.

The approximate population of Door County in 2020 was just over 30,000 full-time residents. With a large tourism industry, Destination Door County Chief Communications Officer Jon Jarosh estimates the population of the County reaches up to 200,000 on a typical summer weekend.

The population of Door County has grown significantly faster than the rest of the state since 2010. The growing population has also aged in the past decade with the population of those 65 and older growing almost 10% while the population of those 18 and under decreased.

Over 92% of the population identify as white (non-Hispanic). Door County is less diverse than the rest of the state, but has become more diverse in the last decade with a slight decrease in those who identify as white alone and increases in all other race and ethnic groups.

Cities

- Sturgeon Bay

Villages

- Egg Harbor
- Ephraim
- Forestville
- Sister Bay

Towns

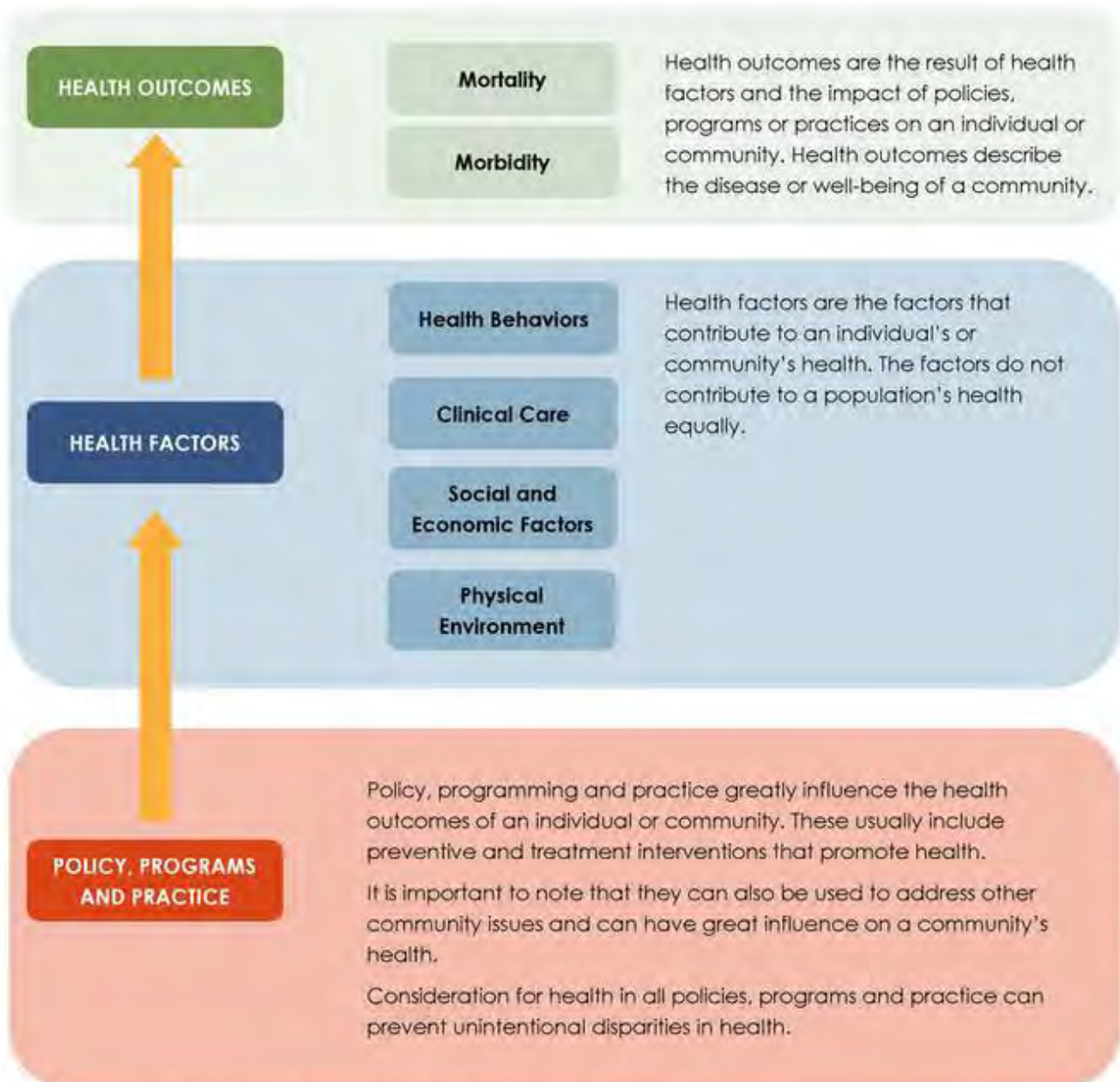
- Baileys Harbor
- Brussels
- Clay Banks
- Egg Harbor
- Forestville
- Gardner
- Gibraltar
- Jacksonport
- Liberty Grove
- Nasewaupee
- Sevastopol
- Sturgeon Bay
- Union
- Washington



Understanding What Makes a Community Healthy

Health begins where we live, learn, work, and play. Our opportunity for health starts long before we need medical care. All Americans should have the opportunity to make the choices that allow them to live a long, healthy life, regardless of income, education, or ethnic background. -Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

The World Health Organization (WHO) constitution states, “Health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.” As displayed in the diagram below, multiple factors contribute to health outcomes. The diagram below displays health outcomes in an upstream manner, in which outcomes are the result of numerous factors that shape health. These factors include health behaviors, healthcare and access, social and economic factors, and the physical environment. Policies, programs, and systems can also have a significant impact on the factors that shape health outcomes and should be an area of focus to reduce health disparities and improve health outcomes.



Process Overview

Background and Purpose

Door County is a community where partnership and collaboration are vital to creating plans that address the overall health and wellbeing of our community and residents. The purpose of the Community Health Assessment (CHA) process is to identify needs in order to develop plans to improve the health status of residents. The State of Wisconsin requires local health departments to conduct a CHA every five years. The CHA includes collection and analysis of data to identify health issues of primary concern and serves as the basis for the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP).

Assess Needs and Resources

- Collect and analyze community health data
- Identify health disparities
- Examine determinants of health
- Conduct key informant interviews to identify assets and resources
- Consider issues and themes identified by stakeholders and community

What's Important

- Identify priority health issues
- Summarize and disseminate the results to community

The outcomes of the combined CHA/CHIP help Door County Public Health (DCPH) fulfill its mission—to **provide and coordinate services to create a healthy future for all Door County residents.**

Process Overview

Data Collection

The CHA is comprised of three data collection methods including secondary, qualitative, and quantitative data. Once the data was collected and analyzed, top areas of concern in our community were identified and further analyzed.

Secondary Data Collection

Secondary data was collected from local, state, and national health sources. Examples include the U.S. Census, Wisconsin Youth Risk Behavior Survey, and County Health Rankings & Roadmaps. This data helped build a community health profile for Door County and allows data to be compared with other Wisconsin counties, as well as state and national benchmarks.

Key Informant Interviews

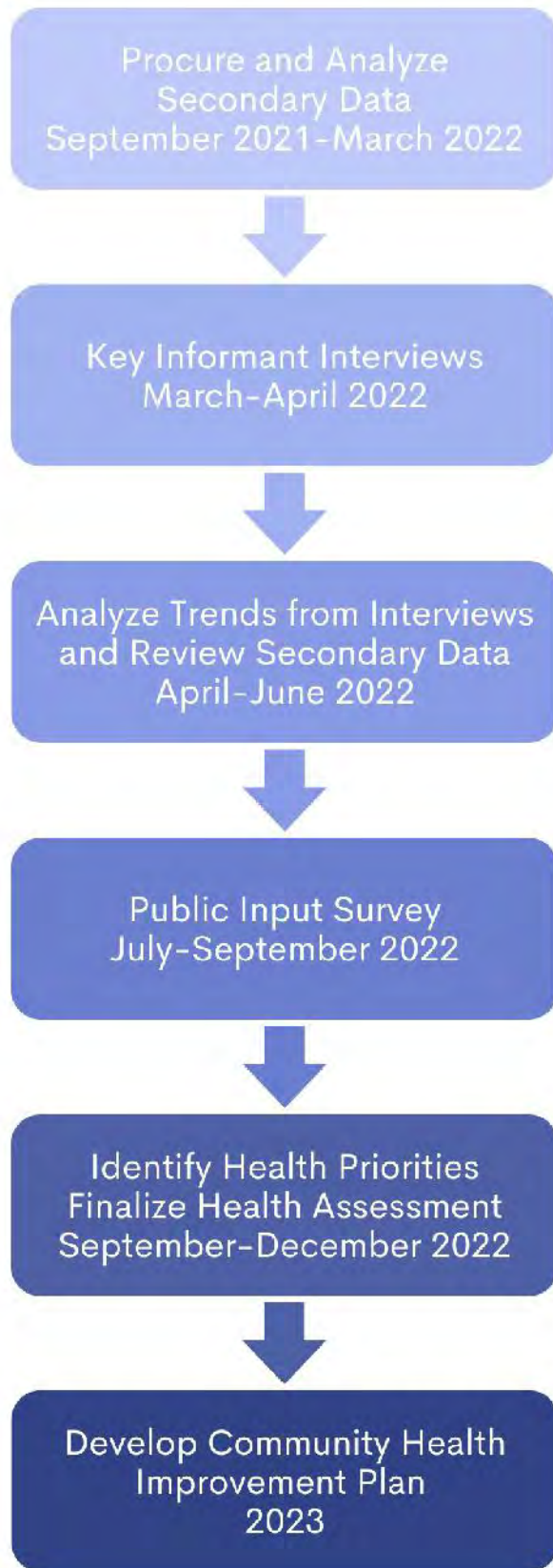
Sixteen key informants were interviewed to obtain qualitative data regarding community needs. Key informants were community experts who could provide valuable insight into pressing community health issues.

Community Survey

Community input was gathered through the Door County Community Health Assessment survey. The anonymous survey was available online as well as in hard copy throughout the County. Participation allowed community members to help identify important health issues in Door County. 242 residents participated in the survey.

Process Overview

Timeline



Process Overview

Analyzing and Selecting Priorities

Local Health Departments, like DCPH, work under the State of Wisconsin's Department of Health Services (DHS) which produces a state health assessment and state health improvement plan. This state plan, Healthiest Wisconsin 2020, outlines 12 Focus Areas of Health:

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Chronic Disease

Communicable Disease

Environmental Health

Healthy Growth and Development

Mental Health

Nutrition

Oral Health

Physical Activity

Reproductive and Sexual Health

Tobacco

Violence and Injury



The above mentioned focus areas are analyzed and included in the following report. This report completes the first portion of our five-year assessment of the health of Door County. In the next phase, our workgroup and community partners will identify effective strategies to address the identified health priorities. These outcomes will be presented in the Door County Public Health Community Health Improvement Plan.

Identified Health Priorities

The secondary data identified areas of concern in Door County in mental health, substance use, housing, childcare, children and family health, and older adult health.

Key informant interviews further reinforced the secondary data in the areas of mental health, substance use, early childhood development, oral health, and older adult health.

The community survey further confirmed the focus areas of mental health and substance use. Additionally, survey participants ranked healthy lifestyles, including nutrition, exercise, and oral health, as a top priority.

The CHA Workgroup reviewed the secondary data, stakeholder interviews, and community input surveys and selected three broad areas of primary concern: mental health, substance use, and healthy lifestyles. Each of these encompasses several narrower focus areas.

1 Mental Health

2 Substance Use

3 Healthy Lifestyles



Identified Health Priority #1 Overview

Mental Health

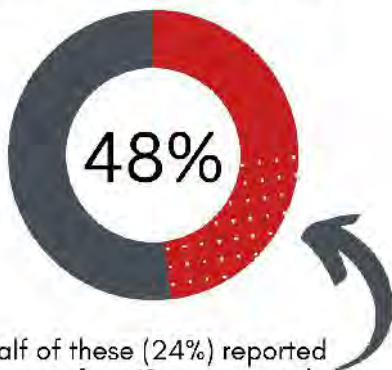
Mental health is an important part of overall health and well-being. Mental health includes our emotional, psychological, and social well-being. It affects how we think, feel, and act. It also helps determine how we handle stress, relate to others, and make healthy choices. Mental health is important at every stage of life, from childhood and adolescence through adulthood. *Source: CDC* According to *NAMI*, 50% of all lifetime mental illness begins by age 14, and 75% by age 24.

Mental health was identified as the top area of concern across the community input survey, key informant interviews, and the secondary data. It was the top issue identified in Door County households and the number one issue identified as affecting a child’s wellbeing. Further, only 22% of respondents feel there is proper access to mental health resources in this community. *Source: 2022 Door County Community Health Assessment Survey*

Reported Area	Ratio of Population of Mental Health Providers
Door County	720:1
Wisconsin	440:1
United States	350:1

Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, data from 2021

Four or More Poor Mental Health Days in the Past Year



Half of these (24%) reported **more than 12** poor mental health days in the past year

Children Struggling with Mental Health Concerns



35% of households with children 18 and under said their child(ren) was struggling with mental health concerns.

Source: 2022 Door County Community Health Assessment Survey

Identified Health Priority #2 Overview

Substance Use

A “substance” is anything that can alter a person’s mood or cognition. Substances can range from caffeine and alcohol to cocaine and heroin. Many people only claim to use certain substances recreationally. Alcohol is commonly enjoyed socially, while more states are legalizing recreational marijuana use. *Source: Pyramid Healthcare, Inc.*

Drug misuse, abuse, and addiction are all serious public health challenges. Drug **misuse** is generally associated with prescription medicines. Prescription medicines are meant to be taken as directed by doctors. Drug **abuse** happens when drugs, including alcohol, illicit drugs, or any psychoactive substances, are misused to get high or inflict self-harm. It is also known as substance use disorder (SUD) since people who abuse drugs experience significantly altered thinking, behavior, and body functions. Drug **addiction**, also known as severe SUD, is a brain disorder that manifests as the uncontrollable use of a substance despite its consequences. People with drug addiction have a physical and/or psychological need to take a substance because they suffer intense or debilitating withdrawal symptoms when they go without that substance. *Source: Meridian Psychiatric Partners*

Substance use disorders are chronic, treatable medical conditions. People with substance use disorders deserve compassion and respect—not blame for their illness. *Source: NIDA*

Although tobacco has its own section within this report, we recognize tobacco and vaping products as substances.

Drug Overdose Deaths in Wisconsin



31.3% increase
from 2019 to 2020

Source: CDC/NCHS National Vital Statistics System, Mortality

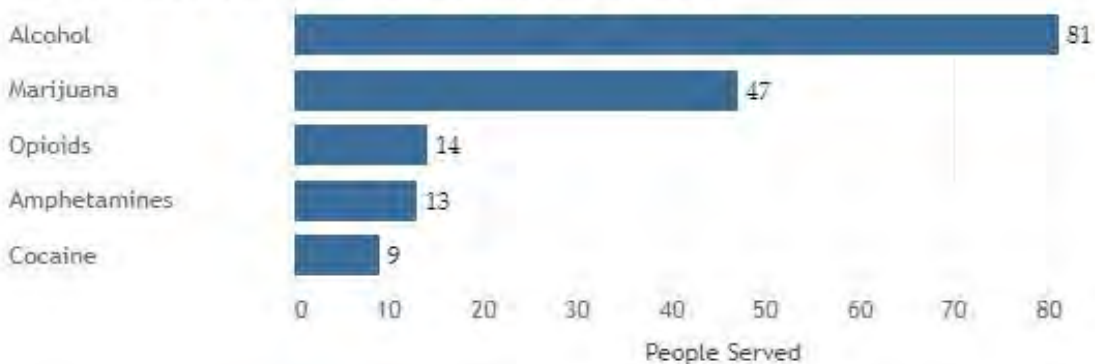
Alcohol-Induced Deaths in Wisconsin



24.5% increase
from 2019 to 2020

Source: Wisconsin Policy Forum

Door County Top 5 Most Common Substances in 2020



Source: DHS County Services Substance Use Dashboard

Identified Health Priority #3 Overview

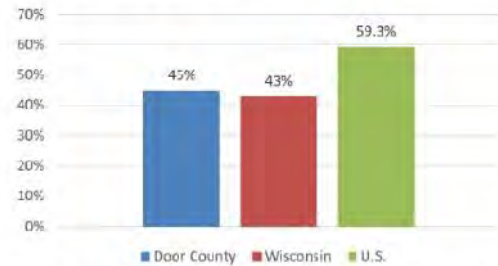
Healthy Lifestyles

A healthy lifestyle is a way of living that lowers the risk of being seriously ill or dying early. Not all diseases are preventable, but a large proportion of deaths, particularly those from coronary heart disease and lung cancer, can be avoided. Health is not only just about avoiding disease. It is also about physical, mental and social wellbeing. When a healthy lifestyle is adopted, a more positive role model is provided to other people in the family, particularly children.

Source: World Health Organization

We recognize that behaviors related to physical activity, nutrition, mental health, substance use, oral health, and early childhood development all play a vital role in the overall wellbeing of an individual.

Students Who Ate Fruits and Vegetables Everyday (Past 7 Days)



45% of Door County Middle and High School Students compared to **59.3%** U.S.

Source: 2019 YRBS

Obesity

This indicator reports the number and percentage of adults aged 20 and older self-report having a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30.0 (obese). Respondents were considered obese if their Body Mass Index (BMI) was 30 or greater. Body mass index (weight [kg]/height [m]²) was derived from self-report of height and weight. Excess weight may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues.

Note: In 2021, the CDC updated the methodology used to produce estimates for this indicator. Estimated values for prior years (2004 - 2017) have been updated in this platform to allow comparison across years. Use caution when comparing with saved assessments generated prior to November 10, 2021.

Report Area	Adults with BMI > 30.0 (Obese), Percent
Door County	31%
Wisconsin	34%
United States	30%

Obesity



31% if Adults in Door County are Obese

Source: County Rankings and Roadmaps data from 2019

Diabetes

In Door County, **7%** or 1 in 14 adults ages 20 and older are living with a diagnosis of diabetes, the same rate as the state. Source: *County Health Rankings & Roadmaps*, data from 2019

According to the CDC, you can prevent type 2 diabetes. Losing a small amount of weight if you're overweight and getting regular physical activity can lower your risk.

Demographics



Demographics

Population

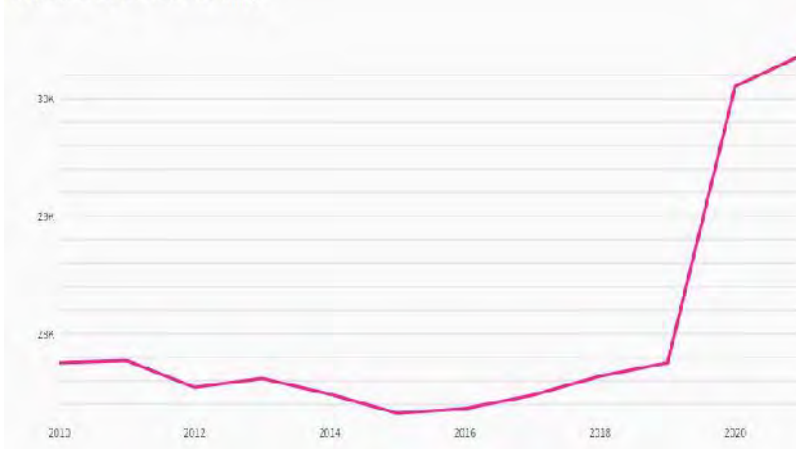
Door County's population from the 2020 U.S. Census was **30,066**; it **grew 9.4%** from 27,749 people in 2010. For comparison, the population in the **U.S. grew 7.3%** and the population in **Wisconsin grew 3.6%** during that period. Door County's largest annual population increase was **8.5% between 2019 and 2020**.

Source: [USA Facts Door County](#)

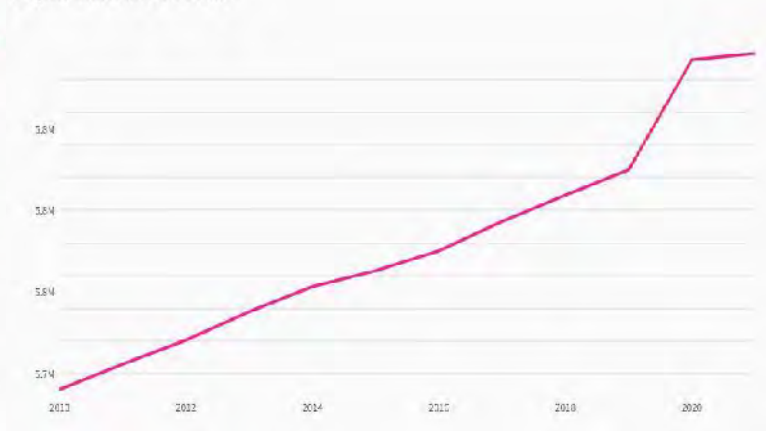
Year	Door County	Wisconsin
2020	30,066	5,893,718
2019	27,668	5,822,000
2018	27,589	5,807,000
2017	27,454	5,790,000
2016	27,338	5,773,000

Source: [Wisconsin 2020 Census](#)

Population in Door County



Population in Wisconsin



Source: [USA Facts Door County](#) and [USA Facts Wisconsin](#)

Demographics

Race, Ethnicity, and English Proficiency

An individual's response to the race question on the U.S. Census is based upon self-identification. The concept of race is separate from the concept of Hispanic origin. People who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be of any race. *Source: US Census*

Race	Door County, Population	Door County, Percentage	Wisconsin, Percentage
White alone	27,754	92.3%	80.4%
Two or more races	1393	4.6%	6.1%
Black or African American alone	145	0.5%	6.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	144	0.5%	1.0%
Asian alone	144	0.5%	3.0%
Some other race alone	486	1.6%	3.1%

Source: Wisconsin 2020 Census

Ethnicity	Door County, Population	Door County, Percentage	Wisconsin, Percentage
Not Hispanic or Latino	28,928	96.2%	92.4%
Hispanic or Latino	1138	3.8%	7.6%

Source: Wisconsin 2020 Census

Population with Limited English Proficiency

Report Area	Population Age 5+	Population Age 5+ with Limited English Proficiency	Population Age 5+ with Limited English Proficiency, Percent
Door County	26,440	300	1.13%
Wisconsin	5,457,532	168,392	3.09%
United States	304,930,125	25,615,365	8.40%

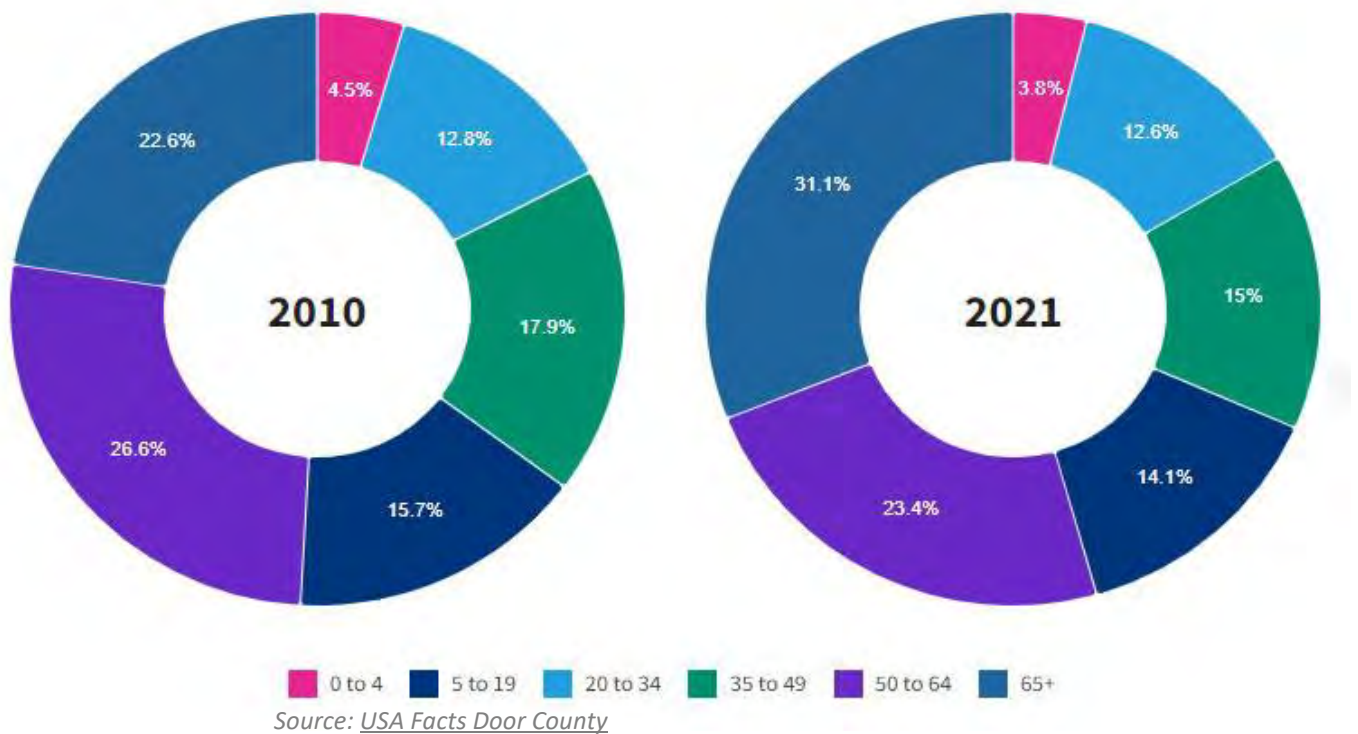
Demographics

Age and Sex

The median age in Door County is 53.3, about 1.4 times the median age in Wisconsin of 39.6 and the United States of 38.2. *Source: Census Reporter 2020*

The share of the population that is 0 to 4 years old **decreased** from 4.5% in 2010 to 3.8% in 2021. The share of the population that is 65 are older **increased** from 22.6% in 2010 to 31.1% in 2021. Among six age groups — 0 to 4, 5 to 19, 20 to 34, 35 to 49, 50 to 64, and 65 and older — the **65+** group was the **fastest growing** between 2010 and 2021 with its population increasing 50.4%. The **35 to 49** age group **declined the most dropping 7.8%** between 2010 and 2021. *Source: USA Facts Door County*

Age makeup of Door County



Sex	Door County	Wisconsin	U.S.
Female	50.5%	50.2%	50.8%
Male	49.5%	49.2%	49.2%

Source: *Census Reporter 2020*

Demographics

Household Income

In Door County, the per capita income was \$39,162 in 2020. This is about **10% higher** than the state and the US. However, the median household income was a little less at \$61,765—half of all households had an annual income below this amount, and half had annual incomes above it. *Source: [Census Reporter 2020 Data](#)*

Door County households with higher incomes had income 3.6 times that of households with lower incomes. This is a **smaller income inequality** ratio than that of Wisconsin at 4.2 and the U.S. at 4.9. *Source: [County Health Rankings & Roadmaps](#), data from 2021*

Door County has a **higher child care cost burden** than the State and U.S.—the average Door County household spent 28% of its income on child care for two children. *Source: [County Health Rankings & Roadmaps](#), data from 2020-2021*

Median Household Income

Report Area	Total Households	Per Capita Income	Median Household Income
Door County	13,429	\$39,162	\$61,765
Wisconsin	2,377,935	\$34,450	\$63,293
United States	122,354,219	\$35,384	\$64,994

Household Income Levels

Report Area	Under \$50,000	\$50,000 - \$100,000	\$100,000 - \$200,000	Over \$200,000
Door County	39.2%	35.2%	20.5%	5.2%
Wisconsin	39.4%	33.0%	22.4%	5.2%
United States	39.1%	30.0%	22.7%	8.3%

Source: [Census Reporter 2020 Data](#)



Demographics

Poverty

The prevalence of poverty is an important public health issue. Socioeconomic status is determined by a family's income level, education, and occupational status. Some population groups living in poverty may have more adverse health outcomes than others. For example, the risk of chronic conditions such as heart disease and obesity is higher among those with the lowest income and education. In 2021, the Federal Poverty Line was \$12,880 for an individual and \$26,500 for a family of four.

Demographic Below Poverty Line	Door County	Wisconsin	United States
Persons	7.6%	11.3%	13.4%
Children (Under 18)	9%	15%	19%
Seniors (65 and over)	6%	8%	9%

Source: American Community Survey's 5-Year Estimates 2015-2019

In the report area, 9.08% or 400 children aged 0-17 are living in households with income below the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

Report Area	Total Population	Population Under Age 18	Population Under Age 18 in Poverty	Percent Population Under Age 18 in Poverty
Door County	27,128	4,404	400	9.08%
Wisconsin	5,642,353	1,257,485	186,885	14.86%
United States	316,715,051	72,235,700	13,377,778	18.52%

Source: American Community Survey's 5-Year Estimates 2015-2019

Demographics

Employment

Unemployment

Total unemployment in the report area for the current month equals 650, or 4.6% of the civilian non-institutionalized population age 16 and older (non-seasonally adjusted). This indicator is relevant because unemployment creates financial instability and barriers to access including insurance coverage, health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.

Report Area	Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Door County	14,144	13,494	650	4.6%
Wisconsin	3,112,979	3,013,279	99,700	3.2%
United States	164,035,520	156,751,332	7,284,189	4.4%

Source: American Community Survey's 5-Year Estimates 2015-2019

Labor Force

The table below displays the labor force participation rate for the report area. According to the 2015 – 2019 American Community Survey, of the 23,616 working age population, 14,222 are included in the labor force. The labor force participation rate is 60.22%.

Report Area	Total Population Age 16+	Labor Force	Labor Force Participation Rate
Door County	23,616	14,222	60.22%
Wisconsin	4,659,582	3,093,923	66.40%
United States	259,662,880	163,555,585	62.99%

Source: American Community Survey's 5-Year Estimates 2015-2019

Demographics

Education

Percent Persons Age 25+ as of 2021	Door County	Wisconsin	United States
High School Graduate or Higher	95.5%	92.9%	88.9%
Associate's Degree or Higher	43.9%	42.7%	42.4%

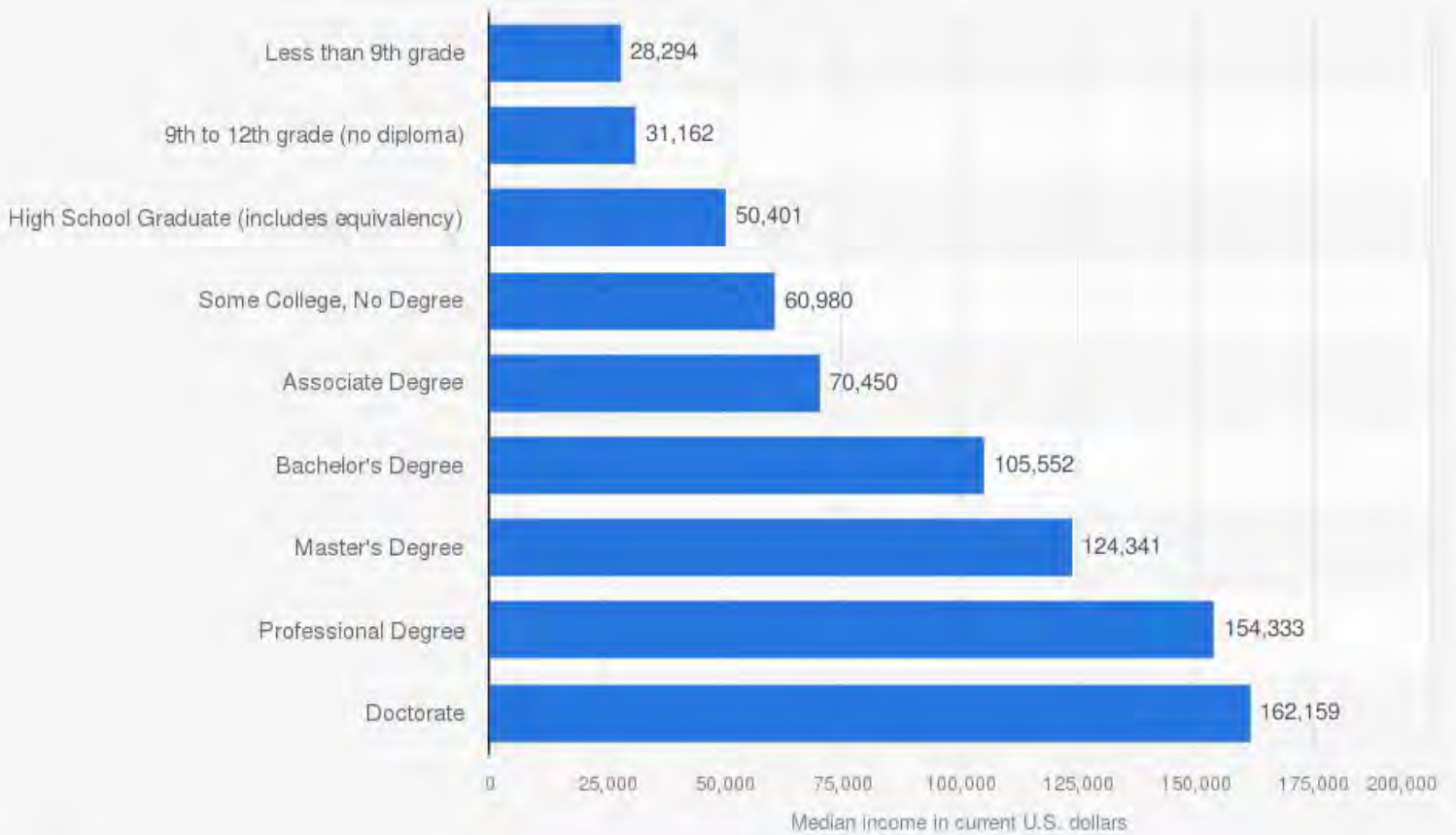
Highest Level of Education Attained	Door County, Count	Door County, Percentage	Wisconsin, Percentage	United States, Percentage
Less than 9 th Grade	277	1.2%	2.4%	4.8%
9 th -12 th Grade	763	3.3%	4.67%	6.3%
High School Graduate	6462	28.0%	30.0%	26.5%
Some College	5441	23.6%	20.2%	20.0%
Associates Degree	2197	9.5%	11.2%	8.7%
Bachelors Degree	5192	22.5%	20.7%	20.6%
Graduate Degree	2748	11.9%	10.8%	13.1%

Source: Census Reporter based on American Community Survey's 5-Year Estimates 2021

Demographics

Earnings Based on Education

Median household income in the United States in 2021, by educational attainment of householder (in U.S. dollars)



Source
US Census Bureau
© Statista 2022

Additional Information:
United States, US Census Bureau, 2021

Demographics

Interview Commentary

"I think that if you belong to a certain race, group, demographic, or socioeconomic group, then definitely, those all play into health equity."

"The racial overtones in this [community] and oppression that happens within our community are really hidden."

Discrimination—"I just think the more that we can name it, the more that we can talk about it, the more that we can identify and acknowledge that these things come with trauma...and these things do have lasting impacts on others, on individuals and on society as a whole."

"Young people can't afford to live here. Young families can't afford to live here. Many of the jobs don't offer the benefits and the pay that's needed to be able to actually afford to live here."

Summary of Demographics

Barriers and Challenges

- Lots of part-time/seasonal work
- Cost of living increasing—wages stagnant
- Racial overtones
- Communication with non-English speakers
- Generational poverty
- Aging population
- Closed-mindedness

What Works

- Amount of businesses
- Higher rates of education than state and US



Focus Areas of Health



Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Alcohol Use

Alcohol is the most commonly used addictive substance in Wisconsin. Most adults who drink alcohol do so in moderation without negative health effects. For others, alcohol harms their health. Alcohol-related problems are among the top public health issues in the state. Wisconsin ranks third in the country for the percent of adults who currently drink alcohol at 64.4%. More Wisconsin adults report current alcohol use in the past 30 days (64.8%) than the U.S. average (55.1%). When Wisconsin adults drink, they drink more often and have more alcohol than adults in other state. *Source: DHS Alcohol Use in Wisconsin*

Respondents Who Consume Alcohol on a Typical Day



49% of survey respondents report consuming some alcohol on a typical day.

Source: 2022 Door County Community Health Assessment Survey

Alcohol and drug abuse were the top rated areas of concern that survey respondents identified in Door County. 69% of respondents recognized alcohol abuse as a top health issue in our community. *Source: 2022 Door County Community Health Assessment Survey*

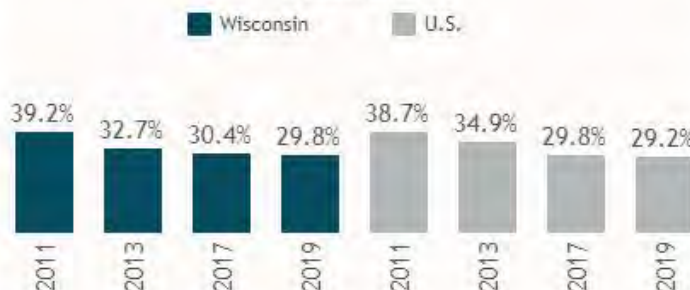
Alcohol Use: Adult Population (18+)

	Alcohol Use in the Past Month	Binge Drinking in the Past Month	Perceive Great Risk from Weekly Binge Drinking
Wisconsin	64.8%	21.9%	37.9%
U.S.	55.1%	16.1%	45.0%

Alcohol Use: Youth Population

	Ever Consumed Alcohol	Alcohol Use in the Past Month	Perceive Great Risk from Weekly Binge Drinking
Wisconsin	58.4%	29.8%	36.7%
U.S.	56.5%	29.2%	43.1%

Percentage of Youth who have Consumed Alcohol in the Past Month



Source: DHS Wisconsin: Alcohol Use in Wisconsin

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Binge Drinking

Excessive drinking is a risk factor for a number of adverse health outcomes, such as alcohol poisoning, hypertension, acute myocardial infarction, sexually transmitted infections, unintended pregnancy, fetal alcohol syndrome, sudden infant death syndrome, suicide, interpersonal violence, and motor vehicle crashes. *Source: [County Health Rankings & Roadmaps](#)*

Alcohol-induced deaths rose nearly 25% in Wisconsin in 2020, the biggest one-year increase in more than two decades. This was just slightly below the national increase during the early months of the COVID-19 pandemic, but Wisconsin started with a higher rate of such deaths than the national average. *Source: [Wisconsin Policy Forum](#)*

Excessive alcohol use is a leading preventable cause of death in the United States, shortening the lives of those who die by an average of 26 years. Excessive alcohol use includes:

- Binge drinking, defined as consuming 4 or more drinks on an occasion for a woman or 5 or more drinks on an occasion for a man.
- Heavy drinking, defined as 8 or more drinks per week for a woman or 15 or more drinks per week for a man.
- Any alcohol use by pregnant women or anyone younger than 21.

Source: [CDC Excessive Alcohol Use](#)

Wisconsin youth think binge drinking is less risky than youth across the nation. People who start binge drinking before age 15 are four times more likely to meet criteria for alcohol dependence at some point in their lives. Drinking alcohol also interferes with brain development. *Source: [DHS Alcohol Use in Wisconsin](#)*

Reported Area	Percent of Adults Reporting Binge or Heavy Drinking
Door County	27%
Wisconsin	25%
United States	20%

Source: [County Health Rankings & Roadmaps](#) data from 2019

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Alcohol-Impaired Driving

Every day, about 32 people in the United States die in drunk-driving crashes — that's one person every 45 minutes. In 2020, 11,654 people died in alcohol-impaired driving traffic deaths — a 14% increase from 2019. These deaths were all preventable. Alcohol reduces the function of the brain, impairing thinking, reasoning and muscle coordination. All these abilities are essential to operating a vehicle safely. At a blood alcohol content (BAC) of .08 grams of alcohol per deciliter (g/dL), crash risk increases exponentially. Because of this risk, it's illegal in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico to drive with a BAC of .08 or higher, except in Utah where the BAC limit is .05. *Source: [NHSTA Drunk Driving](#)*

In Door County, Wisconsin, 25% of motor vehicle crash deaths involved alcohol.

Reported Area	Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths
Door County	25%
Wisconsin	36%
United States	27%

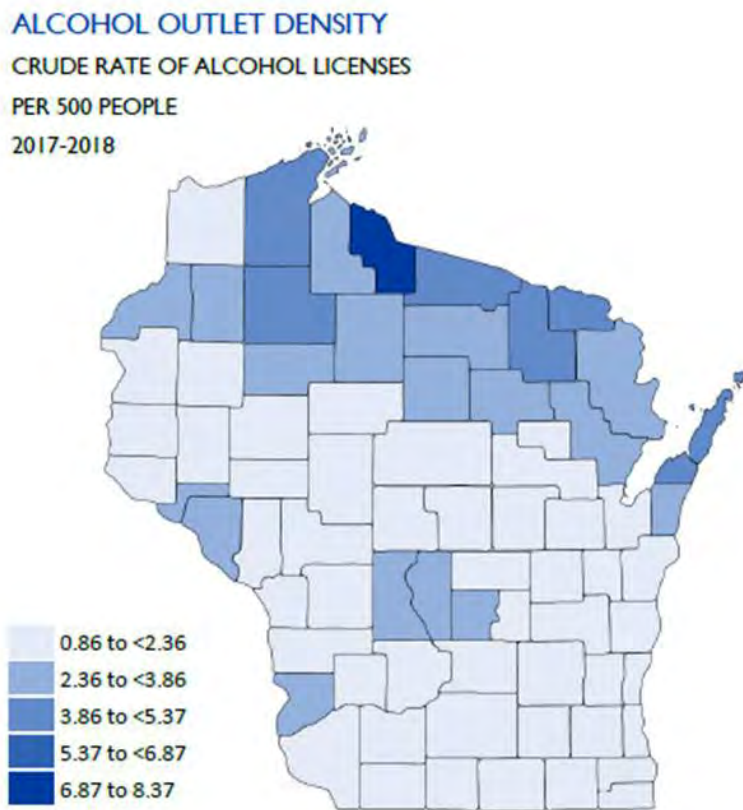
Source: [County Health Rankings & Roadmaps](#) data from 2016-2020



Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Alcohol Density

Alcohol has many potential health consequences, including increased risk for seven types of cancer. Alcohol outlets are places where someone can buy alcohol to drink on premises (such as bars) or elsewhere (such as liquor stores). Communities can use alcohol outlet density data to get a better understanding of how alcohol impacts their residents.



Reported Area	Rate of Alcohol Licenses per 500 People
Door County	5.03
Wisconsin	1.47

Source: *2021 County Environmental Health Profile*, data 2017-2018

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Data

The CDC's Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a school-based survey used to monitor priority health risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth. All five Door County school districts participate in the surveys that are conducted every two years.

Question	2019 Door County Middle School	2019 Door County High School	2019 Wisconsin	2019 United States
Student Drivers Who Drove After Drinking (Past 30 Days)	N/A	6%	5.5%	5.4%
Students Who Were Offered, Sold, or Given Drugs on School Property (Past 12 Months)	3%	7%	13.7%	21.8%
Students Who Attended School Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs (Past 12 Months)	N/A	7%	12.2%	N/A
Students Who Have Used Marijuana in the Past 30 Days	2%	8%	19.9%	21.7%
Students Who Misused Over-the-counter and/or Prescription Pain Medicines	7%	10%	11.4%	14.3%
Students Who Binge Drank in the Past 30 Days	N/A	12%	12.7%	13.7%
Students Who Had at Least One Drink (Past 30 Days)	12%	30%	29.8%	29.2%
Students Who Have Ever Used Marijuana	N/A	21%	30.6%	36.8%
Students Who Have Ever Had an Alcoholic Beverage	N/A	60%	58.4%	N/A

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Drug Overdose

There were 91,799 drug overdose deaths in the U.S. in 2020, a 30% increase from 2019, which began accelerating in March 2020. Wisconsin saw a 31.3% increase during 2020 with 1531 overdose deaths, up from 1201 in 2019.

Source: [CDC Drug Overdose Deaths](#)

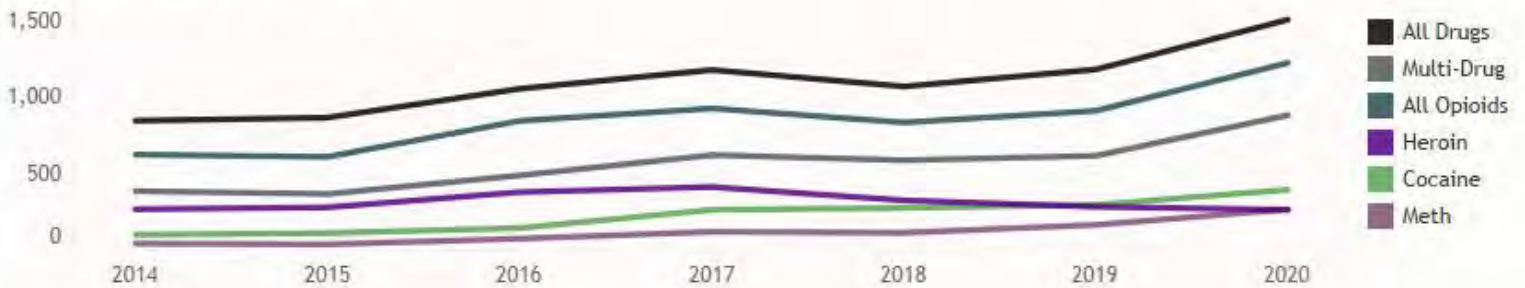


Wisconsin Drug Overdose Death 2014-2020

All Drugs 10,100	Multi-Drug 5,306	All Opioids 6,005	Heroin 2,221	Cocaine 1,593	Meth* 822
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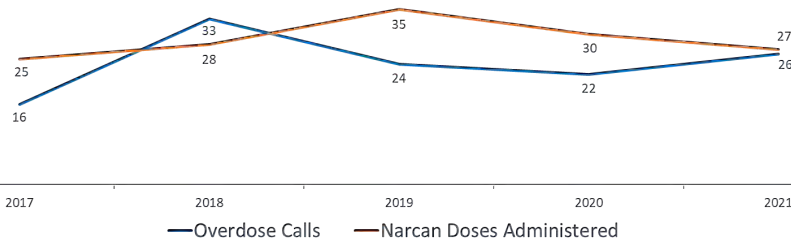
*Meth includes stimulants other than cocaine.

Drug Deaths Over Time



Source: [DHS Wisconsin—Substance Use: Drug Overdose Dashboard](#)

Door County EMS Response—Overdose & NARCAN

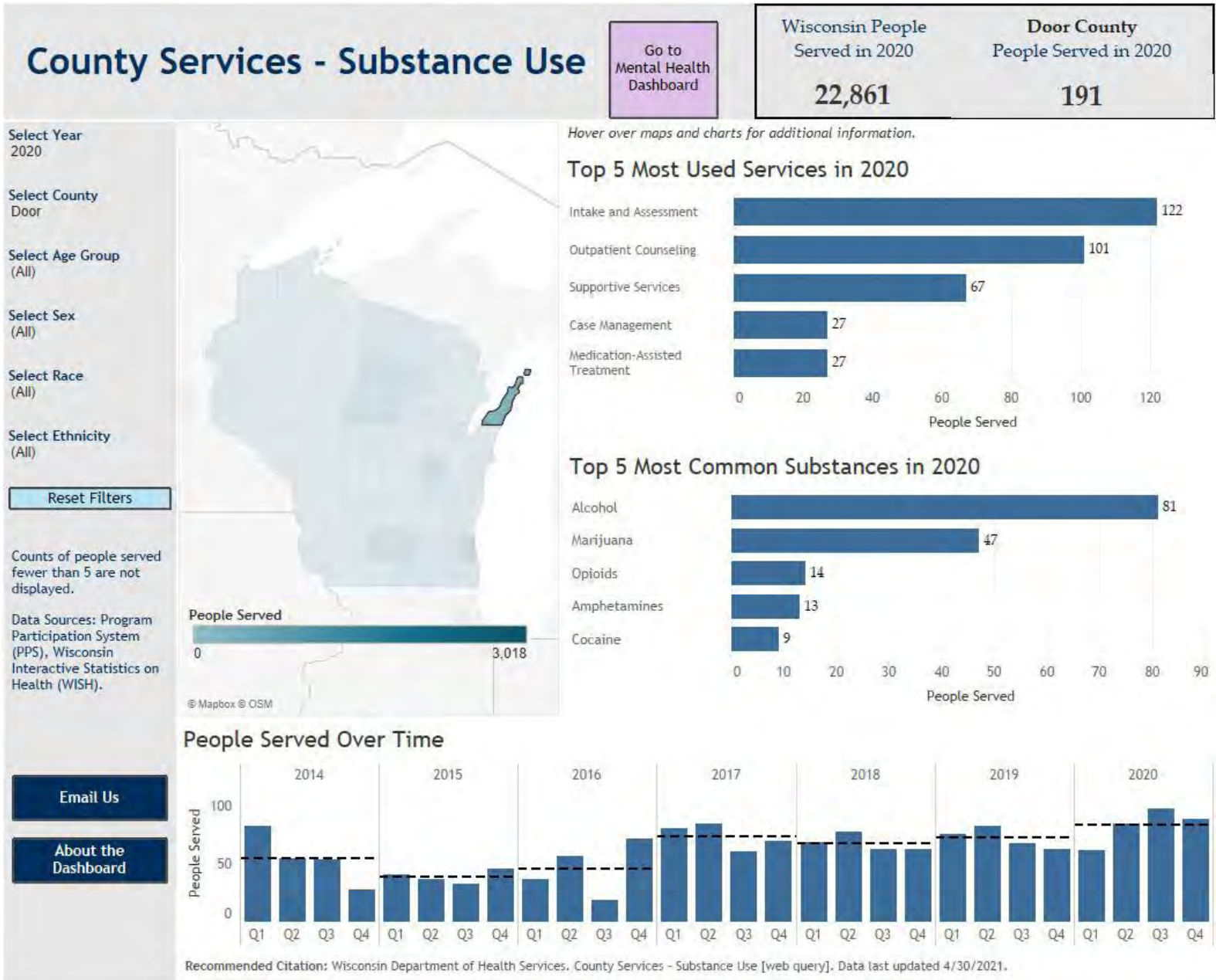


All NARCAN administrations may not be for an overdose. EMS also administers NARCAN if there is no other apparent reason for a patient to be unconscious to rule out an overdose. These numbers reflect doses administered; multiple doses could have been given to the same patient.

Source: Captain Robin Gordon, Door County Emergency Medical Services (EMS) reported data 2017- 2021

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

County Services Dashboard



Source: [DHS Wisconsin—County Services Dashboard](#)

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Interview Commentary

Most Pressing Health Issue - "Substance use and mental health go hand in hand and the services available for substance use up here [Door County] are extremely, extremely limited."

"Wisconsin saw a 25% increase in direct alcohol related deaths (from 2019 to 2020). That doesn't include things like falls or driving accidents. It's things that were a direct cause, like alcohol poisoning, kidney failure, liver disease. There was a 30% increase in overdose deaths (from 2019 to 2020). I think that's the big message—when mental health declines and you have less productive society (due to COVID-19), there's a lot of self medicating."

"Substance use in and of itself is a chronic illness that people don't always look at as an illness. I think there needs to be a change in the stigma around substance use."

Summary of Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Barriers and Challenges

- Substance use prevention
- Wisconsin culture
- No local residential treatment facilities
- Limited options for outpatient treatment
- No detox cell
- Sober living communities needed
- Vaping in schools

What Works

- 115 Club
- Door County Alcohol & Other Drug (AOD) Coalition
- Treatment Court
- Diversion programs for youth and adults



Summary of Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Indicator	Superior	Inferior
Percent of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking		X
Percent of driving deaths with alcohol involvement	X	
Alcohol outlet density		X



Chronic Disease Prevention and Management

Health Insurance and Screenings

Lack of insurance is a primary barrier to healthcare access including regular primary care, specialty care, and other health services that contributes to poor health status.

Report Area	Total Population (for Whom Insurance Status is Determined)	Uninsured Population	Uninsured Population, Percent
Door County	27,134	1,044	3.85%
Wisconsin	5,718,951	310,259	5.43%
United States	319,706,872	28,248,613	8.84%

Access to health services affects a person's health and well-being. Regular and reliable access to health services can prevent disease and disability and detect and treat illnesses or other health conditions.

Report Area	Ratio of Population to Primary Care Physicians
Door County	1,320:1
Wisconsin	1,260:1
United States	1,310:1

Source: *County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, data from 2019*

Evidence suggests that mammography screening reduces breast cancer mortality, especially among older women. A physician's recommendation or referral – as well as satisfaction with physicians – are major factors facilitating breast cancer screening. Currently, women ages 45-54 are recommended to get mammograms every year, and women 55 and older are recommended to get mammograms every 2 years. Mammography screening is the percentage of female fee-for-service (FFS) Medicare enrollees, ages 65-74, that receive an annual mammogram.

Report Area	Medicare Beneficiaries	Female Beneficiaries with Recent Mammogram, Percent
Door County	9,576	50%
Wisconsin	1,130,066	49%
United States	57,235,207	52%

Source: *Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services*

Chronic Disease Prevention and Management

Asthma and COPD

Asthma is a disease that affects breathing and limits the ability to get oxygen to the lungs. Asthma symptoms may occur from exposure to common triggers, such as tobacco smoke, outdoor air pollution, or pollen. The overall rate of asthma emergency room visits in Wisconsin has slightly declined since 2004. Rates at the county level are more variable. In Wisconsin, asthma rates vary considerably by race and ethnicity.

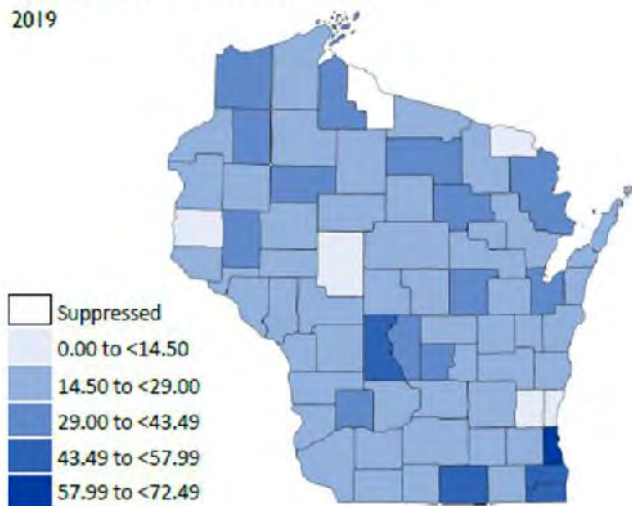
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) refers to a group of diseases that cause airflow blockage and breathing-related problems. COPD includes emphysema and chronic bronchitis. COPD is usually caused by cigarette smoking, but long-term exposure to other lung irritants, like secondhand smoke, can also contribute to COPD. According to the CDC, tobacco smoking accounts for as many as 8 out of 10 COPD-related deaths and 38% of the nearly 16 million U.S. adults diagnosed with COPD report current smoking. *Source: CDC*

Report Area	Total Medicare Fee-for-Service Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with Asthma	Percentage with Asthma
Door County	6,404	213	3.3%
Wisconsin	608,339	29,307	4.8%
United States	33,499,472	1,665,694	5.0%

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

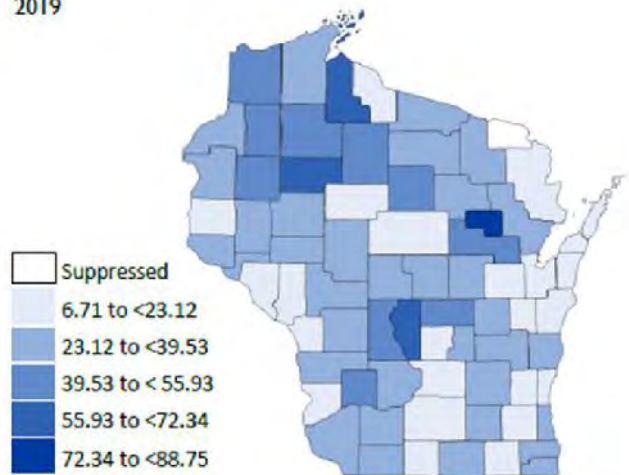
ASTHMA

RATE OF ER VISITS PER 10,000 PEOPLE
2019



COPD

RATE OF ER VISITS PER 10,000 PEOPLE
2019



Reported Area	Rate of ER Visits per 10,000 People
Door County	17.7
Wisconsin	33.0

Reported Area	Rate of ER Visits per 10,000 People
Door County	22.0
Wisconsin	26.4

Source: 2021 DHS County Environmental Health Profile

Chronic Disease Prevention and Management

Cancer Incidence

Cancer is the leading cause of death in Door County for those under age 75. It is the second leading cause of death in the United States after heart disease. Roughly 600,000 Americans died from cancer in 2017—nearly 185 deaths for every 100,000 people. Cancer is caused by the development of neoplasms (tumors) which divide uncontrollably, spreading to and destroying surrounding tissues. There are many kinds of cancer, and many risk factors associated with them—notably tobacco and alcohol use. Nationally, the mortality rate for cancer has steadily declined since the 1990s. The American Cancer Society attributes this drop to a concurrent decline in smoking rates, as well as better methods for early detection and treatment of cancer.

Source: [LiveStories](#)

Leading Causes of Death under age 75 in Door (DR) County

Leading Causes of Death Under Age 75	Deaths	Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000
Malignant neoplasms	106	63.5
Diseases of heart	73	39.3
Accidents	32	28
Intentional self-harm	18	Unreliable

Cancer Incidence

Cancer Site	Door County (Rate per 100,000 Population)	Wisconsin (Rate per 100,000 Population)	US Cancer Incidence (Rate per 100,000 Population)
All Cancer Sites	480.9	470.8	449.4
Breast	124.0	135.1	128.1
Colon & Rectum	29.1	36.3	37.7
Lung & Bronchus	49.6	58.6	56.3
Prostate	151.8	118.3	109.9

Source: [National Cancer Institute State Cancer Profiles Incidence Rates](#) five-year average 2015-2019

Chronic Disease Prevention and Management

Diabetes

Diabetes is a chronic condition known to have broad impacts on physical, social, and mental well-being and causes significant morbidity and mortality in the United States.

Report Area	Adults (20+) with Diagnosed Diabetes, Age-Adjusted Rate
Door County	7%
Wisconsin	7%
United States	9%

Source: *County Health Rankings & Roadmaps*, data from 2019

This indicator reports the percentage of diabetic Medicare patients who have had a hemoglobin A1c (hA1c) test, a blood test which measures blood sugar levels, administered by a health care professional in the past year. Data is obtained from the Dartmouth Atlas Data - Selected Primary Care Access and Quality Measures (2008-2019). This indicator is relevant because engaging in preventive behaviors allows for early detection and treatment of health problems. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services.

As of year 2019, 511 or 93.93% Medicare enrollees with diabetes have had an annual exam out of 544 Medicare enrollees with diabetes in the report area.

Report Area	Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes	Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes with Annual Exam	Medicare Enrollees with Diabetes with Annual Exam, Percent
Door County	544	511	93.93%
Wisconsin	56,070	50,628	90.29%
United States	6,792,740	5,945,988	87.53%

Source: *Dartmouth Atlas Data - Selected Primary Care Access and Quality Measures (2008-2019)*

Chronic Disease Prevention and Management

High Blood Pressure

High blood pressure (also referred to as HBP, or hypertension) is when your blood pressure, the force of blood flowing through your blood vessels, is consistently too high. Nearly half of American adults have high blood pressure. (Many don't even know they have it.) Certain physical traits and lifestyle choices can put you at a greater risk for high blood pressure. When left untreated, the damage that high blood pressure does to your circulatory system is a significant contributing factor to heart attack, stroke and other health threats.

Source: [American Heart Association](#)

Report Area	Total Medicare Fee-for-Service Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries with High Blood Pressure	Beneficiaries with High Blood Pressure, Percent
Door County	6,404	3,260	50.9%
Wisconsin	608,339	303,278	49.9%
United States	33,499,472	19,162,770	57.2%

Source: [Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services](#)



Chronic Disease Prevention and Management

Interview Commentary

What is health? - “It’s really taking an honest look at our community and what resources we have available and where gaps are existing.”

“We are the oldest or second oldest county [in the state], what are those resources available not only for the person's suffering from dementia, but their family, their significant other, whoever their primary caregivers may be.”

“A lot of people don't have insurance benefits, don't have maybe steady year round work and are having to become very creative in how they are able to meet their financial needs and sometimes other [health] areas can be compromised because of that.”

Summary of Chronic Disease Prevention and Management

Barriers and Challenges

- Lack of providers
- Lack of home health
- Lack of nursing homes, as well as staff
- Health literacy
- Not qualifying for healthcare
- Short-term solutions for long-term problems

What Works

- Telehealth
- Hospital collaboration with Public Health
- Dementia Care Specialist at ADRC
- Memory Care at DCMC
- Support programs
 - ADRC
 - Meals on Wheels
 - Neighbor to Neighbor
 - Caregiver support groups
 - Volunteer call system





Summary of Chronic Disease Prevention and Management

Indicator	Superior	Inferior
Screenings	X	
Asthma	X	
COPD	X	
Cancer Incidence	X	
Diabetes		
Heart Disease	X	
High Blood Pressure		X
Diabetes Management	X	

Communicable Disease

Immunizations

Door County had the **second highest COVID-19 immunization rate** in the state, second only to Dane County, with 76.1% of residents completing their primary series. *Source: DHS Wisconsin COVID-19 Vaccine Data* Door County also has high rates of children receiving recommended vaccines compared to other counties.

However, flu vaccination rates fell below the state and nation. Influenza is a potentially serious disease that can lead to hospitalization and even death. Every year there are millions of influenza infections, hundreds of thousands of flu-related hospitalizations, and thousands of flu-related deaths. An annual flu vaccine is the best way to help protect against influenza and may reduce the risk of flu illness, flu-related hospitalizations, and even flu-related death. It is recommended that everyone 6 months and older get a seasonal flu vaccine each year, and those over 65 are especially encouraged because they are at higher risk of developing serious complications from the flu.

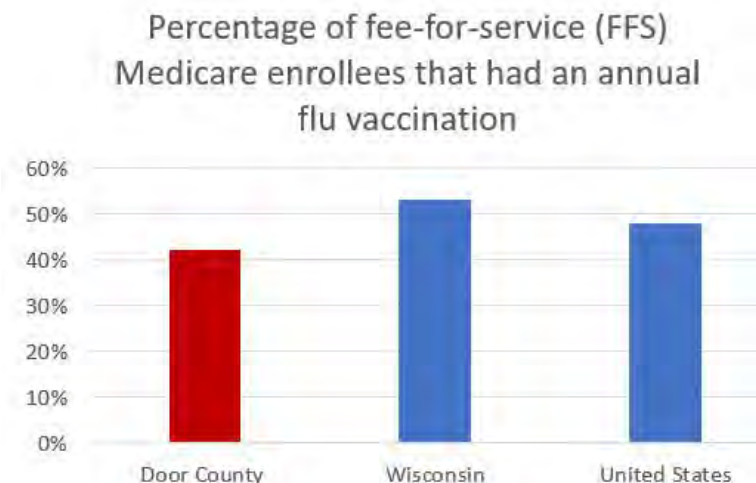
Door County Children Receiving the Recommended Doses

Vaccine	Percentage Who Received a Dose
DTaP	82.76%
Polio	88.79%
MMR	87.50%
Hib	86.21%
HepB	88.79%
Var	87.50%
PCV	85.34%

Source: DHS 2021 Wisconsin Vaccination Coverage Among Wisconsin Children

Report Area	Percentage of Fee-for-Service (FFS) Medicare Enrollees Who Had an Annual Flu Vaccination
Door County	42%
Wisconsin	53%
United States	48%

Source: County Rankings & Roadmaps, data from 2019



Communicable Disease

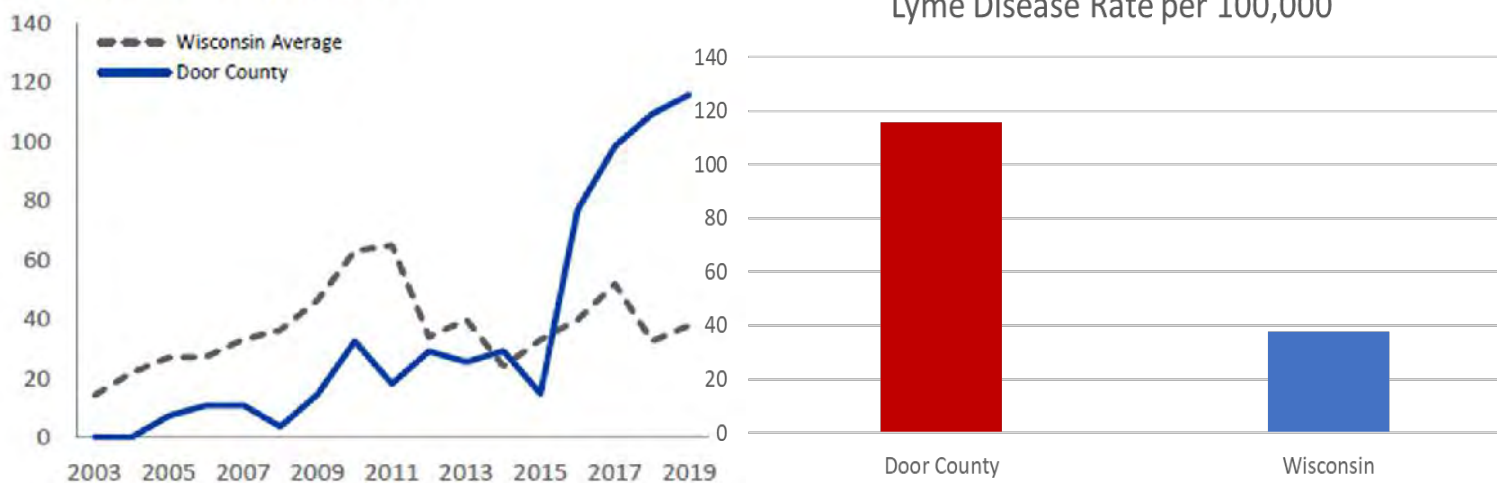
Lyme Disease

The highest number of cases is typically reported in the northwestern region of Wisconsin, but in recent years cases have increased in the central and eastern regions. Lyme disease was Wisconsin's fourth highest reported notifiable communicable disease in 2019.

Wisconsin's climate has become generally warmer and wetter, which can provide more favorable conditions for ticks. Climate change has contributed toward the expanded geographic distribution of ticks as well as a longer season of tick activity and potential for Lyme disease transmission. Other factors, such as host populations (for example, deer and mice), awareness of Lyme disease, and land use changes, also impact Lyme disease rates.

LYME DISEASE

CRUDE RATE PER 100,000 PEOPLE



Report Area	Lyme Disease Rate per 100,000
Door County	115.7
Wisconsin	37.7

Source: *2021 DHS County Environmental Health Profile*

Communicable Disease

Confirmed Cases—Door County Cases

Disease	2019	2020	2021
Anaplasmosis	-	<5	12
Blastomycosis	<5	-	-
Borreliosis	-	-	<5
Campylobacteriosis	10	-	<5
Chlamydia	54	28	68
COVID-19	-	1073	3315
Cryptosporidiosis	<5	<5	6
E. coli	-	-	<5
Giardiasis	<5	<5	<5
Gonorrhea	6	5	15
Haemophilus Influenzae	<5	<5	-
Hepatitis A	<5	-	-
Hepatitis B	-	-	<5
Hepatitis C	11	6	11
Histoplasmosis	-	<5	-
Influenza (Hospitalized)	-	-	<5
Lyme Disease	23	22	42
Meningitis (Viral)	-	-	<5
Meningitis (Bacterial)	-	-	<5
Pertussis	-	<5	-
Streptococcal	<5	8	8
Streptococcal Pneumoniae	<5	<5	5
Syphilis	-	<5	<5
Tuberculosis	-	-	<5
Varicella	5	-	-

Summary of Communicable Disease

Barriers and Challenges

- Communication between providers and Public Health
- Failure to report
- Social pressure

What Works

- State reporting requirements and contact tracing
- Generally high rates of immunizations
- Large amount of vaccination providers throughout County, including clinic on Washington Island
- Beach testing for waterborne bacteria

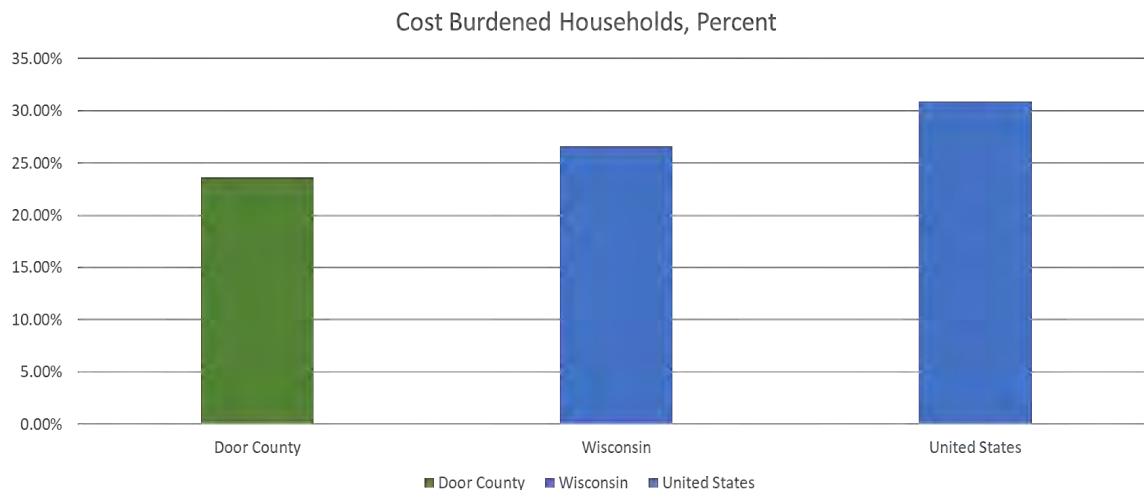
Indicator	Superior	Inferior
Childhood Immunizations	X	
COVID-19 Immunizations	X	
Seasonal Influenza Vaccinations		X
Lyme Disease		X

Environmental Health

Housing

This indicator reports the percentage of the households where housing costs are 30% or more of total household income. This indicator provides information on the cost of monthly housing expenses for owners and renters. The information offers a measure of housing affordability and excessive shelter costs. The data also serve to aid in the development of housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels. Of the 13,191 total households in the report area, 3,119 or 23.64% of the population live in cost burdened households.

Report Area	Total Households	Cost Burdened Households (Housing Costs Exceed 30% of Income)	Cost Burdened Households, Percent
Door County	13,191	3,119	23.64%
Wisconsin	2,358,156	627,202	26.60%
United States	120,756,048	37,249,895	30.85%

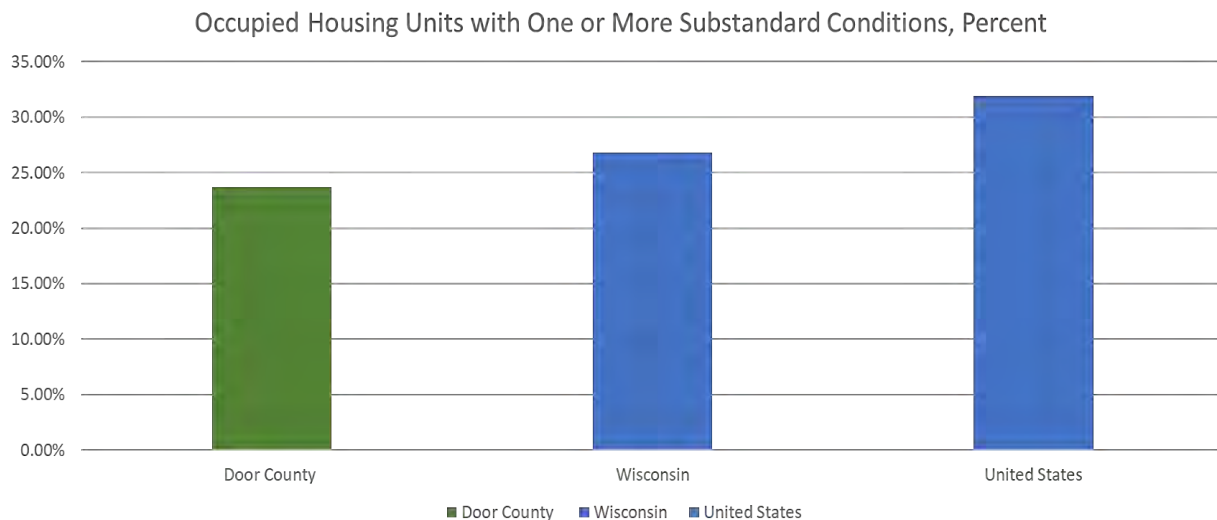


Environmental Health

Housing Quality

This indicator reports the number and percentage of owner- and renter-occupied housing units having at least one of the following conditions: 1) lacking complete plumbing facilities, 2) lacking complete kitchen facilities, 3) with 1 or more occupants per room, 4) selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income greater than 30%, and 5) gross rent as a percentage of household income greater than 30%. Selected conditions provide information in assessing the quality of the housing inventory and its occupants. This data is used to easily identify homes where the quality of living and housing can be considered substandard. Of the 13,191 total occupied housing units in the report area, 3,126 or 23.70% have one or more substandard conditions.

Report Area	Total Occupied Housing Units	Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions	Occupied Housing Units with One or More Substandard Conditions, Percent
Door County	13,191	3,126	23.70%
Wisconsin	2,358,156	632,610	26.83%
United States	120,756,048	38,530,862	31.91%

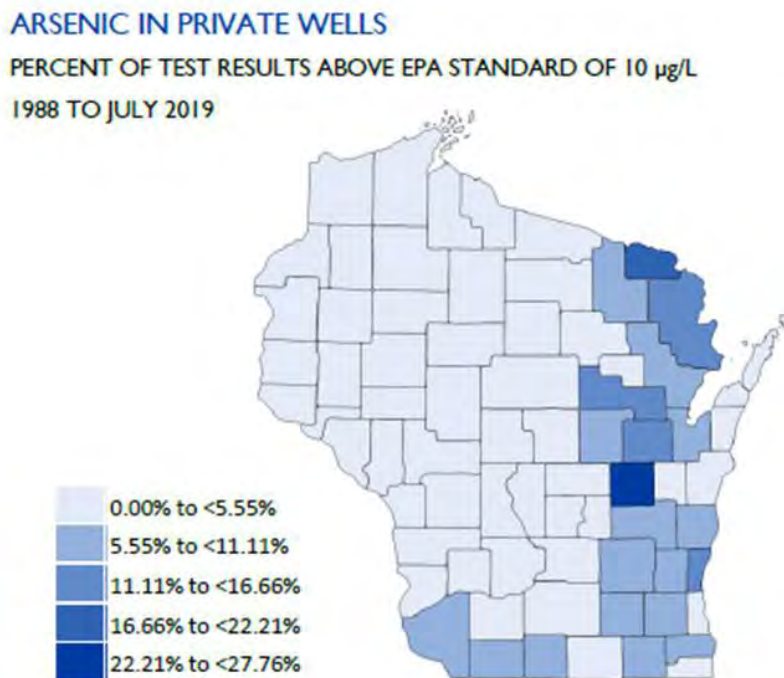


Environmental Health

Private Water Quality—Arsenic

About four in 10 Wisconsin homes get their water from private wells. Arsenic can naturally occur in soil and rock formations but can also come from some types of pesticides, treated wood, and certain foods. In Wisconsin, high levels of arsenic in wells are most common in the northeastern part of the state but can be found in any county.

Drinking water with high levels of arsenic can cause skin rashes and stomach problems. Arsenic can also increase the risk for certain kinds of cancer. Infants and children are especially sensitive to arsenic, and high levels can affect learning.



Source: UW-Stevens Point Well Water Viewer

Reported Area	Percent of Test Results Above EPA Standard of 10 µg/L
Door County	2.5%
Wisconsin	5.4%

Source: *2021 DHS County Environmental Health Profile*

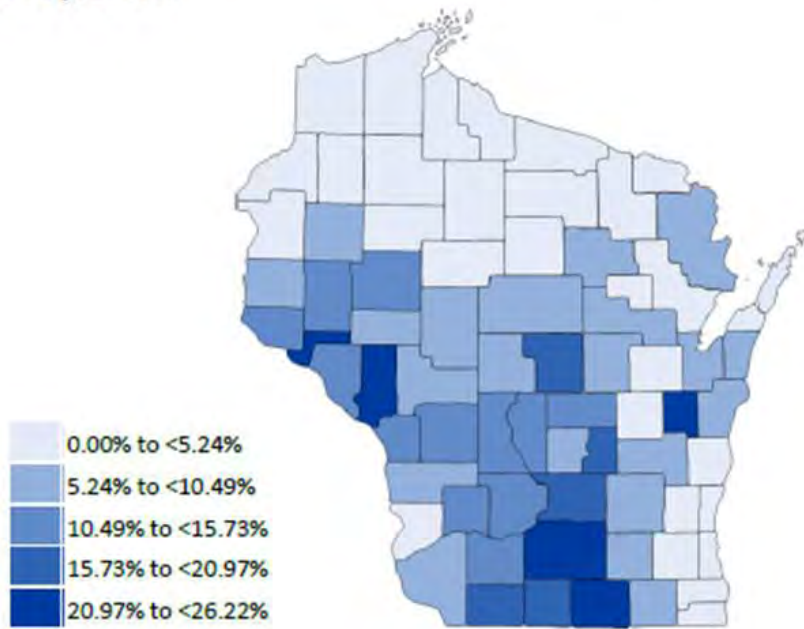
Environmental Health

Private Water Quality—Nitrate

Nitrate naturally occurs in plants and animals and can enter groundwater from fertilizers or animal and human waste. In Wisconsin, nitrate is one of the most common groundwater contaminants. High nitrate levels are linked with certain birth defects. Infants who consume drinking water with high nitrate levels are at risk of blue baby syndrome, a condition that limits the blood's ability to carry oxygen.

NITRATE IN PRIVATE WELLS

PERCENT OF TEST RESULTS ABOVE EPA STANDARD OF 10 mg/L
1988 TO JULY 2019



Source: UW-Stevens Point Well Water Viewer

Reported Area	Percent of Test Results Above EPA Standard of 10 mg/L
Door County	1.6%
Wisconsin	10.1%

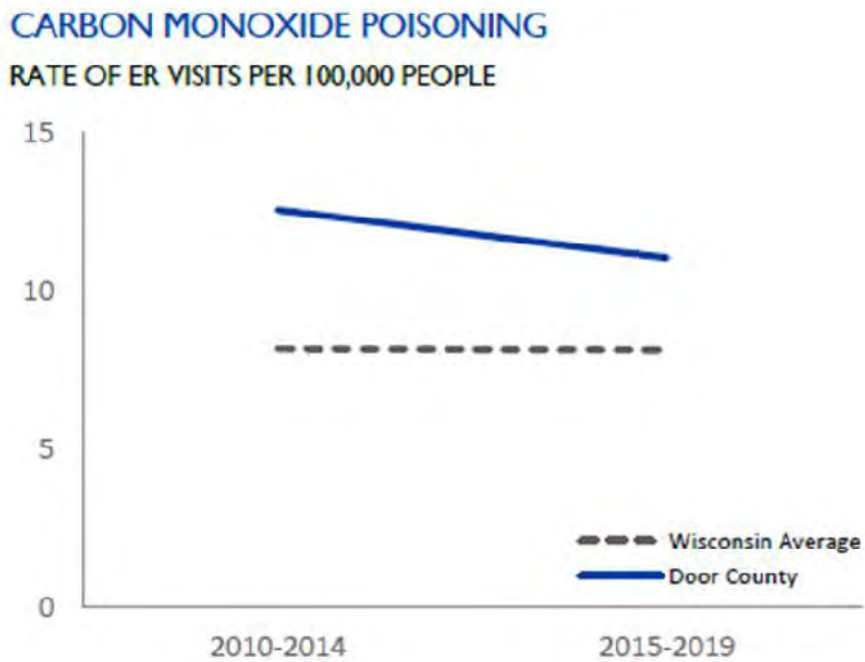
Source: 2021 DHS County Environmental Health Profile

Environmental Health

Home Hazards—Carbon Monoxide

Carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning prevents oxygen from getting to the body, which can damage tissue and even cause death. CO is a toxic gas that cannot be seen or smelled. CO is created whenever fuel or other materials are burned. Wisconsin state law requires all homes to have a CO detector on every level.

CO poisoning is also a risk in indoor ice arenas or recreational facilities where fuel-powered equipment (i.e. ice resurfacers, motorbikes, go-karts) is used. While there is no state law requiring CO detectors in these venues, it is still important to monitor CO levels in the air and take action if levels are unsafe.



Reported Area	Rate of ER Visits per 100,000 People
Door County	11.0
Wisconsin	8.1

Source: *2021 DHS County Environmental Health Profile*

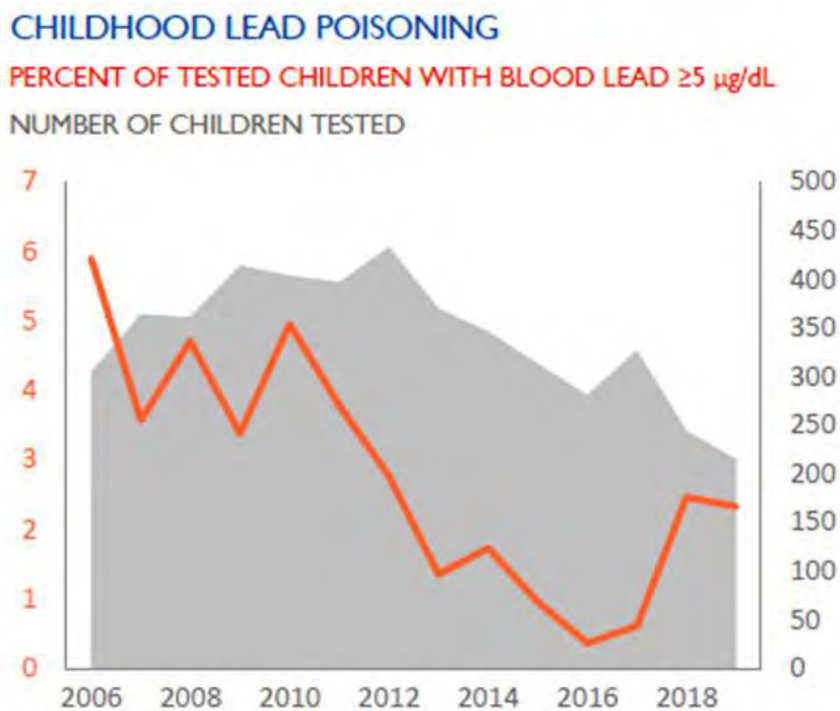
Environmental Health

Home Hazards—Lead

Lead poisoning slows growth and development in children, particularly in the brain. Lead poisoning is also associated with problems later in life, such as poor academic outcomes and increased incarceration.

Exposure to even low levels of lead can cause damage over time, especially in children. Blood lead levels are measured in micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) defines lead poisoning as having a blood lead level at or above 5 µg/dL.

In most Wisconsin counties, the percentage of children poisoned is low. However, because counties vary greatly in the number of children tested for lead poisoning, these percentages should be interpreted with caution. For example, if eight children were tested in a county and two were poisoned, the percentage of children poisoned for that county would be 25%.



Reported Area	Percent of Tested Children With Blood Lead > 5ug/dL
Door County	2.3%
Wisconsin	3.7%

Source: [2021 DHS County Environmental Health Profile](#)

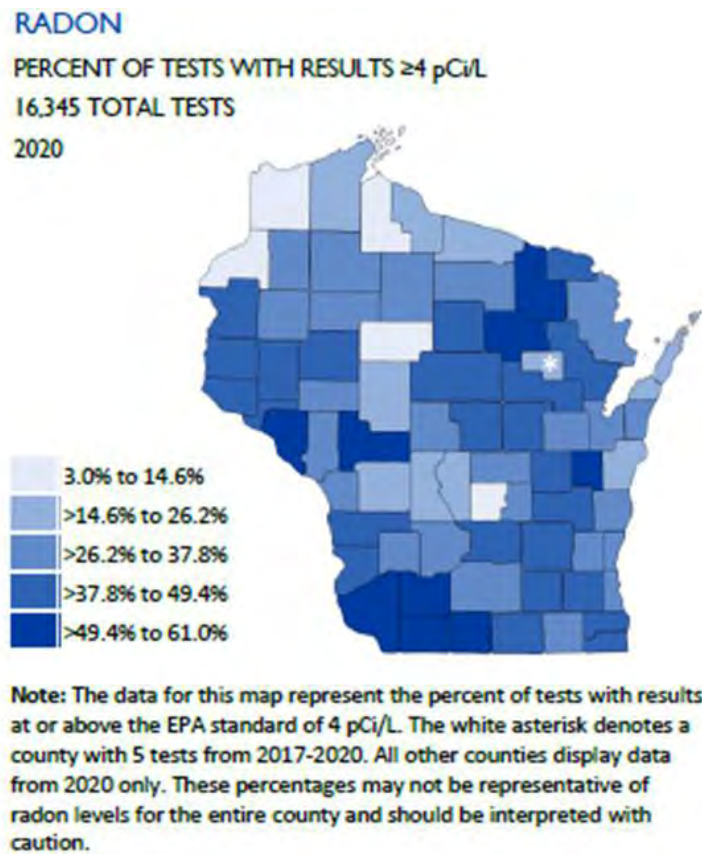
Environmental Health

Home Hazards—Radon

Radon is a naturally-occurring gas that is radioactive and can cause lung cancer. Radon can leak into homes and other buildings through cracks in the foundation.

Like carbon monoxide, radon can't be seen or smelled. Homes both old and new can have unsafe radon levels, and the only way to know if a home has high radon levels is to test for it.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommends all homes with radon levels of four picocuries per liter (4 pCi/L) or higher be fixed.



Reported Area	Percent of Tests with Results > 4pCi/L
Door County	20.7%
Wisconsin	35.2%

Source: *2021 DHS County Environmental Health Profile*

Summary of Environmental Health

Barriers and Challenges

- Transportation
- Housing
 - More and more affordable housing needed
- Expensive to live here
- Mobility access (e.g. ramps and sidewalks)

What Works

- Resources
 - Door-2-Door
 - Door Tran
- Water quality
- Lower rates of home hazards





Summary of Environmental Health

Indicator	Superior	Inferior
Cost Burdened Households	X	
Housing Quality - Substandard Housing	X	
Arsenic	X	
Nitrate	X	
Carbon Monoxide		X
Lead	X	
Radon	X	

Healthy Growth and Development

Child Abuse

These data are a count of reports made to a county's Child Protective Services office. Each report represents a referral made to a county's Child Protective Services (CPS) that involves allegations of child abuse or neglect. One CPS report can involve multiple children, or multiple allegations involving the same child.

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

These data may have been influenced by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, starting in 2020. *Source: [Kids Count Data Center, 2020 data](#)*

Report Area	Child Abuse Rate per 1,000 Children
Door County	30.5
Wisconsin	27

Source: [Kids Count Data Center, 2020 data](#)



Healthy Growth and Development

Food Insecurity

Food insecurity and hunger are known to impair child development and increase risk of poor health outcomes. The National School Lunch Program leads to substantial reductions in childhood food insecurity, poor health, and obesity. Under the National School Lunch Act, eligible children (based on family size and income) receive adequate nutrition to help support development and a healthy lifestyle. In addition, eligibility for free or reduced price lunch is a useful indicator of family poverty and its effect on children. When combined with poverty data, this measure can also be used to identify gaps in eligibility and enrollment.

Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Price Lunch



40% of Door County Children

Report Area	Children Eligible for Free or Reduced Priced Lunch
Door County	40%
Wisconsin	39%

Source: *County Rankings and Roadmaps*, data from 2018-2019

Report Area	Limited Access to Healthy Foods
Door County	3%
Wisconsin	5%

Source: *County Rankings and Roadmaps*, data from 2015

Report Area	Food Insecurity
Door County	8%
Wisconsin	9%

Source: *County Rankings and Roadmaps*, data from 2018

Healthy Growth and Development

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Data

The CDC’s Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a school-based survey used to monitor priority health risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth. All five Door County school districts participate in the surveys that are conducted every two years.

Question	2019 Door County Middle School	2019 Door County High School	2019 Wisconsin	2019 United States
Students Who Experienced Hunger Due to Lack of Food at Home (Past 30 Days)	27%	27%	24.7%	N/A
Ate Breakfast (Past 7 Days)	46%	36%	32%	33.1%
Students Who Drank Plain Water Every Day (Past 7 Days)	N/A	83%	81.3%	77.2%
Students Who Ate Fruit and Vegetables Every Day (Past 7 Days)	45%	45%	43%	59.3%



27% of Door County Middle and High School Students Experienced Hunger Due to Lack of Food at Home

Summary of Healthy Growth and Development

Barriers and Challenges

- Lack of daycares
 - Affordable childcare
- Resources to address ACEs
- Lack of options for activities for teens
- Food insecurity = higher obesity
- High cost of food

What Works

- Many food pantries
- FoodShare grocery benefits
- WIC nutrition program
- Community Partners
- Vaccine clinics at schools
- Resources such as:
 - YMCA
 - Boys and Girls Club
 - Birth to 3
 - Welcome Baby
 - Partnership for Children and Families
- Juvenile diversion programs
- Access to fresh produce



Summary of Healthy Growth and Development

Indicator	Superior	Inferior
Child Abuse		X
Free and reduced lunch		X
Limited access to healthy foods	X	
Food insecurity	X	
Student Fruit/Vegetable Consumption		X
Students Experiencing Hunger at Home		X



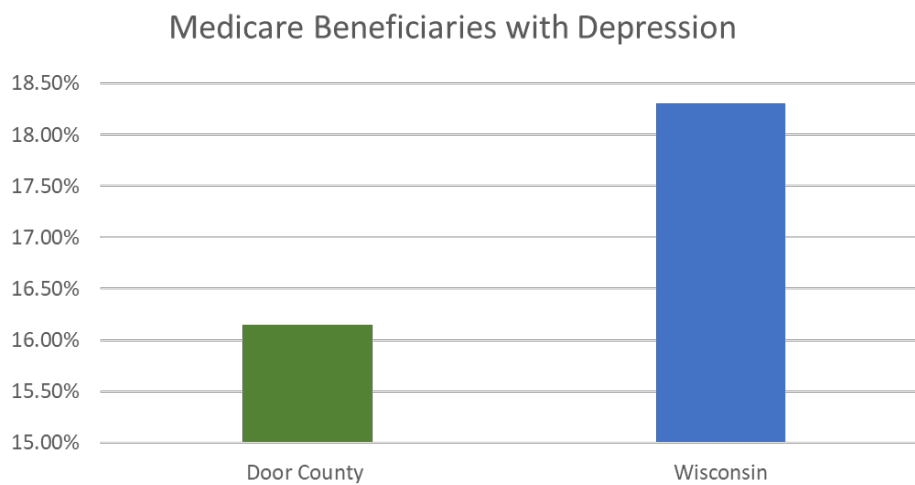
Mental Health

Depression

Mental health and physical health are inextricably linked. Evidence has shown that mental health disorders—most often depression—are strongly associated with the risk, occurrence, management, progression, and outcome of serious chronic diseases and health conditions, including diabetes, hypertension, stroke, heart disease, and cancer. This association appears to be caused by mental health disorders that precede chronic disease; chronic disease can intensify the symptoms of mental health disorders, in effect creating a cycle of poor health. This cycle decreases a person’s ability to participate in the treatment of and recovery from mental health disorders and chronic disease.

Reported Area	Medicare Beneficiaries with Depression
Door County	16.15%
Wisconsin	18.3%
United States	18.0%

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services



Mental Health

Suicide

Suicide is a serious public health problem that can have lasting harmful effects on individuals, families, and communities. Nationally, suicide rates in 2020 were 30% higher in 2020 than in 2000. An estimated 12.2 million adults seriously thought about suicide, 3.2 million made a plan, and 1.2 million attempted suicide. *Source: CDC Suicide*

30% Higher

Suicide rates in 2020 were 30% higher than in 2000.

Between 2011 and 2020, suicide rates increased for those ages 15 to 24, 25 to 34, and 35 to 44. In 2020, suicide was the second leading cause of death for youth ages 10 to 14, and adults ages 25 to 34. Suicide was the third leading cause of death for people ages 15 to 24, the fourth leading cause of death for ages 35 to 44. *Source: Suicide Prevention Resource Center*

Rural Americans often experience unique barriers to managing their mental health. Rural youth are at an increased risk of suicide, but highly rural areas have fewer youth suicide prevention services. *Source: NAMI*

The indicator measures the suicide rate, which is an important proxy for the prevalence of mental health disorders in a county. Moreover, in many counties suicide is a major cause of death, especially among adolescents and young adults, and, therefore, a major public health concern in its own.

Report Area	Total Population, 2016-2020 Average	Five Year Total Deaths, 2016-2020 Total	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Population)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Population)
Door County	27,647	27	19.5	19.9
Wisconsin	5,808,570	4,391	15.1	14.7
United States	326,747,554	233,972	14.3	13.8

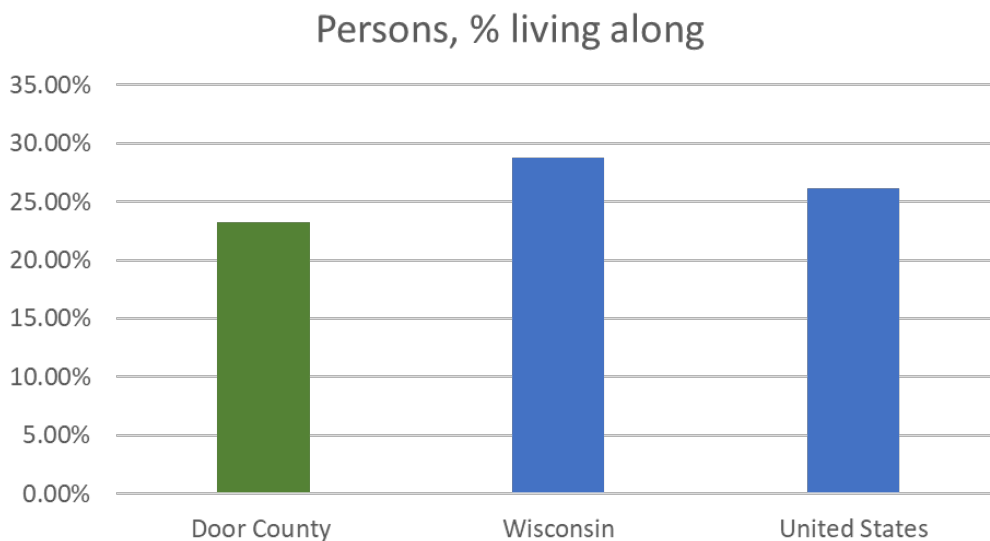
Mental Health

Older Adults Living Alone

People over age 65 who live alone may be at risk for social isolation, limited access to support, or inadequate assistance in emergency situations.

In Door County, 23.2% of those 65 and older live alone. More females 65 and older live alone than males—31% of females compared to 14% of males. *Source: DHS Wisconsin County Profile of Persons Ages 65 and Older*

Report Area	Persons 65+	Persons 65+ Living Alone	Persons, % Living Alone
Door County	7,961	1,849	23.2%
Wisconsin	953,571	274,683	28.8%
United States	50,783,796	13,259,766	26.1%



Source: DHS Wisconsin County Profile of Persons Ages 65 and Older

Mental Health

County Services Dashboard

County Services - Mental Health

[Go to Substance Use Dashboard](#)

Wisconsin People Served in 2020	Door County People Served in 2020
68,324	473

Select Year
2020

Select County
Door

Select Age Group
(All)

Select Sex
(All)

Select Race
(All)

Select Ethnicity
(All)

[Reset Filters](#)

Counts of people served fewer than 5 are not displayed.

Data Sources: Program Participation System (PPS), Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH).

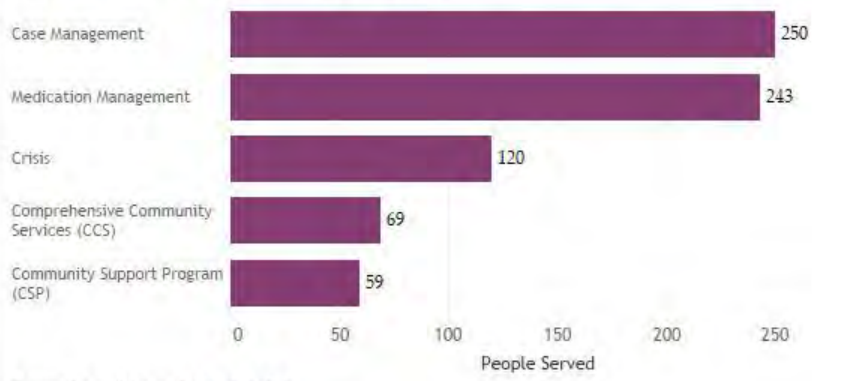
[Email Us](#)

[About the Dashboard](#)

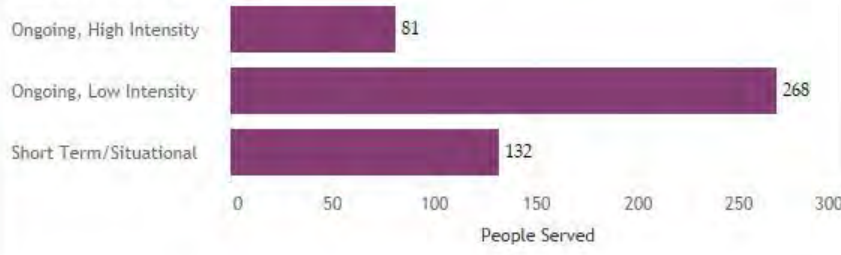


Hover over maps and charts for additional information.

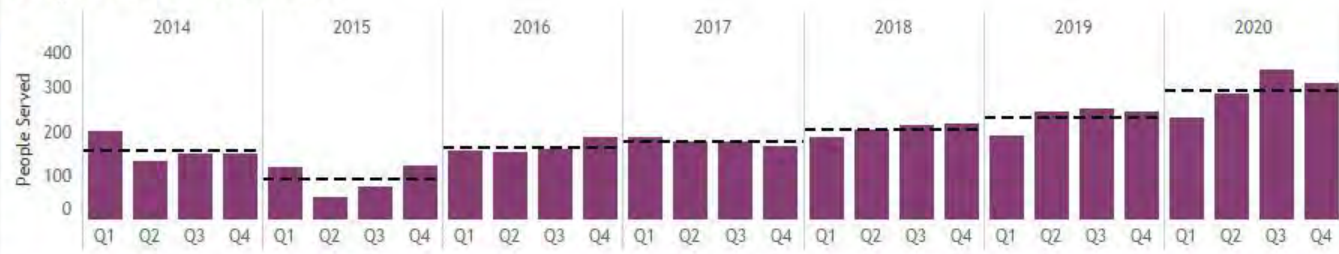
Top 5 Most Used Services in 2020



Service Need in 2020



People Served Over Time



Recommended Citation: Wisconsin Department of Health Services. County Services - Mental Health [web query]. Data last updated 4/30/2021.

Source: [DHS Wisconsin—County Services Dashboard](#)

Mental Health

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Data

The CDC's Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a school-based survey used to monitor priority health risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth. All five Door County school districts participate in the surveys that are conducted every two years.

Question	2019 Door County Middle School	2019 Door County High School	2019 Wisconsin	2019 United States
Students Who Were Bullied Online (Past 12 Months)	18%	18%	17.4%	15.7%
Students Who Experienced Bullying at School During the Past 12 Months	36%	24%	22.3%	19.5%
Students Who Had Experienced Significant Problems with Anxiety (Past 12 Months)	54%	49%	49%	N/A
Students Who Made a Plan for a Suicide Attempt (Past 12 Months)	12%	11%	13%	15.7%
Students Who Experienced Prolonged, Disruptive Sadness (Past 12 Months)	25%	28%	28.5%	36.7%
Students Who Intentionally Self-Harmed Without Intending to Die (Past 12 Months)	17%	17%	18.5%	N/A
Students Who Seriously Considered Suicide (Past 12 Months)	18%	14%	15.7%	15.7%

Mental Health

Interview Commentary

“Suicide Assessment is minimally done here, but there's always much deeper or more that could be done with an assessment.”

“We have a lot of seniors who are limited with their socialization and that drives more issues with mental health.”

“The jails have become the mental health hospitals...and we try to put programs together that try to assist, but it's always comes down to the lack of funding and a lack of local resources in our county.”

“Post COVID, I think it's really helped reduce stigma and at the same time, has an increased demand for need for services.”

“In our health industry, people shouldn't have issues scheduling appointments. They should be able to access it in a good allotment of time...they shouldn't have to wait months to get into an appointment. In any [area of] health—medical, dental, mental health. When I call for a mental health appointment, I need it now; I don't need it in a month.”

Summary of Mental Health

Barriers and Challenges

- Lack of mental health providers, specifically psychiatrists
- No inpatient facilities within County
- Stigma around mental health, especially with parents (i.e. involvement with STRIDE)
- High suicide rate
- High rates of bullying
- Social isolation, especially in rural communities

What Works

- Education/Prevention Efforts
 - Mental Health Focus Group
 - Prevent Suicide Door County—Nathan Wilson Coalition
- STRIDE school mental health initiative
- Mental Health Sheriff's Officer
- Comprehensive Community Services (CCS) & Coordinated Services Teams (CST)
- Telehealth
- Contracting outside resources
- Less adults over 65 living alone



Summary of Mental Health

Indicator	Superior	Inferior
Percentages of adults reporting 14 or more days of poor mental health per month	X	
Depression	X	
Hospitalization self-harm rate per 100,000	X	
Emergency department visit self harm rate		X
Suicide rate		X
Adults living alone	X	



Oral Health

Oral health touches every aspect of our lives but is often taken for granted. Some 100 million Americans fail to see a dentist each year, even though regular dental examinations and good oral hygiene can prevent most dental disease. Cavities remain the most prevalent chronic disease of childhood. *Source: [ADA MouthHealthy](#)*

Report Area	Ratio of Population to Dentists
Door County	1,470:1
Wisconsin	1,390:1
United States	1,400:1

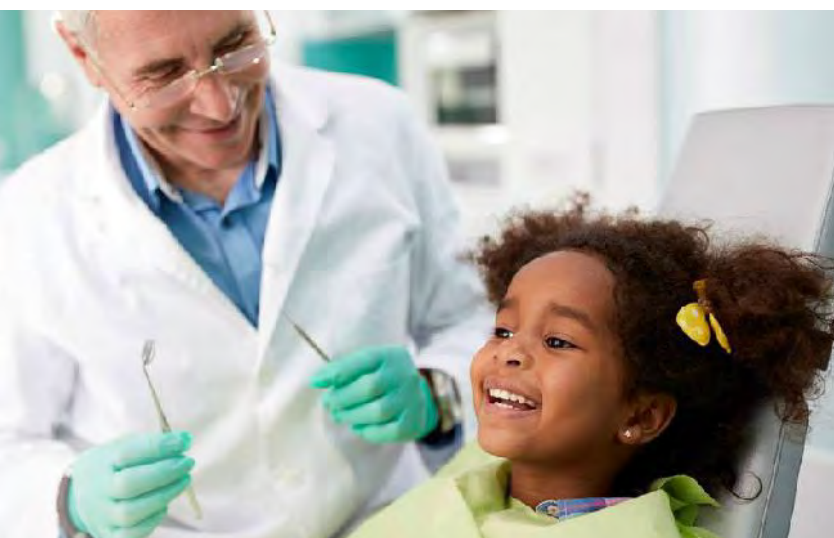
Source: [County Health Rankings & Roadmaps data from 2020](#)

Report Area	Percentage of Population on Fluoridated Public Water System
Door County	88.5%
Wisconsin	87.3%
United States	73.0%

Source: [2018 CDC Fluoridation Statistics](#)

Report Area	Percent of Medicaid Members Seeking Preventative Care
Door County	2.1%
Wisconsin	8%

Source: [Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services](#)



Oral Health

Interview Commentary

Access to Dental Care—“I can't see 6000 [patients]; I can't. Typically a ratio for a doctor is like one doctor for 1400-1600 patients. That would be a [manageable] ratio. I have two doctors and my active [caseload] right now is 4000 patients.”

“I think the Dental Clinic has really helped, but I know there's not enough availability for that.”

“We've seen a lot of diabetes, which is a chronic disease and those patients come here and we see such a significant amount of people that are not getting that care so their gums or loss of bone they're having more issues with their teeth, which then goes back to the diabetes as well so that that connection.”

Summary of Oral Health

Barriers and Challenges

- Limited number of providers to growing population
- Long wait lists
- Cost of care
- No Medicare coverage for dental visits

What Works

- DCMC Dental Clinic for low-income/uninsured residents

Indicator	Superior	Inferior
Percent of Medicaid members seeking preventative care		X
Percentage of population on Fluoridated Public Water system	X	



Physical Activity

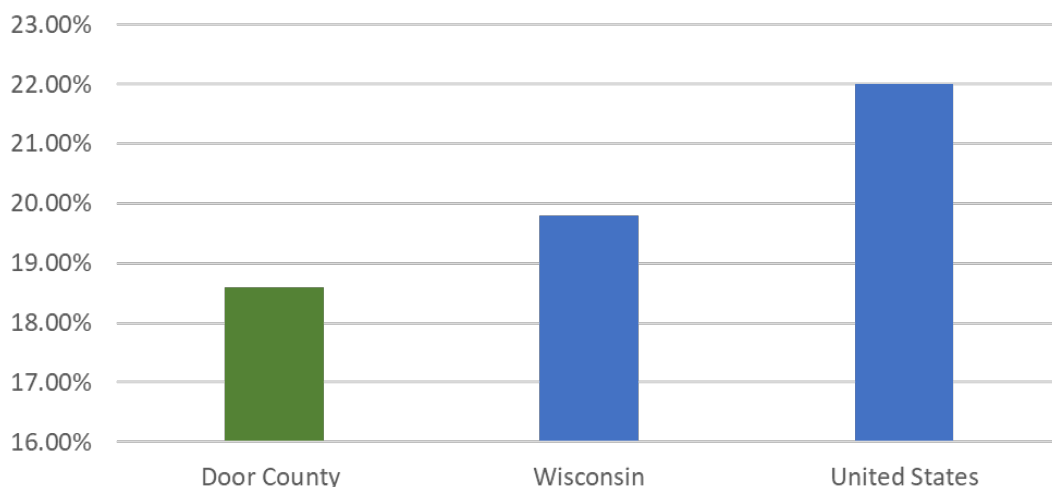
Leisure Time

Within the report area, 4,694 or 18.6% of adults aged 20 and older self-report no active leisure time, based on the 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?" This indicator is relevant because current behaviors are determinants of future health and this indicator may illustrate a cause of significant health issues, such as obesity and poor cardiovascular health.

Note: In 2021, the CDC updated the methodology used to produce estimates for this indicator. Estimated values for prior years (2004 - 2017) have been updated in this platform to allow comparison across years. Use caution when comparing with saved assessments generated prior to November 10, 2021.

Report Area	Population Age 20+	Adults with No Leisure Time Physical Activity	Adults with No Leisure Time Physical Activity, Percent
Door County	22,676	4,694	18.6%
Wisconsin	4,400,928	905,782	19.8%
United States	239,878,217	54,200,862	22.0%

Adults with No Leisure Time Physical Activity, Percent



Physical Activity

Recreation and Fitness Facility Access

Access to exercise opportunities measures the percentage of individuals in a county who live reasonably close to a location for physical activity. Locations for physical activity are defined as parks or recreational facilities. Individuals are considered to have access to exercise opportunities if they:

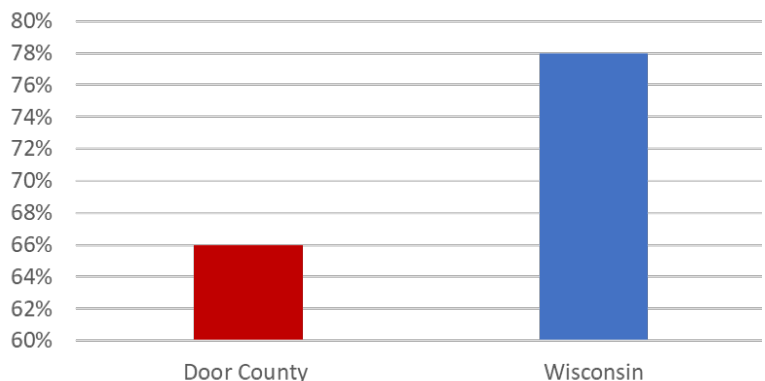
- reside in a census block that is within a half mile of a park, or
- reside in an urban census block that is within one mile of a recreational facility, or
- reside in a rural census block that is within three miles of a recreational facility.

Source: *County Rankings and Roadmaps*, data from 2010 & 2021

Report Area	Total Population (2010)	Number of Establishments	Establishments, Rate per 100,000 Population
Door County	27,785	4	14.40
Wisconsin	5,686,986	743	13.06
United States	308,745,538	37,758	12.23

Percent that felt like they had adequate access

Reported Area	Percent That Felt Like They had Adequate Access
Door County	66%
Wisconsin	78%

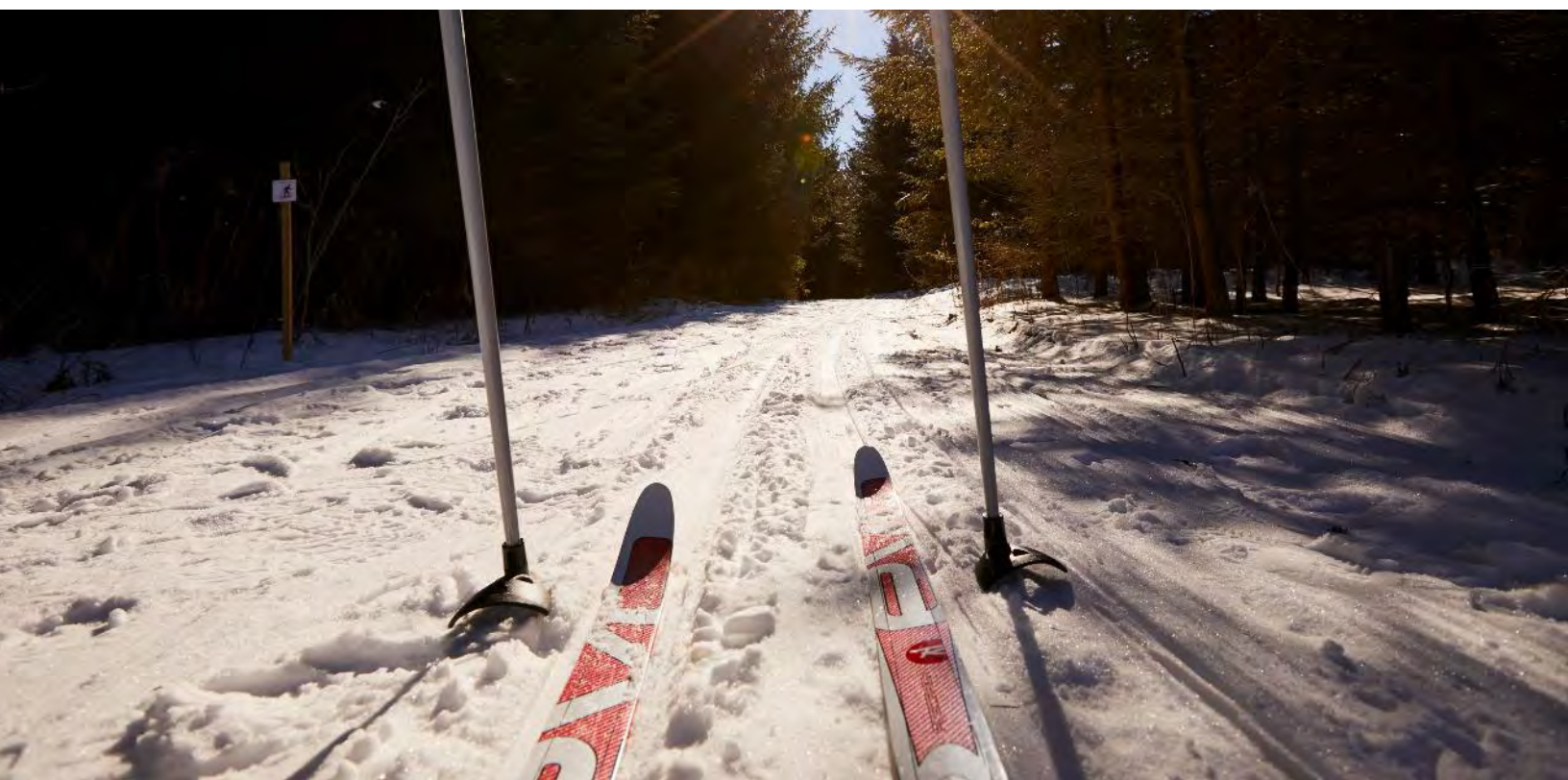


Physical Activity

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Data

The CDC's Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a school-based survey used to monitor priority health risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth. All five Door County school districts participate in the surveys that are conducted every two years.

Question	2019 Door County Middle School	2019 Door County High School	2019 Wisconsin	2019 United States
Students Who Exercised 4-7 Days in the Past Week	72%	55%	56.6%	44.1%
Students Who Exercised Zero Days in the Past Week	4%	19%	16.3%	17%
Students Who Spent 3+ Hours per Day on Phone, Xbox, or Other Devices	47%	41%	48.9%	46.1%





Physical Activity

Interview Commentary

Greatest strength - “The access to our walking trails, our parks, the land trust trails.”

“Sedentary behavior is not a chronic disease, but it certainly leads to a lot of chronic disease.”

Summary of Physical Activity

Barriers and Challenges

- Accessibility (e.g. areas not being compliant with ADA standards)
- Weight issues/control
- Lack of bike lanes
- Outdated facilities and equipment

What Works

- County and state parks
- Walking trails
- Access to watersports
- YMCA in Sturgeon Bay and Northern Door with income-based memberships





Summary of Physical Activity

Indicator	Superior	Inferior
Obesity	X	
Establishments, rate per 100,000 population	X	
Percent that felt like they had adequate access		X
Physical Inactivity	X	
Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days	X	

Reproductive and Sexual Health

Sexually Transmitted Infections

Reported Area	Chlamydia Infections, Rate per 100,000 Pop.
Door County	192.8
Wisconsin	483.6

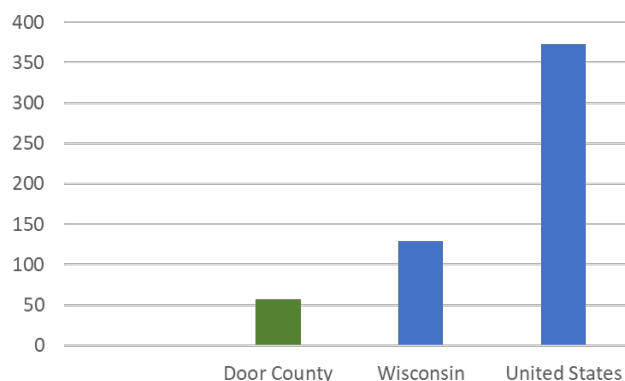
Source: *County Rankings and Roadmaps, Data from 2018*

Report Area	Total Population	Gonorrhea Infections	Gonorrhea Infections, Rate per 100,000 Pop.
Door County	27,483	6	21.8
Wisconsin	5,795,483	7,882	136.0
United States	325,719,178	583,405	179.0

This indicator reports the prevalence of HIV in the report area as a rate per 100,000 population over age 13. The data reflect persons living with diagnosed HIV infection at the end of the latest reporting year, or persons living with infection ever classified as stage 3 (AIDS) at the end of the latest report year. Data from 2018.

Report Area	Population Age 13+	Population with HIV / AIDS	Population with HIV/AIDS, Rate per 100,000 Pop.
Door County	24,554	14	57.0
Wisconsin	4,907,884	6,331	129.0
United States	274,605,948	1,023,832	372.8

Population with HIV / AIDS,



Reproductive and Sexual Health

Birth Rates

Birth rates declined among women of all age groups 15–44 between 2019 and 2020 with the largest declines for women under age 25. *Source: CDC NCHS Births in United States, 2020*

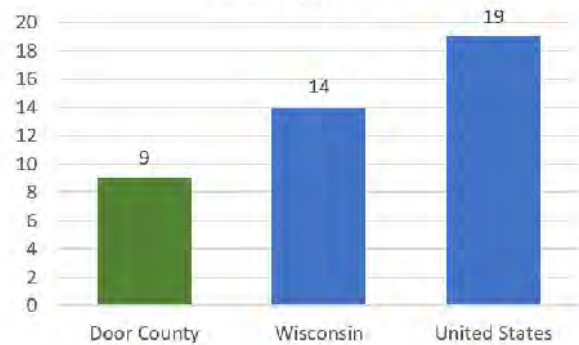
Door County has a low birth rate compared to the state and nation, likely related to the age of its population. According to Wisconsin DHS, there were 192 babies born to Door County residents in 2020. This number has declined each year since 2015, despite a growing population. This may favorably correlate to a low teen birth rate in Door County—there were 9 teen births per 1,000 females ages 15-19, outperforming the state at 14 per 1,000 and the nation at 19 per 1,000. *Source: County Rankings and Roadmaps, data from 2014-2020*

Birth Rate

Reported Area	Births per 1,000 Population
Door County	8.5
Wisconsin	10.8
United States	11.4

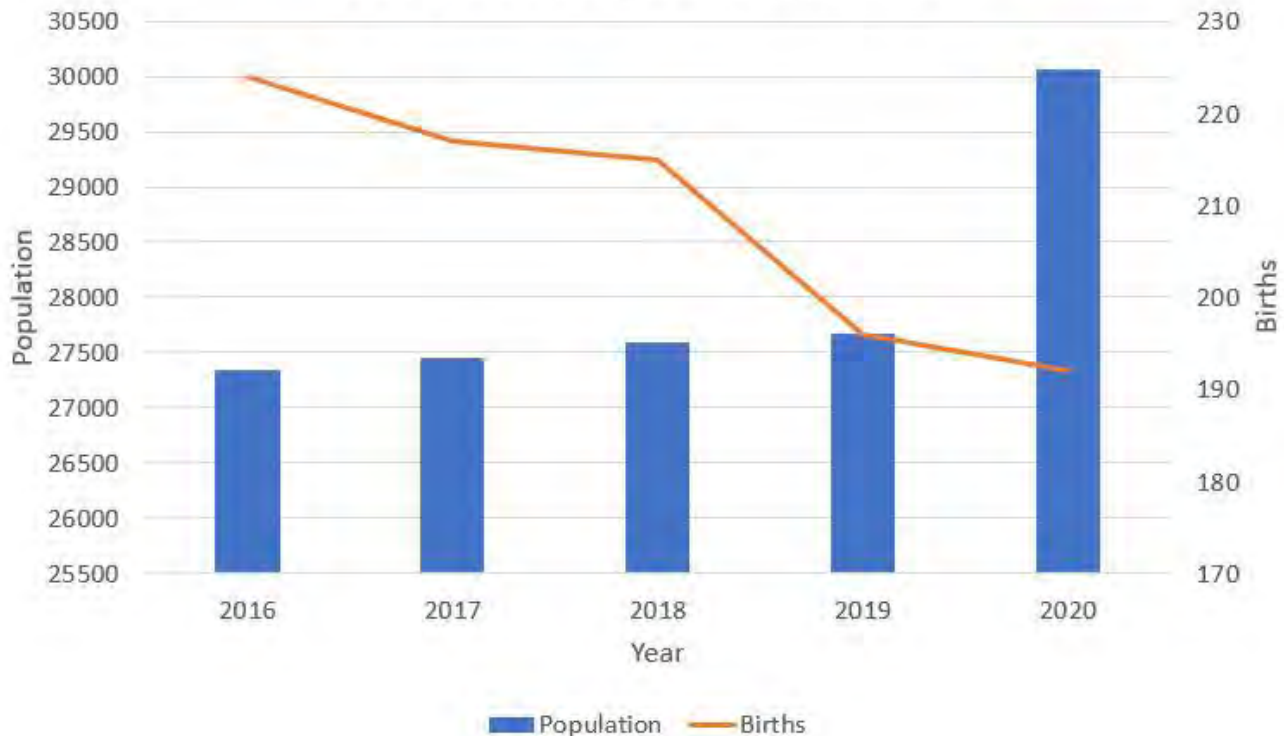
Source: DHS Wisconsin Birth Rates 2019 data for WI and US, 2017 for Door County

Teen Birth Rate



Source: County Rankings and Roadmaps, data from 2014-2020

Door County Population vs. Births



Source: Population from Wisconsin 2020 Census, Births from DHS WISH Query

Summary of Reproductive and Sexual Health

Barriers and Challenges

- Lack of school programming
- Closedmindedness
- No free or low-cost clinic in Door County—Wellness Center closed in 2013, Community Clinic closed in 2016

What Works

- Low rate of uninsured population
- Reproductive services, such as Planned Parenthood, N.E.W. Community Clinic, and Vivent Health in Green Bay

Indicator	Superior	Inferior
Chlamydia	X	
Gonorrhea	X	
HIV	X	
Teen Births	X	
Percent of births to mothers who received first trimester prenatal care	X	
Percent of births to mothers who started prenatal care in third trimester who received no prenatal care	X	

Tobacco

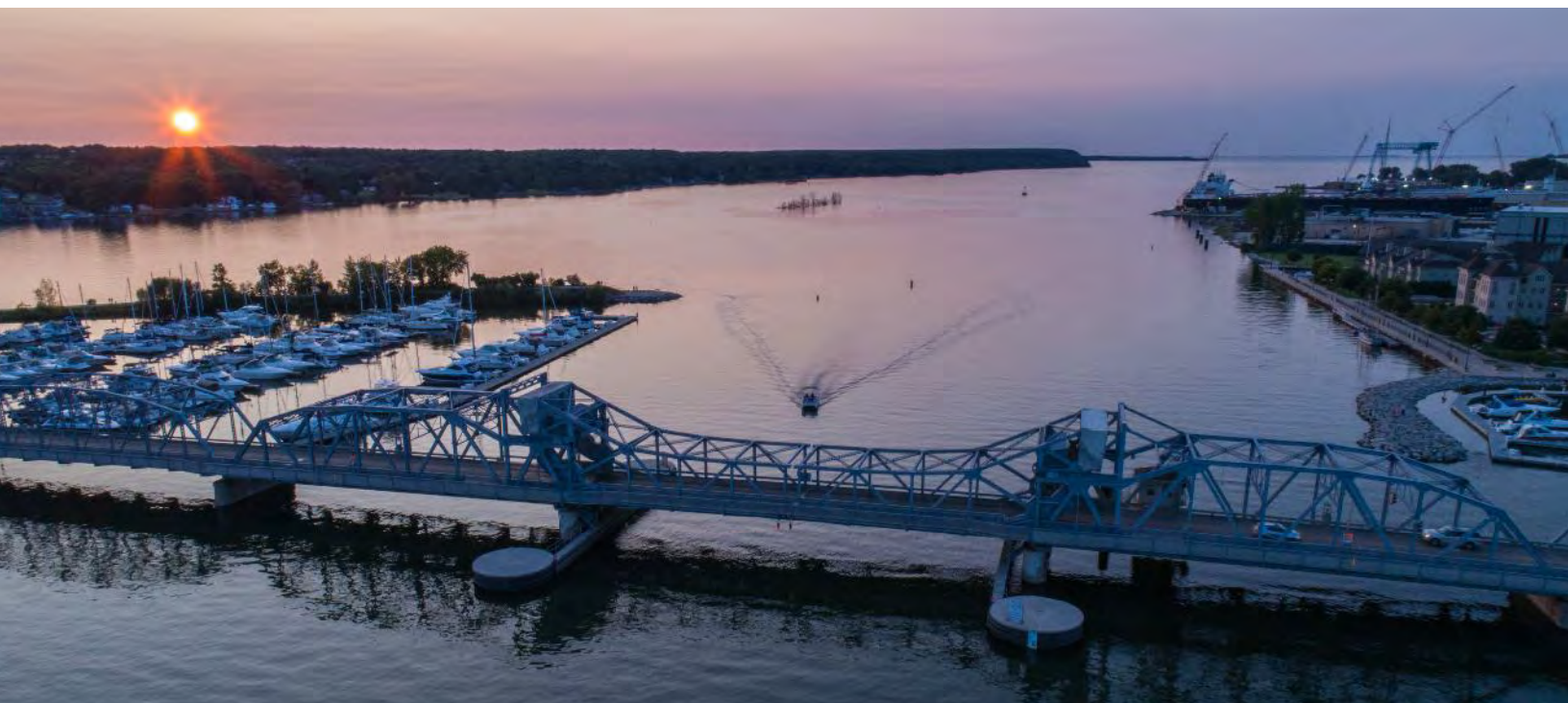
Smoking Prevalence

Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death, disease, and disability in the US. Each year, around 443,000 people die from smoking or exposure to secondhand smoke, and another 8.6 million suffer from a serious illness from smoking. Two new CDC reports indicate that, despite the dangers of tobacco use, about 46.6 million adults in the US smoke, and 88 million nonsmokers are exposed to secondhand smoke. *Source: [CDC Vital Signs Tobacco Use](#)*

This indicator reports the percentage of adults age 18 and older who report being a “current smoker”. A current smoker is defined as an adult (18+) who has smoked 100 or more cigarettes in their lifetime and who smoked some days or every day in the last 30 days. *Source: [Environmental Public Health Tracking](#)*

Reported Area	Adults Who Currently Smoke
Door County	11.2%
Wisconsin	16.4%
United States	12.5%

Source: [Environmental Public Health Data Tracker](#), data from 2019 for Door County and Wisconsin, [CDC](#) data from 2020 for U.S.



Tobacco

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Data

The CDC’s Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a school-based survey used to monitor priority health risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth. All five Door County school districts participate in the surveys that are conducted every two years.

Question	2019 Door County Middle School	2019 Door County High School	2019 Wisconsin	2019 United States
Students Who Used Vaping Products (Past 30 Days)	5%	17%	20.6%	32.7%
Students Who Have Ever Tried Vaping	N/A	38%	45.5%	50.1%
Students Who Have Ever Tried Cigarettes	N/A	N/A	19.1%	24.1%
Students Who Have Used Cigarettes, Chew, Cigars, or Cigarillos in the Past 30 Days	2%	9%	8.9%	10.5%
Percentage of Vapers or Other Tobacco Users Who Tried to Quit (Past 12 Months)	N/A	52%	45%	47.6%

Tobacco Product	30-day use percentages for specific tobacco products
Chew/smokeless	4%
Cigars, cigarillos, little cigars	4%
Cigarettes	6%

Summary of Tobacco

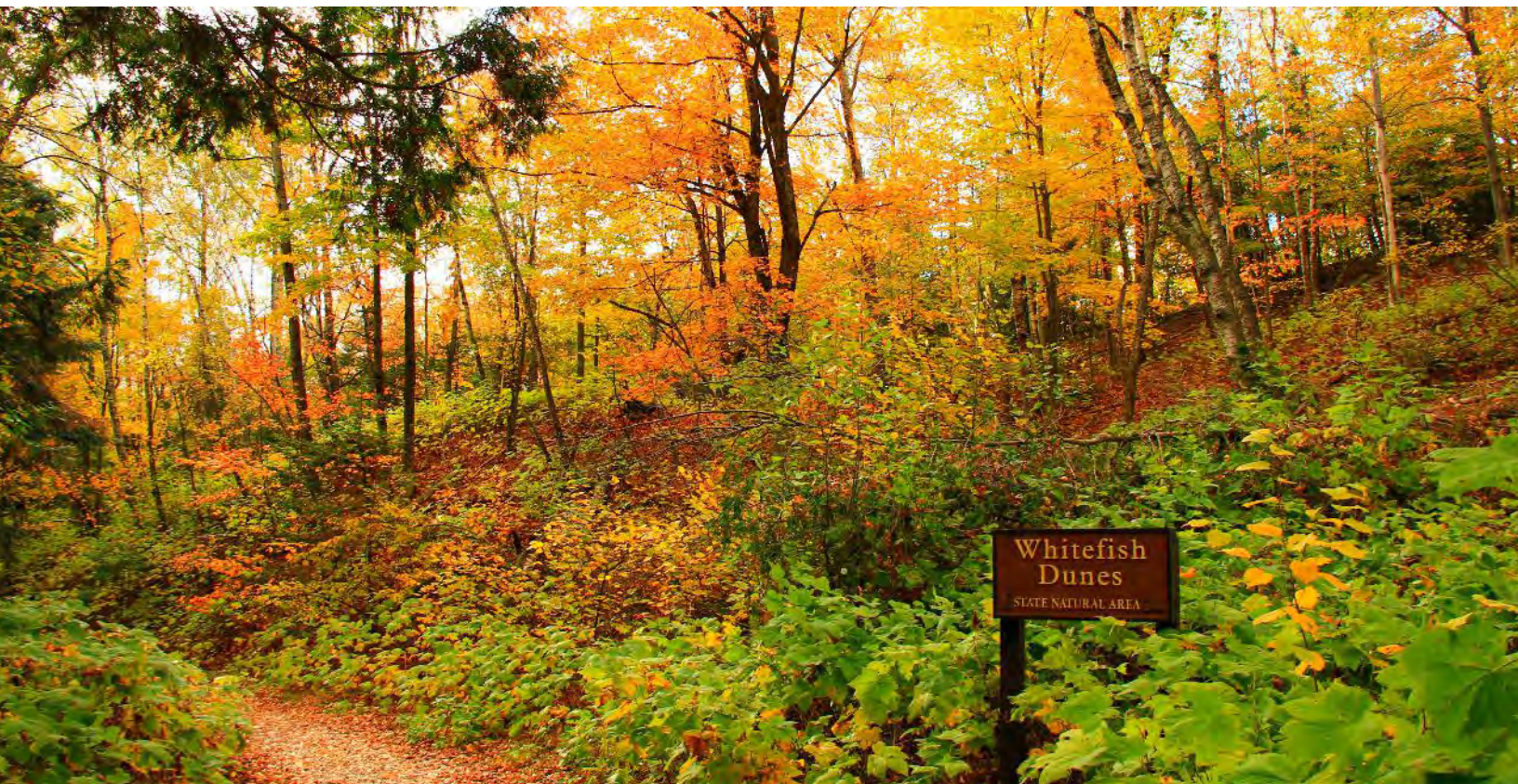
Barriers and Challenges

- Vaping, especially youth
- Lack of tobacco compliance checks
- Lack of enforcement

What Works

- Declining rates of smoking
- Smoking not allowed in public places
- Increased tobacco tax reduces consumption
- Community Action for Healthy Living (member of AOD Coalition)

Indicator	Superior	Inferior
Adults Who Currently Smoke	X	
Students Who Currently Smoke		X

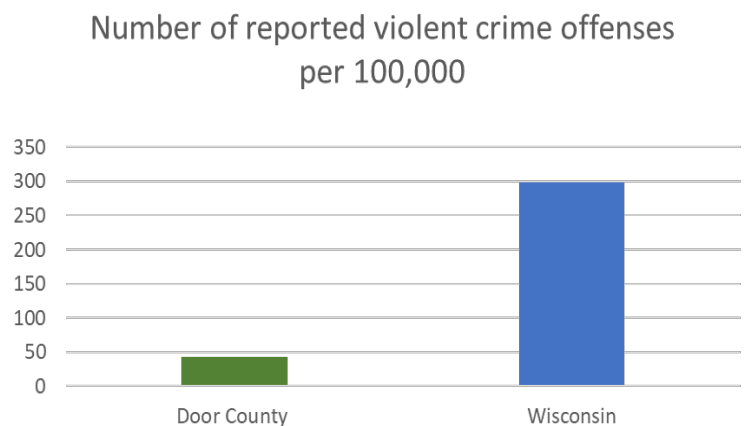


Violence and Injury

Violent Crimes

High levels of violent crime compromise physical safety and psychological well-being. High crime rates can also deter residents from pursuing healthy behaviors, such as exercising outdoors. Additionally, exposure to crime and violence has been shown to increase stress, which may exacerbate hypertension and other stress-related disorders and may contribute to obesity prevalence. Exposure to chronic stress also contributes to the increased prevalence of certain illnesses, such as upper respiratory illness, and asthma in neighborhoods with high levels of violence. Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data is generally regarded as a valid and reliable index of the types of crime residents view as serious events.

Report Area	Number of Reported Violent Crime Offenses per 100,000
Door County	43
Wisconsin	298



Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

Report Area	Murder & Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Total
Door County Sherriff	0	0	0	7	7
Sturgeon Bay PD	1	0	0	4	5
Total	1	0	0	11	12
Wisconsin	206	772	977	5799	7754

Source: Wisconsin DOJ Arrest Data 2020

Violence and Injury

Unintentional Injury

Accidents are a leading cause of death in the United States. This indicator reports the 2016-2020 five-year average rate of death due to unintentional injury (accident) per 100,000 population. Unintentional injury includes vehicle accidents, accidental poisoning, and falls.

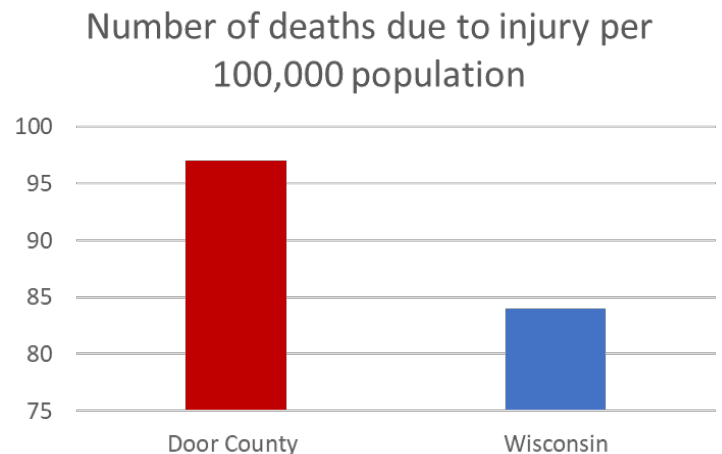
Within the report area, there are a total of 124 deaths due to unintentional injury. This represents an age-adjusted death rate of 52.5 per every 100,000 total population.

Source: [County Health Rankings & Roadmaps](#)

Report Area	Total Population, 2016-2020 Average	Five Year Total Deaths, 2016-2020 Total	Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Population)	Age-Adjusted Death Rate (Per 100,000 Population)
Door County	27,647	124	89.7	52.5
Wisconsin	5,808,570	19,876	68.4	60.8
United States	326,747,554	872,432	53.4	50.4

Source: [County Health Rankings & Roadmaps](#)

Report Area	Number of Deaths Due to Injury per 100,000 Population
Door County	97
Wisconsin	84



Violence and Injury

Motor Vehicle

Motor vehicle crashes are one of the leading causes of death in the United States with almost 100 people dying each day. Medical care costs and productivity losses with injuries and deaths from motor vehicle crashes exceeded \$75 billion in 2017. Deaths from motor vehicle crashes may result from of poorly designed roadways, impaired drivers, or unsafe weather conditions. Distracted drivers cause about 9% of traffic fatalities.

Report Area	Number of Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths per 100,000 Population
Door County	24
Wisconsin	10

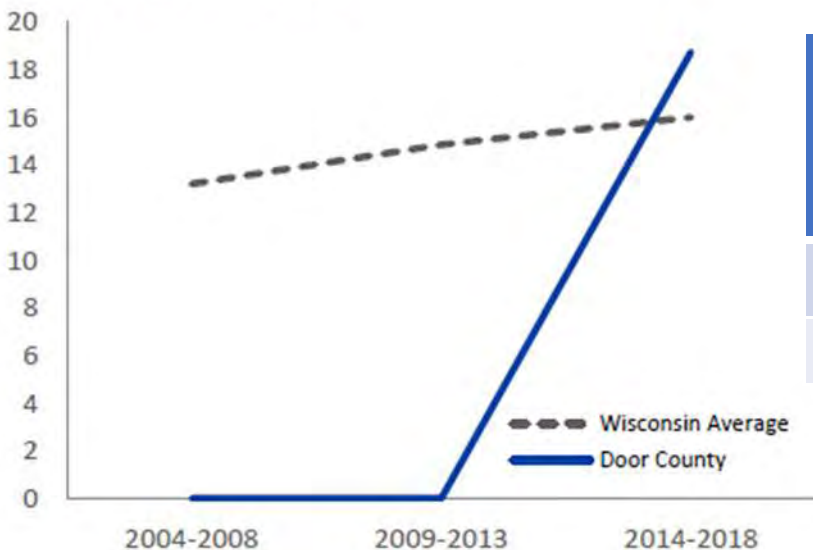
Motor vehicle crash deaths is the number of deaths due to traffic accidents involving a motor vehicle per 100,000 population. Rates measure the number of events (e.g., deaths, births) in a given time period (generally one or more years) divided by the average number of people at risk during that period. Rates help us compare health data across counties with different population sizes. *Source: County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, data from 2014-2020*



Biking and walking are healthy, environmentally-friendly modes of transportation. Unfortunately, both bikers and walkers are more likely to be seriously injured or killed when involved in a motor-vehicle related crash.

Pedestrian and cyclist fatalities have been on the rise. According to the Pedestrian and Bicycle Information Center, pedestrian and cyclist fatalities in the US **increased by 50.7%** in the ten-year period between 2009 and 2018. During that same time period, total traffic fatalities **increased by 7.9%**.

MOTOR VEHICLE-RELATED FATALITIES
 PERCENT OF FATAL MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES INVOLVING
 CYCLISTS OR PEDESTRIANS



Report Area	Percent of Fatal Motor Vehicle Crashes Involving Cyclists or Pedestrians
Door County	18.8%
Wisconsin	16%

Violence and Injury

Firearms

Gun violence is a leading contributor to premature death in the United States. Firearm fatalities are a critical public health issue as they are largely preventable. The vast majority of firearm fatalities are the result of suicides (63%) and homicides (33%). In the United States, firearm-related suicide and homicide rates are 8.0 and 25.2 times higher, respectively, than other high-income countries. Studies have shown that suicidal acts that prove fatal are strongly associated with the availability of household guns, and state-level rates of gun ownership are significantly associated with firearm and overall homicide rates. *Source: [County Health Rankings & Roadmaps](#), data from 2016-2020*

Report Area	Number of Deaths Due to Firearms per 100,000 Population
Door County	17
Wisconsin	11



Violence and Injury


Youth Risk Behavior Survey

The CDC's Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a school-based survey used to monitor priority health risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death, disability, and social problems among youth. All five Door County school districts participate in the surveys that are conducted every two years.

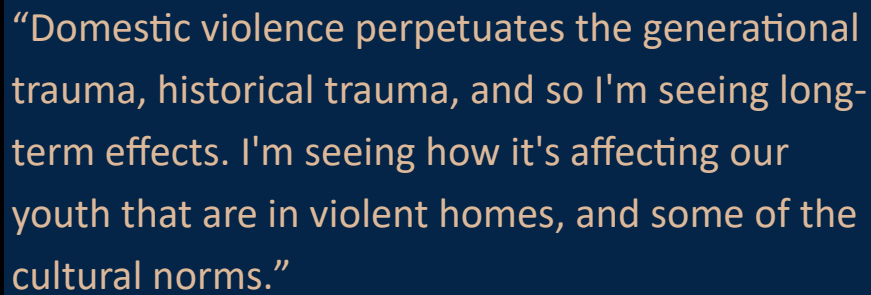
Question	2019 Door County Middle School	2019 Door County High School	2019 Wisconsin	2019 United States
Students Who Were in a Physical Fight at School (Past 12 Months)	17%	14%	11.2%	8%
Students Experiencing Sports-induced Concussions (Past 12 Months)	N/A	14%	14%	15.1%
Bicycle Riders Who Most of the Time or Always Wear a Helmet	N/A	29%	N/A	N/A
Seatbelt Use	91%	88%	87.9%	6.5%
Student Drivers Who Texted or Emailed While Driving (Past 30 Days)	N/A	42%	47.5%	39%
Student Drivers Who Texted and/or Drank While Driving (Past 30 Days)	N/A	43%	47.5%	N/A

Violence and Injury

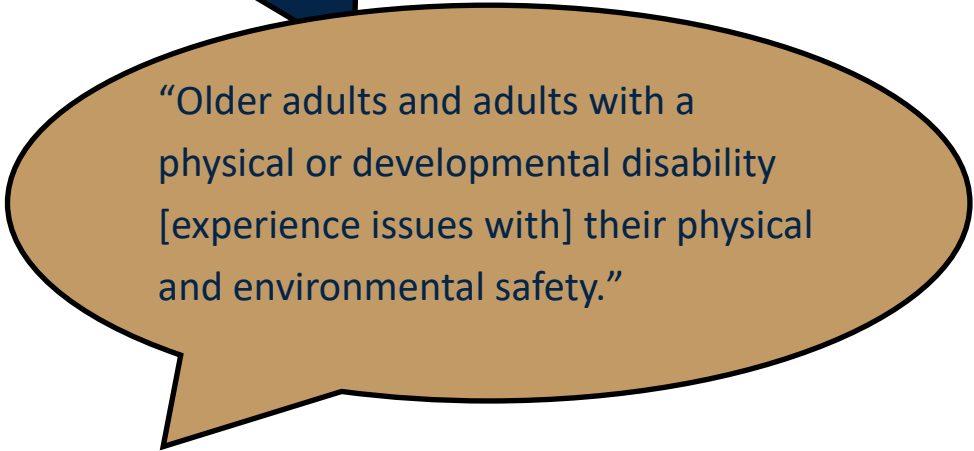
Interview Commentary



“[Fall prevention] was 25% of what we were dispatched for last year— falls or lift assists.”



“Domestic violence perpetuates the generational trauma, historical trauma, and so I'm seeing long-term effects. I'm seeing how it's affecting our youth that are in violent homes, and some of the cultural norms.”



“Older adults and adults with a physical or developmental disability [experience issues with] their physical and environmental safety.”

Summary of Violence and Injury

Barriers and Challenges

- Fall prevention for aging population

What Works

- Low crime in community

Indicator	Superior	Inferior
Violent Crimes	X	
Injury Deaths		X
Unintentional Injury Deaths	X	
Motor Vehicle Fatalities		X
Firearm Fatalities		X



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