

2017 Report On The Status of Women in Northeast Wisconsin Health & Well-being

KEY FINDINGS

Compared to statewide data, counties in Northeast WI have:

- ✓ lower reports of only fair or poor health
- ✓ fewer poor physical or mental health days
- ✓ lower rates of adult smokers
- ✓ more access to exercise opportunities (in 3 of 4 counties)
- ✗ higher rates for binge drinking than are found statewide

While heroin overdoses
are overwhelmingly among males,
what ways are women at risk in this
statewide (and national)
epidemic?

County Health Rankings and Selected Measures from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation & UW Population Health Institute

	Wisconsin	Brown	Fond du Lac	Outagamie	Winnebago
Quality of Life Ranking (out of 72 WI Counties)		41	34	48	58
Individuals reporting:					
Fair or Poor Health	15%	12%	11%	12%	12%
Poor Physical Health Days	3.7	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.3
Poor Mental Health Days	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.3
Health Behaviors (out of 72 WI Counties)		32	20	15	27
Adult Smoking	17%	16%	15%	14%	15%
Access to Exercise Opportunities	81%	89%	74%	85%	84%
Excessive Drinking	23%	26%	25%	27%	26%

For a complete list of rankings and measures, see www.countyhealthrankings.org and select Wisconsin on the map.

Sources: See Appendix

Cancer and heart disease remain the leading causes of death for women.

Lung, breast and colon cancers remain the leading types of cancer deaths among women statewide and in Northeast WI. Mortality (death) rates for heart disease and lung, breast and colon cancers are largely unchanged since the last Status of Women in Northeast Wisconsin Report.

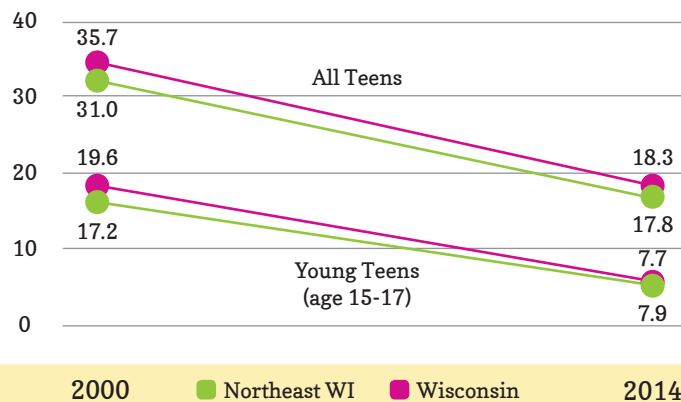
Alcohol use by adults (18 and older) ranges from 64% in Winnebago and 68% in Brown County, compared to 65% statewide. Statewide, women ages 18-44 remain as likely as WI men to drink heavily, and more likely to drink and binge drink, than women nationally. In the Northeast region, Brown, Fond du Lac and Outagamie Counties all had decreases in binge drinking among adults.

From 2011-2015, there were 520 suicides (total) in the region, up from 454 from 2006-2010. Suicides among youth—primarily teens ages 17 and under—increased from 14% to 23% over the 5-year periods 2006-2010 and 2011-2015. Girls accounted for 7 of 23 youth suicides from 2011-2015. According to a 2016 report by Mental Health America, Wisconsin youth have the second highest prevalence of severe major depressive episodes in the country.

Opioids, including heroin, represent the largest and fastest growing category of drug-related deaths in WI. From 2006 to 2015, drug-related deaths involving heroin grew from 5% to 32%. WI residents who died from heroin overdoses in 2014 were predominantly male (75%), white (80%), unmarried (87%) and average age 34. Data are not available by county.

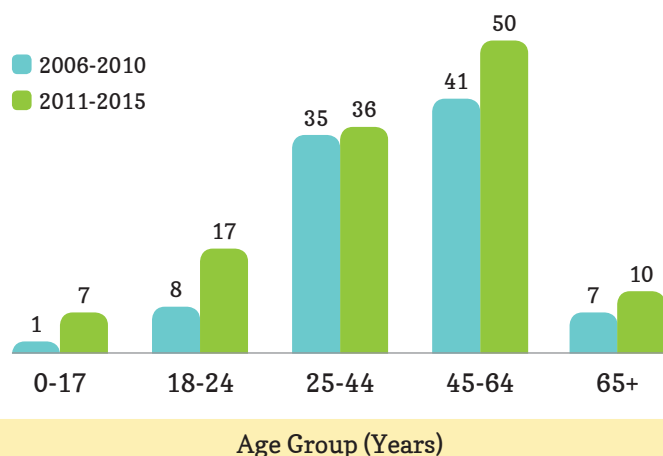
Sources: See Appendix

Teen Birth Rates, Statewide and Northeast WI 2000 to 2014, births per 1,000 population



Regionally, the teen birth rates continue a steady decline, following the statewide trend.

Female Suicide (intentional) Deaths, Northeast WI



The number of suicides by women increased, particularly for age groups 18-24 and 45-64.

This research is a collaboration of the Women's Funds of Northeast Wisconsin.