

# County Environmental Health Profile

## Environmental Topics

### *Carcinogenic Emissions*

For more information go to: <http://dnr.wisconsin.gov/air/emission/>

### *Drinking Water*

For more information go to: <http://dnr.wisconsin.gov/org/water/dwg/>

## Health Topics

### *Asthma Hospitalizations*

For more information go to: <http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/eh/asthma/>

### *Cancer*

For more information go to: <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wcrs/>

### *Carbon Monoxide Poisoning*

For more information go to: <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/eh/air/fs/CO.htm>

### *Childhood Lead Poisoning*

For more information go to: <http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/lead/>

### *Myocardial Infarction Hospitalizations*

For more information go to: <http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/health/cardiovascular/>

### *Reproductive Outcomes*

For more information go to: <http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/>

## About This Report

This report was created by the Wisconsin Environmental Public Health Tracking (EPHT) program.

For more information go to: <http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/epht/>

## Washington County Environmental Health Profile, October 2010

### Carcinogenic Emissions

Carcinogenic emissions are chemicals in the air that are known to cause or promote cancer. The exact impact of environmental pollutants on cancer is unknown, but it is believed approximately 10% of all cancers are related to environmental factors. In Wisconsin, industries report their annual emissions data to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. These data are further submitted to the US Environmental Protection Agency where they are used in modeling programs to estimate health risks. The emission data presented here are based on models that estimate pollution concentration in outdoor air from industries' annual reports. If you would like specific information about emissions in an area, contact your regional Department of Natural Resources at <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/caer/cs/ServiceCenter/SSbyRegion.html>. The population data are from the 2000 U.S. Census. The emission concentration data are from the 1999 NATA (National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment) from the U.S. EPA <http://epa.gov/ttn/atw/nata1999/tables.html>.

### Percent of the population in the county in each lifetime cancer risk category, 1999

County Lifetime Cancer Risk	Washington							
	<1/million		1 to <10/million		10 to <100/million		≥100/million	
	Total Concentration	% Pop	Total Concentration	% Pop	Total Concentration	% Pop	Total Concentration	% Pop
<b>Pollutant</b>								
Acrylonitrile	0.000209	100.0%	.	.	.	.	.	.
Arsenic compounds	0.000016	100.0%	.	.	.	.	.	.
Asbestos	0.000000	100.0%	.	.	.	.	.	.
Benzene	.	.	0.755714	100.0%	.	.	.	.
Benzidine	0.000000	100.0%	.	.	.	.	.	.
Beryllium compounds	0.000003	100.0%	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	0.000000	100.0%	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cadmium compounds	0.000026	100.0%	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chloromethyl methyl ether	0.000000	100.0%	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chromium VI	0.000044	87.6%	0.000099	12.4%	.	.	.	.
Coke oven emissions	0.000000	100.0%	.	.	.	.	.	.
Diesel particulate matter	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.794702	100.0%
Ethylene oxide	0.003071	100.0%	.	.	.	.	.	.
Formaldehyde	.	.	.	.	0.870769	100.0%	.	.
Methylene chloride	0.264299	100.0%	.	.	.	.	.	.
Perchloroethylene	0.111173	100.0%	.	.	.	.	.	.
Trichloroethylene	0.072561	100.0%	.	.	.	.	.	.
Vinyl chloride	0.029084	100.0%	.	.	.	.	.	.

**Notes:**

*1 in a Million Cancer Risk* - A risk level of 1 in a million implies a likelihood that up to one person, out of one million equally exposed people would contract cancer if exposed continuously (24 hours per day, 7 days a week) to the specific concentration over 70 years (an assumed lifetime). This would be in addition to those cancer cases that would normally occur in an unexposed population of one million people. Note that this assessment looks at lifetime cancer risks, which should not be confused with or compared to annual cancer risk estimates. If you would like to compare an annual cancer risk estimate with the results in this assessment, you would need to multiply that annual estimate by a factor of 70 or alternatively divide the lifetime risk by a factor of 70. A 1 in a million lifetime risk to the public in 1996 was 250 cancer cases over a 70 year period.

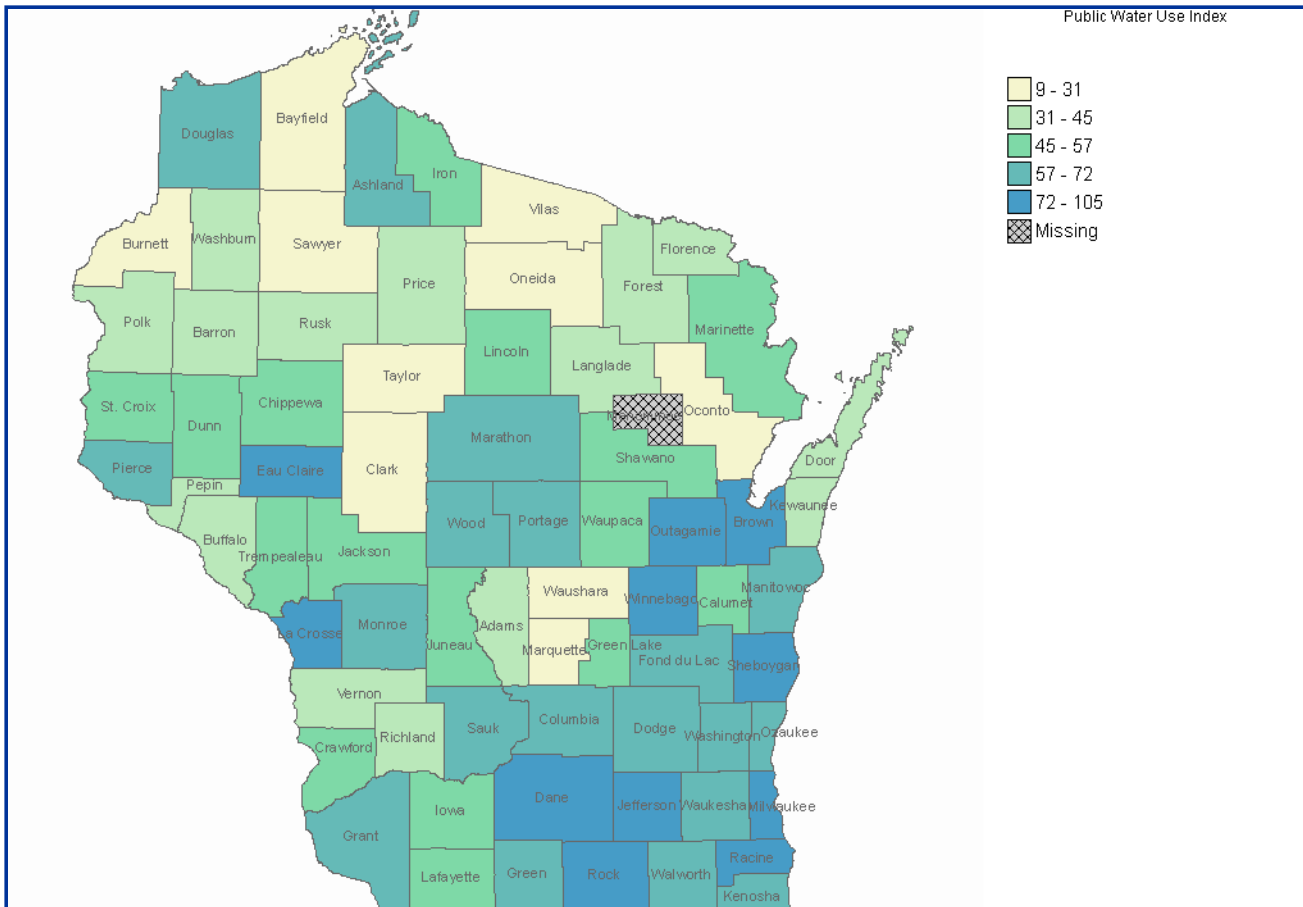
*% Pop (Population)* - Percent of population in each category of Lifetime Cancer Risk.

## Washington County Environmental Health Profile, October 2010

### Drinking Water

Drinking water that comes to your home, office or school through a tap is from either a public water supply or private well. Because people drink and use water every day, contaminants in drinking water have the potential to affect many people and be a major public health issue. Public water supplies are monitored to ensure public health protection. While there are many regulations in place to make sure new wells are constructed to protect drinking water quality, there are no regulations for ongoing monitoring of private wells unless properties are being sold. Individual well owners are responsible for monitoring and testing private wells. The public water use index estimates how many people are served by public water supplies. A number greater than 50 means more people are served by public water versus private wells. These data are from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Drinking Water and Groundwater Program, October 2010. For more information about the data, drinking water quality and private well testing go to: <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/dwg/>. For more information about specific drinking water contaminants and public health in Wisconsin go to: <http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/eh/Water/index.htm>.

### Wisconsin Public Water Use Index, 2010



Note: Gray crosshatch shading indicates no data available.

## Washington County Environmental Health Profile, October 2010

### Drinking Water

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#### County level community water supply characteristics, 2010

	Ground Water Population	Surface Water Population	Population Served	County Population	Public Water Use Index
<b>County</b>					
<b>Washington</b>	77,121	0	77,121	117,493	66

#### Wisconsin Community Water Systems

Type	Number of Community Water Systems	Population Served
<b>Municipal community</b>	612	3,921,103
<b>Other than Municipal, community</b>	456	71,139
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>3,992,242</b>

**Notes:**

Only data for active community water systems (numbering 1,068) were included. Population estimates for each public water system are updated every one to five years depending upon water system purveyor. The data were downloaded on 9/8/2010 from the DNR website at [http://prodoasext.dnr.wi.gov/inter1/pws2\\$.startup](http://prodoasext.dnr.wi.gov/inter1/pws2$.startup).

*Ground Water Population* - Estimate of the population served by public water systems that have ground water sources. For water systems that use both water sources, the population is allocated according to the proportion of ground water source.

*Surface Water Population* - Estimate of the population served by public water systems that have surface water sources. For water systems that use both water sources, the population is allocated according to the proportion of surface water source.

*Population Served* - Estimate of the population served by public water supplies which principally serve the county.

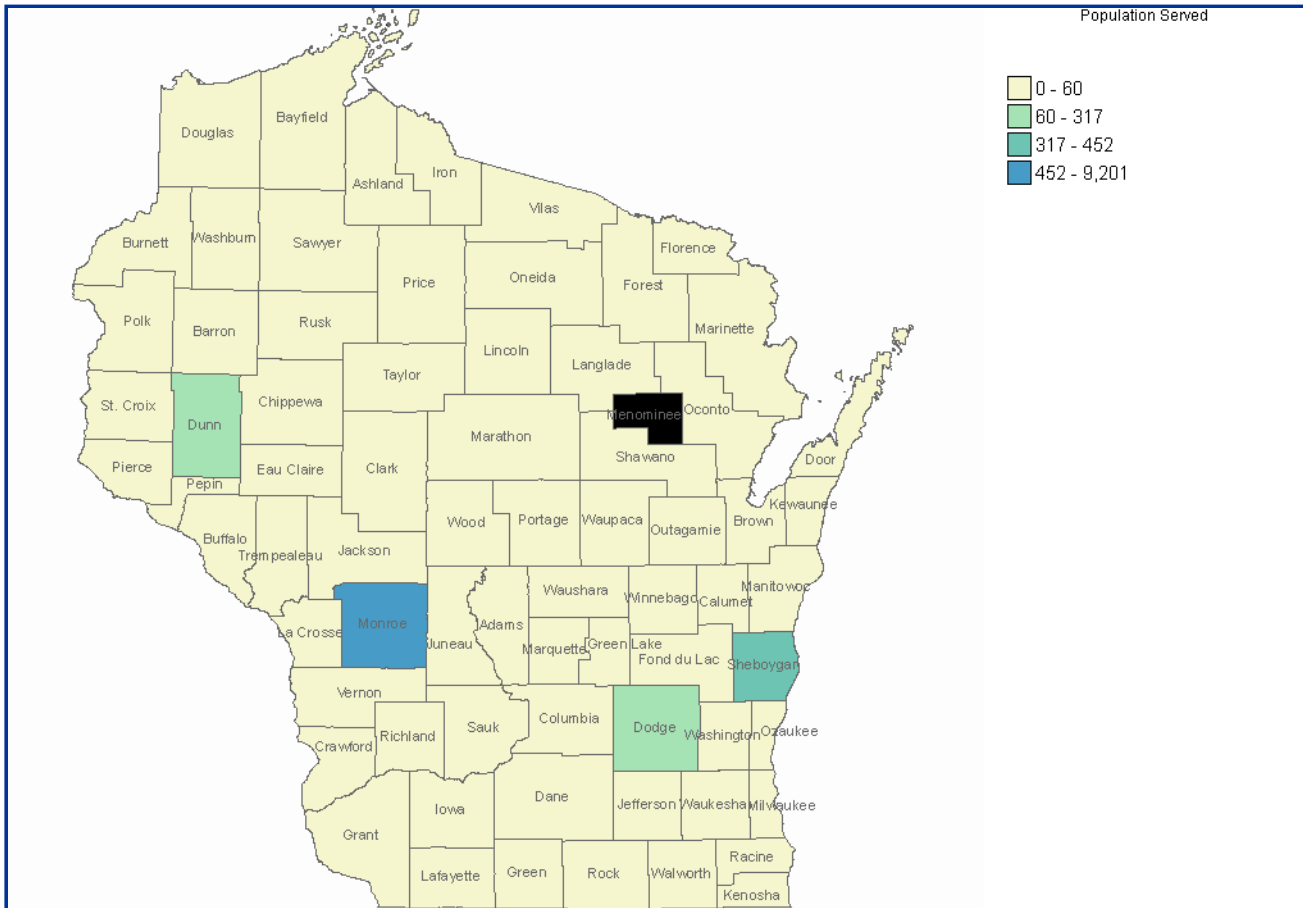
*County Population* - Estimate of county population from the 2000 US Census.

*Public Water Use Index* - Estimate of the percentage of the county population served by public water systems, calculated as Population Served / County Population × 100. Note, however, that some water systems (for example, those in Milwaukee county) also serve populations of neighboring counties.

## Washington County Environmental Health Profile, October 2010

### Drinking Water - Nitrate

#### Population served where maximum Nitrate level is greater than or equal to 10 mg/L, 2009



Note: Black shading indicates no data available.

County	Washington					
	2007		2008		2009	
Year	Number of Community Water Systems	Population Served	Number of Community Water Systems	Population Served	Number of Community Water Systems	Population Served
Nitrate Mean (mg/L)						
(Missing)						
<3	12	72,374	12	72,374	12	72,374
3-<5	1	30	1	30	1	30
5-<10	2	330	2	330	2	330
10+	0	0	0	0	0	0

Washington County Environmental Health Profile, October 2010

Drinking Water - Nitrate

County	Washington					
	Year	2007		2008		2009
	Number of Community Water Systems	Population Served	Number of Community Water Systems	Population Served	Number of Community Water Systems	Population Served
<b>Nitrate Max (mg/L)</b>						
<b>(Missing)</b>	1	4,386	1	4,386	1	4,386
<b>&lt;3</b>	12	72,374	12	72,374	12	72,374
<b>3-&lt;5</b>	1	30	1	30	0	0
<b>5-&lt;10</b>	2	330	2	330	3	360
<b>10+</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

*Community Water System* – A public water system which serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.

*Population Served* – A drinking water quality measure that estimates the total number of people that get water from a public water supply within a particular county. This number is a sum of all population served estimates from individual public water supplies that have their system locations identified within a particular county.

*Mean* – The annual average level of the specific contaminant measured in the county's community water system(s).

*Maximum* – The annual maximum level of the specific contaminant measured in the county's community water system(s).

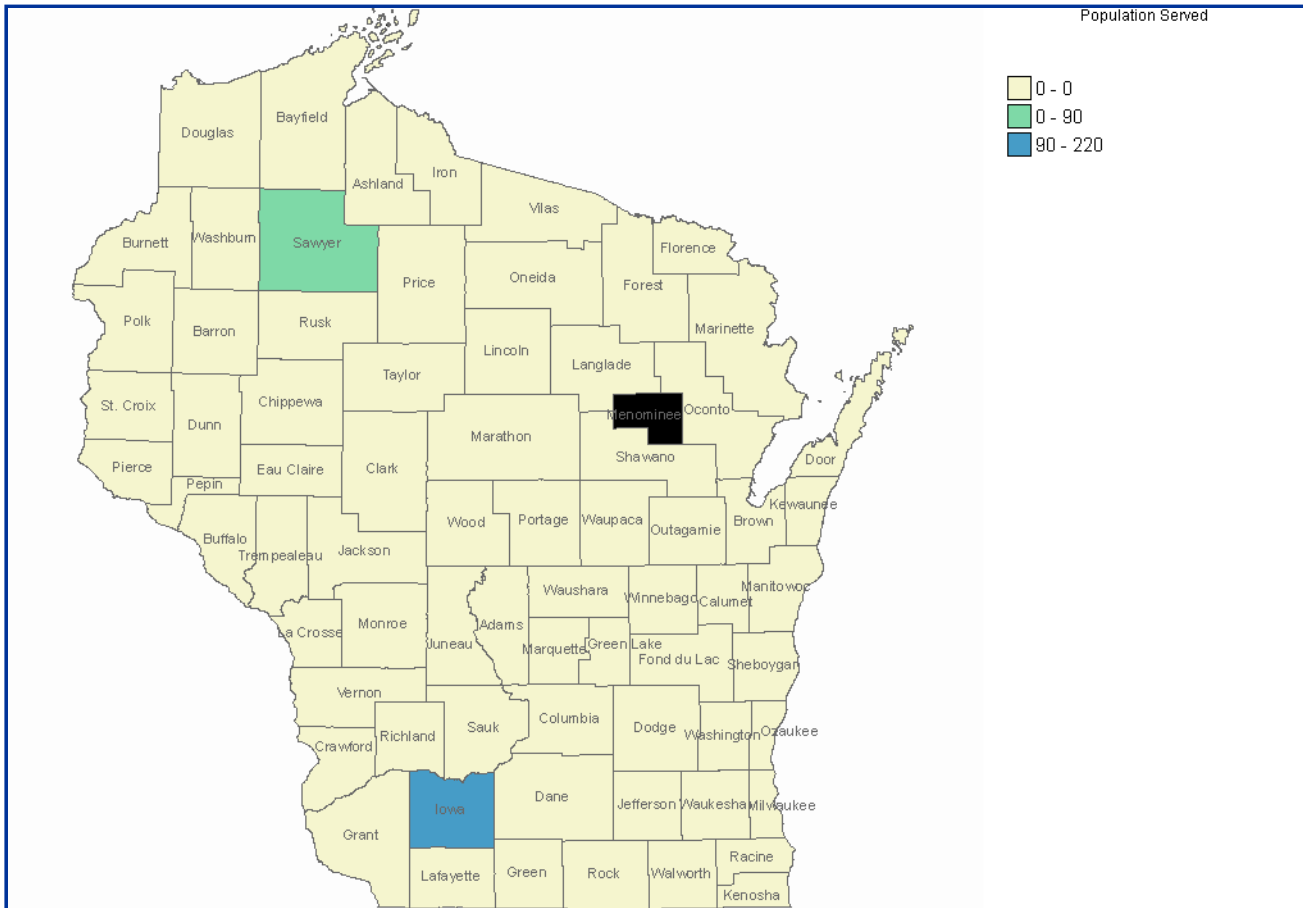
*"(Missing)"* – No test results were available for the year indicated or prior years.

Specific regulatory and health information for each contaminant can be found in the tables at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/index.cfm>.

## Washington County Environmental Health Profile, October 2010

### Drinking Water - Arsenic

#### Population served where maximum Arsenic level is greater than or equal to 30 mcg/L, 2009



Note: Black shading indicates no data available.

County	Washington					
	2007		2008		2009	
Year	Number of Community Water Systems	Population Served	Number of Community Water Systems	Population Served	Number of Community Water Systems	Population Served
<b>Arsenic Mean (mcg/L)</b>						
<b>(Missing)</b>		34,706		4,412		4,412
<b>&lt;5</b>	14	42,414	14	72,708	14	72,708
<b>5-&lt;10</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>10-&lt;20</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>20-&lt;30</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>30+</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

Washington County Environmental Health Profile, October 2010

Drinking Water - Arsenic

County	Washington					
	Year	2007		2008		2009
	Number of Community Water Systems	Population Served	Number of Community Water Systems	Population Served	Number of Community Water Systems	Population Served
<b>Arsenic Max (mcg/L)</b>						
<b>(Missing)</b>	2	34,706	2	4,412	2	4,412
<b>&lt;5</b>	13	28,864	13	59,158	13	59,158
<b>5-&lt;10</b>	1	13,550	1	13,550	1	13,550
<b>10-&lt;20</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>20-&lt;30</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>30+</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

*Community Water System* – A public water system which serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.

*Population Served* – A drinking water quality measure that estimates the total number of people that get water from a public water supply within a particular county. This number is a sum of all population served estimates from individual public water supplies that have their system locations identified within a particular county.

*Mean* – The annual average level of the specific contaminant measured in the county's community water system(s).

*Maximum* – The annual maximum level of the specific contaminant measured in the county's community water system(s).

*"(Missing)"* – No test results were available for the year indicated or prior years.

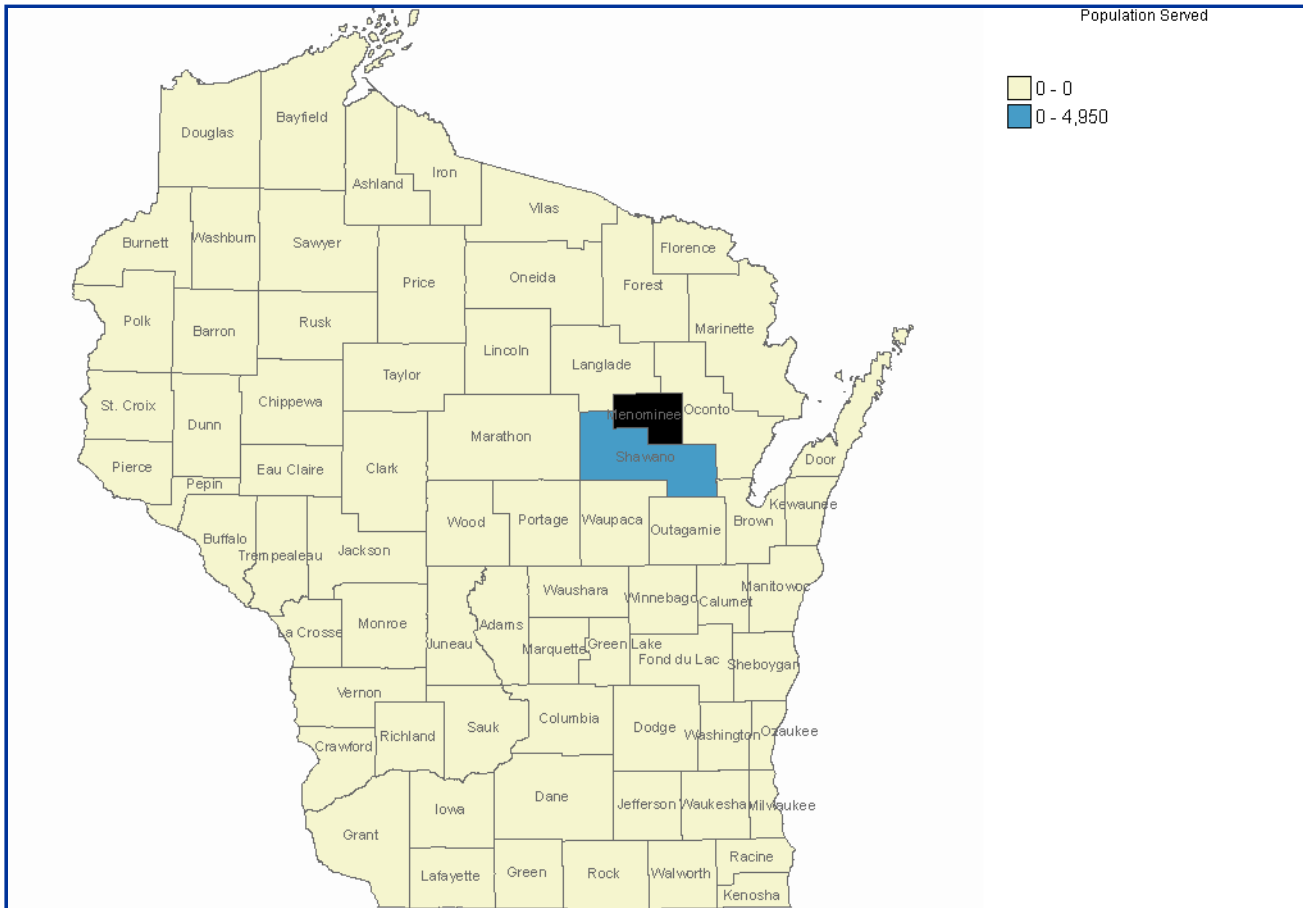
Specific regulatory and health information for each contaminant can be found in the tables at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/index.cfm>.



## Washington County Environmental Health Profile, October 2010

### Drinking Water - Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

#### Population served where maximum TTHM level is greater than or equal to 100 mcg/L, 2009



Note: Black shading indicates no data available.

County	Washington					
	2007		2008		2009	
Year	Number of Community Water Systems	Population Served	Number of Community Water Systems	Population Served	Number of Community Water Systems	Population Served
<b>TTHM Mean (mcg/L)</b>						
(Missing)	9	19,097	9	19,097	9	19,097
<20	5	37,950	6	42,159	6	42,159
20-<40	1	4,209	1	15,864	1	15,864
40-<60	1	15,864	0	0	0	0
60-<80	0	0	0	0	0	0
80-<100	0	0	0	0	0	0
100+	0	0	0	0	0	0

Washington County Environmental Health Profile, October 2010

Drinking Water - Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

County	Washington					
	2007		2008		2009	
Year	Number of Community Water Systems	Population Served	Number of Community Water Systems	Population Served	Number of Community Water Systems	Population Served
TTHM Max (mcg/L)						
(Missing)	9	19,097	9	19,097	9	19,097
<20	5	37,950	6	42,159	6	42,159
20-<40	1	4,209	1	15,864	1	15,864
40-<60	1	15,864	0	0	0	0
60-<80	0	0	0	0	0	0
80-<100	0	0	0	0	0	0
100+	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

*Community Water System* – A public water system which serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.

*Population Served* – A drinking water quality measure that estimates the total number of people that get water from a public water supply within a particular county. This number is a sum of all population served estimates from individual public water supplies that have their system locations identified within a particular county.

*Mean* – The annual average level of the specific contaminant measured in the county's community water system(s).

*Maximum* – The annual maximum level of the specific contaminant measured in the county's community water system(s).

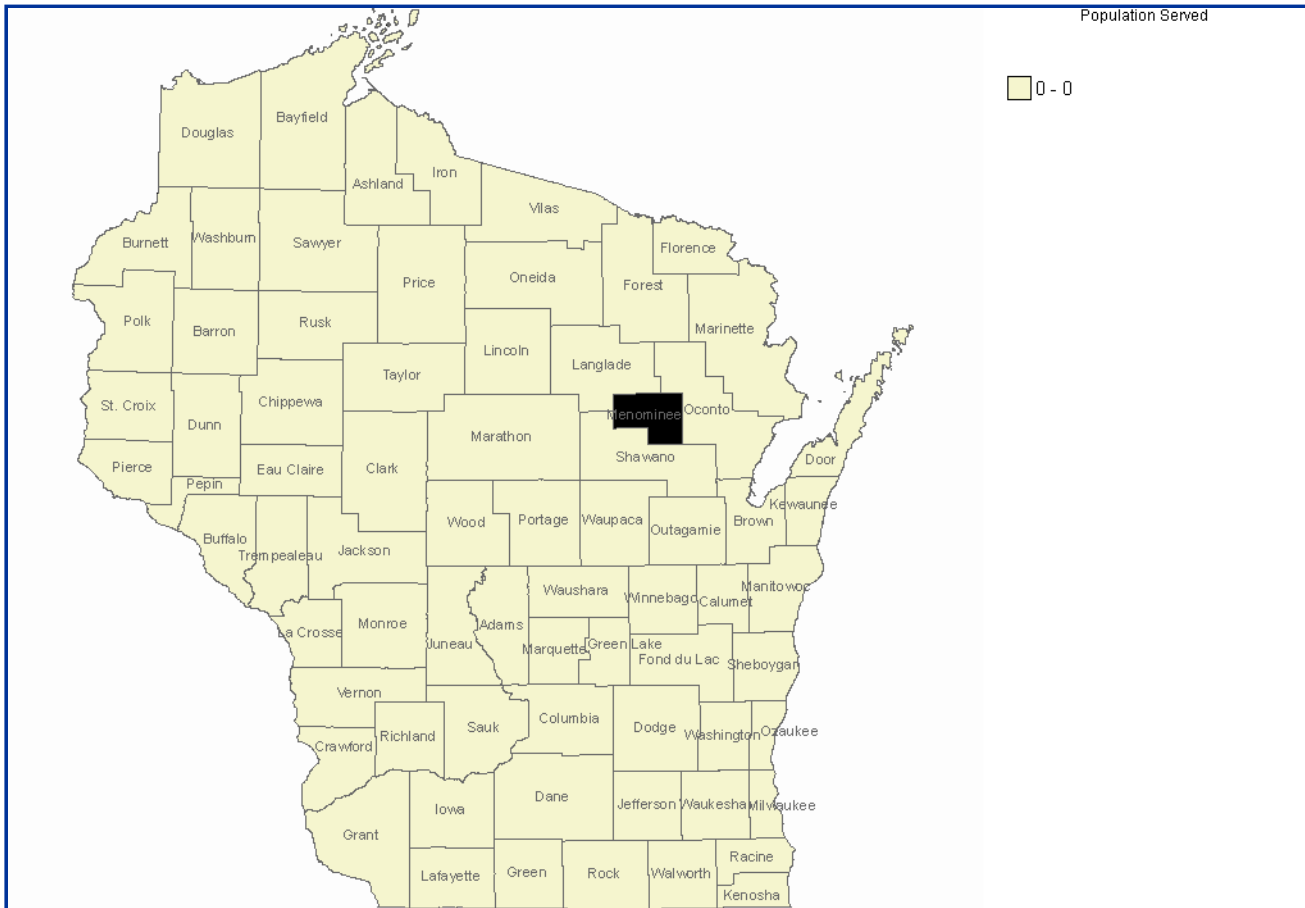
*"(Missing)"* – No test results were available for the year indicated or prior years.

Specific regulatory and health information for each contaminant can be found in the tables at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/index.cfm>.

Washington County Environmental Health Profile, October 2010

Drinking Water - Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

**Population served where maximum HAA5 level is greater than or equal to 75 mcg/L, 2009**



Note: Black shading indicates no data available.

County	Washington					
	Year	2007		2008		2009
	Number of Community Water Systems	Population Served	Number of Community Water Systems	Population Served	Number of Community Water Systems	Population Served
<b>HAA5 Mean (mcg/L)</b>						
<b>(Missing)</b>	9	19,097	9	19,097	9	19,097
<b>&lt;15</b>	5	35,539	6	51,403	5	35,539
<b>15-&lt;30</b>	2	22,484	1	6,620	2	22,484
<b>30-&lt;45</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>45-&lt;60</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>60-&lt;75</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>75+</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

Washington County Environmental Health Profile, October 2010

Drinking Water - Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

County	Washington					
	2007		2008		2009	
Year	Number of Community Water Systems	Population Served	Number of Community Water Systems	Population Served	Number of Community Water Systems	Population Served
<b>HAA5 Max (mcg/L)</b>						
<b>(Missing)</b>	9	19,097	9	19,097	9	19,097
<b>&lt;15</b>	5	35,539	6	51,403	5	35,539
<b>15-&lt;30</b>	2	22,484	1	6,620	2	22,484
<b>30-&lt;45</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>45-&lt;60</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>60-&lt;75</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>75+</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes:

*Community Water System* – A public water system which serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.

*Population Served* – A drinking water quality measure that estimates the total number of people that get water from a public water supply within a particular county. This number is a sum of all population served estimates from individual public water supplies that have their system locations identified within a particular county.

*Mean* – The annual average level of the specific contaminant measured in the county's community water system(s).

*Maximum* – The annual maximum level of the specific contaminant measured in the county's community water system(s).

*"(Missing)"* – No test results were available for the year indicated or prior years.

Specific regulatory and health information for each contaminant can be found in the tables at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/contaminants/index.cfm>.

Washington County Environmental Health Profile, October 2010

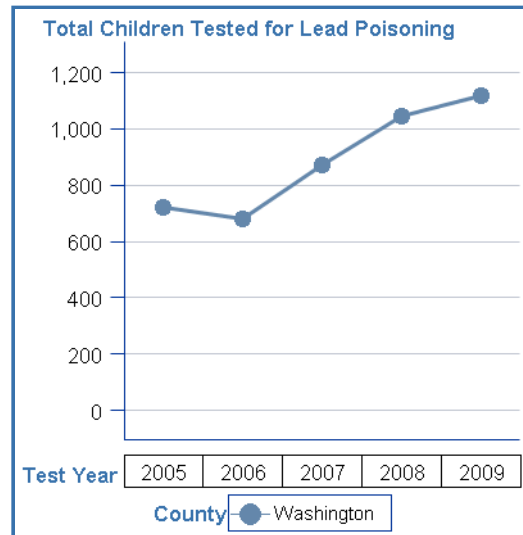
Childhood Lead Poisoning

Lead is a toxic metal that interferes with the normal development of a child's brain and can result in lower IQ and a greater likelihood of behavior problems, like aggression, hyperactivity, juvenile delinquency, and adult violent crime. Children under age six are the most vulnerable because of their rapid brain development and high absorption rate. Lead poisoning is more common in children two years of age, children in low income families, African American children, and children living in housing built before 1950. Children, at risk for lead poisoning, should be tested by a health care provider. Lead-based paint is the primary source of lead in a child's environment, and lead poisoning can be best prevented by removing this hazard. The data provided here are from the Wisconsin Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program that works with other agencies throughout the state and out of state to collect and compile these data. For more information, please go to <http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/lead>.

**Number of children tested for lead poisoning, number poisoned and poisoning prevalence by age group, 2009**

County	Washington		
Test Year	2009		
	Total Children Tested for Lead Poisoning	Total Children Lead Poisoned	Lead Poisoning Prevalence
Age Group			
0-<1	124	0	0.00%
1-<2	641	0	0.00%
2-<3	139	1	0.72%
3-<6 NPT	104	0	0.00%
3-<6 PT	111	0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.09%</b>

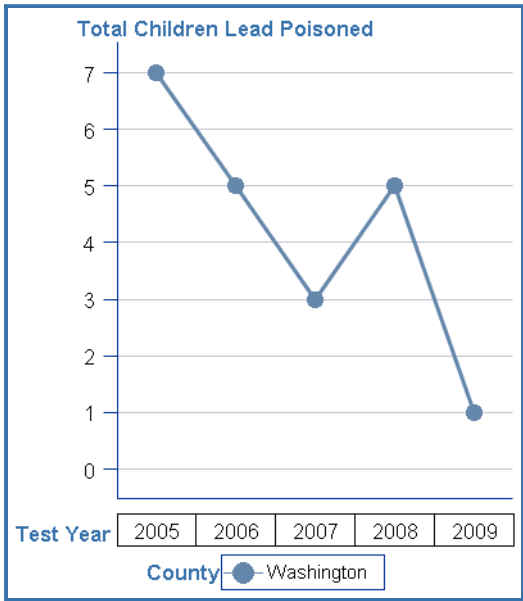
**Number of children tested for lead poisoning under age six, 2005-2009**



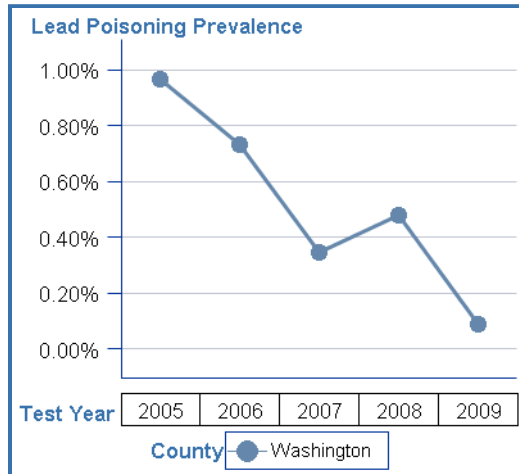
Washington County Environmental Health Profile, October 2010

Childhood Lead Poisoning

**Number of children lead poisoned under age six, 2005-2009**



**Percent of children found to be lead poisoned under age six, 2005-2009**



Notes:

*Total Children Tested for Lead Poisoning* – Number of children who had a capillary or venous blood lead test. Only one test per child per year is used. The first test result  $\geq 10$  mcg/dL is used if there is at least one test  $\geq 10$  mcg/dL during the year. Otherwise the first test during the year is used. If a capillary test was followed by a venous test within 3 months, the result of the venous test is used.

*Total Children Lead Poisoned* – Number of children tested who are found to be lead poisoned (having a blood lead level of 10 mcg/dL or higher).

*Lead Poisoning Prevalence* – Percentage of children tested who are found to be lead poisoned. It is calculated as (Total Children Lead Poisoned / Total Children Tested for Lead Poisoning) (in percent).

*Age Group* - Children are grouped according to their age at time of testing.

*PT* - Previously tested for lead poisoning.

*NPT* - Not previously tested for lead poisoning.

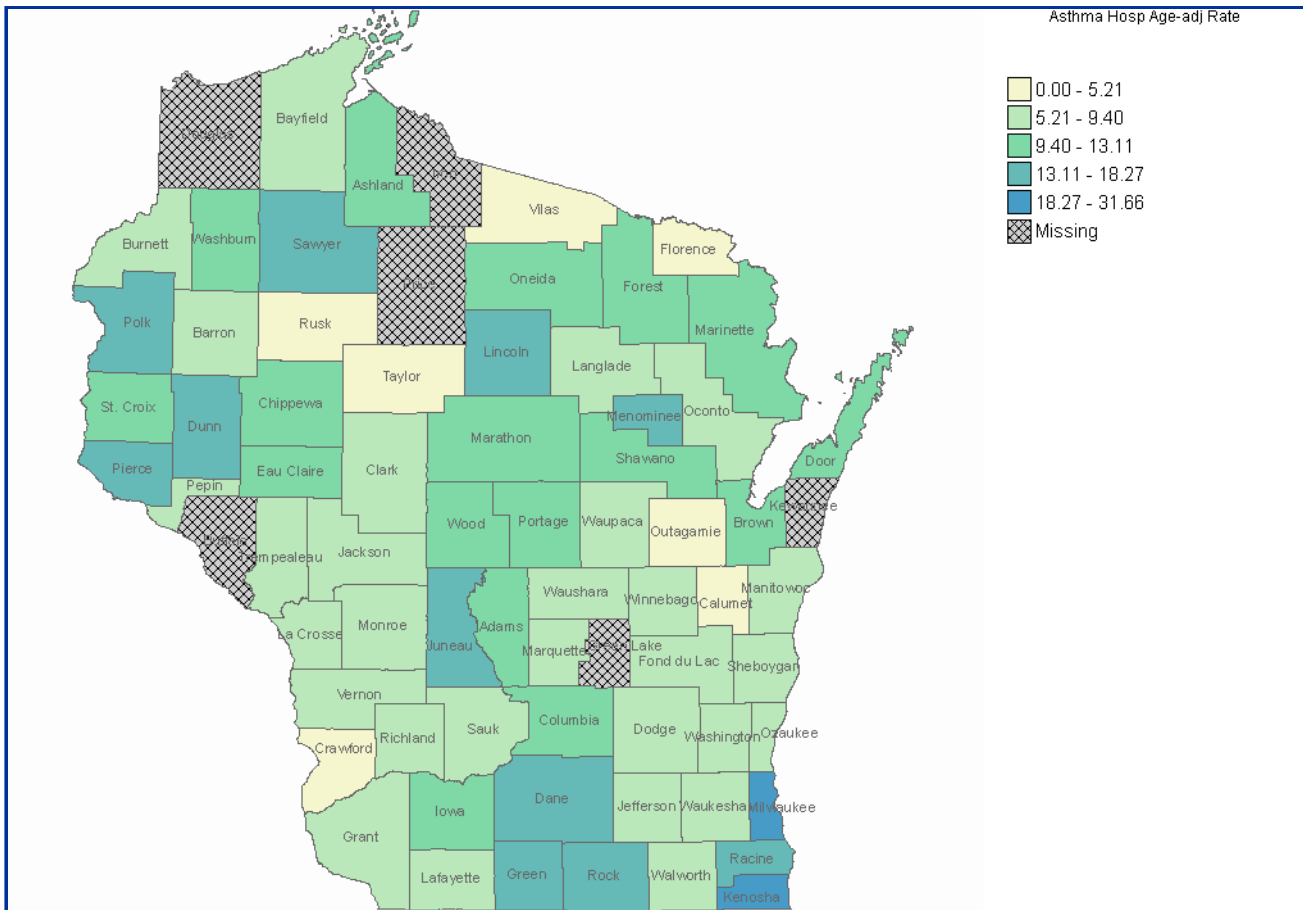
*Test Year* - Year in which the blood lead test was done. The data are for Jan 1, 2000 to Dec 31, 2009.

## Washington County Environmental Health Profile, October 2010

### Asthma Hospitalizations

Asthma is a respiratory disease that causes the airways that carry oxygen to the lungs to become blocked and inflamed. People with asthma may be prone to attacks following exposure to asthma triggers such as particulate matter, ozone, seasonal allergens, tobacco smoke, and dander from pets, rodents, and cockroaches. Asthma is one of the most common chronic diseases in childhood, and is a leading cause of school absenteeism. While asthma does not have a cure, it can be controlled by the use of short- and long-acting medications and by reducing exposure to asthma triggers. Poorly controlled asthma can lead to frequent emergency department visits and inpatient hospitalizations. The data presented here are inpatient hospitalization data collected by the Wisconsin Hospital Association and distributed by the Wisconsin Division of Public Health's Office of Health Informatics (OHI). For more information, please go to <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/eh/asthma/links.htm>.

### Age-adjusted asthma hospitalization rates per 10,000 population, 2009

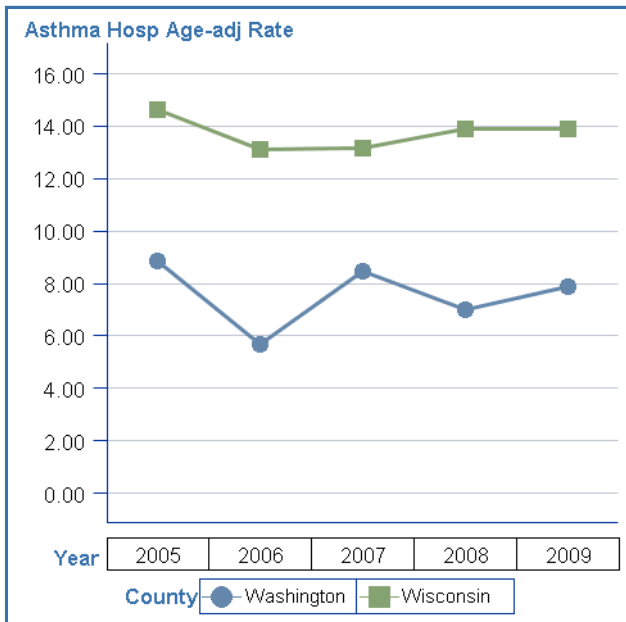


Note: Gray crosshatch shading indicates the count is too small (between 1-4) and the rate is too unstable to publish.

Asthma Hospitalizations

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**County age-adjusted asthma hospitalization rate compared to the overall state rate, 2005-2009**



Notes:

Rates are based on the number of hospitalizations per 10,000 county population and not the number of individuals admitted to the hospital. For example, if a person is hospitalized twice, this is counted as two hospitalizations.

All rates are age-adjusted based on age groups 0-4, 5-14, 15-34, 35-64, 65+.



## Washington County Environmental Health Profile, October 2010

### Cancer

Cancer is a group of diseases in which abnormal cells in the body grow out of control. Cancer is not just one disease but many different diseases, with more than 100 different types. There are many risk factors that can affect cancer in ways that are not fully understood. Furthermore, each type of cancer is associated with its own specific set of risk factors. The data for the EPHT measures come from the Wisconsin Cancer Reporting System in the Wisconsin Division of Public Health, Bureau of Community Health Promotion. For more information, please go to <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wcrs/>.

#### All Ages. Rates are per 100,000.

5-Year Period	1998-2002				2003-2007			
	Count		Age-adj Rate		Count		Age-adj Rate	
	Washington	Wisconsin	Washington	Wisconsin	Washington	Wisconsin	Washington	Wisconsin
<b>Cancer Type</b>								
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia	5	381	0.9	1.5	9	417	1.5	1.6
Acute Myeloid Leukemia	33	1,165	5.9	4.2	19	1,214	3.0	4.2
Bladder	146	6,219	26.5	22.5	142	6,453	22.5	21.8
Brain and CNS	42	1,999	7.2	7.4	46	2,113	7.4	7.4
Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia	40	1,361	7.1	4.9	43	1,418	6.8	4.8
Leukemia	103	4,035	18.3	14.6	99	4,207	15.8	14.4
Lung	344	18,155	62.3	66.2	402	18,533	63.7	63.4
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	119	5,444	21.2	19.7	147	5,915	23.0	20.1
Thyroid	35	1,861	6.0	6.9	56	2,467	8.8	8.7

#### Pediatric. Rates are per 1,000,000 children ages 0-19.

5-Year Period	1998-2002				2003-2007			
	Count		Age-adj Rate		Count		Age-adj Rate	
	Washington	Wisconsin	Washington	Wisconsin	Washington	Wisconsin	Washington	Wisconsin
<b>Cancer Type</b>								
Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia 0-19	.	227	.	30.7	5	250	30.5	34.1
Acute Myeloid Leukemia 0-19	.	45	.	5.9	0	66	0.0	8.8
Leukemia 0-19	6	297	36.7	40.0	6	351	37.0	47.6
Brain and CNS 0-19	8	202	47.0	26.8	9	215	53.4	29.0

#### Female Breast Cancer. Rates are per 100,000 females ages 0-49 and 50+.

5-Year Period	1998-2002				2003-2007			
	Count		Age-adj Rate		Count		Age-adj Rate	
	Washington	Wisconsin	Washington	Wisconsin	Washington	Wisconsin	Washington	Wisconsin
<b>Cancer Type</b>								
Female Breast 0-49	97	4,083	41.9	41.8	116	3,996	47.3	40.0
Female Breast 50+	344	16,168	410.9	388.4	340	14,804	348.1	329.5

**Notes:**

All rates are annual averaged rates. Counts are full counts (not averaged).

A missing count or rate, indicated by a period, means the count is too small (between 1-4) and the rate is too unstable to publish.



Washington County Environmental Health Profile, October 2010

Carbon Monoxide Poisoning Emergency Department Visits

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County	Washington			Wisconsin		
	Count	Rate per 100,000	Age-adj Rate per 100,000	Count	Rate per 100,000	Age-adj Rate per 100,000
<b>Year</b>						
<b>2002</b>	12	9.96	10.00	392	7.20	7.29
<b>2003</b>	15	12.32	12.24	493	9.00	9.14
<b>2004</b>	5	4.05	4.08	535	9.71	9.87
<b>2005</b>	11	8.80	8.65	438	7.90	7.96
<b>2006</b>	8	6.32	6.40	461	8.27	8.52
<b>2007</b>	.	.	.	495	8.84	9.15
<b>2008</b>	8	6.17	6.76	465	8.26	8.52
<b>2009</b>	16	12.24	13.31	480	8.49	8.82

Notes:

Rates are based on the number of emergency department visits per 100,000 county population and not the number of individuals that visited the emergency department. For example, if a person is taken to the emergency department twice, this is counted as two visits.

A missing count or rate, indicated by a period, means the count is too small (between 1-4) and the rate is too unstable to publish.

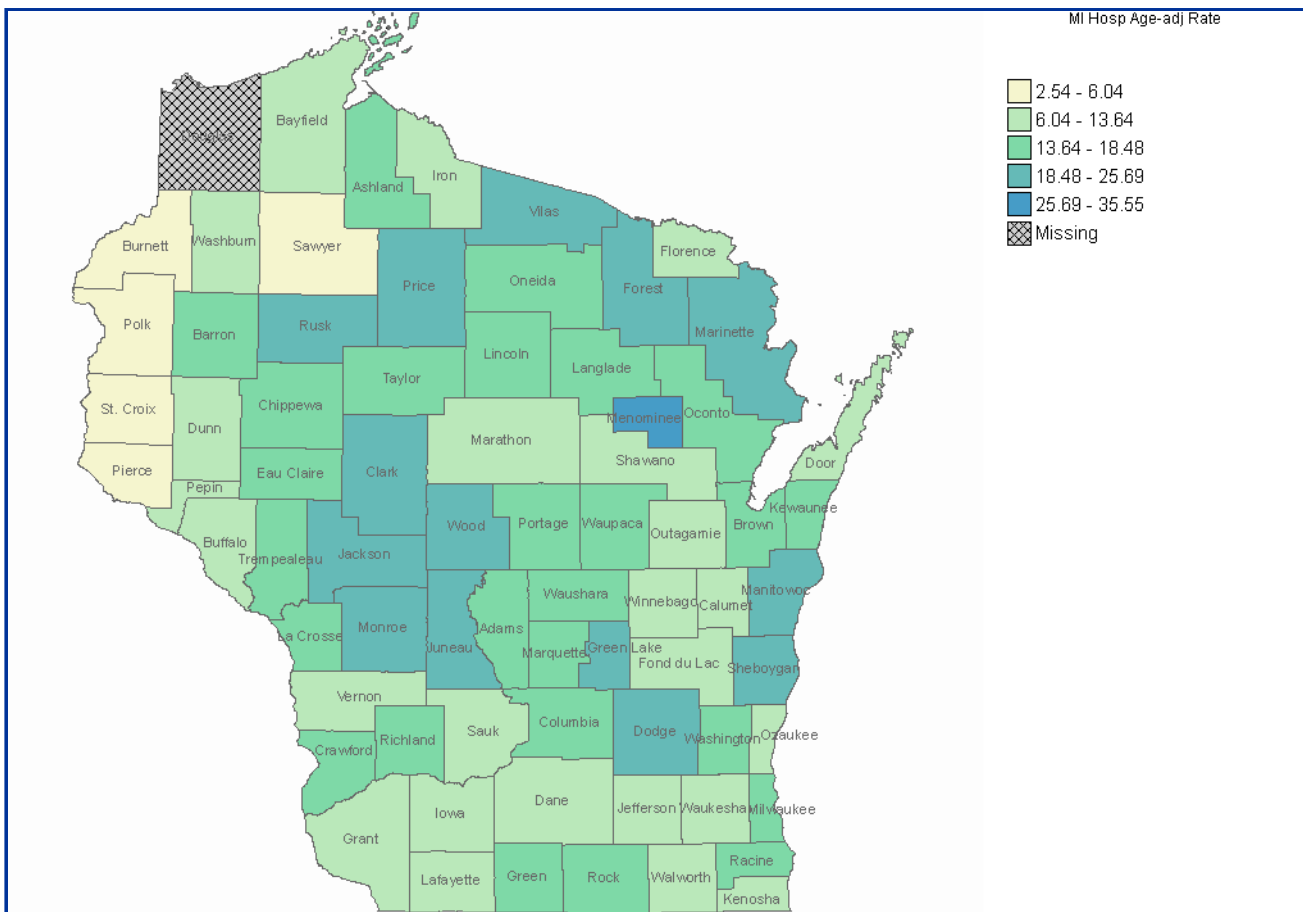
Age adjustment is based on 19 age groups: < 1, 1-4, 5-9, ..., 80-84, 85+.

## Washington County Environmental Health Profile, October 2010

### Myocardial Infarction Hospitalizations

A heart attack (or myocardial infarction) is an acute health event in which one of more regions of the heart muscle experience a severe or prolonged decrease in oxygen supply caused by a blocked blood flow to the heart muscle. People with cardiovascular diseases such as hypertension are at particularly high risk for heart attacks. Cardiovascular disease is the most common cause of death in Wisconsin. Tobacco use, obesity, and poor diet are primary risk factors for cardiovascular disease. Exposure to particulate matter has also been shown to contribute to heart attack risk. Because heart attacks generally lead to hospitalization, the inpatient hospitalization data collected by the Wisconsin Hospital Association and distributed by the Wisconsin Division of Public Health's Office of Health Informatics (OHI) provide an important source of data on heart attacks in Wisconsin. For more information about heart attacks and cardiovascular disease go to: <http://dhs.wisconsin.gov/health/cardiovascular>.

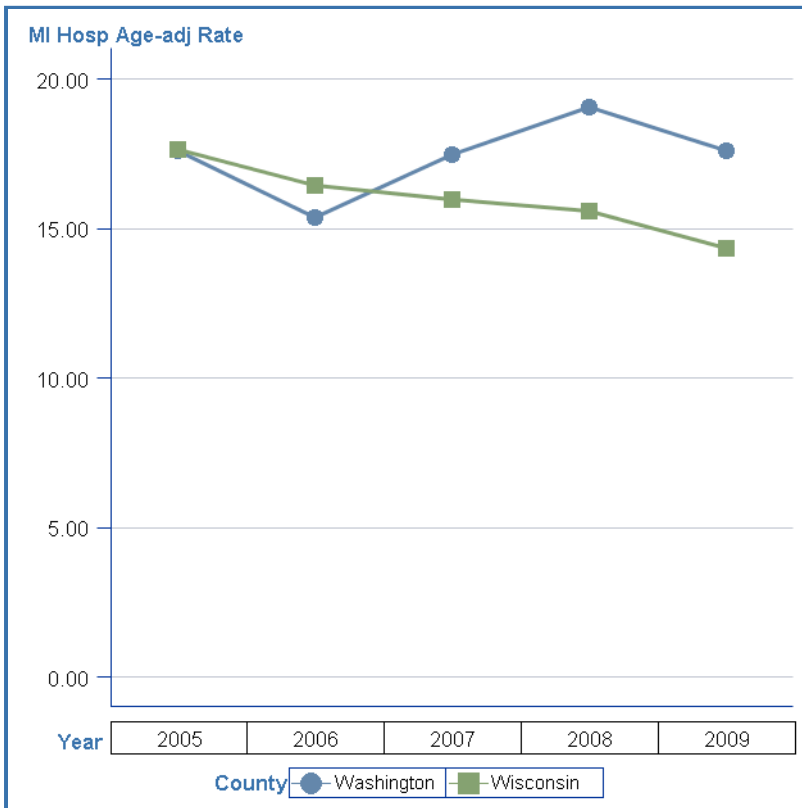
### Age-adjusted myocardial infarction hospitalization rates per 10,000 population, 2009



Note: Gray crosshatch shading indicates the count is too small (between 1–4) and the rate is too unstable to publish.

Myocardial Infarction Hospitalizations

**County age-adjusted myocardial infarction hospitalization rate compared to the overall state rate, 2005-2009**



Notes:

Rates are based on the number of hospitalizations per 10,000 county population and not the number of individuals admitted to the hospital. For example, if a person is hospitalized twice, this is counted as two hospitalizations.

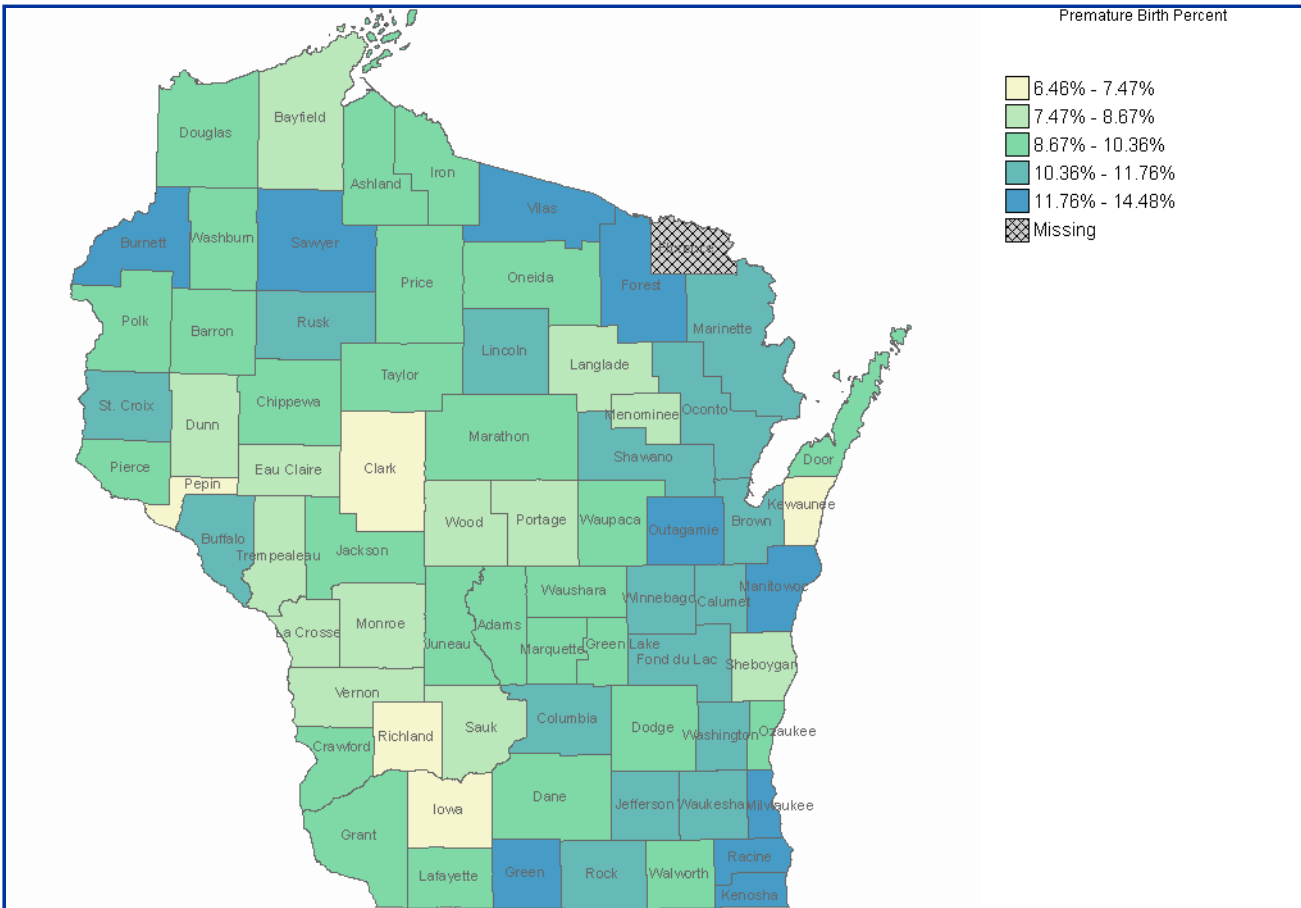
All rates are age-adjusted based on age groups 0-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, 74-84, 85+.



## Washington County Environmental Health Profile, October 2010

### Reproductive Outcomes - Births

#### Premature birth percent, 2008



Note: Gray crosshatch shading indicates the count is too small (between 1-4) and the rate is too unstable to publish.

#### Reproductive outcome measures by county compared to the state of Wisconsin, 2005-2008

Year	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Washington	Wisconsin	Washington	Wisconsin	Washington	Wisconsin	Washington	Wisconsin
<b>Birth Count</b>	1,495	70,934	1,537	72,302	1,518	72,757	1,524	72,002
<b>Low Birthweight Count</b>	101	4,992	88	4,994	99	5,089	98	5,051
<b>Low Birthweight Percent</b>	6.76%	7.04%	5.73%	6.91%	6.52%	6.99%	6.43%	7.02%
<b>Percent of Low Birthweight among Term Singleton Births</b>	1.61%	2.15%	1.10%	2.09%	2.95%	2.21%	1.49%	2.27%
<b>Percent of Very Low Birthweight among Singleton Births</b>	0.56%	0.96%	1.01%	0.98%	0.48%	0.93%	0.61%	0.93%
<b>Premature Birth Count</b>	167	8,033	153	8,104	141	8,072	160	7,970
<b>Premature Birth Percent</b>	11.17%	11.32%	9.95%	11.21%	9.29%	11.09%	10.50%	11.07%
<b>Percent of Premature among Singleton Births</b>	9.00%	9.66%	8.04%	9.74%	7.69%	9.62%	8.70%	9.58%

## Washington County Environmental Health Profile, October 2010

### Reproductive Outcomes - Births

#### Reproductive outcome measures by county compared to the state of Wisconsin, 2005-2008

Year	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Washington	Wisconsin	Washington	Wisconsin	Washington	Wisconsin	Washington	Wisconsin
<b>Percent of Very Premature among Singleton Births</b>	1.26%	1.55%	0.88%	1.64%	1.16%	1.57%	1.29%	1.54%
<b>Birth Rate</b>	11.79	12.71	11.97	12.89	11.74	12.90	11.66	12.69
<b>General Fertility Rate</b>	57.74	61.15	60.16	63.41	60.27	64.47	60.87	64.18
<b>Total Fertility Rate</b>	1,961.21	1,926.75	2,023.69	1,985.30	2,010.35	1,999.12	1,998.45	1,971.29
<b>Sex Ratio</b>	1,039.56	1,052.07	1,052.07	1,051.35	1,045.82	1,048.45	953.85	1,046.47

**Notes:**

Data are for all infants born to mothers who are Wisconsin residents at the time of birth. Some of the births occurred outside of Wisconsin.

Gestational age is based on the computed difference between the date of onset of last menstrual period (LMP) and the date of infant's birth. If the date of LMP is missing or the computed difference is less than 16 weeks or more than 45 weeks, then the clinical estimate of gestational age reported by the attending physician is substituted.

A missing count or rate, indicated by a period, means the count is too small (between 1-4) and the rate is too unstable to publish.

*Birth Count* - Count of all live births.

*Low Birthweight Count* - Infant weighs less than 2,500 grams.

*Low Birthweight Percent* = Low Birthweight Count / Birth Count × 100.

*Percent of Low Birthweight Term Singleton Births* - Number of live born singleton infants born at term with a birthweight of less than 2,500 grams per 100 live term singleton births.

*Percent of Very Low Birthweight Singleton Births* - Number of live born infants with a birthweight of less than 1,500 grams per 100 live singleton births.

*Premature Birth Count* - Gestational age is less than 37 weeks.

*Premature Birth Percent* = Premature Count / Count × 100.

*Percent of Premature Singleton Births* - Number of live singleton infants born before 37 weeks of gestation divided by the total number of live singleton infant births.

*Percent of Very Premature Singleton Births* - Number of live singleton infants born before 32 weeks of gestation divided by the total number of live singleton infant births.

*Birth Rate* - Number of live births per 1,000 population.

*General Fertility Rate* - Number of live births per 1,000 females ages 15-44.

*Total Fertility Rate* - Calculated by multiplying the age-specific birth rate for each five-year age group from ages 10 through 49 by five (the number of years in the age group), and adding the results for each of the groups.

*Sex Ratio* - Male live births per 1,000 female live births.

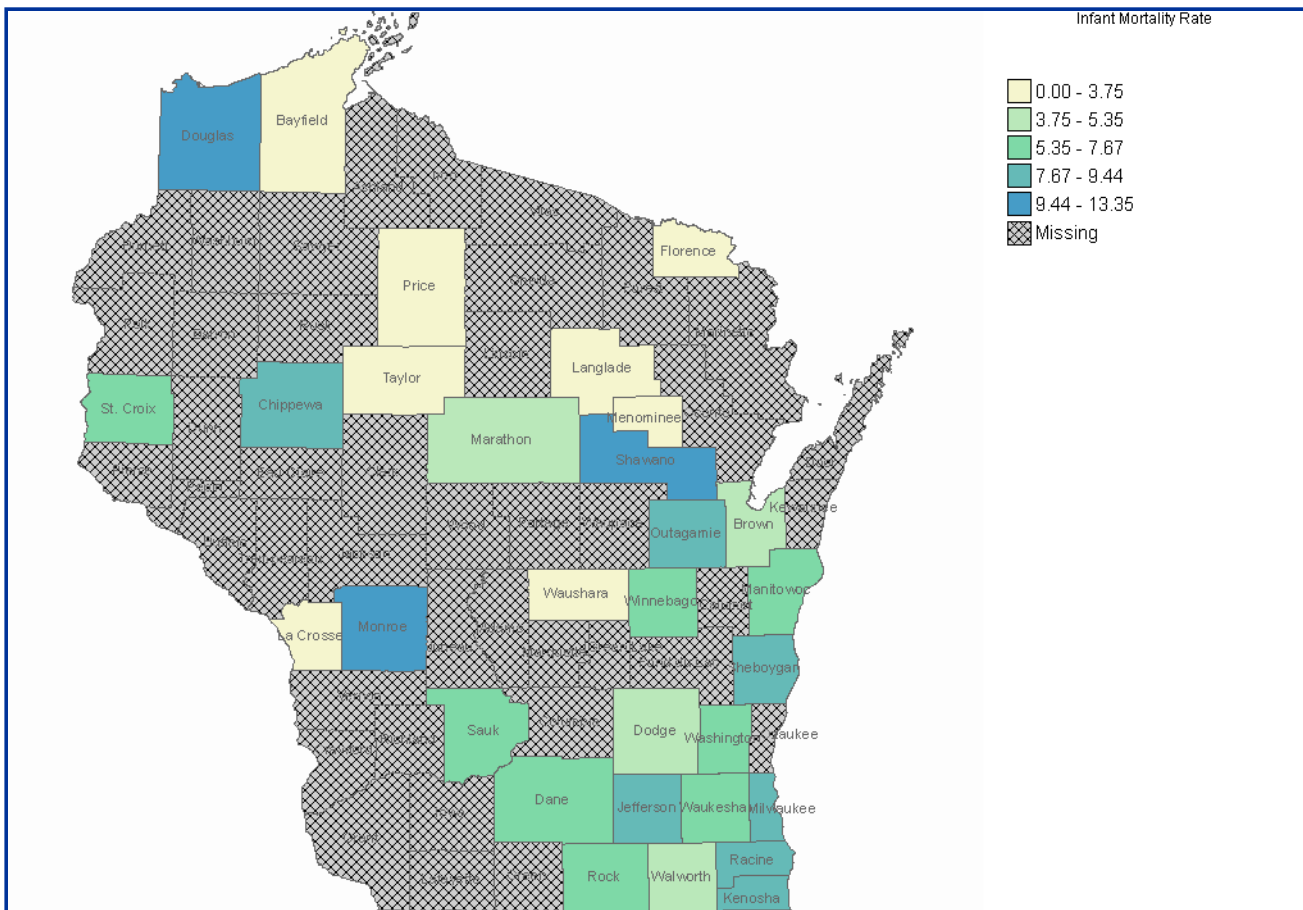


## Washington County Environmental Health Profile, October 2010

### Reproductive Outcomes - Infant Mortality

Reproduction is the result of a complex process. Reproductive outcomes include infant characteristics that may reflect the reproductive health of the parents, and thus might be affected by environmental exposures. Many factors can impact reproductive health, but many questions about direct associations with environmental exposures remain unanswered. The data are from Wisconsin resident birth and death certificates from the Wisconsin Division of Public Health's Office of Health Informatics (OHI). For more information, please go to <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/stats/vitalstatistics.htm>.

### Infant mortality rates per 1,000 live births, 2008



Note: Gray crosshatch shading indicates the count is too small (between 1-4) and the rate is too unstable to publish.

Year	2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Washington	Wisconsin	Washington	Wisconsin	Washington	Wisconsin	Washington	Wisconsin
<b>Infant Mortality Rate</b>	.	6.61	3.25	6.39	3.29	6.45	5.91	6.96
<b>Neonatal Mortality Rate</b>	.	4.50	.	4.30	.	4.01	5.25	4.57
<b>Postneonatal Mortality Rate</b>	0.00	2.11	.	2.09	.	2.43	.	2.39

## Washington County Environmental Health Profile, October 2010

### Reproductive Outcomes - Infant Mortality

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Notes:

A missing count or rate, indicated by a period, means the count is too small (between 1-4) and the rate is too unstable to publish.

*Infant Mortality Rate* – Number of infant deaths that occur before 365 days of age per 1,000 live births during the year.

*Neonatal Mortality Rate* – Number of infant deaths that occur before 28 days of age per 1,000 live births during the year.

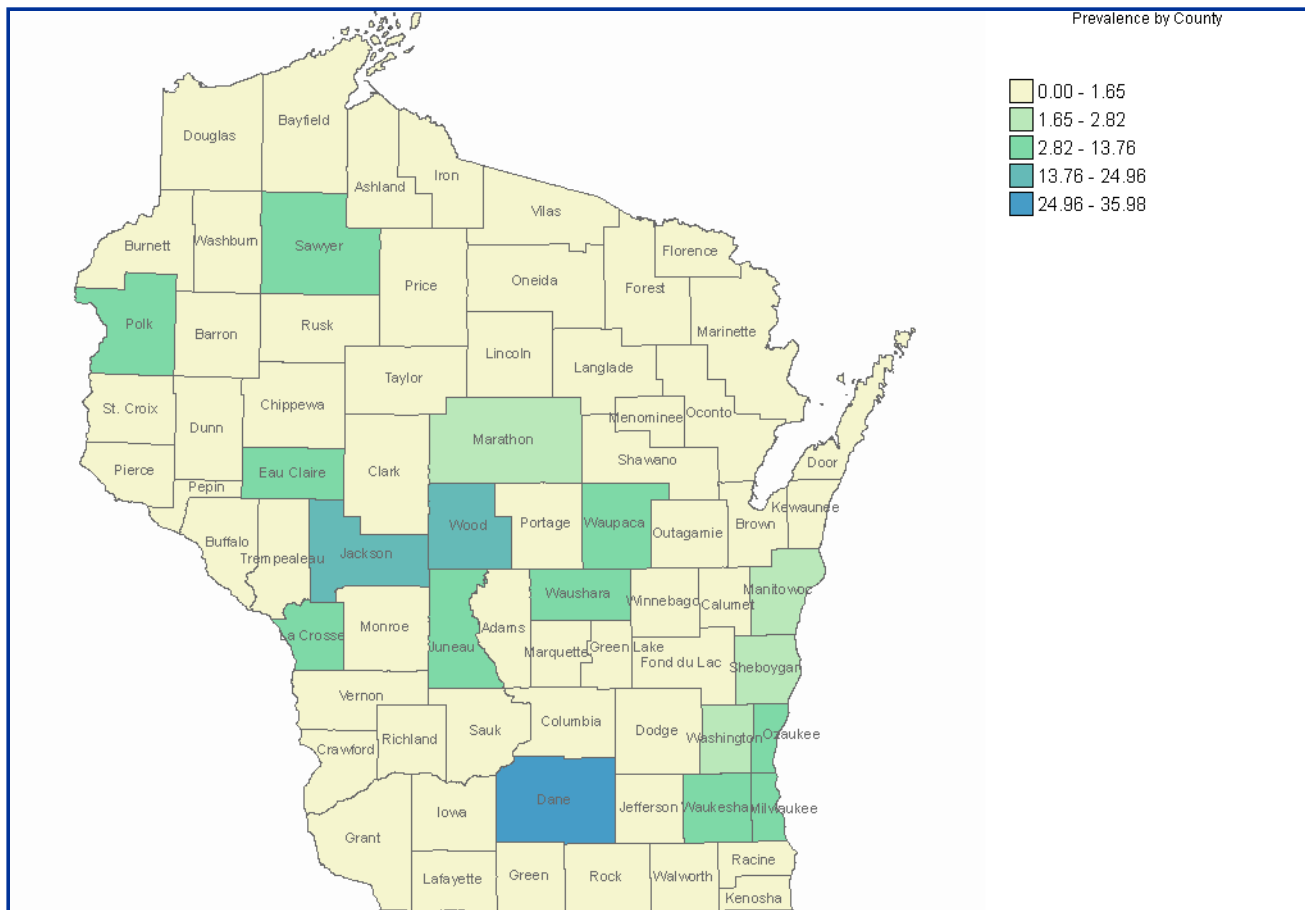
*Postneonatal Mortality Rate* – Number of infant that deaths occur from 28-364 days of age per 1,000 live births during the year.

## Washington County Environmental Health Profile, October 2010

### Reproductive Outcomes - Birth Defects

A birth defect is a problem that happens while the baby is developing in the mother's body. Most birth defects happen during the first 3 months of pregnancy. A birth defect may affect how the baby's body looks, works or both. It may be found before birth, at birth or anytime after birth. Most defects are found within the first year of life. Some birth defects (such as cleft lip or clubfoot) are easy to see, but others, such as heart defects or hearing loss, are found using special tests (such as x-rays, CAT scans or hearing tests). Birth defects can vary from mild to severe. The data presented here are from the Wisconsin Birth Defects Registry. For more information, please go to <http://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/health/children/birthdefects/index.htm>.

### Prevalence of Trisomy 21 (number of cases per 10,000 live births), 2004-2008



#### Washington County, 2004-2008

Birth Defect	Count	Prevalence by County
Anencephaly	0	0.00
Spina Bifida (without Anencephaly)	0	0.00
Hypoplastic Left Heart Syndrome	0	0.00
Tetralogy of Fallot	0	0.00
Transposition of the Great Arteries	0	0.00
Cleft Lip with or without Cleft Palate	0	0.00
Cleft Palate without Cleft Lip	0	0.00

#### Wisconsin, 2004-2008

Birth Defect	Count	Prevalence by State
Anencephaly	3	0.08
Spina Bifida (without Anencephaly)	38	1.06
Hypoplastic Left Heart Syndrome	31	0.87
Tetralogy of Fallot	46	1.28
Transposition of the Great Arteries	19	0.53
Cleft Lip with or without Cleft Palate	160	4.47
Cleft Palate without Cleft Lip	156	4.36

Washington County Environmental Health Profile, October 2010

Reproductive Outcomes - Birth Defects

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**Washington County, 2004-2008**

	Count	Prevalence by County
<b>Birth Defect</b>		
<b>Hypospadias</b>	0	0.00
<b>Gastroschisis</b>	0	0.00
<b>Upper Limb Deficiencies</b>	0	0.00
<b>Lower Limb Deficiencies</b>	0	0.00
<b>Trisomy 21</b>	2	2.67

**Wisconsin, 2004-2008**

	Count	Prevalence by State
<b>Birth Defect</b>		
<b>Hypospadias</b>	255	7.12
<b>Gastroschisis</b>	21	0.59
<b>Upper Limb Deficiencies</b>	34	0.95
<b>Lower Limb Deficiencies</b>	17	0.47
<b>Trisomy 21</b>	233	6.51

Notes:

Prevalence is the number of cases per 10,000 live births.