



2015 Report to the Community

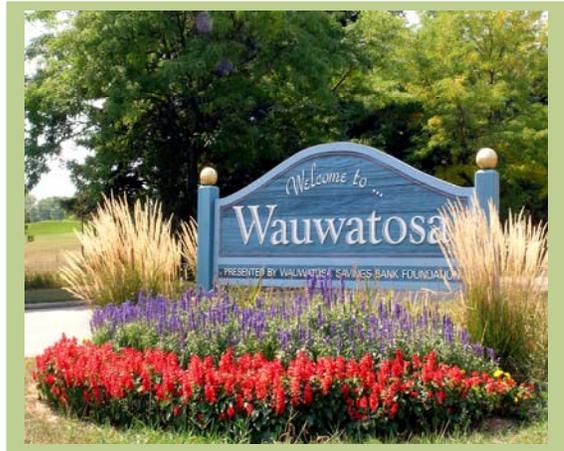
City of Wauwatosa Health Department Healthy Community, Value to You



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Wauwatosa By the Numbers^{1,2}



Population: 47,102

Gender

Male: 46.6%

Female: 53.4%

Age:

18 years old and younger: 21.9%

19 – 64 years old: 61.5%

65 years and older: 16.6%

Race:

White/Caucasian: 89.6%

Black/African American: 4.5%

Hispanic/Latino: 3.1%

Asian: 2.8%

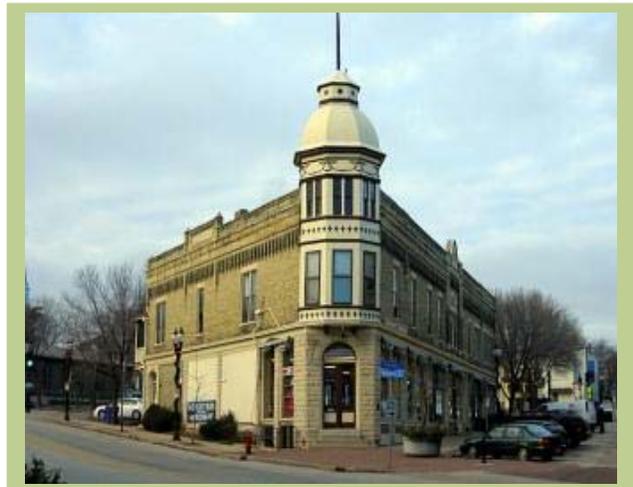
Median household income: \$69,467

Obtained a high school degree or higher: 96.5%

Obtained a bachelor's degree or higher: 55.8%

Families below the federal poverty limit: 6.0%

Wauwatosa contains the Milwaukee Regional Medical Center which includes the Medical College of Wisconsin, Children's Hospital of Wisconsin, Froedtert Memorial Hospital, Milwaukee County Behavioral Health Complex, the Milwaukee County Research Park, and the Blood Center of Southeastern Wisconsin. The City also houses premier shopping at Mayfair Mall and the Mayfair Collection as well as many fine restaurants and hotels.



¹ United States Census Bureau, retrieved March 30, 2016, from <http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/5584675>

² 2014 American Community Survey, retrieved March 30, 2016, from <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/>

City of Wauwatosa Health Department Overview

According to Wisconsin Statute Chapter 251.02(2), counties with a population greater than 500,000 must establish a local health department (LHD). Therefore, there is no county health department for Milwaukee County, but rather 12 LHDs that are maintained at the municipal level. All Level 1 LHDs must provide the following services: a generalized nursing program, health promotion, chronic disease prevention, communicable disease program, and a human health hazard program. Additional programming is required of Level 2 and Level 3 health departments in the state. The City of Wauwatosa Health Department (WHD) is a Level 3 health department, the highest level of health department in the state.

The purpose of the WHD is to protect the health and safety of the entire Wauwatosa community by promoting health, preventing disease, and reducing or eliminating health risk factors. Although some Wauwatosans have not had direct contact with their health department, many of the improvements that prolong life and protect health and safety are directly related to public health measures.



On November 10, 2015, the WHD became just the eighth health department in the State of Wisconsin to receive National Accreditation through the Public Health Accreditation Board (PHAB). PHAB Accreditation means the WHD programs meet nationally recognized, evidenced-based standards in public health.

Communicable Disease

What is a Communicable Disease?

A communicable disease (CD) is an illness or condition that is transmitted through direct contact with an infected person or animal; it may also be transmitted by a vector such as a mosquito, plant, environmental surface or the air. Examples of CDs include: E-coli, West Nile Virus, Lyme's disease, Salmonella, Measles, and Pertussis.

CD prevention and control is a statutory requirement of LHDs (WI § ch. 252, WI Administrative Codes DHS 140 and 145). The WHD investigates all potential and actual CD reports, including vaccine and non-vaccine preventable CDs, food-water-vector-borne diseases, sexually transmitted diseases/ infections (STD/STI), outbreaks, and epidemics. A Public Health Nurse (PHN) works with the ill individual and their doctor to determine the exposure risk of the illness to others. The PHN also helps to coordinate further laboratory testing and physician visits to ensure the disease is treated properly. In some instances, a Registered Sanitarian (RS), may join the PHN for the CD investigation if the illness is determined to be from food, water, or vector borne sources.

An average CD case can take approximately 6 hours to complete, with some of the more complex CDs, like Tuberculosis, taking up to 9 months.

What is a Vaccine Preventable Disease?

A vaccine preventable disease is a subcategory of CD that represents diseases in which there exists a vaccine to ward off the infection. Examples include polio, measles, pertussis (whooping cough), varicella (chicken pox), hepatitis B, influenza (flu), and rabies. The control of the spread of these diseases is accomplished through vaccination which prevents disability, loss of productivity, and in some cases, death.

Did you know?³



- Newborn babies are immune to many diseases because they have antibodies from their mothers, but this immunity goes away during the first year of life.
- Vaccine preventable diseases have a costly impact that can result in doctor's visits, hospitalizations, and premature deaths.
- Vaccines reduce your chance of getting certain diseases as well as reduce your chance of spreading them to others.

³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Vaccines and Immunizations, Retrieved on March 30, 2016, from <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/default.htm>

Immunizations are described as one of the greatest public health achievements of the 20th century according to Healthy People 2020 (a set of public health goals and objectives developed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services). Due to its effectiveness, immunization programs are a service provided by LHDs in Wisconsin.

LHDs follow Wisconsin Administrative Code 144 – *Immunization of Students* and they must inform schools and daycares of the state’s immunization requirements. The LHDs must collect and analyze the immunization status of all students attending public and private schools within their jurisdiction and report this statistical information to the State. Wauwatosa currently has 11 private and 15 public schools. Of the 3.7% of students with immunization waivers, 81.9% (n=280) were personal conviction waivers. This is down from 85.6% in 2014.

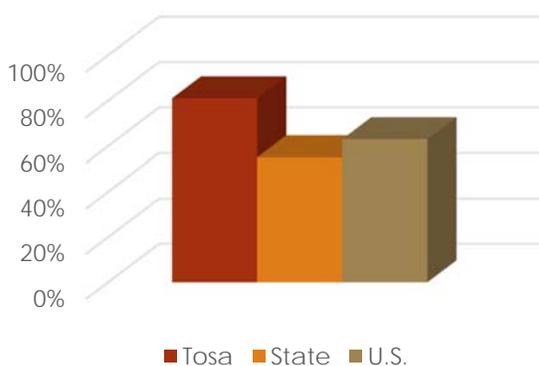
How does Wauwatosa compare?

2015 Immunization rates for Wauwatosa students compared with the national goal

All Students	Public Schools	Private Schools	National Goal
93.3%	92.1%	97.2%	90%

In addition to school age children, the WHD also monitors the immunization completion rate of 2-year olds. A 2-year old is considered complete if they have finished with the following immunizations: 4 diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTaP), 3 polio, 1 Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR), 3 Haemophilus type B (HiB), 3 Hepatitis B, and 1 varicella (chickenpox). The 2015 immunization completion rate for 2-year olds is 78% this was equal to the rate in 2014. Wauwatosa adults 65 years and older are obtaining annual flu shots at a higher rate (81%) than the state (55%) and national (63%) averages.

Percent of Wauwatosans Ages 65 and Over Who Had a Flu Shot in the Last Year



Up-to-Date Immunization Rate of Wauwatosa 2 Year Olds



What are Other Communicable Diseases (Non-Vaccine Preventable Diseases)?

Communicable diseases that do not have a preventive vaccine are categorized as “Other Communicable Diseases.’ The most common of these CDs are sexually transmitted diseases like Chlamydia and Gonorrhea. Other common diseases in this category are enteric diseases (Salmonella, Shigella, E.coli, and Norovirus), diseases transmitted through the air (Tuberculosis (TB), MERS-CoV), diseases transmitted by animals or insects (Rabies, West Nile Virus, Zika Virus) and diseases spread by direct contact (MRSA, Ebola). The WHD follows-up on all reported cases of these diseases based on state and local statutes and ordinances.

What is the Wauwatosa Health Department doing to prevent Communicable Disease spread?

The WHD continues to monitor and evaluate the burden and impact of vaccine and non-vaccine preventable CDs within Wauwatosa by identifying data for continuous monitoring, obtaining and analyzing the identified data, and comparing the Wauwatosa data to national and state statistics. To achieve departmental and community goals and objectives, WHD conducted the following CD program services during 2015:

Vaccine Preventable Communicable Diseases

-  Processed 276 calls regarding immunizations through the WHD Information and Referral Nurse Line (I&R).
-  Administered 1007 vaccines to 936 clients at immunization clinics.
-  Provided influenza and immunization awareness (including the WHD immunization clinic schedule) to all parents of the 619 newborns in 2015.
-  Promoted back-to-school vaccines in the summer and fall City Newsletters and through advertising at all schools and daycares.
-  Passed the Division of Public Health’s (DPH) Immunization Program audit of the Vaccine for Children Program.
-  Surveyed all daycare providers for their process on how they obtain and manage immunization information for their clients.
-  Audited a sampling of Pertussis cases from 2014 for adherence to state protocols.

Non-Vaccine Preventable Communicable Diseases

-  Conducted 222 non vaccine-preventable CD investigations, including 126 investigations for STDs.
-  Processed 162 calls regarding CD inquiries through the WHD I&R including 84 regarding TB and provided 87 TB skin tests.
-  Referred callers reporting dead birds for West Nile Virus surveillance to state resources.
-  Conducted presentations at two group living facilities in the fall. The presentations included information on how the residents of the facility can prevent illness and disease spread. It also included information on food safety to prevent food-borne illnesses.
-  Maintained active partnership with the Wisconsin Southeast Region Association for Professionals in Infection Control and Prevention (WI SE APIC).
-  Collaborated with community and partner organizations to provide CD alert information.
-  Audited a sampling of Chlamydia cases from 2014 for adherence to state protocols

Each year the WHD is called upon to address sentinel events. A sentinel event is described by the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) as a preventable disease, disability, or untimely death that serves as a warning signal of a possible underlying problem. With regard to CDs, a sentinel event is most commonly an outbreak event or an investigation of a Category I illness as defined by Wisconsin Chapter 145. An outbreak occurs when there are more incidences or cases of an illness occurring in a particular setting than would be expected. In 2015, the WHD investigated and tracked the following CD sentinel events:

- 3 enteric (diarrheal illness) outbreaks
- 5 respiratory outbreaks
- 5 investigations regarding suspect or confirmed Category I illnesses

Environmental Health

Food Inspection Program

What is the Food Inspection Program?

The Wisconsin DHS and Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection (DATCP) inspection programs aim to prevent the transmission of infectious diseases via food and food service operations from licensed establishments. Any violations that are identified during inspections are ordered to be corrected and education is provided to the business to ensure the violation is not repeated. The CDC estimates that each year, 1 in 6 Americans get sick from eating contaminated food. Reducing foodborne illness by 10% would keep five million Americans from getting sick each year.⁴

Why is this important?

Salmonella infections cause more hospitalizations than any other germ found in food and contribute to about \$365 million dollars in direct medical costs annually.⁵



Wauwatosa Food Establishments

The WHD conducted 254 restaurant inspections, 121 retail food inspections (grocery stores, gas stations) and 45 city food establishments in 2015. All licensed facilities are required to receive at least one inspection per year, but may be subjected to additional inspections depending on complaint or suspected outbreak.

What is the Wauwatosa Health Department doing?

- Investigated 6 food-borne illness complaints regarding restaurants.
- Processed 13 food-borne illness complaints through WHD I&R.
- Conducted 522 inspections for licensed establishments in 2015 including 229 restaurants, 92 retail food establishments, 45 city food establishments, 40 vending machines and 116 temporary restaurants.

^{4,5} Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Food borne illness, Retrieved March 30, 2016, from <http://www.cdc.gov/foodborneburden/index.html>

- Completed 35 kitchen inspections for 18 public and private schools.
- Processed 21 restaurant related inquiries through WHD I&R.
- Developed a food safety newsletter, Tosa Food Scoop, to be sent quarterly to all licensed establishments beginning in 2016.

Emergency Preparedness

What is Emergency Preparedness?

Threats to public health are inevitable therefore it is essential to have programs and systems in place before an emergency so agencies are able to support and enhance their response to the event. Being prepared can save lives and protect the health and safety of the public and emergency responders during disasters. Since 2002, all states have received funds from the CDC for the purpose of upgrading state and local public jurisdictions' preparedness for public health emergencies such as, bioterrorism, outbreaks of communicable disease and natural disaster.

Why is this important?

Since March 2014, the CDC has worked with numerous local, national and global organizations to prevent the spread of the Ebola Virus to the United States. The Wisconsin Department of Health Services along with local health departments worked in conjunction with hospitals and emergency medical service personnel to update policies and procedures on how to handle a confirmed or suspected case of Ebola to prevent transmission of the illness to others. These activities enabled health organizations across the state to be prepared to prevent, respond to, or rapidly recover from this public health threat if it were to occur.





What is the Wauwatosa Health Department doing?

Emergency preparedness is an ongoing community effort. WHD staff collaborates with state, regional, and local partners to continually plan and train for emergency incidents. The WHD is a member of the Milwaukee/Waukesha County Consortium for Emergency Public Health Preparedness (MWCCEPHP). The Consortium consists of representatives from 13 local health departments and is one of 6 consortiums across Wisconsin. The WHD is also a member of the Tosa Area Preparedness Partnership (TAPP) a public and private sector partnership to continue education in emergency preparedness in the community.

In 2015, the WHD conducted the following activities:

- Continue as an active member of the TAPP for preparedness efforts throughout Wauwatosa
- Continue as an active member of the South East Wisconsin Incident Management Team (SEWIMT). SEWIMT is a team of trained professionals that is able to assist local governments in Southeast Wisconsin during an emergency.
- Participated in a regional preparedness exercise to review a medical facility's plan to dispense prophylaxis medication to its employees.

Sanitation and Environmental Hazards

What are Sanitation and Environmental Hazards?

Sanitation and environmental hazards include all nuisances and human health hazards (HHH). The authority to control these hazards is granted to the WHD by Wisconsin Statute 254, administrative codes and local ordinances. According to the City of Wauwatosa Ordinance, a nuisance is "whatever is dangerous, unsanitary, or unwholesome to human life or health; and whatever renders the land water, air, or articles of food or drink impure or unwholesome." Nuisances range from rodent and wildlife harborage to garbage and dog dirt complaints. A HHH is defined as a "substance, activity, or condition that is known to have potential to cause acute or chronic illness or death; to generate or spread infectious diseases, or otherwise affect the health of the public if exposure to the substance, activity, or condition is not abated".

What is the Wauwatosa Health Department doing?

Nuisance complaints are not uniformly tracked in Wisconsin or the United States, however the WHD tracks and follows up on all complaints that are submitted on a wide array of nuisances and HHHs. If the complaint is verified, a plan to remediate the hazard or nuisance is developed, and the property owner is provided with education regarding resolution of the situation.

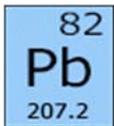
In 2015, the WHD conducted the following activities with regard to environmental hazards:

- Continued to meet with other City departments, businesses, and residents to ensure complaints are handled in an efficient and collaborative manner.
- Processed 208 nuisance and 25 HHH inquiries through the WHD I&R and direct calls to the Registered Sanitarians. These inquiries led to 57 on-site inspections, 50 phone contacts, 11 warning letters, and 3 abatement orders.
- Provided community education through the WHD website, written materials, media communications, Facebook, City Newsletters, and community presentations.
- Provided radon awareness education to the community through the City Newsletter and WHD website. Sold 27 short term kits of which 26 radon kits were submitted for testing in 2015. The average radon result was 3.9 pCi/l with a highest total of 12.4 pCi/l. During the radon campaign the WHD processed 23 radon inquiries through the WHD I&R.

Lead Poisoning Prevention

According to the 2014 United States Census Bureau, 83% of the housing units in Wauwatosa were built prior to 1980. Homes built prior to 1978 are suspected to contain lead paint according to the CDC. The primary source of lead poisoning is digestion of paint chips or dust containing lead by young children. Lead is highly toxic, especially to children under the age of 6 years. Prolonged exposure can be associated with reduced intelligence, reduced stature, reduced kidney function and increased behavioral disorders. Approximately 0.69% of Wauwatosa children less than 6 years of age were found to be lead poisoned, meaning they had a blood lead level \geq to 5 micrograms per deciliter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$). The Healthy People 2020 goal is 0% of children lead poisoned.

What is the Wauwatosa Health Department doing?



- Review weekly state report for cases of childhood lead poisoning
 - In 2015, identified and followed 25 new cases of Wauwatosa children having blood lead levels \geq 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$.
- Processed 34 lead-related inquiries through the WHD I&R.
- Completed 1 household lead risk assessment. Eight wipe samples were taken from the home and all samples tested negative for lead.
- Rented High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filter vacuum cleaners 9 times to residents looking to prevent lead particles from old paint dust from becoming airborne during home improvement projects.
- Continued to work with the city's Community Development Department and federal Housing and Urban Development (HUD) representatives to implement the weatherization grant program to residents that qualify. The grant allows qualified home owners to replace original windows and doors in homes built before 1978.
- Distributed lead prevention education through various community events, health education letters to parents, childhood home safety visits, and in the City Newsletter.

Animal Bite Exposures

What is an Animal Bite Exposure?

The City of Wauwatosa Regulation of Animals program aims to protect residents from injury and illness associated with animal bites. The WHD investigates animal bites from domestic, stray, and wild animals. The main illness of concern regarding an animal bite is Rabies, and although rare, it is almost 100% fatal if untreated. In addition, the WHD Public Health Nurses ensure that

individuals who may have been exposed to Rabies and infection through an animal bite receive the appropriate assessment, counselling, and treatment from their healthcare provider.

The WHD Registered Sanitarians utilize regulatory authority to quarantine available animals for veterinary observations and/or order laboratory testing of animals for rabies. Wauwatosa municipal codes contain regulations that prohibit or limit dangerous and vicious animals within the City. These codes allow the WHD to effectively contain or remove animals that have been declared too aggressive to safely remain uncontrolled.

How can you prevent rabies?

In pets:

- Keep rabies vaccinations up to date through your veterinarian
- Keep pets under direct supervision when outside
- Call animal control to remove stray animals from your neighborhood as they can be ill or unvaccinated

In humans:

- Rabies in humans is 100% preventable through prompt medical care
- Keep children under supervision around animals
- Keep your pet up to date with vaccine

What is the Wauwatosa Health Department doing?

In 2015, the WHD conducted the following animal bite activities:

- Investigated 59 animal bite reports (all bites including wildlife, domestic and strays).
- Issued 25 domestic animal quarantine orders.
- Processed 16 specimens for rabies testing.
- Processed 93 animal bite and exposure inquiries through the WHD I&R
- Provided community education on pet ownership responsibilities and wildlife control through the spring and summer City Newsletter.

Water Sources

What are Water Sources?

Water sources include drinking water (municipal and bottled) and recreational water (swimming pools, whirlpools, spas, lakes and rivers). Even though the US has one of the premier drinking water supplies in the world, occasional threats to tap water still occur. Water illnesses are those that are spread by swallowing, breathing, or having contact with contaminated water. Water can

become contaminated from chemicals (fertilizers and pesticides) or infectious organisms (norovirus, shigella, and aeromonas).

Why is this important?

Total costs in health care and loss of productivity from the 1993 Milwaukee Cryptosporidium outbreak was estimated at \$96.2 million.

Corsok PS, et al, "The Costs of Illness in the 1993 Waterborne Cryptosporidium Outbreak", *Emerging Infectious Diseases*. 2003.



Wauwatosa gets its drinking water from Milwaukee Water Works (MWW). Water testing is performed by MWW to meet and exceed the standards established by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Detailed information on water quality testing performed by MWW can be found online at:

www.city.milwaukee.gov/water .

What is the Wauwatosa Health Department doing?

The WHD inspects all public recreational and therapeutic pools. Through collaborative partnerships with other city departments, state partners, and private industry, the WHD also protects the municipal water supply by monitoring water quality and issuing boil or bottled water orders as needed. In 2015, the WHD conducted the following water-related activities:

- Inspected all 26 licensed pools annually
- Monitored monthly pool operational logs of all licensed pools to ensure proper disinfectant and pH levels.
- Processed 11 water-related inquiries through the WHD I&R
- Provided community education on how to winterize your backyard pool in the fall City Newsletter.

Nutrition and Physical Activity

What is Nutrition and Physical Activity?

The CDC recommends that adults should engage in 30 minutes of moderate physical activity five times per week, or 150 minutes per week. Moderate activity is described as any activity that slightly increases one's breathing or heart rate and can include activities such as walking briskly,

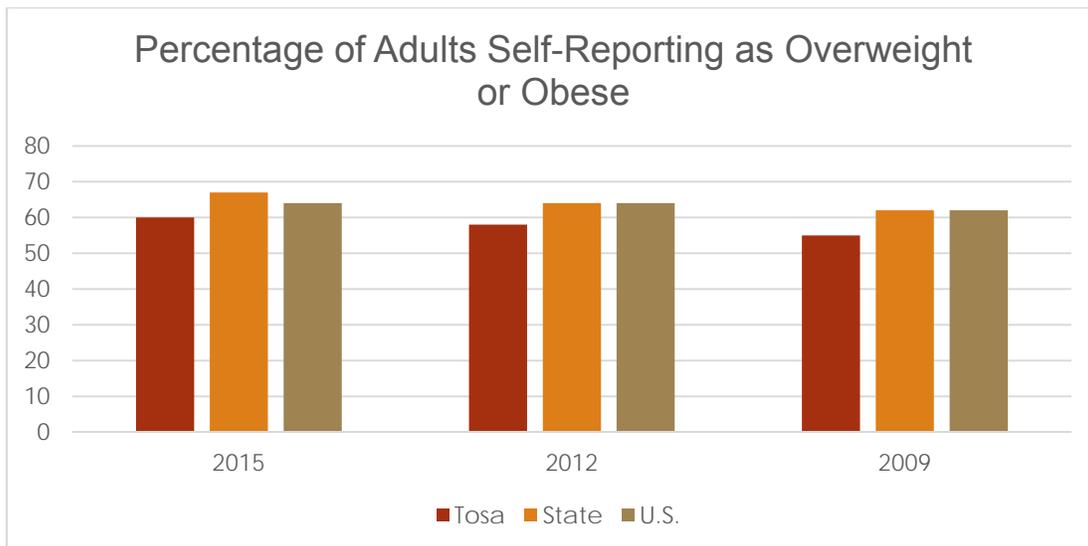


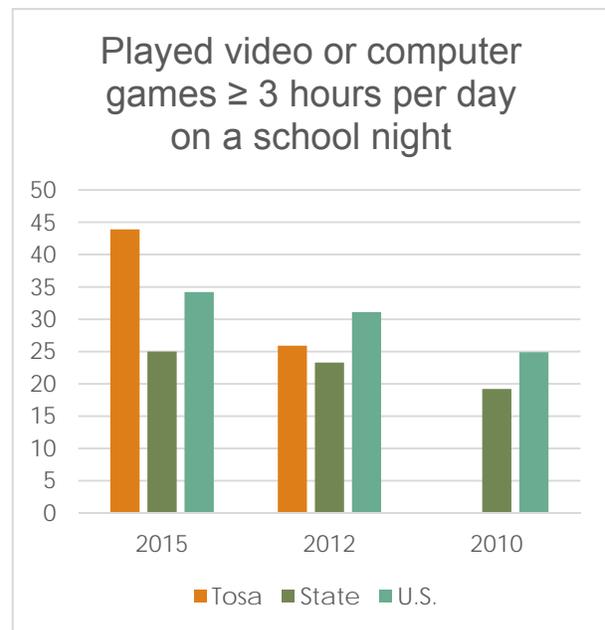
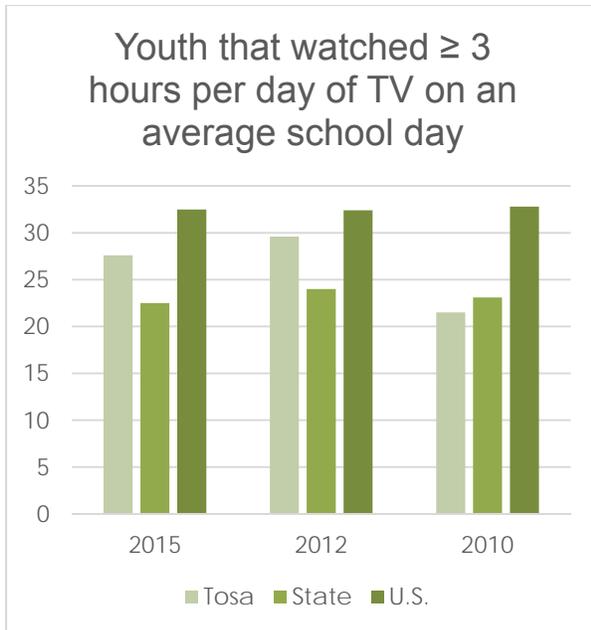
vacuuming, or biking. The CDC also recommends that adults engage in 25 minutes of vigorous activity 3 times a week, or 75 minutes a week. Vigorous activity includes, running, swimming, or any activity that raises the heart rate to its maximum rate. The WHD's goal is to promote adequate and appropriate nutrition and physical activity among Wauwatosa residents to prevent or reduce overweight and obesity.



How does Wauwatosa compare?

The 2015 City of Wauwatosa Community Health Aurora Survey found that 60% of the respondents reported themselves as overweight or obese below the state (67%) and United States (64%) averages. 47% of respondents stated they engaged in the recommended moderate and/or vigorous activity levels which is down 10% from the same survey question in 2012. The 2015 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) data indicated 44% of students were physically active for 60 minutes or more on at least 5 days in the past week. This is a decrease from 51% of students that stated they were physically active for the same time frame on the 2012 YRBS. The percentage of youth that spend ≥ 3 hours watching television and playing video or computer games on school nights are above the state and national averages.





What is the Wauwatosa Health Department doing?

To achieve departmental and community goals and objectives surrounding healthy eating and healthy activity levels, the WHD performed the following activities in 2015:

- Partnered and provided technical assistance in the Wauwatosa School District (WSD) Wellness in Tosa Schools (WITS) Committee initiatives.
- Assessed 106 individuals on healthy eating and physical activity level through the WHD's Adult Health Clinic program.
- Processed 76 inquiries on nutrition topics including WIC, food security, and oral health via WHD I&R.
- Provided 115 participants with the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) nutrition supplement program in partnership with the West Allis Health Department.
- Assisted the WSD with updates to its School Wellness Policy.
- Participated with the Wauwatosa Safe Routes to School organization to assist with National Walk to School and National Bike to School day activities.
- Continued outreach at the Tosa Cares program at Mt. Zion Church regarding healthy eating habits on a budget.
- Participated in the PoP Token program at the Tosa Farmers Market.
- Promoted safety information on bicycle and pedestrian activities at health fairs throughout the spring and summer.

Tobacco Use and Exposure

What is Tobacco Use and Exposure?

Tobacco use and exposure allows the toxins found in tobacco products to be introduced into the human body. Tobacco use has been known to be influenced by social factors, physiological addiction, and the marketing and promotion of tobacco products. The WHD aims to prevent and reduce tobacco use and exposure through education, advocacy, and treatment efforts. These efforts are aimed at reducing youth initiation, promoting cessation of tobacco products, and eliminating environmental tobacco smoke.



Why is this important?

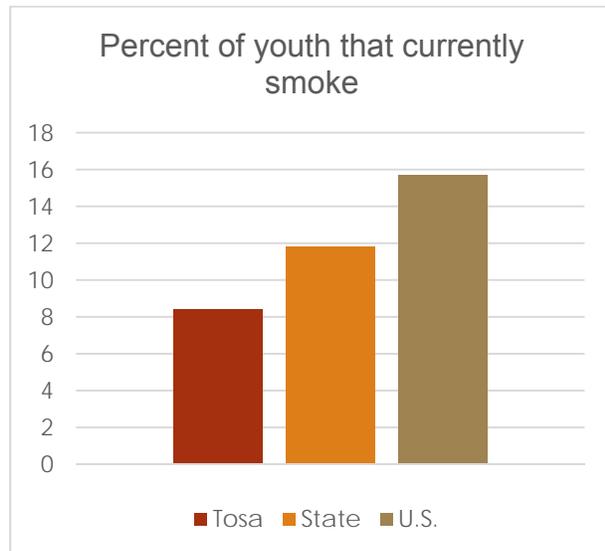
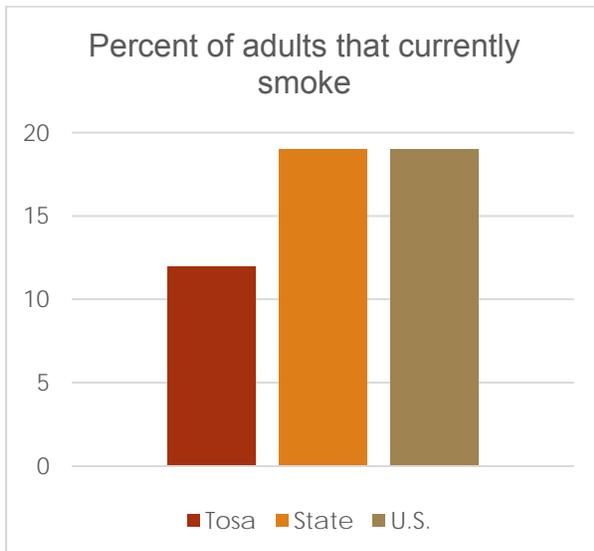


Annual Lives Lost: 7,356
Annual Health Care Costs: \$3 billion
Annual Lost Productivity Costs: \$1.6 billion

Source: 2015 Burden of Tobacco in Wisconsin

How does Wauwatosa compare?

Both Wauwatosa adults and youth smoking rates fall below the state and national levels according to the 2015 YRBS and the 2015 Wauwatosa Community Health Survey.



What is the Wauwatosa Health Department doing?

The WHD performed the following activities addressing tobacco use and exposure in 2015:

- Completed 32 tobacco compliance checks in May 2015. The WHD works in conjunction with the Wauwatosa Police Department to ensure businesses do not sell tobacco products to minors.
 - 97% of the tobacco retailers did not sell products to underage student volunteers.
 - All vendors that sold to an underage customer were given citations.
- Completed 34 tobacco compliance checks in November 2015.
 - 100% of the tobacco retailers did not sell products to underage student volunteers.
- Completed the 2015 YRBS and assisted in administering the survey to 420 Wauwatosa High School students. The survey included questions on tobacco usage.
- Educated the community about the health impact of smoking and second hand smoke at community events throughout the year.
- Assessed, counseled, and referred parents of 619 newborns on tobacco use and smoke-free home environments.
- Assessed, counseled, and referred parents of 106 adults and seniors on tobacco use and smoke-free home environments through the Adult Health Clinic.

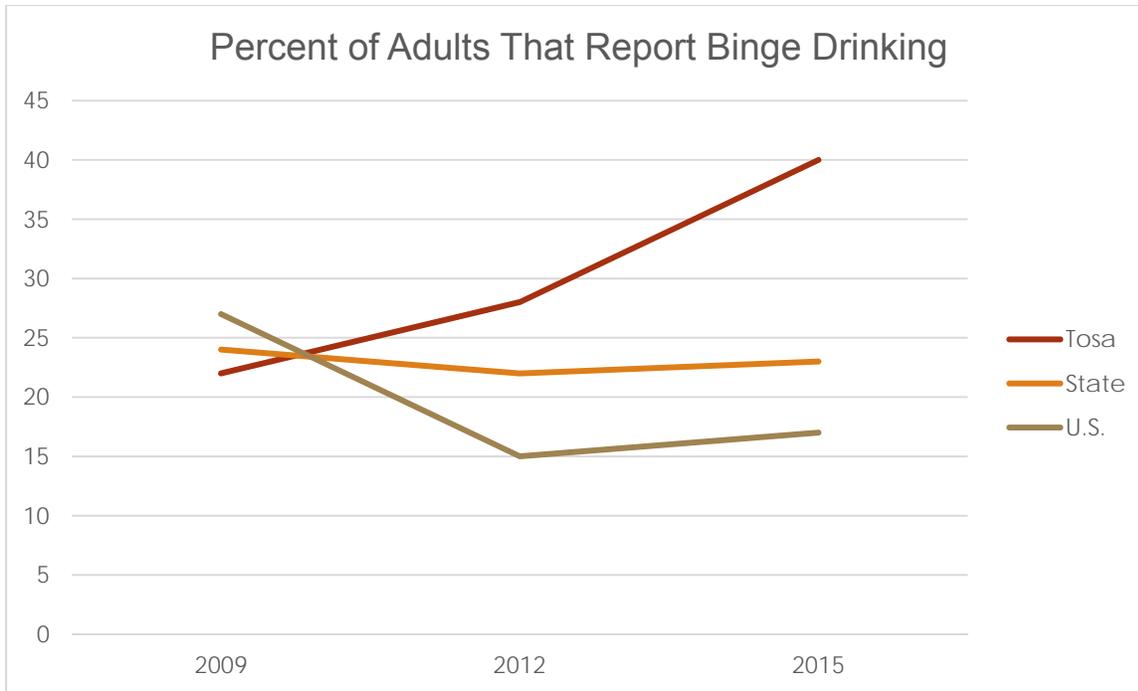
Alcohol and Other Substance Use and Addiction

What are Alcohol and Other Substance Use and Addiction?

The inappropriate use and abuse of alcohol and other drugs (including pain killers, tranquilizers, sedatives, stimulants, hallucinogens, and inhalants) is a significant health, social, public safety, and economic problem. Substance use and abuse costs society in the form of substance-abuse-related illness, premature death, lost productivity, and the use of the criminal justice system.

How does Wauwatosa Compare?

The results of the Wauwatosa Community Health Survey continue to trend in a negative direction in regard to binge drinking in Wauwatosa adults. The binge drinking rate in 2009 was 22%, it rose to 28% in 2012, and rose again to 40% in 2015. These results are well above the state and national averages of 23% and 17% respectively. Binge drinking is defined as consuming 5 or more drinks at one time for men or 4 or more drinks at one time for women. The rate of Wauwatosa youth that reported binge drinking in 2015 fell to 13% from a rate of 15% in 2012. This rate is below the state and national averages, but higher than the Healthy People 2020 goal of 8.6%.



Overall reported usage of other substances by youth and adults is below the state and national levels, however there is still work to be done regarding the usage of marijuana by youth in Wauwatosa as indicated below in the results of the 2015 YRBS.

SUBSTANCE USE	2015			2020 HP Goal
	Tosa	State	US	
Used marijuana ≥ 1 time during their life	30.4%	31.2%	40.7%	
Tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years	2.4%	6.3%	8.6%	
Used marijuana ≥ 1 time during the past 30 days	15.2%	17.3%	23.4%	6.0%
Disapprove or strongly disapprove of people smoking marijuana	32.5%			
Think most or all of the people their age would say it is okay to smoke marijuana	52.5%			
Think people are at no risk of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke marijuana	20.4%			

What is the Wauwatosa Health Department doing?

To achieve departmental and community goals and objectives, the WHD performed the following activities addressing alcohol and substance use and abuse in 2015:

- Processed 7 inquiries related to alcohol, drugs, and other substances through the WHD I&R.
- Assessed 106 individuals on alcohol use and illegal/inappropriate drug use through the department's Adult Health Clinic program.
- Completed 18 alcohol compliance checks in September 2015. The WHD works in conjunction with the Wauwatosa Police Department to ensure businesses do not sell alcohol products to minors.
 - 83% of the vendors did not sell alcohol products to the underage volunteers.
 - All vendors that sold to an underage customer were given citations.
- Planned, advertised, and implemented Tosa United's prescription drug collection day held on September 19 at the city hall parking lot. The program collected boxes of non-controlled substances and controlled/narcotic pills.
- Administered the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) in January and February. The YRBS is questionnaire that assesses the behaviors and perceptions of youth in areas such as alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, sexual activity, nutrition, physical activity, bullying, and violence.

Injury and Violence Prevention

What is Injury and Violence Prevention?

An injury is harm caused to one's body and encompasses unintentional injuries, such as falls, motor vehicle accidents, drowning, and poisonings, as well as intentional infliction including assaults, homicides, suicides, abuse, and neglect. According to the CDC, the economic costs of injuries include the costs associated with medical treatment as well as lost productivity costs.

Why is this important?⁶

- Each year, injuries number more than 27 million emergency department visits, 3 million hospitalizations, and 192,000 deaths.
- Falls and transportation injuries account for the majority of emergency department costs.
- The total cost in the United States for nonfatal injuries is \$214 billion.

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



⁶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Injury Prevention, Retrieved March 30, 2016, from <http://www.cdc.gov/injury/index.html>

How does Wauwatosa compare?

Through surveys such as the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) and the Wauwatosa Community Health Survey Wauwatosa adults reported driving with technology distractions in their car 24% of the time while Wauwatosa youth reported texting or e-mailing while driving 18% of the time. These statistics are below the state and national averages, however work needs to be done to continue to educate the community on the dangers of distracted driving. The WHD in conjunction with the Wauwatosa Police Department, the Wauwatosa School District, and the Wauwatosa Safe Routes to School Organization monitor school zones for speeding and dangerous drivers. School zone speeding citations rose in 2015 to 54 from 38 citations in 2014. The rate of emergency room visits from falls for adults (837 per 100,000) is slightly higher than the national average (795 per 100,000). The number of unintentional poisoning of youths and adults resulting in emergency room visits or hospitalizations are also above the national averages.

What is the Wauwatosa Health Department doing?

To achieve departmental and community goals and objectives, the WHD performed the following activities addressing injury and violence prevention in 2015:

- Processed 51 injury and violence related inquiries through WHD I&R for medication and sharps disposal and home safety.
- Assessed 106 individuals on injury prevention behaviors including personal safety through the Adult Health Clinic program.
- Continued active partnership with the Safe Kids of Southeastern Wisconsin Coalition
- Conducted 24 childhood home safety visits.
- Continued participation in the Milwaukee County Child Death Review process in association with the Infant Death Center.
- Completed training for the Remembering When fire protection/home safety program in partnership with the Wauwatosa Fire Department
- Continued participation in the Citizens with Disabilities Coalition to make Wauwatosa a safer community for residents with disabilities.
- Assisted various elementary schools with Walk to School and Bike to School days by providing additional traffic safety.
- Provided community education on safe bicycle, skateboarding, and pedestrian behaviors at community events such (Tosa Farmers Market, Tosa Night Out, Healthy Kids Day).
- Conducted the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) in January and February which asks high school students about their experiences with alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, sexual activity, nutrition, physical activity, bullying, and violence.

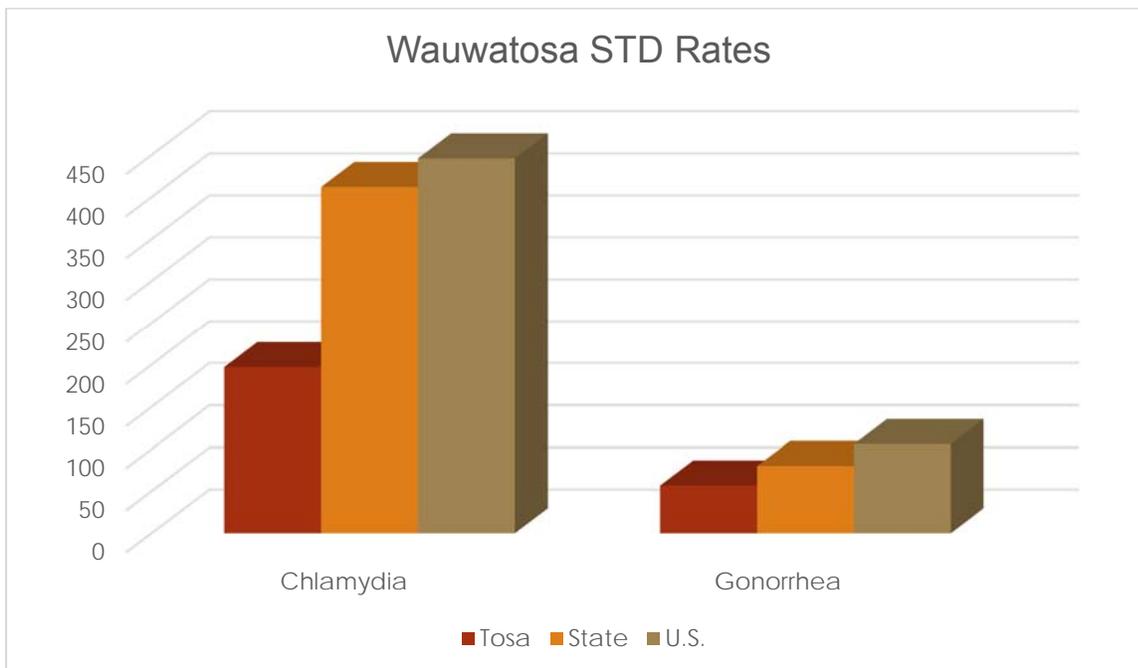
Reproductive and Sexual Health

What is Reproductive and Sexual Health?

Reproductive and sexual health (RSH) addresses family planning issues as well as high-risk sexual behavior. Unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) - including Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Chlamydia, Hepatitis B, HIV, and Hepatitis C - significantly affect the health of the public, as well as the social and economic well-being of individuals, families, and communities.

How does Wauwatosa compare?

Wauwatosa's known rates of reportable STDs such as Chlamydia and Gonorrhea fall well below known state and national levels. Wauwatosa's Chlamydia rate is 197.4 per 100,000 people versus 412.0 and 446.6 per 100,000 people for Wisconsin and the nation respectively. Wauwatosa's Gonorrhea rate is 57.3 per 100,000 people versus 80.3 per 100,000 for Wisconsin and 106.1 per 100,000 in the nation respectively. In 2015, 89.3% of Wauwatosa women received their initial prenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy in contrast to 73.1% nationally; this exceeds the Healthiest People 2020 goal of 77.9%. Nearly 94% of all births in Wauwatosa were full term infants born at 37 weeks gestation or later.



What is the Wauwatosa Health Department doing?

To achieve departmental and community goals and objectives, the WHD performed the following activities addressing reproductive and sexual health in 2015:

- Assessed 115 individuals through the Women, Infants, and Children program
- Processed 13 reproductive and sexual health related inquiries through WHD I&R.
- Investigated 125 sexually transmitted diseases or infections (STDs/STIs) for source identification, treatment, and prevention.
 - 93 cases of Chlamydia
 - 27 cases of Gonorrhea
 - 5 cases of Syphilis
- Continued to analyze and assess barriers to women receiving prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy.
- Assessed 619 birth records for high-risk maternal health issues
- Conducted the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) in January and February which asks high school students about their experiences with alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, sexual activity, nutrition, physical activity, bullying, and violence.

Mental Health

What is Mental Health?

Mental health is closely associated with physical health and is considered indispensable to personal well-being, family and interpersonal relationships, and the ability to make meaningful contributions to community and society. The term “mental illness” refers collectively to all diagnosable mental disorders or health conditions that are characterized by alterations in thinking, mood, and/or behavior which are associated with distress and impaired functioning.

Why is this important?⁷

- Depression is the most common type of mental illness, affecting more than 26% of the U.S. adult population.
- It has been estimated that by the year 2020, depression will be the second leading cause of disability throughout the world, trailing only heart disease.
- Up to 5.3 million Americans currently have Alzheimer’s disease and by 2050 that number is expected to double.

⁷ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Mental Health, Retrieved March 30, 2016, from <http://www.cdc.gov/mentalhealth/>

How does Wauwatosa compare?

Four percent of Wauwatosa adults have considered suicide in the past year, this number is up from one percent in 2012. The percentage of Wauwatosa teenagers who have attempted suicide (2.9%) was also below the state and national levels (6%, 8%).

Four percent of Wauwatosa adults reported that they always or nearly always felt sad, blue, or depressed in the past 30 days. 24.7% of Wauwatosa teenagers reported that they felt so sad or hopeless that they stopped participating in their normal activities. These rates are equal to those reported by youth throughout Wisconsin and lower than those reported in the U.S.

What is the Wauwatosa Health Department doing?

To achieve departmental and community goals and objectives, the WHD performed the following activities addressing mental health in 2015:

- Processed 9 mental health related inquiries through WHD I&R.
- Assessed 106 individuals on mental health related issues through the department's Adult Health Clinic program.
- Researched and revised the listing of available mental health resources in the community.
- Assisted the Wisconsin Lutheran College Health Communications course project on identifying mental health programs to address bullying in middle and high school facilities.
- Worked with the Wauwatosa School District in securing the Now is the Time AWARE Grant to raise awareness of mental health issues in Wauwatosa youth.
- Resource for Milwaukee County Department on Aging to create Wauwatosa as a Dementia-Friendly community.
- Conducted the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) in January and February which asks high school students about their experiences with alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, sexual activity, nutrition, physical activity, bullying, and violence.

Healthy Growth and Development

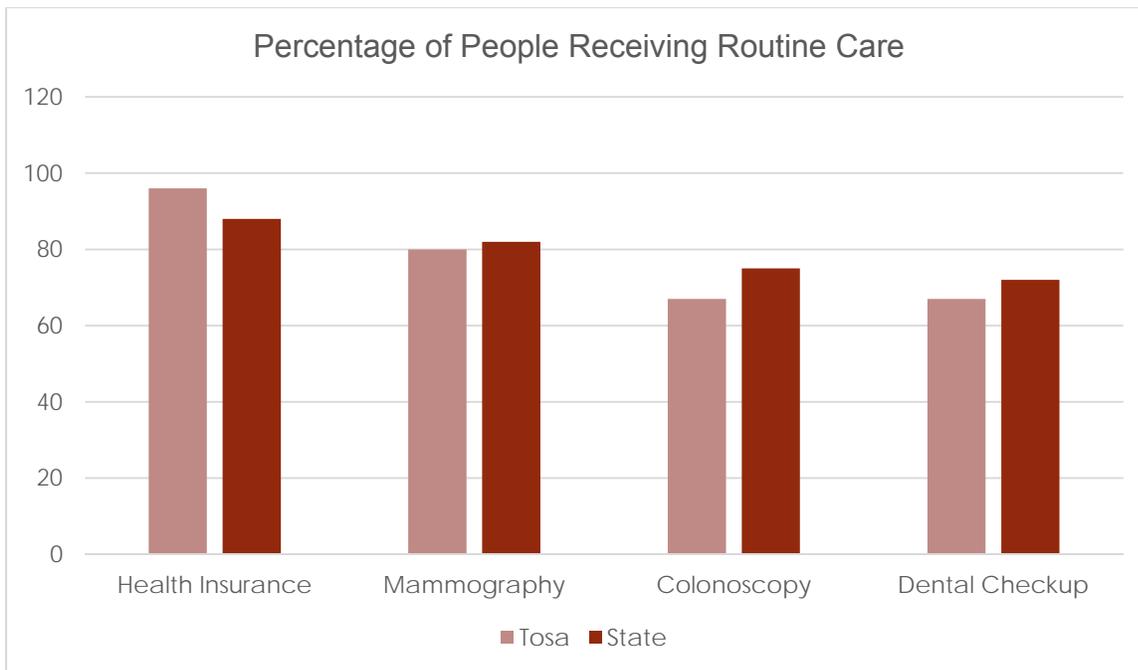
What is Healthy Growth and Development?

The developmental stages of life include; infants and toddlers (ages 0-3 years), children (ages 4-11), adolescents (ages 12-19), young adults (ages 20-44), adults (ages 45-64), and seniors (ages 65+). Access to primary and preventive health care services is vital to achieving healthy growth and development goals. All individuals should have access to services needed to

maintain their health and minimize any barriers to receiving this care. Examples of preventive care services are developmental screenings for children and Pap smears or mammograms for women. Factors outside of health care also impact growth and development such as; education, housing, and employment status.

How does Wauwatosa compare?

Wauwatosa exceeds the current state medical insurance coverage levels with 96% of the population currently having insurance. However, even though the majority of residents have insurance, which in most cases covers preventive screening procedures, residents often fall behind in obtaining mammography, colonoscopy, and routine dental checkups.



What is the Wauwatosa Health Department doing?

The WHD performed the following activities addressing healthy growth and development for all life stages in 2015:

- Processed 1390 inquiries through the WHD I&R related to healthy growth and development topics
 - 5 inquiries for newborn and infant wellness
 - 9 inquiries for at risk child growth and development
 - 35 inquiries for chronic health conditions
 - 9 inquiries for uninsured or underinsured
 - 15 inquiries regarding socio-economic factors such as shelter, transportation, and food

- Assessed 1166 referrals for nursing case management services related to healthy growth and development
 - 185 at risk newborns
 - 5 chronic health conditions
 - 2 Wisconsin Well Woman Program
 - 2 Women, Infant, and Childre
 - 8 Community resources requests
 - 4 Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ) screenings
- Assessed 106 individuals on access to health care and chronic conditions through the department's Adult Health Clinic program.
- Maintained active partnership with and provided technical assistance to the Wauwatosa Senior Commission (WSC) and Hart Park Senior Center - Interfaith on issues affecting older adults in Wauwatosa.
- Provided health promotion and education on various topics at the following community events:
 - Wisconsin Lutheran College Fair – March
 - Wauwatosa Library Children's Programming - March
 - South Suburban YMCA Healthy Kids Day – April
 - Luther Manor Health Fair - May
 - Wauwatosa Library Summer Kick Off – June
 - Wauwatosa Library Rhyme Time – July
 - Wauwatosa Library Summer Family Program - August
 - Wauwatosa Night Out – August
 - Wauwatosa Farmers Market – September
 - Briggs and Stratton Wellness Fair – October
- Attend quarterly Tosa Cares events at Mt. Zion Church to provide health education and resources to residents in the program.
- Conducted the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) in January and February which asks high school students about their experiences with alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, sexual activity, nutrition, physical activity, bullying, and violence.

Community Partnerships

What are Community Partnerships

Community partners are important in helping to identify and define public health issues, develop solutions or improvements, develop policies, communicate important information, and implement public health initiatives. The WHD seeks to strengthen and develop community partnerships that will facilitate public health programming and help the WHD achieve its goals.

What does the Wauwatosa Health Department plan to accomplish?

The WHD plans to increase the number of community partners collaborating on community initiatives by maintaining and enhancing existing partnerships and identifying new individuals, organizations, businesses, and entities for potential partnerships. In addition, the WHD will increase the number of collaborative strategies and initiatives by engaging community partners to promote evidence-based public health policies and strategies.

What is the Wauwatosa Health Department doing?

In 2015, the WHD performed the following activities addressing community partnerships:

- Continued partnership on the Community Health Improvement Advisory Committee with Froedtert Hospital.
- Maintained partnerships with several colleges and universities, including: Wisconsin Lutheran College, the Medical College of Wisconsin, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and Mount Mary University.
- Continued partnership with the Wauwatosa Safe Routes to School Coalition.
- Continued participation in the Milwaukee County Child Death Review Team.
- Continued partnership with Tosa Cares organization.
- Hosted the Healthy Wauwatosa Partners meeting in February.
- Created a Healthy Wauwatosa Advisory Board in August.

Public Health Advocacy and Visibility

What is Public Health Advocacy and Visibility?

Public health advocacy involves education and action related to health issues. Local health departments are responsible for educating the public about health conditions and risks, supporting research on health issues, and alerting the public to situations in the community that may increase the spread of a health problem. Along with education, local public health departments may inform policy makers and implement laws and standards that will pave the way for improved health conditions for all people in the community. Health departments can make themselves more visible and recognizable to policymakers, the media and the public through strong communications and marketing.

What is the Wauwatosa Health Department doing?

In 2015, the WHD performed the following activities addressing public health advocacy and visibility:

- Updated WHD website home page to keep the community up to date on emerging public health issues.
- Started a Facebook page titled Healthy Wauwatosa.

- Started a blog on WauwatosaNow.
- Continued engagement with community partners at local health fairs.

Appendix 1: Wisconsin State Statutes and City of Wauwatosa Ordinances

Wisconsin State Statutes

- 250. Health; administration and supervision
- 251. Local health officials
- 252. Communicable diseases
- 253. Maternal and child care
- 254. Environmental health
- 255. Chronic disease and injuries

Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register

- DHS 139. Qualifications of public health professionals employed by local health departments
- DHS 140. Required services of local health departments
- DHS 144. Immunization of students
- DHS 145. Vaccine-preventable diseases
- DHS 160. Registration of sanitarians
- DHS 163. Certification for identification, removal and reduction of lead-based paint hazards
- DHS 172. Safety, maintenance and operation of public pools and water attractions
- DHS 181. Reporting of blood lead test results
- DHS 192. Cities, counties and villages designated as agents of the department for public health protection purposes
- DHS 196. Restaurants
- DHS 199. Tobacco control activities

City of Wauwatosa Ordinances

- 7.16. Public Nuisance
- 8.02. Administrative Codes adopted
- 8.04. Nauseous Chemicals
- 8.08 Dangers to Health
- 8.10. Human Health Hazards
- 8.12. Smoking Ban
- 8.24. Solid Waste Collection and Disposal
- 8.28. Littering

- 8.32. Food and Beverage Handling
- 8.36. Heating
- 8.52. Privies
- 8.56. Pest Control
- 8.60. Food, Drink and Medicine Receptacles
- 8.64. Rooming houses
- 8.70. Clean Indoor Air
- 8.80. Dangerous Use of Fumigants
- 8.90. Public Swimming Pools
- 9.02. Statutes Adopted by Reference (Regulations of Animals)
- 9.04. Regulation of Animals
- 9.08. Prohibited Animals
- 9.12. Wild Animals

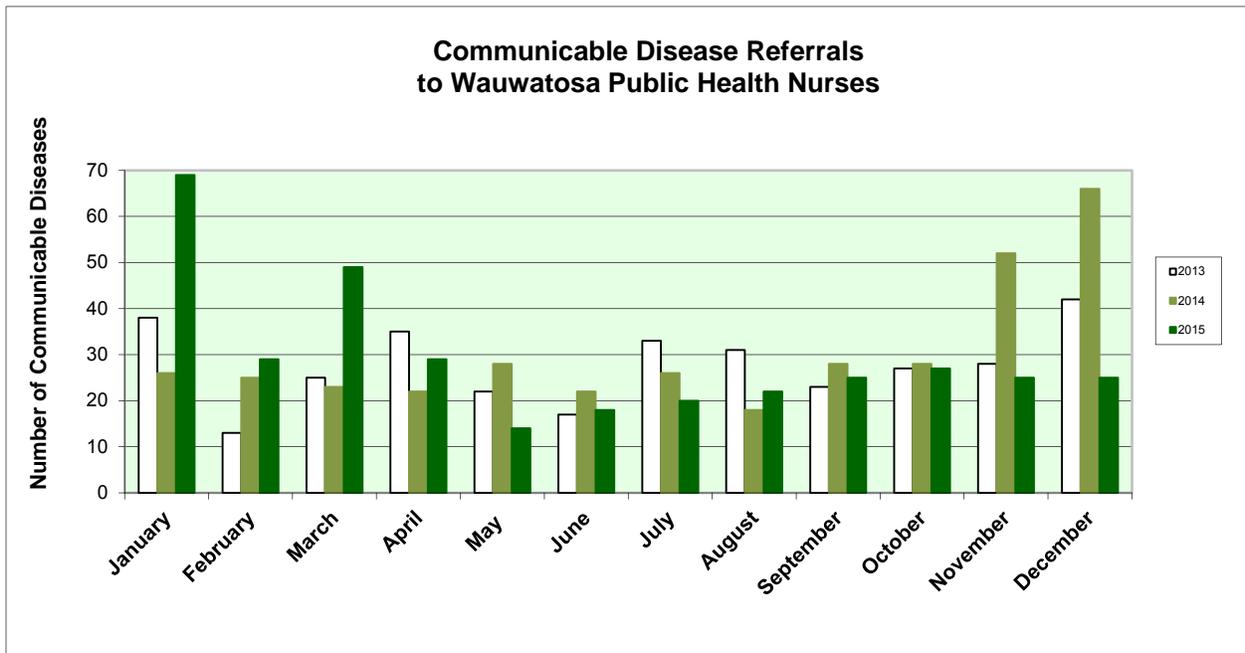
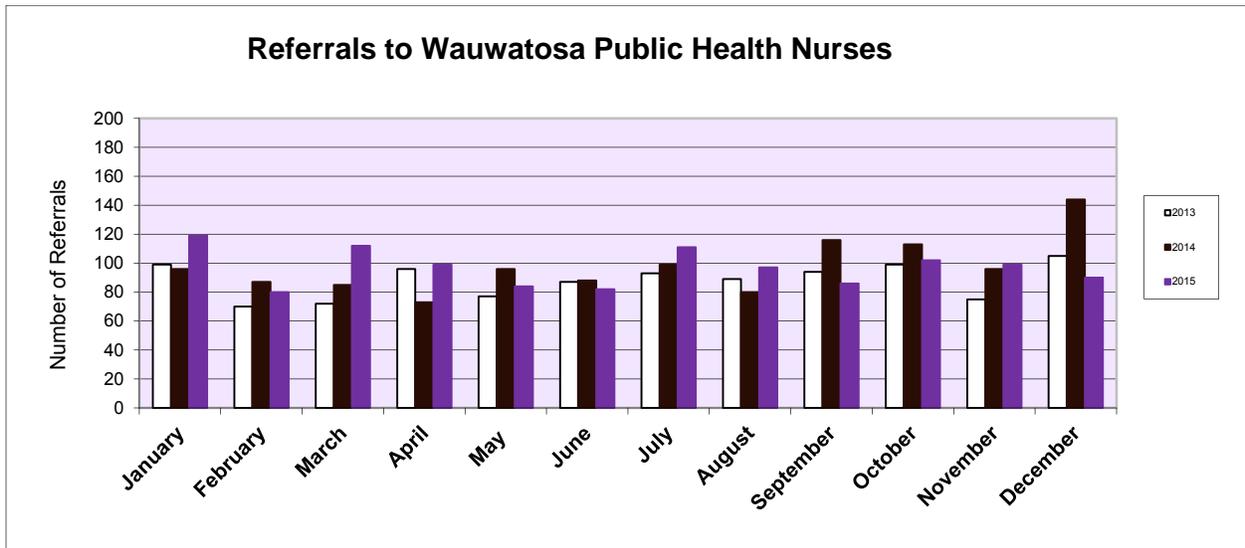
Appendix 2: Comparison Data

When evaluating the community's health, it is helpful to compare the community's health statistics or information against national standards. Below are regional and national surveys completed by Wauwatosa residents, the Wisconsin Division of Health Services, and national data sources that indicate public health factors and illustrate how Wauwatosa residents compare to state and national rates.

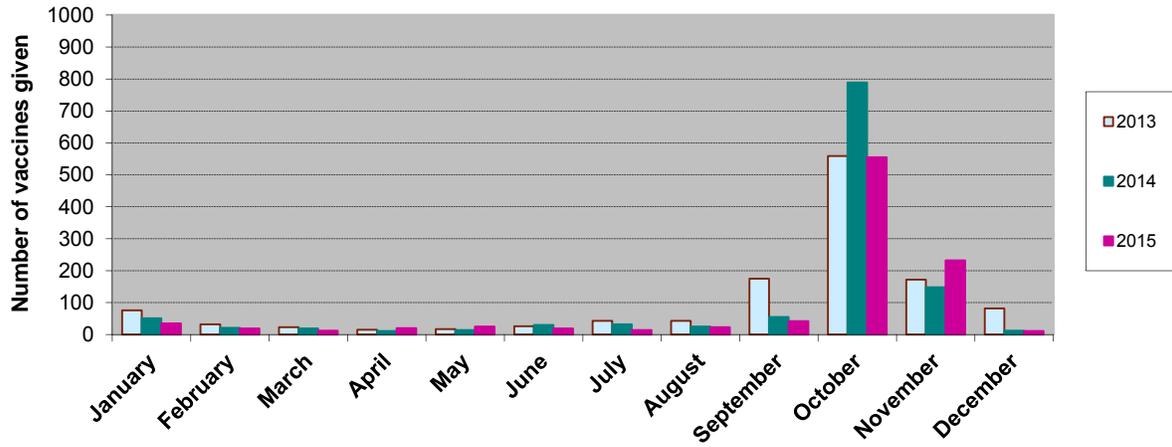
1. 2015 Aurora Community Health Survey, Wauwatosa (<http://www.wauwatosa.net/DocumentCenter/View/3416>)
2. 2015 Wauwatosa Youth Risk Behavior Survey (<http://www.wauwatosa.net/DocumentCenter/View/3531>)
3. 2015 Adding Years to Life Senior Survey (<http://www.wauwatosa.net/DocumentCenter/View/3414>)
4. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) (<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/index.htm>)
5. Healthy People 2020 (<https://www.healthypeople.gov>)
6. State Health Facts (<http://kff.org/statedata>)

Appendix 3: Wauwatosa Health Department Data

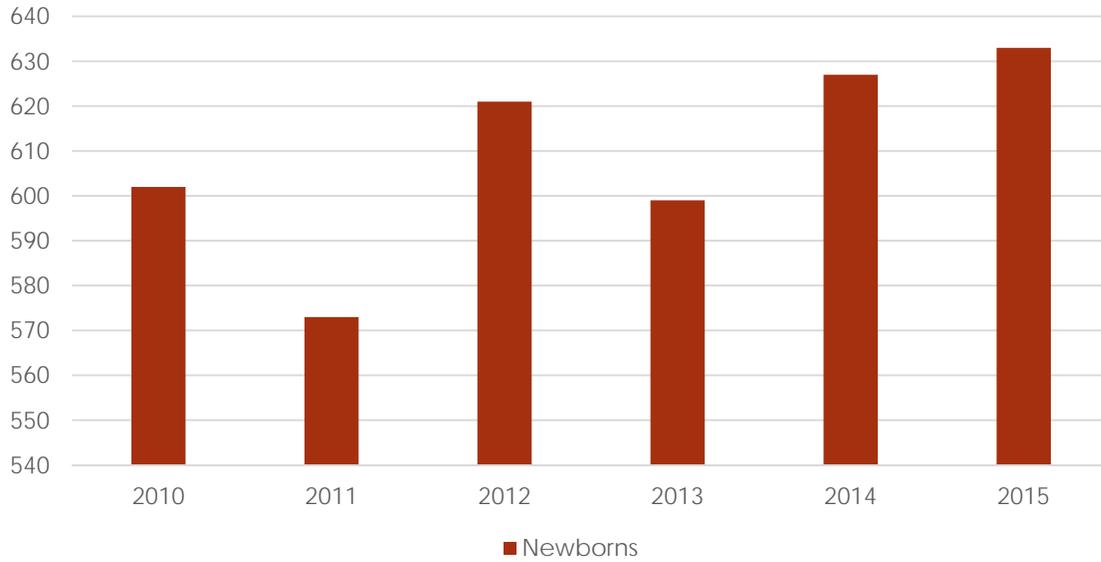
2015 Public Health Nursing Statistics



Vaccines Administered at Immunization Clinics



Wauwatosa Newborns



2015 Environmental Health Statistics

