ONEIDA

Oneida Community

Health Data Summary

2025

Approved on September 29, 2025.

Table of Contents

Overview

Purpose: The Oneida Community Health Data Summary provides comprehensive health data analysis and interpretation. By creating actionable data insights, this summary can be used for:


Public Health Accreditation


Program, Service, and Policy Development


Funding Applications

Data Sources: This summary uses multiple data sources for a broad picture of health in the community. There are internal and external data sources being used. Some data sources will represent American Indian/Alaska Native persons in Wisconsin, Brown County, and Outagamie County in Wisconsin. Some data sources will represent Oneida Nation Citizens. Some data sources will represent individuals who use the Oneida Community Health Center. Please pay close attention to what data source is being used on each page. Additionally, some data sources do not specify whether their American Indian/Alaska Native data refers to persons identifying solely as AI/AN or AI/AN in combination with other racial or ethnic groups.

Data Notes: Statements about statistically significant difference was made at the 95% or 90% (90% used on page 10) confidence level. A statistically significant difference means the difference between the two rates likely did not happen by chance. If a rate was not significantly different, it doesn't mean there was no difference, just that we can't say there was a statistical difference. Methods used to determine statistical significance described on page 40.

Acknowledgements: Yawʌ?kó (thank you) to those who contributed subject matter expertise, data, and feedback to this summary. Your assistance is greatly appreciated!

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- Melissa Nuthals, Oneida Self Governance
- Sarah Reed-Thryselius, Ho-Chunk Nation Department of Health
- Wisconsin Department of Health Services Division of Public Health

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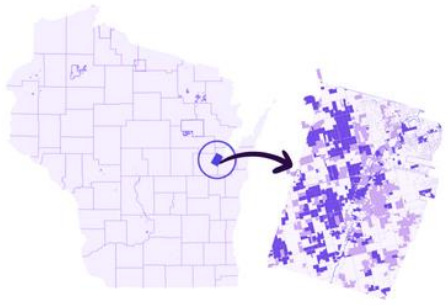
Oneida Nation Community Profile

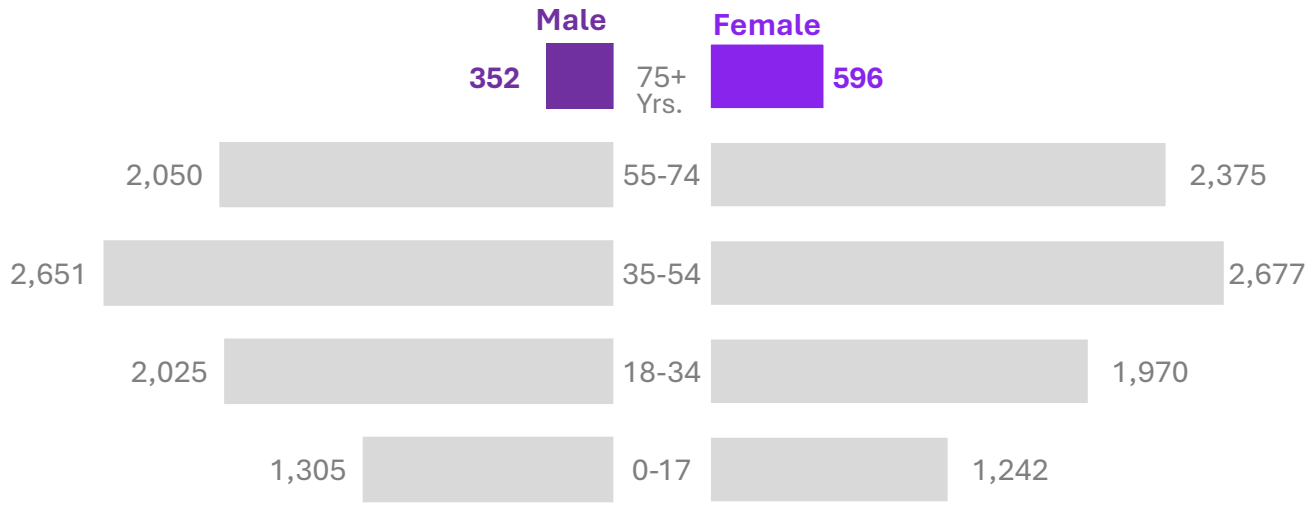
The Oneida Nation Reservation is located within the boundaries of Brown and Outagamie Counties in Northeast Wisconsin. It covers 65,400 acres, with approximately 28,888 being tribally owned. The Oneida Community extends beyond reservation boundaries to citizens worldwide.



17,243
Oneida Citizens Worldwide

11,896
Oneida Citizens in Wisconsin

The chart below displays all Oneida Citizens by age and gender. The largest difference occurs among those 75+ years old. There are about **1.7 times more female 75+ citizens** than **male 75+ citizens.**



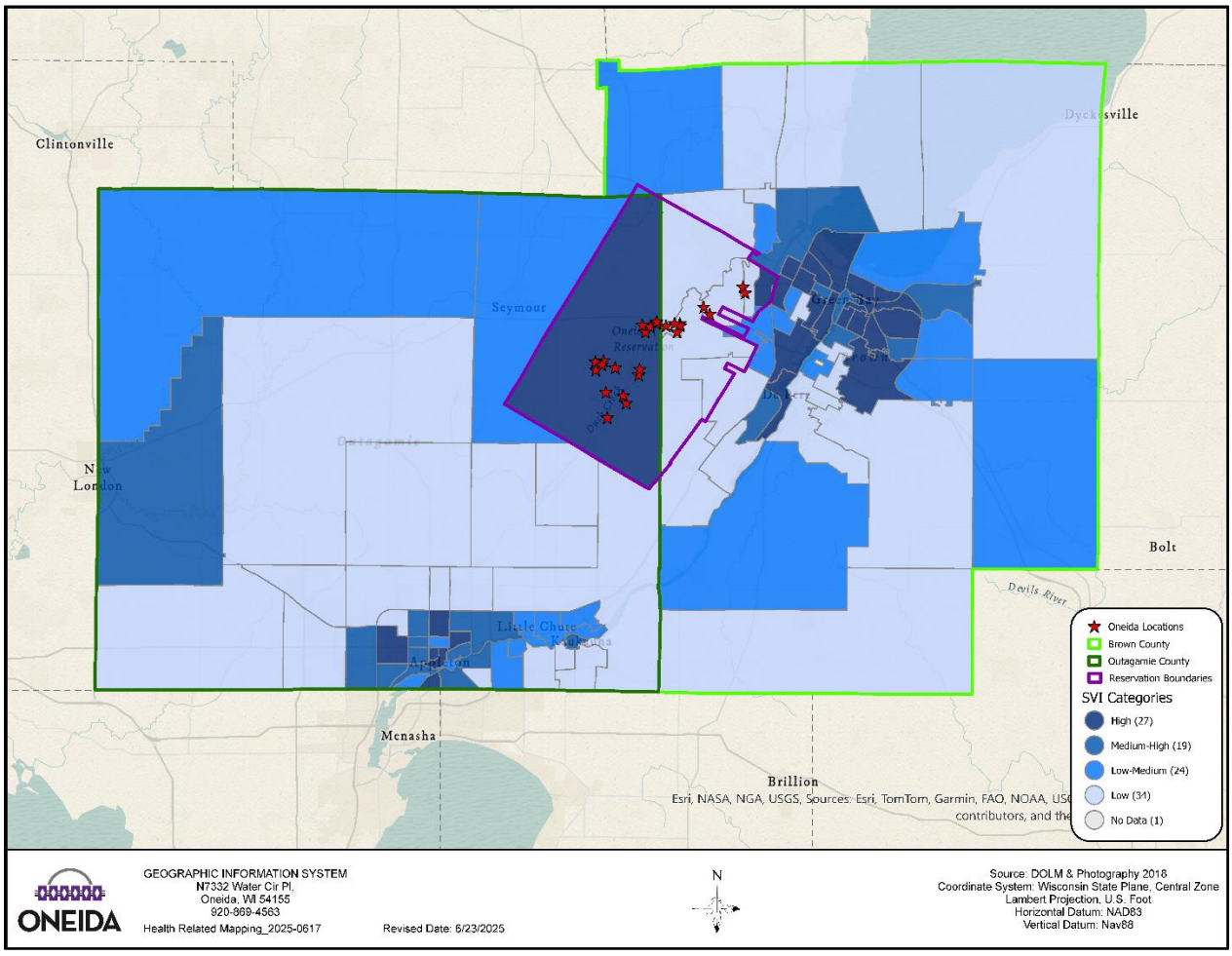
Children and elders are considered to be vulnerable populations. Vulnerable populations are groups and communities that are at a higher risk for poor physical, psychological, or social health. **46%** of Oneida Citizens are younger than 18 years or 55 years and older.

Data source: Oneida Trust Enrollment Department [Report], **Date:** 6/2025

Social Vulnerability

Social vulnerability refers to the demographic and socioeconomic factors that adversely affect communities that encounter hazards and other community-level stressors. These stressors can include weather, spills, or disease outbreaks. A higher overall Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) score indicates a community at greater risk before, during, or after disasters. This score is calculated by taking 16 variables from 4 categories (socioeconomic status, household characteristics, racial and ethnic minority status, housing and transportation) from the U.S. Census American Community Survey and combining into one overall score. This data can help communities be better prepared for hazards and stressors.

Of all the census tracts within Brown and Outagamie County, 44% had an overall SVI of **medium-high** or **high.**



Data source: ATSDR SVI Interactive Map, **Year:** 2022

★ Denotes Oneida locations with vulnerable populations, including housing sites, children, and the elderly.

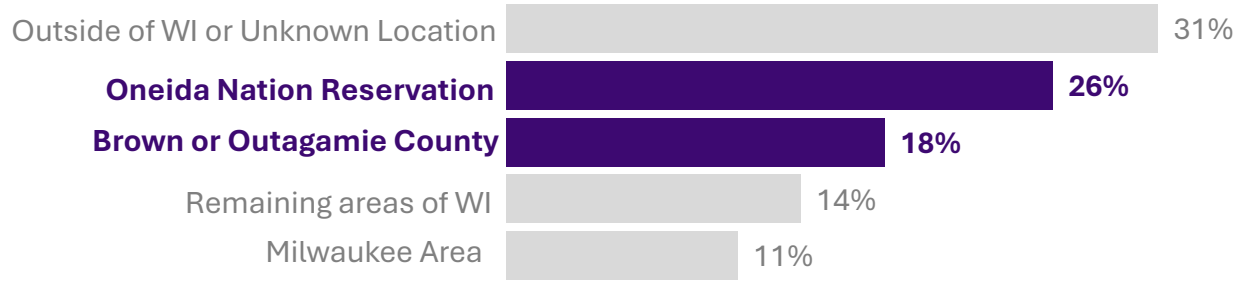
There are 951 Oneida children (under 18 years old) and 1,288 Oneida elders (55+ years old) that live on the Oneida Nation Reservation. There are 495 Oneida children (under 18 years old) and 836 Oneida elders (55+ years old) that live off the Oneida Reservation in Brown and Outagamie County.

Data source: Oneida Trust Enrollment Department [Report], **Date:** 6/2025

Purchased/Referred Care

The Purchased/Referred Care (PRC) Program is a resource that assists in payment for medical services that cannot be directly provided at the Oneida Community Health Center (OCHC) and Oneida Behavioral Health (OBH). Individuals have to meet certain criteria to be able to use the resource. The Oneida Nation Purchased/Referred Care Delivery Area (PRCDA) is Brown and Outagamie County.

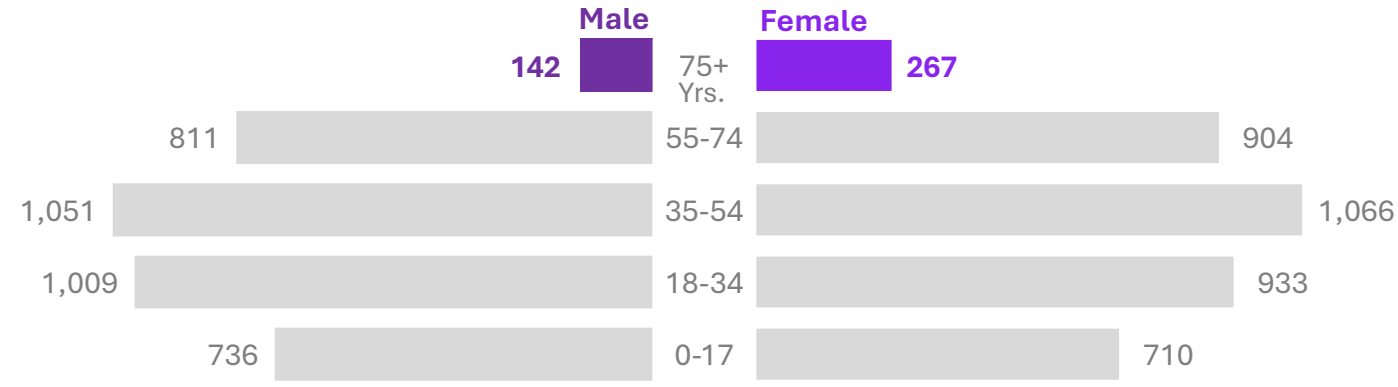
44% of Oneida Citizens live within the PRCDA **(that's 7,629 Citizens)**



PRC eligibility is determined by the following:

- Oneida Enrolled Member or descendent living in Brown or Outagamie County.
- Member of another federally recognized tribe living in Brown and Outagamie County with a social or economic tie to the Oneida Nation.
- Member or descendent of another federally recognized tribe residing within the Oneida Reservation boundaries.
- For minor dependents who reside with both parents at separate addresses, eligibility will be based on what address is used for enrollment in school, or what address schooling is facilitated at.
- Non-Native American women pregnant with an eligible Native American's child are eligible for: duration of pregnancy through post-partum, as long as prenatal care is done through OCHC or referred out by an Oneida provider.

The chart below displays all Oneida Citizens by age and gender in the PRDCA. The largest difference occurs among those 75+ years old. There are about **1.9 times more female 75+ citizens** than **male 75+ citizens.**



Data source: Oneida Trust Enrollment Department [Report], **Date:** 6/2025

Hospital Admissions

Hospitals are an essential part of the healthcare system. The data below represents hospital admissions during 2024. The primary diagnosis is defined as the first diagnosis listed and the reason for the visit (WI DHS). The primary diagnosis is coded using the International Classification of Disease, 10th edition (ICD-10) list. These diagnosis codes are then grouped into categories of clinical relevance (referred to as the Clinical Classifications Software Refined).

7,116 Hospitalizations
Among AI/AN in Wisconsin

Most Frequent Categories (count)

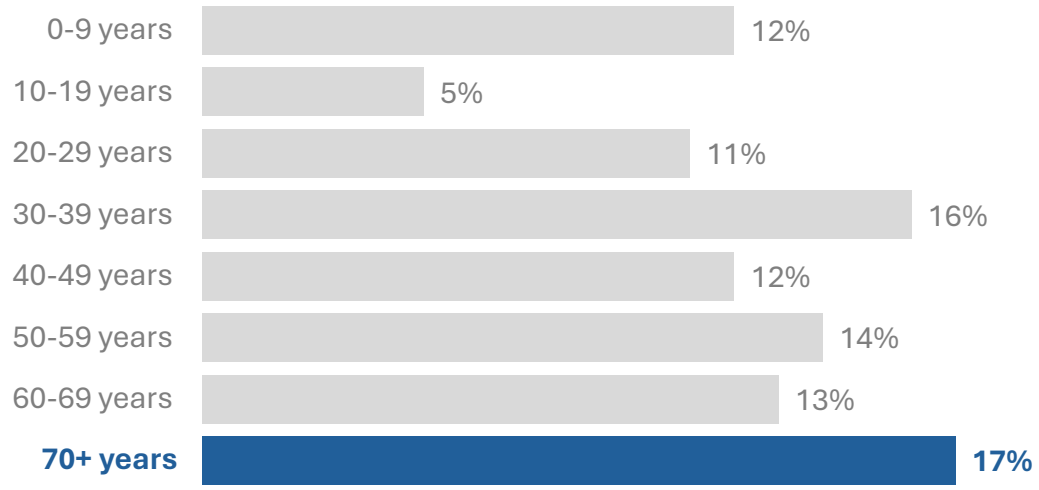
1. Liveborn (566)
2. Septicemia (512)
3. Alcohol-related disorders (364)
4. Depressive disorders (351)
5. Diabetes mellitus with complications (246)

1,263 Hospitalizations
Among AI/AN in Brown and Outagamie County

Most Frequent Categories (count)

1. Liveborn (124)
2. Septicemia (96)
3. Alcohol-related disorders (54)
4. Depressive disorders (52)
5. Diabetes mellitus with complications (41)

17% of hospitalizations among AI/AN persons in Brown and Outagamie County occurred among those **70+ years old.**



Data source: WI DHS Office of Health Informatics, Hospitalization and ED Visits [Report], **Year displayed:** 2024

Emergency Department Visits

Emergency Departments (ED) are part of a hospital that's always open, day or night, to help people facing urgent medical problems. It's where people can go when something sudden and serious happens to your health and you need quick medical attention. This data below represents ED visits during 2024. These data are analyzed similar to hospital admission data (see page 6 for details).

33,096 ED Visits
Among AI/AN in Wisconsin

Most Frequent Categories (count)

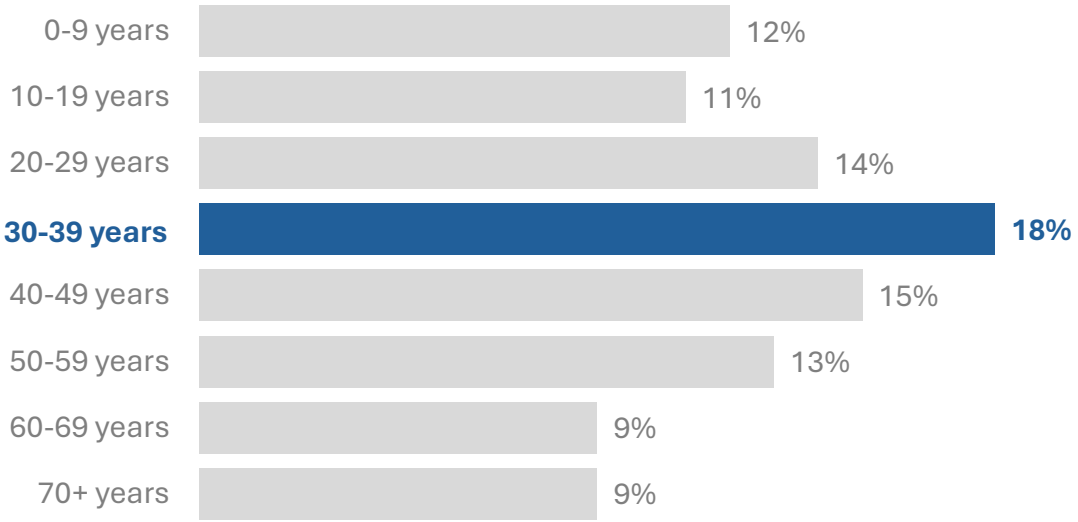
1. Abdominal pain and other digestive/abdomen signs and symptoms (1,859)
2. Other specified upper respiratory infections (1,546)
3. Musculoskeletal pain, not low back pain (1,282)
4. Nonspecific chest pain (1,280)
5. Superficial injury; contusion, initial encounter (1,149)

7,168 ED Visits
Among AI/AN in Brown and Outagamie County

Most Frequent Categories (count)

1. Other specified upper respiratory infections (437)
2. Abdominal pain and other digestive/abdomen signs and symptoms (385)
3. Musculoskeletal pain, not low back pain (357)
4. Nonspecific chest pain (270)
5. Superficial injury; contusion, initial encounter (261)

18% of ED visits among AI/AN persons in Brown and Outagamie County occurred among those **30-39 years old.**

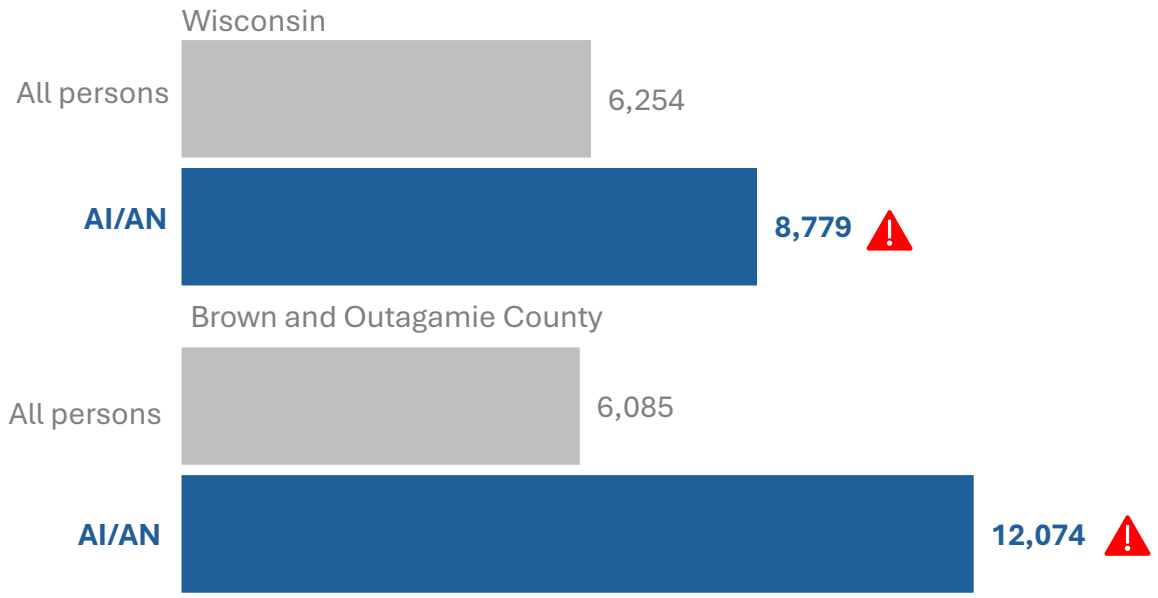


Data source: WI DHS Office of Health Informatics, Hospitalization and ED Visits [Report], **Year displayed:** 2024

Injury-Related Emergency Department Visits

This data includes treated and released only visits. Patients transferred to hospitals for inpatient stays or those who passed away while in the ED are not included. All possible injury causes or manners are included in this data. Age-adjusted rates allow for fairer comparison from one group to another. The rate of injury-related ED visits among **AI/AN** persons in Wisconsin and Brown and Outagamie County was significantly higher than the rate of all persons in those geographic regions.

Injury-Related ED Visits Age-Adjusted Rate
Rate per 100,000 population



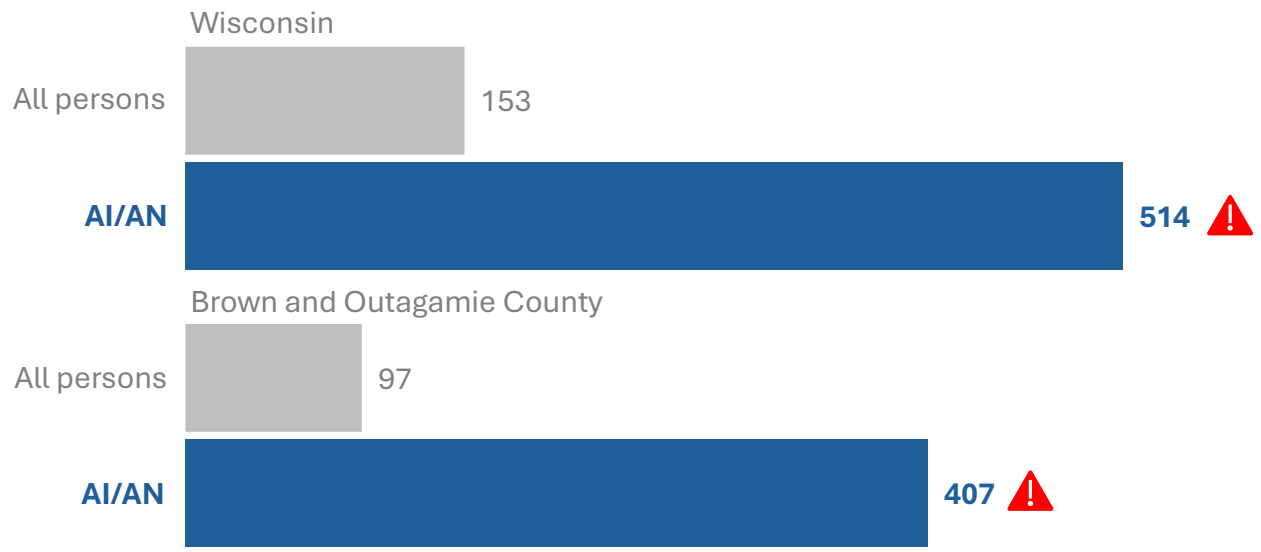
Data source: WISH Query (Injury-Related Emergency Department Visits), **Years:** 2020-2023

The rate of injury-related ED visits among **AI/AN** persons in Brown and Outagamie County was almost **2.0 times greater** than the rate among all persons.

Opioid-Related Hospital Encounters

This data includes all opioid-related inpatient hospital stays among Wisconsin residents and all opioid related hospital encounters (any opioid poisoning, prescription opioids poisoning, heroin poisoning, evidence of opioid abuse or dependence, or opioid causing adverse effects). The rate of opioid hospital discharge among **AI/AN** persons in Wisconsin and Brown and Outagamie County was significantly higher than the rate of all persons in those areas.

Opioid-Related Hospital Discharge Age-Adjusted Rate
Rate per 100,000 population



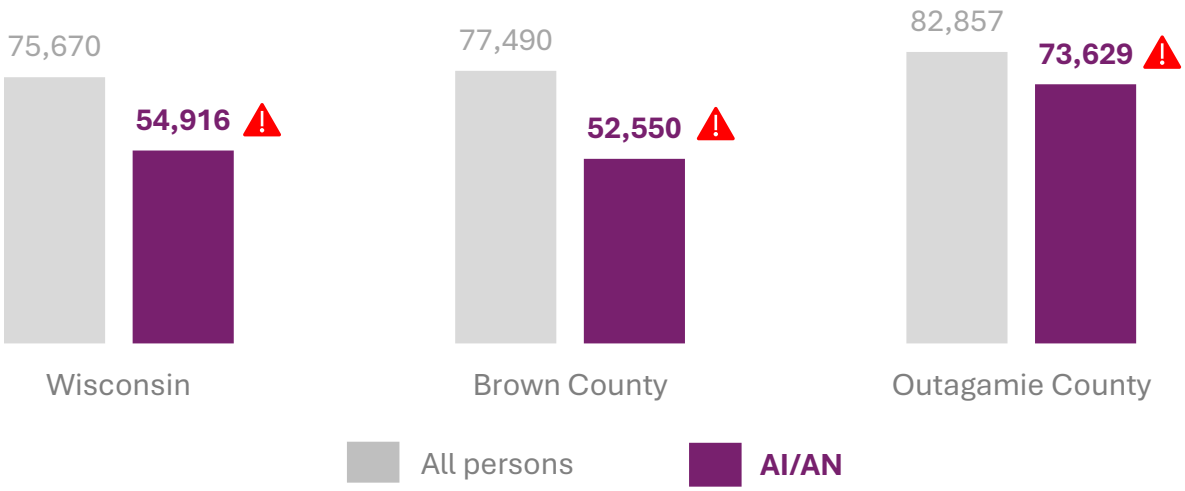
Data source: WISH Query (Opioid-Related Hospital Encounters), **Years:** 2020-2023

The rate opioid-related hospital discharge among **AI/AN** persons in Brown and Outagamie County was more than **4.2 times higher** than the rate among all persons.

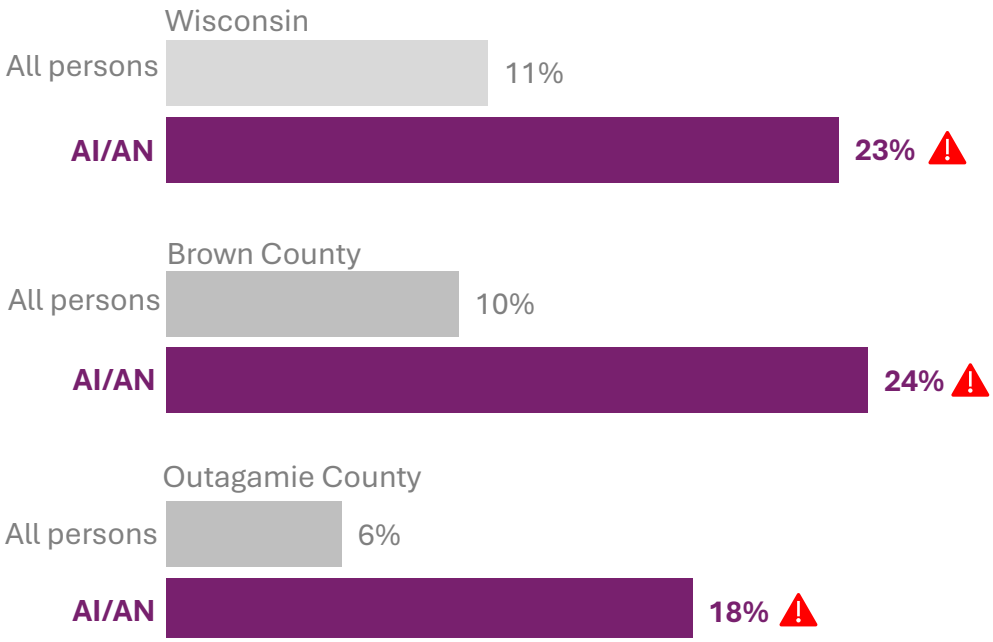
Income and Poverty

The United States measures poverty based on how an individual or family's income compares to a set of federal thresholds. Individuals and families who live in poverty can struggle affording things like healthy foods, health care, and housing, which can result in worse health outcomes and lower life expectancy. The poverty rate among **AI/AN** persons in Wisconsin, Brown County, and Outagamie County was significantly higher than the rate of all persons in those areas.

Median Household Income in the past 12 months (2023 inflation-adjusted dollars)



Percent below poverty level in the past 12 months



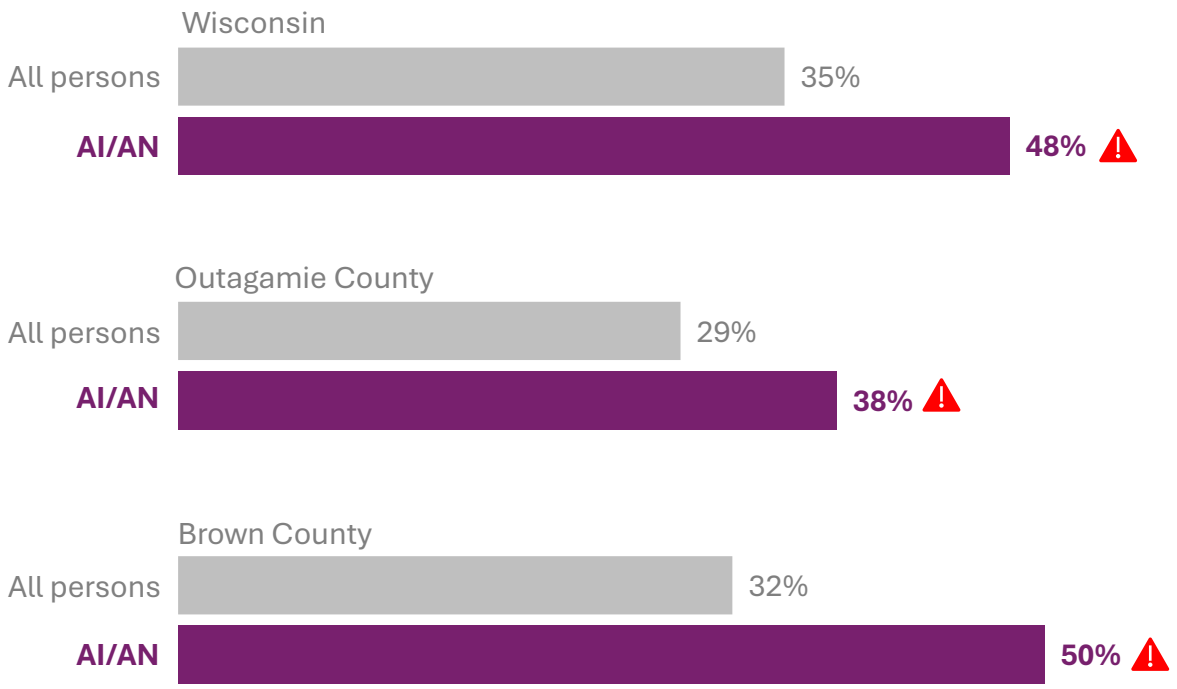
Data source: American Community Survey, **Years:** 2019-2023 (5-year estimate)

This data represents those who identify as AI/AN solely and not in combination with other races. This may not represent all identities in the Oneida Community.

Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed (ALICE)

ALICE households earn more than the Federal Poverty Level but not enough to afford the basics where they live. These households do not qualify for public assistance. Households below the ALICE Threshold can't afford the essentials. The rate of **AI/AN** households below the ALICE threshold in Wisconsin, Brown County, and Outagamie County was significantly higher than the rate among all persons in those areas.

Percent of households below the ALICE Threshold (ALICE households plus those in poverty)



Did you know? The Household Survival Budget reflects the minimum cost to live and work in the current economy. This budget is the basis for determining whether households are above or below the ALICE Threshold. Below is the 2023 Household Survival Budget annual total.

In Brown County....
1 adult, 1 child **($41,064)**
1 adult, 1 child in childcare **($46,968)**
2 Adults, 2 children **($66,864)**
2 Adults, 2 in childcare **($79,944)**

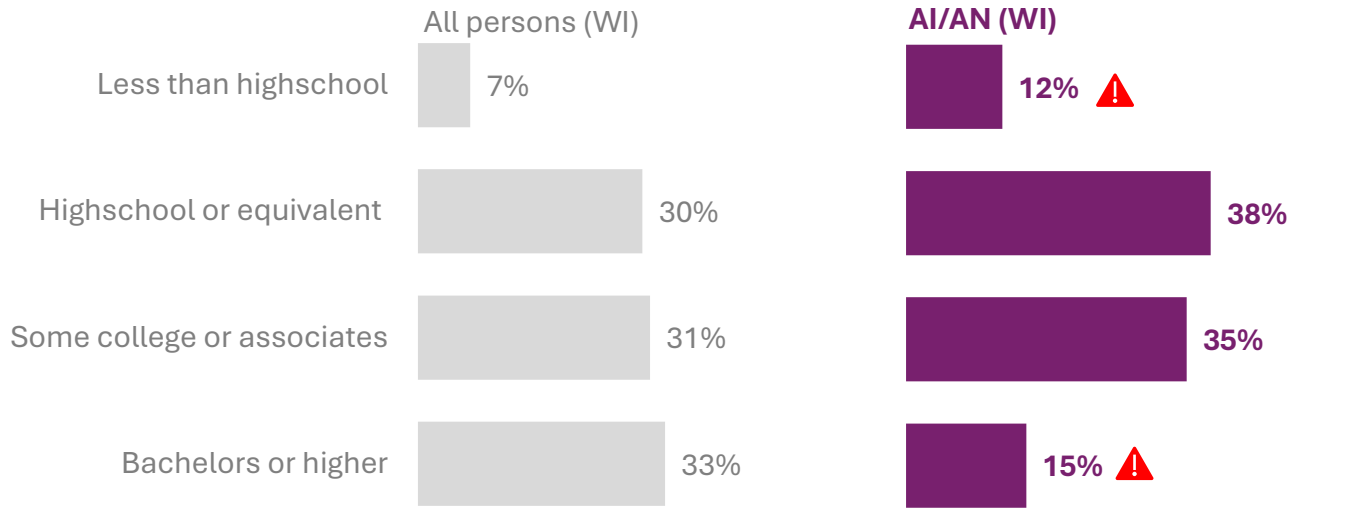
In Outagamie County...
1 adult, 1 child **($41,100)**
1 adult, 1 child in childcare **($47,400)**
2 Adults, 2 children **($67,296)**
2 Adults, 2 in childcare **($81,348)**

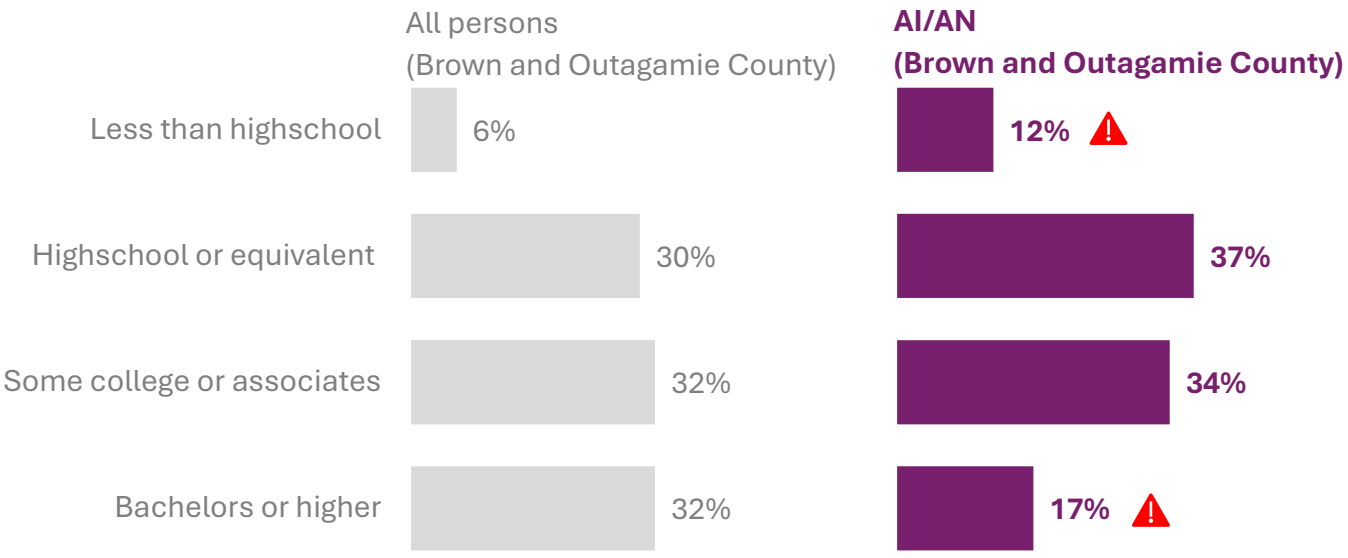
Data source: United for ALICE, **Year:** 2023
This data represents those who identify as AI/AN solely and not in combination with other races. This may not represent all identities in the Oneida Community.

Education Attainment

Education attainment refers to the highest level of education that an individual has completed. People with higher levels of education are more likely to be healthier and live longer. Education makes it more likely a person can access quality healthcare, find employment that pays a living wage, and live in a safe, non-polluted environment. The rate of less than high school completed among **AI/AN** persons in Wisconsin and Brown and Outagamie County was significantly higher than all persons in those areas. The rate of bachelor's degree or higher among **AI/AN** persons in Wisconsin and Brown and Outagamie County was significantly lower than the rate among all persons in those areas.

Education Attainment (of those 25 years and older)



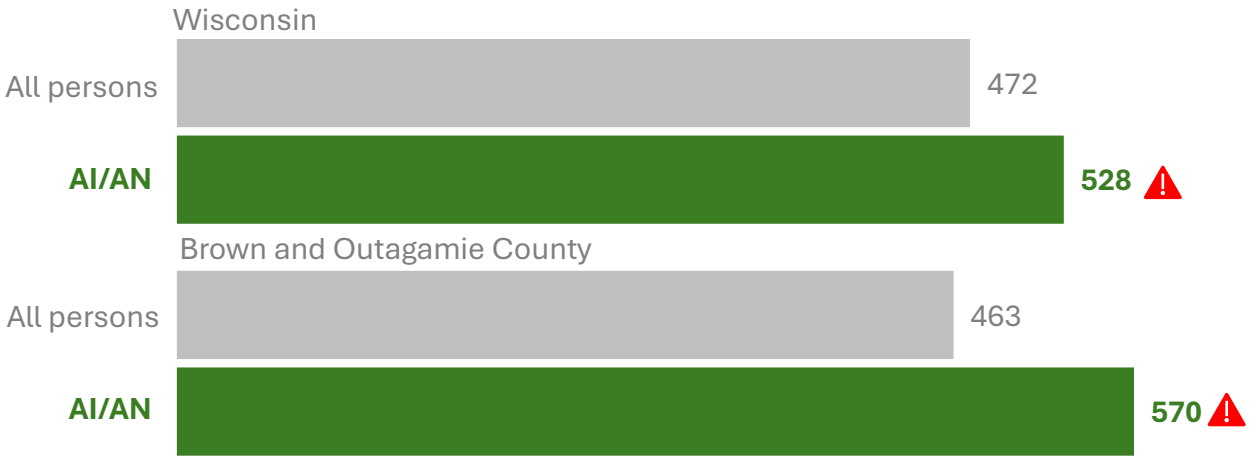


Data source: American Community Survey, **Years:** 2019-2023 (5-year estimate)
This data represents those who identify as AI/AN solely and not in combination with other races. This may not represent all identities in the Oneida Community. **Please note,** Oneida survey data demonstrates that Oneida Citizens have higher rates of educational attainment than other AI/AN persons, most likely due to the utilization of the Oneida Higher Education Fund.

Cancer

Cancer incidence is the number of new cancers that occurred in a specified population during a given timeframe (in this case, a 5 year span). Age-adjusted rates allow for fairer comparison from one group to another. The age-adjusted rate of new cancer cases among **AI/AN** persons in Wisconsin and Brown and Outagamie County was significantly higher than the rate among all persons in those areas.

Cancer Incidence Age-Adjusted Rate
Incidence per 100,000 population



Leading Cancer Incidence Sites (sorted in order of counts)

AI/AN Wisconsin

1. **Lung and Bronchus**
   298 cases (rate of 97 per 100,000)
2. **Female Breast**
   224 cases (rate of 134 per 100,000)
3. **Male Prostate**
   176 cases (rate of 117 per 100,000)
4. **Colon and Rectum**
   133 cases (rate of 44 per 100,000)
5. **Kidney and Renal Pelvis**
   97 cases (rate of 29 per 100,000)

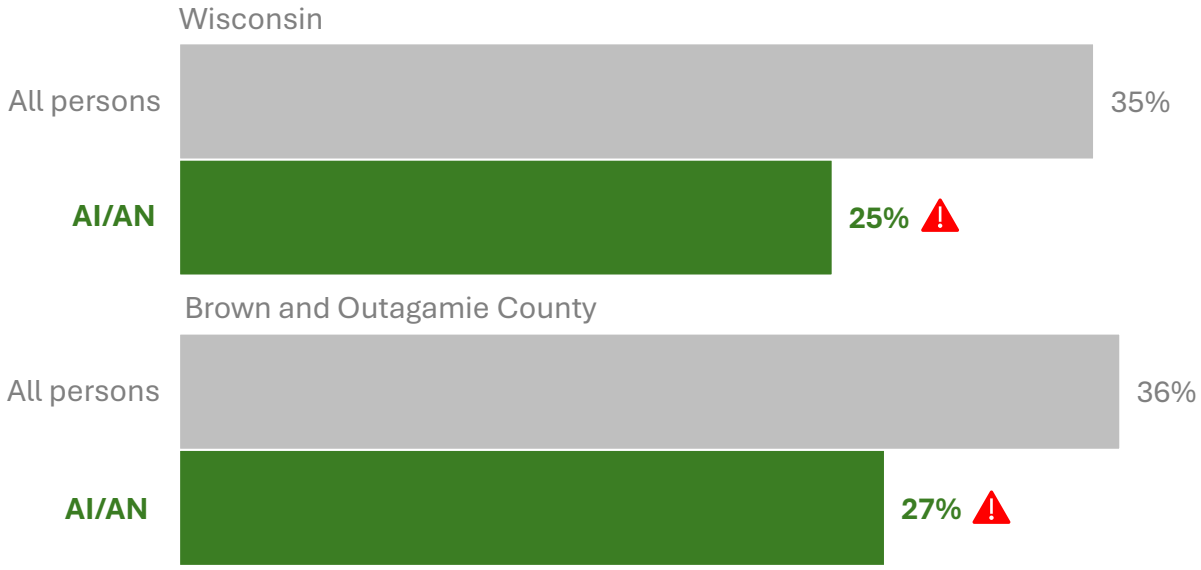
AI/AN Brown and Outagamie County

1. **Female Breast**
   47 cases (rate of 160 per 100,000)
2. **Lung and Bronchus**
   46 cases (rate of 97 per 100,000)
3. **Colon and Rectum**
   26 cases (rate of 55 per 100,000)
4. **Male Prostate**
   24 cases (rate of 92 per 100,000)
5. **Kidney and Renal Pelvis**
   15 cases (rate of 25 per 100,000*)

*Interpret with caution. Low case counts informing the rate calculation.
Data source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics, Wisconsin Cancer Reporting System [Report], **Years:** 2018-2022

Influenza Vaccination

Vaccination is one of the best ways to protect adults and children from potentially harmful diseases. Influenza (flu) vaccines are safe and effective at protecting people against illness, hospitalization, and even death. Some people are at higher risk for developing serious complications from the flu. These people include adults 65 years and older, children younger than 2 years old, people with certain health conditions, etc. Individuals are recommended to receive an annual flu vaccine. This data reflects the percent of residents who received at least one flu vaccine during the 2023-2024 flu season. The rate of receiving at least one flu vaccine during the 2023-2024 flu season among **AI/AN** persons in Wisconsin and Brown and Outagamie County and was significantly lower than the rate among all persons in those areas.

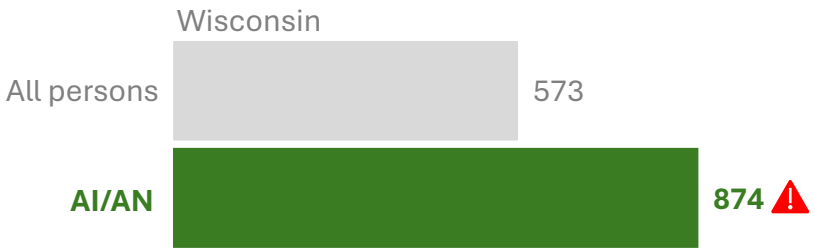


Data source: WI DHS WIR 2023-2024 Season [Report]

Sexually Transmitted Infections

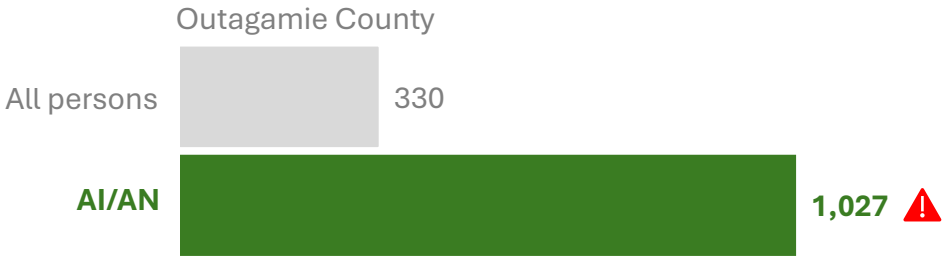
A sexually transmitted infection (STI) is a virus, bacteria, fungus, or parasite people can get through sexual contact. Untreated Chlamydia and Gonorrhea can cause serious and permanent health problems, like pelvic inflammatory disease (PID). PID is the formation of scar tissue that can cause issues during pregnancy and infertility. The rate of reported Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis cases among **AI/AN** persons in Wisconsin, Brown County, and Outagamie County was significantly higher than the rate among all persons in those areas.

Rate of Reported Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis cases
Rate per 100,000 population



Data source: Sexually Transmitted Infections in Wisconsin, 2023 [Report]

Data source: Wisconsin Sexually Transmitted Infections Surveillance Report Brown County, 2023 [Report]



Data source: Wisconsin Sexually Transmitted Infections Surveillance Report Outagamie County, 2023 [Report]

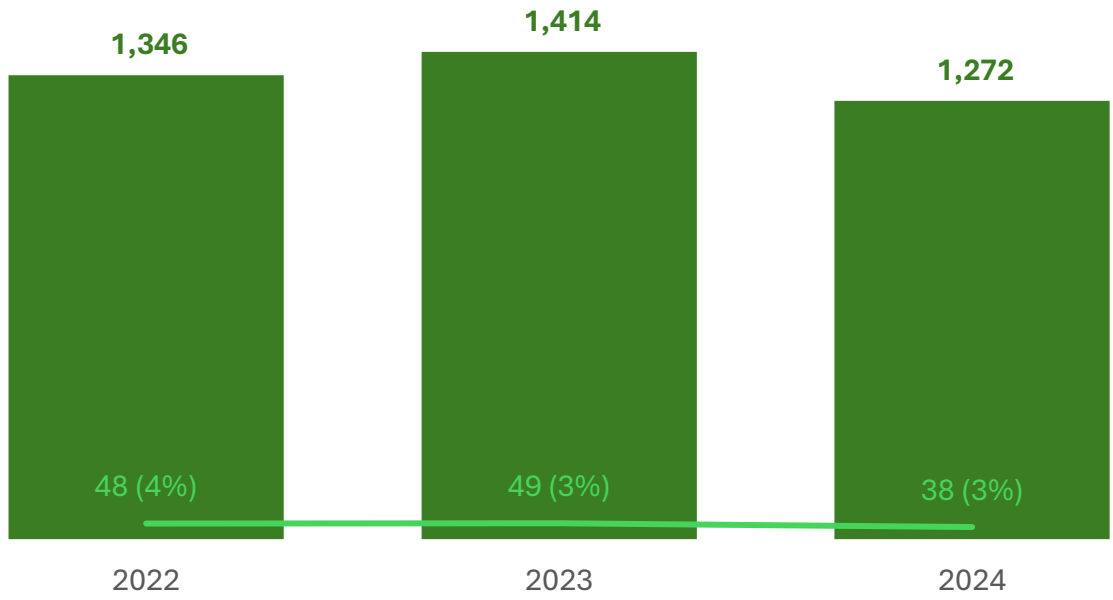
The rate of reported Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis cases among **AI/AN** persons in Brown County and Outagamie County was **3.5 times** and **3.1 times** the rate among all persons, respectively. In Brown County, **AI/AN** persons account for 3.6% of the total population but 8.7% of all reported Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis cases. In Outagamie County, **AI/AN** persons account for 1.9% of the total population, but 4.9% of all reported Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis cases.

Data source: WISH Query (Population Module), **Year:** 2023

Sexually Transmitted Infections

The Oneida Community Health Center (OCHC) performs laboratory testing for Chlamydia and Gonorrhea, among other STIs. The data below includes the number of chlamydia and gonorrhea tests performed at OCHC and the number that were positive or negative. One third (33%) of the positive chlamydia and gonorrhea tests from 2022-2024 occurred among those 20-24 years old.

Number of Chlamydia and Gonorrhea tests performed (number and percent of positives)



Data source: OCHD Electronic Medical Record STI [Report], **Years:** 2022-2024

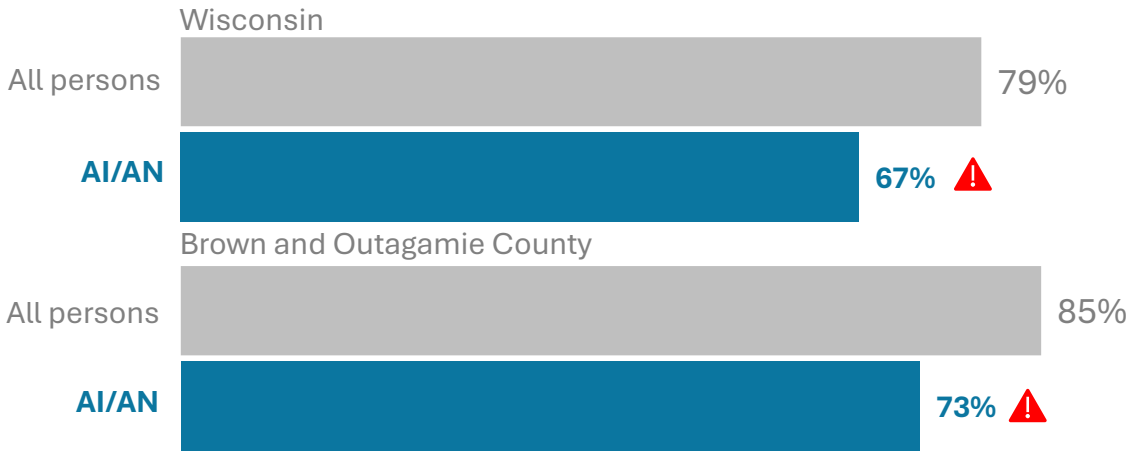
The Oneida Nation Tribal Public Health Department contacts those with a positive reportable STI, among other diseases, to provide education and resources. In 2023 and 2024, Chlamydia was the most common reportable STI that the health department followed up on. STIs disproportionately affect young persons. About **83%** of those with a Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis positive test in the Oneida Nation jurisdiction were **between the ages of 15-29 years old.**

Data source: Wisconsin Electronic Disease Surveillance System (WEDSS) [Report], **Years**: 2023-2024

Prenatal Care

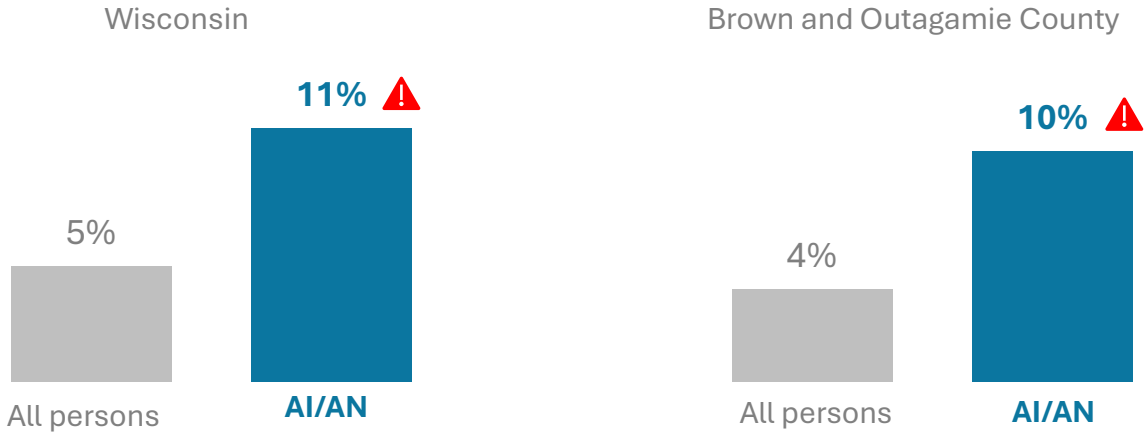
Prenatal care is the health care you get while you are pregnant. It's crucial to receive early and regular prenatal care. The first trimester is so important because most of the fetus's major organs and body systems are developing. Toxins, harmful substances and infection can severely damage a fetus's growth and development during this time. The rate of mothers who received first-trimester prenatal care among **AI/AN** persons in Wisconsin and Brown and Outagamie County was significantly lower than the rate among all persons in those areas.

Percent of births to mothers who received first-trimester prenatal care (care started in month 1-3)



The rate of births to mothers who started prenatal care in the third-trimester or received no prenatal care among **AI/AN** persons in Wisconsin and Brown and Outagamie County was significantly higher than the rate among all persons in those areas.

Percent of births to mothers who started care in third trimester (care started in month 7-9) **or received no prenatal care**

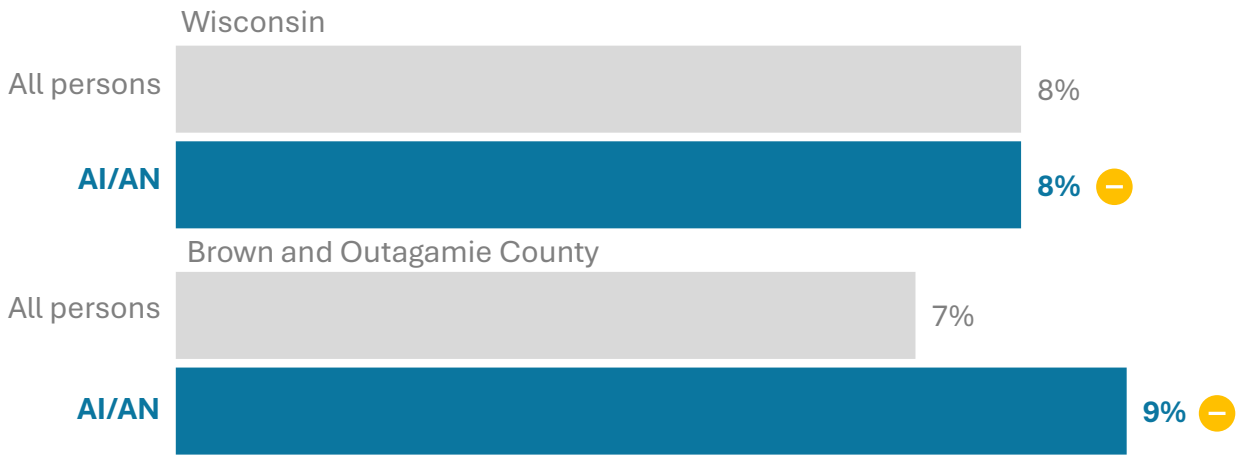


Data source: WISH Query (Prenatal Care Module), **Years:** 2020-2023

Low Birth Weight and Premature Birth

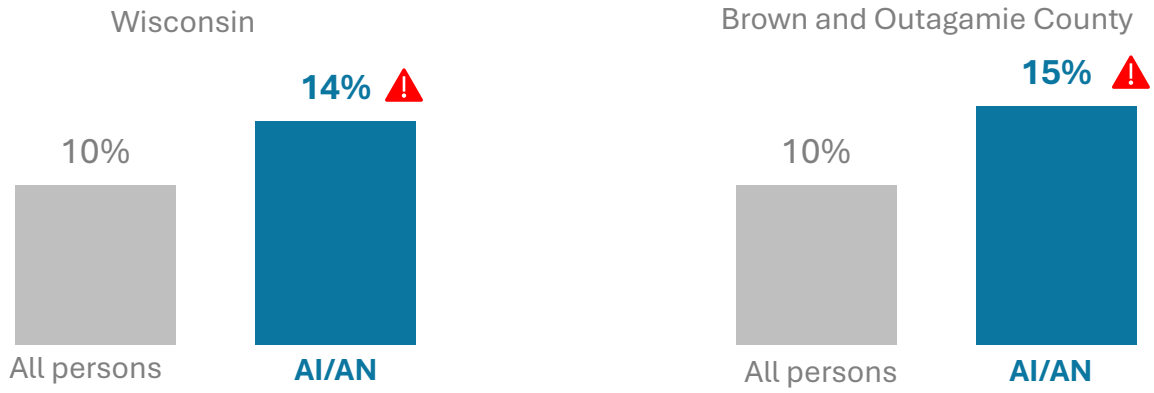
Low birth weight is a baby weighting less than 2,500 grams (about 5.5 pounds) at birth. Some low-birth-weight babies may be healthy, but some may have serious health problems. Serious health problems can include low oxygen levels, trouble staying warm, trouble feeding and gaining weight, infection, breathing problems, nervous system problems and others. There was not a significant difference between the rates of low birthweight among **AI/AN** persons in Wisconsin or Brown and Outagamie County and all persons in those areas.

Percent Low Birthweight (less than 2,500 grams)



The earlier the birth, the more serious the health risks to the baby. Some of the common risks include breathing problems and trouble maintaining temperature. The rate of premature births among **AI/AN** persons in Wisconsin and Brown and Outagamie County was significantly higher than all persons.

Percent Premature Births (less than 37 weeks gestation)

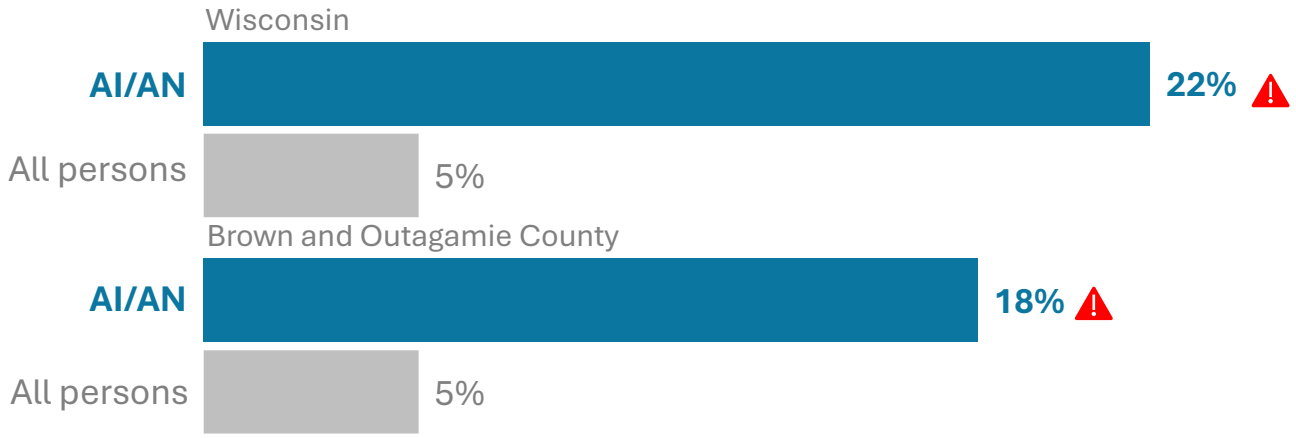


Data source: WISH Query (Low Birthweight Module), **Years:** 2020-2023

Maternal and Secondhand Smoking

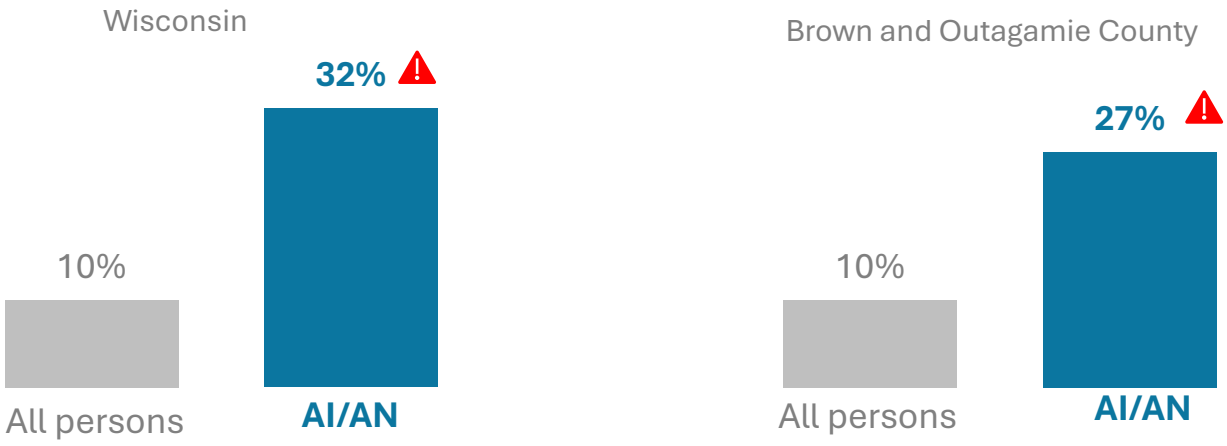
Smoking while pregnant can cause serious problems for the baby and mom. The baby could be born premature, low birth weight, or other health problem. The rate of **AI/AN** mothers who smoked during their entire pregnancy or intermittently throughout pregnancy in Wisconsin and Brown and Outagamie County was significantly higher than the rate among all persons in those areas.

Percent of mothers who smoked during their entire pregnancy or intermittently throughout



Some of the health conditions associated with being exposed to second-hand smoke are miscarriage, low birth weight, early birth, learning or behavioral deficiencies, and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS). The rate of **AI/AN** mothers who live with a smoker in Wisconsin and Brown and Outagamie was significantly higher than the rate among all persons in those areas.

Percent of mothers who live with a smoker

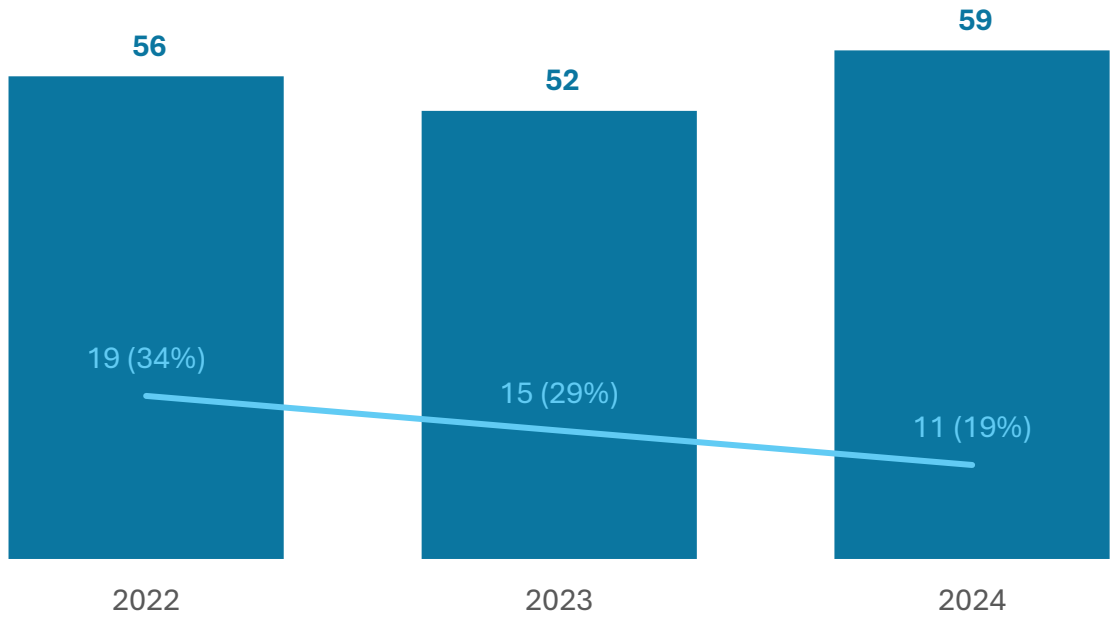


Data source: WISH Query (Low Birthweight Module), **Years:** 2020-2023

Gestational Diabetes

During pregnancy, gestational diabetes happens when your body doesn't produce enough insulin. Diabetes during pregnancy can negatively affect the health of pregnant women and their babies. For pregnant women who are diabetic or are diagnosed with gestational diabetes, OCHD Medical Staff will refer out to high risk or routine obstetric care. Past pregnancies, age, and co-morbidities will determine if a pregnant woman is at high risk. Therefore, glucose testing results that are completed elsewhere are not included here, which may misrepresent the true population who utilize OCHC. The data below represents the number of one-hour glucose tolerance test performed at OCHC from 2022-2024. A result over 140 mg/dL indicates a need for further testing and evaluation. Results ranged from 68 – 204 mg/dL.

Number of one-hour glucose tolerance tests performed (number and percent of results over 140 mg/dL)



Data source: OCHD Electronic Medical Record Gestational Diabetes [Report], **Years:** 2022-2024

Did you know? In 2023, 8.3% of persons who gave birth in Wisconsin had gestational diabetes. 12.2% of Non-Hispanic American Indian/Alaska Native persons who gave birth in Wisconsin had gestational diabetes.

Data source: WI DHS Pregnancy Characteristics Dashboard, **Year:** 2023

Environmental Health

Environmental health considers factors in the natural and built environment that may affect your health. It assesses the physical, chemical and biological factors that may cause injury, communicable disease and poor indoor air quality.

The Oneida Environmental Health Program Activities include:

- Food Safety Training and Resources
- Food Service Inspections and Licensing
- Swimming Lake Water Quality Monitoring
- Pet Safety Program
- Park and Recreational Safety Inspections
- Indoor Air Quality Outreach and Education

Oneida Environmental, Land, and Agriculture Division conducts water sampling at the Oneida Lake Beach and Nobert Hill Center Beach. In 2023, monitoring started at the Oneida Lake Beach at the end of April and at Norbert Hill Center at the start of June. Sampling concluded at the end of August for both beaches. Out of the 26 samples that produced a result, **100%** had a result that did not exceed the Environmental Protection Agency E. coli criteria for single sample maximum. **Results ranged from less than 1 to 102 E. coli (MPN/100mL).** Oneida Nation uses a flag system to indicate the level of E. coli bacteria in the Lake based on the latest test results.

OPEN: < 235 MPN/100mL	**ADVISORY:** ≥ 235 MPN/100mL	**CLOSURE:** ≥ 1,000 MPN/100mL

Data source: Oneida Environmental, Land, and Agricultural Division Water Quality [Report], **Year:** 2023

Remember to always swim at your own risk. Do not swallow lake water, do not swim with open cuts or wounds, ensure children wear a swim diaper, no public bathing, and wash hands after swimming and before eating. Please visit https://oneida-nsn.gov/resources/environmental/ for more information on the most recent swimming water monitoring results.

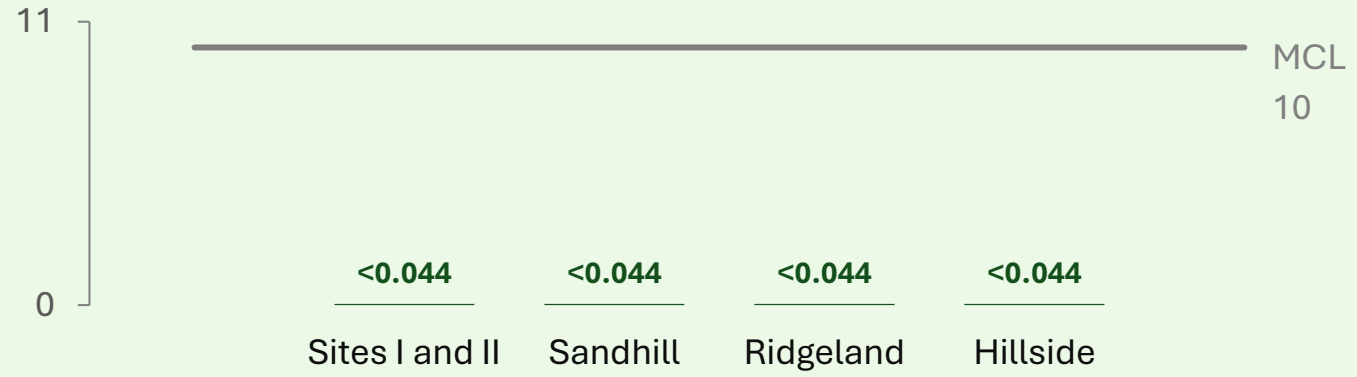
Nitrate

Nitrate (NO3-N) is a chemical found in fertilizers, manure, agricultural runoff, dairy lagoons, and liquid waste discharged from septic tanks. Rain or irrigation can carry nitrate down through soil into groundwater. Ingesting high levels of nitrate reduces the ability of red blood cells to carry oxygen. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die.

MCL: 10 parts per million (ppm)

The Oneida Nation Utility Department tests for nitrate every year in the public water supplies within the Oneida Nation Reservation boundaries. **All samples tested in 2024 were below the nitrate MCL.**

Detected level of nitrate (ppm)



Data source: Oneida Nation Utilities Annual Drinking Water Reports, **Tested:** 2024

Wisconsin

0.6%
% public water supply samples exceeded MCL

0.003 – 14.59 ppm
Range of nitrate detect reads

Brown and Outagamie County

0.0%
% public water supply samples exceeded MCL

0.052 – 0.35 ppm
Range of nitrate detect reads

Data source: Wisconsin DNR Drinking Water Portal, **Years:** 2022-2024

Did you know? Homeowners with private wells are encouraged to have their well tested for nitrate every year to determine the safety of the water supply.

% of well water samples that exceed nitrate MCL
Brown County: 6%, **Outagamie County**: 2%

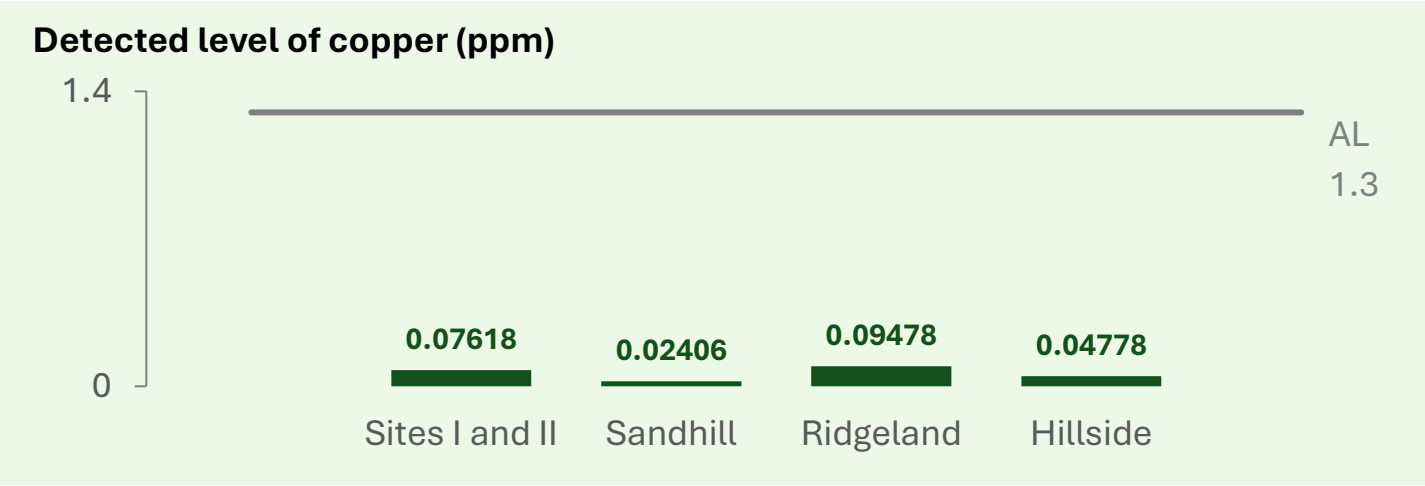
Data source: UW-Stevens Point Well Water Quality Viewer

Copper

Copper is a metal that occurs naturally and is used to make many products, including parts for plumbing systems. Copper can get into your drinking water as the water passes through your household plumbing system. It is possible that eating or drinking too much copper can cause headaches, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach cramps, nausea, liver damage, and kidney disease. High levels of copper may damage red blood cells and may also reduce the ability of red blood cells to carry oxygen. An established Action Level (AL) is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

AL: 1.3 ppm

The Oneida Nation Utility Department tests for copper every 3 years in the public water supplies within the Oneida Nation Reservation boundaries. **All samples tested in 2024 were below the copper AL.**



Data source: Oneida Nation Utilities Annual Drinking Water Reports, **Tested:** 2024
Note: Data above is the average of all copper sampling location results for each distribution system.

Wisconsin	Brown and Outagamie County
0.5%	**1.5%**
% public water supply samples exceeded AL	% public water supply samples exceeded AL
0.00059 – 22 ppm	**0.00094 – 1.8 ppm**
Range of copper detect reads	Range of copper detect reads

Data source: Wisconsin DNR Drinking Water Portal, **Years:** 2022-2024

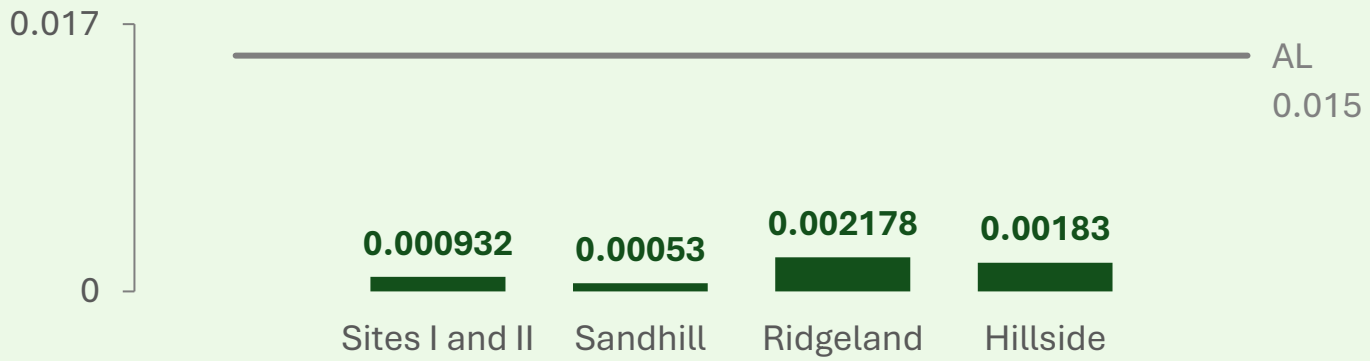
Lead

Lead is a naturally occurring element and can enter drinking water through corrosion of plumbing materials, especially where the water has high acidity or low mineral content that corrodes pipes and fixtures. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder. Exposure to lead can seriously harm a children's, pregnant women, and older adult health. Even low levels of lead in the blood of children can result in behavioral and learning problems, lower intelligence quotient (IQ) and hyperactivity, slowed growth, hearing problems, and anemia.

AL: 0.015 ppm

The Oneida Nation Utility Department tests for lead every 3 years in the public water supplies within the Oneida Nation Reservation boundaries. **All samples tested in 2024 were below the lead AL.**

Detected level of lead (ppm)



Data source: Oneida Nation Utilities Annual Drinking Water Reports, **Tested:** 2024
Note: Data above is the average of all lead sampling location results for each distribution system.

Wisconsin

2.0%
% public water supply samples exceeded AL

0.00002 – 0.78 ppm
Range of lead detect reads

Brown and Outagamie County

1.4%
% public water supply samples exceeded AL

0.00002 – 0.78 ppm
Range of lead detect reads

Data source: Wisconsin DNR Drinking Water Portal, **Years:** 2022-2024

Did you know? Homeowners with private wells are encouraged to have their well tested for lead at least once to determine the safety of the water supply.

% of well water samples that exceed lead AL
Brown County: 7%, **Outagamie County**: 3%

Data source: UW-Stevens Point Well Water Quality Viewer

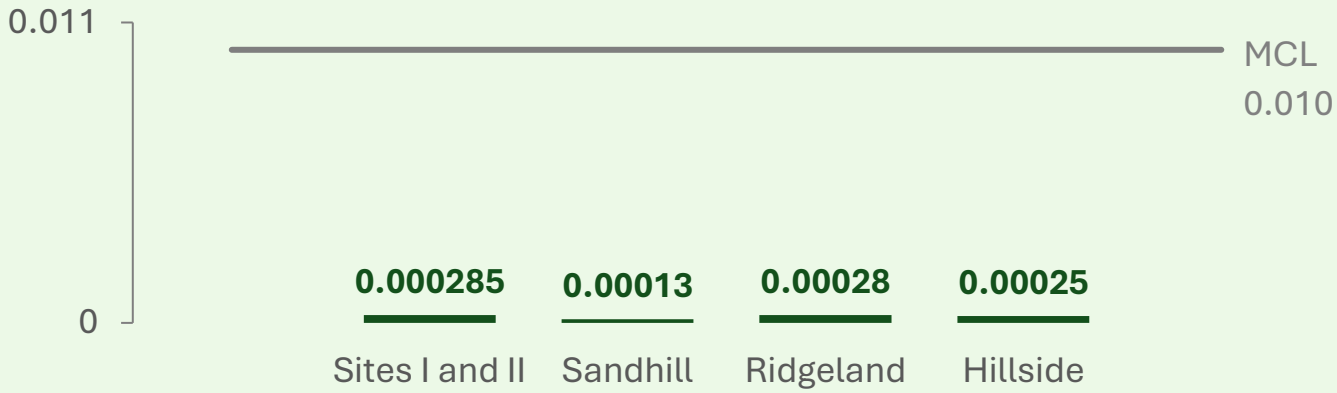
Arsenic

Arsenic is a naturally occurring element found in soil and bedrock. Arsenic can get into ground water and enter well water under certain conditions. Long-term exposure to arsenic in drinking water is known to increase risks of skin, bladder, lung, liver, colon and kidney cancer. Other health effects may include blood vessel damage, high blood pressure, nerve damage, anemia, stomach upsets, diabetes and skin changes.

MCL: 0.010 ppm

The Oneida Nation Utility Department tests for arsenic every three years in the public water supplies within the Oneida Nation Reservation boundaries. **All samples taken in 2024 were below the arsenic MCL.**

Detected level of arsenic (ppm)



Data source: Oneida Nation Utilities Annual Drinking Water Reports, **Tested:** 2024
Note: Data above is the average of all arsenic sampling location results for Site I and II.

Wisconsin	Brown and Outagamie County
0.7% % public water supply samples exceeded MCL	**2.2%** % public water supply samples exceeded MCL
0.00026 – 6.57 ppm Range of arsenic detect reads	**0.00027 – 6.57 ppm** Range of arsenic detect reads

Data source: Wisconsin DNR Drinking Water Portal, **Years:** 2022-2024

Did you know? Homeowners with private wells are encouraged to have their well tested for arsenic at least once to determine the safety of the water supply.

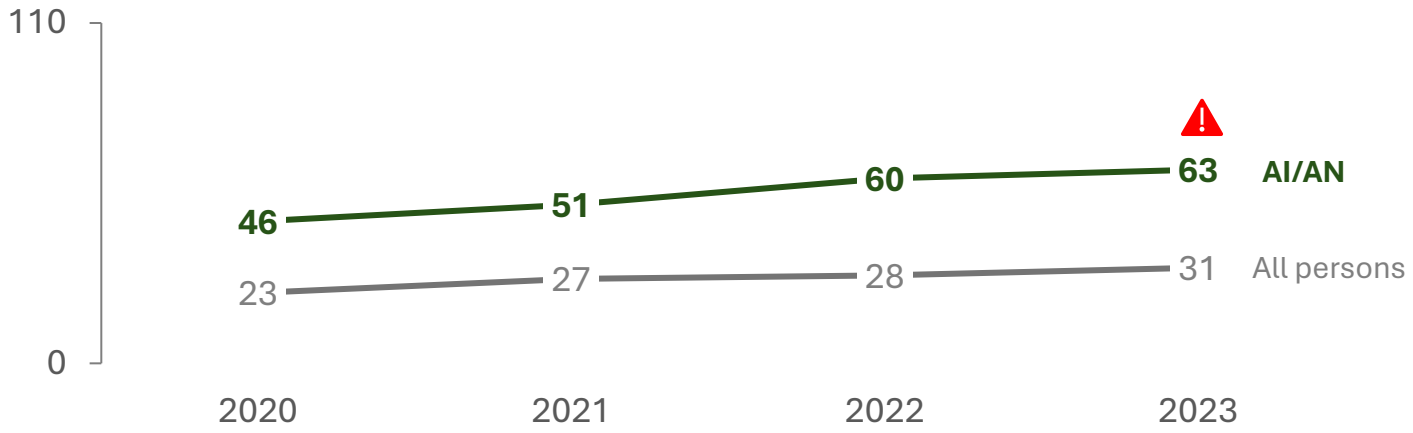
% of well water samples that exceed arsenic MCL
Brown County: 4%, **Outagamie County:** 17%

Data source: UW-Stevens Point Well Water Quality Viewer

Asthma-Related ED Visits

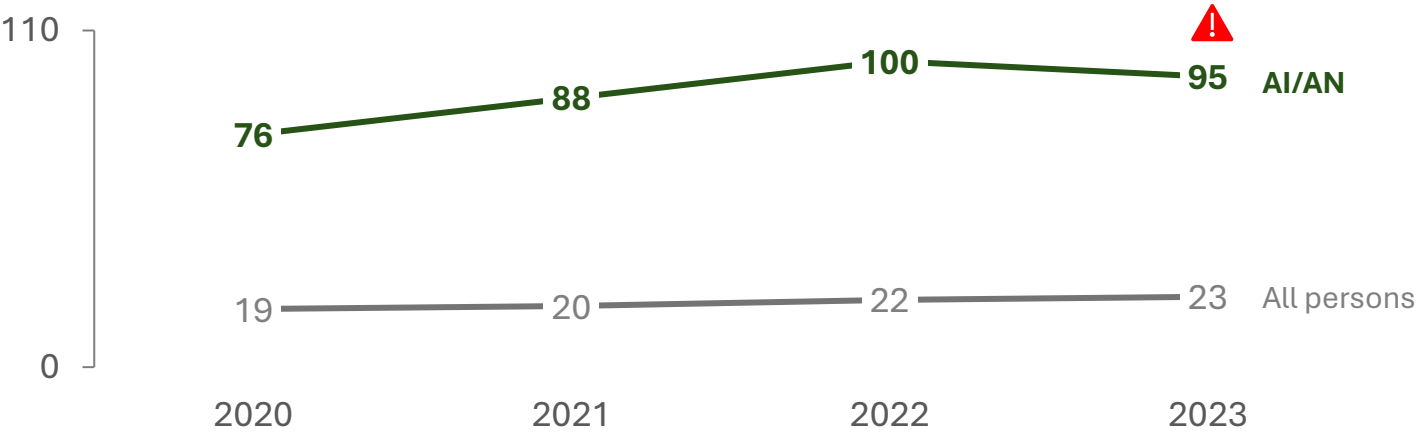
Asthma is a disease that affects a person's lungs and causes wheezing, breathlessness, chest tightness, and coughing at night or early in the morning. An asthma attack can happen when a person is exposed to asthma triggers. Common asthma triggers include secondhand smoke, dust mites, air pollution, cockroaches and other pests, pets, mold, and other. Those with asthma may need to go to the ED if their usual treatment doesn't help or their asthma symptoms worsen. The rate of asthma-related ED visits among **AI/AN** persons in Wisconsin and Brown and Outagamie County was significantly higher than the rate among all persons in those areas.

Asthma-Related ED Visits Age-Adjusted Rate, Wisconsin
Rate per 10,000 population



Data source: WI DHS Environmental Public Health Tracking, **Years:** 2020-2023

Asthma-Related ED Visits Age-Adjusted Rate, Brown and Outagamie County
Rate per 10,000 population

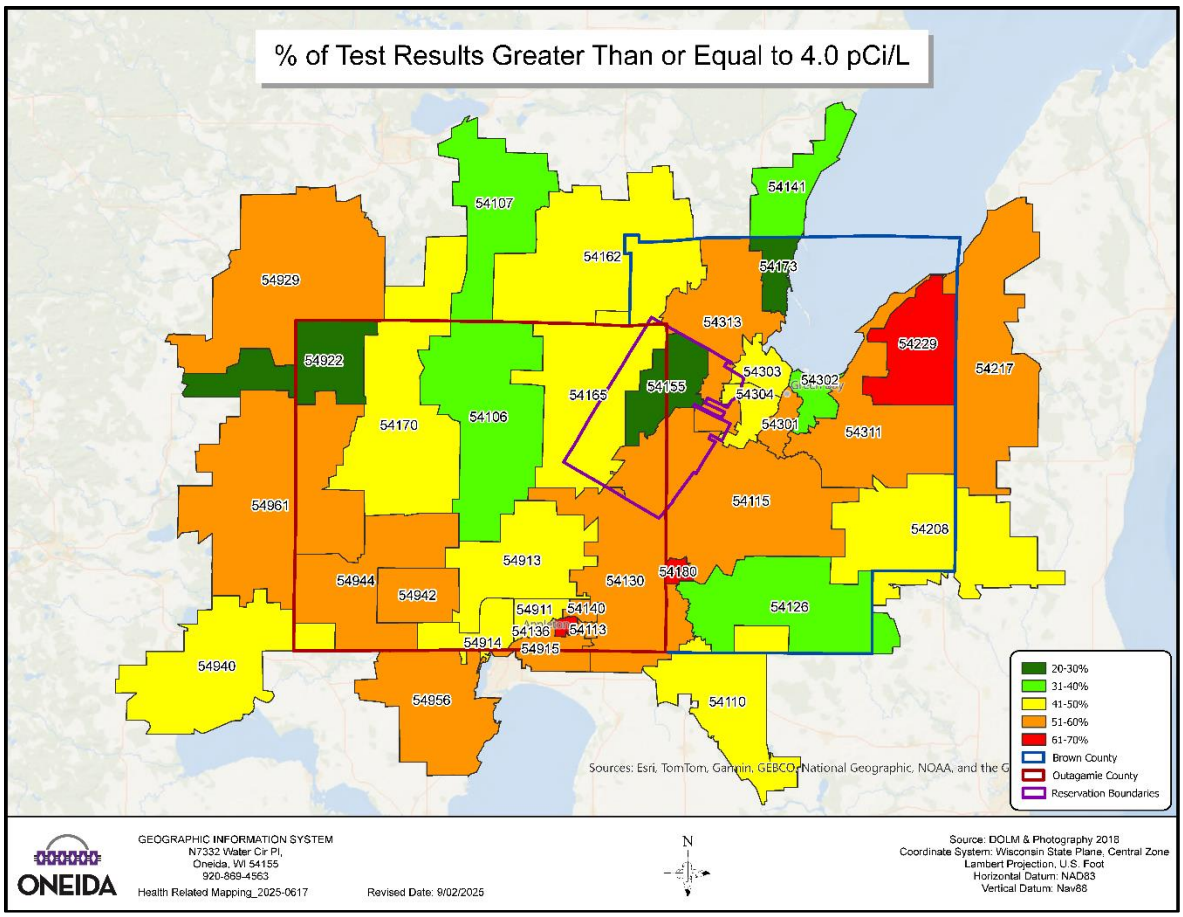


Did you know? In 2023, the rate of asthma-related ED visits among **AI/AN** persons in Brown and Outagamie County was **4 times** the rate of all persons.

Data source: WI DHS Environmental Public Health Tracking Report, **Years:** 2020-2023

Radon

Radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer deaths in the United States. Radon is an odorless and invisible radioactive gas that is naturally released from rocks, soil, and water. Radon can come into homes through construction joints, cavities and cracks in the wall, sump pump hole, cracks in floors, gaps around pipes and in floor, and private wells and groundwater supplies. It is recommended to fix your home if radon levels are 4 pCi/L or higher. pCi/L stands for picocuries per liter, which is a unit of measurement used to quantify the concentration of radon gas in the air. This analysis encompasses zip codes located either entirely within or partially extending into Brown and Outagamie.



Data source: WI DHS Indoor Radon Test Results, **Years:** Radon test results conducted from 1995 to 2016

In 2019, Oneida Environmental, Land, and Agriculture Division conducted radon testing in Oneida Housing Authority (OHA) units and any newly acquired or built single family homes on the reservation. 97 radon tests were given out as part of this project. Of the 88 radon tests that had a result, **9 homes (10%)** had a result at or above 4 pCi/L. **Results ranged from less than 0.4 to 9.0 pCi/L.**

Data source: Oneida Environmental, Land, and Agriculture Division **Years:** Testing began in 2019

Did you know? You can't see or smell radon. **Testing is the only way to know radon levels in your home.** These data sources may not be recent but they emphasis the need for testing home radon levels.

Leading Cause of Death

This data is based on death certificates. Each death certificate identifies a single underlying cause of death and demographic data. The underlying cause is the disease or injury that initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury. From 2018-2023, **3,659** deaths occurred among AI/AN* persons in Wisconsin and **638** deaths occurred among AI/AN* persons in Brown and Outagamie County.

Leading Causes of Death
Among AI/AN in Wisconsin

1. **Malignant neoplasms**
   581 deaths
2. **Diseases of heart**
   579 deaths
3. **Accidents (unintentional injuries)**
   542 deaths
4. **Diabetes mellitus**
   209 deaths
5. **Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis**
   197 deaths

Leading Causes of Death
Among AI/AN in Brown and Outagamie County

1. **Diseases of heart**
   135 deaths
2. **Malignant neoplasms**
   99 deaths
3. **Accidents (unintentional injuries)**
   83 deaths
4. **COVID-19**
   34 deaths
5. **Diabetes mellitus**
   32 deaths

Malignant neoplasms are cancer. Among deaths that occurred among AI/AN persons in Wisconsin and Brown and Outagamie County, 16% had an underlying cause of malignant neoplasms. Among deaths that occurred among AI/AN persons in Wisconsin, 16% had an underlying cause of diseases of the heart. Among deaths that occurred among AI/AN persons in Brown and Outagamie County, 21% had an underlying cause of diseases of the heart.

Data source: CDC Wonder, **Years:** 2018-2023

* Data includes individuals who are AI/AN solely or in combination with any other race.

Leading Cause of Death

The Oneida Trust Enrollment Department receives some death certificates when an Oneida Citizen passes away. The Trust Enrollment Department received death certificates for **927 deceased** Oneida Citizens from 2020-2024. 693 of those deaths occurred in Wisconsin. Data displayed here only analyzed death certificates that were received.

Deaths among Oneida Citizens in Brown and Outagamie County

426 deaths

66.5 years old was the average age at death

86% were reported as natural deaths. Natural is defined as death causes solely by disease or natural process.

11% had a manner of death listed as accident. Accident is defined as an unnatural death resulting from an inadvertent chance happening.

68% of all deaths occurred among those 60+ years old.

Most Frequent Primary Causes of Death
Among Oneida Citizens in Brown and Outagamie County

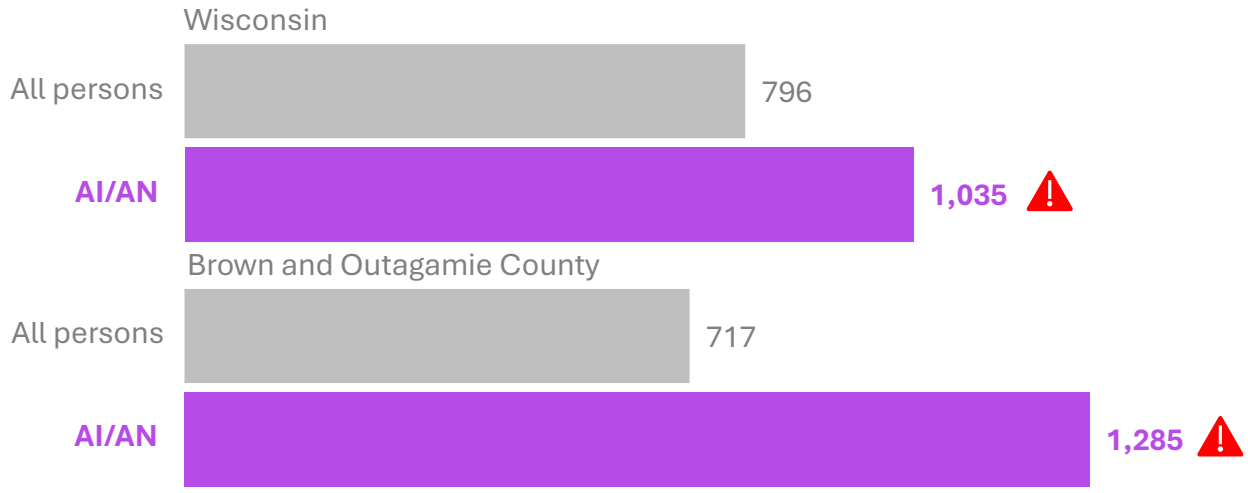
1. **Diseases of heart.** This includes hypertensive heart disease, coronary heart disease, heart attack, and others.
2. **Malignant Neoplasms.** This includes all types of cancer. Most frequent cancers were lung, liver, and pancreas.
3. **Accidents (unintentional injuries).** This includes accidental poisoning and exposure to drugs, transport accidents, and non-transport accidents.
4. **Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis.** This includes kidney disease and kidney failure.
5. **Cerebrovascular.** This includes stroke and cranium hemorrhage.

Please note, the “other” category was one of the most frequent primary causes. It is not listed here as it’s a broad category.
Data source: Oneida Trust Enrollment Department [Report], **Years:** 2020-2024

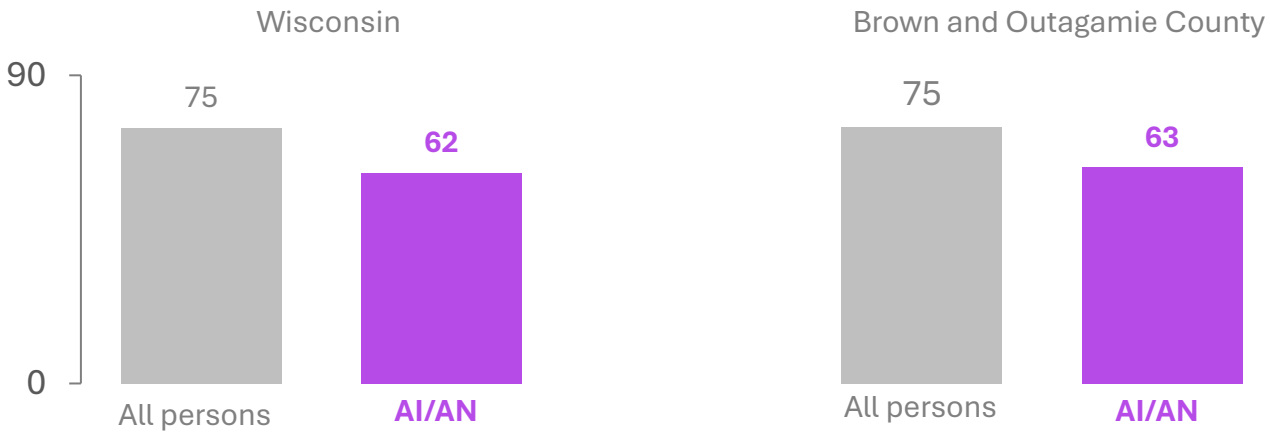
Mortality

Mortality is also referred to as a death rate. A higher age-adjusted death rate means that a group or area has a greater likelihood of death compared to another. The mortality rate among **AI/AN** persons in Wisconsin and Brown and Outagamie County was significantly higher than the rate among all persons in those areas.

Mortality Age-Adjusted Rate
Deaths per 100,000 population



Average Age at Death

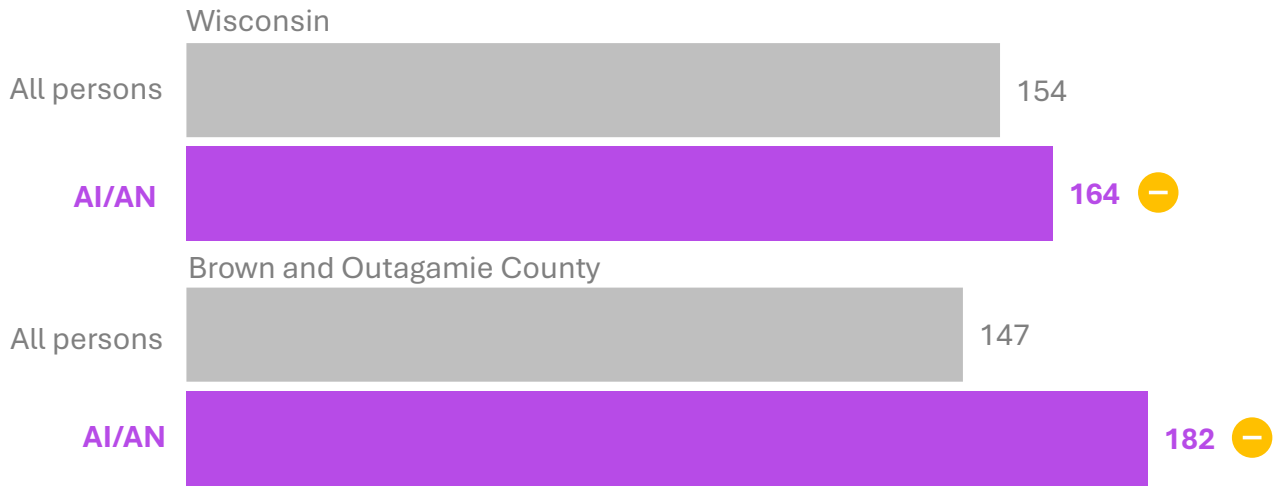


Data source: WISH Query (Mortality Module), **Years:** 2020-2023

Cancer Mortality

Cancer mortality describes the number of people who die from cancer out of 100,000 people in a given time period. There was no significant difference among the cancer mortality rate among **AI/AN** persons in Wisconsin and Brown and Outagamie County compared to all persons in those areas.

Cancer Mortality Age-Adjusted Rate
Mortality per 100,000 people



Leading Cancer Mortality Sites (sorted in order of counts)

AI/AN Wisconsin

1. **Lung and Bronchus**
   251 deaths (rate of 48 per 100,000)
2. **Colon and Rectum**
   78 deaths (rate of 14 per 100,000)
3. **Pancreas**
   60 deaths (rate of 11 per 100,000)

AI/AN Brown and Outagamie County

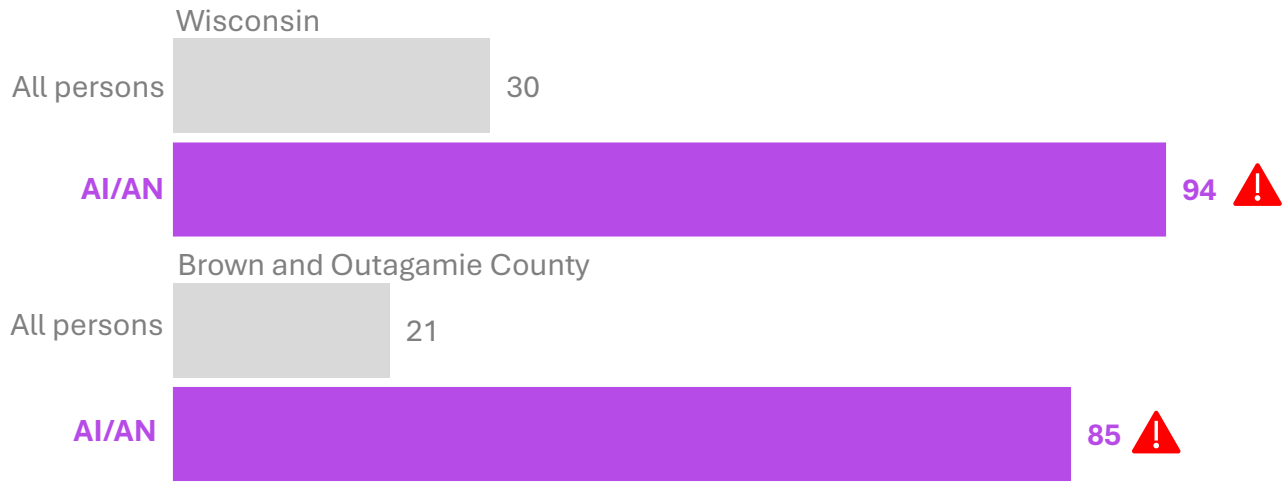
1. **Lung and Bronchus**
   36 deaths (rate of 43 per 100,000)
2. **Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Duct**
   14 deaths (rate of 21 per 100,000*)
3. **Colon and Rectum**
   13 deaths (rate of 13 per 100,000*)

*Interpret with caution. Low case counts informing the rate calculation.
Data source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Office of Health Informatics, Wisconsin Cancer Reporting System. [Report], **Years:** 2014-2023

Drug Overdose Mortality

There was a significantly higher rate of drug overdose deaths among AI/AN persons in Wisconsin and Brown and Outagamie counties compared to all persons in those areas. The drug overdose death rate among AI/AN persons in Brown and Outagamie County was **4.0 times** the rate among all persons in those counties.

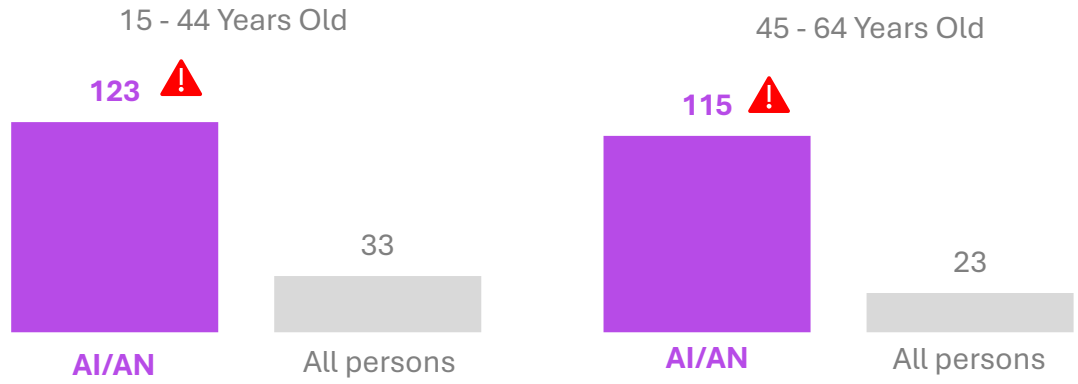
Drug Overdose Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate
Mortality per 100,000 people



Data source: WISH Query (Drug Overdose Deaths), **Years:** 2020-2023

The drug mortality rate among AI/AN persons aged 15-44 years old and 45 – 64 years old was significantly higher than the rate among all persons in those age groups. These are the only two age groups displayed here because there were no drug overdose deaths reported among AI/AN persons aged 0-14 or 65+ during these years.

Drug Overdose Age-Specific Mortality Rate, Brown and Outagamie County
Mortality per 100,000 people



Data source: WISH Query (Drug Overdose Deaths), **Years:** 2020-2023

Conclusion

In conclusion, we hope this Health Data Summary can be a resource for actionable insights to inform current and future programs, services, and policies. It is essential to understand that higher rates of some of these health conditions among American Indian/Alaska Native persons are not caused by race, but there are social conditions that continue to impact these communities more.

There is a still a need for further data collection and analysis. Finding health and wellness data specific to a Tribal community has its challenges. Some of the reasons include how the data is collected, analyzed, and stored. Unfortunately, these conditions are not always within our control. But the Oneida Comprehensive Health Division (OCHD) remains committed to finding data that will help monitor the health and wellness in the Oneida Community. Among the data we seek, it also includes our own efforts in collecting Oneida specific data throughout the entire organization.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention describes health disparities as preventable differences in the burden of disease, injury, violence, or opportunities. **The top 5 health topics presented in this summary with the largest disparities between all persons and AI/AN persons in Brown and Outagamie County include:**

1. Opioid-related hospital encounters (page 9)
2. Asthma-related ED visits (page 26)
3. Drug overdose mortality (page 32)
4. Rate of reported chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis cases (page 15)
5. Percent of mothers who smoked during their entire pregnancy or intermittently throughout (page 19)

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Technical Notes

Statistical Analysis Methods

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    - To ensure consistent comparison, all rates were adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population, as this was the standard used in the publicly available data sources.
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- In multiple places throughout this report, data was aggregated over multiple years to provide a more robust analysis. This aggregation served three primary purposes: to mitigate the effect of annual fluctuations on rates, to strengthen the statistical analysis by reducing the confidence intervals associated with single-year data, and to protect confidentiality by ensuring individual cases/events could not be identified in small data sets.

Cancer

- Funding acknowledgement: "The collection of cancer incidence data used in this study was supported by the Wisconsin Department of Health Services pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 255.04, Cancer Reporting, and the CDC's (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) National Program of Cancer Registries under cooperative agreement NU58DP007146. The ideas and opinions expressed herein are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the State of Wisconsin, Department of Health Services and the CDC or their contractors and subcontractors."

Leading Causes of Death (page 28)

- Causes of death are classified in accordance with the ICD. Deaths for 1999 and beyond are classified using the Tenth Revision (ICD-10). Diseases of heart (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51), Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97), Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01-X59, Y85-Y86), COVID-19 (U07.1), Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14), Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70, K73-K74).

Leading Causes of Death (page 29)

- The primary cause of death is the first item listed on the death certificate. An open text, unstructured field was analyzed to determine most frequent primary cause of death. All primary causes of deaths were transferred into an 3-digit ICD-10 code and then grouped based on the CDC Wonder Database to match page 28 groups: Diseases of heart (I00-I09, I11, I13, I20-I51), Malignant neoplasms (C00-C97), Accidents (unintentional injuries) (V01-X59, Y85-Y86), COVID-19 (U07.1), Diabetes mellitus (E10-E14), Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis (K70, K73-K74), Cerebrovascular diseases (I60-I69), Chronic lower respiratory diseases (J40-J47), Intentional self-harm (suicide) (*U03, X60-X84, Y87.0), Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (N00-N07, N17-N19, N25-N27), Septicemia (A40-A41), other (all other).
- There are several potential limitations and challenges with analyzing data this way. To try to reduce some potential errors, OCHD Medical Clinic Leadership reviewed the ICD-10 codes to ensure accurate assigning.

Drug Overdose Mortality

- Drug overdose deaths are defined as ICD-10 code indicating drug poisoning as an underlying cause of death including, X40-X44, X60-X64, X85, or Y10-Y14.

Conclusion:

- For each health topic where a rate was available among all persons and AI/AN persons in Brown County and Outagamie County, a rate ratio was calculated. Health topics with the 5 largest rate ratios were listed as topics with the largest disparity. Please note, this is one method to help narrow down where disparities exist and help focus efforts. It is ultimately up to leadership to determine if rates are favorable.
- $Rate\ ratio = \frac{Rate\ among\ AIAN\ persons\ in\ Brown\ and\ Outagamie\ County}{Rate\ among\ all\ persons\ in\ Brown\ and\ Otuagamie\ County}$