



Ho-Chunk Nation
Department of Health

Health Profile Report

Public Health & Environmental Health

2025

Submitted July 2025

WAŽA HIGIRAWI
(We care)

Ho-Chunk Nation-Chief Headdress

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Ho-Chunk Nation-Female Powwow

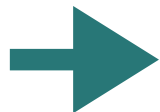


Ho-Chunk Nation-Yarn belts

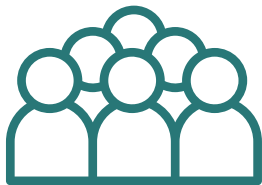
Data details

Where does the data come from?

Multiple data sources are used in this report. This includes:



Internal data: From the Ho-Chunk Nation Department of Health and other Ho-Chunk Departments



HCN Office of Enrollment



HCN DOH Programs



NextGen
(HCN DOH Medical Records)



External data: From places outside the Ho-Chunk Nation, including state and federal sources



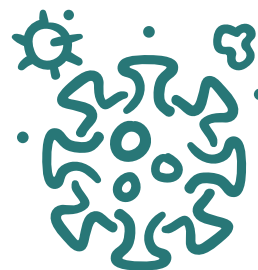
US Census



WI DNR



WI DHS



CDC



WEDSS

When is the data from?

Because public data can lag, the data represented in this report reflects the latest, currently available information. For some measures, you may see multiple years, and an average of those years presented. This is commonly used in smaller populations or with public sources that use surveys and weigh responses to reflect a larger population, such as a county, state, or nation.

Other source details:

WI Department of Natural Resources (DNR): <https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/>

WI Department of Health Services (DHS): <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/>

Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC): <https://www.cdc.gov/>

WI Electronic Disease Surveillance System (WEDSS): Internal surveillance site for public health staff, infection control practitioners, clinical laboratories, clinics, & other disease reporters.



Data details cont.

Who is represented in the data?

Because of how tribal nations and tribal health departments can 1) receive/share information and 2) due to differences in funding reporting requirements, some data sources report on all tribal members, and others report on Ho-Chunk tribal members only. Additionally, some sources will only report on specific geographic areas, such as the state or specific counties. Be sure to keep this in mind when interpreting results and referencing the data source on each page.



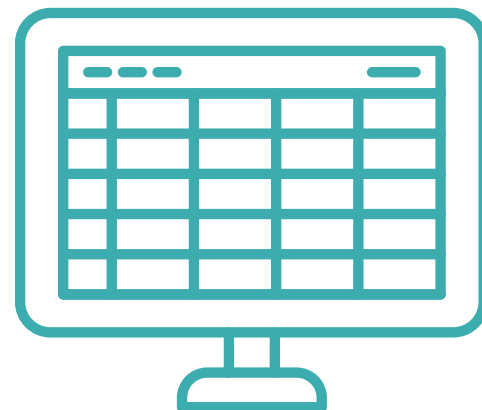
Can I access/get a copy of the original data?

Depends! Anyone can access external public data sources and download data. However, some external sources can only be used by specific organizations and are not available to the public. Some internal Ho-Chunk Nation data may be available for an aggregated report upon request.



How do I use the data in this report?

There are many ways data can be used, ranging from individual, community, or organizational use. See the following page (iv) for more ideas on how this information can be applied in different settings.



Other Questions?

Please contact Sarah Reed-Thryselius

Ho-Chunk Nation Epidemiologist
Sarah.Thryselius@ho-chunk.com



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Data uses

Community Knowledge & Empowerment

A key function of the HCN DOH is to provide information to our communities about their health, community conditions, and health outcomes to make informed decisions.

Education & Communication

Providing the most up-to-date health information to our communities, including health education and resources from the Public Health and Environmental Health divisions.

Accreditation

This includes standards such as analyzing data, providing health education, and conducting performance management.

Programming & Service Development

Measures highlight gaps and opportunities for improvement in community conditions and health outcomes. The data pinpoints where programs/services could focus on.

Grant Proposals

Use Ho-Chunk Nation data to support grant proposals and explain your "so what."

Community Health Assessment

Provides additional community data to deepen the understanding of community conditions and outcomes.

Policy Development

Identifies needs and gaps in the community. Data could highlight the need for a policy.

Research

Use data to identify a need or a question.

Media Stories

Support and strengthen stories with data, including articles, social media posts, interviews, and more.

iv



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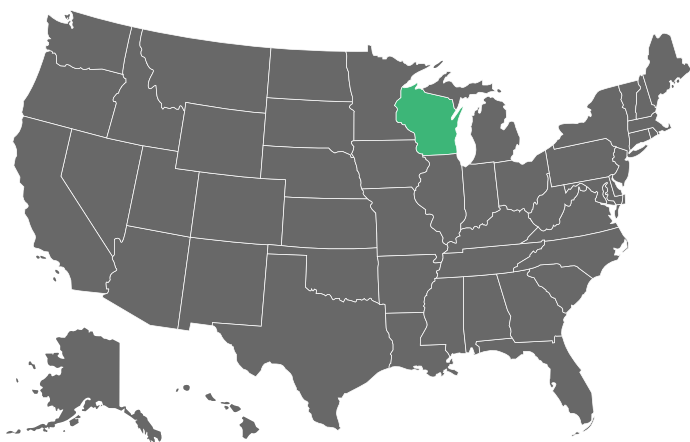




Wisconsin Winnebago Business Committee

Ho-Chunk Nation Community Profile

Our Ho-Chunk Tribal members live all over the world. Population estimates are helpful to understand age, sex, and geographical location to predict service demand and resource allocation. The numbers below reflect enrolled Ho-Chunk Tribal members in 2023.



7,730
members
nationwide

5,361
members in
Wisconsin

Sex
(nationwide)

51% female
49% male

By age

All HCN Tribal in Wisconsin

0- 4 years	92
5-11 years	468
12-17 years	570
18-24 years	668
25-34 years	975
35-44 years	857
45-59 years	956
60+ years	775

DYK? Ho-Chunk people (*Hocaks/Ho-Chungra*) have traditional lands from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Illinois.



Among Wisconsin Ho-Chunk Tribal members, about 36% are considered vulnerable. This includes Elders and youth.



These groups are more susceptible to health conditions & community impacts because of their age.

1

HCN Community Profile: HCN tribal enrollment, October 2023
Source: HCN Office of Enrollment
Years displayed: 2023



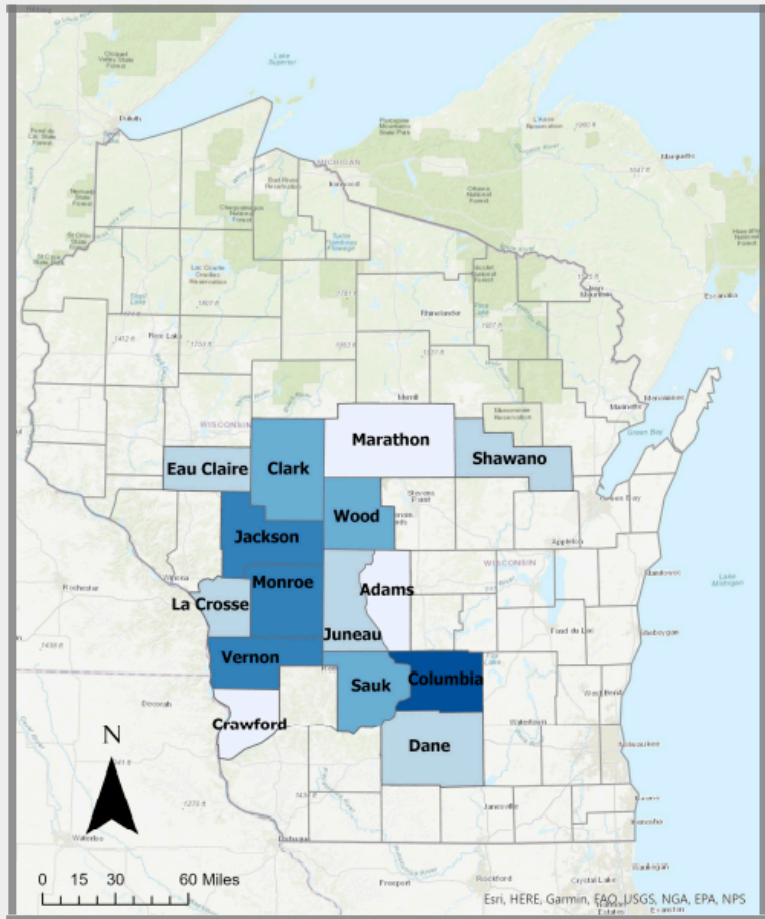
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Purchased Referred Care Delivery Area

In addition to national and state populations, Indian Health Services (IHS) assigns designated **Purchased Referred Care Delivery Areas** (PRCDA) to tribes; these are "counties that include all or part of an American Indian or Alaska Native reservation or have a common boundary with a federally recognized tribal land.... it is a geographic area within which IHS makes purchased/referred care available to members of an identified Indian community who reside in the area....36 states have at least one PRCDA-designated county (CDC, 2022)." The Ho-Chunk Nation Department of Health often reports on national, state, and PRCDA populations due to funding and program requirements.



NOTE: Houston County (MN) not pictured

There are **15 counties in Wisconsin** and **one county in Minnesota** which make up the **HCN DOH PRCDA area**:

- Adams
- Clark
- Columbia
- Crawford
- Dane
- Eau Claire
- Jackson
- Juneau
- La Crosse
- Marathon
- Monroe
- Sauk
- Shawano
- Vernon
- Wood
- Houston



4,165
enrolled members
in PRCDA area

78%
% of enrolled WI
members living
in PRCDA area

HCN Community Profile: HCN tribal enrollment, October 2023
Source: HCN Office of Enrollment
Years displayed: 2023

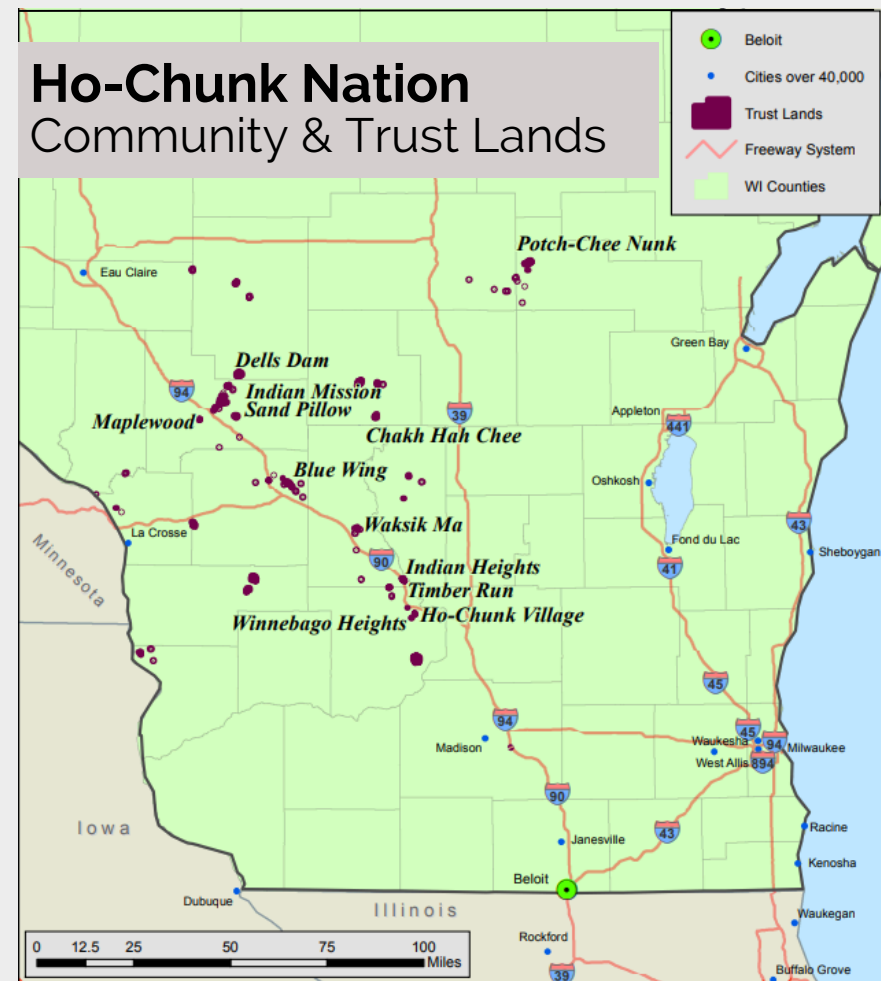


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Ho-Chunk Nation Tribal Communities

Ho-Chunk communities are located on Nation Trust land. Ho-Chunk Tribal members and their families are eligible for housing in these designated places, which span seven Wisconsin counties. The Environmental Health (EH) Division oversees certain services in these communities and on other trust land properties, including their water systems.



Community locations (by county)

Clark

- Dells Dam

Jackson

- Sand Pillow
- Indian Mission

Juneau

- Waksik Ma
- Indian Heights
- Timber Run

Sauk

- Ho-Chunk Village
- Winnebago Heights

Shawano

- Potch Chee Nunk
- Ho-Chunk Village

Monroe

- Blue Wing

Wood

- Chakh-Hah-Chee

Map: Courtesy of HCN GIS division

DYK? The EH division ensures safe potable water sources for its customers by maintaining compliance with all applicable Federal and State Regulations. These community water systems serve approximately 10,562 people, including residents, employees, and visitors.

The division shares full water quality reports (Consumer Confidence Reports) on their division webpage.



3



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Community Conditions

All persons
HCN DOH PRCD

Social vulnerability is the potential negative effects and outcomes on communities caused by external stressors or events, including natural disasters or human-made events. Certain experiences and identities like poverty, transportation barriers, or living with a disability can place communities at a higher vulnerability to such stressors or events (CDC/ATSDR, 2022).

The Social Vulnerability Index (SVI) looks at **16 social factors**, categorized into **four main themes**:



Socioeconomic status



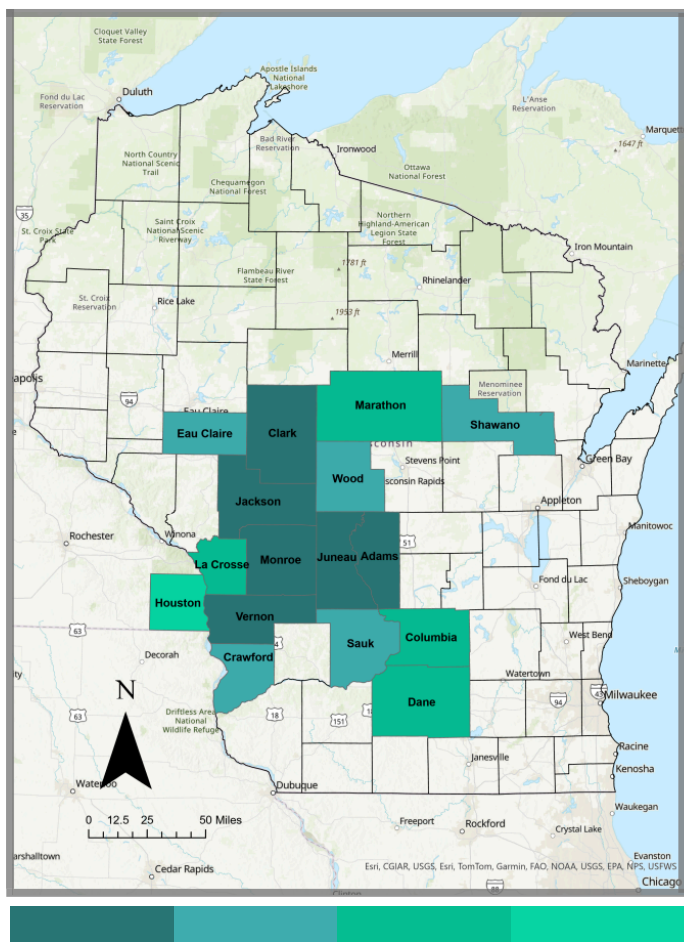
Household characteristics



Racial/Ethnic identity



Housing type/transportation



Higher → Lower

Social Vulnerability level

All persons
(Service area)

Medium-high

All persons
(Minnesota)

Medium

All persons
(Wisconsin)

Medium

Community conditions: Social Vulnerability Index
Source: CDC/ATSDR SVI
Years displayed: 2022

The **majority of counties** have a **higher social vulnerability rating**. These counties are mostly located in the center of the map.



11 counties have a **high or medium-high** rating.



4 counties have a **low-medium** rating



1 county has a **low** rating.

4



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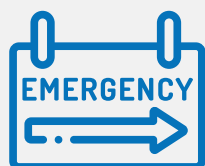


Hospitalization & ER Visits

Hospitalization and emergency room (ER) visit data are captured for Wisconsin tribal residents who are treated in Wisconsin, Minnesota, or Iowa. The data below reflects the primary cause of admission and number of visits, not patient counts. Because someone may be seen multiple times, each encounter counts as a new visit.

During 2023....

Among Wisconsin tribal residents



32,091

OF
ER VISITS



6,601

OF
HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

Among Wisconsin tribal residents living in one of the HCN DOH PRCDA counties



7,477

OF
ER VISITS



1,301

OF
HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

DYK?

Wisconsin tribal ER visits made up about **1.7% of all statewide ER visits** and **1.2% of all hospitalization admissions**.

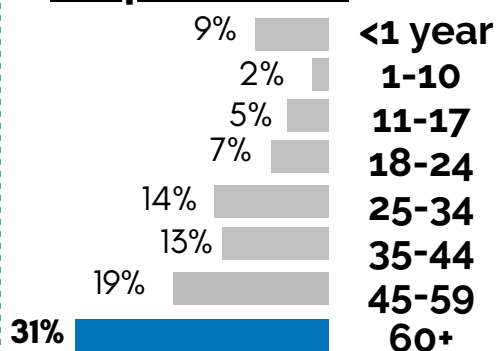
The 2020 Census estimates report that about 1.1% of Wisconsin residents are tribal (alone).



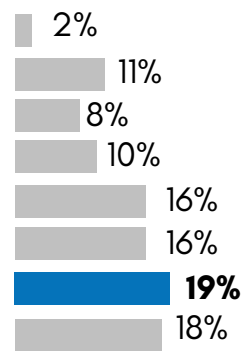
WI Tribal Visits

% by age

Hospitalization



ER



Hospitalization & ER Visits: Hospital discharge visits (inpatient and ER) for AI/AN;

principal diagnosis

Source: WI DHS Office of Health Informatics

Years displayed: 2023

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Hospitalization & ER Visits cont.

This table reports the **primary cause of ER visit** for **Wisconsin tribal residents who live within the HCN DOH PRCDA during 2023**. It also includes such residents who were treated in Minnesota and Iowa. Because someone may be seen multiple times, each encounter counts as a new visit.

TOTAL ER VISITS	# of visits
Total ER visits	7,477

AGE	
Less than 1 year	108
1-10 years	822
11-17 years	562
18-24 years	840
25-34 years	1,197
35-44 years	1,223
45-59 years	1,321
60+ years	1,404

NOTE: For ICD-10 CM conditions included in each primary health outcome group, please view pages 6-7 and Hospitalization & ER Data Definitions on reference page xiii.

DYK? Unintentional accidents/injuries made up about 17% of all ER visits



SELECTED PRIMARY CAUSES	
ACCIDENTS/INJURIES (unintentional)	1,263
Broken bones	195
Poisonings (any cause)	77
MENTAL/BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	244
Conditions/disorders	124
Alcohol/drug dependence	63
Suicide (intent and self-harm)	57
INFECTIOUS/PARASITIC DISEASES	196
ALCOHOL & DRUG USE	157
Chronic liver disease/cirrhosis	8
COVID-19	124

DIABETES	100
HEART DISEASE	93
Coronary Artery Disease	31
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA	79
ASTHMA	69
COPD	42
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE	7
CANCER (all types)	4

Alcohol and drug use: does not include "dependence."

Infectious/parasitic diseases: including sexually transmitted infections (STIs), other communicable diseases like salmonella, measles, or hepatitis.

Does not include COVID-19, pneumonia, or influenza

COPD: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disorder

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Hospitalization & ER Visits: Hospital discharge visits (inpatient and ER) for AI/AN; principal diagnosis
Source: WI DHS Office of Health Informatics
Years displayed: 2023



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Hospitalization & ER Visits cont.

This table reports the **primary cause of hospitalization admission** for **Wisconsin tribal residents who live within the HCN DOH PRCDA during 2023**. It also includes such residents who were treated in Minnesota and Iowa. Because someone may be seen multiple times, each encounter counts as a new admission.

TOTAL HOSPITALIZATIONS	# of admissions
Total hospitalizations	1,301

AGE	
Less than 1 year	93
1-10 years	13
11-17 years	42
18-24 years	131
25-34 years	200
35-44 years	183
45-59 years	218
60+ years	421

SELECTED PRIMARY CAUSES	
MENTAL/BEHAVIORAL HEALTH	184
Conditions/disorders	112
Alcohol/drug dependence	69
Suicide (intent and self-harm)	3
INFECTIOUS/PARASITIC DISEASES	141
HEART DISEASE	99
Coronary Artery Disease	3
ACCIDENTS/INJURIES (unintentional)	91
Broken bones	33
Poisoning (any cause)	3
DIABETES	68
ALCOHOL & DRUG USE	33
Chronic liver disease/cirrhosis	12

NOTE: For ICD-10 CM conditions included in each primary health outcome group, please view pages 6-7 and Hospitalization & ER Data Definitions on reference page xiii.

DYK? Mental/behavioral health outcomes made up about 14% of all inpatient admissions.



CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE	27
PNEUMONIA & INFLUENZA	20
CANCER (all types)	17
COVID-19	11
COPD	5
ASTHMA	2

Continued from page 6:
Cerebrovascular disease: including stroke, brain bleed, or brain aneurysm
Asthma: Not related to COPD

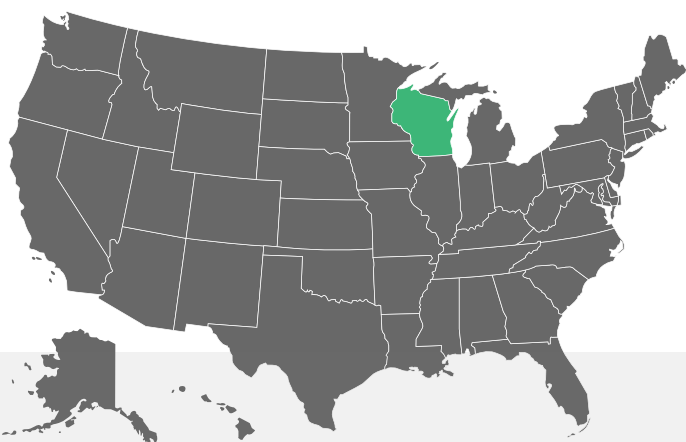
Hospitalization & ER Visits: Hospital discharge visits (inpatient and ER) for AI/AN; principal diagnosis
Source: WI DHS Office of Health Informatics
Years displayed: 2023





Ho-Chunk Nation Death Statistics

The Ho-Chunk Nation Office of Enrollment records tribal member death statistics and receives cause of death information when shared by family members or funeral homes on behalf of families. **The numbers below reflect death statistics for enrolled Ho-Chunk Tribal members from 2019-2023.**

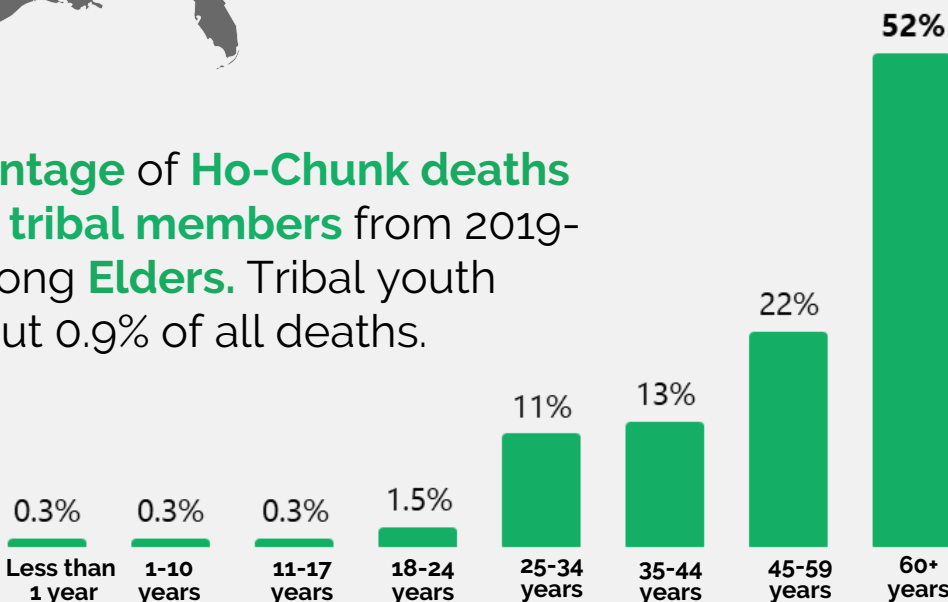


442
deaths
nationwide

326
deaths
in Wisconsin*

*About 82% of WI deaths live within one of the PRCDA counties

The **largest percentage** of **Ho-Chunk deaths** among **Wisconsin tribal members** from 2019-2023 occurred among **Elders**. Tribal youth accounted for about 0.9% of all deaths.



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HCN Death Statistics: Deceased population count
Source: HCN Office of Enrollment
Years displayed: 2019-2023



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Ho-Chunk Nation Death Statistics cont.

The major cause of death is determined by the underlying cause of death reported on an individual's death certificate. Note, the information below describes the major cause of death for records that the Ho-Chunk Nation Office of Enrollment received for 2019-2023.

About 54% of WI resident deaths had major cause of death information. For deaths outside of WI in the USA, 30% of deaths had this information.

The top five causes of death of Wisconsin Ho-Chunk Tribal members were:

- 1 Diseases of the heart.** This includes things like coronary artery disease, irregular heartbeats, heart failure, and heart defects someone is born with.
- 2 Alcohol and drug use as a contributing cause.** This includes long-term liver disease, cirrhosis of the liver, drug overdoses, and drug misuse.
- 3 Malignant neoplasms.** This includes all types of cancer.
- 4 Accidents.** This includes unintentional injuries like car accidents, drownings, poisonings, falls, and fires.
- 5 COVID-19.** This includes complications from the virus or exacerbations of previous underlying health conditions.

Major causes of death: Underlying cause of death- Enrolled HCN tribal, all ages
Source: HCN Office of Enrollment
Years displayed: 2019-2023

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Ho-Chunk Nation Death Statistics cont.

This table reports **Wisconsin Ho-Chunk Nation tribal resident cause of death** data during **2019-2023**, regardless of where the death occurred.

TOTAL DEATHS	# of deaths
Total deaths	326

AGE	
Less than 1 year	1
1-10 years	1
11-17 years	1
18-24 years	5
25-34 years	37
35-44 years	41
45-59 years	72
60+ years	168

SELECTED UNDERLYING CAUSES	
HEART DISEASE	34
Coronary Artery Disease	9
ALCOHOL AND DRUG USE	31
Chronic liver disease/cirrhosis	9
Other drugs	11
CANCER (all types)	17
Trachea/Bronchus/Lung	6
Pancreas	3
ACCIDENTS/INJURIES	14
Motor vehicle	9
Gun shot wound	2

Note: This information displays select major cause of death information for individuals whose death certificate was received by the Office of Enrollment. Of the 326 deaths reported during 2019-2023, 175 had a cause of death on record.

Major causes of death: Underlying cause of death- Enrolled HCN tribal, all ages
Source: HCN Office of Enrollment
Years displayed: 2019-2023

COVID-19	11
DIABETES	9
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE	9
DEMENTIA	8
Alzheimer's	4
SUICIDE	7
INFECTIOUS/PARASITIC DISEASES	7
PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA	6
CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE	5

Chronic kidney disease: including causes from things like diabetes, high blood pressure, chronic kidney infections or inflammation

Cerebrovascular disease: including stroke, brain bleed, brain aneurysm, or carotid artery disease

Infectious/parasitic diseases: including sexually transmitted infections (STIs), other communicable diseases like salmonella, measles, or hepatitis

10



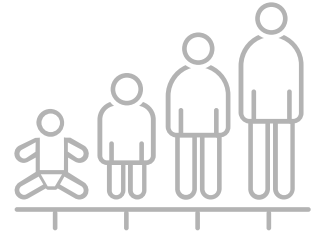
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WI Tribal Death Statistics

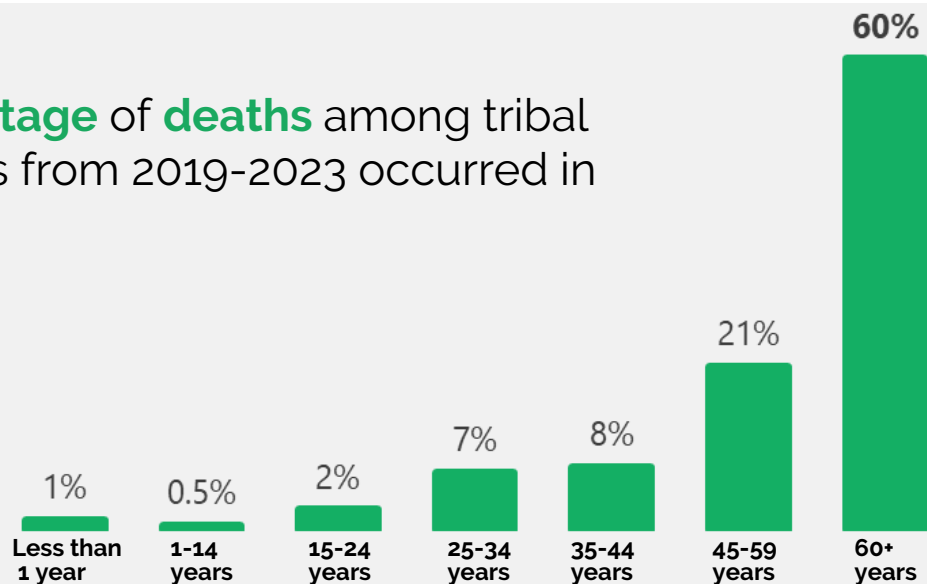
All tribal
WI

From 2019-2023, a total of **2,813 deaths** were recorded for all tribal Wisconsin residents, regardless of tribal affiliation. The **top five causes of death** were:



- 1 Malignant neoplasms.** This includes all types of cancer.
- 2 Diseases of the heart.** This includes things like coronary artery disease, irregular heartbeats, heart failure, and heart defects someone is born with.
- 3 Accidents.** This includes unintentional injuries like car accidents, drownings, poisonings, falls, and fires.
- 4 COVID-19.** This includes complications from the virus or exacerbations of previous underlying health conditions.
- 5 Diabetes.** This includes Type 1 (due to genetics) and Type 2 (due to behavioral and lifestyle choices).

The **largest percentage** of **deaths** among tribal Wisconsin residents from 2019-2023 occurred in **Elders**.



11

Major causes of death: Underlying cause of death for WI AI/AN, all ages
Source: CDC Wonder
Years displayed: 2019-2023



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WI Tribal Death Statistics cont.

This table reports **Wisconsin Tribal resident cause-of-death** data for the years **2019-2023**, regardless of where the death occurred.

TOTAL DEATHS	# of deaths
Total deaths	2,813

AGE	
Less than 1 year	33
1-14 years	14
15-24 years	70
25-34 years	203
35-44 years	223
45-59 years	583
60+ years	1,687

SELECTED UNDERLYING CAUSES	
CANCER (all types)	437
Trachea/Bronchus/Lung	129
Colorectal	35
Breast	25
HEART DISEASE	431
Coronary Artery Disease	286
ACCIDENTS/INJURIES	428
Drug misuse	122
Motor vehicle	63
Falls	40
COVID-19	176
DIABETES	164

Major causes of death: Underlying cause of death for WI AI/AN, all ages
Source: CDC Wonder
Years displayed: 2019-2023



DYK? The top causes of death for youth include:



Conditions originating in the perinatal period*

**occurring before birth up to 28 days after birth*



Accidents

CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE	157
Cirrhosis	35
LOWER RESPIRATORY DISEASE	110
CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE	94
SUICIDE	73
INFECTIOUS/PARASITIC DISEASES	45
ALZHEIMERS	37
PNEUMONIA AND INFLUENZA	26

Lower respiratory: including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD, asthma, bronchitis, or emphysema)

Cerebrovascular disease: including stroke, brain bleed, brain aneurysm, or carotid artery disease

Infectious/parasitic diseases: including sexually transmitted infections (STIs), other communicable diseases like salmonella, measles, or hepatitis

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All Tribal: Socioeconomic Factors

Socioeconomic (SES) status is often measured by education level, income, occupation, or wealth. It is tied to health behaviors, resources, and community conditions. SES impacts your health status because it influences your access to resources and the types of barriers you might encounter (Phelan, Link, & Tehranifar, 2010).



Education



% with a HS degree or lower



Household income



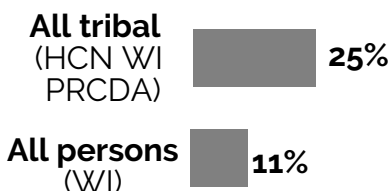
Median income
past 12 months



Poverty



% below poverty level



Cost of living



Average survival budget
for family of 4



Same or better than state value



Worse than state value



Data suppressed or
not available

13



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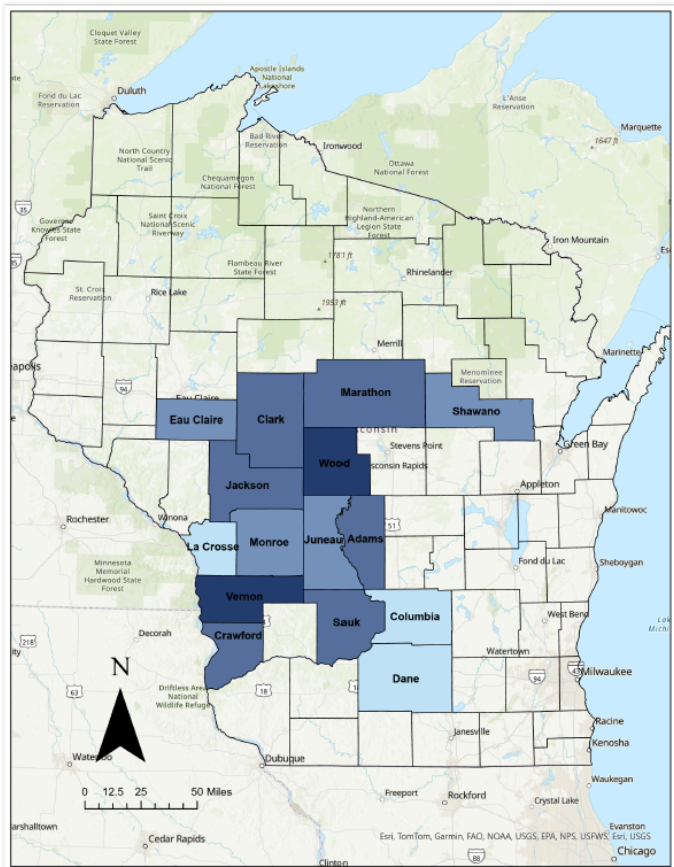




Education

All tribal
WI HCN DOH PRCDA

Of those aged 25 years and older, **HS or equivalent** has the **greatest educational attainment percentage among tribal groups**. About 53% of WI tribal members living in the PRCDA counties hold high school degree or lower, compared to 37% of all Wisconsin residents.



	All tribal (HCN WI PRCDA)	All persons (WI)
Less than HS	9%	7%
HS or equivalent	44%	30%
Some college	33%	31%
Bachelor's or higher	15%	33%

Education: Educational attainment those 25 years and older
Source: American Community Survey
Years displayed: 2019-2023

About **73% of the counties** have a **higher percentage of tribal members** (50% or more) with a **HS degree/equivalent or less**.

% of tribal population with a HS degree or less

69-92% Vernon, Wood	39-56% Eau Claire, Juneau, Monroe, Shawano
57-68% Adams, Clark, Crawford, Jackson, Marathon, Sauk	36-38% Columbia, Dane, La Crosse

Higher → Lower

DYK? Of tribal members living in the PRCDA counties, females have higher educational levels when compared to males.



Bachelor's or higher :

Female
17%

Male
12%



14



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**All tribal
WI HCN DOH PRCDA***

Tribal PRCDA household incomes are \$1,019 lower when compared to all WI tribal members but \$14, 316 less when compared to all persons in those same counties. **Wisconsin tribal households make \$20,754 less when compared to all Wisconsin residents.**

\$53,897

\$68,213

\$54,916

\$75,670





Poverty

All tribal
WI HCN DOH PRCDA

There are **14% more tribal members** in the **PRCDA** and **12% more tribal members statewide living in poverty compared to all Wisconsin residents**. The Healthy People 2030 goal is to reduce the percentage of persons living in poverty down to 8%.

All tribal
(HCN WI
PRCDA) **25%**

All tribal
(WI) **23%**

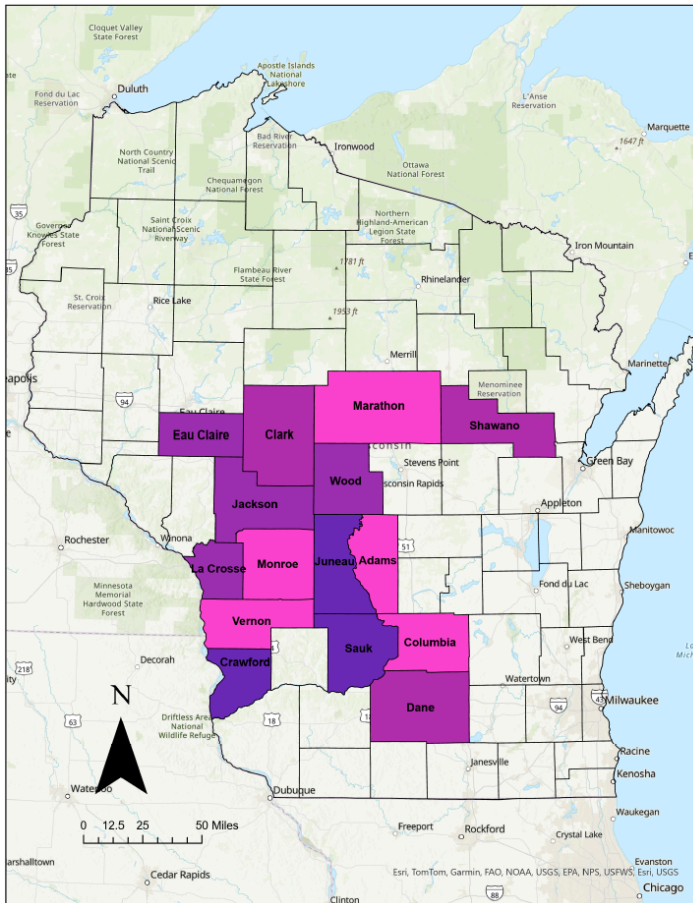
All persons
(HCN WI
PRCDA) **11%**

All persons
(WI) **11%**

Poverty: Poverty status in the past 12 months

Source: American Community Survey

Years displayed: 2019-2023



Among Wisconsin Tribal Residents:

Lowest % below poverty

Columbia: 8%

Highest % below poverty

Crawford: 50%

**Greatest difference among
tribal and all persons**

Sauk: 39%



Tribal: 48%

All persons: 9%

About **47% of the counties** have a **poverty rate higher** than the HCN WI PRCDA poverty percentage (25%).

% of tribal population below poverty level

48-50%

Crawford, Juneau,
Sauk

20-29%

Clark, Dane,
Shawano

28-47%

Eau Claire,
Jackson, La
Crosse, Wood

8-19%

Adams,
Columbia,
Marathon,
Monroe, Vernon

Higher → Lower



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Cost of Living

All persons
HCN DOH PRCDA

Households who meet the definition of ALICE (**Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed**) earn too much money to qualify as "poor" (being below the Federal Poverty Level) but are still unable to cover basic household expenses. In 2022, it was estimated **nearly 42% of US households were struggling to afford basic needs**- this includes those below the Federal Poverty Level and those who are ALICE.

The data below reflects for a family of four in childcare.

All persons
(WI)



\$77,112

All persons
(HCN PRCDA)



\$76,746

All persons
(MN)

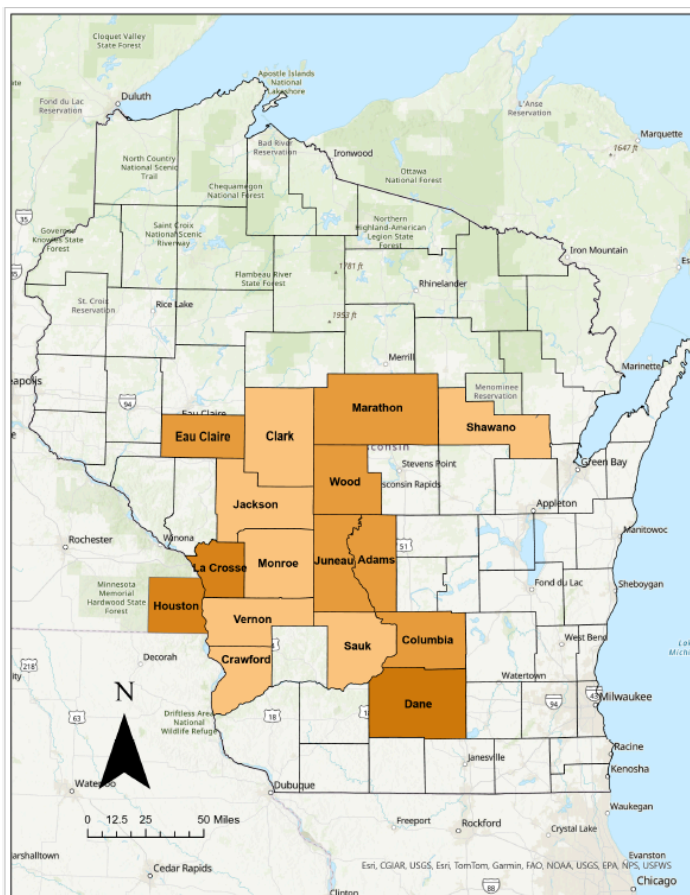


\$81,216

Cost of living: ALICE (Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed)

Source: United for ALICE

Years displayed: 2023



Among Wisconsin/Minnesotan Residents:

Lowest % ALICE + Poverty

WI: Waukesha and

Washington, 26%

MN: Cook, 27%

Highest % ALICE + Poverty

WI: Menominee, 45%

MN: Mahnomon, 54%

About **31% of the counties** have an **ALICE budget higher** than the HCN PRCDA average value (\$76, 746).

ALICE budget (for a family of four)



\$85,693 - \$100,644

Dane



\$76,061 - \$80,192

Adams, Columbia,
Eau Claire, Juneau,
Marathon, Wood



\$80,193 - \$85,692

Houston, La Crosse



\$71,124 - \$75,060

Clark, Crawford,
Jackson, Monroe,
Shawano, Vernon

17

Higher → Lower



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Public Health Summary

The Public Health Division works to prevent illness and improve the community's health in many ways. This includes stopping health problems before they start, identifying them early, and supporting people in managing ongoing conditions. The team focuses on preventing and monitoring both infectious and chronic diseases, connecting people to services, and meeting national standards through Public Health Accreditation. Public health staff also provide education, hands-on skills, and helpful resources to support healthier choices and stronger communities, with a strong focus on prevention at every stage of life.

Available services to community members include:



Family Spirit Program

Prevention-based, family health program from pregnancy to 3 years

Jamie Decorah

715-253-4400 ext. 33142



Communicable Disease Prevention & Follow-up

Home-test reporting, communicable disease follow up, and STI prevention

Ronelle McKernan

715-896-2570



Maternal and Child Health

Care/education to parents and children, Partners in Parenting, Safe Sleep Cribs for Kids, First Breath, community referrals, childhood vaccines

Baraboo-Irina Clendenning

608-355-1240 ext. 35620



Breastfeeding Support

Support with answers about latching, feeding difficulties, return to work, low milk supply, storing breastmilk, and more

Irina Clendenning

608-355-1240 ext. 35620

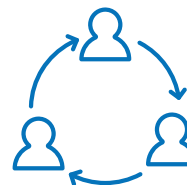


Child Passenger Safety Technicians

CHRs provide education on proper child passenger safety & car seats

Wittenberg- Claudia Yaeger

715-253-2897 ext. 33140



Resources, Programs, & Referrals

Connection to local, tribal, county, and state resources to meet your health needs.

Jamie Decorah

715-253-4400 ext. 33142

Nekoosa- Lena Walker

715-886-5444 ext. 38753

Baraboo, Madison- Wendy Lonetree

608-355-1240 ext. 35600

Black River Falls, Tomah, La Crosse- Macy Emery

715-284-9851 ext. 350323



Other Services (available periodically)

Summer block parties, monthly prevention programs, and tribal health assessments

**Service availability dependent upon funding*

Kandyce Dunlap

715-284-9851 ext. 35042

18



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All Tribal: Public Health Outcomes

The following section describes some public health outcomes like cancer, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and vaccines. Reported STIs include syphilis, chlamydia, and gonorrhea.



Cancer



Rate of new cases (per 100,000)



Sexually transmitted infections



Rate of new cases (per 100,000)



Vaccines



Influenza



% with at least one dose



Same or better than state value



Worse than state value



Data suppressed or not available

19



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All Tribal: Public Health Outcomes cont.

The following section describes various pregnancy health measures, including maternal and infant characteristics.



Maternal & Child Health



Prenatal care



% of mothers receiving care in the first trimester

All tribal
(HCN W/ PRCDA)



64%

All persons
(W/I)



77%



Low birth weight



% of births with low birth weight (<2,500 grams)

All tribal
(HCN W/ PRCDA)



5%

All persons
(W/I)



8%



Preterm birth



% of births considered preterm (<37 weeks)

All tribal
(HCN W/ PRCDA)



12%

All persons
(W/I)



10%



Maternal smoking



% of mothers who ever smoked during pregnancy

All tribal
(HCN W/ PRCDA)



25%

All persons
(W/I)



7%



Same or better than state value



Worse than state value



Data suppressed or not available

20



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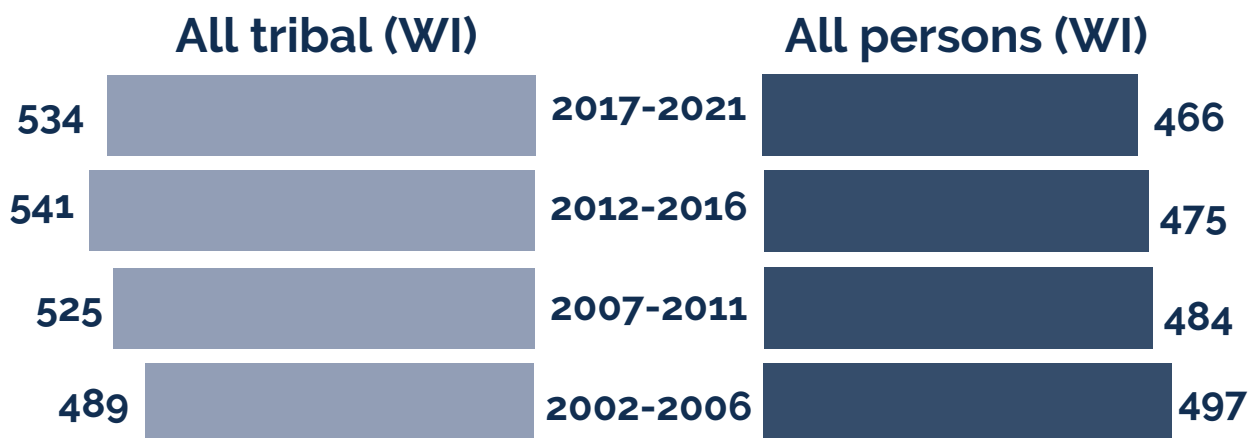


Cancer (new cases)

All tribal
WI

This includes all types of cancers, at any stage, when newly diagnosed by year of diagnosis for Wisconsin residents (incidence). Increases in new cancer cases may be due to increased burden (exposure to risk factors like air or water pollution, smoking/alcohol use, tanning bed use, poor diet/exercise, and more) or better ways to detect cancer like increased screening, improved healthcare access, or technology advancements.

The rates below show age-adjusted rates per 100,000 people. When comparing two or more populations, it is important to age-adjust rates to account for differences in age distribution among populations. Meaning, age has a significant influence on the likelihood of developing cancer. So, populations with a greater proportion of older persons would have a higher cancer rate. By using an age-adjusted rate, the population comparison becomes more equal by accounting for age differences.



Top two cancers with the highest aged-adjusted rate in Wisconsin, 2017-2021

- All tribal
- 1 Lung and bronchus:
92 cases per 100,000
 - 2 Female breast:
77 cases per 100,000

- All persons
- 1 Female breast:
70 cases per 100,000
 - 2 Prostate:
58 cases per 100,000

Cancer (new cases): Cancer incidence age-adjusted rate
Source: WI DHS Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
Years displayed: 2002-2021



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Sexually transmitted infections

HCN tribal
WI HCN DOH PRCD A

Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are infections spread by vaginal, oral, or anal sex. If left untreated, STIs can increase your risk of getting other STIs (like HIV), infertility, organ damage, and certain types of cancer. Using protection (like condoms) and regular screening are the best ways to prevent and stop the spread of STIs (Mayo Clinic, 2022.) In addition, vaccines are available to prevent Human papillomavirus (HPV), Hepatitis A, and Hepatitis B (CDC, 2023). **The rates below reflect per 100,000 persons. Although there are several STIs, this section focuses on common ones like Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis.**

HCN tribal
(HCN WI
PRCDA)



336

All persons
(WI)



573

HCN tribal
(WI)



261

All tribal
(WI)

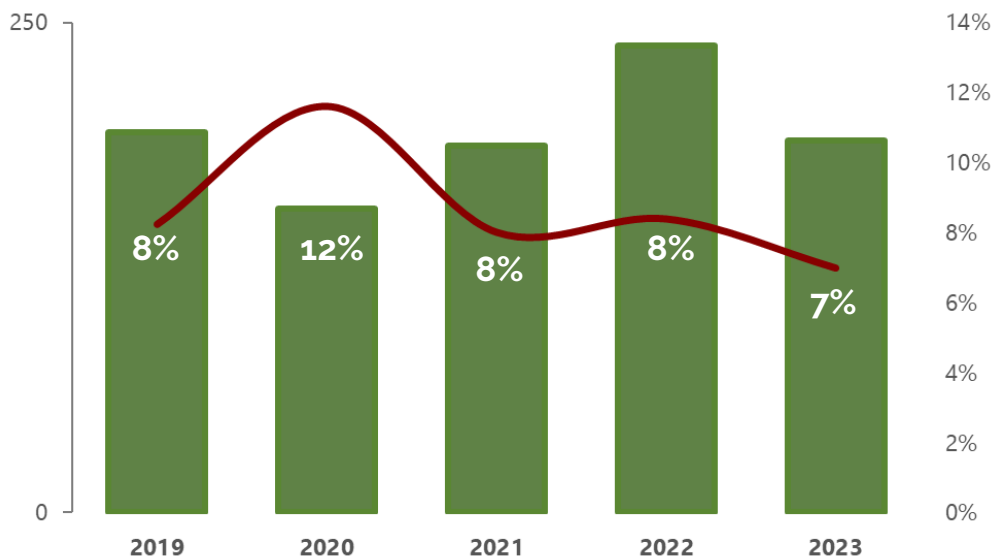


874

The data below includes **Ho-Chunk Tribal members living within a HCN DOH PRCD A county** who had received a positive STI result, **administered by the HCN DOH or administered somewhere else, and their lab result information was forwarded to us.**

of encounters

% of positive encounters



The **5-year average** of positive HCN tribal STI patient encounters is **9%**. Meaning, **9%** of all HCN patients tested for these selected STIs were positive. The highest **percentage** was in **2020 (12%)** but this may be due to less testing.

22

Sexually transmitted infections: Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis

Source: HCN DOH NextGen; STIs in WI 2022 Reported Cases

Years displayed: 2019-2023; 2023

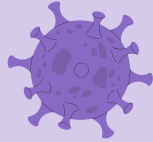


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Vaccines



Influenza

HCN tribal
HCN DOH PRCDA

Influenza (flu) is an illness caused by influenza viruses. The flu is considered a seasonal illness, occurring yearly and during similar months. The flu can result in mild to severe illness, including hospitalization or death. Elders, those with an underlying health condition, and pregnant women are at an increased risk for severe outcomes (WI DHS, 2024). The best way to prevent flu is to get your yearly flu vaccine. **The data below reflects at least one flu vaccine dose.**

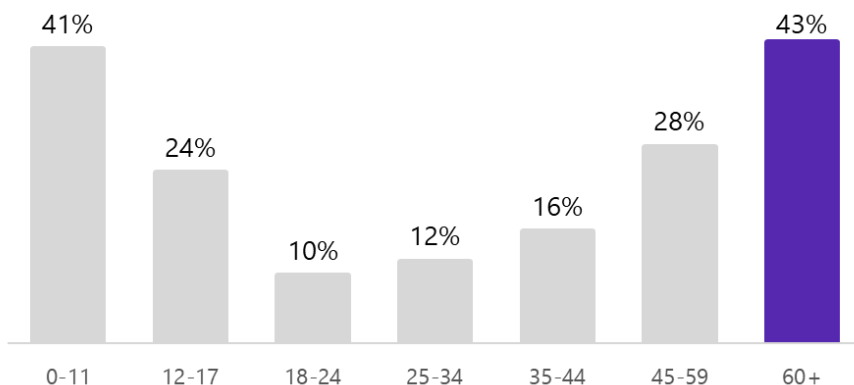
HCN tribal
(HCN MN/WI
PRCDA)

24%

All persons
(WI)

38%

The graph below reflects the percentage of **PRCDA Ho-Chunk Tribal members by age who had received at least one flu vaccine dose during the 2022-2023 flu season by the HCN DOH.**



Elders had the **highest percentage** of Ho-Chunk members with **at least one flu vaccine dose**. Youth (0-11 years) were only two percent lower than Elders.

NOTE: Individuals 6 months and older are eligible for a flu vaccine. Most individuals only need one dose of flu vaccine, but youth aged 6 months-8 years who have had fewer than two flu vaccines in the past or don't know if they have had fewer than two doses should get two doses during this flu season (WI DHS, 2024).

23

Influenza (vaccine): Influenza vaccine
Source: HCN DOH NextGen; WI DHS Immunizations: Influenza vaccine data
Years displayed: 2022-2023 flu season



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Maternal & Child Health



Prenatal Care

All tribal
WI HCN DOH PRCDA

A pregnancy includes three trimesters:

1 0-13 weeks

2 14-26 weeks

3 27-40 weeks

Prenatal care should begin as soon as when someone thinks they are pregnant to protect the health of themselves and the baby. A 2021 study found that the majority of women find out they are pregnant around week 6 and had their first prenatal visit around week 9 but this varies significantly by income, race/ethnicity, and age (Krukowski et al). Barriers to access prenatal care include limited appointment or provider availability, having no insurance or money to pay for visit costs, and driving far distances, among others.

About 12-13% more pregnant WI mothers received care in the first trimester when compared to access for tribal mothers.



Of those receiving prenatal care....

All tribal
(HCN WI PRCDA)

10%	2%
Care in 3rd trimester	No care

All persons
(WI)

4%	1%
Care in 3rd trimester	No care

24

Prenatal care: Trimester prenatal care began
Source: WI DHS Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
Years displayed: 2019-2023



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Maternal & Child Health



Low birth weight

All tribal
WI HCN DOH PRCDA

The average birth weight in the United States is 3,500 grams or 7.5 pounds. Low birth weight is any baby that weighs less than 2,500 grams or about 5.5 pounds. A baby with a low birth weight is often caused by 1) being born too early (pre-term) or 2) growing too slowly in the womb (poor intrauterine growth) or both. Low birth weight can be influenced by carrying more than one baby (like twins or triplets), smoking or alcohol use, and medical conditions like high blood pressure. Babies with low birth weight may need additional care after birth and/or may have developmental concerns related to their organ systems, immune system, breathing function, and nutrition (Jin, 2015).

The percentage of low birthweight from all groups is similar, ranging from 5% to 8%. **Tribal babies from the PRCDA area had the lowest percentage of babies with low birthweight** (5%) when compared to the other groups.

All tribal
(HCN WI
PRCDA) 5%

All tribal
(WI) 8%

All persons
(HCN WI
PRCDA) 7%

All persons
(WI) 8%

Of babies with low birth weight....

All tribal
(HCN WI PRCDA)

4% 1%
1,500-2,499 grams <1,500 grams

All persons
(WI)

7% 1%
1,500-2,499 grams <1,500 grams

25

Low birth weight: Low birth weight module
Source: WI DHS Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
Years displayed: 2019-2023



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Maternal & Child Health



Preterm birth

All tribal
WI HCN DOH PRCDA

Preterm birth is a baby who is delivered before 37 weeks. The earlier a baby is born, the greater the risk of breathing and digestive issues, brain bleeding, and developmental effects later in life. **In the United States, about 10% of all births were preterm in 2022.** Like low birthweight, preterm birth can be caused by multiple factors including smoking or alcohol use, high blood pressure, experiencing stress, and carrying more than one baby. Women over 35, teens, Black/African American, Native Hawaiian, Tribal, and women with lower incomes have higher preterm birth rates (CDC, 2024).

There were 3-5% more preterm tribal babies when compared to all babies. Of tribal babies in the PRCDA born preterm, most of these were delivered 32-26 weeks. Tribal women statewide have the greatest percentage of babies who were born preterm (14%).

All tribal
(HCN WI
PRCDA) **12%**

All persons
(HCN WI
PRCDA) **9%**

All tribal
(WI) **14%**

All persons
(WI) **10%**

Of babies born preterm...

All tribal
(HCN WI PRCDA)

1%

Very preterm
(<32 weeks)

11%

Moderate-late preterm
(32-36 weeks)

All persons
(WI)

2%

Very preterm
(<32 weeks)

9%

Moderate-late preterm
(32-36 weeks)

Pre-term birth: Gestational age based on obstetric estimate

Source: WI DHS Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health

Years displayed: 2019-2023

26



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Maternal & Child Health

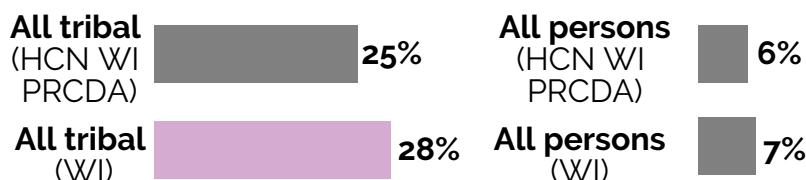


Maternal Smoking

All tribal
WI HCN DOH PRCDA

Babies can be exposed to smoking directly, by the mother (maternal smoking), or indirectly, by others in the household (secondhand smoking). Mothers who smoke during pregnancy put their baby at risk for miscarriage, preterm birth, low birth weight, and death from sudden infant syndrome (SIDS). These effects can lead to developmental effects, even later in life. In addition, smoking mothers may have pregnancy complications and may have more difficulty becoming pregnant (CDC, 2020).

There were 19- 22% more tribal mothers who smoked during pregnancy compared to all mothers. Tribal mothers statewide have the highest percentage of smoking during pregnancy.



Of mothers who smoked during pregnancy...



Pre-term birth: Maternal smoking
Source: WI DHS Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health
Years displayed: 2019-2023



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Environmental Health Summary

The Environmental Health (EH) division works to prevent, identify, and manage environmental hazards through several programs, including those related to air, water, and soil. In addition, the EH division oversees emergency preparedness, injury prevention, institutional environmental health, public works, surface water monitoring, wetlands delineation, and assists in public health accreditation.

Available services to community members include:



Injury prevention

Free car seats & other safety equipment, when available
Call for appointments
Lisa Herritz
715-284-9851 ext. 35022



Water-private wells

Free water testing and free well construction*
Includes bacteria, nitrate, pH, iron, manganese, arsenic
Assistance with emergency situations
Brock Brunstad
715-284-9851 ext. 35063



Water-private septic*

Free septic construction
Assistance with emergency situations
Brock Brunstad
715-284-9851 ext. 35063



Air-environmental assessments

Mold and radon inspections
Matt Malimanek
715-284-9851 ext. 35054



Environmental health reporting

Inspections and testing for complaints
Includes food, lodging, childcare, food or waterborne illness
Environmental hazards reporting
Pam Thunder
715-284-9851 ext. 35011



Environmental clean up

Resources to assist in clean-up for community hazards
Includes dump sites, abandoned homes, hazardous spills, and more
Randy Poelma
715-284-9851 ext. 35061



Water- public water

Application for use for residential accounts
Kevin Gunderson
715-284-9851 ext. 35060



Other services- available periodically

Clean Sweep Events- hazardous waste
Rabies vaccine events for pets
Notices shared via social media

**Dependent upon available funding; must be a tribal member, be the first well/septic constructed, and installed at primary residence*



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Inspections and Testing

Registered Tribal sanitarians conduct inspections among Ho-Chunk facilities and events to ensure public health safety. Inspections are conducted routinely and when complaints are issued.

Inspections occur at the following types of Ho-Chunk facilities:



Gaming centers



C-stores



Head Start



Daycare



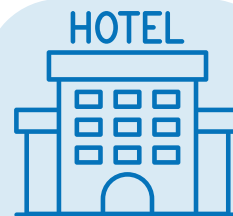
Food warehouse



Pools



Campground



Hotels



Tribal Aging Unit

Food protection inspections and other testing also occur for:

- 1 Mass gatherings
- 2 Foodborne/waterborne illness investigations
- 3 Institutional environmental health

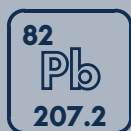


All Tribal: Environmental Health

The following section describes various environmental health measures including public drinking water conditions.



Community drinking water



Lead



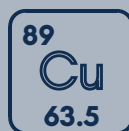
Average ppb

All persons
(HCN WI
COMMUNITIES)

2.6

All persons
(WI COUNTIES OF
HCN COMMUNITIES)

4.7



Copper



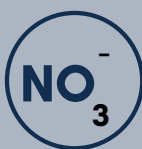
Average ppb

All persons
(HCN WI
COMMUNITIES)

215.7

All persons
(WI COUNTIES OF
HCN COMMUNITIES)

246.5



Nitrate



Average ppm

All persons
(HCN WI
COMMUNITIES)

1.8

All persons
(WI COUNTIES OF
HCN COMMUNITIES)

2.2



Within maximum contaminant limit



Above maximum contaminant limit



Data not available or suppressed

30



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All Tribal: Environmental Health cont.

The following section describes various environmental health measures including private drinking water (well) conditions.



Private well water

Primary contaminants



Bacteria



% positive

HCN tribal
(HCN W/ PRCDA)

4%

All persons
(HCN W/ PRCDA)

15%



Nitrate



Average ppm

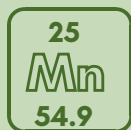
HCN tribal
(HCN W/ PRCDA)

3.14

All persons
(HCN W/ PRCDA)

4.18

Secondary contaminants



Manganese



Average ppm

HCN tribal
(HCN W/ PRCDA)

0.07

All persons
(HCN W/ PRCDA)

0.05



pH level



Average level

HCN tribal
(HCN W/ PRCDA)

6.9

All persons
(HCN W/ PRCDA)

7.6



Within maximum contaminant limit



Above maximum contaminant limit



Data not available or suppressed



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All Tribal: Environmental Health cont.

The following section describes various environmental health measures related to health outcomes associated with lead exposure and air quality.



Blood lead levels



% of youth (0-6 years)
with value ≥ 3.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$

HCN tribal
(HCN
PRCDA)

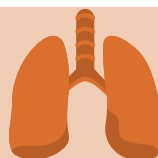


6%

All persons
(WI)



9%



Asthma



rate ER visits (per 10,000)

All tribal
(WI)



73

All persons
(WI)



28



Same or better than state value



Worse than state value



Data not available
or suppressed

32

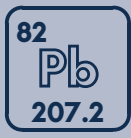


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Community Drinking Water



Lead

All persons
WI HCN tribal communities

Lead gets into the drinking water from corrosive plumbing materials. This occurs when metal wears away due to a chemical reaction in the water; the temperature in the water, existing minerals, or the acidity/alkalinity of the water can cause this. The Lead and Copper Rule issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) states that water treatment facilities must take action to make "drinking water less corrosive to the materials it comes into contact with on its way to consumers' taps." It is estimated that lead exposure through water makes up a minimum of 20% of total lead exposure.

Lead exposure can be potentially harmful for all persons, but especially for children and pregnant women. In children, the effects of lead include behavioral and developmental issues. Similarly, pregnant women with lead exposure can result in pre-term birth or reduced growth of the fetus (EPA, 2023).

Lead summary

Maximum contaminant level (MCL): Highest level allowed in drinking water; Requires action if 10% or more samples exceed value	➡ 15 ppb
Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG): Level for at which there is no known or expected risk for health	➡ 0 ppb

During 2021-2023, in the HCN community water system, lead reads included Jackson, Sauk, and Wood counties. The Wisconsin counties for all residents reflect these same counties and their reads during this period.

	All persons (HCN WI COMMUNITIES)	All persons (WI COUNTIES OF HCN COMMUNITIES)
% water reads over lead MCL:	0%	1.6%
Range of lead reads:	0.62-4.3 ppb	0.29-249 ppb

Public drinking water: Water Quality Report; Drinking Water System Portal
Source: HCN DOH EH Division; WI Department of Natural Resources
Years displayed: 2021-2023

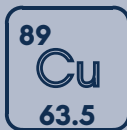


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Community Drinking Water



Copper

All persons
WI HCN tribal communities

Copper is naturally found in water, but it can also come from corroded household plumbing sources. Using hot water or water that has not been used can increase the risk of copper exposure. The Lead and Copper Rule issued by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) states that water treatment facilities must take action to make "drinking water less corrosive to the materials it comes into contact with on its way to consumers' taps" (2023).

Usually, copper does not cause health effects in healthy individuals. However, exposure to high levels can cause headaches, gastrointestinal issues, liver damage, and kidney disease. Babies (< 1 year) are at an increased risk for copper exposure because their bodies cannot get rid of it easily (MN Department of Health, 2023).

Copper summary

Maximum contaminant level (MCL):

Highest level allowed in drinking water;
Requires action if 10% or more samples exceed value



1,300 ppb

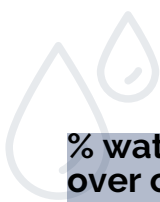
Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG):

Level for at which there is no known or
expected risk for health



1,300 ppb

During 2021-2023, in the HCN community water system, copper reads included Jackson, Sauk, and Wood counties. The Wisconsin counties for all residents reflect these same counties and their reads during this period.



All persons
(HCN WI
COMMUNITIES)

All persons
(WI COUNTIES OF
HCN COMMUNITIES)

% water reads
over copper MCL:

0%

0.7%

Range of
copper reads:

11.5-637 ppb

3.5-1,660 ppb

34

Public drinking water: Water Quality Report; Drinking Water System Portal
Source: HCN DOH EH Division; WI Department of Natural Resources
Years displayed: 2021-2023

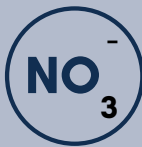


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Community Drinking Water



Nitrate

All persons
WI HCN tribal communities

Nitrate is naturally found in plants and animals. However, excess nitrate gets into the water from fertilizers and animal/human waste.

High levels of nitrate increase your risk for colon cancer and thyroid disease. Babies and pregnant women are at an increased risk of nitrate effects. In babies, nitrate increases their risk of blue baby syndrome (methemoglobinemia), where their skin turns a blue/gray color. This color change occurs because nitrate affects how blood carries oxygen; reduced blood oxygen levels can also result in fatigue, dizziness, and a higher heart rate. In pregnant women, excess nitrate exposure can cause birth defects, like neural tube defects (this includes birth defects of the brain, spine, and spinal cord) (WI DHS, 2023).

Nitrate summary

Maximum contaminant level (MCL): Highest level allowed in drinking water; Requires action if 10% or more samples exceed value	10 ppm
Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG): Level for at which there is no known or expected risk for health	10 ppm

During 2021-2023, in the HCN community water system, nitrate reads included Jackson, Sauk, and Wood counties. The Wisconsin counties for all residents reflect these same counties and their reads during this period.

	All persons (HCN WI COMMUNITIES)	All persons (WI COUNTIES OF HCN COMMUNITIES)
% water reads over nitrate MCL:	0%	0%
Range of nitrate reads:	0.5-3.3 ppm	0-7.1 ppm

Public drinking water: Water Quality Report; Drinking Water System Portal
Source: HCN DOH EH Division; WI Department of Natural Resources
Years displayed: 2021-2023

35



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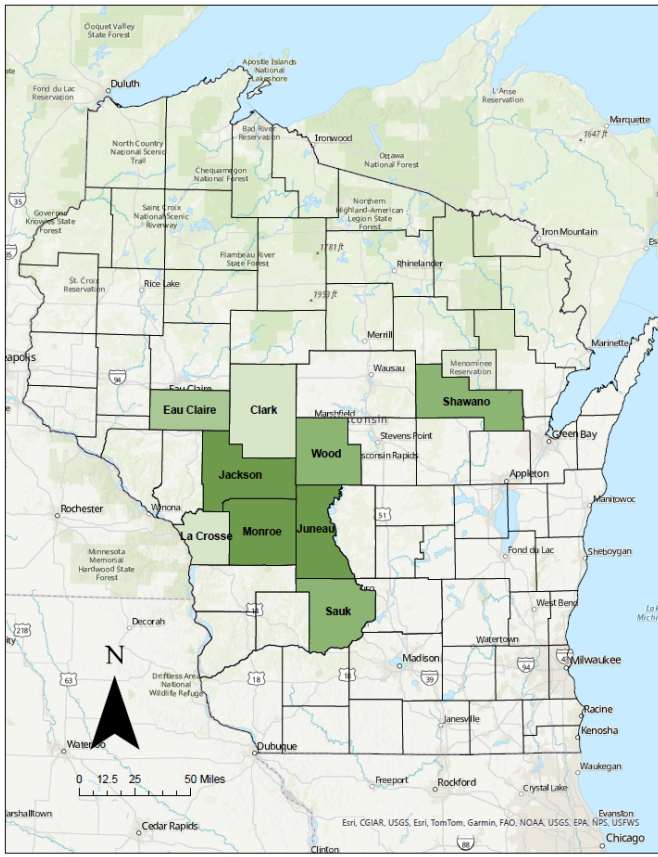
Private well water



Bacteria

All persons
WI HCN tribal communities

Bacterial tests in well water check if there are bacterial coliforms present. When coliforms are present, it means the water has been contaminated by soil or feces (poop); this contamination often occurs due to well/septic systems that are not maintained or due to the transport of human/animal feces through groundwater or runoff (WI DHS, 2018). Some coliforms can cause symptoms like diarrhea, vomiting, cramps, nausea, headaches, fever, and fatigue (MN Department of Health, 2018).



The data reflects households that have had their well water tested by the EH division. The map reports the number of samples that had a bacterial well test, positive or negative. There were too few positive samples to display them geographically.

of bacteria well tests

8-15

Jackson, Juneau, Monroe

2-3

Eau Claire

4-7

Sauk, Shawano, Wood

1

Clark, La Crosse

If a positive bacterial coliform is found, a follow-up sample is taken. If the second sample is positive, the well is disinfected by the EH Division.

% of wells with positive bacteria

HCN tribal
(HCN WI
PRCDA)

4%

All persons
(HCN WI
PRCDA)

15%

NOTE: No bacteria well samples have been taken in Adams, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Marathon, or Vernon County during 2020-2023.

36

Higher → Lower

Private well water: Water sampling data; WI Well Water Quality Viewer

Source: HCN DOH EH Division; UW Stevens Point

Years displayed: 2020-2023; 1988-2023

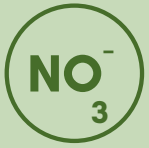


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Private well water



Nitrate

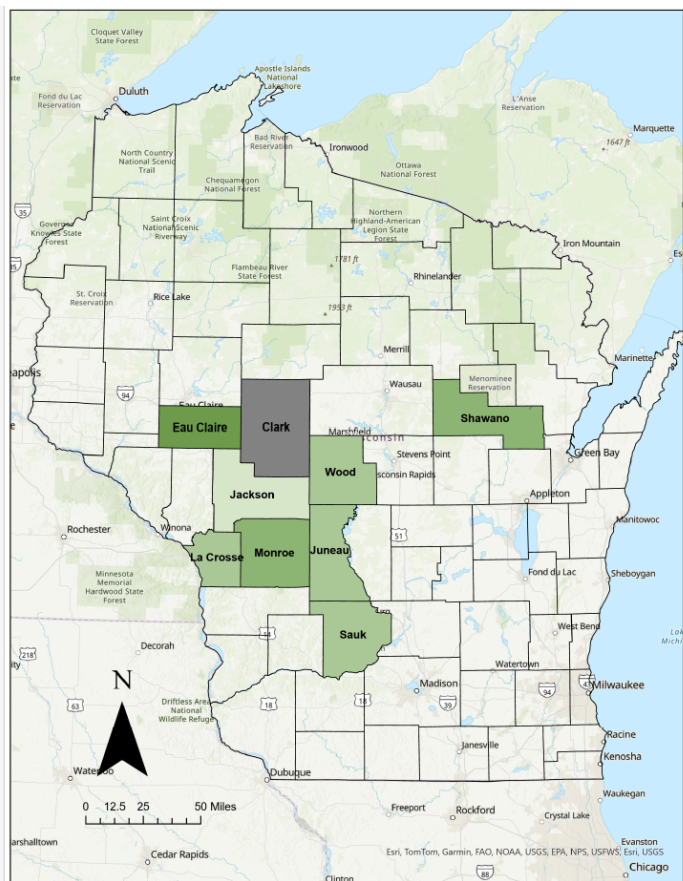
All persons
WI HCN tribal communities

* A grayed out county in the map means there were not enough tests to display the average (< 2 tests)

Nitrate is naturally found in plants and animals. However, excess nitrate gets into the water from fertilizers and animal/human waste. In wells, excess nitrate moves through the groundwater and runoff (WI DHS, 2023). High levels of nitrate increase your risk for colon cancer and thyroid disease.

HCN tribal
(HCN WI
PRCDA) **3.14**

All persons
(HCN WI
PRCDA) **4.18**



The data reflects households that have had their well water tested by the EH division. The map reports the average nitrate level (by ppm).

Average nitrate level (ppm)*

4.5-9.4 Eau Claire

1.4-3.3 Juneau, La Crosse, Sauk, Wood

3.4-4.8 Monroe, Shawano

< 1.4 Jackson

Health standard- 10 ppm

Level of nitrate should not exceed this level to avoid human health hazards.

If a nitrate value exceeds the health standard, the EH division will provide treatment in the form of reverse osmosis.

% of wells over health standard

3%
HCN DOH
samples

14%
WI resident samples from
PRCDA counties

NOTE: No nitrate well samples have been taken in Adams, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Marathon, or Vernon County during 2020-2023

37

Higher → Lower

Private well water: Water sampling data; WI Well Water Quality Viewer

Source: HCN DOH EH Division; UW Stevens Point

Years displayed: 2020-2023; 1988-2023



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Private well water



Manganese

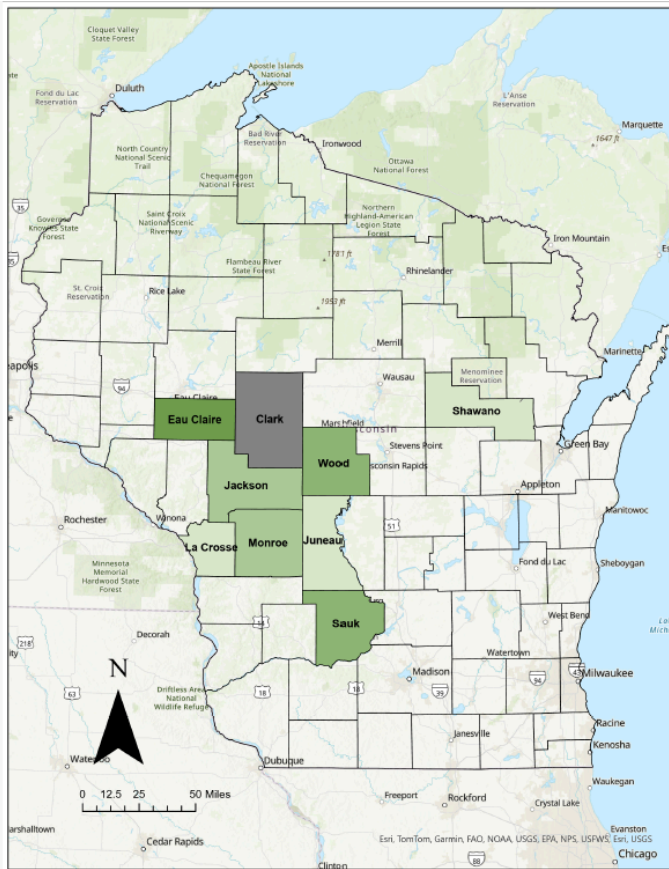
All persons
WI HCN tribal communities

*A grayed out county in the map means there were not enough tests to display the average (< 2 tests)

Manganese naturally occurs in rocks, soil, groundwater, and surface water. At manganese levels of 0.05 ppm, you may notice a brownish-red stain on plumbing fixtures, and an off-taste or odor. Excess manganese may cause health effects such as neurological effects or developmental effects in babies (CT Department of Health, nd).

HCN tribal
(HCN WI
PRCDA) | **0.07**

All persons
(HCN WI
PRCDA) | **0.05**



The data reflects households that have had their well water tested by the EH division. The map reports the average manganese level (by ppm).

Average manganese level (ppm)*

0.021-0.034	Eau Claire	0.03-0.06	Jackson, Monroe
0.07-0.20	Sauk, Wood	< 0.03	Juneau, La Crosse, Shawano

Health standard- 0.3 ppm

Level of manganese should not exceed this level to avoid human health hazards.

If a manganese value exceeds the health standard, the EH division will provide education on manganese removal.

% of wells over health standard

4%	3%
HCN DOH samples	WI resident samples from PRCDA counties

NOTE: No manganese well samples have been taken in Adams, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Marathon, or Vernon County during 2020-2023

38

Higher → Lower

Private well water: Water sampling data; WI Well Water Quality Viewer

Source: HCN DOH EH Division; UW Stevens Point

Years displayed: 2020-2023; 1988-2023



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Private well water



pH level

All persons
WI HCN tribal communities

*A grayed out county in the map means there were not enough tests to display the average (< 2 tests)

The pH of water measures how acidic or basic it is, ranging from 0-14 (7= neutral, < 7 is more acidic, and > 7 is more basic). Although the pH of water is not necessarily a health concern, it remains an important measure of water quality. Water that is too acidic can result in corrosive plumbing materials, which can result in lead or copper entering your water. The desirable pH level range is 6.5-8.5 (WHO, 2007).



HCN tribal
(HCN WI
PRCDA)

6.9

All persons
(HCN WI
PRCDA)

7.6

The data reflects households who have had their well water tested by the EH division. The map reports the average pH level.

Average pH level

7.5-7.8

La Crosse, Sauk

6.3-6.8

Jackson, Wood

6.9-7.4

Juneau, Shawano

6.1-6.2

Eau Claire,
Monroe

Desirable range-6.5-8.5

Level of pH should not be below or above this range

If a pH value exceeds the health standard, the EH division will conduct additional water testing.

% of wells outside range

21%

HCN DOH
samples

N/A

WI resident samples
from PRCDA counties

NOTE: No pH well samples have been taken in Adams, Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Marathon, or Vernon County during 2020-2023

39

Higher → Lower

Private well water: Water sampling data; WI Well Water Quality Viewer

Source: HCN DOH EH Division; UW Stevens Point

Years displayed: 2020-2023; 1988-2023



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Blood lead levels

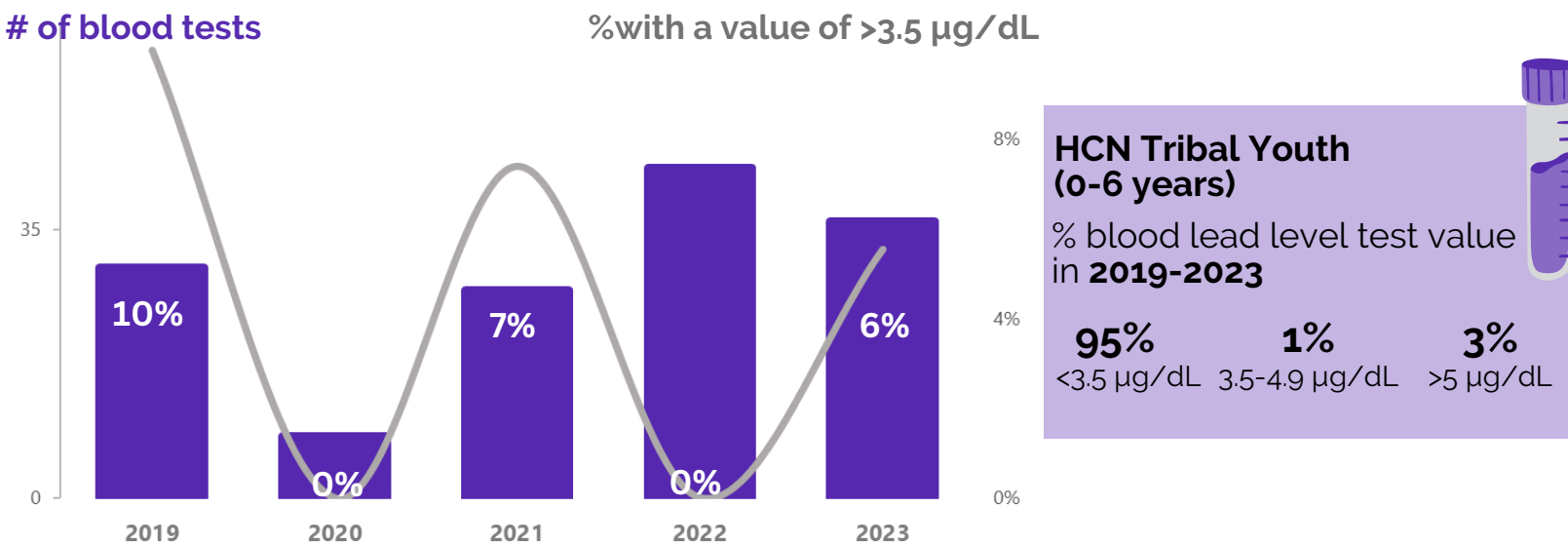
HCN Tribal
HCN DOH PRCDA

Lead poisoning happens when lead builds up in the body. To check for this, blood lead level tests are used. Lead exposure occurs through dust from paint containing lead (inhalation or hands-to-mouth), drinking water from corroded plumbing fixtures, touching soil with leaded gasoline, and through other products like toys, jewelry, or others. Lead poisoning can result in developmental delays, learning disabilities, and kidney or nervous system damage (WI DHS, 2023). **Children (less than 6 years) and pregnant women are most at-risk for harmful lead effects.** Lead exposure in pregnant women can result in pre-term births, developmental effects, and miscarriage (CDC, 2022).

The value below reflects the percentage of blood lead tests exceeding the health standard of 3.5 µg/dL in 2023. .



The data below reflects **Ho-Chunk Tribal youth (6 years or less) who have received a blood lead level test at any of the HCN DOH clinics or other HCN DOH services** in the past five years.



NOTE: Previously, lead poisoning was defined as a blood lead level of 5 µg/dL. Later in 2021, the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC) updated this value to 3.5 µg/dL.

Blood lead levels: Blood lead level tests & results; Childhood lead poisoning
Source: HCN DOH NextGen; WI Environmental Health Tracking Program
Years displayed: 2019-2023; 2023



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Asthma

All Tribal
WI HCN DOH PRCD

Asthma is a health condition that affects your lungs. It can be caused by environmental factors, such as smoking, mold, other allergens, air pollution, and by things like lung infection or family history. Asthma can cause coughing, wheezing, chest tightness, and breathlessness. When something significantly triggers your asthma, you can have an asthma attack. Asthma attacks happen when your lungs swell, the airways shrink, and mucus clogs the airways. **ER visits and hospitalizations for asthma often occur due to asthma attacks** (CDC, 2021).

It is estimated that **10% of all Wisconsites** (CDC, 2022) and **19% of Ho-Chunk Tribal members** (Suryanarayanan, 2019) **have asthma**.

The numbers below describe the **rate** (per every 10,000 people) of Wisconsin persons either **hospitalized or seen in the ER for asthma** in Wisconsin, Minnesota, or Iowa.

During 2023...

ER visits



All
persons

28

WI

Tribal
members

73

Hospitalization



All
persons

2

WI

Tribal
members

4

Asthma Primary cause of admission- ER and hospitalization; Asthma
Source: WI DHS Office of Health Informatics; WI Environmental Tracking Program
Years displayed: 2023

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Ho-Chunk Nation Office of Enrollment. (2023, October). *Ho-Chunk Nation tribal enrollment-October 2023* [report].

Purchased Referred Care Delivery Area

About PRCDA:

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https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/uscs/technical_notes/interpreting/race.htm

Ho-Chunk Nation Population Statistics: See Ho-Chunk Nation Community Profile citation

Community Conditions

Social Vulnerability Index

About SVI Index:

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (2022, October 26). *CDC/ATSDR SVI fact sheet*.

https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/placeandhealth/svi/fact_sheet/fact_sheet.html

SVI levels by county data summary

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Hospitalization and ER Visits

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V



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Ho-Chunk Nation cause of death data summary:

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WI Tribal cause of death data summary:

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About socioeconomic status:

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Household income:

Tribal populations:

United States Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS). (2025, May 9). *Median income in the past 12 months (in 2023 inflation-adjusted dollars) in selected Wisconsin counties for American Indian/Alaskan Native alone from 2019-2023* [table]. <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html>

All persons:

United States Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS). (2025, May 9). *Median income in the past 12 months (in 2023 inflation-adjusted dollars) in Wisconsin for all races from 2019-2023* [table]. <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html>



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Poverty:

Tribal populations

United States Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS). (2025, May 9). *Poverty status in the past 12 months in selected Wisconsin counties for American Indian/Alaskan Native alone from 2019-2023* [table]. <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html>

All persons

United States Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS). (2025, May 9). *Poverty status in the past 12 months in Wisconsin for all races from 2019-2023* [table]. <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data.html>

Cost of living:

Minnesota, family of 4 in childcare

United for ALICE. (2025). The state of ALICE in Minnesota (2023), ALICE county reports with zip and place data. <https://www.unitedforalice.org/county-reports/MINNESOTA#11/43.6733/-91.4739>

Wisconsin, family of 4 in childcare

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All tribal: Public Health Outcomes

Cancer:

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Sexually transmitted infections:

About prevention

Mayo Clinic. (2022, May 5). *Sexually transmitted disease (STD) symptoms*. <https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/sexually-transmitted-diseases-stds/in-depth/std-symptoms/art-20047081>

About prevention-vaccines

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STI data summary- Wisconsin

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<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p00415-2023.pdf>

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About flu

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Flu vaccine data summary- Ho-Chunk Nation

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Flu vaccine data summary- Wisconsin, all residents

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Prenatal care

Prenatal care access

Krukowski et al. (2022). Correlates of early prenatal care access among US women: Data from the Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS). *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, 26(2), 328-41.

Prenatal care data summary- Tribal and all Wisconsin residents

Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics, Birth-Related. (2025, March). *Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH)*

data query system, birth counts module, trimester prenatal care began, 2019-2023

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Low birth weight

Low birth weight effects

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Low birthweight data summary-Tribal and all Wisconsin residents

Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics, Birth-Related. (2025, March). *Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, low birthweight module, 2019-2023*. <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/lbw/form.htm>

Pre-term birth

Pre-term birth causes and health impacts

A) Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Reproductive Health, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. (2024, November). *Preterm birth*. <https://www.cdc.gov/maternal-infant-health/preterm-birth/index.html>

All tribal: Environmental Health

Community water- Lead

Lead summary

Environmental Protection Agency (2023, January 27). *Basic information about lead in drinking water*.

<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>

Lead data summary-Ho-Chunk Nation

Ho-Chunk Nation Department of Health, Environmental Health Division (n.d.). *Water quality report, consumer confidence report by Ho-Chunk community, 2021-2024* [report].

Lead data summary-Wisconsin residents

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (n.d.). *Drinking Water System Portal, Find contaminants in public water supplies, lead, active municipal community, 2021-2023 in select counties*.

<https://dnr.wi.gov/dwsviewer/ContamResult/Search>

Community water- Copper

Copper sources

See lead summary source above

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Copper effects

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Copper data summary-Ho-Chunk Nation

See lead summary Ho-Chunk Nation above

Copper data summary- Wisconsin residents

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Community water-Nitrate

Nitrate effects

Wisconsin Department of Health Services (2023, April 12). *Nitrate in private wells*. <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/water/nitrate.htm>

Nitrate data summary- Ho-Chunk Nation

See copper data summary Ho-Chunk Nation above

Nitrate data summary- Wisconsin residents

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Private wells-Bacteria

Bacteria sources

Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Bureau of Environmental and Occupational Health (2018, April). *Bacteria in private well water* [fact sheet]. <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/publications/p02132.pdf>

Bacteria effects

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Bacteria data summary- Ho-Chunk Nation

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Bacteria data summary- Wisconsin residents

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Wisconsin well water quality viewer, 1988-2023.

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Private wells-Nitrate

Nitrate effects

See nitrate effects (community water-nitrate above)

Nitrate data summary- Ho-Chunk Nation

See bacteria data summary- Ho-Chunk Nation above

Nitrate data summary- Wisconsin residents

See bacteria data summary-Wisconsin residents above

Private wells-Manganese

Manganese effects

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Manganese data summary- Ho-Chunk Nation

See bacteria data summary- Ho-Chunk Nation above

Manganese data summary- Wisconsin residents

See bacteria data summary- Wisconsin residents above

Private wells- pH

pH effects

World Health Organization (2007). *pH in drinking water* [report].

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[sfvrsn=16b10656_4](https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/wash-documents/wash-chemicals/ph.pdf?sfvrsn=16b10656_4)

pH data summary- Ho-Chunk Nation

See bacteria data summary- Ho-Chunk Nation above

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Blood lead levels

Blood lead level sources

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Blood lead level effects

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Blood lead level data summary- Wisconsin residents

Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Environmental public health tracking program (2025, January 17). *Environmental public health data tracker childhood lead poisoning 2023 (statewide)*. <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/epht/lead.htm>

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About asthma

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Asthma Wisconsin prevalence- all residents

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Asthma Ho-Chunk Nation prevalence- HCN tribal

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Asthma data summary- Tribal ER/hospitalization

See hospitalization and ER visits above

Asthma data summary- Wisconsin residents

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Hospitalization & ER Visit Data Definitions

Data included in the hospitalization and ER visit summaries are separated by different health categories. Each health category is created by including specific health outcomes. **Each health outcome is labeled by a specific ICD-10-CM diagnosis code by primary diagnosis.** ICD-10 is the most current diagnosis code set used today- this change was implemented by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services in 2015.

NOTE: Health categories were used by following the same set of ICD-10-CM codes listed by the references down below unless otherwise noted. Since the latest WI DHS Public Health Profile (2017) used ICD-9 CM codes that are no longer in use, a converter was used. Please note, that some older codes do not create a perfect conversion, while other codes are a close conversion. This process is also further explained in the WI DHS Public Health Profile appendices.

ICD-10 CM Health Categories Sources (Code Groupings)

Wisconsin Department of Health Services: *Wisconsin Public Health Profile (2017).*

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Michigan Department of Health Services: *Ambulatory Care Sensitive (ACS) Conditions ICD-9-CM and ICD-10-CM Groupings.*

<https://www.mdch.state.mi.us/OSR/CHI/HOSP/ICD9CM1.HTM>

American Academy of Professional Coders: *Convert ICD-9 to ICD-10.*

<https://www.aapc.com/icd-10/codes/>

Additional Coding/Conversion Notes

Accidents/injuries

- Poisonings: Only when specified as "unintentional"
- Broken bones: Only when "fractured" or "fract" is used

Mental/Behavioral Health

- Suicide: Includes ideation and "intentional" or "self-harm" poisonings
- Conditions/disorders: Includes all other mental/behavioral health outcomes excluding suicide. Codes used include F01-F99.

Alcohol & Drug use

- Includes "use" and "abuse," does not include "dependence"

COVID-19

- Includes infection of, exposure to, and exposure to general communicable disease when COVID is specified. Codes used include B34.2, U071, Z20822

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