

2011 Grant County Community Assessment

S.A.F.E. Grant County Coalition

Authored By: Ashley Wagner-Community Health Intern

Project Director: Kathy Marty

6/8/2011

“A coalition promoting responsible behaviors to reduce/prevent substance abuse
and other risky activities among youth/adults in Grant County”

Table of Contents

Purpose.....3

Background.....3

Grant County.....3

S.A.F.E. Grant Coalition.....5

Current Actions and Programs.....6

Funding.....8

Support.....9

Introduction.....10

Assessment.....10

Materials and Methods.....11

Results and Discussion.....15

Unified.....15

School.....15

Police Departments.....16

Alcohol.....16

Tobacco.....17

Marijuana.....18

Prescription Drugs.....19

Health Outcome Rankings19

Figures and Tables.....20

Purpose

The purpose of the Grant County community assessment is to provide insight to drug, alcohol, tobacco, and other crime trends in the county in order to better target services and to make the community a safer place.

Background

Grant County

Grant County is located on the southwest corner of Wisconsin. See figure 1. Grant County is composed of 1,184 square miles and is predominately rural with farmland making up 80% of the land (605,836 acres or 946.6 square miles of farmland (1).

Grant County is bordered by Iowa to the west, Illinois to the south, Crawford County to the north, Richland County to the northeast, and Iowa and Lafayette Counties to the East. Separating Iowa from Grant County is the Mississippi River and separating Crawford County from Grant County is the Wisconsin River.

According to the 2008 National Census, an estimated 49,238 people reside in Grant County (1). With the Wisconsin population being 5,627,967, Grant County residents make up .87% of the Wisconsin population (1). Grant County is composed of 48.5% females and 51.5% males (1). Within the Grant County population, 5.9% of the population is under the age of five, 20.8% of the population is under the age of 18, and 16.3% of the population is over the age of 65 (1). The population is composed of 96.9% white, non-Hispanic, .7% Hispanic, .6% African America, .2% American Indian and Alaska Native, and .5% persons with 2 or more races (1).

The average earnings per job in 2006 were \$26,538 (1). Grant County was 1.5% lower than the state unemployment rate of 7.9%, with a 6.2% unemployment rate in 2010 (2). Also in 2007, 11.7% of people fell below the poverty level (1) and in 2005, 13.5% of children ages 0-17 were in poverty (4).

Grant County can be broken down into 32 townships.

See figure 3.

- Beetown
- Bloomington
- Boscobel
- Cassville
- Castle Rock
- Clifton
- Ellenboro
- Fennimore
- Glenhaven
- Harrison
- Hazel Green
- Hickory Grove
- Jamestown
- Liberty
- Lima
- Little Grant
- Marion
- Millville
- Mount Hope
- Mount Ida
- Muscoda
- North Lancaster
- Paris
- Patch Grove
- Potosi
- Smelser
- South Lancaster
- Waterloo
- Watterstown
- Wingville
- Woodman
- Wyalusing

There are 18 incorporated cities that range in size from Cassville with a population of 1,035 people to Platteville with a population of 9,989 people. See figure 2.

- Platteville
- Cassville
- Hazel Green
- Potosi
- Lancaster
- Fennimore
- Dickeyville
- Muscoda
- Cassville
- Bagley
- Bloomington
- Montfort
- Patch Grove
- Tennyson
- Woodman
- Mount Hope
- Blue River
- Livingston

There are eight unincorporated communities.

- Bigpatch
- Centerville
- Fair Play
- Kieler
- Louisburg
- Mount Ida
- Sinsinawa
- Stitzer

There are several healthcare facilities in Grant County, including three hospitals, the Grant Regional Health Center in Lancaster, the Southwest Health Center in Platteville, Boscobel Area Health Care, and the Grant County Public Health Department in Lancaster. The Sheriff's department is the Grant County Sheriff's Office and is located in Lancaster.

Two colleges are also located in Grant County: one in Fennimore and one in Platteville. The University of Wisconsin-Platteville (UWP) spans over 330 acres with almost 7,500 students, and over 4,000 of those students live off campus (3). Southwest Technical College in Fennimore enrolls over 7,000 students, which includes students that are enrolled part time, fulltime, and for continuing education.

S.A.F.E Grant County Coalition

S.A.F.E. (Safe Actions for Everyone) is considered "a comprehensive community coalition that responds to community needs through multifaceted plans that create drastic reduction in substance abuse problems," as defined by the Community Anti-Drug Free Coalitions of America (CADCA). The S.A.F.E. Grant County Coalition currently runs under the leadership of Kathy Marty and is located in Lancaster, Wisconsin. The coalition began ten years ago when Safe Communities Coalition, Tobacco-Free Coalition, and Roundtable Coalition came together to form the Grant County Drug-Free Coalition. It made sense to form one coalition because although each of the three initial coalitions worked on a specific area of focus, they continuously worked together to make an impact in Grant County. In 2006, the Grant County Drug-Free Coalition had a name change to the S.A.F.E. Grant County Coalition. This name change to the S.A.F.E. Grant County Coalition allowed for the coalition to be more flexible in order to meet the specific needs of the community.

The mission of the coalition is “to promote responsible behaviors to reduce/prevent substance abuse and other risky activities amount youths/adults in Grant County.” To fulfill this mission the coalition works to encourage healthy decision making, to provide leadership opportunities, to educate youth/adults in substance abuse and misuse, to sponsor drug-free activities in the communities of Grant County, and to collaborate with multiple organizations.

Current Actions and Programs

The primary goal of the coalition is to promote healthy lifestyles and prevent substance abuse by educating the community and improving the perceptions that the residents may have. The coalition accomplishes this goal through several committees:

A. Compliance Check Committee

- Oversees compliance checks (training minors with officer supervision to attempt to purchase tobacco/ alcohol) in hopes to reduce sale of tobacco/alcohol to minors with consistent checks
- Receives funds through WI WINS, the Department of Transportation, and DFC Grant for compliance checks

B. Fresh Start Committee

- Provides educational programs about risk reduction for offenders of underage drinking
- Offers the Fresh Start program to first offense underage drinking offenders as an alternative to getting a ticket to educate them on the dangers of their actions
- Reduces underage drinking offenses through the Fresh Start program. See figure 8.

C. Roundtable Funding Committee

- Provides funding to positive youth development activities and projects in the county through the Fresh Start program fees.
- Funds substance prevention activities including after prom parties, wellness fairs, and career days

D. Parent/Community Education Committee (Ad Hoc)

- Educates legislators and general public on importance of sobriety checkpoints registration, beer tax, and other strategies to reduce alcohol abuse
- Hosts prescription drug roundups and town hall meetings in communities around the county

E. Youth Leadership Conference Planning Committee

- Plans and implements a leadership conference to discuss topics such as alcohol, tobacco, and other drug abuse, self esteem, and communication
- Assists students at the Youth Leadership Conference in creating actions plans to take back to their respective communities to implement in order to improve quality of life for everyone around them

F. Oversight and Cultural Competency Committee

- Consists of current officers, staff, and other committee chairs
- Discusses relevant issues related to the operation of S.A.F.E. Coalition and grant implementation
- Reviews and develops S.A.F.E.'s annual/multi-years strategic plan and work plan

The coalition is always working to develop new programs to meet the needs of the community. Teen court, which is scheduled to begin in October 2011, will be an alternative option to real court for first time juvenile status offenders (curfew violators, truants, underage

tobacco possession, runaways, and specific disorderly conduct). When a youth is recommended for teen court by an adult official, such as a principal or a police officer, the youth will be allowed to be tried in a courtroom of youth. The sentence will be decided upon by their peers, under supervision of an adult judge. Sentences could include community service or letters of restitution. Each youth will then be required to serve on teen court as a member of the jury and assist in deciding sentences for their peers. This will allow youth to view the process from the other side and show that they are trusted individuals.

The coalition also works to expand the awareness of prescription drug abuse, which is becoming an increasing problem in the nation and in the community. To do this, the coalition prepares and distributes information on the importance of keeping prescription medications locked up, not sharing prescribed medications, and instructions on how to properly dispose of medications. In an effort to encourage the proper disposal of medications, the coalition holds prescription drug round ups two or three times every year.

Funding

A key component in continuing the activities of the S.A.F.E. Grant County Coalition is having adequate funding. The funding received is used in a variety of ways, including community outreach, enforcement, education, and research. Grants are a vital source of funding because communities that are drug free have shown to make a more positive impact on combating substance abuse than communities without grants. A majority of the funding for the S.A.F.E. Coalition comes from 2 federally funded Grants:

- Substance Abuse Mental Health Security Administration (SAMSA) Drug-Free Communities (DFC) Grants

- Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking Act (STOP) Grants

The DFC grant, which requires the recipient to maintain a multi-drug focus on promoting drug abuse prevention, was first awarded to the coalition in 2004. The coalition was awarded \$100,000 for five years as long as the requirements of the grant were met. In 2009, the coalition received the DFC grant again but this time for \$125,000 for five years.

The STOP Grant of 50,000 for four years was awarded to the coalition in 2008, provided the grant requirements are met. This grant allowed the coalition to begin the Stop Underage Drinking Now (SUDN) project.

There are also several other grants that have been received and sources of funding that play an important role in maintaining the many projects supported by the Coalition:

- WI Department of Health and Family Services
- Marshfield Clinic – AmeriCorps Assistance and Coalition Building Training
- University of Wisconsin-Platteville’s Pioneer Academic Center for Community Engagement (PACCE) Internship Program
- Community Health Internship Program (CHIP)
- Donations and Fundraisers
- Office of Juvenile Assistance

Support

Organizations within the community are also vital in sustaining the coalition. Partnerships formed with community organizations help maximize effectiveness by providing services such as labor, advertising, funding, expertise, and ideas. These organizations are as follows.

- Health First Wisconsin
- Quitline
- American Heart and Lung Associations
- Grant County Sheriff’s Department
- Local Police Departments
- CESA #3
- Grant County Judges
- Boscobel Area Healthcare
- Telegraph Herald
- 4-H Youth Development Agents
- Lancaster Jacees

- Cassville Alliance for Teens
- Southwest WI Youth Council (Coalition Youth Arm)
- Queen B Radio
- Grant and Iowa UW-Extension Family Living
- St. John the Baptist Church/Muscoda
- Southwest WI Technical College
- Southwest Health Center
- Grant Regional Health Center
- Grant County Social Services
- Unified Community Services
- UW-Extension Family Living
- Platteville Chamber of Commerce
- English Lutheran Church/Platteville
- Lafayette Health Department
- Riverway Communities of Hope
- Administration, Faculty, Parents (PTOs), and Students of 11 Grant County School Districts
- University of WI-Platteville and Student/Campus Organizations

Introduction

Assessment

This assessment is an important tool in prevention and is the first step in the Strategic Prevention Framework as outlined by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. See figure 4. Data has been collected for the community assessment since 2004 for townships and 2005 for villages. Data was first collected in a grant-related effort to determine troubled areas in Grant County and to see where educational and preventive supports needed to be focused. Through this continuing survey, the S.A.F.E. coalition is able to track trends throughout the community. This makes it possible to see whether past efforts have made an impact and where efforts need to currently be focused. This assessment is also an important part of funding allocation and grant proposal writing.

Past assessments have proved useful in deciding which areas need to be targeted. A past survey showed that underage drinking was a problem in Cassville. As a result, the S.A.F.E. coalition implemented a town hall meeting to inform parents and teachers in Cassville of the problem. Because of this meeting, the Cassville Alliance for Teens (CAT) was formed to prevent underage alcohol abuse. The coalitions stays involved in CAT by providing funding for youth

activities, education for their members on substance abuse trends, and organization of development training so CAT can strengthen their efforts.

Another past assessment showed that Platteville, specifically University of Wisconsin-Platteville, was also an area of concern for underage drinking. The S.A.F.E. coalition, the Platteville Police, Platteville community leaders, the Grant County Sheriff's Department, and UWP criminal justice classes teamed up to find a solution. S.A.F.E. applied and was awarded the STOP grant, which was used to form the Underage Drinking Task Force, among other interventions.

Materials and Methods

Several tools were used to gather data for this assessment. The Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development and FedStats were used to gather geographic and demographic information on Grant County. County Health Rankings was used to determine where Grant County stands on several health factors and outcomes.

The Wisconsin Youth Survey and the Grant County Youth Survey was used to gather data on thoughts and behaviors on alcohol consumption and drug and tobacco use in Grant County teenagers. The Wisconsin Youth Survey is administered by UW Extension and is administered every four years: 2001, 2005, 2009, and 2013. In the past, the survey was completed by just over 2300 students in grades 7-12. Data from Grant County teens was also separated through this survey. To get even more data about Grant County teens, University of Wisconsin-Platteville and UW extension gives and analyzes another survey to Grant County on odd years not covered by the Wisconsin Youth Survey: 2007, 2011, and 2015. This Grant County Youth Survey not only encompasses grades 7-12, the survey also covers grade 6. Because the Wisconsin Youth Survey

does not survey sixth grade, the Grant County Youth Survey is also given to only sixth grade when the Wisconsin Youth Survey is given.

The S.A.F.E. Grant County Coalition also sends out a local community assessment each year in order to look at risky behaviors, and drug use, including alcohol consumption in both the community and the schools. The assessment is approximately a page and a half long and is sent out to several Grant County places. The assessment is sent to the Drug Task Force, inquiring only about Grant County, and the survey is further sent out to each of the 12 police departments:

- Grant County Sheriff
- Potosi
- Cassville
- Platteville
- Lancaster
- University of Wisconsin-Platteville
- Hazel Green
- Boscobel
- Fennimore
- Cuba City
- Dickeyville
- Muscoda

Police departments provide an important insight into the crimes happening in Grant County because each police department records data on instances of crimes, as required by the Uniform Crime Reports.

This survey was sent out to each of the 11 Grant County Schools:

- Cuba City
- Iowa-Grant
- Cassville
- Lancaster
- Riverdale
- Potosi
- Platteville
- Boscobel
- River Ridge
- Fennimore
- Southwestern

Gathering information from high schools is important because it helps show us which areas we need to focus on when educating our youth. There are instances where law enforcement is not involved, such as bullying and teen pregnancy. Schools also provide demographic information to help put in perspective the data from each school in comparison to the other Grant County Schools.

Finally, the assessment is sent out to Unified Community Services as Unified offers programs relating to mental health, substance abuse, community support, developmental disabilities, family support, and emergency services (6). This is important in informing the coalition of the number of individuals that are currently seeking and receiving treatment for substance abuse problems. Unified also provides additional information on substances that are areas of concern because Unified records data based on the primary, secondary, and tertiary substances for which an offender is rehabilitated.

This assessment has focused on specific behaviors to assess Grant County's standings:

- Theft
- OMVIs
- Domestic Abuse
- Disorderly Conduct
- Detox
- Underage Drinking Violations
- Runaways
- Suicide Attempts/Threats
- Teen Drop Outs
- Selling to Minors
- Drug Use
- Teen Pregnancies
- School Code Violations (behavioral, grades, cheating, vandalism, theft, disorderly conduct)

To analyze the school's data, the number of students enrolled from each school that participated in the assessment was totaled. See figure 6. This was done so that numbers were relative to each other from year to year since different schools participated in the survey each year. The number of violations was then divided by the total number of students for that year. The decimal point was then multiplied by 1000 to give the number of violations per 1000 students for each year.

To analyze the police's data, the numbers came straight from the surveys. Although, like the schools, different police departments participated in the survey each year, the numbers were not compared relative to each other. This is because the police departments that participated in the survey each year fluctuated much less than the schools that participated each year. Plus, the

number of people each police department works with is not set in stone, like it is with the schools. Also, whether the Grant County Sheriff's department and the drug task force participated depended on the year and because the sheriff's department and the drug task force cover all of Grant County, it would be hard to choose an accurate population number for which the sheriff's department works. It should be noted that there may be more alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana violations for the years that the sheriff's department participated and more marijuana violations for the years that the drug task force participated.

For underage alcohol incidents, only the incidents of possession and consumption were compared and analyzed. This is because police departments were asked about number of violations and depending on the person completing the survey, violations could mean incidents or arrests. This has been changed for 2012. Consumption is straight forward and should not fluctuate between incidents and arrests.

For underage tobacco incidents, only the last three years were compared. This is because police departments were not specifically asked for underage tobacco in previous years. Some did include underage tobacco in the "other" category, but not all. Since numbers varied significantly between the years that specifically asked for underage tobacco and the years that did not, I did not include the years that tobacco was not specifically asked for in this assessment.

For marijuana incidents, data has been analyzed since 2005. Data was taken and compared from police department assessments, Grant County sheriff's department assessments, and drug task force assessments.

Since the survey asked for violations, some officers reported arrests and not incidents. I included both arrests and incidents in this report. Because there will be more incidents than

arrests and some officers only reported arrests, the numbers in this survey are likely lower than what they actually are. This should affect tobacco and marijuana but not alcohol. Nevertheless, the data still provides an adequate portrayal of the trends observed.

Results and Discussion

Unified

For the 2011 assessment, Unified reported having a total of 360 people, 300 of which were court ordered to appear for treatment and substance abuse counseling. Seven of the patients were repeat patients. In comparison to the 2010 survey, these numbers are down. Both years, approximately the same number of individuals was court ordered. However, the number of repeat patients dropped from 114 to 7, and 89 fewer patients were seen for the 2011 survey.

High Schools

The highest occurring incidents in Grant County that were reported included offenses with suspension/expulsion due to behavior (120 incidents reported), unexcused absences (93), bullying (48), alcohol (42), cheating (28), and suicide threats (26). The chart below gives some interesting demographics for the Grant County schools.

School	Total Students	Student/Teacher Ratio	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Male	Female
Cuba City	267	12:1	266	0	1	0	0	55.1%	44.9%
Lancaster	295	14:1	290	3	3	0	0	50.1%	49.9%
Platteville	453	13:1	417	21	0	1	0	49.2%	50.8%
Fennimore	212	x	211	0	0	1	0	54.2%	45.8%
Iowa-Grant	236	x	234	2	0	0	0	47.9%	52.1%
Riverdale	223	x	211	3	5	2	2	46.64%	53.36%
Boscobel	290	20:1	282	4	3	0	1	47.9%	52.1%
Southwestern	200	12:1	197	1	2	0	0	47.5%	52.5%

Cassville	99	x	95	0	0	2	2	54.5%	44.4%
Potosi	137	14:1	131	0	2	4	0	56%	44%
River Ridge	176	13:1	174	2	0	0	0	50%	50%

Police Departments in Grant County

Police-reported data about underage alcohol, underage tobacco, and marijuana will be analyzed and will be discussed in the following paragraphs.

Alcohol in Grant County

Alcohol was the most prevalently abused substance treated for at Unified, with 59% of patients receiving treatment as a primary, secondary or tertiary addiction. The high schools reported that alcohol violations were decreasing, but then increased last year. See figure 7. The police departments, however, reported a decrease in underage alcohol consumption/possession incidents in 2010, down from previous years. The numbers for underage alcohol consumption were the lowest for police departments that they have been since 2005, which was when data was first collected. Members of the Grant County Highway Safety Commission have attributed this in part to the Underage Drinking Task force created by the coalition. A Grant County officer said in July, however, that he is noticing an increase in underage alcohol incidents for 2011.

According to both the Southwest Wisconsin Youth Survey and the Grant County Youth Survey, more and more teenagers believe that their parents would be ok with teens their age drinking alcohol. The Southwest Wisconsin Youth Survey showed that, in 2009, 26% of Grant County teens thought their parents would think that alcohol consumption at their age was ok. This is compared to 8% in 2007, submitted by the Grant County Youth Survey. Also in 2009, the surveys showed that 64% of Grant County teens thought their parents would think it was wrong compared to 84% in 2007. In 2009, 74.4% of teens figure their parents would somewhat or strongly disapprove of them using alcohol, in comparison

to 81.2% in 2007. This trend could indicate that our culture is becoming more lax on the consumption of alcohol during teenage years.

Both youth surveys examined alcohol use at an early age. From 2001 to 2009, the percent of teens that report having their first alcoholic drink before or at the age of 10 stayed constant overall for males, ranging from 6%-7%. For females, the percent increased slightly from 3% to 5%. The percent of teens that report having their first alcoholic drink before or at the age of 13 also stayed primarily consistent from 2005-2009, ranging from 21%-22%. The survey demonstrates that males begin to drink at a younger age than females, but this gap does seem to be diminishing.

In 2009, the Southwest Wisconsin Youth Survey says that 74% of Grant County teenagers have not used alcohol in the last 30 days.

According to the Southwest Wisconsin Youth Survey, 31% of teens in 2009 believe that one is at great risk if they drink alcohol compared to 13% in 2007. Also in 2009, according to the Southwest Wisconsin Youth Survey, 64% of Grant County teens said that those who use alcohol regularly are at great risk of harming themselves compared to 35% in 2007.

Tobacco in Grant County

Police departments reported that underage tobacco incidents have steadily decreased since 2008, when underage tobacco data was first collected. See figure 8. This same trend was also reported by the Grant County high schools. See figure 7.

The Wisconsin Youth Survey showed that, in 2009, 8% of teens thought their parents would think that smoking at their age was alright compared to 4% in 2007, stated by the Grant County Youth Survey. Also in 2009, only 74% thought their parents would think it was wrong compared to 93% in 2007. This jump from 74% to 93% could signal that cigarette smoking is once again becoming more common amongst teenagers. This could also indicate, however, that parents may be communicating less on their

opinions of smoking because police departments and high schools reported a decrease in tobacco incidents. Also, 18% of teenagers, in 2009, reported that they did not know what their parents thought on the topic compared to 4% in 2007. This is important information because previously, when parents do not communicate their dislike of smoking, smoking rates have climbed.

The percent of teens that think that smoking is wrong stayed consistent from 2007 to 2009 at 79%.

The percent of teens that report experimenting with spit tobacco or cigarettes before grade 7 or age 12 has steadily decreased since 2001. For cigarettes, the percent decreased from 10% to 5% from 2005 to 2009. For spit tobacco, the percent decreased from 16% to 2% from 2001 to 2009.

Marijuana in Grant County

The Richland-Iowa-Grant Drug Task Force reported that a majority of their Grant County cases dealt with marijuana. Eighty nine of the 99 cases (90%) dealt with marijuana. Marijuana was the second most prevalently abused substance (after alcohol) that was treated by Unified, with 19% of patients receiving treatment with a primary, secondary, or tertiary addiction. Police departments have reported a decline in marijuana incidents since last year.

According to the Wisconsin Youth Survey, the percentage of teens that have tried marijuana before the age of 12 has been primarily consistent, ranging from 2-3%. The awareness of the harmful effects of marijuana seems to be growing. Since 2005, an increasingly greater percentage of students both in 7th and 12th grade say that one is put at great risk if he or she smokes marijuana. In 2009, 76% of 7th graders said one is at great risk if they smoke marijuana and 79% said one is at great risk if smoking regularly. In 2001, the percentage was 48 and 54, respectively. Also in 2009, 53% of 12th graders said one is at great risk if they smoke marijuana and 60% said one is at great risk if they smoke regularly. In 2001, the percentage was 46 and 59, respectively.

Prescription Drugs in Grant County

According to the 2009 Wisconsin Youth Survey, 74% of youth between 7th and 12th grades believe that someone their age that uses someone else's prescription drugs to get high are at great risk of harming themselves. Sixteen percent said moderate risk, 5% said slight risk, and 5% said no risk.

Health Outcome Rankings in Grant County as Compared to Other WI Counties

- 14th healthiest
- 33rd best health factors
- 27th lowest mortality
- 2nd lowest morbidity
- 35th best health behaviors
- 16th worst clinical care
- 25th best social and economic factors
- 10th worst physical environment

Grant County is doing well as the 14th healthiest county in Wisconsin (5). See figure 5 for the model in which county health rankings are achieved. However, numbers for physical environment and clinical care need to be improved. This is important because health factors determine health outcomes. If health factors, such as physical environment, are not good, health outcomes will decrease for the future.

Figures and Tables

Figure 1: Map showing the location of Grant County (red) in relation to the state of Wisconsin and surrounding area

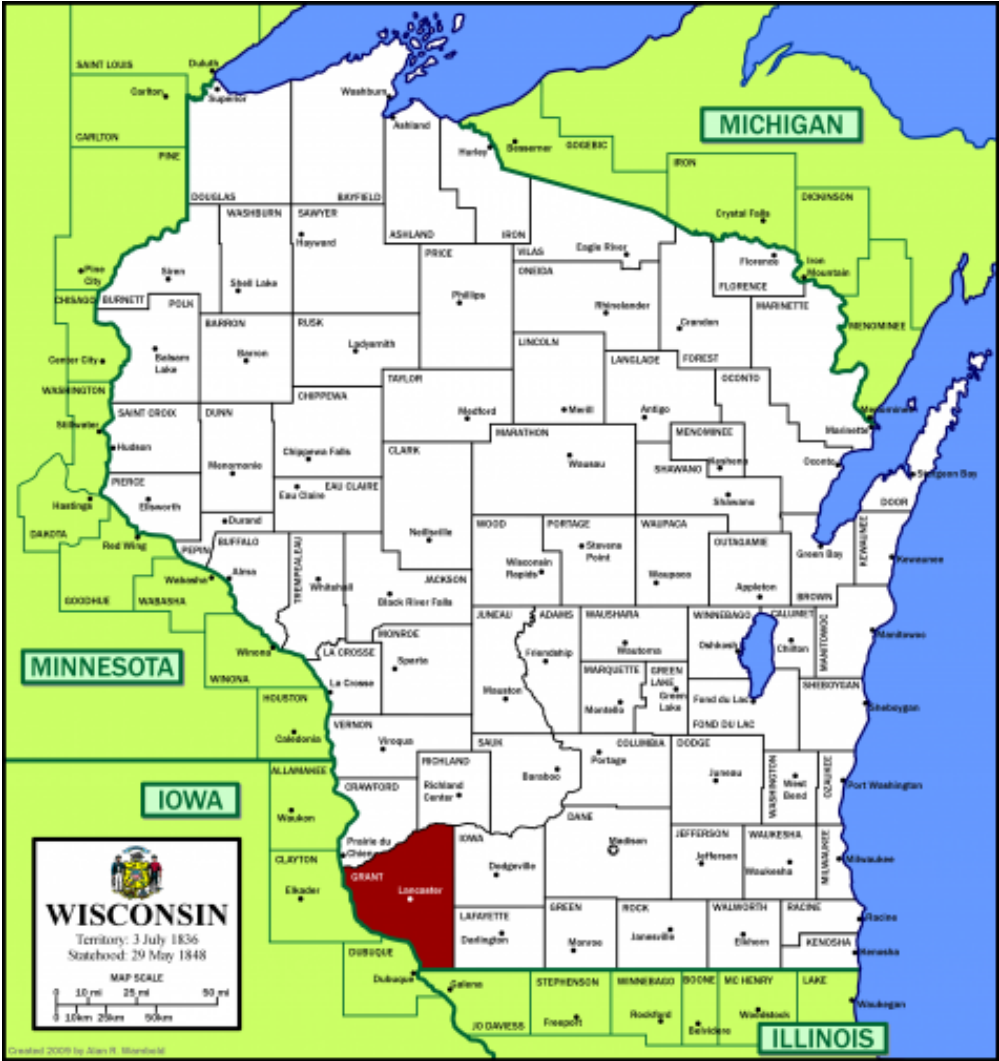


Figure 2: Map showing the locations of geographical factors and incorporated cities within Grant County



Figure 3: Map outlining the 32 townships in Grant County

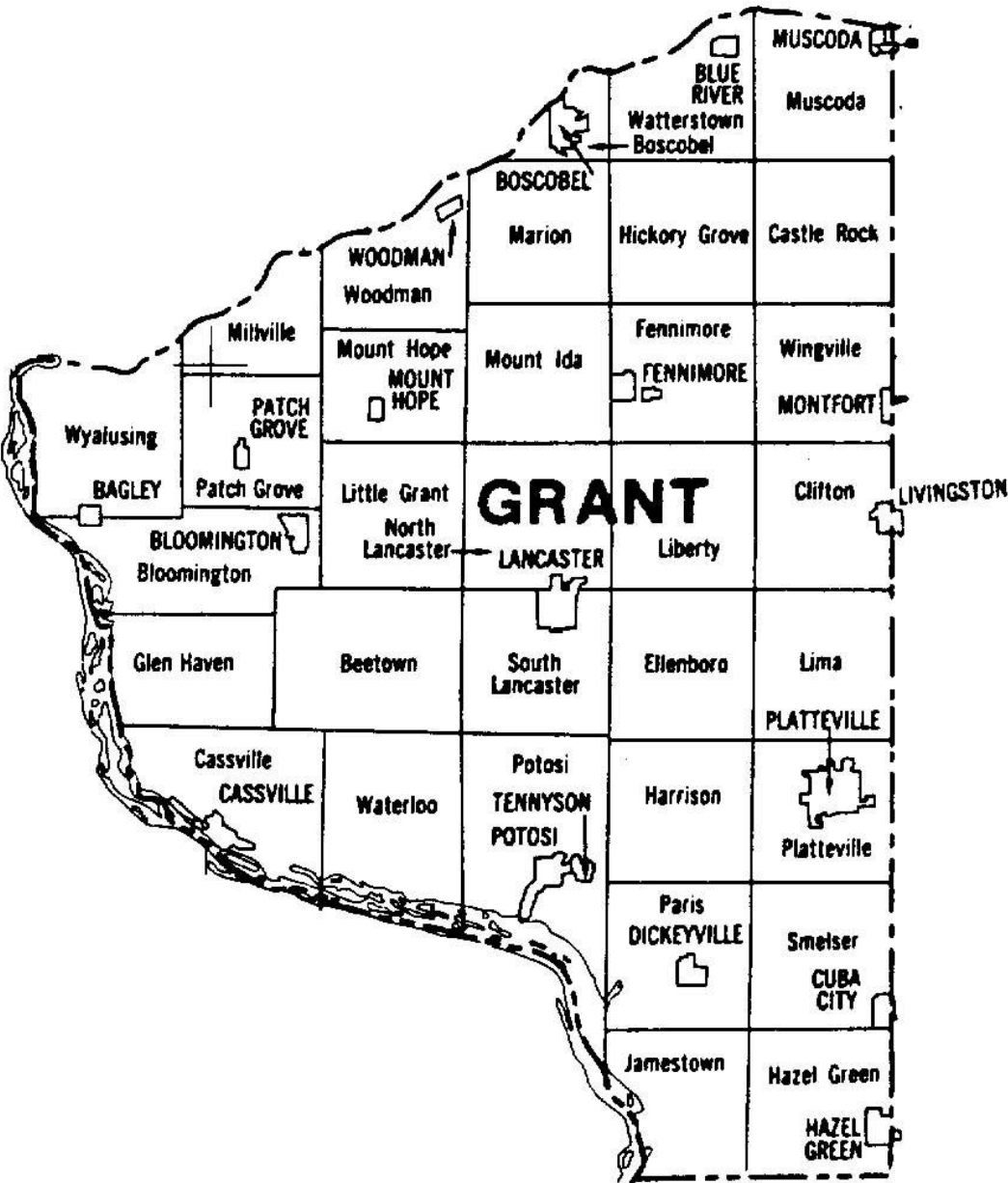


Figure 4: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Association's *Strategic Prevention Framework*



Figure 5. How county health rankings are achieved

The Model
Programs and Policies → Health Factors → Health Outcomes

Health Outcomes: represent how healthy a county is

- based on an equal weighting of two factors:
 - 1) Mortality: represents the length of life
 - Premature death: represents the years of potential life lost prior to age 75
 - 2) Morbidity: represents the health-related quality of life and birth outcomes
 - Self-reported fair or poor health
 - Poor physical health days
 - Poor mental health days
 - Percent of births with low birth weight

Health Factors: represent what influences the health of the county

- based on weighted scores of four types of factors:
 - 1) Behavioral (30%)
 - Tobacco use
 - Diet and exercise
 - Alcohol use
 - Unsafe sex
 - 2) Clinical (20%)
 - Access to care
 - Quality of care
 - 3) Social and economic (40%)
 - Education
 - Employment
 - Income
 - Family and social support
 - Community safety
 - 4) Environmental (10%)
 - Environmental quality
 - Built environment

2011 Grant County Community Assessment | 2011

Figure 6: Schools and police departments that have participated in the survey each year with total number of students

Year of data (Assessment is completed the following year)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Schools	Lancaster Cuba City Fennimore Southwestern Riverdale Cassville River Ridge	Platteville Potosi Lancaster Cuba City Fennimore Southwestern Riverdale Cassville Boscobel River Ridge	Potosi Lancaster Cuba City Fennimore Southwestern Riverdale Cassville Boscobel	Platteville Lancaster Cuba City Fennimore Southwestern Cassville River Ridge	Platteville Potosi Lancaster Cuba City Iowa Grant Fennimore Southwestern Cassville Boscobel River Ridge Riverdale
Total Students	2504	2773	2140	1783	2588

Year of data (Assessment is completed the following year)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Police Departments	Boscobel Cassville Cuba City Dickeyville Fennimore Hazel Green Lancaster Muscod Platteville Potosi UWP Grant County	Boscobel Cassville Cuba City Dickeyville Fennimore Hazel Green Lancaster Platteville Potosi UWP	Lancaster Grant County Cassville Potosi Muscod Platteville Hazel Green UWP Cuba City Fennimore	Lancaster Grant County Dickeyville Potosi Fennimore Platteville Muscod Cassville Hazel Green Boscobel UWP Cuba City Drug Task Force	Lancaster Grant County Dickeyville Potosi Fennimore Platteville Muscod Cassville Hazel Green Boscobel UWP Cuba City Drug Task Force
				all	all

Figure 7: Alcohol and tobacco trends in schools

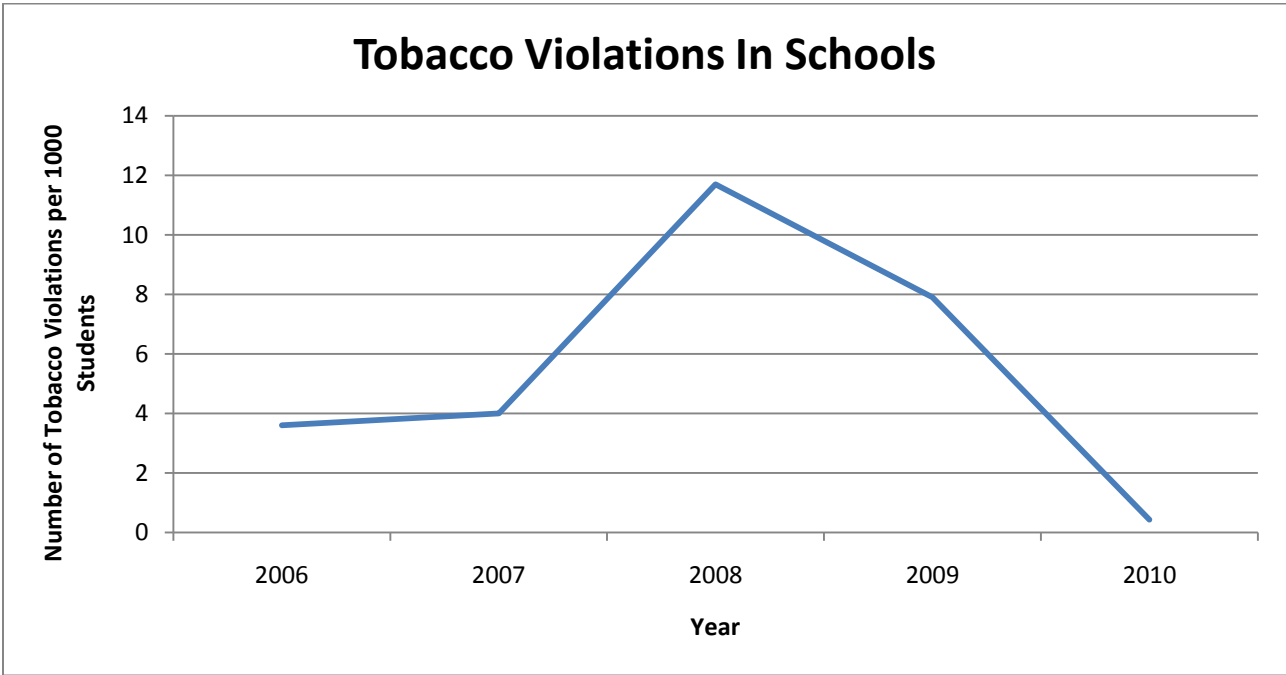
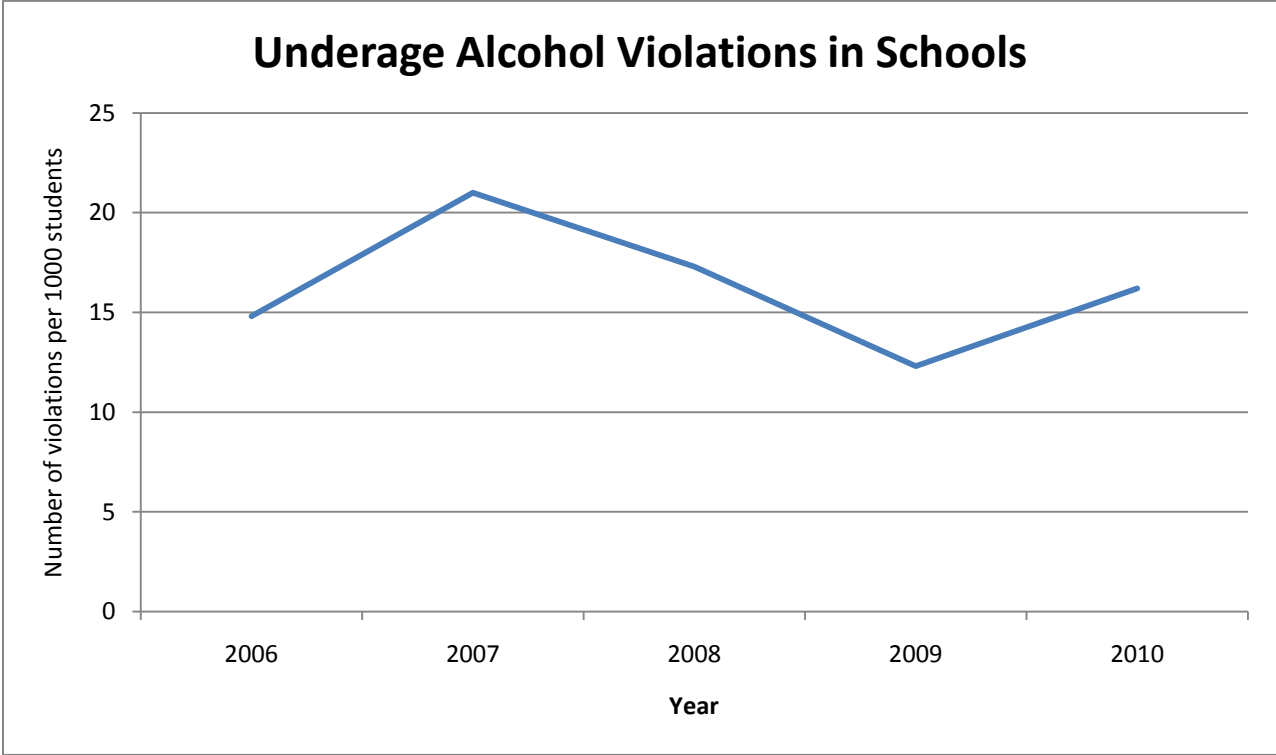
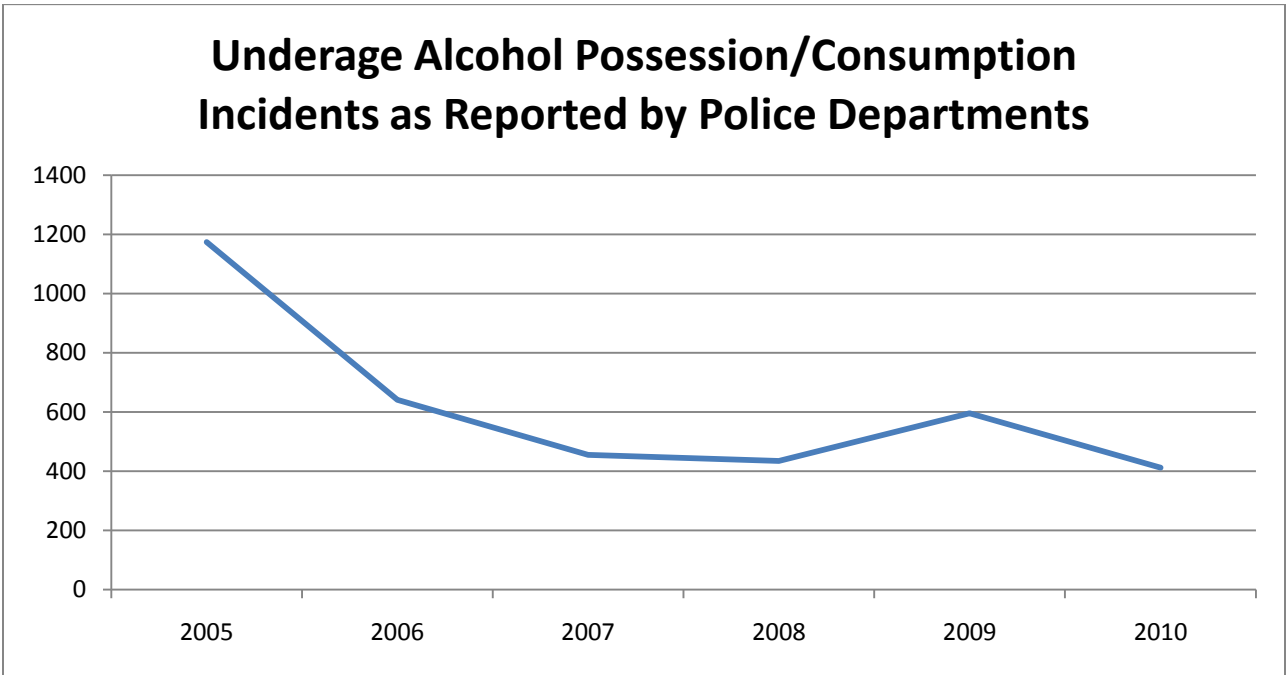
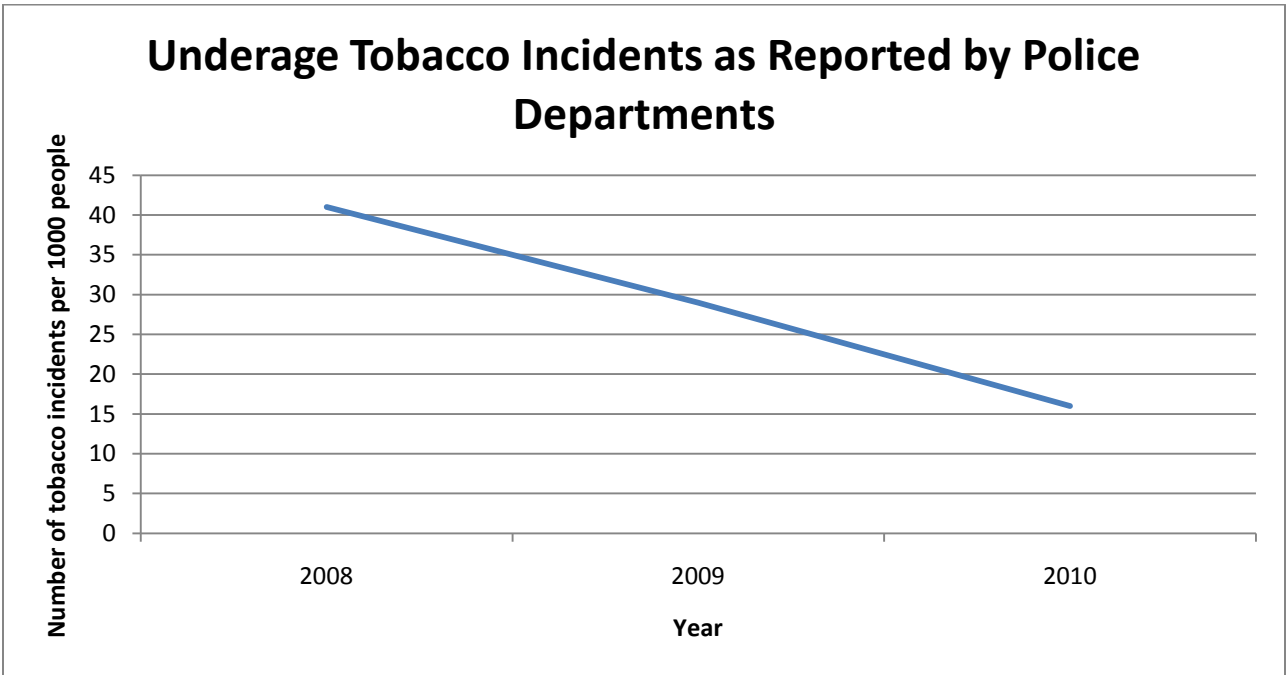


Figure 8: Underage alcohol possession and consumption, underage tobacco, and marijuana numbers from police departments



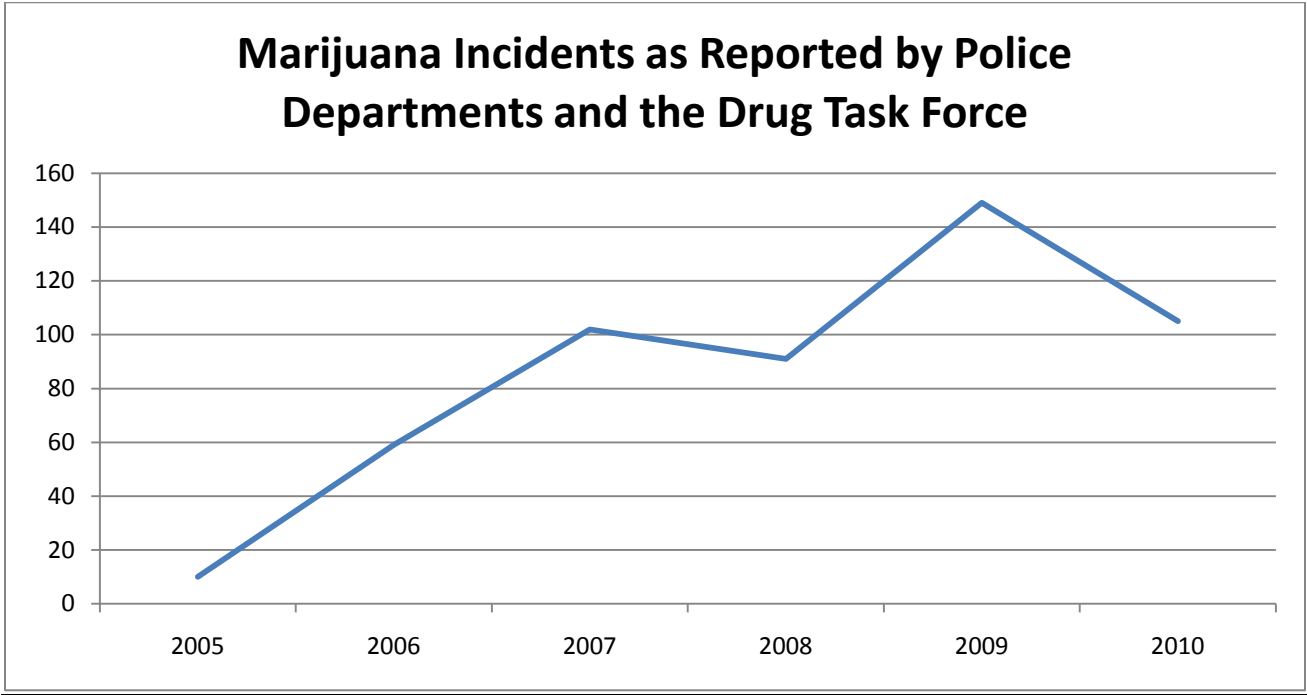
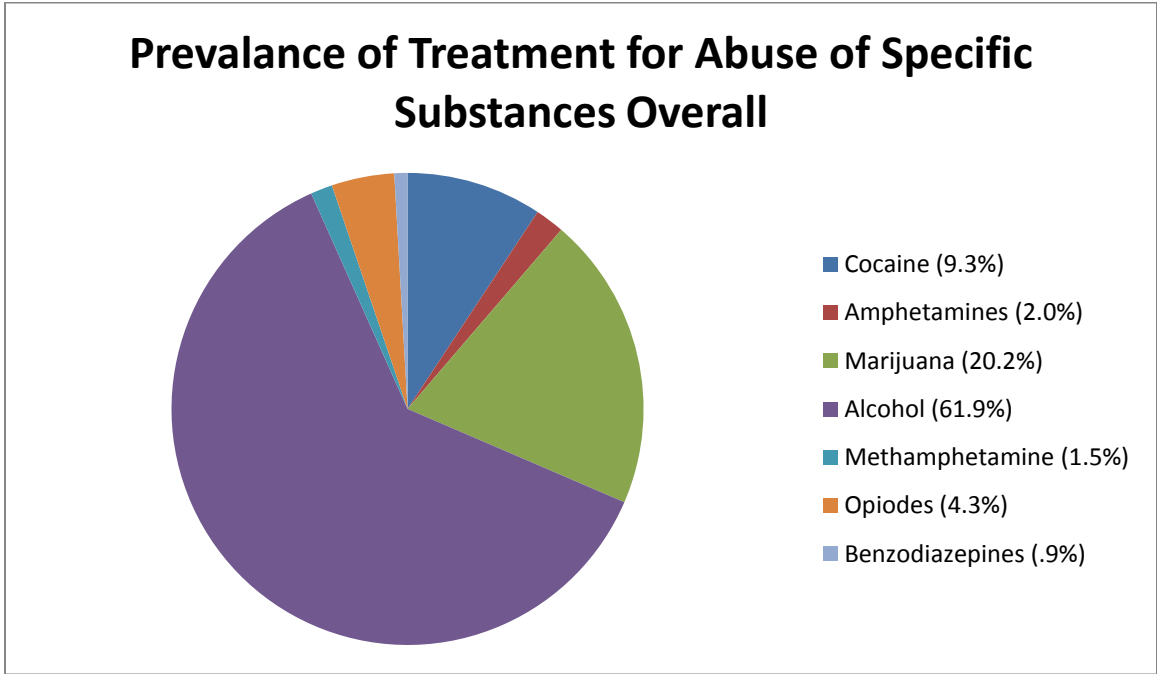


Figure 9: Overall percentages of people receiving treatment for abusing specific substances



Bibliography

1. FedStats. www.fedstats.gov
2. Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development. <http://www.dwd.state.wi.us/>
3. University of Wisconsin-Platteville. <http://www.uwplatt.edu/university/about/>
4. Poverty Rates.
<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/PovertyRates/PovListpct.asp?ST=WI&view=Percent>
5. County Health Rankings. <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/wisconsin>
6. Unified