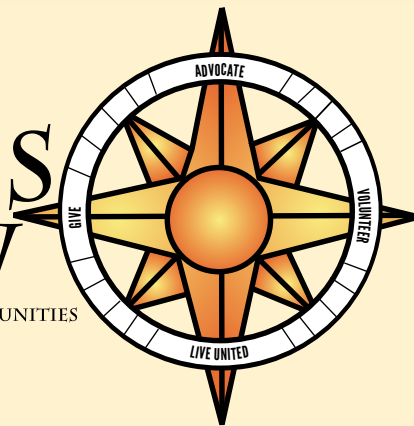




2021 COMPASS NOW

NAVIGATING TOWARD STRONGER COMMUNITIES



How is your community faring?

Monroe County

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List of Organizations that Participated in Community Stakeholder Meetings

AJ Falkers Counseling and Consulting Services
American Red Cross
APTIV, Inc.
Arcadia Ambulance Service
Arcadia Middle School
Arrow Behavioral Health
At Home Care of Western Wisconsin
Big Brothers Big Sisters of the 7 Rivers Region
Blair-Taylor High School
Bridges Health
Buffalo County Health Department
Caledonia Area Public Schools
Center for Special Children-LFMC
Children's Museum of La Crosse
Cia Siab, Inc.
City of Caledonia
City of Fountain City
City of Hillsboro
City of La Crosse
Community & Economic Development Associates
Co-op Credit Union
Coulee Region RSVP
Couleecap, Inc.
Cross of Christ Lutheran Church
Crossing Rivers Health
ESB Bank
Families First of Monroe County, Inc.
Family & Children's Center
Flocks Guardians Inc.
Great Rivers HUB
Great Rivers United Way
Gundersen Health System
Gundersen Medical Foundation
Gundersen St. Joseph's Hospital and Clinics
Gundersen Tri-County Hospital and Clinics
Hale Fire/First Responders
Hamilton Community School
Hillsboro School District
Hillsboro Sentry-Enterprise
Houston County
Houston County Economic Development Authority
Houston County Public Health & Human Services
Houston Public Schools
Inclusa
Independence Public Library
Independence School District
Independent Living Resources
Kwik Trip
La Crescent Area Chamber of Commerce & Tourism
La Crescent Montessori & STEM School
La Crescent-Hokah Public Schools
La Crosse Community Foundation
La Crosse County
La Crosse County Health Department
La Crosse County Historical Society
La Crosse County Human Services
La Crosse Medical Health Science Consortium
La Crosse Milling Company
La Farge School District
Lifestyle Fitness
Lokens Sawmill Inn & Suites
Mayo Clinic Health System
Mayo Clinic Health System Sparta Family Medicine Clinic
MiEnergy Cooperative
Mobile Meals
Monroe County Department of Human Services
Monroe County Government
Monroe County Health Department
Monroe County Justice Programs
Neighbor for Neighbor
Neighbors in Action
Next Chapter La Crosse
Norwalk-Ontario-Wilton School District
Optum
Pilgrims Pride Arcadia Wisconsin
Royal Bank
Royal Credit Union
Scenic Bluffs Community Health Center
Second Harvest Foodbank of Southern Wisconsin
Semcac
SmoothToe
Sparta Area Chamber of Commerce
Sparta Area School District
Sparta Free Library
Spring Grove School District
St. John's Alma
St. Michael's Assisted Living
State of Wisconsin, Department of Military Affairs
The Parenting Place
The Salvation Army of La Crosse County
Tomah Area School District
Tomah Chamber and Visitors Center
Tomah Health
Tomah Police Department
Tomah VA Medical Center
Trempealeau County
Trempealeau County Board
Trempealeau County Department of Human Services
Trempealeau County Health Department
Tri-County Communications Cooperative
Triple Brook Farms, Inc
University of Wisconsin Extension
UW-Madison
UW-Madison Division of Extension Monroe County
UW-Madison Extension
VARC, Inc. Vernon Area Rehabilitation Center
Vernon County
Vernon County Emergency Management
Vernon County Health Department
Vernon Electric Coop
Vernon Memorial Healthcare
Western Wisconsin Women's Business Center
Wisconsin State Legislature
Workforce Connections, Inc.
Xcel Energy
YWCA La Crosse

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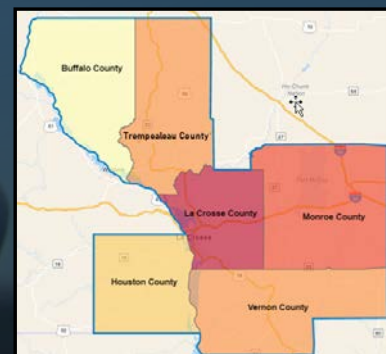
Introduction

Compass Now is a joint effort of Great Rivers United Way, area healthcare organizations, and county health departments to improve the quality of life for everyone in the community. This introductory section outlines the purpose and additional elements of the study framework. Section 2 of the report provides detailed analysis of community indicators and insights gathered for this study.

Purpose of the Study

This report is the latest in a series of Compass Now needs assessments and reports published since 1995. In response to these reports, Great Rivers United Way has focused its funding system to more closely reflect identified community needs. In addition, a wide array of community organizations have used report findings to shape their own priorities and support grant requests.

The purpose of this Compass Now 2021 report is to provide an updated assessment of community needs that can be used to inform community action strategies by stakeholders across the region. The Compass Now 2021 study is focused on communities within a six-county region including Buffalo, La Crosse, Monroe, Trempealeau, and Vernon counties in Wisconsin, and Houston County in Minnesota. Reports are available for the six-county region and for each county within the region. This report describes needs within Monroe County.



2020 Population Estimate

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| Buffalo | 13,534 |
| Houston | 19,527 |
| La Crosse | 120,515 |
| Monroe | 46,889 |
| Trempealeau | 30,097 |
| Vernon | 31,029 |
| Region | 261,591 |

Exhibit 1.1 - The Study Region. Source: CHS analysis of population estimates published by ESRI. See Appendix A for details.



If you find the contents of this report useful, please consider supporting our work by making a financial contribution to Great Rivers United Way at greatriversunitedway.org

DONATE NOW

Adjusting to COVID-19

The Compass Now study described in this report was conducted during 2020, and consequently affected by disruptions caused by COVID-19. These disruptions required two primary adjustments to the study.

- One adjustment involved postponement of a planned set of community meetings. The original study plan envisioned a series of community meetings in 2020 to gather insight about needs and action ideas from local stakeholders. Because of social distancing requirements, the community meetings were postponed to 2021.
- A second adjustment involved the process for surveying community members. The original study plan was to conduct a random household survey with community members across the region, supplemented by a 'convenience survey' and set of interviews with community members who might be under-represented in the random household survey. The convenience survey and interviews would have been conducted in community settings convenient to the prospective respondents. As a result of COVID-19 restrictions, the convenience surveys had to be conducted electronically, and the group interviews with community members could not be conducted in public spaces. As a result, we expect that some community members who could have participated in a face-to-face meeting were not able to participate in an electronic format.

Study Methods and Data Sources

The study was conducted under the direction of Great Rivers United Way, with technical support from a contracted consultant (Community Health Solutions). The study was guided by a *Compass Now Steering Committee* comprised of stakeholders from public health, health care, and other community sectors. The Steering Committee members provided guidance on the study scope and methods, including the adjustments made in response to COVID-19. The Steering Committee members also provided liaisons to engage community organizations in promoting participation in the convenience survey conducted for the study.

The study methods included analysis of community indicators from various sources, and community insights provided by respondents to a random household survey and a supplemental convenience survey. The study methods are summarized below, with more details provided in [Appendix A](#).

Community Demographics

A community demographic profile can provide insight about the size and distribution of the population in terms of health-sensitive attributes such as age, sex/gender, race, ethnicity, and income. Community demographics were analyzed and mapped using data and software from ESRI, a commercial provider of community data.

County Health Rankings

[The County Health Rankings & Roadmaps program](#) is a collaboration between the [Robert Wood Johnson Foundation](#) and the [University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute](#). The goals of the program are to:

- Build awareness of the multiple factors that influence health.
- Provide a reliable, sustainable source of local data and evidence to communities to help them identify opportunities to improve their health.
- Engage and activate local leaders from many sectors in creating sustainable community change.
- Connect and empower community leaders working to improve health.

As illustrated in *Exhibit 1.2*, the County Health Rankings are based on a model of community health that emphasizes the many factors that influence how long and how well we live. The Rankings use more than 30 measures that help communities understand how healthy their residents are today (health outcomes) and what will impact their health in the future (health factors).

Additional Community Indicators

Indicators from the County Health Rankings are supplemented with additional indicators from sources in the local region. These supplemental indicators include:

- Leading causes of death
- Maternal and infant health indicators
- Prevalence of mental health conditions and treatment gaps
- Asset-Limited, Income-Constrained, Employed (ALICE) households
- Child services cases.

The indicators are provided in several sections of the report, along with notes on specific data sources.

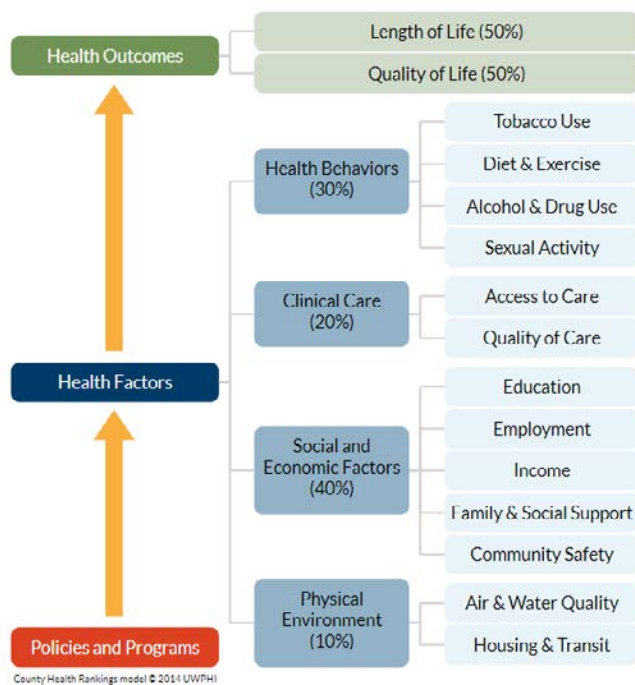


Exhibit 1.2 - The County Health Rankings Model
 Source: University of Wisconsin-Madison Population Health Institute. *County Health Rankings*. Retrieved in December 2020 from <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

Random Household Survey

A random household survey (RHS) of community residents was conducted in July-September of 2020. The survey was mailed to 6,000 randomly selected households using a sampling strategy designed to produce a target number of at least 100 survey responses from each of the six counties. In addition, within each county the mail-out was designed to over-sample from census tracts with relatively low income to help assure that lower-income community residents were represented. Great Rivers United Way staff and volunteers entered the survey data into a Qualtrics survey portal provided by Community Health Solutions.

Convenience Survey

A supplemental convenience survey (CS) was conducted in October-November 2020. The purpose of the CS was to generate additional survey responses from populations that may have been under-represented in the RHS. The CS was primarily conducted using mixed methods, and respondents could either complete their survey online or submit a paper copy of their survey response. Great Rivers United Way staff and volunteers entered paper survey responses into a Qualtrics survey portal provided by Community Health Solutions.

A profile of RHS and CS respondents from Monroe County is provided in *Exhibit 1.3*. As shown in the second column of the exhibit, a total of 91 RHS respondents returned their surveys, for a response rate of 9%. Compared to population estimates for Monroe County, the RHS responses included a higher percentage of older adults than the population as a whole, and skewed toward respondents self-identifying as female and of White race. The household income profile for RHS respondents was fairly representative of the population as a whole, with slightly more representation at lower income levels. These differences between the RHS respondents and the overall population should be considered when evaluating the survey results presented throughout the report.

Exhibit 1.3 also provides a profile of 87 Monroe County Residents who responded to the CS respondents. Compared to the RHS, the CS yielded higher proportional representation of adults under age 65+, females, and minority residents. The CS results are presented alongside the RHS results throughout the report to provide a multi-method profile of survey responses. The two surveys were not combined because they are based on two fundamentally different sampling strategies.

Exhibit 1.3 Profile of Community Survey Respondents from Monroe County

| Indicator | Random Household Survey (RHS) Respondents | Convenience Survey (CS) Respondents | Regional Population Estimates |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Total | 91 | 87 | 35,648 (age 18+) |
| Age | | | |
| 18-29 | 1% | 11% | 19% |
| 30-44 | 11% | 44% | 23% |
| 45-64 | 29% | 40% | 35% |
| 65+ | 58% | 6% | 23% |
| Sex or Gender | | | |
| Female | 58% | 80% | 49% |
| Male | 41% | 15% | 51% |
| Self-Identified | 1% | 5% | -- |
| Prefer not to answer | <1% | <1% | -- |
| Race | | | |
| American Indian | 0% | 2% | 1% |
| Asian | 0% | <1% | 1% |
| Black / African American | 1% | 5% | 2% |
| Other race | <1% | 2% | 2% |
| Pacific Islander | <1% | <1% | <1% |
| Two or more races | <1% | 5% | 2% |
| White | 99% | 86% | 91% |
| Ethnicity (Residents of Hispanic and Hmong ethnicity are also counted in the Race category.) | | | |
| Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin | 0% | 12% | 5% |
| Hmong origin | <1% | <1% | -- |
| Household Income | | | |
| Less than \$15,000 | 10% | 10% | 9% (age 18+) |
| \$15,000 to \$24,999 | 9% | 17% | 8% |
| \$25,000 to \$34,999 | 14% | 6% | 8% |
| \$35,000 to \$49,999 | 11% | 12% | 15% |
| \$50,000 to \$74,999 | 18% | 13% | 20% |
| \$75,000 to \$99,999 | 17% | 24% | 17% |
| \$100,000 to \$149,999 | 15% | 11% | 15% |
| \$150,000 to \$199,999 | 2% | 4% | 5% |
| \$200,000 and over | 2% | 2% | 3% |
| Housing Type | | | |
| Owner-occupied | 81% | 65% | 70% |
| Renter | 17% | 26% | 30% |
| Other arrangement | 2% | 9% | -- |

Note: The age profile is for county residents age 18+. Profiles for sex or gender, race and ethnicity, household income, and housing type are for all age groups in the county. Source: CHS analysis of population estimates published by ESRI. [See Appendix A for details.](#)

Limitations of this Report

This Compass Now 2021 report is intended to inform community action strategies by stakeholders across the region. The data presented within the report comes from multiple sources, each with its own set of limitations that should be considered when interpreting the results.

Scope of Community Indicators

Section 2 of the report provides a series of exhibits showing various community indicators along with community insights from survey responses. The report was not designed to include every possible indicator of community health and well-being, partly because some of the data sources tapped for the 2018 Compass Now report are no longer available. The report does present a core set of community indicators that can be helpful for planning community improvement strategies. We encourage readers to use this report as a starting point, and go beyond the report to seek additional data and information that can help you plan and implement effective strategies for community improvement. Some data indicators contained in prior reports were not available, updated or deemed valid for this report.

County Health Rankings

The County Health Rankings are developed from multiple data sources with varying levels of reliability, and some of these data sources are several years old. Consequently, the rankings and indicators do not provide precise and definitive evidence on where one county stands compared to another. However, in most cases the rankings and indicators are reliable enough to illustrate general community strengths and areas of concern, and they can be helpful for informing efforts to improve community health and well-being.

Random Household Survey

The RHS was randomized by mailing address in an effort to give every household in the region an equal chance of receiving and completing the survey. The survey mailout to 6,000 households was stratified by county to assure that every jurisdiction would be represented. Within each county the survey was designed to over-sample from census tracts with relatively low income so that this population could be represented as well. As outlined in *Exhibit 1.3*, the RHS responses were significantly skewed toward older residents, and skewed to a lesser extent toward whites and lower income households. Consequently, we cannot say that the survey results are exactly representative of each county and the region as a whole. As a general guide, it is reasonable to assume the percent estimates in the regional RHS results are probably accurate within a margin of error of plus or minus 5%. At the county level, it is reasonable to assume the results are probably accurate within a margin of error of plus or minus 10%.

Convenience Survey

The purpose of the CS was to generate additional survey responses from populations that may have been under-represented in the RHS. The CS was primarily conducted using mixed methods, and respondents could either complete their survey online or submit a paper copy of their survey response.

Because the CS was not randomized across the region, it cannot meet the same standards of statistical significance as the RHS. In considering the CS results, it will be helpful to know the results are significantly skewed toward adults under age 45 and women, and skewed to a lesser extent toward minority populations and middle-income households. As noted earlier, the CS results are presented alongside the RHS results throughout the report to provide a multi-method profile of survey responses. The two surveys were not combined because they are based on two fundamentally different sampling strategies.

Respondent Perceptions.

Both the RHS and CS asked respondents to share their insights about a wide range of factors at the individual, household, and community level. Many of the survey questions rely on respondent perceptions of community concerns and community supports. Perceptions are subjective and based on the unique experience of each individual respondent. A respondent's perception of a community issue reflects their reality, but might not reflect the actual situation in the community.

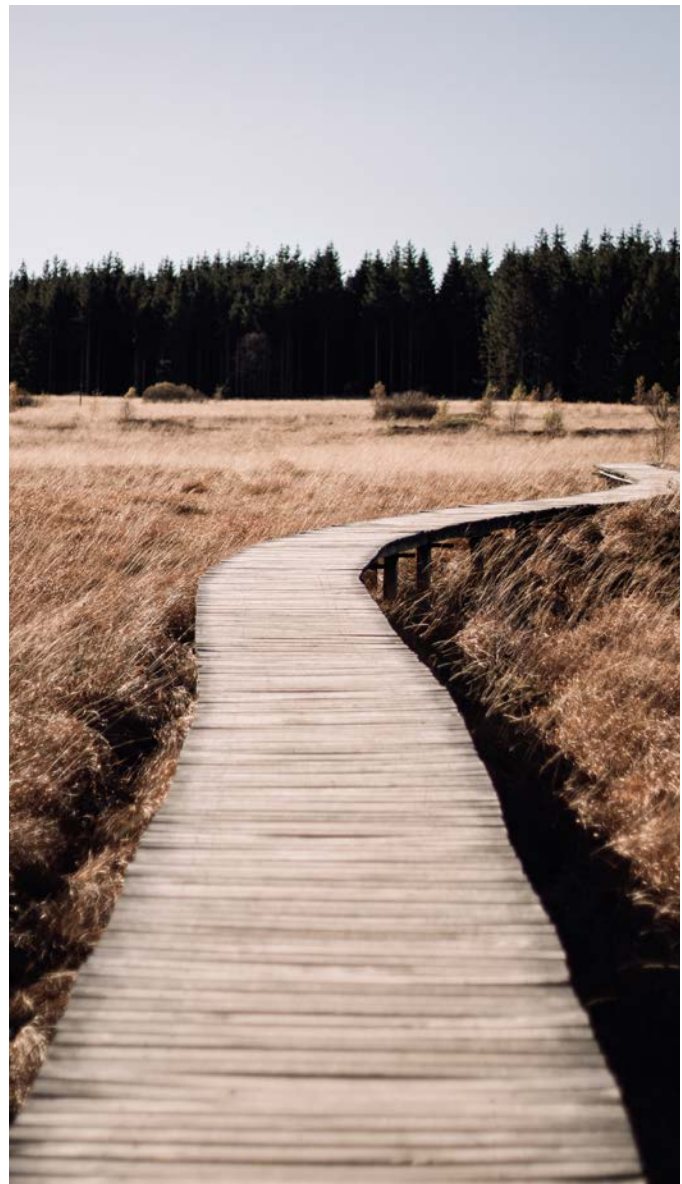
Bridging the Compass Now 2018 and 2021 Reports

The Compass Now 2021 study and report were framed and designed to provide continuity with the 2018 Compass Now Report where it was feasible and advisable to do so. For example, the main topics in Section 2 (Length and Quality of Life, Health Behaviors, etc.) reflect the main topics in the 2018 Compass Now report with a few minor exceptions. The designs for the 2020 RHS and CS were also crafted to reflect the 2018 approach, with some adjustments for sampling and refinement of survey questions. And like the 2018 report, Compass Now 2021 relies heavily on the County Health Rankings from the University of Wisconsin-Madison Population Health Institute. However, some of the community data sources used in 2018 were not available in a usable format for the 2021 report.

Although there is general continuity of structure between the 2018 and 2021 reports, caution should be used when comparing the results. One consideration is most of the community indicators in the 2021 report are several years old, and the same was true for the 2018 report. This problem of 'data lag' is a challenge not only for the Compass Now study series, but also for every community needs assessment that relies on secondary sources of data. Consequently, it is not possible to measure improvement on community indicators from 2018 to 2021 in a relevant and reliable way.

Another methodological consideration is the degree of comparability between the random household survey results from the 2018 and 2021 reports. One consideration is the 2018 and 2021 survey results were generated by two different survey populations that likely had some overlap but cannot be reliably compared. A second consideration is that much has changed in the community environment since 2018, including but not limited to the effects of the pandemic. As general guidance, it is best to view the survey results from 2018 and 2021 as two snapshots of different populations within the same communities.

As a final consideration, this report is not intended as a scorecard on the relative health and well-being of one county compared to another. Throughout the report we provide county-level indicators on a number of community issues. However, these indicators are not structured to support reliable comparisons between counties. To illustrate this point, although the County Health Rankings do provide a relative ordering of counties on various indicators, in many cases the differences in ranking are not based on statistically significant differences in the underlying data used to generate the rankings. Beyond statistics, each county has its own unique set of factors that influence the health and well-being of the population. We recommend focusing on how to sustain strengths and address challenges within each county rather than comparing counties in scorecard fashion.



How is Monroe County Faring?

This section summarizes data on how Monroe County region is faring today. The data include community health indicators from various sources, and community insights from the random household survey (RHS) and the convenience survey (CS).

The Six-County Region

The six-county region is diverse in terms of population size, selected demographic indicators, and overall health rankings. This section provides a demographic overview of the region and a summary of County Health Rankings for the region.

Section Outline

The Six-County Region

Demographic Profile
Summary of County Health Rankings

Length and Quality of Life

Community Indicators
Community Insights

Health Behaviors and Concerns

Community Indicators
Community Insights

Health Care

Community Indicators
Community Insights

Social and Economic Factors

Community Indicators
Community Insights

Physical Environment and Safety

Community Indicators
Community Insights



Demographic Profile

As shown in *Exhibit 2.1*, the six-county region is home to an estimated 261,591 residents. Within the Monroe County (MO) population of 46,889, an estimated 24% are children age 0-17, and an estimated 18% are adults age 65+. About eight percent of the population is classified as minority, and about 17% of households have annual income below \$25,000.

Exhibit 2.1 2020 Demographic Profile of the Region

| Indicator | BU | HO | LC | MO | TR | VE | REGIONAL TOTAL |
|---|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|
| 2020 Total Population | 13,534 | 19,527 | 120,515 | 46,889 | 30,097 | 31,029 | 261,591 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| Age 0-17 | 19% | 21% | 21% | 24% | 22% | 24% | 22% |
| Age 18-29 | 12% | 13% | 21% | 14% | 13% | 13% | 17% |
| Age 30-44 | 16% | 17% | 17% | 18% | 18% | 16% | 17% |
| Age 45-64 | 29% | 28% | 24% | 27% | 28% | 27% | 26% |
| Age 65+ | 23% | 21% | 17% | 18% | 19% | 21% | 18% |
| Sex or Gender | | | | | | | |
| Female Population | 49% | 50% | 51% | 49% | 49% | 50% | 50% |
| Male Population | 51% | 50% | 49% | 51% | 51% | 50% | 50% |
| Race | | | | | | | |
| American Indian/ Alaska Native Population | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 1% |
| Asian Population | 1% | 1% | 5% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 3% |
| Black/African American Population | 1% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Other Race Population | 1% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 7% | 1% | 2% |
| Pacific Islander Population | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Population of Two or More Races | 1% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 2% |
| White Population | 96% | 97% | 91% | 91% | 90% | 97% | 92% |
| Ethnicity (Residents of Hispanic ethnicity are also counted in the Race category.) | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic Population | 2% | 1% | 2% | 5% | 10% | 2% | 3% |
| Household Income | | | | | | | |
| Household Income less than \$15,000 | 8% | 7% | 8% | 9% | 8% | 12% | 9% |
| Household Income \$15,000-\$24,999 | 10% | 8% | 8% | 8% | 9% | 11% | 9% |
| Household Income \$25,000-\$34,999 | 8% | 8% | 11% | 8% | 10% | 9% | 10% |
| Household Income \$35,000-\$49,999 | 13% | 15% | 14% | 15% | 14% | 14% | 14% |
| Household Income \$50,000-\$74,999 | 23% | 22% | 18% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 19% |
| Household Income \$75,000-\$99,999 | 15% | 13% | 13% | 17% | 15% | 14% | 14% |
| Household Income \$100,000-\$149,999 | 14% | 17% | 17% | 15% | 15% | 14% | 16% |
| Household Income \$150,000-\$199,999 | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 3% | 5% |
| Household Income \$200,000 or greater | 3% | 3% | 5% | 3% | 3% | 4% | 4% |
| Housing Type | | | | | | | |
| Owner Occupied Housing Units | 75% | 80% | 61% | 70% | 71% | 77% | 68% |
| Renter Occupied Housing Units | 25% | 20% | 39% | 30% | 29% | 23% | 32% |

Source: CHS analysis of population estimates published by ESRI. [See Appendix A for details.](#)



Exhibit 2.2 provides a closer look at the Monroe County population by age. Within the county population of 46,889 there are an estimated 11,361 children age 0-17, and 8,298 adults age 65+. Looking ahead to 2025, overall population growth for Monroe County is projected to be 2%, with the most substantial growth (16%) projected for the older-adult population.

Exhibit 2.2 Population Estimates and Projections

| Indicator | BU | HO | LC | MO | TR | VE | REGIONAL TOTAL |
|---|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|
| Total Population Growth | | | | | | | |
| 2020 Total Population | 13,534 | 19,527 | 120,515 | 46,889 | 30,097 | 31,029 | 261,591 |
| 2025 Total Population | 13,465 | 19,720 | 123,404 | 47,982 | 30,754 | 31,802 | 267,127 |
| 2020-2025 % Change- Total Population | -1% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Children Age 0-17 | | | | | | | |
| 2020 Population Age 0-17 | 2,645 | 4,051 | 23,734 | 11,361 | 6,740 | 7,468 | 55,999 |
| 2025 Population Age 0-17 | 2,673 | 4,159 | 24,300 | 11,780 | 6,957 | 7,715 | 57,584 |
| 2020-2025 % Change- Population Age 0-17 | 1% | 3% | 2% | 4% | 3% | 3% | 3% |
| Adults Age 65+ | | | | | | | |
| 2020 Population Age 65+ | 3,062 | 4,154 | 20,725 | 8,298 | 5,733 | 6,402 | 48,347 |
| 2025 Population Age 65+ | 3,580 | 4,884 | 24,113 | 9,647 | 6,712 | 7,578 | 56,514 |
| 2020-2025 % Change- Population Age 65+ | 17% | 18% | 16% | 16% | 17% | 18% | 17% |

Source: CHS analysis of population estimates published by ESRI. [See Appendix A for details.](#)

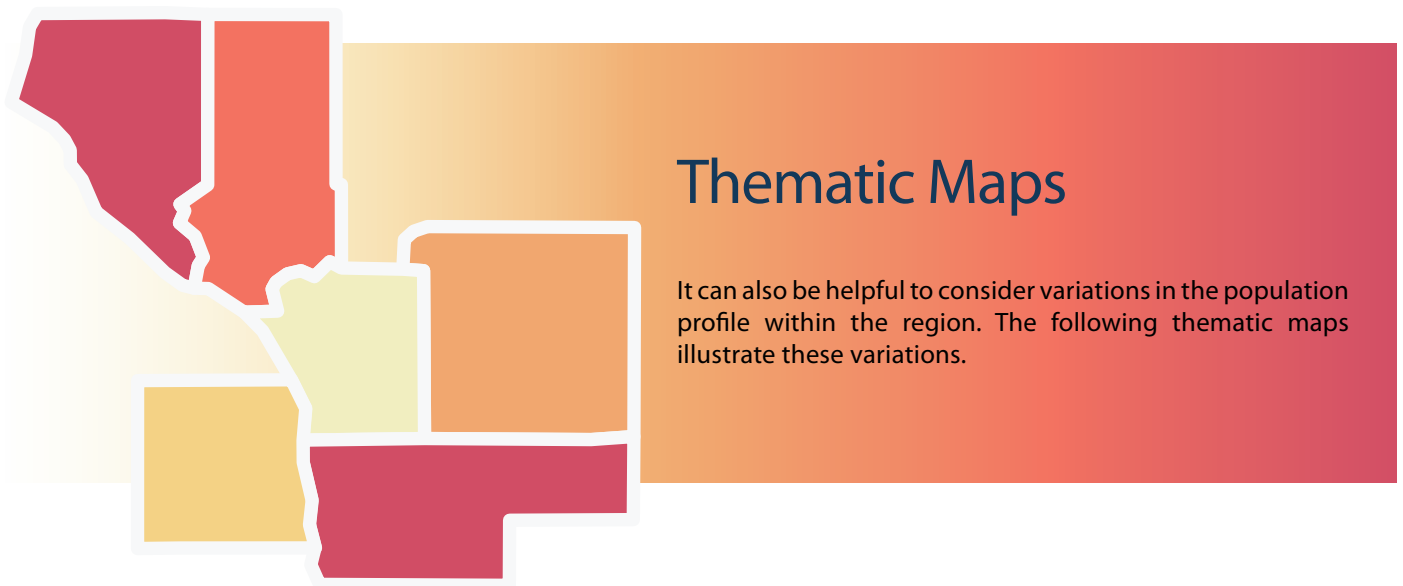
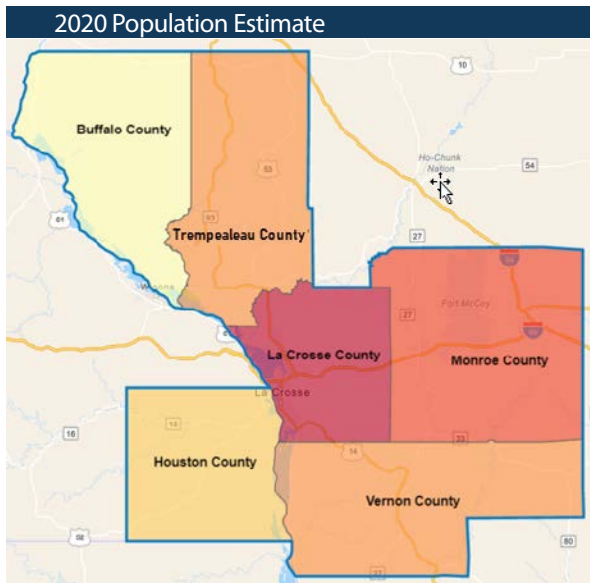
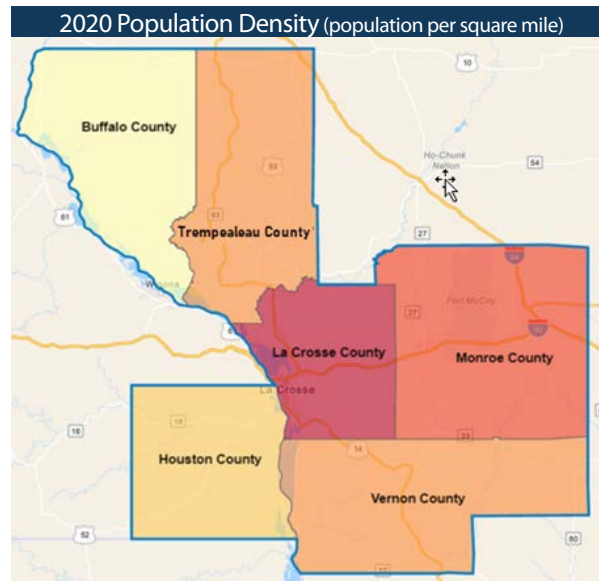


Exhibit 2.3 Total Population by County

Population by County. Exhibit 2.3 shows how the six counties vary in estimated population size from a high of 120,515 in La Crosse County, to a low of 13,534 in Buffalo County.



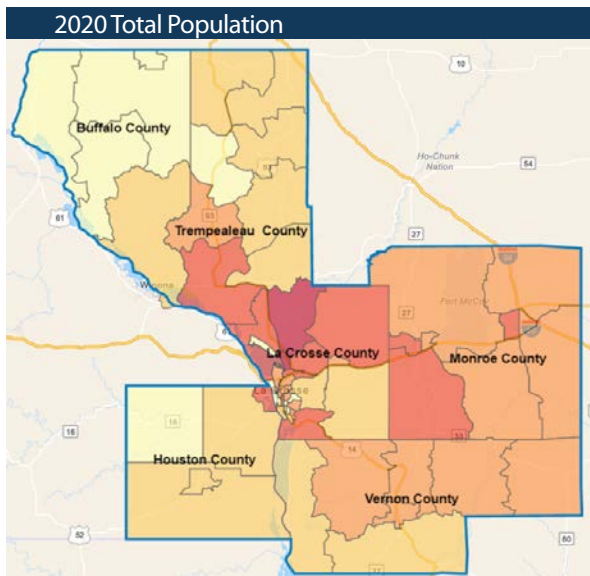
| | |
|-------------|---------|
| Buffalo | 13,534 |
| Houston | 19,527 |
| La Crosse | 120,515 |
| Monroe | 46,889 |
| Trempealeau | 30,097 |
| Vernon | 31,029 |
| Region | 261,591 |



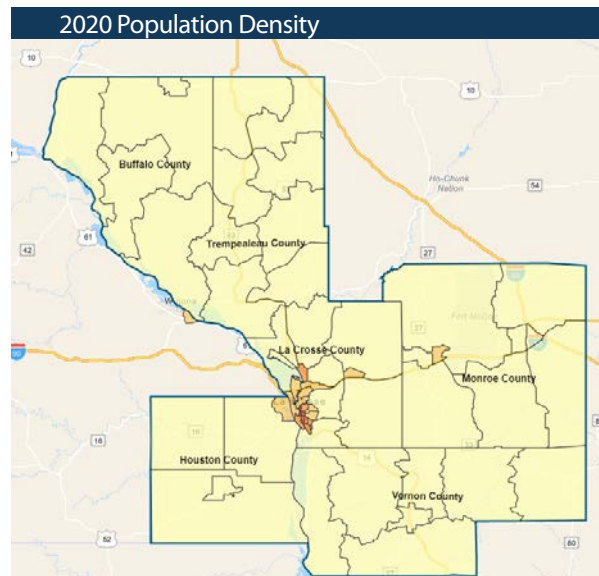
| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 20.2 - 27.7 | 46.6 - 159.4 |
| 27.8 - 37.2 | 159.5 - 266.8 |
| 37.3 - 46.5 | |

Exhibit 2.4 Total Population by Census Tract

Population by Census Tract. Exhibit 2.4 provides a closer look at the estimated population by census tract, with most of the larger census tracts located in the central part of the region.



| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1,982 - 3,065 | 5,385 - 8,728 |
| 3,066 - 4,181 | 8,729 - 10,598 |
| 4,182 - 5,384 | |



| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 12.1 - 754.6 | 5,486.5 - 7,711.6 |
| 754.7 - 2,662.4 | 7,711.7 - 8,591.1 |
| 2,662.5 - 5,486.4 | |

Source: CHS analysis of population estimates published by ESRI. See [Appendix A](#) for details.

Exhibit 2.5 Child Population by Census Tract

Child Population. Exhibit 2.5 shows the estimated distribution of the child population, with higher numbers of children in census tracts located in the central and eastern part of the region.

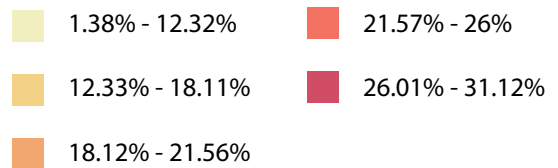
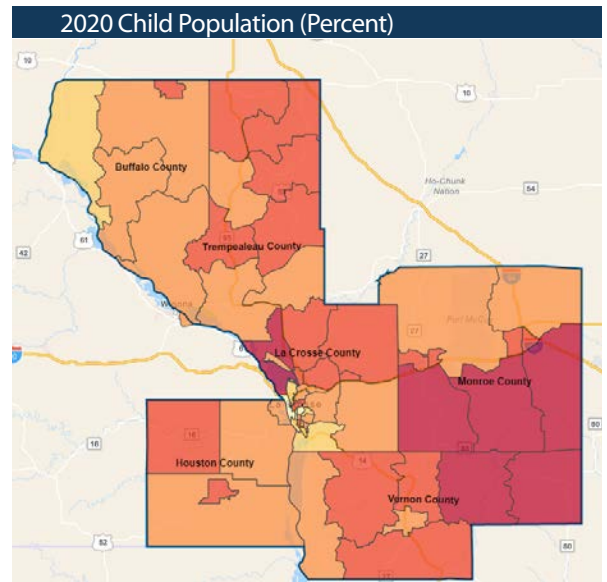
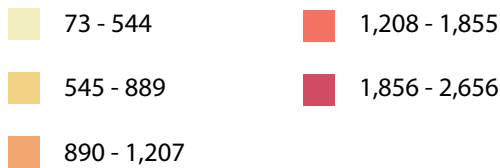
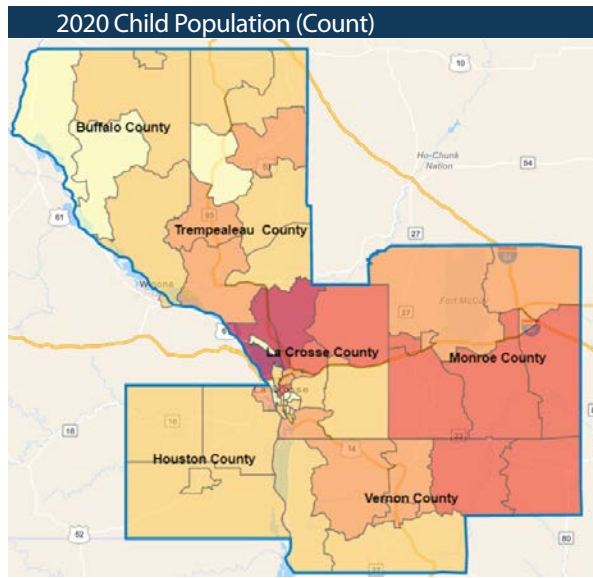


Exhibit 2.6 Older Adult Population by Census Tract

Older Adult Population. Exhibit 2.6 shows the estimated distribution of the older adult population, with higher numbers in La Crosse County and selected census tracts in Monroe County and Vernon County.

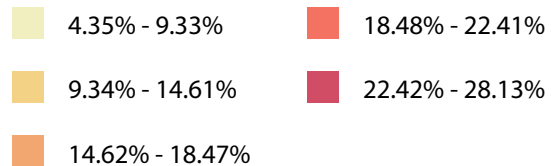
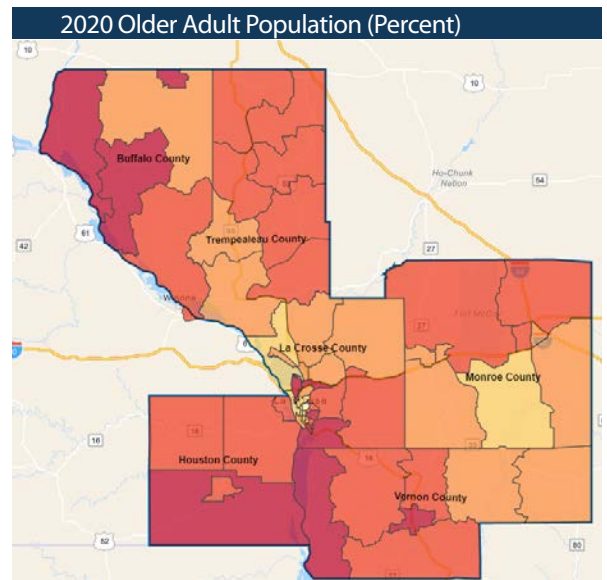
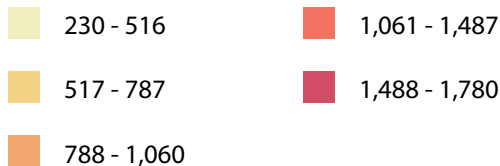
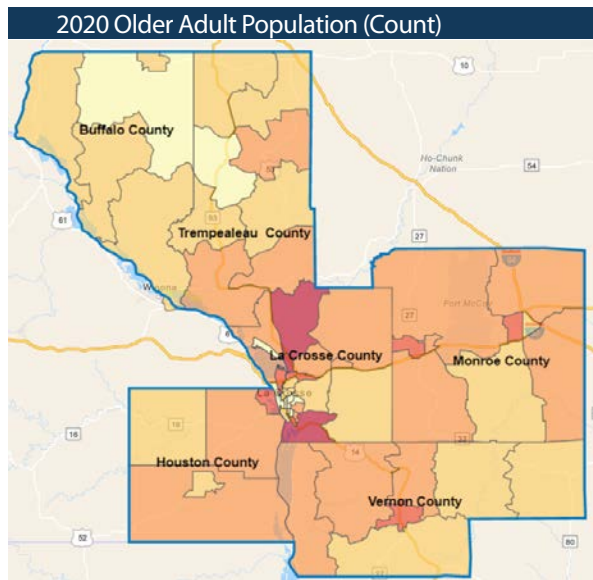


Exhibit 2.7 Minority Population by Census Tract

Minority Population. Exhibit 2.7 shows the estimated distribution of the minority population, with higher numbers within census tracts located in Trempealeau County, La Crosse County, and Monroe County.

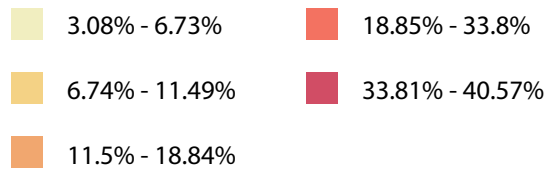
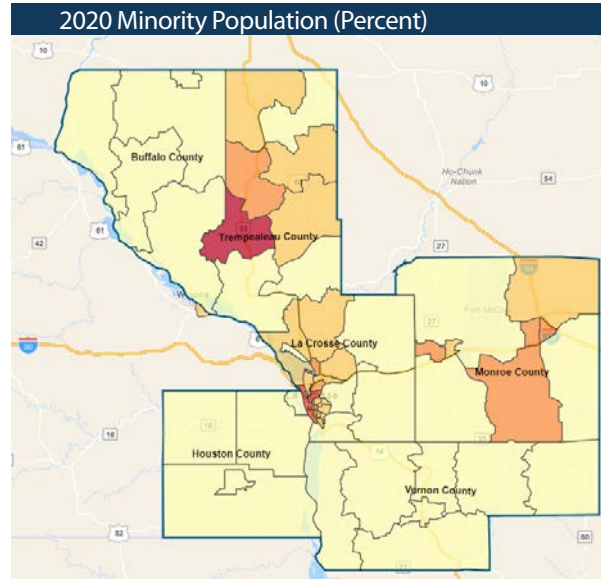
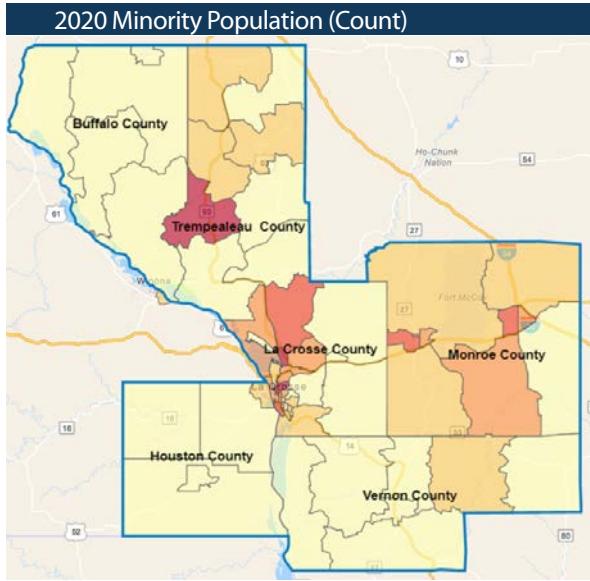
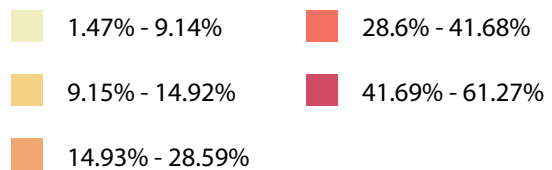
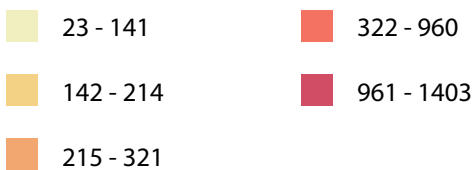
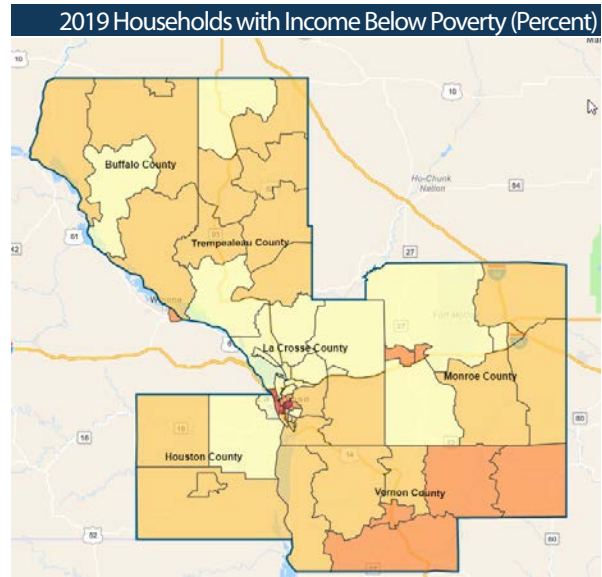
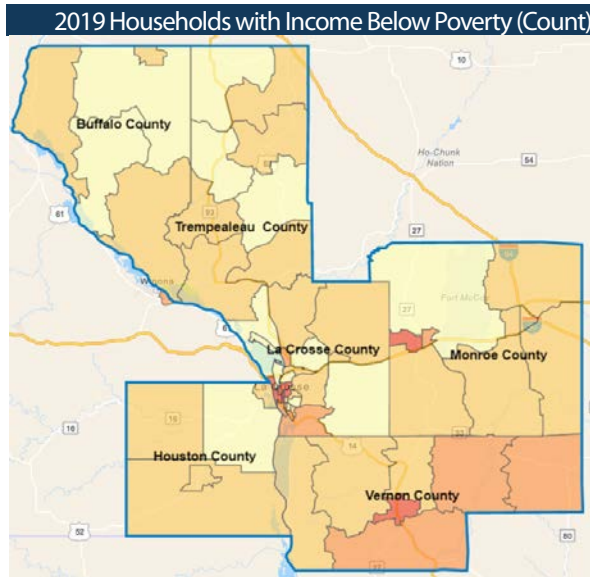


Exhibit 2.8 Households with Income below Poverty by Census Tract

Low-Income Households. Exhibit 2.8 shows the estimated distribution of households within poverty, with higher numbers within census tracts located in La Crosse County, Monroe County, and Vernon County.



Source: CHS analysis of population estimates published by ESRI. See Appendix A for details.



Summary of County Health Rankings

Exhibit 2.9 provides a profile of the [County Health Rankings](#) for Monroe County (MO) and the rest of the six-county region. Within the exhibit, the Wisconsin counties are ranked among all 72 counties in the state. The top half of the exhibit shows where each county ranks on the indicators shown. Green shading indicates a ranking in the 1st (best) quartile, with blue, yellow, and red shading indicating the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quartile. The bottom part of the exhibit shows trends for the six counties.

As shown in the upper part of the exhibit, Monroe County ranks in the 2nd quartile on measures of clinical care and social & economic factors. Monroe County ranks in the 3rd or 4th quartile on measures of health outcomes, length of life, quality of life, health factors, health behaviors, and physical environment. The rankings and trends are explored in more detail in the following pages.

Exhibit 2.9 County Health Rankings Summary for 2020

| | BU | HO* | LC | MO | TR | VE |
|---------------------------|----|-----|----|----|----|----|
| Health Outcomes | 25 | 11 | 28 | 49 | 50 | 18 |
| Length of Life | 22 | 12 | 30 | 55 | 51 | 18 |
| Quality of Life | 32 | 14 | 38 | 39 | 45 | 23 |
| Health Factors | 17 | 14 | 4 | 39 | 26 | 49 |
| Health Behaviors | 8 | 8 | 13 | 62 | 28 | 34 |
| Clinical Care | 43 | 6 | 1 | 27 | 47 | 60 |
| Social & Economic Factors | 28 | 32 | 7 | 34 | 18 | 36 |
| Physical Environment | 24 | 70 | 16 | 53 | 47 | 61 |

Ranking Key: ■ 1st (best) quartile ■ 2nd quartile ■ 3rd quartile ■ 4th quartile

Note: *Houston County is ranked among all Minnesota counties.

| Length of Life | BU | HO* | LC | MO | TR | VE |
|------------------------------------|----|-----|----|----|----|----|
| Premature death | B | B | -- | B | B | B |
| Health Behaviors | BU | HO* | LC | MO | TR | VE |
| Adult obesity | -- | W | W | W | W | W |
| Physical inactivity | W | W | W | -- | -- | -- |
| Alcohol-impaired driving deaths | -- | B | -- | -- | W | W |
| Sexually transmitted infections | W | -- | W | W | -- | W |
| Clinical Care | BU | HO* | LC | MO | TR | VE |
| Uninsured | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| Primary care physicians | W | B | -- | -- | -- | B |
| Dentists | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| Preventable hospital stays | -- | -- | -- | B | B | B |
| Mammography screening | B | -- | B | B | B | B |
| Flu vaccinations | -- | -- | -- | B | B | -- |
| Social & Economic Factors | BU | HO* | LC | MO | TR | VE |
| Unemployment | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Children in poverty | W | -- | -- | W | W | W |
| Violent crime | -- | -- | B | -- | -- | -- |
| Physical Environment | BU | HO* | LC | MO | TR | VE |
| Air pollution – particulate matter | B | B | B | B | B | B |

Trend Key: ■ B Getting better ■ -- No trend ■ W Getting worse

Source: University of Wisconsin-Madison Population Health Institute. *County Health Rankings*.

Retrieved in December 2020 from <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>

Length and Quality of Life

Measures of **length of life** in a community indicate whether people are dying too early and prompts exploration to look at what's driving premature deaths. Measures of **quality of life** indicate how people feel about their health and well-being at a given point in time. This section describes selected community indicators and community insights about length and quality of life.



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Community Indicators

Community indicators presented below include County Health Rankings, leading causes of death, and maternal and infant health indicators.

County Health Rankings. *Exhibit 2.10* shows the County Health Rankings for length and quality of life. As shown, Monroe County ranks in the fourth quartile on the length of life measure, and the third quartile for quality of life. The length and quality of life rankings are based on the indicators shown in the exhibit. Focusing on trends, Monroe County is improving on the premature death measure.

Exhibit 2.10 County Health Rankings for Length and Quality of Life

| | BU | HO* | LC | MO | TR | VE | MN* | WI |
|--|--|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Rankings | | | | | | | | |
| Length of Life Rank | 22 | 12 | 30 | 55 | 51 | 18 | -- | -- |
| Quality of Life Rank | 32 | 14 | 38 | 39 | 45 | 23 | -- | -- |
| Ranking Key: | ■ 1st (best) quartile | ■ 2nd quartile | ■ 3rd quartile | ■ 4th quartile | | | | |
| Indicators | | | | | | | | |
| Premature death** (2016-18) | 5,900 | 4,500 | 6,100 | 6,900 | 6,800 | 5,700 | 5,300 | 6,400 |
| Poor or fair health (2017) | 13% | 11% | 12% | 13% | 13% | 14% | 12% | 17% |
| Poor physical health days (2017) | 3.4 | 3 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 3.9 |
| Poor mental health days (2017) | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.1 | 4 |
| Low birthweight (2012-2018) | 6% | 5% | 7% | 6% | 7% | 5% | 7% | 7% |
| Selected Trends | | | | | | | | |
| Premature death rate | B | B | -- | B | B | B | -- | -- |
| Trend Key: | B Getting better | -- No trend | W Getting worse | | | | | |
| <p>*Note: Houston County is ranked among all Minnesota counties. Other counties are ranked among all Wisconsin counties. **Premature death is defined as years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted).</p> <p>Source: University of Wisconsin-Madison Population Health Institute. <i>County Health Rankings</i>.</p> <p>Retrieved in December 2020 from http://www.countyhealthrankings.org</p> | | | | | | | | |



Leading Causes of Death. To further explore **mortality** in the region, *Exhibit 2.11* shows the leading causes of death as of 2018. As shown, malignant neoplasms and heart disease were the leading causes of death in Monroe County. Other leading causes were chronic lower respiratory diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, accidents (unintentional injuries), and Alzheimer's Disease.

Exhibit 2.11 2018 Leading Causes of Death in Monroe County

| | BU | HO | LC | MO | TR | VE | REGION | MN | WI |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| Counts-Total Deaths by All Causes | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Deaths | 130 | 202 | 1,043 | 443 | 297 | 294 | 2,409 | 44,715 | 53,680 |
| Counts-Total Deaths by Leading Causes | | | | | | | | | |
| Heart Disease | 31 | 53 | 199 | 87 | 69 | 69 | 508 | 8,398 | 12,053 |
| Malignant Neoplasms | 23 | 44 | 210 | 100 | 58 | 64 | 499 | 9,906 | 11,454 |
| Accidents (Unintentional Injuries) | 9 | 9 | 85 | 16 | 17 | 9 | 145 | 2,786 | 3,776 |
| Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases | 10 | 6 | 67 | 27 | 10 | 23 | 143 | 2,353 | 2,865 |
| Cerebrovascular Diseases | 9 | 10 | 54 | 25 | 18 | 21 | 137 | 2,268 | 2,549 |
| Alzheimer's Disease | X | 15 | 59 | 14 | 10 | 15 | 113 | 2,435 | 2,452 |
| Rates-Age Adjusted Per 100,000 Population | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Deaths | 643.1 | 633.3 | 672.2 | 773 | 744.7 | 668.1 | N/A | 647.5 | 727 |
| Heart Diseases | 139.7 | 131.5 | 122.9 | 144.8 | 149.3 | 164.1 | N/A | 118.1 | 158.6 |
| Malignant Neoplasms | 103.3 | 139.8 | 135.0 | 168.5 | 147.7 | 147.1 | N/A | 149.9 | 152.2 |
| Accidents (Unintentional Injuries) | 61.6 | 47.0 | 61.1 | 31.2 | 26.9 | 50.6 | N/A | 43.1 | 57.3 |
| Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases | 46.8 | 29 | 43.5 | 45.5 | 49.1 | 24.8 | N/A | 36.0 | 38 |
| Cerebrovascular Diseases | 46 | 29.6 | 32.2 | 43.4 | 45.5 | 41.5 | N/A | 33.1 | 33.6 |
| Alzheimer's Disease | X | 22.3 | 34.7 | 25.1 | 30.6 | 23.4 | N/A | 30.5 | 31.8 |

Source: 2018 Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/index.htm>, Mortality Module, accessed 12/9/2020 and 2018 Minnesota Department of Health County Health Tables accessed 12/9/2020.

Note on Cell Suppression and Cells with Counts of Zero: An "X" indicates a value that is less than 5 (but more than 0) and has been suppressed to protect confidentiality.



Maternal and Infant Health. Maternal and infant health measures can also provide insight about community quality of life. As shown in *Exhibit 2.12*, there were 608 births in Monroe County in 2018. Of these, 40 (7%) were low-weight births, compared to 8% for Wisconsin as a whole. There were six infant deaths in Monroe County during 2018; with higher rates than Wisconsin as a whole. It is important to note that infant deaths can fluctuate significantly, and one year of data is insufficient to support definitive conclusions about infant mortality rates.

Exhibit 2.12 2018 Maternal and Infant Health in Monroe County

| | BU | HO | LC | MO | TR | VE | REGION | MN | WI |
|---|-----|-----|-------|-----|------|-----|--------|--------|--------|
| Total Births | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Births | 136 | 183 | 1,176 | 608 | 428 | 401 | 2,932 | 67,341 | 64,143 |
| Low Weight Births | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Low Weight Births | 6 | 5 | 68 | 40 | 34 | 25 | 178 | 3,469 | 4,953 |
| As pct. of Total Births | 4% | 3% | 6% | 7% | 8% | 6% | 6% | 4% | 8% |
| Infant Deaths | | | | | | | | | |
| Infant Deaths | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 5 | X | 16 | 341 | 389 |
| Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births | 0 | 0 | 4.3 | 9.9 | 11.7 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 6.1 |

Source: 2018 Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/index.htm>, Mortality Module, accessed 12/9/2020 and 2018 Minnesota Department of Health County Health Tables accessed 12/9/2020.

Note on Cell Suppression and Cells with Counts of Zero: An "X" indicates a value that is less than 5 (but more than 0) and has been suppressed to protect confidentiality.



Community Insights

Community survey respondents were invited to rate various aspects of community life. These ratings can provide insights about the quality of community life in its various dimensions.

Ratings of Community Life. *Exhibit 2.13* shows ratings of selected aspects of community life on a scale from poor to excellent. The most positive ratings (good or excellent) were provided for Monroe County as a place to live, and for opportunities to volunteer in the community. (As additional context, 47% of RHS respondents and 56% of CS respondents reported they or family members volunteer). The most negative ratings (poor or fair) were for the community as a place where all people are treated respectfully, and a place where people of different cultural/racial/ethnic backgrounds are included in decision making.

Exhibit 2.13 Ratings of Community Life in Monroe County

| Topic/Survey | Poor | Fair | Good | Excellent | No Opinion | Total |
|---|------|------|------|-----------|------------|-------|
| a. Rating of your community as a place to live | | | | | | |
| RHS | 2% | 18% | 59% | 21% | N/A | 91 |
| CS | 1% | 26% | 66% | 7% | N/A | 87 |
| b. Your community as a place that meets your family's recreational needs (Fine arts, outdoor activities, etc.) | | | | | | |
| RHS | 8% | 28% | 51% | 7% | 6% | 88 |
| CS | 10% | 41% | 44% | 5% | 0% | 87 |
| c. Opportunities for youth to explore interests and participate in positive activities. | | | | | | |
| RHS | 9% | 33% | 38% | 9% | 10% | 87 |
| CS | 15% | 46% | 30% | 5% | 5% | 87 |
| d. Opportunities to volunteer in your community. | | | | | | |
| RHS | 6% | 20% | 47% | 21% | 7% | 86 |
| CS | 7% | 32% | 46% | 9% | 6% | 87 |
| e. Your community as a place where all people are treated respectfully, regardless of their race, culture, religion, gender, sexual orientation, income level, disability, or age. | | | | | | |
| RHS | 10% | 30% | 40% | 15% | 6% | 88 |
| CS | 32% | 31% | 29% | 7% | 1% | 87 |
| f. Your community as a place where people of different cultural/racial/ethnic backgrounds are included in decision-making. | | | | | | |
| RHS | 14% | 30% | 31% | 9% | 17% | 88 |
| CS | 38% | 37% | 17% | 3% | 3% | 86 |



Ratings of Educational Opportunities. *Exhibit 2.14* provides a closer view of ratings of educational opportunities. The most positive ratings (good or excellent) were for the community as a place that meets the family's educational needs, availability of early education opportunities, and the quality of K-12 education. The most negative ratings (poor or fair) were for opportunities to obtain additional knowledge or skills, and the availability of community resources to learn new skills or hobbies.

Exhibit 2.14 Ratings of Educational Opportunities in Monroe County

| Topic/Survey | Poor | Fair | Good | Excellent | No Opinion | Total |
|--|------|------|------|-----------|------------|-------|
| a. Your community as a place that meets your family's educational needs | | | | | | |
| RHS | 2% | 14% | 47% | 21% | 16% | 87 |
| CS | 2% | 30% | 51% | 10% | 7% | 87 |
| b. The availability of early education opportunities in your community (e.g., play groups, Head Start, 4 year old kindergarten) | | | | | | |
| RHS | 5% | 16% | 40% | 20% | 19% | 88 |
| CS | 6% | 17% | 46% | 17% | 14% | 87 |
| c. The quality of education grades K -12 in your community | | | | | | |
| RHS | 1% | 17% | 52% | 18% | 11% | 88 |
| CS | 3% | 22% | 53% | 14% | 8% | 87 |
| d. Opportunities to gain additional knowledge or skills (tuition reimbursement, conferences, skills training courses, classes) | | | | | | |
| RHS | 11% | 33% | 30% | 10% | 15% | 87 |
| CS | 20% | 47% | 21% | 3% | 9% | 87 |
| e. The availability of community resources to learn new skills or hobbies (e.g., woodworking, photography, computers) | | | | | | |
| RHS | 18% | 34% | 31% | 6% | 11% | 88 |
| CS | 34% | 43% | 20% | 2% | 1% | 87 |



Concerns about Community Life. *Exhibit 2.15* shows ratings of concern about selected issues related to community life. The ratings were mixed, but substantial numbers of Monroe County respondents expressed concern about racism, school bullying, cyber bullying, and discrimination.

Exhibit 2.15 Concerns about Issues Related to Community Life in Monroe County

| Topic/Survey | Not Concerned | A Little Concerned | Moderately Concerned | Very Concerned | No Opinion | Total |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------|-------|
| a. Racism | | | | | | |
| RHS | 32% | 26% | 23% | 16% | 3% | 90 |
| CS | 15% | 23% | 21% | 40% | 1% | 86 |
| b. School bullying | | | | | | |
| RHS | 11% | 19% | 34% | 29% | 7% | 90 |
| CS | 2% | 21% | 42% | 31% | 3% | 86 |
| c. Cyber bullying | | | | | | |
| RHS | 13% | 20% | 27% | 33% | 7% | 89 |
| CS | 6% | 24% | 33% | 34% | 3% | 86 |
| d. Discrimination | | | | | | |
| RHS | 27% | 24% | 28% | 17% | 4% | 90 |
| CS | 13% | 26% | 23% | 36% | 2% | 86 |

Health Behaviors and Concerns

Health behaviors are actions individuals take that affect their health, such as eating well, being physically active, avoiding smoking, excessive alcohol intake, and risky sexual behavior. This section describes community indicators and community insights about health behaviors and related concerns.



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Community Indicators

County Health Rankings. Exhibit 2.16 shows the County Health Rankings related to health behaviors. As shown, Monroe County ranked in the 4th quartile for health behaviors, with the other counties ranking in the 1st or 2nd quartile. Recent trends are worsening in multiple counties for obesity, physical activity, alcohol-impaired driving, and sexually transmitted infections.

Exhibit 2.16 County Health Rankings for Health Behaviors

| | BU | HO* | LC | MO | TR | VE | MN* | WI |
|---|--|--|---|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Rankings | | | | | | | | |
| Health Behaviors Rank | 8 | 8 | 13 | 62 | 28 | 34 | -- | -- |
| Ranking Key: | ■ 1st (best) quartile | ■ 2nd quartile | ■ 3rd quartile | ■ 4th quartile | | | | |
| Indicators | | | | | | | | |
| Adult smoking (2017) | 16% | 14% | 15% | 16% | 15% | 17% | 15% | 16% |
| Adult obesity (2016) | 25% | 29% | 27% | 38% | 30% | 32% | 28% | 31% |
| Food environment index (2017) | 8.4 | 8.9 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| Physical inactivity (2016) | 26% | 24% | 23% | 23% | 24% | 18% | 20% | 21% |
| Access to exercise opportunities (2019) | 67% | 97% | 89% | 65% | 82% | 66% | 87% | 85% |
| Excessive drinking (2017) | 24% | 21% | 27% | 25% | 26% | 24% | 22% | 24% |
| Alcohol-impaired driving deaths (2014-18) | 31% | 0% | 30% | 32% | 42% | 50% | 30% | 36% |
| Sexually transmitted infections (2017) | 265.8 | 225.1 | 414.3 | 271.8 | 332.5 | 208.1 | 422.1 | 478.6 |
| Teen births (2012-2018) | 10 | 9 | 8 | 22 | 22 | 8 | 14 | 17 |
| Selected Trends | | | | | | | | |
| Adult obesity | -- | W | W | W | W | W | | |
| Physical inactivity | W | W | W | -- | -- | -- | | |
| Alcohol-impaired driving deaths | -- | B | -- | -- | W | W | | |
| Sexually transmitted infections | W | -- | W | W | -- | W | | |
| Trend Key: | ■ B Getting better | -- No trend | ■ W Getting worse | | | | | |
| *Note: Houston County is ranked among all Minnesota counties. Other counties are ranked among all Wisconsin counties. | | | | | | | | |
| Source: University of Wisconsin-Madison Population Health Institute. <i>County Health Rankings</i> . | | | | | | | | |
| Retrieved in December 2020 from http://www.countyhealthrankings.org | | | | | | | | |



Community Insights

Community survey respondents were asked to rate their personal health and identify concerns about health issues in the community.

Ratings of Personal Health. *Exhibit 2.17* shows that among RHS respondents from Monroe County, 28% rated their personal health as fair or poor, 8% rated their overall mental health as fair or poor, and 19% rated their overall dental health as fair or poor. CS respondents had a notably higher percentage of fair or poor ratings for mental health and dental health.

Exhibit 2.17 Ratings of Personal Health in Monroe County

| Topic/Survey | Poor | Fair | Good | Excellent | Total |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|-----------|-------|
| a. Your overall health. | | | | | |
| RHS | 1% | 27% | 58% | 13% | 89 |
| CS | 6% | 19% | 63% | 12% | 84 |
| b. Your overall mental health. | | | | | |
| RHS | 1% | 7% | 73% | 19% | 89 |
| CS | 8% | 24% | 57% | 11% | 84 |
| c. Your overall dental health. | | | | | |
| RHS | 7% | 12% | 64% | 17% | 89 |
| CS | 7% | 21% | 56% | 15% | 84 |



Concerns about Health Issues. Survey respondents were asked to rate their level of concern about selected health issues in the community. As shown in *Exhibit 2.18*, the majority of survey respondents from Monroe County indicated they were moderately or very concerned about mental health, mental health stigma, alcohol use, obesity, prescription drug misuse, suicide, tobacco use, e-cigarettes & vaping, and illegal drug use.

Exhibit 2.18 Concerns about Health Issues in the Community

| Topic/Survey | Not Concerned | A Little Concerned | Moderately Concerned | Very Concerned | No Opinion | Total |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------|-------|
| a. Mental health | | | | | | |
| RHS | 17% | 24% | 35% | 17% | 8% | 89 |
| CS | 3% | 16% | 33% | 46% | 1% | 87 |
| b. Mental health stigma | | | | | | |
| RHS | 22% | 14% | 39% | 16% | 10% | 88 |
| CS | 5% | 16% | 35% | 44% | 0% | 85 |
| c. Alcohol use | | | | | | |
| RHS | 15% | 17% | 31% | 34% | 3% | 89 |
| CS | 10% | 16% | 28% | 45% | 1% | 87 |
| d. Obesity | | | | | | |
| RHS | 12% | 12% | 43% | 30% | 2% | 89 |
| CS | 7% | 21% | 40% | 33% | 0% | 86 |
| e. Prescription drug misuse | | | | | | |
| RHS | 17% | 17% | 27% | 33% | 6% | 88 |
| CS | 9% | 15% | 29% | 46% | 1% | 87 |
| f. Suicide | | | | | | |
| RHS | 18% | 22% | 38% | 17% | 4% | 89 |
| CS | 9% | 18% | 34% | 36% | 2% | 87 |
| g. Tobacco use | | | | | | |
| RHS | 19% | 23% | 34% | 20% | 3% | 90 |
| CS | 20% | 29% | 33% | 16% | 2% | 87 |
| h. E-cigarette use/Vaping | | | | | | |
| RHS | 16% | 18% | 32% | 33% | 1% | 88 |
| CS | 14% | 23% | 44% | 20% | 0% | 87 |
| i. Illegal drug use | | | | | | |
| RHS | 6% | 10% | 23% | 59% | 2% | 90 |
| CS | 2% | 6% | 31% | 61% | 0% | 87 |

Health Care

Access to affordable, quality, and timely health care can help prevent diseases and detect issues sooner, enabling individuals to live longer, healthier lives. This section describes selected community indicators and community insights about access to health care.



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Community Indicators

Community indicators presented below include County Health Rankings, cancer screening rates, and indicators of mental health needs.

County Health Rankings. Exhibit 2.19 shows the County Health Rankings for clinical care. As shown, Monroe County ranks in the 2nd quartile on this measure. Trends indicate that Monroe County is improving on multiple indicators of clinical care.

Exhibit 2.19 County Health Rankings for Clinical Care

| | BU | HO* | LC | MO | TR | VE | MN* | WI |
|---|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Rankings | | | | | | | | |
| Clinical Care Rank | 43 | 6 | 1 | 27 | 47 | 60 | -- | -- |
| Ranking Key: | ■ 1st (best) quartile | ■ 2nd quartile | ■ 3rd quartile | | ■ 4th quartile | | | |
| Indicators | | | | | | | | |
| Uninsured (2017) | 7% | 5% | 5% | 8% | 8% | 11% | 5% | 6% |
| Primary care physicians (2017) | 6,580:1 | 1,440:1 | 720:1 | 1,570:1 | 3,680:1 | 960:1 | 1,120:1 | 1,270:1 |
| Dentists (2018) | 820:1 | 2,060:1 | 1,080:1 | 1,590:1 | 3,270:1 | 2,570:1 | 1,390:1 | 1,460:1 |
| Mental health providers (2019) | 6,560:1 | 4,640:1 | 320:1 | 670:01 | 1,960:1 | 700:1 | 400:1 | 490:1 |
| Preventable hospital stays (2017) | 3,931 | 3,895 | 2,962 | 2,825 | 2,998 | 3,194 | 6,015 | 3,940 |
| Mammography screening (2017) | 54% | 57% | 62% | 56% | 54% | 44% | 46% | 50% |
| Flu vaccinations (2017) | 51% | 57% | 59% | 42% | 46% | 35% | 50% | 52% |
| Selected Trends | | | | | | | | |
| Uninsured | B | B | B | B | B | B | -- | -- |
| Primary care physicians | W | B | -- | -- | -- | B | -- | -- |
| Dentists | B | B | B | B | B | B | -- | -- |
| Preventable hospital stays | -- | -- | -- | B | B | B | -- | -- |
| Mammography screening | B | -- | B | B | B | B | -- | -- |
| Flu vaccinations | -- | -- | -- | B | B | -- | -- | -- |
| Trend Key: | B Getting better | -- No trend | | | W Getting worse | | | |
| *Note: Houston County is ranked among all Minnesota counties. Other counties are ranked among all Wisconsin counties. | | | | | | | | |
| Source: University of Wisconsin-Madison Population Health Institute. <i>County Health Rankings</i> . | | | | | | | | |
| Retrieved in December 2020 from http://www.countyhealthrankings.org | | | | | | | | |



Cancer Screening Rates. *Exhibit 2.20* shows selected cancer screening rates for each county within the region. Screening rates in Monroe County ranged from 76%-82%. Monroe County had a lower screening rate than the Region Total and Wisconsin as a whole for colorectal cancer screening.

Screening rate definitions follow:

- **Breast Cancer:** The percentage of women aged 50-74, who receive primary care from a Wisconsin Collaborative for Healthcare Quality (WCHQ) member health system and had a minimum of one breast cancer screening test during the two-year measurement period.
- **Cervical Cancer Measure:** The percentage of adults aged 21-29 who had a minimum of one cervical cancer screening (cytology) test during the 3-year measurement period; and aged 30-64 who had a minimum of one cytology test during the 2-year measurement period or one screening cytology test and an HPV test within the last 5 years.
- **Colorectal Cancer Measure:** The percentage of adults aged 50-75, who receive primary care from a WCHQ member health system and received a screening for colorectal cancer. This could include a colonoscopy in the past ten years, a CT colonography or flexible sigmoidoscopy in the past five years, or a stool test within the last year.

Exhibit 2.20 2018 Cancer Screening Rates

| | BU | HO | LC | MO | TR | VE | REGION | MN | WI |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|
| Rates | | | | | | | | | |
| Breast Cancer Screening | 76% | 85% | 87% | 82% | 79% | 81% | 84% | N/A | 79% |
| Cervical Cancer Screening | 70% | 88% | 89% | 82% | 80% | 86% | 85% | N/A | 80% |
| Colorectal Cancer Screening | 69% | 82% | 81% | 76% | 73% | 76% | 78% | N/A | 83% |

Source: [2019 and 2020 Health Disparities Report](#), Wisconsin Collaborative for Healthcare Quality



Mental Health Care. Selected mental health indicators are shown in *Exhibit 2.21*. Focusing on estimates for adults in Monroe County, more than 6,256 individuals experienced a mental illness in 2017. Of these, 2,486 received mental health services, while more than 3,770 (60%) did not receive services. Among children and youth in Monroe County, 1,789 experienced a mental illness in 2017. Of these, nearly 1,037 received treatment, but 752 (42%) did not receive services.

Exhibit 2.21 2017 Estimated Mental Health Prevalence and Treatment Gap

| | BU | HO | LC | MO | TR | VE | REGION | MN | WI |
|--------------------------------|-------|-----|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----|---------|
| Adults | | | | | | | | | |
| Adults 18+ with Mental Illness | 2,996 | N/A | 17,392 | 6,256 | 4,126 | 4,167 | 34,937 | N/A | 828,601 |
| Adults Served | 920 | N/A | 8,392 | 2,486 | 1,714 | 1,862 | 15,374 | N/A | 434,636 |
| Unserved Adults | 2,076 | N/A | 9,000 | 3,770 | 2,412 | 2,305 | 19,563 | N/A | 393,965 |
| % Unserved Adults | 69% | N/A | 52% | 60% | 59% | 56% | 56% | N/A | 47% |
| Youth | | | | | | | | | |
| Youth 5-17 with Mental Illness | 676 | N/A | 3,678 | 1,789 | 1,107 | 1,222 | 8,472 | N/A | 200,860 |
| Youth Served | 325 | N/A | 2,576 | 1,037 | 503 | 548 | 4,989 | N/A | 126,244 |
| Unserved Youth | 351 | N/A | 1,102 | 752 | 604 | 674 | 3,483 | N/A | 74,616 |
| % Unserved Youth | 52% | N/A | 30% | 42% | 55% | 55% | 41% | N/A | 37% |

Source: [2019 Wisconsin Mental Health and Substance Use Needs Assessment](#), Wisconsin Department of Health Services-Division of Care and Treatment Services.



Community Insights

Self-Reported Health Coverage. Survey respondents were asked to provide information on health coverage for their household. As shown in *Exhibit 2.22*, more than 86% of survey respondents from Monroe County reported all members of their household have health coverage. Among RHS respondents, the leading types of health coverage were Medicare, employer-based insurance, and private insurance. Among CS respondents, the majority reported employer-based insurance, followed by Medicare, private insurance, and Medicaid.

Exhibit 2.22 Self-Reported Health Coverage in Monroe County

| Do all members of your household have health coverage? | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|-------|--|
| Topic/Survey | Yes, all members have health coverage | No, one or more members do not have health coverage | Total | |
| RHS | 97% | 3% | 89 | |
| CS | 86% | 14% | 85 | |

| Do any members of your household have the following types of health insurance? (check all that apply) | | | |
|---|-----|-----|--|
| Type | RHS | CS | |
| Medicare | 40% | 18% | |
| Private Insurance | 24% | 17% | |
| Employer Based Insurance | 26% | 40% | |
| Medicaid (Badger Care/Medical Assistance) | 5% | 16% | |
| Other | 5% | 5% | |
| Not Applicable-No one in my household has health insurance | 0% | 5% | |



Ratings of Health Care Access and Affordability. Survey respondents were asked to rate their ability to access and afford health services including healthcare, mental health care, and dental care. As shown in *Exhibit 2.23*, the large majority of survey respondents from Monroe County rated their access and ability to afford services as good to excellent. However, sizable percentages reported poor or fair ratings for access and affordability. Focusing on the RHS results, the percent of respondents reporting poor or fair ability to pay for services was 27% for healthcare, 34% for mental health care, and 28% for dental care. For CS respondents the percent reporting poor or fair ability to pay for services was 35% for healthcare, 43% for mental health care, and 44% for dental care.

Exhibit 2.23 Ratings of Health Care Access and Affordability in Monroe County

| Topic/Survey | Poor | Fair | Good | Excellent | Total |
|--|------|------|------|-----------|-------|
| a. Your access to healthcare. | | | | | |
| RHS | 2% | 6% | 46% | 46% | 89 |
| CS | 1% | 14% | 54% | 31% | 84 |
| b. Your ability to pay for healthcare. | | | | | |
| RHS | 9% | 18% | 42% | 31% | 88 |
| CS | 15% | 20% | 42% | 23% | 84 |
| c. Your access to mental health care. | | | | | |
| RHS | 3% | 16% | 54% | 27% | 89 |
| CS | 10% | 23% | 49% | 19% | 84 |
| d. Your ability to pay for mental health care. | | | | | |
| RHS | 14% | 20% | 42% | 24% | 88 |
| CS | 16% | 27% | 39% | 19% | 83 |

Exhibit 2.23 Ratings of Health Care Access and Affordability (cont.)

| Topic/Survey | Poor | Fair | Good | Excellent | Total |
|---|------|------|------|-----------|-------|
| e. Your access to dental care. | | | | | |
| RHS | 6% | 8% | 49% | 37% | 89 |
| CS | 7% | 18% | 46% | 29% | 84 |
| f. Your ability to pay for dental care. | | | | | |
| RHS | 11% | 17% | 42% | 30% | 89 |
| CS | 20% | 24% | 37% | 19% | 84 |



Health Care Sources and Obstacles for Adults. Survey respondents were asked to identify their usual source of health care and any obstacles to receiving health care. As shown in *Exhibit 2.24*, the most commonly cited sources of care were clinics, doctor's offices, and urgent care centers. The most common obstacles to receiving services were scheduling and affordability.

Exhibit 2.24 Health Care Sources and Obstacles for Adults in Monroe County

Usual Source of Health Care for Adults

| Provider Source | RHS | CS |
|--|-----|-----|
| Clinic | 36% | 31% |
| Doctor's Office | 24% | 25% |
| Urgent Care | 15% | 19% |
| Hospital Emergency Room | 12% | 9% |
| VA Medical Center | 5% | 3% |
| VA Outpatient Clinic | 3% | 1% |
| Internet | 3% | 6% |
| Express Care in a grocery or drug store | 2% | 1% |
| Free Clinic | 2% | 2% |
| I do not have a place that I go most often | 0% | 4% |

Obstacles to Health Care for Adults

In the last 12 months, was there any time when you needed to see a doctor or other health care provider but did not because of any of the following reasons? (check all that apply)

| | RHS | CS |
|---|-----|-----|
| Could not schedule the appointment at a convenient time | 13% | 22% |
| Could not afford the cost | 5% | 13% |
| Did not have insurance | 2% | 7% |
| Did not have transportation | 2% | 7% |
| There was a language barrier | 0% | 0% |
| I could not get childcare | 0% | 2% |
| None of the above apply to me | 78% | 48% |



Dental Visits and Obstacles for Adults. Survey respondents were asked to identify their most recent dental appointment and any obstacles to dental care. As shown in *Exhibit 2.25*, a large majority of respondents from Monroe County said they had a dental visit within the past year. Eight percent of RHS respondents and 9 percent of CS respondents reported it had been five or more years since their most recent dental visit. The most commonly reported obstacles to dental care were affordability, transportation, and scheduling.

Exhibit 2.25 Dental Visits and Obstacles for Adults in Monroe County

Most Recent Dental Visit for Adults

| How long has it been since you have seen a dentist for any reason? | RHS | CS |
|--|-----|-----|
| Within the past year | 74% | 65% |
| Within the past 2 years | 10% | 18% |
| Within the past 5 years | 4% | 6% |
| 5 or more years | 8% | 9% |
| Don't know | 3% | 2% |
| Total | 89 | 85 |

Obstacles to Dental Care for Adults

| In the last 12 months, was there any time when you needed to see a dentist but did not because of any of the following reasons? (check all that apply) | RHS | CS |
|--|-----|-----|
| Could not afford the cost | 12% | 17% |
| Did not have insurance | 10% | 5% |
| Did not have transportation | 4% | 12% |
| Could not schedule the appointment at a convenient time | 1% | 5% |
| There was a language barrier | 0% | 0% |
| I could not get childcare | 0% | 1% |
| None of the above apply to me | 73% | 60% |



Health Care and Dental Visits for Children. Survey respondents with children in the home were asked to identify a usual source of health care, along with time since the dental visit. As shown in *Exhibit 2.26*, the most commonly reported sources of health care for Monroe County Residents were a clinic, doctor's office, or urgent care center. Focusing on dental care, 100% of RHS respondents and 86% of CS respondents reported their children had a dental visit within the past one or two years.

Exhibit 2.26 Health Care and Dental Visits for Children in Monroe County

Usual Source of Health Care for Children

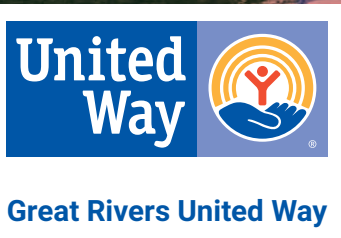
| Provider Source | RHS | CS |
|--|-----|-----|
| Clinic | 46% | 30% |
| Doctor's Office | 31% | 27% |
| Urgent Care | 8% | 21% |
| Hospital Emergency Room | 8% | 8% |
| Internet | 8% | 6% |
| Express Care in a grocery or drug store | 0% | 0% |
| Free Clinic | 0% | 3% |
| We do not have a place that we go most often | 0% | 4% |

Most Recent Dental Visit for Children

| How long has it been since any minor children in the household saw a dentist for any reason? | RHS | CS |
|--|-----|-----|
| Within the past year | 89% | 71% |
| Within the past 2 years | 11% | 15% |
| Within the past 5 years | 0% | 8% |
| 5 or more years | 0% | 4% |
| Don't know | 0% | 2% |

Social and Economic Factors

Social and economic factors, such as income, education, employment, and social supports can significantly affect community health and quality of life. This section describes selected community indicators and community insights related to social and economic factors.



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Community Indicators

Community indicators presented below include County Health Rankings, low-income households, and child services cases.

County Health Rankings. Exhibit 2.27 shows the County Health Rankings for social and economic factors. As shown, Monroe County ranks in the second quartile statewide. Focusing on selected trends, an increase in the child poverty rate is indicated for Monroe County. In considering these indicators it is important to note the social and economic indicators shown do not reflect the disruptions caused by COVID-19 in 2020.

Exhibit 2.27 County Health Rankings for Social and Economic Factors

| | BU | HO* | LC | MO | TR | VE | MN* | WI |
|--|--|--|---|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------|------|
| Rankings | | | | | | | | |
| Social & Economic Factors Rank | 28 | 32 | 7 | 34 | 18 | 36 | -- | -- |
| Ranking Key: | ■ 1st (best) quartile | ■ 2nd quartile | ■ 3rd quartile | ■ 4th quartile | | | | |
| Indicators | | | | | | | | |
| High school graduation (years vary) | 97% | 96%** | 93% | 95% | 95% | 96% | 83% | 89% |
| Some college (2014-2018) | 62% | 73% | 79% | 63% | 58% | 56% | 75% | 69% |
| Unemployment (2018) | 3.4% | 2.9% | 2.6% | 2.7% | 2.9% | 2.9% | 2.9% | 3.0% |
| Children in poverty (2018) | 13% | 9% | 9% | 20% | 11% | 21% | 12% | 14% |
| Income inequality (2014-2018) | 3.9 | 3.8 | 4 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Children in single-parent households (2014-18) | 23% | 22% | 24% | 29% | 27% | 18% | 28% | 32% |
| Social associations (2017) | 8.4 | 14.5 | 13.7 | 9.4 | 12.9 | 13 | 13 | 11.6 |
| Violent crime (2014 & 2016) | 55 | 53 | 138 | 140 | 61 | 59 | 236 | 298 |
| Injury deaths (2014-2018) | 64 | 76 | 83 | 62 | 79 | 58 | 65 | 80 |
| Selected Trends | | | | | | | | |
| Unemployment | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Children in poverty | W | -- | -- | W | W | W | -- | -- |
| Violent crime | -- | -- | B | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Trend Key: | ■ B Getting better | -- No trend | ■ W Getting worse | | | | | |
| *Note: Houston County is ranked among all Minnesota counties. Other counties are ranked among all Wisconsin counties. | | | | | | | | |
| **High school graduation rate for Houston was calculated to excluded the Minnesota Virtual Learning Academy. | | | | | | | | |
| Source: University of Wisconsin-Madison Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings , Retrieved in December 2020 from http://www.countyhealthrankings.org and Minnesota Report Card accessed March 2020. | | | | | | | | |



Low-Income Households. Household income is a fundamental indicator of health opportunity. As shown in *Exhibit 2.28*, in 2018 there were an estimated 1,955 households in Monroe County with income at or below poverty. Another important indicator is the number of ALICE households. ALICE® is an acronym for Asset Limited, Income Constrained, Employed, and provides a new way of defining and understanding the struggles of households that earn above the Federal Poverty Level, but not enough to afford basic necessities. In 2018, there were an estimated 3,554 households in the region that could be classified as meeting the ALICE criteria.

Exhibit 2.28 2018 Low-Income Households

| | BU | HO | LC | MO | TR | VE | REGION | MN | WI |
|--|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Total Households | 5,713 | 8,181 | 47,924 | 17,772 | 11,936 | 12,080 | 103,606 | 2,185,117 | 2,359,857 |
| Households in Poverty | | | | | | | | | |
| Households at or Below Poverty | 571 | 736 | 5,272 | 1,955 | 1,074 | 1,812 | 11,420 | 218,512 | 259,584 |
| Percent Households at or Below Poverty | 10% | 9% | 11% | 11% | 9% | 15% | 11% | 10% | 11% |
| ALICE Households | | | | | | | | | |
| ALICE Households | 1,200 | 1,800 | 12,460 | 3,554 | 2,865 | 2,899 | 24,778 | 546,279 | 542,767 |
| Percent ALICE Households | 21% | 22% | 26% | 20% | 24% | 24% | 24% | 25% | 23% |

Source: [United for ALICE https://www.unitedforalice.org/national-overview](https://www.unitedforalice.org/national-overview) Accessed November 2020.



Child Services Cases. Child abuse and neglect cases are another indicator of community health and well-being. As shown in *Exhibit 2.29*, in 2019 there were 710 referrals made to Child Protective Services (CPS) in Monroe County, with 58 confirmed child abuse cases, and 59 out-of-home placements.

Exhibit 2.29 2019 Reported Child Services Cases

| | BU | HO* | LC | MO | TR | VE | REGION | MN* | WI |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|-----|--------|
| CPS Referrals | | | | | | | | | |
| CPS Referrals | 160 | N/A | 891 | 710 | 433 | 284 | 2,478 | N/A | 80,709 |
| Child Abuse Cases | | | | | | | | | |
| Child Abuse Victims | 23 | N/A | 41 | 58 | 27 | 14 | 163 | N/A | 4,398 |
| Child abuse rate per 1,000 children | 8.6 | N/A | 1.8 | 5.0 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 3.1 | N/A | 3.5 |
| Out of Home Placements | | | | | | | | | |
| Out of Home Placements | 22 | N/A | 136 | 59 | 26 | 26 | 310 | N/A | 7,568 |

* CPS Referrals and Child Abuse Cases for Minnesota were not included in this report as definitions for cases and referrals in Minnesota may vary from Wisconsin definitions.

Source: [2019 Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect, and Out of Home Care Reports](#)



Community Insights

Caring for Vulnerable Persons. Survey respondents were asked if they care for individuals who are aging or have a disability, and to share their insights about community supports for these vulnerable populations. As shown in *Exhibit 2.30*, 19% of RHS respondents from Monroe County reported they care for an individual that is aging, and 14% reported they help care for an individual with a disability. For CS respondents, 14% help care for an individual that is aging, and 24% help care for an individual with a disability.

Exhibit 2.30 Caring for Vulnerable Persons in Monroe County

Do you currently help care for an individual that is aging?

| Survey | Yes | No | Total |
|--------|-----|-----|-------|
| RHS | 19% | 81% | 88 |
| CS | 14% | 86% | 85 |

Do you currently help care for an individual that has a disability?

| Survey | Yes | No | Total |
|--------|-----|-----|-------|
| RHS | 14% | 86% | 88 |
| CS | 24% | 76% | 85 |



Concerns about Vulnerable Persons. As shown in *Exhibit 2.31*, well over 50% of survey respondents said they are moderately or very concerned about factors affecting vulnerable persons in the community, including child abuse, domestic abuse, elder abuse, and sexual abuse or violence.

Exhibit 2.31 Concerns about Vulnerable Persons in the Community

| Topic/Survey | Not Concerned | A Little Concerned | Moderately Concerned | Very Concerned | No Opinion | Total |
|---|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------|-------|
| a. Child abuse | | | | | | |
| RHS | 10% | 26% | 26% | 33% | 6% | 90 |
| CS | 6% | 27% | 28% | 36% | 2% | 85 |
| b. Domestic abuse | | | | | | |
| RHS | 12% | 21% | 27% | 34% | 6% | 90 |
| CS | 5% | 25% | 36% | 32% | 2% | 85 |
| c. Elder abuse | | | | | | |
| RHS | 13% | 24% | 29% | 28% | 6% | 90 |
| CS | 9% | 27% | 38% | 22% | 4% | 85 |
| d. Sexual abuse or sexual violence | | | | | | |
| RHS | 11% | 23% | 28% | 30% | 8% | 90 |
| CS | 5% | 27% | 36% | 29% | 2% | 85 |



Community Supports for Vulnerable Persons. As shown in *Exhibit 2.32*, the majority of RHS respondents from Monroe County gave a good or excellent rating for the community as a place that meets the overall needs of children. The ratings were less favorable (fair or poor) for supports to prevent abuse or neglect of seniors and people with disabilities, support for elderly persons and people with disabilities, and support for victims of abuse and neglect.

Exhibit 2.32 Community Supports for Vulnerable Persons in Monroe County

| Topic/Survey | Poor | Fair | Good | Excellent | Total |
|--|------|------|------|-----------|-------|
| a. Your community as a place that meets the overall needs of children | | | | | |
| RHS | 5% | 25% | 61% | 9% | 85 |
| CS | 1% | 44% | 48% | 6% | 81 |
| b. Efforts to prevent abuse or neglect of children | | | | | |
| RHS | 7% | 42% | 44% | 6% | 81 |
| CS | 13% | 39% | 43% | 4% | 76 |
| c. Your community as a place that meets the overall needs of elderly persons (for example access to transportation, social outlets) | | | | | |
| RHS | 13% | 37% | 44% | 7% | 87 |
| CS | 14% | 53% | 31% | 2% | 81 |
| d. Efforts to prevent abuse or neglect of seniors. | | | | | |
| RHS | 13% | 38% | 41% | 8% | 76 |
| CS | 10% | 54% | 37% | 0% | 71 |
| e. The availability of resources to help persons age in place | | | | | |
| RHS | 13% | 41% | 43% | 4% | 80 |
| CS | 13% | 59% | 26% | 1% | 76 |
| f. Your community as a place that meets the overall needs of persons with disabilities | | | | | |
| RHS | 11% | 41% | 39% | 9% | 76 |
| CS | 12% | 68% | 21% | 0% | 77 |
| g. Efforts to prevent abuse or neglect of persons with disabilities | | | | | |
| RHS | 12% | 41% | 41% | 7% | 74 |
| CS | 16% | 55% | 29% | 0% | 69 |
| h. The availability of services that meet the overall needs of community members who are victims of abuse or neglect | | | | | |
| RHS | 11% | 49% | 33% | 7% | 70 |
| CS | 19% | 50% | 30% | 1% | 70 |



Concerns about Meeting Household Needs. Survey respondents were asked to rate their concerns about meeting household needs related to food, housing, clothing, taxes, utilities, childcare, and legal assistance. As shown in *Exhibit 2.33*, the majority of respondents from Monroe County reported no concern or little concern about meeting basic household needs. Focusing on RHS respondents, the percentage reporting being moderately or very concerned ranged from about 10% to 23% across the factors listed. The percent of CS respondents who are moderately or very concerned ranged higher, from 14% to 39% across the factors listed. The highest level of concern among CS respondents was ability to pay for education beyond high school.

Exhibit 2.33 Concerns about Meeting Household Needs in Monroe County

| Topic/Survey | Not Concerned | A Little Concerned | Moderately Concerned | Very Concerned | No Opinion | Total |
|---|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------|-------|
| a. Your ability to meet your household's basic needs for food, housing, clothing. | | | | | | |
| RHS | 66% | 20% | 10% | 3% | 1% | 90 |
| CS | 55% | 25% | 12% | 8% | 0% | 84 |
| b. Your ability to pay for rent/ mortgage for your household | | | | | | |
| RHS | 74% | 9% | 11% | 4% | 1% | 89 |
| CS | 55% | 19% | 14% | 11% | 1% | 84 |
| c. Your ability to pay for utility bills, property tax, and other housing related expenses | | | | | | |
| RHS | 62% | 19% | 9% | 9% | 1% | 90 |
| CS | 51% | 18% | 18% | 13% | 0% | 84 |
| d. The availability of resources to help you budget your money | | | | | | |
| RHS | 60% | 17% | 10% | 3% | 9% | 88 |
| CS | 50% | 31% | 8% | 6% | 5% | 84 |
| e. Your ability to pay for education beyond high school for you and/or your family | | | | | | |
| RHS | 46% | 17% | 13% | 6% | 19% | 90 |
| CS | 37% | 18% | 19% | 20% | 6% | 84 |
| f. Your ability to pay for your own vehicle (including gas, insurance, and maintenance) | | | | | | |
| RHS | 66% | 18% | 11% | 4% | 1% | 90 |
| CS | 48% | 23% | 14% | 13% | 1% | 83 |
| g. Your ability to pay for legal assistance | | | | | | |
| RHS | 42% | 28% | 12% | 11% | 7% | 89 |
| CS | 36% | 19% | 23% | 12% | 10% | 83 |
| h. Your ability to pay for childcare, if needed | | | | | | |
| RHS | 47% | 7% | 9% | 5% | 32% | 87 |
| CS | 40% | 13% | 17% | 8% | 22% | 83 |
| i. Your ability to access housing | | | | | | |
| RHS | 57% | 15% | 6% | 8% | 15% | 89 |
| CS | 54% | 18% | 11% | 13% | 4% | 83 |
| j. Your ability to access childcare, if needed | | | | | | |
| RHS | 46% | 9% | 3% | 7% | 34% | 87 |
| CS | 31% | 19% | 17% | 10% | 23% | 83 |



Concerns about Access to Healthy Food. Survey respondents were asked to describe their access to healthy food. As shown in *Exhibit 2.34*, the large majority of respondents from Monroe County rated their access and ability to pay for healthy food as good or excellent. Focusing on ability to pay for food, 18% of RHS respondents and 37% of CS respondents rated their ability to pay for healthy food as poor or fair. Also, 11% of RHS respondents and 31% of CS respondents reported running out of money to get more food either sometimes, occasionally, or often.

Exhibit 2.34 Concerns about Access to Healthy Food in Monroe County

| Topic/Survey | Poor | Fair | Good | Excellent | Total |
|---|------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-------|
| a. Your access to healthy food. | | | | | |
| RHS | 1% | 9% | 49% | 41% | 88 |
| CS | 2% | 21% | 40% | 36% | 84 |
| b. Your ability to pay for healthy food. | | | | | |
| RHS | 2% | 16% | 46% | 36% | 89 |
| CS | 6% | 31% | 40% | 23% | 84 |
| How true is the following statement about food for your household? "Within the past 12 months the food we bought just didn't last and we didn't have money to get more." | | | | | |
| Topic/Survey | Often true | Occasionally true | Sometimes but infrequently true | Never true | Total |
| RHS | 1% | 3% | 7% | 89% | 89 |
| CS | 4% | 11% | 16% | 70% | 82 |



Concerns about Economic Issues. Survey respondents were asked to rate their concerns about economic issues in the community. As shown in *Exhibit 2.35*, 20% or more of RHS and CS respondents reported they are moderately or very concerned about excessive personal debt, risk of job loss, risk of foreclosure and bankruptcy, poverty, hunger, and homelessness in the community.

Exhibit 2.35 Concerns about Economic Issues in the Community

| Topic/Survey | Not Concerned | A Little Concerned | Moderately Concerned | Very Concerned | No Opinion | Total |
|---|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------|-------|
| a. Excessive personal debt | | | | | | |
| RHS | 15% | 37% | 28% | 13% | 7% | 89 |
| CS | 12% | 21% | 45% | 18% | 4% | 84 |
| b. Gambling (in-person or online) | | | | | | |
| RHS | 24% | 36% | 13% | 7% | 20% | 90 |
| CS | 39% | 23% | 18% | 11% | 10% | 84 |
| c. Risk of foreclosure or bankruptcy | | | | | | |
| RHS | 19% | 37% | 21% | 12% | 11% | 90 |
| CS | 14% | 35% | 31% | 15% | 5% | 84 |
| d. Risk of job loss | | | | | | |
| RHS | 13% | 20% | 41% | 21% | 4% | 90 |
| CS | 11% | 25% | 36% | 26% | 2% | 84 |

Exhibit 2.35 Concerns about Economic Issues in the Community (cont.)

| Topic/Survey | Not Concerned | A Little Concerned | Moderately Concerned | Very Concerned | No Opinion | Total |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------|-------|
| e. Poverty | | | | | | |
| RHS | 12% | 22% | 30% | 30% | 6% | 90 |
| CS | 7% | 14% | 45% | 33% | 0% | 84 |
| f. Hunger | | | | | | |
| RHS | 13% | 26% | 30% | 26% | 6% | 90 |
| CS | 11% | 21% | 37% | 30% | 1% | 84 |
| g. Homelessness | | | | | | |
| RHS | 22% | 23% | 24% | 26% | 4% | 90 |
| CS | 12% | 26% | 31% | 31% | 0% | 84 |



Ratings of Community Supports for Economic Stability. Survey respondents were asked to rate various community supports for economic stability. As shown in *Exhibit 2.36*, the majority of survey respondents gave poor or fair ratings for availability of living wage jobs, safe and affordable housing, services for people who need extra help, accessibility and convenience of public transportation, and efforts to reduce poverty. Efforts to reduce hunger also received poor or fair ratings from 43% of RHS respondents and 52% of CS respondents.

Exhibit 2.36 Ratings of Community Supports for Economic Stability

| Topic/Survey | Poor | Fair | Good | Excellent | No Opinion | Total |
|--|------|------|------|-----------|------------|-------|
| a. The availability of jobs with wages that offer a livable wage | | | | | | |
| RHS | 23% | 39% | 30% | 6% | 2% | 90 |
| CS | 31% | 37% | 25% | 5% | 1% | 83 |
| b. The availability of safe, affordable housing | | | | | | |
| RHS | 14% | 42% | 37% | 2% | 4% | 90 |
| CS | 39% | 39% | 17% | 1% | 5% | 83 |
| c. The availability of services for people who may need extra help (government, nonprofit services) | | | | | | |
| RHS | 10% | 43% | 31% | 6% | 10% | 89 |
| CS | 17% | 46% | 25% | 1% | 11% | 83 |
| d. The accessibility of public transportation | | | | | | |
| RHS | 38% | 34% | 18% | 2% | 8% | 90 |
| CS | 53% | 31% | 10% | 0% | 6% | 83 |
| e. The convenience of public transportation | | | | | | |
| RHS | 46% | 27% | 16% | 2% | 9% | 89 |
| CS | 60% | 24% | 7% | 0% | 9% | 82 |
| f. Efforts to reduce poverty in your community | | | | | | |
| RHS | 25% | 42% | 19% | 1% | 13% | 89 |
| CS | 36% | 45% | 12% | 0% | 7% | 83 |
| g. Efforts to reduce hunger in your community | | | | | | |
| RHS | 11% | 32% | 39% | 12% | 6% | 90 |
| CS | 6% | 46% | 41% | 1% | 6% | 83 |

Physical Environment and Safety

Physical environment and community safety affect length and quality of life. The physical environment includes the spaces where individuals live, learn, work, and play. People interact with their physical environment through the air they breathe, water they drink, houses they live in, and the transportation they access to travel to work and school. This section describes selected community indicators and community insights about the physical environment and safety in the region.



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Community Indicators

County Health Rankings. *Exhibit 2.37* shows the County Health Rankings for the physical environment. As shown, Monroe County ranks in the third quartile statewide on the physical environment measure. Focusing on selected trends, Monroe County is improving on the air pollution measure.

Exhibit 2.37 County Health Rankings for the Physical Environment

| | BU | HO* | LC | MO | TR | VE | MN* | WI |
|--|--|--|---|----------|---|----------|-----|-----|
| Rankings | | | | | | | | |
| Physical Environment Rank | 24 | 70 | 16 | 53 | 47 | 61 | -- | -- |
| Ranking Key: | ■ 1st (best) quartile | ■ 2nd quartile | ■ 3rd quartile | | ■ 4th quartile | | | |
| Indicators | | | | | | | | |
| Air pollution - particulate matter (2014) | 8.2 | 8.7 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.4 | 8.7 | 6.9 | 8.6 |
| Drinking water violations (2018) | No | No | No | Yes | Yes | Yes | N/A | N/A |
| Severe housing problems (2012-2016) | 14% | 11% | 13% | 14% | 11% | 15% | 13% | 14% |
| Driving alone to work (2014-2018) | 78% | 81% | 81% | 81% | 80% | 79% | 78% | 81% |
| Long commute - driving alone (2014-2018) | 40% | 30% | 16% | 26% | 32% | 38% | 31% | 27% |
| Selected Trends | | | | | | | | |
| Air pollution – particulate matter | B | B | B | B | B | B | -- | -- |
| Trend Key: | ■ B Getting better | -- No trend | ■ W Getting worse | | | | | |
| *Note: Houston County is ranked among all Minnesota counties. Other counties are ranked among all Wisconsin counties. | | | | | | | | |
| Source: University of Wisconsin-Madison Population Health Institute. County Health Rankings. | | | | | | | | |
| Retrieved in December 2020 from http://www.countyhealthrankings.org | | | | | | | | |



Community Insights

Survey respondents were asked to share their insights about various aspects of the physical environment and safety within their communities.

Rating of Overall Community Safety. As shown in *Exhibit 2.38*, the large majority of survey respondents from Monroe County rated overall community safety as good or excellent. Eighteen percent of RHS respondents and 28% of CS respondents rated overall community safety as poor or fair.

Exhibit 2.38 Rating of Overall Community Safety in Monroe County

| Rating of Overall Community Safety | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|------|------|-----------|-------|
| Survey | Poor | Fair | Good | Excellent | Total |
| RHS | 0% | 18% | 66% | 16% | 89 |
| CS | 0% | 28% | 64% | 8% | 87 |



Concerns about Community Safety. Survey respondents were asked to rate their level of concern about a list of community safety issues. As shown in *Exhibit 2.39*, at least half of the respondents from Monroe County said they were moderately or very concerned about cyber security, criminal activity, and disease outbreak. A substantial percent of respondents also expressed concern about school safety, community response to flood, hazardous material incidents, terrorist activity, and water safety.

Exhibit 2.39 Concerns about Community Safety in Monroe County

| Topic/Survey | Not Concerned | A Little Concerned | Moderately Concerned | Very Concerned | No Opinion | Total |
|---|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------|-------|
| a. School safety | | | | | | |
| RHS | 24% | 31% | 24% | 18% | 2% | 90 |
| CS | 18% | 28% | 28% | 23% | 3% | 87 |
| b. Cyber security (e.g., identity theft) | | | | | | |
| RHS | 14% | 26% | 24% | 31% | 4% | 90 |
| CS | 13% | 25% | 34% | 26% | 1% | 87 |
| c. Criminal activity | | | | | | |
| RHS | 13% | 25% | 40% | 22% | 0% | 91 |
| CS | 3% | 34% | 34% | 29% | 0% | 86 |
| d. Community response to flood | | | | | | |
| RHS | 38% | 29% | 19% | 10% | 4% | 90 |
| CS | 30% | 37% | 18% | 7% | 8% | 87 |
| e. Disease outbreak | | | | | | |
| RHS | 22% | 24% | 30% | 22% | 1% | 90 |
| CS | 15% | 21% | 19% | 44% | 1% | 86 |
| f. Hazardous materials incident | | | | | | |
| RHS | 43% | 32% | 17% | 4% | 3% | 90 |
| CS | 44% | 29% | 16% | 5% | 6% | 86 |
| g. Terrorist activity | | | | | | |
| RHS | 52% | 26% | 9% | 8% | 6% | 90 |
| CS | 41% | 34% | 13% | 8% | 5% | 86 |
| h. Tap water safety | | | | | | |
| RHS | 39% | 22% | 18% | 16% | 4% | 89 |
| CS | 40% | 18% | 17% | 15% | 9% | 87 |
| i. Well water safety | | | | | | |
| RHS | 38% | 18% | 19% | 18% | 8% | 90 |
| CS | 32% | 18% | 14% | 21% | 15% | 87 |



Responsiveness of Public Safety Agencies. Survey respondents were asked to rate their level of concern about responsiveness of EMS, law enforcement, and the fire department. As shown in *Exhibit 2.40*, a majority of respondents from Monroe County reported no concern or little concern about responsiveness. Between 24% and 33% reported being moderately or very concerned about responsiveness.

Exhibit 2.40 Responsiveness of Public Safety Agencies in Monroe County

| Topic/Survey | Not Concerned | A Little Concerned | Moderately Concerned | Very Concerned | No Opinion | Total |
|--|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------|-------|
| a. Responsiveness of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) | | | | | | |
| RHS | 48% | 26% | 13% | 11% | 2% | 90 |
| CS | 48% | 18% | 22% | 8% | 3% | 87 |
| b. Responsiveness of law enforcement | | | | | | |
| RHS | 37% | 28% | 18% | 15% | 2% | 89 |
| CS | 41% | 25% | 17% | 13% | 3% | 87 |
| c. Responsiveness of fire department | | | | | | |
| RHS | 52% | 20% | 16% | 10% | 2% | 91 |
| CS | 48% | 22% | 17% | 9% | 3% | 87 |



Preparedness for Emergency Events. Survey respondents were asked to share their insights about personal preparedness for emergency events. As shown in *Exhibit 2.41*, at least 32% of respondents from Monroe County said they were not prepared or a little prepared for a household fire, flood, power outage, natural disaster, pandemic, or loss of job.

Exhibit 2.41 Preparedness for Emergency Events in Monroe County

| Topic/Survey | Not Prepared | A Little Prepared | Moderately Prepared | Very Prepared | Total |
|--|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------|
| a. Household fire | | | | | |
| RHS | 5% | 27% | 47% | 22% | 88 |
| CS | 12% | 58% | 27% | 2% | 84 |
| b. Flood | | | | | |
| RHS | 26% | 22% | 33% | 19% | 88 |
| CS | 42% | 29% | 23% | 7% | 84 |
| c. Power outage longer than 24 hours | | | | | |
| RHS | 19% | 20% | 38% | 23% | 88 |
| CS | 19% | 36% | 37% | 7% | 83 |
| d. Natural disaster (such as ice storm, tornado, snowstorm) | | | | | |
| RHS | 10% | 28% | 47% | 15% | 88 |
| CS | 17% | 36% | 37% | 11% | 84 |
| e. Pandemic/epidemic | | | | | |
| RHS | 15% | 24% | 49% | 11% | 87 |
| CS | 15% | 38% | 36% | 11% | 84 |
| f. Loss of job | | | | | |
| RHS | 27% | 27% | 23% | 23% | 82 |
| CS | 39% | 32% | 18% | 11% | 84 |



Concerns about Public Spaces. Survey respondents were asked to share their insights about factors affecting the quality of public spaces. As shown in *Exhibit 2.42*, about 16% to 36% of respondents said they were moderately concerned or very concerned about loose animals, sidewalks, crosswalks, traffic, and street lighting.

Exhibit 2.42 Concerns about Public Spaces in Monroe County

| Topic/Survey | Not Concerned | A Little Concerned | Moderately Concerned | Very Concerned | No Opinion | Total |
|--|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------|-------|
| a. Loose animals | | | | | | |
| RHS | 42% | 32% | 14% | 9% | 2% | 90 |
| CS | 49% | 31% | 7% | 9% | 3% | 87 |
| b. Sidewalks in poor condition | | | | | | |
| RHS | 31% | 31% | 17% | 13% | 8% | 90 |
| CS | 30% | 34% | 21% | 8% | 7% | 87 |
| c. Lack of sidewalks | | | | | | |
| RHS | 41% | 24% | 16% | 9% | 10% | 90 |
| CS | 34% | 24% | 28% | 8% | 6% | 87 |
| d. Inadequate crosswalks | | | | | | |
| RHS | 48% | 26% | 7% | 9% | 10% | 89 |
| CS | 41% | 24% | 23% | 8% | 3% | 87 |
| e. Motor vehicle traffic | | | | | | |
| RHS | 37% | 33% | 20% | 7% | 3% | 90 |
| CS | 40% | 30% | 20% | 10% | 0% | 87 |
| f. Not enough traffic lights/stop signs | | | | | | |
| RHS | 58% | 16% | 11% | 8% | 7% | 89 |
| CS | 54% | 22% | 15% | 7% | 2% | 87 |
| g. Street lighting | | | | | | |
| RHS | 47% | 21% | 14% | 12% | 5% | 91 |
| CS | 36% | 32% | 20% | 10% | 2% | 87 |

Community Insight on Priority Needs and Ideas for Solutions

Sections 1 and 2 of this report provide a comprehensive analysis of community needs based on community indicators and community survey responses. This section provides supplemental insight based on a meeting with community stakeholders and a follow-up survey on priority needs.

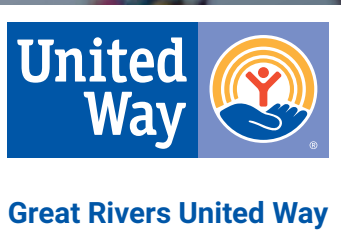
Meeting with Community Stakeholders

Great Rivers United Way collaborated with local partners to organize a series of virtual meetings with community stakeholders from each of the six counties in the study region. The purpose of the meetings was to gather additional insight about priority needs and action ideas from a local perspective.

The community stakeholder meeting with Monroe County was held on February 16, 2021. The invited participants included representatives from local business, education, government, health and human services, nonprofit and law enforcement agencies. A total of 40 individuals participated in the meeting. The meeting was facilitated virtually so that participants could attend while maintaining social distancing for the pandemic.

- Prior to the meeting, each participant was provided with a draft copy of the Introduction and Sections 1 and 2 of this report.
- During the meeting, participants were invited to share their insights about pressing community needs as viewed from their perspective.
- The meeting participants were also invited to complete a post-meeting survey to prioritize among the areas of need identified at the meeting event.

The results of the meeting and follow-up survey are summarized below. In reviewing the results, please note they are only a starting point for identifying priority needs and creative solutions. In the coming months, community stakeholders from Vernon County can continue to identify needs and develop solutions based on additional insights from community members.



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Priority Needs Identified by Community Stakeholders (Monroe County)

Exhibit 3.1 provides a summary of priority needs identified by Monroe County Community Stakeholders. The first column shows pressing areas of need identified by the participants during the meeting event. The second column shows the priority rankings of need based on results from a follow-up survey of meeting participants.

Exhibit 3.1 Priority Needs Identified by Monroe County Community Stakeholders

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Poverty and Livable Wages | 5. Obstacles to receiving healthcare - appointment time, childcare, transportation |
| 2. Mental Health - Access to Treatment, Stigma, Suicide | 6. Physical Inactivity & Obesity |
| 3. Safe, Affordable Housing | 7. Insurance Access & Education on Resources to Help Pay for Care |
| 4. Culture of Drug & Alcohol Use and Related Crime | |

Source: The 40 participants in the community stakeholder meeting were invited to prioritize the areas of need identified during the meeting via a post-meeting survey. Nineteen participants responded. Items are ranked 1-7 based on the mean priority score for each area of need.

As shown in **Exhibit 3.1**, the list includes needs related to mental health, access to health care, social and economic factors, quality of life, and physical environment and safety. These issues are reflected in the community indicators and survey results presented in **Section 2** of the report. We encourage community stakeholders to review **Section 2** for additional insight and context on the issues.



Ideas for Solutions Submitted by Community Stakeholders

As part of the follow-up survey participants were invited to share ideas for solutions to the top community needs identified at the stakeholder meeting. Fifteen participants responded with 34 ideas as listed in **Exhibit 3.2**. The results reflect the connections between access to health care, socio-economic challenges, and community development. Also, each of the ideas listed would require creative collaboration across organizations and sectors.

Exhibit 3.2 Ideas for Solutions Submitted by Monroe County Community Stakeholders

- Increasing the number of mental health providers in our area.
- Increase affordable access to transportation to get to mental health providers and jobs.
- County based help with finding jobs for our youth with poor job history, no job history etc.
- Increase safe, low-income housing.
- Using RTIC to help address drug abuse and alcohol use
- Developing youth-driven initiatives to reduce alcohol and drug use (focus on prevention vs. treatment)
- Partner with developers to bring more safe/affordable housing to the county - especially Sparta and Tomah
- Educate employers on the importance of paying livable wages with benefits
- Provide funding to pay for school/training of low wage earners
- Provide transportation/gas vouchers to households to get to/from medical appts and expand hours of availability for appts
- To increase awareness of programs and services that are available to help people who are struggling.
- Increase the public's awareness of these issues and have community meetings to work on strategies to address them.
- Increase funding for food shelf and public housing
- Increase awareness of resources that exist
- Community leaders, legislators, public, and any others related to the "need" participate in a town hall type meeting to brainstorm.
- Though I ranked it as 7, having better bike paths through Sparta and Tomah would not only help with physical activity but might also offer a transportation option for both youth and adults (more of them, bike lanes on the main streets, helping navigate to farther locations, signage).
- Also need to raise minimum wage in Monroe and surrounding counties (since so many work outside of the county) to address the issues around poverty.

- Cap the rental costs in Monroe county.
- Better transportation between clinics in the County and in La Crosse for care provided by the health systems for those not on Medicaid (Medicaid participants do have access to MTM).
- Collaborating with regional counties to support a local detox or inpatient treatment facility.
- Education--a lot of resources available in the community but a lack of understanding "navigating the system." Having mentors in the community that can help people navigate some of the requirements of a lot of the resources in the community.
- Area hotels to house people in need of safe housing.
- Social work support to help with finding work, medical care, and basic needs such as food and clothing
- Community care coordination for families at high risk, create a framework or use an existing model for community partner collaboration (how to work better together)
- Education on mental health, reduction, of stigma, attract providers to the area Give community incentives to builders who build mixed income housing. Educate the citizens on support groups and treatment options for substance use.
- Expanded benefits/eligibility for ALICE population to promote job retention/self-sufficiency.
- Increased minimum wage to ensure employed persons are able to meet their basic needs.
- Increased access to mental health treatment/care.
- Increased public awareness of access options.
- Normalize treatment/experience of MH issues to work towards eliminating past stigmas surrounding these issues.
- Increased local housing options (increased Section 8 vouchers, income-based housing).
- Expanded program/policy to allow a broadened category of recipients for those with in need of emergency assistance.
- Need to have a triage approach to social services. If that is not feasible, we need to have consistent training on available resources.
- We need to make a focus on early intervention. During the breakout sessions, my team identified many issues that could be more easily resolved if more early intervention were taking place.

Note: The 40 participants in the community stakeholder meeting were invited to respond to this item in their own words. There were 15 responses with 34 ideas as listed above.

Appendix A - Data Sources

Community Demographics

Community Health Solutions analysis of demographic estimates (2020) and population projections (2025) from ESRI.

County Health Rankings

University of Wisconsin-Madison Population Health Institute. *County Health Rankings*. Retrieved in December 2020 from <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org>
[Full Rankings for Wisconsin](#)
[Full Rankings for Minnesota](#)
[County Health Rankings Model](#)
[Measure Definitions and Data Sources](#)

[Houston County Minnesota High School Graduation Rates were obtained from the Minnesota Report Card.](#)

Leading Causes of Death

2018 Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/index.htm>, *Mortality Module*, accessed 12/9/2020 and [2018 Minnesota Department of Health County Health Tables](#) accessed 12/9/2020.

Maternal and Infant Health

2018 Wisconsin Dept. of Health Services, Division of Public Health, Office of Health Informatics. Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health (WISH) data query system, <https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/index.htm>, *Low Birth Weight and Infant Mortality Modules*, accessed 12/9/2020; and [2018 Minnesota Department of Health County Health Tables](#) accessed 12/9/2020.

Cancer Screening Rates

[2019 and 2020 Health Disparities Report](#). Wisconsin Collaborative for Healthcare Quality

Mental Health Prevalence and Treatment Gap

[2019 Wisconsin Mental Health and Substance Use Needs Assessment](#). Wisconsin Department of Health Services- Division of Care and Treatment Services.

Low-income Households

United for ALICE <https://www.unitedforalice.org/national-overview> accessed November 2020.

Reported Child Services Cases

[2019 Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect and Report 2019 Wisconsin Out-Of-Home Care Report](#)

CPS Referrals and Child Abuse Cases for Minnesota were not included in this report as definitions for cases and referrals in Minnesota may vary from Wisconsin definitions. For more information on Minnesota Maltreatment data, visit <https://mn.gov/dhs/partners-and-providers/edocs/child-protection-foster-care-adoption/>

Random Household Survey

Community Health Solutions analysis of survey responses submitted by community residents in July-September 2020.

Convenience Survey

Community Health Solutions analysis of survey responses submitted by community residents in October-November 2020.

Appendix B - List of Community Indicators and Community Survey Topics

| Focus | Community Indicators | Community Survey Topics |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| The Six-County Region | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total population by county • Total population by census tract • Child population by census tract • Older adult population by census tract • Minority population by census tract • Households with income below poverty by census tract • County Health Rankings summary for 2020 • Trends in selected County Health Rankings measures | N/A |
| Length and Quality of Life | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Length of Life Rank • Quality of Life Rank • Premature death • Poor or fair health status • Poor physical health days • Poor mental health days • Low birthweight • Leading causes of death • Maternal and infant health | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratings of community life • Ratings of community educational opportunities • Concerns about community life • Volunteering |
| Health Behaviors and Concerns | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Behaviors Rank • Adult smoking • Adult obesity • Food environment • Physical inactivity • Access to exercise opportunities • Excessive drinking • Alcohol-impaired driving deaths • Sexually transmitted infections • Teen births | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratings of personal health status • Concerns about health issues in the community |
| Health Care | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical Care Rank • Uninsured • Primary care physicians • Dentists • Mental health providers • Preventable hospital stays • Mammography screening • Flu vaccinations • Cancer screening rates • Mental health prevalence and treatment gap | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-reported health coverage • Health care access and affordability • Health care sources and obstacles for adults • Dental visits and obstacles for adults • Health care and dental visits for children |
| Social & Economic Factors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social & Economic Factors Rank • High school graduation rate • Adults age 25+ with some college • Unemployment • Children in poverty • Income inequality • Children in single-parent households • Social associations • Violent crime • Injury deaths • Low-income households • Child Services Cases | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caring for vulnerable persons in the community • Concerns about vulnerable persons in the community • Community supports for vulnerable persons • Concerns about meeting household needs • Concerns about access to healthy food • Concerns about economic issues in the community • Services and supports for economic stability |
| Physical Environment and Safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Environment Rank • Air pollution – particulate matter • Drinking violations • Severe housing problems • Driving alone to work • Long commute-driving alone | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rating of overall community safety • Concerns about safety-related issues in the community • Responsiveness of public safety agencies • Level of preparedness for emergencies • Concerns about Public Spaces |



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