

Hamilton County 2015

Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) Report



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Date Revised: February 18, 2016

Promote Healthy Living Assessment

includes topics such as addictive behaviors (tobacco, alcohol, drugs, gambling), chronic disease (mental health, cardiovascular disease, cancer, asthma, diabetes, arthritis, etc.), elderly wellness, family planning, infant, child & family health, nutrition and healthy food options, oral health, physical activity, pregnancy & birth, and wellness.

Healthy Living Community Priority	Rationale / Specific Need	Is this priority in the HIP?	If the priority is not addressed in the HIP, reason(s) why:
1 Adult Smoking	<p>The County Health Rankings defines adult smoking as the percentage of the adult population that currently smokes every day or most days and has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime</p> <p>Hamilton County is at 23% of adults smoking. HC ranks higher than both the nation at 14% and the Iowa at 18%. HC ranking has remain consistently between 22 to 25% over the last 5 years. Data from RWJ County Health Rankings. Smoking cessation also ranked 11 out of 20 on our 2014 Hamilton County Community Needs Assessment</p>	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources

Healthy Living Community Priority	Rationale / Specific Need	Is this priority in the HIP?	If the priority is not addressed in the HIP, reason(s) why:
2 Physical Inactivity	<p>Physical Inactivity is the percentage of adults aged 20 and over reporting no leisure-time physical activity. Examples of physical activities provided include running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise.</p> <p>Decreased physical activity has been related to several disease conditions such as type 2 diabetes, cancer, stroke, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and premature mortality, independent of obesity. Inactivity causes 11% of premature mortality in the United States, and more than 5.3 million of the 57 million deaths that occurred worldwide in 2008. As defined By the RWJ County Health Rankings.</p> <p>The County Health Ranks show that for Physical inactivity Hamilton County 2015 data is higher than Iowa and the nation with 25% reporting they are physically inactive. There was a 2% increase from 2014 to 2015.</p>	No	<input type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources

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3 Adult Obesity	<p>Adult Obesity is the percentage of the adult population (age 20 and older) that reports a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 30 kg/m2.</p> <p>Obesity is often the result of an overall energy imbalance due to poor diet and limited physical activity. Obesity increases the risk for health conditions such as coronary heart disease, type 2 diabetes, cancer, hypertension, dyslipidemia, stroke, liver and gallbladder disease, sleep apnea and respiratory problems, osteoarthritis, and poor health status</p> <p>In Hamilton County our Adult Obesity has dropped from 32% to 28% in 2015. Hamilton County from 2011 through 2014 has been at 32% consistently. HC is still higher than the national average of 25%, Iowa is at an overall average of 30%. Obesity is still a concern even if we are making progress in lowering our percentages because its co morbidity factors in so many chronic conditions.</p>	No	<input type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources

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4 Substance Abuse Adult	<p>The 2014 Community needs assessment for Hamilton County identified this priority area as 9 out of 20. The assessment also identified Meth, Marijuana, Crack, Cocaine and prescription drugs it did not include alcohol.</p> <p>Data from the County Health Rankings by RWJ foundation shows HC making progress in Excessive drinking which is defined as: Excessive Drinking is the percentage of adults that report either binge drinking, defined as consuming more than 4 (women) or 5 (men) alcoholic beverages on a single occasion in the past 30 days, or heavy drinking, defined as drinking more than one (women) or 2 (men) drinks per day on average. Data for 2015 has HC at 15% less than the state of IA average of 20% but still above the national average of 10%. Alcohol related deaths in Hamilton County are at 18% state averages are 23% and National Averages are 14%.</p>	No	<input type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources

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5 Substance use Youth Includes alcohol, tobacco and illegal substances.	<p>All communities want happy and healthy youth, youth who participate in risk taking behaviors are at an increase risk of adverse experiences that may have a lasting effect on there lives.</p> <p>Data from the Iowa Youth Survey show the following trends with youth and substance use. In the past 30 days have you had at least one drink of alcohol (glass, bottle or can of beer, glass of wine or mixed drink)? 6th gr 2012 3.9% 2014 1.3%, 8th gr 2012 6.0% 2014 3.4% both of these age groups had a decrease in use however in 11th grade 2012 19.7% to 24.7% they had a significant increase in the thirty day use question. SHIFTS happens a Teen Prevention group is working on planning and hosting alcohol free events in Webster City.</p> <p>During the Past 30 days on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row that is within a few hours. In 6th and 8th grade there answer to this question had reduced to 0% however in 11th grade 2008 29% 2010 18.6% 2012 15.8% 2014 16.9% the trend to binge drink is going down but still remains an important piece of data. Youth who binge drink may experience other adverse events in their lives.</p> <p>In the past 30 days on how many days did you smoke a cigarette? 6th grade 2008 0.5% 2010 0.0% 2012 1.1% 2014 1.2% 8th 2008 9.5% 2010 3.0% 2012 5% 2014 2.9% 11th gr 2008 21% ,2010 13.6 %, 62012 12.4%, 2014 10.3% all age groups are going down in use of tobacco however the youth summit indicates more students using e cigarettes many of these still contain nicotine which is the cancer causing substance.</p> <p>in the past 30 days have you used marijuana? for both 6 and 8th grades the answer was 0% by 11th grade 8.5% of students report using marijuana in the past 30 days. We are seeing a cultural shift across the country about the use of marijuana and we here anecdotally the same thing is happening in Hamilton County.</p> <p>Hamilton County is the current recipient of a Federal Drug free Community Grant that is addressing these items.</p>	No	<input type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources

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6 Family Planning/Teen pregnancy	<p>Teen Births is defined as Number of births per 1,000 female population ages 15-19.</p> <p>Data from the County Health rankings has the rate in HC as 35 per1000 teen girls in 2015 or approximately 15 births.</p> <p>Eyes open Iowa data has the following data for teen births 2010 13 births, 2011 12 births and 2012 7 births. The eyes open Iowa data would have us believe that our teen birthrate is going down but the County Health rankings shows it as a higher number. Anecdotal information from our CAPP Coordinator also supports the data showing an increase in teen pregnancy. The data has us higher than the state average 30 per 1000 and the national average of 20 per 1000</p>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources

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7 Oral Health	<p>Dentists are measured as the ratio of the county population to total dentists in the county.</p> <p>Untreated dental disease can lead to serious health effects including pain, infection, and tooth loss. Although lack of sufficient providers is only one barrier to accessing oral health care, much of the country suffers from shortages.</p> <p>Nation wide 1 dentist to 1,377 the State of Iowa 1 dentist to 1670 and HC 1 dentist to 2187. The rates for using the Emergency room for dental care for Hamilton County are on the rise from a low of 24 per 10,000 in 2005 to current 58.18 per 10,000 . in 2014 88 individuals used the ER for dental issues. In 2013 59 persons used the ER for oral health services. A persons overall health is affected by the oral health status tooth pain or jaw pain can interfere with nutrition and concentration. For individuals seeking dental services from an emergency room the overall monitoring or improvement in that individuals health is not being addressed. The ER is addressing only that critical need at that point in time.</p>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources

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8 Mental Health Adult	<p>The County Health Rankings 2015 shows that HC reports 2.8 poor mental health days where the state average is 2.6 and 2.3 for national average.</p> <p>Poor Mental Health days this measure is based on survey responses to the question: "Thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions, for how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good?" The value reported in the County Health Rankings is the average number of days a county's adult respondents report that their mental health was not good. T</p>	No	<input type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources <p>The Mental Health Region is working towards this and other access issues.</p>

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9 Childhood Poverty	<p>Children in Poverty is the percentage of children under age 18 living in poverty.</p> <p>Rational: Poverty can result in an increased risk of mortality, prevalence of medical conditions and disease incidence, depression, intimate partner violence, and poor health behaviors. While negative health effects resulting from poverty are present at all ages, children in poverty experience greater morbidity and mortality than adults due to increased risk of accidental injury and lack of health care access.</p> <p>Multiple Data sources demonstrate that childhood poverty is on the rise in Hamilton County . The County Health Rankings for 2015 have HC at 16% with the state of IA at 16% and the nation at 13%. Iowa Kids Count data has HC at 16.8% in 2013 and the base year of 2000 at 9.2% or an 85% increase over this time span.</p> <p>Free and reduced lunch in HC has also increased from base year 2000 22.7% to 2013 42.6% again an 87.4% shift. The community of Webster City Schools is now offering a weekend backpack food program currently they send out 170 backpacks a weekend. This has increased from 35 backpacks a weekend three years ago.</p> <p>Food Assistance data for Iowa Kids Count in the base year of 2000 3.10% of families accessed food assistance in 2013 12.4% of families in HC were accessing food assistance a 293% increase.</p> <p>HC has also seen an increase in single head of households of 52% from 2000 to 2013. In 2000 22.7% of households were single parent to 34.& % in 2013.</p>	No	<input type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources

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10 Preventable Hospital Stays	<p>Preventable Hospital Stays is the hospital discharge rate for ambulatory care-sensitive conditions per 1,000 fee-for-service Medicare enrollees. Ambulatory care-sensitive conditions include: convulsions, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, bacterial pneumonia, asthma, congestive heart failure, hypertension, angina, cellulites, diabetes, gastroenteritis, kidney/urinary infection, and dehydration. This measure is age-adjusted.</p> <p>Rationale: Hospitalization for diagnoses treatable in outpatient services suggests that the quality of care provided in the outpatient setting was less than ideal. The measure may also represent a tendency to overuse hospitals as a main source of care.</p> <p>Rates per 1000 for HC are 2015 95, 2014 109, 2013 101, 2012 88. The state of IA average is 56 and the National Average is 41.</p>	No	<input type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources

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11 Low Birth Weight	<p>Low Birth-weight is the percentage of live births where the infant weighed less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5 lbs., 8 oz.).</p> <p>Rationale: Low birth-weight (LBW) represents two factors: maternal exposure to health risks and an infant's current and future morbidity, as well as premature mortality risk. From the perspective of maternal health outcomes, LBW indicates maternal exposure to health risks in all categories of health factors, including her health behaviors, access to health care, the social and economic environment she inhabits, and environmental risks to which she is exposed. In terms of the infant's health outcomes, LBW serves as a predictor of premature mortality and/or morbidity over the life course and for potential cognitive development problems.</p> <p>HC has higher than the state 6.8% and the national average 5.9% LWB. HC is 7.9% in 2015 8.6% in 2014 and 8.7% in 2013. Base year of 2000 HC was at 3.60%. So that is a 114.5% increase in LBW babies from base year to today.</p> <p>IDPH County indicators show 20% of new mothers in HC did not receive prenatal care in the first trimester data from 2008-2013.</p>	No	<input type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources

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12 Cardiovascular Disease	<p>Cardiovascular Disease remain the remains the leading cause of death in the US, accounting for 1 in every 4 deaths, and affecting significantly more men than women.</p> <p>Data from IDPH County Health Indicators site HC data show higher rates for Heart Attack 2010 -2014 185.47 per 100,000 IA State 149.25. Heart Failure HC 2010-2014 382.95 per 100,000 IA State 195.73 Stroke HC 2010-2014 HC 116.26 Per 100,000 IA State 162.04 Over all Heart Disease Death rates for HC 2010 -2014 were 150.66 per 100,000 IA State 165.17 Over all Stroke Death Rate 2010 -2014 HC 34.29 per 100,000 IA State 34.48.</p>	No	<input type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources

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13 Asthma	<p>Asthma is a chronic disease that affects the airways that carry oxygen in and out of the lungs. If a person has asthma, the inside of these airways is irritated and swollen. Asthma can cause shortness of breath, wheezing, coughing, and tightness in the chest.</p> <p>Large racial, income, and geographic disparities exist in asthma prevalence. It is one of the leading chronic health conditions among children. Asthma causes lower quality of life, and large direct and indirect economic costs.</p> <p>In 2007, a CDC study showed that 34 million or 1 in 9 Americans had been diagnosed with asthma during their lifetimes</p> <p>Asthma Hospitalization by Age Peer 100,000</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="436 1079 840 1266"> <thead> <tr> <th>Hamilton County</th> <th>State of IA</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0-4 157.69</td> <td>147.38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 to 14 90.6</td> <td>66.59</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15 to 34 114.18</td> <td>31.68</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35 to 64 154.43</td> <td>70.23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Over 65 350.26</td> <td>108.94</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Emergency Visits For Asthma By Age Per 100,000</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="436 1299 840 1453"> <tbody> <tr> <td>0 to 4 695.25</td> <td>686.94</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 to 14 486.64</td> <td>509.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>15 to 34 516.42</td> <td>462.56</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35 to 64 286.12</td> <td>257.09</td> </tr> <tr> <td>over 65 187.38</td> <td>115.36</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>HC does rate higher in the state for all age categories for Hospitalizations due to Asthma HC rates for Emergency Room usage for Hamilton County is higher than the State for all age</p>	Hamilton County	State of IA	0-4 157.69	147.38	5 to 14 90.6	66.59	15 to 34 114.18	31.68	35 to 64 154.43	70.23	Over 65 350.26	108.94	0 to 4 695.25	686.94	5 to 14 486.64	509.04	15 to 34 516.42	462.56	35 to 64 286.12	257.09	over 65 187.38	115.36	No	<input type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources
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categories except the 5- 15 year age.

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14 Medication Safety	<p>Each year in the United States, adverse drug events—injury resulting from the use of medication—result in over 700,000 visits to hospital emergency departments. Many adverse drug events are preventable.</p> <p>Annually Hamilton County holds a Medication return day where individuals can dispose of old medications properly.</p> <p>Statistics from the 2007 Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (Med-PAC) report: 17.6% of all admissions results in readmissions within 30 days of discharge. Two-thirds of all readmissions were considered avoidable and cost on average 7500.00.</p> <p>Hamilton County Public Health Home Health as issues with medication lists on 80% of Hospitalized clients returning to home.</p>	No	<input type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources

Hamilton County 2015

Prevent Injuries & Violence Assessment

includes topics such as brain injury, disability, EMS trauma & system development, intentional injuries (violent & abusive behavior, suicide), occupational health & safety, and unintentional injuries (motor vehicle crashes, falls, poisoning, drowning, etc.).

Injuries & Violence Community Priority	Rationale / Specific Need	Is this priority in the HIP?	If the priority is not addressed in the HIP, reason(s) why:
1 Child abuse and neglect	Data fro Iowa Kids County 2014 report reports the following data for Child Abuse and Neglect: 3581 in 2013 29.3% in 2010 rate 17.3% the base year was 2000 the rate was13.90% Hamilton County has continued to see an increase in founded child abuse and neglect reports. Hamilton County Ranks 9th in the state for child abuse and neglect reports for mid size counties. HC is Healthy Families America Credentialed however funding loss of 70,000 reduced both staff and reduction services to families will happen March 2016.	No	<input type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources

Injuries & Violence Community Priority	Rationale / Specific Need	Is this priority in the HIP?	If the priority is not addressed in the HIP, reason(s) why:
2 Injury deaths	Injuries are one of the leading causes of death with unintentional injuries the 5th leading cause and intentional injuries the 10th leading cause of US mortality in 2010.[1] The leading causes of death among unintentional injuries, respectively are: motor vehicle traffic, poisoning, and falls. Among intentional injuries the leading causes of death, respectively are: suicide firearm, homicide firearm, and suicide suffocation. Unintentional injuries are a substantial contributor to premature death. Among the following age groups unintentional injuries were the leading cause of death in 2010: 1-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44 Injuries account for 17% of all emergency department visits and falls account for over 1/3 of those visits. Hamilton County ranks 68 per 100,000 according to the RWJ County Health rankings and road map data.	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources

Injuries & Violence Community Priority	Rationale / Specific Need	Is this priority in the HIP?	If the priority is not addressed in the HIP, reason(s) why:
3 Violent Crime	<p>High levels of violent crime compromise physical safety and psychological well-being. High crime rates can also deter residents from pursuing healthy behaviors such as exercising outdoors. Additionally, exposure to crime and violence has been shown to increase stress, which may exacerbate hypertension and other stress-related disorders and may contribute to obesity prevalence.[1] Exposure to chronic stress also contributes to the increased prevalence of certain illnesses such as upper respiratory illness and asthma in neighborhoods with high levels of violence.</p> <p>The County Health Ranking data has Hamilton County identified with a yellow indicator, this indicator identifies an area of concern for the county. Data has 281 per100,000 violent crimes per year and the last 5 years we have been above the state average for violent crimes.</p>	No	<input type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources

Injuries & Violence Community Priority	Rationale / Specific Need	Is this priority in the HIP?	If the priority is not addressed in the HIP, reason(s) why:
4 Falls	<p>Falls especially among adults is a major public health problem in IA182 falls resulted in deaths among people aged 50-64 in 2013 The average hospitalization charges for adults age 50-65 was \$5061 per fall. This data is from the IDPH 2009 -2-13 data Falls in Iowa: County Data Report. Hamilton County had 388 falls that causes hospitalizations in the 2009-2013 for a rate of 5.04 for all ages. For people age 50-64 a rate of 2.64 and over 65 a rate of 22.52.</p> <p>Deaths attributed to falls for Hamilton County were 9 for the data year 2009-2013.</p> <p>Hospital related charges for Hamilton County with a diagnosis code of falls totaled 10,104,050 for all ages in this time period. for people age 50-64 29,690 and for people age 65 and older 25,109.</p>	No	<input type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources

Injuries & Violence Community Priority	Rationale / Specific Need	Is this priority in the HIP?	If the priority is not addressed in the HIP, reason(s) why:
5 Domestic Violence	Data from the domestic violence advocate for Hamilton County reports 43 cases of reported domestic violence in 2014 and this was an increase from 2013.	No	<input type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources

Hamilton County 2015

Protect Against Environmental Hazards Assessment

includes topics such as drinking water protection, food waste, food safety, fluoridation, hazardous materials, hazardous waste, healthy homes, impaired waterways, lead poisoning, nuisances, on site wastewater systems, radon, radiological health, soil erosion, and vector control.

Environmental Hazards Community Priority	Rationale / Specific Need	Is this priority in the HIP?	If the priority is not addressed in the HIP, reason(s) why:
1 Well water testing/ Arsenic	<p>Prior to 2016 Well water testing for private land owners was left tot he owner to contact the Health Department for water testing. In April 2016 HCPH mailed individual letters to 10 of the 12 townships alerting landowners about private well water testing and the need to included testing for Arsenic. According to a 1999 study by the National Academy of Sciences, arsenic in drinking water causes bladder, lung and skin cancer, and may cause kidney and liver cancer. The study also found that arsenic harms the central and peripheral nervous systems, as well as heart and blood vessels, and causes serious skin problems. It also may cause birth defects and reproductive problems. of the reproductive system.</p> <p>In 2015 there were 119 private wells tested after our information letter 269 private wells were tested by Jan 1 2016 a 44% increase however only 1 landowner tested for Arsenic levels and this was found to be high.</p>	No	<input type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources

Environmental Hazards Community Priority	Rationale / Specific Need	Is this priority in the HIP?	If the priority is not addressed in the HIP, reason(s) why:
2 Radon	<p>The average national indoor radon level is 1.3 pCi/L. (What is a picocurie?)</p> <p>The average indoor radon levels of Hamilton County, as determined by radon test results from Air Check, Inc, is 4.6 pCi/L</p>	No	<input type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources

Hamilton County 2015

Prevent Epidemics & the Spread of Disease Assessment

includes topics such as disease investigation, control & surveillance, HIV/AIDS, immunization, reportable diseases, sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and tuberculosis (TB).

Epidemics & Spread of Disease Community Priority	Rationale / Specific Need	Is this priority in the HIP?	If the priority is not addressed in the HIP, reason(s) why:
1 Immunization	<p>To protect a community from spread of vaccine preventable diseases a community need to maintain a large enough section of the population fully vaccinated for that specific disease. The goal from the CDC is to have 90% of the population fully vaccinated Hamilton County is not at that rate but working towards that goal. For fully vaccinated 24 month olds HC is at 89% for children in the Hamilton County Public Health vaccine home the rate for the entire county is 73%. Adolescents the national goal is 90% Hamilton County Public Health's vaccine home is at 35% The County rate is 40%. A number of the adolescent vaccines are not required for school admission so m any parents do not complete the optional vaccines. well below the goal rate of 90% HPV vaccine an optional vaccine for Adolescents the national goal is to have 90% of 13-15 yr old males and females vaccinated for HPV Hamilton County is at 16%. Influenza Vaccination Rates for Hamilton County the vaccines that get recorded into the State data base show 6 month-18 years at 28% and for the population over 18 years 23 % we believe the vaccination rate to be higher than reported because many organizations that provide influenza vaccine do not record them in the IRIS data base.</p>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources

Epidemics & Spread of Disease Community Priority	Rationale / Specific Need	Is this priority in the HIP?	If the priority is not addressed in the HIP, reason(s) why:
2 Sexually Transmitted Disease	<p>Chlamydia is the most common bacterial STI in North America and is one of the major causes of tubal infertility, ectopic pregnancy, pelvic inflammatory disease, and chronic pelvic pain.[1,2] STIs are associated with a significantly increased risk of morbidity and mortality, including increased risk of cervical cancer, involuntary infertility, and premature death.[3] STIs also have a high economic burden on society. The direct medical costs of managing sexually transmitted infections and their complications in the US, for example, was approximately 15.6 billion dollars in 2009.</p>	No	<input type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources

HC overall numbers for STI have been increasing over the past 5 years Data fro RWJ Health Rankings shows the following number 2011 111 cases, 2012 124cases, 2013 236 cases, 2014 193 cases, 2015 345 cases And for teen ages 15 to 19 Eyes open Iowa reported the following case number 2008 4 cases, 2009 8 cases, 2010 11 cases, 2011 7 cases and 2012 16cases. Currently our we have seen expansion in Family planning services from Webster County open in Hamilton County and the Teen clinic is now available for teens

Epidemics & Spread of Disease Community Priority	Rationale / Specific Need	Is this priority in the HIP?	If the priority is not addressed in the HIP, reason(s) why:	
3 TB	Hamilton County seems to be pretty steady with 1 or 2 active TB cases a year for the past five years. and we see on average 1-3 latent TB clients a year. This is an increase from the previous five years where we had 0 active. Data fro Hamilton County TB program.	No	<input type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources

Prepare for, Respond to, & Recover from Public Health Emergencies Assessment

includes topics such as communication networks, emergency planning, emergency response, individual preparedness, recovery planning, risk communication, and surge capacity.

Preparedness Community Priority	Rationale / Specific Need	Is this priority in the HIP?	If the priority is not addressed in the HIP, reason(s) why:
1 Community Preparedness	Hamilton County has a new EMA so Coalition efforts have been set aside to allow time for the new EMA to get trained. The County does not have a centralized data base for Special needs populations, there have been discussion on a county alert systems like Code Red currently nothing is in place. The County and Cities, Hospital and Public Health have plans in-place. There have been joint exercises, and discussions around community planning in the past. Once the EMA is fully trained community planning will return to a focus.	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources

Strengthen the Health Infrastructure Assessment

includes topics such as access to quality health services, community engagement, evaluation, food security, food systems, food and nutrition assistance (SNAP, WIC), health facilities, health insurance, medical care, organizational capacity, planning, quality improvement, social determinants (e.g., education & poverty levels), transportation, and workforce (e.g., primary care, dental, mental health, public health).

Health Infrastructure Community Priority	Rationale / Specific Need	Is this priority in the HIP?	If the priority is not addressed in the HIP, reason(s) why:
<p>1 Access to Healthy Foods</p>	<p>There are grocery stores in Webster City, Jewell and Stratford larger than a convenience store associated with a gas station. However there is no grocery store available in Kamrar, Stanhope, Blairsburg or Williams if you are elderly you would need to drive to one of the three larger towns to get groceries. Hamilton County Ranks a 7.6 The state average is 7.8 so just a fraction below the state average. Next is the description from RWJ as to access for Health Foods ;The Food Environment Index ranges from 0 (worst) to 10 (best) and equally weights two indicators of the food environment.</p> <p>1) Limited access to healthy foods estimates the percentage of the population who are low income and do not live close to a grocery store. Living close to a grocery store is defined differently in rural and non-rural areas; in rural areas, it means living less than 10 miles from a grocery store whereas in non rural areas, it means less than 1 mile. Low income is defined as having an annual family income of less than or equal to 200 percent of the federal poverty threshold for the family size.</p> <p>2) Food insecurity estimates the percentage of the population who did not have access to a reliable source of food during the past year. A 2-stage fixed effect model was created using information from the Community Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and American Community Survey.</p> <p>However our indicators for children show food insecurity in Hamilton County 42 % of the school age children qualify for free or reduced lunch program and 30% of the preschool children qualify for WIC</p>	<p>No</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources</p>

Health Infrastructure Community Priority	Rationale / Specific Need	Is this priority in the HIP?	If the priority is not addressed in the HIP, reason(s) why:	
2 Transportation	Transportation is an issue for Hamilton County. People with out access to a car in Webster City have access to Hayride our public bus this operates Monday through Friday 7 to 6 by appointment. There is a Taxi that caters to After hour services for Bars but is not available during the day. There is a loose network of volunteers who would drive individuals for appointments but there is no overseeing organization to support.	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources

Health Infrastructure Community Priority	Rationale / Specific Need	Is this priority in the HIP?	If the priority is not addressed in the HIP, reason(s) why:	
3 Community Engagement	Community Engagement and coalitions have formed around specific grants and projects this. Using the Harwood Community Assessment it was identified that the community was at the beginning stages of trust and building relationships around working together. For true collaboration this community must first develop a common understanding and goal. Currently work continues to be conducted in silos.	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources

Health Infrastructure Community Priority	Rationale / Specific Need	Is this priority in the HIP?	If the priority is not addressed in the HIP, reason(s) why:	
4 Hamilton County Medical System	There currently is no local collaborative effort to form an ACO or integrated health system. The Critical Access Hospital is part of the Mercy Network they have an integrated clinic with two satellite clinics. All other Physician offices are independent. The Health Department is a free standing department of the County. Data from the RWJ County Health Ranks has Hamilton County as both a Physician Shortage area and a Dental provider shortage area. as well as Mental Health provider shortage area. The Hospital has and is developing relationships which brings in specialist to Hamilton County. However these specialist may only be present 1 time a month, this availability may not fit for everyone so many individuals travel 40 to 90 miles to access specialty service medical services. Transportation for many is an issue as they age getting to these out of town appointments.	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff <input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources

Hamilton County 2015

FEBRUARY 18, 2016

COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT SNAPSHOT



Promote Healthy Living

- Priority #1 Adult Smoking
- Priority #2 Physical Inactivity
- Priority #3 Adult Obesity
- Priority #4 Substance Abuse Adult
- Priority #5 Substance use Youth Includes alcohol, tobacco and illegal substances.
- Priority #6 Family Planning/Teen pregnancy
- Priority #7 Oral Health
- Priority #8 Mental Health Adult
- Priority #9 Childhood Poverty
- Priority #10 Preventable Hospital Stays
- Priority #11 Low Birth Weight
- Priority #12 Cardiovascular Disease
- Priority #13 Asthma
- Priority #14 Medication Safety



Prevent Injuries & Violence

- Priority #1 Child abuse and neglect
- Priority #2 Injury deaths
- Priority #3 Violent Crime
- Priority #4 Falls
- Priority #5 Domestic Violence



Protect Against Environmental Hazards

- Priority #1 Well water testing/ Arsenic
- Priority #2 Radon



Prevent Epidemics & the Spread of Disease

- Priority #1 Immunization
- Priority #2 Sexually Transmitted Disease
- Priority #3 TB



Prepare for, Respond to, & Recover from Public Health Emergencies

Priority #1 Community Preparedness



Strengthen the Health Infrastructure

Priority #1 Access to Healthy Foods

Priority #2 Transportation

Priority #3 Community Engagement

Priority #4 Hamilton County Medical System