



Together! Healthy Linn

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## 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 Mental Health	Approximately 29% of adults experience one or more poor mental health days per month. Lack of mental health services ranked fifth among community members as a factor that contributes to poor health in Linn County. Mental health problems was listed as the top health issue in Linn County by community members. Mental health issues described by community members included shortage of mental health providers, lack of services, stigma related to seeking help, and an inability to schedule a timely appointment with a provider. From the Forces of Change Assessment: lack of treatment facilities due to closures, need for mental health first aid trainings. Mental health was identified as a need in all four of the MAPP assessments.	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 Substance Abuse	According to the Iowa Youth Survey, 11% of students in Linn County use illicit drugs, 8% use alcohol, and 4% use tobacco. Among adults in Linn County, 18% report binge drinking in the previous 30 days. Within the Northeast region of Iowa that Linn County is a part of, between 6.25 and 7.46% percent of the population report using illicit drugs. In 2012, the rate of unintentional poisoning was 12.1 deaths per 100,000 population. Many of the unintentional poisoning deaths are due to prescription or illicit drug abuse. Data from the Community Themes and Strengths Assessment identified poor regulation of substances, substance abuse among youth, and parents modeling poor behavior to children. Data from the Forces of Change Assessment identified lack of regulation and lack of education about substances.	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:
3 Obesity	<p>Between 2011-2013, obesity increased by nearly 6%. Approximately 2/3 of the population is overweight or obese. Rates of childhood overweight and obesity (as measured by local school districts) continue to increase. Fruit and vegetable intake for adolescents and adults is less than recommended. Additionally, less than 30% of adolescents and 18% of adults meet recommended physical activity guidelines. Obesity ranked first among community members as a factor that contributed to poor health in Linn County. Obesity as a health issue was identified in the Forces of Change Assessment and the Community Themes and Strengths Assessment. Access to and knowledge about preparing healthy food was identified in the Community Themes and Strengths 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:
4 Diabetes	<p>The rate of diabetes is increasing in Linn County. In 2012, the diagnosis rate was 8.6 per 100,000 population. The mortality rate for diabetes has historically been above the state rate. As obesity rates continue to increase, diabetes rates are expected to increase as well. Diabetes was identified as a need in the Forces of Change and Community Themes and Strengths 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:
5 Cancer	<p>Cancer is the leading cause of death in Linn County and ranks highest for years of potential life lost among the five leading causes of death. Cancer was listed as the fourth top health issue in Linn County by community members.</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

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:
6 Heart Disease and Stroke	Heart Disease is the second leading cause of death in Linn County. Stroke is in the top ten leading causes of death. As obesity rates continue to increase, cardiovascular disease is expected to increase as well. While stroke and heart disease mortality rates have been declining for several years, recently the rates began to increase.	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

## 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 Violence and Crime	The Community Themes and Strengths Assessment and the Forces of Change Assessment reflected a perception of increased gun violence in Linn County. Violent crime rates reported by the Cedar Rapids and Marion police departments are higher than the state average. In 2012, the violent crime rate in Cedar Rapids was 277.3 per 100,000 population. The same year in Marion, the rate was 104.7 violent crimes per 100,000 population. Low crime was ranked first among survey and sticker board participants as the most important factor for a healthy community.	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

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 Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)	Child abuse and domestic violence were listed as the second and third top health issue in Linn County by community members. One aspect of ACEs is child abuse. In Linn County rates of child abuse have declined, however the rate of child neglect in 2013 was 1303.3 per 100,00 population. Child neglect is the most common type of child abuse. The increased emphasis on the effects of ACEs on health was identified in the Forces of Change Assessment.	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

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 Suicide	The rate of suicide in Linn County is increasing. In 2011, the suicide rate was 11 per 100,000 population. The majority of suicide victims are male.	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

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 Unintentional Injury	Unintentional injuries are the 5th leading cause of death in Linn County, and the leading cause for lowans 1-54 years of age. Of the five leading causes of death, unintentional injury ranks second for years of potential life lost. Unintentional falls and poisonings rank highest of unintentional injury resulting in death.	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

## 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 Safe and Affordable Housing	Data from the Community Themes and Strengths Assessment identify a need for safe and affordable housing. The Forces of Change Assessment also identified a lack of affordable housing. Additionally, much of the affordable housing stock in Linn County is unsafe. Data from the Poverty and Homeless priority area also link to the safe and affordable housing priority.	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

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 Water Quality	Water fluoridation levels are higher in Linn County than in Iowa or the United States. Waterborne disease rates have decreased from 2007 to 2013. From the Forces of Change Assessment: our local deep drinking water aquifer (Jordan) is not recharging at the rate we are using it.	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

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:
3 Lead Poisoning	From 2000 to 2010, there was a significant reduction in the elevated blood lead levels identified in Linn County and Iowa.	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

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:
4 Air Quality	The number of unhealthy air quality days according to the Air Quality Index (AQI) is decreasing. Ambient air quality measures of PM2.5 and ozone concentration are improving over time as well. From Forces of Change Assessment: Many parts of Linn County are car-dependent, there are lots of car commuters. Additionally, climate change was also identified in the Forces of Change Assessment as a need within Linn County.	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

# Linn County

## 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 Sexual Health	Increase in syphilis from 2012 to 2013 to 10.6 per 100,000 population. The chlamydia rate continues to increase. In 2014, the chlamydia rate was 486 per 100,000 population. Chlamydia is the most reported reportable disease in Linn County. HIV incidence has increased in 2012-2014 to move above the state rate. Rising STI rates, late diagnosis of HIV, and lack of sexual health education in schools was identified in the Forces of Change Assessment. Increasing STI rates and inadequate STI education was identified in the Community Themes and Strengths Assessment.	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

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 Immunization	Within Linn County, the percent of fully immunized students is declining. In 2014, 93.9 of students in Linn County K-12 schools were fully immunized. Of the six Iowa counties with 100,000 people or more, Linn County ranks 5th in terms of the percent of students that are fully immunized. Among 2 year olds in Linn County, 74% are up to date on recommended immunizations. Among 13-15 year olds, 39% are up to date on recommended vaccines. The immunization rate of HPV vaccine is lower than other recommended vaccines, and has been made a priority by the Linn County Immunization Coalition. Among adults, only 19% have an influenza vaccine recorded in IRIS, however greater than 70% of adults 65 and older report having a flu shot in the past year.	No	<input checked="" 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 Sharing of Public Health Data	A lack of technology to manage data sharing between partners in the local public health system was identified in the Local Public Health System Assessment. Difficulty sharing health data and lack of access to data between partners was also identified in the Local Public Health System Assessment.	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:
1 Access to Care	Ratio of primary care physicians, dentists, and mental health providers exceeds the recommended levels. Access to health care was ranked second among community members as an important factor for a healthy community. There are over 16,000 individuals in Linn County without health insurance. In the Community Themes and Strengths Assessment, access to dental care and smooth transitions from care environments were identified as needs. Access to dental care and mental health services were identified in the Local Public Health System Assessment. A lack of primary care providers that accept Medicaid was also identified in the Local Public Health System Assessment.	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

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	The Forces of Change Assessment identified a need for accessible and affordable transportation. Specific needs identified include longer service hours and additional days of service for public transportation, accessible bus stops, and limitations for homeless populations with employment due to transportation barriers. Limited access to affordable and reliable transportation were also identified in the Forces of Change and Local Public Health System Assessment. Specific needs include limited bus times, inability to access bus stops, and lack of connectivity within the public transit system.	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

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 Poverty and Homelessness	Numbers served by homeless shelters are increasing in Linn County. Over 500 Linn County K-12 students are homeless. Homeless support services (emergency shelters, transitional housing, and permanent supportive housing) are consistently at or near capacity.	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

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 Built Environment	Affordable exercise and lack of walkability/bikeability ranked fourth by community members as a factor that contributes to poor health in Linn County. Gaps in sidewalks and the built environment were identified as needs in the Forces of Change Assessment.	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

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:
5 Quality of Life	According to the Gallup-Healthways Wellbeing Index, residents of Cedar Rapids and Marion experience depression, worry, and high levels of stress. Additionally, a large proportion report struggling in their lives. Among students in the Cedar Rapids School District, only 58% report being hopeful, 62% report being engaged, and 67% report thriving. Additionally, in the Community Themes and Strengths Assessment, community members identified a need for a family friendly environment and events, and want a strong quality of life that includes safe neighborhoods and a good place to raise children.	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

# Linn County

## FEBRUARY 23, 2016

### COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT SNAPSHOT



#### Promote Healthy Living

- Priority #1 Mental Health
- Priority #2 Substance Abuse
- Priority #3 Obesity
- Priority #4 Diabetes
- Priority #5 Cancer
- Priority #6 Heart Disease and Stroke



#### Prevent Injuries & Violence

- Priority #1 Violence and Crime
- Priority #2 Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)
- Priority #3 Suicide
- Priority #4 Unintentional Injury



#### Protect Against Environmental Hazards

- Priority #1 Safe and Affordable Housing
- Priority #2 Water Quality
- Priority #3 Lead Poisoning
- Priority #4 Air Quality



#### Prevent Epidemics & the Spread of Disease

- Priority #1 Sexual Health
- Priority #2 Immunization



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

- Priority #1 Sharing of Public Health Data



## Strengthen the Health Infrastructure

- Priority #1 Access to Care
- Priority #2 Transportation
- Priority #3 Poverty and Homelessness
- Priority #4 Built Environment
- Priority #5 Quality of Life