

# Wright County

## Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) Report

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**Date Revised: February 12, 2016**

# Wright County

## 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: Quality of Life	According to our CHNA report the community does have concerns regarding access to mental health care and number of poor mental health days per month average. The Wright County Survey indicated that 35% of residents are stressed, depressed or have problems with their emotions averaging 3-4 days per month. Wright County residents also rated Mental Health in the top three most important health problems that impact the overall community. Wright County local hospitals have addressed this need by increasing mental health providers at the local level including, licensed independent social workers, psychologists and psychiatric nurse practitioners.	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

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 Obesity: Adult	The Wright County CHNA survey indicated that 37% of participants have been told by their health care provider that they are overweight. The Wright County Health Rankings for 2015 rank adult obesity at 33% compared to Iowa at 30%. There are dietitians available in the community that have been successful in providing programming such as "Pick a Better Snack."	No	<input type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input checked="" 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

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 Cancer: Screening	Wright County residents rated cancer as one of their top three health concerns. The CHNA survey showed that 151 out of 442 responses have never had a mammogram. 269 of the 442 of those responses were 35 to 85+ and 74% of survey respondents were women. The American Cancer Society's guidelines for breast cancer screening for women are: Age 40-44 start annual breast cancer screening and/or mammogram. Women ages 45-54, mammogram every year. Ages 55 and older mammogram every 1-2 years. Lack of colorectal cancer screening and skin cancer screening also showed as potential needs for Wright County.	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 Teen Pregnancy	Wright County's teen birth rate remains high according to Wright County rankings. Wright County is ranked at 46 compared to 30 for Iowa. According to Vital Statistics of Iowa 2013, Wright County ranked number 4 out of 99 counties. Wright County is part of a three county Community Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention Program. Our agency collaborates with the CAPP to improve the teen pregnancy numbers.	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

## 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 Unintentional injuries: Car Seat, Booster Seat Safety	Wright County CHNA survey showed 37% parents don't always place their children (ages 4-8) in a booster seat and 15% never place their child in a booster seat. 69% of parents don't always buckle their children up to 12 years of age in the backseat. The CHSI Wright County profile showed Wright County has "worse" or least favorable quartile for Unintentional injury including motor vehicle mortality rates. According to the Wright County Health Rankings of 2015, Wright County is ranked 85th for injury deaths compared to Iowa's rate of 59. Health in Iowa Annual Report: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance 2014 stated that lack of seat belt use is the leading cause of death among US residents aged 5-34 years. Motor vehicle injuries make up 15% of all non-fatal injuries treated in the United States emergency rooms.	No	<div style="display: flex; flex-wrap: wrap;"> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher                     </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Community partners do not exist                     </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Existing programs already address problem/need                     </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Lead organization does not exist                     </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of human resources/ staff                     </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lack of financial resources                     </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____                     </div> </div>

## 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 Drinking Water Protection	Wright County is a rural county with a population of 13,092 with the primary economic emphasis on agriculture related businesses, farming, hog confinement and large poultry operations. The Wright County CHNA survey indicated that 64% of those who have a private well have not had their water tested. Grants to Counties are utilized to test private wells with the goal to increase testing numbers and outreach.	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

## 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 Adult immunizations Rates: influenza and pneumonia	<p>According to Wright County Health Rankings, Wright County ranks 83rd in preventable hospital stays compared to Iowa at 56. Health in Iowa Annual Report: The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System 2014 states that influenza and pneumonia combined are the 8th leading cause of death among all Americans and the 7th leading cause of death for people over 65. This resulted in 53,826 deaths in 2011 in the US and 746 deaths in Iowa for 2013. In 2014, 66.8% of Iowans age 65 and over received a flu shot within the last 12 months which was slightly lower than 67.4 % in 2013. 2014 showed for all adults 44.9% received the flu vaccine. Females, older people, people with more education, higher household incomes, and non-Hispanic whites were more likely to get the influenza vaccination. For pneumonia vaccine, 31.8 % of individuals received it, with older people, females, non-Hispanic whites, and people with lower education and income were more likely to receive the vaccine. Those groups tend to meet the criteria to receive the pneumonia vaccine. According to Healthy People 2020, 80% is the target for 18-64 age group to receive the flu vaccine (compared to present 44.9% for Iowa rate). For pneumonia the goal is 60% for the 18-64 age group with Iowa's rate to be 31.8% According to the Wright County Health Department's Home Health Compare profile, 73.4% of home care patients received a flu shot during the flu season and 75% of home health patients had received pneumonia vaccine from a provider. Wright County gave 725 influenza doses for the 2015-2016 season compared to 676 for the 2014-2015 season.</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

## 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 Preparedness of Emergencies	Wright County has an excellent coalition in place for emergency preparedness. A need that has been identified is: communication to the Latino population regarding individual preparedness. The Latino population makes up 9.56% of the population in Wright County and a high percentage are employed in the poultry industry. During the Avian flu outbreak, strategies to prevent disease and health education were challenges due to language barriers.	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

## 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 Food insecurities	According to our CHNA survey results food insecurities and poverty is a concern. Wright County is a rural community with a high rate of low income families and high Hispanic population; all vulnerable populations. The CHNA survey indicated that 21.4% of respondents had a lack of sufficient food for themselves or their families in the last 12 months. 89% of those respondents that had identified lack of food were unable to find resources to help them get food. According to the Community Commons 2009-2013 website, Wright County's food insecurity rate out of 13, 092 population is 1,410 or 10.77%. Food insecurity is defined as a person or household that doesn't have regular, reliable access to foods needed for good health. The Bread For the World Institutes's 2016 Hunger Report states that a conservative estimate of food insecurity adds \$160 billion to health care costs. This at risk population has higher rates of asthma, depression, CV disease, high blood pressure, diabetes and other physical and mental health problems. Food insecurity in childhood is a predictor of chronic illness in adulthood.	No	<input type="checkbox"/> Other priorities rated higher <input checked="" 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:
2 EMS/911 service	Wright County is a rural county of 13,092 with Clarion as its county seat with approximately 2, 791 population, Eagle Grove 3, 491and Belmond has 2,352 ( 2010 US census). Wright County has two city hospitals; Iowa Specialty Hospital in Clarion and Iowa Specialty Hospital in Belmond. The current ambulance system in Wright County is fragmented due to different governing boards and levels of availability of emergency services in communities. Also, at risk is an adequate workforce to provide ambulance service in all communities. Eagle Grove has a city based ambulance that also covers the smaller community of Goldfield. Belmond's ambulance based at the	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



Belmond hospital and Clarion's ambulance is run by the city. Clarion is started to cover the Dows community as they recently stopped their service. There has been an Advisory Committee with representation from every city and township started. Public Health will be involved with the Advisory Committee.

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# Wright County

## FEBRUARY 12, 2016

### COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT SNAPSHOT



#### Promote Healthy Living

- Priority #1 Mental Health: Quality of Life
- Priority #2 Obesity: Adult
- Priority #3 Cancer: Screening
- Priority #4 Teen Pregnancy



#### Prevent Injuries & Violence

- Priority #1 Unintentional injuries: Car Seat, Booster Seat Safety



#### Protect Against Environmental Hazards

- Priority #1 Drinking Water Protection



#### Prevent Epidemics & the Spread of Disease

- Priority #1 Adult immunizations Rates: influenza and pneumonia



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

- Priority #1 Preparedness of Emergencies



#### Strengthen the Health Infrastructure

- Priority #1 Food insecurities
- Priority #2 EMS/911 service