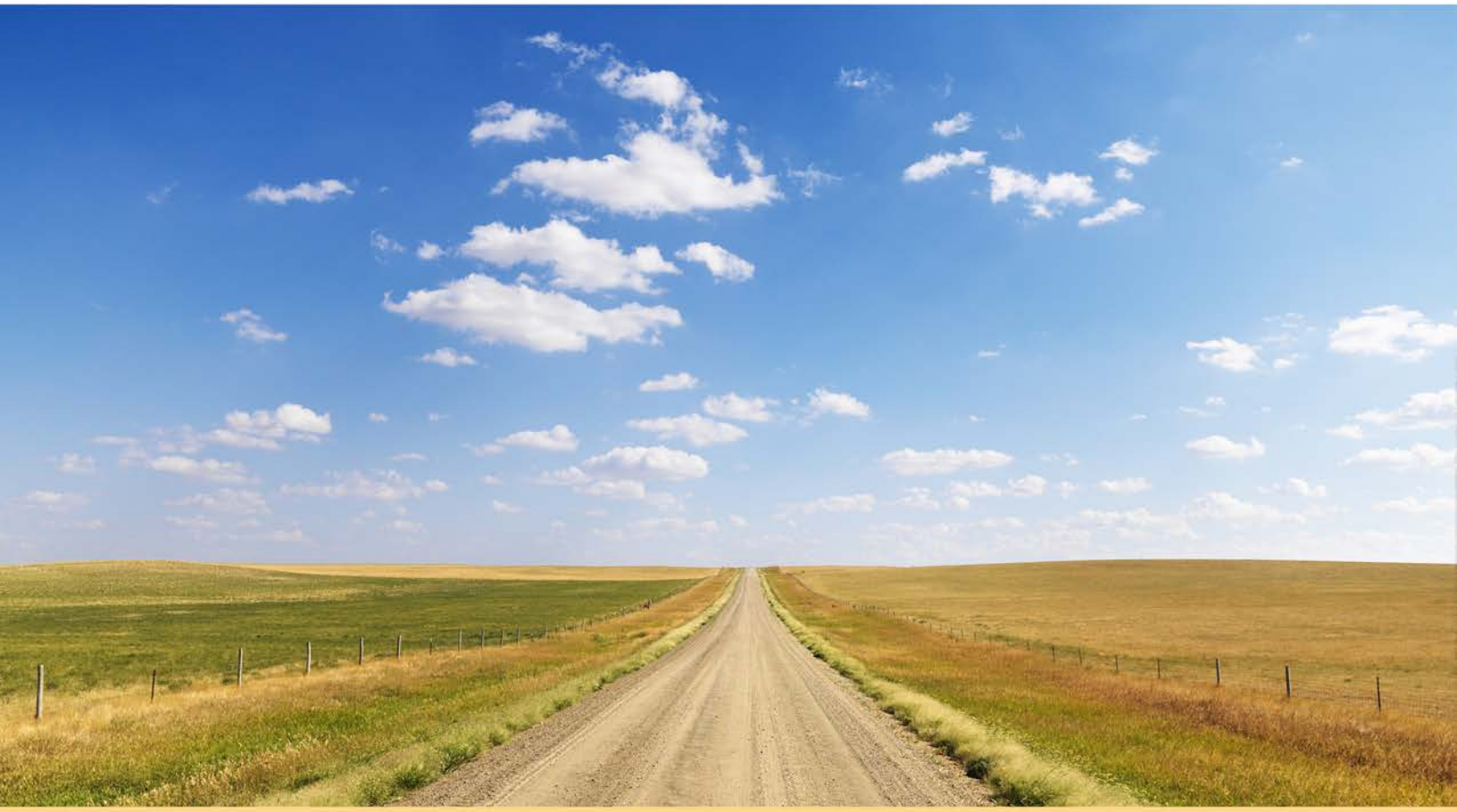
Community Health Needs Assessment

2019



Wells County, North Dakota

Brad Gibbens, MPA
Deputy Director and Assistant Professor

Lynette Dickson, MS, RD, LRD
Associate Director

Shawn Larson, BA
Project Coordinator

Center *for* Rural Health
University of North Dakota
School of Medicine & Health Sciences

Table of Contents

This project was supported, in part, by the Federal Office of Rural Health, Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Medicare Rural Flexibility Hospital Grant program. This information or content and conclusions are those of the author and should not be construed as the official position or policy of, nor should any endorsements be inferred by HRSA, HHS, or the U.S. Government.

Executive Summary

To help inform future decisions and strategic planning, St. Aloisius Medical Center (SAMC) conducted a community health needs assessment (CHNA) in 2019, the previous CHNA having been conducted in 2016. The Center for Rural Health (CRH) at the University of North Dakota School of Medicine and Health Sciences (UNDSMHS) facilitated the assessment process, which solicited input from area community members and healthcare professionals as well as analysis of community health-related data.

To gather feedback from the community, residents of the area were given the opportunity to participate in a survey. There were 87 service area residents who completed the survey. Additional information was collected through eight key informant interviews with community members. The input from the residents, who primarily reside in Wells County, represented the broad interests of the communities in the service area. Together with secondary data gathered from a wide range of sources, the survey presents a snapshot of the health needs and concerns in the community.

With regard to demographics, Wells County's population from 2010 to 2018 decreased 5.9%. The average age of residents under 18 (21.0%) for Wells County comes in 2.5 percentage points lower than the North Dakota average (23.5%). The percentage of residents ages 65 and older is over 12% higher for Wells County (27.8%) than the North Dakota average (15.3%), and the rates of education are nearly 6% lower for Wells County (86.5%) than the North Dakota average (92.3%). The median household income in Wells County ($54,464) is less than the state average for North Dakota ($61,285).

Data compiled by County Health Rankings show Wells County is doing better than or on par with North Dakota in health outcomes/factors for 19 categories. According to County Health Rankings data, Wells County is performing poorly relative to the rest of the state in 10 outcome/factor categories.

Of the 82 potential community and health needs set forth in the survey, the 87 SAMC service area residents who completed the survey indicated the following 10 needs as the most important:

- Attracting and retaining young families
- Alcohol use and abuse – youth and adult
- Assisted living options
- Availability of resources to help the elderly stay in their homes
- Bullying/cyber-bullying
- Child abuse/neglect
- Depression/anxiety – youth and adult
- Drug use and abuse (including prescription drugs) – youth and adult
- Illegal drug use
- Not enough jobs with livable wages

The survey also revealed the biggest barriers to receiving healthcare (as perceived by community members). They included no or limited insurance (N=22), healthcare not being affordable (N=19), and not enough specialists (N=17).

When asked what the best aspects of the community were, respondents indicated the top community assets were:

- Active faith community
- Activities for families and youth
- Family-friendly, good place to raise kids
- Feeling connected to the people who live here
- People are friendly, helpful, and supportive
- People are involved in their community

Input from community leaders, provided via key informant interviews, and the community focus group echoed many of the concerns raised by survey respondents. Concerns emerging from these sessions were:

- Attracting and retaining young families
- Availability of mental health services
- Availability of resources for family and friends caring for elders
- Depression/anxiety – youth and adults

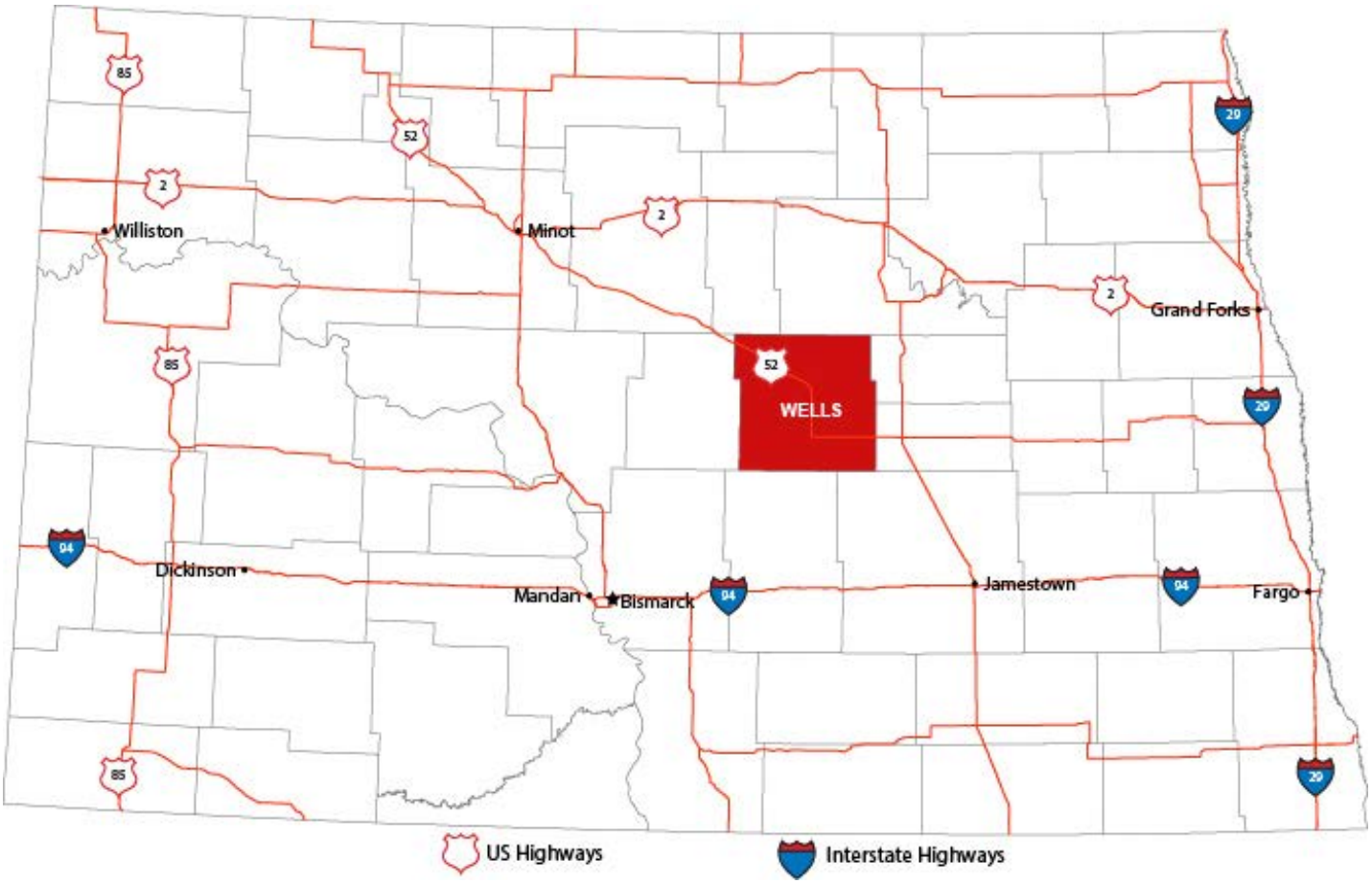
Overview and Community Resources

With assistance from the CRH at the UNDSMHS, SAMC completed a CHNA of their service area. The hospital identifies its service area as Wells County in its entirety. Many community members and stakeholders worked together on the assessment.

SAMC is located in Central North Dakota, approximately 70 miles east of Minot and 110 miles Northeast of Bismarck. Along with the hospital, agriculture and the flourmill make up the economic base for Wells County.

Wells County has a number of community assets and resources that can be mobilized to address population health improvement, including, a bike path, swimming pool, city parks, tennis courts, golf course, skating rink, and movie theatre. Lonetree Conservation Recreation Area offers multi-use trails for biking, hiking, and nature hikes. In addition, each major town has a public K-12 school and good grocery stores.

Figure 1: Wells County



St. Aloisius Medical Center

Eighty years ago, Sister of Mary of the Presentation purchased the hospital and began a long tradition of providing Christ-centered care to all.. SAMC is one of the most important assets in the community and the largest organization in the Wells County area with 250 employees. The facility includes a 25-bed, Critical Access Hospital located in Harvey and a five-star, 80-bed long-term care center with 16 attached senior housing units for those that are able to live independently. As a hospital and designated level V trauma center, the facility provides comprehensive care for a wide range of medical and emergency situations. In 2018, a clinic within the SAMC building was started. The clinic currently has two full-time physicians, three full-time family nurse practitioners, one surgeon available twice per month, and one bone specialist available monthly. In addition, another physician offers endoscopy and other procedures twice per month. SAMC is part of the local healthcare system, which also includes Central Dakota Family Practice, an additional clinic, , with one full-time physician and one full-time physician assistant, and two satellite clinics, one in Fessenden and one in Drake. There are three chiropractors in Harvey, one dentist, and one optometrist available for the health of the county. In addition to SAMC, the Wells County District Health Unit (WCDHU) services the communities of Harvey, Fessenden, Bowden, Hurdsfield, and Manfred. The WCDHU has four full-time registered nurses and two full-time staff members that provide prevention programing and immunizations for Wells County. In addition to physical health, SAMC developed a Rural Mental Health Consortium with three other health facilities in 1991, which currently provide family nurse practitioner child and adult psychiatric health on a weekly basis on the SAMC campus.

A 2016, economic impact study estimated that SAMC had a total economic impact on Wells County of slightly over $10.4 million.

Our Mission:
"Inspired by Jesus, in union with the Sisters of the Mary Presentation, ministers health to all we serve."

Services offered locally by SAMC include:

Clinic Services

- Allergy, flu & pneumonia shots
- Blood pressure checks
- Chronic disease management
- Mole/wart/skin lesion removal
- Physicals: annuals, D.O.T., sports & insurance
- Sports medicine
- Surgical services – biopsies
- Well-baby exams
- Joint injections

General Services/Acute Care

- Cardiac rehab
- Emergency room/Trauma Level V certification
- Hospital (acute care)
- Independent senior housing
- Nutrition counseling
- Ophthalmology evaluation and cataract surgery services (mobile)
- Surgical services – outpatient
- Swing bed services
- Long-term care

Screening/Therapy Services

- Chronic disease management
- Diabetes educator
- Home Cardiac Monitor assessment
- Laboratory services
- Lower extremity circulatory assessment
- Occupational physicals
- Occupational therapy
- Physical therapy
- Sleep studies
- Social services

Radiology Services

- CT scan
- Digital mammography
- Echocardiograms
- EKG
- General x-ray
- Nuclear medicine (mobile unit)
- MRI (mobile unit)
- Ultrasound (mobile unit)
- Cardiac stress testing
- Dexascan

Laboratory Services

- Hematology
- Blood types
- Clot times
- Chemistry
- Urine testing
- Blood bank

Wells County District Health Unit

Wells County District Health Unit (WCDHU) provides public health services that include environmental health, nursing services, Health Tracks, car seat checks, and education services. Each of these programs provides a wide variety of services in order to accomplish the mission of public health, which is to assure that North Dakota is a healthy place to live and each person has an equal opportunity to enjoy good health. The unit has been involved with the Partnership for Success Grant through the North Dakota Department of Health addressing underage substance abuse prevention and tobacco cessation. To accomplish this mission, WCDHU is committed to the promotion of healthy lifestyles, protection and enhancement of the environment, and provision of quality healthcare services for the people of North Dakota. In addition, they have begun working with Region 6 in North Dakota with an opioid grant opportunity.

Specific services that WCDHU provides are:

- Alcohol youth prevention (Partnership for Success grant)
- Bicycle helmet safety education (as helmets are available)
- Blood pressure checks
- Breastfeeding resources – refer to Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) program
- Car seat programs – state supplied for Medicaid clients
- Child health (well-baby checks)
- Diabetes education
- Emergency preparedness services – work with community partners as part of local emergency response team
- Environmental health services (water, sewer, health hazard abatement)
- Flu shots
- Health Tracks (child health screening)
- Immunizations
- Injections – home and office visits

- Medication setup – home visits
- Nutrition education
- School health – vision, hearing, scoliosis screenings in schools, health education and resource to the schools
- Preschool education programs
- Tobacco prevention and control
- Tuberculosis testing and management
- West Nile program – surveillance and education
- WIC (Women, Infants & Children) Program
- Worksite wellness – coordinator for county employees and sheriff's department
- Youth education programs (first aid, bike safety)

Assessment Process

The purpose of conducting a CHNA is to describe the health of local people, identify areas for health improvement, identify use of local healthcare services, determine factors that contribute to health issues, identify and prioritize community needs, and help healthcare leaders identify potential action to address the community's health needs.

A CHNA benefits the community by:

1) Collecting timely input from the local community members, providers, and staff;

2) Providing an analysis of secondary data related to health-related behaviors, conditions, risks, and outcomes;

3) Compiling and organizing information to guide decision making, education, and marketing efforts, and to facilitate the development of a strategic plan;

4) Engaging community members about the future of healthcare; and

5) Allowing the community hospital to meet the federal regulatory requirements of the Affordable Care Act, which requires not-for-profit hospitals to complete a CHNA at least every three years, as well as helping the local public health unit meet accreditation requirements.

This assessment examines health needs and concerns in Wells County. In addition to Harvey, located in the county are the communities of Fessenden, Hurdsfield, Bowden, and Manfred.

The CRH, in partnership with SAMC and WCDHU, facilitated the CHNA process. Community representatives met regularly in-person, by telephone conference, and email. A CHNA liaison was selected locally, who served as the main point of contact between the CRH and Harvey. A steering committee comprised of seven members (see Figure 2) was formed that was responsible for planning and implementing the process locally. Representatives from the CRH met and corresponded regularly by teleconference and/or via the eToolkit with the CHNA liaison. The community group (described in more detail below) provided in-depth information and informed the assessment process in terms of community perceptions, community resources, community needs, and ideas for improving the health of the population and healthcare services. Fifteen people, representing a cross section demographically, attended the focus group meeting. The meeting was highly interactive with good participation. SAMC staff and board members were in attendance as well, but largely played a role of listening and learning.

Figure 2: Steering Committee

Paul Gunderson	Interim JDA Director, Harvey Job Development Authority
Beth Huseth	Community Liaison, SAMC
Annie Larson	Community member
Cale Paulson	Bank leader, Dakota Heritage Bank
Tammy Roehrich	Emergency Coordinator, Wells County Emergency
Joye Stolz	Nurse Administrator, WCDHU
Mike Zwicker	CEO, SAMC

The original survey tool was developed and used by the CRH. In order to revise the original survey tool to ensure the data gathered met the needs of hospitals and public health, the CRH worked with the North Dakota Department of Health's public health liaison. CRH representatives also participated in a series of meetings that garnered input from the state's health officer, local North Dakota public health unit professionals, and representatives from North Dakota State University.

As part of the assessment's overall collaborative process, the CRH spearheaded efforts to collect data for the assessment in a variety of ways:

- A survey solicited feedback from area residents;
- Community leaders representing the broad interests of the community took part in one-on-one key informant interviews;
- The community group, comprised of community leaders and area residents, was convened to discuss area health needs and inform the assessment process; and
- A wide range of secondary sources of data were examined, providing information on a multitude of measures, including demographics, health conditions, indicators, outcomes, rates of preventive measures; rates of disease; and at-risk behavior.

The CRH is one of the nation's most experienced organizations committed to providing leadership in rural health. Its mission is to connect resources and knowledge to strengthen the health of people in rural communities. The CRH is the designated State Office of Rural Health and administers the Medicare Rural Hospital Flexibility (Flex) program, funded by the Federal Office of Rural Health Policy, Health Resources Services Administration, and Department of Health and Human Services. The CRH connects the UNDSMHS and other necessary resources, to rural communities and their healthcare organizations in order to maintain access to quality care for rural residents. In this capacity, the CRH works at a national, state, and community level.

Detailed below are the methods undertaken to gather data for this assessment by convening a community group, conducting key informant interviews, soliciting feedback about health needs via a survey, and researching secondary data.

Community Group

A community group consisting of 15 community members was convened and first met on May 21, 2019. During this first Community Group meeting, group members were introduced to the needs assessment process, reviewed basic demographic information about the community, and served as a focus group. Focus group topics included community assets and challenges, the general health needs of the community, community concerns, and suggestions for improving the community's health.

The community group met again on August 6, 2019 with 11 community members in attendance. At this second meeting, the community group was presented with survey results, findings from key informant interviews and the focus group, and a wide range of secondary data relating to the general health of the population in Wells County. The group was then tasked with identifying and prioritizing the community's health needs.

Members of the community group represented the broad interests of the community served by SAMC and WCDHU. They included representatives of the health community, business community, political bodies, education, and faith community. Not all members of the group were present at both meetings.

Interviews

One-on-one interviews with six key informants were conducted in person in Harvey on May 21, 2019. Two additional key informant interviews were conducted over the phone in June of 2019. A representative from the CRH conducted the interviews. Interviews were held with selected members of the community who could provide insights into the community's health needs. Included among the informants were public health professionals with special knowledge in public health acquired through several years of direct experience in the community, including working with medically underserved, low income, and minority populations, as well as with populations with chronic diseases.

Topics covered during the interviews included the general health needs of the community, the general health of the community, community concerns, delivery of healthcare by local providers, awareness of health services offered locally, barriers to receiving health services, and suggestions for improving collaboration within the community.

Survey

A survey was distributed to solicit feedback from the community and was not intended to be a scientific or statistically valid sampling of the population. It was designed to be an additional tool for collecting qualitative data from the community at large – specifically, information related to community-perceived health needs. A copy of the survey instrument is included in Appendix A and a full listing of direct responses provided for the questions that included "Other" as an option are included in Appendix D.

The community member survey was distributed to various residents of Wells County, which constitutes the entirety of the SAMC service area.

The survey tool was designed to:

- Learn of the good things in the community and the community's concerns;
- Understand perceptions and attitudes about the health of the community and hear suggestions for improvement; and
- Learn more about how local health services are used by residents.

Specifically, the survey covered the following topics:

- Residents' perceptions about community assets;
- Broad areas of community and health concerns;
- Awareness of local health services;
- Barriers to using local healthcare;
- Basic demographic information;
- Suggestions to improve the delivery of local healthcare; and
- Suggestions for capital improvements.

To promote awareness of the assessment process, articles were published in the Herald Press, Q-Code cards were distributed within businesses, and Harvey Public School and local businesses emailed the survey to staff. Additionally, information was published in the SAMC FOREWORD newsletter and on its website and Facebook pages. The local radio station, KHND, held St Aloisius moments and ads were run throughout each day of the survey process.

Approximately 50 community member surveys were available for distribution in Wells County. The surveys were distributed by community group members and steering committee members.

To help ensure anonymity, included with each survey was a postage-paid return envelope to the CRH. In addition, to help make the survey as widely available as possible, residents also could request a survey by calling SAMC and WCDHU. The survey period ran from May 8 to May 30, 2019. Fifteen completed paper surveys were returned.

Area residents also were given the option of completing an online version of the survey, which was publicized in the community newspaper and on the websites and Facebook of both SAMC and WCDHU, in addition to local radio KHND. Seventy-five online surveys were completed. Ten of those online respondents used the QR code to complete the survey. In total, counting both paper and online surveys, 87 community member surveys were completed, equating to a 6.2% response rate. This response rate is below average for this type of unsolicited survey methodology and indicates a less engaged community.

Secondary Data

Secondary data was collected and analyzed to provide descriptions of: (1) population demographics, (2) general health issues (including any population groups with particular health issues), and (3) contributing causes of community health issues. Data was collected from a variety of sources, including the U. S. Census Bureau; Robert Wood Johnson Foundation's County Health Rankings, which pulls data from 20 primary data sources (www.countyhealthrankings.org); the National Survey of Children's Health, which touches on multiple intersecting aspects of children's lives (www.childhealthdata.org/learn/NSCH); and North Dakota KIDS COUNT, which is a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children, sponsored by the Annie E. Casey Foundation (www.ndkidscount.org).

Social Determinants of Health

According to the World Health Organization, social determinants of health are, *"The circumstances in which people are born, grow up, live, work, and age and the systems put in place to deal with illness. These circumstances are in turn shaped by wider set of forces: economics, social policies and politics. "*

Income-level, educational attainment, race/ethnicity, and health literacy all impact the ability of people to access health services. Basic needs such as clean air and water and safe and affordable housing are all essential to staying healthy and are also impacted by the social factors listed previously. The barriers already present in rural areas, such as limited public transportation options and fewer choices to acquire healthy food can compound the impact of these challenges.

Healthy People 2020, (https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/social-determinants-of-health) illustrates that health and healthcare, while vitally important, play only one small role (approximately 20%) in the overall health of individuals, and ultimately of a community. Social and community context, education, economic stability, neighborhood and built environment play a much larger part (80%) in impacting health outcomes. Therefore, as needs or concerns were raised through this community health needs assessment process, it was imperative to keep in mind how they impact the health of the community and what solutions can be implemented. See Figure 3.

Figure 3: Social Determinants of Health

Figure 4 (Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, https://www.kff.org/disparities-policy/issue-brief/beyond-health-care-the-role-of-social-determinants-in-promoting-health-and-health-equity/), provides examples of factors that are included in each of the social determinants of health categories that lead to health outcomes.

For more information and resources on social determinants of health, visit the Rural Health Information Hub website, https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/topics/social-determinants-of-health.

Figure 4: Social Determinants of Health

Economic Stability	Neighborhood and Physical Environment	Education	Food	Community and Social Context	Health Care System
Employment	Housing	Literacy	Hunger	Social integration	Health coverage
Income	Transportation	Language	Access to healthy options	Support systems	Provider availability
Expenses	Safety	Early childhood education		Community engagement	Provider linguistic and cultural competency
Debt	Parks	Vocational training		Discrimination	Quality of care
Medical bills	Playgrounds	Higher education		Stress	
Support	Walkability				
	Zip code / geography				

Health Outcomes
Mortality, Morbidity, Life Expectancy, Health Care Expenditures, Health Status, Functional Limitations

KFF
HENRY J KAISER FAMILY FOUNDATION

Demographic Information

TABLE 1: Wells County: INFORMATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Source: https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/ND,US/INC910216#viewtop and https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/community_facts.xhtml#

	Wells County	North Dakota
Population (2018)	3,957	760,077
Population change (2010-2018)	-5.9%	13.0%
People per square mile (2010)	3.3	9.7
Persons 65 years or older (2018)	27.8%	15.3%
Persons under 18 years (2018)	21.0%	23.5%
Median age (2017 est.)	51.8	35.4
White persons (2017)	97.0%	87.0%
Non-English speaking (2017)	1.8%	5.6%
High school graduates (2017)	86.5%	92.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher (2017)	22.9%	28.9%
Live below poverty line (2016)	10.8%	10.3%
Persons without health insurance, under age 65 years (2016)	8.3%	8.8%

While the population of North Dakota has grown in recent years, Wells County has seen a decrease in population since 2010. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates show that the county population decreased from 4,207 (2010) to 3,957 (2018).

County Health Rankings

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, in collaboration with the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, has developed County Health Rankings to illustrate community health needs and provide guidance for actions toward improved health. In this report, Wells County is compared to North Dakota rates and national benchmarks on various topics ranging from individual health behaviors to the quality of healthcare.

The data used in the 2019 County Health Rankings are pulled from more than 20 data sources and then are compiled to create county rankings. Counties in each of the 50 states are ranked according to summaries of a variety of health measures. Those having high ranks, such as 1 or 2, are considered to be the "healthiest." Counties are ranked on both health outcomes and health factors. Following is a breakdown of the variables that influence a county's rank.

A model of the 2019 County Health Rankings – a flow chart of how a county's rank is determined – is found in Appendix B. For further information, visit the County Health Rankings website at www.countyhealthrankings.org.

Health Outcomes

- Length of life
- Quality of life

Health Factors

- Health behavior
  - Smoking
  - Diet and exercise
  - Alcohol and drug use
  - Sexual activity

Health Factors (continued)

- Clinical care
  - Access to care
  - Quality of care
- Social and Economic Factors
  - Education
  - Employment
  - Income
  - Family and social support
  - Community safety
- Physical Environment
  - Air and water quality
  - Housing and transit

Table 2 summarizes the pertinent information gathered by County Health Rankings as it relates to Wells County. It is important to note that these statistics describe the population of a county, regardless of where county residents choose to receive their medical care. In other words, all of the following statistics are based on the health behaviors and conditions of the county's residents, not necessarily the patients and clients of WCDHU and SAMC or of any particular medical facility.

For most of the measures included in the rankings, the County Health Rankings' authors have calculated the "Top U.S. Performers" for 2019. The Top Performer number marks the point at which only 10% of counties in the nation do better, i.e., the 90th percentile or 10th percentile, depending on whether the measure is framed positively (such as high school graduation) or negatively (such as adult smoking).

Wells County rankings within the state are included in the summary following. For example, Wells County ranks 1st out of 49 ranked counties in North Dakota on health outcomes and 5th on health factors. The measures marked with a with a bullet point (•) are those where a county is not measuring up to the state rate/percentage; a square (■) indicates that the county is not meeting the U.S. Top 10% rate on that measure. Measures that are not marked with a colored checkmark but are marked with a plus sign (+) indicate that the county is doing better than the U.S. Top 10%.

The data from County Health Rankings shows that Wells County is doing better than every county when compared to the rest of the state on all of the outcomes, landing at or above rates for other North Dakota counties. However, the county is doing poor in two areas when it comes to the U.S. Top 10% ratings. One particular outcome where Wells County does not meet the U.S. Top 10% ratings is the number of premature deaths.

On health factors, Wells County performs above the North Dakota average for counties in several areas as well.

Data compiled by County Health Rankings show Wells County is doing better than North Dakota in health outcomes and factors for the following indicators:

- Premature deaths
- Poor or fair health
- Poor physical health days (in past 30 days)
- Poor mental health days (in past 30 days)
- Low birth weight
- Adult smoking
- Adult obesity
- Excessive drinking
- Alcohol-impaired driving deaths
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Teen birth rate
- Uninsured
- Dentists
- Income inequality

- Children in single-parent households
- Social associations
- Violent crime
- Air pollution – particulate matter
- Sever housing problems

Outcomes and factors in which Wells County is performing poorly relative to the rest of the state include:

- Food environment index
- Physical inactivity
- Access to exercise opportunities
- Primary care physicians
- Preventable hospital stays
- Mammography screenings
- Flu vaccinations
- Unemployment
- Children in poverty
- Injury deaths

TABLE 2: SELECTED MEASURES FROM COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS 2019 –Wells County

● = Not meeting North Dakota average

■ = Not meeting U.S. Top 10% Performers

+ = Meeting or exceeding U.S. Top 10% Performers

Blank values reflect unreliable or missing data

TABLE 2: SELECTED MEASURES FROM *COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS* 2019 – WELLS COUNTY			
	Wells County	**U.S. Top 10%**	**North Dakota**
Ranking: Outcomes	**1st**		**(of 49)**
Premature death	6,700 ■	5,400	6,700
Poor or fair health	13% ■	12%	14%
Poor physical health days (in past 30 days)	2.6 +	3.0	3.0
Poor mental health days (in past 30 days)	2.7 +	3.1	3.1
Low birth weight	5% +	6%	6%
Ranking: Factors	**5th**		**(of 49)**
Health Behaviors			
Adult smoking	14% +	14%	20%
Adult obesity	32% ■	26%	32%
Food environment index (10=best)	9.0 ●+	8.7	9.1
Physical inactivity	28% ●■	19%	22%
Access to exercise opportunities	49% ●■	91%	74%
Excessive drinking	18% ■	13%	46%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	0% +	13%	46%
Sexually transmitted infections	144.0 +	152.8	456.5
Teen birth rate	17 ■	14	23
Clinical Care			
Uninsured	8% ■	6%	8%
Primary care physicians	4,100:1 ●■	1,050:1	1,320:1
Dentists	1,010:1 +	1,260:1	1,530:1
Mental health providers		310:1	570:1
Preventable hospital stays	5,580 ●■	2,765	4,452
Mammography screening (% of Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 receiving screening)	48% ●■	49%	50%
Flu vaccinations (% of fee-for-services Medicare enrollees receiving vaccination)	42%●■	52%	47%
Social and Economic Factors			
Unemployment	3.2% ●■	2.9%	2.6%
Children in poverty	12%●■	11%	11%
Income inequality	4.2 ■	3.7	4.4
Children in single-parent households	11% +	20%	27%
Social associations	41.5 +	21.9	16.0
Violent crime	133 ■	63	258
Injury deaths	77 ●■	57	69
Physical Environment			
Air pollution – particulate matter	5.1 +	6.1	5.4
Drinking water violations	No		
Severe housing problems	6% +	9%	11%

ource: http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/north-dakota/2019/rankings/outcomes/overall

Children's Health

The National Survey of Children's Health touches on multiple intersecting aspects of children's lives. Data are not available at the county level; listed below is information about children's health in North Dakota. The full survey includes physical and mental health status, access to quality healthcare, and information on the child's family, neighborhood, and social context. Data is from 2016-17. More information about the survey may be found at www.childhealthdata.org/learn/NSCH.

Key measures of the statewide data are summarized below. The rates highlighted in red signify that the state is faring worse on that measure than the national average.

Table 3: Selected Measures Regarding Children's Health (For children aged 0-17 unless noted otherwise)

Source: http://childhealthdata.org/browse/data-snapshots/nsch-profiles?geo=1&geo2=36&rpt=16

Health Status	North Dakota	National
Children born premature (3 or more weeks early)	10.8%	11.6%
Children 10-17 overweight or obese	35.8%	31.3%
Children 0-5 who were ever breastfed	79.4%	79.2%
Children 6-17 who missed 11 or more days of school	4.6%	6.2%
Healthcare		
Children currently insured	93.5%	94.5%
Children who had preventive medical visit in past year	78.6%	84.4%
Children who had preventive dental visit in past year	74.6%	77.2%
Young children (10 mos.-5 yrs.) receiving standardized screening for developmental or behavioral problems	20.7%	30.8%
Children aged 2-17 with problems requiring counseling who received needed mental healthcare	86.3%	61.0%
Family Life		
Children whose families eat meals together 4 or more times per week	83.0%	78.4%
Children who live in households where someone smokes	29.8%	24.1%
Neighborhood		
Children who live in neighborhood with a parks, recreation centers, sidewalks and a library	58.9%	54.1%
Children living in neighborhoods with poorly kept or rundown housing	12.7%	16.2%
Children living in neighborhood that's usually or always safe	94.0%	86.6%

The data on children's health and conditions reveal that while North Dakota is doing better than the national averages on a few measures, it is not measuring up to the national averages with respect to:

- Obese or overweight children ages 10-17;
- Children with health insurance;
- Preventive primary care and dentist visits;

- Developmental/behavioral screening for children 10 months to 5 years of age;
- Children ages 2-17 years who have received needed mental healthcare; and
- Children living in smoking households.

Table 4 includes selected county-level measures regarding children's health in North Dakota. The data come from North Dakota KIDS COUNT, a national and state-by-state effort to track the status of children, sponsored by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. KIDS COUNT data focuses on the main components of children's well-being; more information about KIDS COUNT is available at www.ndkidscount.org. The measures highlighted in blue in the table are those in which the counties are doing worse than the state average. The year of the most recent data is noted.

The data show that Wells County is performing more poorly than the North Dakota average on four of the examined measures, while performing better or equal to the state in children enrolled in Healthy Steps, SNAP recipients and four-year high school cohort graduation rate. The most marked difference was on the measure of high school graduation rates (just over 8% higher rate in Wells County).

Table 4: Selected County-Level Measures Regarding children's Health

	Wells County	North Dakota
Uninsured children (% of population age 0-18), 2016	8.2%	9.0%
Uninsured children below 200% of poverty (% of population), 2016	49.3%	41.9%
Medicaid recipient (% of population age 0-20), 2017	27.7%	28.3%
Children enrolled in Healthy Steps (% of population age 0-18), 2013	1.6%	2.5%
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) recipients (% of population age 0-18), 2017	16.4%	20.1%
Licensed childcare capacity (% of population age 0-13), 2018	43.0%	41.9%
4-Year High School Cohort Graduation Rate, 2017	96.1%	87.0%

Source: https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data#ND/5/0/char/0

Another means for obtaining data on the youth population is through the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). The YRBS was developed in 1990 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to monitor priority health risk behaviors that contribute markedly to the leading causes of death, disability and social problems among youth and adults in the United States. The YRBS was designed to monitor trends, compare state health risk behaviors to national health risk behaviors and intended for use to plan, evaluate and improve school and community programs. North Dakota began participating in the YRBS survey in 1995. Students in grades, 7-8 & 9-12 are surveyed in the spring of odd years. The survey is voluntary and completely anonymous.

North Dakota has two survey groups, selected and voluntary. The selected school survey population is chosen using a scientific sampling procedure which ensures that the results can be generalized to the state's entire student population. The schools that are part of the voluntary sample, selected without scientific sampling procedures, will only be able to obtain information on the risk behavior percentages for their school and not in comparison to all the schools.

Table 5 depicts some of the YRBS data that has been collected in 2013, 2015, and 2017. At this time, the North Dakota-specific data for 2017 is not available, so data for 2013 and 2015 are shown for North Dakota. They are further broken down by rural and urban percentages. The trend column shows a "=" for statistically insignificant change (no change), "↑" for an increased trend in the data changes from 2013 to 2015, and "↓" for a decreased trend in the data changes from 2013 to 2015. The final column shows the 2017 national average percentage. For a more complete listing of the YRBS data, see Appendix C.

TABLE 5: Youth Behavioral Risk Survey Results

North Dakota High School Survey

Sources: https://www.nd.gov/dpi/uploads/1298/2015NDHStatewideYRBSReport20151110FINAL2NoCover.pdf; https://www.nd.gov/dpi/uploads/1298/2015NDHTrendReportUpdated42016.pdf; https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/results.htm

	ND 2013	ND 2015*	ND Trend ↑, ↓, =	Rural ND Town Average	Urban ND Town Average	National Average 2017
Injury and Violence						
% of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt.	11.6	8.5	↓	10.5	7.5	5.9
% of students who rode in a vehicle with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 prior to the survey)	21.9	17.7	↓	21.1	15.2	16.5
% of students who talked on a cell phone while driving (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	67.9	61.4	↓	60.7	58.8	NA
% of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	59.3	57.6	=	56.7	54.4	39.2
% of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	8.8	5.4	↓	6.9	6.1	8.5
% of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)	7.7	6.3	=	6.5	7.4	7.4
% of students who were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	25.4	24.0	=	27.5	22.4	19.0
% of students who were electronically bullied (includes e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey)	17.1	15.9	=	17.7	15.8	14.9
% of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	13.5	13.5	=	12.8	13.7	13.6
Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use						
% of students who currently use an electronic vapor product (e-cigarettes, vape e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	NA	22.3	↑	19.7	22.8	13.2
% of students who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	27.5	20.9	↓	22.9	19.8	14.0
% of students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	21.9	17.6	↓	19.8	17.0	13.5
% of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	15.9	15.2	=	13.2	17.1	19.8
% of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)	17.6	14.5	↓	13.2	16.0	14.0
Weight Management, Dietary Behaviors, and Physical Activity						
% of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index)	15.1	14.7	=	15.4	14.6	15.6
% of students who were obese (>= 95th percentile for body mass index)	13.5	14.0	=	16.3	12.9	14.8

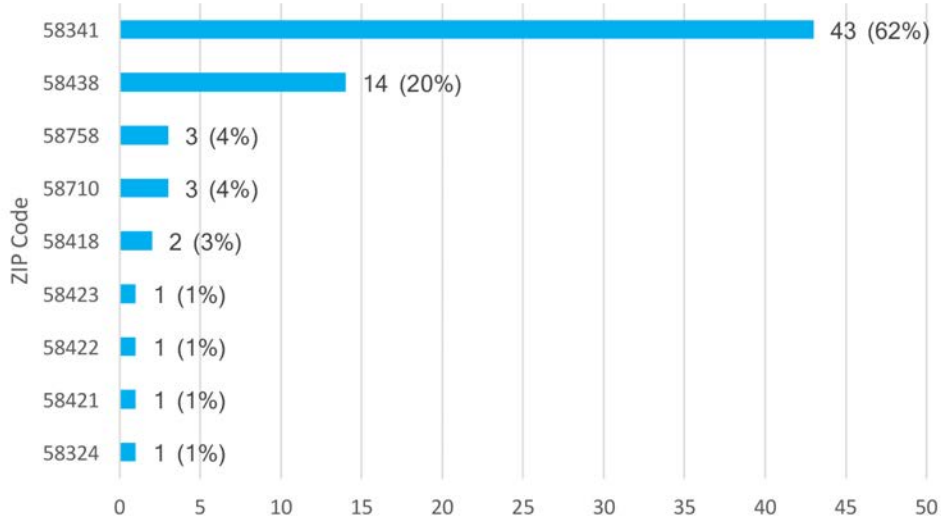
% of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (during the 7 days before the survey)	3.4	3.9	=	4.3	4.1	5.6
% of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)	6.0	4.7	=	4.5	5.2	7.2
% of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)	23.4	18.7	=	21.4	18.0	18.7
% of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)	11.1	13.9	↑	11.6	13.7	26.7
% of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)	10.5	11.9	=	10.7	11.8	14.1
% of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)	3.1	2.2	=	2.4	2.8	NA
% of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)	50.6	51.3	=	51.7	50.1	46.5
% of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)	21.0	18.9	=	20.7	18.2	20.7
% of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not school work on an average school day)	34.4	38.6	↑	39.4	38.0	43.0
Other						
% of students who ever had sexual intercourse	44.9	38.9	↓	39.3	39.1	39.5
% of students who had 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)	30.0	29.5	=	34.5	28.7	25.4
% of students who brushed their teeth on seven days (during the 7 days before the survey)	71.5	71.0	=	67.8	70.1	NA

Sources: https://www.nd.gov/dpi/uploads/1298/2015NDHStatewideYRBSReport20151110FINAL2NoCover.pdf; https://www.nd.gov/dpi/uploads/1298/2015NDHTrendReportUpdated42016.pdf; https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/results.htm

Survey Results

As noted previously, 87 community members completed the survey in communities throughout the counties in the SAMC service area. The survey requested that respondents list their home zip code. While not all respondents provided a zip code, 69 did, revealing that well over half of respondents (62%, N=43) lived in Harvey. These results are shown in Figure 5. For all questions that contained an "Other" response, all of those direct responses is found in Appendix D. In some cases, a summary of those comments is additionally included in the report narrative.

Figure 5: Survey Respondents' Home Zip Code
Total respondents: 69



Survey results are reported in six categories: demographics; healthcare access; community assets, challenges; community concerns; delivery of healthcare; and other concerns or suggestions to improve health.

Survey Demographics

To better understand the perspectives being offered by survey respondents, survey-takers were asked a few demographic questions. Throughout this report, numbers (N) instead of just percentages (%) are reported because percentages can be misleading with smaller numbers. Survey respondents were not required to answer all questions.

With respect to demographics of those who chose to complete the survey:

- 51% (N=38) were age 55 or older
- The majority (79%, N=58) were female
- Slightly less than half of the respondents (48%, N=35) had bachelor's degrees or higher
- The number of those working full time (72%, N=53) was just over five times higher than those who were retired (14%, N=10)
- 96% (N=72) of those who reported their ethnicity/race were white/Caucasian
- 25% of the population (N=18) had household incomes of less than $50,000

Figures 6 through 12 show these demographic characteristics. It illustrates the range of community members' household incomes and indicates how this assessment took into account input from parties who represent the varied interests of the community served, including a balance of age ranges, those in diverse work situations, and community members with lower incomes.

Figure 6: Age Demographics of Survey Respondents
Total respondents = 74

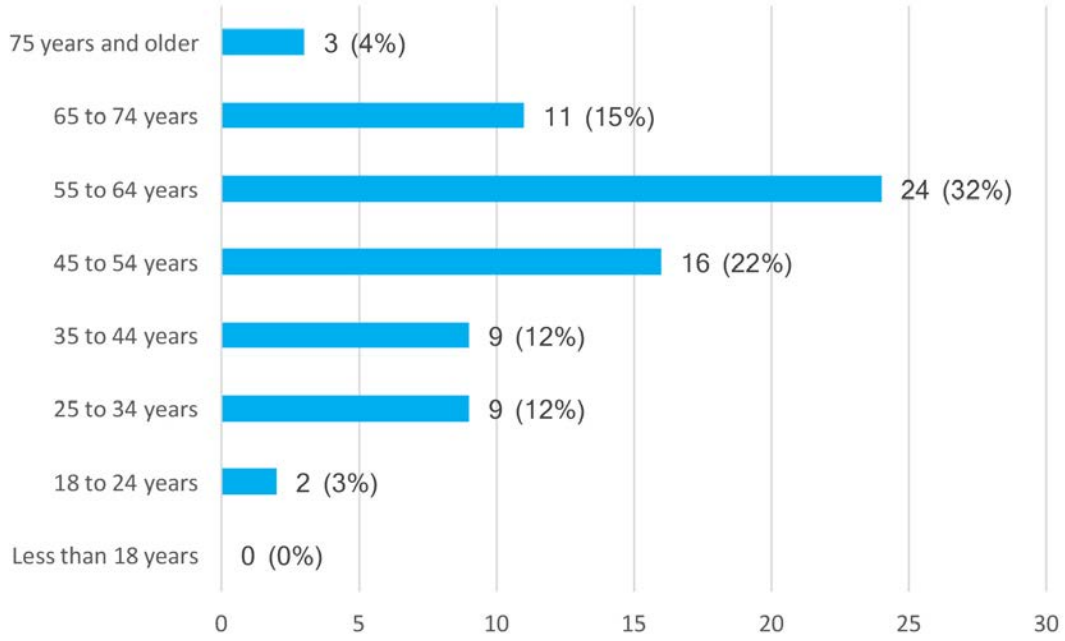


Figure 7: Gender Demographics of Survey Respondents
Total respondents = 73

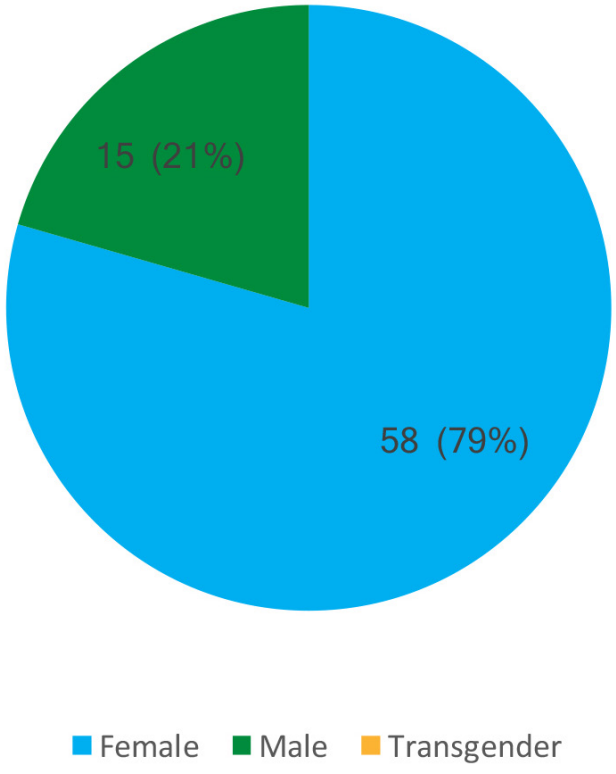


Figure 8: Educational Level Demographics of Survey Respondents
Total respondents = 74

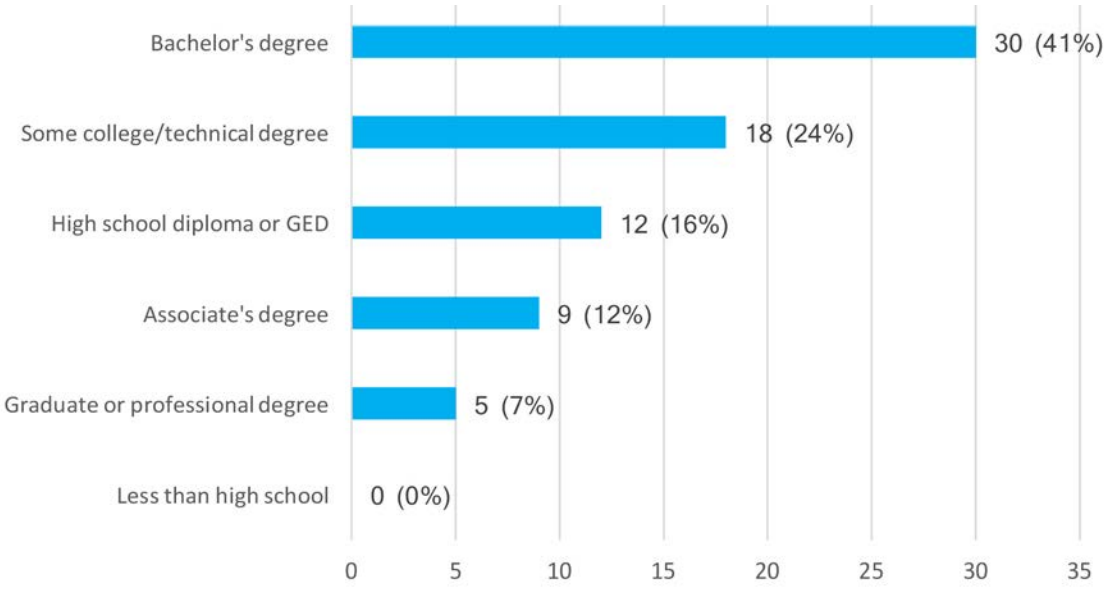
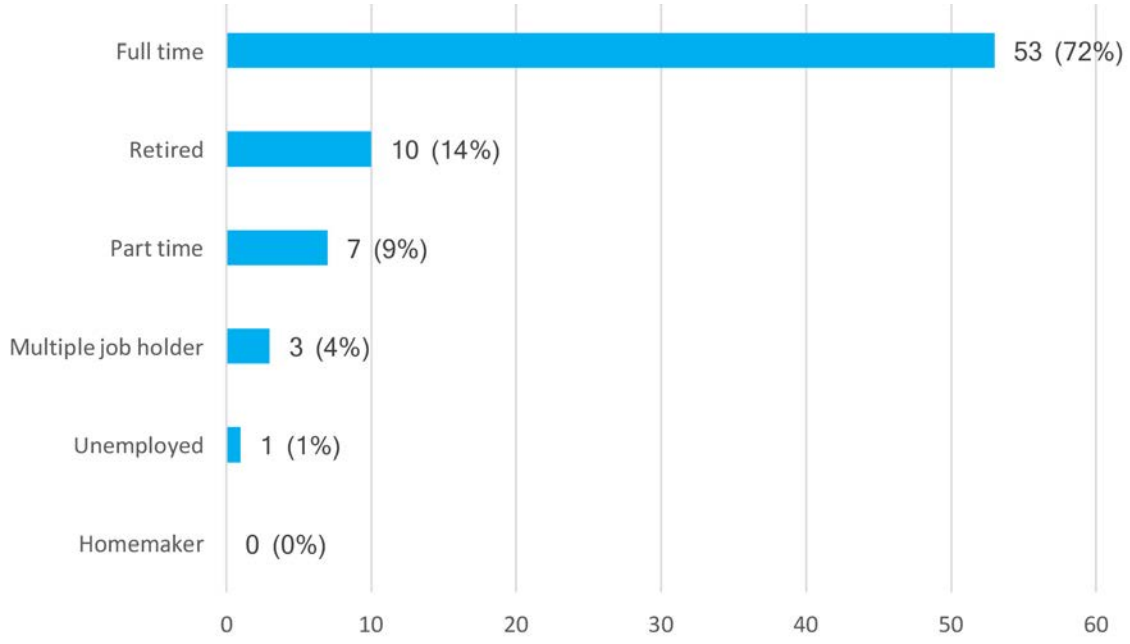
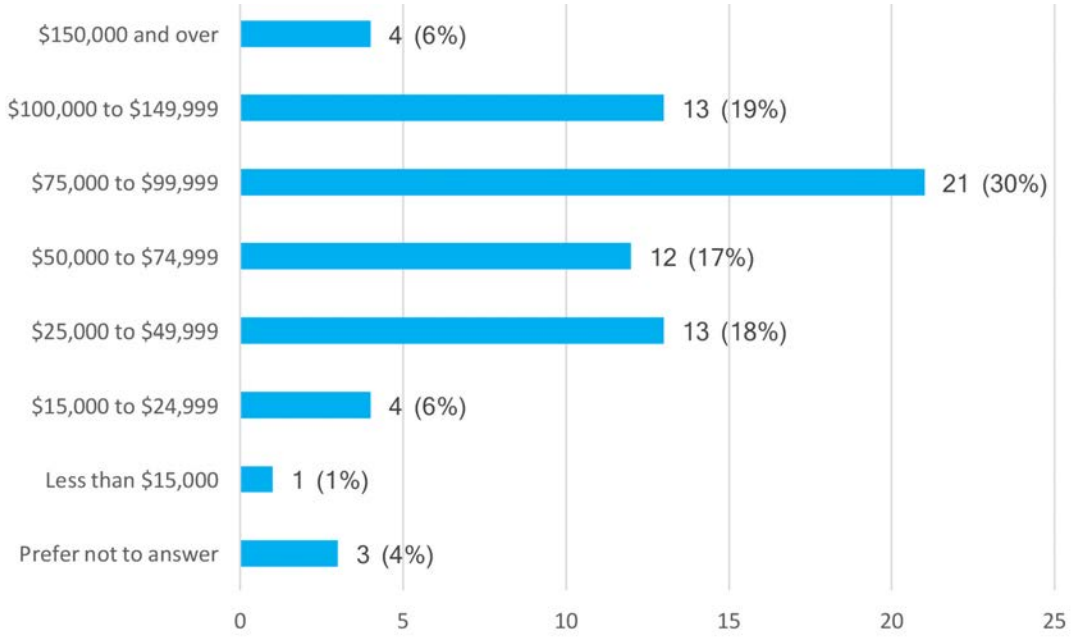


Figure 9: Employment Status Demographics of Survey Respondents
Total respondents = 74



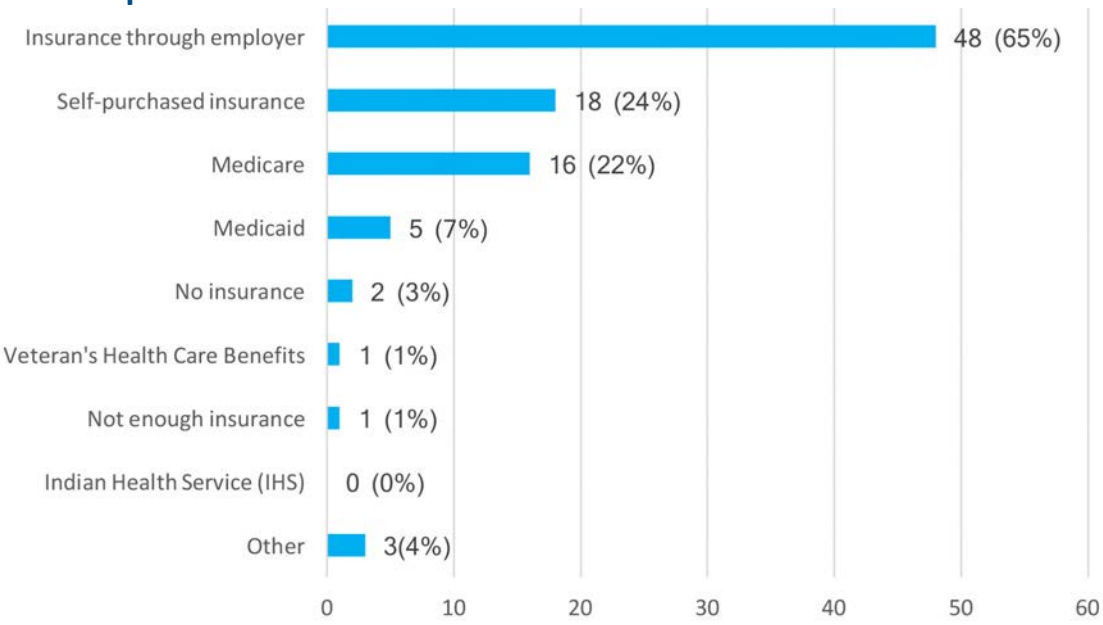
Of those who provided a household income, 7% (N=5) community members reported a household income of less than $25,000. Twenty-five percent (N=17) indicated a household income of $100,000 or more. This information is show in Figure 10.

Figure 10: Household Income Demographics of Survey Respondents
Total respondents = 71



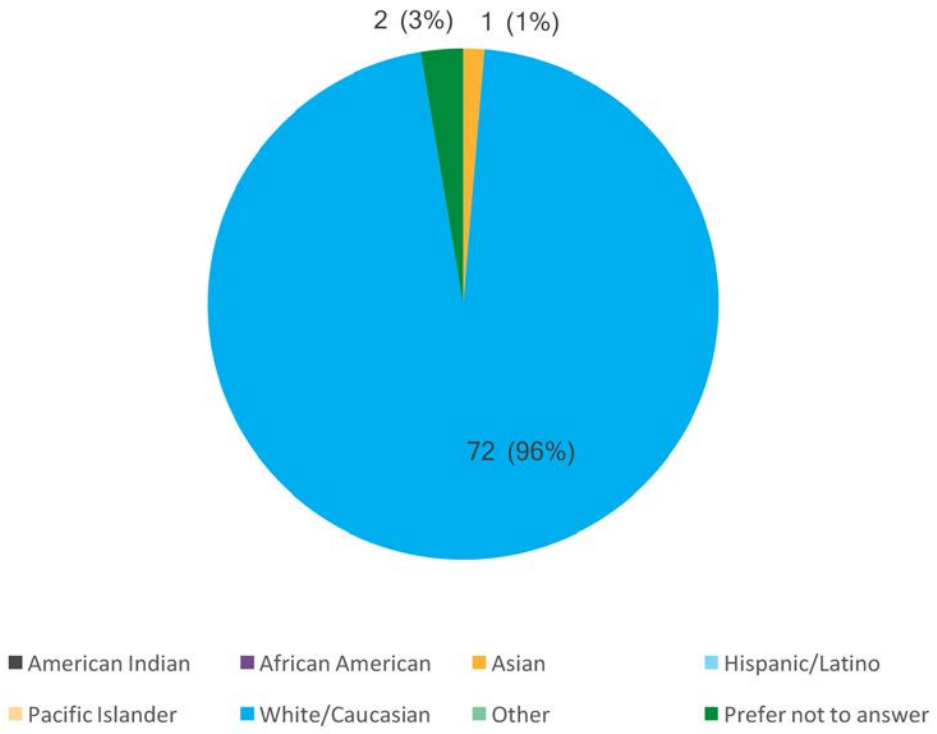
Community members were asked about their health insurance status, which is often associated with whether people have access to healthcare. Four percent (N=3) of the respondents reported having no health insurance or being under-insured. The most common insurance types were insurance through one's employer (N=48), followed by self-purchased (N=18) and Medicare (N=16).

Figure 11: Health Insurance Coverage Status of Survey Respondents
Total respondents = 94



As shown in Figure 12, nearly all of the respondents were white/Caucasian (96%). This was in-line with the race/ethnicity of the overall population of Wells County; the U.S. Census indicates that 97% of the county population is white.

Figure 12: Race/Ethnicity Demographics of Survey Respondents
Total respondents = 75



Community Assets and Challenges

Survey respondents were asked what they perceived as the best things about their community in four categories: people, services and resources, quality of life, and activities. In each category, respondents were given a list of choices and asked to pick the three best things. Respondents occasionally chose less than three or more than three choices within each category. If more than three choices were selected, their responses were not included. The results indicate there is consensus (with at least 60 respondents agreeing) that community assets include:

- People are friendly, helpful, supportive (N=71);
- Family-friendly (N=64);
- Active faith community (N=61);
- Feeling connected to the people who live here (N=60); and
- Safe place to live (N=60).

Figures 13 to 16 illustrate the results of these questions.

Figure 13: Best Things about the PEOPLE in Your Community
Total responses = 225

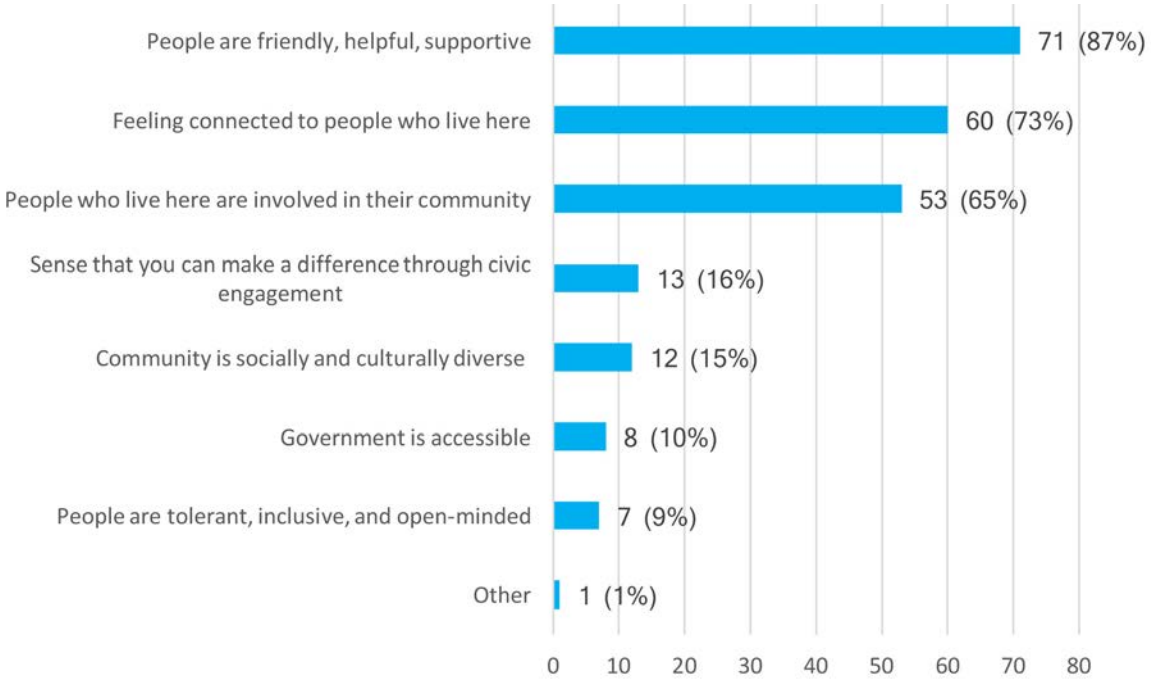


Figure 14: Best Things about the SERVICES AND RESOURCES in Your Community
Total responses = 215

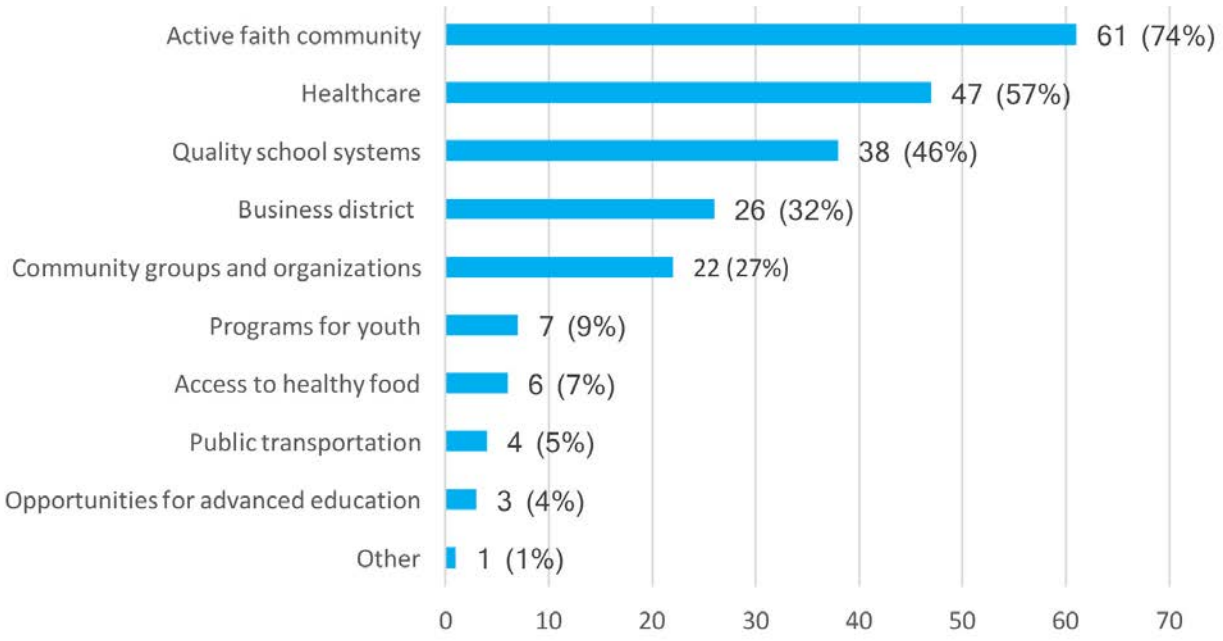


Figure 15: Best Things about the QUALITY OF LIFE in Your Community
Total responses = 216

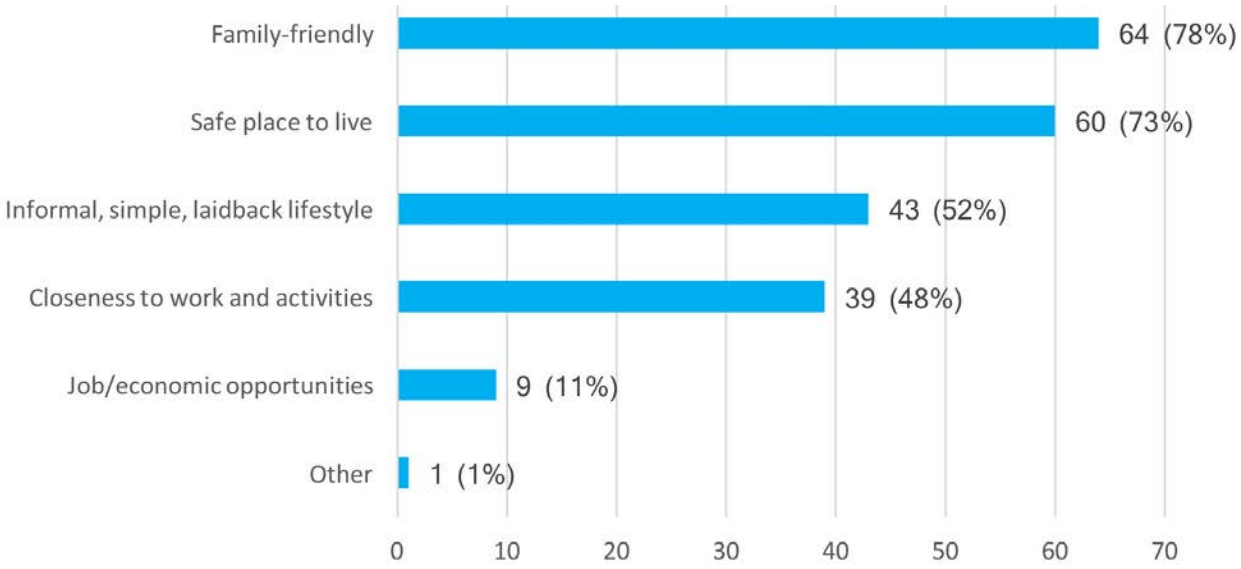
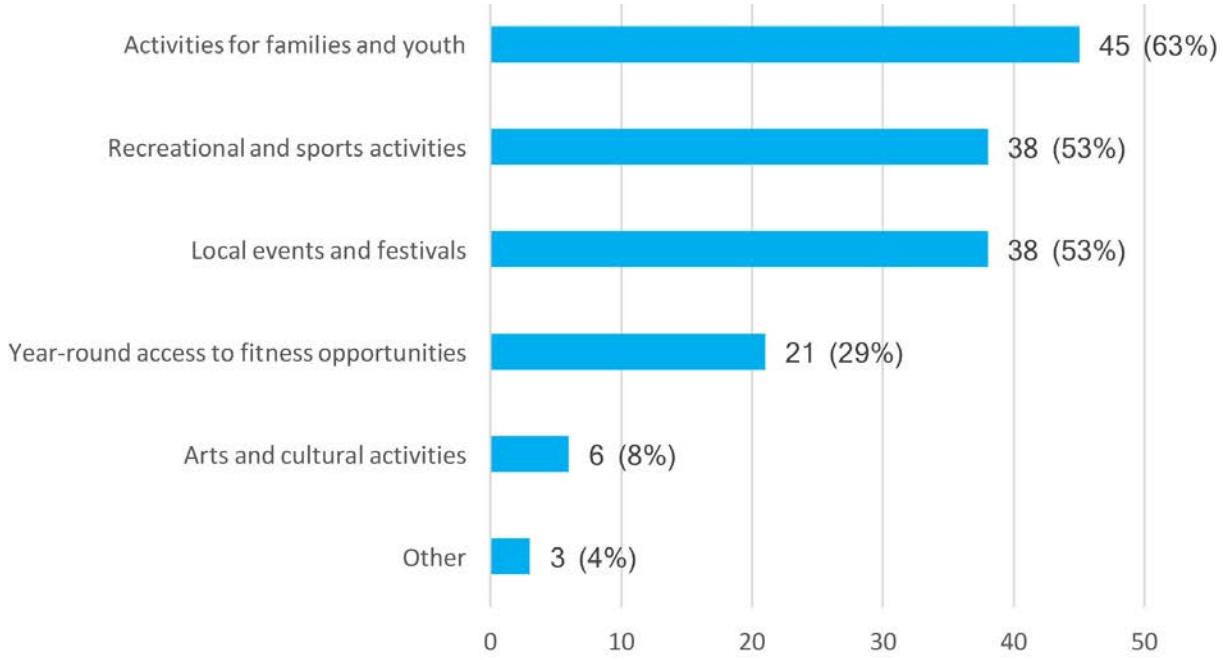


Figure 16: Best Thing about the ACTIVITIES in Your Community
Total responses = 151



Respondents who selected "Other" specified that the best things about the activities in the community included community support, good hunting and fishing, and spiritual events.

Community Concerns

At the heart of this community health assessment was a section on the survey asking survey respondents to review a wide array of potential community and health concerns in six categories and pick their top three concerns. The six categories of potential concerns were:

- Community/environmental health;
- Availability/delivery of health services;
- Youth population;
- Adult population;
- Senior population; and
- Threats

With regard to responses about community challenges, the most highly voiced concerns (those having at least 35 respondents) were:

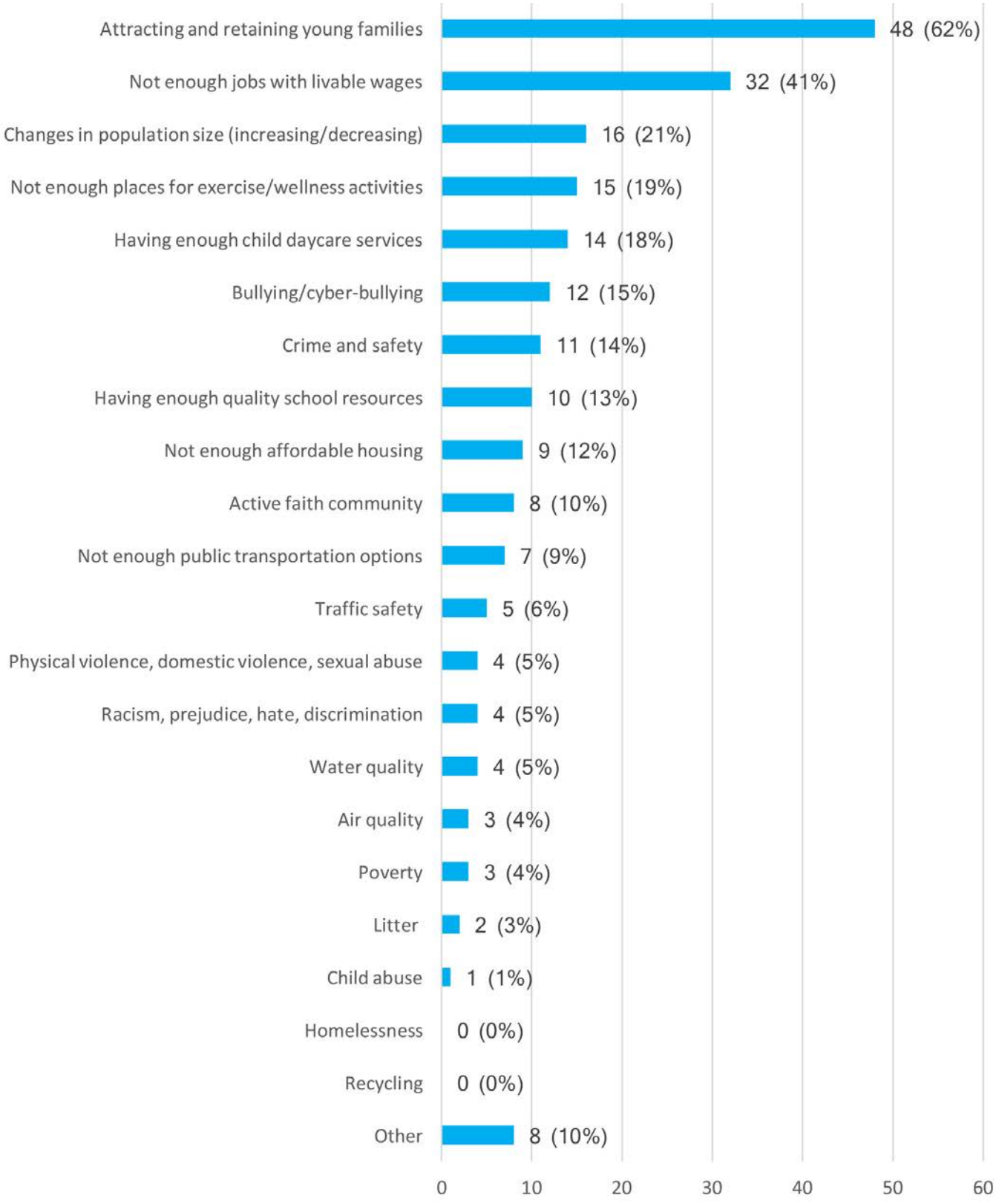
- Attracting and retaining young families (N=48)
- Illegal drug use (N=47)
- Alcohol use and abuse – Youth (N=38)
- Drug use and abuse – Youth (N=37)
- Bullying/cyber-bullying (N=36)
- Drug use and abuse – Adults (N=35)

The other issues that had at least 25 votes included:

- Smoking and tobacco use (second-hand smoke) or vaping/juuling – Youth (N=33)
- Depression/anxiety – Adults (N=33)
- Cost of long-term/nursing home care (N=33)
- Depression/anxiety – Youth (N=32);
- Not enough jobs with livable wages (N=32)
- Assisted living options (N=31)
- Alcohol use and abuse – Adults (N=30)
- Child abuse or neglect (N=30)
- Emergency services available 24/7 (N=28)
- Availability of mental health services (N=27)
- Availability of resources to help the elderly stay in their homes (N=27)

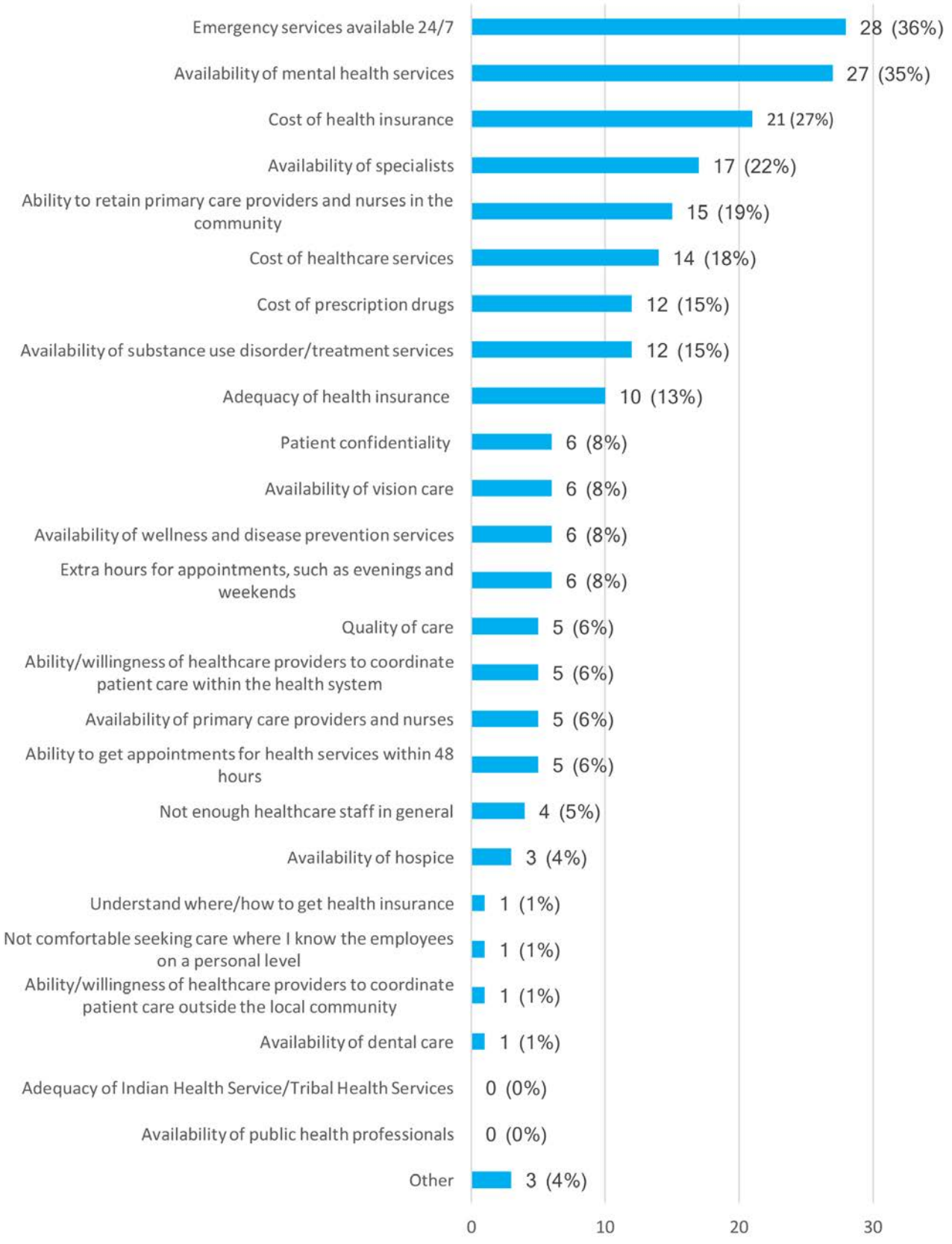
Figures 17 through 22 illustrate these results.

Figure 17: Community/Environmental Health Concerns
Total responses = 216



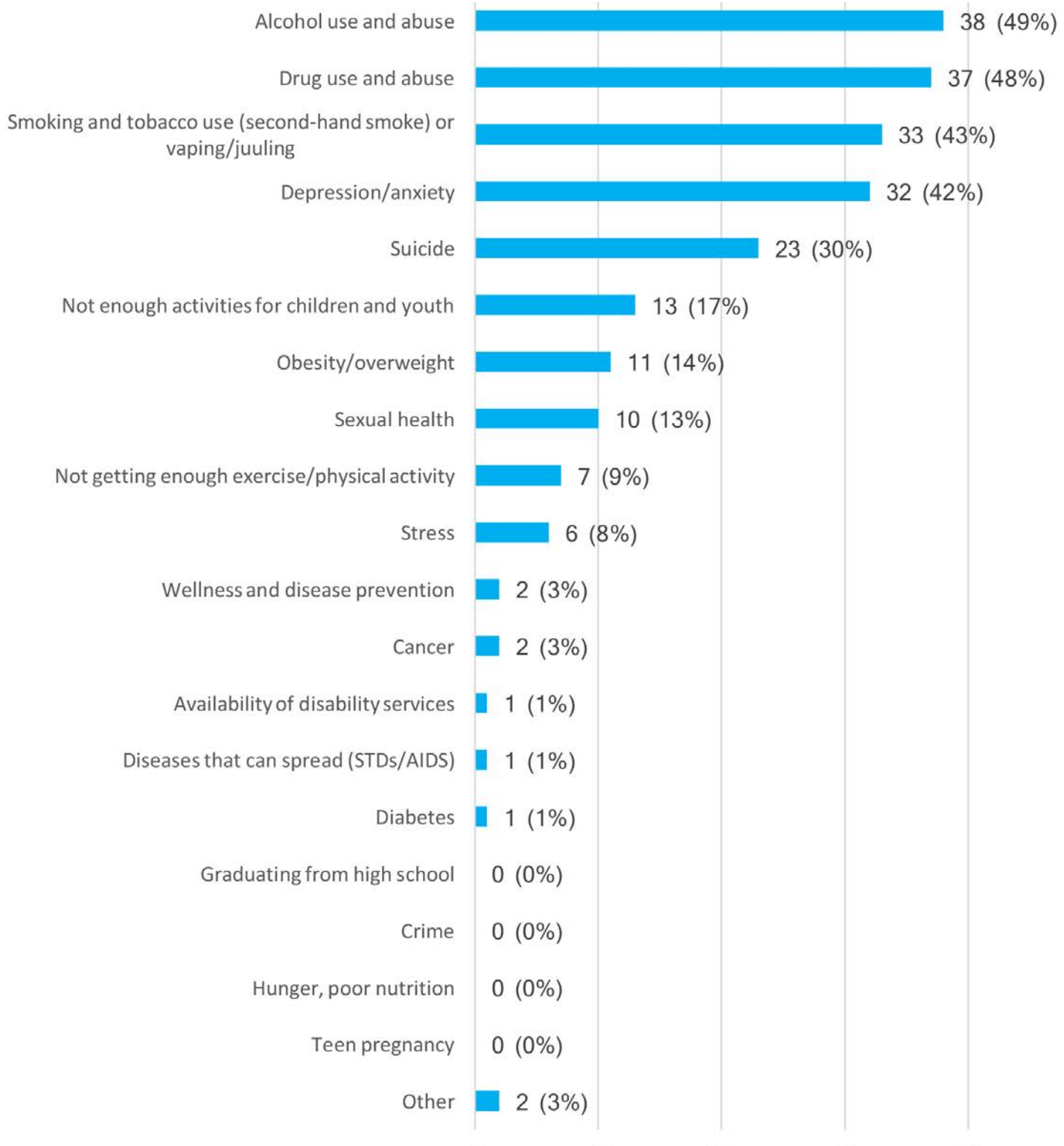
In the "Other" category for community and environmental health concerns, the following were listed: a need for a dialysis unit, drug and alcohol abuse, high taxes, and not enough attractive housing.

Figure 18: Availability/Delivery of Health Services Concerns
Total responses = 214



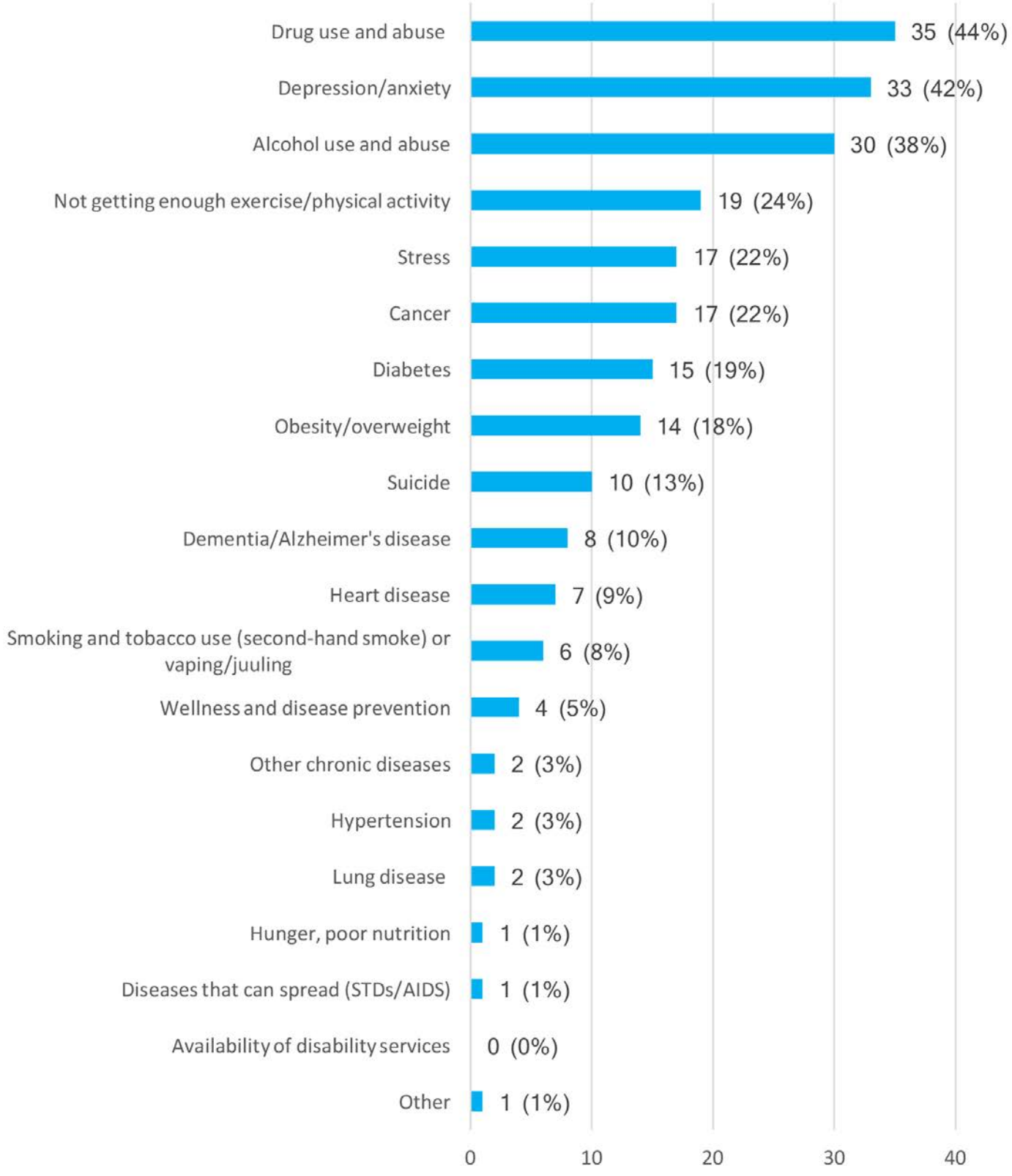
Respondents who selected "Other" identified concerns in the availability/delivery of health services as a decrease in ambulance services available and lack of nursing home workers.

Figure 19: Youth Population Health Concerns
Total responses = 219



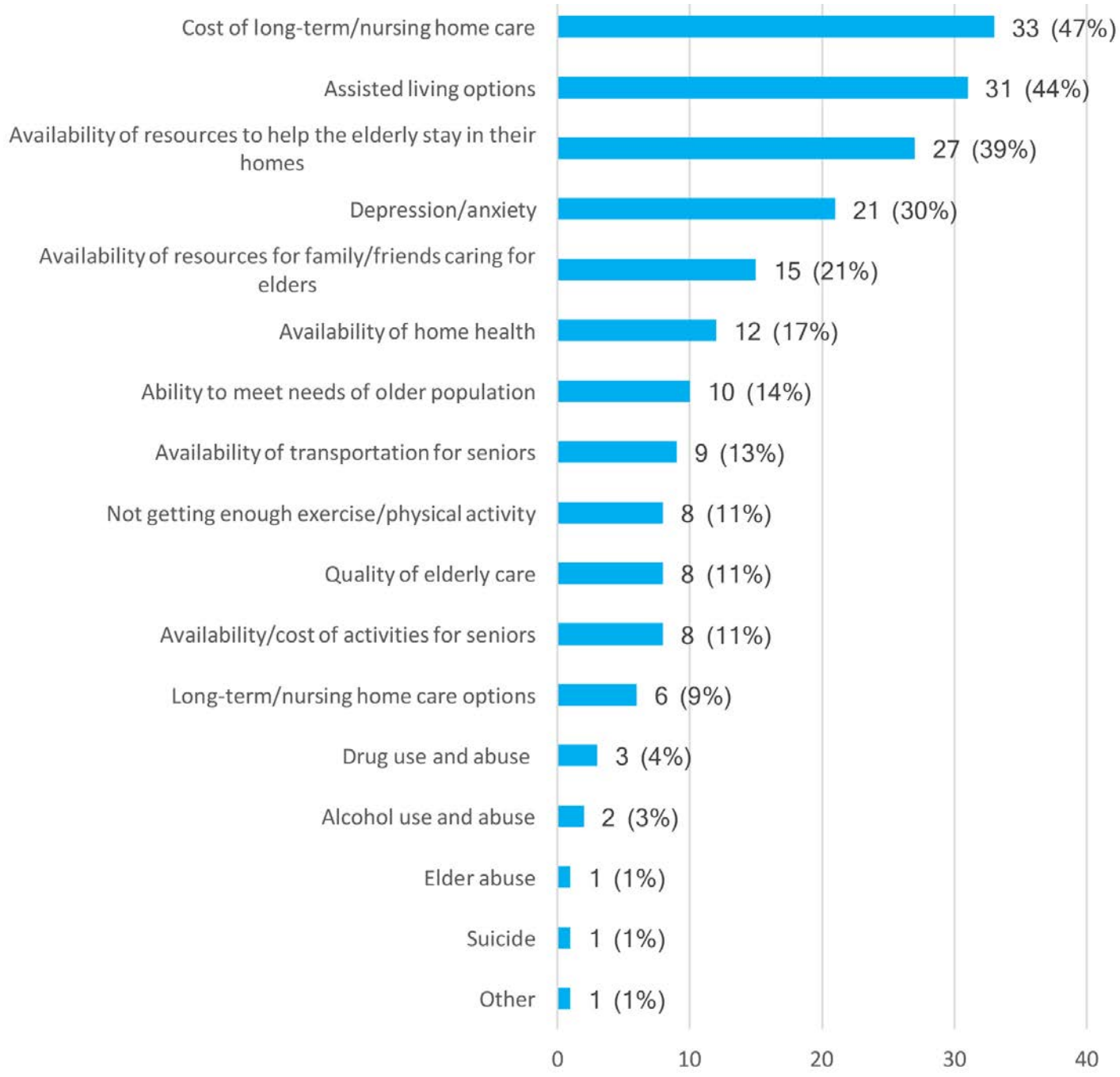
Listed in the "Other" category for youth population concerns were tobacco/vaping and too much exposure to wireless radiation 24/7.

Figure 20: Adult Population Concerns
Total responses = 224



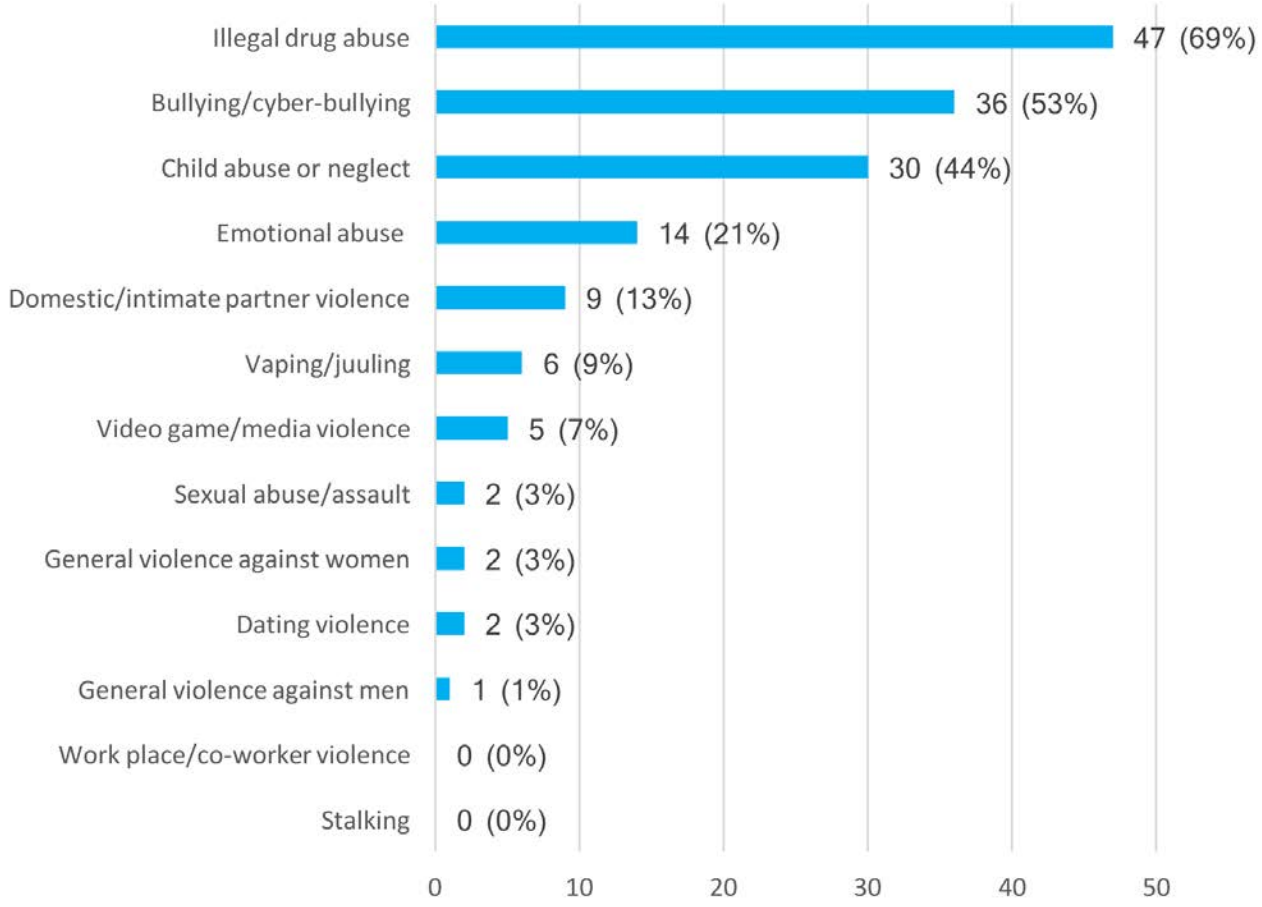
Concern over other chronic diseases was indicated in the "Other" category for adult population concerns.

Figure 21: Senior Population Concerns
Total responses = 196



In the "Other" category, the one concern listed was the need for a dialysis unit.

Figure 22: Threat Concerns
Total responses = 154



In an open-ended question, respondents were asked what single issue they feel is the biggest challenge facing their community. One category emerged above all others as the top concern: illegal drug use.

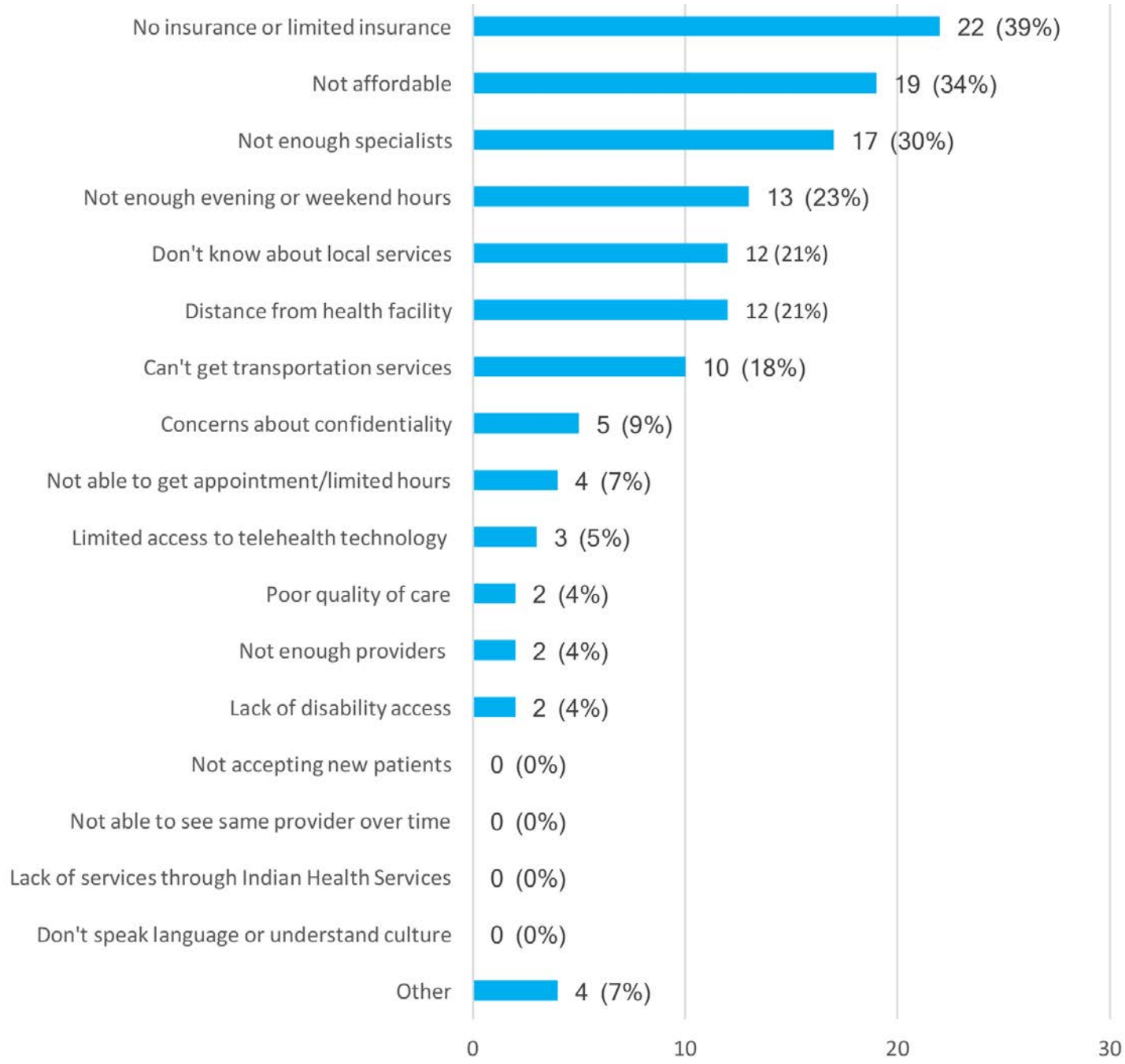
Other biggest challenges that were identified were lack of well-paying jobs, aging and decreasing population, alcohol abuse, concerns over emergency services (particularly ambulance services), and lack of a dialysis unit or services for dialysis patients.

Delivery of Healthcare

The survey asked residents what they see as barriers that prevent them, or other community residents, from receiving healthcare. The most prevalent barrier perceived by residents was no or limited insurance (N=22), followed by healthcare not being affordable (N=19), and not enough specialists (N=17). Following the top concerns were not enough evening or weekend hours (N=13), being unaware of local services (N=12), and distance from a health facility (N=12). The two concerns indicated in the "Other" category were about a lack of a dialysis unit and feeling like health professionals aren't really listening to issues.

Figure 23 illustrates these results.

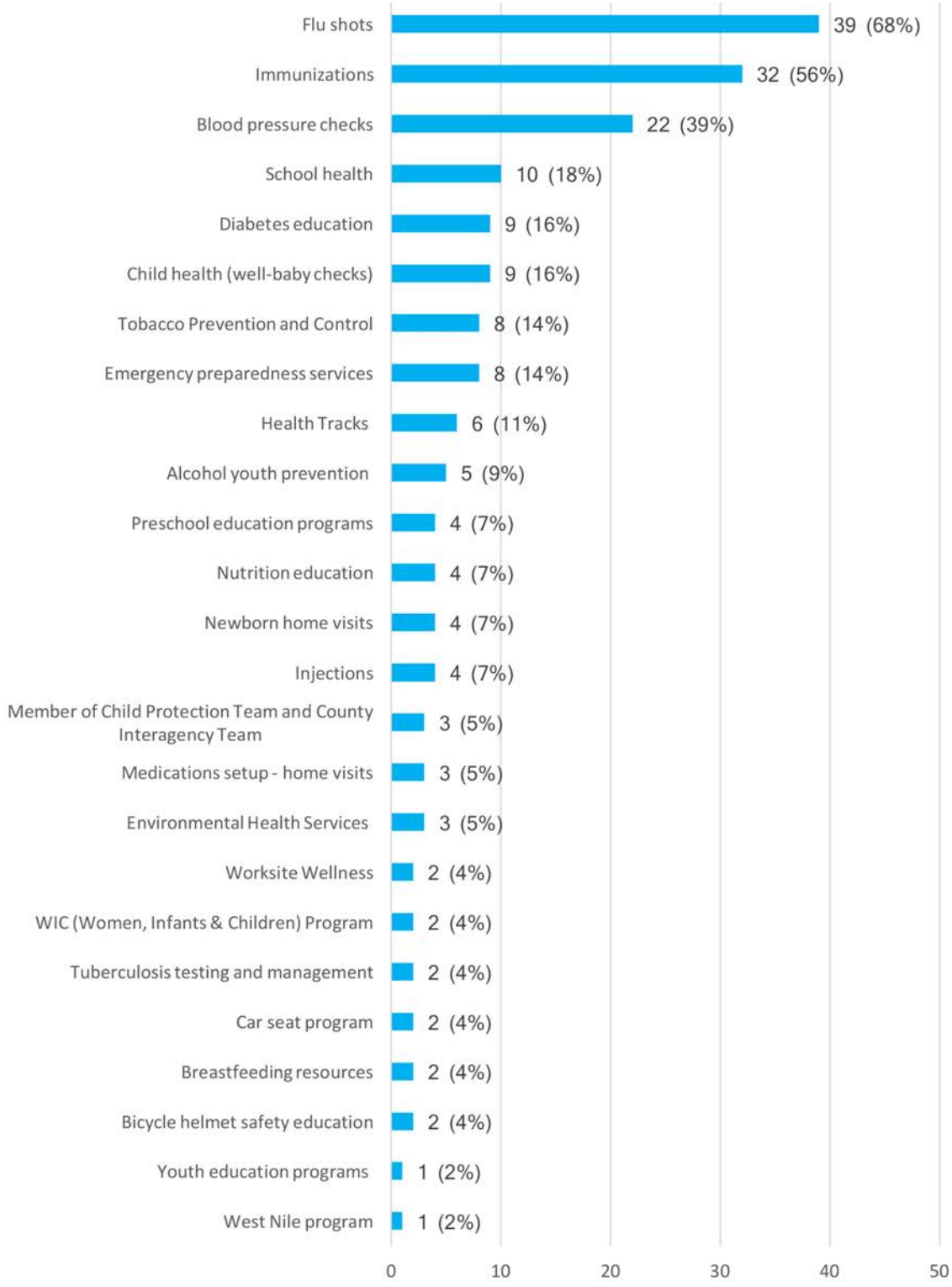
Figure 23: Perceptions about Barriers to Care
Total responses = 127



Considering a variety of healthcare services offered by Wells County District Health Unit (WCDHU), respondents were asked to indicate if they were aware that the healthcare service is offered though WCDHU and to also indicate what, if any, services they or a family member have used at WCDHU, at another public health unit, or both (See Figure 24).

Figures 25-27 show results from asking respondents about their awareness and/or utilization of various services offered by Nelson County Health System.

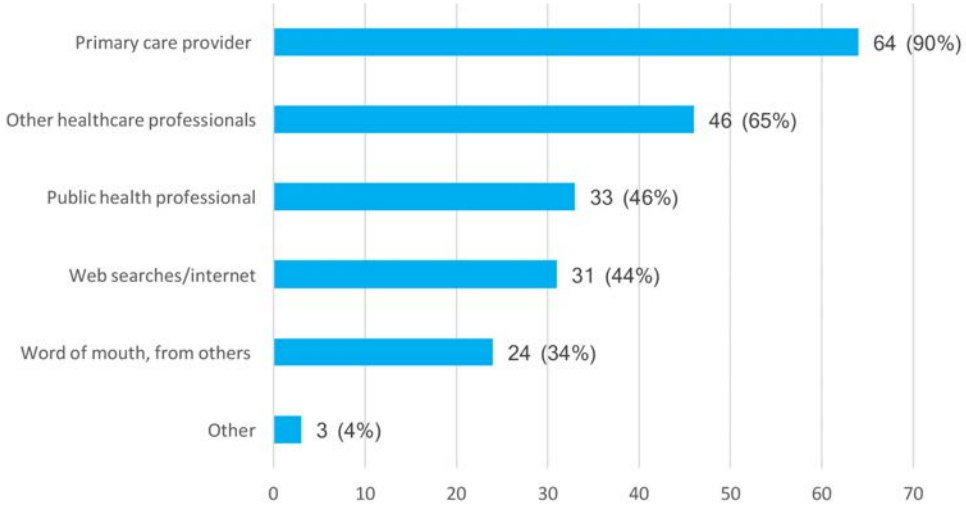
Figure 24: Awareness and Utilization of Public Health Services
Total responses = 187



The key informant and focus group members felt there were a number of services offered by SAMC and WCDHU of which community members may not be aware. These included chronic disease management, well-baby exams, sports medicine, Holter monitoring, dry needling, DEXA scans, mole/wart/skin lesion removal, and nutrition counseling. Members also felt that public health could use increased marketing for their facility in general, as the community may have misconceptions as to what is provided.

Figure 25 represents responses from being asked where community members turn to for trusted health information.

Figure 25: Sources of Trusted Health Information
Total responses = 201



In the "Other" category, hospital president and continuing education courses were mentioned.

Respondents were asked of their awareness and/or utilization of services offered by SAMC and other local providers/organizations. Figures 26-29 show these results.

Figure 26: Awareness/Utilization of GENERAL and ACUTE Services

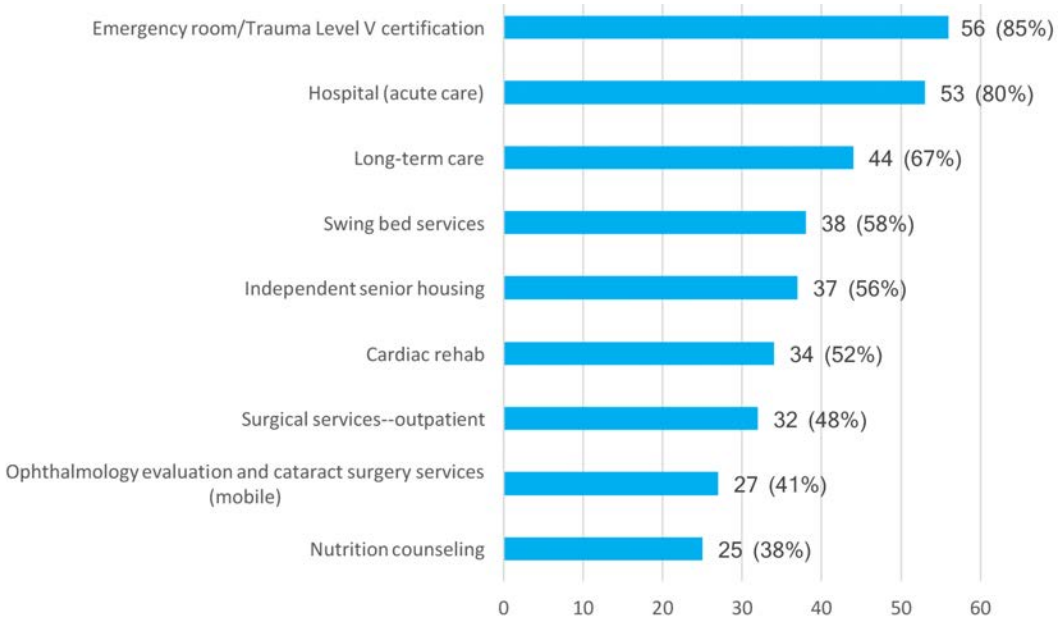


Figure 27: Awareness/Utilization of SCREENING/THERAPY Services Total responses = 340

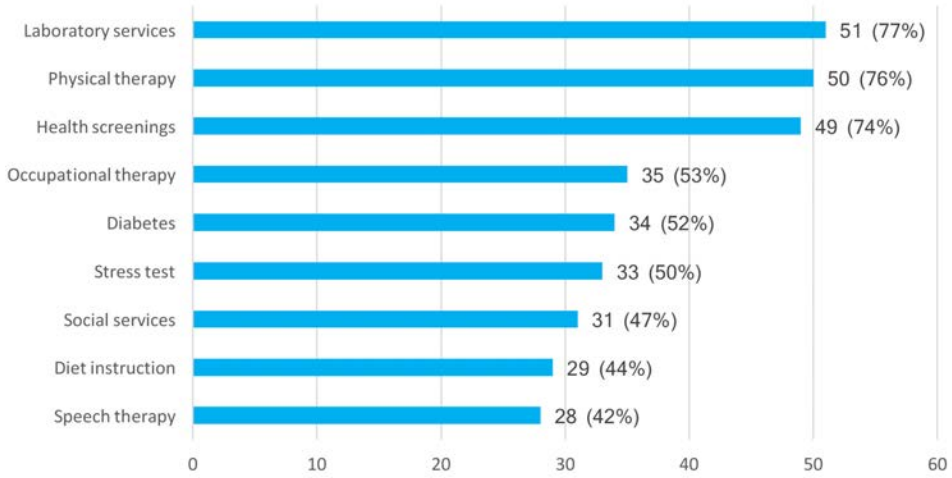


Figure 28: Awareness/Utilization of RADIOLOGY Services Total responses = 368

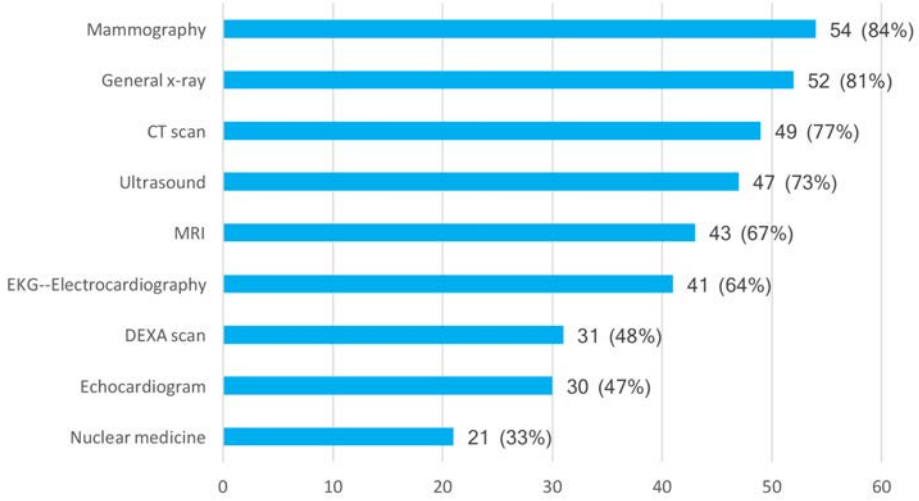


Figure 29: Awareness/Utilization of Services Offered Locally by OTHER PROVIDERS/ ORGANIZATIONS Total responses = 285

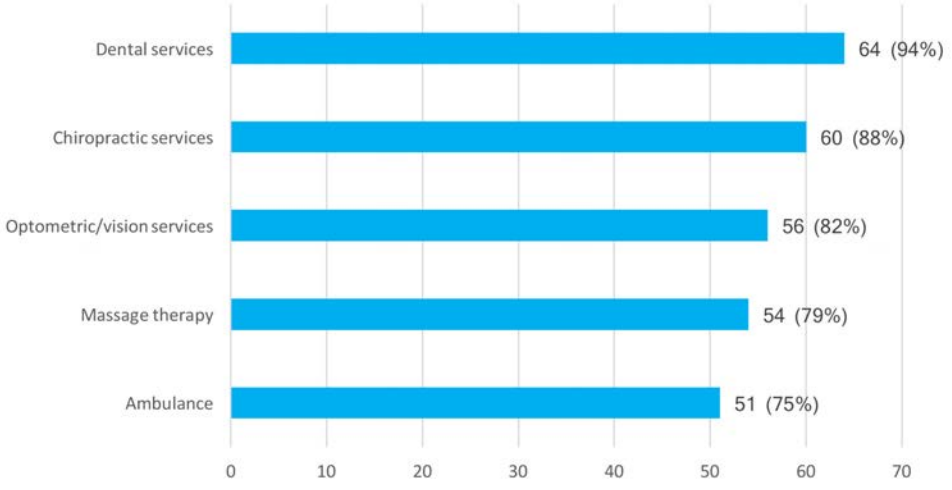
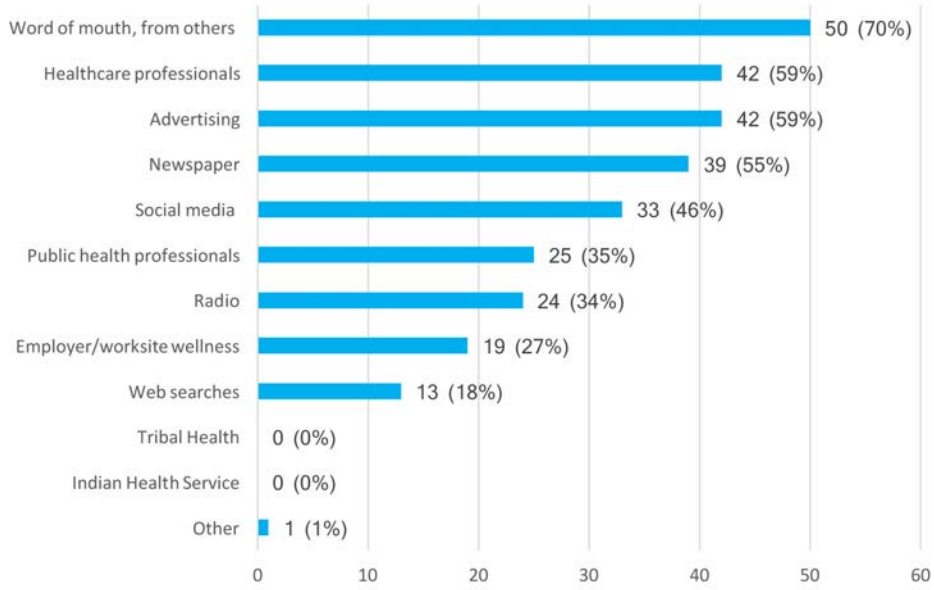


Figure 30 shows the results from asking respondents where they find out about local health services in their area.

Figure 30: Sources for Information on LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES
Total responses = 288

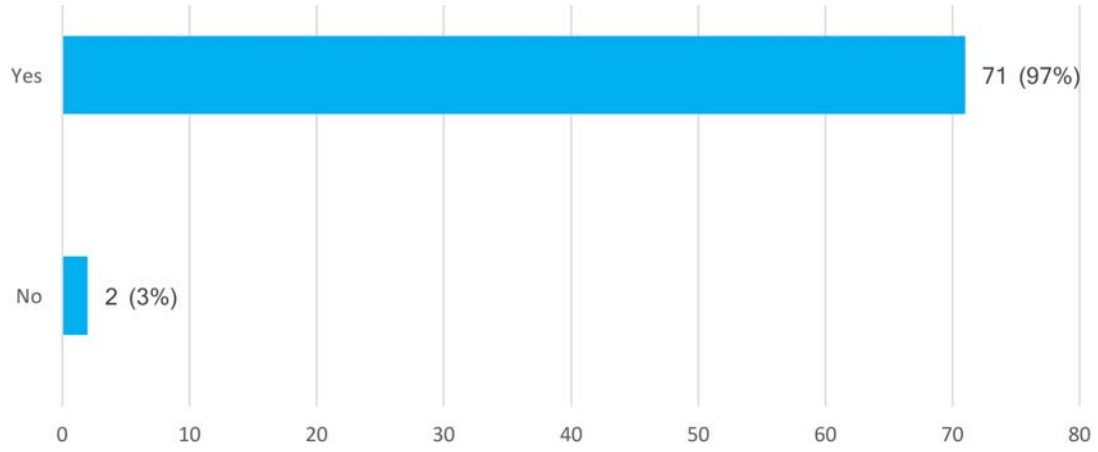


In an open-ended question, respondents were asked what specific healthcare services, if any, they think should be added locally. The number one desired service to add was mental health. Additional requested services include:

- Cardiology services
- Chemotherapy
- Competent vision services
- Dialysis unit
- Exercise facility
- Full-time cardiac doctor
- Massage therapy
- Mental health services
- Podiatry services
- Viability of ambulance services

While not necessarily a service, a large number of respondents suggested increasing the number of specialists, whether visiting or permanent. Included in these were cardiologists, allergy specialists, and licensed addiction counselors.

Figure 28: Ways to support NCHS Foundation
Total responses = 69



The final question on the survey asked respondents to share concerns and suggestions to improve the delivery of local healthcare. The responses were very diverse and covered a wide variety of concerns, but several areas received attention from multiple individuals. Cost of services was mentioned more than once, with respondents specifically commenting on ambulance services and long-term care prices being too high, while others cast a broader net by stating healthcare services in general. The need for dialysis services was also repeated in several areas.

Concerns over emergency/ambulance services was a common theme throughout the survey, with respondents focusing not only on the associated costs, but increasing the amount of emergency medical technicians and worrying about the viability of these services. However, being able to retain providers and services in general was mentioned more than once as well.

Coinciding with comments about awareness of services offered, several respondents noted a need to build awareness of what is available in the community, citing a lack of advertising in the area. Multiple remarks were made about increasing the marketing of not only services provided regularly at SAMC, but those of visiting specialists and healthcare not directly affiliated with SAMC.

A number of statements were made showing gratitude for what is currently offered and that the current services are adequate and additions are already made as needed.

Findings from Key Informant Interviews & the Community Meeting

Questions about the health and well-being of the community, similar to those posed in the survey, were explored during key informant interviews with community leaders and health professionals and with the community group at the first meeting. The themes that emerged from these sources were wide-ranging, with some directly associated with healthcare and others more rooted in broader social and community matters.

Generally, overarching issues that developed during the interviews and community meeting can be grouped into four categories (listed in alphabetical order):

- Attracting and retaining young families
- Availability of mental health services
- Drug use and abuse
- Suicide – youth and adult

To provide context for the identified needs the following are some of the comments made by those interviewed about these issues:

Attracting and retaining young families

- They are our future, and if you aren't able to bring in new people the businesses will die, but you need to offer some amenities that some bigger towns would have.
- Getting young families here is tough because there is such a misconception that you need to have a ton of money to keep up a high quality life, but if you live within your means you should be fine.

Availability of mental health services

- What I've seen over the last 12 years, I truly believe mental health is a huge concern that won't go away soon.
- Mental health issues have led to a lot of other problems, like substance abuse and suicide.

- Mental health services, because it is a challenge in rural communities, is the biggest community concern.

Drug use and abuse

- The drug abuse is everywhere; driving down the street sometimes you may see someone whacked out and you feel like you can't do anything about it, sometimes you may be scared of what people on drugs might do.
- Youth drug use is a problem, mostly prescription, with ease of access and sharing.

Suicide

- Suicide in youth for sure; husband hears a lot about this and people don't address it.
- The amount of suicides in youth and adults has been way too high.

Community Engagement and Collaboration

Key informants and focus group participants were asked to weigh in on community engagement and Key informants and focus group participants were asked to weigh in on community engagement and collaboration of various organizations and stakeholders in the community. Specifically, participants were asked, "On a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being no collaboration/community engagement and 5 being excellent collaboration/community engagement, how would you rate the collaboration/engagement in the community among these various organizations?" This was not intended to rank services provided. They were presented with a list of 13 organizations or community segments to rank. According to these participants, the hospital, pharmacy, public health, and other long-term care (including nursing homes/assisted living) are the most engaged in the community. The averages of these rankings (with 5 being "excellent" engagement or collaboration) were:

- Hospital (healthcare system) (4.25)
- Public Health (4.0)
- Schools (4.0)
- Pharmacy (4.0)
- Faith-based (4.0)
- Economic development organizations (4.0)
- Emergency services, including ambulance and fire (3.75)
- Business and industry (3.75)
- Other local health providers, such as dentists and chiropractors (3.75)
- Long-term care, including nursing homes and assisted living (3.5)
- Law enforcement (3.25)
- Social Services (3.25)
- Human services agencies (3.0)
- Clinic not affiliated with the main health system (3.0)

Priority of Health Needs

A community group met on August 6, 2019. Eleven community members attended the meeting. Representatives from the CRH presented the group with a summary of this report's findings, including background and explanation about the secondary data, highlights from the survey results (including perceived community assets and concerns, and barriers to care), and findings from the key informant interviews.

Following the presentation of the assessment findings, and after considering and discussing the findings, all members of the group were asked to identify what they perceived as the top four community health needs. All of the potential needs were listed on large poster boards and each member was given four stickers to place next to each of the four needs they considered the most significant.

The results were totaled and the concerns most often cited were:

- Attracting and retaining young families (5 votes)
- Drug use and abuse (5 votes)
- Availability of mental health services (4 votes)

From those top three priorities, each person put one sticker on the item they felt was the most important. The rankings were:

1. Availability of mental health services (5 votes)
2. Attracting and retaining young families (2 votes)
3. Drug use and abuse – youth and adults (1 vote)

Following the prioritization process during the second meeting of the community group and key informants, the number one identified need was the availability of mental health services. A summary of this prioritization is found in Appendix D.

Comparison of Needs Identified Previously

Top Needs Identified 2016 CHNA Process	Top Needs Identified 2019 CHNA Process
• Physician retention and recruitment • Access to specialists • Access to fitness equipment • Healthy eating • Substance abuse education • Support groups • Collaboration with local EMS and the school system	• Availability of mental health services • Attracting and retaining young families • Drug use and abuse

While the current process did not identify any identical common needs from 2016, there were some associations between the current and past findings. There is an obvious correlation between the "substance

abuse education" need from 2016 and the "drug use and abuse" need identified during this CHNA process. While "access to specialists" covers a wide spectrum of professions, the 2019 need of "availability of mental health services" certainly falls under the specialist category.

Hospital and Community Projects and Programs Implemented to Address Needs Identified in 2016

In response to the needs identified in the 2016 CHNA process, the following actions were taken:

Need 1: Physician Recruitment and Retention – As of 2018, two full-time family practice doctors and one family nurse practitioner were hired to work in SAMC's new clinic. Furthermore, one specialty doctor (osteoporosis/bone health) was hired to come in SAMC's new clinic two days per month.

Need 2: Access to Specialists – In response the need for more specialists on a rotating basis, SAMC brought in two specialists, one specializing in osteoporosis and bone health and one in endoscopy, each coming in two days per month. There is also continuing communication to share a pulmonologist, cardiologist, and pediatrician to work in Harvey one to two days per month.

Need 3: Access to Fitness Equipment, Healthy Eating, Substance Abuse Education and Support Group – In order to improve the health status of the community by addressing fitness, dietary, substance abuse, and education needs, SAMC became an accredited hospital for diabetes education, continues to work on the "Cardiac Ready" project, placing several AEDs in public places (churches and businesses), and continues to offer hands-only CPR education for the public.

St. Aloisius is a member of the Community Cares about Suicide Prevention Coalition. This Coalition has worked with WCDHU to align alcohol, drug, and mental health education and awareness in the county. This group meets regularly and supports the Harvey teen center Penny House's activities. An annual Walk out of Darkness 5K event has been held three times. SAMC has run weekly local radio spots that addressed health education and current health issues. Monthly "Did you know?" ads ran in the local paper, with an emphasis on mental health stigma. In addition, a Splash Dash 5K was also held for 2017-2019, raising $1,000 each year for mental health stigma education for the local community.

Need 4: Collaboration with Local EMS and School System – WCDHU and SAMC staff met with Harvey physical education teachers to develop opportunities and education that was provided by both agencies. SAMC, Harvey Ambulance Service, and Fessenden Ambulance Service are working together to meet goals to become Cardiac Ready Communities. This includes offering CPR, blood pressure screenings, and education to the communities. The SAMC Director of Nursing continues to serve on the Harvey District Ambulance Board of Directors. The Harvey Public School (HPS) teacher training for resilience program in August 2017 was attended by SAMC and WCDHU, and funding for the program to be developed into the HPS 5-8th grades was provided by Community Cares funds.

The 2016 implementation plan for St. Aloisius Medical Center is posted on the St. Aloisius' website at https://www.staloisius.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/CHNAActionPlanforBoardSep2016.pdf.

Next Steps – Strategic Implementation Plan

Although a CHNA and strategic implementation plan are required by hospitals and local public health units considering accreditation, it is important to keep in mind the needs identified, at this point, will be broad community-wide needs along with healthcare system-specific needs. This process is simply a first step to identify needs and determine areas of priority. The second step will be to convene the steering committee, or other community group, to select an agreed upon prioritized need on which to begin working. The strategic planning process will begin with identifying current initiatives, programs, and resources already in place to address the identified community need(s). Additional steps include identifying what is needed and feasible to address (taking community resources into consideration) and what role and responsibility the hospital, clinic, and various community organizations play in developing strategies and implementing specific activities to address the community health need selected. Community engagement is essential for successfully developing

a plan and executing the action steps for addressing one or more of the needs identified.

"If you want to go fast, go alone. If you want to go far, go together." Proverb

Community Benefit Report

While not required, the CRH strongly encourages a review of the most recent Community Benefit Report to determine how/if it aligns with the needs identified, through the CHNA, as well as the Implementation Plan.

The community benefit requirement is a long-standing requirement of nonprofit hospitals and is reported in Part I of the hospital's Form 990. The strategic implementation requirement was added as part of the ACA's CHNA requirement. It is reported on Part V of the 990. Not-for-profit healthcare organizations demonstrate their commitment to community service through organized and sustainable community benefit programs providing:

- Free and discounted care to those unable to afford healthcare.
- Care to low-income beneficiaries of Medicaid and other indigent care programs.
- Services designed to improve community health and increase access to healthcare.

Community benefit is also the basis of the tax-exemption of not-for-profit hospitals. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS), in its Revenue Ruling 69–545, describes the community benefit standard for charitable tax-exempt hospitals. Since 2008, tax-exempt hospitals have been required to report their community benefit and other information related to tax-exemption on the IRS Form 990 Schedule H.

What Are Community Benefits?

Community benefits are programs or activities that provide treatment and/or promote health and healing as a response to identified community needs. They increase access to healthcare and improve community health. A community benefit must respond to an identified community need and meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Improve access to healthcare services.
- Enhance health of the community.
- Advance medical or health knowledge.
- Relieve or reduce the burden of government or other community efforts.

A program or activity should not be reported as community benefit if it is:

- Provided for marketing purposes.
- Restricted to hospital employees and physicians.
- Required of all healthcare providers by rules or standards.
- Questionable as to whether it should be reported.
- Unrelated to health or the mission of the organization.

Appendix A – CHNA Survey Instrument

Harvey Area Health Survey

St. Aloisius Medical Center and Wells County District Health Unit are interested in hearing from you about community health concerns.

The focus of this effort is to:

- Learn of the good things in your community as well as concerns in the community
- Understand perceptions and attitudes about the health of the community, and hear suggestions for improvement
- Learn more about how local health services are used by you and other residents

If you prefer, you may take the survey online at http://tinyurl.com/HarveyND19 or by scanning on the QR Code at the right.

Surveys will be tabulated by the Center for Rural Health at the University of North Dakota School of Medicine and Health Sciences. Your responses are anonymous, and you may skip any question you do not want to answer. Your answers will be combined with other responses and reported only in total. If you have questions about the survey, you may contact Kylie Nissen at 701.777.5380.

Surveys will be accepted through May 30, 2019. Your opinion matters – thank you in advance!

Community Assets: Please tell us about your community by **choosing up to three options** you most agree with in each category below.

1. Considering the **PEOPLE** in your community, the best things are (choose up to THREE):

- ☐ Community is socially and culturally diverse or becoming more diverse
- ☐ Feeling connected to people who live here
- ☐ Government is accessible
- ☐ People are friendly, helpful, supportive
- ☐ People who live here are involved in their community
- ☐ People are tolerant, inclusive, and open-minded
- ☐ Sense that you can make a difference through civic engagement
- ☐ Other: (please specify) _____

2. Considering the **SERVICES AND RESOURCES** in your community, the best things are (choose up to THREE):

- ☐ Access to healthy food
- ☐ Active faith community
- ☐ Business district (restaurants, availability of goods)
- ☐ Community groups and organizations
- ☐ Healthcare
- ☐ Opportunities for advanced education
- ☐ Public transportation
- ☐ Programs for youth
- ☐ Quality school systems
- ☐ Other: (please specify) _____

3. Considering the **QUALITY OF LIFE** in your community, the best things are (choose up to THREE):

- ☐ Closeness to work and activities
- ☐ Family-friendly; good place to raise kids
- ☐ Informal, simple, laidback lifestyle
- ☐ Job opportunities or economic opportunities
- ☐ Safe place to live, little/no crime
- ☐ Other: (please specify) _____

4. Considering the **ACTIVITIES** in your community, the best things are (choose up to THREE):

- ☐ Activities for families and youth
- ☐ Arts and cultural activities
- ☐ Local events and festivals
- ☐ Recreational and sports activities
- ☐ Year-round access to fitness opportunities
- ☐ Other: (please specify) _____

Community Concerns: Please tell us about your community by choosing up to three options you most agree with in each category.

5. Considering the **COMMUNITY /ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH** in your community, concerns are (choose up to THREE):

- ☐ Active faith community
- ☐ Attracting and retaining young families
- ☐ Not enough jobs with livable wages, not enough to live on
- ☐ Not enough affordable housing
- ☐ Poverty
- ☐ Changes in population size (increasing or decreasing)
- ☐ Crime and safety, adequate law enforcement personnel
- ☐ Water quality (well water, lakes, streams, rivers)
- ☐ Air quality
- ☐ Litter (amount of litter, adequate garbage collection)
- ☐ Having enough child daycare services
- ☐ Having enough quality school resources
- ☐ Not enough places for exercise and wellness activities
- ☐ Not enough public transportation options, cost of public transportation
- ☐ Racism, prejudice, hate, discrimination
- ☐ Traffic safety, including speeding, road safety, seatbelt use, and drunk/distracted driving
- ☐ Physical violence, domestic violence, sexual abuse
- ☐ Child abuse
- ☐ Bullying/cyber-bullying
- ☐ Recycling
- ☐ Homelessness
- ☐ Other: (please specify) _____

6. Considering the **AVAILABILITY/DELIVERY OF HEALTH SERVICES** in your community, concerns are (choose up to THREE):

- ☐ Ability to get appointments for health services within 48 hours.
- ☐ Extra hours for appointments, such as evenings and weekends
- ☐ Availability of primary care providers (MD,DO,NP,PA) and nurses
- ☐ Ability to retain primary care providers (MD,DO,NP,PA) and nurses in the community
- ☐ Availability of public health professionals
- ☐ Availability of specialists
- ☐ Not enough health care staff in general
- ☐ Availability of wellness and disease prevention services
- ☐ Availability of mental health services
- ☐ Availability of substance use disorder/treatment services
- ☐ Availability of hospice
- ☐ Availability of dental care
- ☐ Availability of vision care
- ☐ Emergency services (ambulance & 911) available 24/7
- ☐ Ability/willingness of healthcare providers to work together to coordinate patient care within the health system.
- ☐ Ability/willingness of healthcare providers to work together to coordinate patient care outside the local community.
- ☐ Patient confidentiality (inappropriate sharing of personal health information)
- ☐ Not comfortable seeking care where I know the employees at the facility on a personal level
- ☐ Quality of care
- ☐ Cost of health care services
- ☐ Cost of prescription drugs
- ☐ Cost of health insurance
- ☐ Adequacy of health insurance (concerns about out-of-pocket costs)
- ☐ Understand where and how to get health insurance
- ☐ Adequacy of Indian Health Service or Tribal Health Services
- ☐ Other: (please specify) _____

7. Considering the **YOUTH POPULATION** in your community, concerns are (choose up to THREE):

- ☐ Alcohol use and abuse
- ☐ Drug use and abuse (including prescription drug abuse)
- ☐ Smoking and tobacco use, exposure to second-hand smoke, or vaping/juuling
- ☐ Cancer
- ☐ Diabetes
- ☐ Depression/anxiety
- ☐ Stress
- ☐ Suicide
- ☐ Not enough activities for children and youth
- ☐ Teen pregnancy
- ☐ Sexual health
- ☐ Diseases that can spread, such as sexually transmitted diseases or AIDS
- ☐ Wellness and disease prevention, including vaccine-preventable diseases
- ☐ Not getting enough exercise/physical activity
- ☐ Obesity/overweight
- ☐ Hunger, poor nutrition
- ☐ Crime
- ☐ Graduating from high school
- ☐ Availability of disability services
- ☐ Other: (please specify) _____

8. Considering the **ADULT POPULATION** in your community, concerns are (choose up to THREE):

- ☐ Alcohol use and abuse
- ☐ Drug use and abuse (including prescription drug abuse)
- ☐ Smoking and tobacco use, exposure to second-hand smoke
- ☐ Cancer
- ☐ Lung disease (i.e. emphysema, COPD, asthma)
- ☐ Diabetes
- ☐ Heart disease
- ☐ Hypertension
- ☐ Dementia/Alzheimer's disease
- ☐ Other chronic diseases: _____
- ☐ Depression/anxiety
- ☐ Stress
- ☐ Suicide
- ☐ Diseases that can spread, such as sexually transmitted diseases or AIDS
- ☐ Wellness and disease prevention, including vaccine-preventable diseases
- ☐ Not getting enough exercise/physical activity
- ☐ Obesity/overweight
- ☐ Hunger, poor nutrition
- ☐ Availability of disability services
- ☐ Other: (please specify) _____

9. Considering the **SENIOR POPULATION** in your community, concerns are (choose up to THREE):

- ☐ Ability to meet needs of older population
- ☐ Long-term/nursing home care options
- ☐ Assisted living options
- ☐ Availability of resources to help the elderly stay in their homes
- ☐ Availability/cost of activities for seniors
- ☐ Availability of resources for family and friends caring for elders
- ☐ Quality of elderly care
- ☐ Cost of long-term/nursing home care
- ☐ Availability of transportation for seniors
- ☐ Availability of home health
- ☐ Not getting enough exercise/physical activity
- ☐ Depression/anxiety
- ☐ Suicide
- ☐ Alcohol use and abuse
- ☐ Drug use and abuse (including prescription drug abuse)
- ☐ Availability of activities for seniors
- ☐ Elder abuse
- ☐ Other: (please specify) _____

10. Regarding various forms of **THREATS** in your community, concerns are (choose up to THREE):

- ☐ Bullying/cyber-bullying
- ☐ Child abuse/neglect
- ☐ Dating violence
- ☐ Domestic/intimate partner violence
- ☐ Emotional abuse (includes: intimidation, isolation, verbal threats, economic abuse/withholding of funds)
- ☐ General violence against women
- ☐ General violence against men
- ☐ Illegal drug use
- ☐ Sexual abuse/assault
- ☐ Stalking
- ☐ Vaping/juuling
- ☐ Video game/media violence
- ☐ Workplace/co-worker violence

11. What single issue do you feel is the biggest challenge facing your community?

_____

_____

Delivery of Healthcare

12. Which of the following **SERVICES** provided by your local **PUBLIC HEALTH** unit have you or a family member used in the past year? (Choose ALL that apply)

- ☐ Alcohol youth prevention (Partnership for Success grant)
- ☐ Bicycle helmet safety education
- ☐ Blood pressure checks
- ☐ Car seat program (Medicaid clients)
- ☐ Child health (well-baby checks)
- ☐ Diabetes education (community classes, pre-diabetes and diabetes)
- ☐ Emergency preparedness services—work with community partners as part of local emergency response team
- ☐ Environmental Health Services (water, sewer, health hazard abatement)
- ☐ Flu shots
- ☐ Health Tracks (child health screening)
- ☐ Immunizations
- ☐ Injections—home and office visits
- ☐ Medication setup—home visits
- ☐ Member of Child Protection Team and County Interagency Team
- ☐ Newborn home visits
- ☐ Nutrition education
- ☐ School health (vision, hearing, scoliosis screenings in schools, health education and resource to the schools)
- ☐ Preschool education programs
- ☐ Tobacco Prevention and Control
- ☐ Tuberculosis testing and management
- ☐ West Nile program—surveillance and education
- ☐ WIC (Women, Infants & Children) Program
- ☐ Worksite Wellness—coordinator for county employees and sheriff's dept.
- ☐ Youth education programs (First Aid, Bike Safety)

13. What **PREVENTS** community residents from receiving healthcare? (Choose ALL that apply)

- ☐ Can't get transportation services
- ☐ Concerns about confidentiality
- ☐ Distance from health facility
- ☐ Don't know about local services
- ☐ Don't speak language or understand culture
- ☐ Lack of disability access
- ☐ Lack of services through Indian Health Services
- ☐ Limited access to telehealth technology (patients seen by providers at another facility through a monitor/TV screen)
- ☐ No insurance or limited insurance
- ☐ Not able to get appointment/limited hours
- ☐ Not able to see same provider over time
- ☐ Not accepting new patients
- ☐ Not affordable
- ☐ Not enough providers (MD, DO, NP, PA)
- ☐ Not enough evening or weekend hours
- ☐ Not enough specialists
- ☐ Poor quality of care
- ☐ Other: (please specify) _____

14. Where do you turn for trusted health information? (Choose ALL that apply)

- ☐ Other healthcare professionals (nurses, chiropractors, dentists, etc.)
- ☐ Primary care provider (doctor, nurse practitioner, physician assistant)
- ☐ Public health professional
- ☐ Web searches/internet (WebMD, Mayo Clinic, Healthline, etc.)
- ☐ Word of mouth, from others (friends, neighbors, co-workers, etc.)
- ☐ Other: (please specify) _____

15. Considering **GENERAL and ACUTE SERVICES** at St. Aloisius Medical Center, which services are you aware of (or have you used in the past year)? (Choose ALL that apply)

- ☐ Cardiac rehab
- ☐ Emergency room/Trauma Level V certification
- ☐ Hospital (acute care)
- ☐ Independent senior housing
- ☐ Nutrition counseling
- ☐ Ophthalmology evaluation and cataract surgery services (mobile)
- ☐ Surgical services—outpatient
- ☐ Swing bed services
- ☐ Long-term care

16. Considering **SCREENING/THERAPY SERVICES** at St. Aloisius Medical Center, which services are you aware of (or have you used in the past year? (Choose ALL that apply)

- ☐ Diabetes
- ☐ Diet instruction
- ☐ Health screenings
- ☐ Laboratory services
- ☐ Occupational Therapy
- ☐ Physical therapy
- ☐ Social services
- ☐ Speech therapy
- ☐ Stress test

17. Considering **RADIOLOGY SERVICES** at St. Aloisius Medical Center, which services are you aware of (or have you used in the past year)? (Choose ALL that apply)

- ☐ CT scan
- ☐ DEXA scan
- ☐ Echocardiogram
- ☐ EKG—Electrocardiography
- ☐ General x-ray
- ☐ Mammography
- ☐ MRI
- ☐ Nuclear medicine
- ☐ Ultrasound

18. Considering services offered locally by **OTHER PROVIDERS/ORGANIZATIONS**, which services are you aware of (or have you used in the past year)? (Choose ALL that apply)

- ☐ Ambulance
- ☐ Chiropractic services
- ☐ Dental services
- ☐ Massage therapy
- ☐ Optometric services

19. Where do you find out about **LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES** available in your area? (Choose ALL that apply)

- ☐ Advertising
- ☐ Employer/worksite wellness
- ☐ Healthcare professionals
- ☐ Indian Health Service
- ☐ Newspaper
- ☐ Public health professionals
- ☐ Radio
- ☐ Social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)
- ☐ Tribal Health
- ☐ Web searches
- ☐ Word of mouth (friends, neighbors, co-workers, etc.)
- ☐ Other: (please specify)_____

20. What specific healthcare services, if any, do you think should be added locally?

_____

_____

21. Are you aware of St. Aloisius Medical Center's Clinic, open Monday – Friday from 8 am – 5 pm and Saturdays 9 am – 1 pm?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Demographic Information: Please tell us about yourself.

22. Do you work for the hospital, clinic, or public health unit?

☐ Yes ☐ No

23. Health insurance or health coverage status (choose ALL that apply):

☐ Indian Health Service (IHS)
☐ Insurance through employer
☐ Self-purchased insurance
☐ Medicaid
☐ Medicare
☐ No insurance
☐ Veteran's Healthcare Benefits
☐ Other: (please specify) _____

24. Age:

☐ Less than 18 years
☐ 18 to 24 years
☐ 25 to 34 years
☐ 35 to 44 years
☐ 45 to 54 years
☐ 55 to 64 years
☐ 65 to 74 years
☐ 75 years and older

25. Highest level of education:

☐ Less than high school
☐ High school diploma or GED
☐ Some college/technical degree
☐ Associate's degree
☐ Bachelor's degree
☐ Graduate or professional degree

26. Gender:

☐ Female ☐ Male ☐ Transgender

27. Employment status:

☐ Full time
☐ Part time
☐ Homemaker
☐ Multiple job holder
☐ Unemployed
☐ Retired

28. Your zip code: _____

29. Race/Ethnicity (choose ALL that apply):

☐ American Indian
☐ African American
☐ Asian
☐ Hispanic/Latino
☐ Pacific Islander
☐ White/Caucasian
☐ Other: _____
☐ Prefer not to answer

30. Annual household income before taxes:

☐ Less than $15,000
☐ $15,000 to $24,999
☐ $25,000 to $49,999
☐ $50,000 to $74,999
☐ $75,000 to $99,999
☐ $100,000 to $149,999
☐ $150,000 and over
☐ Prefer not to answer

31. Overall, please share concerns and suggestions to improve the delivery of local healthcare.

_____

_____

Thank you for assisting us with this important survey!

Appendix B – County Health Rankings Explained

Source: http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/

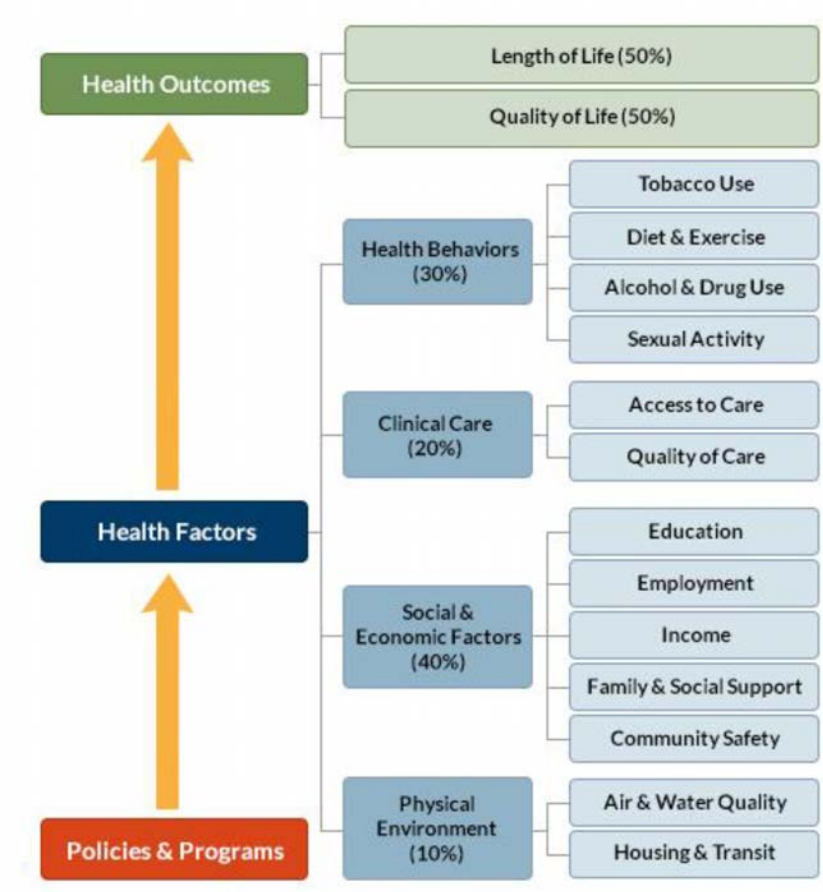
Methods

The County Health Rankings, a collaboration between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, measure the health of nearly all counties in the nation and rank them within states. The Rankings are compiled using county-level measures from a variety of national and state data sources. These measures are standardized and combined using scientifically-informed weights.

What is Ranked

The County Health Rankings are based on counties and county equivalents (ranked places). Any entity that has its own Federal Information Processing Standard (FIPS) county code is included in the Rankings. We only rank counties and county equivalents within a state. The major goal of the Rankings is to raise awareness about the many factors that influence health and that health varies from place to place, not to produce a list of the healthiest 10 or 20 counties in the nation and only focus on that.

Ranking System



The County Health Rankings model (shown above) provides the foundation for the entire ranking process.

Counties in each of the 50 states are ranked according to summaries of a variety of health measures. Those having high ranks, e.g. 1 or 2, are considered to be the "healthiest." Counties are ranked relative to the health of other counties in the same state. We calculate and rank eight summary composite scores:

1. **Overall Health Outcomes**
2. Health Outcomes – **Length of life**
3. Health Outcomes – **Quality of life**
4. **Overall Health Factors**
5. Health Factors – **Health behaviors**
6. Health Factors – **Clinical care**
7. Health Factors – **Social and economic factors**
8. Health Factors – **Physical environment**

Data Sources and Measures

The County Health Rankings team synthesizes health information from a variety of national data sources to create the Rankings. Most of the data used are public data available at no charge. Measures based on vital statistics, sexually transmitted infections, and Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey data were calculated by staff at the National Center for Health Statistics and other units of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Measures of healthcare quality were calculated by staff at The Dartmouth Institute.

Data Quality

The County Health Rankings team draws upon the most reliable and valid measures available to compile the Rankings. Where possible, margins of error (95% confidence intervals) are provided for measure values. In many cases, the values of specific measures in different counties are not statistically different from one another; however, when combined using this model, those various measures produce the different rankings.

Calculating Scores and Ranks

The County Health Rankings are compiled from many different types of data. To calculate the ranks, they first standardize each of the measures. The ranks are then calculated based on weighted sums of the standardized measures within each state. The county with the lowest score (best health) gets a rank of #1 for that state and the county with the highest score (worst health) is assigned a rank corresponding to the number of places we rank in that state.

Health Outcomes and Factors

Source: http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/explore-health-rankings/what-and-why-we-rank

Health Outcomes

Premature Death (YPLL)

Premature death is the years of potential life lost before age 75 (YPLL-75). Every death occurring before the age of 75 contributes to the total number of years of potential life lost. For example, a person dying at age 25 contributes 50 years of life lost, whereas a person who dies at age 65 contributes 10 years of life lost to a county's YPLL. The YPLL measure is presented as a rate per 100,000 population and is age-adjusted to the 2000 US population.

Reason for Ranking

Measuring premature mortality, rather than overall mortality, reflects the County Health Rankings' intent to focus attention on deaths that could have been prevented. Measuring YPLL allows communities to target resources to high-risk areas and further investigate the causes of premature death.

Poor or Fair Health

Self-reported health status is a general measure of health-related quality of life (HRQoL) in a population. This measure is based on survey responses to the question: "In general, would you say that your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" The value reported in the County Health Rankings is the percentage of adult respondents who rate their health "fair" or "poor." The measure is modeled and age-adjusted to the 2000 US population. Please note that the methods for calculating this measure changed in the 2016 Rankings.

Reason for Ranking

Measuring HRQoL helps characterize the burden of disabilities and chronic diseases in a population. Self-reported health status is a widely used measure of people's health-related quality of life. In addition to measuring how long people live, it is important to also include measures that consider how healthy people are while alive.

Poor Physical Health Days

Poor physical health days is based on survey responses to the question: "Thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury, for how many days during the past 30 days was your physical 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 physical health was not good. The measure is age-adjusted to the 2000 US population. Please note that the methods for calculating this measure changed in the 2016 Rankings.

Reason for Ranking

Measuring health-related quality of life (HRQoL) helps characterize the burden of disabilities and chronic diseases in a population. In addition to measuring how long people live, it is also important to include measures of how healthy people are while alive – and people's reports of days when their physical health was not good are a reliable estimate of their recent health.

Poor Mental Health Days

Poor mental health days 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. The measure is age-adjusted to the 2000 US population. Please note that the methods for calculating this measure changed in the 2016 Rankings.

Reason for Ranking
Overall health depends on both physical and mental well-being. Measuring the number of days when people report that their mental health was not good, i.e., poor mental health days, represents an important facet of health-related quality of life.

Low Birth Weight
Birth outcomes are a category of measures that describe health at birth. These outcomes, such as low birthweight (LBW), represent a child's current and future morbidity — or whether a child has a "healthy start" — and serve as a health outcome related to maternal health risk.

Reason for Ranking
LBW is unique as a health outcome because it represents multiple factors: infant current and future morbidity, as well as premature mortality risk, and maternal exposure to health risks. The health associations and impacts of LBW are numerous.

In terms of the infant's health outcomes, LBW serves as a predictor of premature mortality and/or morbidity over the life course.[1] LBW children have greater developmental and growth problems, are at higher risk of cardiovascular disease later in life, and have a greater rate of respiratory conditions.[2-4]

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 healthcare, the social and economic environment the mother inhabits, and environmental risks to which she is exposed. Authors have found that modifiable maternal health behaviors, including nutrition and weight gain, smoking, and alcohol and substance use or abuse can result in LBW.[5]

LBW has also been associated with cognitive development problems. Several studies show that LBW children have higher rates of sensorineural impairments, such as cerebral palsy, and visual, auditory, and intellectual impairments.[2,3,6] As a consequence, LBW can "impose a substantial burden on special education and social services, on families and caretakers of the infants, and on society generally."[7]

Health Factors

Adult Smoking
Adult smoking is the percentage of the adult population that currently smokes every day or most days and has smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime. Please note that the methods for calculating this measure changed in the 2016 Rankings.

Reason for Ranking
Each year approximately 443,000 premature deaths can be attributed to smoking. Cigarette smoking is identified as a cause of various cancers, cardiovascular disease, and respiratory conditions, as well as low birthweight and other adverse health outcomes. Measuring the prevalence of tobacco use in the population can alert communities to potential adverse health outcomes and can be valuable for assessing the need for cessation programs or the effectiveness of existing programs.

Adult Obesity
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.

Reason for Ranking
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.[1,2]

Food Environment Index

The food environment index ranges from 0 (worst) to 10 (best) and equally weights two indicators of the food environment:

1) Limited access to healthy foods estimates the percentage of the population that is low income and does not live close to a grocery store. Living close to a grocery store is defined differently in rural and nonrural areas; in rural areas, it means living less than 10 miles from a grocery store whereas in nonrural 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.

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 two-stage fixed effects model was created using information from the Community Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and American Community Survey.

More information on each of these can be found among the additional measures.

Reason for Ranking

There are many facets to a healthy food environment, such as the cost, distance, and availability of healthy food options. This measure includes access to healthy foods by considering the distance an individual lives from a grocery store or supermarket; there is strong evidence that food deserts are correlated with high prevalence of overweight, obesity, and premature death.[1-3] Supermarkets traditionally provide healthier options than convenience stores or smaller grocery stores.[4]

Additionally, access in regards to a constant source of healthy food due to low income can be another barrier to healthy food access. Food insecurity, the other food environment measure included in the index, attempts to capture the access issue by understanding the barrier of cost. Lacking constant access to food is related to negative health outcomes such as weight-gain and premature mortality.[5,6] In addition to asking about having a constant food supply in the past year, the module also addresses the ability of individuals and families to provide balanced meals further addressing barriers to healthy eating. It is important to have adequate access to a constant food supply, but it may be equally important to have nutritious food available.

Physical Inactivity

Physical inactivity is the percentage of adults age 20 and over reporting no leisure-time physical activity. Examples of physical activities provided include running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise.

Reason for Ranking

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 caused more than 5.3 million of the 57 million deaths that occurred worldwide in 2008.[1] In addition, physical inactivity at the county level is related to healthcare expenditures for circulatory system diseases.[2]

Access to Exercise Opportunities

Change in measure calculation in 2018: Access to exercise opportunities measures the percentage of individuals in a county who live reasonably close to a location for physical activity. Locations for physical activity are defined as parks or recreational facilities. Parks include local, state, and national parks. Recreational facilities include YMCAs as well as businesses identified by the following Standard Industry Classification (SIC) codes and include a wide variety of facilities including gyms, community centers, dance studios and pools: 799101, 799102, 799103, 799106, 799107, 799108, 799109, 799110, 799111, 799112, 799201, 799701, 799702, 799703, 799704, 799707, 799711, 799717, 799723, 799901, 799908, 799958, 799969, 799971, 799984, or 799998.

Individuals who:

- reside in a census block within a half mile of a park or
- in urban census blocks: reside within one mile of a recreational facility or

- in rural census blocks: reside within three miles of a recreational facility
- are considered to have adequate access for opportunities for physical activity.

Reason for Ranking
Increased physical activity is associated with lower risks of type 2 diabetes, cancer, stroke, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and premature mortality, independent of obesity. The role of the built environment is important for encouraging physical activity. Individuals who live closer to sidewalks, parks, and gyms are more likely to exercise.[1-3]

Excessive Drinking
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. Please note that the methods for calculating this measure changed in the 2011 Rankings and again in the 2016 Rankings.

Reason for Ranking
Excessive drinking is a risk factor for a number of adverse health outcomes, such as alcohol poisoning, hypertension, acute myocardial infarction, sexually transmitted infections, unintended pregnancy, fetal alcohol syndrome, sudden infant death syndrome, suicide, interpersonal violence, and motor vehicle crashes. [1] Approximately 80,000 deaths are attributed annually to excessive drinking. Excessive drinking is the third leading lifestyle-related cause of death in the United States.[2]

Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths is the percentage of motor vehicle crash deaths with alcohol involvement.

Reason for Ranking
Approximately 17,000 Americans are killed annually in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes. Binge/heavy drinkers account for most episodes of alcohol-impaired driving.[1,2]

Sexually Transmitted Infection Rate
Sexually transmitted infections (STI) are measured as the chlamydia incidence (number of new cases reported) per 100,000 population.

Reason for Ranking
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, 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 2008.[4]

Teen Births
Teen births are the number of births per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19.

Reason for Ranking
Evidence suggests teen pregnancy significantly increases the risk of repeat pregnancy and of contracting a sexually transmitted infection (STI), both of which can result in adverse health outcomes for mothers, children, families, and communities. A systematic review of the sexual risk among pregnant and mothering teens concludes that pregnancy is a marker for current and future sexual risk behavior and adverse outcomes [1]. Pregnant teens are more likely than older women to receive late or no prenatal care, have eclampsia, puerperal endometritis, systemic infections, low birthweight, preterm delivery, and severe neonatal conditions [2, 3]. Pre-term delivery and low birthweight babies have increased risk of child developmental delay, illness, and mortality [4]. Additionally, there are strong ties between teen birth and poor socioeconomic, behavioral, and mental outcomes. Teenage women who bear a child are much less likely to achieve an education level at or

beyond high school, much more likely to be overweight/obese in adulthood, and more likely to experience depression and psychological distress [5-7].

Uninsured

Uninsured is the percentage of the population under age 65 that has no health insurance coverage. The Small Area Health Insurance Estimates uses the American Community Survey (ACS) definition of insured: Is this person CURRENTLY covered by any of the following types of health insurance or health coverage plans: Insurance through a current or former employer or union, insurance purchased directly from an insurance company, Medicare, Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability, TRICARE or other military healthcare, Indian Health Services, VA or any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan? Please note that the methods for calculating this measure changed in the 2012 Rankings.

Reason for Ranking

Lack of health insurance coverage is a significant barrier to accessing needed healthcare and to maintaining financial security.

The Kaiser Family Foundation released a report in December 2017 that outlines the effects insurance has on access to healthcare and financial independence. One key finding was that "Going without coverage can have serious health consequences for the uninsured because they receive less preventative care, and delayed care often results in serious illness or other health problems. Being uninsured can also have serious financial consequences, with many unable to pay their medical bills, resulting in medical debt."[1]

Primary Care Physicians

Primary care physicians is the ratio of the population to total primary care physicians. Primary care physicians include non-federal, practicing physicians (M.D.'s and D.O.'s) under age 75 specializing in general practice medicine, family medicine, internal medicine, and pediatrics. Please note this measure was modified in the 2011 Rankings and again in the 2013 Rankings.

Reason for Ranking

Access to care requires not only financial coverage, but also access to providers. While high rates of specialist physicians have been shown to be associated with higher (and perhaps unnecessary) utilization, sufficient availability of primary care physicians is essential for preventive and primary care, and, when needed, referrals to appropriate specialty care.[1,2]

Dentists

Dentists are measured as the ratio of the county population to total dentists in the county.

Reason for Ranking

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 healthcare, much of the country suffers from shortages. According to the Health Resources and Services Administration, as of December 2012, there were 4,585 Dental Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs), with 45 million people total living in them.[1]

Mental Health Providers

Mental health providers is the ratio of the county population to the number of mental health providers including psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, mental health providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse, and advanced practice nurses specializing in mental healthcare. In 2015, marriage and family therapists and mental health providers that treat alcohol and other drug abuse were added to this measure.

Reason for Ranking

Thirty percent of the population lives in a county designated as a Mental Health Professional Shortage Area. As the mental health parity aspects of the Affordable Care Act create increased coverage for mental health services, many anticipate increased workforce shortages.

Preventable Hospital Stays
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, cellulitis, diabetes, gastroenteritis, kidney/urinary infection, and dehydration. This measure is age-adjusted.

Reason for Ranking
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.

Diabetes Monitoring
Diabetes monitoring is the percentage of diabetic fee-for-service Medicare patients ages 65-75 whose blood sugar control was monitored in the past year using a test of their glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels.

Reason for Ranking
Regular HbA1c monitoring among diabetic patients is considered the standard of care. It helps assess the management of diabetes over the long term by providing an estimate of how well a patient has managed his or her diabetes over the past two to three months. When hyperglycemia is addressed and controlled, complications from diabetes can be delayed or prevented.

Mammography Screening
Mammography screening is the percentage of female fee-for-service Medicare enrollees age 67-69 that had at least one mammogram over a two-year period.

Reason for Ranking
Evidence suggests that mammography screening reduces breast cancer mortality, especially among older women.[1] A physician's recommendation or referral—and satisfaction with physicians—are major factors facilitating breast cancer screening. The percent of women ages 40-69 receiving a mammogram is a widely endorsed quality of care measure.

Unemployment
Unemployment is the percentage of the civilian labor force, age 16 and older, that is unemployed but seeking work.

Reason for Ranking
The unemployed population experiences worse health and higher mortality rates than the employed population.[1-4] Unemployment has been shown to lead to an increase in unhealthy behaviors related to alcohol and tobacco consumption, diet, exercise, and other health-related behaviors, which in turn can lead to increased risk for disease or mortality, especially suicide.[5] Because employer-sponsored health insurance is the most common source of health insurance coverage, unemployment can also limit access to healthcare.

Children in Poverty
Children in poverty is the percentage of children under age 18 living in poverty. Poverty status is defined by family; either everyone in the family is in poverty or no one in the family is in poverty. The characteristics of the family used to determine the poverty threshold are: number of people, number of related children under 18, and whether or not the primary householder is over age 65. Family income is then compared to the poverty threshold; if that family's income is below that threshold, the family is in poverty. For more information, please see Poverty Definition and/or Poverty.

In the data table for this measure, we report child poverty rates for black, Hispanic and white children. The rates for race and ethnic groups come from the American Community Survey, which is the major source of data used by the Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates to construct the overall county estimates. However, estimates for race and ethnic groups are created using combined five year estimates from 2012-2016.

Reason for Ranking
Poverty can result in an increased risk of mortality, morbidity, depression, and poor health behaviors. A 2011 study found that poverty and other social factors contribute a number of deaths comparable to leading causes of death in the US like heart attacks, strokes, and lung cancer.[1] While repercussions resulting from poverty are present at all ages, children in poverty may experience lasting effects on academic achievement, health, and income into adulthood. Low-income children have an increased risk of injuries from accidents and physical abuse and are susceptible to more frequent and severe chronic conditions and their complications such as asthma, obesity, and diabetes than children living in high income households.[2]

Beginning in early childhood, poverty takes a toll on mental health and brain development, particularly in the areas associated with skills essential for educational success such as cognitive flexibility, sustained focus, and planning. Low income children are more susceptible to mental health conditions like ADHD, behavior disorders, and anxiety which can limit learning opportunities and social competence leading to academic deficits that may persist into adulthood.[2,3] The children in poverty measure is highly correlated with overall poverty rates.

Income Inequality
Income inequality is the ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to that at the 20th percentile, i.e., when the incomes of all households in a county are listed from highest to lowest, the 80th percentile is the level of income at which only 20% of households have higher incomes, and the 20th percentile is the level of income at which only 20% of households have lower incomes. A higher inequality ratio indicates greater division between the top and bottom ends of the income spectrum. Please note that the methods for calculating this measure changed in the 2015 Rankings.

Reason for Ranking
Income inequality within US communities can have broad health impacts, including increased risk of mortality, poor health, and increased cardiovascular disease risks. Inequalities in a community can accentuate differences in social class and status and serve as a social stressor. Communities with greater income inequality can experience a loss of social connectedness, as well as decreases in trust, social support, and a sense of community for all residents.

Children in Single-Parent Households
Children in single-parent households is the percentage of children in family households where the household is headed by a single parent (male or female head of household with no spouse present). Please note that the methods for calculating this measure changed in the 2011 Rankings.

Reason for Ranking
Adults and children in single-parent households are at risk for adverse health outcomes, including mental illness (e.g. substance abuse, depression, suicide) and unhealthy behaviors (e.g. smoking, excessive alcohol use).[1-4] Self-reported health has been shown to be worse among lone parents (male and female) than for parents living as couples, even when controlling for socioeconomic characteristics. Mortality risk is also higher among lone parents.[4,5] Children in single-parent households are at greater risk of severe morbidity and all-cause mortality than their peers in two-parent households.[2,6]

Violent Crime Rate
Violent crime is the number of violent crimes reported per 100,000 population. Violent crimes are defined as offenses that involve face-to-face confrontation between the victim and the perpetrator, including homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Please note that the methods for calculating this measure changed in the 2012 Rankings.

Reason for Ranking
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.[2]

Injury Deaths

Injury deaths is the number of deaths from intentional and unintentional injuries per 100,000 population. Deaths included are those with an underlying cause of injury (ICD-10 codes *U01-*U03, V01-Y36, Y85-Y87, Y89).

Reason for Ranking

Injuries are one of the leading causes of death; unintentional injuries were the 4th leading cause, and intentional injuries the 10th leading cause, of US mortality in 2014.[1] The leading causes of death in 2014 among unintentional injuries, respectively, are: poisoning, motor vehicle traffic, and falls. Among intentional injuries, the leading causes of death in 2014, respectively, are: suicide firearm, suicide suffocation, and homicide firearm. Unintentional injuries are a substantial contributor to premature death. Among the following age groups, unintentional injuries were the leading cause of death in 2014: 1-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44.[2] Injuries account for 17% of all emergency department visits, and falls account for over 1/3 of those visits.[3]

Air Pollution-Particulate matter

Air pollution-particulate matter is the average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5) in a county. Fine particulate matter is defined as particles of air pollutants with an aerodynamic diameter less than 2.5 micrometers. These particles can be directly emitted from sources such as forest fires, or they can form when gases emitted from power plants, industries and automobiles react in the air.

Reason for Ranking

The relationship between elevated air pollution (especially fine particulate matter and ozone) and compromised health has been well documented.[1,2,3] Negative consequences of ambient air pollution include decreased lung function, chronic bronchitis, asthma, and other adverse pulmonary effects.[1] Long-term exposure to fine particulate matter increases premature death risk among people age 65 and older, even when exposure is at levels below the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.[3]

Drinking Water Violations

Change in measure calculation in 2018: Drinking Water Violations is an indicator of the presence or absence of health-based drinking water violations in counties served by community water systems. Health-based violations include Maximum Contaminant Level, Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level and Treatment Technique violations. A "Yes" indicates that at least one community water system in the county received a violation during the specified time frame, while a "No" indicates that there were no health-based drinking water violations in any community water system in the county. Please note that the methods for calculating this measure changed in the 2016 Rankings.

Reason for Ranking

Recent studies estimate that contaminants in drinking water sicken 1.1 million people each year. Ensuring the safety of drinking water is important to prevent illness, birth defects, and death for those with compromised immune systems. A number of other health problems have been associated with contaminated water, including nausea, lung and skin irritation, cancer, kidney, liver, and nervous system damage.

Severe Housing Problems

Severe housing problems is the percentage of households with at least one or more of the following housing problems:

- housing unit lacks complete kitchen facilities;
- housing unit lacks complete plumbing facilities;
- household is severely overcrowded; or

- household is severely cost burdened.
- Severe overcrowding is defined as more than 1.5 persons per room. Severe cost burden is defined as monthly housing costs (including utilities) that exceed 50% of monthly income.

Reason for Ranking

Good health depends on having homes that are safe and free from physical hazards. When adequate housing protects individuals and families from harmful exposures and provides them with a sense of privacy, security, stability and control, it can make important contributions to health. In contrast, poor quality and inadequate housing contributes to health problems such as infectious and chronic diseases, injuries and poor childhood development.

Appendix C – Youth Behavioral Risk Survey Results

North Dakota High School Survey

*2017 YRBS North Dakota Data is not yet available, so the 2015 data was used.

Rate Increase ↑, rate decrease↓, or no statistical change = in rate.

	ND 2013	ND 2015*	ND Trend ↑, ↓, =	Rural ND Town Average	Urban ND Town Average	National Average 2017
Injury and Violence						
Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt.	11.6	8.5	↓	10.5	7.5	5.9
Percentage of students who rode in a vehicle with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (one or more times during the 30 prior to the survey)	21.9	17.7	↓	21.1	15.2	16.5
Percentage of students who talked on a cell phone while driving (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drove a car or other vehicle)	67.9	61.4	↓	60.7	58.8	NA
Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who had driven a car or other vehicle during the 30 days before the survey)	59.3	57.6	=	56.7	54.4	39.2
Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a helmet (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who rode a motorcycle)	29.8	28.7	=	32.8	24.7	NA
Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	6.4	5.2	=	6.6	4.5	3.8
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	8.8	5.4	↓	6.9	6.1	8.5
Percentage of students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse (when they did not want to)	7.7	6.3	=	6.5	7.4	7.4
Percentage of students who experienced physical dating violence (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey, including being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with among students who dated or went out with someone during the 12 months before the survey)	9.7	7.6	=	6.9	8.0	8.0
Percentage of students who have been the victim of teasing or name calling because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual (during the 12 months before the survey)	9.6	9.7	=	10.4	9.7	NA
Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	25.4	24.0	=	27.5	22.4	19.0
Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (including being bullied through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or texting during the 12 months before the survey)	17.1	15.9	=	17.7	15.8	14.9
Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for 2 or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey)	25.4	27.2	=	24.9	28.9	31.5
Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	16.1	16.2	=	15.8	16.7	17.2
Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	13.5	13.5	=	12.8	13.7	13.6
Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	11.5	9.4	↓	10.3	11.3	7.4

	ND 2013	ND 2015*	ND Trend ↑, ↓, =	Rural ND Town Average	Urban ND Town Average	National Average 2017
Tobacco Use						
Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)	41.4	35.1	↓	37.3	32.5	28.9
Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (for the first time)	7.9	7.2	=	7.3	6.7	9.5
Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	19.0	11.7	↓	13.2	11.8	8.8
Percentage of students who currently frequently smoked cigarettes (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)	6.6	4.3	↓	4.3	4.7	2.6
Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)	3.9	3.2	=	3.2	3.2	2.0
Percentage of students who usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station (during the 30 days before the survey among students who currently smoked cigarettes and who were aged <18 years)	7.8	16.9	↑	0.2	1.0	NA
Percentage of students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes (among students who currently smoked cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey)	55.5	47.4	=	49.1	52.7	NA
Percentage of students who currently use an electronic vapor product (e-cigarettes, vape e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pipes, vaping pens, e-hookahs, and hookah pens at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	NA	22.3	↑	19.7	22.8	13.2
Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	13.8	10.6	↓	12.6	9.5	5.5
Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	11.7	9.2	↓	9.7	9.7	8.0
Percentage of students who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	27.5	20.9	↓	22.9	19.8	14.0
Alcohol and Other Drug Use						
Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during their life)	65.8	62.1	=	64.5	59.9	60.4
Percentage of students who drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips)	15.2	12.4	=	15.3	12.9	15.5
Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	35.3	30.8	↓	32.8	29.3	29.8
Percentage of students who drank five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	21.9	17.6	↓	19.8	17.0	13.5
Percentage of students who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (among students who currently drank alcohol)	37.0	41.3	=	41.1	40.4	43.5
Percentage of students who tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time)	5.6	6.3	=	5.8	5.8	6.8
Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	15.9	15.2	=	13.2	17.1	19.8
Percentage of students who ever took prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax, one or more times during their life)	17.6	14.5	↓	13.2	16.0	14.0
Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	14.1	18.2	↑	15.9	19.9	19.8

	ND 2013	ND 2015*	ND Trend ↑, ↓, =	Rural ND Town Average	Urban ND Town Average	National Average 2017
Percentage of students who attended school under the influence of alcohol or other drugs (on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)	9.9	8.6	=	7.9	9.0	NA
Sexual Behaviors						
Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse	44.9	38.9	↓	39.3	39.1	39.5
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (for the first time)	3.8	2.6	=	3.3	3.3	3.4
Weight Management and Dietary Behaviors						
Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart)	15.1	14.7	=	15.4	14.6	15.6
Percentage of students who were obese (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart)	13.5	14.0	=	16.3	12.9	14.8
Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight	32.0	32.2	=	34.2	31.5	31.5
Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight	45.4	44.7	=	45.0	43.0	47.1
Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (during the 7 days before the survey)	3.4	3.9	=	4.3	4.1	5.6
Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (during the 7 days before the survey)	64.7	62.5	=	8.5	8.8	60.8
Percentage of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)	6.0	4.7	=	4.5	5.2	7.2
Percentage of students who ate vegetables one or more times per day (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the 7 days before the survey)	62.8	58.5	↓	61.2	60.0	59.4
Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)	25.3	25.6	=	23.5	21.7	27.8
Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day (not including diet soda or diet pop, during the 7 days before the survey)	23.4	18.7	=	21.4	18.0	18.7
Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the 7 days before the survey)	11.1	13.9	↑	11.6	13.7	26.7
Percentage of students who drank two or more glasses per day of milk (during the 7 days before the survey)	42.4	35.8	↓	36.6	35.3	17.5
Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)	10.5	11.9	=	10.7	11.8	14.1
Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry because there was not enough food in their home (during the 30 days before the survey)	3.1	2.2	=	2.4	2.8	NA
Physical Activity						
Percentage of students who were physically active at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days (doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time during the 7 days before the survey)	50.6	51.3	=	51.7	50.1	46.5
Percentage of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)	21.0	18.9	=	20.7	18.2	20.7
Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not school work on an average school day)	34.4	38.6	↑	39.4	38.0	43.0

	ND 2013	ND 2015*	ND Trend ↑, ↓, =	Rural ND Town Average	Urban ND Town Average	National Average 2017
Other						
Percentage of students who had 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)	30.0	29.5	=	34.5	28.7	25.4
Percentage of students who brushed their teeth on seven days (during the 7 days before the survey)	71.5	71.0	=	67.8	70.1	NA
Percentage of students who most of the time or always wear sunscreen (with an SPF of 15 or higher when they are outside for more than one hour on a sunny day)	11.2	12.5	=	10.3	12.8	NA
Percentage of students who used an indoor tanning device (such as a sunlamp, sunbed, or tanning booth [not including getting a spray-on tan] one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	19.6	12.2	↓	13.3	12.8	NA

Appendix D – Prioritization of Community's Health Needs

Community Health Needs Assessment
Harvey, North Dakota
Ranking of Concerns

The top concerns for each of the six topic area, based on the community survey results, were listed on flipcharts. The numbers below indicate the total number of votes (dots) by the people in attendance at the second community meeting. The "Priorities" column lists the number of yellow/green/blue dots placed on the concerns indicating which areas are felt to be priorities. Each person was given four dots to place on the items they felt were priorities. The "Most Important" column lists the number of red dots placed on the flipcharts. After the first round of voting, the top three priorities were selected based on the highest number of votes. Each person was given one dot to place on the item they felt was the most important priority of the top three highest ranked priorities.

	Priorities	Most Important
COMMUNITY/ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CONCERNS		
Attracting & retaining young families	5	2
Not enough jobs with livable wages	0	
Changes in population size	0	
Not enough places for exercise/wellness activities	2	
AVAILABILITY/DELIVERY OF HEALTH SERVICES CONCERNS		
Emergency services available 24/7	2	
Availability of mental health services	4	5
Cost of health insurance	2	
Availability of specialists	1	
YOUTH POPULATION HEALTH CONCERNS		
Alcohol use and abuse	3	
Drug use and abuse (including prescription drugs)	0	
Smoking and tobacco use, exposure to second-hand smoke, juuling/vaping	3	
Depression/anxiety	3	
ADULT POPULATION HEALTH CONCERNS		
Drug use and abuse (including prescription drugs)	5	1
Depression/anxiety	1	
Alcohol use and abuse	0	
Not getting enough exercise/physical activity	0	
SENIOR POPULATION HEALTH CONCERNS		
Cost of long-term/nursing home care	2	
Assisted living options	0	
Availability of resources to help elderly stay in their homes	0	
Depression/anxiety	0	
THREAT CONCERNS		
Illegal drug use	0	
Bullying/cyber-bullying	2	
Child abuse/neglect	0	
Emotional abuse (isolation, verbal threats, withholding of funds)	1	

Appendix E – Survey "Other" Responses

The number in parenthesis () indicates the number of people who indicated that EXACT same answer. All comments below are directly taken from the survey results and have not been summarized.

Community Assets: Please tell us about your community by choosing up to three options you most agree with in each category below.

1. Considering the PEOPLE in your community, the best things are: "Other" responses:
    - Dialysis unit
2. Considering the SERVICES AND RESOURCES in your community, the best things are: "Other" responses:
    - Dialysis unit
3. Considering the QUALITY OF LIFE in your community, the best things are: "Other" responses:
    - Dialysis unit

4. Considering the ACTIVITIES in your community, the best things are: "Other" responses:
    - Community support
    - Good hunting/fishing
    - Spiritual events

Community Concerns: Please tell us about your community by choosing up to three options you most agree with in each category.

5. Considering the COMMUNITY /ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH in your community, concerns are: "Other" responses:
    - Dialysis unit
    - Drug abuse – both prescription and street
    - Drug/alcohol abuse
    - Drugs (2)
    - High taxes
    - Not enough attractive
    - Yard in my neighborhood
6. Considering the AVAILABILITY/DELIVERY OF HEALTH SERVICES in your community, concerns are: "Other" responses:
    - Decrease in ambulance service available
    - Dialysis unit
    - Nursing home workers
7. Considering the YOUTH POPULATION in your community, concerns are: "Other" responses:
    - Bullying
    - Dialysis unit
8. Considering the ADULT POPULATION in your community, concerns are: "Other" responses:
    - Other chronic disease

- Dialysis unit

9. Considering the SENIOR POPULATION in your community, concerns are: "Other" responses:

- Dialysis unit

10. What single issue do you feel is the biggest challenge facing your community?

- Aging population with limited income and lack of support systems
- Aging workforce in all of the medical facilities and the public health agency
- Alcohol abuse
- Attracting and retaining young families
- Bullying
- Child abuse and neglect
- Collaboration between all services
- Community ability to offer healthcare and ambulance services to keep a healthy community going
- Drug abuse (3)
- Drug use – most families I work with are struggling with substance abuse
- Drugs: illegal drugs and misuses of prescription drugs causes a myriad of problems. Increased need of law enforcement, increased crime to support the habit, healthcare expenses for overdoses and long-term damage to the body. It contributes to the breakdown of the family which creates whole new set of issues for loved ones.
- Economy trickle-down effects. Lots of hidden depression among farmers
- Elder care
- Emergency ambulance service, paramedics – EMTs
- Enough people wanting to work at jobs that pay well
- Growing business enough to keep our main street vibrant, schools growing, and activities increasing. I'd love to see new facilities for the school and swimming pool, as well as more park equipment and beach activities for healthy activities for families and kids
- I feel that in the community of Harvey, drugs are a big issue, and the lack of proper law enforcement to bust the drugs out of the community. Our law enforcement has never been very strong, and we just keep getting by with cops that are careless and don't care too much about the job except a paycheck
- Ignorance and apathy
- Illegal drug usage (3)
- Illegal drugs are a concern for me. I feel they are present in our community and local area but I don't see much being done about controlling them
- It seems the only thing "to do" in Harvey is drink. People always ask me what there is to do in this town & most often all activities involve drinking. Or if it doesn't involve drinking people shy away because they're so used to having that as a fallback
- Jobs
- Jobs and being able to take the trash to the dump more
- Lack of community services for kidney dialysis patients
- Many residents are on a fixed income and are not in a position to have their taxes raised to accommodate a new school, major repairs, etc. to the city
- No dialysis unit
- Obesity
- Poor people
- Population decrease
- Retaining and supporting current businesses to keep young families here
- RX prices
- Stress and mental health
- Support for addiction/child neglect

- Too rural – not enough resources
- Well-paid jobs

13. What prevents you or other community residents from receiving healthcare?

- No dialysis unit
- Nothing prevented me
- One size fits all: going to a health professional and not really feeling like they are listening. The one-size-fits-all approach that really doesn't find or address the root issue. It seems like they just want to throw a pill at it and see you again in a few months.

14. Where do you turn for trusted health information?

- Hospital president
- Naturopathic physicians, continuing education course, etc.

19. Where do find out about local health services available in your area?

- Hospital

20. What specific healthcare services, if any, do you think should be added locally?

- Allergy specialist
- Cardiology, coming in once monthly
- Chemotherapy, infusions and other oncology services
- Competent vision services, optometrist and ophthalmology
- Dialysis unit
- Dialysis, assisted living
- Dialysis, some cancer treatments
- Exercise facility
- Full-time cardiac doctor
- I feel the area does a good job providing what is needed
- Kidney analysis
- Mental health (2)
- Mental health counselors, licensed addiction counselors
- Mental rehab/addiction services
- More specialists (3)
- Not aware of accessibility of hospice
- Specialist in cardiology and in feet care, massage therapy
- Viability of ambulance services

23. Health insurance or health coverage status:

- HSA account
- Humana
- Parent

31. Overall, please share concerns and suggestions to improve the delivery of local healthcare.

- Please get a dialysis unit please
- Affordable office visits – out-of-pocket expenses. I don't have insurance to still have to pay $140 for an office visit when I have a cold
- Ambulance services, cost of long-term care, eye care choices are areas of concern. More outpatient services for mental health
- Background checks of doctors
- Being able to retain our services and providers

- Better ambulance EMT services
- Exercise facility
- For a small town I feel blessed to have the services we do and feel present services are adequate and changes are made to meet needs as they arise
- Happy to have more local services available and more healthcare professionals to provide care
- Happy to have the healthcare that we do have considering it is a small community
- Have seen plenty of advertising about the St. Aloisius clinic over the past few months. Would like to see more advertising about the numerous other healthcare services available in Harvey, whether they are a direct part of St. Aloisius or a visiting consulting service. Would be nice to see the 2 clinics, St. Aloisius clinic and Central Dakota Clinic working together into the future with emphasis on what each clinic brings individually. No need to duplicate services.
- Healthcare that is affordable. Discounts for self-paying patients. Healthcare workers who address the root issues on health concerns. Treating each patient as an individual, not the "one-size-fits-all" approach
- I see a need for a satellite clinic in my area. Chiropractic care would be convenient as well. There is also a need for public transit between Fessenden and Harvey
- Kidney dialysis is an immediate need with many area people needing dialysis NOW. Already six men in 17-mile radius are on dialysis and having to travel to Bismarck, Minot, and Jamestown
- More places for elderly to go between senior housing and long-term care and professionals to work in that area
- We were very lucky to get certain doctors