Community Health Needs Assessment

SMP Health – St. Aloisius Service Area
Harvey, North Dakota

2022

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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 and State Office of Rural Health grant program. This information 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, SMP Health – St. Aloisius conducted a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) in 2022, the previous CHNA having been conducted in 2019. The Center for Rural Health (CRH) at the University of North Dakota (UND) School of Medicine & Health Sciences (SMHS) 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. Sixty-six St. Aloisius service area residents completed the survey.

Additional information was collected through five 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 2020 to 2021 decreased by 1.9%. The average number of residents younger than age 18 (20.5%) for Wells County comes in 3.1 percentage points lower than the North Dakota average (23.6%). The percentage of residents ages 65 and older is 13% higher for Wells County (28.7%) than the North Dakota average (15.7%), and the rate of education is slightly lower for Wells County (90.3%) than the North Dakota average (93.1%). The median household income in Wells County ($56,519) is much lower than the state average for North Dakota ($65,315).

Data compiled by County Health Rankings show Wells County is doing better than North Dakota in health outcomes/factors for 20 categories.

Wells County, according to County Health Rankings data, is performing poorly relative to the rest of the state in nine outcome/factor categories.

Of 106 potential community and health needs set forth in the survey, the 66 St. Aloisius service area residents who completed the survey indicated the following 10 needs as the most important:

- Availability of mental health services
- Alcohol use and abuse – youth and adult
- Attracting and retaining young families
- Smoking and tobacco use – youth
- Depression/anxiety – youth and adult
- Child abuse or neglect
- Assisted living options
- Not enough jobs with livable wages
- Emotional abuse
- Bullying/cyberbullying

The survey also revealed the biggest barriers to receiving healthcare (as perceived by community members). They included not insurance/limited insurance (N=18), not affordable (N=14), and concerns about confidentiality (N=12).

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

- People are friendly, helpful, and supportive
- Healthcare
- Feeling connected to people who live here
- Family-friendly
- Active faith community
- Safe place to live

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:

- Not enough affordable housing
- Attracting and retaining young families
- Not enough healthcare staff in general
- Ability to retain primary care providers (MD, DO, NP, PA) and nurses
- Depression/anxiety – youth and adults
- Smoking and tobacco use, exposure to second-hand smoke, vaping/juuling
- Obesity/overweight
- Cost of long-term/nursing home care

Overview and Community Resources

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

St. Aloisius is located in central North Dakota, approximately 70 miles east of Minot and 110 miles northeast of Bismarck. Along with the hospital, agriculture and a flour mill make up the economic base for Wells County. St. Aloisius is located within the city of Harvey, North Dakota, which 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 grocery stores. St. Aloisius is licensed as a Critical Access Hospital with a provider-based Rural Health Clinic and long-term care attached.

Along with the hospital, the economy is based on agri-business, service industries, and retail trade. Wells County is 1,296 square miles of land located just east of the center of North Dakota. It is the 28th most populous county with just under 4,000 residents according to the 2020 census. There are about 823,916.93 acres of land of which 869.36 acres is water surface. It is bordered by Eddy, Foster, Stutsman, Kidder, Burleigh, Sheridan, McHenry, Pierce, and Benson Counties. Wells County is 36 miles or 6 townships square with the seat of county government located in Fessenden.

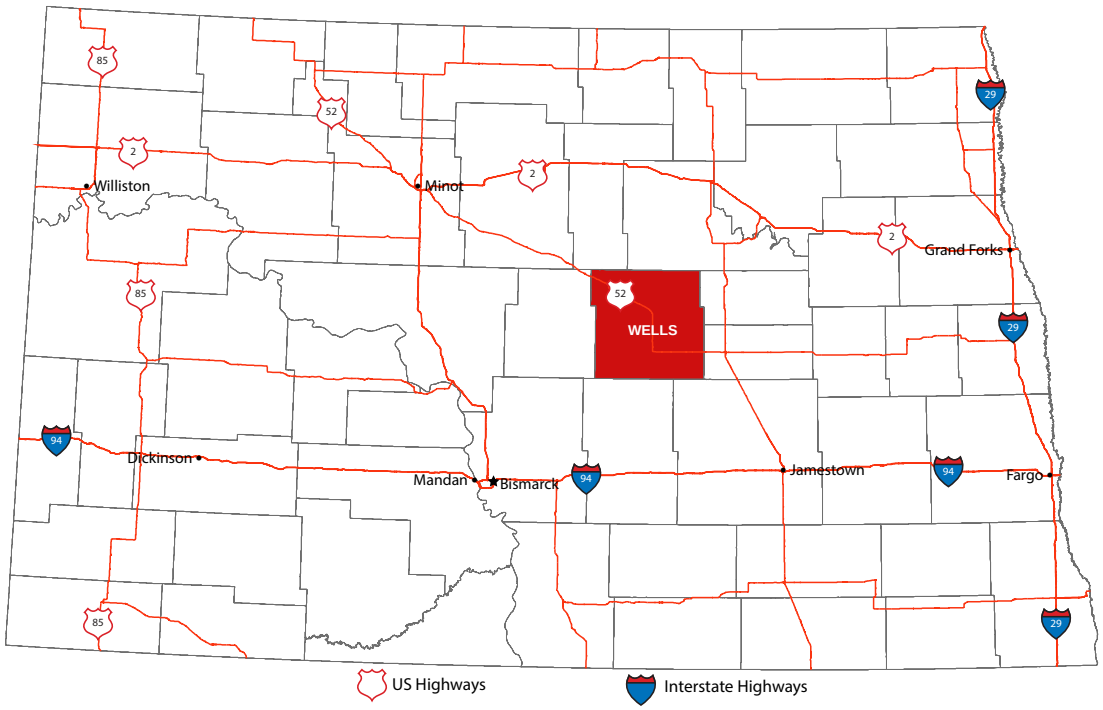
Wells County poverty rate is 8.58% with median household income of $56,519 and median property value of $89,600.

Other healthcare facilities and services in Wells and surrounding counties include: dentists, chiropractors, massage therapists, optometrists, and each county has a long-term healthcare center with various additional levels of care and services. Foster, Eddy, and Wells County Social Services also offers bathing, housekeeping, and meal preparation services. The senior center also provides meals to seniors.

Harvey provides many features to mobilize in terms of physical assets and features; the community includes fitness centers, a facility available for winter walking, swimming pool, city parks,tennis courts, golf course, a movie theater, and birding areas.

Wells County offers transportation to the public through Faith In Action – an entity of First Lutheran Church of Harvey. Transportation is offered to take local residents to appointments a distance from home. The community also has two grocery stores, a pharmacy with delivery services, and a good variety of active businesses on main street. The Harvey and Fessenden/Bowdon school system offers a comprehensive program for students K-12. Preschool is also offered and some licensed, as well as unlicensed, daycares are available in the area.

Figure 1: Wells County



SMP Health - St. Aloisius

SMP Health – St. Aloisius (formerly known as St. Aloisius Medical Center) has a rich, winding history that dates back well over 100 years; more than 80 of those years have been with the Sisters of Mary of the Presentation in Harvey. The Critical Access Hospital (CAH) profile for SMP Health – St. Aloisius includes a summary of hospital-specific information and is available in Appendix A.

After some hospital openings and closings where the building was used for other purposes, the hospital was offered for sale to Reverend Charles A. Eck, Pastor of the St. Cecelia Catholic Church. Accepting the offer of the stockholders, the Sisters of Mary of the Presentation took charge on the morning of October 16, 1938. The first baby born on October 19, 1938 in the new establishment, was a male from Manfred, still located within Wells County. In 1943, the hospital was enlarged and improved to meet the demands of the Harvey community and surrounding areas. Over the years, a new 51-bed hospital was built with the old hospital building converted into a nursing home. A new extended care facility with 56 beds was built and dedicated, a new clinic building was constructed next to the hospital and a new intermediate care facility for 60 residents was completed. In December 1989, a six-unit independent senior living community was built, and a 10-unit complex was built a few years later. In 2002, an on-site daycare center was opened for hospital employees. A cardiac rehabilitation unit was established and later expanded to include a wellness center. A $1.2 million renovation/addition was completed to add to the front of the hospital building and restructure some existing areas.

SMP Health – St. Aloisius has a significant economic impact on the region. They directly employ 180 FTE employees with an annual payroll of over $10.6 million (including benefits). These employees create an additional 66 jobs and nearly $2.19 million in income as they interact with other sectors of the local economy. This results in a total impact of 246 jobs and more than $12.8 million in income. Additional information is provided in Appendix B.

Mission
The mission: SMP Health – St. Aloisius, inspired by Jesus, in union with the Sisters of Mary of the Presentation, ministers health to all we serve.

Vision
Values are: Hope – Creating an atmosphere of trust and confidence; Healing – Caring for body, mind, and spirit; and Hospitality – Welcoming, in a Christ-like way.

St. Aloisius is one of the most important assets in the community and the largest non-profit organization in the Harvey area giving significant return back to the community. St. Aloisius includes a 25-bed CAH with various outpatient therapies and services located in Harvey, a Rural Health Clinic (RHC), and a 70-bed skilled nursing facility located as part of the medical center complex. As a hospital, clinic, long-term care, and designated level 5 trauma center, the medical center provides comprehensive care through physicians, nurse practitioners, and consulting/visiting medical providers for a wide range of medical and emergency situations. With approximately 250 staff members, St. Aloisius, along with contracted healthcare agencies housed within St. Aloisius, is one of the largest employers in the region.

The Clinic is open on Saturdays so patients can "walk-in" for non-emergent care such as cold, flu, fever, etc. If they have COVID-19 symptoms, they must call ahead. No appointment will be made for the Saturday "walk-in" clinics.

Services offered locally by SMP Health – St. Aloisius include:

General and Acute Services

- Acne treatment
- Allergy, flu, and pneumonia shots
- Blood pressure checks
- Cardiac rehab
- Clinic
- Emergency room
- Hospital (acute care)
- Independent senior housing
- Mole/wart/skin lesion removal
- Nutrition counseling
- Ophthalmology evaluation and surgery services (mobile)
- Pharmacy
- Physicals: annuals, D.O.T., sports, and insurance
- Sports medicine
- Surgical services—biopsies
- Surgical services—outpatient
- Swing bed services
- Botox

Screening/Therapy Services

- Pediatric services – no pediatrician (general family practice sees)
- Physical therapy
- Lower extremity circulatory assessment
- Occupational physicals
- Occupational therapy
- Sleep studies
- Social services
- Speech therapy

Radiology Services

- CT scan
- Digital mammography 3D
- Echocardiograms (part of ultrasound)
- EKG
- General X-ray
- Nuclear medicine (mobile unit)
- MRI (mobile unit)
- Ultrasound (in house and mobile unit Tuesday and Thursday)
- Dexa

Laboratory Services

- Hematology
- ABO Blood typing-transfusion services
- Coag testing (clot times)
- Chemistry
- Outpatient lab testing
- Drug testing
- Urine testing

Services offered by OTHER providers/organizations

- Ambulance
- Chiropractic services
- Dental services
- Massage therapy
- Optometric/vision service

Wells County District Health Unit

At Wells County District Health Unit (WCDHU), they believe in the intrinsic worth of the individual, the value of human life and the attainment of the highest standards of health possible as a fundamental right of every individual.

WCDHU staff prides itself on their commitment. The staff takes the health of their patients seriously and works to develop plans that offer assistance in health maintenance across the scope of a person's life.

WCDHU strives to meet the needs of the community by having nurses and services available in both Fessenden and Harvey Offices, as well as Flu Clinics at various community business and schools.

WCDHU employees are dedicated to assuring that Wells County is a healthy place to live and to the belief that each person should have an equal opportunity to enjoy good health. To accomplish this goal, they will promote a healthy lifestyle, protect and enhance the environment, and provide quality health services for the citizens of Wells County.

All services offered WCDHU are available to everyone within the county service areas. Appointments are suggested for Public Health services, including Immunizations. Most programs are offered regardless of income.

Specific services that WCDHU provides are:

- Bicycle helmet safely education
- Blood pressure check
- Breastfeeding resources
- Car seat program
- Child health (well-baby checks)
- Emergency preparedness services – work with community partners as part of local emergency response team
- Environmental health services (water, sewer, health hazard abatement)
- Flu shots
- Foot care services
- Health Tracks (child health screening)
- Home health – in home nursing care
- Immunizations
- Medications 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
- State Opioid Response
- Substance abuse prevention
- Preschool education programs and screening
- Tobacco education, prevention, and control
- Tuberculosis testing and management
- Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) Program
- Worksite wellness – coordinator for staff
- Youth education programs (First Aid, Bike Safety)

Assessment Process

The purpose of conducting a Community Health Needs Assessment (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 which are all included in the SMP Health – St. Aloisius service area. In addition to Harvey, located in the service area are the communities of Bowdon, Carrington, Fessenden, New Rockford, Sykeston, Martin, Anamoose, and Drake.

The Center for Rural Health (CRH), in partnership with St. Aloisius and WCDH, facilitated the CHNA process. Community representatives met regularly in-person, by telephone conference, and email. A CHNA liaison, selected locally, served as the main point of contact between CRH and St. Aloisius. A small steering committee (see Figure 2) was formed that was responsible for planning and implementing the process locally. Representatives from CRH met and corresponded regularly by videoconference 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. Eighteen people, representing a cross section demographically, attended the focus group meeting. The meeting was highly interactive with good participation.

Figure 2: Steering Committee

Pam Stewart	Marketing Specialist, SMP Health – St. Aloisius
Desirae Fleming	CFO/Community Liaison, SMP Health – St. Aloisius
Caitlyn Roemmich	Nursing Administrator, WCDHU
Cheryl Flick	North Dakota EMS President, North Dakota EMS Board
Beth Huseth	Volunteer/Active Community Member, Suicide Prevention
Janelle Pepple	911 Communications/Sheriff's Office, Wells County
Jordan Pepple	Prevention Coordinator, WCDHU

The original survey tool was developed and used by CRH. In order to revise the original survey tool to ensure the data gathered met the needs of hospitals and public health, 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, 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
- 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

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. 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. CRH connects the UND SMHS and other necessary resources, to rural communities, and other healthcare organizations in order to maintain access to quality care for rural residents. In this capacity, 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 18 community members was convened and first met on June 14, 2022. 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 17, 2022 with 10 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 St. Aloisius and WCDH. They included representatives of the health community, business community, political bodies, law enforcement, and education. Not all members of the group were present at both meetings.

Interviews

One-on-one interviews with three key informants were conducted in person in Harvey on June 14, 2022. Two additional key informant interviews were conducted over the phone in June of 2022. A representative from 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 C and a full listing of direct responses provided for the questions that included "Other" as an option are included in Appendix G.

The community member survey was distributed to various residents of Wells County, which are all included in the St. Aloisius 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.
- 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

To promote awareness of the assessment process, press releases led to published articles in the Herald Press in Harvey, who serves a wide area including Harvey, Bowdon, Carrington, Fessenden, New Rockford, Sykeston, Martin, Anamoose, and Drake. Additionally, several "Did you know…" articles were published and community gatherings were held. The Wells County Fair and chamber meeting were also used to share the CHNA information. Information was published on St. Aloisius' website and Facebook page, electronic sign at the street and emailed to contacts and staff at St. Aloisius.

Approximately 50 surveys were provided for distribution in Wells County from CRH, as well many additional copies were made to be used at the Wells County Fair. The surveys were distributed by steering team and community group members at community meetings, to neighbors and at the Wells County Fair by WCDHU.

To help ensure anonymity, included with each survey was a postage-paid return envelope to CRH. In addition, to help make the survey as widely available as possible, residents also could request a survey by calling St. Aloisius or WCDH. The survey period ran from June 14, 2022 to July 8, 2022. Fourteen completed paper surveys were returned.

Area residents were also given the option of completing an online version of the survey, which was publicized in the local newspaper, all other publications and on the St. Aloisius website and Facebook page. Fifty-two online surveys were completed. Eight of those online respondents used the QR code to complete the survey. In total, counting both paper and online surveys, 66 community member surveys were completed, equating to a 5% response rate. This response rate is below average for this type of unsolicited survey methodology.

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 United States 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); 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); and Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) data, which is published by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/index.htm).

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.

There are numerous models that depict the social determinants of health. While the models may vary slightly in the exact percentages that they attribute to various areas, the discrepancies are often because some models have combined factors when other models have kept them as separate factors.

For Figure 3, data has been derived from the County Health Rankings model (https://www.countyhealthrankings.org/resources/county-health-rankings-model) and it illustrates that healthcare, while vitally important, plays only one small role (approximately 20%) in the overall health of individuals and ultimately of a community. Physical environment, social and economic factors, and health behaviors 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.

Figure 3: Social Determinants of Health

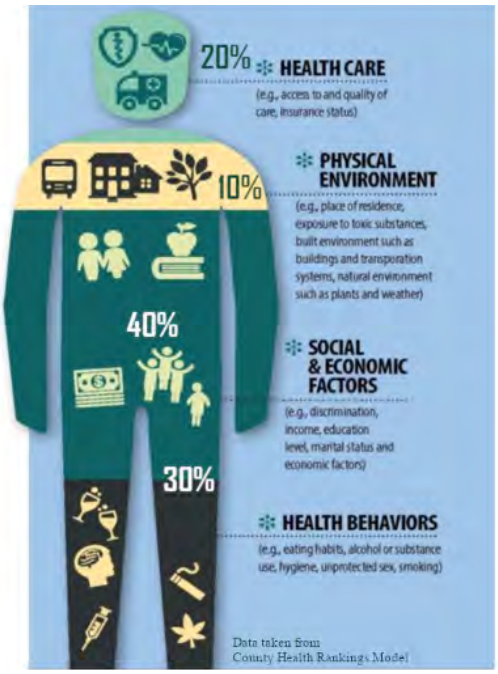


Figure 4 (Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, https://www.kff.org/disparities-policy/issue-brief/beyond-health-care-the-role-of-social-determinants-in-promoting-health-and-health-equity/), provides examples of factors that are included in each of the social determinants of health categories that lead 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
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While the population of North Dakota has grown in recent years, Wells County has seen a decrease in population since 2020. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates show that Wells County's population decreased from 3,982 (2020) to 3,905 (2021).

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 2022 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 2022 County Health Rankings – a flow chart of how a county's rank is determined – may be found in Appendix D. For further information, visit the 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 Wells County District Health and SMP Health – St. Aloisius 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 2022. 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 34th out of 47 ranked counties in North Dakota on health outcomes and 8th out of 48 on health factors. The measures marked 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 shape 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 many counties compared to the rest of the state on all but two of the outcomes, landing at or above rates for other North Dakota counties. When comparing Wells County to the U.S. Top 10% ratings, the only outcome that did not meet these ratings is the number of low birth weight.

On health factors, Wells County perform better than the North Dakota average for counties in several areas. However, when comparing Wells County to the U.S. Top 10% ratings, Wells County falls below average in all but eight areas.

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

- Poor mental health days
- Low birth weight
- Adult obesity
- Excessive drinking
- Uninsured rate
- Preventable hospital stays
- Unemployment rate
- Children in single-parent households
- Alcohol-impaired driving deaths
- Primary care physicians to patient ratio
- Dentist to patient ration
- Mammography screening (% of Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 receiving screening)
- Violent crime
- Air pollution – particulate matter
- Drinking water violations
- Severe housing problems

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

- Poor or fair health rate
- Poor physical health days
- Adult smoking
- Food environment index
- Physical inactivity
- Flu vaccinations (% of fee for service Medicare enrollees receiving vaccination)
- Children in poverty
- Income inequality

TABLE 2: SELECTED MEASURES FROM COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS 2021 – 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* 2022 – WELLS COUNTY			
	Wells County	**U.S. Top 10%**	**North Dakota**
Ranking: Outcomes	**34th**		**(of 47)**
Premature death		5,600	7,100
Poor or fair health	15% ●+	15%	13%
Poor physical health days (in past 30 days)	3.4 ●+	3.4	3.1
Poor mental health days (in past 30 days)	3.6 +	4.0	3.7
Low birth weight	7% ■	6%	7%
Ranking: Factors	**8th**		**(of 48)**
Health Behaviors			
Adult smoking	18% ●■	15%	17%
Adult obesity	36% ■	30%	36%
Food environment index (10=best)	8.7 ●■	8.8	8.9
Physical inactivity	29% ●■	23%	28%
Access to exercise opportunities		86%	64%
Excessive drinking	23% ■	15%	24%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	0% +	10%	41%
Sexually transmitted infections		161.8	509.1
Teen birth rate		11	18
Clinical Care			
Uninsured	7% ■	6%	7%
Primary care physicians	960:1+	1,010:1	1,290:1
Dentists	740:1+	1,210:1	1,480:1
Mental health providers		250:1	470:1
Preventable hospital stays	2,926 ■	2,233	3,553
Mammography screening (% of Medicare enrollees ages 65-74 receiving screening)	56%+	52%	53%
Flu vaccinations (% of fee-for-service Medicare enrollees receiving vaccination)	47% ●■	55%	50%
Social and Economic Factors			
Unemployment	4.4% ■	4.0%	5.1%
Children in poverty	14% ●■	9%	11%
Income inequality	4.5 ●■	3.7	4.4
Children in single-parent households	12% +	14%	19%
Social associations	33.9 +	18.1	15.9
Violent crime	133 ■	63	258
Injury deaths	66 ■	61	72
Physical Environment			
Air pollution – particulate matter	6.4 ■	5.9	6.4
Drinking water violations	No		
Severe housing problems	7% +	9%	12%

Source: http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/north-dakota/2022/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 2019-20.

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 ages 0-17 unless noted otherwise), 2020

Source: https://www.childhealthdata.org/browse/survey

Health Status	North Dakota	National
Children born premature (3 or more weeks early)	9.9%	11.2%
Children ages 10-17 overweight or obese	26.9%	32.1%
Children ages 0-5 who were ever breastfed	86.1%	80.8%
Children ages 6-17 who missed 11 or more days of school	2.9%	3.9%
Healthcare		
Children currently insured	93.6%	93.1%
Children who spent less than 10 minutes with the provider at a preventive medical visit	16.0%	18.1%
Children (1-17 years) who had preventive a dental visit in the past year	73.7%	77.5%
Children (3-17 years) received mental healthcare	10.5%	11.0%
Children (3-17 years) with problems requiring treatment did not receive mental healthcare	2.3%	2.5%
Young children (9-35 mos.) receiving standardized screening for developmental problems	31.1%	36.9%
Family Life		
Children whose families eat meals together four or more times per week	79.2%	75.2%
Children who live in households where someone smokes	16.1%	14.0%
Neighborhood		
Children who live in neighborhoods with parks or playgrounds	81.7%	74.9%
Children living in neighborhoods with poorly kept or rundown housing	9.1%	13.3%
Children living in neighborhood that's usually or always safe	97.3%	94.6%

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:

- Children (1-17 years) who had a preventative dental visit in the past year
- Young children (9-35 mos.) receiving standardized screening for developmental problems
- 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 Wells County is performing more poorly than the North Dakota average on all but three of the examined measures. The areas where Wells County is performing poorly are child food insecurity, Medicaid recipient, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) recipients, and rate of victims of child abuse and neglect requiring services. The most marked difference was on the measure of Medicaid recipient (% of population age 0-20), at 8.5% higher rate in Wells County.

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

	Wells County	North Dakota
Child food insecurity, 2019	**10.2%**	9.6%
Medicaid recipient (% of population age 0-20), 2021	**34.6**	26.1%
Children enrolled in Healthy Steps (CHIP) (% of population age 0-18), 2021	1.7	2.1%
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) recipients (% of population age 0-18), 2021	**21.9%**	17.0%
Licensed childcare capacity (# of children), 2022	26	35,055
Four-year high school cohort graduation rate, 2020/2021	87.8%	87.0%
Victims of child abuse and neglect requiring services (rate per 1,000 children ages 0-17), 2020	**10.42**	8.89

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 U.S. 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 and 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 have been collected in 2015, 2017, and 2019. They are further broken down by rural and urban percentages. The trend column shows an "=" for statistically insignificant change (no change), "↑" for an increased trend in the data changes from 2017 to 2019, and "↓" for a decreased trend in the data changes from 2017 to 2019. The final column shows the 2019 national average percentage. For a more complete listing of the YRBS data, see Appendix E.

TABLE 5: Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

North Dakota High School Survey
Rate Increase ↑, rate decrease ↓, or no statistical change = in rate from 2017-2019.

	ND 2015	ND 2017	ND 2019	ND Trend ↑, ↓, =	Rural ND Town Average	Urban ND Town Average	National Average 2019
Injury and Violence							
% of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)	8.5	8.1	5.9	=	8.8	5.4	6.5
% 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)	17.7	16.5	14.2	=	17.7	12.7	16.7
% of students who talked on a cell phone while driving (on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)	NA	56.2	59.6	=	60.7	60.7	NA
% of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)	57.6	52.6	53.0	=	56.5	51.8	39.0
% of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	5.4	7.2	7.1	=	7.4	6.4	8.0
% of students who experienced sexual violence (being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	NA	8.7	9.2	=	7.1	8.0	10.8
% of students who were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	24.0	24.3	19.9	↓	24.6	19.1	19.5
% of students who were electronically bullied (includes texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media ever during the 12 months before the survey)	15.9	18.8	14.7	↓	16.0	15.3	15.7
% of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	13.5	14.5	15.3	=	16.3	16.0	15.7
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 one day during the 30 days before the survey)	22.3	20.6	33.1	↑	32.2	31.9	32.7
% of students who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)	NA	18.1	12.2	**NA**	15.1	10.9	10.5
% of students who currently were binge drinking (four or more drinks for female students, five or more for male students within a couple of hours on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)	NA	16.4	15.6	=	17.2	14.0	13.7
% of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	15.2	15.5	12.5	=	11.4	14.1	21.7
% of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)	NA	14.4	14.5	=	12.8	13.3	14.3
Weight Management, Dietary Behaviors, and Physical Activity							
% of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index)	14.7	16.1	16.5	=	16.6	15.6	16.1
% of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index)	13.9	14.9	14.0	=	17.4	14.0	15.5
% of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (during the seven days before the survey)	3.9	4.9	6.1	=	5.8	5.3	6.3

% of students who did not eat vegetables (green salad, potatoes [excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips], carrots, or other vegetables, during the seven days before the survey)	4.7	5.1	6.6	=	5.3	6.6	7.9
% 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 seven days before the survey)	18.7	16.3	15.9	=	17.4	15.1	15.1
% of students who did not drink milk (during the seven days before the survey)	13.9	14.9	20.5	↑	14.8	20.3	30.6
% of students who did not eat breakfast (during the seven days before the survey)	11.9	13.5	14.4	=	13.3	14.1	16.7
% 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)	NA	2.7	2.8	=	2.1	2.9	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 seven days before the survey)	NA	51.5	49.0	=	55.0	22.6	55.9
% of students who watched television 3 or more hours per day (on an average school day)	18.9	18.8	18.8	=	18.3	18.2	19.8
% of students who played video or computer games or used a computer 3 or more hours per day (for something that was not schoolwork on an average school day)	38.6	43.9	45.3	=	48.3	45.9	46.1
Other							
% of students who ever had sexual intercourse	38.9	36.6	38.3	=	35.4	36.1	38.4
% of students who had eight or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)	NA	31.8	29.5	=	31.8	33.1	NA
% of students who brushed their teeth on seven days (during the seven days before the survey)	NA	69.1	66.8	=	63.0	68.2	NA

Sources: https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/results.htm; https://www.nd.gov/dpi/districtsschools/safety-health/youth-risk-behavior-survey

Low Income Needs

The North Dakota Community Action Agencies (CAAs), as nonprofit organizations, were originally established under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 to fight America's war on poverty. CAAs are required to conduct statewide needs assessments of people who are experiencing poverty. The more recent statewide needs assessment study of low-income people in North Dakota, sponsored by the CAAs, was performed in 2020. The needs assessment study was accomplished through the collaboration of the CAAs and North Dakota State University (NDSU) by means of several kinds of surveys (such as online or paper surveys, etc., depending on the suitability of these survey methods to different respondent groups) to low-income individuals and families across the state of North Dakota. In the study, the survey data were organized and analyzed in a statistical way to find out the priority needs of these people. The survey responses from low-income respondents were separated from the responses from non-low-income participants, which allows the research team to compare them and then identify the similarity, difference, and uniqueness of them in order to ensure the validity and accuracy of the survey study and avoid bias. Additionally, two comparison methods were used in the study, including cross-sectional and longitudinal comparisons. These methods allow the research team not only to identify the top specific needs under the seven need categories, including Employment, Income and Asset-Building, Education, Housing, Health and Social/Behavior Development, Civic Engagement, and Other Supports through the cross-sectional comparison but also to be able to find out the top specific needs, regardless to which categories these needs belong through the longitudinal comparison.

Top Needs Identified by People Experiencing Poverty Across North Dakota

Category	Need
Housing	Rental Assistance
Income	Financial Issues
Employment	Finding a job
Health	Dental Insurance/Affordable Dental Care
Education	Cost

2020 North Dakota LOW INCOME COMMUNITY NEEDS

Helping People. Changing Lives. community Action PARTNERSHIP
AMERICA'S POVERTY FIGHTING NETWORK

NDSU NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY

Assessed by CAPND and NDSU, November 2020

KEY FINDINGS

1st Priority Need

Rental Assistance

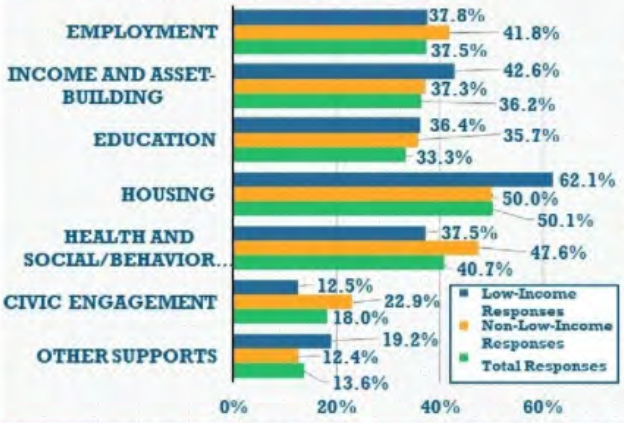
3,458 Total Survey Responses

- **1,086** Low-Incomes
- **2,084** Non- Low-Incomes
- **288** Others (roles cannot be identified)

"***Rental Assistance***" becomes the 1st priority need of people experiencing poverty across the state under the category of "***Housing***". This need, however, would represent their immediate (short-term) need, which could be partially or significantly affected by the pandemic of COVID-19.

- The 1st priority need for the non-low-income respondents is "***Mental Health Service***".
- For the community (including both low-income and non-low-income people), the 1st priority need is "***Dental Issuance/Affordable Dental***".

STATEWIDE OVERALL NEEDS



TOP STATEWIDE SPECIFIC NEEDS

Low-Incomes
- **Housing** - Rental Assistance
- **Health and Social/Behavior Development** - Dental Insurance/Affordable Dental
- **Other Needs** - Food

Non-Low-Incomes
- **Health and Social/Behavior Development** - Mental Health Service
- **Health and Social/Behavior Development** - Health Insurance/Affordable Health Care
- **Income and Asset-Building** - Budget/Credit/Debit Counseling

Community (Low-Income & Non-Low-Income)
- **Health and Social/Behavior Development** - Dental Insurance/Affordable Dental
- **Health and Social/Behavior Development** - Health Insurance/Affordable Health Care
- **Health and Social/Behavior Development** - Mental Health Service

TOP REGIONAL OVERALL NEEDS FOR LOW-INCOMES

1. Housing
2. Health and Social/Behavior Development
3. Income and Asset - Building

1. Housing
2. Income and Asset - Building
3. Education

1. Housing
2. Income and Asset - Building
3. Employment

1. Housing
2. Education
3. Income and Asset - Building

1. Housing
2. Employment
3. Health and Social/Behavior Development

1. Housing
2. Health and Social/Behavior Development
3. Income and Asset - Building

1. Health and Social/Behavior Development
2. Income and Asset - Building
3. Housing

1. Housing
2. Employment
3. Income and Asset - Building

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This project was supported by the Consensus Council, Inc. (in partnership with the Bush Foundation) through the Community Innovation Grants.

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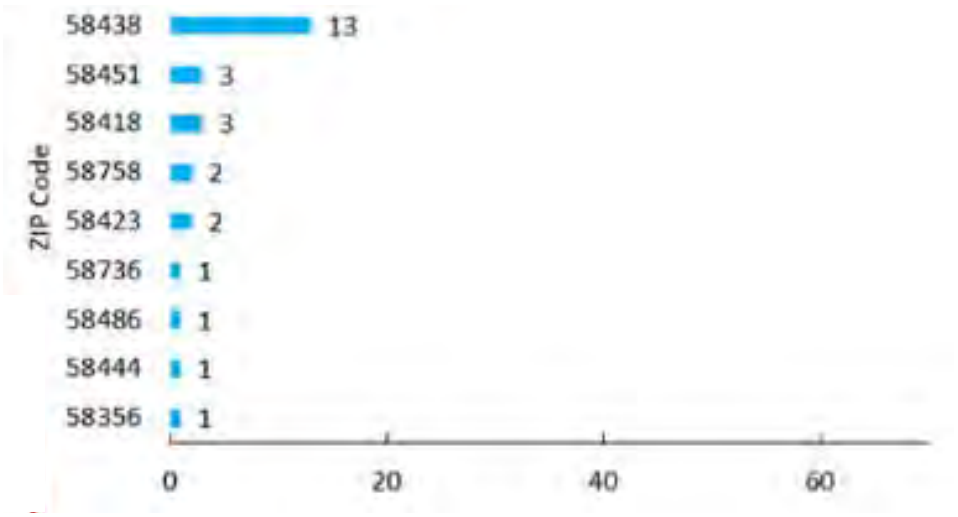
Survey Results

As noted previously, 66 community members completed the survey in communities throughout the counties in the St. Aloisius service area. For all questions that contained an "Other" response, all of those direct responses may be found in Appendix G. In some cases, a summary of those comments is additionally included in the report narrative. The "Total respondents" number under each heading indicates the number of people who responded to that particular question and the "Total responses" number under the heading depicts the number of responses selected for that question (some questions allow for selection of more than one response).

The survey requested that respondents list their home ZIP code. While not all respondents provided a ZIP code, 47 did, revealing that a large majority of respondents (N=20) lived in Harvey. These results are shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Survey Respondents' Home ZIP Code
Total respondents: 47



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

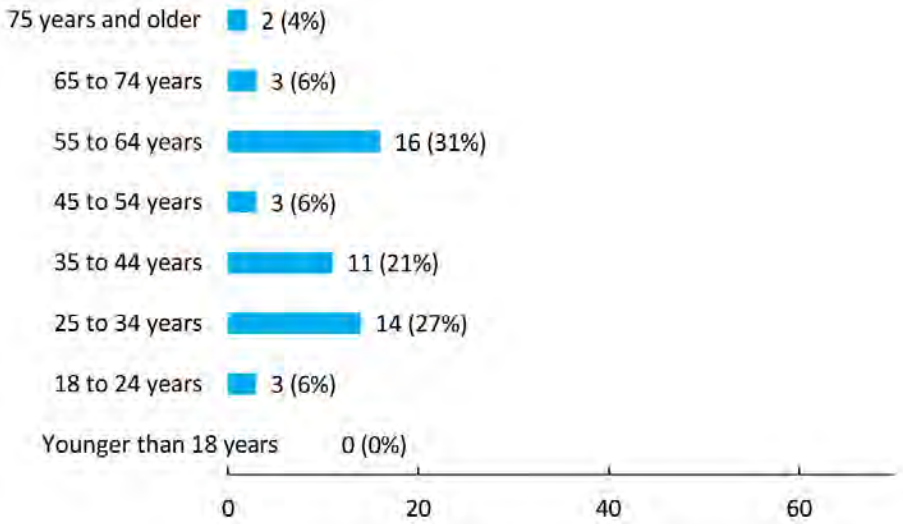
To better understand the perspectives being offered by survey respondents, survey-takers were asked a few demographic questions. Throughout this report, numbers (N) instead of just percentages (%) are reported because percentages can be misleading with smaller numbers. Survey respondents were not required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

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

- 41% (N=21) were age 55 or older
- The majority (76%, N=38) were female
- Over two-thirds of the respondents (70%, N=34) had bachelor's degrees or higher
- The number of those working full time (67%, N=34) was almost five times higher than those who were retired (14%, N=7) or working part-time (14%, N=7)
- 96% (N=50) of those who reported their ethnicity/race were White/Caucasian
- 32% of the population (N=16) 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 = 52



People younger than age 18 are not questioned using this survey method.

Figure 7: Gender Demographics of Survey Respondents
Total respondents = 50

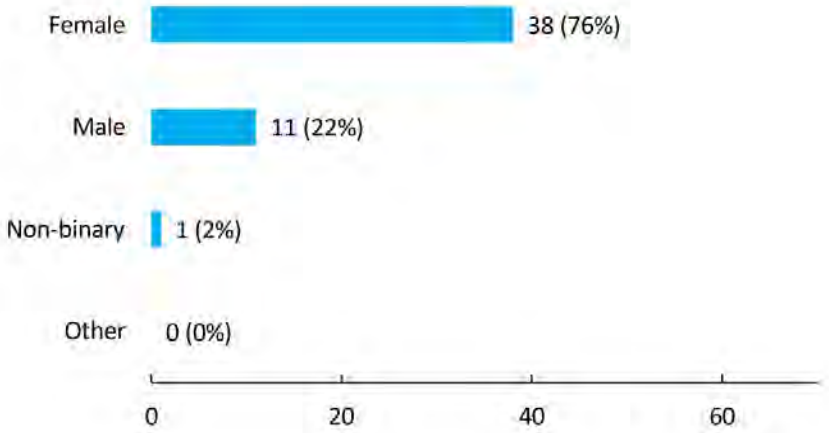


Figure 8: Educational Level Demographics of Survey Respondents
Total respondents = 49

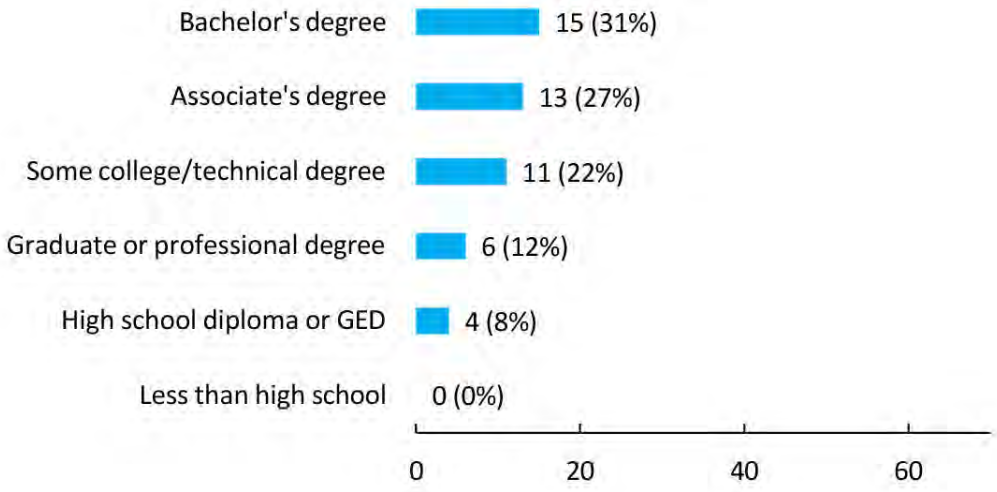
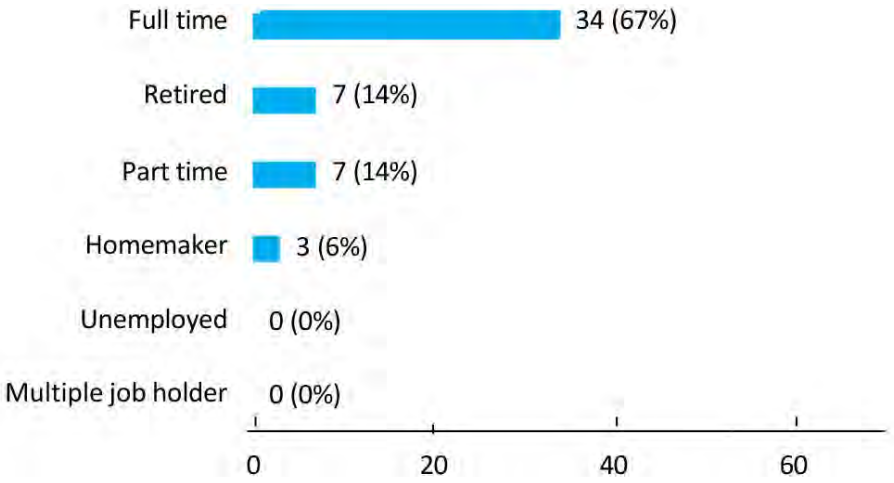
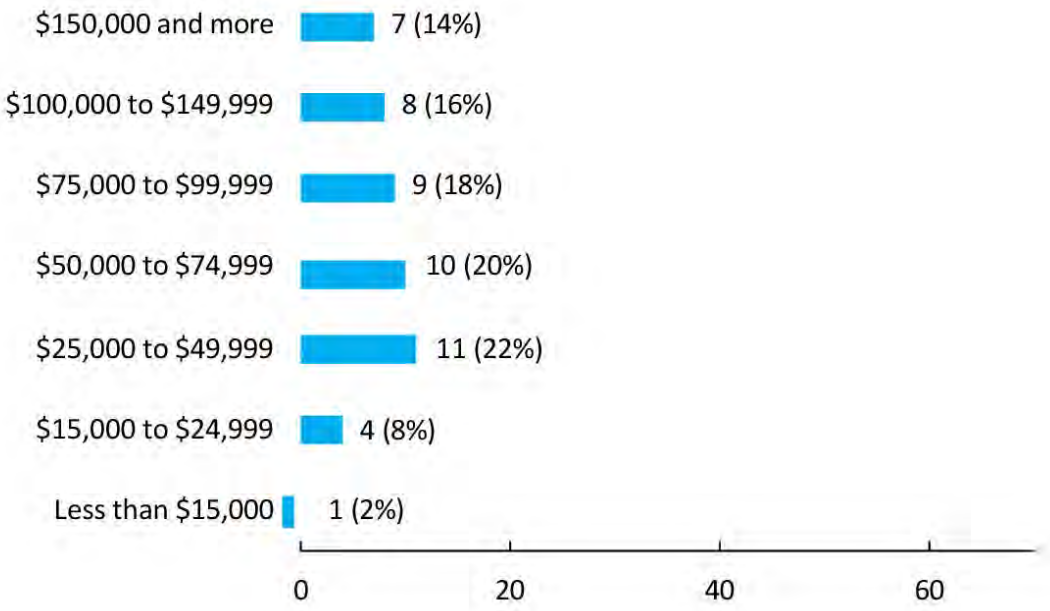


Figure 9: Employment Status Demographics of Survey Respondents
Total respondents = 51



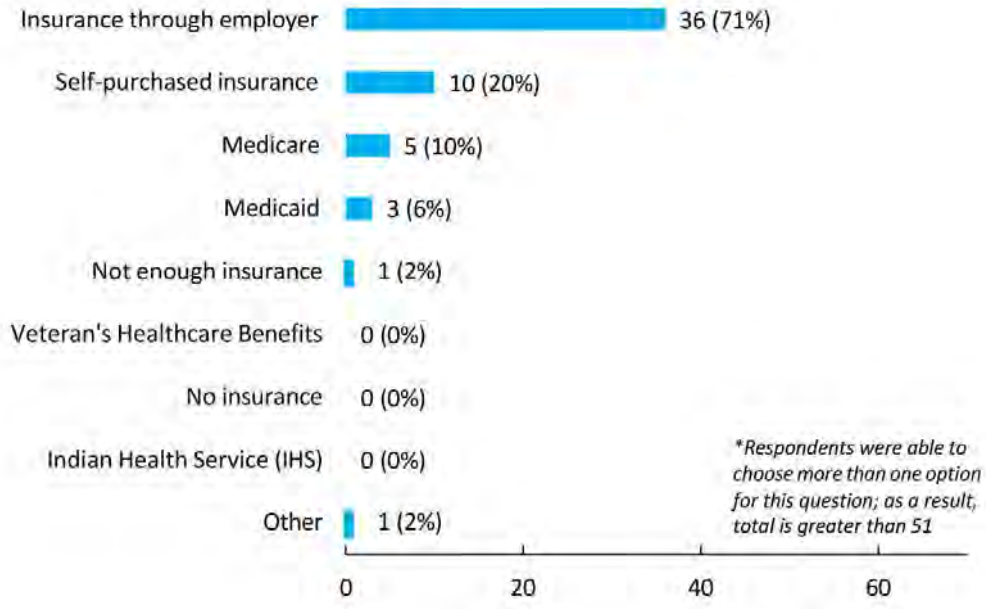
Of those who provided a household income, 10% (N=5) community members reported a household income of less than $25,000. Thirty percent (N=15) indicated a household income of $100,000 or more. This information is shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10: Household Income Demographics of Survey Respondents
Total respondents = 50



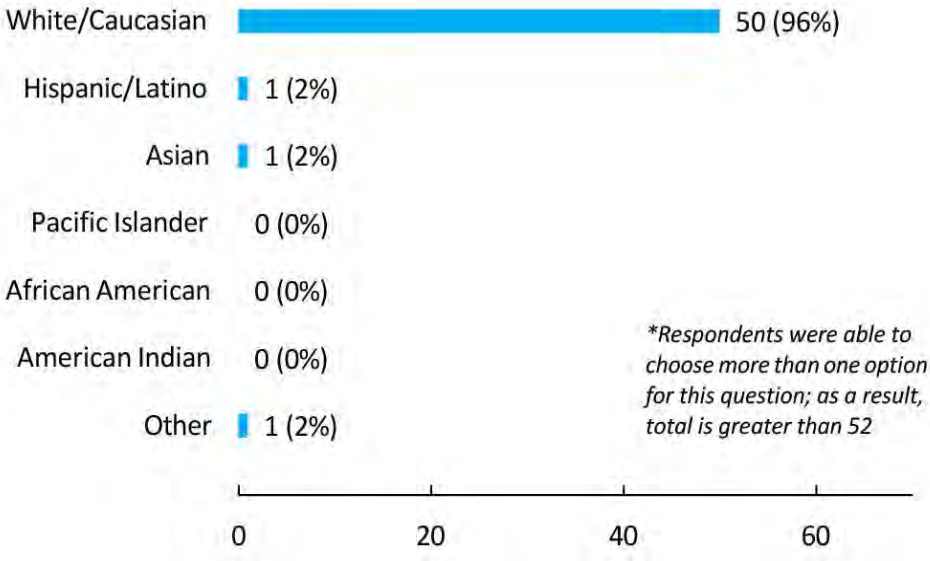
Community members were asked about their health insurance status, which is often associated with whether people have access to healthcare. Two percent (N=1) of the respondents reported having no health insurance or being under-insured. The most common insurance types were insurance through one's employer (N=36), followed by self-purchased (N=10) and Medicare (N=5).

Figure 11: Health Insurance Coverage Status of Survey Respondents
Total respondents = 51*



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 97.3% of the population is White in Wells County.

Figure 12: Race/Ethnicity Demographics of Survey Respondents
Total respondents = 52*



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 35 respondents agreeing) that community assets include:

- People are friendly, helpful, supportive (N=54)
- Family-friendly (N=53)
- Safe place to live (N=52)
- Feeling connected to people who live here (N=43)
- Active faith community (N=38)

Figures 13 to 16 illustrate the results of these questions.

Figure 13: Best Things About the PEOPLE in Your Community
Total responses = 64*

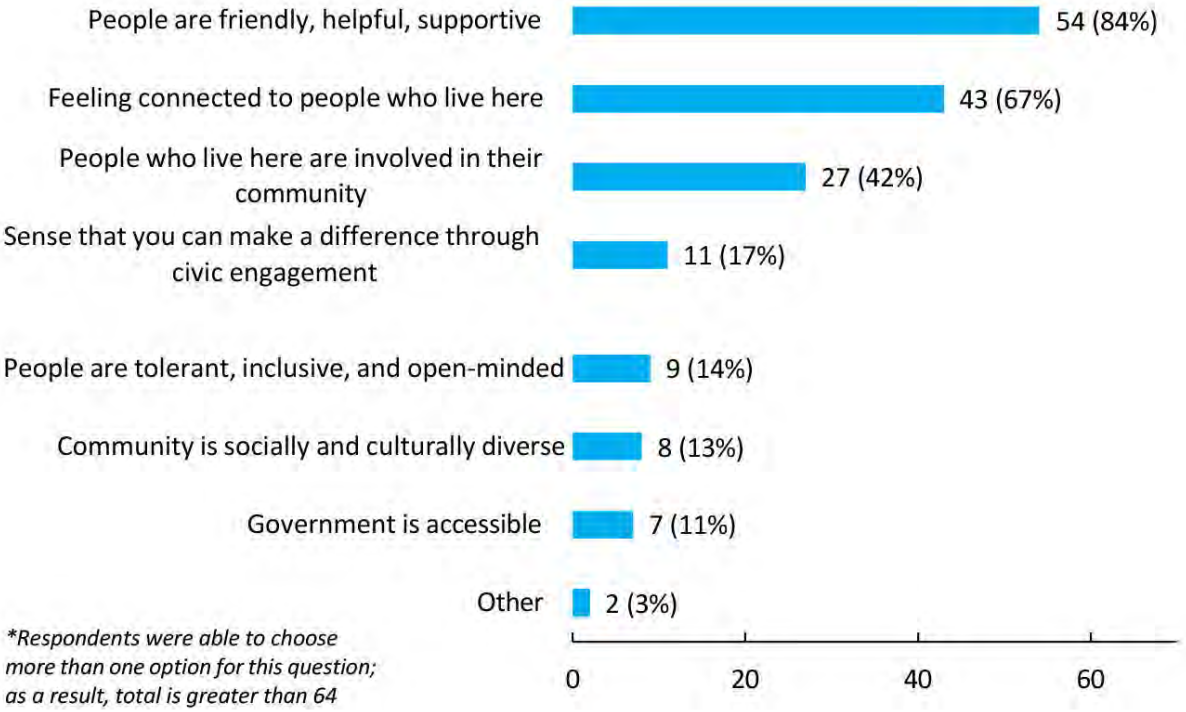
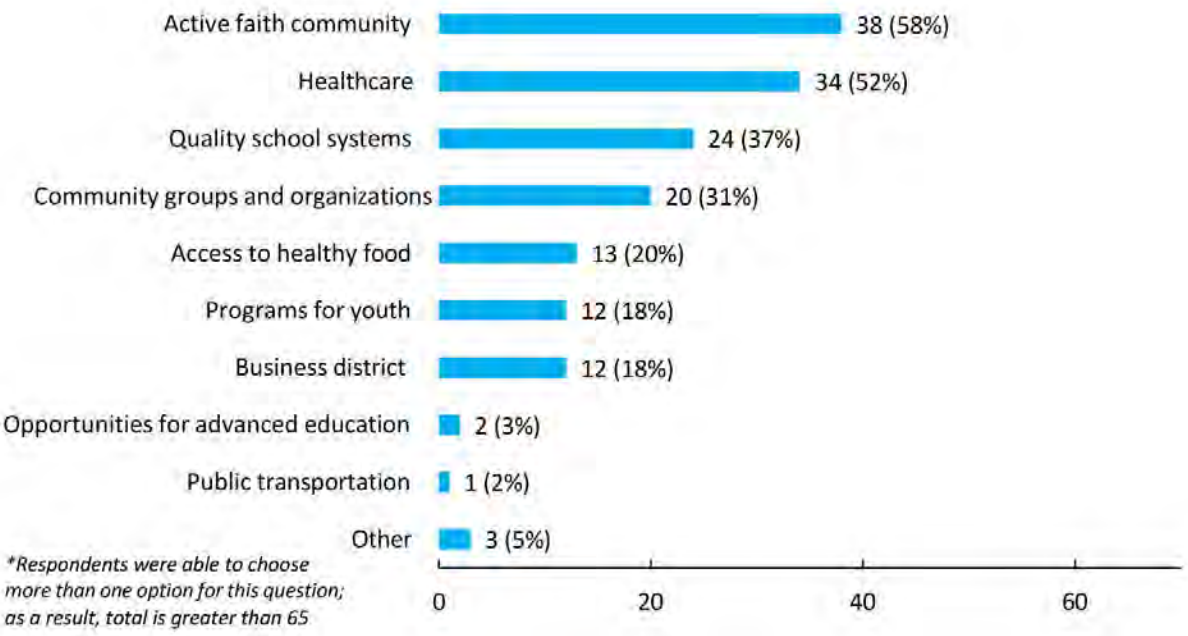


Figure 14: Best Things About the SERVICES AND RESOURCES in Your Community
Total responses = 65*



Respondents who selected "Other" specified that the best things about services and resources included quality school system with good personnel.

Figure 15: Best Things About the QUALITY OF LIFE in Your Community
Total responses = 66*

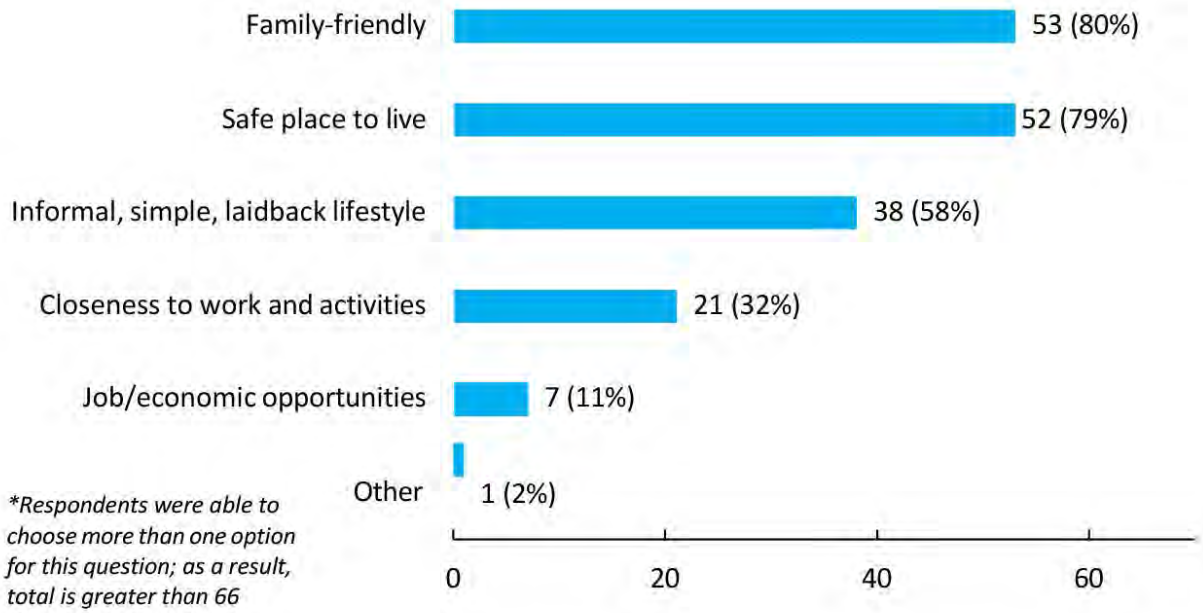
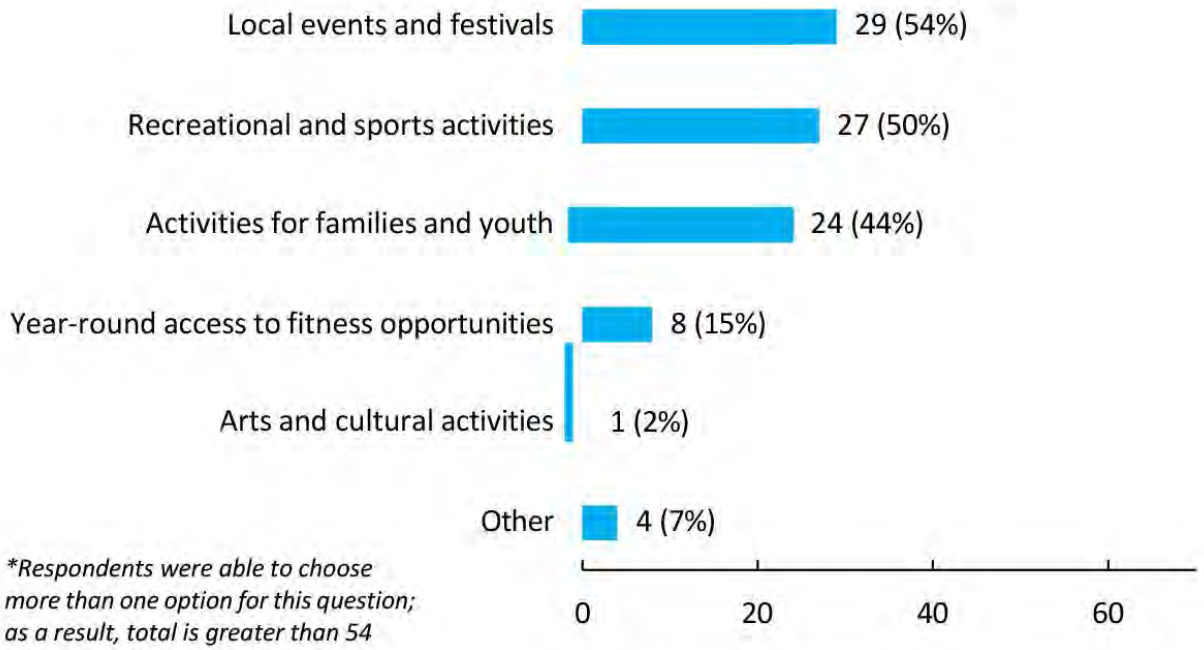


Figure 16: Best Thing About the ACTIVITIES in Your Community
Total responses = 54*



Respondents who selected "Other" specified that the best things about the activities in the community included activities and access to play equipment in the summer.

Community Concerns

At the heart of this Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) 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
- Violence

With regard to responses about community challenges, the most highly voiced concerns (those having at least 25 respondents) were:

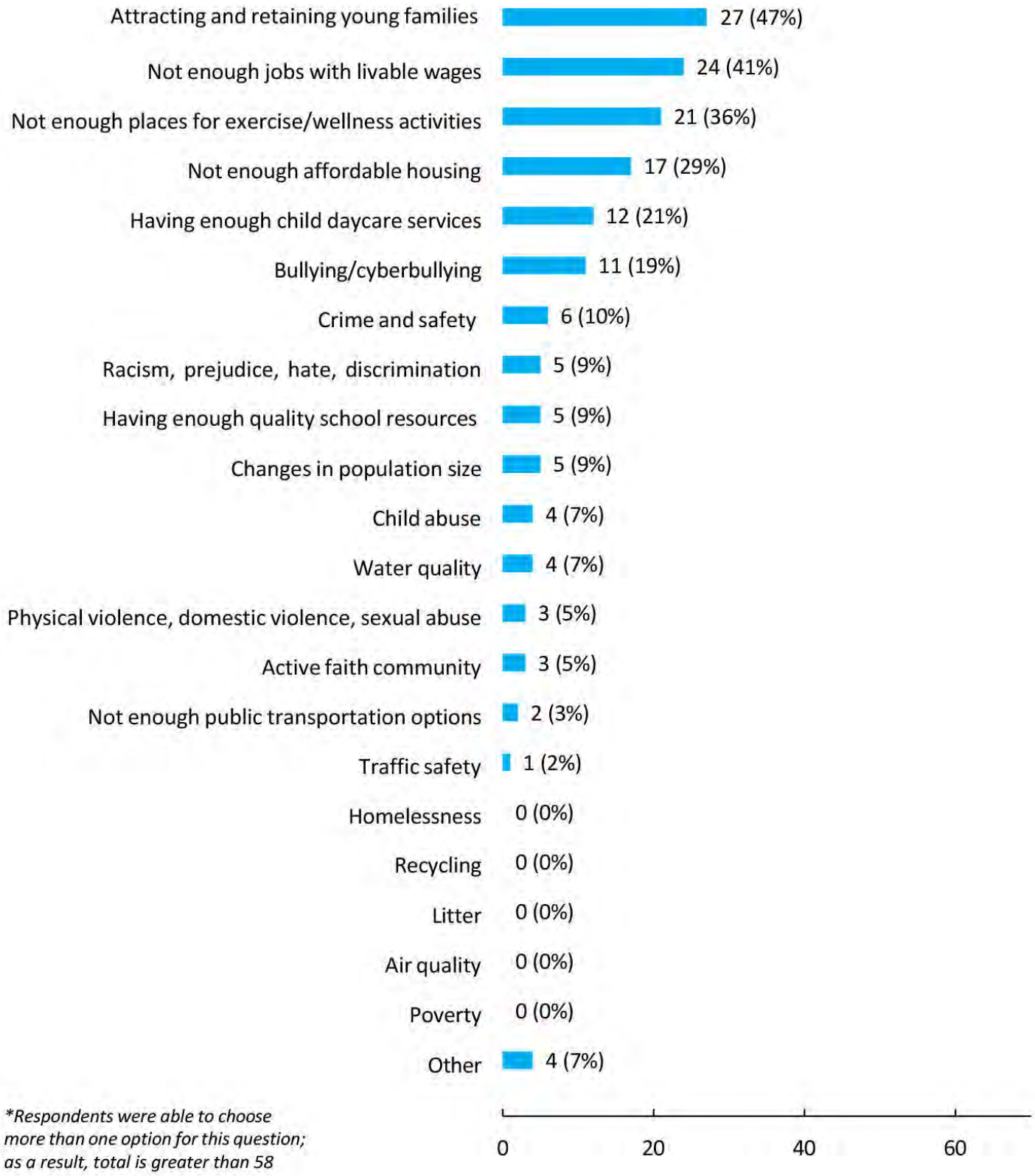
- Depression/anxiety – adults (N= 37)
- Bullying/cyberbullying – violence (N=34)
- Depression/anxiety – youth (N=28)
- Attracting and retaining young families (N=27)
- Alcohol use and abuse – youth (N=26)
- Alcohol use and abuse – adults (N=25)

The other issues that had at least 20 votes included:

- Not enough jobs with livable wages (N=24)
- Child abuse/neglect (N=24)
- Emotional abuse – violence (N=23)
- Smoking and tobacco use – youth (N=23)
- Availability of mental health services (N=23)
- Assisted living options – senior (N=22)
- Not enough places exercise/wellness activities
- Cost of long-term/nursing home care (N=20)

Figures 17 through 22 illustrate these results.

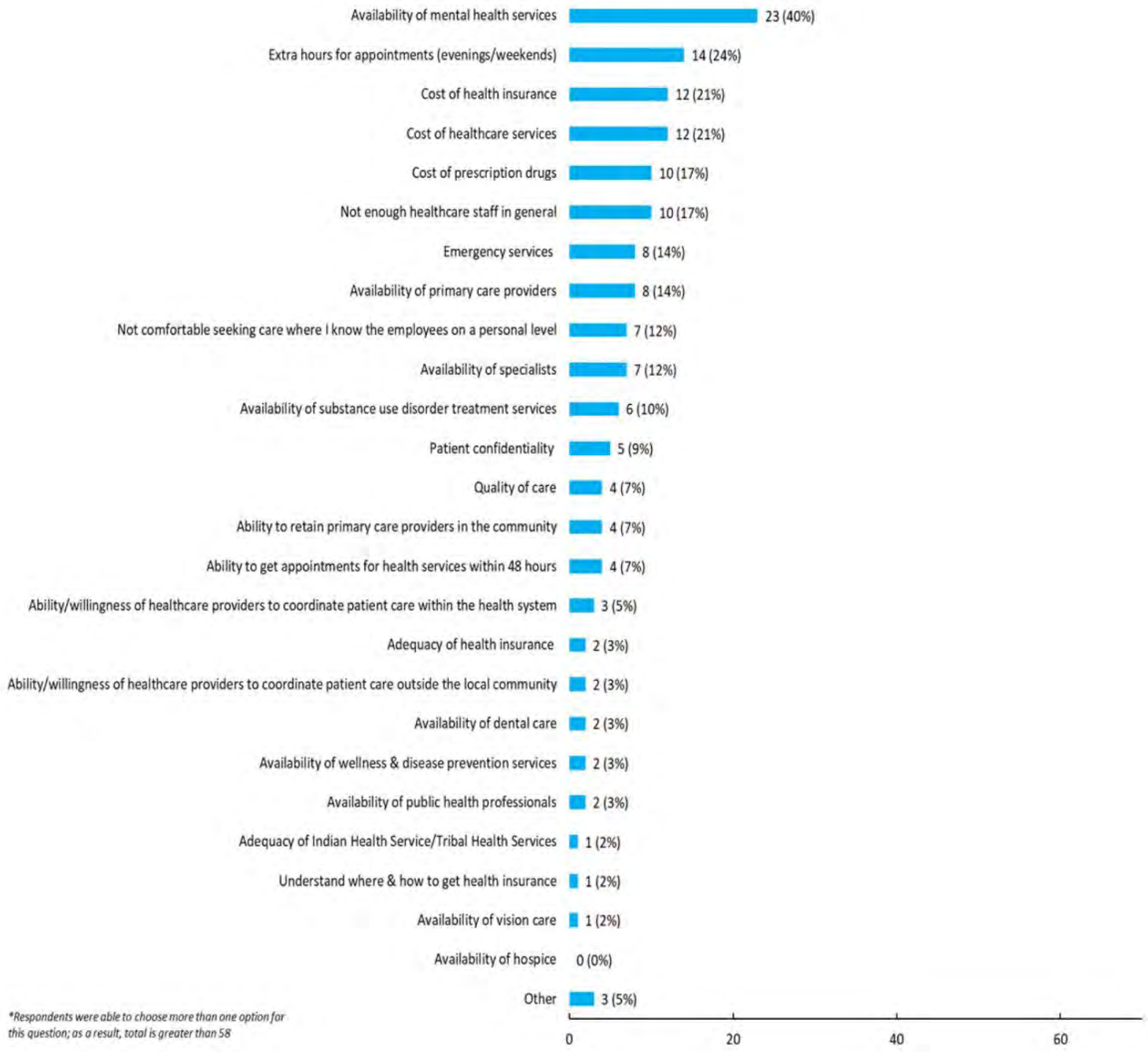
Figure 17: Community/Environmental Health Concerns
Total responses = 58*



**Respondents were able to choose more than one option for this question; as a result, total is greater than 58*

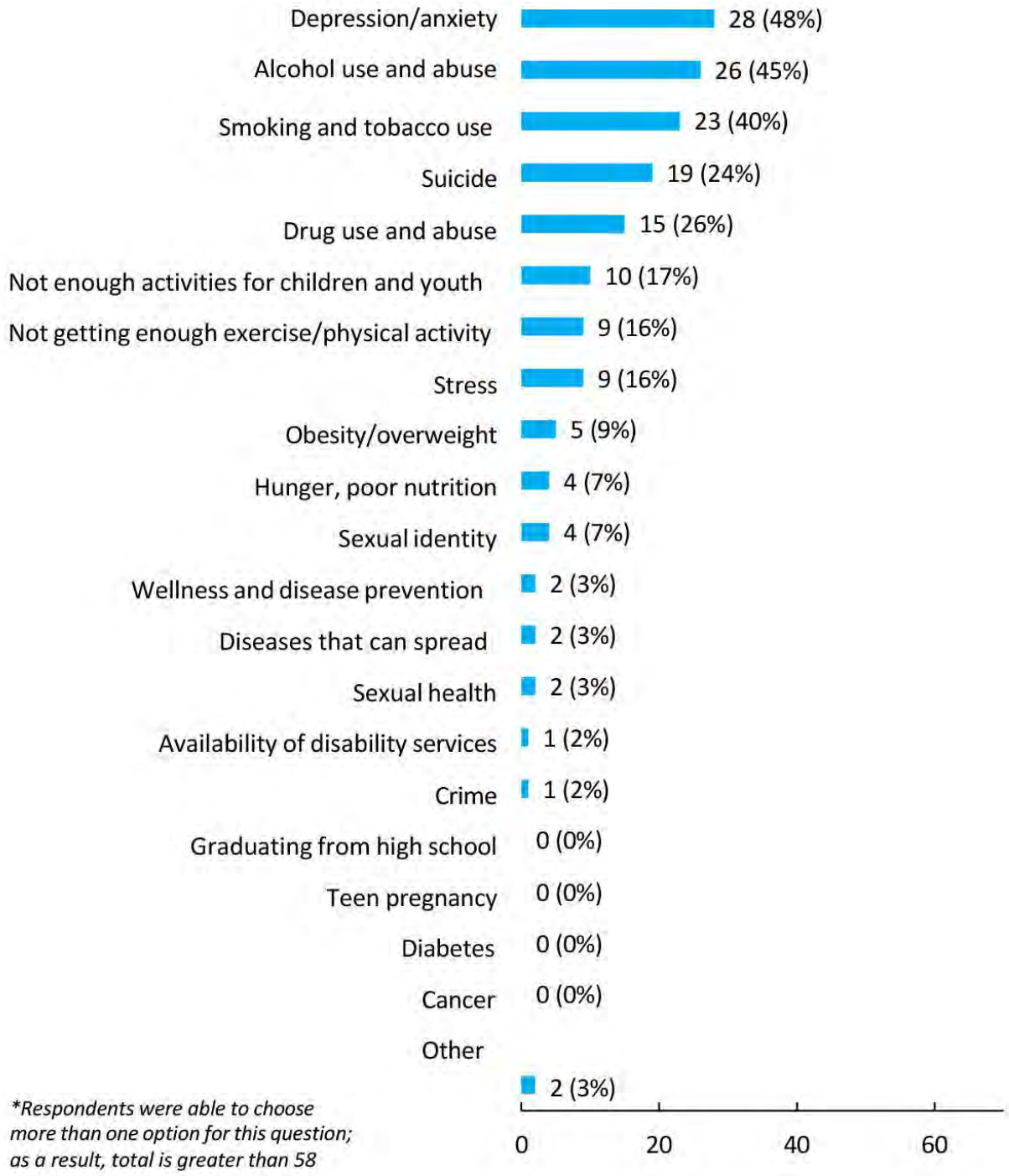
In the "Other" category for community and environmental health concerns, responses included: not enough resources for mental health and lack of assisted living for the older population.

Figure 18: Availability/Delivery of Health Services Concerns
Total responses = 58*



Respondents who selected "Other" identified concerns in the front desk/customer service and mental healthcare for young children.

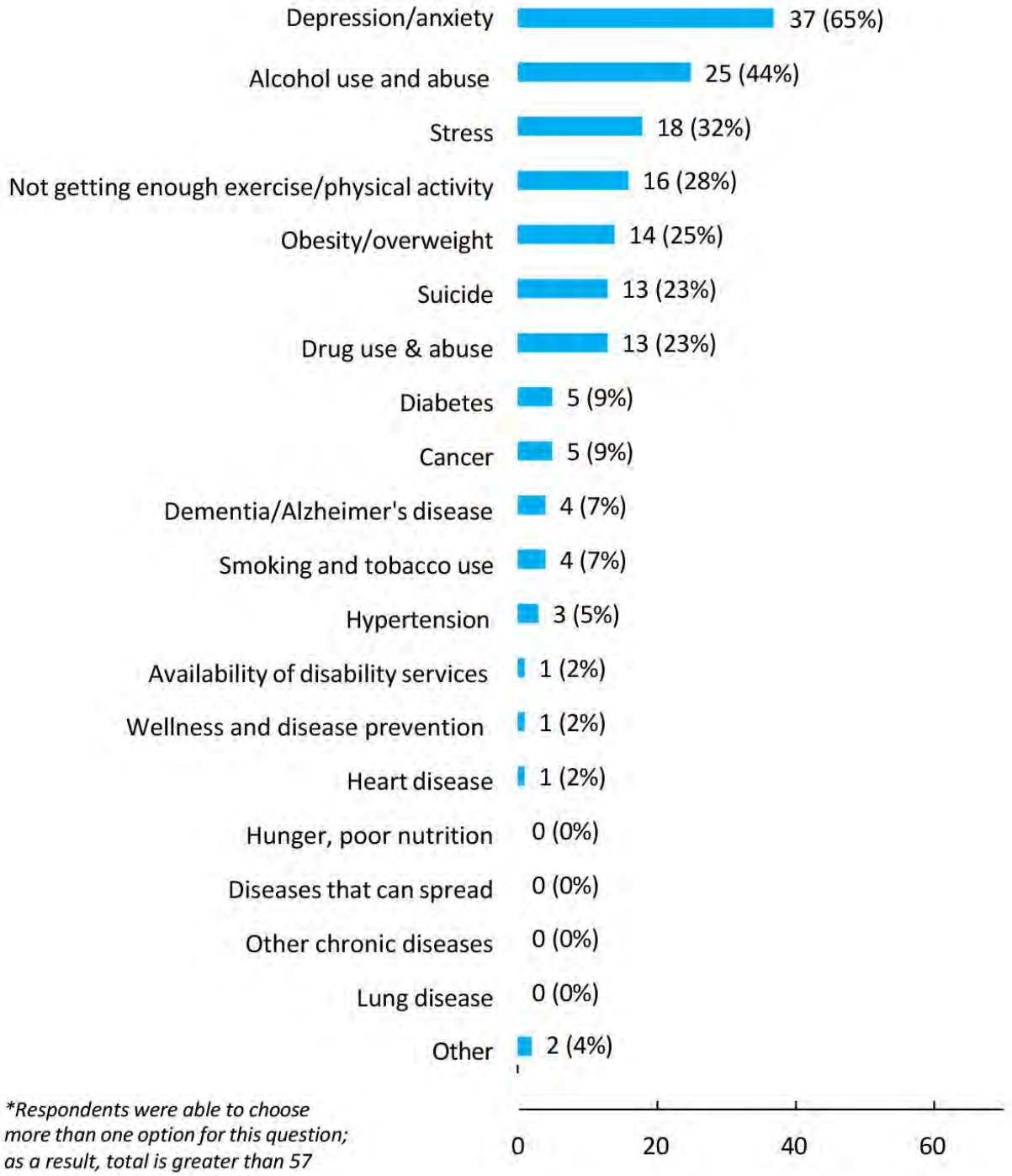
Figure 19: Youth Population Health Concerns
Total responses = 58*



**Respondents were able to choose more than one option for this question; as a result, total is greater than 58*

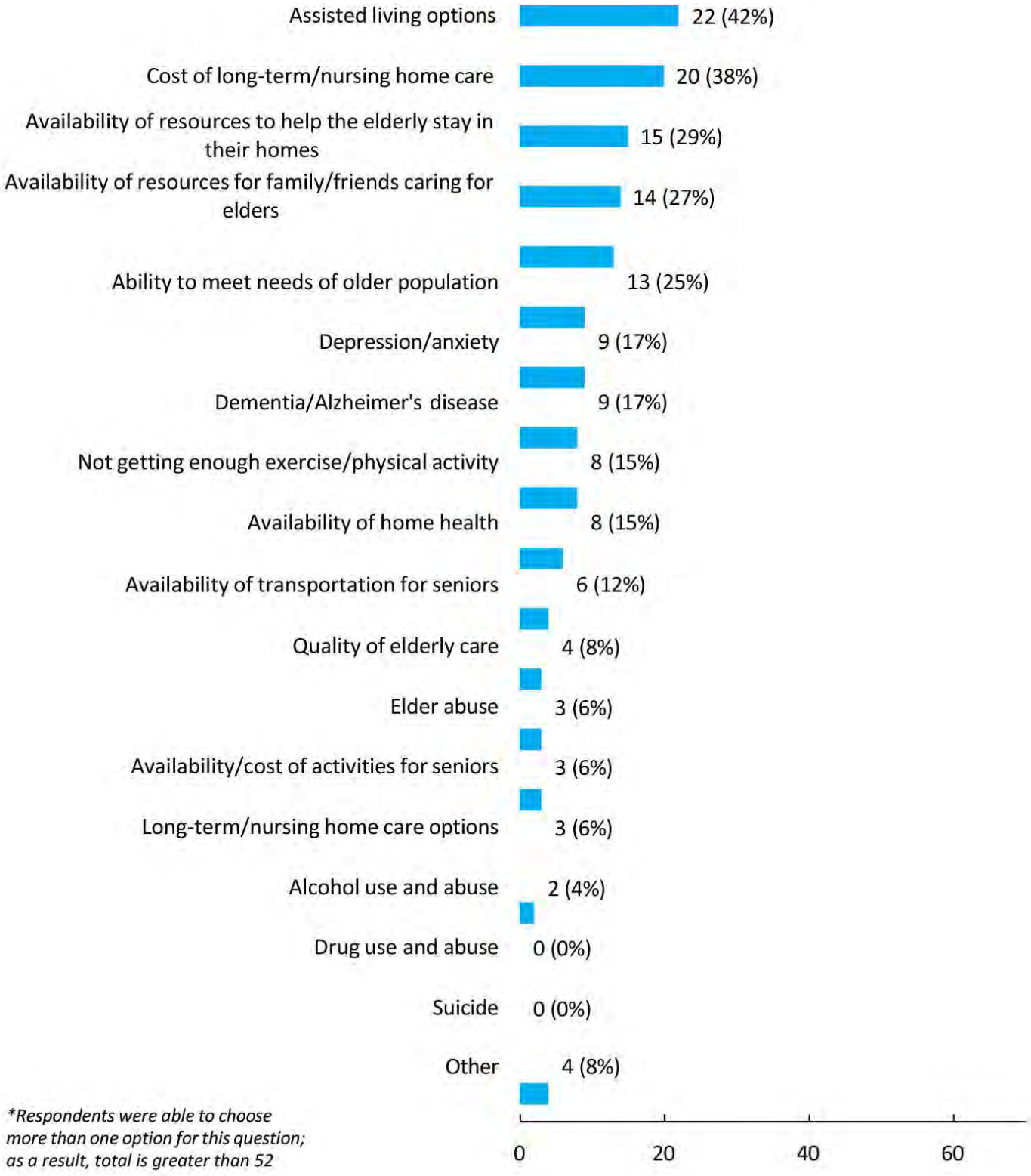
Listed in the "Other" category for youth population concerns were lack of common sense and courtesy and inclusion.

Figure 20: Adult Population Concerns
Total responses = 57*



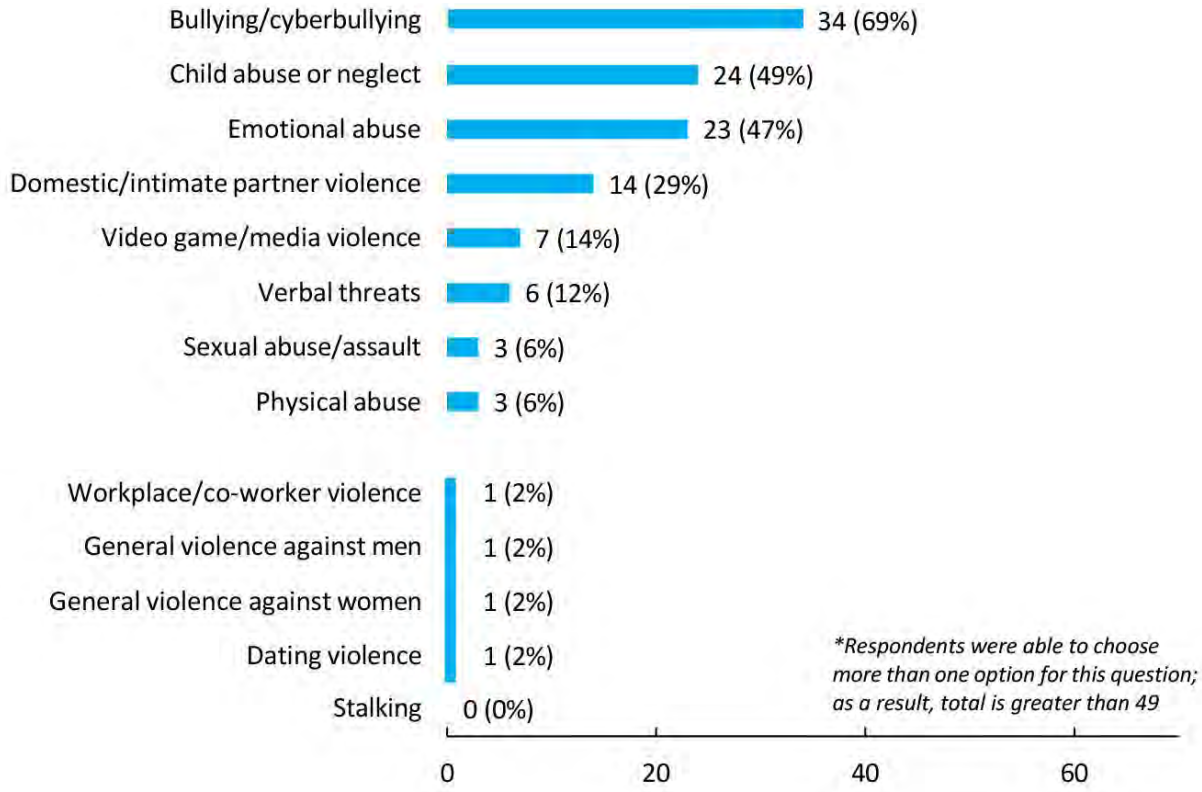
Dysfunctional family life and abuse in the family and lack of common sense were indicated in the "Other" category for adult population concerns.

Figure 21: Senior Population Concerns
Total responses = 52*



In the "Other" category, following were listed: support for veterans (both physically and medicinally), information resources available to the elderly, cost of home health, and basic care options.

Figure 22: Violence Concerns
Total responses = 49*



In an open-ended question, respondents were asked what single issue they feel is the biggest challenge facing their community. Two categories emerged above all others as the top concerns:

1. Cost of living and low wages
2. Lack of mental health services for all ages

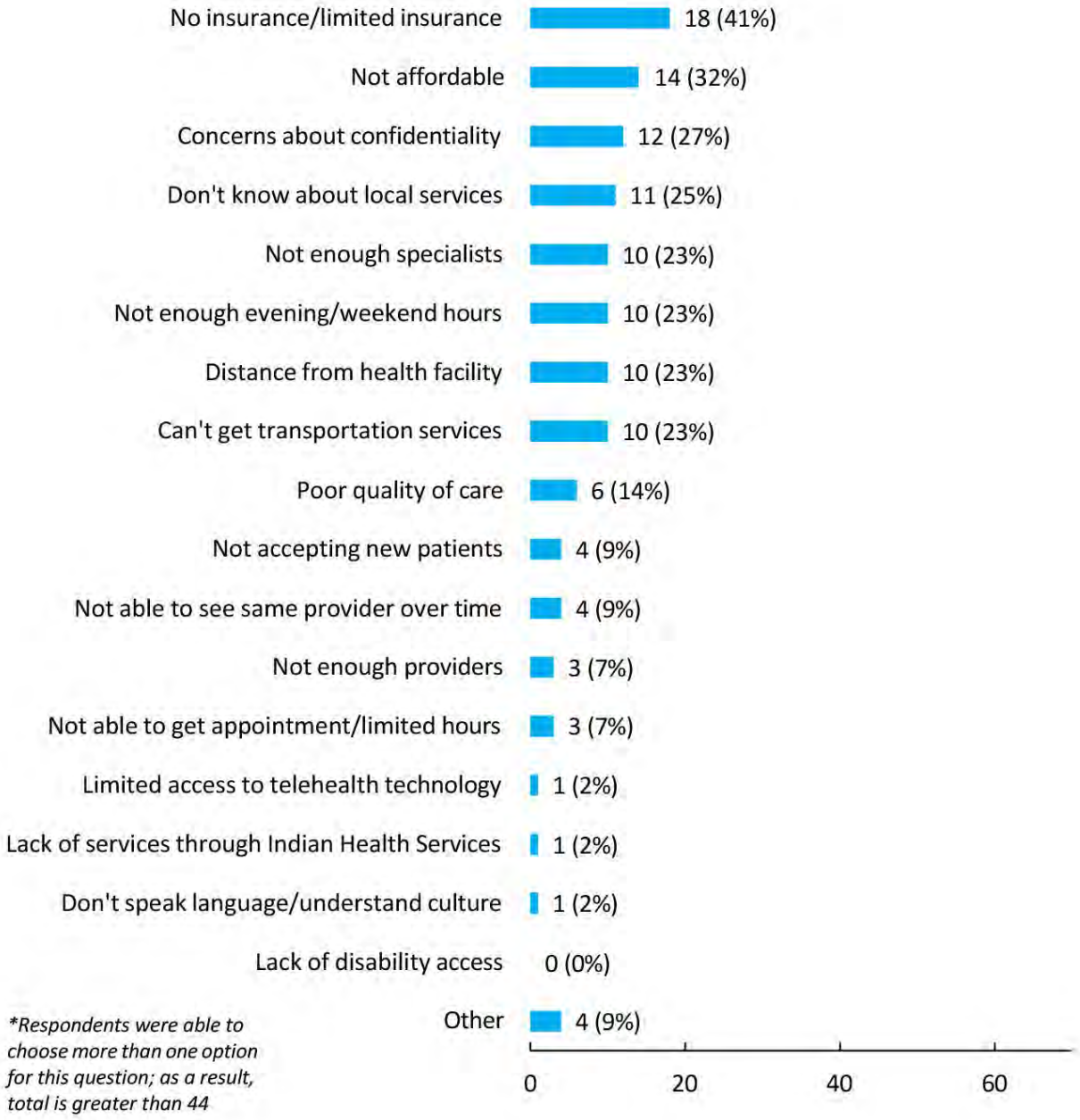
Other biggest challenges that were identified were assisted living facility available with more options of care for elderly, distrust in healthcare staff, inability for the community to come together, lack of activities for the family especially in the winter, lack of parenting skills which leads to abusive relationships, lack of services or knowledge of how to access services, rentals for families moving in, and shrinking population.

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 insurance/limited insurance (N=18), with the next highest being not affordable (N=14). After these, the next most commonly identified barriers were concerns about confidentiality (N=12), don't know about local services (N=11), and not enough specialists (N=10). The majority of concerns indicated in the "Other" category were cost of healthcare and no pediatrician.

Figure 23 illustrates these results.

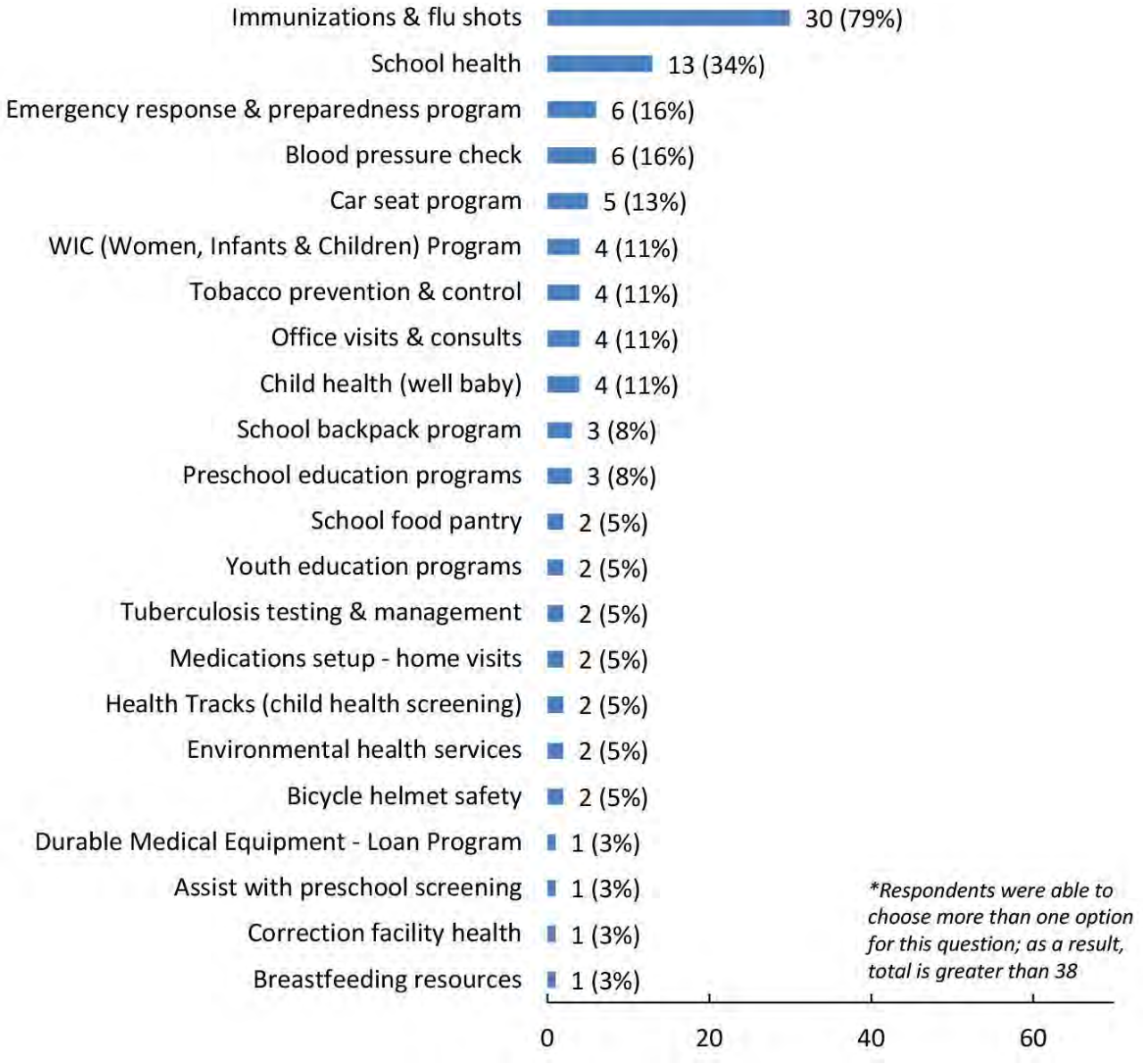
Figure 23: Perceptions About Barriers to Care
Total responses = 44*



**Respondents were able to choose more than one option for this question; as a result, total is greater than 44*

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

Figure 24: Awareness and Utilization of Public Health Services
Total responses= 38*



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 locally was mental health services. Other requested services included:

- Assisted living
- Chiropractor
- Dermatology monthly
- Dental care for low income elderly
- Dietitian services
- More massage therapy
- Mental health professionals
- Pediatrician
- Podiatrist
- OBGYN care
- Orthodontist

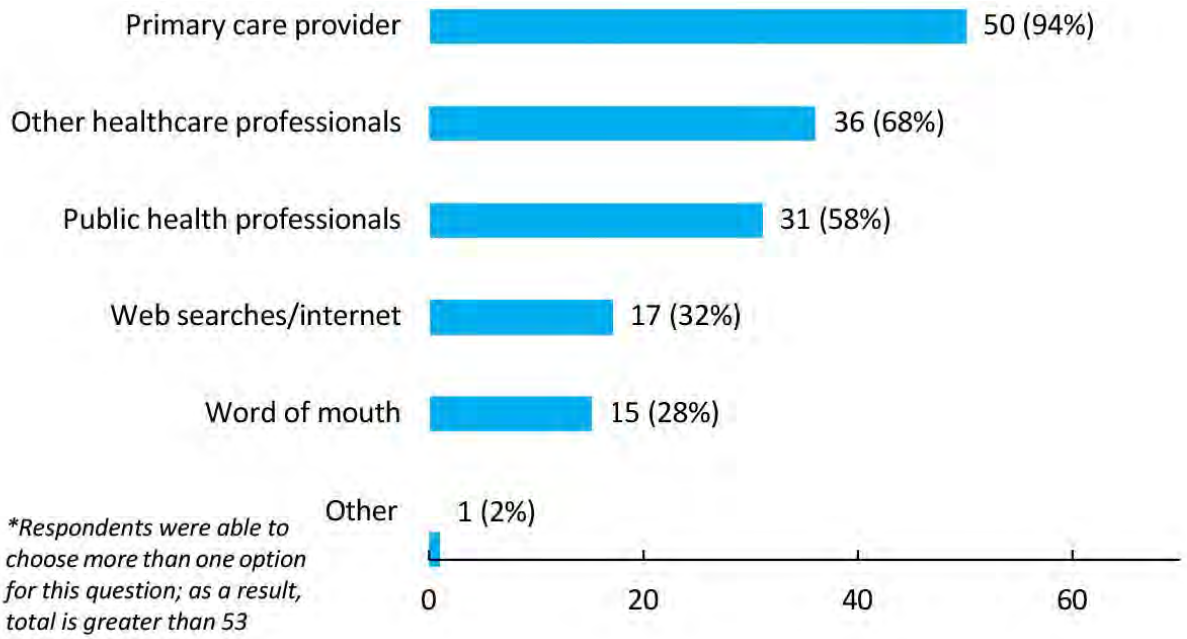
Many respondents indicated that they would like psychiatric services and medication management added. One person indicated the need for a children's counseling. It was also specifically noted that those professionals also need to expand on the types of acceptable insurance.

The key informant and focus group members felt that the community members were aware of the majority of the health system and public health services. There were a number of services where they felt the hospital should increase marketing efforts, these included Holter monitoring, sleep studies, dermatology services, nutrition services, chronic disease management, cardiac rehab, ophthalmology services, and hematology services.

Respondents were asked where they go to for trusted health information. Primary care providers (N=50) received the highest response rate, followed by other healthcare professionals (N=36), and then public health professionals (N=31).

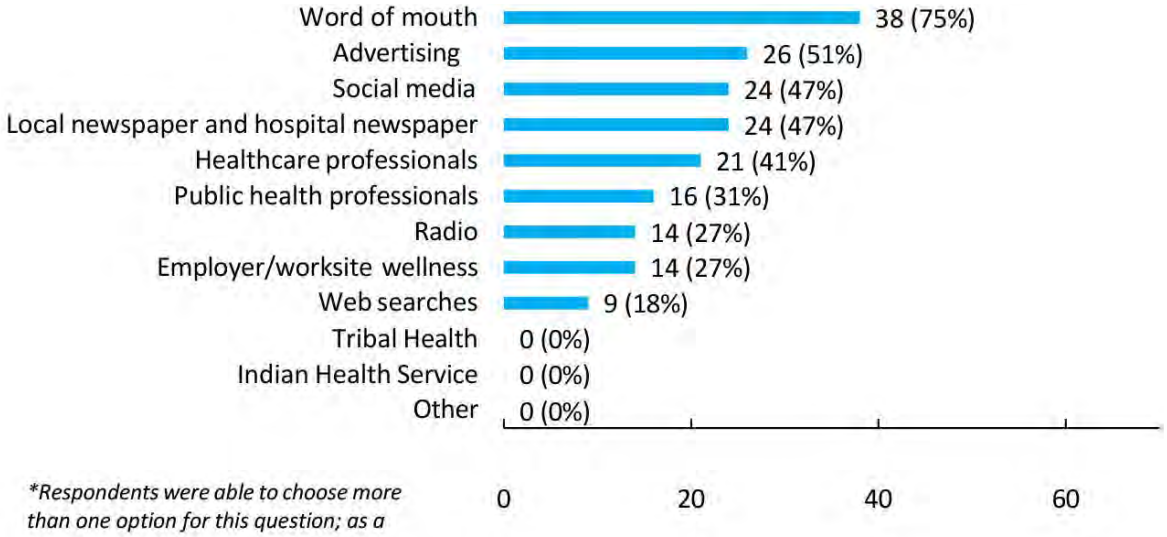
Results are shown in Figure 25.

Figure 25: Sources of Trusted Health Information
Total responses = 53*



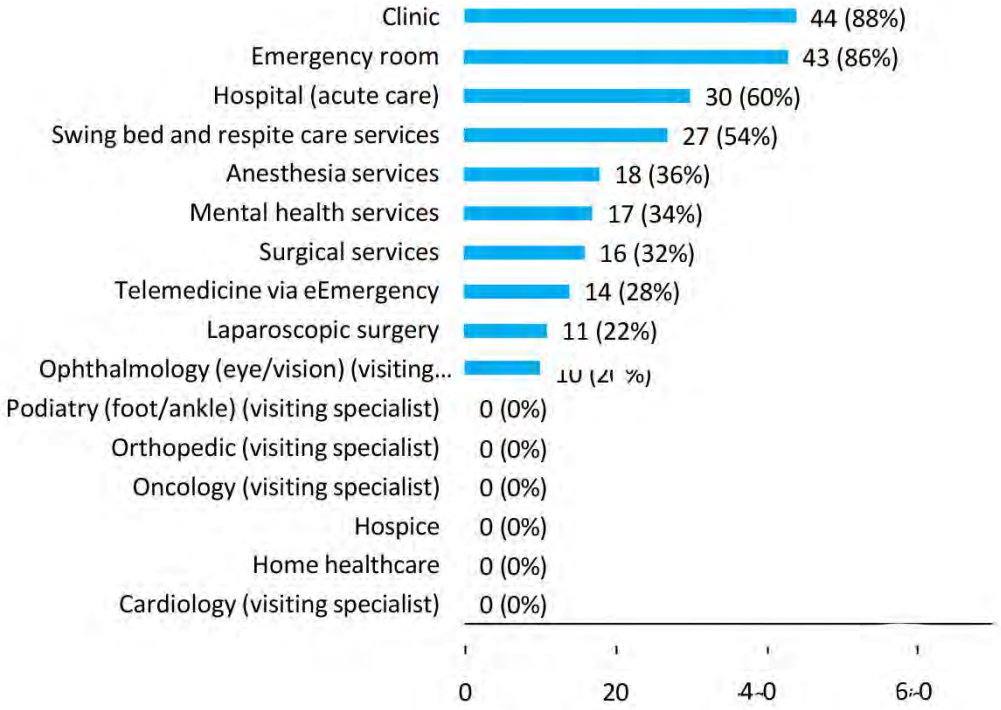
There was one "Other" response, however, they did not specify.

Figure 26: Sources of Information About Local Health Services
Total responses = 51*



*Respondents were able to choose more than one option for this question; as a

Figure 27: Awareness/Use of General and Acute Services
Total responses = 50*



Overwhelmingly, the respondents knew about clinic and emergency room services that SMP Health – St. Aloisius Hospital administers. The least known services are the visiting specialists in podiatry, orthopedic specialist, oncology, and cardiology as well as hospice and home healthcare.

Figure 28: Awareness/Use of Screening and Therapy Services
Total responses = 48*

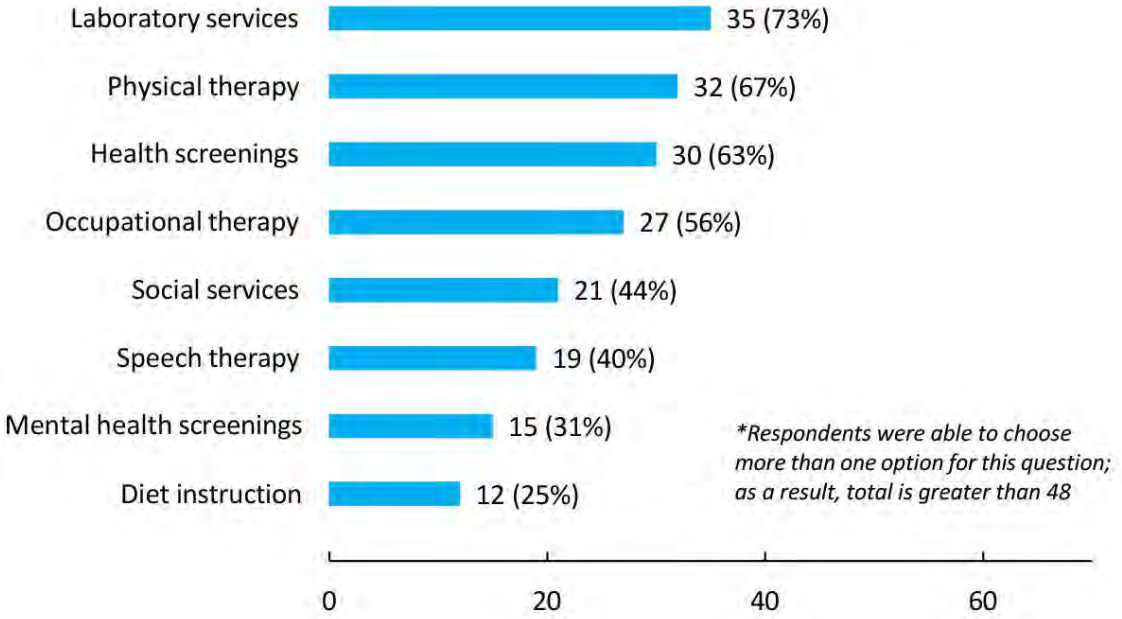


Figure 29: Awareness/Use of Radiology Services
Total responses = 45*

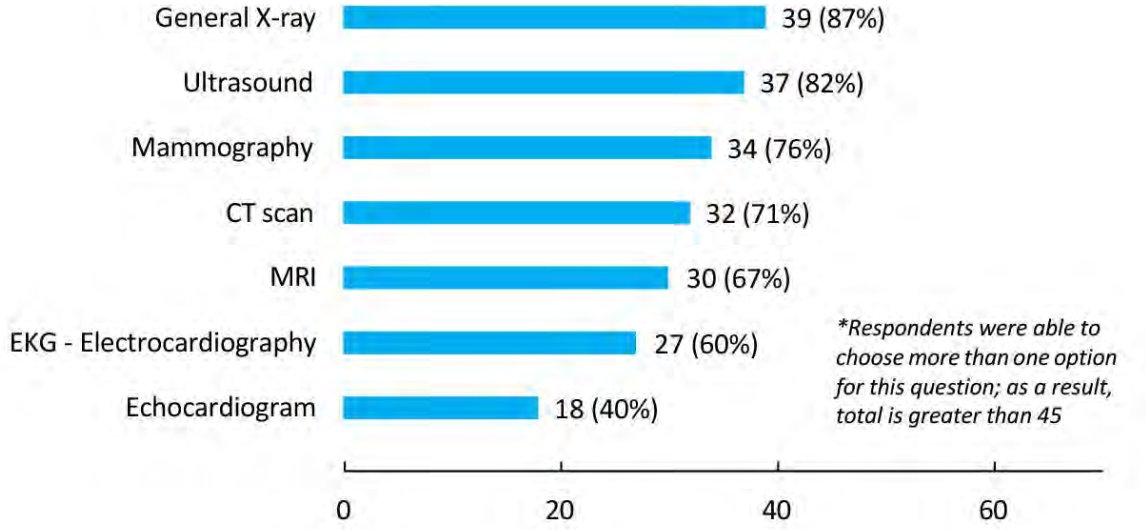


Figure 30: Awareness/Use of Other Local Services
Total responses = 49*

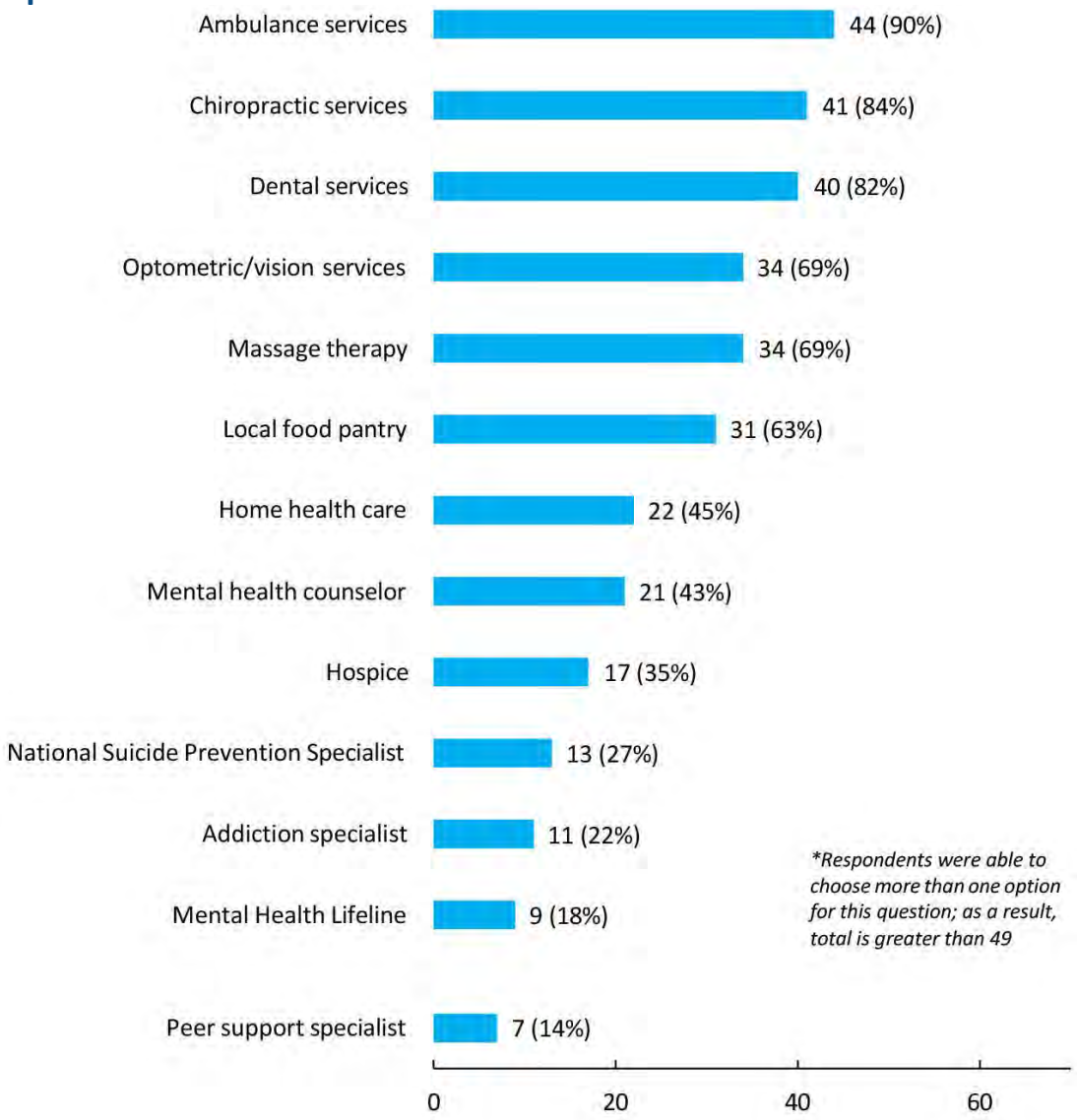


Figure 31: Aware of SMP Health – St. Aloisius's Clinic
Total responses = 54

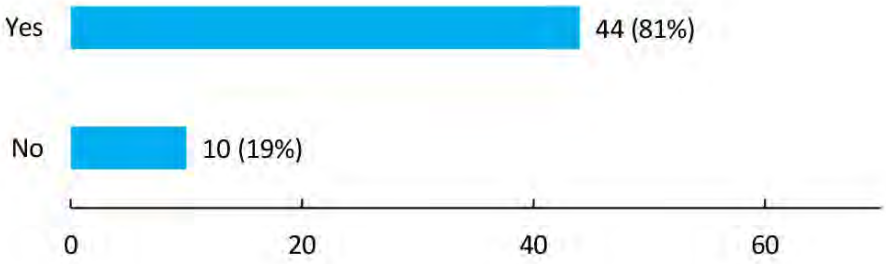


Figure 32: Potential Use of Satellite Clinic Locations
Total responses = 53*

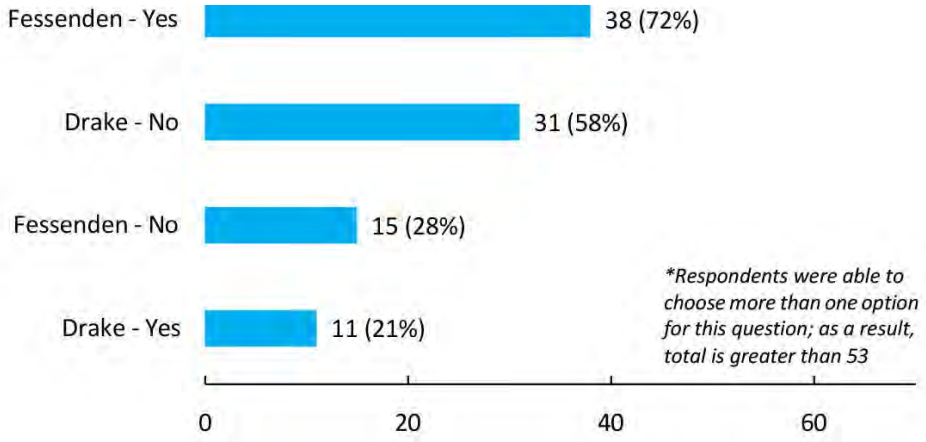


Figure 33: Aware that SMP Health – St. Aloisius can be a Harvey Area Community Foundation Beneficiary

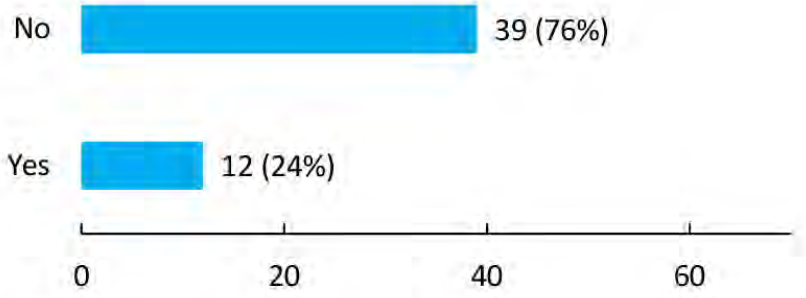
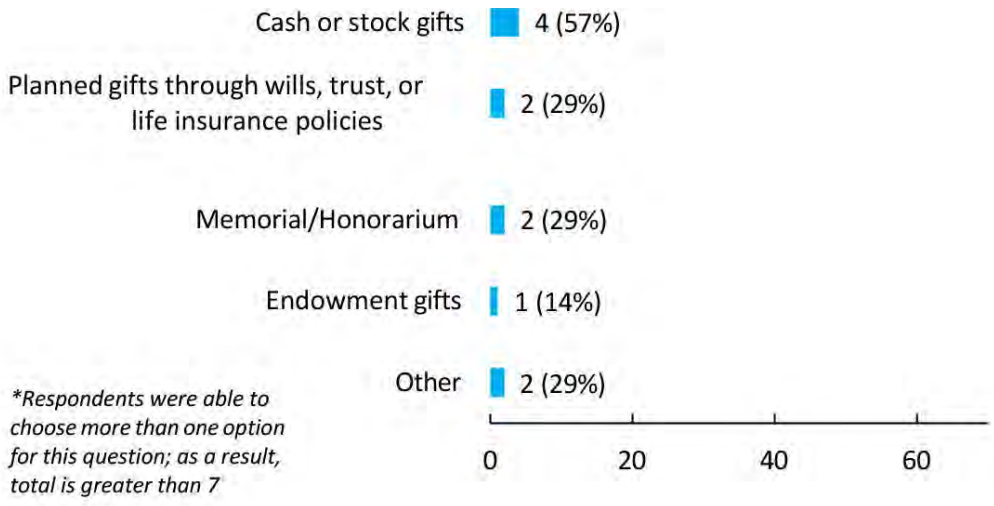
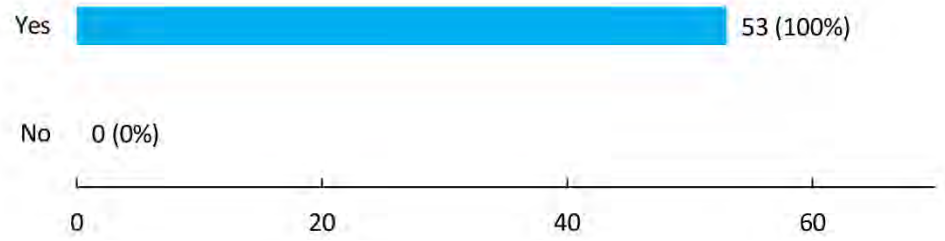


Figure 34: Forms of Support for the Harvey Area Community Foundation
Total responses = 7*



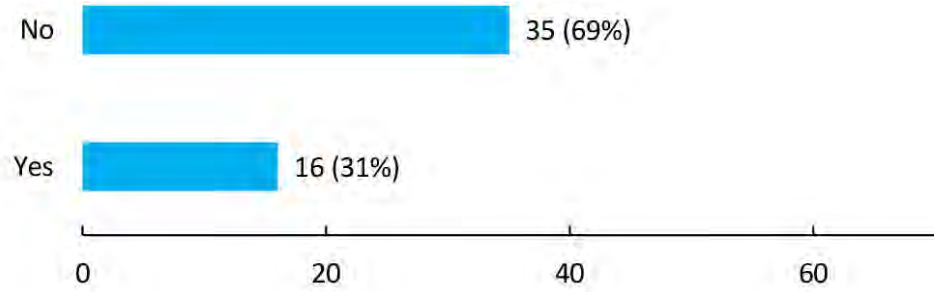
In an effort to gauge ways that community members would be most likely to financially support the Harvey Area Community Foundation, a question was included asking them to select ways they are most likely to support (see Figure 34). Recommendations in the "Other" category included fundraisers.

Figure 35: Important to Keep Local Ambulance Services
Total responses = 53



Respondents were asked if it is important to keep local ambulance services. All respondents selected "Yes" (Figure 35). When asked if they were willing to train and be part of the local ambulance, 31% stated they were willing to train (Figure 36).

Figure 36: Important to Keep Local Ambulance Services
Total responses = 51



The final question on the survey asked respondents to share concerns and suggestions to improve the delivery of local healthcare. The majority of responses focused on concern with the lack wellness programs and physical fitness opportunities in the winter months. One respondent stated they enjoyed going for walks, but it is difficult during the winter. Another respondent suggested a new gym location other than the high school. One person was concerned about the idea of investing into a wellness/fitness center. They stated a neighboring town tried opening a fitness center. It was busy for the first few months, then most people stopped going. Their concern was making that idea affordable and profitable.

Another concern respondents mentioned was attracting and retaining physicians and nurses. The current physicians are nearing retirement age, and that nothing is being done to address this issue. Local providers are healthcare drivers in the community. The community needs to do all that they can to recruit new doctors to avoid having a physician shortage. Having new doctors will draw new patients and help the whole community by providing an increased level of care and a business climate in Harvey and the surrounding towns.

There needs to be continued promotion of the clinic and hospital, informing the community about resources available to them and their families. The community takes local healthcare for granted and if the community does not support and utilize healthcare, they risk losing it.

There is a lack of trust and confidence in the hospital. One respondent stated they don't feel comfortable receiving care in Harvey, adding that HIPPA doesn't really exist there.

Others believe that St. Aloisius does a great job of identifying and delivering healthcare within its means and offers a wide variety of healthcare services.

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 also with the community group at the first meeting. The themes that emerged from these sources were wide-ranging; some were directly associated with healthcare, and others were 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):

- Alcohol use and abuse – all ages
- Cost of long-term/nursing home care
- Depression/anxiety – all ages
- Not enough affordable housing
- Not enough healthcare staff in general

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

Alcohol use and abuse – all ages

- Top concern is addressing alcohol abuse in both adults and youth.
- Major concerns in the youth population. Small law enforcement. People have an old mindset of thinking drinking in high school is okay because they did the same thing when they were younger.
- Limited social interactions, people have to go to the bar. People will go straight to the bar after work and on the weekends to socialize.

Cost of long-term/nursing home care

- The cost is too high. People try to stay out of the nursing home as long as possible to secure their nestegg or inheritance for their children.
- There are limited resources to help elderly with household cleaning and cooking, allowing them to stay in their homes.
- Assisted living options aren't available in the area.

Depression/anxiety – all ages

- Youth have a lot more stress than adults give them credit for, especially with social media.
- Top concern is addressing depression/anxiety.
- Depression/anxiety, if not addressed, may lead to alcohol use, drug use, and smoking.
- Combined with stress, some is about lifestyle.
- High rate of suicide in the county.

Not enough affordable housing

- The market is outrageous.
- The conditions of properties are poor, families don't want to live in those conditions.
- People do not stay, there is no jobs to afford housing costs.
- There is not much money to put towards projects like developing housing.

Not enough healthcare staff in general

- There is a nurse shortage in healthcare, especially in the nursing home.
- There needs to be effort put into attracting new primary care providers.
- Specialists should be brought into the hospital or the current providers need to refer out.

Community Engagement and Collaboration

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 score. 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 scores (with 5 being "excellent" engagement or collaboration) were:

- Public health (4.75)
- Emergency services, including ambulance and fire (4.5)
- Hospital (healthcare system) (4.25)
- Faith-based (4.0)
- Business and industry (4.0)
- Economic development organizations (4.0)
- Long-term care, including nursing homes and assisted living (4.0)
- Clinic not affiliated with the main health system (3.75)
- Other local health providers, such as dentists and chiropractors (3.75)
- Pharmacy (3.75)
- Schools (3.5)
- Law enforcement (3.0)
- Social services (3.0)
- Human services agencies (2.75)
- Tribal/Indian Health Services (1.0)

Priority of Health Needs

A community group met on August 17, 2022. Ten community members attended the meeting. Representatives from the Center for Rural Health (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:

- Depression/anxiety – all ages (6 votes)
- Assisted living options (5 votes)
- Smoking and tobacco use, exposure to second-hand smoke, juuling/vaping (5 votes)
- Attracting and retaining young families (4 votes)

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

1. Depression/anxiety – all ages (6 votes)
2. Assisted living options (4 votes)
3. Smoking and tobacco use, exposure to second-hand smoke, juuling/vaping (1 votes)
4. Attracting and retaining young families (1 votes)

Following the prioritization process during the second meeting of the community group and key informants, the number one identified need was depression and anxiety in all ages. A summary of this prioritization may be found in Appendix E.

Comparison of Needs Identified Previously

Top Needs Identified 2019 CHNA Process	Top Needs Identified 2022 CHNA Process
Availability of mental health services	Depression/anxiety – all ages
Attracting and retaining young families	Assisted living options
Adult alcohol use and abuse	Smoking and tobacco use, exposure to second-hand smoke, juuling/vaping
	Attracting and retaining young families

The current process did identify one common need from 2019, attracting and retaining young families. However, the need "availability of mental health services" found in 2019 and the need "depression and anxiety for all ages" found in 2022 are related to the need for mental health services.

SMP Health – St. Aloisius invited written comments on the most recent CHNA report and implementation Strategy both in the documents and on the website where they are widely available to the public. No written comments have been received.

Upon adoption of this CHNA Report by the SMP Health – St. Aloisius Board vote, a notation will be documented in the board minutes reflecting the approval and then the report will be widely available to the public on the hospital's website, and a paper copy will be available for inspection upon request at the hospital. Written comments on this report can be submitted to SMP Health – St. Aloisius.

Hospital and Community Projects and Programs Implemented to Address Needs Identified in 2019

In response to the needs identified in the 2019 CHNA process, the following actions were taken:

1. Alcohol and drug use and abuse (including opioid) and availability of mental health services were identified as the specific needs in CHNA adult population health concern. Depression and anxiety, emotional abuse, bullying and cyberbullying, and alcohol and drug use and abuse are all related to mental health and having access to these services. As a result of the specific needs identified, stakeholders discussed increasing the access of mental health and addiction providers within the service area and how to develop a resilient prevention approach for the community at large.

The implementation strategies included the implementation of the Community Mental Health services to add counselors for adult mental health and addiction needs. Both agencies collaborated on a regular basis with Rural Mental Health (RMHC) FNP-Psych and Village Family services MLSW to increase awareness of services and the full plan for the community's mental health and addiction needs. Mental health providers met with St. Aloisius Medical Center staff to discuss needs and how to increase awareness of mental health services.

The objective was to increase the number of practicing mental health primary care providers over a three- year period. (FY19- FY21). RMHC provided rural mental health services at SMP Health – St. Aloisius providing a counselor once a week located at St. Aloisius. A counselor from The Village in Minot provided counseling for children and adults and continues to serve the Harvey area at the Harvey Public School. She and her husband have opened a business in Harvey to provide counseling services. RMHC closed but a mental health counselor continues to attend to the mental health needs at St. Aloisius.

The Harvey area Community Cares Coalition has existed for the past several years and has developed a strong collaboration with Harvey Public school, City of Harvey, faith communities, St. Aloisius Medical Center, Wells County District Health Unit (WCDHU), Village Family Services, Harvey business, community members, Harvey Police and WC sheriff office. This group will continue to lead the mental health concerns of the communities.

The area Interagency committee meets monthly and are informed of mental health services and plans as developed. Members include the Central Prairie Human Service Zone, HAV-IT, City of Harvey, WCDHU, St. Aloisius, SAAF, Options, Harvey Chamber, Alzheimer's Association, local mental health counselor, and Village.

WCDHU acquired a SOARS grant from the North Dakota Department of Health for addiction and recovery. F5 agency currently comes to Harvey providing PEER SUPPORT services. The Community Care's Coalition continues to sponsor educational events where mental health services are shared with participants.

2. Community and environmental health concerns identified were attracting and retaining young families, creating community Health program, and strengthen relationship between school, health services and community leaders. The key objectives were JDA/ City of Harvey and WCDHU with St. Aloisius Medical Center

will coordinate on job openings in the community and community health will be addressed with Governor Burgum's Main Street Initiative that the city of Harvey has been nominated to partake in. One step to achieve objectives was to hire a human resources director, which was accomplished in September 2019. Another step was to post positions on Facebook, Indeed, St. Aloisius website, Jobs ND, 3RNET, local and out of town newspapers, and working with an offsite recruitment company. The director attended a workshop with Beth Huseth for Main Street Initiative and is a member of Senior Human Resources Management (SHRM).

The above implementation plan for SMP Health – St. Aloisius is posted on the SMP Health - St. Aloisius's website at https://smphealth.org/staloisius/resources/.

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, 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 – Critical Access Hospital Profile

Critical Access Hospital Profile

Spotlight on: Harvey, North Dakota

SMP Health - St. Aloisius

Quick Facts

Administrator:
Alfred Sams, CEO

Chief of Medical Staff:
Rick Geier, MD

Board Chair:
Susan Shearer

City Population:
1,830 (2014 Estimate)[1]

County Population:
4,210 (2014 Estimate)[1]

County Median Household Income:
44,770 (2014 Estimate)[1]

County Median Age:
51.2 (2014 Estimate) [1]

Service Area Population:
45 mile radius

Owned by: SMP Health System (nonprofit)

Hospital Beds: 25

Skilled Nursing Facility Beds: 70

Trauma Level: V

Critical Access Hospital Designation: 2002

Economic Impact on the Community*

Employment Impact:
Direct – 243
Secondary – 122
Total – 365

Financial Impact:
Direct – $7.0 million
Secondary - $3.5 million
Total - $10.5 million

** The impact of jobs and expenditures generated by the hospital within the community was estimated using payroll information and an economic multiplier of 1.5.*

Mission

SMP Health - St. Aloisius, inspired by Jesus, in union with the Sisters of Mary of the Presentation, ministers health to all we serve.

County: Wells
Address: 325 Brewster St. E.
Harvey, ND 58341
Phone: 701.324.4651
Fax: 701.324.4687
Web: www.staloisius.com

Services

St. Aloisius Medical Center provides the following services directly:

Medical
- Access Hospital personnel 24 hours per day
- Blood transfusions
- Cardiac rehabilitation
- Laboratory
- Licensed as a 25 bed critical
- Outpatient IV therapy
- Staffed by licensed nursing
- Telemetry monitoring

- **Surgical**
  - Elective general surgery
- **Swing Bed**
  - Nursing care provided at skilled and non-skilled levels of care
  - Reimbursement by Medicare, Medicaid, private insurance, and self pay

- **CT Scan**
- **Mammography**
- **Wellness Center**
- **Dakota Nursing Program Onsite**
- **Mental health services through LifeWise Associates**

The following services are provided through contract or agreement:

- MRI
- Nuclear medicine
- Occupational therapy
- Ophthalmology
- Sleep disorder studies
- Sleep therapy
- Speech therapy
- Ultrasound

Staffing

Physicians: 2
Nurse Practitioners: 3
RNs: 35
LPNs: 12
PAs: 0
CNA's 61
Total Employees: 241

Local Sponsors and Grant Funding Sources

- Center for Rural Health
  - SHIP Grant (Small Hospital Improvement Program)
  - Flex Grant (Medicare Rural Hospital Flexibility Grant Program)
- Leona Helmsey Trust

Sources

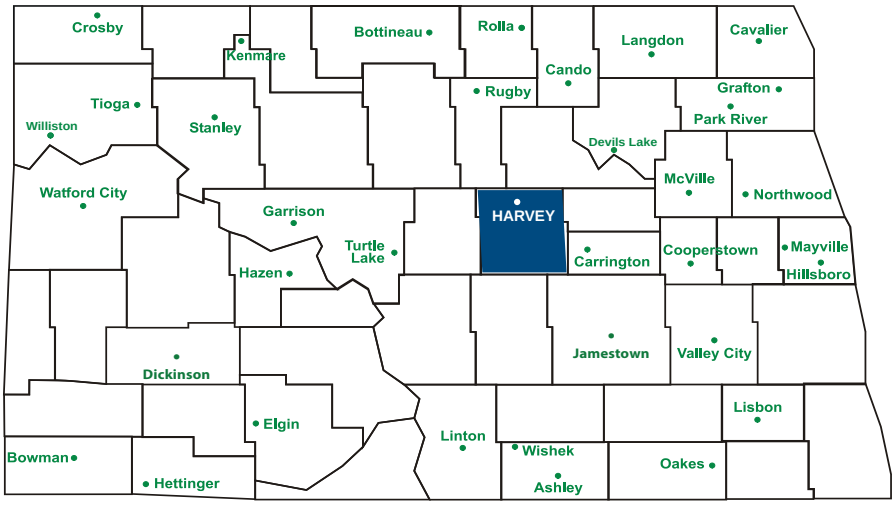
[1] US Census Bureau; American Factfinder; Community Facts

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

This project is supported by the Medicare Rural Hospital Flexibility Grant Program at the Center for Rural Health, University of North Dakota School of Medicine & Health Sciences located in Grand Forks, North Dakota.

ruralhealth.und.edu

North Dakota Critical Access Hospitals



History

The serious need for a hospital became apparent to the people of Harvey in 1910, when an association was formed and a stock company was organized for the purpose of building a hospital. Ground was broken January 23, 1913, and the hospital incorporated that year. The Harvey Hospital was opened March 23, 1914, by the Clark Brothers, assisted by Dr. Nugent and a woman doctor. The Hospital rendered efficient service but was short-lived due to financial difficulty. The Harvey Hospital was reorganized in 1916 with a change of directors. Dr. Robert Reimche was in residence, assisted by Dr. Robb until the death of Dr. Reimche in 1918. The Hospital management was then assumed by Dr. Titzel, a surgeon from Des Moines, Iowa, but without success and the hospital was closed. The building came into use, first, as an apartment house, and then for classrooms for the Harvey Public School. Dr. John J. Seibel, re-opened the building as a private hospital in 1927 and continued until the early 1930's, when it was operated as the Lutheran Good Samaritan Hospital. In June 1938, the stockholders offered the hospital for sale to the Reverend Charles A Eck, Pastor of the St. Cecelia Catholic Church. After deciding to accept the offer of the stockholders, the Sisters took charge in the morning of October 16, 1938, and the hospital has successfully served the community since that time. The first baby born in the new establishment was Duane Holzer of Manfred, ND, on October 18, 1938. Where many others had failed, the Sisters of Mary of the Presentation have operated the hospital as a vital service to the area, embracing many towns in numerous counties with infallible faith, and devotion to the sick, without regard to race or creed.

Recreation

Harvey is in north central North Dakota. The economic base of Harvey consists of services with agri-business and retail/wholesale trade. Harvey's education system provides services to students K-12. The community has an abundance of recreational facilities, including a 9-hole golf course and the Harvey Reservoir, providing opportunities for swimming, boating and other water sports. Also available is excellent hunting for pheasants, deer, grouse, ducks, and geese.

Updated 4/2022

Appendix B – Economic Impact Analysis

St. Aloisius Medical Center

St. Aloisius Medical Center
SMP Health System

Healthcare, especially a hospital, plays a vital role in local economies.

Economic Impact

St. Aloisius Medical Center is composed of a Critical Access Hospital (CAH), a provider-based clinic, and a skilled nursing facility in Harvey, North Dakota.

St. Aloisius Medical Center **directly** employs **180 FTE employees** with an annual payroll of over **$10.6 million** (including benefits).

- After application of the employment multiplier of 1.37, these employees created an additional **66** jobs.
- The same methodology is applied to derive the income impact. The income multiplier of 1.21 is applied to create **$2.19 million** in income as they interact with other sectors of the local economy.
- **Total impacts = 246 jobs and more than $12.8 million in income**

Healthcare and Your Local Economy

The health sector in a rural community, anchored by a CAH, is responsible for a number of full- and part-time jobs and the resulting wages, salaries, and benefits. Research findings from the National Center for Rural Health Works indicate that rural hospitals typically are one of the top employers in the rural community. The employment and the resulting wages, salaries, and benefits from a CAH are critical to the rural community economy. Figure 1 depicts the interaction between an industry like a healthcare institution and the community, containing other industries and households.

Key contributions of the health system include

- Attracts retirees and families
- Appeals to businesses looking to establish and/or relocate
- High quality healthcare services and infrastructure foster community development
- Positive impact on retail sales of local economy
- Provides higher-skilled and higher-wage employment
- Increases the local tax base used by local government

Data analysis was completed by the Center for Rural Health at the Oklahoma State University Center for Health Sciences utilizing IMPLAN data.

Fact Sheet Author: Kylie Nissen, BBA

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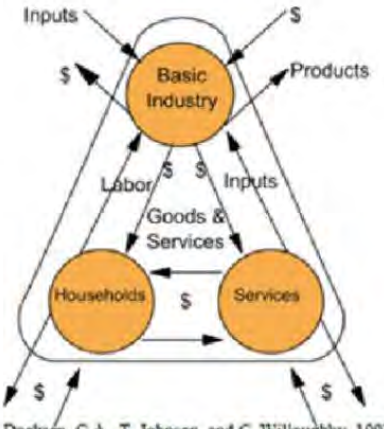
Figure 1. *An overview of the community economic system.*



Source: Doeksen, G.A., T. Johnson, and C. Willoughby. 1997. Measuring the Economic Importance of the Health Sector on a Local Economy: A Brief Literature Review and Procedures to Measure Local Impacts

CENTER FOR RURAL HEALTH
OSU Center for Health Sciences

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

This project is/was supported by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) through the Medicare Rural Hospital Flexibility Grant Program and the State Office of Rural Health Grant.

Appendix C – CHNA Survey Instrument

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

SMP Health
St. Aloisius

Public Health
Protect. Promote. Protect.
Wells County District Health

Harvey Area Health Survey

SMP Health – St. Aloisius 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 https://tinyurl.com/CHNAharvey2022 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 Holly Long at 701.777.3848.

Surveys will be accepted through June 18, 2022. 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
- ☐ Gender identity
- ☐ 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 or vaping (juuling)
- ☐ 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 **ELDERLY 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
- ☐ Cost of activities for seniors
- ☐ Availability 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
- ☐ Dementia/Alzheimer's disease
- ☐ 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 **VIOLENCE** in your community, concerns are (choose up to THREE):

- ☐ Bullying/cyber-bullying
- ☐ Child abuse or neglect
- ☐ Dating violence
- ☐ Domestic/intimate partner violence
- ☐ Emotional abuse (ex. intimidation, isolation, verbal threats, withholding of funds)
- ☐ General violence against women
- ☐ General violence against men
- ☐ Media/video game violence
- ☐ Physical abuse
- ☐ Stalking
- ☐ Sexual abuse/assault
- ☐ Verbal threats
- ☐ Workplace/co-worker violence
- ☐ Human Trafficing

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

_____

_____

Delivery of Healthcare

12. Considering **GENERAL and ACUTE SERVICES** at SMP Health – St. Aloisius hospital, which services are you aware of (or have you used in the past year)? (Choose ALL that apply)

- ☐ Anesthesia services
- ☐ Clinic
- ☐ Emergency room
- ☐ Hospital (acute care)
- ☐ Laparoscopic surgery
- ☐ Mental health services (visiting specialist)
- ☐ Diabetes Screening
- ☐ Ophthalmology (eye/vision) (visiting specialist)
- ☐ Outpatient Infusions
- ☐ Outpatient Lab Services
- ☐ Surgical services
- ☐ Swing bed and respite care services
- ☐ Telemedicine via eEmergency

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

- ☐ Diet instruction
- ☐ Health screenings
- ☐ Laboratory services
- ☐ Occupational therapy
- ☐ Physical therapy
- ☐ Social services
- ☐ Speech therapy
- ☐ Mental Health Screening

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

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

15. Which of the following **SERVICES** provided by **Wells County District Health Unit** have you or a family member used in the past year? (Choose ALL that apply)

- ☐ Bicycle helmet safety
- ☐ Blood pressure check
- ☐ Breastfeeding resources
- ☐ Car seat program
- ☐ Child health (well baby)
- ☐ Correction facility health
- ☐ Emergency response & preparedness program
- ☐ Environmental health services (water, sewer, health hazard abatement)
- ☐ Health Tracks (child health screening)
- ☐ Immunizations and flu shots
- ☐ Medications setup—home visits
- ☐ Office visits and consults (B12, Humera)
- ☐ School health (vision screening, puberty talks, school immunizations)
- ☐ Preschool education programs
- ☐ Assist with preschool screening
- ☐ Tobacco prevention and control
- ☐ Tuberculosis testing and management
- ☐ WIC (Women, Infants & Children) Program
- ☐ Youth education programs (First Aid, Bike Safety)
- ☐ Durable Medical Equipment – Loan Program
- ☐ School food pantry
- ☐ School backpack program (offers families free groceries for weekends and school breaks)

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

- ☐ Ambulance Services
- ☐ Chiropractic services
- ☐ Dental services
- ☐ Massage therapy
- ☐ Optometric/vision services
- ☐ Hospice
  - ☐ Home Health care
  - ☐ Mental Health Lifeline
  - ☐ Mental Health Counselor
  - ☐ Local Food Pantry
- ☐ National Suicide Prevention Specialist (211 First Link)
- ☐ Peer Support Specialist
- ☐ Addiction Specialist

17. Are you aware of SMP Health – St. Aloisius Clinic, open Monday – Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and Saturday 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.?

☐ Yes ☐ No

18. Would you visit a satellite clinic located in Fessenden or Drake?

Fessenden:

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Drake:

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

19. 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): _____

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

- ☐ Advertising
- ☐ Employer/worksite wellness
- ☐ Health care professionals
- ☐ Indian Health Service
- ☐ Local newspaper and hospital newspaper (ForeWord)
- ☐ Public health professionals
- ☐ Radio
- ☐ Social media (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)
- ☐ Tribal Health
- ☐ Web searches
- ☐ Word of mouth, from others (friends, neighbors, co-workers, etc.)
- ☐ Other: (please specify): _____

21. Did you know that you can list SMP Health – St. Aloisius as a beneficiary with Harvey Area Community Foundation?

☐ Yes ☐ No

22. Have you supported the Harvey Area Community Foundation in any of the following ways? (Choose ALL that apply)

- ☐ Cash or stock gift
- ☐ Endowment gifts
- ☐ Memorial/Honorarium
- ☐ Planned gifts through wills, trusts or life insurance policies
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

23. Is it important to you to keep local ambulance services?

☐ Yes ☐ No

24. Would you be willing to train and be a part of your local ambulance service?

☐ Yes ☐ No

25. 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): _____

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

_____

_____

Demographic Information: Please tell us about yourself.

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

☐ Yes ☐ No

28. How did you acquire the survey (or survey link) that you are completing?

☐ Hospital or public health website
☐ Hospital or public health social media page
☐ Hospital or public health employee
☐ Hospital or public health facility
☐ Economic development website or social media
☐ Other website or social media page (please specify): _____
☐ Newspaper advertisement
☐ Newsletter (if so, what one):_____
☐ Church bulletin
☐ Flyer sent home from school
☐ Flyer at local business
☐ Flyer in the mail
☐ Word of Mouth
☐ Direct email (if so, from what organization):_____
☐ Other (please specify): _____

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

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

30. 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

31. 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

32. Sex:

☐ Female
☐ Male
☐ Non-binary
☐ Other (please specify): _____

33. Employment status:

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

Appendix D – County Health Rankings Explained

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

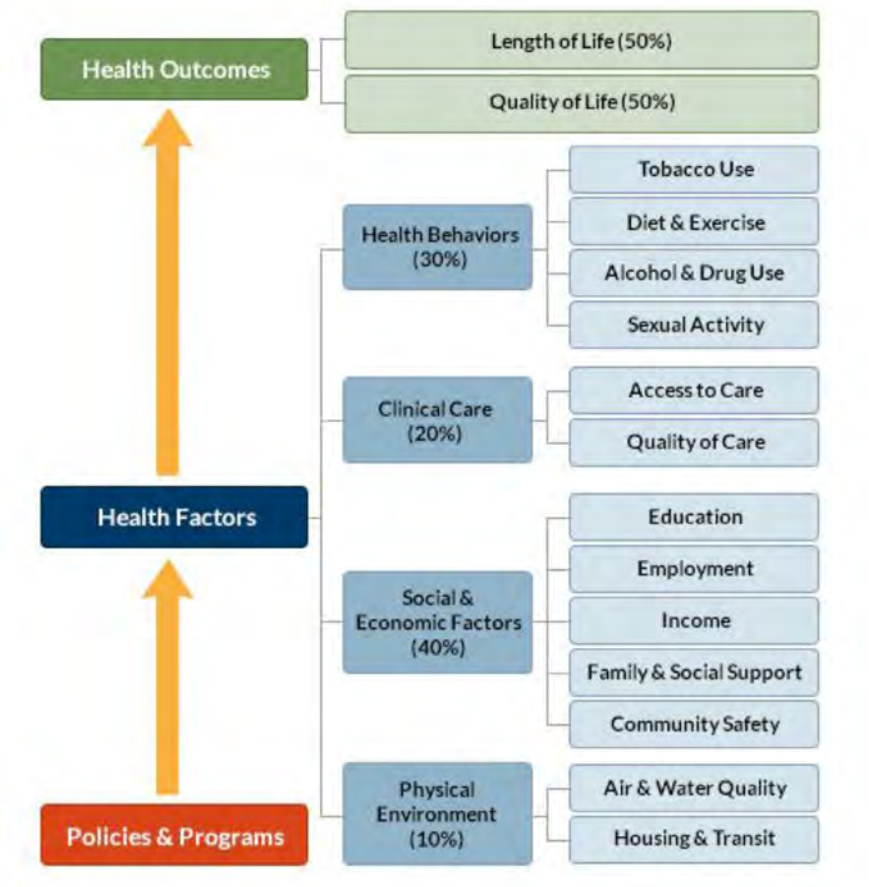
Methods

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 U.S. 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 U.S. 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 U.S. 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 U.S., 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 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.

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.

Flu Vaccinations

Flu vaccinations are Percentage of fee-for-service (FFS) Medicare enrollees that had an annual flu vaccination.

Reason for Ranking
Influenza is a potentially serious disease that can lead to hospitalization and even death. Every year there are millions of influenza infections, hundreds of thousands of flu-related hospitalizations, and thousands of flu-related deaths. An annual flu vaccine is the best way to help protect against influenza and may reduce the risk of flu illness, flu-related hospitalizations, and even flu-related death. It is recommended that everyone 6 months and older get a seasonal flu vaccine each year, and those over 65 are especially encouraged because they are at higher risk of developing serious complications from the flu.

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 U.S. 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 U.S. 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 E – Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

Youth Risk Behavioral Survey Results
North Dakota High School Survey
Rate Increase "↑" rate decrease "↓", or no statistical change = in rate from 2017-2019

	ND 2015	ND 2017	ND 2019	ND Trend ↑, ↓, =	Rural ND Town Average	Urban ND Town Average	National Average 2019
Injury and Violence							
Percentage of students who rarely or never wore a seat belt (when riding in a car driven by someone else)	8.5	8.1	5.9	=	8.8	5.4	6.5
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)	17.7	16.5	14.2	=	17.7	12.7	16.7
Percentage of students who talked on a cell phone while driving (on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey, among students who drove a car or other vehicle)	NA	56.2	59.6	=	60.7	60.7	NA
Percentage of students who texted or e-mailed while driving a car or other vehicle (on at least one 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)	57.6	52.6	53.0	=	56.5	51.8	39.0
Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a helmet (during the 12 months before the survey, among students who rode a motorcycle)	NA	20.6	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	NA
Percentage of students who carried a weapon on school property (such as a gun, knife, or club on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)	5.2	5.9	4.9	=	6.2	4.2	2.8
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	5.4	7.2	7.1	=	7.4	6.4	8.0
Percentage of students who experienced sexual violence (being forced by anyone to do sexual things [counting such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse] that they did not want to, one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	NA	8.7	9.2	=	7.1	8.0	10.8
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)	7.6	NA	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	8.2
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)	NA	11.4	11.6	=	12.6	11.4	NA
Percentage of students who were bullied on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	24.0	24.3	19.9	↓	24.6	19.1	19.5
Percentage of students who were electronically bullied (including being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media during the 12 months before the survey)	15.9	18.8	14.7	↓	16.0	15.3	15.7
Percentage of students who felt sad or hopeless (almost every day for two or more weeks in a row so that they stopped doing some usual activities during the 12 months before the survey)	27.2	28.9	30.5	=	31.8	33.1	36.7
Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	16.2	16.7	18.8	=	18.6	19.7	18.8

	ND 2015	ND 2017	ND 2019	ND Trend ↑, ↓, =	Rural ND Town Average	Urban ND Town Average	National Average 2019
Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide (during the 12 months before the survey)	13.5	14.5	15.3	=	16.3	16.0	15.7
Percentage of students who attempted suicide (one or more times during the 12 months before the survey)	9.4	13.5	13.0	=	12.5	11.7	8.9
Tobacco Use							
Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)	35.1	30.5	29.3	=	32.4	23.8	24.1
Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years (even one or two puffs)	NA	11.2	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	NA
Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes (on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)	11.7	12.6	8.3	↓	10.9	7.3	6.0
Percentage of students who currently frequently smoked cigarettes (on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey)	4.3	3.8	2.1	↓	2.3	1.7	1.3
Percentage of students who currently smoked cigarettes daily (on all 30 days during the 30 days before the survey)	3.2	3.0	1.4	↓	1.6	1.2	1.1
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)	NA	7.5	13.2	=	9.4	10.1	8.1
Percentage of students who tried to quit smoking cigarettes (among students who currently smoked cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey)	NA	50.3	54.0	=	52.8	51.4	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 one day during the 30 days before the survey)	22.3	20.6	33.1	↑	32.2	31.9	32.7
Percentage of students who currently used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)	NA	8.0	4.5	↓	5.7	3.8	3.8
Percentage of students who currently smoked cigars (cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)	9.2	8.2	5.2	↓	6.3	4.3	5.7
Percentage of students who currently used cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco (on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey)	NA	18.1	12.2	NA	15.1	10.9	10.5
Alcohol and Other Drug Use							
Percentage of students who ever drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during their life)	62.1	59.2	56.6	=	60.6	54.0	NA
Percentage of students who drank alcohol before age 13 years (for the first time other than a few sips)	12.4	14.5	12.9	=	16.4	13.2	15.0
Percentage of students who currently drank alcohol (at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)	30.8	29.1	27.6	=	29.4	25.4	29.2
Percentage of students who currently were binge drinking (four or more drinks of alcohol in a row for female students, five or more for male students within a couple of hours on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey)	NA	16.4	15.6	=	17.2	14.0	13.7
Percentage of students who usually obtained the alcohol they drank by someone giving it to them (among students who currently drank alcohol)	41.3	37.7	NA	**NA**	NA	NA	40.5
Percentage of students who tried marijuana before age 13 years (for the first time)	5.3	5.6	5.0	=	5.5	5.1	5.6
Percentage of students who currently used marijuana (one or more times during the 30 days before the survey)	15.2	15.5	12.5	=	11.4	14.1	21.7

	ND 2013	ND 2017	ND 2019	ND Trend ↑, ↓, =	Rural ND Town Average	Urban ND Town Average	National Average 2019
Percentage of students who ever took prescription pain medicine without a doctor's prescription or differently than how a doctor told them to use it (counting drugs such as codeine, Vicodin, OxyContin, Hydrocodone, and Percocet, one or more times during their life)	NA	14.4	14.5	=	12.8	13.3	14.3
Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (during the 12 months before the survey)	18.2	12.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	21.8
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)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sexual Behaviors							
Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse	38.9	36.6	38.3	=	35.4	36.1	38.4
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years (for the first time)	2.6	2.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0
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)	14.7	16.1	16.5	=	16.6	15.6	16.1
Percentage of students who had obesity (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth chart)	13.9	14.9	14.0	=	17.4	14.0	15.5
Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight	32.2	31.4	32.6	=	35.7	33.0	32.4
Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight	NA	44.5	44.7	=	46.8	45.5	NA
Percentage of students who did not eat fruit or drink 100% fruit juices (during the seven days before the survey)	3.9	4.9	6.1	=	5.8	5.3	6.3
Percentage of students who ate fruit or drank 100% fruit juices one or more times per day (during the seven days before the survey)	NA	61.2	54.1	↓	54.1	57.2	NA
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 seven days before the survey)	4.7	5.1	6.6	=	5.3	6.6	7.9
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 seven days before the survey)	NA	60.9	57.1	↓	58.2	59.1	NA
Percentage of students who did not drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite, not including diet soda or diet pop, during the seven days before the survey)	NA	28.8	28.1	=	26.4	30.5	NA
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 seven days before the survey)	18.7	16.3	15.9	=	17.4	15.1	15.1
Percentage of students who did not drink milk (during the seven days before the survey)	13.9	14.9	20.5	↑	14.8	20.3	30.6
Percentage of students who drank two or more glasses per day of milk (during the seven days before the survey)	NA	33.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast (during the 7 days before the survey)	11.9	13.5	14.4	=	13.3	14.1	16.7
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)	NA	2.7	2.8	=	2.1	2.9	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)	NA	51.5	49.0	=	55.0	22.6	55.9

	ND 2015	ND 2017	ND 2019	ND Trend ↑, ↓, =	Rural ND Town Average	Urban ND Town Average	National Average 2019
Percentage of students who watched television three or more hours per day (on an average school day)	18.9	18.8	18.8	=	18.3	18.2	19.8
Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer three or more hours per day (counting time spent on things such as Xbox, PlayStation, an iPad or other tablet, a smartphone, texting, YouTube, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media, for something that was not school work on an average school day)	38.6	43.9	45.3	=	48.3	45.9	46.1
Other							
Percentage of students who had eight or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)	NA	31.8	29.5	=	31.8	33.1	NA
Percentage of students who brushed their teeth on seven days (during the 7 days before the survey)	NA	69.1	66.8	=	63.0	68.2	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)	NA	12.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	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)	NA	8.3	7.0	=	6.0	5.9	4.5

Sources: https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/results.htm; https://www.nd.gov/dpi/districtsschools/safety-health/youth-risk-behavior-survey

Appendix F – 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 areas, 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 five 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 five highest ranked priorities.

	Priorities	Most Important
COMMUNITY/ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CONCERNS		
Attracting & retaining young families	4	1
Not enough affordable housing	2	
Not enough places for exercise/wellness activities		
Not enough jobs with livable wages		
Having enough quality school resources		
AVAILABILITY/DELIVERY OF HEALTH SERVICES CONCERNS		
Availability of mental health services		
Extra hours for appointments, such as evenings and weekends		
Cost of healthcare insurance	1	
Cost of healthcare services		
Not enough health care staff in general		
Ability to retain primary care providers (MD, DO, NP, PA) and nurses		
YOUTH POPULATION HEALTH CONCERNS		
Alcohol use and abuse	1	
Smoking and tobacco use, exposure to second-hand smoke, juuling/vaping	5	1
Suicide	3	
ADULT POPULATION HEALTH CONCERNS		
Alcohol use and abuse		
Stress		
Not getting enough exercise/physical activity	3	
Obesity/overweight	1	
SENIOR POPULATION HEALTH CONCERNS		
Assisted living options	5	3
Cost of long-term/nursing home care		
Availability of resources to help elderly stay in their homes	3	
Availability of resources for family and friends caring for elders		
VIOLENCE CONCERNS		
Bullying/cyber-bullying	1	
ALL AGES		
Depression/anxiety	6	4

Appendix G – 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:
    a. Our community needs work.
2. Considering the SERVICES AND RESOURCES in your community, the best things are: "Other" responses:
    a. Quality school system If we can get good personnel
    b. Our community needs a fitness center
4. Considering the ACTIVITIES in your community, the best things are: "Other" responses:
    c. Have activities and access to play equipment in the summer but limited activities in winter
    d. None

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:
    a. Not enough resources for mental health
    b. Trash cans owned by the city for residents
    c. Lack of assisted living for the older population
6. Considering the AVAILABILITY/DELIVERY OF HEALTH SERVICES in your community, concerns are: "Other" responses:
    a. One ER provider is incompetent
    b. Mental health care for very young children pre-kindergarten
    c. Front desk at clinic needs work on being nice and compassionate. Rude and snippy
8. Considering the YOUTH POPULATION in your community, concerns are: "Other" responses:
    a. Lack of common sense and courtesy
    b. Inclusion
9. Considering the ADULT POPULATION in your community, concerns are: "Other" responses:
    a. Dysfunctional family life and abuse in the family
    b. Lack of common sense and courtesy
10. Considering the SENIOR POPULATION in your community, concerns are: "Other" responses:
    a. Our veterans are neglected! Don't get the care both physically and medicinally. Our nursing home should be opened up to veterans.
    b. The availability of information about what is actually offered or available for family and friends caring for elders
    c. Cost of home health
    d. Basic care options

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

a) distrust in an elderly ER provider who is not safe
b) Lack of parenting and parenting skills which leads to abusive and neglectful relationships.
c)Not enough resources or services for mental health with all ages.
d) "High cost of goods, rent, gas...vs.
e)Low wages"
f) Rentals for families moving in.
g) The lack of services or knowledge of services for people in need in our community.
h) Getting help with mental health fast enough. No help in this area.
i) "Assisted living facility available with more options of
j) Care for elderly "
k) Mental Health- the stigma that is associated with mental health, access to quality mental health professionals, and the cost associated with it. Mental health is a long term treatment so the cost is high. Add the stigma factor in and many people will not seek treatment, especially in our small communities where everybody knows everybody else.
l) Shrinking population which could result in losing the grocery store, cafe, ambulance service, etc.
m) Ambivalence
n) The inability of the community to come together.
o) Lack of meaningful activities to stay active and socially engaged for all ages, especially during the winter months.
p) finding healthcare workers
q) Housing - People want to move here, can't find a place to live in Harvey, ND.
r) domestic violence (2)
s) domestic abuse
t) teen suicide
u) Then unwillingness of different government entities to work together.
v) No access to a community wellness center which causes an increase in stress, poor mental health, obesity, and abuse of drugs/alcohol.

Delivery of Healthcare

19. What PREVENTS community residents from receiving healthcare? "Other" responses:

a) Cost that insurance doesn't cover. High deductible on current insurance
b) No pediatrician
c)NA
d) The overall cost. Even with insurance the co-pays and overall costs for some services are more than many people can afford

Community Health Needs Assessment

20. Have you supported the Harvey Area Community Foundation in any of the following ways?

a) Fundraisers
b) Fundraising

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

a) OBGYN Care

b) Orthodontist

c)Mental health for children. There are people traveling to Bismarck to have their pre-kindergarten children in counseling

d) Pediatric doctor, mental health doctor

e)Dermatologist monthly

f) Assisted living

g) OB

h) More massage therapy

i) chiropractor

j) mental health

k) Dental care for low income elderly.

l) N/A

m)Dietitian services

28. How did you acquire the survey (or survey link) that you are completing?

a) UND Rural Health Staff

b) Facebook

c)Hospital employee

d) Fair

e)Wells County fair (2)

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

a) HIPPA doesn't really exist in Harvey so I don't feel comfortable getting a lot done here. I am also concerned that we are losing staff, our hospital is such an important institution in this town, I hope we can figure out a way to make it grow and thrive. I would really like to see us get a psych bed in Harvey too. It is desperately needed

b) I believe we have Fantastic health care in our small communities. We do have to travel to see specialist. My husband has cancer but we do our bloodwork locally and all of our drs work together

c)It all needs to start with the leader of the hospital. Administration doesn't care one bit about the facility and it's putting a huge negative impact on the employee's. Employees are feeling they are not appreciated and underpaid which is leading to poor patient care.

d) "My concern is the ability to recruit doctors and nurses to the area. The doctors in our area are approaching retirement age and there is a definite nursing, staff shortage."

e)Needs to be more affordable.