This document is a summary of the community health assessment (CHA) and strategic issue prioritization that was conducted between February and August of 2018 to aid in the development of a community health improvement plan (CHIP) that targets the priority health concerns for those who work, reside, worship, go to school, or seek entertainment in Linn County.

Community Served
Linn County is located in East Central Iowa and is the second most populated county in Iowa, with a population of 224,115 in 2017. Linn County is comprised of urban and rural areas, including 18 incorporated communities. Linn County is one of the fastest growing counties in Iowa, with a predicted 10 percent population increase each decade through 2030. Linn County is Iowa's largest manufacturing center. A variety of industries, including agriculture and services also contribute significantly to the local economy. Linn County is one of the three counties that comprise the Cedar Rapids Metropolitan Statistical Area, along with Benton and Jones counties. Cedar Rapids, the county seat, is the largest city in Linn County, and part of the Cedar Rapids-Iowa City Corridor.

In Linn County, 6.4% of the population is under age 5, 23.5% are under age 18, and 15.4% are 65 years and over. Females comprise 50.7% of the population, and 49.3% are male. Race and ethnicity is as follows: 88.9% White, 5.6% Black or African American, 0.3% American Indian and Alaska Native, 2.5% Asian, 0.1% Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, 2.6% two or more races, and 3.3% Hispanic or Latino. 4.0% of the population are foreign-born, and 5.0% of the population age 5 or older speak a language other than English at home. 94.7% of the population age 25 and older are high school graduates, and 32.3% of the population has a bachelor’s degree or higher. 6.8% of the population under age 65 live with a disability. 3.6% of the population under age 65 do not have health insurance.

St. Luke’s Hospital has three counties in its primary service area (Linn, Jones, Benton) and 5 counties in its secondary service area (Buchanan, Cedar, Delaware, Iowa and northern Johnson Counties). Within St. Luke’s service area approximately 60 percent of residents are between the ages of 18 and 64, with 15 percent of residents age 65 or older. The average cost of health care per year for an individual living in St. Luke’s service area is $7,705, slightly less than the state average. Linn and Johnson Counties are considered urban, with only 16 percent of residents living in rural areas.

Additional hospitals in the primary service area include Mercy Medical Center, Jones Regional Medical Center (affiliated with UnityPoint Health) and Virginia Gay Hospital.

Participants
The 2018 iteration of the CHA and CHIP were led by Linn County Public Health and conducted in partnership with a multitude of community partners, including both Linn County hospitals, Mercy Medical Center and UnityPoint-St. Luke’s Hospital, and Eastern Iowa Health Center, Linn
The alignment of the CHA and CHIP for all four entities in Linn County minimizes duplication and maximizes impact, as all aforementioned organizations are required under law or by funders to assess the health of the community and develop an implementation plan for meeting identified needs of the community.

The 2018 iteration of the CHA and CHIP process engaged 1,589 residents and 112 community partners from 53 organizations. The Together! Healthy Linn Steering Committee consists of the following partners: AbbeHealth, Alliant Energy, Area Substance Abuse Council, Bethany Lutheran Church, Cedar Rapids City Council, Cedar Rapids Community School District, City of Cedar Rapids, City of Marion Police Department, Eastern Iowa Health Center, Greater Cedar Rapids Community Foundation, Iowa State University Extension & Outreach, Kirkwood Community College, Linn County Board of Supervisors, Linn County Public Health, Mercy Medical Center, Mount Mercy University, State of Iowa Senator, The Gazette, United Way of East Central Iowa, and UnityPoint Health: St. Luke’s Hospital and Jones Regional Medical Center.

Additional service area public health departments were contacted for their Community Health Needs Assessments and Improvement Plans. These plans were reviewed as part of the St. Luke’s health assessment process.

**Method for Conducting CHA and CHIP**

The Together! Healthy Linn collaborative uses the Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) framework to guide the CHA and CHIP process. The MAPP framework is a nationally recognized framework for conducting community-wide strategic planning to improve community health. The MAPP framework consists of six phases, and allows for the community to consider social determinants of health and health equity as important factors which influence the overall health of the community. The six phases of the MAPP framework are:

1. Organize for Success & Partnership Development
2. Visioning
3. Four MAPP Assessments (Community Health Assessment)
4. Identifying Strategic Issues
5. Identifying Goals and Strategies (Community Health Improvement Plan)
6. Action (Implementation, Evaluation)

**Vision**

In March of 2018, the Together! Healthy Linn Steering Committee participated in a visioning workshop and expressed mutual commitment to a healthy community where, “The local public health system is collaborative, engaged in the community, responsive to community needs, easy to navigate, focused on prevention, and creates access for all. The system is designed for a culture of health, and promotes an active, safe, empowered, resilient, and connected community that embraces diversity and equity.” This shared community vision was created to guide the development of the CHA and CHIP. In conjunction
with the vision, the steering committee also identified shared values to help attain the vision, which are collaboration, open communication, engagement with the community and accountability.

**Community Health Assessments**

The community health assessment consisted of four unique assessments, each measuring different aspects of the health of Linn County and existing assets available within the county. The four assessments include Community Themes and Strengths, Community Health Status, Forces of Change and Local Public Health System. Each assessment had a specific target population, or stakeholder group of focus and was guided by distinct methodologies. Together, these assessments will be utilized to inform the identification of priority strategic issues the community will address in the 2019-2021 CHIP. For the full Together! Healthy Linn community health assessment please visit [https://www.linncounty.org/753/Together-Healthy-Linn](https://www.linncounty.org/753/Together-Healthy-Linn).

**Community Themes and Strengths Assessment (CTSA)**

The CTSA is a qualitative analysis of perceptions, thoughts and opinions community members have regarding health. Of particular interest was identifying needs of the community, perceived quality of life and assets available that may be used to improve community health. For this assessment, the target audience included community members who work, reside, worship, go to school, or seek entertainment in Linn County. To obtain high quality information from the community regarding their needs, barriers and health perceptions, the subcommittee utilized multiple assessment strategies.

The assessment process was guided by a CTSA subcommittee with representation from multiple entities and organizations within the LPHS and was associated with the larger Together! Healthy Linn Steering Committee. To begin, the subcommittee reviewed the current data available and identified gaps in data from specific populations and information still needing to be obtained. The gap analysis informed the need to gain additional data from older adults, disabled/special needs, LGBTQ+, rural, young children, parents, low-income, middle to lower-middle income, recent college graduates and minority populations. Once identified, the group selected methods and strategies to reach the aforementioned populations.

**Method.** Methods selected included a sticker board with an open-ended question, community survey, windshield survey and focus groups. In addition to the methods selected by the subcommittee, Linn County Public Health also explored the use of Vox Pop and a Street Stall (also known as Wailing Wall). Data obtained through this comprehensive community assessment were synthesized into a single report and broken down into logical categories to relay assessment findings.

**Findings.** Numerous themes emerged during the assessment including policy, access to healthcare, mental health and social support related to mental health, substance use, obesity, safety/violence, natural environment, built environment, transportation/public transit system, education/awareness of health issues, affordable housing and specific concerns affecting low-income residents.
Perception of quality of life throughout Linn County is captured throughout the assessment in reflection of what is healthy and unhealthy about the community as well as what might be contributing to poor health. Perception of livability was specifically captured for Cedar Rapids and Marion, although only available for these two Linn County cities, through the National Citizen Survey (The National Citizen Survey, 2017 & 2018). According to the results of the Community Livability Surveys conducted in the City of Marion in 2017 and the City of Cedar Rapids in 2018, residents generally report a high quality of life in both locations.

When asked what the three most important factors are for a healthy community, respondents overwhelmingly selected low crime/safe neighborhoods as the most important factor. Following low crime/safe neighborhood, respondents rated quality schools, a good place to raise children, good jobs/healthy economy and access to healthcare as the top five factors that contribute to a healthy community.

According to the results of the community health survey, residents of Linn County predominantly identify mental health issues as the most important health problem in Linn County followed by obesity, neighborhood and community violence, cost of health care and substance abuse. In addition, concerns related to low-income residents, such as affordable housing, homelessness and an unsupportive transportation system was a consistent theme throughout the assessment.

When reflecting on needed community improvements, an overwhelming number of residents note a need for improved mental health support and awareness. Awareness was also noted in relation to the need for increased education in the community and within schools for a variety of health issues. Some other improvements include the need to address connectivity in the built environment and the deficiencies of the public transit system. In addition, residents note a need for increased availability of affordable housing and healthy foods for all residents and a need to prioritize protection and restoration of the natural environment. Finally, residents would like increased action to address drug use, gun violence and gang activity concerns in Linn County.

Residents generally noted an abundance of available services in the community. Some services specifically mentioned include community-wide testing for sexually transmitted infections/diseases, preventive medication and education. The ARC, Goodwill, Salvation Army and Cedar Valley Friends of the Family were mentioned for providing key services. These agencies offer unique personal supports such as arranging transportation to appointments, the grocery store, or YMCA for exercise or providing clothing and food.

**Community Health Status Assessment (CHSA)**

The Community Health Status Assessment (CHSA) is a quantitative analysis which answers the questions, “How healthy are our residents?” and “What does the health status of our community look like?” Results of the CHSA provide an understanding of the community’s health status and ensure that the community’s priorities consider specific health status issues, such as rates of increasing chronic disease and sexually transmitted infections.
In 2015, during the previous iteration of the CHA, an initial CHSA subcommittee planned the assessment and identified a list of specific indicators and sources that may be used to access the data points associated with the eleven core indicators:

- Demographic Characteristics
- Socioeconomic Characteristics
- Heath Resource Availability
- Quality of Life
- Behavioral Risk Factors
- Environmental Health Indicators
- Social and Mental Health
- Maternal and Child Health
- Death, Illness and Injury
- Communicable Disease
- Sentinel Events

Data from these categories was compiled and presented as a dashboard, identifying trends, health inequities and compared Linn County rates to state and national rates, when applicable. In the 2018 CHSA, the dashboard concept was used again, but a subcommittee did not convene to inform the data points to be included on the dashboard, as Linn County Public Health had just completed the 2017 Health of Linn County report, a comprehensive quantitative analysis of the health of Linn County.

**Findings.** The primary areas of concern identified in the CHSA are among increasing rates of chronic disease, sexually transmitted infections, injury and violence, suicide and substance use. Each of the areas pose unique challenges to address. The leading causes of death in Linn County are attributed to chronic diseases including cancer, heart disease, chronic lower respiratory diseases, stroke, Alzheimer’s disease and diabetes. Likewise, prevalence of adults and children who are overweight or obese is increasing. Of particular concern is the increase in the percentage of kindergarten students in Linn County’s largest school district who are overweight or obese. Increased overweight and obesity status in a population is a major predictor for the development of further chronic conditions and increased risk for worsening chronic disease related mortality rates. Alternately, sexually transmitted infections continue to increase overtime with Chlamydia and Gonorrhea significantly increasing from year to year. While Chlamydia rates have consistently been high, Gonorrhea was on a decline during the previous iteration of the CHSA. Unfortunately, the Gonorrhea rates in 2017 was nearly three times as high as that in 2013 (160.2 vs. 58.0 per 100,000 population, respectively).

Additional areas of concern are among unintentional and intentional injuries and substance use. Over the last couple of years, the rate of deaths related to unintentional injuries has been on a rise, continuing to be the second leading cause of years of potential life lost among individuals younger than 65 years of age. While mortality rates related to unintentional falls among the entire population decreased between 2015 and 2016, the mortality rates among individuals 75 years of age and older have significantly increased over time. However, the rate among individuals 85 years and over is more than 2 times greater than the next highest rate, among people 80 to 84 years of age. Overtime, mortality rates related to unintentional poisonings and opioid overdoses has improved. However, outpatient hospitalizations for opioids has increased significantly from 2013 to 2016. Likewise, binge drinking continues to be an issue in Linn County; however, the rates have improved among adolescents. In addition to
unintentional injury, violence or intentional injury poses a significant health burden on residents. Of greatest concern is in the rates of child maltreatment and suicide. Rates of child maltreatment cases had been on a steady decrease prior to 2016; however, maltreatment rates are now on an incline particularly related to child neglect. Overtime, the suicide mortality rate has demonstrated a significant increase, most commonly found among men. However, equally concerning is the high rate of hospitalizations due to suicide-related incidents, which is more common among females.

**Forces of Change Assessment (FOCA)**

On May 24, 2018 Linn County conducted the Forces of Change Assessment (FOCA) at Indian Creek Nature Center in Cedar Rapids. Members from multiple sectors within Linn County’s LPHS were invited or self-elected to participate in the assessment. The ideal participants for the FOCA are community leaders and officials with insight on factors, events and trends that may potentially impact the health of the public or the operation of the LPHS. This assessment focuses on issues that are broader reaching, such as factors that impact the environment in which the LPHS operates, state and federal legislation, rapid technological advances, changes in the organization of health care services, or funding shifts. Methods selected for this assessment included an affinity diagram, prioritization activity and force field analysis.

**Method.** Participants were asked to brainstorm a list of unique forces, trends, or events that might impact the health of the community. Participants then created an affinity diagram which resulted in thirteen separate ideas or “clusters.” Each participant received ten stickers to vote on the specific forces they believed to be most critical to the health of the community and were not allowed to vote for a force more than once. The facilitators tallied the results and transferred the final categories onto large flip chart paper in preparation for the force field analysis, the final activity of the FOCA. The analysis aims to identify both opportunities and threats posed by each force category. The ten forces were written on flip chart paper and placed throughout the conference room where each participant had five minutes to write a list of specific opportunities or threats associated with each force category.

**Findings.** The top ten forces identified by participants through the affinity diagram and prioritization activity were:

1. Socioeconomic Determinants of Health & Related Impacts (25)
2. Mental Health Accessibility (22)
3. Education System Impacts (22)
4. Health Equity and Access (22)
5. Legislation/Funding (21)
6. Demographic Shift (19)
7. Food Systems & Insecurity (18)
8. Natural Environment (18)
The number in parenthesis behind the force title is the number of votes received during the prioritization activity.

Members of the MAPP Core Group identified themes which were mentioned throughout the force field analysis. The six themes which emerged were **active transportation, child health, crime/violence, housing, mental health** and **policy**.

**Local Public Health System (LPHSA)**

Linn County conducted the Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA) between the months of May and July of 2015. Members from multiple sectors within Linn County's LPHS were invited to participate in the assessment. Entities within the LPHS include all organizations who may impact the health of the community such as community centers, employers, elected officials, transit, public health agency, home health, laboratories, faith-based organizations, non-profits, community health clinics, hospitals, doctors, nursing homes, drug treatment, mental health, schools, neighborhood organizations, corrections, law enforcement, fire and EMS.

**Method.** The intent of the LPHSA is to assess how organizations within the system are doing in addressing the ten essential public health services and is completed using the local instrument of the National Public Health Performance Standards (NPHPS; CDC, 2015). This instrument helps communities measure not only how they are doing in addressing the overarching essential public health services, but also the competencies and sub-competencies that fall under each service. The LPHSA subcommittee decided to take a targeted approach in gaining feedback on each of the essential public health services by splitting partners within the LPHS into five workgroups each focusing on two of the essential public health services. An initial survey covering the targeted public health services was sent to the members of the workgroups in June of 2015. The workgroups were then convened in July of 2015 to engage in facilitated discussions that covered the components falling under each of the targeted essential public health services. Following discussion, members then rated how well the LPHS is doing in addressing the essential public health services. All components with a “Minimal Activity” or “Moderate Activity” rating were highlighted in a report as a needed area of improvement for the LPHS to address moving forward.

**Findings.** Of the fifteen core competencies evaluated in the facilitated discussions, five received a rating of either “Minimal Activity” or “Moderate Activity”, indicating an identified need to address these issues to improve the LPHS. The lowest rated core competency, with a rating of “Minimal Activity”, was the availability of “Current Technology to Manage and Communicate Population Health Data” within the LPHS. The low rating was attributed to the inability of the LPHS to share data between health systems and among partners.

The remaining four of the lowest rated core competencies receiving a rating of “Moderate Activity” include “Population-Based Community Health Assessment (CHA)”, “Health Communication”, “Ensuring People are linked to Personal Health Services” and “Evaluating Population-Based Health Services”.

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9. Substance Abuse (18)
10. Built Environment (17)
Three main themes were also highlighted in facilitated discussions associated with the LPHSA. The themes include:

- Data Accessibility and Partnership
- Accessing Vulnerable Populations
- Emergency and Public Health Threats

**Significant Health Needs**

Data obtained from the community health assessments were analyzed and synthesized into four community health assessment reports. Upon request from the steering committee, Linn County Public Health staff synthesized the findings of the assessments and categorized them into 13 potential strategic issue categories. A one to two-page summary of the related assessment data for each category was created and provided to the steering committee prior to the strategic issue prioritization session. The categories were:

- Access to Healthcare
- Access to Healthy Food
- Access to Mental Health Services
- Affordable Housing
- Built Environment
- Chronic Disease
- Mental Health
- Natural Environment
- Obesity
- Safety and Violence
- Sexual Health
- Substance Use
- Transportation

Additionally, recurring cross-cutting themes were identified that emerged across multiple assessments which were important considerations to be integrated into the CHIP. These themes were policy, systems, and environmental change; health equity; education and awareness; and transportation. As the CHIP was developed, these cross-cutting themes were incorporated into goal and strategy development.

**Process for Prioritizing Needs**

The Together! Healthy Linn Steering Committee used a series of prioritization tools in combination with data reflection at an individual level, asset and community mapping, small and large group discussion, and an agreed upon set of prioritization criteria to determine which three issues needed to be addressed before the community vision could be realized. The steering committee was limited to the top three issues to maintain a realistic, focused scope of work. The prioritization criteria for strategic issues were:

- The issue is data driven, appearing in two or more of the assessments
- Addressing the issue requires a collaborative, multi-sector approach
- Alignment with the Together! Healthy Linn Vision
- Assets are available within the local public health system to impact the issue
- The issue reflects a need that Together! Healthy Linn has the ability to influence
- The size and significance of the issue has large impact
At the end of the prioritization session, three broad issues were identified, in rank order: Mental Health, Obesity, and Safety.

Mental Health

Mental health is an important part of overall health, and well-being is a vital component for healthy communities. Mental Health includes emotional, psychological, and social well-being. Mental Health occurs on a continuum, much like physical health, and the two are closely interrelated. Physical health conditions can influence mental health status, and vice versa.

In Linn County, diagnosis of mental health conditions are increasing among youth and adults. Suicide rates are increasing, and suicide is the eighth leading cause of death in Linn County. In 2016, 13.2% of Linn County youth reported suicidal thoughts. Mental Health was the top health concern voiced among all demographic groups and across all assessment methods in the Community Themes and Strengths assessment. Anxiety was also noted as a concern among residents participating in the assessments.

Access to mental health services and supports were also identified as a need in Linn County. The Community Health Assessment findings reflect a need for more providers who accept Medicaid, the availability of timely appointments, and a need for more mental health care facilities. However, the increasing number of providers offering a trauma-informed care approach and telehealth services offers opportunities to increase access to mental health services.

Obesity

Obesity is a significant health concern in Linn County. Among adults, 63% are overweight or obese (32.2% obese, 31.3% overweight). In the Cedar Rapids Community School District, the largest district in Linn County, 31.8% of kindergarteners are reported to be overweight or obese (12.3% obese, 19.5% overweight) and 35% of 5th grade students are reported as overweight or obese (16.5% obese, 18.5% overweight). The state of Iowa ranks fourth in the nation for obesity, with 36.4% of adults obese.

Obesity increases the risk of chronic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, heart disease, arthritis, and some types of cancer. The primary contributors to obesity are lack of physical activity and unhealthy eating. In Linn County, 11.1% of all residents are food insecure, and 14.5% of children are food insecure. Residents report barriers to accessing healthy food options. Only 29% of adolescents get at least 1 hour of physical activity per day. Barriers exist for all residents to engage in exercise, especially individuals who are low-income, have a disability, chronic pain, or existing medical condition. However, many Linn County organizations are working on increasing access to healthy, affordable, and/or locally grown food, which is one strategy for reducing obesity for everyone.

Safety

Safety is a broad term for a variety of concerns, including domestic and interpersonal abuse, bullying, and violence within the community. In Linn County, child maltreatment rates are increasing, particularly related to child neglect. Over one third of youth (34.1%) reported being bullied in the last 30 days. Youth reporting bullying are more likely to be younger (in 6th grade
Youth report social media use as a form of youth on youth bullying and to instigate violent activities.

Community violence emerged as a perceived need in the Community Health Assessment. While there is a general feeling of safety in Linn County; there is an increased concern of gang activity, homelessness, human trafficking, and shootings that reduces the feeling of safety. In Linn County, several grassroots efforts have developed and formed partnerships with established programs or organizations to increase safety in Linn County. An example of such efforts is the Safe, Equitable, and Thriving (SET) task force, which includes county, city, and school district collaboration, among others. (other public health identifying this need)

St. Luke’s Hospital participated in the action planning for the community wide prioritized health needs. We then developed our action plan to augment this plan for optimal impact. The St. Luke’s Community Health Improvement Plan can be found here: https://www.unitypoint.org/cedarrapids/community-health-needs-assessment.aspx

Evaluation of Impact

From 2016-2018, the health priorities of the community were Behavioral Health (Mental Health, Suicide, and Substance Abuse), Health Promotion (Data Sharing, Chronic Disease, and Community Education), and Social Determinants of Health (Safe and Affordable Housing, Access to Care, and Adverse Childhood Experiences, or ACEs). Measurable objectives were identified and tracked for each priority using a dashboard widely available to the community.

St. Luke’s contributions to impact

Access to Care

- UnityPoint Certified Application Counselors assisted estimated 7800 individuals in Jones, Linn and surrounding counties to navigate opportunities to enroll in Medicaid or other appropriate insurance options from 2017 to 2019 YTD.
- Initiated process to connect / schedule patients seen in urgent care with no primary care to a primary care provider for ongoing prevention. 1780 patients since summer of 2018,
- Investor in and implementation of communitywide technology platform and processes for closed loop referrals between health systems and community for social determinants of health needs.
- Increased access to outpatient therapy by integrating behavioral health therapists into 5 primary care clinics, added a therapist at Jones Regional and increased hours. 2,092 patients served in 2018 through these additional access points.
  - Donated 1500+ hygiene products to area middle schools.

Behavioral Health

- Increased ease and timeliness to getting help through implementation of an EPIC one-step referral process from the UnityPoint Clinics and emergency room to Abbe triage center. 30% increase in referrals electronically.
- Suicide screening assessment was implemented in the emergency department for every patient.
- Provided 5 education and awareness trainings on Adverse Childhood Events.
Health Promotion

Substance Abuse

- Sponsored online prescription safety education for youth.
  - 495 students in the service area completed the curriculum.
  - 7% self-reported misusing
  - 73% more students identify signs and symptoms of misuse.
  - 2 of 3 students more confident to intervene and understand various ways to refuse participating in misuse
  - Challenge – Health and Wellness Education Class no longer a required class in many area high schools.
- Provided 30 education programs on substance abuse related to topics to community agencies and employees.

Chronic Disease Prevention and Management

- Providers and care team achieved max performance level on early prevention and management targets for chronic conditions.
  - 70.9% management of diabetes A1C less than 8%.
  - 90.6% attention to nephropathy.
  - 83.6% patient’s blood pressure management of 140/90.
- 100% of identified care coordinators in the clinic trained in standardized diabetes education.
- Using predictive reports, care manager outreach to approx. 150 patients with chronic conditions that had a likelihood of hospital admissions within 6 months.
  - Use of predictive reports now standard across Care Management team for high risk patients.

Prevention - Healthy Starts and Living

- Providers and care team achieved well child visit targets at max performance level. 84.7% of well child visits for 0-15 month and 90.7% of children 3-6 years achieved.
## Together! Healthy Linn Dashboard

### Mental Health - Increase access to mental health services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Baseline Year</th>
<th>Baseline Value</th>
<th>Current Year</th>
<th>Current Value</th>
<th>Target Year</th>
<th>Target Value</th>
<th>Progress (2017)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-1: By January 1, 2019, increase the percentage of healthcare prescribers who provide mental health services in Linn County by 10%.</td>
<td>Number of healthcare providers in Linn County who also provide mental health services</td>
<td>Linn County Public Health Assessment</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2: By January 1, 2019 there will be a 10% increase in the number of successful mental health referrals through the TAVhealth system.</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-3: By January 1, 2019, there will be a 2% reduction in adults who report poor mental health.</td>
<td>Percentage of adults who report poor mental health</td>
<td>BRFSS</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>33.5%</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>31.9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Suicide - Decrease the rate of suicide in Linn County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Baseline Year</th>
<th>Baseline Value</th>
<th>Current Year</th>
<th>Current Value</th>
<th>Target Year</th>
<th>Target Value</th>
<th>Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-1: By January 1, 2019, suicide rates will decrease by 10%.</td>
<td>Number of individuals who die of suicide over the total number of deaths per 100,000 population</td>
<td>Linn County Death Data</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>12.9 per 100,000</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>14.4 per 100,000</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>11.6 per 100,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-2: By January 1, 2019, there will be a 25% increase in the number of Adult and Youth MHFA classes in Linn County compared to the baseline year.</td>
<td>Number of Adult and Youth MHFA classes in Linn County.</td>
<td>Subcommittee</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Substance Abuse - Decrease the rate of substance abuse among adults and adolescents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Baseline Year</th>
<th>Baseline Value</th>
<th>Current Year</th>
<th>Current Value</th>
<th>Target Year</th>
<th>Target Value</th>
<th>Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-1: By January 1, 2019, the rate of binge and underage drinking will be reduced by 2%.</td>
<td>Percent of 6th, 8th, and 11th grade students who currently use alcohol</td>
<td>Iowa Youth Survey</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>6% Adolescent</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent of adults who report binge drinking in previous 30 days</td>
<td>BRFSS</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>17.5% Adult</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-2: By January 1, 2019, the rate of marijuana use among adolescents will be reduced by 2%.</td>
<td>Percent of 6th, 8th, and 11th grade students who currently use marijuana</td>
<td>Iowa Youth Survey</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-3: By January 1, 2019, the rate of prescription drug abuse and misuse will be maintained</td>
<td>Percent of 6th, 8th, and 11th grade students who use prescription medication without</td>
<td>Iowa Youth Survey</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>≤4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4: By January 1, 2019, reduce the percentage of adults and adolescents who currently use nicotine delivery products including cigars, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco and electronic smoking devices by 2%.</td>
<td>Percentage of Youth who use E-cigarettes</td>
<td>Iowa Youth Survey</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of Youth who use Cigars</td>
<td>Iowa Youth Survey</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of Youth who use Cigarettes</td>
<td>Iowa Youth Survey</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Social Determinants of Health

### Access to Care and Resources - Increase access to care and community resources for vulnerable populations

| Objective                                                                 | Indicator                                                                 | Source                                                                 | Baseline Year | Baseline Value | Current Year | Current Value | Target Year | Target Value | Progress       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1-1: By June 30, 2017, a plan will be implemented to address the gaps in transportation services and the barriers to transportation experienced by community members. | Completed MPO Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP)                       | Brandon Whyte- Corridor MPO                                       | 2016          | 0%            | 2017         | 100%          | 2018         | 100%          | Complete       |
| 1-2: Increase the number of Linn County residents who access insurance through Medicaid, Medicare, or Healthcare Marketplace.                                                                 |
| 1-3: By January 31, 2018 a referral system will be in place to connect vulnerable populations with needed resource and support services.                                                                 |

### Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE’s): Decrease the number of children who are negatively impacted by risk factors associated with Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE’s)

<p>| Objective                                                                 | Indicator                                                                 | Source                                                                 | Baseline Year | Baseline Value | Current Year | Current Value | Target Year | Target Value | Progress       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 2-1: By December 31, 2018, 30% of child and youth-based organizations, school buildings, and primary healthcare providers in Linn County will have completed the trauma-informed practices survey. | Survey results.                                                            | Nate Pruett - IowaBIG                                               | 2016          | 0%            | 2017         | 0%            | 2018         | &lt;30%          |                 |
| 2-2: By December 31, 2018 there will be a 50% increase of knowledge by primary care providers and behavioral health care service providers in regards to ACEs and the effective strategies that support improving adult health management. | # ACES trainings held for healthcare providers; pre/post-evaluation       | Diana Strahan - HACAP                                               | 2016          | 5             | 2017         | 1             | 2018         | 2              |                 |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Baseline Year</th>
<th>Baseline Value</th>
<th>Current Year</th>
<th>Current Value</th>
<th>Target Year</th>
<th>Target Value</th>
<th>Progress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-1: By January 1, 2019, a written process for data sharing among partners within the local public health system will be established.</td>
<td>LCPH</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-1: By January 1, 2019, increase the number of people reached through substance abuse prevention education by 2%.</td>
<td>Number of people reached through substance abuse prevention education by ASAC</td>
<td>ASAC - Erin Foster</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>19,423</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>14,371</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>19,811</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-2: By January 1, 2019, stabilize the positivity rate of Chlamydia, Syphilis and HIV.</td>
<td>Rate of Chlamydia in Linn County per 100,000 population</td>
<td>IDPH - CADE</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>486 per 100,000</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>550.2 per 100,000</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>≤486 per 100,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of Syphilis in Linn County per 100,000 population</td>
<td>IDPH - CADE</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>10.1 per 100,000</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>9.5 per 100,000</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>≤10.1 per 100,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of HIV in Linn County per 100,000 population</td>
<td>IDPH - CADE</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>6.9 per 100,000</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>9.0 per 100,000</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>≤6.9 per 100,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-1: By January 1, 2019, the percentage of residents who are overweight or obese will be stabilized.</td>
<td>Percent of Adults in who are Overweight</td>
<td>BRFSS</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>36.2%</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>≤33%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of Adults in who are Obese</td>
<td>BRFSS</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>≤32%</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3-2: By January 1, 2019, the percentage of adults with type 2 diabetes will be stabilized.</td>
<td>Percent of Adults with a type 2 diabetes diagnosis</td>
<td>BRFSS</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>8.30%</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>≤9.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-3: By January 1, 2019, the mortality rate attributed to heart disease and stroke among adults will be stabilized.</td>
<td>Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate for Heart Disease</td>
<td>CDC WONDER</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>155.7 per 100,000</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>143.4 per 100,000</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>≤155.7 per 100,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate for Stroke</td>
<td>CDC WONDER</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>28 per 100,000</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>22.0 per 100,000</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>≤28 per 100,000</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Health Promotion**

**Data Sharing**: Increase data sharing and effective use of technology among the local public health system in order to identify and address emerging health trends.

**Community Education**: Decrease preventable diseases through health education in the community.

**Chronic Disease**: Decrease the incidence of chronic disease in Linn County.
Health begins where we live, learn, work and play. Opportunities for health start at home, in our neighborhoods and work places. And all people—regardless of background, education or money—should have the chance to make choices that lead to a long and healthy life.

– ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON FOUNDATION

Acknowledgements
The Community Health Improvement Plan, prepared and presented by Together! Healthy Linn, reflects the contributions of many of the participating groups and individuals, but does not necessarily reflect the position of any particular organization or individual. In addition to members, various boards, committees, and subject matter experts within the community also provided input on plan development activities. The following individuals and organizations have dedicated their time and expertise to the identification of strategic issues and development of the CHIP.

MAPP Core Group
The MAPP Core Group designs and plans the CHA-CHIP process according to the MAPP framework.

Kaitlin Emrich* Linn County Public Health
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Tricia Kitzmann Linn County Public Health
Melissa Monroe Linn County Public Health
Robin Raijean Linn County Public Health
Katie Reasner* Linn County Public Health
Rachel Schramm Linn County Public Health

*Lead authors of the 2019-2021 Linn County Community Health Improvement Plan
Steering Committee
The steering committee guides and oversees the CHA-CHIP process.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Sector</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jeffrey Hanson</td>
<td>Alliant Energy</td>
<td>Business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe McHale</td>
<td>City of Marion Police Department</td>
<td>Criminal Justice &amp; Law Enforcement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nichelle Cline</td>
<td>Kirkwood Community College</td>
<td>Education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephanie Neff</td>
<td>Cedar Rapids Community School District</td>
<td>Education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Tarbox</td>
<td>Mount Mercy University</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Harris</td>
<td>Linn County Board of Supervisors</td>
<td>Elected Officials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liz Mathis</td>
<td>State of Iowa Senator</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dale Todd</td>
<td>Cedar Rapids City Council</td>
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<td>Ashley Vanorny</td>
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<tr>
<td>RaeAnn Gordon</td>
<td>Iowa State University Extension &amp; Outreach</td>
<td>Environmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ronda Anderson</td>
<td>Bethany Lutheran Church</td>
<td>Faith Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pramod Dwivedi</td>
<td>Linn County Public Health</td>
<td>Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandi Fowler</td>
<td>City of Cedar Rapids</td>
<td>Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melissa Cullum</td>
<td>Mercy Medical Center</td>
<td>Medical Providers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Lock</td>
<td>Eastern Iowa Health Center</td>
<td>Medical Providers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lori Weih</td>
<td>UnityPoint Health; St. Lukes Hospital and Jones Regional Medical Center</td>
<td>Medical Providers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathy Horan</td>
<td>AbbeHealth</td>
<td>Mental Health &amp; Aging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barb Gay</td>
<td>Area Substance Abuse Council</td>
<td>Substance Abuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lynda Waddington</td>
<td>The Gazette</td>
<td>Media</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karla Twedt-Ball</td>
<td>Greater Cedar Rapids Community Foundation</td>
<td>Philanthropy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leslie Wright</td>
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