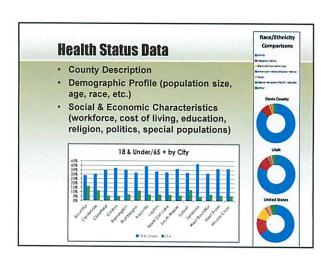
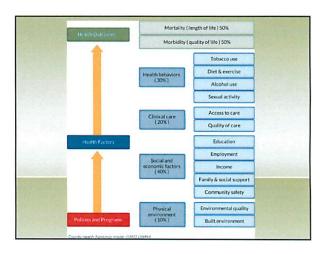




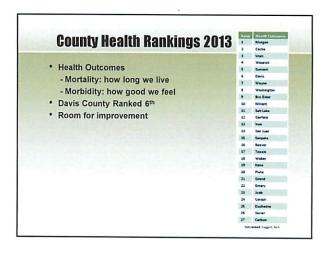
Health Status Assessment - Health indicators/measures - Snapshot in time - Comprehensive, broad scope - Some depth - U.S., Utah, County, Small Areas, City, Census Tract - Age-adjusted to make comparisons - Healthy People 2020 (HP2020) Targets - Establish baselines - Assessment of how we are doing, not what we are doing

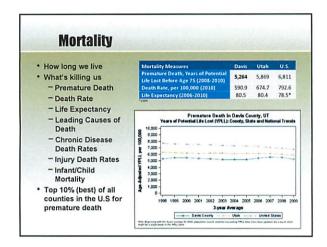


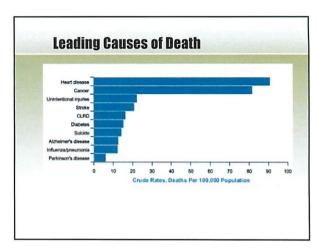


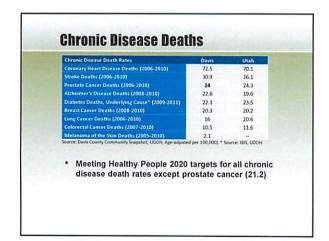


Data Sources County Health Rankings 2012 Utah Statewide Health Status Report Community Health Needs Assessment Tool IBIS-PH U.S. Census Bureau's State & County Quick Facts More than 50 other state, department or program health status reports & needs assessments





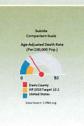




	400		
njury Deaths	Davis	Utah	U.S.
nintentional Injury Deaths (2007-2009)	29.6	34.3	37.2
pisoning Deaths* (2006-2009)	17.4	18.8	13.1
sicide* (2006-2009)	15.1	15.8	11.4
lotor Vehicle Traffic Crash Deaths (2008-2010) e-adjusted per 100,000. *Not meeting Healthy People 2020 Target	6.8	9.2	11.1
 Some categories overlap, n Lowest unintentional injury deaths rates in Utah 	& moto	r vehicl	e cras
 Above U.S. average & not m 		HP2020	target

Suicide

- · 14.68 deaths per 100,000 population
- Not meeting HP2020 target: 10.2
- · 7th leading cause of death
- · Males have higher suicide rate
- Rates not significantly different by small area
- 9.5% of students had considered suicide (2011)

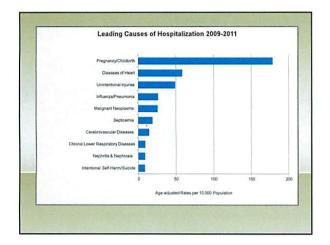


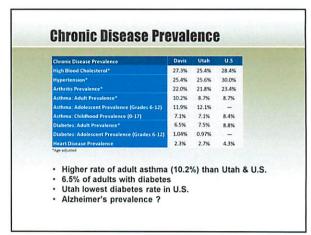
Morbidity

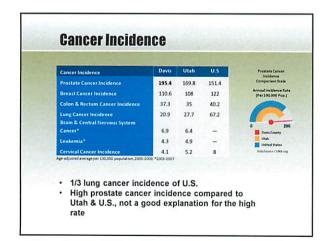
- · How we feel
- · What's making us sick
 - Health Related Quality of Life
 - Birth Outcomes
 - Hospitalizations
 - Chronic Disease
 - Cancer Incidence
 - Obesity
 - Communicable Diseases
 - Mental Health
 - Oral Health

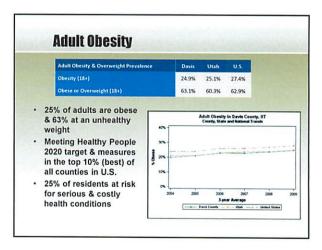
Health Related Quality of Life Health Related Quality of Life (2005-2011) 10% 13% 10% Poor Physical Health Days Poor Mental Health (2011) 3.2 3.4 2.6 13.8% 15.8% Poor Mental Health Days 10% of adults rate their health "fair" or "poor" Average of 3.2 days when physical health was not good 13.8% reported 7 or more days when mental health was not good Average 3 days when mental health was not good

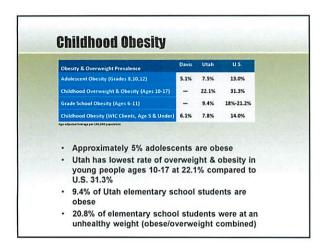
Birth Outcomes Birth Rates, & of Births per 1,000 Residents (2010) Low Birth Weight (2003-2010) Gestational Disabets (2009-2010) Births from Unintended Pregnancies (2004-33.4% - 10.0% (2004-2010)) Addiesem Births, Rate per 1,000 Addiesemt Femilies Ages 15-19 (2008-2010) • Utah has highest birth rate in the U.S., Davis County is similar to the state average • Davis County is better than the national average for low birth weight, gestational diabetes, unintended pregnancies & adolescent births

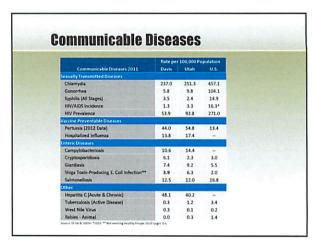


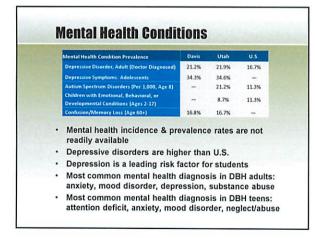








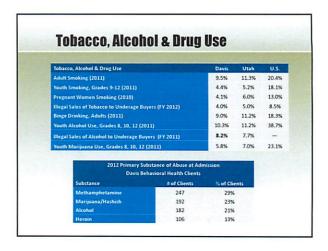




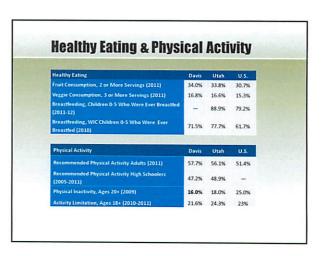


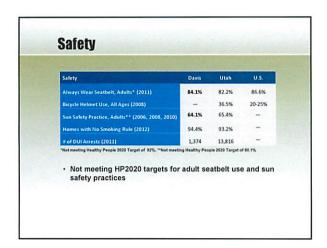
Health Behaviors

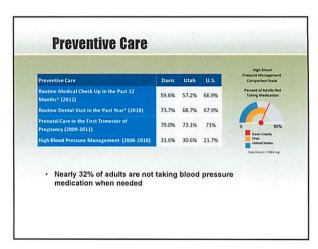
- · Tobacco, Alcohol & Drug Use
- · Healthy Eating
- · Physical Activity
- Safety
- · Preventive Care



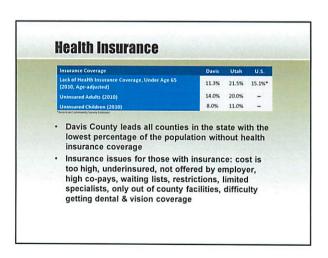
Youth Alcohol Use in Davis County by Grade Alcohol Use (Had Alcoholic Beverage in the Past 30 Days) Blinge Drinking (5+ Drinks in a Row in the Past 2 Weeks) - Most common substance used by young people - Most common place to drink is their home or someone else's home - 6,8% of students reported they have been drunk or high at school - 6.8% reported riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking

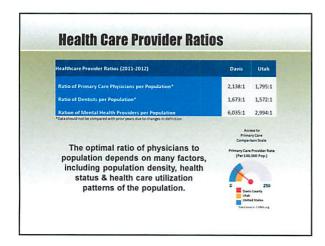


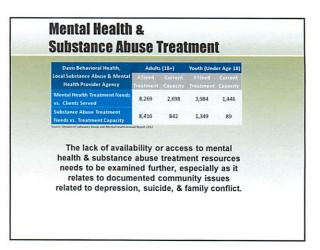


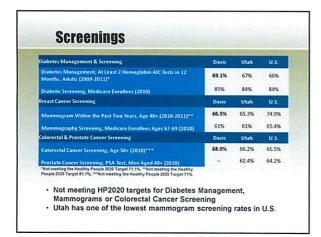


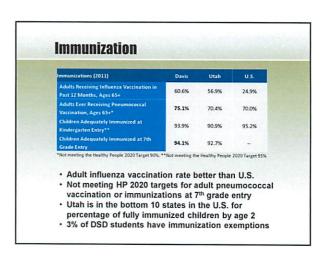
Clinical Care • Access & Quality - Insurance Coverage - Cost of Healthcare - Healthcare Provider Ratios - Mental Health/Substance Abuse Treatment - Diabetes Management - Cancer Screening - Immunization & Vaccination - Preventable Hospital Stays





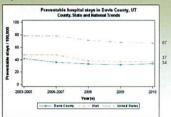






Hospital Quality

Preventable Hospital Stays, Medicare, top 10% (best) in U.S.



 Utah Hospital Comparison Report is available with best, average, & below average ratings for specific procedures conducted in hospitals

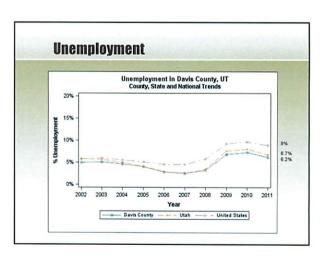
Social & Economic

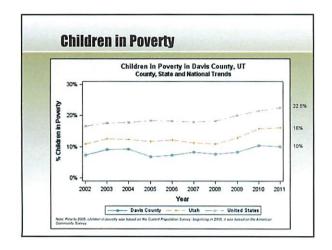
- · Known as the social determinants of health
- · May have the most influence on health
- Higher income & education equates to better health
 - Education
 - Employment
 - Income
 - Housing
 - Family & Social Support
 - Community Safety & Crime

When Compared to Utah/U.S.

- More Educated
- · Less Unemployment
- · Less Poverty
- More Home Owners
- · More Social Support
- · Less Violent Crime

Social & economic disparities still exist within Davis County.

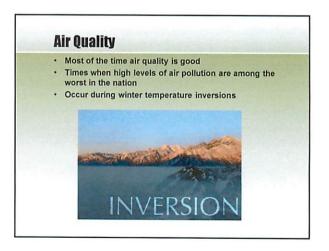


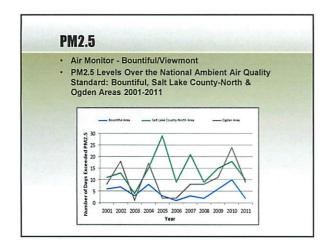


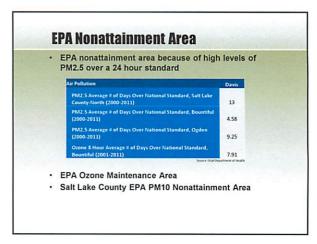
Social & Economic Concerns

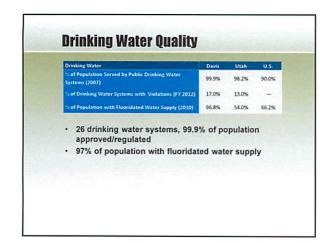
- Workers without secure employment, temporary, part-time, not sufficient income to meet needs of family, no health insurance
- Families doubled up with friends or relatives because they cannot find or afford housing
- Family risk factors: parental attitudes favorable to anti-social behavior, poor family management & family conflict

Physical Environment • Environmental Quality - Air - Drinking Water - Recreation Water - Food Safety - Hazardous Waste • Built Environment - Food Environment - Active Living Environment (Parks, Recreation, & Trails)

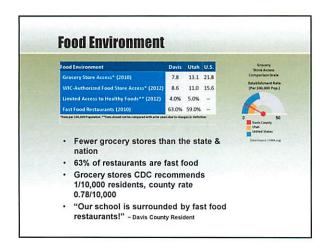


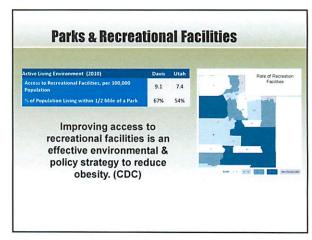


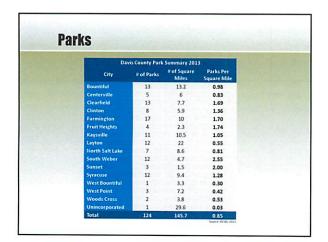


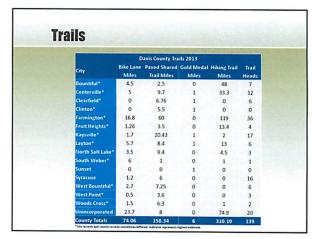












Top 10% in U.S.

- 1. Premature Death
- 2. Poor/Fair Health
- 3. Adult Smoking
- 4. Adult Obesity
- 5. Physical Inactivity
- 6. Motor Vehicle Crash Rate
- 7. Preventable Hospital Stays (Medicare)
- 8. Some College
- 9. Children in Poverty
- 10. Inadequate Social Support
- 11. Children in Single-Parent Households

More than 30% of ranked measures in County Health Rankings

Not Meeting HP2020 Targets

- 1. Prostate Cancer Deaths
- 2. Poisoning Deaths
- 3. Suicide
- 4. Shiga Toxin-Producing E.coli
- 5. Always Wear Seatbelt
- 6. Sun Safety Practice
- 7. Mammograms
- 8. Colorectal Cancer Screening
- 9. Diabetes A1C Tests
- 10. Pneumococcal Vaccine (Adults)
- 11. Adequate Immunizations by Kindergarten
- 12. High School Graduation (9th Grade Cohort)

Key Informant Survey

- · Online survey (SurveyMonkey), Nov-Dec 2012
- · Invitation to public health partners & community leaders (43 agencies /groups)
- · 391 responses
- · Residents from every city, across many professional sectors
- · Final Report (hard copy available & online)

Survey Results - Main Health Concerns

- 1. Obesity/Weight Control
- 2. Cancer
- 3. Diabetes

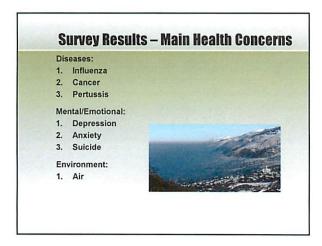
Young Adults/Teens:

- 1. Substance Abuse/Use
- 2. STDs
- 3. Obesity/Weight Control

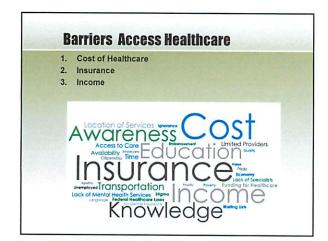
Children:

- 1. Obesity/Weight Control
- 2. Immunizations
- Influenza











Two Perspectives from the Community

- · Federal Healthcare Laws
- · Religious Culture
- · School Lunch
- Fewer Government Programs/More Services for the Poor

Focus Groups

- 3 groups targeting low income families, Sept 2012
- Recruited through Davis Community Learning Center & Head Start





Quotes

- "I love absolutely everything about Davis County.
 Everything is better here, except the air quality."
- "Where we are in North Salt Lake, the inversion and air quality is really bad. The refineries are contributing to the poor air. You can see flames shooting up, and when they aren't flaming and just sending smoke up, it's even worse. There are also the rock and gravel pits that add to the dirty air."
- "Fast food is everywhere. When you drive down the road and smell fast food, it makes you want it. And it makes your kids want it, too!"
- "Dental care is really hard to get for cheap. If you don't have insurances, then most of the time you don't get dental care because you can't afford it."

Key Findings from Focus Groups

- Participants experience housing problems: small space, old pipes, tobacco use by neighbors, bad landlords, fungus, insects, etc.
- Availability of fresh foods, recreational opportunities, and medical/dental care is not a problem. Lack of disposable income is a barrier. Accessing the resources may not be a priority.
- More than ½ of the participants were smokers/former smokers, compared to 7.9% of county adults. Huge concern because of lack of disposable income and health insurance.







Policy & Resource Assessment

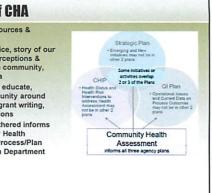
- Programs & Policies (no idling, smoke shops, good landlord incentives, etc.)
- Resource List (water recreation, trailheads, gyms, farmers markets, recycling, senior centers, health clinics, food banks, etc.)
- · City Meetings

Uses

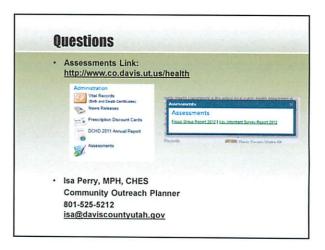
- · Identify effective health policies
- · Identify resource rich/poor areas
- · Web-based resource locator
- · City highlights

Value of CHA

- Reliable data sources & baselines
- Community Voice, story of our community, perceptions & priorities of the community, context for data
- Can be used to educate, mobilize community around health issues, grant writing, new collaborations
- Information gathered informs the Community Health Improvement Process/Plan (CHIP) & Health Department Strategic Plan







Davis County . . . A Healthy Place

- Outdoor Activities
- · Community Pride
- Access to Medical Care
- Mountains
- Walking Trails
- Biking
- · Clean Air

- Caring People
- · Not Too Big
- . Clean

- Friendly
- Easy to Exercise
- Recreation Opportunities
- Hiking
- Well Educated
- Religious
- Good Neighborhoods
- Open Spaces
- Healthy Lifestyles
- Low Tobacco/Alcohol Use

2012 Key Informant Survey