



**Indiana University Health West Hospital
Community Health Needs Assessment**

2015-2016



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This report provides an overview of findings from a community health needs assessment (CHNA) conducted on behalf of Indiana University Health West Hospital (IU Health West). This CHNA identifies the leading health needs in Hendricks county, the area defined as the community by the hospital, in order to address such needs and to respond to the regulatory requirements of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (PPACA), which requires that each tax-exempt hospital facility conduct an independent CHNA.

1.2 Objectives

The 2015 IU Health West CHNA has three main objectives:

- 1. Identify the priority health needs (public health and healthcare) within the IU Health West PSA.**
- 2. Serve as a foundation for developing implementation strategies that can be utilized by healthcare providers, communities and policy makers in order to improve the health status of people in the IU Health West community.**
- 3. Supply public access to the CHNA results in order to inform the community and provide assistance to those invested in the transformation to the community's healthcare network.**

2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

IU Health West entire community service area is focused on its home community of Hendricks County, and extends into six contiguous counties: Marion, Johnson, Morgan, Putnam, Montgomery, and Boone.

Top Community Health Needs

This assessment identified five priority needs across the entire community served by the hospital. These problems affect most of the community service area counties, but particularly apply to the PSA of Hendricks County.



Mental Wellness



Accessing and Utilizing Healthcare



Substance Abuse



Physical Activity & Nutrition



Tobacco Cessation

To identify these needs, IU Health West Hospital collaborated with the Hendricks County Health Partnership to collect comments to survey and conduct live interviews/focus groups to obtain data. From these sources, IU Health West personnel used the Hanlon Method was used to identify the priority needs:

- Mental Wellness.
- Accessing and Utilizing Health Care.
- Substance Abuse.
- Physical Activity and Nutrition.
- Tobacco Cessation.

IU Health West Hospital is the one of two hospitals in Hendricks County and participates in the Hendricks County Health Partnership with the hospitals, county health department, community-based social service agencies, municipal representatives and engaged individuals in the community.

2.1 Primary Service Area

Hendricks County comprises the majority of the IU Health West community. Residents of the county account for all of the PSA population and 36% of the inpatient discharges from IU Health West. Another 53% of inpatient discharges are from neighboring Marion County.



Hendricks County has lower rates of unemployment than the averages for both the state of Indiana and the nation. The median per capita income of Hendricks County is below the Indiana state and national averages; however, the median household income is higher than the Indiana rate. Nonetheless, the poverty rate is much lower than statewide or national rates.

3 STUDY METHODS

3.1 Analytical Methods

In order to identify the community's leading health needs, both quantitative and qualitative data was utilized. For this CHNA, quantitative analyses assessed the health needs of the population through data abstraction and analysis and qualitative analyses were conducted by gathering input from community members through a survey and through a structured interview with public health experts and community leaders in Hendricks County.

3.2 Data Sources

CHNAs seek to identify priority health needs and access issues for particular geographic areas and populations. Accordingly, the following topics and data are assessed:

- Demographics, e.g., population, age, sex, race
- Economic indicators, e.g., poverty and unemployment rates
- Health access indicators, e.g., insurance coverage
- Availability of healthcare facilities and resources

Data sets for quantitative analyses included:

- Dignity Health–Community Needs Index
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
- Community Health Status Indicators Project
- Indiana Department of Workforce Development
- Indiana Hospital Association Database
- Kaiser Family Foundation
- Robert Wood Johnson Foundation—County Health Rankings

- STATS Indiana data—Indiana Business Research Center, IU Kelley School of Business
- US Bureau of Labor Statistics
- US Census Bureau
- US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
- US Health Resources and Services Administration

While quantitative data can provide insights into an area, these data need to be supplemented with qualitative information to develop a full picture of a community’s health and health needs. For this CHNA, qualitative data were gathered from responses collected online to the prior Community Health Needs Assessment through surveys of members of the public and a focus group with health leaders and public health experts.

3.3 Process for Determining Priorities

The quantitative, secondary data sources identified health needs for which Indiana or Hendricks County is above or below average. Qualitative information from survey results, which included responses from under-served or underrepresented groups, supplemented the secondary data. Survey results and secondary data findings were shared with a focus group of community health leaders. This group prioritized leading health needs. The priorities from the focus groups, plus survey results and health indicator data were compiled, and IU Health West Hospital representatives used the Hanlon Method to identify the top five needs.

The Hanlon Method seeks ratings from 0 to 10 on three criteria: size of the health problem based on the percentage of the population affected, seriousness or magnitude of the health problem and the effectiveness of potential interventions.¹ With the ratings compiled, analysts identify specific health problems that can feasibly be addressed by the community served. From that list, priority scores are calculated, where the seriousness of the problem is given the most weight. Ranks are assigned based on the priority scores.

3.4 Information Gaps

To the best of our knowledge, no information gaps have affected IU Health West’s ability to reach reasonable conclusions regarding community health needs. While IU Health West has worked to capture quantitative information on a wide variety of health conditions from a wide array of sources, IU Health West realizes that it is not possible to capture every health need in the community and there will be gaps in the data captured.

Because secondary data are useful but not complete depictions of an area’s needs, IU Health West conducted a focus group with public health experts and community health leaders and distribute surveys to gather input from the general and underserved community members. However, it should be noted that there are limitations to these methods. If an organization from a specific group was not present during the focus group, such as seniors or injury prevention groups, then that need could potentially be underrepresented in the focus group. Due to the community survey’s distribution method (a convenience sample) and comparatively low response numbers, extrapolation of these results to the entire community population is limited.

¹ The Hanlon Method is one of the possible prioritization methods presented in material from the National Association of County and City Health Officials. For more information, please see <http://www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/accreditation/upload/Prioritization-Summaries-and-Examples.pdf>.

3.5 Collaborating Organizations

The IU Health system collaborated with other organizations and agencies in conducting this needs assessment as part of the Hendricks County Health Partnership. These collaborating organizations in the Partnership and for the CHNA process are as follows

Avon Schools

Avon Town Manager

Brownsburg Parks and Recreation

Children's Bureau, Inc. – Community Partners for Child Safety Region 9

Danville Community School Corporation

Franciscan St. Francis Health

Hendricks County Emergency Management Agency

Hendricks County Health Department

Hendricks County Resource Center/Head Start

Hendricks County Senior Services

Hendricks Regional Health

IU Health West

Hope Health Services (formerly Kingsway Community Care Center) (medical and dental care)

Leadership Hendricks County

MDwise

Mental Health America of Hendricks County

Minority Health Coalition of Marion County

Plainfield Chamber of Commerce

Plainfield Parks & Recreation

Plainfield Schools

Purdue Extension – Hendricks County

Social Health Association of Indiana

The Top 10 Coalition (a multi-county effort to improve physical fitness in Central Indiana)

Tobacco Free Hendricks County

United Way of Central Indiana

Washington Township/Avon Fire Department

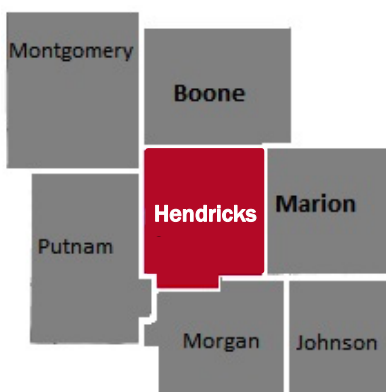
YMCA of Greater Indianapolis – Hendricks Regional Health YMCA

4 DEFINITION OF COMMUNITY ASSESSED

This section identifies the community assessed by IU Health West. The community was defined as Hendricks County, the county where IU Health West is located. The secondary service area (SSA) is comprised of six nearby counties. The community definition is consistent with the inpatient discharges for 2015 as illustrated in **Figure 1** below.

In 2014, the IU Health West had 7,827 inpatient discharges. Of those, 2,835 (36%) were from Hendricks County and 4,148 from Marion County (53%). Another 8% were from other counties in the SSA: Boone, Johnson, Montgomery, Morgan, and Putnam.

Figure 1: Counties in the IU Health West Service Area Community, 2015



5 SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

5.1 Demographics

IU Health West Hospital is located in Hendricks County, a county located in central Indiana. Hendricks County includes ZIP codes within the towns of Amo, Avon, Brownsburg, Clayton, Coatesville, Danville, Lizton, North Salem, Pittsboro, Plainfield, and Stilesville. Based on the most recent Census Bureau (2014) statistics, Hendricks County's population is 156,056 persons with approximately 50% being female and 50% male. The county's population estimates by race are 89.4% White, 6.0% Black, 3.5% Hispanic or Latino, 2.5% Asian, 0.3% American Indian or Alaska Native and 1.7% persons reporting two or more races.

Hendricks County has relatively moderate levels of educational attainment, highest among adults 25 and above. 31% completed their education with a high school diploma or equivalent. An additional 31% had some college, including those with an associate's degree. 32% had a bachelor's degree or higher. About 7% ended their formal education before finishing high school.

Within the entire service area, the total population for the PSA is 156,056 and the total population for surrounding counties is 1,289,153, as illustrated in **Table 1** on the next page.

Table 1: Service Area Population 2014

Service Area	County	Population	Percent of Total
Primary	Hendricks	156,056	10.8%
	Subtotal	156,056	10.8%
Secondary	Marion	934,243	64.6%
	Johnson	147,538	10.2%
	Morgan	69,693	4.8%
	Putnam	37,618	2.6%
	Montgomery	38,146	2.6%
	Boone	61,915	4.3%
	Subtotal	1,289,153	89.2%
Total Service Area		1,445,209	100.0%

Source: US Census Bureau, 2014.

5.2 Economic Indicators

The following topics were assessed to examine various economic indicators with implications for health: (i) Employment, (ii) Household Income and People in Poverty and (ii) Uninsured.

5.2.1 Employment

In 2013, the average share of jobs in Hendricks County was highest within the areas of agriculture, educational services and healthcare/social assistance, manufacturing, retail and professional, scientific, and management/waste management services.

Hendricks County has a diverse group of major employers reported by the Indiana Department of Workforce Development, including: Mr Electric (Plainfield); Duke Energy (Plainfield); Hendricks Regional Health (Danville); Q-Edge Corp (Plainfield); JC Penney Distribution Center (Plainfield); Home Goods Distribution Center (Brownsburg); O'Reilly Auto Parts (Brownsburg); Ingram Micro Mobility (Plainfield); Plainfield Correctional Facility (Plainfield); and IU Health West Hospital (Avon).

Hendricks County reported a lower unemployment rate than the rates of most surrounding counties, the state, and the national average. The Hendricks County unemployment rate has also decreased slightly (-0.2%) from 2013 to 2014. **Table 2** summarizes unemployment rates at December 2013 and December 2014.

Table 2: Unemployment Rates, December 2013 and December 2014

Service Area	County	Dec-13	Dec-14	% Change from 2013-2014
Primary	Hendricks	4.7%	4.5%	-0.2%
Secondary	Marion	6.8%	6.0%	-0.8%
	Johnson	5.1%	4.9%	-0.2%
	Morgan	6.0%	5.7%	-0.3%
	Putnam	6.9%	5.9%	-1.0%
	Montgomery	5.9%	5.2%	-0.7%
	Boone	4.6%	4.1%	-0.5%
Indiana		6.3%	5.7%	-0.6%
USA		6.5%	5.4%	-1.1%

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2012.

5.2.2 Household Income and People in Poverty

Areas with higher poverty rates tend to have poorer access to healthcare, lower rates of preventive care, higher rates of preventable hospital admissions and poorer health outcomes in general. According to the US Census, in 2013, the national poverty rate was at 15.8%, down from 15.9% in 2012. In Indiana, 15.8% of the state population lived in poverty, a 0.3% increase from the 2012 poverty rate (15.8%).

For Hendricks County, a poverty rate of 6.4%% was reported in 2013, increasing from 5.7%% in 2012 (0.7%). Comparatively for Indiana, Hamilton County has the lowest poverty rate at 4.7% and Monroe County has the highest poverty rate at 24.3%. **Table 3** below illustrates the poverty rates by year between 2011 and 2013.

Table 3: Percentage of People in Poverty, 2011-2013

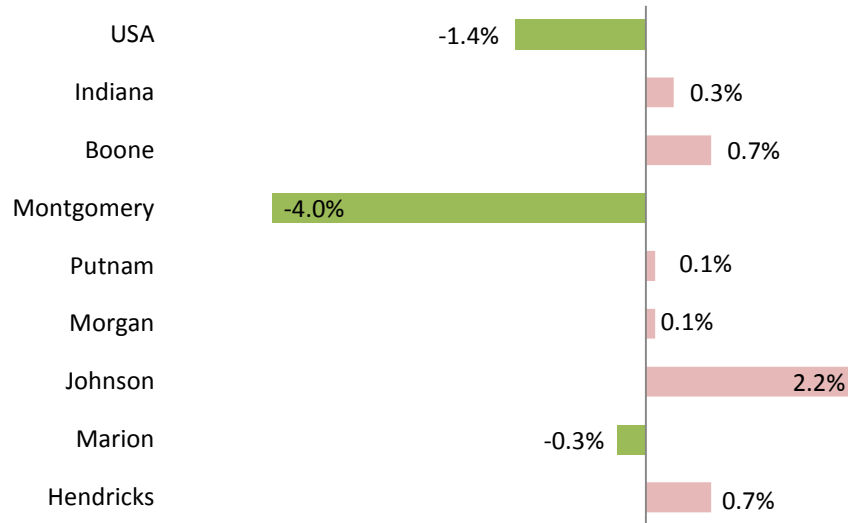
Service Area	County	2011	2012	2013	% Change from 2012-2013
Primary	Hendricks	5.6%	5.7%	6.4%	0.7%
Secondary	Marion	21.3%	21.6%	21.3%	-0.3%
	Johnson	9.3%	9.6%	11.8%	2.2%
	Morgan	11.1%	12.6%	12.7%	0.1%
	Putnam	13.8%	13.1%	13.2%	0.1%
	Montgomery	14.8%	16.5%	12.5%	-4.0%
	Boone	8.1%	6.6%	7.3%	0.7%
Indiana		15.8%	15.5	15.8%	0.3%
USA		15.3%	15.9%	15.9%	0.0%

Source: US Census Bureau, 2015.

Hendricks, Johnson, Morgan, Putnam, and Montgomery counties increased in poverty rate between 2012 and 2013. Marion and Montgomery counties, however, saw decreases in poverty rate, -0.3%

and -4.0%, respectively. Comparisons of each service area county's poverty rates, as well as those for the state of Indiana and the entire US, are displayed in **Figure 2** below.

Figure 2: Percentage Change in Poverty Rates between 2011 and 2013



Source: US Census Bureau, 2015.

Income level is an additional economic factor associated with the health status of a population. Based on US Census Bureau data (2014), Hendricks County's per capita personal income was estimated to be \$30,018, which is above the state per capita income of \$24,952 and the national per capita income of \$28,555. Hendricks County median household income of \$68,342 was also above the state median of \$48,737 and the national median of \$53,482.

National statistics on health insurance indicate that 10% of the United States population is uninsured. Of the US population that is insured, 49% are insured through an employer, 6% through individual providers, 19% through Medicaid, 13% through Medicare and 2% through other public providers.

In Indiana, it is estimated that 11% of the population are uninsured. Of the Indiana residents who are insured, 17% residents are insured through Medicaid, 15% through Medicare, 51% through their employer, 5% through individual providers and 1% through other public providers.²

² Kaiser State Health Facts 2015, Kaiser Family Foundation. <http://www.statehealthfacts.org>.

5.3 County Level Health Status and Access Indicators

5.3.1 County Health Rankings

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, along with the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, created County Health Rankings to assess the relative health of county residents within each state for all 50 states. These assessments are based on health measures of health outcomes, specifically length and quality of life indicators and health factors, including indicators related to health behaviors, clinical care, economic status and the physical environment.

Based on the 92 counties in the state of Indiana, counties may be ranked from 1 to 92, where 1 represents the highest ranking and 92 represents the lowest. **Table 4** summarizes County Health Ranking assessments for Hendricks and surrounding counties in Indiana. Hendricks, Boone and Johnson counties all score in the top quartile for most indicators and Marion County is in the lowest quartile for most. Montgomery, Morgan and Putnam are in most often in the middle two quartiles, although Putnam scores well for Health Outcomes (22) and for Quality of Life (8) and Montgomery for Physical Environment (20).

Table 4: Relative Health Status Indicators for Hendricks County & Surrounding Counties-Summary

	1-22	Top quartile
	23-45	2nd Quartile
	46-68	3rd Quartile
	69-92	Bottom quartile

	Hendricks	Boone	Johnson	Marion	Mont-gomery	Morgan	Putnam	Average
Health Outcomes	2	3	10	74	50	48	22	29.86
Length of Life	2	4	11	69	52	53	41	33.14
Quality of Life	9	5	17	74	51	43	8	29.57
Health Factors	4	2	8	89	31	50	39	31.86
Health Behaviors	9	4	33	86	51	55	32	38.57
Clinical Care	6	2	7	32	24	35	40	20.86
Social and Economic Factors	2	3	7	92	30	44	49	32.43
Physical Environment	89	57	47	68	20	80	48	58.43

Source: County Health Rankings, 2015.

Hendricks County ranked 2nd in the state for overall health outcomes. Comparatively, Boone County ranked 3rd for overall health outcomes. Only physical environment ranked in the bottom quartile for Hendricks County, at 89th.

In preventable health factors, Hendricks County ranked 4th in terms of overall health-related factors (determinants of health). Marion County, the most populated county in the SSA and the highest share of inpatient discharges, ranked 74th in the state. Individual scores for specific items in health factors and other indicator groups are displayed in **Table 5** below.

Table 5: Relative Health Status Indicators for Hendricks County and Marion County - Detail

Indicator	Hendricks	Marion
Health Outcomes	2	74
Length of Life	2	69
Premature death per 100,000	5,000	8,637
Quality of Life	9	74
Poor or fair health	11%	17%
Poor physical health days reported in the past 30 days	2.5	3.6
Poor mental health days reported in the past 30 days	3.5	3.8
Low birth weight (<2500 grams)	7.1%	9.3%
Health Factors	4	89
Health Behaviors	9	86
Adult smoking	18%	24%
Adult obesity (BMI of 30 or more)	32%	31%
Food environment index 0 (worst) 10 (best)	6.9	6.1
Physical inactivity age 20 and over	28%	26%
Access to exercise opportunities	77%	88%
Excessive drinking	15%	16%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	25%	26%
Sexually transmitted infections (chlamydia) per 100,000	210	1,100
Teen female births ages 15-19 per 1,000	20	55
Clinical Care	6	32
Uninsured (under the age of 65)	11%	20%
Primary care physicians ratio of population to primary care physicians	1,749 to 1	1,254 to 1
Dentists ratio of population to dentists	2,198 to 1	1,273 to 1
Mental health providers ratio of population to mental health providers	1,212 to 1	436 to 1
Preventable hospital stays per 1,000	60	65
Diabetic monitoring of Medicare enrollees ages 65-75 that receive HbA1c	86%	84%
Mammography screening ages 67-69 of female Medicare enrollees	66.6%	60.8%
Social and Economic Factors	2	92
High school graduation	96%	77%
Some college ages 25-44	72.8%	59.9%
Unemployment population ages 16 and older	5.9%	7.70%
Children in poverty (under the age of 18)	8.0%	30%
Income inequality ratio at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile	3.3	4.7
Children in single-parent households	21%	47%

Indicator	Hendricks	Marion
Social associations per 10,000	8.6	11.9
Violent crime per 100,000	n/a	1,124
Injury deaths per 100,000	43	68
Physical Environment	89	68
Air pollution - particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5)	13.6	13.6
Drinking water violations during the past year	16%	0%
Severe housing problems with at least 1 of 4 problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities	10%	17%
Driving alone to work	88%	82%
Long commute - driving alone for more than 30 minutes	43%	28%

Source: County Health Rankings, 2015.

5.3.2 Community Health Status Indicators

The Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI) Project of the US Department of Health and Human Services compares many health status and access indicators to both the median rates in the US and to rates in “peer counties” across the US. Counties are considered “peers” if they share common characteristics such as population size, poverty rate, average age and population density.

Hendricks County has 43 designated “peer” counties in 18 states, including Wilson County in Tennessee, Brazoria, Chambers, Comal, Ellis, Guadalupe and Parker counties in Texas and Tooele County in Utah. **Table 6** below demonstrates the analysis of CHSI health status indicators with highlighting in cells that compare favorably or unfavorably both to the US as a whole and to peer counties. Indicators are found to be unfavorable for a county when its rates are higher than those of the entire nation and designated peer counties and are considered favorable when the rates for the county are lower than those of the US or peer counties.

Several indicators related to mortality were unfavorable for Hendricks County, including chronic lower respiratory disease deaths and coronary heart disease deaths. However, indicators related to morbidity were favorable including cancer and older adult asthma. Additional favorable indicators for Hendricks County were teen births, high housing costs, poverty, and on time high school graduation.

Table 6: Favorable and Unfavorable Health Status Indicators for Hendricks and Marion Counties

Better	
Moderate	
Worse	

Indicator	Hendricks	Marion
Mortality		
Alzheimer's Disease		
Diabetes		
Cancer		
Chronic Kidney Disease		
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease		
Coronary Heart Disease		
Female Life Expectancy		
Male Life Expectancy		
Motor Vehicle		
Stroke		
Unintentional Injury (including motor vehicle)		
Morbidity		
Adult Diabetes		
Adult Obesity		
Adult Overall Health Status		
Alzheimer's Disease/Dementia		
Cancer		
Gonorrhea		
HIV		
Older Adult Asthma		
Older Adult Depression		
Preterm Births		
Syphilis		
Health Care Access and Quality		
Cost Barrier to Care		
Older Adult Preventable Hospitalization		
Primary Care Provider Access		
Uninsured		
Health Behaviors		
Adult Binge Drinking		
Adult Female Routine Pap Tests		
Adult Physical Inactivity		
Adult Smoking		
Teen Births		

Table 6 – Continued		
Social Factors		
Children in Single-Parent Households	Yellow	Red
High Housing Costs	Green	Yellow
Inadequate Social Support	Green	Red
On Time High School Graduation	Green	Yellow
Poverty	Yellow	Red
Unemployment	Red	Yellow
Violent Crime	Green	Red
Physical Environment		
Access to Parks	Yellow	Red
Annual Average PM2.5 Concentration	Red	Red
Housing Stress	Green	Yellow
Limited Access to Healthy Food	Yellow	Red
Living Near Highways	Green	Yellow

Source: Community Health Status Indicators Project, Department of Health and Human Services, 2015.

5.4 ZIP Code-Level Health Access Indicators

The Community Need Index (CNI) was created in 2005 by Dignity Health (formerly Catholic Healthcare West) in collaboration with Thomson Reuters. CNI identifies the severity of health disparities related to housing, English as second language and education level for ZIP codes in the United States. In addition to health indicators, CNI includes economic and structural indicators in its assessment of the overall health of a community. Scores are assigned on a scale of one to five, with one indicating the least amount of community need and five indicating the most (see **Figure 3**). The CNI assessments illustrate correlations between high need/high scores and high hospital utilization in specific ZIP codes. **Table 7** on the next page summarizes the CNI for ZIP codes in Hendricks County.

Figure 3: Community Need Index Rating Scale

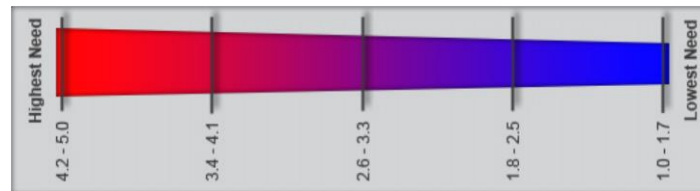
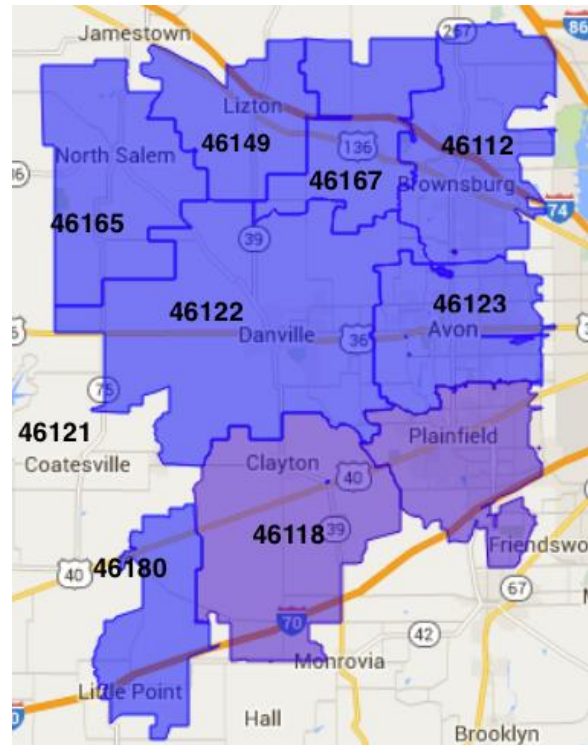


Table 7: CNI Scores for Hendricks County

County	Town/City	ZIP Code	Rank
Hendricks	Avon	46123	1.4
	Brownsburg	46112	1.6
	Clayton	46118	1.8
	Coatesville	46121	2.6
	Danville	46122	1.6
	Lizton	46149	1.2
	North Salem	46165	1.4
	Pittsboro	46167	1.0
	Plainfield	46168	2.2
	Stilesville	46180	1.4

Figure 4: CNI Scores in Hendricks County



Source: Community Need Index, 2015

Within Hendricks County, CNI scores indicate needs are moderately high within ZIP code 46121 (Coatesville) and community needs are relatively low in all other zip codes.

5.5 Medically Underserved Areas and Populations

The Health Resources and Service Administration (HRSA) has calculated an Index of Medical Underservice (IMU) score for communities across the US. The IMU score calculation includes the ratio of primary medical care physicians per 1000 persons, the infant mortality rate, the percentage of the population with incomes below the poverty level and the percentage of the population older than 64. IMU scores range from zero to 100, where 100 represents the least underserved and zero represents the most underserved.

Any area or population receiving an IMU score of 62.0 or below qualifies for Medically Underserved Area (MUA) or Medically Underserved Population (MUP) designation. Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) may be established to serve MUAs and MUPs. Populations receiving an MUP designation include groups within a geographic area with economic barriers or cultural and/or linguistic access barriers to receiving primary care. When a population group does not qualify for MUP status based on the IMU score, Public Law 99-280 allows MUP designation if “unusual local conditions which are a barrier to access to or the availability of personal health services exist and are documented and if such a designation is recommended by the chief executive officer and local officials of the State where the requested population resides.”³ **Table 8** on the next page illustrates the areas that have been designated as MUAs or MUPs in the IU Health West community.

3. Guidelines for Medically Underserved Area and Population Designation. US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration. <http://bhpr.hrsa.gov/shortage/>.

Table 8: MUAs and MUPs in the IU Health West Hospital Community

Service Area	County	Medically Underserved Areas		Medically Underserved Populations	
		IMU Score	Detail	IMU Score	Detail
Primary	Hendricks	-	-	-	-
Secondary	Marion	0.00	Low Income - Forest Manor Service Area*	61.6	Low Income - Indianapolis North West Side
		0.00	Low Income - Grassy Creek Service Area*		
		0.00	Low Income - North Arlington Service Area*		
		53.37	Marion Service Area		
		51.80	Marion Service Area		
		55.7	Marion Service Area		
		59.3	Marion Service Area		
	Johnson	61.5	Trafalgar Service Area (Blue River, Hensley, Nineveh, Union Townships)	-	-
		59.9	Johnson Service Area		
	Morgan	-	-	-	-
	Putnam	-	-	-	-
	Montgomery	-	-	58.8	Low Income - Crawfordsville Service Area
Boone	-	-	-	-	

Source: Health Resources and Services Administration, US Department of Health and Human Services, 2015.
 - No MUA or MUP in area

Hendricks, Marion, and Johnson counties all had service areas designated as MUAs. Those counties where areas included designated MUPs included Marion and Montgomery.

5.6 Health Professional Shortage Areas

An area can receive a federal Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) designation if a shortage of primary care, dental care, or mental healthcare professionals is found to be present. HPSAs can be: “(1) An urban or rural area (which need not conform to the geographic boundaries of a political subdivision and which is a rational area for the delivery of health services); (2) a population group; or (3) a public or nonprofit private medical facility.”

Table 9 on the next page lists the HPSAs in the IU Health West community.

Table 9: HPSAs in the IU Health West Hospital Community

Service Area	County	Primary Care HPSA	Dental Care HPSA	Mental Health HPSA
Primary	Hendricks	-	-	-
Secondary	Marion	6 Comprehensive Health Centers: Jane Pauley Community Health Center, HealthNet Inc., Raphael Health Center, Shalom Health Center, Health and Hospital Corporation of Marion County, Indiana Health Centers	6 Comprehensive Health Centers: Jane Pauley Community Health Center, HealthNet Inc., Raphael Health Center, Shalom Health Center, Health and Hospital Corporation of Marion County, Indiana Health Centers	6 Comprehensive Health Centers: Jane Pauley Community Health Center, HealthNet Inc., Raphael Health Center, Shalom Health Center, Health and Hospital Corporation of Marion County, Indiana Health Centers
		South West Indianapolis	Low Income – Near North Side (Indianapolis)	Low Income – Near North Side (Indianapolis)
		Near North Side (Indianapolis)		
		South Central Indianapolis	South Central Indianapolis	
	Forest Manor	Low Income – Highland-Brookside		
	Montgomery	Low Income – Crawford Service Area	-	Region 30 Mental Health; Montgomery – Single County
	Morgan	Morgan County	-	-
	Putnam	Putnam Correctional Facility; Low Income – Putnam County	-	Putnam – Single County
Boone	-	-	-	

Source: Health Resources and Services Administration, US Department of Health and Human Services, 2015.
 - No HPSA in area

5.7 Description of Other Facilities and Resources Within the Community

The IU Health West community contains a variety of resources that are available to meet the health needs identified through this CHNA. These resources include facilities designated as FQHCs, hospitals, public health departments and other organizations. **Table 10** on the next page lists the other facilities and resources in the IU Health West community.

Table 10: Resources in IU Health West Service Area

Service Area	County	Public Health Department	
Primary	Hendricks	Hendricks County Health Department (Danville, IN)	
Secondary	Marion	Marion County Health Department (Indianapolis, IN)	
	Johnson	Johnson County Health Department (Franklin, IN)	
	Morgan	Morgan County Health Department (Martinsville, IN)	
	Putnam	Putnam County Health Department (Greencastle, IN)	
	Montgomery	Montgomery County Health Department (Crawfordsville, IN)	
	Boone	Boone County Health Department (Lebanon, IN)	
Service Area	County	FQHC or Community Health Center	
Primary	Hendricks	None identified	
Secondary	Boone	Boone County Community Clinic	
	Johnson	Windrose Health Network (locations in southern Indianapolis, Franklin, Trafalgar and Edinburgh, Indiana)	
	Marion		Barrington Health Center (Indianapolis, Indiana)
			Barton Annex Clinic (Indianapolis, Indiana)
			Care Center at the Towers (Indianapolis, Indiana)
			Citizens Health Center (Indianapolis, Indiana)
			Countyline Family Health Center (Indianapolis, Indiana)
Dayspring Center (Indianapolis, Indiana)			
Eastside Health Center (Indianapolis, Indiana)			
Eskenazi Health Center (formerly Wishard) (Indianapolis, Indiana)			
Harbor Light (Indianapolis, Indiana)			
Heartfelt Health Alliance (Indianapolis, Indiana)			
Holy Family Shelter (Indianapolis, Indiana)			
Horizon House (Indianapolis, Indiana)			
Interfaith Hospitality Network (Indianapolis, Indiana)			
Jane Pauley Community Health Center (Indianapolis, Indiana)			
Martindale/Brightwood Community (Indianapolis, Indiana)			
Northeast Health Center (Indianapolis, Indiana)			
Pathway to Recovery (Indianapolis, Indiana)			
Peoples Health Center (Indianapolis, Indiana)			
Raphael Health Center (Indianapolis, Indiana)			
Salvation Army Family Services (Indianapolis, Indiana)			
Shalom Primary Care Center (Indianapolis, Indiana)			
Southeast Health Center (Indianapolis, Indiana)			
Southwest Health Center (Indianapolis, Indiana)			
Southwest OB Annex (Indianapolis, Indiana)			
West Health Center (Indianapolis, Indiana)			
Wheeler Mission (Indianapolis, Indiana)			
Windrose Health Network (Indianapolis, Indiana)			
Montgomery		Crawfordsville Clinic (Crawfordsville, Indiana)	
Morgan		None identified	
Putnam		None identified	

Table 10 – Continued

Service Area	County	Hospital	
Primary	Hendricks	Hendricks Regional Health (Danville, IN)	
		IU Health West Hospital (Avon, IN)	
Secondary	Marion	Community Health Network Rehabilitation Hospital (Indianapolis, IN)	
		Community Hospital East, North, and South (Indianapolis, IN)	
		Community Westview Hospital (Indianapolis, IN)	
		Eskenazi Health (Indianapolis, IN)	
		Fairbanks (Indianapolis, IN)	
		Franciscan St. Francis Health – Indianapolis (Indianapolis, IN)	
		IU Health (Indianapolis, IN)	
		IU Health Transplant (Indianapolis, IN)	
		Kindred Hospital Indianapolis (Indianapolis, IN)	
		Larue D. Carter Memorial Hospital (Indianapolis, IN)	
		Neuropsychiatric Hospital of Indianapolis, LLC (Indianapolis, IN)	
		Options Behavioral Health System (Indianapolis, IN)	
		Orthoindy Hospital (Indianapolis, IN)	
		Rehabilitation Hospital of Indiana, Inc. (Indianapolis, IN)	
		Select Specialty Hospital – Indianapolis (Indianapolis, IN)	
		St. Vincent Hospital (Indianapolis, IN)	
		St. Vincent Hospital & Health Services (Indianapolis, IN)	
	St. Vincent Seton Specialty Hospital, Indianapolis (Indianapolis, IN)		
	Johnson	Johnson Memorial Hospital (Franklin, IN)	
		Kindred Hospital – Indianapolis South (Greenwood, IN)	
		Valle Vista Health System (Greenwood, IN)	
		Morgan	Franciscan St. Francis Health – Mooresville (Mooresville, IN)
		Putnam	Putnam County Hospital (Greencastle, IN)
Montgomery		Franciscan St. Elizabeth Health – Crawfordsville (Crawfordsville, IN)	
Boone	Witham Health Services (Lebanon, IN)		

Sources: Health Resources and Services Administration, US Department of Health and Human Services, 2015; Indiana Primary Health Care Association, 2015; Indiana State Department of Health, Health Care Regulatory Services, 2015.

6 PRIMARY DATA ASSESSMENT

IU Health West participated in the data collection initiatives of the Hendricks County Health Partnership. These included

1. Hosting a community conversation focus group with public health officials and community leaders to discuss the healthcare needs of the service area and what role IU Health West and other health providers could play in addressing the identified needs.
2. Participating in 7 additional community and audience-specific focus groups/town hall meetings to gather additional anecdotal data and observations of health behaviors and health needs.
3. Surveying the community at large through the Hendricks County Health Partnership site, with links from the hospital’s website and those of other partners, with special attention to gathering input from low income, uninsured, or minority groups.

6.1 Hendricks County Health Partnership

Findings for this CHNA for IU Health West emerged from the Hendricks County Health Partnership, its assessment and community engagement approaches. The partnership conducted eight focus groups and collected community surveys. The Partnership will issue a CHNA in early 2016 based on this work.

The Hendricks County Health Partnership organized and began a formal planning process in 2014 using the methods known as Mobilizing for Action Through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP). This process was facilitated using a Community Health Improvement Process led by an Advisory Board composed of members representing the Hendricks County Health Department, Hendricks Regional Health, IU Health West, the Top 10 Coalition and Franciscan St. Francis Health. The six-step process occurred throughout 2015 and focused on assessing the health status of the community and planning activities based on assessment information.

6.1.1 Identification of Persons Providing Input

Local leaders with a stake in the community's health were invited to attend sessions focused on identifying vital health needs in Hendricks County. These leaders are listed in **Table 11**.

Table 11: Group Participants

Name	Organization
Susan Rozzi	Leadership Hendricks County
Rick Myers	Local Publisher
Tom Klein	Avon Town Manager
Chet Linson	Kingsway Community Care Center
Clay Chafin	Plainfield Parks and Recreation
Marina Keers	Hendricks County Senior Services
Maryanne McMahon	Avon Schools
Phil Parnon	Brownsburg Parks and Recreation
Scott Olinger	Plainfield Schools
Julie Haan	Hendricks County Health Department
Tammy Brinkman	Hendricks County Health Department

Upon arrival to the focus group, participants were asked to list their believed five prioritized health needs for the IU Health West community. These responses were collected and aggregated into a comprehensive list of identified needs to be further discussed later in the session and ranked for severity of need within the community. IU Health facilitators then provided participants with a presentation featuring the mission of IU Health, current outreach priorities and local health data, including demographics, insurance information, poverty rates, county health rankings, causes of death, physical activity, chronic conditions, preventive behaviors and community needs index.

Upon completion of the data presentation, IU Health facilitated a discussion on the comprehensive list of identified needs from earlier in the session. The objective of this method was intended to inspire candid discussions prior to a second identification of five prioritized health needs by each participant. The votes on the five prioritized health needs were tallied and final input from the group was encouraged during this process in order to validate the previously identified needs.

Following additional discussion, participants were also asked to address what they thought the role of IU Health West could be in meeting the local health needs.

6.1.2 Description of Prioritized Needs

Numerous health needs emerged as priorities from the community survey and public meetings in Hendricks County. These include

- Substance abuse/tobacco use.
- Access to and utilization of healthcare.
- Mental wellness.
- Physical activity and the environment.
- Nutrition.

These prioritized needs are discussed in more detail below.



1. Substance Abuse/Tobacco Use emerged in group discussions and through the Community Health Assessment Survey as the number one health concern. People were concerned about the health aspects, given the widespread mis-use of alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana among high school students, the number of emergency room visits for alcohol or drug mis-use and the death rate from drug poisoning countywide. Area residents were also concerned about public safety issues related to substance abuse, such as driving under the influence and the high incidence of motor vehicle accidents that involve alcohol.



2. Access to and Utilization of Healthcare affected nearly half of the individuals taking the Community Health Assessment Survey. Nearly one-third (30%) of respondents said that the cost of a co-payment presents a challenge to getting healthcare. Another 23% reported that clinic or office hours challenged their access to care. In addition, about 11% of Hendricks County residents are uninsured.



3. Mental Wellness is another concern to emerge from the Hendricks County Health Partnership's process. People indicated that not having insurance coverage – or if they have it, not being able to afford the co-pay – prevented them from receiving mental health care if needed. Community members indicated that the county lacks provision for interventions such as assessment and treatment, even in cases when the patient objects. This provision is known in some places as a 72-hour hold. First responders send residents out of the county for crisis treatment.



4. Physical Activity and the Environment became an important topic. At every public meeting, participants said they wanted a better built environment with more trails, sidewalks, and parks. Nearly one-third (29%) of surveyed adults said they did not participate in any leisure-time activities outside of their regular job in the prior month.



5. Nutrition is linked to overall health. The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System identified that more than 4 in 10 Hendricks County adults are overweight. The obesity rate is nearly 3 in 10. More than 60% of survey respondents acknowledged that poor eating habits keep them from a healthy weight. Community Health Assessment respondents selected lack of access to healthy foods (17%) or cost and lack of healthy foods as factors contributing to extra weight.

6.2 Community Survey Findings

Focus group conversation generally supported the results of the broader survey, with robust discussion about the degree to which those emerging priorities are linked. In fact, significant discussion occurred around the blending or separating of substance abuse and mental wellness, and physical activity/environment and nutrition. Ultimately, the decision was made to bundle physical activity and nutrition, but leave substance abuse and mental wellness as separate priorities to support multiple work groups addressing these complex issues moving forward.

The shared, collaborative survey provides comparable data across communities going forward, with the ability for local communities to add audience-specific questions, while still maintaining the survey at a manageable length. The survey was available both online and in hard copy form. Hendricks County extended its survey period to support survey distribution/completion at marquee community events, including the Hendricks County Fair, which draws a broad audience of diverse residents.

Additionally, IU Health West provided survey information and the link in its *Thrive* magazine publication, which is directly mailed to 28,000 county homeowners and is also available online. Social media resources were also utilized to connect residents to the survey tool.

6.2.1 Respondent Demographics

As of June 2015, 561 respondents in Hendricks County completed the Community Health Needs Assessment survey. Of those, 20% had income less than \$25,000 a year and 25% reported income of \$25,000 to just under \$50,000. Not quite one in five (17.7%) had income between \$50,000 and \$74,999. The balance (43%) reported income of \$75,000 or more.

By age, the largest share of respondents was 35 to 44 years old (24%). The smallest share was 75 or older (5%). Young adults, between 18 and 24, were 8% of the respondents, and the next age group, 25 to 34, were 23%. Mid-life respondents, ages 45 to 54, were 18% and the next group (age 55 to 64) were 14% of survey responses. People aged 65 to 74 accounted for 7% of survey responses as of June.

6.2.2 Greatest Health Needs and Social Issues

Survey participants were asked to select the top five health needs in their community from a list of 12 options. By frequency of selected answer choices, the survey answers were:

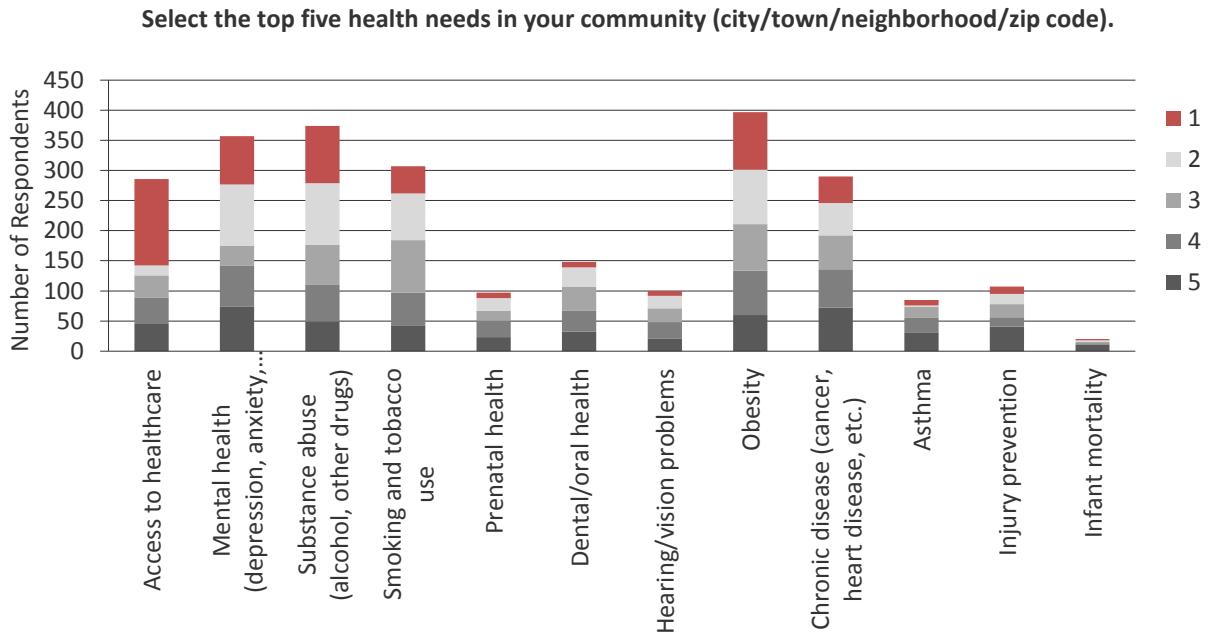
1. Obesity (15.2%)
2. Substance Abuse (14.9%)
3. Mental Health (13.3%)
4. Access to Healthcare (12.2%)
5. Smoking and Tobacco Use (11.3%)

Respondents were also asked to select the top three social needs in their community. By frequency of selected answer choices, survey answers were:

1. Health (16.8%)
2. Public Safety (16.2%)
3. Education (15.5%)

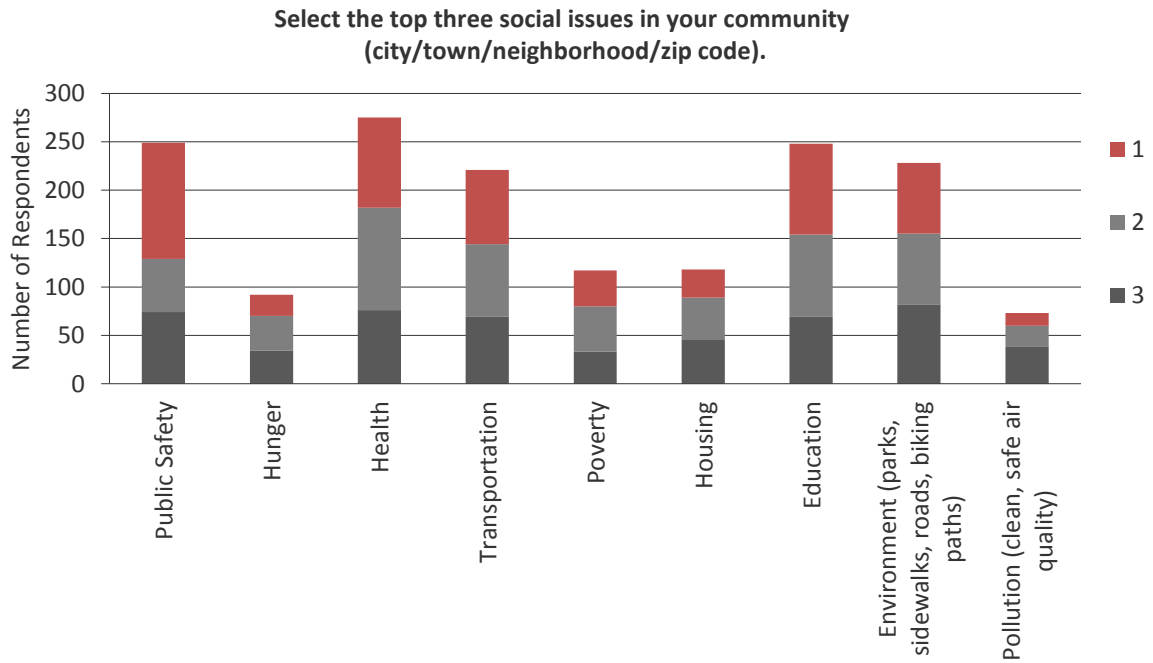
The top five health needs (Question 3) and top three social needs (Question 2) results are summarized in **Figure 5** and **Figure 6** below.

Figure 5: Health Needs from Survey



Source: Indiana Health Needs Assessment, 2015

Figure 6: Social Needs from Survey

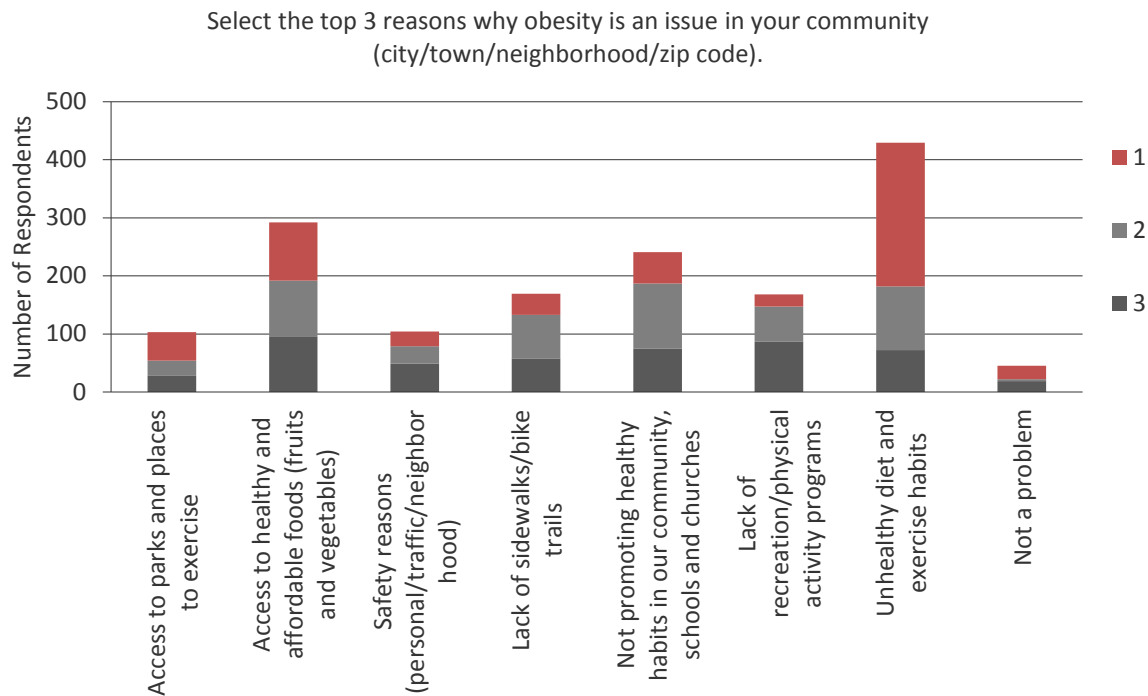


Source: Indiana Health Needs Assessment, 2015

6.2.3 Perceptions of Health Issues

The survey included several questions about obesity and mental health issues within respondents' communities. When asked to select the top three reasons why obesity is an issue in their community (Question 4), the three answer choices selected most often by respondents were as shown in **Figure 7**:

Figure 7: Why is Obesity an Issue in Your Community?

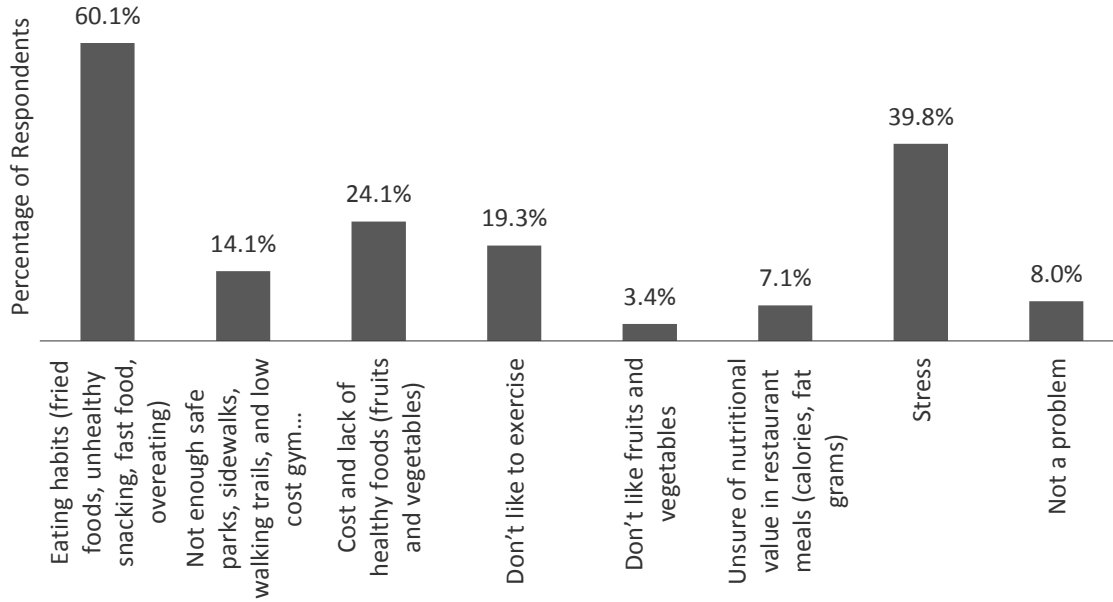


Source: Indiana Health Needs Assessment, 2015

Respondents were also asked to select what reasons kept them from their healthy weight (Question 9) from a list of 8 options. More than 60% said unhealthy eating habits such as consuming fried foods, snacking, or overeating. 40% indicated that stress contributed to unhealthy weight, and 24% said the cost or lack of healthy foods such as fruits and vegetables. Results are summarized in **Figure 8**.

Figure 8: What Keeps You from Your Healthy Weight?

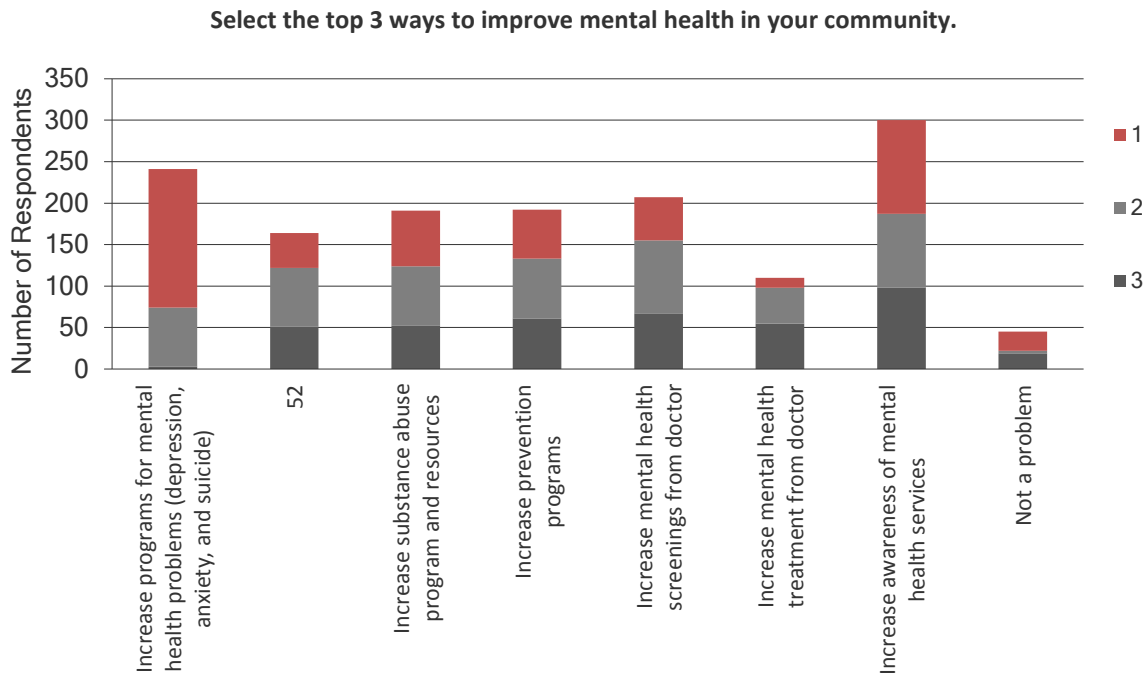
What keeps you from your healthy weight? (Select all that apply)



Source: Indiana Health Needs Assessment, 2015

When asked to select the top three ways to improve mental health in their community (Question 5), the three answer choices selected most often by respondents were as shown in **Figure 9**.

Figure 9: Ways to Improve Mental Health

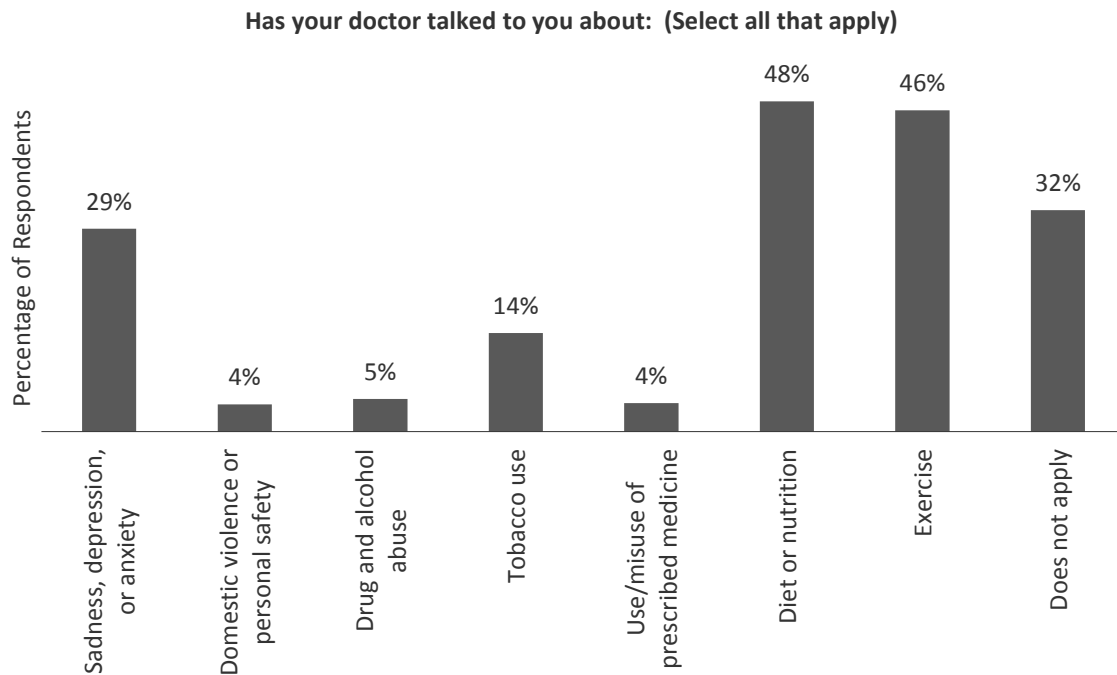


Source: Indiana Health Needs Assessment, 2015

6.2.4 Health Education and Access

A number of questions about health education and access to healthcare were asked in the survey. Question 10 asked respondents to select all health topic doctors have discussed with them. Nearly half of the respondents talked to doctors about diet or nutrition as well as exercise. In contrast, 32% felt the question did not apply. Question 10 is summarized in **Figure 10** on the next page.

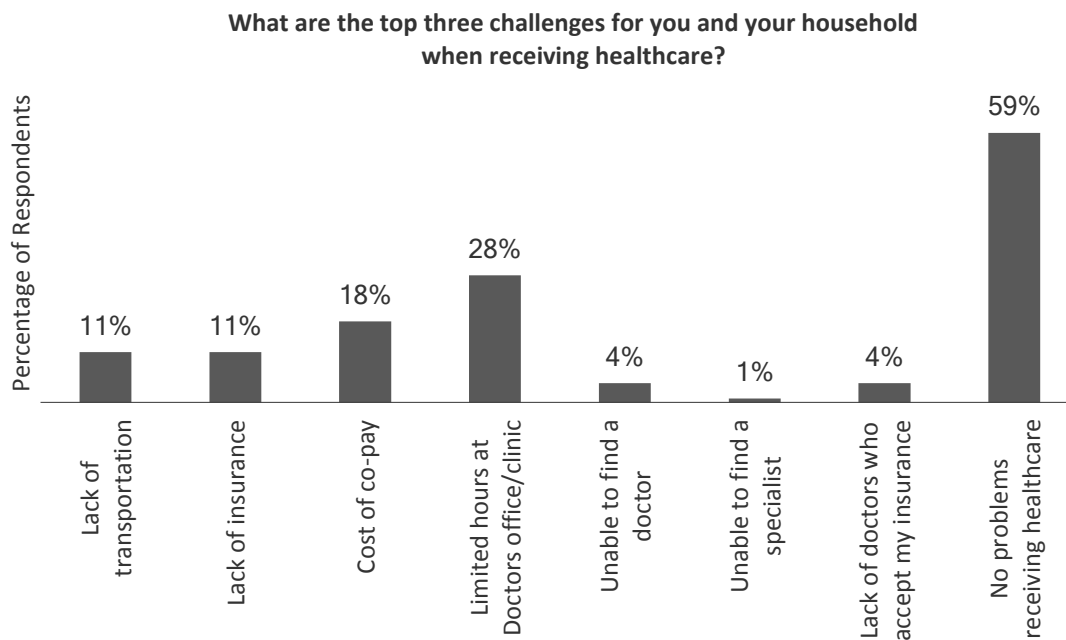
Figure 10: Has Your Doctor Discussed...



Source: Indiana Health Needs Assessment, 2015

When asked what the top three challenges were when receiving healthcare (Question 12), a significant number of respondents (59%) reported not having problems receiving healthcare. However, 29% of respondents felt limited hours at the doctor's office presented a challenge and 18% identified the cost of a co-pay. Question 12 is summarized in **Figure 11** below.

Figure 11: Challenges to Accessing Care



Source: Indiana Health Needs Assessment, 2015

7 IU HEALTH WEST ACTIVITIES ADDRESSING PRIORITIES

In addressing the identified community priorities, IU Health West has partnered with a number of high quality, highly engaged community organizations and initiatives to help make health and wellness improvement a reality. The power of collaboration cannot be overstated: partnership on coordinated efforts to meet the community's health needs is a win-win for everyone.

- **Mental Health –**

- Indiana University Health West Hospital offers Adults Coping with Grief, a free weekly bereavement support group welcoming those who have lost a loved one. IU Health West also offers a number of activities designed for mothers of infants and young children, ranging from a Breastfeeding Support Group through “Toddler Time” for mothers with children up to age 3.

- **Access to Healthcare –**

- IU Health West presents free podcasts that offer timely health, wellness, fitness and safety information from IU Health West Hospital physicians and other healthcare professionals, and are updated regularly. Each HealthCast focuses on a single health topic of interest, and offers in-depth discussion on everything from disease and injury prevention to healthy lifestyle tips.
- IU Health West partners with Kingsway Community Care Center (KCCC) in Avon to help meet the needs of Hendricks County residents who continue to be un- or under-insured. KCCC serves more than 800 people each year with primary medical and dental care, chronic disease management and medication management. Multiple IU Health West physicians volunteer at the clinic, where medical and dental care is supported entirely by volunteer healthcare providers.

- **Substance Abuse -**

- As part of its commitment to preventing illness and harm arising from misuse of medications, IU Health West has partnered with the Hendricks County Substance Abuse Task Force to hold free drop-off time and location for unneeded prescription medications or over the counter medicines.

- **Physical Activity & Nutrition –**

- IU Health West has posted a HealthCast featuring Jeremy Enz, running coach and director of rehabilitation services at IU Health West Hospital, as he discusses how to become a runner and how to stay motivated to keep going.
- IU Health West and the Town of Brownsburg partner to present the town's farmer's market May-September on the Town Hall Green. In addition to creating a venue for residents to access locally grown fresh produce, the hospital and the town are committed to supporting at risk individuals and families, by accepting WIC and SNAP payments for produce, and by providing a collection location for produce donations to Brownsburg food pantries. The market helps marry the message of healthy eating and physical activity, with frequent visits

from the Brownsburg Parks Department for games, sports and other special events. The Brownsburg Farmers Market has been voted “Best of Hendricks County” by readers of the local paper for the past two years.

- **Smoking Cessation**

Indiana University Health West Hospital offers smoking cessation classes at no cost to the community. In addition IU Health West has posted a HealthCast featuring Megan Gill, coordinator for the smoking cessation program at IU Health West Hospital, as she discusses why it’s important to quit smoking, and provides some resources that can help.

8 CONCLUSION

Hendricks County health needs include access to care, obesity and health education among the top five needs. The needs also include substance abuse and mental health. IU Health West has a robust community outreach program that addresses many of these priorities.

Using quantitative data from numerous sources and survey responses from Hendricks County, plus qualitative information derived from a focus group, IU Health West Hospital finds these priority areas for community health needs:

- Mental Health.
- Access to and Utilization of Healthcare.
- Substance Abuse.
- Physical Activity and Nutrition.
- Tobacco Cessation.

The process engaged personnel from the Hendricks County Health Department, as well as staff from community health groups, area schools and parks departments, and other healthcare providers.

IU Health West Hospital has services that address some of these needs, including partnerships with other community agencies to host a farmer’s market; organize safe disposal of medications; and provide low-cost or no-cost care for people facing financial challenges getting access to care. Other services and activities will be developed with the Hendricks County Healthy Partnership to respond to priority needs.