

# Community Health Needs Assessment

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November 15, 2018

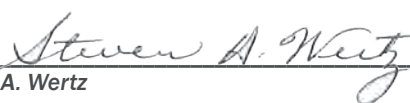


IU Health  
Tipton Hospital

<https://iuhealth.org/in-the-community>



Tipton Hospital

  
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For the 2018 Community Health Needs Assessment, Indiana University Health conducted the community survey data collection in collaboration with Indiana University, University of Evansville and an Indiana Hospital Collaborative, including Community Health Network, Franciscan Alliance, St. Vincent Health and other hospital partners.

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Introduction

This Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) was conducted to identify significant community health needs and to inform development of an Implementation Strategy that addresses them.

Indiana University Health Tipton Hospital (IU Health Tipton Hospital or “the hospital”) has provided patient-centered care to residents of Tipton County and surrounding communities for more than 65 years. IU Health Tipton Hospital is an acute care hospital offering personalized care and a wide range of medical specialties and services. IU Health Tipton Hospital is fully accredited by The Joint Commission and is also a member of the American Hospital Association, the Indiana Hospital Association and the Indiana Rural Healthcare Association.

The hospital is part of Indiana University Health (IU Health), the largest and most comprehensive health system in the state of Indiana. IU Health, in partnership with Indiana University School of Medicine, one of the nation’s leading medical schools, gives patients access to leading-edge medicine and treatment options that are available first, and often only, at IU Health. Additional information about IU Health is available at: <https://iuhealth.org/>.

Each IU Health hospital is dedicated to the community it serves. Each hospital conducts a CHNA to understand current community health needs and to inform strategies designed to improve community health, including initiatives designed to address social determinants of health. The CHNAs are conducted using widely accepted methodologies to identify the significant needs of a specific community. The assessments also are conducted to comply with federal laws and regulatory requirements that apply to tax-exempt hospitals.

IU Health invites community members to review the Community Health Needs Assessments and provide comments to [communitybenefit@iuhealth.org](mailto:communitybenefit@iuhealth.org).

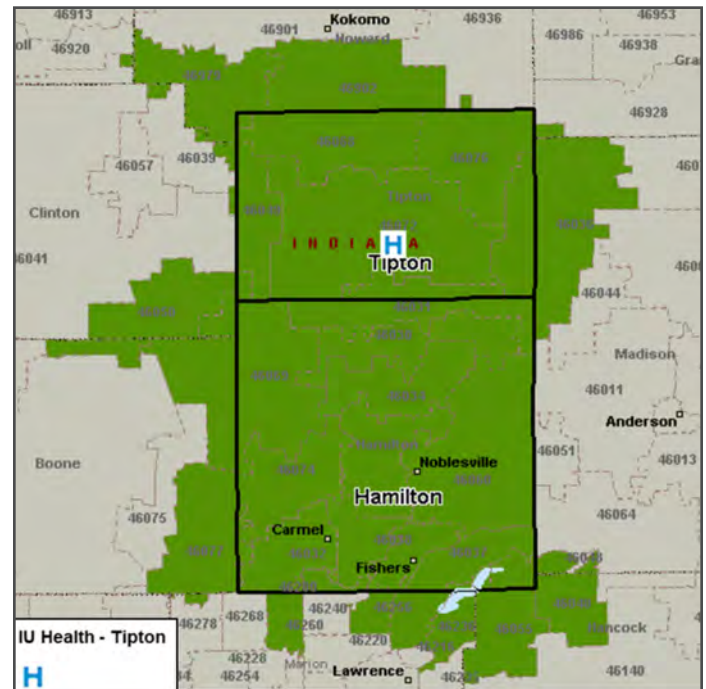
For copies of each IU Health CHNA report and also for associated implementation strategies, visit: <https://iuhealth.org/in-the-community>. Updated implementation strategies for each IU Health hospital are scheduled to be published by May 15, 2019.

## Community Definition

For purposes of this CHNA, IU Health Tipton Hospital’s community is defined as Hamilton and Tipton Counties, Indiana. These two counties accounted for 76.9 percent of

the hospital’s inpatient cases in 2016. The total population of this community in 2015 was 324,464.

The following map portrays this community. The map shows county and ZIP code boundaries. Specific ZIP codes are included in analyses if any portion of the ZIP code overlaps with one or more counties.



Source: Microsoft MapPoint and IU Health, 2018

## Significant Community Health Needs

Identifying *significant* community health needs is an important element of CHNAs. Several data sources were assessed to identify those needs, including:

- Secondary data<sup>1</sup> including demographics, health status, and access to care indicators,
- Findings from other community health assessments of areas served by the hospital,
- Input obtained from individuals who participated in one or more community meetings,
- Input obtained from one or more key stakeholders who were interviewed, and
- A community survey conducted in collaboration with other Indiana health systems.

Based on the assessment of the above data sources, the following community health needs have been identified (listed in alphabetical order) as significant in the community served by IU Health Tipton Hospital. References are made below to exhibits and findings presented in this report.

<sup>1</sup> “Secondary data” refers to data published by others, for example the U.S. Census and the Indiana State Department of Health.

### **Access to Health Care Services**

- Tipton County has an under-supply of primary care providers, dentists, and mental health professionals compared to both Indiana and national rates (**Exhibit 24**).
- Tipton County compared unfavorably to peer counties in primary care physicians rate, mental health professionals rate, and older adult preventable hospitalizations rate (**Exhibit 25**).
- Access to healthcare and an undersupply of all medical providers were both identified as primary concerns in community input (**Community Meetings, Interviews**).
- Other community assessments also identified access to health services as a significant need throughout the community (**Other Assessments**).

### **Aging Population and Needs of Seniors**

- The population aged 65 and older is expected to increase by 32.6 percent between 2015 and 2020, well above the overall expected growth rate of 10.3 percent (**Exhibit 12**). The growth of older populations is likely to lead to a growing need for health services, since on an overall per-capita basis, older individuals typically need and use more services than younger persons.
- Tipton County compared unfavorably to peer counties for older adult preventable hospitalizations rate (**Exhibit 25**).
- The aging population and needs of seniors were identified as primary concerns throughout community input (**Community Meetings, Community Survey, Interviews**).

### **Chronic Disease Management**

- Tipton County compared unfavorably to Indiana and peer averages for diabetic monitoring and mammography screenings (**Exhibits 24, 25**).
- Tipton County had comparatively high mortality rates related to chronic disease management, including mortality rates for heart and cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic lower respiratory diseases, kidney disease, and others (**Exhibit 26**).
- Tipton County also had high rates of admissions for lower-extremity amputations among patients with diabetes and COPD or asthma in older adults (**Exhibit 32**).
- Chronic diseases and disease management were identified as primary concerns in community input (**Community Meetings, Community Survey**).

### **Drug and Substance Abuse (Including Opioids and Alcohol)**

- The opioid crisis, other forms of drug and substance abuse, and alcohol use and abuse were identified by community members as particularly significant (**Community Meetings, Community Survey, Interviews**).
- Hamilton County compared unfavorably in both excessive drinking and driving deaths with alcohol involvement (**Exhibits 24, 25**).

- Drug and substance abuse also has been identified as a top concern in Tipton and Hamilton counties and across the region in other assessments, including Indiana's State Health Improvement Plan (**Other Assessments**).

### **Mental Health**

- Mental health status and access to mental health care were identified by community members as significant problems (**Community Meetings, Community Survey, Interviews**). Other assessments in the community also identified mental health as a significant need (**Other Assessments**).
- Tipton County has an under-supply of mental health providers compared to both Indiana and national rates (**Exhibit 24**).
- Tipton County was in the bottom quartile among peer counties for average number of mentally unhealthy days per month (**Exhibit 25**).
- Mortality rates for suicide are higher in Tipton County than the Indiana average (**Exhibit 26**).
- Tipton County has been designated as a Mental Health Care Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) (**Exhibit 37C**).

### **Transportation**

- Transportation was identified by community members as a significant need throughout both Tipton County and Hamilton County, with few public options and affordability also being an issue (**Community Meetings, Community Survey, Interviews**).
- Other assessments in the community also identified transportation as a significant need (**Other Assessments**).
- Both Tipton and Hamilton counties compared unfavorably to Indiana averages for the percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work and the percent of commuters with a long commute who drive alone (**Exhibit 24**).



# DATA AND ANALYSIS

## Definition of Community Assessed

The community assessed by IU Health Tipton Hospital was defined by the geographic origins of the hospital's discharges. In 2016 this geographic area was identified as Hamilton and Tipton Counties, Indiana.

Residents from these two counties accounted for 76.9 percent of the hospital's 2016 inpatient discharges (Exhibit 1).

### Exhibit 1: IU Health Tipton Hospital Inpatient Discharges by County, 2016

County	Percent of Inpatients (2016)
Hamilton County	11.7%
Tipton County	65.2%
<b>Total Community</b>	<b>76.9%</b>

Source: Analysis of Indiana University Health Discharge Data, 2016

The estimated, total population of these counties in 2015 was 324,464 persons (Exhibit 2).

### Exhibit 2: Community Population, 2015

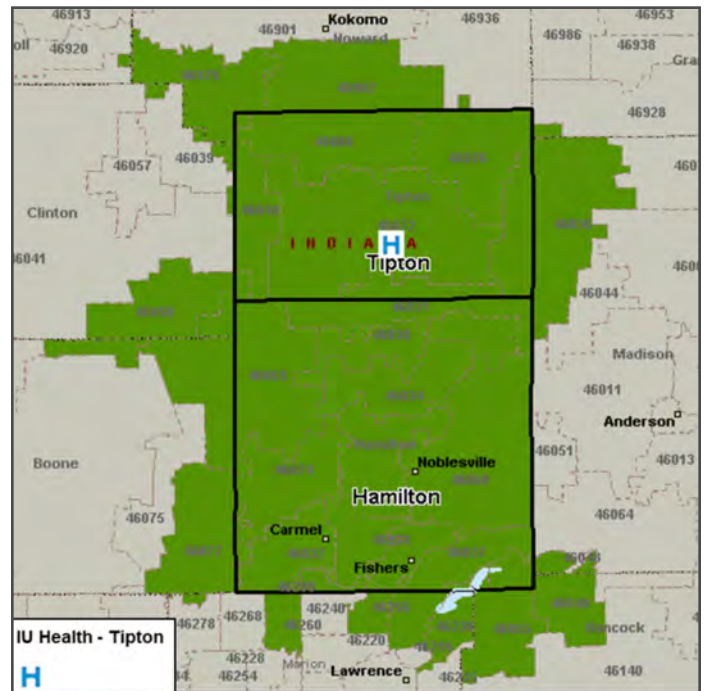
County	Estimated Population 2015	Percent of Total Community Population
Hamilton County	309,172	95.3%
Tipton County	15,292	4.7%
<b>Total Community</b>	<b>324,464</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: State of Indiana by the Indiana Business Research Center, March 2018

The hospital is located in Tipton County (City of Tipton, Indiana, ZIP code 46072).

Exhibit 3 portrays the community. The map shows county and ZIP code boundaries. Specific ZIP codes are included in the assessment if any portion of the ZIP code overlaps with one or more counties.

## Exhibit 3: IU Health Tipton Hospital Community



Source: Microsoft MapPoint and IU Health, 2018

## Secondary Data Summary

The following section summarizes findings from the secondary data analysis. See Appendix B for more detailed information.

### Demographics

Population characteristics and trends directly influence community health needs. The total population in the IU Health Tipton Hospital community is expected to grow 10.3 percent from 2015 to 2020. Between 2016 and 2021, 22 of the 28 ZIP codes in the IU Health Tipton Hospital community are projected to gain population. The populations in 14 of IU Health Tipton Hospital's community ZIP codes are expected to grow by more than five percent. Four of the IU Health Tipton Hospital community ZIP codes are expected to grow more than 10 percent.

The number of persons aged 65 years and older is projected to grow at a much faster rate (32.6 percent). This should contribute to growing need for health services, since older individuals typically need and use more services than younger persons.

## Economic Indicators

Many health needs have been associated with poverty. At 8.7 percent, the poverty rate in Tipton County is below both Indiana and U.S. averages. At 5.1 percent, Hamilton County's poverty rate has been below both the Indiana and U.S. average. Poverty rates for all population groups are lower in Tipton County and Hamilton County than both Indiana and U.S. averages for those groups. While overall county poverty rates are lower than the Indiana average, low income census tracts are prevalent throughout IU Health Tipton Hospital's community.

Unemployment rates in Tipton and Hamilton Counties have been consistently below both the Indiana and U.S. averages. Rates for both counties have improved over the past several years. Crime rates in Tipton County have been below Indiana averages, as have crime rates in both the City of Carmel and the City of Fishers.

The percentage of people uninsured has declined in recent years due to two primary factors:

- In recent years, unemployment rates have decreased significantly. Many receive health insurance coverage through their (or a family member's) employer.
- In 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) was enacted, and Indiana was among the states that expanded Medicaid eligibility.

## Local Health Status and Access Indicators

Indiana has 92 counties. In the 2018 *County Health Rankings* for overall health outcomes, Tipton County ranked 11th, and Hamilton County ranked 1st.

Tipton County had nine out of 42 indicators ranked in the bottom half. Of those, five were in the bottom quartile, including: access to exercise opportunities, access to primary care physicians, diabetes monitoring, injury deaths, and air pollution.

Hamilton County had seven out of 42 indicators ranked in the bottom half of Indiana counties. Of those, four were in the bottom quartile, including: excessive drinking, air pollution, social associations, and long commute – driving alone.

In the 2018 *Community Health Status Indicators* (which compares community health indicators for each county with those for peers across the United States), the following indicators appear to be most problematic for the IU Health Tipton Hospital community:

- Average Daily PM2.5 (the average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter, a measure of air quality and pollution)
- Percent who drive alone to work
- Percent with access to exercise opportunities

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), mortality rates for major cardiovascular diseases, diseases of the heart, cancer, all other diseases, ischemic heart diseases, other diseases of the heart, chronic lower respiratory diseases, all other and unspecified accidents and adverse events, nephritis, intentional self-harm (suicide), influenza and pneumonia, certain conditions originating in the perinatal period, and all other external causes were higher in Tipton County than the Indiana rates.

Rates of communicable disease in the IU Health Tipton Hospital community were lower than the than Indiana averages.

## Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions

Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions (ACSCs) include thirteen health conditions (also referred to as Preventative Quality Indicators, or "PQIs") "for which good outpatient care can potentially prevent the need for hospitalization or for which early intervention can prevent complications or more severe disease."<sup>2</sup> Among these conditions are: angina without procedure, diabetes, perforated appendixes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), hypertension, congestive heart failure, dehydration, bacterial pneumonia, urinary tract infection, and asthma.

The ACSC rates for all conditions within the IU Health Tipton Hospital community were below the Indiana averages.

## Community Need Index

Dignity Health, a California-based hospital system, developed and published a *Community Need Index™* (CNI) that measures barriers to health care access. The index is based on five social and economic indicators:

- The percentage of elders, children, and single parents living in poverty
- The percentage of adults over the age of 25 with limited English proficiency, and the percentage of the population that is non-White
- The percentage of the population without a high school diploma
- The percentage of uninsured and unemployed residents
- The percentage of the population renting houses

A CNI score is calculated for each ZIP code. Scores range from "Lowest Need" (1.0-1.7) to "Highest Need" (4.2-5.0).

The weighted average CNI score for Tipton County was 2.2 and Hamilton County was 1.8 – both lower than the national median of 3.0.

<sup>2</sup> Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) *Prevention Quality Indicators*.



### **Food Deserts**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Economic Research Service identifies census tracts that are considered "food deserts" because they include lower-income persons without supermarkets or large grocery stores nearby.

Several census tracts within the IU Health Tipton Hospital community have been designated as food deserts.

### **Medically Underserved Areas and Populations**

Medically Underserved Areas and Populations (MUA/Ps) are designated by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) based on an "Index of Medical Underservice (Index)." The Index includes the following variables: ratio of primary medical care physicians per 1,000 population, infant mortality rate, percentage of the population with incomes below the poverty level, and percentage of the population age 65 or over. Areas with a score of 62 or less are considered "medically underserved."

No areas within Tipton or Hamilton County have been designated as medically underserved.

### **Health Professional Shortage Areas**

A geographic area can receive a federal Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) designation if a shortage of primary medical care, dental care, or mental health care professionals is found to be present.

Areas within IU Health Tipton Hospital's community have been designated as a Mental Health HPSAs.

### **Relevant Findings of Other CHNAs**

This CHNA also has considered the findings of other recent, available assessments conducted by other hospital facilities, local health departments (LHDs), and the State of Indiana. These other assessments consistently have identified the following needs as significant for the community served by IU Health Tipton Hospital.

- Access to basic/primary health care
- Drug/substance abuse
- Mental/behavioral health
- Transportation

### **Significant Indicators**

**Exhibit 4** presents many of the indicators discussed in the above secondary data summary. An indicator is considered significant if it varies materially from a benchmark level (e.g., an average for Indiana or the United States). For example, the percent of Tipton County residents with adequate access to exercise opportunities was 43.9 percent. A comparable statistic for Indiana as a whole was 76.6 percent. For the IU Health Tipton Hospital community, access to exercise opportunities is thus considered significant. The last column of Exhibit 4 identifies where more information regarding the data sources can be found.

The benchmarks include Indiana averages, national averages, and in some cases averages for "peer counties" from across the United States. In the Community Health Status Indicators data source, peer counties are defined as being similar in terms of population density, household incomes, and related characteristics.

## Exhibit 4: Significant Indicators

Indicator	Area	Value	Benchmark	Exhibit
Population change, 2015-2020	Hospital Community	10.3%	1.9% - Indiana	12
65+ Population change, 2015-2020	Hospital Community	32.6%	10.3% - Total Community Population	12
Population with a disability	Tipton County	16.6%	13.6% - Indiana	16
Poverty rate, Hispanic, 2012-2016	Hamilton County	15.4%	4.6% - Hamilton County White	18
Percent with adequate access to exercise opportunities	Tipton County	43.9%	76.6% - Indiana	24
Percent of adults who binge drink	Hamilton County	20.4%	18.6% - Indiana	24
Population per primary care provider	Tipton County	3,817	1,320 - U.S.	24
Population per dentist	Tipton County	1,898	1,480 - U.S.	24
Population per mental health provider	Tipton County	2,169	470 - U.S.	24
Injury deaths rate	Tipton County	84.2	69.9 - Indiana	24
Average number of mentally unhealthy days per month	Tipton County	3.9	3.5 - Peer counties	25
Mortality rate (suicide)	Tipton County	18.7	15.4 - Indiana	26
Mortality rate (cancer)	Tipton County	222.9	172.5 - Indiana	27
Mortality (diseases of heart)	Tipton County	216.8	180.6 - Indiana	26
Mortality (conditions formed in perinatal period)	Tipton County	18.0	4.9 - Indiana	26
Percent of children in single-parent households	Tipton County	29.3%	24.2% - Peer counties	25
Low birth weight births	Tipton County	7.9%	6.3% - Peer counties	25
Percent of births preterm	Tipton County	10.7%	9.7% - Indiana	30
Percent mothers smoked during pregnancy	Tipton County	16.1%	15.6% - Indiana	30
Average daily air pollution	Hamilton County	11.8	8.7 - U.S.	24

Source: Verité Analysis

## Primary Data Summary

Primary data were gathered in three different methodologies for this assessment: Community Meetings, Key Stakeholder Interviews, and a Community Survey.

Community meetings were held in Tipton County and Hamilton County.

### Community Meetings – Tipton County

On May 2, 2018, a meeting of community representatives was held at the IU Health Tipton Hospital in Tipton, the county seat of Tipton County. The meeting was attended by 15 community members invited by IU Health because they represent important community organizations and sectors such as: local health departments, police/fire departments, non-profit organizations, local business, health care providers, and schools.

Through this meeting, IU Health sought a breadth of perspectives on the community's health needs. The specific organizations represented at the meeting are listed below.

### Organizations Represented at Community Meeting

- Alternatives, Inc.
- Four County Counseling Center
- IU Health Tipton Hospital
- Purdue Extension
- Tipton Chamber of Commerce
- Tipton County Foundation
- Tipton County School Nurse
- Tipton Emergency Department
- Tipton Fire Department
- Tipton County Health Department
- Tipton Schools

The meeting began with a presentation that discussed the goals and status of the CHNA process and the purpose of the community meeting. Then, secondary data were presented, along with a summary of the most unfavorable community health indicators. For the Tipton County, those indicators were (in alphabetical order):

- Breast cancer incidence and mortality
- Excessive drinking and alcohol-related driving deaths
- Mental health status and supply of mental health providers
- Physical environment and air pollution
- Physical inactivity and access to exercise opportunities

- Preventable hospital stays
- Supply of primary care physicians

Participants then were asked to discuss whether the identified, unfavorable indicators accurately identified the most significant community health issues and were encouraged to add issues that they believed were significant. Several issues were added, such as: nutrition and healthy living, senior health and education, access to pediatric immunization resources, and transportation and housing needs. In addition, excess drinking and alcohol-related driving deaths was changed to opioid and substance abuse.

During the meeting, a range of other topics was discussed, including:

- Lack of housing
- Travel needed for specialized breast cancer treatment
- Lack of adult resources trained to work with individuals affected by mental health issues

After discussing the needs identified through secondary data and adding others to the list, each participant was asked through a voting process to identify “three to five” they consider to be most significant. From this process, the group identified the following needs as most significant for Tipton County:

- Mental health
- Substance abuse
- Physical inactivity
- Tie for fourth: Senior health and education and Transportation

### **Community Meetings – Hamilton County**

On April 17, 2018, a meeting of community representatives was held at the Hamilton County 4H Fairgrounds in Noblesville, the county seat of Hamilton County. The meeting was attended by 38 community members invited by IU Health because they represent important community organizations and sectors such as: local health departments, police/fire departments, non-profit organizations, local business, health care providers, mayors/local policymakers, faith-based organizations, parks and recreation departments, and schools.

Through this meeting, IU Health sought a breadth of perspectives on the community’s health needs. The specific organizations represented at the meeting are listed below.

### **Organizations Represented at Community Meetings**

- Aspire Indiana
- Central Indiana Council on Aging (CICOA)
- Chaucie’s Place
- Community Health Network - North
- Department of Child Services
- Fishers City Council
- Fishers Fire & Emergency Services
- Good Samaritan Network
- HAND, Inc.

- HOPE Family Care Center
- Hamilton County Council on Alcohol and other Drugs
- Hamilton County Health Department
- Hamilton County Harvest Food Bank
- Hamilton County Youth Assistance Program
- Hamilton Heights School Corporation
- Hamilton Southeastern Schools
- IU Health
- IU Health Indy Suburban Region/IU Health North and Saxony
- Noblesville Chamber of Commerce
- Noblesville Town Council
- Noblesville Schools
- Partnership for a Healthy Hamilton County
- Prevail, Inc.
- PrimeLife Enrichment, Inc.
- Riverview Health
- Riverview Health Physicians
- Shepherd’s Center of Hamilton County
- St. Francis
- St. Vincent Carmel/Fishers
- Stones 3 Resources
- Trinity Free Clinic
- Westfield Washington School

The meeting began with a presentation that discussed the goals and status of the CHNA process and the purpose of the community meeting. Then, secondary data were presented.

Due to the size of the group, participants were then split into three groups. The same list was provided to each group of potential unmet health needs for the individuals to discuss and vote on to indicate what they considered to be the most significant health needs for Hamilton County. Those health needs were:

- Transportation
- Housing
- Employment
- Job training
- Food insecurity
- Nutritional education
- Social support
- Access to health services
- Cost of medication
- Insurance coverage/enrollment
- Violence/crime
- Chronic disease management

During the meeting, a range of other topics was discussed, including:

- Individuals with a mental health diagnosis
- Individuals with a history of substance abuse/misuse
- Individuals with chronic conditions
- Children and seniors as priority populations
- Nutritional education
- Employment
- Limited supply of health care professionals

After discussing the needs identified, each participant was asked through a voting process to identify the two they consider to be most significant. From this process, the groups identified the following needs as most significant for Hamilton County:

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
1. Transportation	1. Housing	1. Access to health services
2. Access to health services	2. Transportation	2. Transportation
	3. Access to health care	3. Chronic disease management
		4. Cost of medication
		5. Insurance coverage/enrollment
		6. Social support

### Key Stakeholder Interviews

An interview was conducted with a representative of the Hamilton County Public Health Department who also attended the community meeting. An interview was unable to be conducted with a representative from the Tipton County Health Department; however, the Tipton County Health Department was represented at the Tipton County Community Meeting.

The interview with the Hamilton County official was conducted to assure that appropriate and additional input was received from governmental public health officials. The results of the community meetings were discussed and insights were sought regarding significant community health needs, why such needs are present, and how they can be addressed.

The interview was guided by a structured protocol that focused on opinions regarding significant community health needs, describing why such needs are present, and seeking ideas for how to address them.

### Key Stakeholder Interviews – Hamilton County

- According to the interviewee, many in Indiana incorrectly believe that since Hamilton County is affluent, there is little need to focus on improving community health. The county does have needs and has pockets of vulnerable populations that need continued attention. The county also needs more public health funding to provide adequate programs and services.
- The interviewee confirmed that the three top needs identified by community meeting participants were significant, adding that all three have been chronic issues in the county. These three needs were:
  - Transportation
  - Access to Health Services
  - Housing

- Mental health and substance abuse services are particularly difficult to access in the county. Only one real treatment center and no inpatient facilities exist, requiring residents to travel long distances to services outside of the county.
- Primary care also is difficult to access for patients with certain types of insurance coverage. Many providers are not accepting new patients with Medicare or Medicaid. This issue became more problematic a few years ago after a community clinic closed.
- Regarding populations at risk, individuals with a mental health diagnosis, the uninsured or underinsured, children, and seniors are most at risk. Seniors face issues including a lack of transportation, difficulties accessing mental health services, and isolation.
- A lack of specialized providers for pain management, physical therapy, and related pain management services is contributing to an over-prescribing of opiates.
- The need for health education in the community is significant. Health department and other community resources are limited. Education is needed particularly regarding risks associated with substance abuse and sexually-transmitted diseases.
- Many uninsured are using emergency rooms for primary care since they do not know where else to go. A service that could connect these residents to providers accepting low income and Medicaid patients is needed.
- Medication assistance for seniors also is an issue. Many seniors are confused by the array of medications they have been prescribed, leading to a lack of medication adherence and compliance.

### Community Survey

To inform the CHNA, a community survey was conducted by the Indiana Hospital Collaborative.<sup>3</sup>

Across Indiana, 9,161 completed questionnaires were received by all participating hospitals in the Indiana Hospital Collaborative, for an overall response rate of 11.6 percent; 5,030 questionnaires were received from the 17 Indiana counties served by one or more IU Health hospitals. For IU Health Tipton Hospital, surveys were received from 758 community households. According to the responses, these households included 1,461 adults.

**Exhibit 5** portrays the community health needs considered most significant by survey respondents from IU Health Tipton Hospital's community.

<sup>3</sup> For more information on the survey methodology, see Appendix A.

## Exhibit 5: Community Survey – Significant Health Needs

Community Health Need	IU Health Tipton Hospital Number of Responses	IU Health Tipton Hospital Percent of Respondents
Obesity	524	69.1%
Chronic diseases, like diabetes, cancer, and heart disease	429	56.5%
Mental health	405	53.4%
Substance use or abuse	405	53.4%
Aging and older adult needs	330	43.5%
Alcohol use or abuse	247	32.5%
Injuries and accidents	181	23.9%
Tobacco use	152	20.0%
Suicide	137	18.1%
Disability needs	115	15.2%
Reproductive health and family planning	114	15.0%
Food access, affordability, and safety	106	14.0%
Environmental issues	103	13.6%
Child neglect and abuse	87	11.5%
Assault, violent crime, and domestic violence	70	9.3%
Poverty	68	9.0%
Sexual violence, assault, rape, or human trafficking	57	7.5%
Dental care	46	6.0%
Infectious diseases, like HIV, STDs, and hepatitis	22	3.0%
Homelessness	18	2.4%
Infant mortality	12	1.6%

Source: Community Survey

The community survey indicates that obesity, chronic diseases, mental health and substance use and abuse represent top concerns in the community served by IU Health Tipton Hospital.

**Exhibit 6** arrays survey responses regarding health factors across demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. The exhibit includes findings from surveys returned by adults living in the 17 counties served by IU Health.

**Exhibit 7** summarizes survey responses regarding health behaviors across demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. As frequently found in community health data, physical and mental health status (and tobacco use) tends to be worse for lower-income individuals and for those without a high school diploma. Opioid misuse also appears to be more prevalent in these populations.

### Exhibit 6: Community Survey – Health Factors

Measure	Total	Female	Male	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	\$0 – \$25k	\$25 – \$75k	\$75k+	No High School Diploma
Total Number of Responses	8,885	5,694	3,137	8,487	133	111	148	1,480	3,659	3,328	329
Fair or Poor Health	16.6%	16.4%	16.8%	16.6%	33.1%	6.3%	18.2%	39.4%	16.7%	5.9%	39.2%
Physical Health – Fair or Poor	42.6%	42.8%	42.5%	42.7%	27.1%	60.4%	46.6%	17.4%	36.8%	60.8%	18.8%
Mental Health – Fair or Poor	8.2%	8.6%	7.5%	8.2%	18.0%	4.5%	5.4%	22.2%	8.0%	2.4%	20.4%
Social Well-being – Fair or Poor	61.2%	61.5%	61.2%	61.1%	52.6%	79.3%	62.2%	33.9%	57.8%	77.7%	37.4%
Are not satisfied with life	12.8%	12.3%	13.9%	12.6%	15.0%	23.4%	10.1%	19.0%	12.1%	11.2%	14.6%
Without Health Insurance	4.2%	4.2%	4.0%	4.1%	7.5%	0.9%	10.1%	6.6%	5.3%	2.1%	7.9%
Without Primary Care Physician	11.0%	10.5%	11.9%	10.9%	10.5%	20.7%	23.0%	11.2%	11.0%	12.0%	15.8%

### Exhibit 7: Community Survey – Health Behaviors

Measure	Total	Female	Male	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	\$0 – \$25k	\$25 – \$75k	\$75k+	No High School Diploma
Total Number of Responses	8,885	5,694	3,137	8,487	133	111	148	1,480	3,659	3,328	329
Smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco	9.9%	8.8%	12.0%	9.9%	8.3%	1.8%	9.5%	17.9%	11.3%	5.6%	20.4%
Physically active on regular basis	52.9%	50.3%	57.9%	52.8%	45.1%	54.1%	52.7%	37.3%	51.0%	62.3%	37.7%
Ate a healthy balanced diet	57.5%	57.9%	57.0%	57.6%	41.4%	62.2%	59.5%	42.2%	54.7%	67.6%	34.0%
Got plenty of sleep	56.2%	55.5%	57.8%	56.8%	39.1%	36.9%	46.6%	46.8%	57.1%	59.7%	43.2%
Took an opioid or narcotic that was prescribed to me	8.3%	8.9%	7.4%	8.4%	7.5%	0.0%	2.7%	15.3%	9.0%	5.0%	12.8%
Took an opioid or narcotic that was not prescribed to me	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%
Took a medication for anxiety, depression, or other mental health challenge that was prescribed to me	18.2%	22.9%	9.6%	18.4%	15.8%	4.5%	10.8%	26.4%	17.4%	16.0%	19.8%
Had blood pressure checked	48.0%	46.4%	50.9%	48.3%	38.3%	32.4%	31.8%	53.7%	52.1%	40.8%	52.0%



## Exhibit 7: Community Survey – Health Behaviors (continued)

Measure	Total	Female	Male	White	Black	Asian	Hispanic	\$0 – \$25k	\$25 – \$75k	\$75k+	No High School Diploma
Drank alcohol to the point of intoxication	6.1%	4.8%	8.5%	6.1%	7.5%	1.8%	12.2%	2.9%	5.5%	8.9%	1.8%
Drove while under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1.0%	0.7%	1.6%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.3%
Took steps to reduce level of stress	27.9%	32.2%	20.2%	27.8%	33.8%	25.2%	27.7%	24.1%	24.1%	34.5%	20.4%

## OTHER FACILITIES AND RESOURCES IN THE COMMUNITY

This section identifies other facilities and resources available in the community served by IU Health Tipton Hospital that are available to address community health needs.

### Federally Qualified Health Centers

Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) are established to promote access to ambulatory care in areas designated as “medically underserved.” These clinics provide primary care, mental health, and dental services for lower-income populations. FQHCs receive enhanced reimbursement for Medicaid and Medicare services and most also receive federal grant funds under Section 330 of the Public Health Service Act.

There currently are four FQHC sites operating in the IU Health Tipton Hospital community (Exhibit 8).

### Exhibit 8: Federally Qualified Health Centers, 2018

County	Facility
Hamilton	Aspire Indiana Health – Carmel (Carmel)
Hamilton	Aspire Indiana Health – Noblesville (Noblesville)
Hamilton	IHC Hamilton County WIC (Noblesville)
Tipton	IHC Tipton County WIC (Tipton)

Source: HRSA, 2018

### Hospitals

Nine hospitals (including IU Health Tipton Hospital) are located in the community (Exhibit 9).

### Exhibit 9: Hospitals, 2018

County	Facility
Hamilton	Franciscan Health Carmel (Carmel)
Hamilton	Indiana Spine Hospital, LLC (Carmel)
Hamilton	Indiana University Health North Hospital (Carmel)
Hamilton	Indiana University Health Saxony Hospital (Fishers)
Hamilton	Riverview Health (Noblesville)
Hamilton	St Vincent Carmel Hospital Inc. (Carmel)
Hamilton	St Vincent Fishers Hospital Inc. (Fishers)
Hamilton	St Vincent Heart Center of Indiana LLC
Tipton	Indiana University Health Tipton Hospital (Tipton)

Source: Indiana State Department of Health, 2018

### Local Health Departments (LHDs)

Exhibit 10 presents information on local health departments (LHDs) that provide services in the IU Health Tipton Hospital community.

### Exhibit 10: Local Health Departments, 2018

County	Facility
Hamilton	Hamilton County Health Department (Noblesville)
Tipton	Tipton County Health Department (Tipton)

Source: Indiana State Department of Health, 2018

### Other Community Resources

A wide range of agencies, coalitions, and organizations that provide health and social services, is available in the region served by IU Health Tipton Hospital. Indiana 211 Partnership, Inc. is a nonprofit 501(c) 3 organization that

provides the Indiana 2-1-1 information and referral service. By calling 2-1-1 or (866) 211-9966 (available 24/7), individuals receive referrals to service providers 24 hours a day. Individuals also can search for services using the organization's website, <https://www.in211.org/>.

The other organizations accessible through the Indiana 211 Partnership provide the following types of services and resources:

- Housing and utilities
- Food, clothing, and household items
- Summer food programs
- Health care and disability services
- Health insurance and expense assistance
- Mental health and counseling
- Substance abuse and other addiction treatment
- Support groups
- Tax preparation assistance
- Legal, consumer, and financial management services
- Transportation
- Employment and income support
- Family support and parenting
- Holiday assistance
- Disaster services
- Government and community services
- Education, recreation, and the arts
- Donations and volunteering opportunities

## APPENDIX A – OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

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### Regulatory Requirements

Federal law requires that tax-exempt hospital facilities conduct a CHNA every three years and adopt an Implementation Strategy that addresses significant community health needs.<sup>4</sup> In conducting a CHNA, each tax-exempt hospital facility must:

- Define the community it serves;
- Assess the health needs of that community;
- Solicit and take into account input from persons who represent the broad interests of that community, including those with special knowledge of or expertise in public health;
- Document the CHNA in a written report that is adopted for the hospital facility by an authorized body of the facility; and,
- Make the CHNA report widely available to the public.

<sup>4</sup> Internal Revenue Code, Section 501(r).

The CHNA report must include certain information including, but not limited to:

- A description of the community and how it was defined,
- A description of the methodology used to determine the health needs of the community, and
- A prioritized list of the community's health needs.

### Methodology

CHNAs seek to identify significant health needs for particular geographic areas and populations by focusing on the following questions:

- **Who** in the community is most vulnerable in terms of health status or access to care?
- **What** are the unique health status and/or access needs for these populations?
- **Where** do these people live in the community?
- **Why** are these problems present?

The focus on **who** is most vulnerable and **where** they live is important to identifying groups experiencing health inequities and disparities. Understanding **why** these issues are present is challenging, but is important to designing effective community health improvement initiatives. The question of **how** each hospital can address significant community health needs is the subject of the separate Implementation Strategy.

Federal regulations allow hospital facilities to define the community they serve based on “all of the relevant facts and circumstances,” including the “geographic location” served by the hospital facility, “target populations served” (e.g., children, women, or the aged), and/or the hospital facility's principal functions (e.g., focus on a particular specialty area or targeted disease).<sup>5</sup>

This assessment was conducted by Verité Healthcare Consulting, LLC, in collaboration with IU Health. See Appendix E for consultant qualifications.

Data from multiple sources were gathered and assessed, including secondary data<sup>6</sup> published by others and primary data obtained through community input. See Appendix B for an assessment of secondary data. Input from the community was received through key informant interviews, community meetings, and a community survey.

The informants participating in the community input process represented the broad interests of the community and included individuals with special knowledge of or expertise in public health. See Appendix C.

<sup>5</sup> 501(r) Final Rule, 2014.

<sup>6</sup> “Secondary data” refers to data published by others, for example the U.S. Census and the Indiana State Department of Health. “Primary data” refers to data observed or collected from first-hand experience, for example by conducting interviews.

Considering a wide array of information is important when assessing community health needs to ensure the assessment captures a wide range of facts and perspectives and to increase confidence that significant community health needs have been identified accurately and objectively.

Certain community health needs were determined to be “significant” if they were identified as problematic in at least two of the following five data sources:

- Secondary data<sup>7</sup> including demographics, health status, and access to care indicators,
- Findings from other community health assessments of areas served by the hospital,
- Input obtained from individuals who participated in one or more community meetings,
- Input obtained from individuals who were interviewed, and
- A community survey conducted in collaboration with other Indiana health systems.

### Collaborating Organizations

For this assessment, IU Health Tipton Hospital collaborated with all IU Health hospitals and also with other Indiana health systems on the community survey.

### Data Sources

Community health needs were identified by collecting and analyzing data from multiple sources. Statistics for numerous community health status, health care access, and related indicators were analyzed, including data provided by local, state, and federal government agencies, local community service organizations, and Indiana University Health. Comparisons to benchmarks were made where possible. Findings from recent assessments of the community’s health needs conducted by other organizations (e.g., local health departments) were reviewed as well.

Input from persons representing the broad interests of the community was taken into account through key informant interviews. Interviewees included: individuals with special knowledge of or expertise in public health; local public health departments; agencies with current data or information about the health and social needs of the community; representatives of social service organizations; and leaders, representatives, and members of medically underserved, low-income, and minority populations.

### Community Survey Methodology

To inform the CHNA, a community survey was conducted. The survey was sponsored by a collaborative of Indiana hospital systems, under contract with the University of Evansville and the Indiana University School of Public Health-Bloomington. Researchers from Indiana University and University of Evansville contracted with the Center for Survey Research at Indiana University to administer the survey.

<sup>7</sup> “Secondary data” refers to data published by others, for example the U.S. Census and the Indiana Department of Health.

The survey was conducted in two phases, with Phase 1 conducted as a paper survey mailed to an address-based sample, and Phase 2 administered by some of the hospitals to a convenience sample they selected. IU Health participated in Phase 1.

A questionnaire was developed, with input provided by the Indiana hospital systems, and included a number of questions about general health status, access and utilization of services, personal behaviors, social determinants of health, and also respondent demographic information (e.g., ZIP code, income level, employment status, race and ethnicity, household size, gender, and age). The survey was mailed to approximately 82,000 households, and the “field period” was April 2, 2018 through June 29, 2018). The process included two mailings to each address; a post care mailing also took place to encourage responses.

Overall, 9,161 completed questionnaires were received by all participating hospitals in the Indiana Hospital Collaborative, for an overall response rate of 11.6 percent; 5,030 questionnaires were received from the 17 Indiana counties served by one or more IU Health hospitals. A dataset was created from the IU Health survey responses, and the responses were adjusted for two factors:

- The number of adults in each household (i.e., a survey from a household with two adults received a base weight of “2” and a survey from a household with one adult received a base weight of “1”).
- A post-stratification adjustment designed to make the results more representative of the population in each community (i.e., female and older adults were overrepresented among survey respondents when compared to census data, and the adjustment made corrections).

For the IU Health Tipton Hospital community, surveys were received from 620 community households. According to the responses, these households included 1,461 adults.

### Information Gaps

This CHNA relies on multiple data sources and community input gathered between February 2018 and August 2018. A number of data limitations should be recognized when interpreting results. For example, some data (e.g., County Health Rankings, Community Health Status Indicators, mortality data, and others) exist only at a county-wide level of detail. Those data sources do not allow assessing health needs at a more granular level of detail, such as by ZIP code or census tract.

Secondary data upon which this assessment relies measure community health in prior years and may not reflect current conditions. The impacts of recent public policy developments, changes in the economy, and other community developments are not yet reflected in those data sets.

The findings of this CHNA may differ from those of others that assessed this community. Differences in data sources, geographic areas assessed (e.g., hospital service areas versus counties or cities), interview questions, and prioritization processes can contribute to differences in findings.

## APPENDIX B – SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT

This section presents an assessment of secondary data regarding health needs in the IU Health Tipton Hospital community. IU Health Tipton Hospital’s community is comprised of Tipton and Hamilton Counties, Indiana.

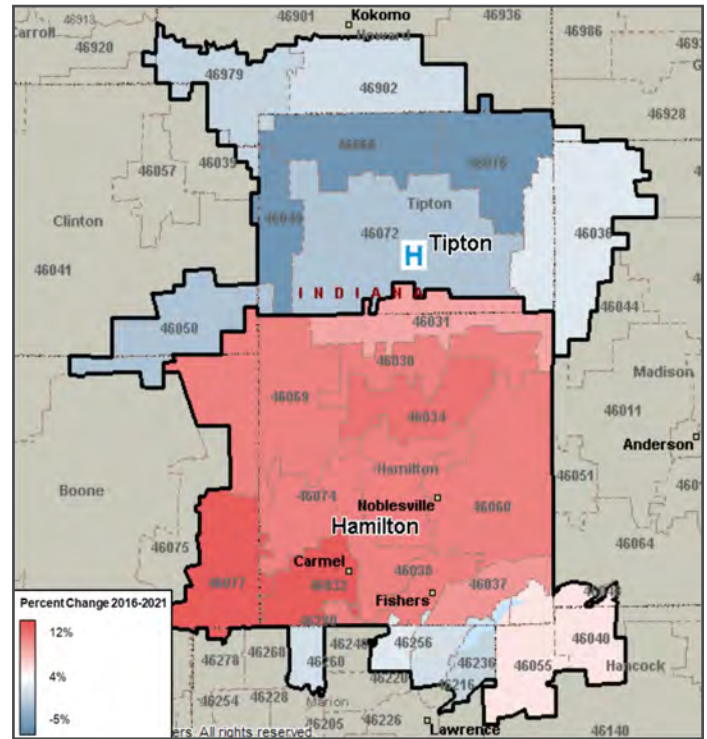
### Demographics

#### Exhibit 11A: Percent Change in Community Population by County, 2015-2020

County	Estimated Population 2015	Estimated Population 2020	Percent Change 2015-2020
Hamilton County	309,172	343,179	11.0%
Tipton County	15,292	14,769	-3.4%
<b>Total Community</b>	<b>324,464</b>	<b>357,948</b>	<b>10.3%</b>
Indiana Total	6,612,768	6,738,573	1.9%

Source: State of Indiana by the Indiana Business Research Center, March 2018

#### Exhibit 11B: Percent Change in Community Population by ZIP Code, 2016-2021



Healthcare Advisory Board, 2017

#### Description

Exhibit 11A shows the total population for each county in 2015 and projections to 2020. Exhibit 11B maps the percent change in population by ZIP code between 2016 and 2021 for each ZIP code in the community.

#### Observations

- The total population of Tipton County is expected to decrease 3.4 percent, while the population of Hamilton County is expected to increase by 11 percent between 2015 and 2020.



## Exhibit 12: Percent Change in Population by Age/Sex Cohort, 2015-2020

Age/Sex Cohort	Estimated Population 2015	Projected Population 2020	Percent Change 2015-2020
<b>Hamilton County</b>	<b>309,172</b>	<b>343,179</b>	<b>11.0%</b>
0-17	85,468	87,934	2.9%
Male, 18-44	53,205	59,261	11.4%
Female, 18-44	55,754	61,392	10.1%
45-64	80,986	89,147	10.1%
65+	33,759	45,445	34.6%
<b>Tipton County</b>	<b>15,292</b>	<b>14,769</b>	<b>-3.4%</b>
0-17	3,196	2,922	-8.6%
Male, 18-44	2,307	2,196	-4.8%
Female, 18-44	2,218	2,049	-7.6%
45-64	4,530	4,252	-6.1%
65+	3,041	3,350	10.2%
<b>Total Community</b>	<b>324,464</b>	<b>357,948</b>	<b>10.3%</b>
0-17	88,664	90,856	2.5%
Male, 18-44	55,512	61,457	10.7%
Female, 18-44	57,972	63,441	9.4%
45-64	85,516	93,399	9.2%
65+	36,800	48,795	32.6%
<b>Indiana State</b>	<b>6,612,768</b>	<b>6,738,573</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
0-17	1,578,079	1,571,356	-0.4%
Male, 18-44	1,178,486	1,187,607	0.8%
Female, 18-44	1,160,314	1,169,877	0.8%
45-64	1,729,765	1,695,267	-2.0%
65+	966,124	1,114,466	15.4%

Source: State of Indiana by the Indiana Business Research Center, March 2018

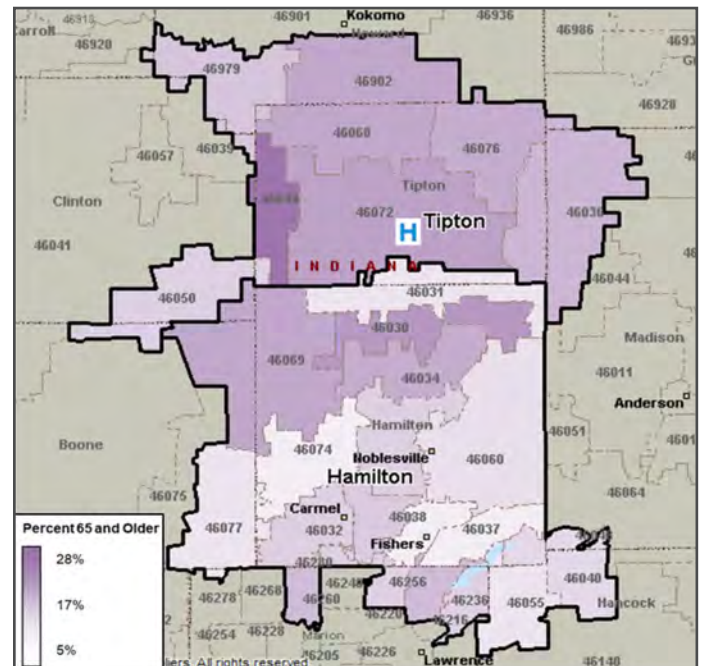
### Description

Exhibit 12 shows the community's population for certain age and sex cohorts in 2015, with projections to 2020.

### Observations

- The number of persons aged 65 years and older is projected to increase by 32.6 percent between 2015 and 2020. This growth rate exceeds that projected for that of Indiana as a whole (15.4 percent).
- The growth of older populations is likely to lead to growing need for health services, since on an overall per-capita basis, older individuals typically need and use more services than younger persons.

## Exhibit 13: Percent of Population Aged 65+ by ZIP Code, 2015



Source: U.S. Census ACS 2016 5-year estimates and Microsoft MapPoint

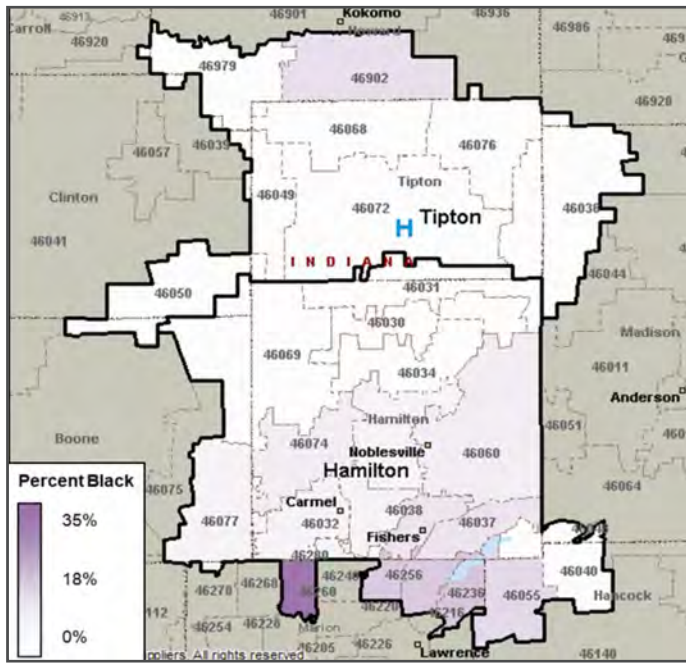
### Description

Exhibit 13 portrays the percent of the population 65 years of age and older in the community by ZIP code.

### Observations

- Each of the eight ZIP codes in Tipton County have a population aged 65 and older of 10 percent and higher.
- In Hamilton County, 13 of the 20 ZIP codes have a population aged 65 and older of 10 percent and higher.

### Exhibit 14: Percent of Population – Black, 2015



Source: U.S. Census ACS 2016 5-year estimates and Microsoft MapPoint

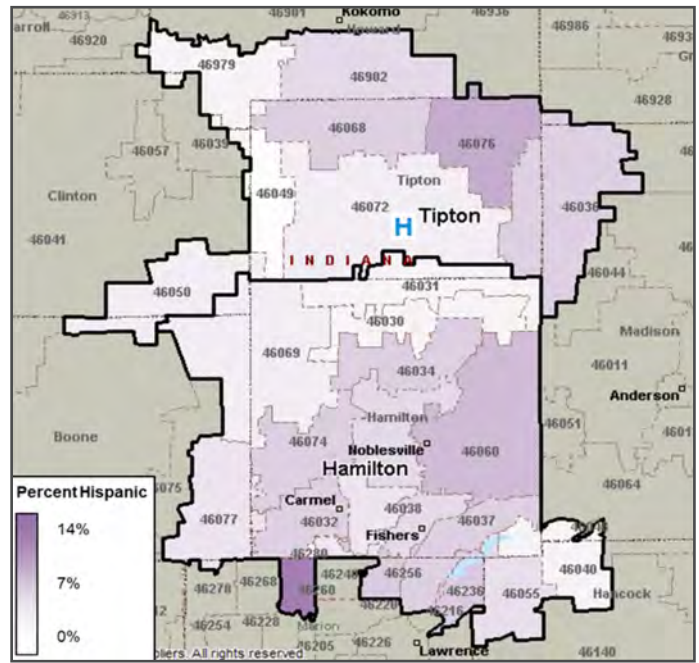
#### Description

Exhibit 14 portrays locations where the percentages of the population that are Black were highest in 2015.

#### Observations

- Tipton County had one ZIP code that had over five percent of the population that were Black in 2015 (46902).
- Hamilton County had seven ZIP codes that had over five percent of the population that were Black in 2015 (46037, 46038, 46055, 46236, 46250, 46256, and 46260).

### Exhibit 15: Percent of Population – Hispanic (or Latino), 2015



Source: U.S. Census ACS 2016 5-year estimates and Microsoft MapPoint

#### Description

Exhibit 15 portrays locations in the community where the percentages of the population that are Hispanic (or Latino) were highest in 2015. The diversity of the community is important to recognize given the presence of health disparities and barriers to health care access experienced by different racial and ethnic groups.

#### Observations

- The percentage of residents that are Hispanic (or Latino) was highest in Hamilton ZIP code 46260.

### Exhibit 16: Other Socioeconomic Indicators, 2012-2016

Measure	Hamilton County	Tipton County	Indiana	United States
Population 25+ without High School Diploma	4.0%	11.8%	11.9%	13.0%
Population with a Disability	7.3%	16.6%	13.6%	12.5%
Population Linguistically Isolated	2.8%	1.5%	3.2%	8.5%

Source: U.S. Census, ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2017

#### Description

Exhibit 16 portrays the percent of the population (aged 25 years and above) without a high school diploma, with a disability, and linguistically isolated, by county.

#### Observations

- Tipton County had a higher percentage of residents with a disability than both the Indiana and U.S. averages.

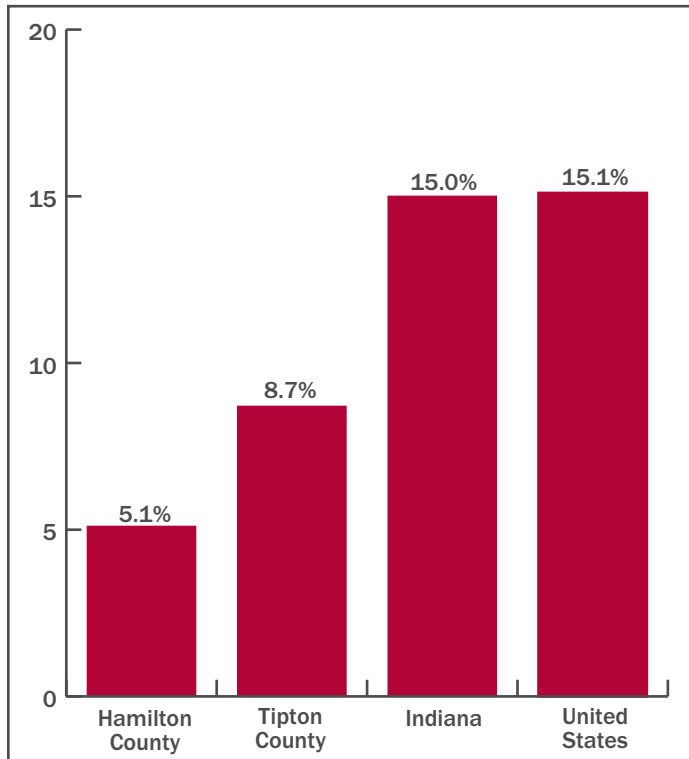


## Economic Indicators

The following economic indicators with implications for health were assessed: (1) people in poverty; (2) unemployment rate; (3) insurance status; and (4) crime rates.

### People in Poverty

#### Exhibit 17: Percent of People in Poverty, 2012-2016



Source: U.S. Census, ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2017

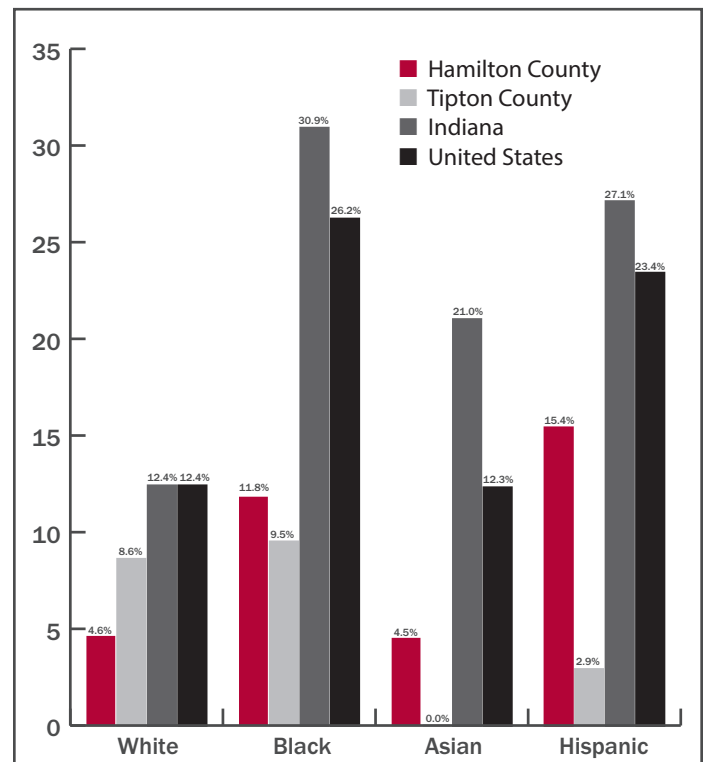
#### Description

Exhibit 17 portrays poverty rates by county.

#### Observations

- The poverty rates in both Tipton and Hamilton counties were well below the Indiana and U.S. averages.

## Exhibit 18: Poverty Rates by Race and Ethnicity, 2012-2016



Source: U.S. Census, ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2017

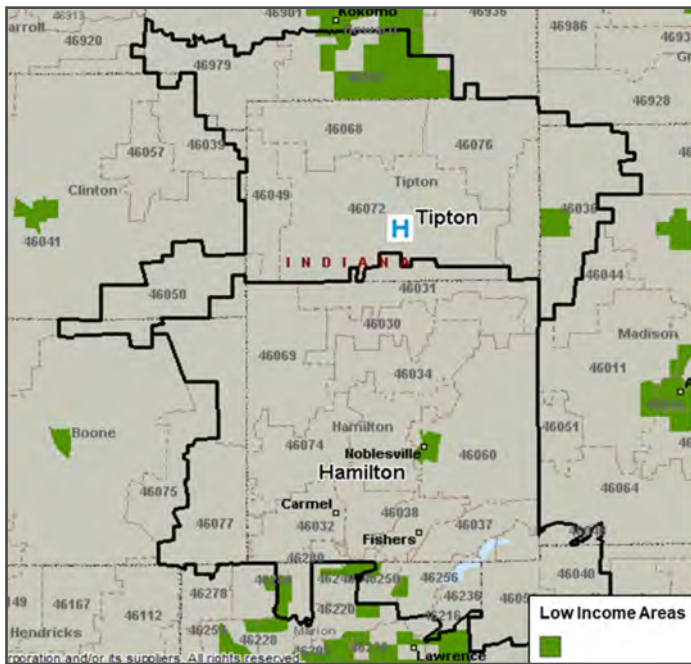
#### Description

Exhibit 18 portrays poverty rates by race and ethnicity.

#### Observations

- Poverty rates in the IU Health Tipton Hospital community have been lower than both the Indiana and national averages for all population cohorts.
- Poverty rates for Black and Hispanic residents in Hamilton County were more than double the rate for White residents.

## Exhibit 19: Low Income Census Tracts, 2017



Source: US Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service, ESRI, 2017

### Description

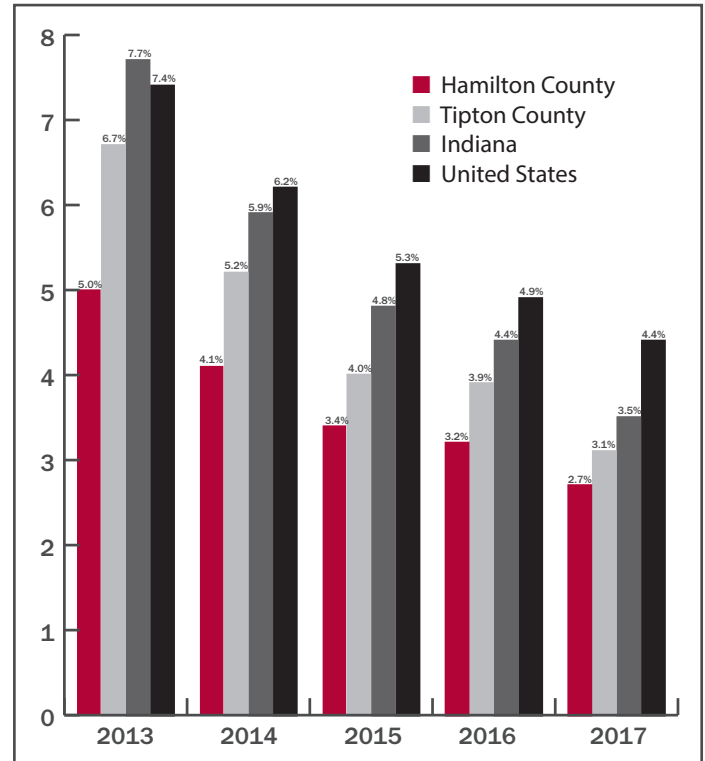
Exhibit 19 portrays the location of federally-designated low income census tracts.

### Observations

- Low income census tracts are present throughout portions of the IU Health Tipton Hospital community.

## Unemployment

## Exhibit 20: Unemployment Rates, 2013-2017



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2018

### Description

Exhibit 20 shows unemployment rates for 2013 through 2017 for Hamilton and Tipton Counties, with Indiana and national rates for comparison.

### Observations

- Between 2013 and 2017, unemployment rates at the local, state, and national levels declined.
- In recent years, rates in the IU Health Tipton Hospital community have been below Indiana and U.S. averages.

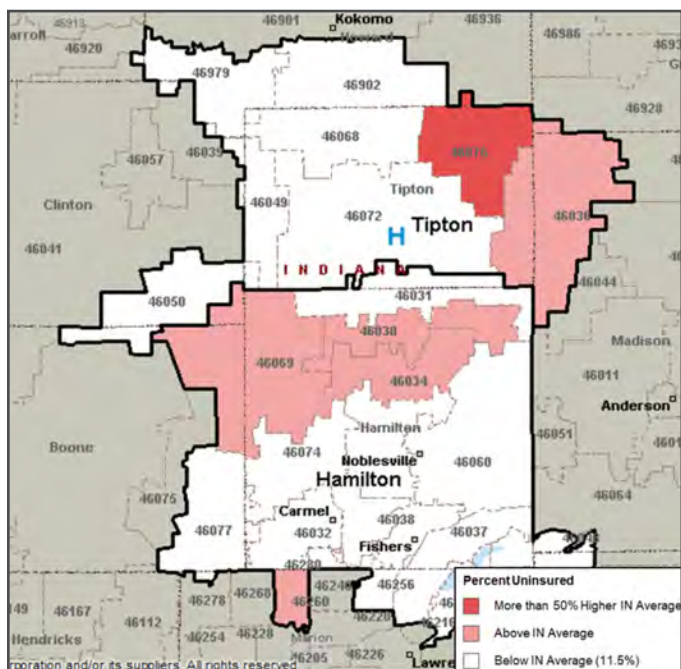
## Insurance Status

## Exhibit 21A: Percent of the Population without Health Insurance, 2015-2020

County	Population	Population Uninsured	Percent Uninsured
Hamilton County	301,604	18,185	6.0%
Tipton County	15,266	1,473	9.6%
<b>Total Community</b>	<b>316,870</b>	<b>19,658</b>	<b>6.2%</b>
<b>Indiana</b>	<b>6,490,256</b>	<b>747,942</b>	<b>11.5%</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>313,576,137</b>	<b>36,700,246</b>	<b>11.7%</b>

Source: U.S. Census, ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2017

## Exhibit 21B: Percent of the Population without Health Insurance, 2015-2020



Source: U.S. Census, ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2017

### Description

Exhibit 21A presents the estimated percent of people uninsured by county in 2015, with a projection to 2020. Exhibit 21B maps the 2015 uninsured rates by ZIP code.

### Observations

- The uninsured rate in Tipton County ZIP code 46076 was more than 50 percent worse than the state average.
- The uninsured rates in four Hamilton County ZIP codes were higher than the Indiana averages (46030, 46034, 46069, and 46260).
- Subsequent to the ACA's passage, a June 2012 Supreme Court ruling provided states with discretion regarding whether or not to expand Medicaid eligibility. Indiana was one of the states that expanded Medicaid. Across the United States, uninsured rates have fallen most in states that decided to expand Medicaid.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> See: <http://hrms.urban.org/briefs/Increase-in-Medicaid-under-the-ACA-reduces-uninsurance.html>

## Crime

### Exhibit 22: Crime Rates by Type and Jurisdiction, Per 100,000, 2016

Indicator	Tipton County (2015)	City of Carmel (Hamilton)	City of Fishers (Hamilton)	Indiana
Violent crime	58.3	27.6	27.4	407.4
Murder	-	-	-	6.7
Rape (revised definition)	-	14.3	4.4	38.0
Rape (legacy definition)	6.5	-	-	28.1
Robbery	12.9	7.7	15.4	111.2
Aggravated assault	38.8	5.5	7.7	251.5
Property crime	297.8	886.1	1,031.8	2,606.5
Burglary	168.3	64.0	50.5	517.4
Larceny - theft	84.2	779.1	938.5	1,865.5
Motorvehicle theft	45.3	43.0	42.8	223.5

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2017

### Description

Exhibit 22 provides crime statistics.

### Observations

- Crime rates in Tipton County were below Indiana averages for 2015.
- Crime rates for Hamilton County cities Carmel and Fishers were below Indiana averages for 2015.

## Local Health Status and Access Indicators

This section assesses health status and access indicators for the IU Health Tipton Hospital community. Data sources include: (1) County Health Rankings, (2) the Indiana State Department of Health, and (3) the CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Throughout this section, data and cells are highlighted if indicators are unfavorable – because they exceed benchmarks (e.g., Indiana, peer group, or U.S. averages). Where confidence interval data are available, cells are highlighted only if variances are unfavorable and statistically significant.

## County Health Rankings

### Exhibit 23: County Health Rankings, 2015 and 2018

Measure	Hamilton County 2015	Hamilton County 2018	Tipton County 2015	Tipton County 2018
<b>Health Outcomes</b>	1	1	45	11
<b>Health Factors</b>	1	1	25	10
<b>Length of Life</b>	1	1	49	10
Premature death	1	1	49	10
<b>Quality of Life</b>	2	1	39	25
Poor or fair health	1	1	20	9
Poor physical health days	3	1	25	10
Poor mental health days	5	1	35	19
Low birthweight	26	21	60	57
<b>Health Behaviors</b>	1	1	39	9
Adult smoking	1	1	60	11
Adult obesity	2	2	60	15
Food environment index	2	2	58	16
Physical inactivity	1	1	69	16
Access to exercise opportunities	2	3	83	86
Excessive drinking	66	91	N/A	52
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	81	56	1	28
Sexually transmitted infections	13	30	3	37
Teen births	2	1	26	21
<b>Clinical Care</b>	1	1	53	38
Uninsured	1	1	12	30
Primary care physicians	2	3	59	77
Dentists	3	3	19	18
Mental health providers	21	19	76	60
Preventable hospital stays	4	3	79	34
Diabetes monitoring	25	11	85	85
Mammography screening	5	4	46	38
<b>Social &amp; Economic Factors</b>	1	1	12	9
High school graduation	20	19	6	9
Some college	1	1	18	18
Unemployment	2	2	55	22
Children in poverty	1	1	10	12
Income inequality	22	39	1	7
Children in single-parent households	4	3	50	40
Social associations	82	81	39	24
Violent crime	8	5	36	30
Injury deaths	1	1	65	71
<b>Physical Environment</b>	31	65	16	14
Air pollution	49	89	47	67
Severe housing problems	7	4	5	1
Driving alone to work	66	48	53	50
Long commute – driving alone	77	76	52	42

Source: County Health Rankings, 2018

## Description

Exhibit 23 presents *County Health Rankings*, a University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute initiative funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation that incorporates a variety of health status indicators into a system that ranks each county/city within each state in terms of “health factors” and “health outcomes.” Indicators and composites are grouped into the following categories: health behaviors, clinical care,<sup>9</sup> social and economic factors, and physical environment.<sup>10</sup> *County Health Rankings* is updated annually. *County Health Rankings 2018* relies on data from 2006 to 2017, with most data from 2011 to 2016.

The exhibit presents 2015 and 2018 rankings for each available indicator category. Rankings indicate how the county ranked among all 92 counties in the Indiana, with 1 indicating the highest (most favorable) ranking and 92 the lowest (least favorable).

Light grey shading indicates rankings in the bottom half of Indiana counties; dark grey shading indicates rankings in bottom quartile of Indiana counties.

## Observations

- In 2018, Tipton County ranked number 11 of all Indiana counties for overall health outcomes. However, for nine indicators assessed, the county ranked in the bottom half of Indiana counties. Of those, five were in the bottom quartile, including: access to exercise opportunities, access to primary care physicians, diabetes monitoring, injury deaths, and air pollution.
- In 2018, Hamilton County ranked number one of all Indiana counties for overall health outcomes. However, for seven of the 42 indicators assessed, the county ranked in the bottom half of Indiana counties. Of those, four were in the bottom quartile, including: excessive drinking, air pollution, social associations, and long commute – driving alone.

<sup>9</sup> A composite measure of Access to Care, which includes the percent of the population without health insurance and ratio of population to primary care physicians, and of Quality of Care, which includes the hospitalization rate for ambulatory care sensitive conditions, whether diabetic Medicare patients are receiving HbA1C screening, and percent of chronically ill Medicare enrollees in hospice care in the last 8 months of life.

<sup>10</sup> A composite measure that examines Environmental Quality, which includes the number of air pollution-particulate matter days and air pollution-ozone days, and Built Environment, which includes access to healthy food and recreational facilities and the percent of restaurants that are fast food.

## Exhibit 24: County Health Rankings Data Compared to Indiana and U.S. Averages, 2018

Indicator Category	Indicator	Hamilton County	Tipton County	Indiana	U.S.
<b>Health Outcomes</b>					
Length of life	Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted)	4,064	6,183	<b>7,794</b>	6,700
Quality of life	Percentage of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted)	10.3	14.3	<b>17.7</b>	16.0
Quality of life	Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted)	2.6	3.5	<b>3.9</b>	3.7
Quality of life	Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted)	3.0	3.9	<b>4.3</b>	3.8
Quality of life	Percentage of live births with low birthweight (< 2500 grams)	6.9	7.9	<b>8.0</b>	8.0
<b>Health Factors</b>					
<b>Health Behaviors</b>					
Adult smoking	Percentage of adults who are current smokers	12.8	17.5	<b>21.1</b>	17.0
Adult obesity	Percentage of adults that report a BMI of 30 or more	26.9	30.0	<b>32.0</b>	28.0
Food environment index	Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, 0 (worst) to 10 (best)	8.8	8.5	<b>7.0</b>	7.7
Physical inactivity	Percentage of adults age 20 and over reporting no leisure-time physical activity	16.4	25.4	<b>26.8</b>	23.0
Access to exercise opportunities	Percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity	89.0	43.9	<b>76.6</b>	83.0
Excessive drinking	Percentage of adults reporting binge or heavy drinking	20.4	17.6	<b>18.6</b>	18.0
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	Percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement	23.9	16.7	<b>22.4</b>	29.0
Sexually transmitted infections	Number of newly diagnosed chlamydia cases per 100,000 population	204.5	214.1	<b>437.9</b>	478.8
Teen births	Number of births per 1,000 female population ages 15-19	8.3	26.1	<b>30.5</b>	27.0
<b>Clinical Care</b>					
Uninsured	Percentage of population under age 65 without health insurance	6.4	10.3	<b>11.3</b>	11.0
Primary care physicians	Ratio of population to primary care physicians	707:1	<b>3,817:1</b>	<b>1,505:1</b>	1,320:1
Dentists	Ratio of population to dentists	1,346:1	<b>1,898:1</b>	<b>1,852:1</b>	1,480:1
Mental health providers	Ratio of population to mental health providers	764:1	<b>2,169:1</b>	<b>701:1</b>	470:1
Preventable hospital stays	Number of hospital stays for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	33.0	54.1	<b>56.8</b>	49.0
Diabetes monitoring	Percentage of diabetic Medicare enrollees ages 65-75 that receive HbA1c monitoring	89.1	79.6	<b>84.7</b>	85.0
Mammography screening	Percentage of female Medicare enrollees ages 67-69 that receive mammography screening	70.0	62.0	<b>62.1</b>	63.0
<b>Social and Economic Environment</b>					
High school graduation	Percentage of ninth-grade cohort that graduates in four years	93.9	95.7	<b>87.2</b>	83.0
Some college	Percentage of adults ages 25-44 with some post-secondary education	86.0	63.1	<b>62.0</b>	65.0
Unemployment	Percentage of population ages 16 and older unemployed but seeking work	3.2	3.9	<b>4.4</b>	4.9



## Exhibit 24: County Health Rankings Data Compared to Indiana and U.S. Averages, 2018 (continued)

Indicator Category	Indicator	Hamilton County	Tipton County	Indiana	U.S.
Children in poverty	Percentage of children under age 18 in poverty	4.9	12.2	19.1	20.0
Income inequality	Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile	3.9	3.5	4.4	5.0
Children in single-parent households	Percentage of children that live in a household headed by single parent	18.0	29.3	33.7	34.0
Social associations	Number of membership associations per 10,000 population	9.8	16.4	12.3	9.3
Violent crime	Number of reported violent crime offenses per 100,000 population	36.6	123.8	356.2	380.0
Injury deaths	Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population	37.0	84.2	69.9	65.0
<b>Physical Environment</b>					
Air pollution – particulate matter <sup>1</sup>	Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5)	11.8	11.3	11.1	8.7
Severe housing problems	Percentage of households with at least 1 of 4 housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs, or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities	8.5	6.4	14.0	19.0
Driving alone to work	Percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work	84.1	84.2	83.0	76.0
Long commute – driving alone	Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes	42.1	32.3	30.5	35.0

Source: County Health Rankings, 2018

### Description

Exhibit 24 provides data for each underlying indicator of the composite categories in the County Health Rankings.<sup>11</sup> The exhibit also includes Indiana and national averages. Light grey shading highlights indicators found to be worse than the Indiana average; dark grey shading highlights indicators more than 50 percent worse than the Indiana average.

### Observations

- The following indicators (presented alphabetically) compared particularly unfavorably across both counties in the community:
  - Average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter (PM2.5)
  - Percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work
  - Ratio of population to mental health providers

<sup>11</sup> County Health Rankings provides details about what each indicator measures, how it is defined, and data sources at [http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/sites/default/files/resources/2013Measures\\_datasources\\_years.pdf](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/sites/default/files/resources/2013Measures_datasources_years.pdf)

## Community Health Status Indicators

### Exhibit 25: Community Health Status Indicators, 2018

Indicator	Hamilton County	Tipton County
Years of Potential Life Lost Rate		
% Fair/Poor Health		
Physically Unhealthy Days		
Mentally Unhealthy Days		
% Low Birth Weight		
% Smokers		
% Obese		
Food Environment Index		
% Physically Inactive		
% With Access to Exercise Opportunities		
% Excessive Drinking		
% Driving Deaths Alcohol-Impaired		
Chlamydia Rate		
Teen Birth Rate		
% Uninsured		
Primary Care Physicians Rate		
Dentist Rate		
Mental Health Professionals Rate		
Preventable Hosp. Rate		
% Receiving HbA1c Screening		
% Mammography Screening		
High School Graduation Rate		
% Some College		
% Unemployed		
% Children in Poverty		
Income Ratio		
% Single-Parent Households		
Social Association Rate		
Violent Crime Rate		
Injury Death Rate		
Average Daily PM2.5		
% Severe Housing Problems		
% Drive Alone to Work		
% Long Commute – Drives Alone		

Source: County Health Rankings and Verité Analysis, 2018.

## Description

County Health Rankings has organized community health data for all 3,143 counties in the United States. Following a methodology developed by the Centers for Disease Control's *Community Health Status Indicators Project (CHSI)*, County Health Rankings also publishes lists of "peer counties," so comparisons with peer counties in other states can be made. Each county in the U.S. is assigned 30 to 35 peer counties based on 19 variables including population size, population growth, population density, household income, unemployment, percent children, percent elderly, and poverty rates.

This *Community Health Status Indicators* analysis formerly was available from the CDC. Because comparisons with peer counties (rather than only counties in the same state) are meaningful, Verité Healthcare Consulting rebuilt the CHSI comparisons for this and other CHNAs.

Exhibit 25 compares Hamilton and Tipton Counties to their respective peer counties and highlights community health issues found to rank in the bottom half and bottom quartile of the counties included in the analysis. Light grey shading indicates rankings in the bottom half of peer counties; dark grey shading indicates rankings in the bottom quartile of peer counties.

## Observations

- The CHSI data indicate that Tipton and Hamilton Counties rank unfavorably in the Average Daily PM2.5 (the average daily density of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter, a measure of air quality and pollution), the percent who drive alone to work, and the percent with access to exercise opportunities.

**Exhibit 26: Selected Causes of Death, Age-Adjusted Rates per 100,000 Population, 2016**

Indicator	Hamilton County	Tipton County	Indiana
Major cardiovascular diseases	184.3	242.0	237.4
Diseases of heart	142.1	216.8	180.6
Cancer	125.6	222.9	172.5
All other diseases	130.6	180.2	171.3
Ischemic heart diseases	87.7	113.4	102.2
Other diseases of heart	47.5	99.6	68.3
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	38.9	56.8	54.6
All other and unspecified accidents and adverse effects	25.2	52.0	40.1
Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke)	34.4	17.7	39.5
Alzheimer's disease	27.7	24.1	34.9
Diabetes mellitus	20.7	14.6	26.0
Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome and nephrosis (kidney disease)	14.9	36.6	18.4
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	12.1	18.7	15.4
Influenza and pneumonia	7.7	15.0	12.6
Motor vehicle accidents	5.5	9.8	12.4
Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	6.7	8.8	11.2
Hypertensive heart disease with or without renal disease	7.0	3.8	10.2
Essential hypertension and hypertensive renal disease	4.9	3.8	10.0
Assault (homicide)	0.7	0.0	7.6
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (excluding SIDS)	3.3	3.8	6.2
Other diseases of circulatory system	2.6	3.7	6.2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	3.6	18.0	4.9
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	2.7	0.0	3.9
All other external causes	1.3	3.8	2.6
Atherosclerosis	0.4	0.0	1.1
Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.6	0.0	0.8
Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)	0.0	0.0	0.7
Peptic ulcer	0.0	0.0	0.5

Source: Indiana State Department of Health, 2017

**Description**

Exhibit 26 provides age-adjusted mortality rates for selected causes of death in 2016. Light grey shading highlights indicators worse than the Indiana average; dark grey shading highlights any indicators more than 50 percent worse than the Indiana average.

**Observations**

- According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), mortality rates for major cardiovascular diseases, diseases of the heart, cancer, all other diseases, ischemic heart diseases, other diseases of the heart, chronic lower respiratory diseases, all other and unspecified accidents and adverse events, intentional self-harm (suicide), influenza and pneumonia, and all other external represented causes were worse in Tipton County than the Indiana averages.
- For Tipton County, nephritis and certain conditions originating in the puerperium mortality rates mortality rates were more than 50 percent higher than the Indiana averages.
- Rates of selected causes of death in Hamilton County were lower for all causes of death than the Indiana rates.

**Exhibit 27: Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates per 100,000 Population, 2016**

Indicator	Hamilton County	Tipton County	Indiana
All Cancers	125.6	222.9	172.5
Stomach	1.6	0.0	2.7
Colon, rectum and anus	11.4	18.6	14.9
Pancreas	10.0	24.0	11.9
Trachea, bronchus and lung	26.5	50.7	49.2
Breast	9.8	20.0	11.6
Cervix uteri, corpus uteri and ovary	5.5	8.8	8.2
Prostate	7.3	3.7	7.6
Urinary tract	7.5	12.5	8.8
Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma	3.2	32.3	6.4
Leukemia	5.4	8.9	6.7
Other forms of cancer	37.4	43.4	44.6

Source: Indiana State Department of Health, 2017

**Description**

Exhibit 27 provides age-adjusted mortality rates for selected forms of cancer in 2016. Light grey shading highlights indicators worse than the Indiana average; dark grey shading highlights indicators more than 50 percent worse than the Indiana average.

**Observations**

- Cancer mortality rates in Tipton County for all cancers, colon, lung, cervix uteri, urinary tract, and leukemia were worse than the Indiana averages.
- Cancer mortality rates in Tipton County for pancreas, breast, and Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma were more than 50 percent worse than the Indiana averages.
- Cancer mortality rates in Hamilton County are below Indiana state averages for all cancers.

### Exhibit 28: Age-Adjusted Cancer Incidence Rates per 100,000 Population, 2010-2014

Indicator	Hamilton County	Tipton County	Indiana
All cancers	419.6	444.1	445.2
Breast	137.4	129.9	120.1
Prostate	98.5	77.8	95.7
Lung and bronchus	47.9	72.4	72.8
Colon and rectum	35.5	48.1	43.2
Uterus	20.9	N/A	27.0
Bladder	18.4	16.4	21.0
non-Hodgkin lymphoma	19.9	17.3	19.0
Melanoma of the skin	25.8	18.2	18.1
Kidney and renal pelvis	14.9	21.0	17.8
Childhood (Ages <15)	16.2	N/A	16.1
Leukemia	14.5	18.9	13.2
Pancreas	12.1	N/A	12.7
Thyroid	15.6	N/A	11.8
Oral cavity and pharynx	9.1	16.3	11.7
Ovary	10.9	N/A	11.1
Cervix	4.3	N/A	7.6
Brain and ONS	8.1	N/A	6.9
Liver and bile duct	4.1	N/A	6.5
Stomach	6.0	N/A	5.7
Esophagus	3.7	N/A	5.4

Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014.

#### Description

Exhibit 28 presents age-adjusted cancer incidence rates in the community. Light grey shading highlights indicators worse than Indiana averages.

#### Observations

- In Tipton County, breast, colon, melanoma, kidney, leukemia, and oral and pharynx cancer incidence rates exceeded the Indiana averages.
- In Hamilton County, breast, prostate, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, melanoma, childhood cancer, leukemia, thyroid, brain, and stomach cancer incidence rates were higher than state averages.

### Exhibit 29: Communicable Disease Incidence Rates per 100,000 Population, 2016

Indicator	Hamilton County	Tipton County	Indiana
HIV/AIDS*	90.0	N/A	188.0
Chlamydia	206.4	183.1	465.0
Gonorrhea	17.5	58.9	142.5
Primary and Secondary Syphilis	1.8	N/A	5.0

\*Note: Data from 2014

Source: Indiana State Department of Health, 2016.

#### Description

Exhibit 29 presents incidence rates for various communicable diseases. Light grey shading highlights indicators worse than Indiana averages; dark grey shading highlights indicators more than 50 percent worse than Indiana averages, if any.

#### Observations

- The IU Health Tipton Hospital community had lower communicable disease rates than the Indiana averages in 2016.

### Exhibit 30: Maternal and Child Health Indicators, 2011-2015

Indicator	Hamilton County	Tipton County	Indiana
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)	4.1	N/A	7.2
Low Birthweight Percent	7.0%	7.9%	8.0%
Preterm Births Percent	9.4%	10.7%	9.7%
Early Prenatal Care Percent	84.4%	77.1%	68.1%
Smoked During Pregnancy Percent	3.0%	16.1%	15.6%
Unmarried Mothers Percent	14.9%	36.1%	43.2%
Breastfeeding Percent	92.6%	76.5%	77.4%
Mother on Medicaid Percent	13.5%	34.7%	44.3%
Teen Birth Rate (15-17)	3.0	8.2	13.6
Teen Birth Rate (15-19)	8.6	25.1	30.4

Source: Indiana State Department of Health, 2016

#### Description

Exhibit 30 presents various maternal and infant health indicators. Light grey shading highlights indicators worse than Indiana averages.

#### Observations

- In Tipton County, the percentage of pre-term births, percentage of women who smoked during pregnancy, and percentage of mothers who breastfed were lower than the Indiana averages.
- In Hamilton County, all Maternal and Child Health Indicators were below the Indiana averages.

**Exhibit 31A: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Race/Ethnicity, 2016**

Indicator	White	Black	Hispanic	Indiana
Current Smokers	21.0%	23.0%	17.8%	21.1%
Adults without Health Care Coverage	10.8%	17.1%	39.4%	13.6%
Obese (based on BMI)	32.1%	42.1%	26.8%	32.5%
Diabetes	11.4%	16.2%	8.8%	11.5%
Angina or Coronary Heart Disease	5.1%	4.2%	2.2%	4.9%
No Physical Activity in Past Month	26.3%	27.5%	32.9%	26.8%
Asthma	9.8%	15.9%	6.3%	10.2%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2016

**Exhibit 31B: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Income, 2016**

Indicator	<\$15,000	\$15-\$24,999	\$25-\$49,999	\$50-\$74,999	>\$75,000	No High School Diploma	Indiana
Current Smokers	38.5%	30.0%	25.3%	16.6%	10.3%	38.1%	21.1%
Adults without Health Care Coverage	23.7%	25.3%	16.3%	7.6%	3.6%	33.1%	13.6%
Obese (based on BMI)	36.5%	35.3%	34.1%	34.6%	28.7%	34.0%	32.5%
Diabetes	18.7%	17.4%	11.9%	9.3%	6.5%	15.4%	11.5%
Angina or Coronary Heart Disease	8.3%	6.5%	5.1%	3.0%	3.0%	6.3%	4.9%
No Physical Activity in Past Month	42.5%	38.0%	28.6%	20.8%	13.7%	41.2%	26.8%
Asthma	20.4%	12.6%	9.5%	7.5%	7.1%	15.6%	10.2%

Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2016

**Description**

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) gathers data through a telephone survey regarding health risk behaviors, healthcare access, and preventive health measures. Data are collected for the entire United States. Analysis of BRFSS data can identify localized health issues, trends, and health disparities, and can enable county, state, or nation-wide comparisons.

Exhibits 31A and 31B depict BRFSS data for the state of Indiana by race/ethnicity, income level, and for those without a high school diploma. Light grey shading highlights indicators worse than the Indiana average;

dark grey shading highlights indicators more than 50 percent worse than the Indiana average.

**Observations**

- The BRFSS data indicate that on all but one measure presented, risk factors were higher for Black residents of Indiana than for Whites (and for lower-income residents than for those with higher incomes). Hispanic (or Latino) residents have experienced higher uninsured and physical inactivity rates.
- BRFSS indicators for residents without a high school diploma were worse than average for all indicators presented.

## Ambulatory Care Sensitive Conditions

### Exhibit 32: PQI (ACSC) Rates per 100,000, 2017

County	Diabetes Short-Term Complications	Perforated Appendix	Diabetes Long-Term Complications	Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) or Asthma in Older Adults	Hypertension	Heart Failure	Low Birth Weight
Hamilton County	21.0	629.0	39.2	238.8	38.7	175.6	4,547.9
Tipton County	31.6	-	71.1	695.7	47.4	237.0	4,316.5
<b>Tipton Community</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>619.0</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>263.6</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>178.9</b>	<b>4,539.6</b>
<b>Indiana</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>632.7</b>	<b>110.2</b>	<b>664.1</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>434.8</b>	<b>6,174.2</b>
United States	68.9	351.4	101.6	480.9	49.2	321.6	N/A

Source: IU Health, 2018 – Note: Rates are not age-sex adjusted

### Exhibit 32: PQI (ACSC) Rates per 100,000, 2017 (continued)

County	Dehydration	Community-Acquired Pneumonia	Urinary Tract Infection	Uncontrolled Diabetes	Asthma in Younger Adults	Lower-Extremity Amputation Among Patients with Diabetes
Hamilton County	62.9	99.4	87.8	16.9	15.6	26.0
Tipton County	165.9	221.2	197.5	39.5	23.9	119.7
<b>Tipton Community</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>105.9</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>30.8</b>
<b>Indiana</b>	<b>138.5</b>	<b>184.5</b>	<b>148.2</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>82.4</b>
United States	130.1	249.7	155.6	13.2	41.1	17.2

Source: IU Health, 2018 – Note: Rates are not age-sex adjusted

#### Description

Exhibit 32 provides 2017 ACSC (PQI) rates (per 100,000 persons) for ZIP codes in the IU Health Tipton Hospital community – with comparisons to Indiana and U.S. averages. Light grey shading highlights indicators worse than Indiana averages; dark grey shading highlights indicators more than 50 percent worse than Indiana averages.

ACSCs are health “conditions for which good outpatient care can potentially prevent the need for hospitalization or for which early intervention can prevent complications or more severe disease.”<sup>12</sup> As such, rates of hospitalization for these conditions can “provide insight into the quality of the health care system outside of the hospital,” including the accessibility and utilization of primary care, preventive care and health education. Among these conditions are: angina without procedure, diabetes, perforated appendixes, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), hypertension, congestive heart failure, dehydration, bacterial pneumonia, urinary tract infection, and asthma.

Disproportionately high rates of discharges for ACSC indicate potential problems with the availability or accessibility of ambulatory care and preventive services and can suggest areas for improvement in the health care system and ways to improve outcomes.

#### Observations

- For the IU Health Tipton Hospital community, the rates of admissions for ACSC were below Indiana averages for all causes.
- While ACSC rates were lower than state averages Tipton and Hamilton Counties combined, rates in Tipton County alone were higher than Indiana averages for the following indicators: COPD, dehydration, community-acquired pneumonia, and lower-extremity amputation among patients with diabetes.

<sup>12</sup> Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) Prevention Quality Indicators.



### Exhibit 33: Ratio of ACSC Rates for IU Health Tipton Hospital Community and Indiana, 2017

County	Tipton Community	Indiana	Ratio: Tipton/ Indiana
Perforated Appendix	619.0	632.7	1.0
Low Birth Weight	4,539.6	6,174.2	0.7
Hypertension	40.1	63.3	0.6
Urinary Tract Infection	93.7	148.2	0.6
Community-Acquired Pneumonia	105.9	184.5	0.6
Asthma in Younger Adults	16.0	32.0	0.5
Dehydration	68.4	138.5	0.5
Uncontrolled Diabetes	18.1	40.6	0.4
Heart Failure	178.9	434.8	0.4
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) or Asthma in Older Adults	263.6	664.1	0.4
Lower-Extremity Amputation Among Patients with Diabetes	30.8	82.4	0.4
Diabetes Long-Term Complications	40.9	110.2	0.4
Diabetes Short-Term Complications	21.5	59.0	0.4

Source: IU Health, 2018 – Note: Rates are not age-sex adjusted

#### Description

Exhibit 33 provides the ratio of ACSC (PQI) rates in the IU Health Tipton Hospital community compared to Indiana averages. Conditions where the ratios are highest (meaning that the PQI rates in the community are the most above average) are presented first.

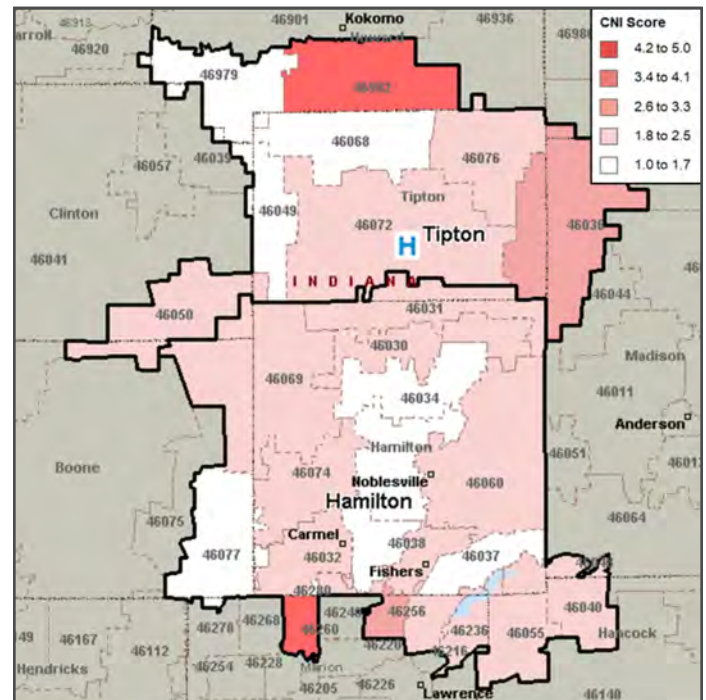
#### Observations

- ACSC rates in the IU Health Tipton Hospital community are below Indiana averages for all conditions, however rates for perforated appendix are approaching the average.

### Community Need Index™ and Food Deserts

Dignity Health Community Need Index

### Exhibit 34: Community Need Index, 2017



Source: Microsoft MapPoint and Dignity Health, 2017

#### Description

Exhibit 34 presents the Community Need Index™ (CNI) score for each ZIP code in the community. Higher scores (e.g., 4.2 to 5.0) indicate higher levels of community need.

Dignity Health, a California-based hospital system, developed and published the CNI as a way to assess barriers to health care access. The index, available for every ZIP code in the United States, is derived from five social and economic indicators:

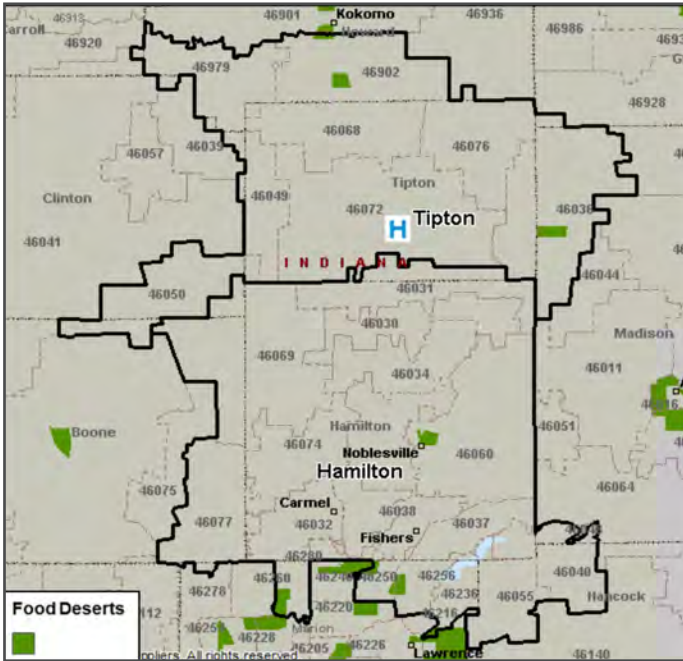
- The percentage of elders, children, and single parents living in poverty;
- The percentage of adults over the age of 25 with limited English proficiency, and the percentage of the population that is non-White;
- The percentage of the population without a high school diploma;
- The percentage of uninsured and unemployed residents; and
- The percentage of the population renting houses.

CNI scores are grouped into “Lowest Need” (1.0-1.7) to “Highest Need” (4.2-5.0) categories

#### Observations

- Tipton County scored a 2.2 and Hamilton County scored a 1.8 on the CNI scale.

**Exhibit 35: Food Deserts, 2017**



Source: Microsoft MapPoint and U.S. Department of Agriculture, 2017

**Description**

Exhibit 35 shows the location of “food deserts” in the community.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Economic Research Service defines urban food deserts as low-income areas more than one mile from a supermarket or large grocery store and rural food deserts as more than 10 miles from a supermarket or large grocery store. Many government-led initiatives aim to increase the availability of nutritious and affordable foods to people living in these areas.

**Observations**

- Several census tracts in the IU Health Tipton Hospital community have been designated as food deserts.

**Medically Underserved Areas and Populations**

**Exhibit 36: Medically Underserved Areas, 2017**

Neither Tipton nor Hamilton Counties have designated MUAs or MUPs, so there is no exhibit.

**Description**

Exhibit 36 illustrates the location of Medically Underserved Areas (MUAs) in the community.

Medically Underserved Areas and Populations (MUA/Ps) are designated by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) based on an “Index of Medical Underservice.” The index includes the following variables: ratio of primary medical care physicians per 1,000 population, infant mortality rate, percentage of the population with incomes below the poverty level, and percentage of the population age 65 or over.<sup>13</sup> Areas with a score of 62 or less are considered “medically underserved.”

Populations receiving MUP designation include groups within a geographic area with economic barriers or cultural and/or linguistic access barriers to receiving primary care. If 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.”<sup>14</sup>

**Observations**

- No locations within Tipton or Hamilton County have been designated as medically underserved.

<sup>13</sup> Heath Resources and Services Administration. See <http://www.hrsa.gov/shortage/mua/index.html>

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

## Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA)

### Exhibit 37A: Primary Care Health Professional Shortage Areas, 2018

Neither Tipton nor Hamilton Counties have designated primary care HPSAs, so there is no exhibit.

#### Description

Exhibit 37A lists the locations of federally-designated primary care HPSA areas.

A geographic area can receive a federal Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) designation if a shortage of primary medical care, dental care, or mental health care professionals is found to be present. In addition to areas and populations that can be designated as HPSAs, a health care facility can receive federal HPSA designation and an additional Medicare payment if it provides primary medical care services to an area or population group identified as having inadequate access to primary care, dental, or mental health services. 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.”<sup>15</sup>

#### Observations

- No locations within Tipton or Hamilton County have been designated as primary care HPSAs.

### Exhibit 37B: Dental Care Health Professional Shortage Areas, 2018

Neither Tipton nor Hamilton Counties have designated dental care HPSAs, so there is no exhibit.

#### Description

Exhibit 37B shows the locations of federally-designated dental care HPSA areas.

#### Observations

- No locations within Tipton or Hamilton County have been designated as Dental Care HPSAs.

<sup>15</sup> U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professionals. (n.d.). Health Professional Shortage Area Designation Criteria. Retrieved 2012, from <http://bhpr.hrsa.gov/shortage/hpsas/designationcriteria/index.html>

### Exhibit 37C: Mental Care Health Professional Shortage Areas, 2018

County	HPSA Name	HPSA Type Description
Tipton	Mental Health Catchment Area 14	HPSA Geographic High Needs

Source: Health Resources and Services Administration, 2018

#### Description

Exhibit 37C lists the locations of federally-designated mental health care HPSA areas.

#### Observations

- Tipton County has been designated as a Mental Health care HPSA as a part of the Mental Health Catchment Area 14.

## Findings of Other Community Health Needs Assessments

### Indiana State Health Assessment and Improvement Plan

A State Health Assessment and Improvement Plan (SHA) was published recently by the Indiana State Department of Health.<sup>16</sup> The SHA was conducted in collaboration with over 100 partner organizations, key informants, and health experts to identify and address Indiana's greatest health challenges.

The Indiana Health Improvement Partnership (IHIP), met three times during 2017 and early 2018 to develop key components of the SHA including values, forces of change analysis, and assessment of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. The process involved five steps:

1. Conducting a community health status assessment;
2. Assessing and analyzing prior assessments;
3. Reviewing other agency and coalition plans;
4. Interviewing key informants and gathering qualitative data; and
5. Identifying health needs.

**State Health Assessment.** The SHA had the following conclusions regarding state health needs:

- After reviewing assessments from local health assessments around the state, ten needs were most often prioritized:
  - Access to care
  - Mental and behavioral health
  - Obesity
  - Substance abuse disorders
  - Nutrition and physical activity
  - Diabetes

<sup>16</sup> Available at: <https://www.in.gov/isdh/18888.htm>

- Tobacco use
- Heart disease
- Cancer
- Maternal and infant health
- The initial prioritization of health needs by the IHIP steering committee focused on the following areas:
  - Social determinants of health and health equity
  - Improving public health infrastructure (funding and culture/equality of public health practices)
  - Improving health and reducing health disparities, particularly in the areas of chronic disease, birth outcomes and infant mortality, reduced injury and death due to opioid exposure, and improved access to mental health services
- When asked about barriers to achieving optimal health in their communities, key informants indicated that low staffing levels, low funding levels, not being able to break cultural barriers, increases in drug use, poverty and apathy, lack of free clinics, unaffordable healthcare and medications, lack of available affordable housing, provider billing, and limited local resources as major limitations.
- Social determinants of health were recognized as a key component to achieving optimal health in Indiana, with a recognition to improve population health, “the public health system must expand to include non-traditional partners such as transportation, workforce development, and housing.”
- Income inequality was identified as a social determinant of health need, with the top 20 percent of households in Indiana having an income 13.5 times higher than the bottom 20 percent.
- Indiana residents report different health status based on their location in the state, largely due to access to affordable healthcare. Mid-sized population areas report the lowest number of poor or fair health days, while rural areas report the highest.
- Indiana introduced expanded insurance options for lower income residents through the Healthy Indiana Plan (HIP) 2.0 in 2015. Over 1.4 million residents are enrolled in Medicaid in the state, with more than 20,000 of these enrollees being pregnant women.
- Language barriers and cultural competency of services were identified as major obstacles to receiving healthcare and social services in Indiana.
- Heart disease, cancer, and stroke were identified as the top causes of mortality in Indiana, and identified as significant needs in the community.
- Indiana was the tenth most obese state in the nation, with over two-thirds of adults being overweight and almost a third being obese. Obesity disproportionately affects low-income, rural, and African American populations.
- Poor nutrition contributed to four of the top ten causes of death in Indiana: cardiovascular disease, stroke, diabetes, and cancer.
- Over 21 percent of Indiana adults were current smokers, the tenth highest rate in the nation and contributing to five of the top ten leading causes of death (cardiovascular

disease, stroke, diabetes, chronic lower respiratory disease, and cancer). Smoking rates are disproportionately high for low income adults, those with a high school education or less, and those identifying as LGBT.

- Infant mortality has been an Indiana health priority since 2014. The national rate of infant deaths is 5.9 deaths per 1,000 live births. In Indiana, this rate was 7.5 in 2016. Additionally, Healthy People 2020 established a goal of 6.0 deaths by 2020.
- Drug overdose and opioid-related deaths increased by 500 percent between 1999 and 2016. More than 1,500 residents died of drug overdoses in 2016, with 785 of these overdoses being from opioids. This increase in opioid-related deaths represents a 1,725 percent increase since 1999.

**State Health Improvement Plan.** After the finalization of the state health assessment, the Indiana State Health Improvement Plan (ISHIP) was drafted to address the final priorities. These priorities were:

- Improve birth outcomes and reduce infant mortality
- Address the opioid epidemic
- Reduce rates of chronic disease
- Improve the public health infrastructure

### Exhibit 38: Significant Needs Identified in Other CHNAs

Prioritized Need	Frequency
Access to basic/primary health care	2
Drug/substance abuse	2
Mental/behavioral health	2
Transportation	2
Cardiovascular/heart disease	1
Children's health	1
Domestic Violence	1
Education	1
Elderly care/aging population	1
Environment	1
Housing issues/homelessness	1
Nutrition/access to healthy food	1
Obesity	1
Physical inactivity/lack of exercise	1
Suicide	1
Women's health	1

Source: Analysis of Other CHNA Reports by Verité, 2018

#### Description

Several other needs assessments conducted by hospital facilities were reviewed. Significant needs identified by these facilities are presented in Exhibit 38. The reviewed assessments include the following:

- Riverview Health CHNA 2015
- St. Vincent Hamilton County CHNA 2016



## Observations

- The following indicators most often were identified as significant in other hospital CHNAs that assessed IU Health Tipton Hospital's community:
  - Access to basic and primary health care
  - Drug/substance abuse
  - Mental/behavioral health
  - Transportation

## APPENDIX C – INTERVIEWEES AND COMMUNITY MEETING PARTICIPANTS

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Individuals from a wide variety of organizations and communities participated in the interview process and/or community meetings (Exhibit 39).

### Exhibit 39: Interviewee and Community Meeting Participant Organizational Affiliations

- Alternatives, Inc.
- Aspire Indiana
- Central Indiana Council on Aging (CICOA)
- Chaucie's Place
- Community Health Network – North
- Department of Child Services
- Fishers City Council
- Fishers Fire & Emergency Services
- Four County Counseling Center
- Good Samaritan Network
- HAND, Inc.
- HOPE Family Care Center
- Hamilton County Council on Alcohol and other Drugs
- Hamilton County Health Department
- Hamilton County Harvest Food Bank
- Hamilton County Youth Assistance Program
- Hamilton Heights School Corporation
- Hamilton Southeastern Schools
- IU Health
- IU Health Indy Suburban Region/IU Health North and Saxony
- IU Health Tipton Hospital
- Noblesville Chamber of Commerce
- Noblesville Town Council
- Noblesville Schools
- Partnership for a Healthy Hamilton County
- Prevail, Inc.
- PrimeLife Enrichment, Inc.
- Purdue Extension
- Riverview Health

- Riverview Health Physicians
- Shepherd's Center of Hamilton County
- St. Francis
- St. Vincent Carmel/Fishers
- Stones 3 Resources
- Tipton Chamber of Commerce
- Tipton County Foundation
- Tipton County School Nurse
- Tipton Emergency Department
- Tipton Fire Department
- Trinity Free Clinic
- Tipton County Health Department
- Tipton Schools
- Trinity Free Clinic
- Westfield Washington School

## APPENDIX D – IMPACT OF ACTIONS TAKEN SINCE THE PREVIOUS CHNA

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This appendix discusses the impact of community health improvement actions taken by IU Health Tipton Hospital to address significant community health needs since its last CHNA report was conducted. The impacts (both expected and achieved) of each community health program are described below.

### Nutrition and Active Living

- **Day of Service.** During IU Health Tipton Hospital's Days of Service over each of the past three years, the hospital improved basketball courts at the park, cleaned and mulched the Nature Center's trails, and provided new playground equipment and games to help keep children active at recess. This was part of an effort to provide more resources to keep children and families active by supporting the local schools and parks. There are 6,000 community members that may benefit from this project. IU Health Tipton Hospital dedicated staff time and \$15,000 in funding over the past three years to support these projects.
- **Farmers Market.** IU Health Tipton Hospital partnered with the local farmers market to promote awareness of fresh fruit and vegetables. IU Health Tipton Hospital provided \$150 per year and staff time to support this initiative.

## Substance Abuse (including Tobacco)/ Mental Health/Senior Health

- **Addressing Mental Health Disparities.** IU Health Tipton Hospital spent staff time to work on increasing behavioral health services in the community. This was in response to Tipton County being categorized as a medically underserved area in behavioral health. To date, discussions have been held with Four County Counseling Center, which leases space from the hospital, about partnering on select programs.
- **Smoking Cessation.** IU Health Tipton Hospital aims to help reduce the number of smokers in the community by offering education and other cessation resources. Staff are utilized that are certified instructors in tobacco cessation to meet one on one with community members. As part of this new partnership in 2018, IU Health Tipton Hospital provided dedicated rooms within the hospital as meeting spaces along with \$3,000 in funding.
- **Senior Transportation.** In an effort to provide seniors and community members with transportation to attend their healthcare appointments, IU Health Tipton Hospital supported Encore Senior Center's transportation fund. Team members also promoted the bus service. In 2016 and 2017, the Encore Bus provided a total of 4,206 rides to adults over the age of 60 and 1,075 rides to adults under the age of 60.
- **Substance Abuse/Family Program Initiative.** IU Health Tipton Hospital partnered with the local Purdue Extension office to bring the Strengthening Families program to the community. This purpose of this program is to provide families with children, between the ages of 10 to 14, help connecting and give them guidance on relationships. The hope is that the program will decrease the level of family conflict and lower the levels of substance abuse. A team member at the hospital was trained on the program. The hospital's budget was \$500 to support the program needs.

## Access to Healthcare/Chronic Disease

- **Health Fair.** IU Health Tipton Hospital holds an annual health fair that is free to the community. At the health fair, free or low cost screenings are provided to members of the community. From 2016 through 2018, IU Health Tipton Hospital served over 300 community members through the health fairs. IU Health Tipton Hospital allocated \$4,500 along with staff time and expertise to this initiative.
- **Diabetes Education.** IU Health Tipton Hospital employs a local diabetes educator. She offers individual classes to provide support to community members living with diabetes. The educator helped over 90 community members properly manage their daily lives with diabetes.

- **Hand Hygiene.** IU Health Tipton Hospital works to spread awareness of proper hand hygiene in local elementary schools. This is done to help prevent the spread of germs and to teach proper hand hygiene in the classrooms. The hospital also provides hand sanitizer to every classroom in both local elementary schools. This is a yearly campaign with an estimated budget of \$1,500 each year.
- **Promote the Use of Sunscreen.** IU Health Tipton Hospital provided free sunscreen to the local pool in 2017 at a cost of \$1,500. The goal was to increase pool patron's access to sunscreen as its use can aid in preventing skin cancer.
- **Free Cancer Screenings.** IU Health Tipton Hospital provided free prostate cancer and skin cancer screenings to community members during each of the past three years. \$200 and staff time was allocated to this initiative.

## Injury Prevention

- **Car Seat Safety.** IU Health Tipton Hospital has car seat safety technicians participate in community events to bring awareness to the hospital's car seat safety program. This program was established with a goal of reducing the number of children not properly restrained in cars. From 2016 through 2018, thirty families have been helped through this program. IU Health Tipton Hospital contributed \$500 and team member time to support this program.
- **Medication Disposal.** To address a lack of convenient and safe ways to dispose of expired or unwanted medications, IU Health Tipton Hospital incorporated a medication collection program at the annual health fair. The aim of this program was to provide easy access for community members to safely discard their expired or unwanted medications.
- **School Nurse First Aid Kit.** IU Health Tipton Hospital provided funds to the Tri-Central school nurse in order for her first aid kit, equipment, and supplies to be updated. This enabled the nurse to be better equipped to treat student injuries and illnesses. The hospital provided \$400 for these supplies/equipment.
- **Athletic Trainer Equipment.** In 2016, IU Health Tipton Hospital provided \$200 in funding to purchase new equipment for the athletic trainers at two local schools (Tipton and Tri-Central). The objective was to help the athletic trainers in their aim to prevent student injuries.



# APPENDIX E – CONSULTANT QUALIFICATIONS

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Verité Healthcare Consulting, LLC (Verité) was founded in May 2006 and is located in Alexandria, Virginia. The firm serves clients throughout the United States as a resource that helps hospitals conduct Community Health Needs Assessments and develop Implementation Strategies to address significant health needs. Verité has conducted more than 60 needs assessments for hospitals, health systems, and community partnerships nationally since 2010.

The firm also helps hospitals, hospital associations, and policy makers with community benefit reporting, program infrastructure, compliance, and community benefit-related policy and guidelines development. Verité is a recognized national thought leader in community benefit and Community Health Needs Assessments.



Tipton Hospital