

Community Health Needs Assessment For Edgerton Hospital & Health Services 2017-2019

Board of Trustees Approved – October 24, 2016



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Community Message

Edgerton Hospital is committed to providing exceptional health care to our communities. And, one way that we can ensure that we're offering what the community needs is by completing a community health needs assessment (CHNA).

Over the past year, we've worked closely with other local health care organizations, as well as an internal team, to identify the following areas:

- **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?

During this research process, we have conducted interviews with key health officials, as well as community surveys, all with the goal of identifying the top areas of concern, as related to the health of the community. Upon review of our findings, the priorities that Edgerton Hospital has committed to addressing include:

1. Health Behaviors

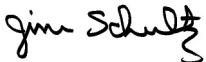
- a. Alcohol Abuse
- b. Drug Abuse

2. Morbidity

- a. Diet and Exercise Related Issues

Again, Edgerton Hospital is strongly committed to providing quality care to Rock County and the surrounding areas. To learn more about how Edgerton Hospital is doing its part to create a healthy community, visit www.edgertonhospital.com.

Sincerely,



Jim Schultz, CEO
Edgerton Hospital & Health Services



Purpose

This CHNA was conducted by Edgerton Hospital, along with a local steering committee, to identify community health needs and to inform development of an implementation strategy to address identified priority needs. The hospital's assessment of community health needs also responds to regulatory requirements.

Federal regulations require that tax-exempt hospital facilities conduct a CHNA every three years and develop an implementation strategy that addresses priority community health needs. Tax-exempt hospitals also are required to report information about community benefits they provide on IRS Form 990, Schedule H. As specified in the instructions to IRS Form 990, Schedule H, community benefits are programs or activities that provide treatment and/or promote health and healing as a response to identified community needs.

Community benefit activities and programs seek to achieve objectives, including:

- improving access to health services,
- enhancing public health,
- advancing increased general knowledge, and
- relief of a government burden to improve health.

To be reported, community need for the activity or program must be established. Need can be established by conducting a community health needs assessment.

The 2010 Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) requires each tax-exempt hospital to “conduct a [CHNA] every three years and adopt an implementation strategy to meet the community health needs identified through such assessment.”

CHNAs seek to identify priority health status and access issues 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 question of **how** the hospital can best use its limited charitable resources to address priority needs will be the subject of the separate implementation strategy.

Methodology

Edgerton Hospital worked closely with a steering committee composed of a core group of agencies and community members who represent the spectrum of the health care infrastructure in Rock County. Community partners engaged in this process include representatives from the following organizations:

- Beloit Memorial Hospital
- Beloit Area Community Health Center
- Edgerton Hospital
- HealthNet of Rock County
- Mercy Health System
- Rock County Department of Health
- Rock County Human Services
- St. Mary's Janesville Hospital
- The University of Wisconsin Extension Office

Primary Research:

In conjunction with the Rock County Community Needs Assessment, the following primary research was conducted –

- Mailed Survey
 - Sample size – 2,000 Rock County residents
 - Representative, random sample
 - Response rate – 32.8%

Edgerton Hospital more recently conducted additional primary research –

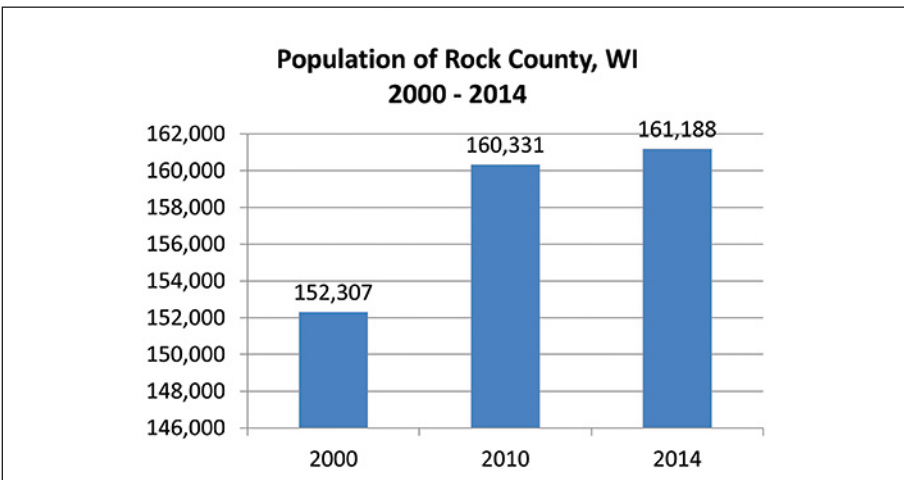
- Emailed Survey
 - Sent to key health officials and community leaders. Responses received included:
 - David Flood, President, Non-Toxic Youth Alternatives, Inc., Edgerton Teen Center
 - Danielle Stivarius, Milton Area Chamber of Commerce
 - Doug Vierck, Lieutenant, Edgerton Police Department
 - Kevin Apfel, Funeral Director/Owner, Apfel Ehlert Funeral Home
 - Jim Salimes, Associate Pastor, Fulton Church
 - Susan Running, School Counselor, Edgerton Middle School
 - Jill Miller, Social Worker, Edgerton School District
 - Shelly Henschler, School Counselor, Edgerton School District
 - Carl Seeger, Reverend, St. John's Lutheran Church
 - Jennifer Cramer, Principal, Milton East Elementary

Secondary Research:

- Wisconsin County Health Rankings
- Wisconsin Department of Transportation
- Department of Education
- Wisconsin Department of Health Services
- U.S. Census Bureau
- Healthy Communities Institute (HCI) analytics platform

Who We Serve

Population



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1990, 2000, 2010 and American FactFinder, 2014.

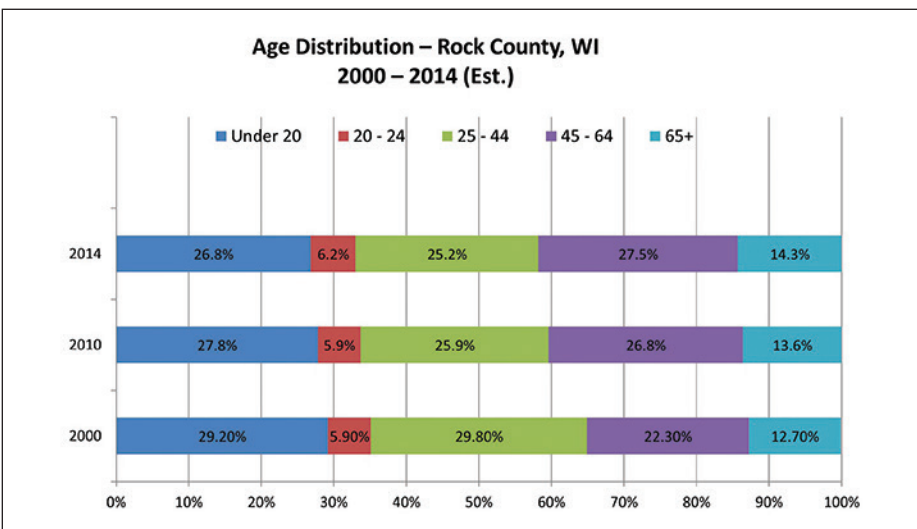
Race and Ethnicity

	1990	2000	2010	2014
White	93.7%	91.0%	87.7%	90.3%
Black or African American	4.8%	4.6%	5.0%	3.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%
Asian	0.7%	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%
Other	0.5%	1.8%	3.7%	1.3%
Two or more races	xx	1.5%	2.3%	3.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1990, 2000, 2010 and American FactFinder, 2014.

Age

Median Age of Rock County residents in 2014: 38.8 years



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 1990, 2000, 2010 and American FactFinder, 2014.

Who We Serve

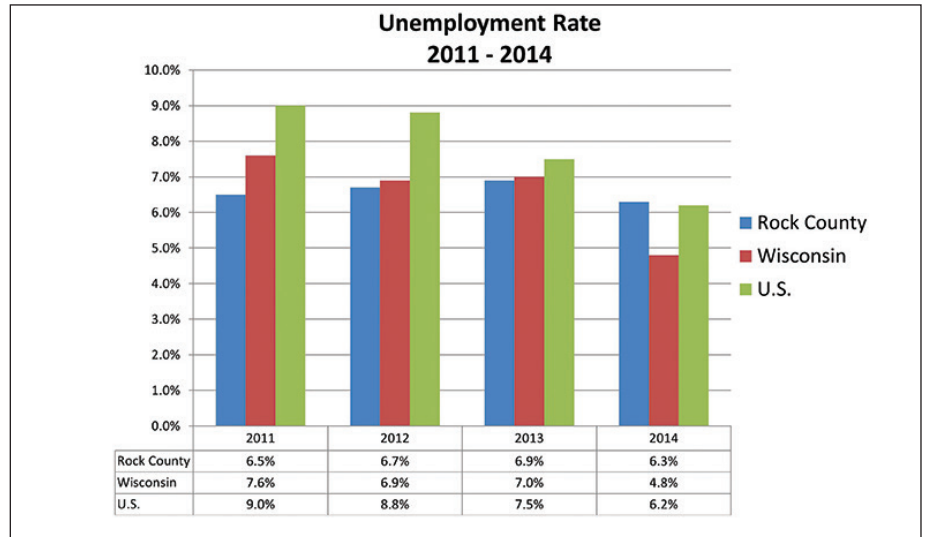
Socioeconomic Status

Median household income is \$49,645 – This is lower than the state and national medians of \$52,622 and \$53,657, respectively

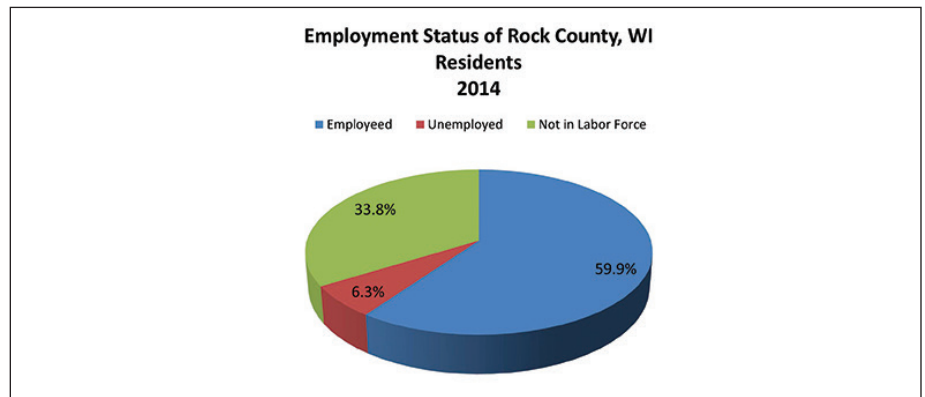
14.9% of Rock County residents lived below the poverty level in 2014

-Greater than the state average of 13.2%

-Greater than the national average of 14.8%

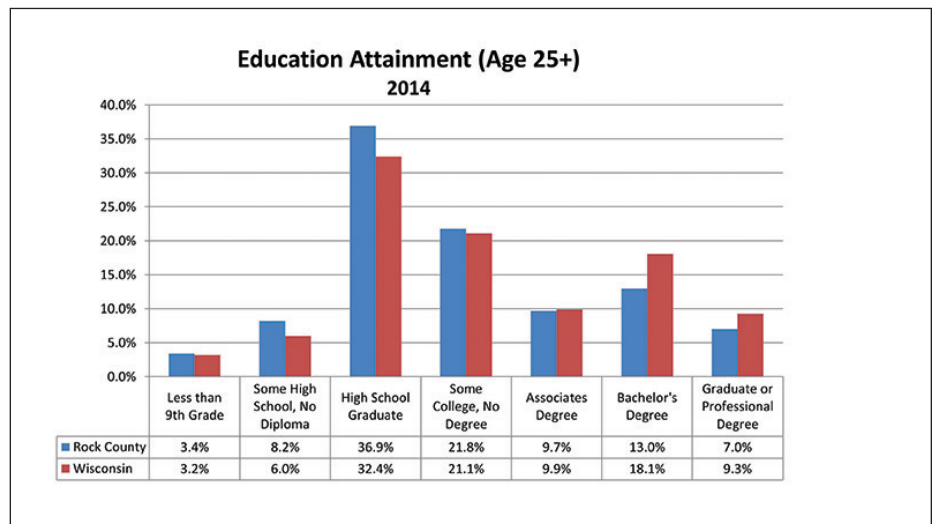


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Selected Economic Characteristics, 2014.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Selected Economic Characteristics, 2014.

Education

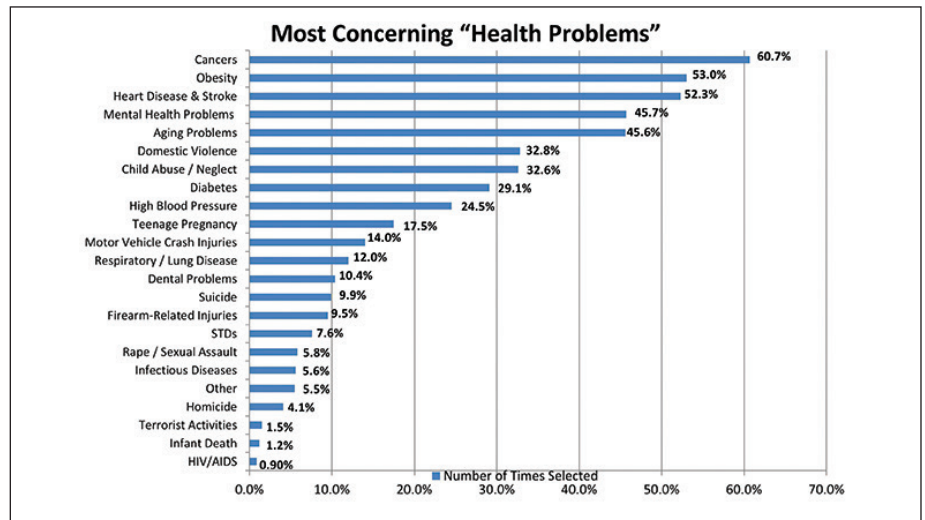


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Educational Attainment 2014

General Health Status

In 2015, Rock County ranked 62 out of 72 Wisconsin counties with respect to health outcomes (how healthy a community is). Approximately 15% of Rock County residents reported fair or poor health, which is three percentage points higher than the state average. Rock County residents also reported more physically and mentally unhealthy days than the state average.

Source: Wisconsin County Health Rankings, 2015



Source: 2014 Rock County Community Needs Survey

Self-Reported Health Status

Very Good	210	32.0%
Good	361	55.0%
Fair	75	11.4%
Poor	8	1.2%
Very Poor	2	0.3%

Source: 2014 Rock County Community Needs Survey

Environmental Health

According to the Rock County Department of Health, the number of facility air emissions decreased substantially from 2008 to 2009 and are now 87% below the 10-year average. Air emissions in the latest year of reporting (2012) were less than 50,000 lbs as compared to a peak emission year (1999) in which Rock County Emissions were over 1.4 million lbs. This decrease is mainly due to the loss of major industrial operations, stricter emission regulations, and closure of an electrical generating station. Although not tallied in these numbers, air quality may also be improving due to reduced vehicle emissions.

According to the County Health Rankings, 2% of Rock County residents were exposed to water exceeding a violation limit in the past year. This is lower than the Wisconsin statewide percentage of 5%. However, despite these improvements, Rock County ranked 60 out of 72 in the health of the overall physical environment.

According to the County Health Rankings, 9% of Rock County residents have limited access to nutritious foods. During the Rock County Community Health Needs Assessment, over ninety percent of the 656 survey respondents stated that they believe access to nutritious foods is good to very good.

Seventy-nine percent of Rock County residents report exercising at least once during the week. The County Health Rankings reported that 22% of Rock County residents are physically inactive, which is slightly higher than the Wisconsin state percentage of 21%. However, 88% of Rock County residents have access to exercise opportunities, compared to 83% of Wisconsin residents as a whole.

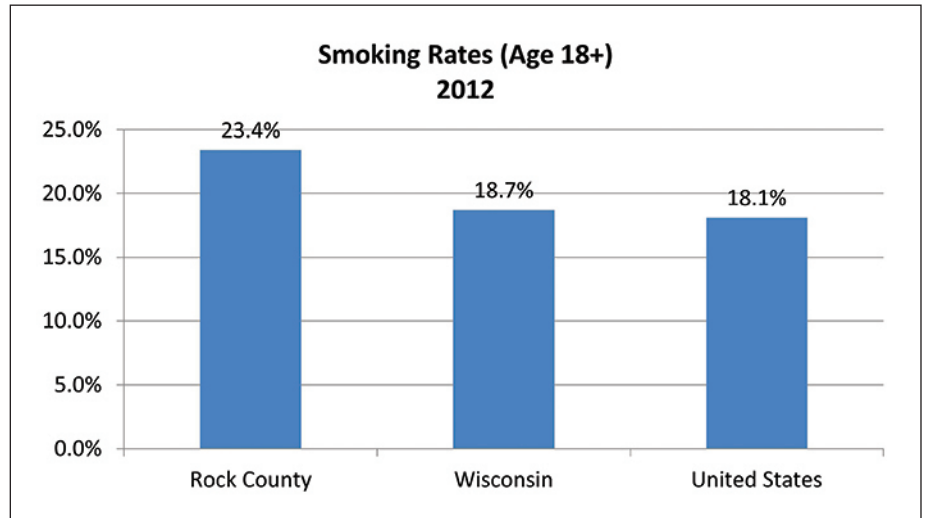
Source: Rock County Department of Health, County Health Rankings, 2015, 2014 Rock County Community Needs Survey

Behavioral Risk Factors

Alcohol and Tobacco Use

Wisconsin has the highest rates of alcohol consumption, binge drinking, heavy drinking, and alcohol abuse/dependence in the nation. Twenty-six percent of Rock County residents have reported binge drinking within the past 30 days, compared to the state average of 24%. Binge drinking occurs when an individual consumes large quantities of alcohol in a single session; the quantity varies for men and women.

Wisconsin ranks twentieth in the nation for the percentage of adults who identify themselves as current smokers. The percentages of adults who smoke in Rock County and Wisconsin exceed the percentage of adults who smoke across the United States (18.1%). Smoking was directly related to 17% of deaths in Rock County in 2009, compared to 15% across Wisconsin.



Source: Community Commons, Community Health Needs Assessment, Health Behaviors, 2012

Drug Use

There were 751 drug-related arrests in Rock County in 2011. Drug abuse was identified as the underlying or contributing cause of 20 deaths in Rock County in 2010, representing a 54% increase from the previous year. Approximately 1.8% of 656 survey respondents to the Community Health Needs Assessment survey stated that they had used cocaine, marijuana, or other illegal drugs in the past year.

Source: Statemaster Health Statistics, 2012; County Health Rankings, 2015; Kaiser Family Foundation, 2012; Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Profile for Rock County, 2010

Behavioral Risk Factors

Preventive Health Care

With increased attention on healthcare costs and chronic disease, it is becoming increasingly important for individuals to have the appropriate preventive care, from dental visits to cancer screenings, in order to maximize years of life and improve the likelihood of positive health outcomes. Not only are chronic conditions the most costly, but they are also among the most preventable. The follow table illustrates how 656 survey respondents in Rock County state that they utilize preventive care.

	Within the Past 2 Years	Greater than 2 Years	Never
Been tested for colon or rectal cancer? (adults age 50+)	52.1%	2.9%	33.2%
Had your blood cholesterol checked? (adults age 50+)	96.5%	0.6%	1.2%
Had your blood pressure checked by a doctor, nurse or other health professional? (adults age 50+)	96.5%	0.6%	1.2%
Had a mammogram? (Women age 50+)	80.2%	1.5%	9.9%
Had a pap smear? (all women)	71.6%	2.5%	4.3%
Been checked for prostate cancer? (men age 50+)	70.8%	0.8%	20.4%

Source: 2014 Rock County Community Needs Survey

	At Least Once A Year	Every 2 Years	Every 3 or More Years	Never
	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT	PERCENT
Eye Doctor	44.5%	30.3%	15.2%	4.9%
Family Doctor	75.8%	9.5%	7.9%	3.8%
Dentist	80.2%	6.3%	6.6%	2.6%
Gynecologist	40.1%	11.2%	16.2%	18.3%
Chiropractor	22.4%	3.7%	9.0%	45.4%

Source: 2014 Rock County Community Needs Survey

	National	Wisconsin
Dental caries (tooth decay) experience		
a) Young children, aged 2 – 4 years	24%	35%
b) Children, aged 6 – 8 years	53%	55%
c) Adolescents, aged 15 years	51%	56%
Undertreated caries (tooth decay)		
a) Young children, aged 2 – 4 years	19%	26%
b) Children, aged 6 – 8 years	29%	20%

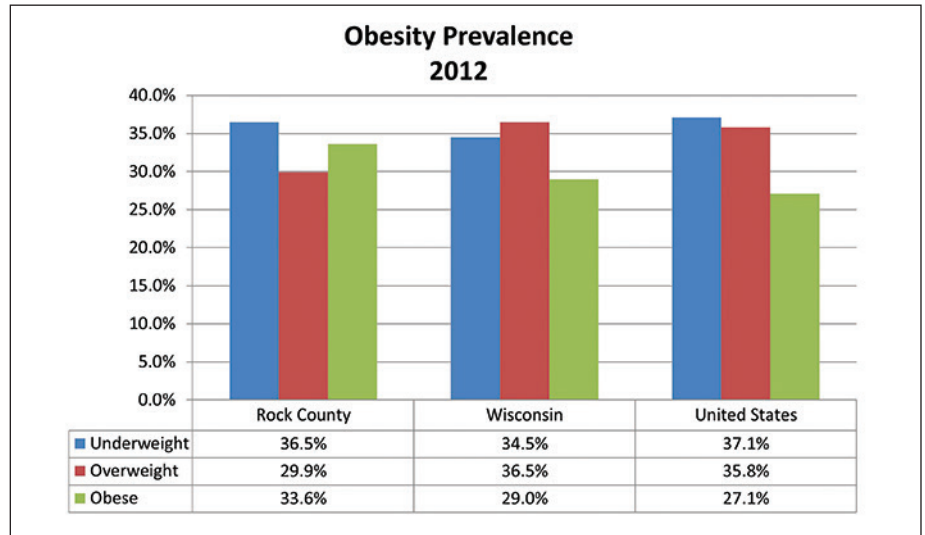
Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Burden of Oral Disease in Wisconsin - 2010

Source: Statemaster Health Statistics, 2012; County Health Rankings, 2015; Kaiser Family Foundation, 2012; Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Profile for Rock County, 2010

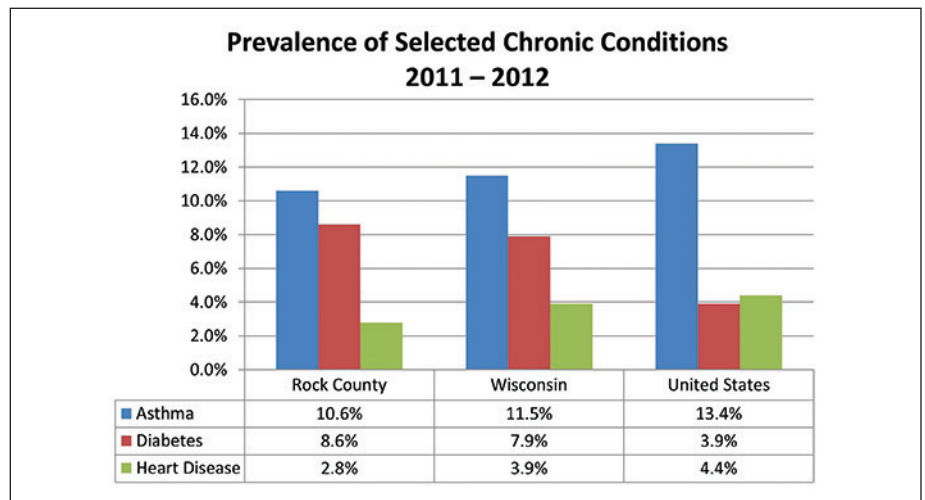
Behavioral Risk Factors

Obesity & Chronic Conditions

Throughout the United States, the number of individuals considered overweight or obese continues to rise. In addition to be costly for the U.S. healthcare system, obesity can lead to or complicate other health conditions, including heart disease, stroke, diabetes and certain types of cancer. According to the Wisconsin Department of Health Services, the percentage of Rock County residents considered overweight is 29.9%, which is less than the state rate of 36.5%. Obese adults in Rock County account for 33.6% of residents, compared to 29% statewide. Across the U.S., 62.9% of adults are considered overweight or obese. Contributing to the obesity epidemic is physical inactivity. Nineteen percent of survey respondents in Rock County stated that they are physically inactive.



Source: Community Commons, Community Health Needs Assessment, Health Outcomes, 2012



Source: Community Commons, Community Health Needs Assessment, Health Outcomes, 2012

RESPONSE	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL RESPONDENTS
Heart Disease	20	8.2%
Diabetes	27	11.1%
Cancer	11	4.5%
Respiratory Problems	21	8.6%
Eye Disease	18	7.4%
Arthritis	9	3.7%
Other	24	9.8%

Source: Rock County Community Health Needs Assessment Survey, 2014

Source: Statemaster Health Statistics, 2012; County Health Rankings, 2015; Kaiser Family Foundation, 2012; Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Profile for Rock County, 2010

Behavioral Risk Factors

Infectious Disease

Rock County recorded a rate of communicable disease of 804 per 100,000 people, while the state showed a rate of 890 per 100,000. There were 119 cases of HIV in 2010; this represents a rate of 90 per 100,000 persons as compared to the state rate of 107 per 100,000. In addition, Rock County has one of the highest rates of sexually transmitted infections in the state. The table below shows the number of sexually transmitted infections reported in Rock County, with gonorrhea increasing in 2012, and chlamydia dropping.

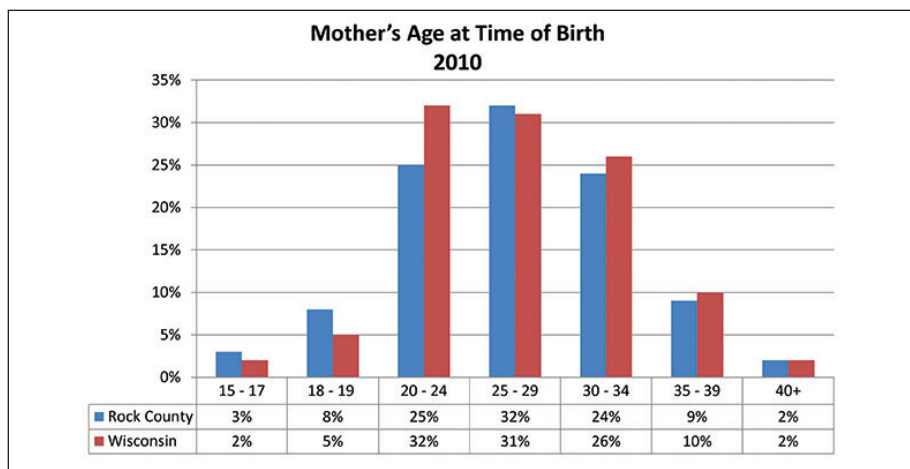
Reported STI Cases in Rock County, WI						
	2011		2012		2013	
	N	Rate	N	Rate	N	Rate
Chlamydia	776	484	724	452	671	419
Gonorrhea	83	52	109	68	87	54
Total Cases	742		859		758	

Source: Rock County Health Department, 2013

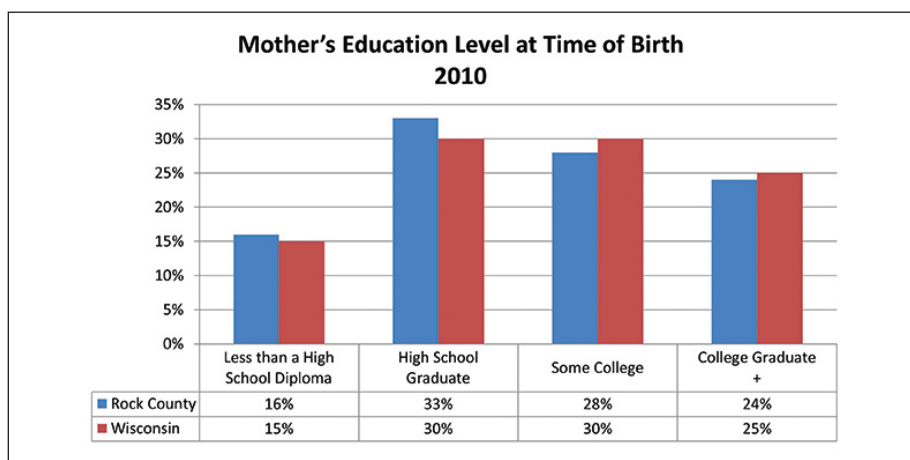
Maternal & Child Health

Births

In 2010 there were 1,991 births in Rock County. The birth rate for Rock County is 12.4 per 1,000, which is less than the state and national rates of 12.0 per 1,000 and 13.0 per 1,000, respectively. The county's birth rate has been declining since 2007, which may be due to a decreasing proportion of residents age 18 to 44. The majority of births (78%) are to white mothers and a growing number of Hispanic and/or Latino mothers (11%). Fifty-four percent of the women who gave birth in Rock County are married, which is less than the state rate of 63% for the same period. Within Rock County, the teen birth rate is 39 per 1,000, compared to the state and national averages of 26.5 per 1,000 and 39.1 per 1,000 persons, respectively. The charts below illustrate that mothers in Rock County are younger and have lower levels of education compared to other women in the state who are having children.



Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Profile for Rock County 2010



Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Profile for Rock County 2010

Source: Statemaster Health Statistics, 2012; County Health Rankings, 2015; Kaiser Family Foundation, 2012; Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Profile for Rock County, 2010

Behavioral Risk Factors

Maternal & Child Health

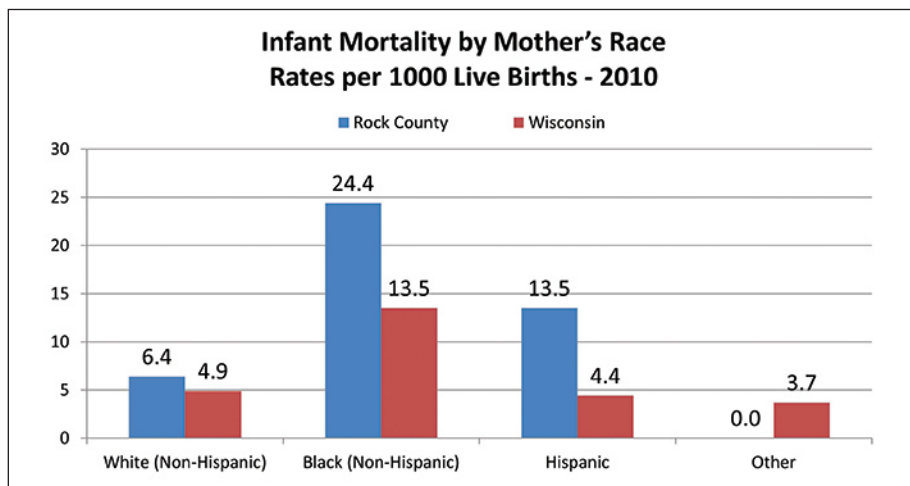
Prenatal Care

Prenatal care is an important issue for Rock County. Pregnant women in the county are slightly less likely to attend their first prenatal visit within the first trimester compared to other women on the state and national level. Additionally, about 17% of mothers report smoking during pregnancy in Rock County compared to 13% throughout the state.

Infant Mortality & Birth Weight

Infant mortality (death of an infant before the first birthday) in Rock County decreased from 7.87 per 1,000 live births in 2007 to 6.96 per 1,000 live births in 2009. However, in 2010, the rate was 8.5 per 1000 live births. This rate is roughly 49% higher than Wisconsin and U.S. rates. Data illustrate that infant mortality rates differ significantly depending on the race of the mother. For example, the infant mortality rate for African American mothers is almost four times the rate for white mothers and almost double the rate for Hispanic mothers.

The majority of infants born in Rock County (91.7%) are born with a birth weight at or above 2,500 grams, or 5.5 pounds. Of the 8.3% of infants born with low birth weights (less than 2,500 grams), 1.9% weighed 1,500 grams (3.3 pounds) or less. Twenty-five percent of infants with low birth weights were born to African American or Hispanic/Latino mothers. The proportion of infants born with low birth weights in Rock County exceeds both the state and national averages.



Source: Department of Health Services, Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health, 2010

Children's Health

According to the Wisconsin Department of Health Services, 99.3% of school-aged children in Rock County are compliant with immunization requirements; the state rate is 91%. Also, compared to the national rate (31%), Wisconsin has a lower percentage of children considered overweight and/or obese (29%). In 2012, 4.7% of Wisconsin children did not have health insurance coverage, while 26% of children in the state are on a public plan such as Medicaid.

Nationally, 77% of children had a dental preventive care visit in the past 12 months, while 78% of children in Wisconsin received the same preventive services. Seventy-six percent of Wisconsin kids have teeth in excellent or very good condition; that number is just 71% nationally. Among children and teens in Wisconsin in 2012, 19% have been told by a doctor that they have one or more emotional, behavioral, or developmental conditions (autism, ADHD, developmental delays, depression or anxiety).

Source: Statemaster Health Statistics, 2012; County Health Rankings, 2015; Kaiser Family Foundation, 2012; Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Profile for Rock County, 2010

Behavioral Risk Factors

Injury

Motor Vehicle Accidents

According to the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, there were 2,890 motor vehicle crashes in Rock County in 2011, which resulted in 24 motor vehicle crash related deaths. Motor vehicle crashes resulted in a rate per 100,000 of 634 on-road emergency room visits and 73 off-road visits in 2012, compared to the state averages of 585 and 70, respectively. Of the 102 driving deaths in Rock County between 2008-2012, 43% (44 counts) were alcohol-related. The nonfatal injury rate for alcohol-related motor vehicle injuries in Rock County in 2010 was 67 per 100,000, and the death rate was 5 per 100,000.

Other Injuries

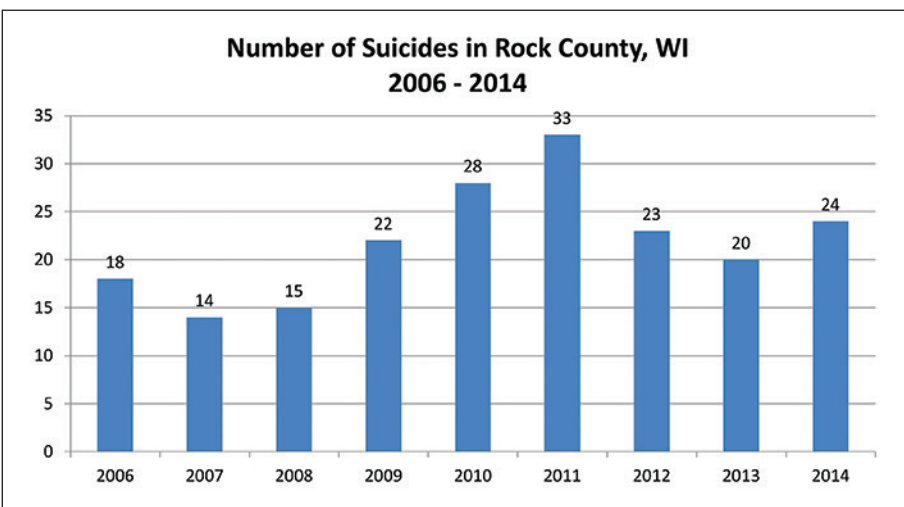
The table below compares the number of emergency department (ED) visits and hospitalizations for selected injury types. The most common injuries resulting in ED visits are falls, being struck by or against an object or person, cutting or piercing object, and overexertion. Injuries that resulted in the most hospitalizations are falls and poisonings.

Number of ED Visits and Hospitalizations for Selected Injuries – Rock County, WI						
	ED Visits			Hospitalizations		
	2010	2011	2012	2010	2011	2012
Cutting or Piercing Objects	1011	1087	12	35	52	47
Falls	3647	3629	4236	689	661	724
Fire, Heat, Chemical Burns	185	206	198	15	26	25
Firearms	X	8	12	6	5	7
Machinery	91	89	75	10	13	8
Motor Vehicle Crash – Motorcyclist	64	58	76	27	20	28
Motor Vehicle Crash – Occupant	815	771	795	78	74	60
Motor Vehicle Crash – Pedal Cyclist	17	16	13	X	X	6
Motor Vehicle Crash – Pedestrian	40	32	33	X	5	5
Non – Traffic Pedal Cyclist	193	194	234	24	8	13
Non – Traffic Transportation	150	135	127	22	23	22
Overexertion	1186	1082	1236	35	30	28
Poisoning	265	297	270	234	234	256
Struck By or Against Object or Person	1990	2099	2304	61	57	48
Suffocation	20	17	20	26	25	34

Source: Department of Health Services, Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health, 2012

Suicides

Though the suicide rate in Rock County has been increasing in recent years (the numbers of suicides more than doubled from 2007 to 2011), it took a dip in 2013. Rock County has a lower rate of deaths caused by suicide (13.0) compared to the state rate of 13.4 per 100,000 though it is higher than the national suicide rate of 11.8 per 100,000, respectively.



Source: Department of Health Services, Wisconsin Interactive Statistics on Health, 2010 and Rock County Department of Health, 2014.

Source: Statemaster Health Statistics, 2012; County Health Rankings, 2015; Kaiser Family Foundation, 2012; Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Profile for Rock County, 2010

Behavioral Risk Factors

Hospitalizations

According to the Wisconsin DHS, the hospitalization rate for Rock County is 108.8 per 1000 persons, slightly less than the national average (112 per 1000) but higher than the Wisconsin rate (100 per 1000). Of these hospitalizations, the Wisconsin DHS estimates that 2130, or 13.3 per 1000, could have been prevented with timely and effective ambulatory care. Leading causes for hospitalizations, excluding childbirth, include injuries (1545 cases), psychiatric conditions (1102 cases), coronary heart disease (491 cases) and cancer (528 cases). Coronary heart disease and cancer have the highest average cost, while injury-related accidents and coronary heart disease have the highest cost (charge) per capita.

Average Charges for Selected Diseases in Rock County, WI – 2013

Disease	Average Charge	Hospitalization Charge per Capita
Injury-Related	\$43,758	\$422
Coronary Heart Disease	\$70,131	\$215
Cancers	\$57,304	\$189
Cerebrovascular Disease	\$43,991	\$114
Pneumonia & Influenza	\$28,136	\$84
Diabetes	\$29,639	\$48

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Profile for Rock County 2013

Causes of Death

In 2009 the total number of deaths in Rock County for all ages was 1379, resulting in a crude death rate of 860 per 100,000 population. This rate is greater than state death rate of 843 per 100,000. Cancer is the leading cause of death, followed by diseases of the heart, lower respiratory disease, cerebrovascular disease and accidents. Deaths related to cancer and heart disease account for nearly half of the deaths in Rock County. While cancer-related deaths are more than the state average, those related to heart disease are slightly lower.

Rock County residents are also more likely to die prematurely; the years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population in Rock County are 6593, compared to the state average of 5878. Specifically, 38.5% of the deaths in Rock County in 2010 were of individuals less than 74 years and 19% were of individuals between 35 and 64 years of age.

Source: WISH 2010, Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Profile for Rock County 2010, County Health Rankings, 2014,

Mental Health

Access to mental health services is an increasing priority for health care providers in Rock County and throughout the state of Wisconsin. Over 6% of respondents to the Rock County Community Health Needs Assessment Survey reported being diagnosed with a mental illness within the past two years and of this group, nearly one-third believed they were unable to access the care they needed. Those who did not receive the mental health services they needed cited an inability to pay for a doctor's visit, inability to pay for medications, services not being close to home, not knowing where to go for assistance, and a lack of insurance coverage as the primary reasons why they did not obtain care. In addition, nearly one in five adults (19%) in Rock County report inadequate social and/or emotional support, compared to the state average (17%) and national benchmark (14%). Compared to the national average, slightly more Wisconsin adults reported poor mental health (36%) in 2012. Of individuals reporting poor mental health in the past 30 days, females comprised five percentage points more than males.

Source: Rock County Community Health Needs Assessment Survey, 2014, County Health Rankings, 2014, Kaiser Family Foundation, State Health Facts, 2010

Source: Statemaster Health Statistics, 2012; County Health Rankings, 2015; Kaiser Family Foundation, 2012; Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Profile for Rock County, 2010

Health Resource Availability

Access

A broad spectrum of healthcare services are available to residents of Rock County, including tertiary hospitals, physician offices, rehabilitation, home health, hospice and skilled nursing facilities. However, not every Rock County resident has been able to access the care that they feel they need. According to the 2014 Community Health Needs Assessment Survey, the most common reason why residents did not seek care was an inability to pay for health care services. Residents can receive hospital-based services at the four hospitals located in Rock County: Beloit Memorial Hospital (Beloit), Edgerton Hospital (Edgerton), Mercy Hospital and Trauma Center (Janesville), and St. Mary's Hospital (Janesville). Health care services may also be received at little or no cost from several community health centers, including HealthNet (Janesville) and the Beloit Area Community Health Center.

Primary care and specialist providers are available throughout Rock County, providing general primary care services, advanced surgical interventions and coordinated treatment plans for multiple chronic conditions. While providers are available, Rock County (specifically Beloit) is designated as a Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) for primary, dental and mental health care. Beloit is also designated as a medically underserved area (MUA) due to its shortage of primary care providers, high infant mortality, high percent of the population living below the poverty level and a high population over age 65. Compared to the state average (1233:1) and national benchmark (1051:1), the ratio of population to primary care provider in Rock County is 1601:1. Similarly, the ratio of population to mental health providers in Rock County (1256:1) exceeds the state average (1050:1).

According to the results of the 2014 Rock County Community Health Needs Assessment Survey, 35% of residents receive health care services outside the county. Twenty-two percent indicated that they receive at least some health care services in Madison, Wisconsin (Dane County). The table below shows where Rock County residents receive all or a portion of their health care. Reasons most often cited for receiving health care outside of Rock County include being instructed to do so by a doctor, inability to access care in the area, personal preference, and insurance reasons.

Location	Percent (%)
Madison, WI	22.0%
Milwaukee, WI	1.7%
Walworth County, WI	1.7%
Monroe, WI	0.6%
Fort Atkinson, WI	1.4%
Marshfield, WI	0.8%
Rockford, IL	2.6%
Other	4.3%

Source: Rock County Community Health Needs Assessment Survey, 2014

If you go outside of Rock County for medical care, where do you go?

Insurance Coverage

Approximately 11% of Rock County residents under age 65 are uninsured compared to state (10%) and national (15.6%) rates. Residents who did not have insurance frequently cited inability to pay premiums or deductibles and inability to qualify for medical assistance programs. Affording dental care was also an issue; nearly 26% of Rock County residents, compared to 24% of Wisconsin residents, did not have a dental visit in the past year.

Source: Statemaster Health Statistics, 2012; County Health Rankings, 2015; Kaiser Family Foundation, 2012; Wisconsin Department of Health Services, Profile for Rock County, 2010

Next Steps

The 2014 community health needs assessment, along with the 2016 review by Edgerton Hospital, has provided a rich source of data to draw from when prioritizing the health needs of the community. Completion of surveys, secondary research, and MAPP assessments revealed some of the challenges that Rock County faces in providing health care services to its residents. These challenges, used to identify the Steering Committee's priorities, include:

- Increasing levels of alcohol and drug abuse;
- Inadequate access to mental health professionals;
- Underutilization of dental health services;
- Poor lifestyle choices (e.g. smoking, inactivity); and
- Underutilization of certain preventive health screenings.

The Steering Committee will continue to monitor these health priorities and communicate the report's findings to health care providers in Rock County. Committee members, and their respective organizations, will continue to collaborate to set goals and formulate action plans to ensure that the priority conditions are understood by providers, administrators, school-board personnel, and most importantly, Rock County residents.