



Sedgwick County Health Department

2020-22 Community Health Improvement Plan For Sedgwick County

CHIP Development Process: August 2018 – January 2020

CHIP Cycle: February 2020 – December 2022

Date Published: March 2022

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Executive Summary

Between Summer 2018 - Spring 2019, a Community Health Assessment (CHA) was conducted to determine the top health issues in Sedgwick County. This CHA consisted of three components including two primary data (collected and analyzed locally) and one secondary data (from publicly available sources). They are:

1. Community Needs Assessment (primary data)
2. Community Listening Sessions (primary data)
3. Community Health Profile (secondary data)

The data from these three components were used for the prioritization of key health issues and the development of the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP). Between Spring 2019 – January 2020, the Sedgwick County Health Department (SCHD) facilitated the development of the 2020-22 CHIP in collaboration with community partners under the guidance of the CHA/CHIP Steering Committee. In two phases, through several steps, community partners selected **Mental Health, Healthcare Access, and Substance Misuse** to address in the 2020-22 CHIP. Four overarching goals were selected to address the three health issues. They are:

1. Increase community knowledge of health-related services and resources through education.
2. Increase the use of evidence-based screening tools for substance misuse and mental health in health service delivery systems.
3. Improve referral network and service integration between Sedgwick County community partners.
4. Reduce suicide death numbers in high-risk populations.

Also, community partners selected outcomes, strategies, and activities for each goal and committed to one or more CHIP workgroups to support and enhance the CHIP work. The selected outcomes, strategies, and activities were revised at the CHIP workgroup meetings that occurred between February 28 and March 20, 2020. While the CHIP progress may have been temporarily halted due to COVID-19, community partners will continue to meet (virtually and physically when it is appropriate) to implement the plans outlined in this CHIP and improve the lives of Sedgwick County residents.

CHA/CHIP Steering Committee

The CHA/CHIP Steering Committee showed exemplary leadership and guidance for the accomplishment of this work.

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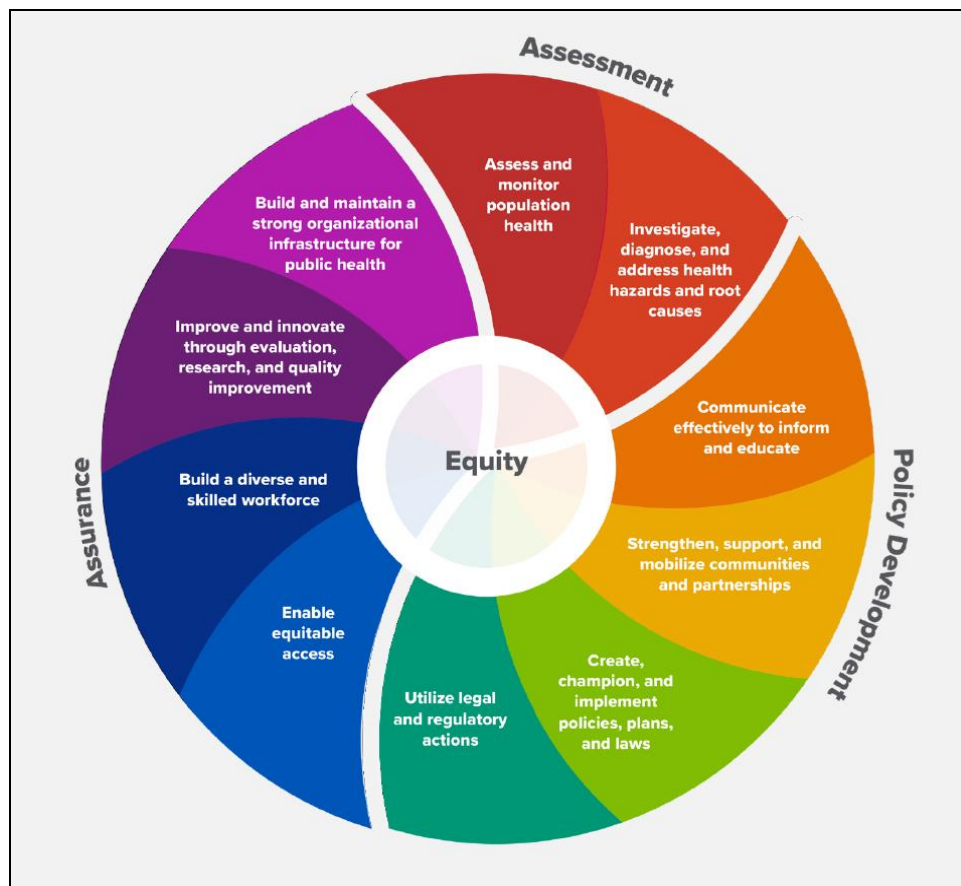
Acknowledgments

The development and implementation of the 2017-19 CHIP would not be possible without the effort of the **Health Alliance**. The 2020-22 CHIP is a collaborative effort between SCHD and more than 90 Sedgwick County partners.

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Aetna Better Health of Kansas | GraceMed Health Clinic, Inc. | Kansas Office for Refugees | Sistahs Can We Talk |
| African American Council of Elders | Great Plains Diabetes | K-State Research and Extension | Social Innovation Laboratory |
| American Cancer Society | Greater Wichita Ministerial League | KU School of Medicine-Wichita | South Central Kansas Problem Gambling Task Force |
| American Family Insurance | Greater Wichita Partnership | KVC Hospitals Wichita | St Matthew CME Church |
| American Heart Association | Habitats for Humanity | Maternal and Infant Health Coalition | St. Anthony's Behavioral Health Hospital |
| Ascension via Christi | Haysville Healthy Habits | Medical Society of Sedgwick County | Stop Suicide ICT |
| Back to a Basics Nutrition and Fitness | Haysville Police Department | Mental Health Association of South Central Kansas | Substance Abuse Center of South Central Kansas |
| Breakthrough (Episcopal Social Services) | Haysville Public Schools (USD 261) | Midwest Transplant Network | Susan G. Komen for the Cure |
| Cairn Health, Inc. | Health & Wellness Coalition of Wichita | National Alliance on Mental Illness -- Wichita | The Grid for Humanity |
| Child Care Aware of Kansas | Health Alliance | National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (Wichita Branch) | Tobacco Free Wichita |
| Children First CEO Kansas | Health ICT | National Heart Association | United HealthCare |
| Chrysalis Center Inc. | HealthCore Clinic | Newman University | United Methodist Open Door, Inc. |
| Church of the Nazarene | Home Health and Hospice of Kansas | Nonprofit Chamber of Service | United Way of the Plains |
| City of Wichita | Humankind Ministries | Nye & Associates | Urban League of Kansas |
| COMCARE | Intrust Bank | Partners for Wichita | Wesley Healthcare |
| Derby Health Collaborative | Kansas Academy of Family Physicians | Project Access | Wichita Fire Department |
| Dignity Memorial | Kansas Business Group on Health | Recovery Concepts Inc. | Wichita Independent Neighborhoods |
| Eck Agency | Kansas Children's Service League | Robert J Dole Medical Center | Wichita Medical Research & Education Foundation |
| Exploration Place | Kansas Department of Health and Environment | Sedgwick County | Wichita Public Schools (USD 259) |
| Fidelity Bank | Kansas Eye Bank | Senior Services Inc. Of Wichita | Wichita State University |
| Friends University | Kansas Health Foundation | Sierra Pacific Mortgage | World Vision International |
| Gallagher | Kansas Infant Death and SIDS Network, Inc. | Signify Health | YMCA |

Introduction

Figure 1¹



The core purpose of public health is defined by ten essential public health services within three core functions: assessment, policy development, and assurance. Sedgwick County meets these three core functions by conducting a Community Health Assessment (CHA) every three years as a precursor to the development of the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP). A **CHA** is used to identify key public health needs and issues through systematic, comprehensive data collection and analyses while a **CHIP** uses the results of the CHA to identify priority issues, develop and implement policies or strategies for action, and establish accountability to ensure measurable health improvement.² A CHIP has an action plan that includes health issues and how they will be addressed through goals, outcomes, strategies, and activities.

Background-Community Health Assessment

¹ 10 Essential Public Health Services Futures Initiative Task Force. Revised 10 Essential Public Health Services. September 9, 2020. <https://phnci.org/uploads/resource-files/EPHS-English.pdf>

² National Association of County and City Health Officials. (NACCHO). Community Health Assessment and Improvement Planning. Retrieved (March 20, 2020) from <https://www.naccho.org/programs/public-health-infrastructure/performance-improvement/community-health-assessment>

In Spring 2019, the CHA was completed, in partnership with Ascension Via Christi, United Way of the Plains, and SCHD. The CHA consisted of three components.

1. A Community Needs Assessment (CNA) survey administered and analyzed by United Way of the Plains, funded by Ascension Via Christi and supported by SCHD. The following three community groups were surveyed.
 - a. *Community Respondents*: a random sample of Sedgwick County residents.
 - b. *Community Leaders*: elected and/or appointed government officials and presidents/chief executive officers from the area's largest businesses.
 - c. *Agency Executives*: chief executive officers of social services agencies throughout South Central Kansas.

Top community needs identified from the CNA were included as part of the community health data for consideration in this CHIP. The 2019 Community Needs Assessment report can be found on the United Way of the Plains website (unitedwayplains.org).

2. The Community Listening Sessions (CLS) were coordinated, administered, and analyzed by SCHD. The Community Listening Sessions provided an opportunity for SCHD to converse directly with residents in 11 high priority ZIP Codes with vulnerable populations. Through this process, SCHD learned about thoughts, perceptions, and desires for addressing community health issues. High priority ZIP Codes were identified using an SCHD in-house method of calculating the Health Risk Index.

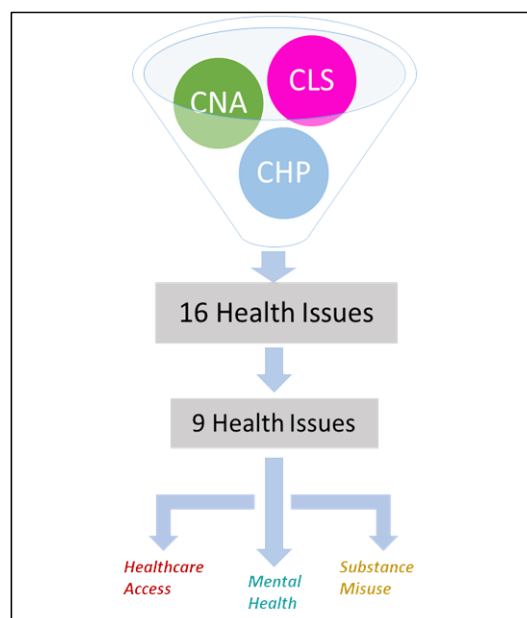
Top themes identified from the CLS were included as part of the community health data for consideration in this CHIP. The 2019 Community Listening Sessions report can be found on the SCHD website (sedgwickcounty.org).

3. A Community Health Profile (CHP) of county-level population health data was analyzed by SCHD. The CHP is a compilation of Sedgwick County health data from several publicly available secondary data sources, such as the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Vital Statistics, etc, to supplement the primary data collected through the CNA and CLS. The CHP data will be found on the [CHA dashboard](#) under the SCHD website. SCHD will be using mySidewalk to share the CHA data. The mySidewalk dashboard was presented to the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) on May 4th, 2021.

The prioritization of key health issues plays a significant role in the transition between the findings of the CHA and the development of the CHIP. The Prioritization Process helps communities narrow their focus into selected key health issues to utilize their resources in the most effective ways. In Phase 1 of the Prioritization Process, SCHD summarized and narrowed-down the key health issues affecting the community through data-driven research and review. In Phase 2 of the Prioritization Process, community partners reviewed the data, selected key health issues, and developed an action plan. Each phase has multiple steps.

This process was adapted from the Maricopa County Health Department in Phoenix, Arizona.³

Figure 2



PHASE 1:

³ Maricopa County Health Department. Accessed at <https://www.maricopa.gov/5302/Public-Health>

Step 1: Compiled data into a data matrix

Between Summer 2018 and Spring 2019, SCHD completed and reviewed data from the CHA. A total of 237 health measurements from over 30 data sources were grouped into 28 health issues in a data matrix. See Appendix A and the funnel in Figure 2.

Step 2: Narrowed to 16 health issues

Between Spring 2019 and Summer 2019, an SCHD data team made up of Epidemiology Program staff and subject matter experts objectively reviewed the 28 health issues and selected 16 (Appendix B) based on the following factors:

1. **Prevalence:** The proportion of residents affected by a health issue.
2. **Trends:** The increase, decrease, or steadiness of a health issue.
3. **Seriousness:** The amount of death or hospitalization due to a health issue.
4. **Racial differences:** Races most affected by a health issue.
5. **County differences:** How Sedgwick County health issues compare with neighboring and large counties.

Step 3: Used relationship analysis to narrow to 9 health issues

In Summer 2019, SCHD analyzed the relationships between the 16 health issues to determine which health issue was leading drivers of poor health outcomes in Sedgwick County. By addressing the leading drivers, many of the other health issues could be impacted. Using the relationship analysis, nine health issues were selected (Appendix C).

Step 4: Conducted priority Survey of community partners

In Fall 2019, SCHD surveyed community partners to rank the nine health issues based on importance and appropriateness (Appendix D). Health Issues were rated based on importance (how significant is this issue in our community?) and appropriateness (can this issue be addressed in the community through the CHIP at this time?). The 226 people who completed the survey were from 86 organizations.

PHASE 2:

Step 5: Convened community partners, first CHIP development meeting

On December 13, 2019, 54 community partners attended the first CHIP meeting which lasted 4.5 hours. At this meeting, SCHD presented and partners reviewed Phase 1 steps and data from the nine health issues (Appendix E), including the priority survey results (Phase 1, Step 4). In small groups, community partners reviewed the data and identified top health issues and rationale. Then, through a consensus workshop, all small groups agreed together on **Mental Health, Healthcare Access, and Substance Misuse** as the health issues for the 2020-22 CHIP. See Appendix F for summary of the December 13 meeting evaluation. See Appendix G for an analysis of the health issues.

After that, partners self-selected into health issue groups to begin developing the CHIP goals.



Step 6: Refined CHIP goals

After the December 13 meeting, in the process of refining the goals, SCHD identified overlap across the goals. This overlap prompted the creation of overarching goals that would impact more than one health issue. The overarching 2020-22 CHIP goals created were as follows:

1. Increase community knowledge of health-related services and resources through education.
2. Increase the use of evidence-based screening tools for substance misuse and mental health in health service delivery systems.
3. Improve referral network and service integration between Sedgwick County community partners.
4. Reduce suicide death numbers in high-priority populations.

Step 7: Convened community partners, second CHIP development meeting

On January 29, 2020, 62 community partners attended the second CHIP meeting which lasted 3.5 hours. At this meeting, SCHD reviewed previous CHIP work and the overarching goals identified in Step 6. Individual community partners used gap analysis to form outcomes, strategies, and activities. Then, in small groups, community partners prioritized outcomes, strategies, and activities through consensus and presented their work to the entire group. At

the end of the meeting, several partners committed to one or more CHIP workgroups to support and enhance the CHIP work. See Appendix H for a summary of the January 29 meeting evaluation.



Step 8: Refined CHIP outcomes, strategies, and activities

After the January 29 meeting, SCHD categorized the notes associated with the four CHIP goals and began to work on the CHIP draft. Over several meetings in February, SCHD data analysts and leadership met to refine the outcomes, strategies, and activities developed by community partners in preparation for the CHIP workgroup meetings that began on February 28, 2020. Between February 28 and March 20, four CHIP workgroup meetings occurred; one for each CHIP goal. At each CHIP workgroup meeting, a goal-specific document with CHIP outcomes, strategies, and activities was presented to the participants for feedback. After the meeting, SCHD revised the document based on partner feedback and feasibility. The details will be discussed in the 2020-22 CHIP Action Plan. See Appendix I for definitions of key CHIP terms and Appendix J for a timeline of the 2020-22 CHIP process.

2020-22 Community Health Improvement Plan

The 2020-22 CHIP work is focused on goals instead of health issues because of the overlapping work between the health issues. The overarching goals will impact more than one of the health issues in this CHIP (mental health, healthcare access and substance misuse). The success of each goal will impact multiple CHIP health issues, including those not in this CHIP.

2020-22 CHIP Action Plan as of June, 2020

(All outcomes are planned by January 1st of the years noted in the action plan)

Goal 1: Increase community knowledge of health-related services and resources through education.

Long Term Outcomes:

By 2026, reduce the number of non-emergency low acuity, non-acute Emergency Department visits by 5% (2019 data = 676 per 100,000 residents).

By 2026, increase the percent of Sedgwick County adults who identify with a health care provider by 5% (2019 data = 77.9%).

| # | Short Term Outcomes | Strategies |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | By 2023, increase the number of contacts to UW 211 about mental health, healthcare, or substance misuse services from priority ZIP Codes (located in the Wichita area) by 20%. | Expand or establish a comprehensive resource guide for use by providers, partners, and community residents |
| 2 | By 2023, increase the rate of participation in evidence-based prevention and other programs by 50%. | Implement or expand evidence-based prevention (including culturally grounded) programs for all age groups |

Goal 2: Increase the use of evidence-based screening tools for substance misuse and mental health in health service delivery systems.

| # | Outcomes | Strategies |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | By 2023, 13 organizations (5 medical practices, 3 Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs), and 5 other organizations) will implement screening tools for mental health. | Increase the use of screening tools for mental health in Sedgwick County |
| 2 | By 2023, 13 organizations (5 medical practices, 3 FQHCs and 5 other organizations) will implement screening tools for tobacco dependence. | Increase the use of screening tools for tobacco dependence in Sedgwick County |
| 3 | By 2023, 13 organizations (5 medical practices, 3 FQHCs and 5 other organizations) will implement Screening, Brief Intervention and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) for substance misuse. | Increase the use of SBIRT for substance misuse in Sedgwick County |

Goal 3: Improve referral network and service integration between Sedgwick County community partners.

| # | Outcomes | Strategies |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | By 2023, increase the number of programs that have made a referral on IRIS by 50% (2019 data = 10). | Expand a referral system through increasing awareness, conducting trainings, and recruiting community members, organizations, or programs |
| 2 | By 2023, increase referrals between programs on IRIS by 50% (2019 data = 587). | |
| 3 | By 2023, increase the number of community partners that are super implementers by 8. | |
| 4 | By 2023, Increase the number of certified medication assisted treatment (MAT) providers in Sedgwick County by 20% (2019 data = 32). | Increase knowledge about MAT among Sedgwick County providers |

Goal 4: Reduce suicide death numbers in high-risk populations.

| # | Outcomes | Strategies |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | By 2023, decrease the number of deaths by suicide by 20% in high-risk populations (e.g. middle-aged white men) (2019 data = 87). | Expand the use of evidence-based suicide prevention/postvention practices |
| 2 | By 2023, decrease the number of self-induced firearm deaths by 20% in high-risk populations (e.g. middle-aged white men) (2019 data = 42). | Increase community knowledge of safe storage and making our community safer |
| 3 | By 2023, increase the rate of participation in evidence-based training programs by 50%. | Increase knowledge of mental health and suicide through training |

Next Steps

With the completion of the 2020-22 CHIP, **it is time to take action**. This will be done through the CHIP workgroups for the four CHIP goals. For information about the CHIP workgroup meetings, contact the Community Health Analyst.

With the identification of overarching goals, outcomes, strategies, and activities and the establishment of CHIP workgroups, community partners can see what actions need to be taken to improve the health of Sedgwick County residents and how to get involved. This document will serve as a roadmap for use by community partners working to improve health in the goals identified in this CHIP.

The goals in this CHIP are complex and will require substantial effort from community partners to make an impact in three years. Therefore, community partners need to communicate and collaborate in a coordinated manner.

Moving forward, workgroups will continue to convene to provide guidance on CHIP goal processes and perform activities as they relate to CHIP strategy. The Community Health Analyst will track progress towards CHIP goals and monitor for improvements.

To effectively show progress towards CHIP goals, the Health Department will collaborate again with [mySidewalk](#) to create an interactive CHIP dashboard. On this dashboard, the Community Health Analyst shares all the CHIP work so that there is a collective understanding of activities happening in our community. Information on how to access the CHIP dashboard will be made available on the SCHED website.

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Community Health Analyst

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Appendices

Appendix A: 28 Health Issues identified in the CHIP development process

1. Alcohol Misuse
2. Animal and Vector Disease
3. Birth Outcomes
4. Blood Diseases
5. Dental
6. Digestive Diseases
7. Disability in the Community
8. Disaster Response
9. Drug Misuse
10. Education
11. Environmental Health
12. Family Planning
13. Food Environment
14. Healthcare Access
15. Healthcare-Associated Conditions
16. Healthy Development
17. Heart and Kidney Disease
18. Housing
19. Immunizations/Vaccine-Preventable Diseases
20. Mental Health
21. Neighborhood Quality and Safety
22. Obesity and Diabetes
23. Poverty
24. Pulmonary Diseases
25. Skin, Bone, and Nervous System Conditions
26. Tobacco Use
27. Unintentional Injury
28. Violence and Crime

Appendix B: Top 16 Health Issues identified in the CHIP development process *(Examples of data in each health issue)*

1. Alcohol Misuse *(Binge drinking, alcohol dependence)*
2. Birth Outcomes *(Infant and maternal mortality, low birth rate, preterm birth)*
3. Drug Misuse *(Marijuana use, opioid and heroin addiction, stimulants)*
4. Environmental Health *(Radon, lead, air)*
5. Family Planning *(Sexually transmitted infections, contraception, screenings)*
6. Food Environment *(Food insecurity, food deserts)*
7. Healthcare Access *(Insurance, basic medical care)*
8. Heart and Kidney Diseases *(Stroke, hypertension)*
9. Housing *(Experienced difficulty with rent/utility payment)*
10. Mental Health *(Depression, suicide, gambling)*
11. Neighborhood Quality and Safety *(Walkability, social isolation)*
12. Obesity and Diabetes
13. Poverty
14. Pulmonary Diseases *(Tuberculosis, lung and bronchus cancer)*
15. Tobacco Use *(Cigarette smoking, smokeless tobacco, and e-cigarettes)*
16. Violence and Crime *(Domestic violence, homicide, bullying)*

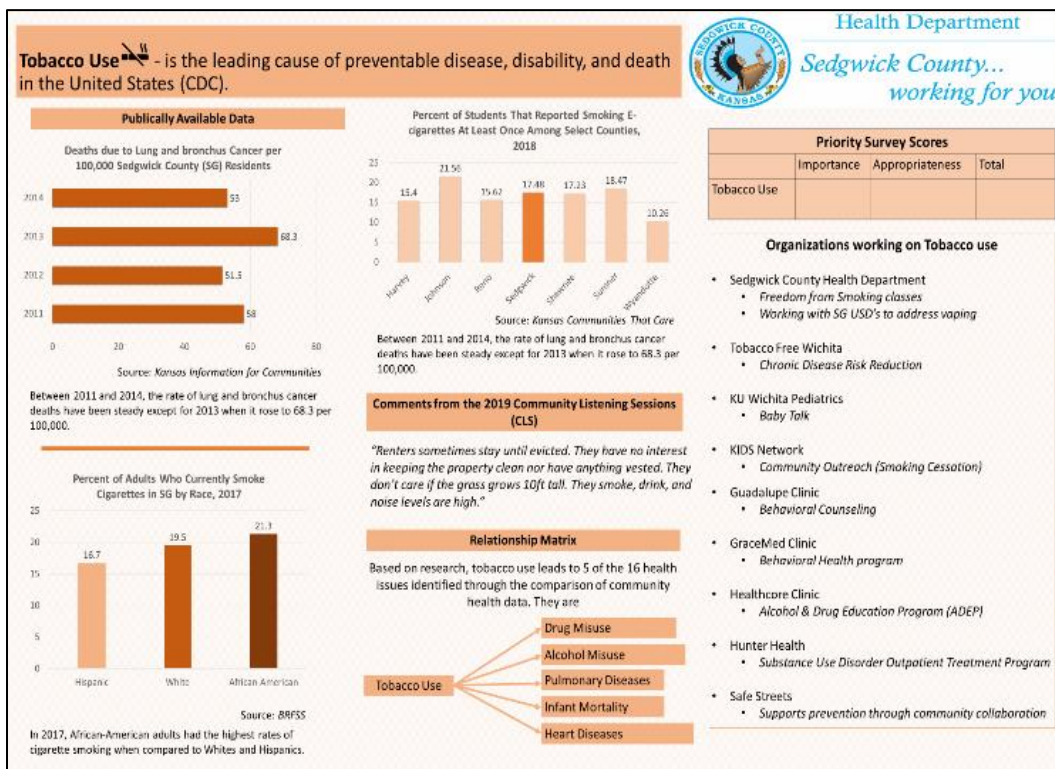
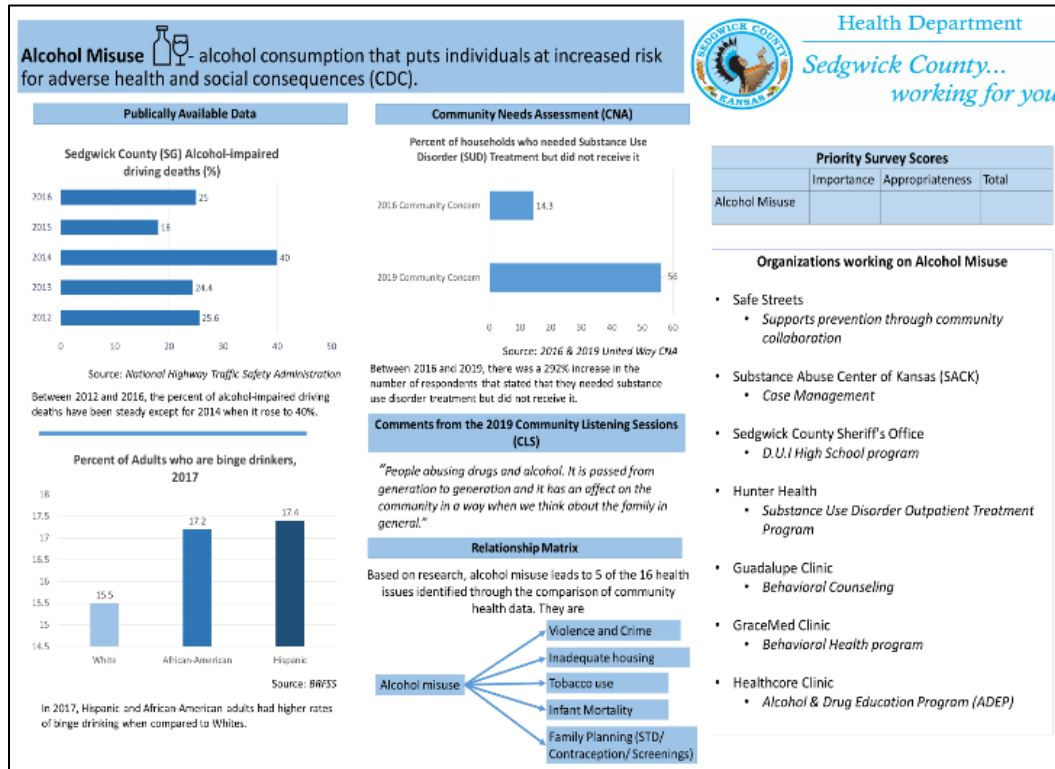
Appendix C: Top nine Health Issues identified in the CHIP development process

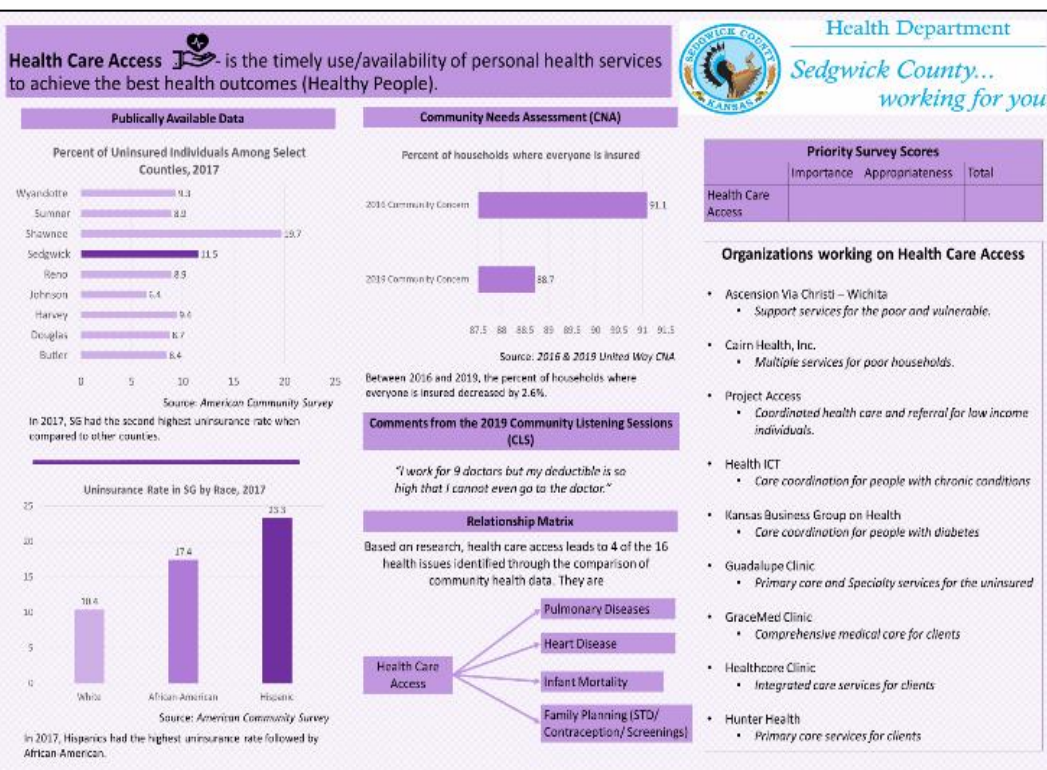
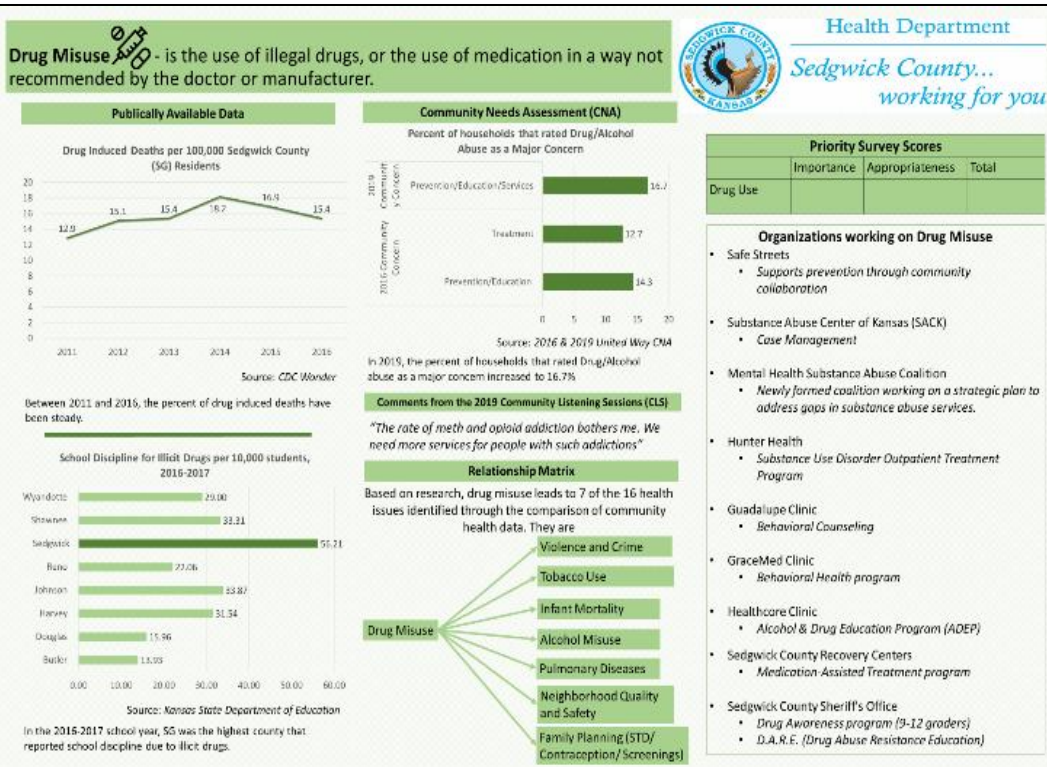
1. Alcohol misuse
2. Drug misuse
3. Healthcare access
4. Mental health
5. Neighborhood quality and safety
6. Obesity and diabetes
7. Poverty
8. Tobacco use
9. Violence and crime

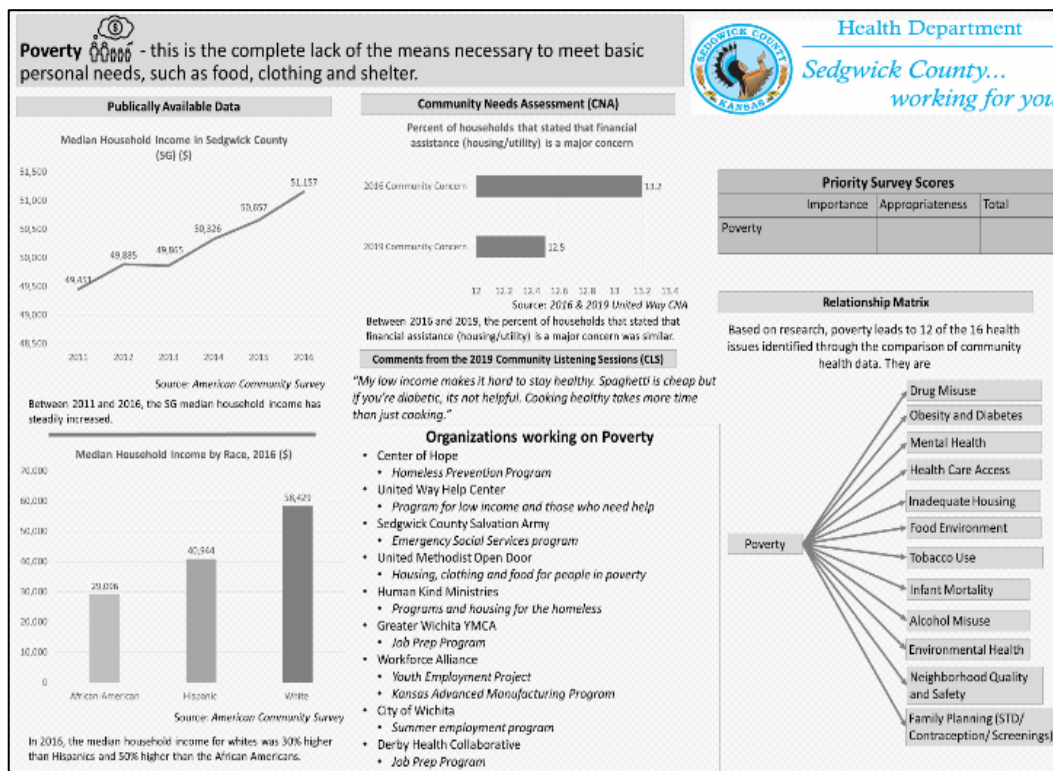
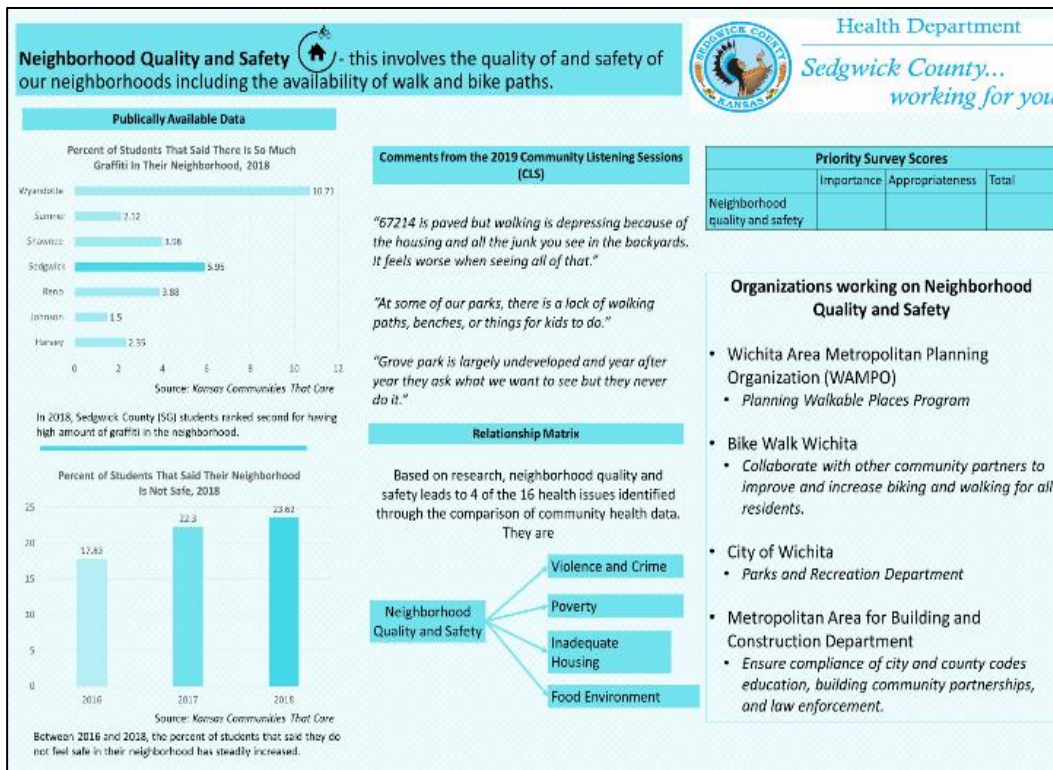
Appendix D: CHIP priority survey results

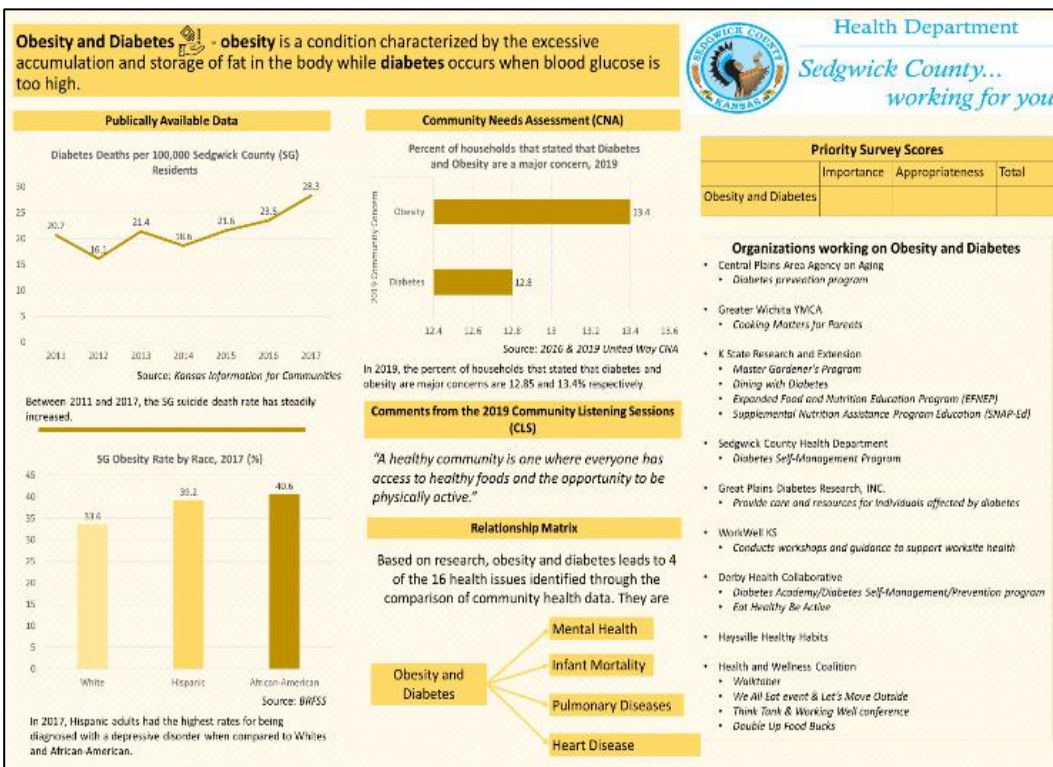
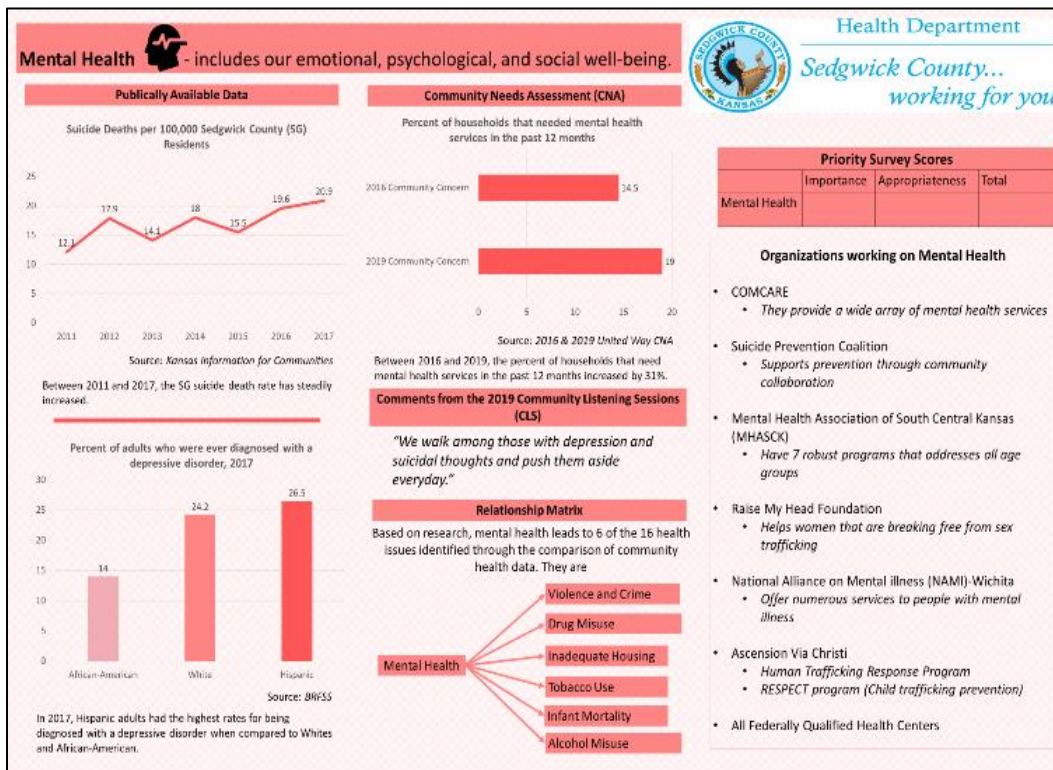
| Rank by Sum | Health Issue | Importance (1-4 scale) | Appropriateness (1-4 scale) | Sum |
|----------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------|
| 1 | Mental Health | 2.84 | 2.58 | 5.41 |
| 2 | Health Care Access | 2.62 | 2.34 | 4.96 |
| 3 | Drug Misuse | 2.51 | 2.19 | 4.70 |
| 4 | Obesity and Diabetes | 2.40 | 2.25 | 4.65 |
| 5 | Poverty | 2.52 | 2.03 | 4.55 |
| 6 | Violence and Crime | 2.40 | 2.13 | 4.53 |
| 7 | Neighborhood Quality and Safety | 2.21 | 2.16 | 4.37 |
| 8 | Tobacco Use | 2.16 | 2.10 | 4.26 |
| 9 | Alcohol Misuse | 2.19 | 1.89 | 4.09 |

Appendix E: Data snapshot for each of the nine health issues









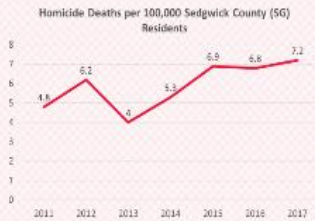
Violence and Crime

- the use of physical force to injure, abuse, damage, or destroy while crime means any serious violation of human laws.



Health Department
Sedgwick County...
working for you

Publicly Available Data



Source: Kansas Information for Communities

Between 2011 and 2017, the SG homicide death rate has steadily increased.



Source: Kansas Bureau of Investigation Crime Index

In 2017, SG ranked highest for crime rate with approximately 28,000 residents that were affected by crime.

Community Needs Assessment (CNA)

Percent of households that stated that Domestic/Family Violence is a major concern



Source: 2016 & 2019 United Way CNA

Between 2016 and 2019, the percent of households that stated that domestic and family violence is a major concern increased.

Comments from the 2019 Community Listening Sessions (CLS)

"What worries me about the community is the amount of people getting shot and I mean shot, not vaccinations."

Relationship Matrix

Based on research, violence and crime leads to 6 of the 16 health issues identified through the comparison of community health data. They are



Priority Survey Scores

| | Importance | Appropriateness | Total |
|--------------------|------------|-----------------|-------|
| Violence and Crime | | | |

Organizations working on Violence and Crime

- Raise my head Foundation
 - Provide healing and restoration for women breaking free from sex trafficking.
- Wichita Family Crisis Center
 - Services for victims of sexual and domestic violence and sexual exploitation.
- Women's Initiative Network
 - Empowers survivors of domestic abuse with education and employment opportunities.
- Wichita Crime Commission
 - Supports crime prevention through community collaboration and programs.
- Wichita Police Department
 - Operation Save-A-Casing program
- Sedgwick County Sheriffs Office
 - Gun safety program
 - Crime prevention for seniors

Appendix F: Evaluation summary of the Dec 13 CHIP meeting

1. When we asked community partners the most valuable part of the Dec 13 meeting, common themes were:
 - “The interactive process. All were able to speak and provide input.”
 - “The research and data. It is difficult for private companies to put that kind of time and effort into it.”
2. When we asked community partners what was unexpected about the Dec 13 meeting, common themes were:
 - “That we agreed on goals.”
 - “A wonderfully diverse group!”
3. When we asked community partners for ways in which the Dec 13 meeting could have been improved, common themes were:
 - “More meeting organization (food delivery)” and “more time for discussion and goal setting.”

Appendix G: Deep Dive into the three health issues

1. Why Mental Health?

Mental health is a dynamic state of internal equilibrium, which enables individuals to use their abilities in harmony with the universal values of society. Basic cognitive and social skills; ability to recognize, express and modulate one's own emotions and empathize with others; flexibility and ability to cope with adverse life events and function in social roles; and harmonious relationship between body and mind represent important components of mental health that contribute, to varying degrees, to the state of internal equilibrium.⁴ Mental health is closely linked to physical and overall health. Several data provide a clear indication of mental health in Sedgwick County. In 2017, one in four adults reported they have been diagnosed with a depressive disorder. In 2019, 19% of the households that completed the CNA stated that they have needed mental health services in the past 12 months. In 2017, the age-adjusted mortality rate for suicide is 20.9 per 100,000 population, **two times** higher than the Healthy People 2020 goal of 10.2 suicide deaths per 100,000 population.⁵ According to the 2017 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) Hispanic adults had the highest rate for being diagnosed with a depressive disorder in Sedgwick County when compared to Whites and Black/African Americans. In the research performed by SCHD during the Community Health Assessment, poor mental health can lead to violence and crime, drug misuse, inadequate housing, tobacco use, infant mortality, and alcohol misuse.

2. Why Healthcare Access?

Access to health care refers to the ease with which an individual can obtain needed medical services. Access to affordable, quality health care is essential to maintain good physical, social, mental health, and quality of life. Subtle improvements such as providing an accurate location where needed health care services are provided or eliminating delays in receiving appropriate care can prove vital for residents. The CLS results indicated Sedgwick County residents perceive healthcare access to be a top problem in the community. In 2017, over 59,000 residents were uninsured. Forty-one percent of the insured residents were minority populations. According to the 2017 American Community Survey Hispanics had the highest health uninsurance rate in Sedgwick County followed by Black/African Americans. In the research performed by SCHD during the Community Health Assessment, poor health care access can lead to pulmonary disease, heart disease, infant mortality, and limited access to family planning and sexually transmitted infection screenings.

⁴ Galderisi, S., Heinz, A., Kastrup, M., Beezhold, J., & Sartorius, N. (2015). Toward a new definition of mental health. *World Psychiatry*, 14(2), 231–233. doi: 10.1002/wps.20231

⁵ HealthyPeople.gov. Healthy People 2020. Mental Health and Mental Disorders. Retrieved (March 23, 2020) from <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/mental-health-and-mental-disorders/objectives>

3. Why Substance Misuse?

Substance misuse is a serious public health challenge that involves the use of illegal drugs (i.e. heroin) and the inappropriate use of legal substances, such as prescription medications, caffeine, alcohol, and tobacco. People may use substances to relax, have fun, cope with or escape a problem, or dull emotional/physical pain. However, using substances to cope with problems or numb the pain does not make the problems go away and can make them worse or lead to dependence.⁶ The CNA results indicated 56% of the Sedgwick County households who completed the survey needed substance use disorder treatment but did not receive it in the past 12 months. In 2018, 18% of Sedgwick County students reported that they had smoked e-cigarettes at least once in the past 12 months. In 2018, the opioid-associated Emergency Room (ER) visit rate among Sedgwick County residents (*23.1 per 100,000 residents*) was greater than the rate for the State of Kansas (*17.6 per 100,000 residents*). Also, opioid-associated ER visits among Sedgwick County residents increased by 80% from 2014 to 2018.⁷ According to BRFSS, in 2017, Hispanic and Black/African American adults had greater rates of binge drinking when compared to Whites. According to BRFSS, in 2017, Black/African American adults had the greatest rate of cigarette smoking when compared to Whites and Hispanic adults. In the research performed by SCHD during the Community Health Assessment, drug misuse can lead to violence and crime, tobacco use, infant mortality, alcohol misuse, pulmonary disease, neighborhood quality and safety, and limited access to family planning and STI screenings.

⁶ American Public Health Association. Topics & Issues: Substance Misuse. Retrieved (March 24, 2020) from <https://www.apha.org/topics-and-issues/substance-misuse>

⁷ Sedgwick County Drug Misuse Data Dashboard. Local data: Emergency Room Visits. Retrieved (March 24, 2020) from <https://arcg.is/jmPKD0>

Appendix H: Evaluation summary of the Jan 29 CHIP meeting

1. When we asked community partners the most valuable part of the Jan 29 meeting, common themes were:
 - “Hearing overlapping shared outcomes/strategies between diverse groups.”
 - “Networking with community partners, developing/increasing ways to work together to benefit the community.”
2. When we asked community partners what was unexpected about the Jan 29 meeting, common themes were:
 - “I didn't expect to have gained more knowledge through teamwork with others.”
 - “All the fun! Great facilitation!”
3. When we asked community partners for ways in which the Jan 29 meeting could have been improved, common themes were:
 - “Allowing everyone to introduce themselves” and “more time for brainstorming and discussion.”

Appendix I: Definition of Key Terms.

Definitions of Key Terms

- **Overarching goals:** Broad or lofty statements that provide overall focus, vision and direction about a desired outcome, *e.g., increase community knowledge of health-related services and resources through education.*
- **Outcomes:** Specific benchmarks that show progress toward achieving the overarching goals, *e.g., by 2022, decrease the number of Sedgwick County students disciplined for illicit drugs/alcohol by 10%.*
- **Strategies:** General approaches or a coherent collection of actions which have a reasoned chance of achieving desired outcomes, *e.g., expand marketing of evidence-based life skills education in schools.*
- **Activities:** Specific programs, policies or other actions that implement or “operationalize” a strategy, *e.g., Botvin life skills training (LST).*
- **Performance measures (PM) and outputs (O):** Measures that quantify how well activities are working or “performing,” *e.g., PM- Percent of kids that increased knowledge about drug prevention. O- Number of attendees at LST training.*

Appendix J: 2020-22 CHIP Outline

