



2019 Community Health Needs Assessment

Mercy Health – Willard Hospital, Willard OH

Mercy Health has been committed to the communities it serves for nearly two centuries. This long-standing commitment has evolved intentionally, based on our communities' most pressing health needs.

Every three years we evaluate those needs through a comprehensive Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) process. The most recent assessments, completed by Mercy Health and community leaders, include quantitative and qualitative data that guide both our community benefit and strategic planning.

The following document is a detailed CHNA for Mercy Health – Willard Hospital. As a system, Mercy Health is dedicated to our Mission of extending the compassionate ministry of Jesus by improving the health and well-being of our communities and bringing good help to those in need, especially people who are poor, dying and underserved. We strive to meet the health needs of our community.

Mercy Health has responded to community health needs as part of a three-year strategic plan that concludes in 2021. In recent years, Mercy Health has invested in building and renovating hospitals and ambulatory facilities to serve patients and communities in Ohio and Kentucky.

As part of Bon Secours Mercy Health, the fifth-largest Catholic health system in the U.S., we contribute nearly \$2 million per day in community benefit services as we carry out our Mission of extending care to the poor and underserved.

Mercy Health – Willard Hospital has identified the greatest needs in our community. This ensures our resources for outreach, prevention, education and wellness are directed toward opportunities where the greatest impact can be realized.

Written comments regarding the health needs that have been identified in the current CHNA should be directed to <https://www.mercy.com/global/about-us/contact-mercy-health>.

“Mercy Health’s ministry throughout Toledo and northwest Ohio has a rich history of caring for our patients and serving our community,” said Bob Baxter, president, Mercy Health – Toledo. “When our founding sisters arrived in the region more than 163 years ago, they set about the hard work of helping the poor, dying and underserved. Caring for our community - mind, body and spirit - remains our focus today and in the years ahead.”



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INTRODUCTION

COMMUNITY SERVED BY HOSPITAL

T.R. §1.501(r)-3(b)(1)(i) and (3)

Mercy Health — Willard Hospital serves a geographic area encompassing Huron County and the cities of Greenwich, Monroeville, New London, North Fairfield Village, Norwalk, Plymouth, Wakeman and Willard. Based upon the county of residence of discharged inpatients, most patients reside in Huron County. This primary service area includes the following ethnic groups: 95.98% Caucasian, 0.97% African American, 0.18% Native American, 0.25% Asian, 0.01% Pacific Islander, 1.63% from other races and 0.99% from two or more races. 3.56% of the population was Hispanic or Latino of any race.

Huron County, Ohio has a total area of 495 square miles. It includes Zip codes 44811, 44826, 44837, 44847, 44850, 44851, 44855, 44857, 44865, 44888, 44889 and 44890. Surrounding counties are Sandusky to the northwest, Seneca to the west, Crawford to the southwest, Erie to the north, Richland to the south, Lorain to the east and Ashland to the southeast.

INFORMATION AND DATA CONSIDERED IN IDENTIFYING POTENTIAL NEED

T.R. §1.501(r)-3(b)(1)(ii) and (5)

Information and data sources: federal, state or local health or other departments or agencies; community input

Public health departments (T.R. §1.501(r)-3(b)(5)(i)(a))	Date of data/information
Huron County Public Health	2017
Huron County Mental Health and Addiction Services MHAS Board	2017

At-risk populations (T.R. §1.501(r)-3(b)(5)(i)(b))	Date of data/information
Firelands Counseling and Recovery Services	2017
Huron County Family and Children First Council	2017
Huron County schools (School districts of Bellevue, Monroeville, New London, Norwalk, South Central, Western Reserve and Willard; St. Paul High and Immaculate Conception)	2017
National Alliance of Mental Illness (NAMI) of Huron County	2017

Process and methods

PROCESS FOR GATHERING AND ANALYZING DATA/INFORMATION

T.R. §1.501(r)-3(b)(6)(ii)

Process and methods to conduct the community health needs assessment:

T.R. §1.501(r)-3(b)(6)(ii)

Mercy Health — Willard Hospital is a key stakeholder and partner of Huron County Health Partners, a collaborative strategic planning process involving many community agencies and coalitions from various sectors. Huron County Health Partners commissioned a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) for Huron County to assess and identify the health needs of the community. The CHNA was conducted by various social service, business and government organizations in Huron County to collect data that reports the health and health behaviors of Huron County residents. Data was collected for this assessment with the assistance of the Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio.

This executive summary provides an overview of health-related data for Huron County adults (19 years of age and older), youth (ages 12 through 18), and children (ages 0-11) who participated in a county-wide health assessment survey during January 2017 through May 2017. The findings are based on self-administered surveys using a structured questionnaire. The questions were modeled after the survey instruments used by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for their national, as well as the state Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) and Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) as well as the National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH) developed by the Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative. The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio collected the data, guided the health assessment process and integrated sources of primary and secondary data into the final report.

The following survey process occurred in 2017:

This community health assessment was cross-sectional in nature and included a written survey of adults, youth, and parents within Huron County. From the beginning, community leaders were actively engaged in the planning process and helped define the content, scope, and sequence of the study. Active engagement of community members throughout the planning process is regarded as an important step in completing a valid needs assessment.

The project coordinator from the Hospital Council of NW Ohio conducted a series of meetings with the planning committee from Huron County. During these meetings, HCNO



and the planning committee reviewed and discussed banks of potential survey questions from the BRFSS, YRBSS, and NSCH surveys. Based on input from the Huron County planning committee, the project coordinator composed drafts of surveys containing 112 items for the adult survey, 74 items for the youth survey, and 35 items for the 0-11 survey. Health education researchers from the University of Toledo reviewed and approved the drafts.

The Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio collected the data, guided the health assessment process and integrated sources of primary and secondary data into a final report.

The sampling frame for the adult survey consisted of adults ages 19 and over living in Huron County. There were 43,128 persons ages 19 and over living in Huron County. The investigators conducted a power analysis to determine what sample size was needed to ensure a 95% confidence level with a corresponding margin of error of 5% (i.e., we can be 95% sure that the “true” population responses are within a 5% margin of error of the survey findings). A sample size of at least 381 adults was needed to ensure this level of confidence. The random sample of mailing addresses of adults from Huron County was obtained from Melissa Data Corporation in Rancho Santa Margarita, California. Youth in grades 6-12 in Huron County public school districts were used as a sample for the youth survey. For more information on participating districts and schools, see Appendix IV. Using the U.S. Census Bureau data, it was determined that approximately 6,469 youth ages 12-18 years old lived in Huron County. A sample size of 363 youth was needed to ensure a 95% confidence interval with a corresponding 5% margin of error. Students were randomly selected and surveyed in the schools. Children ages 0-11 residing in Huron County were used as the sampling frames for the surveys. Using U.S. Census Bureau data, it was determined that 10,029 children ages 0-11 resided in Huron County. The investigators conducted a power analysis to determine what sample size was needed to ensure a 95% confidence level with corresponding confidence interval of 5% (i.e., we can be 95% sure that the “true” population responses are within a 5% margin of error). Because many of the items were identical between the 0-5 and 6-11 surveys, the responses were combined to analyze data for children 0-11. The sample size required to generalize to children aged 0-11 was 370. The random sample of mailing addresses of parents from Huron County was obtained from Melissa Data Corporation in Rancho Santa Margarita, California.

As with all county assessments, it is important to consider the findings in light of all possible limitations. First, the Huron County adult assessment had a high response rate. However, if any important differences existed between the respondents and the non-respondents regarding the questions asked, this would represent a threat to the external validity of the results (the generalizability of the results to the population of Huron County). If there were little to no differences between respondents and non-respondents, then this would not be a limitation. Furthermore, while the survey was sent to random households in Huron County, those responding to the survey were more likely to be older. For example, only 13 respondents were under the age of 30. While weightings are applied during calculations to help account for this, it still presents a potential limitation (to the extent that the responses from these 13 individuals are substantively different from the majority of Huron County residents under the age of 30). Therefore, the less than 30 population was not included in the age breakdown in the graphs throughout the report.

It is also important to note that although several questions were asked using the same wording as the CDC questionnaires and the NSCH questionnaire, the adult and parent data collection method differed. CDC adult data and NSCH child data were collected using a set of questions from the total question bank, and adults were asked the questions over the telephone rather than as a mail survey. The youth CDC survey was administered in schools in a similar fashion as this county health assessment. Finally, this survey asked parents questions regarding their young children. Should enough parents feel compelled to respond in a socially desirable manner which is not consistent with reality, this would represent a threat to the internal validity of the results.

External sources

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- Huron County Health Partners' 2017 Huron County Health Assessment

Collaborating partners

The hospital collaborated with the following organizations as part of the process of conducting the needs assessment:

- Firelands Counseling and Recovery Services
- Fisher-Titus Medical Center
- Huron County Health Partners
- Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio
- Huron County Public Health
- Huron County Commissioners
- Huron County Mental Health and Addiction Services (MHAS) Board
- Huron County Schools (School districts of Bellevue, Monroeville, New London, Norwalk, South Central, Western Reserve and Willard; St. Paul High and Immaculate Conception)
- National Alliance of Mental Illness (NAMI) of Huron County
- The Bellevue Hospital
- University of Toledo

Community input

T.R. §1.501(r)-3(b)(6)(iii)

No written comments were received on the previously completed CHNA.

From the beginning phases of the Huron County CHNA, community leaders were actively engaged in the planning process and helped define the content, scope and sequence of the project. Active engagement of community members throughout the planning process is regarded as an important step in completing a valid needs assessment. Under the leadership of the Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio, the survey questions were drafted and reviewed in a series of meetings with the planning committee from Huron County.



Local community agencies were invited to participate in the health assessment process, including choosing questions for the surveys, providing local data, reviewing draft reports, planning the community event, releasing the data and setting priorities. The needs of the population, especially those who are medically under-served, low-income, minority or face a chronic disease, were taken into account through a sample methodology that surveyed these populations and over-sampled minority populations. In addition, the organizations that serve these populations participated in the health assessment and community planning process, including the Huron County Public Health, Fisher-Titus Medical Center, Mercy Health — Willard Hospital, The Bellevue Hospital and Norwalk Area United Fund.

The 2017-2019 Community Health Improvement Plan was drafted by agencies and service providers with Huron County and was shared at a community meeting on July, 2017. The committee reviewed many sources of information concerning the health and social challenges that Huron County adults, youth and children may be facing. They determined priority issues which, if addressed, could improve future outcomes, determined gaps in current in programming and policies and examined best practices and solutions.

Organizations providing input

Organization providing input	Nature and extent of input	Medically under-served, low-income or minority populations represented by organization
Bellevue City School District	Participated in the 2017 Huron County Health Assessment	Children and youth
City of Norwalk	Input with survey questions and discussion	Community at-large
Community Action Commission of Erie, Huron and Richland Counties, Inc.	Input with survey questions and discussion	Under-served, low-income and minority populations
Firelands Counseling and Recovery Services	Input with survey questions, discussion and identifying priorities	Those with mental health and substance abuse issues
Fisher-Titus Medical Center	Input with survey questions and discussion	Many populations
Hospital Council of Northwest Ohio	Facilitated for CHNA for Huron County	Community at-large



Huron County Mental Health and Addiction Services (MHAS) Board	Input with survey questions and discussion	Those with mental health and substance abuse issues
Huron County Family and Children First Council	Input with survey questions and discussion	Families and children/youth
Huron County Public Health	Input with survey questions, discussion and identifying priorities	Community at-large
Monroeville Local Schools	Participated in the 2017 Huron County Health Assessment	Children and youth
National Alliance of Mental Illness (NAMI) of Huron County	Input with survey questions and discussion	Those with mental health issues
Parochial schools of Huron County	Participated in the 2017 Huron County Health Assessment	Children and youth
New London Local Schools	Participated in the 2017 Huron County Health Assessment	Children and youth
Norwalk City School District	Participated in the 2017 Huron County Health Assessment	Children and youth
Norwalk's Ernsthansen Recreation Center	Input with survey questions and discussion	Community at-large
South Central Local Schools	Participated in the 2017 Huron County Health Assessment	Children and youth
The Bellevue Hospital	Input with survey questions and discussion	Many populations
Western Reserve Local Schools	Participated in the 2017 Huron County Health Assessment	Children and youth
Willard City Schools	Participated in the 2017 Huron County Health Assessment	Children and youth



Executive summary: Significant health needs

T.R. §1.501(r)-3(b)(4)

MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTION

Capacity and adequacy of service levels

- In 2017, 4% of Huron County adults considered attempting suicide. Eleven percent (11%) of adults felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing usual activities.
- Huron County adults dealt with stress in the following ways: talked to someone they trust (40%), prayer/meditation (37%), slept (37%), ate more than normal (33%), listened to music (32%), exercised (31%), worked on a hobby (30%), worked (26%), drank alcohol (15%), smoked tobacco (9%), ate less than normal (8%), took it out on others (7%), used prescription drugs as prescribed (3%), used illegal drugs (1%), misused prescription drugs (<1%), and other ways (11%).

Current service providers

Mercy Health hospitals provide clinical counselors, SBIRT trainers, physicians and practice managers to address mental health needs. The hospital also provides mental health education programs to physicians and employees. Providers at Willard Hospital are alert to mental health problems and provide referrals when appropriate. Other current service providers available to address the mental health needs of the community include Huron County Public Health, Firelands Counseling and Recovery Services of Huron County, Fisher-Titus Medical Center, Huron County Board of Health, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and Medscape.

PHYSICAL HEALTH

Capacity and adequacy of service levels

- The 2017 health assessment has identified that 8% of Huron County adults had been diagnosed with diabetes, increasing to 23% of those over the age of 65. The 2015 BRFSS reports an Ohio prevalence of 11% and U.S. prevalence of 10%. Seven percent (7%) of adults had been diagnosed with pre-diabetes.
- Diabetics were using the following to treat their diabetes: checking blood sugar (56%), 6-month checkup with provider (55%), diet control (54%), checking A1C annually (52%), diabetes pills (46%), annual vision exam (41%),



checking their feet (35%), exercise (33%), insulin (24%), injectable (11%), taking a class (8%), and dental exam (7%).

- Huron County adults diagnosed with diabetes also had one or more of the following characteristics or conditions: 91% were obese or overweight, 72% had been diagnosed with high blood pressure, 64% had been diagnosed with high blood cholesterol.
- The 2017 Huron County Health Assessment found that 4% of adults had survived a heart attack and 4% had survived a stroke at some time in their life. Forty percent (40%) of Huron County adults were obese, 36% had high blood pressure, 31% had high blood cholesterol, and 15% were smokers, four known risk factors for heart disease and stroke. Heart disease accounted for 22% of all Huron County adult deaths.

Current Service Providers

Mercy Health — Willard Hospital offers programs to address the personal wellness needs of the community, including a dietitian, physicians, nursing staff and the Complete Health Improvement Program (CHIP). Also offer a Mercy Get Fit Program for Fourth, Fifth and Sixth graders. Which offers a variety of outdoor activities and sports for the children. Additional current service providers include Fisher-Titus Medical Center, The Bellevue Hospital, City of Norwalk Parks and Recreation department (including the Friday Night Fun Night program), Huron County Public Health (including the Couch to 5K program), Safe Routes to School (SRTS) committee, Ohio Department of Transportation, Ohio Action for Healthy Kids' Game On! program, Firelands Rails to Trails, Inc., New London-Greenwich Rail Trail, Inc., Bellevue City Parks and Willard City Schools. Parents and other community members are also involved in promoting personal wellness.

INJURY AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION

Capacity and adequacy of service levels

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), “Injury and violence affect everyone, regardless of age, race, or economic status. In the first half of life, more Americans die from violence and injuries — such as motor vehicle crashes, falls, or homicides — than from any other cause, including cancer, HIV, or the flu” (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2017). In most recent national vital statistics data (2016), unintentional injuries were the third leading cause of death in the U.S., up one spot from 2015 (Kochanek, Murphy, Xu, Arias, 2017).



Although many people may accept unintentional injuries and violence as “accidents” or “part of life,” violence and injuries are many times preventable. Categories of Violence and Injury may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Injuries, including traumatic brain injuries, spinal cord injuries, poisoning deaths, etc.
- Unintentional injuries, including motor vehicle crashes, pedestrian injuries, pedal cyclist injuries, fall-related injuries, suffocation, drowning, sports/recreation injuries, residential fires, etc.
- Violence, including homicides, firearm injuries, physical assaults, bullying, weapons, child abuse and neglect, sexual violence, sexual/non-sexual intimate partner violence, self-harm, etc.
- Nearly half (48%) of youth had been bullied in the past year. Twenty-five percent (25%) of youth had purposefully hurt themselves at some point in their lives. Six percent (6%) of youth did not go to school on one or more days because they did not feel safe at school or on their way to or from school.
- In the past month, youth drivers did the following while driving: wore a seatbelt (98%), ate (51%), talked on their cell phone (39%), drove while tired or fatigued (38%), texted (29%), used their cell phone other than for talking or texting (27%), used marijuana (3%), drank alcohol (2%), read (1%), used illegal drugs (1%), and applied makeup (1%). No one reported misusing prescription drugs.

Current service providers

Huron County Health Department provides the car seat program. Huron County Local Schools anti bullying protocols. Huron County Public Health, Ohio Traffic Safety Office, Ohio State Highway Patrol, Local Law Enforcement, Huron County Safe Communities Coalition, Huron County Board of Mental Health and Addiction Services, Miriam House, Huron County Job and Family Services, The Domestic Violence Shelter, Fisher-Titus Medical Center, The Bellevue Hospital, Mercy Health – Willard Hospital, Food banks and non-food banks, Daycares/childcare centers, Faith-based community, Farmers, Municipalities, Mental Health Agencies.

Prioritization of health needs


Over 50 key leaders —representing public health, law enforcement, schools, churches and government and social service agencies — and other community members attended the public release of the community health needs assessment. At the event, attendees participated in focus groups and priorities were chosen for Huron County to focus on. Participants were invited to join the strategic planning process through the data surveillance work group, resource assessment work group or the gap analysis and strategic planning work group.



Local community agencies were invited to participate in the health assessment process, including choosing questions for the surveys, providing local data, reviewing draft reports, planning the community event, releasing the data and setting priorities. The needs of the population, especially those who are medically under-served, low-income, a minority or facing chronic disease, were taken into account through a sample methodology that surveyed these populations and over-sampled minority populations. In addition, the organizations that serve these populations participated in the health assessment and community planning process, including Huron County Public Health, Fisher-Titus Medical Center, Mercy Health — Willard Hospital, The Bellevue Hospital and Norwalk Area United Fund.

Committee members of the Community Health Improvement Plan, organized by Huron County Public Health, reviewed many sources of information regarding the health and social challenges that Huron County adults, youth and children may be facing. They determined priority issues which, if addressed, could improve future outcomes, determined gaps in current programming and policies and examined best practices and solutions.

To facilitate the Community Health Improvement Process, Huron County Public Health and local hospitals invited key community leaders to participate in an organized process of strategic planning to improve the health of residents of the county. The Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) process was used. Beginning in December 2016. Huron County Health Partners met and completed the following planning steps:

1. Initial meeting: Reviewed process and timeline; finalized committee members; created or reviewed vision
 2. Choosing priorities: Used quantitative and qualitative data to prioritize target areas
 3. Ranking priorities: Ranked community health problems based on magnitude, seriousness of consequences and feasibility of correcting
 4. Resource assessment: Determined existing programs, services and activities in the community that address the priority target impact areas and looked at the number of programs that address each outcome, the geographic area served and the prevention programs and interventions
 5. Forces of change and community themes and strengths: Administered open-ended questions to committee on community themes and strengths
 6. Gap analysis: Determined existing discrepancies between community needs and viable community resources to address local priorities; identified strengths, weaknesses and evaluation strategies; and identified strategic actions
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7. Local public health assessment: Reviewed the local public health system assessment with committee
8. Best practices: Reviewed best practices, proven strategies, evidence continuum and feasibility continuum
9. Draft plan: Reviewed all steps taken and recommended actions based on one or more of the following: enhancing existing efforts, implementing new programs or services, building infrastructure, implementing evidence-based practices and the feasibility of implementation

The Huron County Health Improvement Plan was presented to the community on July 2017.

Prioritized health needs

Based on all of the above information and processes, the prioritized health needs of the community served by the hospital are listed below.

MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTION

Mental health needs can be improved through prevention by ensuring access to appropriate quality mental health services. An increase in substance abuse prevention and education and enforcement of laws is believed to reduce substance abuse in adults and youth. Eleven percent (11%) of Huron County adults felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing usual activities, increasing to 29% of those with incomes less than \$25,000. Four percent (4%) of Huron County adults considered attempting suicide in the past year. Nearly one-third (29%) of youth reported they felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities, increasing to 42% of females (YRBS reported 26% for Ohio in 2013 and 30% for the U.S. in 2015). In the past year, 7% of youth had attempted suicide. Four percent (4%) of youth had made more than one attempt. Ten percent (10%) of high school youth (grades 9-12) had attempted suicide in the past year. The 2015 YRBS reported a suicide attempt prevalence rate of 9% for U.S. youth and a 2013 YRBS rate of 6% for Ohio youth.

PHYSICAL HEALTH

Huron County has identified a need to promote health, reduce chronic disease and promote physical activity opportunities through environment, education and programming. Enhancing/expanding physical education classes as part of a multi-component school-based obesity prevention intervention has also been shown to increase physical activity and improve health. There is strong evidence that improving access to places for physical activity increases physical activity and improves physical fitness, and that design and land-

use policies including mixed-use development increases physical activity. The 2017 health assessment has identified that 8% of Huron County adults had been diagnosed with diabetes, increasing to 23% of those over the age of 65. The 2015 BRFSS reports an Ohio prevalence of 11% and U.S. prevalence of 10%. Seven percent (7%) of adults had been diagnosed with pre-diabetes.

The 2017 Huron County Health Assessment found that 4% of adults had survived a heart attack and 4% had survived a stroke at some time in their life. Forty percent (40%) of Huron County adults were obese, 36% had high blood pressure, 31% had high blood cholesterol, and 15% were smokers, four known risk factors for heart disease and stroke. Heart disease accounted for 22% of all Huron County adult deaths

INJURY AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION

Although many people may accept unintentional injuries and violence as “accidents” or “part of life,” violence and injuries are many times preventable. To prevent unintentional injuries and violence, and reduce their consequences. Youth drivers did the following while driving: wore a seatbelt (98%), ate (51%), talked on their cell phone (39%), drove while tired or fatigued (38%), texted (29%), used their cell phone other than for talking or texting (27%), used marijuana (3%), drank alcohol (2%), read (1%), used illegal drugs (1%), and applied makeup (1%). No one reported misusing prescription drugs.

Resources available

MENTAL HEALTH AND ADDICTION

Mercy Health hospitals offer resources to address the mental health needs of the community. This includes clinical counselors, SBIRT trainers, physicians and practice managers. The hospitals also provide mental health education programs to physicians and employees. Providers at Mercy Health Willard Hospital are alert to mental health problems and provide referrals when appropriate. The Huron County Mental Health and Addiction Services (MHAS) Board also offers mental health resources. Resources available to address the mental health and substance abuse needs of the community include Mercy Health — Mercy Health Willard Hospital, Firelands Counseling and Recovery Center, Family Life Counseling, Fisher-Titus Medical Center, The Bellevue Hospital, Willard and Norwalk City School Districts and Norwalk, Willard and Bellevue police departments, Teen Challenge of the Firelands in Willard, House of Hope Willard and Starting Point.



PHYSICAL HEALTH

Resources available to address the personal wellness needs of the community include Mercy Health — Willard Hospital, Huron County Public Health, Fisher-Titus Medical Center, The Bellevue Hospital, the Ohio State University Huron County Extension Office and Master Gardener Volunteer program, Second Harvest Food Bank, Norwalk City School District, Willard City Schools and American Heart Association.

INJURY AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION

Huron County Safe Communities Grant, Free trainings through the Family Safety and Healing, Willard Schools bullying program, Willard Schools mentorship program, HCPH's Care Seat and Baby Sleep Safe programs, Bellevue City Schools bullying and suicide prevention programming, School vulnerability checks and threat assessment protocols, Traffic safety blitzes, Hospital trauma coordinators, The Domestic Violence Shelter, Fisher-Titus helmet distribution program, Children's Advocacy Center, Start Talking Now Program, Reach Our Youth, Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.), Victims assistance Multi-Disciplinary Intervention Team (MDIT), Norwalk Police Department's provision of active shooter programs Non-abusive physical and psychological intervention (NAPPI) training for Mercy Willard staff, Non-violent crisis intervention (NVCII) training for Firelands Counseling and Recovery Services staff, Batterers Intervention Program (BIP) through Firelands Behavioral Health, Anger management groups through Firelands Counseling and Recovery Services, Family Life Counseling Impact Program through Family Life Counseling, Project Child Safe, Safety Town, Bike Rodeos (in Norwalk, Willard), Huron County Help Me Grow.



Progress on Health Priorities Identified in the 2016 Health Needs Assessment

MENTAL AND HEALTH AND ADDICTION

Initiative	Impact
Collaboration and partnerships	Beginning in January 2016, Willard Hospital partnered with Firelands Counseling and Recovery Center to provide mental health services in clinic space at Willard Hospital. This partnership makes mental health services more accessible to our residents in the community. Firelands Counseling and Recovery Center also partnered to introduce a SBIRT treatment program at the Willard Hospital emergency department and Mercy primary care offices. The SBIRT program continues to be utilized in the emergency department and all Mercy Primary Care offices, screening thousands of patients each year.

TO IMPROVE PHYSICAL HEALTH BY INCREASING EXERCISE AND IMPROVING NUTRITION HABITS

Initiative	Impact
Complete Health Improvement Program	Mercy Health began the Complete Health Improvement Program in 2014. Two nine-week sessions are offered per year, and teach behavior changes and self-discovery learning tools to help participants make multifaceted lifestyle changes with the goal of reducing chronic disease. No participants for 2017. In 2018 there were 8 participants attending the two nine-week sessions and in 2019 10 participants attended the two nine-week sessions.
Migrant Camp Outreach	The Migrant Camp Outreach program provides lab screenings and preventative health. Willard Hospital provides lab screenings at the migrant camps.
Game on Program	The program began in 2014 and addresses the issue of childhood obesity. The kindergarten students are taught healthy eating and exercise habits once a month for 30 minutes throughout the school year. The kindergarten students are given a healthy snack at each session.



INJURY AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION

Initiative	Impact
Collaboration and Partnerships	Willard Hospital is in partnership with Willard City Schools' mentoring program for at-risk 5th-graders. Volunteer mentors from the hospital and community agencies take 30 minutes per week to help their student with homework, provide support and good listening skills and build a healthy relationship. This program has been very successful in our community and is an excellent way to make a positive difference, keeping these students on the right path.
Educational Program, Bullying	Mercy Health Willard sponsored along with the Willard Police Department a speaker on anti-bullying and anti-drug use.

