2016 Community Health Needs Assessment
Williamson County, TN
Health Is:

- A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity

- Source: World Health Organization
Countywide initiative started in 2009
Engages adults and children to be physically active at least 60 minutes per day

2015 Results:
- More than 6,500 children, parents and teachers participated
- 13,710,901 minutes of activity logged
- Over 200 county government employees participated
Substance Abuse: WC Anti-Drug Coalition

• Multi-agency partnership started in 2012

• Grant funding supports initiatives targeting:
  – tobacco use
  – alcohol use
  – prescription drug use

• Activities include:
  – Drug takebacks
  – Anti-tobacco messaging
  – Alcohol compliance checks
Why are we here?

- Affordable Care Act requirement for non-profit hospitals
- Partnered with Williamson County Health Department
- Review findings of most recent health assessment
- Collectively identify needs for Williamson County
Approach

• Reviewed publically available community health data
• Interviewed key stakeholders
• Conducted listening sessions
• Special attention to underserved, low-income, minority populations
• Convened today’s summit to identify needs
• Review needs for development of Implementation Strategy
Agenda

• Welcome
• Review Findings
  – Secondary Data
  – Interviews
  – Listening Sessions
• Exercise 1 : Identification of Health Needs
• Exercise 2 : Resources, Gaps, Goals
• Report Out
Findings from Secondary Data Review
Williamson County, TN
Determinants of Health

Health Outcomes

Health Behaviors (30%)
- Tobacco Use
- Diet & Exercise
- Alcohol & Drugs
- Sexual Activity

Clinical Care (20%)
- Access to Care
- Quality of Care

Social and Economic Factors (40%)
- Education
- Employment
- Income
- Social Support
- Safety

Physical Environment (10%)
- Air & Water
- Housing & Transit

Health Factors

Policies and Programs
• Used publically available data

• Considered indicator recommendations of Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

• Review of VUMC 2013 CHNA
Demographics and Socioeconomic Status

Social & Natural Environment

Access to Health Care

Health Status
  • Morbidity/Mortality
  • Birth Outcomes
  • Preventative Care/Risk Factor Behaviors
  • Infectious Diseases
  • Mental & Emotional Health

Other Community Assessments
## Demographics: Williamson County

### 2014 Population Estimate: 205,225

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Williamson Co.</th>
<th>Tennessee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population change 2010 – 2014</td>
<td>+12.0%</td>
<td>+3.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree (25+)</td>
<td>52.8%</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty Level</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Household Income</td>
<td>$89,779</td>
<td>$44,298</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Williamson County has Fewer Low-Income Households, and More High Income Households than the State Average.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2013 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates
Population Below the Poverty Level

ACS 2009-13

Williamson Co. 5.7%
Tennessee 17.7%
United States 15.4%


Informal Text:

Children (Age 0-17)
Below 200% Poverty Level

Williamson Co. 16.8%
Tennessee 49.2%
United States 43.8%

Children Below 200% FPL

> 56%
47.1 – 56%
38.1 – 47%
<38.1%

Demographic Changing Populations

Adults 40-64 make up the largest percentage of the population (nearly 40%)

Seniors are projected to be the fastest growing age group over the next decade

2014 - 2024 Population Change by Age

Source: EMSI

- Preschool (0 to 4): 11,979 (+2,507)
- School Age (5 to 19): 48,174 (+1,284)
- Young Adult (20 to 39): 41,879 (+7,328)
- Adult (40 to 64): -2,337 (+76,088)
- Senior (65 +): 23,366 (+13,572)

Source: Williamson County Chamber of Commerce 2015 Trends Report
Williamson County has the highest college entrance rate in the State (79%).

Projected Population and Job Growth (2015, 2025, 2035)

Source: Nashville Metro Planning Organization, Population and Employment Forecast
41%
Of Workers Commute Alone for more than 30 minutes per day

Source: Williamson County Chamber of Commerce 2015 Trends Report
Transportation Commuting Patterns

Source: US Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Communities Survey; Williamson County Chamber of Commerce (% based on place of residence workforce)
Summary

- Strong growth in population and prosperity

- Educational attainment is high, and improving

- Despite widespread prosperity, many residents - particularly children - face poverty and other financial stress

- People spend a lot of time in their vehicles
Social & Natural Environment

- Housing
- Neighborhood Safety
- Access to Healthy Food
- Air
## Affordable Housing 2013

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Williamson Co.</th>
<th>Tennessee</th>
<th>US</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homeownership rate</td>
<td>81.3%</td>
<td>67.8%</td>
<td>64.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median household income</td>
<td>$89,779</td>
<td>$44,298</td>
<td>$53,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median value of owner-occupied housing</td>
<td>$334,900</td>
<td>$139,200</td>
<td>$176,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House value : Income</td>
<td>3.7 : 1</td>
<td>3.1 : 1</td>
<td>3.3 : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost Burdened Households</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
<td>31.0%</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost Burdened Renters</td>
<td>43.6%</td>
<td>45.9%</td>
<td>48.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Violent Crime Rate
Per 100,000 population

USA
199

TN
621

Williamson County
124

Best 10% of US Counties
59

Domestic Violence
2014 Rate per 1,000

Williamson Co: 3.0 / 1000
Tennessee: 11.6 / 1000

Food Insecurity Rate
Feeding America 2012

Air Pollution and Lung Disease

Estimated Number Suffering from Lung Disease
Williamson County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Estimated Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pediatric Asthma</td>
<td>4,434</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Asthma</td>
<td>10,757</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPD</td>
<td>13,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung Cancer</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: 2015 County Health Rankings, American Lung Association – Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease
Air Pollution
Fine particles per cubic meter, daily average

Source: 2015 County Health Rankings
• Despite relative wealth, many are burdened with housing costs
• Lower rates of violent crime than the state, but far below the best 10% of US counties
• Many experience food insecurity, particularly children
• Air pollution, and its impacts on the respiratory health of children and adults, is a regional problem
Access to Health Care

- Provider availability
- Insurance coverage
### Williamson Provider Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Williamson</th>
<th>Best 10% US Counties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Care</td>
<td>699:1</td>
<td>1045:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental</td>
<td>1362:1</td>
<td>1377:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health</td>
<td>751:1</td>
<td>386:1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Source
2015 County Health Rankings
Uninsured Rate
2013

- USA: 13%
- TN: 13%
- Williamson County: 7%

Source: County Data - Enroll America, State and National Data – Kaiser Family Foundation - http://kff.org/other/state-indicator/total-population/
• High provider rate for Primary Care and Dental

• Mental health provider rate is lower than top 10% of US Counties

• Uninsured rate is low
Health Status

• Morbidity/Mortality
  – Causes of Death
  – Years of Potential Life Lost
• Birth Outcomes
• Preventative Care/Risk Factor Behaviors
• Mental & Emotional Health
Percentage of Deaths
Williamson County (2013)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alzheimer’s Disease</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidents</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung Disease</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza / Pneumonia</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nephritis</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other [23]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Premature Death
Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLLLs) (<age 75), per 100k population (2013)

- Williamson County: 3862
- Tennessee: 8636
- United States: 6605

Premature Death
Percentage of Years of Potential Life Lost (YPLLs), by Leading Cause

Cancer Deaths in Williamson County
By type, adults ages 45-74 (1999-2013)

Lung Cancer has been the leading cause of cancer deaths in Williamson County for adults between ages 45-74.

Source: CDC Wonder
Heart Disease Death Rates in Tennessee
Disparities by Race, Gender

Rates of Heart Disease Death are Falling, particularly for women and non-white men

White Male
Female (all)
Black Male

Alzheimer’s Disease, Tennessee
By Age, Gender (1999-2013)

Women Face Higher Risk of Alzheimer’s than Men, Making up Nearly 3 out of 4 Cases in Tennessee

Source: CDC Wonder
Males (84 per 100k) are more than twice as likely as females (35 per 100k) to die from unintentional injuries.
Suicide Deaths, Risk in Tennessee
By Age (1999-2013)

Source: CDC Wonder
People live longer, healthier lives than most other Tennesseans, and that is reflected in the leading causes of death.

Cancer is, by far, the leading cause of potential life lost.

The percentage of premature death from suicide is above the national average.
Birth Outcomes

- Infant Mortality
- Low Birth Weight
Infant Mortality in the United States
Racial Disparities since 1915

Source: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality Data; 1900–1967, CDC Wonder
US Rank Infant Mortality

#1-60, worldwide

Infant Mortality
International Comparison

- Williamson
- Tennessee
- United States

France (3.3)
Hong Kong (2.7)
Czech Republic (2.6)
Monaco (1.8)

Infant Death Rate / 1000 births

Source: TN Dept of Health, Division of Policy, Planning and Assessment, Office of Health Stats; National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol 64 No1 Jan 15, 2015; KIDS Count
Birth Outcomes
2013

- Very Low Birthweight (%): Williamson 0.6, Tennessee 1.6, United States 1.4
- Low Birthweight (%): Williamson 6.7, Tennessee 9.1, United States 8
- Infant Death Rate / 1000 births: Williamson 3.3, Tennessee 6.8, United States 6

Source: TN Dept of Health, Division of Policy, Planning and Assessment, Office of Health Stats; National Bital Statics Reports, Vol 64 No1 Jan 15, 2015; KIDS Count
Teen Birth Rates; Ages 15-19, USA
Trend: 1991-2013

Birth Rate per 1000 women in Specified Group

Year
White

• Williamson County has the fourth lowest infant mortality of any county in the nation

• Birth outcomes puts us in line with much of western Europe
Preventative Care / Risk Factor Behaviors

- Wellbeing
- Tobacco Use
- Alcohol Abuse
- Obesity & Nutrition
- Vaccinations
Adults Reporting “Poor” or “Fair” Health (Age-adjusted)

Source: 2015 County Health Rankings, BFRSS, 2006-2012
Tobacco use is the most preventable cause of premature mortality and morbidity - TN Dept of Health

Source: 2015 County Health Rankings, Tennessee Department of Health, Division of Policy, Planning and Assessment, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, HealthyPeople2020.gov
State Recommendation on Excessive Drinking, for Williamson County:

Get 77 out of every 100 adults who currently drink to excess to stop drinking more than one (women) or two (men) drinks per day, on average.

Source: 2015 County Health Rankings, Tennessee Department of Health, 2015 Drive Your County to the Top Ten report: Williamson County
State Recommendation on Adult Obesity, for Williamson County:

Get 2 out of every 100 currently obese adults in the county to reduce their BMI below 30.

Source: Tennessee Department of Health, 2015 Drive Your County to the Top Ten report: Williamson County
24-Month Vaccinations
2014

Mid-Cumberland Region

77%

24 Month Olds, Fully Vaccinated (4:3:1:3*:3:1:4 Series)

73%

TN

The Mid-Cumberland Region Exceeds Healthy People 2020 Targets in 6 of 7 Leading Recommended Vaccinations at 24 months of age

Summary

- Williamson County residents generally report good health

- There are high rates of binge drinking

- Smoking rates are low, compared to the state and nation
Mental & Emotional Health

- Poor Mental Health Days
- Serious mental illness
Poor Mental Health Days (last 30 days) 2013

Source: 2015 County Health Rankings
Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in the past Year (18+), 2013

~5,700 Experience Serious Mental Illness

Serious Mental Illness (SMI)

- Schizophrenia
- Bipolar Disorder
- Schizoaffective Disorder
- Major Depressive Disorder

“Evidence has shown that mental disorders are strongly related to the occurrence of many chronic diseases, including diabetes, cancer, cardiovascular disease, asthma, and obesity and many risk behaviors for chronic disease; such as, physical inactivity, smoking, excessive drinking, and insufficient sleep.”

- Centers for Disease Control, Mental Health Basics
Other Community Assessments

- County Health Status Indicators
- TN Dept. of Health – Drive your County to the Top Ten
- United Way – Middle Tennessee State University
- Williamson Chamber of Commerce – Trends 2015
- Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Master Plan (2015)
- Housing Needs Assessment, City of Franklin; 2015,
Thank you / Questions
Findings From Interviews with Community Leaders
Methods: Interviews

• Interviewed community representatives and leaders with:
  – Focus on the broad interests of the community
  – Serving low-income, minority or underserved populations

• Sectors represented include: public health, government/public sector, health care, education, faith community, private foundations

• Interviews conducted in pairs by VUMC

• Closed and open-ended questions
• Interview protocol focused on health concerns, determinants of health, health systems issues, health assets

• Quantitative data (6 questions):
  – Entered in REDCap and analyzed using excel
  – “Other” responses recoded or analyzed separately

• Qualitative data (3 questions):
  – Thematic analysis conducted using team of 3 reviewers for each question
Interview Guide Focus Areas

• Health/Health Concerns
• Social Determinants
• Natural/social/structural environment
• Health status
• Health Care/Health System
• Health Behaviors

• ED Use, Assets, Action
Interview Guide Focus Areas

• Health/Health Concerns
• Social Determinants
• Natural/social/structural environment
• Health status
• Health Care/Health System
• Health Behaviors
• ED Use, Assets, Action
What are the Greatest Health and/or Health Care Concerns in Your Community? (n=20)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Leading Health Concerns</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mental and Emotional Health</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to Care</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing and Homelessness</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affordability of Care</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Respondents could select up to five response options. Answers with zero responses excluded from chart.
“What Socioeconomic and Demographic Factors Impact Health?” (n=20)

Respondents Could Select Up To Three Response Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>Socioeconomic / Demographic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Changing Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Travel Time to Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Health Insurance Coverage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Income - Wealth Dispersion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Language Barriers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“What Environmental Factors Impact Health?” (n=20)

- Housing and Homelessness: 60%
- Transportation: 55%
- Emergency Preparedness: 30%
- Rural/Suburban/Urban Setting: 25%

Respondents could select up to three response options.
“What Conditions and Diseases are Causing Illness and Death in Your Community?” (n=20)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conditions / Diseases</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emotional and Mental Health</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and Drug Abuse</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular Disease</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alzheimer’s Disease</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Respondents Could Select Up To Three Response Options
What Behaviors Have the Most Negative Impact on Health in your Community? (n=20)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Behavior</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol and Drug Abuse</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texting While Driving</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Violence</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adherence to Medical Regimen</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventative Care</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Abuse / Neglect</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immunizations / Vaccinations</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Education / Health Literacy</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullying</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unintentional Injury</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Respondents Could Select Up To Three Response Options
What Health System Factors Impact Health in Your Community? (n=20)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Affordability of Care</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access - Mental Health</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access - Oral/Dental</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access - Overall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ED for non-emergencies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation Barrier to Care</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provider Availability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Focused on Patient / Health</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Navigation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Prevention Focused</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cultural / Language Competency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access - Specialty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination of Care</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access - Preventative Care</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access - Perinatal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Disparities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Respondents Could Select Up To Three Response Options
“What **Reasons/Barriers Exist that Cause the Use of the ER for Non-emergencies?**” (n=20)

- **Health navigation and literacy**
  - Lack of understanding of what constitutes an emergency
  - Not knowing where or when to go for care

- **No Health Insurance – cost of care**
  - Can’t be turned away for failure to pay

- **Lack of relationship with primary care provider**
  - Lack of preventative care
  - Hours of operation & transportation to/from care
“What Community Assets Support Health and Well-being?” (n=20)

- Hospital & Healthcare system
  - Availability of walk-in clinics
  - Access to variety of health services

- Collaboration of non-profit organization and service providers
  - Local health department

- Parks & Recreational opportunities
  - Greenways
  - Fitness facilities
“What Priority Health Actions should Williamson County focus on?” (n=20)

• Expand access to care
  ▫ Insurance & care affordability

• Health education
  ▫ Connection to resources and understanding health system

• Healthy lifestyle support
  ▫ Focus on children and seniors

• Mental and Emotional health
Williamson Co. Interview Summary

- Mental and Emotional Health Is Important
  - Access to Mental and Emotional Health Services
  - Connection with Substance Abuse and Lifestyle Issues

- Hope, but also Frustration with Transportation, Walkability, and Connectedness

- The Cost of Living is Extremely High
  - Affordable Housing is Particularly Challenging for Many

- Resource Rich Community, Communication about Available Resources and Services Can Improve
Findings From Community Listening Sessions
• Two listening sessions held in collaboration with Williamson County Health Department
  – One English, One Spanish
• Moderated by VUMC staff
• Topics included community assets and issues, health and healthcare issues, preventable ER utilization, and priority actions
• Short survey to obtain participant demographic info
• Qualitative data: thematic analysis conducted using team of four reviewers
Demographics of Participants (n=16)

- 94% Female

- 47% English, 47% Spanish, 6% Portuguese

- 46% “Some college or two-year degree”, 38% “High School Graduate/GED”, 15% “8th grade or less”

- 75% Uninsured, 8% Insured, 17% Medicaid
“What Community Health Assets/Resources work well to support health and well-being?”

• Availability of Resources
  – Health Department
  – Schools
  – Community Activities and Programs
  – Parks and Recreational Facilities

• Good, safe place to live
“What are the Top Community Issues?”

- Affordable Housing
- Cost of Living
- Cost of Insurance / Coverage Gaps
- Hours and Availability of Clinics
  - Need for Specialty Care (Eye, Dental, Pediatric)
“What are the Greatest Health and/or Health Care Issues in your community?”

- Access to Care
- Access for undocumented community members to the Health Department.
- Transportation Barriers
- Navigation of the Health System is difficult, regardless of background
- Insufficient dental care for uninsured
“What Reasons/Barriers exist that cause the Use of ER for non-emergencies?”

- Can receive care even without insurance
- Access to a high level of care
- Not seen as a prevalent issue among Spanish speakers
“If you had a Magic Wand, what Priority Actions should your community focus on?”

• Affordable Health insurance
• Easier access to necessary medical and social services
• More specialty care
• Good sources of information for activities and service resources within the community
  – Available across multiple mediums
Williamson Co. Listening Session Summary

- Cost of Living is Extremely High
- Many Resources Available
- Access to Quality Insurance and Health Services is Challenging Due to both Cost and Complexity
- Need for Affordable Specialty Care
Limitations: Primary and Secondary Data

- **Interviews:**
  - Response categories on interview protocol for some questions not mutually exclusive
  - Variability in number of responses that respondents chose

- **Listening sessions:**
  - Representativeness of listening session participants
  - Potential language/cultural barriers

- **Secondary data:**
  - Source variability
  - Benchmarking not always available
Acknowledgements

• Williamson County Health Department
  – Director Cathy Montgomery
  – Yolanda Garcia, Interpreter
  – Carolina Tabares, Public Health Office Assistant
  – Lilia Marmol, Public Health Office Assistant

• Interviewees and Listening Session Participants

• Judi Knecht, TSU Student and Williamson County Resident

• Dr. Bob Dittus, Vanderbilt
Questions/Discussion
Exercise 1: Identification of Health Needs

Identification of Health Needs

- Please write down 3 Health Needs
  - 1 per sticky note

- Place sticky note on white paper
Exercise 2: Resources, Gaps, Goals

- Work in groups
- Worksheets at tables
- Groups will need:
  - Facilitator
  - Recorder
  - Reporter
Thank you to all!!