From the Health Commissioner...

The Community Health Improvement Plan

Our vision for Montgomery County is a “Healthy, Safe and Thriving Community.” As a framework for that vision we believe that all Montgomery County residents should have equal access to resources that promote a healthy lifestyle, an environment that promotes health and wellness, social support and community connections, and knowledge about healthy choices and behaviors.

Throughout our 2015 Annual Report you will see examples of how Public Health - Dayton & Montgomery County is committed to making measurable improvements in the health of our community.

As part of an ongoing community health improvement process, community partners from various organizations worked together in 2015 to develop Montgomery County’s Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP). The CHIP provides the framework for mobilizing community action through partnerships to improve the health of all residents, particularly our most vulnerable citizens.

Health priorities selected by partners for the CHIP were based on data presented in the 2014 Community Health Assessment (CHA). The CHA summarized the health status of Montgomery County residents and included data on overall health, behavioral health risks, health outcomes, the built environment and access to medical and dental care.

Three data-driven health priorities were identified: chronic disease prevention, birth outcomes, and behavioral health. Our community shares ownership of these complex public health problems and will need diverse community engagement to show improvement.

Better alignment of our efforts and resources across sectors will be essential to meeting the goals established for each health priority. By working together, we can improve the health of the citizens we serve and achieve our vision of Montgomery County as a healthy, safe and thriving community! Together, we begin moving forward today.

Jeff Cooper
Montgomery County Health Commissioner
The development of the Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP) began in July of 2015 with an initial meeting of the CHIP Steering Committee. The final three priorities chosen by the Stakeholders for the Montgomery County CHIP were: Birth Outcomes, Chronic Disease Prevention, and Behavioral Health.

**Vision Statement**

**Montgomery County:**
A healthy, safe and thriving community!

We believe that all residents of Montgomery County should have:

- equal access to resources that promote a healthy lifestyle
- an environment that promotes health and wellness
- social support and community connections
- knowledge about healthy choices and behaviors

**Priority 1**
Birth Outcomes

**Priority 2**
Chronic Disease Prevention

**Priority 3**
Behavioral Health

“Heart disease, cancer, stroke, and type 2 diabetes, are among the most preventable of all health problems. A healthy diet, regular exercise, eliminating tobacco, and avoiding too much alcohol are things we can all do to help prevent chronic diseases.”

Jeff Cooper, Montgomery County Health Commissioner

**Why Disease Prevention is So Important.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Total Deaths</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td>1200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accidents</td>
<td>600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease</td>
<td>400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stroke</td>
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<td>Alzheimer’s Disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
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<td>Influenza and Pneumonia</td>
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</table>

Leading Causes of Death in Montgomery County 2015
Births Outcomes

The infant mortality rate (IMR) is the number of babies per 1,000 born who die before their first birthday. IMR is an important indicator of overall community health. In Montgomery County the IMR for Black babies is almost three times higher than the rate for White babies.

2015 Preliminary Data:

- Black – 12.2 deaths per 1,000 live births
- White – 4.3 deaths per 1,000 live births

A baby being born prematurely is a major cause of infant death. A full-term birth is 39 weeks. Babies born before 39 weeks have additional health risks. In 2015, the Montgomery County Infant Mortality Coalition and Think for Two Ohio Equity Institute Dayton - Montgomery County partnered to expand support and promotion of two interventions that can lower the number of babies born too early.

CenteringPregnancy® - involves group prenatal care appointments that include health assessment, education, and support. This often empowers pregnant women to choose healthier behaviors, and results in healthier birth outcomes, such as more babies born full-term.

Progesterone therapy - involves administering the pregnancy hormone that helps prevent early labor. This can help some pregnant women who have previously had a baby born premature, or who have a short cervix diagnosis.

Life Stages Samaritan Centers for Women and Five Rivers Center for Women's Health are Dayton sites where pregnant women can access these interventions to prevent premature births. Each site now has over 100 women completing CenteringPregnancy® each year. Each site continues to increase Centering® group capacity.

Life Stages has seven CenteringPregnancy® groups, and plans to add more as they open a second location. Five Rivers has nine CenteringPregnancy® groups. For progesterone treatment, both sites have fully implemented universal screening to identify eligible women, and begin treatment as soon as possible.

Support of the two prematurity reduction interventions is reflected in the Montgomery County Community Health Improvement Plan (CHIP).

CHIP Priority 1: Birth Outcomes

- Goal 1 – Reduce preterm births.
- Goal 2 – Reduce substance misuse in pregnant women and mothers of infants.
- Goal 3 – Reduce infant mortality racial disparity.

The infant mortality rate (IMR) is an important indicator of overall community health. In Montgomery County the IMR for Black babies is almost three times higher than the rate for White babies.
Chronic Disease Prevention

In the United States, seven of the top ten causes of death are due to a chronic disease. Within Montgomery County, 52% of deaths are due to heart disease, cancer, diabetes, or stroke.

Obesity, poor nutrition, lack of exercise, and tobacco use are all risk factors for chronic diseases. Among adults in Montgomery County, 65% are obese or overweight and almost 25% currently smoke. Many communities are located within food deserts or low-income areas that lack access to affordable fruits, vegetables, and whole grains available in large grocery stores.

Chronic diseases are more common or severe in minorities. The death rate for heart disease in Black men is more than 1.5 times higher than the overall heart disease death rate in the county. Diabetes is the third leading cause of death for Blacks, but the seventh leading cause of death for Whites. In addition, minorities in Montgomery County have a higher prevalence of smoking, poor nutrition, physical inactivity, and obesity than Whites.

Risk factors for many chronic diseases begin early in life, but evidence shows that making dietary and lifestyle changes may prevent disease progression and premature death. Public Health is working with many community organizations to implement new programs and policies that focus on the risk factors of chronic disease. Public Health wants to ensure that all residents have access to safe recreational facilities and healthy food options regardless of their zip code. The goal is to “make the healthy choice, the easy choice” for all Montgomery County residents.

CHIP Priority 2: Chronic Disease Prevention

Goal 1 – Increase access to safe physical activity opportunities.

Goal 2 – Increase access to healthy foods.

Goal 3 – Decrease tobacco use.

Goal 4 – Increase physical activity and healthy eating in children.

Among adults in Montgomery County, 65% are obese or overweight and almost 25% currently smoke.
Behavioral Health

In the United States approximately 8% of people suffer from substance abuse. Drug overdose remains the leading cause of injury-related death. Unintentional drug overdose deaths in Montgomery County have reached epidemic proportions. In 2015, 259 unintentional drug overdose deaths occurred in Montgomery County. Illicit fentanyl has substantially contributed to the increase in deaths.

Mental Illness:

It is estimated that 18% of Americans age 18 and over experience some sort of mental illness, and by 2020 depression will be the second leading cause of disability throughout the world. Eight out of 100 Montgomery County residents (7.8%) had suffered from a major depressive episode in the last year. Residents reported an average of 4.2 poor mental health days a month.

Substance abuse and mental illness are both diseases that are common and recurrent. These disorders can coexist and are recognized as serious problems. While people continue to suffer from substance abuse and/or mental illness, the majority (55.8%) do not receive any treatment. This can lead to poor health habits, inadequate physical activity and poor nutrition. People who suffer from substance abuse and/or mental illness die decades earlier than the average person, mostly from untreated and preventable chronic illnesses.

In 2015, Public Health partnered with many of the local behavioral health and healthcare organizations as well as the Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services Board for Montgomery County, to improve the quality and access to services for those who suffer from substance abuse and/or mental illness. Creating an integrated system of partners - mental health, primary care, public health, and substance abuse - is critical to meet the behavioral health needs and ultimately the overall health of Montgomery County residents. Primary care providers need to screen for behavioral health issues so that residents receive the behavioral health services they need at the right time. Information must be shared among partners to ensure care is coordinated.

CHIP Priority 3: Behavioral Health

Goal 1 – Ensure access to needed behavioral health services at the right amount, at the right time, for the right person, and in the appropriate setting.

Goal 2 – Increase integration of physical and behavioral healthcare services.

Goal 3 – Enhance care coordination and information sharing across behavioral health and other system partners.

It is estimated that 18% of Americans age 18 and over experience some sort of mental illness, and by 2020 depression will be the second leading cause of disability throughout the world.
Public Health is committed to promoting a healthy lifestyle for all residents. In 2015, Public Health was part of a local steering committee that helped to bring the “Link” bike-share program to downtown Dayton.

“The cornerstone of a healthy lifestyle is regular physical activity,” said Jeff Cooper, Health Commissioner. “We were pleased to be able to help bring this new amenity to downtown workers and visitors.”

As a founding sponsor for the Link program, Public Health joined with a variety of agencies to help make it a reality. The founding partners included: City of Dayton, Public Health, Anthem Blue Cross and Blue Shield, Five Rivers MetroParks, Montgomery County, New Belgium Brewing Company, PNC, Sinclair Community College, and the University of Dayton.

Public Health’s contribution of $70,000 was used to develop and maintain a network of 24 Link bike stations. Public Health is featured at the W. Third St. location in the Wright Dunbar Village.

During 2015, there were more than 35,000 trips with an estimated 76,000 miles ridden on the Link bike system.

“The cornerstone of a healthy lifestyle is regular physical activity.”

CDC Recognizes Public Health’s National Diabetes Prevention Program

Public Health’s National Diabetes Prevention Program has received full recognition status from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Becoming one of three recognized programs in the state of Ohio means that Public Health has met all of the requirements described in the CDC Standards for Recognition during the first 24 months of delivery of the National Diabetes Prevention Lifestyle Change Program. The CDC Division of Diabetes Translation established the recognition program to assure that the lifestyle change program is delivered effectively and consistently across all participating sites.

Public Health offers the program free-of-charge in the community as an evidence-based lifestyle change program that is proven to prevent Type 2 Diabetes. Program participants at high risk for developing Type 2 Diabetes attend group meetings with a skilled Lifestyle Coach to learn ways to incorporate healthy eating and moderate physical activity into their daily lives. During the year-long program, participants work with the Lifestyle Coach and group to identify ways to overcome barriers and make modest lifestyle changes.

Participants in the program often share about family members who have suffered with diabetes and how they want their lives to be different. The program is designed for people that have trouble managing their weight, getting enough exercise, and eating healthy.
Public Health is working with Dayton Children’s Hospital’s Center for Child Health and Wellness, Dayton Public Schools, American Academy of Pediatrics, Community Health Centers of Greater Dayton, CareSource and other partners to establish an Asthma Alliance to improve the health and wellness of asthmatic children in the Dayton area. Childhood asthma is a significant public health issue within Montgomery County. During FY 2014-2015, Dayton Children’s Hospital reported 14,191 Emergency Department visits for asthma and 895 admissions. Dayton Public Schools data indicate 14% of students have asthma and it is a major contributor to school absenteeism.

Nationally, it is estimated that 1 in 11 children have been diagnosed with asthma. In Ohio, nearly 1 in 5 children living at or below the poverty level have asthma, and Black children are significantly more likely to have asthma than White, Hispanic or Asian children.

One initial focus of the Alliance is a clinical – community linkage pilot project aimed at families whose asthmatic children attend two Dayton Public Schools’ buildings: Kiser and Louise Troy. The pilot project will include education, care coordination, and home environmental assessments to identify and mitigate indoor asthma triggers. Public Health’s Regional Air Pollution Control Agency staff is conducting the home assessments.

The Asthma Alliance will use the collective impact framework to:

- investigate evidence-based best practices based on local clinical and community data.
- implement selected evidence-based best practices and promising strategies.
- educate, advocate and engage on behalf of asthmatic children.
- create and support focused subcommittees.
- report actions and outcomes to families, officials, organizations and the public.

Intended long-term outcomes include a reduction in:

- the number of asthma-related Emergency Department (ED) visits.
- the number of asthma-related ED admissions.
- school absenteeism.
- job absenteeism for caregivers.

“In Ohio, nearly 1 in 5 children living at or below the poverty level have asthma...”
Keeping a Close Eye on Ozone Pollution

In 2015, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) lowered the amount of ozone pollution allowed in the air from 75 parts per billion (ppb) to 70 ppb. The new level increased protection for the public, especially for at-risk groups including children, older adults, anyone who has lung diseases such as asthma, and people who are active and work outdoors. This action is also good for trees and plants. Ozone pollution is formed in the air on warm sunny days when emissions from cars, trucks, power plants, and factories mix. High ozone pollution in the air can cause chest pain, coughing, wheezing and shortness of breath, even in healthy people.

Public Health's Regional Air Pollution Control Agency (RAPCA) closely monitors ozone levels in the air from sites in Clark, Greene, Miami, Montgomery and Preble counties. Our staff uses this information to forecast the air quality in the Miami Valley using the Air Quality Index (AQI) scale. When unsafe levels of air pollution are likely to happen and may be harmful to people, we partner with the Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission to issue an Air Pollution Advisory (APA). There were two advisories issued in 2015.

During an APA, at-risk people should reduce outside exercise and activities. Other helpful steps include waiting until after 6 p.m. to refill automobile gas tanks and to mow lawns, using non-electric lawn equipment, carpooling, using public transportation, combining errands to avoid extra driving, and keeping automobiles tuned up.

For current air quality conditions, visit www.rapca.org, sign up for daily forecasts via email or text messaging at www.enviroflash.info, or download the U.S. EPA AirNow app in the Apple App Store or Google Play store.

Food Safety Training Article Published in Food Protection Trends Magazine

Public Health's Matt Tyler, a registered sanitarian and food safety instructor, submitted a manuscript entitled "Increasing Knowledge With Food Safety Training at Public Health - Dayton & Montgomery County" that was published in Food Protection Trends magazine. Food Protection Trends is a publication by the International Association for Food Protection.

The peer-reviewed article is an evaluation of Public Health's Level One Food Safety Certification program based upon data from participants’ quizzes from 2011 through 2013. Level One is a two-hour class that teaches food safety and addresses topics such as handwashing, cooking and holding temperatures, and duties of the person in charge.
Q&A

Public Health’s Emergency Preparedness Program

Answers from Preparedness Coordinator Larry Cleek

What is Emergency Preparedness?
Public Health’s Emergency Preparedness program is responsible for planning for and responding to health incidents and emergencies. In order to be ready for any type of public health emergency in Montgomery County and the surrounding region, the program works on multiple aspects of planning, training, and response. It involves coordination with partners at a local, regional, state and federal level. The program develops and maintains protocols, standard operating guidelines and plans. Staff provide training for Public Health employees, businesses, schools and faith-based groups. It also designs, conducts and evaluates ongoing exercises at both a county and regional level so partners can practice real-life situations and learn from those experiences.

What Types of Emergencies Do You Plan For?
When dealing with any emergency, Public Health takes an all-hazards approach, which means that all incidents are treated in a similar fashion. Montgomery County’s Office of Emergency Management generates a Hazard Vulnerability Assessment (HVA) which lists and prioritizes the likelihood and the severity of a disaster affecting our county. The HVA focuses on Public Health emergencies such as natural disasters (earthquake, flood and tornado), terrorism incidents (chemical, biological, radiation, nuclear and explosive), outbreaks and epidemics, extreme temperature, and winter events.

How Do You Collaborate With Other Agencies?
There is a collaboration with multiple partners on a continuous basis to ensure that we are ready to address any emergency that may arise. Collaboration is a multi-faceted effort. Partners plan, train and exercise together. Planning meetings are routinely held with fire/EMS, law enforcement, hospitals, emergency management agencies, other local health departments, American Red Cross, Ohio Department of Health, FBI, Wright-Patterson AFB, and other organizations. Public Health plans and participates in regional training opportunities with a large group of response partners. Over the last ten years the program has developed and conducted exercises on pandemics, tornadoes, terrorist attacks with anthrax, pneumonic plague, improvised explosive devices and dirty bombs. Planning, training and exercises are done on a continuous basis. By collaborating and practicing together, all partners strengthen their ability to respond to any real world emergency.

How Can Individuals Prepare For an Emergency?
Each individual should have a plan in place to know what they and their family would do during an emergency. That includes making a kit with enough supplies to cover them for a minimum of 72 hours during an incident. The kit should include food, water, important documents and other emergency supplies. Finally, staying informed with the most current information is critical. The more people that are ready at home, the fewer that will need assistance during a disaster. Those that are prepared can also be available to offer support and help.

For more information visit www.phdmc.org and enter “Emergency Preparedness” in the search window.

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Diversity and Inclusion

Public Health has made a strong commitment to become a more culturally diverse and inclusive organization. These actions have included adopting our definitions for diversity and inclusion, selecting Diversity and Inclusion Champions, and establishing a Diversity and Inclusion Council. Public Health is upholding its commitment to fostering a more diverse and inclusive environment. Our efforts to embrace diversity and inclusion will assist us with meeting the following goals from our Diversity and Inclusion Plan:

- **Improving services and delivery to a diverse community**
- **Attracting the best talent to fill positions at our agency**
- **Retaining a high quality and diverse workforce**
- **Developing employees in an environment that will help them achieve their maximum potential**
- **Creating and sustaining a diverse and inclusive culture**

This year, eight employees took on the task of becoming Diversity and Inclusion Champions. The Champions received specialized training to work with employees in facilitating change and have made a strong commitment towards the efforts of creating a more inclusive culture. The Diversity and Inclusion Council will provide guidance and oversight for the Champions, and monitor overall activities identified to meet the goals. Both the Champions and the Diversity and Inclusion Council meet regularly and have begun working with various departments to address implementation of policies, strategies and training curriculum.

In 2015...

- the program disseminated 55 health-related reports about minority health status and gave 22 presentations to 460 attendees.
- 61 people were referred to community partners for services or resources.
- 18 organizations responded to the program’s online survey, which assesses how engaged organizations are with the national strategies to end health disparities.
- 17 coalitions completed a Coalition Factors Survey, which determines effectiveness of local coalitions.

The program directed the local Minority Health Month campaign, disseminated a calendar of activities, and hosted the local Kick-off, health fairs and community dialogues. The program’s Advisory Council, which is comprised of thirty-four diverse organizations and representatives from local racial/ethnic communities, meets quarterly to review community action to address health disparities.
Vapor Intrusion Raises Health Risks

Public Health assisted the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and Ohio EPA in a vapor intrusion project within Montgomery County. Vapor intrusion refers to the vapors produced by a chemical spill or leak that make their way into indoor air.

A site inspection of a local manufacturing facility revealed that the groundwater underlying an adjacent residential area had been contaminated with the industrial solvents tetrachloethylene (PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE) released from the facility. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) such as PCE and TCE produce vapors which can travel from contaminated groundwater through soil and enter homes and other buildings through cracks in foundations, slabs or basement floors.

The EPA conducted the vapor intrusion investigation to determine the extent of the contamination in surrounding residential homes. Public Health completed a cancer assessment to evaluate any potential health impact caused by the contamination. Because long-term exposure to some VOC vapors is associated with an increased risk of cancer, Public Health conducted a cancer assessment to see if the number of observed cancer cases were more than what would be expected.

The cancer assessment reviewed the sites and types of new cancer diagnoses within the residential area directly impacted by the contamination. The review of cancer cases that occurred over a seventeen year period indicated that the observed number of cases of lung cancer and non-Hodgkin lymphoma were higher than what was expected to occur in the area. Smoking is a major risk factor for lung cancer; more than 75% of lung cancer cases identified in this assessment were current or former smokers. Although long-term exposure to both PCE and TCE can cause non-Hodgkin lymphoma, the small number of cases observed increases the likelihood that the results could have occurred by chance. For this cancer assessment, it was not possible to determine if exposures to PCE and TCE were associated with the cases of non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

Public Health will continue to be involved and remain informed of the status of the vapor intrusion investigation being conducted by the EPA and will also continue to monitor non-Hodgkin lymphoma cases in this area.
### NEEDLE EXCHANGE PROGRAM

During 2015, Public Health launched a new program named CarePoint which is designed to help battle the spread of disease through the use of dirty needles by providing a one-for-one anonymous needle exchange. The program had 790 client encounters and exchanged 7,472 syringes during the year.

Housed at The Life Enrichment Center on Findlay St. in Dayton, CarePoint is open Fridays from 9:00 am to 3:30 pm.

Program participants are also able to receive referrals to counselors at Public Health’s Addiction Services Program or other community partners that can help them with their addictions. Other services provided include medical referrals, free 20 minute HIV testing and free pregnancy testing.

For more information call CarePoint at (937) 496-7133.

### Thousands Enjoy Safe Food at Air Show

Public Health’s Environmental Health sanitarians were involved in oversight of the food preparation and sale at the 2015 Vectren Dayton Air Show. Twenty-one separate food vendors were inspected during all hours of operation to ensure proper hygiene, food handling, temperature control, and preparation. The inclement weather the first day brought new challenges. Due to excessive rain, the grass quickly turned to mud and the water “pooled” on the blacktop due to overflowing storm drains. This and lack of volunteers caused several of the food stands to not open after much deliberation. Fortunately, the opened food vendors knew to scale back on the quantities of food to thaw and/or prepare anticipating poor attendance. Early the second day, our sanitarians arrived and consulted with the food vendors to ensure that any food from the previous day was discarded and that the food equipment was properly sanitized. The food purveyors were very compliant and the show and food production went smoothly for an estimated crowd of 27,000.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Health by the Numbers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Immunizations given</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>RAPCA permits issued</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Inspections / Air compliance evaluations</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Rabies tags distributed to veterinarians</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Food Program inspections</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Swimming pool inspections</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Birth and death certificates issued (provisional data)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Clinic encounters</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Level 1 Food Certifications</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Residents that quit smoking after cessation classes</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Addiction Services new clients served</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Online inspection searches</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Home Care skilled nursing visits</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Average # of families WIC serves (per month)</strong></td>
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Location of Services

1. Administrative Office, Reibold Building • (937) 225-5700
   117 S. Main Street, Dayton, OH 45402

2. Dr. Charles R. Drew Health Center • (937) 461-4336
   1323 W. Third Street, Dayton, OH 45402

3. Addiction Services • (937) 461-5223
   1 Elizabeth Place SE, Dayton, OH 45417

4. Sunrise Center (WIC) • (937) 225-6166
   1320 E. Fifth Street, Dayton, OH 45402

5. West Carrollton (WIC) • (937) 859-7574
   113 E. Central Avenue, West Carrollton, OH 45449

6. Life Enrichment Center • (937) 859-7574
   425 N. Findlay Street, Dayton, OH 45404

7. Children with Special Healthcare Needs • (937) 225-6459
   Job Center, Suite 338
   1133 S. Edwin C. Moses Blvd., Dayton, OH 45417

8. HIV Outreach and Prevention • (937) 496-7133
   201 Riverside Drive, Dayton, OH 45405
Public Health Funding Sources

- Human Services Levy (45.4%)
- Grants (24.4%)
- Charges for Services (15.3%)
- Licenses, Permits, & Fees (13.3%)
- Miscellaneous (1.6%)

Each year about 40-50% of the Public Health budget comes from the Human Services Levy.

How the levy works

In the past, there were many special purpose levies to fund various organizations that provided public health services, child abuse prevention, help for the frail elderly, services for those with developmental disabilities, and assistance for those dealing with alcohol, drug addiction and mental health issues. Now, all those programs and many more are supported by funds from the combined “umbrella” Human Services Levy.

The levy money goes into one big pot and then every organization competes for those dollars. Those dollars from the levy are also magnified because they help bring in millions of dollars from state and federal sources.

There is accountability

All agencies that receive money are reviewed by Levy volunteers and must show how all HSL funds are spent. There is routine monitoring.

The system reduces redundancy

Levy-supported agencies also provide other needed services. A competitive process helps the money follow the most efficient programs and prevents duplication of services.

Human Services Levy Spending (in Millions)

- Communicable Disease ($3.5)
- Environmental Protection ($2.2)
- Maternal & Child Health ($1.5)
- Health Promotion ($2.1)
- Neighborhood Health Centers - Subsidies ($0.9)
- Home Care Program ($0.8)
- Emergency Preparedness & Epidemiology ($0.6)
- Alcohol and Drug Addiction Services ($0.6)

Total Spending (in Millions)

- Levy-Supported Services ($12.20)
- Non Levy-Supported Services ($14.63)
Our mission is to lead and innovate by working with our community to achieve the goals of public health: prevention, promotion, and protection.