



**HealthyJoCo**  
live • work • learn • play

# COMMUNITY STATUS ASSESSMENT REPORT

**JANUARY 2023**

**Johnson County Public Health**

855 S. Dubuque St.

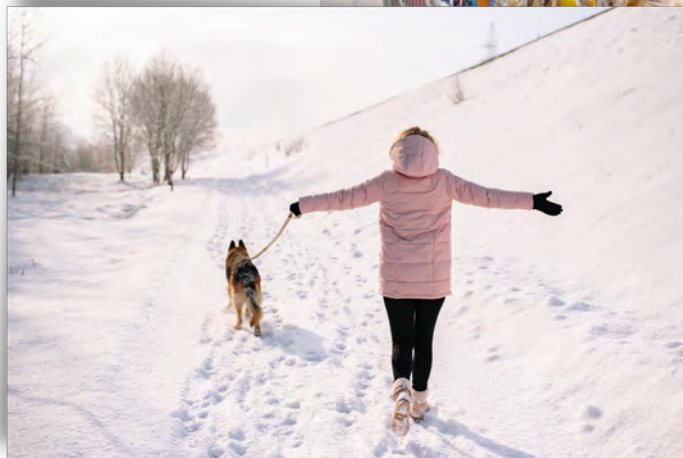
STE 217

Iowa City, Iowa 52240

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thank you to all who contributed to this community assessment.

## HEALTHYJOCO CORE SUPPORT TEAM

Giselle Coreas, Johnson County Public Health

Jamie Gade, Johnson County Public Health

Arizay Guzman, Johnson County Public Health

Sam Jarvis, Johnson County Public Health

Lisa Parlato, Johnson County Public Health

Haley Wilson, Johnson County Public Health

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## HEALTHYJOCO CORE COMMITTEE

Abbey Ferenzi, Guidelink Center

Paola Jaramillo-Guayara, Johnson County Board of Supervisors

James Mims, Neighborhood Centers of Johnson County

Danielle Pettit-Majewski, Johnson County Public Health

Barbara Vinograde and Jennie Schmidt, Iowa City Free Medical Clinic

Becky Soglin, Johnson County Planning, Development, and Sustainability

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## COMMUNITY PARTNER SUPPORT

Center for Worker Justice

CommUnity Crisis Services and Food Bank

Iowa City Free Medical Clinic

North Liberty Public Library

University of Iowa College of Public Health, Community Strike Force Team

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## CONTACT

JOHNSON COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH


855 S DUBUQUE ST. STE 217

IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240

319-356-6040

 [www.johnsoncountyiowa.gov/department-of-public-health](http://www.johnsoncountyiowa.gov/department-of-public-health)

 [www.healthyjoco.com](http://www.healthyjoco.com)

 [HealthyJoCo@johnsoncountyiowa.gov](mailto:HealthyJoCo@johnsoncountyiowa.gov)

 [@jciowaph](https://www.instagram.com/jciowaph)





# ABOUT HEALTHYJOCO

**HealthyJoCo** is a community health assessment (CHA) and community health improvement plan (CHIP) effort in Johnson County and is largely supported by Johnson County Public Health and members of the Core Committee.

HealthyJoCo follows the National Association for County and City Health Officials' (NACCHO's) Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) framework. MAPP 2.0 is a community-driven strategic planning process for improving community health.

The MAPP 2.0 process includes an assessment phase of telling the community story by conducting the three following assessments: Community Status Assessment (CSA), Community Partners Assessment (CPA), and Community Context Assessment (CCA).

After all three assessments are completed, HealthyJoCo will prioritize top health issues and focuses to complete a community health improvement plan. The CHIP is part of MAPP 2.0 Phase 3, and aims to continuously improve the community. The CHIP will be created with community input and feedback, and will be completed by the fall of 2023.



# VISION

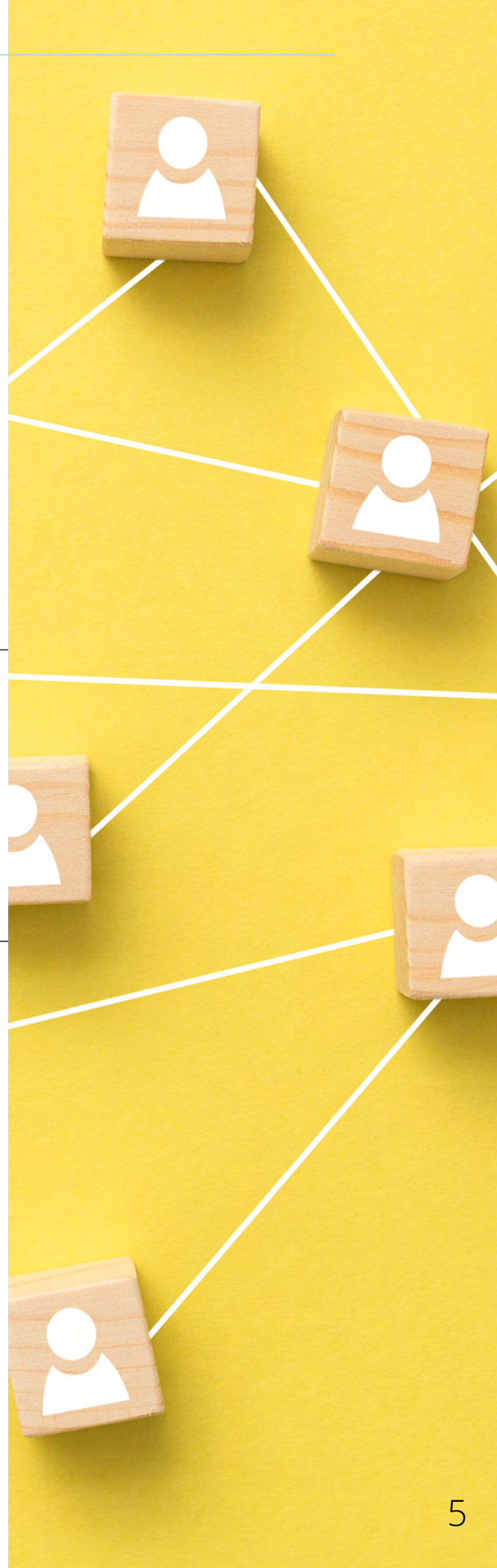
**Healthy**JoCo strives for Johnson County to be a diverse community where all have the resources, access, and opportunity to thrive in a resilient, safe, and inclusive community. We also strive to be a community where institutions and community members actively work together to deconstruct silos and address health inequities through partnerships, collaboration, and power-sharing.

# MISSION

To evaluate, promote, and improve the health and well-being of those who live, work, learn, and play in Johnson County.

# VALUES

- 01** Inclusive
- 02** Collaborative
- 03** Transparent
- 04** Progressive
- 05** Genuine



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# METHODS

HealthyJoCo's 2022 Johnson County Community Status Assessment aims to describe the community in a quantitative way by measuring demographics, health status, the social determinants of health, and identify existing inequities.

## SURVEY DESIGN

HealthyJoCo's 2022 Johnson County Community Status Assessment (CSA) was designed to take a deep dive into typical secondary data sources, such as data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). Secondary data sources are useful but do not always tell the full picture of a community's health, especially in identifying barriers to optimal health. HealthyJoCo's CSA questions were established by viewing secondary data from Johnson County BRFSS through a data sharing agreement with Iowa Department of Health and Human Services. Trends from the baseline year of 2015 up until 2020 were identified. Concerning trends from that data led to original BRFSS questions being used in the final CSA. Follow up questions were often added in the event a respondent chose a specific answer where additional context would be useful knowing.

This assessment was also designed with input from community partners in Johnson County by utilizing partner questions in the 2022 Community Partner Assessment. For example, one partner asked how the community feels about the police. Questions structured around food security, law enforcement, and housing were all incorporated into this assessment from partner input as well. The HealthyJoCo team worked with the Affordable Housing Coalition in Johnson County for questions surrounding housing and eviction.

Some assessment questions on the 2022 CSA were derived from the national report of Personal Experiences of U.S. Racial/Ethnic Minorities in Today's Difficult Times, conducted in the spring of 2022 by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, NPR, and the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health[1]. The questions specifically regarding finances and safety were utilized.

All survey questions were compiled into an online survey platform, Qualtrics. The survey launched on September 22, 2022 and closed on November 19, 2022.

Tickets from survey responses were configured if respondents indicated they would like to be followed up with. These tickets alerted the HealthyJoCo team, and an email was sent to correspond with respondents and link them to community resource information.

[1] Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, et al. "Personal Experiences of U.S. Racial/Ethnic Minorities in Today's Difficult Times." Npr.org, Aug. 2022, <https://legacy.npr.org/assets/pdf/2022/08/NPR-RWJF-Harvard-Poll.pdf>.

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## SURVEY DISTRIBUTION

Many avenues of distribution were used for the assessment. Emails with an anonymous, online link to the survey were sent to numerous community partners and individuals within the local public health system, asking them to forward it on via email or newsletter to populations with which they work. Posters with QR codes were posted in many community locations, such as libraries, salons, recreation centers, food pantries, ethnic grocery stores, places of worship, and many more. Posters also included information for participants to receive a SMS text link to the online survey by texting @HEALTHYJOCO to a toll-free number. Personalized links were sent via Qualtrics' XM Directory, where only consenting contacts received those links. A link to the survey was posted online at [healthyjoco.com](https://healthyjoco.com) as well.

Social media was utilized to advertise the health assessment. Two regular posts per week via Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter were scheduled throughout the duration of time when the survey was active. Meta ads were also utilized to advertise the survey. One ad was targeted to all Facebook and Instagram users that live in Johnson County ages 18 years and older. Later on, another ad was utilized to target only males living in Johnson County due to large amounts of female participants taking the survey. One last video advertisement was utilized via Instagram only in order to target those ages 18 - 34 living in Johnson County as those ages were underrepresented in the survey data at that time. To assist with eliciting more responses from the student population in Johnson County, a post was submitted on the University of Iowa Class of 2024, 2025, and 2026 Facebook page. Outside of Instagram, Facebook and Twitter, a community Reddit page called [r/iowacity](https://www.reddit.com/r/iowacity) was posted in by Johnson County Public Health staff.

Johnson County Public Health released a press release at the time the survey was launched. That press release was picked up by the Daily Iowan, and an article showcasing the assessment, along with the University Of Iowa College Of Public Health's Strike Force, was published on October 5, 2022 by news editor Kate Perez.

Partner sites played a large role in survey distribution. Johnson County Public Health reached out to many area partners prior to survey launch in order to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) agreement to survey at their locations with electronic tablets. Four partner sites agreed to participate: North Liberty Public Library, Iowa City Free Medical Clinic, CommUnity Crisis Services and Food Bank, and Center for Worker Justice. Three survey locations were given

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help from the University of Iowa College of Public Health Strike Force team, a team of college students looking to help the community to gain public health experience. Each partner site was supplied with 2 tablets with access to the online survey, as well as postcards with QR codes and text-to-receive information. The survey was live at these locations for one month after the survey first launched in September of 2022. Each partner location received their own dashboard of anonymous client information after helping with this effort.

Johnson County Public Health Staff went on site to other community locations with tablets and postcards in November of 2022. Staff connected with community members at the Iowa City Mosque, Kirkwood Community College (Iowa City Campus), Iowa City's Mercer Aquatic Center, Solon's Community Library, Veterans Liberty Center, and the North Liberty Recreation Center.

## ANALYSIS

All data collected from the 2022 Johnson County Community Status Assessment was compiled into a live, interactive dashboard via Qualtrics. Each new survey response updated the dashboard in real-time as it was submitted. This dashboard was outfitted with filters for age, sex, race, and ethnicity in order to easily disaggregate data and find disparities. Access to the dashboard is not public, however. This report includes many snapshots from the dashboard, as well as tables of disaggregated values. Many tables show values disaggregated by race and ethnicity, education level, income, age, and gender. Disaggregated values less than 6 have been suppressed to protect privacy and confidentiality. Values less than 6 also raise statistical issues concerning accuracy and data may not be useful.

Survey responses with equal to or less than 18% of reported progress were excluded from analysis. These responses were excluded as they only covered demographic questions and did not advance on to any next sections discussing health. Responses were also sifted through for accuracy, and some responses were omitted based on inaccurate responses. For example, a response that indicated 30 days of poor mental and physical health in the last 30 days but an overall excellent health ranking, as well as other inaccuracies in the record was omitted from analysis.

In total, 726 respondents completed the assessment. For the Johnson County population of approximately 154,000, 726 respondents in our sample at a confidence interval level of 95% yields a 4% margin of error. It is notable that certain questions had less respondents in our assessment, which leads to a slightly higher margin of error in those questions.



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# IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Listed in this section are important definitions of terms used in this report.

**Demographic Analysis:** An analysis that examines and measures the dimensions and dynamics of populations and particular groups defined by criteria such as education, nationality, religion, and ethnicity.

**Dis-aggregated data:** Information that has been collected from various sources using multiple measures, variables, and/or populations that has been summarized and broken down into component parts based on demographic information in order to reveal trends, patterns, and insights that are hidden in aggregated data.

**Health Disparities:** This term describes the differences in health and health care between communities that are derived from broader inequities leading to a higher burden of illness, injury, disability, mortality, or to experiencing more barriers to accessing quality health care. Health disparities refer to a type of health difference that is closely adjoined with social, economic, and/or environmental disadvantages that have a negative impact on groups of people who have systemically experienced great obstacles to health based on their racial or ethnic group; religion; socioeconomic status; gender; age; mental health; cognitive, sensory, or physical disability; sexual orientation or gender identity; geographic location; or other characteristics that are historically connected to discrimination or exclusions[1].

**Health Inequities:** These types of inequities are systemic differences in the health status within various populations. These inequities have significant impact on social and economic costs to both individuals and communities[2].

**Social Determinants of Health (SDH):** This term defines the non-medical factors that influence health outcomes. They are conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life. These forces and systems include economic policies and systems, development agendas, social norms, social policies, and political systems[3].

# IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

**Ethnicity:** Belonging to a population group or subgroup made up of people who share a common cultural background or descent.

**Race:** Classification of individuals largely based on physical and genetic traits shared between people of the same ancestry, common history, nationality, or geographic distribution.

**Gender:** This refers to an individual's identity surrounding social and cultural differences rather than biological differences between sexes, and, more broadly, to denote a spectrum of identities that are not cohesive with the traditional idea of "male" or "female".

**Gender Non-Conforming:** Refers to a person whose behavior, appearance, or identity does not conform to gender-focused cultural and social expectations.

**Intersex:** Broadly describes a wide range of natural biological variations of male/female characteristics.

**Sex:** Biological classification of an individual based on reproductive organs and structure.



[1]"Disparities." Disparities | Healthy People 2020, wayback.archive-it.org/5774/20220414003754/www.healthypeople.gov/2020/about/foundation-health-measures/Disparities.

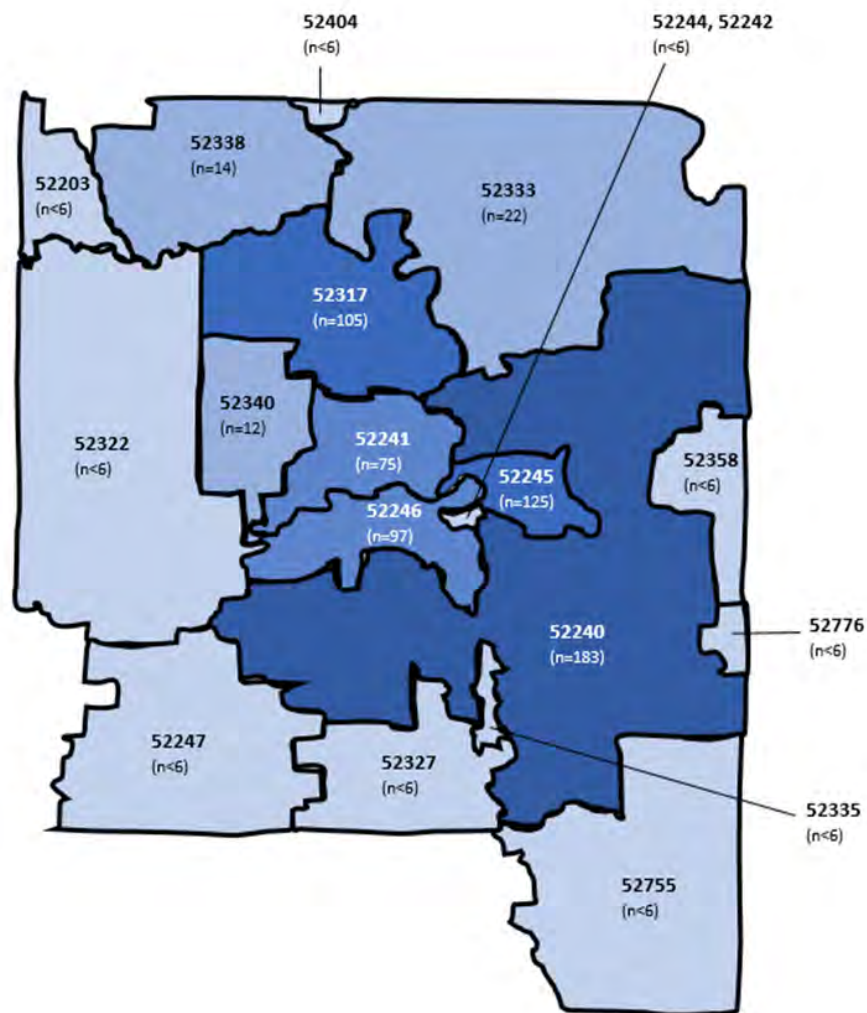
[2] World Health Organization. (2018, February 22). Health inequities and their causes. World Health Organization. Retrieved January 6, 2023, from <https://www.who.int/news-room/facts-in-pictures/detail/health-inequities-and-their-causes>

[3]"Social Determinants of Health." World Health Organization, World Health Organization, [www.who.int/health-topics/social-determinants-of-health#tab=tab\\_1](http://www.who.int/health-topics/social-determinants-of-health#tab=tab_1).



# DEMOGRAPHICS

A total of 726 responses were utilized for this report. Among respondents who provided their home zip codes (682), the majority were in the Iowa City, Coralville, and North Liberty areas. Twenty-three respondents reported home zip codes outside of Johnson County, the majority of which were located in Linn County (not shown). The distribution of responses by reported zip code throughout Johnson County is shown in Figure D.1 (below).



**Figure D.1.** Number of survey responses gathered from each zip code in Johnson County, as reported by respondents (n=682).

# DEMOGRAPHICS

The demographic distribution of the 726 survey respondents is compared to that of Johnson County overall in Table D.1. Survey respondents were predominantly female, with a higher median age than the overall Johnson County population.

**Table D.1. Sample Demographics of Community Status Assessment (CSA) vs. Population Demographics of Johnson County, IA**

	CSA Sample	Johnson County Population <sup>1</sup>
<b>Race</b>		
White	82.8%	82.3%
Black or African American	7.5%	8.2%
Middle Eastern or North African	1.5%	*
Asian	2.2%	6.4%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.1%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1.0%	0.4%
Other	5.0%	*
<b>Ethnicity</b>		
Hispanic / Latino/a/x	12.6%	6.0%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	23.9%	49.7%
Female	76.1%	50.3%
Intersex	0.1%	*
<b>Age</b>		
Median Age	45-49 years	30.4 years
Population over age 65	20.3%	12.9%
<b>Education Level (age 25+)</b>		
High School Graduate or Higher	93.5%	96.2%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	64.71%	54.1%
<b>Economic Status</b>		
Median Household Income	\$60,000-\$69,999	\$67,414
Below Federal Poverty Level (FPL)	15.2%	14.7%

\*Data not available from U.S. Census



[1] United States Census Bureau. Johnson County, Iowa. 2017-2022.



# DEMOGRAPHICS

## RACE

A total of 671 (92%) of respondents reported their race as one or more of the following: white, Black or African American, Middle Eastern or North African, Asian, American Indian or Alaska Native, or other.

Figure D.2 shows respondents' reported race. Figure D.3 shows the specific races of respondents within the Asian race category.

FIGURE D.2. RACE  
671 Responses

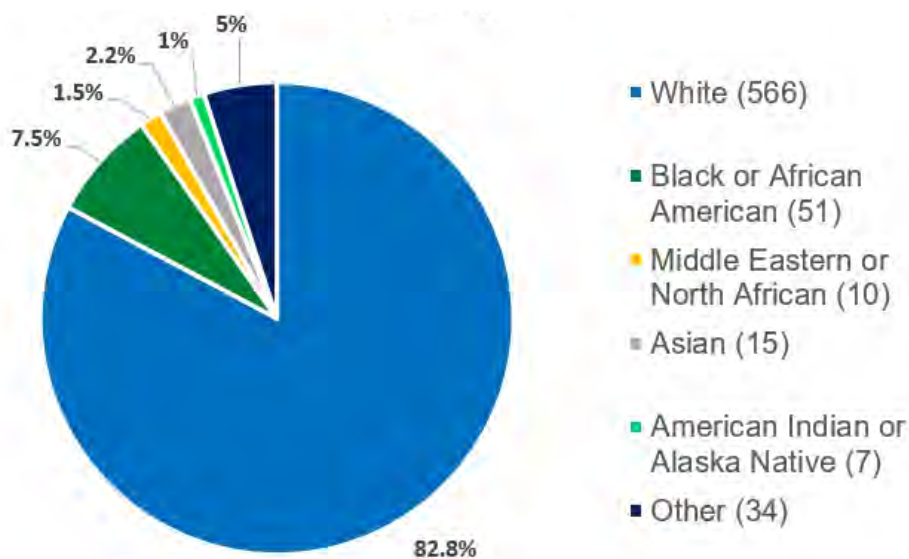


FIGURE D.3. ASIAN RACE



Table D.2 to the right shows open, written responses for other race specifications.

Table D.2. Other Race Specifications, Open Response (n=13)	
Response	Count
Centroamerica	1
Indígena Maya	1
Latina/Latino	2
Hondureña	1
Hispano	1
Mixed	2
American	1
Puerto Rican	1
Taino (Native Indian from PR)	1
Northern European	1
Caucasian	1

1 United States Census Bureau. Johnson County, Iowa. 2017-2022.

# DEMOGRAPHICS

## ETHNICITY

Ethnicity (Hispanic or Latino/a/x vs. non-Hispanic or Latino/a/x) was reported by 681 respondents (94%). Among the 87 respondents who reported their ethnicity as Hispanic or Latino/a/x, 64 also reported their race separately. The most common reported races among Hispanic or Latino/a/x respondents were white (60%) and "other" (33%); all written responses specifying other races are presented in Table D.2 on the previous page.

FIGURE D.4. ETHNICITY OVERALL

681 Responses

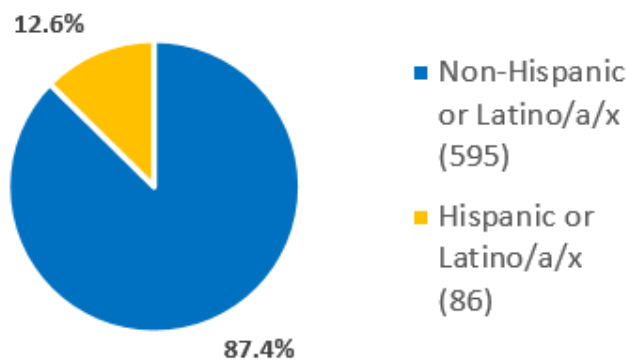


FIGURE D.5. HISPANIC, LATINO/A/X, OR OTHER SPANISH ETHNICITY

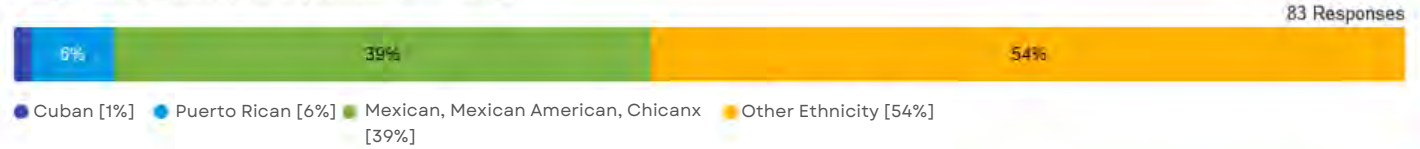


FIGURE D.6. HISPANIC OR LATINO/A/X RESPONDENTS' REPORTED RACE





# DEMOGRAPHICS

## GENDER

Out of 708 respondents who reported their gender, 73% were women, 24% were men, and 4% were non-binary, transgender, and/or gender-nonconforming. 533 respondents were assigned female at birth, 167 were assigned male at birth, and fewer than six respondents self-reported as intersex. More respondents provided their biological sex than their gender identity; this may be related to survey design as the question “What was your assigned sex at birth?” directly preceded “Which of the following best represents your gender?”

FIGURE D.7. GENDER

701 Responses

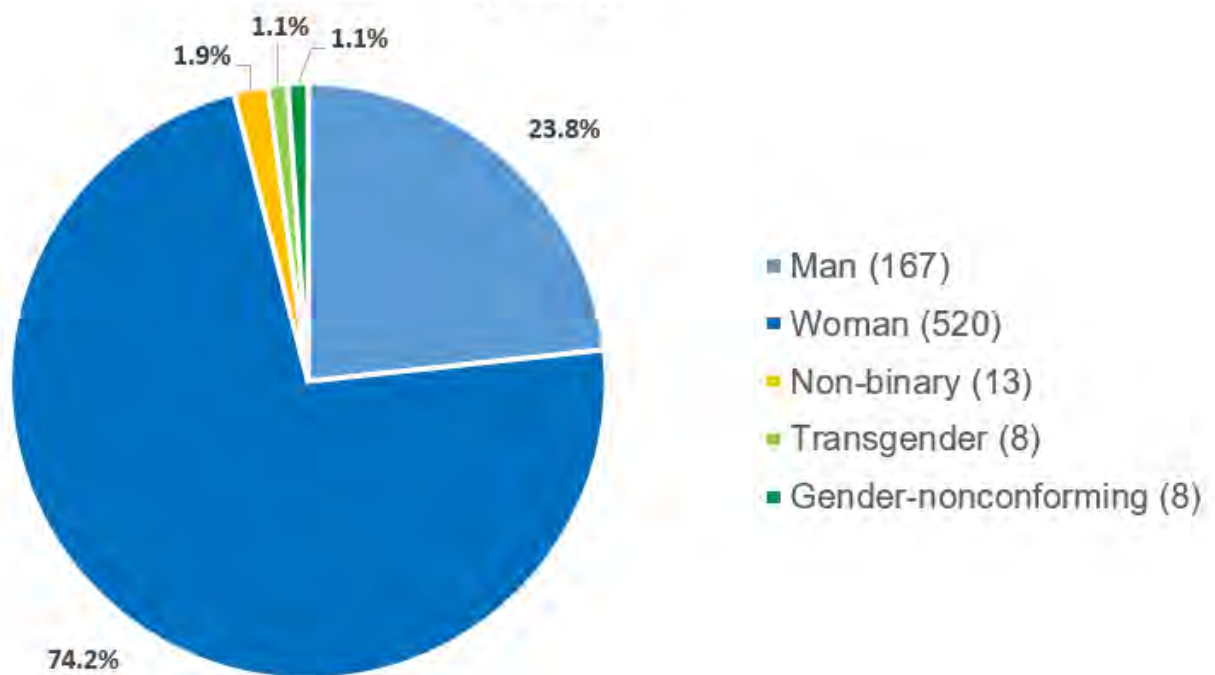


FIGURE D.8. GENDER OF RESPONDENTS WHO SELECTED MALE AT BIRTH

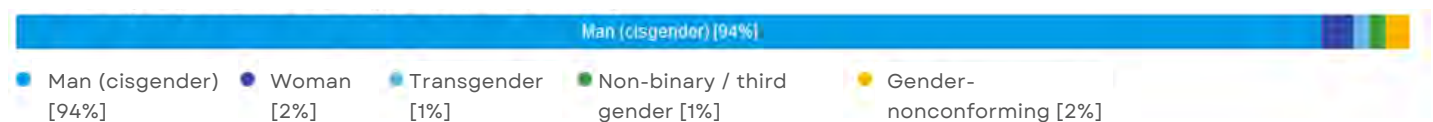
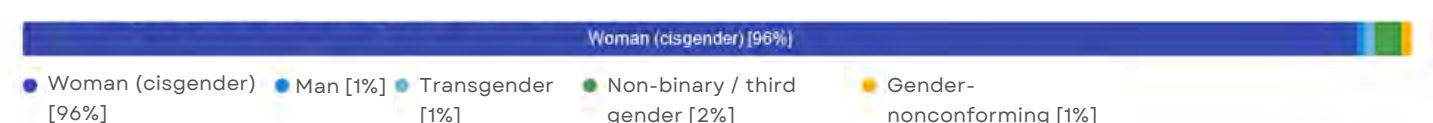


FIGURE D.9. GENDER OF RESPONDENTS WHO SELECTED FEMALE AT BIRTH



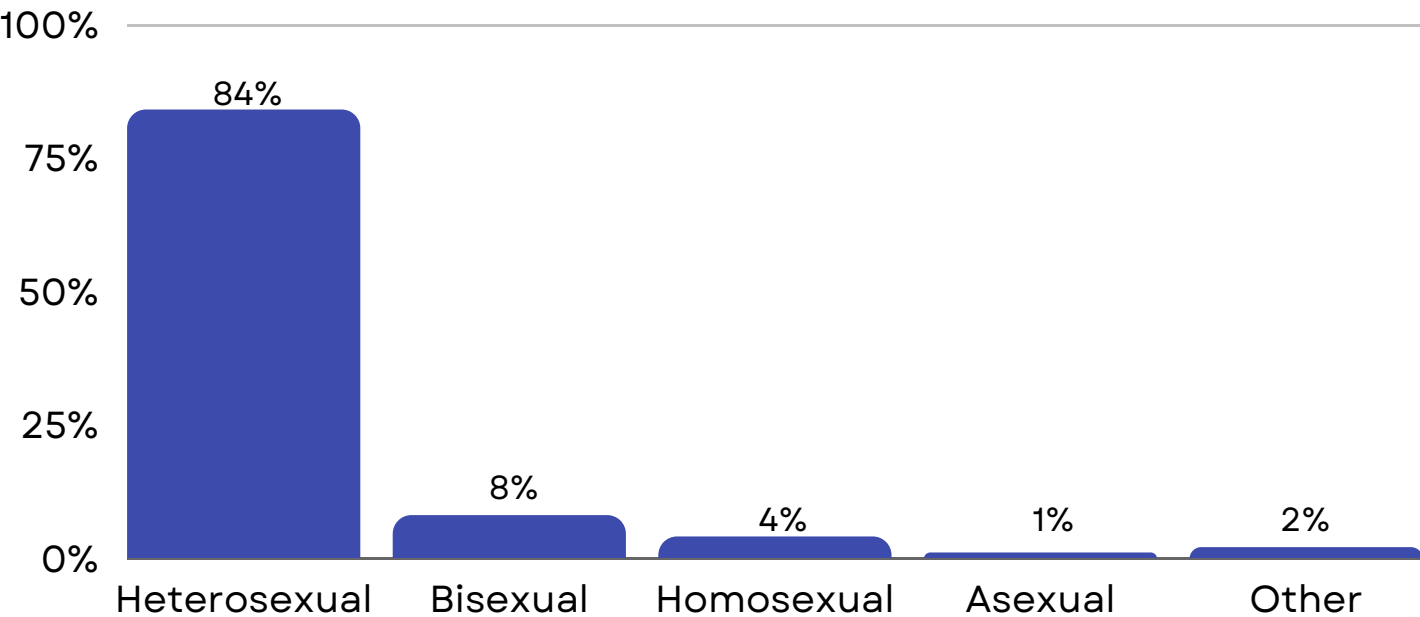
# DEMOGRAPHICS

## SEXUAL ORIENTATION

The majority of respondents (80%) identified as heterosexual, while 8% identified as bisexual and 4% identified as homosexual. However, 78 respondents omitted their sexual orientation or selected “prefer not to respond,” which may have incurred a response bias to this question.

FIGURE D.10. SEXUAL ORIENTATION

642 Responses



## SEXUAL ORIENTATION, BY AGE

Respondent sexual orientation did not show noticeable variation when disaggregated by race (not shown); variation by age group is shown in Table D.3.

Table D.3. Sexual Orientation by Age Group					
	Heterosexual	Bisexual	Homosexual	Asexual	Other
Age <25	77%	18%	2%	0%	3%
Age 25-39	77%	13%	4%	3%	3%
Age 40-54	90%	4%	3%	1%	2%
Age 55-69	84%	7%	8%	1%	0%
Age 70+	95%	0%	3%	1%	1%



# DEMOGRAPHICS

## AGE

The average respondent was between 45-49 years of age. Respondents who identified as LGBTQ+ tended to be younger on average compared to non-LGBTQ+ respondents, and those who identified as Hispanic or Latino/a/x also tended to be younger than non-Hispanic respondents. Trends in respondent age were very similar between cisgender men and women (not shown).

FIGURE D.11. RESPONDENT AGES

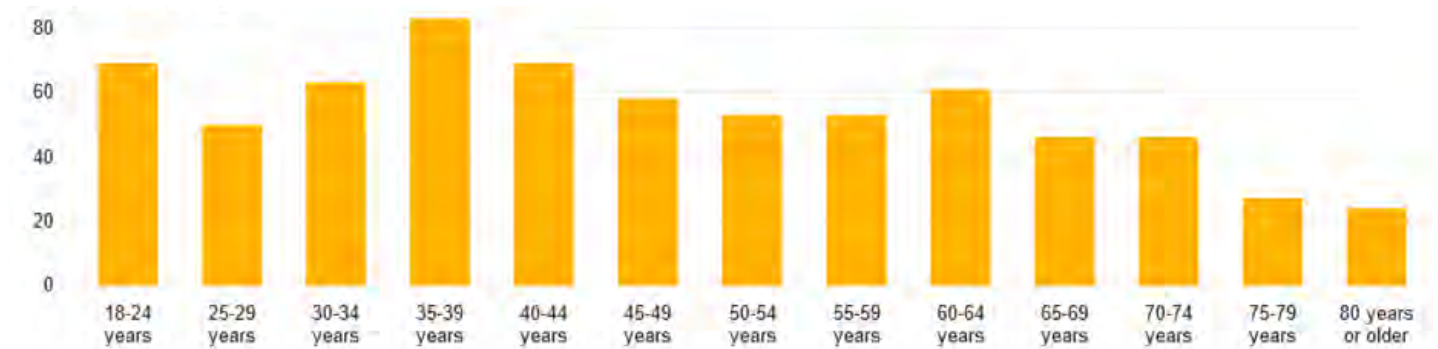


FIGURE D.12. RESPONDENT AGES BY LGBTQ+ STATUS

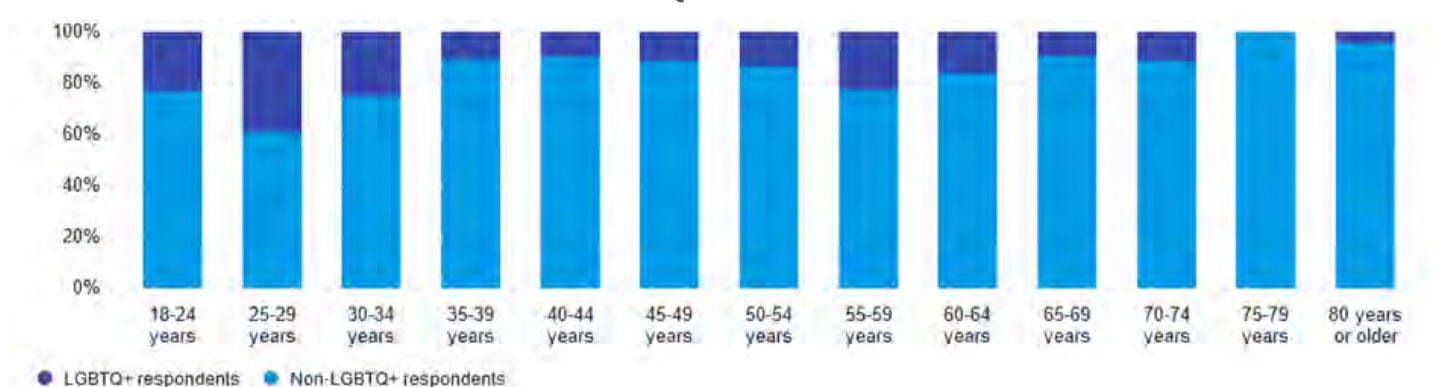
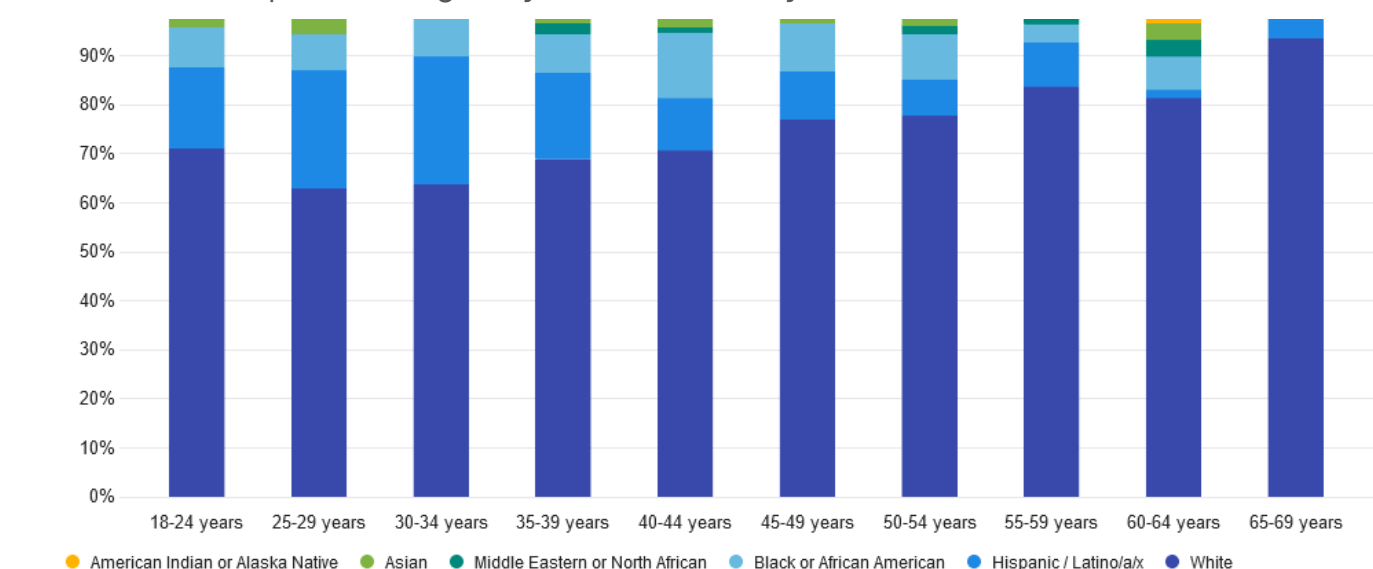


FIGURE D.13. Respondent Ages by Race / Ethnicity



# DEMOGRAPHICS

## SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

Of the 591 participants who provided their employment status, the majority of respondents (78%) were either currently employed for wages or retired. The top three reported employment industries were Health Care and Social Assistance (31%), Educational Services (16%), and Other Services (16%).

FIGURE D.14. Employment Status

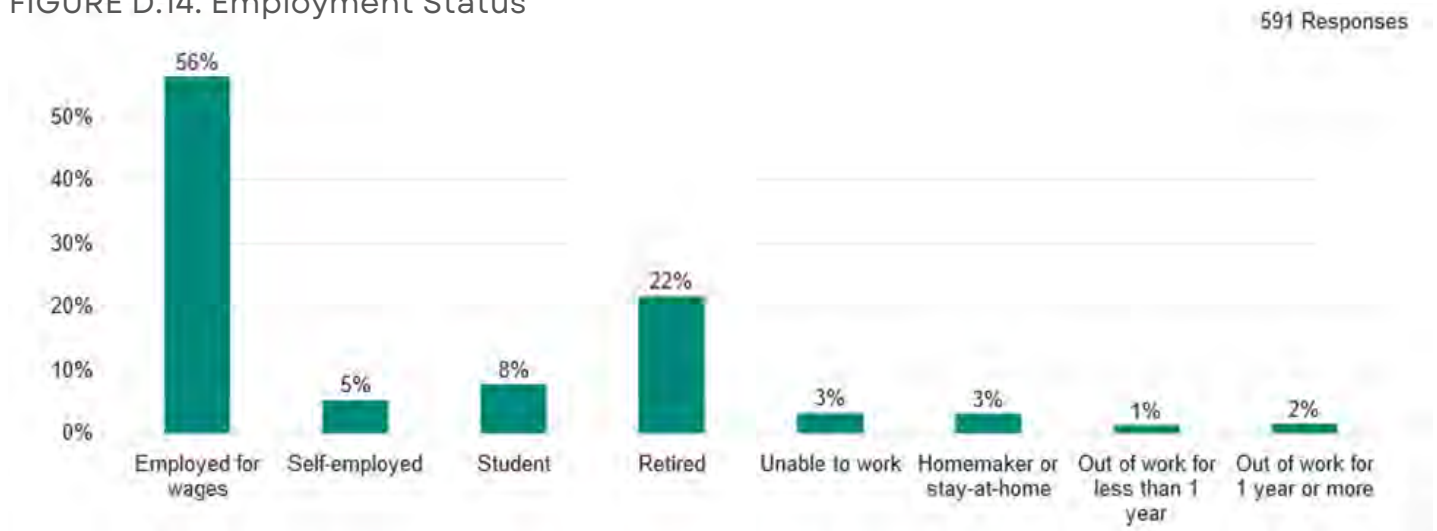
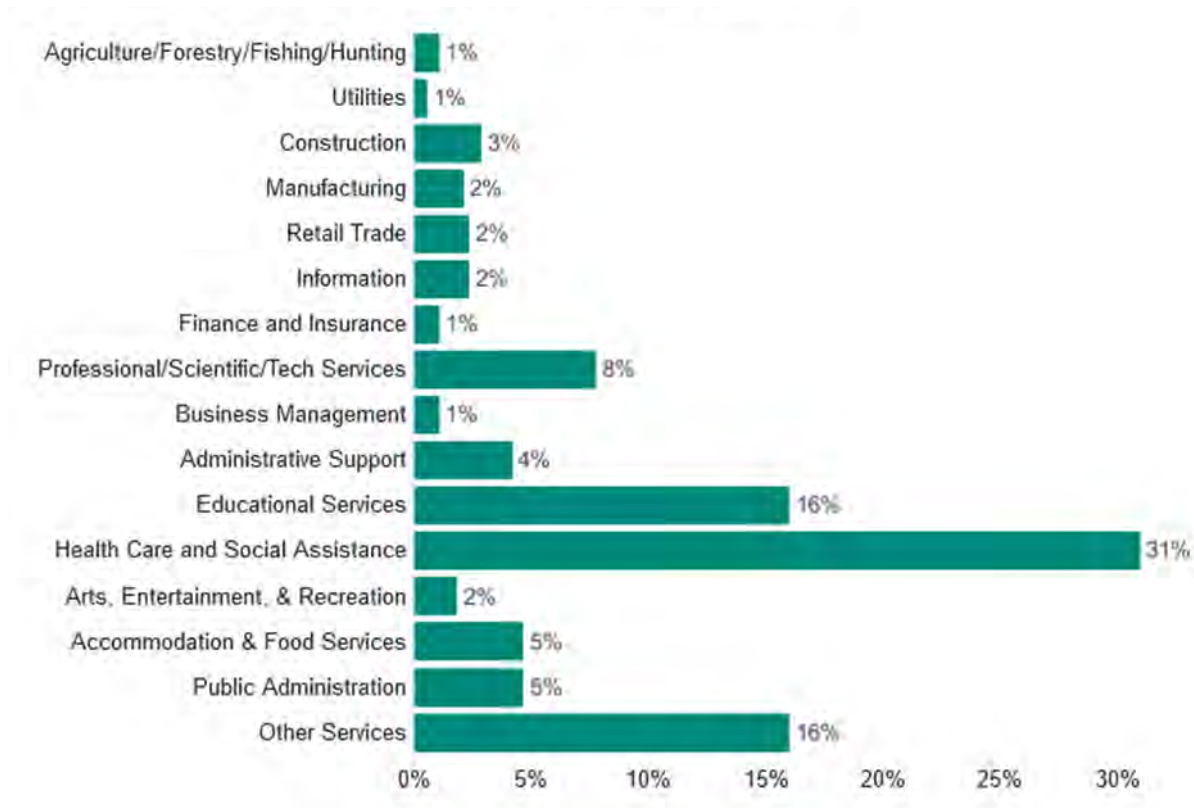


FIGURE D.15. TYPE OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY RESPONDENT WORKS IN



# DEMOGRAPHICS

615 respondents provided their annual household income, revealing an unequal distribution of income among the CSA sample. Approximately one-third of respondents (30%) had household incomes below \$29,999 per year, while the top third (33%) reported \$100,000 per year or more, leaving a range of \$30,000 to \$99,999 for the remaining (37%) of respondents. This disparity in household income was more apparent in certain areas of Johnson County when results were separated by zip code.

FIGURE D.16. RESPONDENT ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

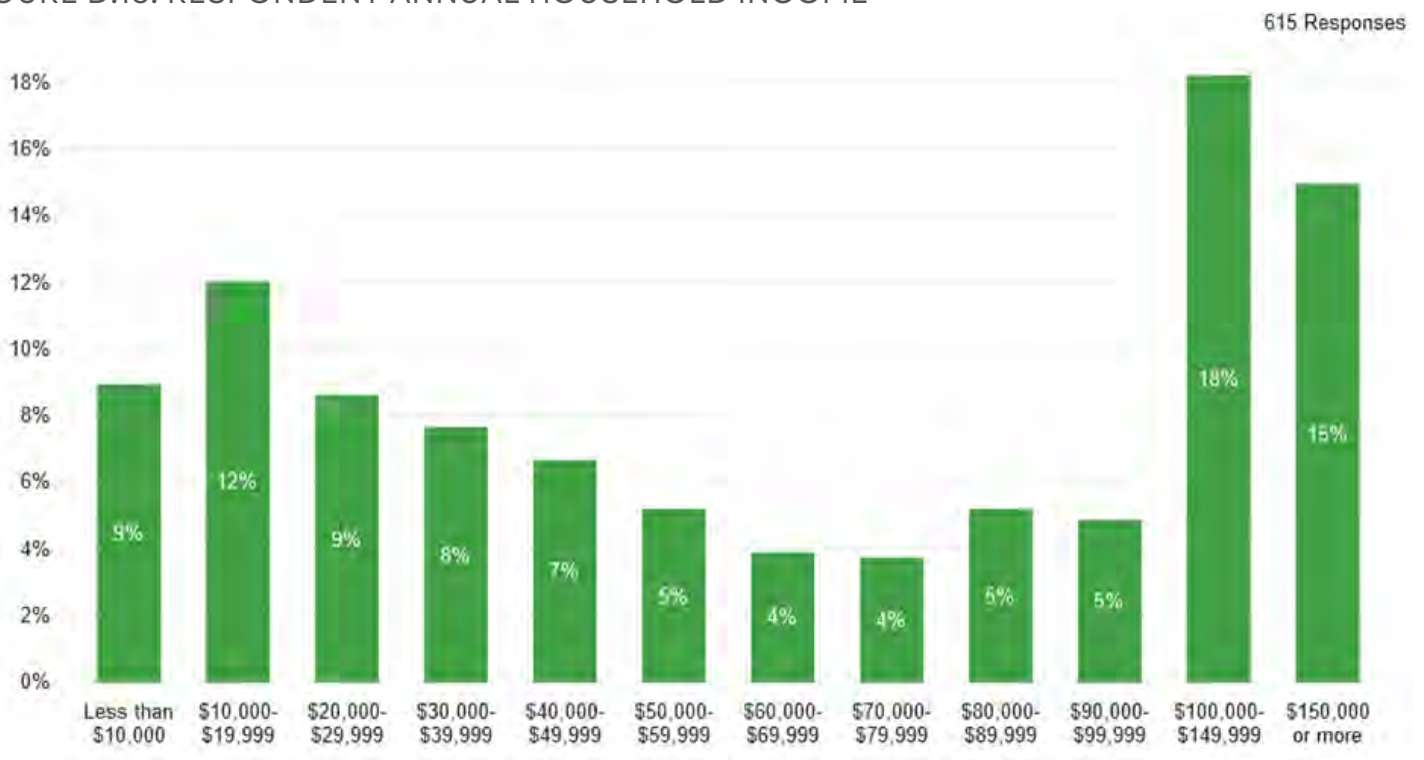
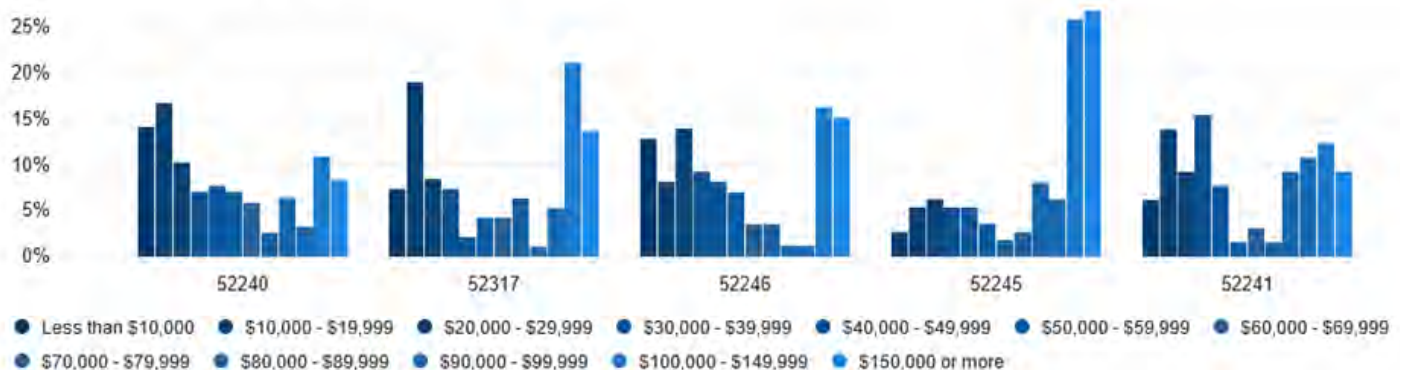


FIGURE D.17. HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY ZIP CODE





# DEMOGRAPHICS

FIGURE D.18. ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY RACE/ETHNICITY

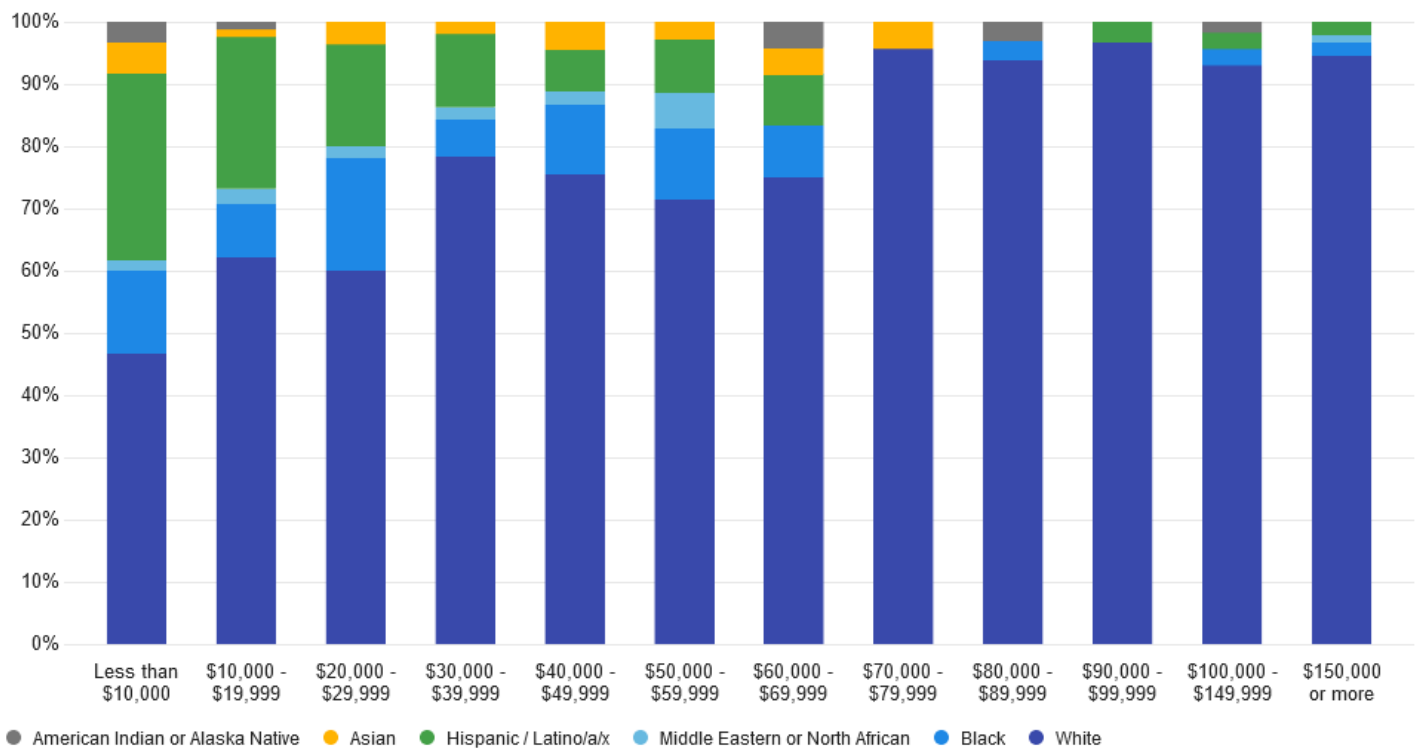
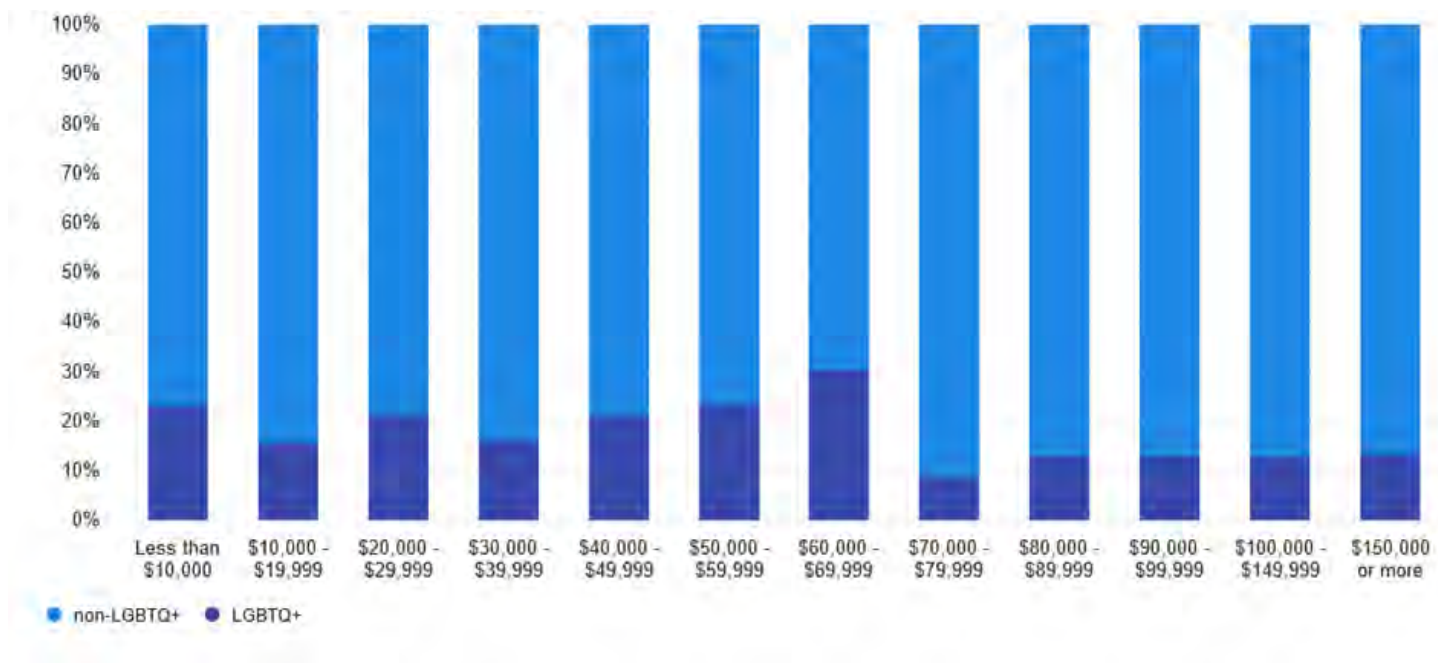
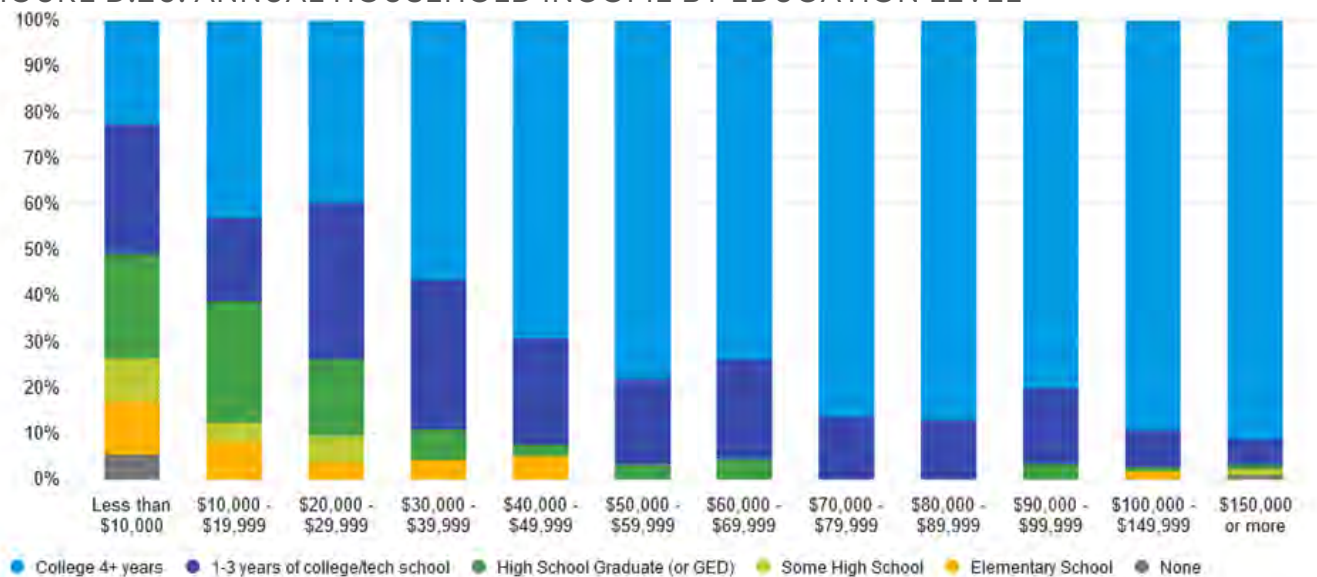


FIGURE D.19. ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY LGBTQ+ STATUS



# DEMOGRAPHICS

FIGURE D.20. ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY EDUCATION LEVEL



## EDUCATION

The majority of respondents (85%) had some post-secondary education. Respondents' education level did not noticeably differ by LGBTQ+ status, but there was variation by race and ethnicity, as shown in Table D.4.

FIGURE D.21. HIGHEST GRADE OR YEAR OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

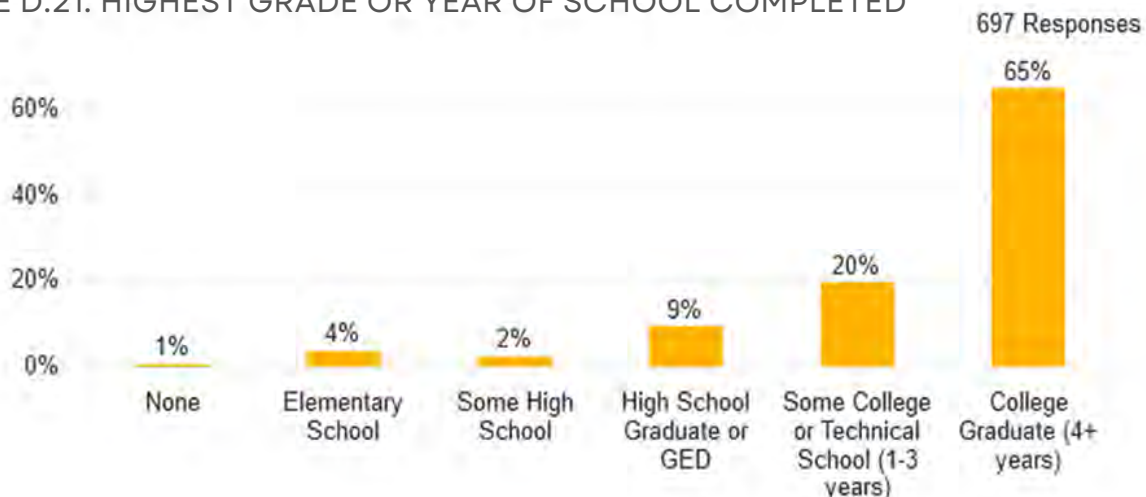


Table D.4. Education Level, by Race/Ethnicity

	< High School	High School Graduate or GED	Some College or Technical School (1-3 years)	College Graduate (4+ years)
<b>White</b>	2%	7%	20%	71%
<b>Black or African American</b>	12%	21%	23%	44%
<b>Hispanic / Latino/a/x</b>	35%	25%	15%	25%
<b>Asian</b>	0%	0%	27%	73%
<b>Middle Eastern or North African</b>	10%	10%	20%	60%
<b>Native American</b>	0%	17%	33%	50%

Table D.5. Education Level, LGBTQ+

	Non-LGBTQ+	LGBTQ+
<b>&lt; High School</b>	4%	4%
<b>High School Graduate or GED</b>	7%	10%
<b>Some College or Technical School (1-3 years)</b>	20%	17%
<b>College Graduate (4+ years)</b>	68%	69%

# HEALTH STATUS

## SELF-REPORTED HEALTH STATUS

FIGURE HS.1. SELF-REPORTED HEALTH STATUS

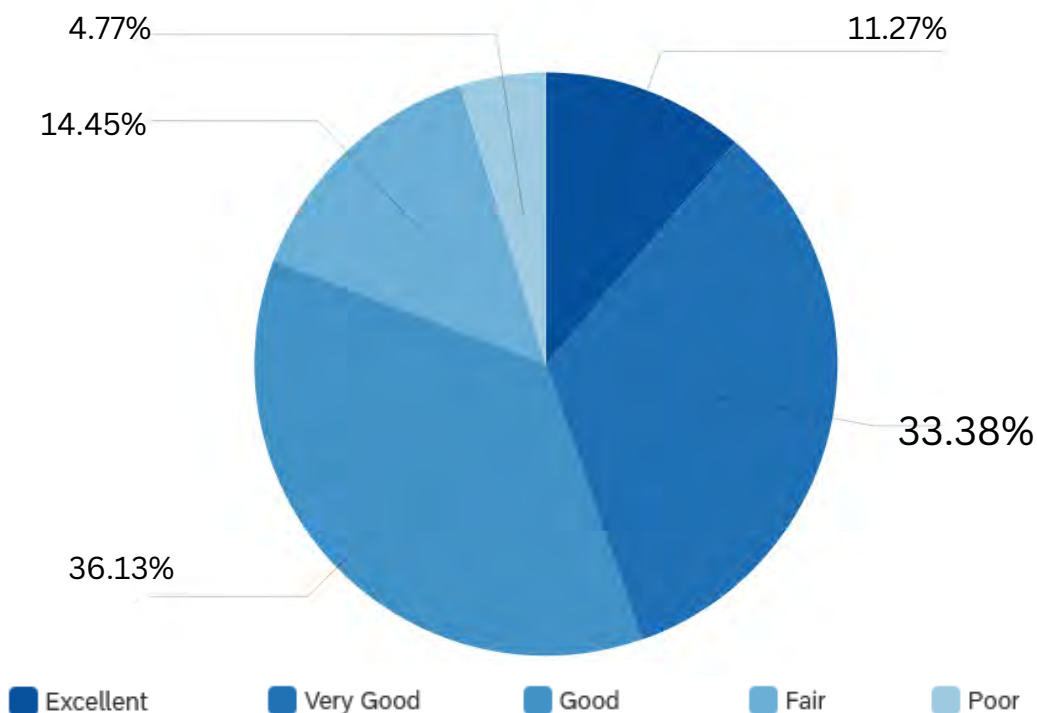


Figure HC.1 shows percentages of 692 survey respondents rating their general health as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor.

Table HS.1 describes the count and percentages of individuals rating their general health as excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor by race and ethnicity.

TABLE HS.1. SELF-REPORTED HEALTH STATUS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Black or African American		Middle Eastern or North African		Asian		White		Hispanic / Latino/a/x		Total*
<b>Excellent</b>	13.63%	6	--	--	--	--	10.06%	51	18.18%	8	68
<b>Very Good</b>	25.00%	11	--		28.57%	4	37.87%	192	11.36%	5	<b>213</b>
<b>Good</b>	43.18%	19	62.50%	5	42.86%	6	34.91%	177	14.91%	18	<b>225</b>
<b>Fair</b>	13.64%	6	--	--	--	--	14.00%	71	13.64%	6	<b>85</b>
<b>Poor</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.91%	7	<b>26</b>
<b>Total*</b>		<b>44</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>14</b>		<b>507</b>		<b>44</b>	

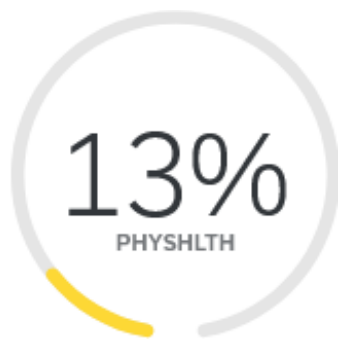
\*Total included other race categories that are not shown due to too small sample size



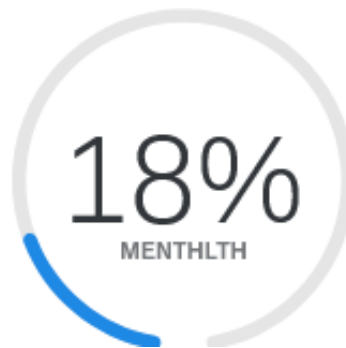
# HEALTH STATUS

## MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH

> 14 DAYS OF POOR  
PHYSICAL HEALTH  
(N=659)



> 14 DAYS OF POOR  
MENTAL HEALTH  
(N=654)



> 14 DAYS PHYSICAL OR  
MENTAL HEALTH  
PREVENTED ACTIVITES  
(N=653)

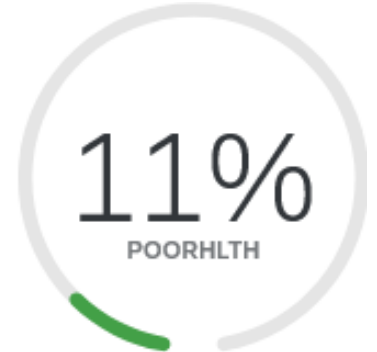


FIGURE HS.2. REPORTED POOR  
PHYSICAL HEALTH DAYS >14

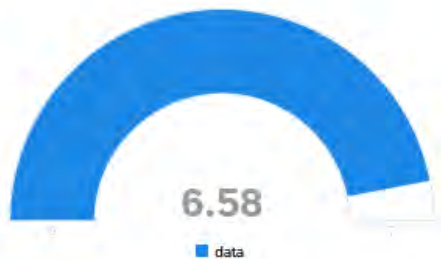
FIGURE HS.3. REPORTED POOR  
MENTAL HEALTH DAYS >14

FIGURE HS.4. REPORTED  
PREVENTED ACTIVITY DAY >14

AVERAGE POOR  
PHYSICAL HEALTH DAYS



AVERAGE POOR  
MENTAL HEALTH DAYS



AVERAGE DAYS OF  
PREVENTED ACTIVITES



FIGURE HS.5. AVERAGE POOR  
PHSYCIAL HEALTH DAYS

FIGURE HS.6. AVERAGE POOR  
MENTAL HEALTH DAYS

FIGURE HS.7. AVERAGE DAYS OF  
PREVENTED ACTIVITES

## COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS & ROADMAPS, QUALITY OF LIFE WITHIN JOHNSON COUNTY[1]

TABLE HS.2. COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS & ROADMAPS, QUALITY OF LIFE 2019

Quality of Life	Iowa	United States
Poor or Fair Health	14%	17%
Poor Physical Health Days	3.1	3.9
Poor Mental Health Days	4.1	4.5

[1] “Iowa.” County Health Rankings & Roadmaps, [www.countyhealthrankings.org/](http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/).

# HEALTH STATUS

## ALCOHOL USE

### ABOUT EXCESSIVE DRINKING

**Excessive Drinking** includes heavy and/or binge drinkers:

**HEAVY DRINKERS** : men reporting 2+ alcoholic drinks per day or women reporting 1+ alcoholic drinks per day

**BINGE DRINKERS:** men reporting 5+ alcoholic drinks or women reporting 4+ alcoholic drinks on any single occasion

## ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

Of the 456 survey respondents that answered that they consume alcohol, 39% (265) drink 0-1 days per week, 16% (111) drink 2-3 times per week, 6% (38) drink 4-5 times per week, and 6% (42) drink 6-7 days per week.

FIGURE HS.8. ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION BY DAYS PER WEEK

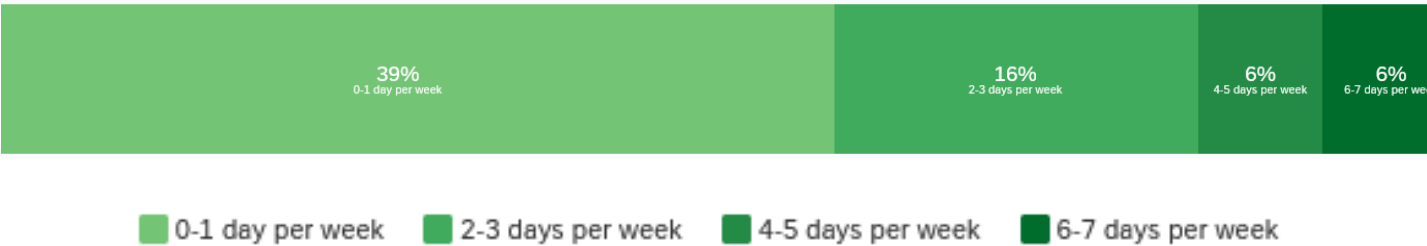


TABLE HS.3. ALCOHOL COMSUMPTION DAYS PER WEEK BY SEX ASSISGNEED AT BIRTH

	Male		Female		Total
0-1 day per week	20.23%	53	79.77%	209	262
2-3 days per week	17.27%	19	82.73%	91	110
4-5 days per week	29.73%	11	70.27%	26	37
6-7 days per week	30.95%	13	69.05%	29	42
Total		96		355	

# HEALTH STATUS

## ALCOHOL USE CONT.

Of the 465 survey respondents that indicated how many days a week they drank, 394 reported how many drinks they had on said days. Figure HS.9 demonstrates this data by sex assigned at birth below.

FIGURE HS.9. NUMBER OF DRINKS BY SEX ASSIGNED AT BIRTH

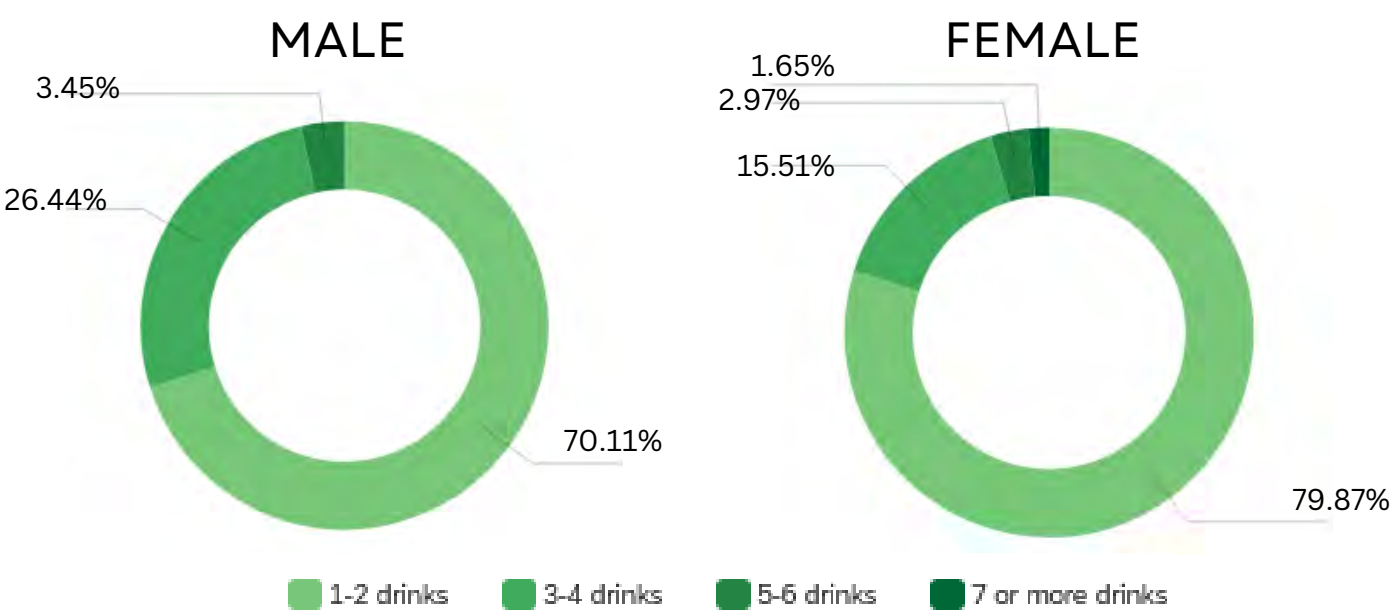


Table HS.4 displays the count and percentage of number of alcoholic drinks consumed by sex assigned at birth.

TABLE HS.4. NUMBER OF DRINKS BY SEX ASSIGNED AT BIRTH, COUNT AND PERCENTAGES

	Male		Female		Total
1-2 drinks	70.11%	61	79.87%	242	303
3-4 drinks	26.44%	23	15.51%	47	70
5-6 drinks	--	--	2.97%	9	12
7+ drinks	--	--	--	--	--
Total		87		303	



# HEALTH STATUS

## ALCOHOL USE CONT.

394 respondents, indicated the number of alcoholic drinks they consumed each week. When this data was disaggregated by age there was no significant difference across ages.

FIGURE HS.10. ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION DAYS PER WEEK BY AGE

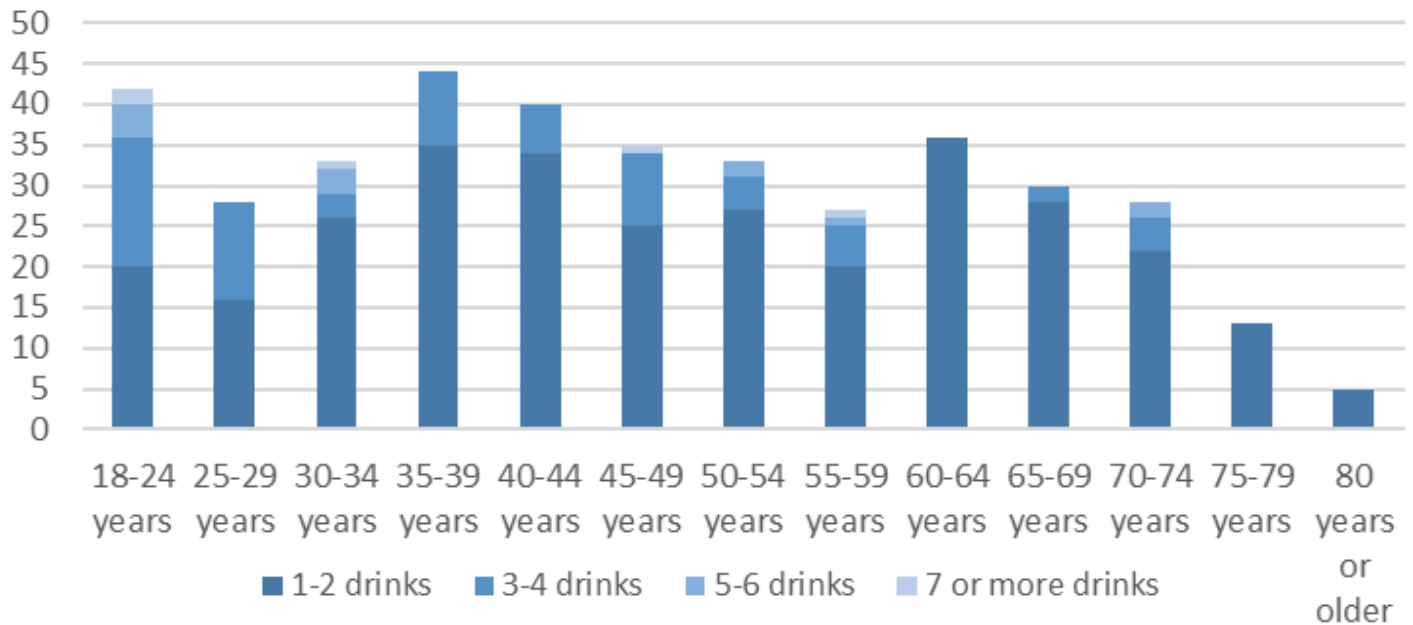


TABLE HS.5. ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION DAYS PER WEEK BY AGE

	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation	Variance	Count
18-24 years	0	12	5.15	2.67	7.15	41
25-29 years	0	10	4.07	2.49	6.2	29
30-34 years	0	15	4.03	3.77	14.24	37
35-39 years	0	8	2.65	2	3.98	49
40-44 years	0	10	2.95	2.16	4.68	41
45-49 years	0	15	3.2	2.91	8.45	41
50-54 years	0	20	2.86	3.29	10.82	37
55-59 years	0	12	2.75	2.8	7.81	32
60-64 years	0	6	1.95	1.33	1.77	44
65-69 years	0	8	2.23	1.73	2.98	35
70-74 years	0	30	2.8	4.93	24.33	35
75-79 years	0	3	1.11	0.97	0.94	19
80 years or older	0	2	0.78	0.63	0.4	9

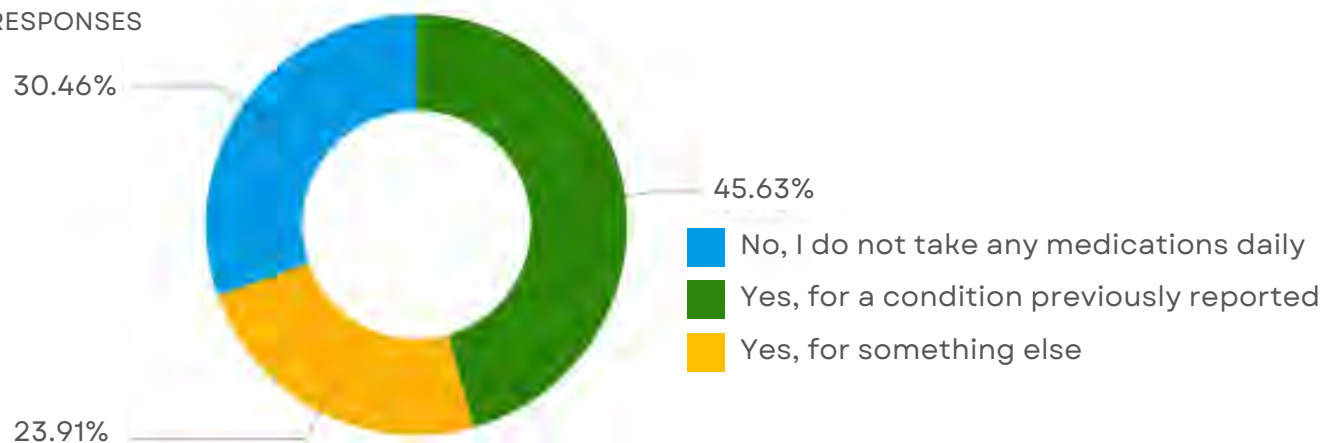
# HEALTH STATUS

## MEDICATION USE

Figure HS.11 shows reported daily prescription medication usage. Approximately 30.5%, or 203 of 665 respondents, report no daily prescription medication use.

FIGURE HS.11. DAILY PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION USE

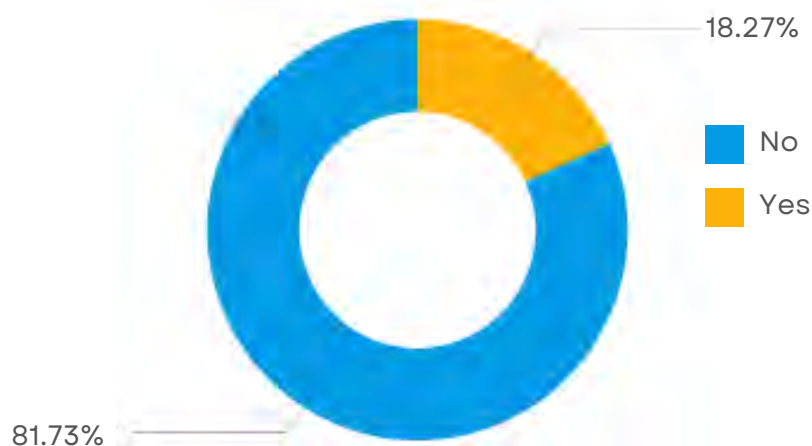
665 RESPONSES



Of the 427 respondents taking prescription medication daily, approximately 51.52% (220) take 1 to 2 per day, 32.55% (139) take 3 to 5 per day, and 15.93% (68) take 6 or more per day. As age increases, we see an increase in amount of prescription medication used as well.

FIGURE HS.12. MEDICATION DELAY DUE TO COST

427 RESPONSES



Approximately 56% (14 of 25) respondents who do not have health insurance of any kind experienced a delay in medication due to cost. Of those who do have health insurance, approximately 15.67% (60 of 383) experienced a delay due to medication cost.

# HEALTH STATUS

## CHRONIC HEALTH CONDITIONS & BMI

Figure HS.13 shows individuals' chronic health conditions diagnosed by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional. Of the 491 survey respondents, the top three diagnosed conditions are (1) anxiety disorder (40.9%, 201), (2) high blood pressure (40.1%, 197), and (3) depressive disorder (35.2%, 173). Table HS. shows body mass index (BMI). For adults 20 years or older, a BMI of 18.5 to 24.9 is considered healthy.

FIGURE HS.13. CHRONIC HEALTH CONDITIONS

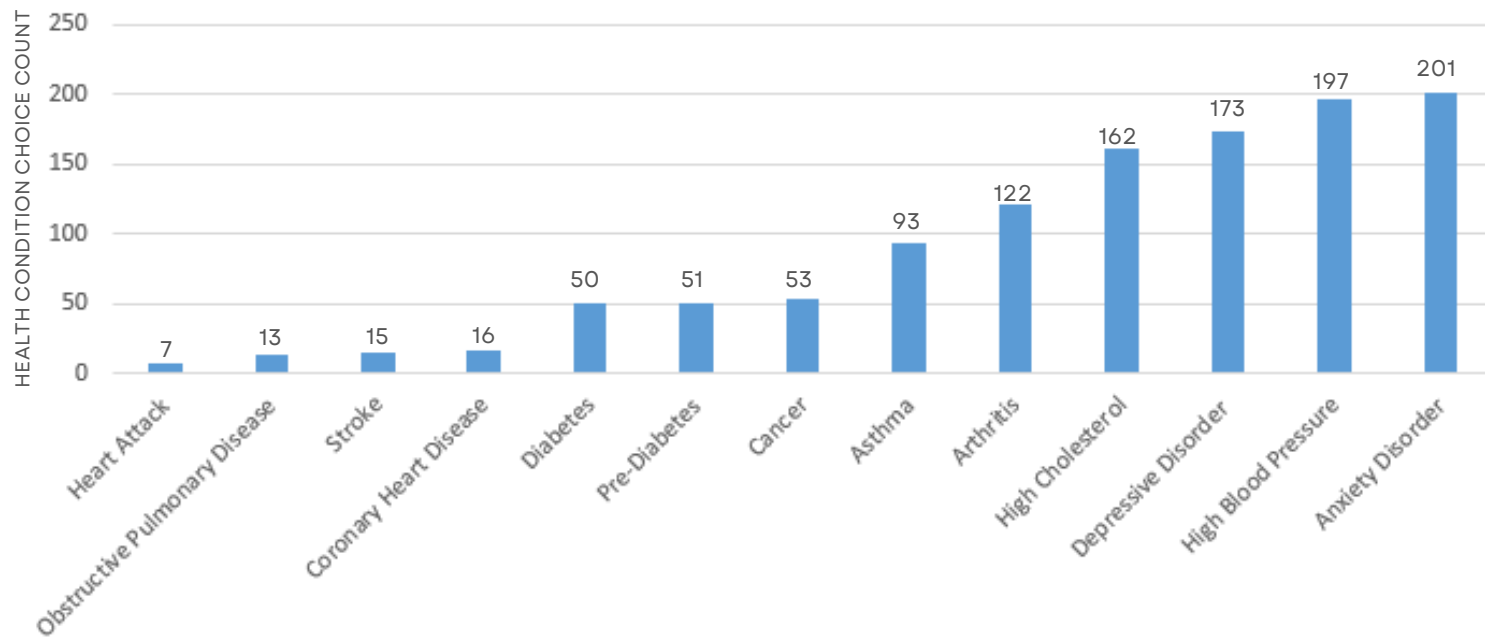


TABLE HS.6. AVERAGE BODY MASS INDEX, BY AGE

	18 - 24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+
Female	25	28	30	29	29	30	30	31	27	29	28	28	24
Male	25	30	27	28	25	32	32	28	33	27	26	24	24

## PHYSICAL HEALTH

### ABOUT PHYSICAL HEALTH [2]

The Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans lays out how much physical activity children, adolescents, and adults need to get health benefits. Although most people don't get the recommended amount of physical activity, it can be especially hard for older adults and people with chronic diseases or disabilities.

### KEY GUIDELINES FOR ADULTS [3]

For substantial health benefits, adults should do at least 150 minutes to 300 minutes a week of moderate-intensity, or 75 minutes to 150 minutes a week of vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity, or an equivalent combination of moderate- and vigorous-intensity aerobic activity.

[2] "Physical Activity." Physical Activity - Healthy People 2030, health.gov/healthypeople/objectives-and-data/browse-objectives/physical-activity.  
[3] Piercy KL;Troiano RP;Ballard RM;Carlson SA;Fulton JE;Galuska DA;George SM;Olson RD; "The Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans." JAMA, U.S. National Library of Medicine, pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30418471/.



# HEALTH STATUS

## PHYSICAL ACTIVITY MINUTES, BY AGE

FIGURE HS.14 PARTICIPATED IN ANY PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE LAST 30 DAYS

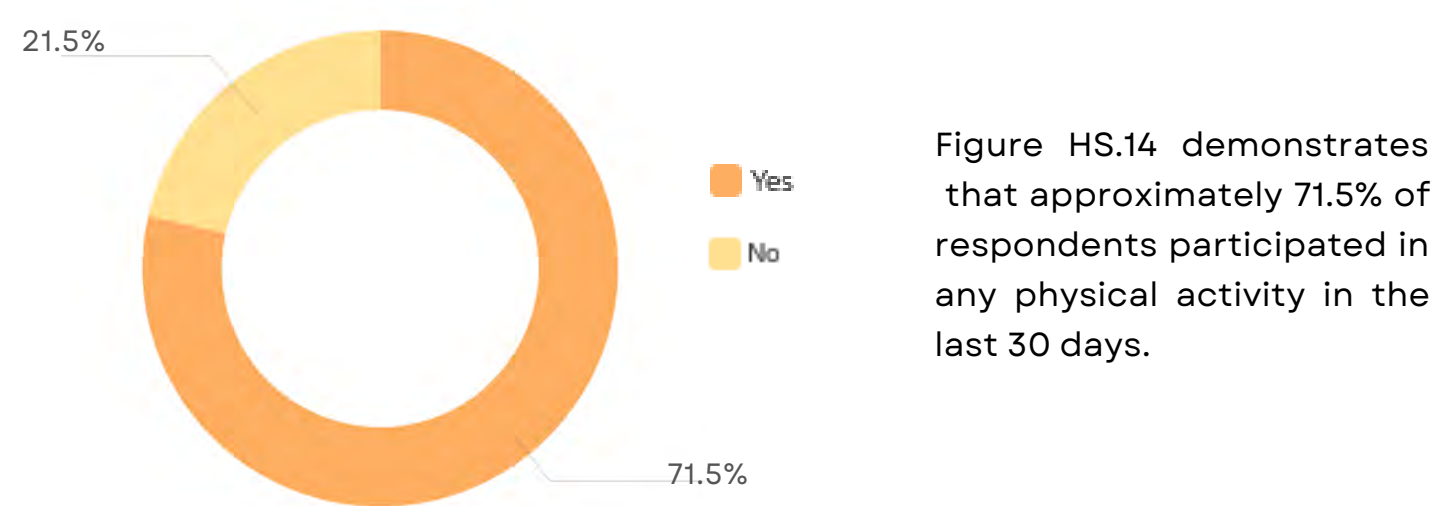


TABLE HS.7 shows average number of exercise or physical activity minutes each age group participated in per week, all ages averaging above the recommended guidelines.

TABLE HS.7. PHYSICAL ACTIVITY MINUTES PER WEEK, BY AGE

Age	Mean	Responses
18-24	153.65	46
25-29	167	35
30-34	163	37
35-39	167.65	49
40-44	161.29	42
45-49	178.61	36
50-54	176.05	38
55-59	162.03	36
60-64	197.63	48
65-69	251.9	31
70-74	205.91	33
75-79	223.28	18
80+	271.67	9

# HEALTH STATUS

## SLEEP

Figure HS.15 demonstrates average hours of sleep per night. Of the 639 survey respondents, 7 hours of sleep was most commonly reported by 216 individuals followed by 8 hours of sleep reported by 183 individuals and 6 hours of sleep being the third most reported by 144 individuals.

FIGURE HS.15. HOURS OF SLEEP PER NIGHT

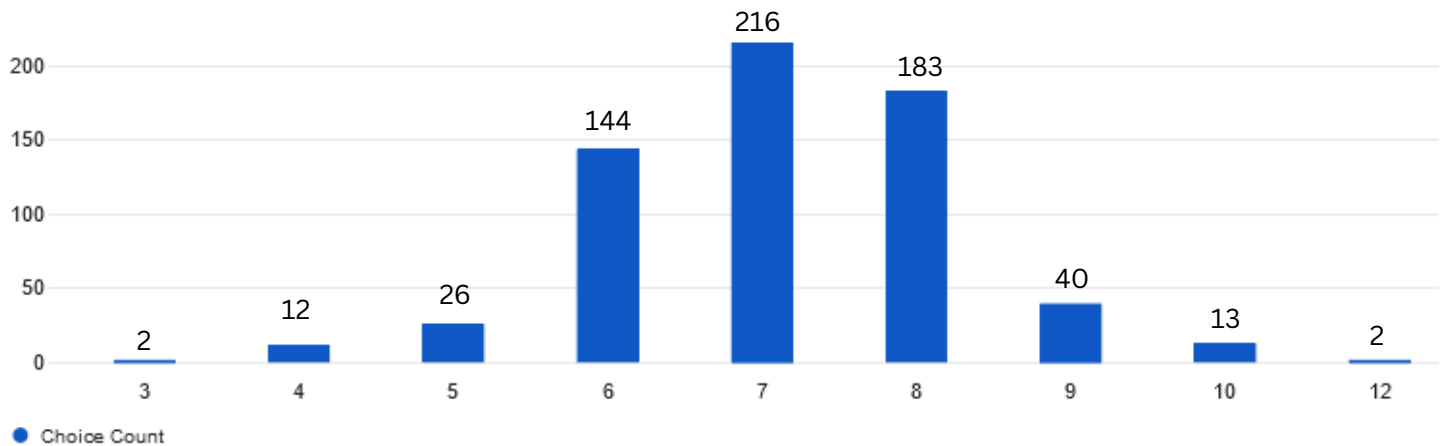
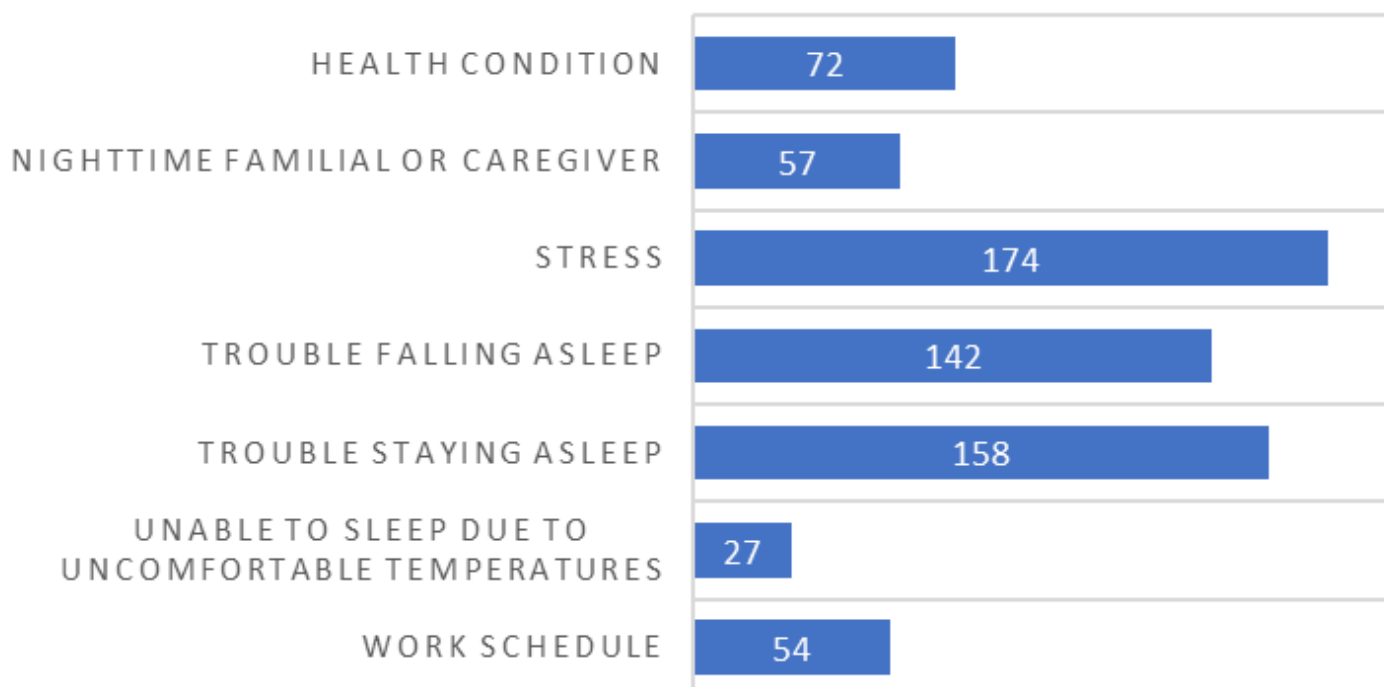


Figure HS.16 displays the factors that 735 survey respondents indicated were affecting their current sleep. Respondents' three most selected factors are (1) stress, (2) trouble staying asleep, and (3) trouble falling asleep.

FIGURE HS.16. REASONS AFFECTING SLEEP



# HEALTHCARE ACCESS

## HEALTH CARE COVERAGE

559 (87.76%) of respondents answered 'yes' to having any kind of health care coverage. Of those that answered yes, 145 (27.05%) selected Medicare as their provider and 84 (15.25%) selected Medicaid as shown in Figures HC.1-3 below. Tables HC.1-3 disaggregate these findings further by race and ethnicity.

FIGURE HC.1.  
HEALTH INSURANCE

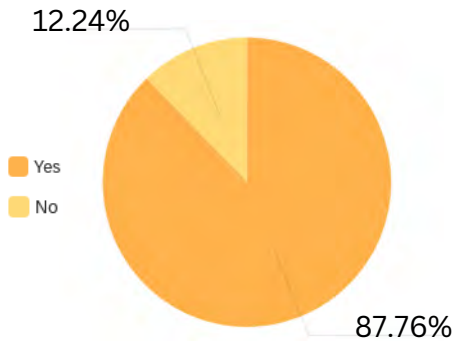


FIGURE HC.2. MEDICARE



FIGURE HC.3. MEDICAID

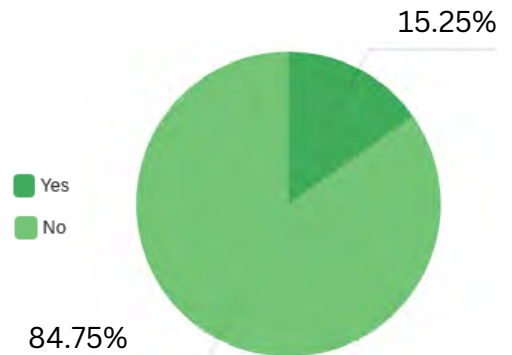


TABLE HC.1. HEALTH INSURANCE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Black or African American		Middle Eastern or North African		Asian		White		Hispanic / Latino/a/x		Total*
<b>Yes</b>	81.08%	30	--	--	75.00%	9	98.10%	465	44.07%	26	535
<b>No</b>	18.92%	7	--	--	--	--	1.90%	9	61.11%	33	54
<b>Total</b>		<b>37</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>12</b>		<b>474</b>		<b>59</b>	

\*Total included other race categories that are not shown due to too small sample size

TABLE HC.2. MEDICARE COVERAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Black of African American		Middle Eastern or North African		Asian		White		Hispanic / Latinx		Total
<b>Yes</b>	20.69%	6	--	--	--	--	26.97%	123	--	--	136
<b>No</b>	79.31%	23	--	--	88.89%	8	70.83%	323	84.62%	22	380
<b>Total</b>		<b>29</b>		<b>6</b>		<b>9</b>		<b>456</b>		<b>26</b>	

\*Total included other race categories that are not shown due to too small sample size

TABLE HC.3. MEDICAID COVERAGE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Black or African American		Asian		White		Hispanic / Latino/a/x		Total*
<b>Yes</b>	55.17%	16	--	--	11.28%	52	26.92%	7	79
<b>No</b>	44.83%	13	66.67%	6	88.72%	409	73.08%	19	447
<b>Total</b>		<b>29</b>		<b>9</b>		<b>461</b>		<b>26</b>	

\*Total included other race categories that are not shown due to too small sample size

# HEALTHCARE ACCESS

## PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER(S)

Figure HC.4 shows that 64% (394) of respondents have at least one person they consider their primary care provider, 13% (82) have more than one, and 23% (143) indicated they do not have one. This information is broken down and displayed by race and ethnicity in Table HC.4 below. Figure HC.5 indicates that the top three reasonings selected for those who do not have a provider are: (1) high cost of care, (2) not having health care coverage, and (3) not finding a provider they trust.

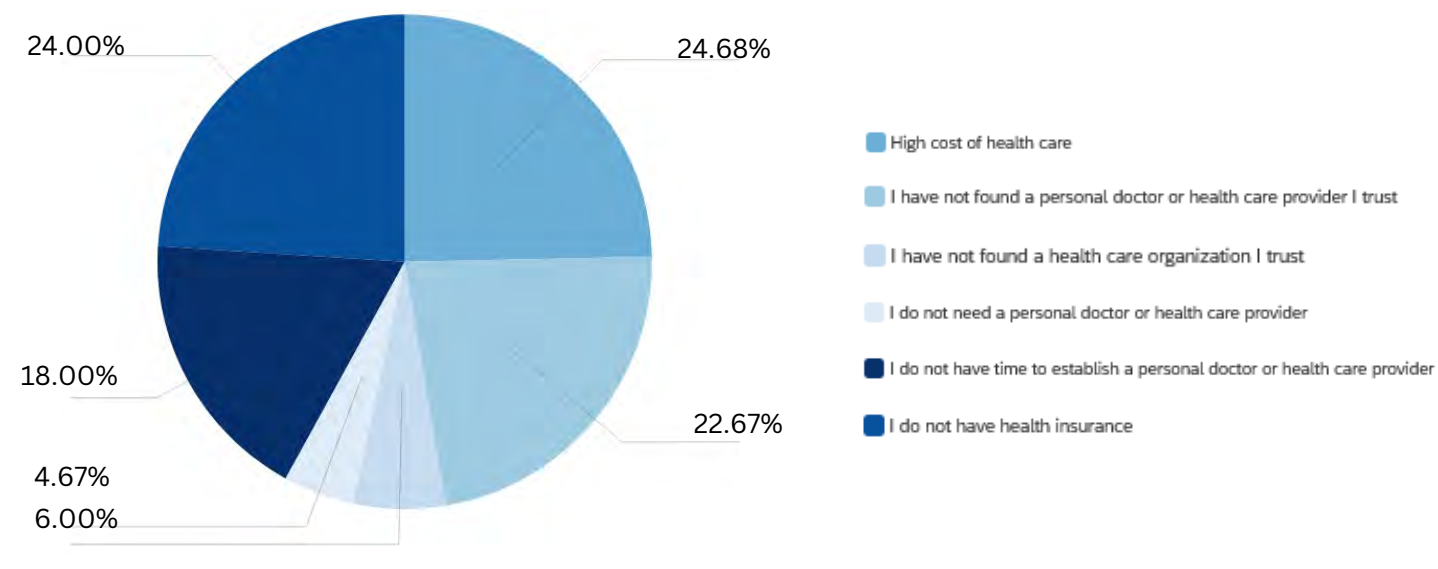
FIGURE HC.4. PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER(S)



TABLE HC.4. PRIMARY CARE PROVIDERS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Black or African American		Middle Eastern or North African		Asian		White		Hispanic / Latino/a/x		Total*
Yes, one	55.56%	20	--	--	54.55%	6	70.63%	327	37.50%	18	374
Yes, more than one	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.98%	74	--	--	79
No	41.67%	15	--	--	--	--	13.90%	62	58.33%	28	113
Total		36		8		11		463		48	

FIGURE HC.5. REASONS FOR NOT HAVING PRIMARY CARE PROVIDER(S)



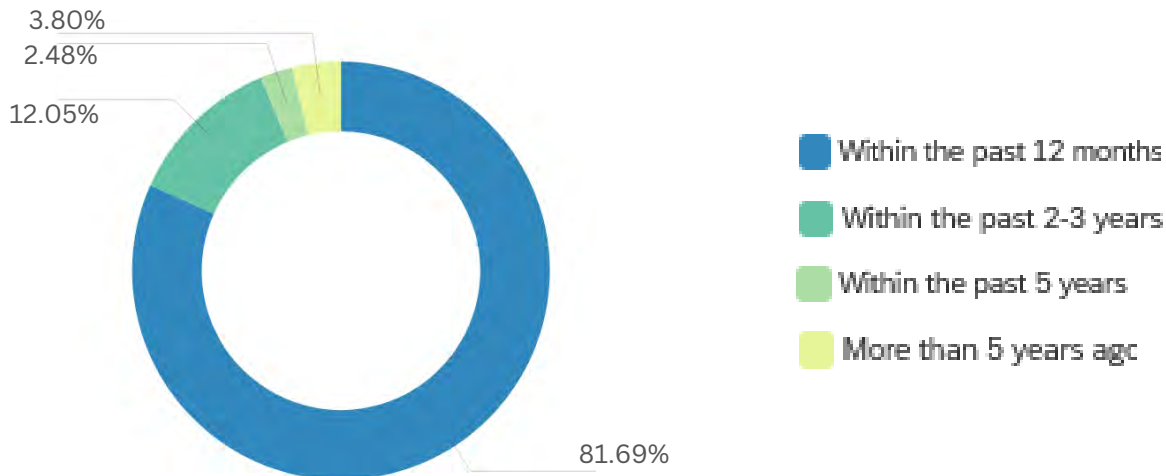


# HEALTHCARE ACCESS

## PHYSICAL OR ROUTINE CHECKUP

Figure HC.6 shows that of 606 respondents, 81.68% (495) individuals have completed their routine checkup within the last 12 months.

FIGURE HC.6. LAST PHYSICAL OR ROUTINE CHECKUP



## DENTAL CHECKUP

Figure HC.7 shows the percentages of 618 survey respondents that answered when they were last seen by a dentist. Figure HC.8 shows the top three reasoning for not seeing a dentist being (1) not have dental insurance, (2) concerns that it will be too expensive, and (3) not have any presenting issues with their teeth.

FIGURE HC.7. LAST DENTAL CHECKUP

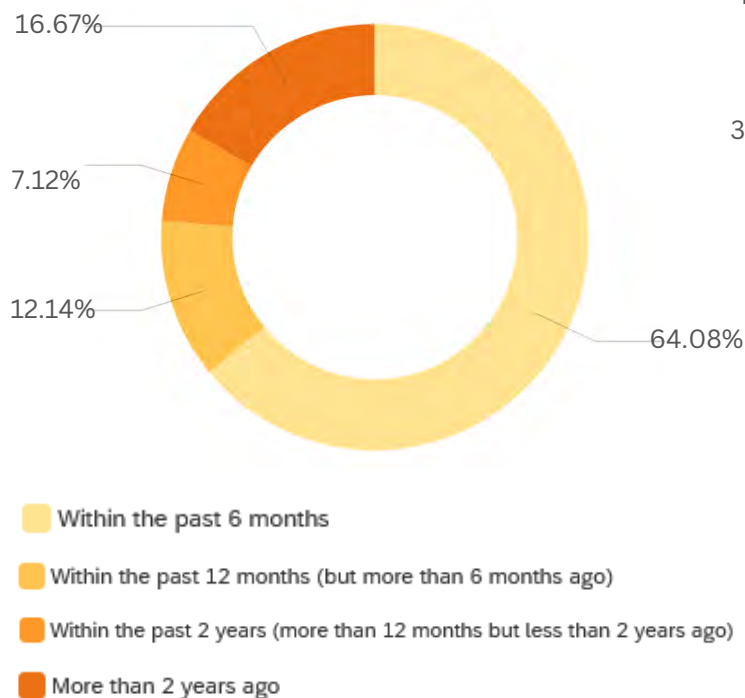
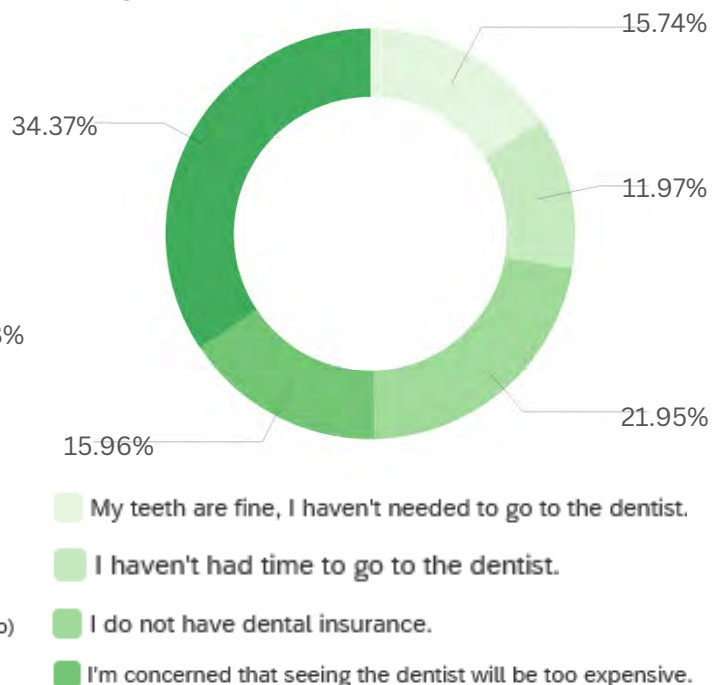


FIGURE HC.8. REASONINGS FOR NOT SEEING DENTIST



# HEALTHCARE ACCESS

## HEALTH CARE COST BARRIER

Figure HC.9 below shows that 15.78% (98 of 621) of respondents did not see a doctor due to cost in the past 12 months. Of these respondents, approximately 11.75% or 73 report not having health insurance.

Of the 73 respondents without health insurance, 56.16% or 41 respondents report not seeing a doctor due to cost in the past 12 months.

FIGURE HC.9. COULD NOT SEE A DOCTOR DUE TO COST IN PAST 12 MONTHS

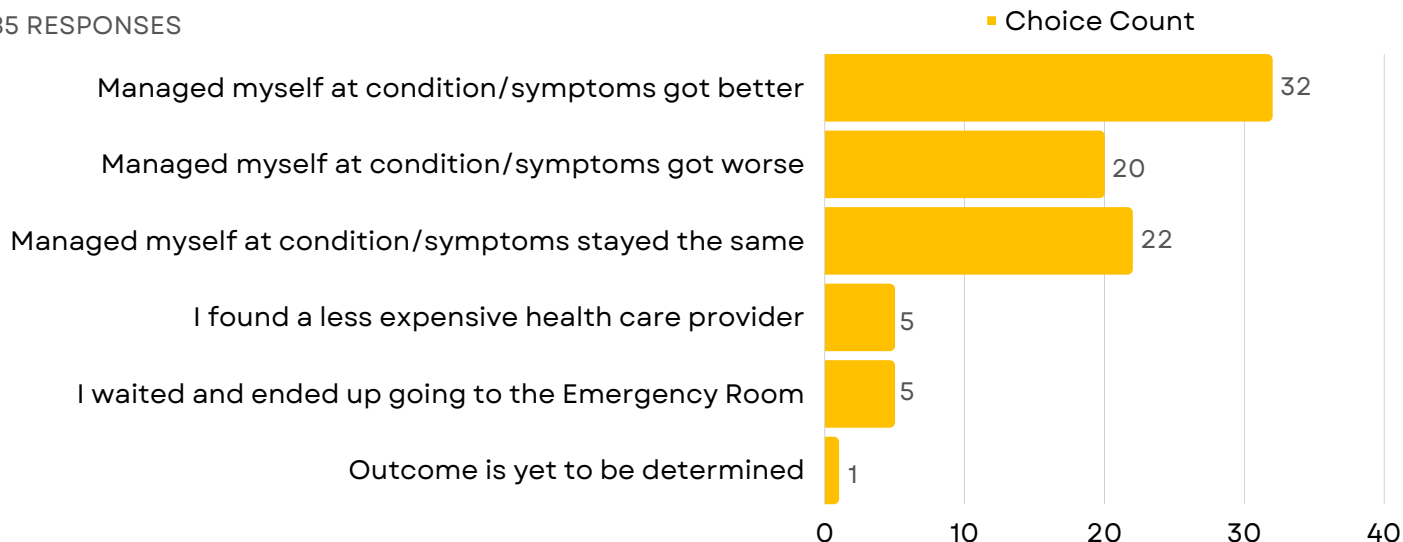
621 RESPONSES



Figure HC.10 below details the outcome of not seeing a doctor or health care provider due to cost in the past 12 months. 23.53% or 20 respondents reported their condition worsened and 5.88% or 5 respondents waited and ended up going to the Emergency Room.

FIGURE HC.10. OUTCOME OF NOT SEEING HEALTH CARE PROVIDER DUE TO COST

85 RESPONSES



# HEALTHCARE ACCESS

## SCREENINGS

Figure HC.11 displays the percentage of the 358 survey respondents answering if they have received a colorectal cancer screening. Figure HC.12 displays the count for the 250 survey respondents answering when they had this screening completed. Figure HC.8 excludes "prefer not to answer" and "not sure" responses.

FIGURE HC.11. COLRECTAL CANCER SCREENING

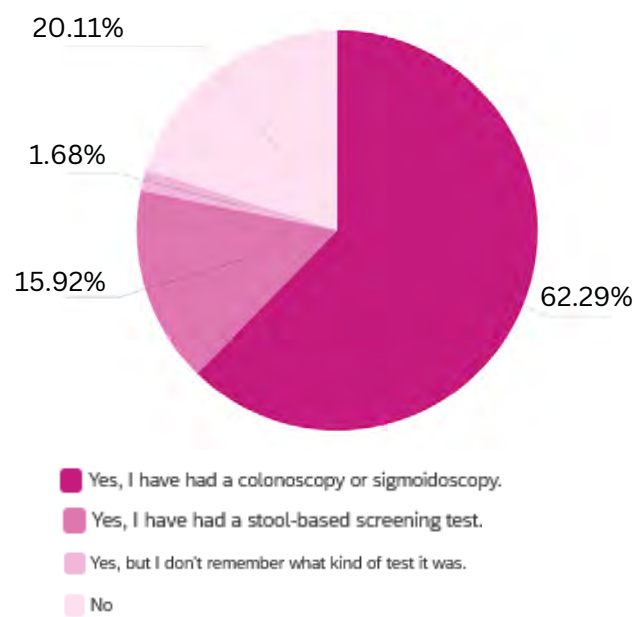


FIGURE HC.12. COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING COMPLETED

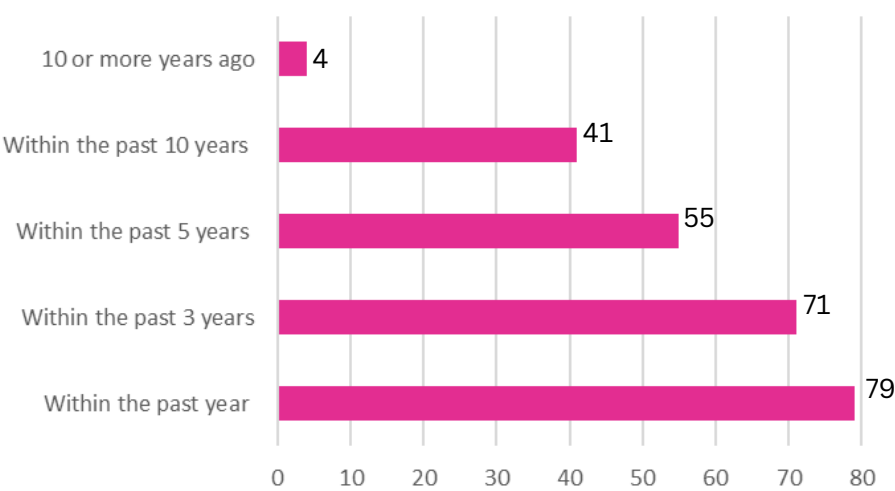


Figure HC.13 displays the percentages of the 467 survey respondents answering if they have received a cervical cancer screening (pap test). Figure HC.14 displays the count for the 402 survey respondents answering when they has this screening completed. Figure HC.14 excludes "prefer not to answer" and "not sure" responses.

FIGURE HC.13. CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING (PAP TEST)

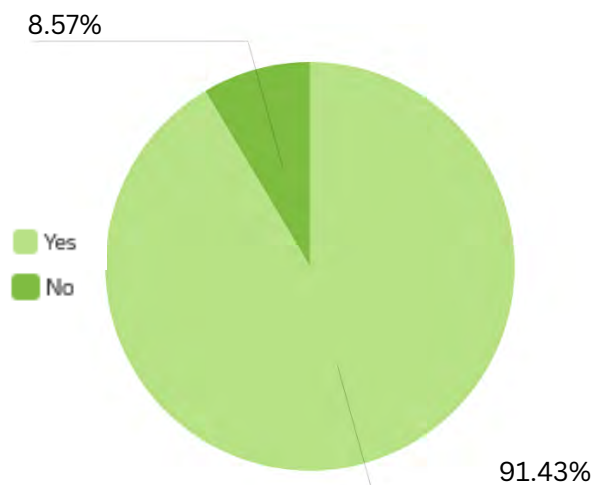
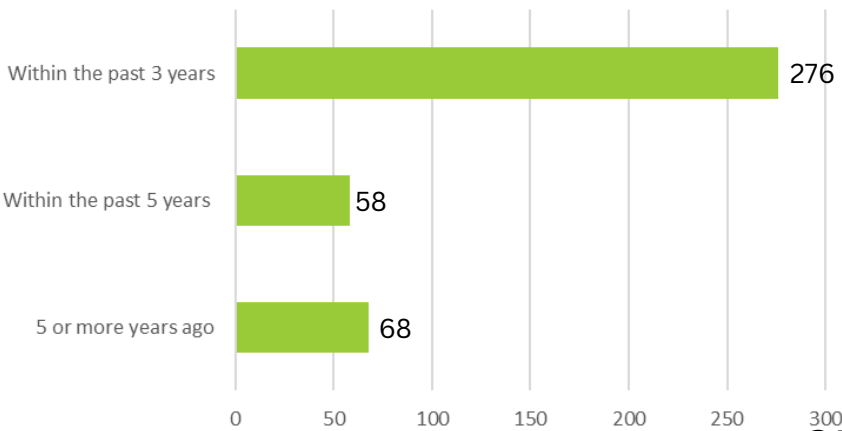


FIGURE HC.14. CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING (PAP TEST) COMPLETED



# HEALTHCARE ACCESS

## SCREENINGS

Figure HC.15 displays the percentage of the 301 survey respondents answering if they have received a breast cancer screening (mammogram). Figure HC.16 displays the count for the 273 survey respondents answering when they had this screening completed. Figure HC.16 excludes "prefer not to answer" and "not sure" responses.

FIGURE HC.15. BREAST CANCER SCREENING (MAMMOGRAM)

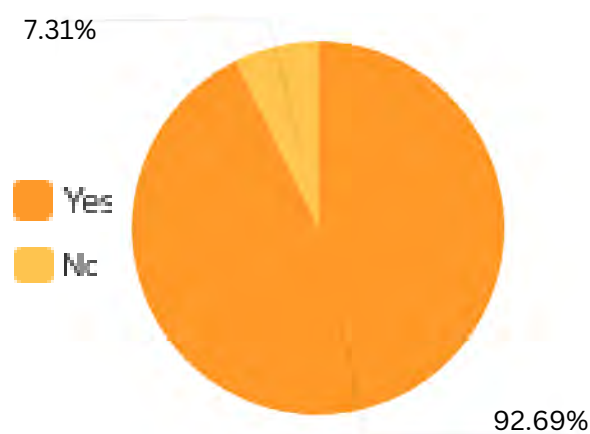


FIGURE HC.16. BREAST CANCER SCREENING (MAMMOGRAM) COMPLETED

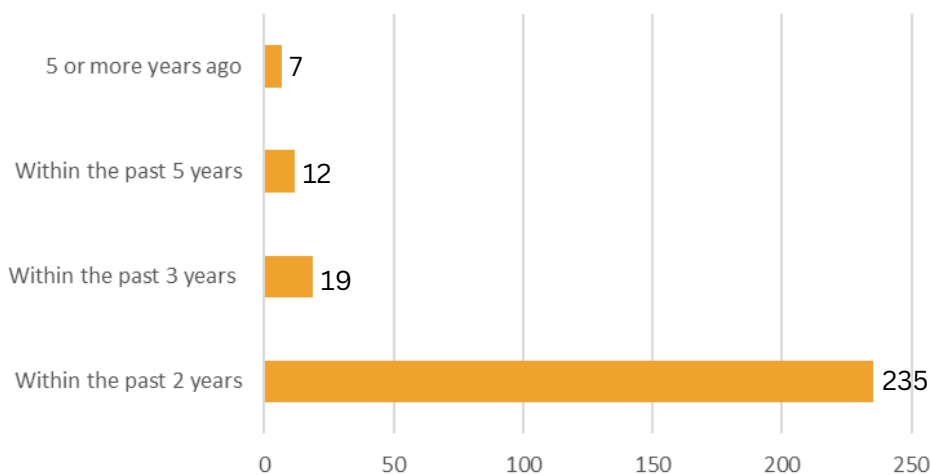


Figure HC.17 displays the percentage of the 593 survey respondents answering if they have had their cholesterol levels checked. Figure HC.18 displays the count for the 457 survey respondents answering when they had this exam completed. Figure HC.18 excludes "prefer not to answer" and "not sure" responses.

FIGURE HC.17. CHOLESTEROL LEVELS CHECKED

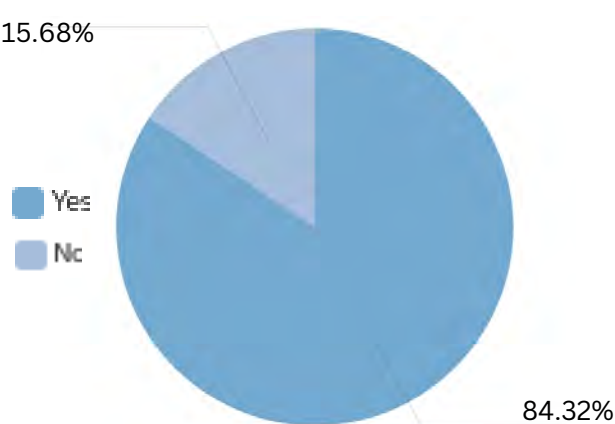
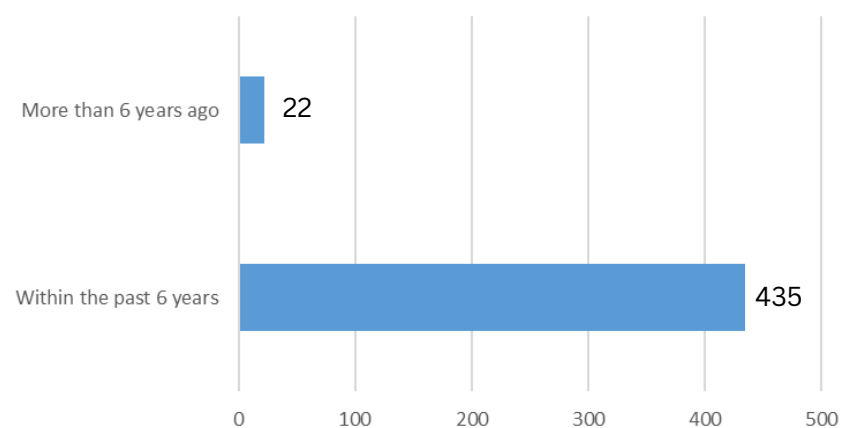


FIGURE HC.18. CHOLESTEROL LEVELS





# HEALTHCARE ACCESS

## SCREENINGS

Figure HC.19 displays the percentage of the 305 survey respondents answering if they have received a blood sugar (diabetes) test. Figure HC.20 displays the count for the 191 survey respondents answering when they had this test completed. Figure HC.20 excludes "prefer not to answer" and "not sure" responses.

FIGURE HC.19. BLOOD SUGAR (DIABETES) TEST

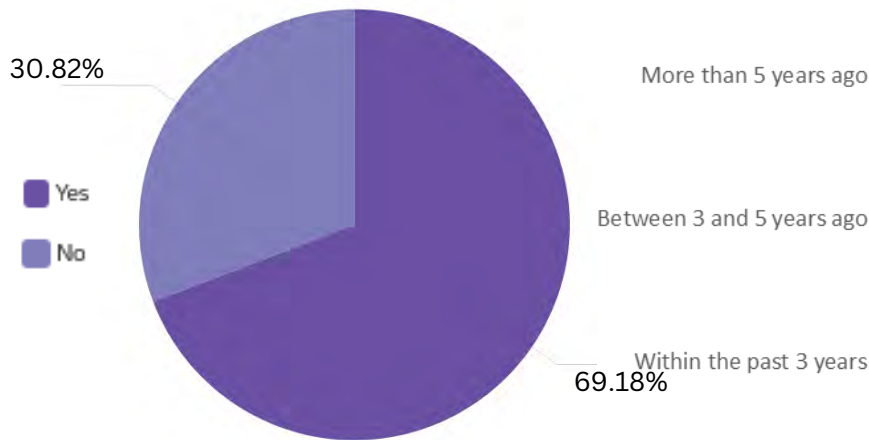


FIGURE HC.20. BLOOD SUGAR (DIABETES) TEST COMPLETED

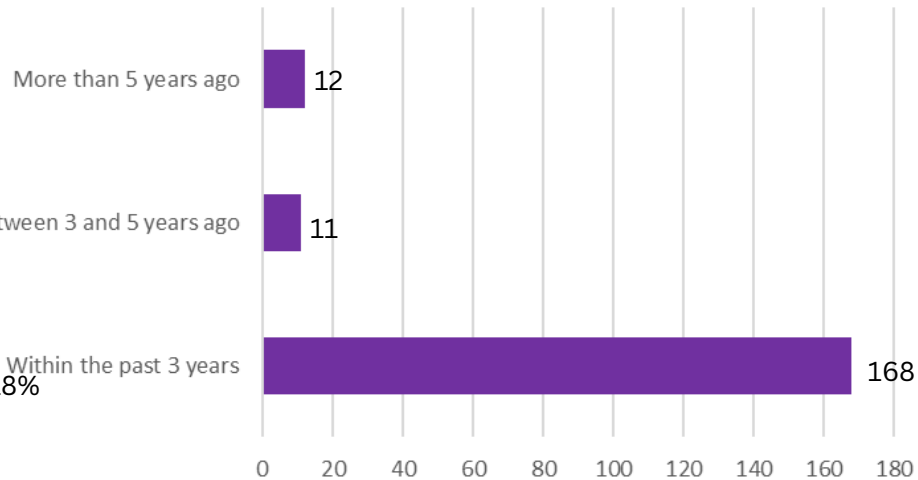


Figure HC.21 displays the percentage of the 571 survey respondents answering if they have been tested for HIV. Figure HC.22 displays the count for the 457 survey respondents answering when they had this exam completed. Figure HC.22 demonstrates 68.42% (N=13) of survey respondents answered yes to being tested for HIV and are identified at higher risk

FIGURE HC.21. HIV TESTING

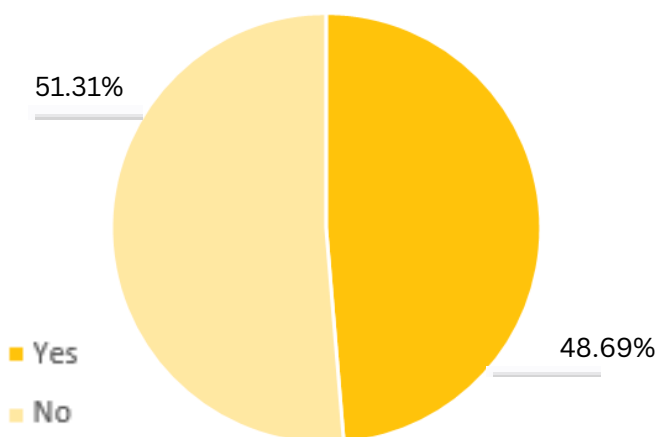
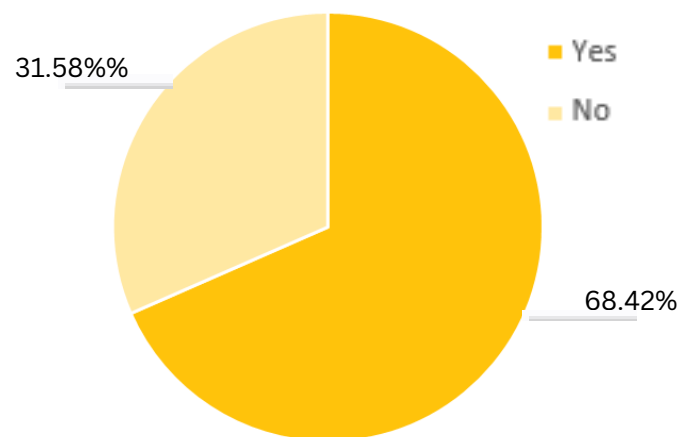


FIGURE HC.22. RESPONSES OF HIGHER RISK POPULATION AND HIV TESTING



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# FOOD SECURITY

This section of the assessment provides information on specific populations currently struggling with food security. Food security is defined as “having, at all times, both physical and economic access to sufficient food to meet dietary needs for a productive and healthy lifestyle” [1]. According to Feeding America, 1 in 14 people in Iowa face hunger[2]. Food insecurity can influence poor health outcomes. One study states that chronic diseases are higher among food insecure individuals [3]. HealthyJoCo asks questions regarding the frequency of individuals cutting or skipping meals, utilization of local food banks, food supply and access to nutritional meals. While conducting the survey some limitations emerged in regards to the wording of the questions; it was observed that some respondents received aid through the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and therefore did not answer experiencing food insecurity. Numbers of food insecure people are likely larger than we represented in the survey.

## MAIN FINDINGS

**Disparities by income** - The median household income in Johnson County is \$67,134 [4]. Our data reflects Johnson County residents who made more than the median income are less likely to report food insecurity in all areas measured by the assessment (skipping meals, whole days without food, utilization of emergency food, sustainability of food and balanced meals).

**Disparities by race and ethnicity-** More Black or African Americans and Hispanic or Latino/a/x respondents struggled with food insecurity compared to White respondents in all areas measured by the assessment.

**Disparities by education levels-** Overall trends in the assessment show respondents with lower education had higher rates of food insecurity than those with higher education in all areas of the assessment.

**Difficulties affording a balanced meal-**Johnson County respondents that identify as LGBTQ+ are less likely to experience difficulties affording balanced meals (32%) compared to the state prevalence of LGBTQ+ Iowans (36.2%) [5].

[1] USAID. (2022, February 03). Agriculture and Food Security. <https://www.usaid.gov>

[2] Hunger in Iowa. Feeding America. (n.d.) <https://www.feedingamerica.org>

[3] Gregory, C. A., & Coleman-Jensen, A. (2017, July). Food insecurity, chronic disease, and health among working-age ... - USDA. Economic Research Service. Retrieved December 19, 2022, from <https://www.ers.usda.gov>

[4] U.S. Census Bureau. (2021). American Community Survey 1 Year Estimates Subject Tables (S1901INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (IN 2021 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS) [Data set]. U.S. Census Bureau. Retrieved December 12, 2022, from <https://data.census.gov>

[5] Iowa Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Public Health, Bureau of Public Health Performance. Iowa BRFSS Brief:2021 Survey Findings. Des Moines: Iowa Dept. of Health and Human Services. Published October 2022. Web. <https://www.idph.iowa.gov/brfss>

# FOOD SECURITY

## CUTTING OR SKIPPING MEALS DUE TO COST

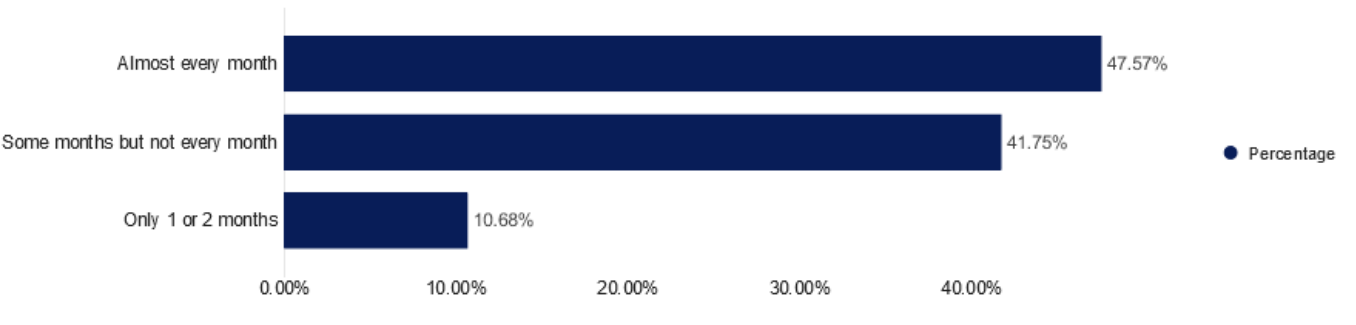
Figure FS.1, below, shows the percentage of survey respondents that indicated they cut or skipped meals because there wasn't enough money for food (N=620). The total number of respondents was 620. 19.03% responded yes meanwhile 80.97% of respondents did not experience cutting or skipping meal size.

FIGURE FS.1: TOTAL RESPONSES OF CUT OR SKIPPED MEAL SIZE (PERCENT)



Figure FS.2, below, shows the frequency of survey respondents that indicated they did cut or skipped meals because there wasn't enough money for food in percentages. Many respondents stated that it occurred almost every month (47.57%) or some months but not every month (41.75%).

FIGURE FS.2: FREQUENCY OF RESPONSES THAT CUT OR SKIPPED MEAL SIZE (PERCENT)



# FOOD SECURITY

## CUTTING OR SKIPPING MEALS DUE TO COST

Table FS.1, below, describes the dis-aggregated data by race and ethnicity. Among the respondents that said yes to cutting or skipping meals Black or African Americans (51.43%) and Hispanic or Latino/a/x (49.09%) had higher percentages than other racial groups.

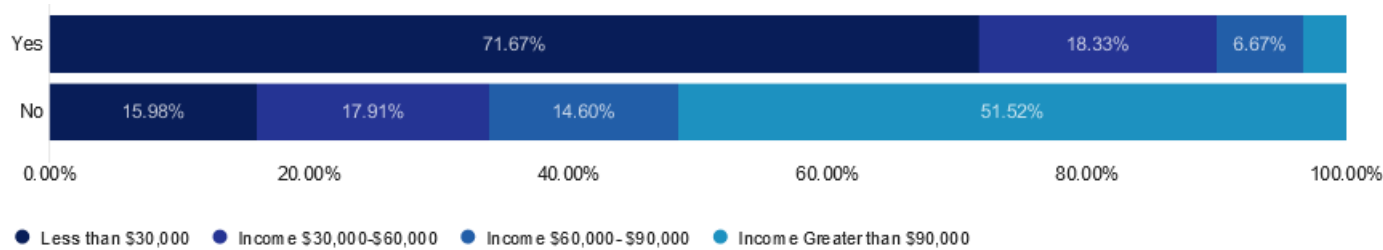
TABLE FS.1: RESPONSES OF CUT OR SKIPPED MEAL SIZE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY (PERCENT)

Question	Total*		Black or African American		Middle Eastern or North African		Asian		White		Hispanic or Latino/a/x	
Yes		100	51.43%	18	-	-	-	-	10.75%	50	49.09%	27
No		477	.49%	17	.86%	6	.75%	9	89.25%	415	50.91%	28
	Total		Total	35	Total	7	Total	12	Total	465	Total	55

\*Table combines categories that are not shown due to too small sample size.

Figure FS.3, below, shows the percentage of survey respondents that indicated they cut or skipped meals because there wasn't enough money for food by income levels. Overall, individuals that had higher income were more likely to not experience cutting or skipping meals due to cost.

FIGURE FS3: RESPONSES OF CUT OR SKIPPED MEAL SIZE BY INCOME (PERCENT)



\*Figure combines categories that are not shown due to too small sample size.



# FOOD SECURITY

## CUTTING OR SKIPPING MEALS DUE TO COST

Figure FS.4 below describes the percentage of respondents that indicated they cut or skipped meals because there wasn't enough money for food by their education level. Some categories were combined in order to have a significant sample size. As shown, individuals with higher education were less likely to experience cutting or skipping meals due to cost.

FIGURE FS.4: RESPONSES OF CUT OR SKIPPED MEAL SIZE BY EDUCATION LEVEL (PERCENT)

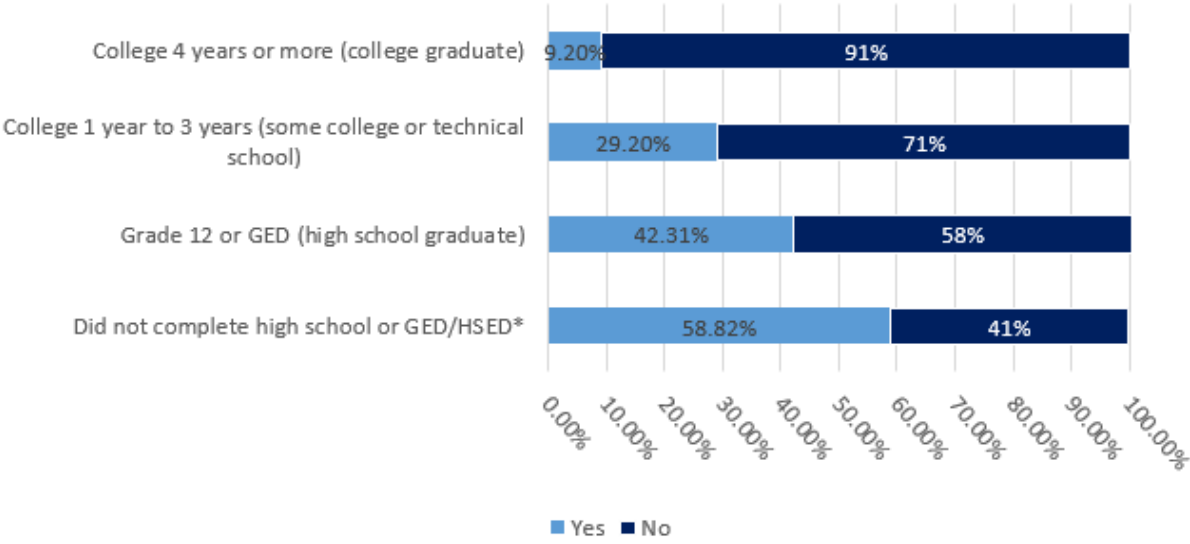
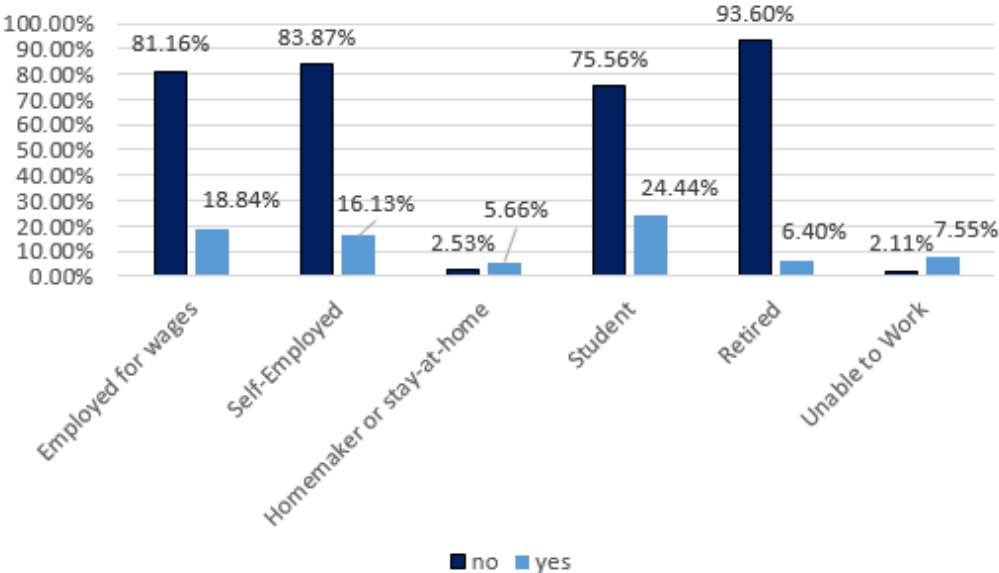


Figure FS.5 below describes the percentage of respondents that indicated they cut or skipped meals because there wasn't enough money for food by their employment type. Specific populations that stand out in skipping or cutting meals are students, individuals unable to work, employed for wages and self-employed.

FIGURE FS.5: RESPONSES OF CUT OR SKIPPED MEAL SIZE BY INCOME (PERCENT)



# FOOD SECURITY

## WHOLE DAY(S) WITHOUT FOOD

Figure FS. 6, below, describes the percentage of respondents that indicated not eating for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food in the last 12 months (N=606). 8.42% of survey respondents answered yes meanwhile 91.58% answered no.

FIGURE FS.6 TOTAL RESPONSES OF WHOLE DAY(S) WITHOUT FOOD (PERCENT)

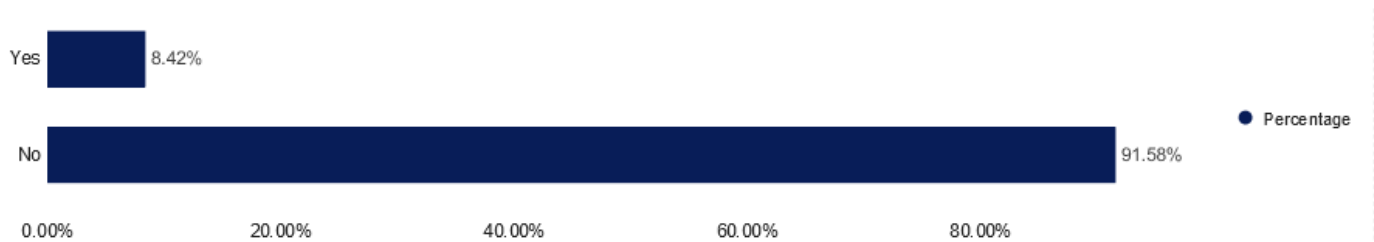


Figure FS. 7, below, describes the frequency of respondents that indicated not eating for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food in the last 12 months. 47.83% had experienced whole day(s) without food almost every month. 41.30% experienced it some months, but not every month and 10.87% only 1 or 2 months.

FIGURE FS.7: FREQUENCY OF WHOLE DAY(S) WITHOUT FOOD (PERCENT)

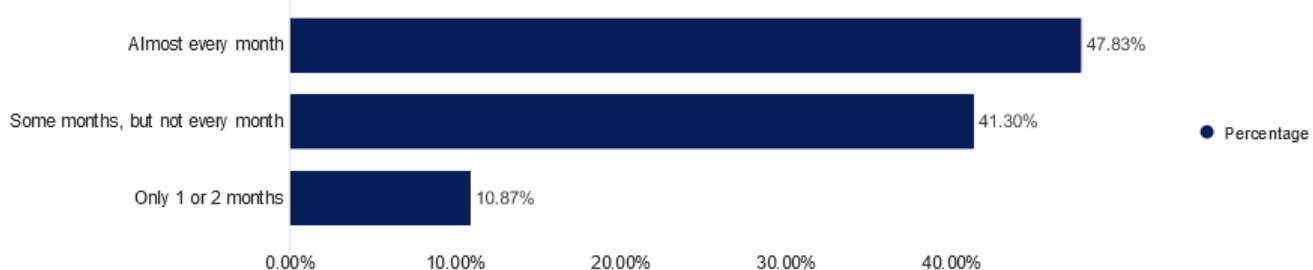


Table FS. 2, below, describes the count and percentage of respondents that indicated not eating for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food in the last 12 months disaggregated by race and ethnicity. Among the racial and ethnic groups represented, Black or African American (32.35%) and Hispanic or Latino/a/x had a higher percentage of whole day(s) without food (White 3.97%).

TABLE FS.2: RESPONSES OF WHOLE DAY(S) WITHOUT FOOD BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Whole Day(s) without food	Total*	Black or African American		Middle Eastern or North African		Asian		White		Hispanic or Latino/a/x	
Yes	43	32.35%	11	-	-	-	-	3.87%	18	49.09%	12
No	547	.68%	23	.86 %	6	.90%	9	95.27%	443	84.62%	66
Total		Total	34	Total	7	Total	10	Total	461	Total	78

# FOOD SECURITY

## WHOLE DAY(S) WITHOUT FOOD

Figure FS. 8, below, describes the percentage of respondents that indicated not eating for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food in the last 12 months dis-aggregated by income. Overall, respondents that had an income less than \$30,000 (78%) and income between \$30,000-\$60,000 (13%) were more likely to experience whole day(s) without food as compared to respondents with income between \$60,000- \$90,000 (4%) and income greater than \$90,000 (4%).

FIGURE FS.8 RESPONSES OF WHOLE DAY(S) WITHOUT FOOD BY INCOME (PERCENT)

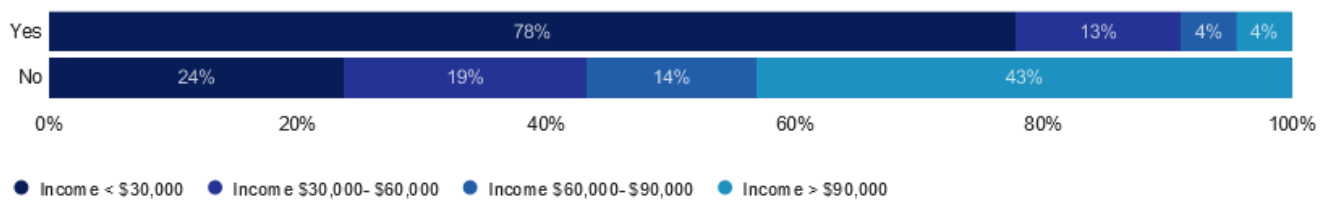
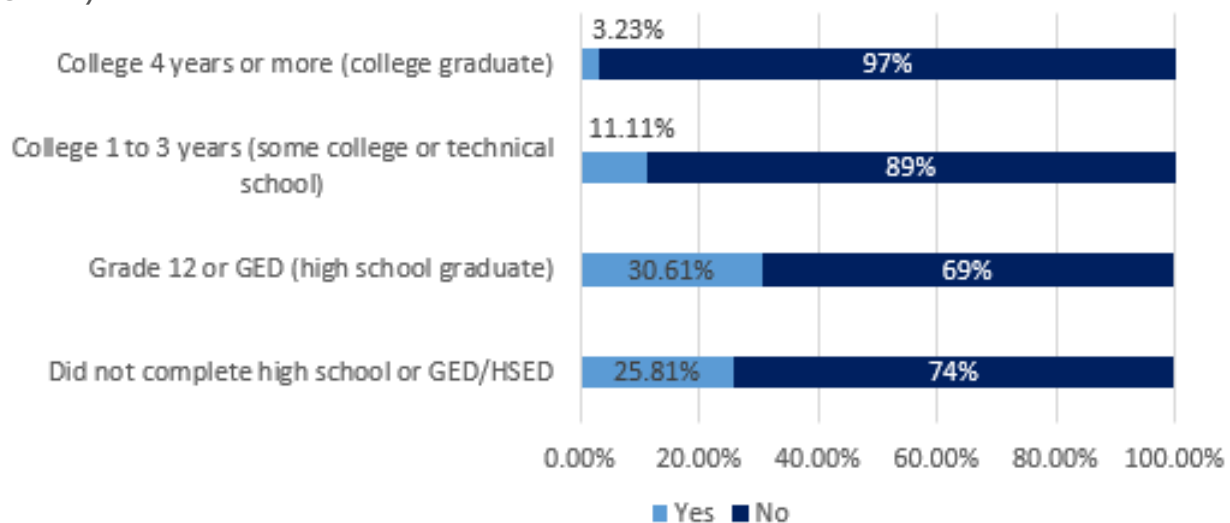


Figure FS. 9, below, describes the percentage of respondents that indicated not eating for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for food in the last 12 months dis-aggregated by education level. Noticeable trends seen are that as education levels increase, the percentages of respondents who've experienced whole day(s) without food decreases.

FIGURE FS.9: RESPONSES OF WHOLE DAY(S) WITHOUT FOOD BY EDUCATION LEVEL (PERCENT)



# FOOD SECURITY

## EMERGENCY FOOD UTILIZATION

Figure FS.10, below, describes the percentage of respondents that accessed emergency food from a church, a food pantry, or a food bank or eat in a soup kitchen in the last 12 months (N=114). Approximately 54.38% of respondents indicated they do access emergency food services. 45.61% described not using these services.

FIGURE FS.10: RESPONSES OF EMERGENCY FOOD UTILIZATION (PERCENT)



Table FS.3, below, describes the count and percentage of respondents that accessed emergency food from a church, a food pantry, or a food bank or eat in a soup kitchen in the last 12 months dis-aggregated by race and ethnicity.

TABLE FS.3: RESPONSES OF EMERGENCY FOOD UTILIZATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Total*		Black or African American		White		Hispanic or Latino/a/x	
Yes		48	61.11%	11	35.42%	17	76.92%	20
No		44	.39%	7	64.58%	31	23.08%	6
	Total		Total	18	Total	48	Total	26





# FOOD SECURITY

## EMERGENCY FOOD UTILIZATION

Figure FS.11, below, describes the percentage of respondents that accessed emergency food from a church, a food pantry, or a food bank or eat in a soup kitchen in the last 12 months dis-aggregated by income.

FIGURE FS.11: RESPONSES OF EMERGENCY FOOD UTILIZATION BY INCOME (PERCENT)

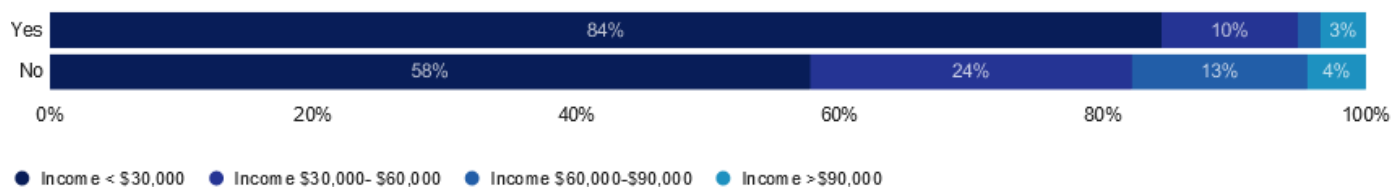
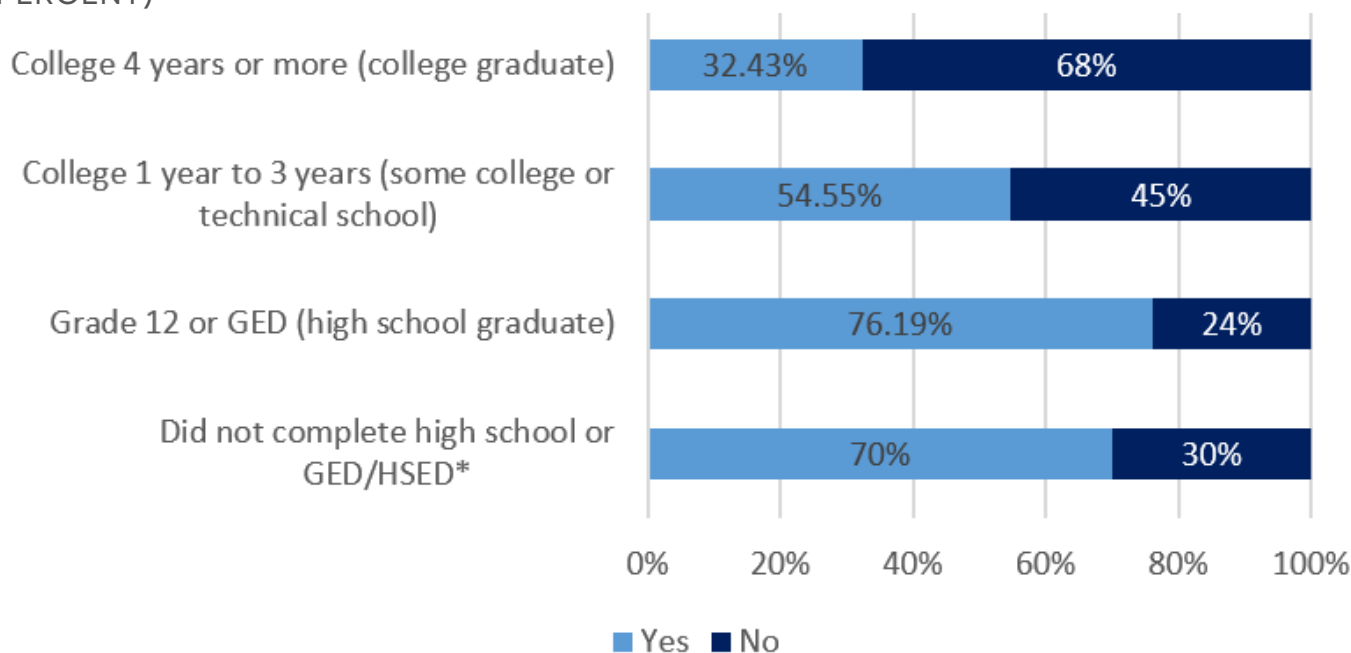


Figure FS.12, below, describes the percentage of respondents that accessed emergency food from a church, a food pantry, or a food bank or eat in a soup kitchen in the last 12 months dis-aggregated by education level.

FIGURE FS.12: RESPONSES OF EMERGENCY FOOD UTILIZATION BY EDUCATION LEVEL (PERCENT)



# FOOD SECURITY

## FOOD SUSTAINABILITY

Figure FS.13, below, describes the responses of the statement, "the food that I bought just didn't last, and I didn't have money to get more" (N=598). Food sustainability amongst respondents was 7.19% indicated often true. 13.05% sometimes true and 79.77% never true.

FIGURE FS.13: FOOD SUSTAINABILITY (PERCENT)

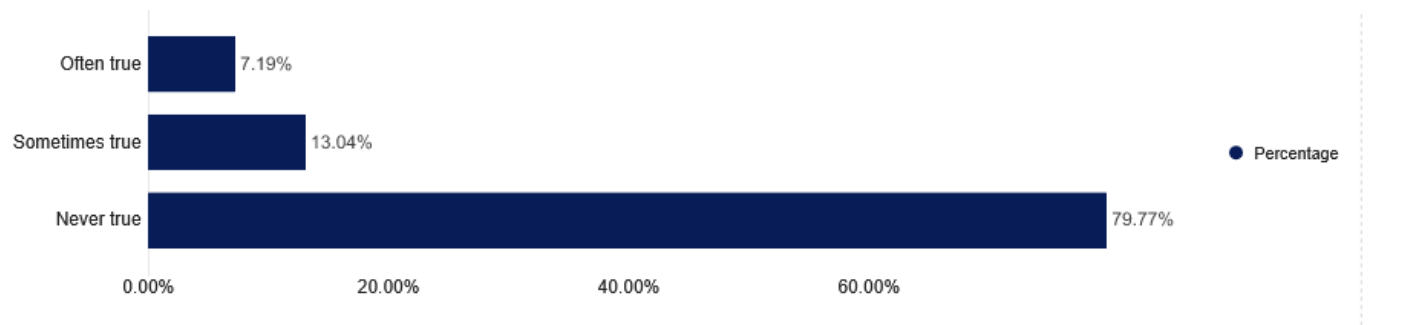


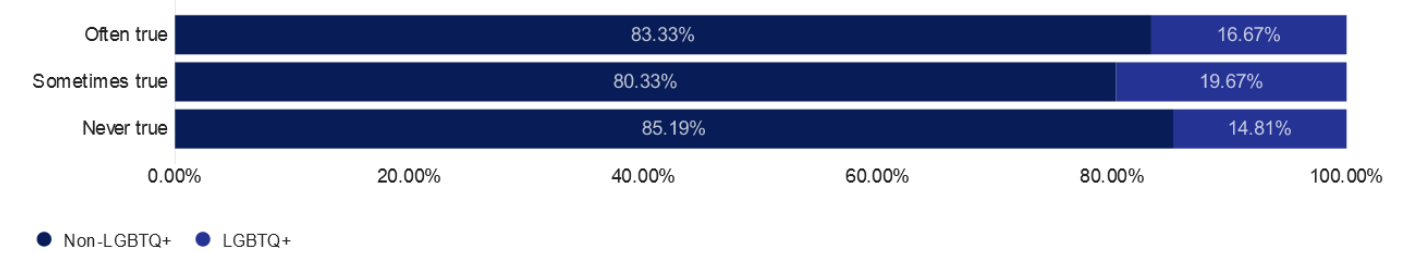
Table FS.4, below, describes the count and percentage of the statement disaggregated by race and ethnicity. Among the respondents that answered often true (7.19%), 15.15% were Black or African American, 3.95% White and 23.53% Hispanic or Latino/a/x.

TABLE FS.4: FOOD SUSTAINABILITY BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

Question	Total*		Black or African American		White		Hispanic or Latino/a/x	
Often true		36	15.15%	-	3.95%	18	23.53%	12
Sometimes true		62	.36%	12	6.80%	31	33.33%	17
Never true		450	.48%	16	89.25%	407	43.14%	22
	Total		Total	33	Total	456	Total	51

Figure FS.14, below, describes percentage of the statement dis-aggregated by sexual orientation. Among respondents that identify as LGBTQ+, 16.67% related often true, 19.67% sometimes true and 14.81% never true.

FIGURE FS.14: FOOD SUSTAINABILITY BY SEXUAL ORIENTATION (PERCENT)



# FOOD SECURITY

## FOOD SUSTAINABILITY

Figure FS.15, below, describes the percentage of responses that had difficulties with food sustainability dis-aggregated by income. Respondents with income levels greater than \$60,00 were less likely to relate to the statement of "the food that I bought just didn't last, and I didn't have money to get more."

FIGURE FS.15: FOOD SUSTAINABILITY BY INCOME (PERCENT)

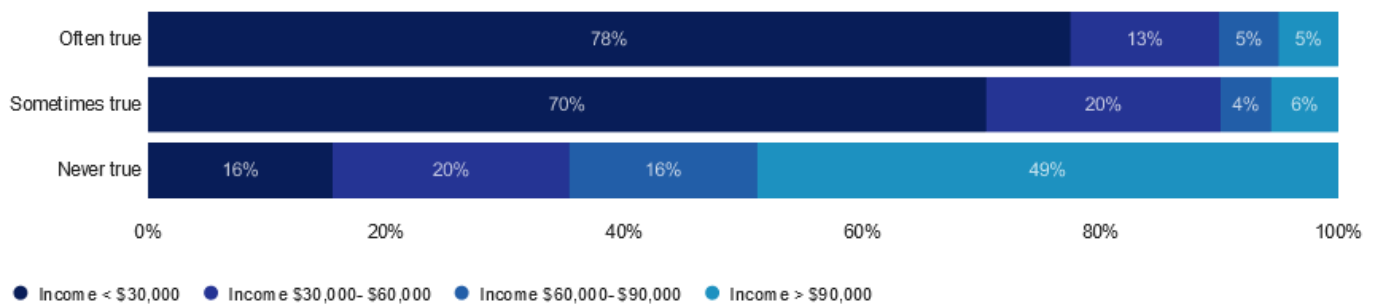
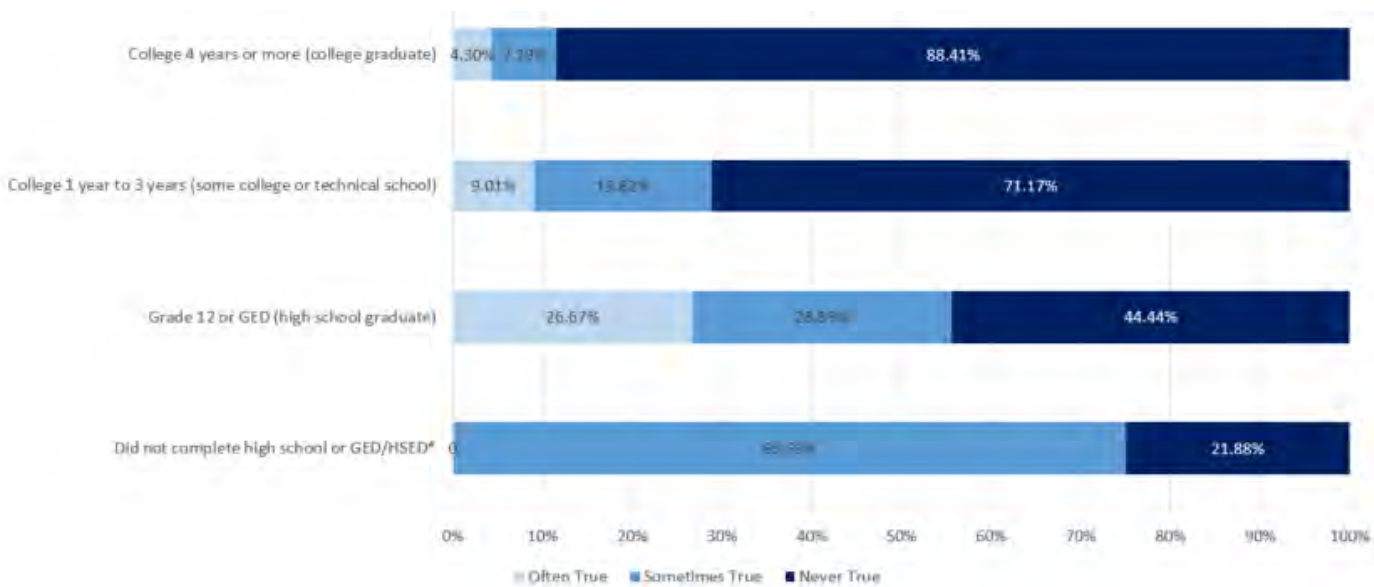


Figure FS.16, below, describes the percentage of respondents that that had difficulties with food sustainability dis-aggregated by education level. The statement was most often never true with respondents that had higher education (88.41%).

FIGURE FS.16: FOOD SUSTAINABILITY BY EDUCATION LEVEL (PERCENT)



# FOOD SECURITY

## BALANCED MEALS

Figure FS.17, below, shows the total responses to the statement, "I couldn't afford to eat balanced meals" (N=598). Approximately, 9.03% of respondents describe difficulties affording balanced meals as often true, 17.89% sometimes true and 73.08% never true.

FIGURE FS.17: TOTAL RESPONSES OF BALANCED MEALS (PERCENT)

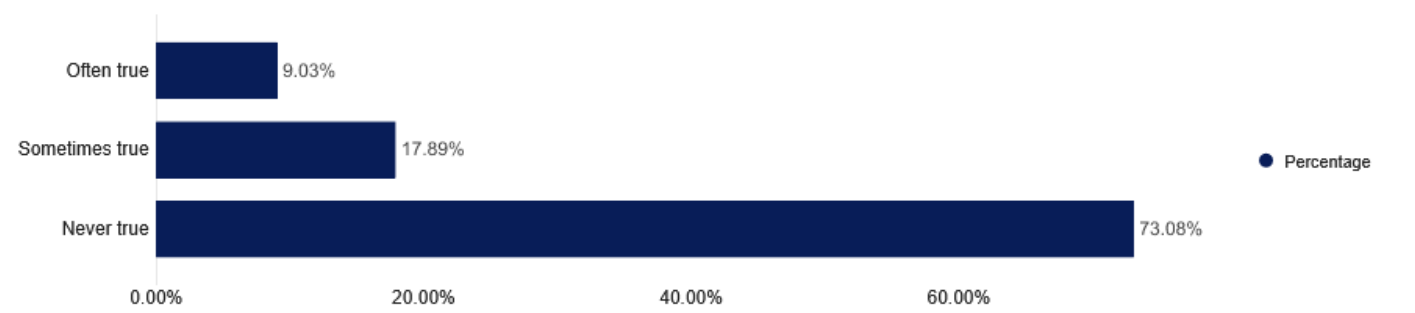


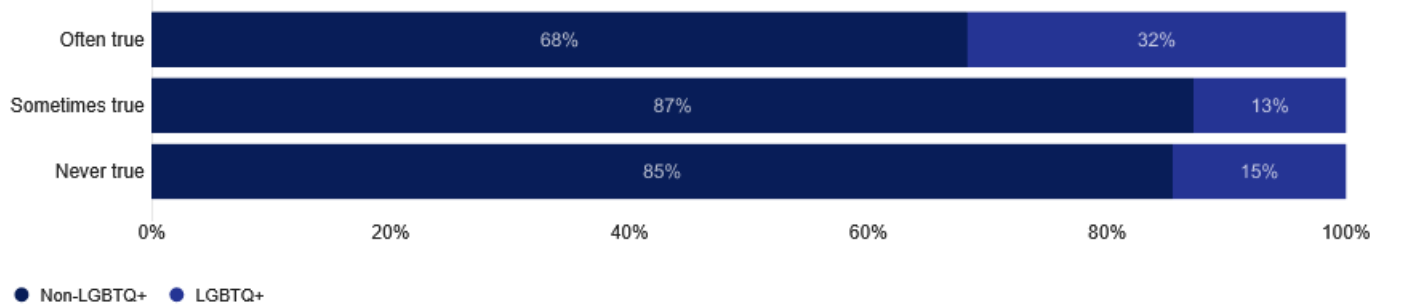
Table FS.5, below, describes the count and percentage of responses that had difficulties affording balanced meals dis-aggregated by race and ethnicity.

TABLE FS.5: RESPONSES OF BALANCED MEALS BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Total*		Black or African American		Asian		White		Hispanic or Latino/a/x	
Often True		50	21.21%	7	-	-	6.28%	29	20.41%	10
Sometimes True		97	39.39%	13	-	-	12.55%	58	42.86%	21
Never True		415	39.39%	13	60.00%	6	81.17%	375	36.73%	18
Total			Total	33	Total	10	Total	462	Total	49

Figure FS.18, below, describes the percentage of respondents that that had difficulties affording balanced meals dis-aggregated by sexual orientation. Among the respondents that identified as LGBTQ+, 32% stated often true, 13% sometimes true and 15% never true to not affording to eat balanced meals.

FIGURE FS.18: FOOD SUSTAINABILITY BY SEXUAL ORIENTATION (PERCENT)



# FOOD SECURITY

## BALANCED MEALS

Figure FS.19, below, shows the percentages of responses having difficulties affording balanced meals by income. Respondents with income less than \$30,000 (78%) and income between \$30,000-\$60,000 (14%) also described the statement as often true.

FIGURE FS.19: RESPONSES OF BALANCED MEALS BY INCOME (PERCENT)

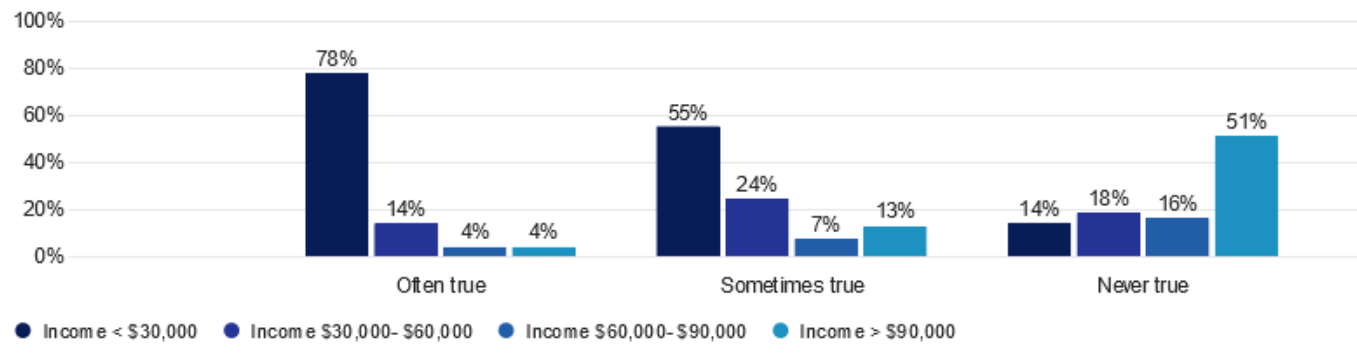
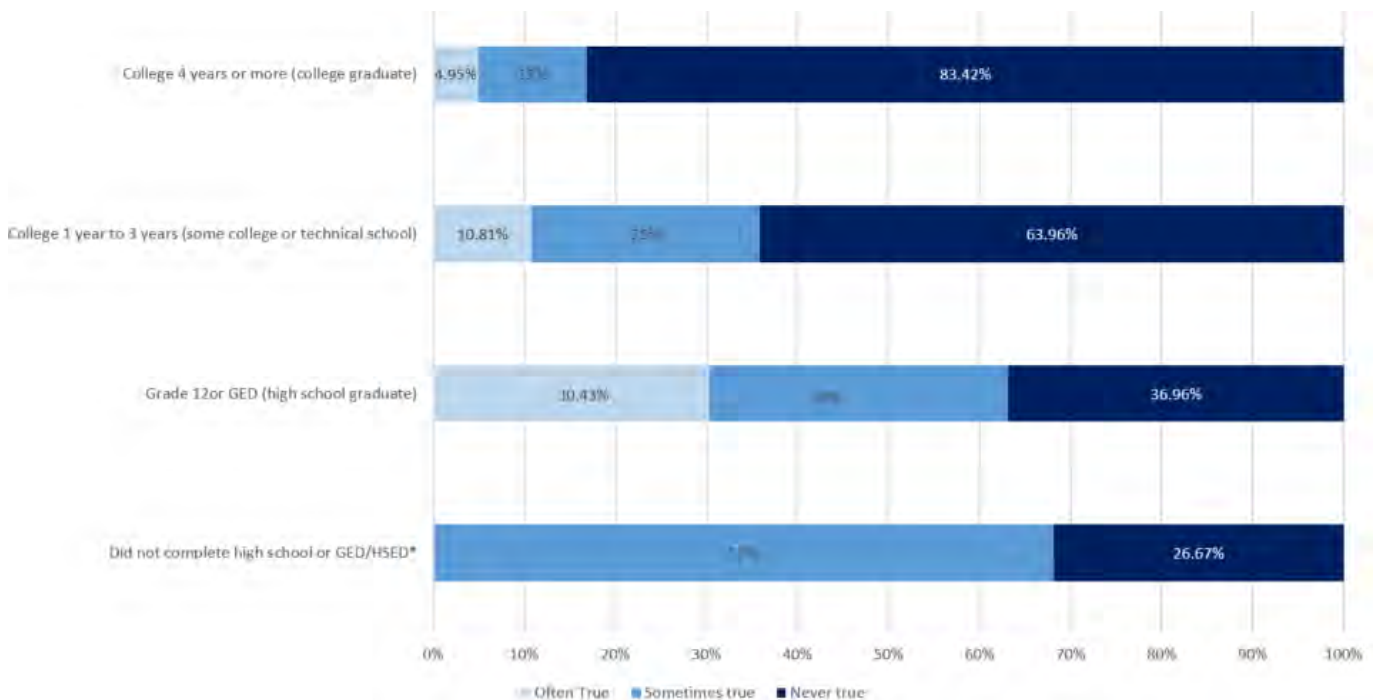


Figure FS.20, below, describes the percentage of respondents that had difficulties affording balanced meals dis-aggregated by education levels. Among the respondents with higher education, the statement was often, "never true".

FIGURE FS.20: FOOD SUSTAINABILITY BY EDUCATION LEVELS (PERCENT)





# HOUSING

Most survey respondents who provided their housing information (n=691) were homeowners (61%), while 33% rented and 4% reported another living arrangement.

FIGURE H.1. HOUSING STATUS

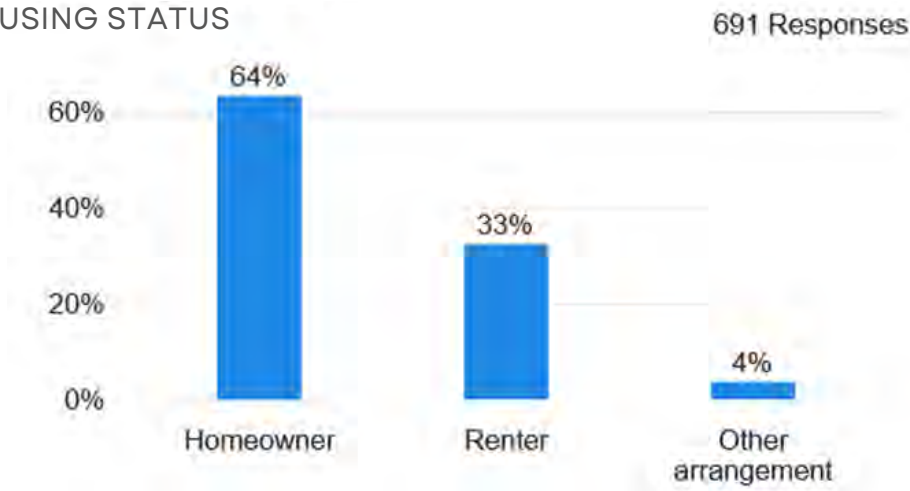


FIGURE H.2. HOUSING STATUS, BY AGE

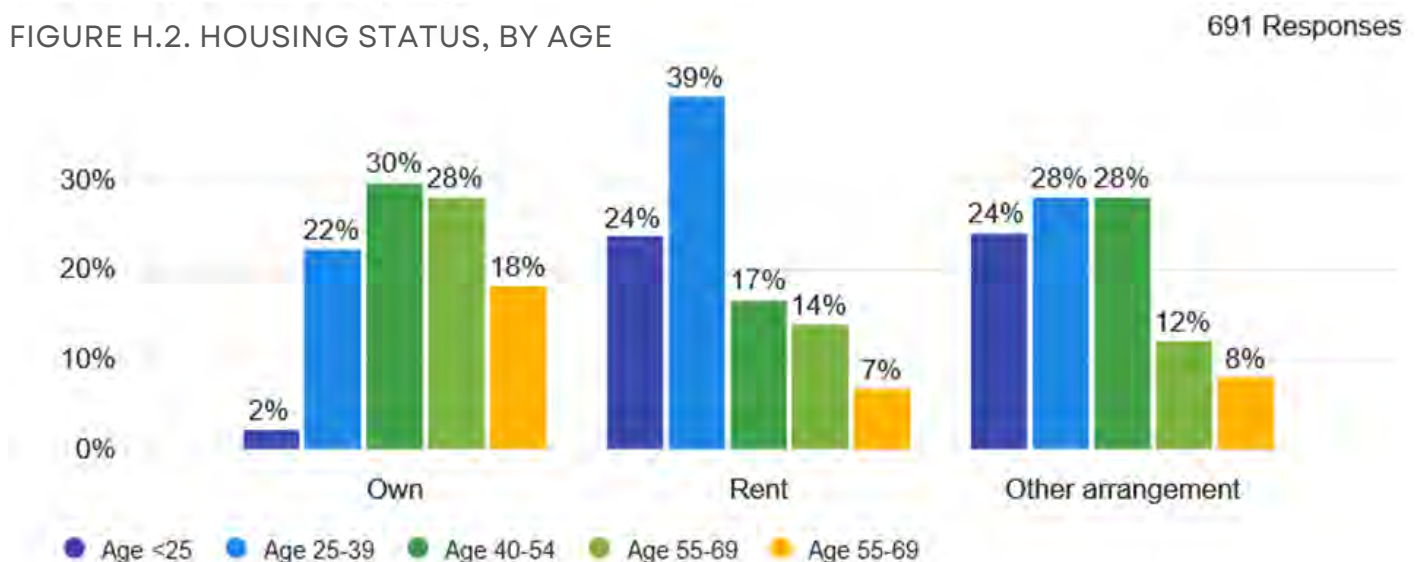


TABLE H.1. HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS IN COMMUNITY STATUS ASSESSMENT (CSA) SAMPLE VS. POPULATION OF JOHNSON COUNTY, IA

	CSA Sample	Johnson County Population <sup>1</sup>
<b>Owner-occupied housing rate</b>	63.7%	59.4%
<b>Median monthly gross rent</b>	\$753	\$1031
<b>Median monthly owned housing cost</b>	\$1200	-
<b>With a mortgage payment</b>	-	\$1763
<b>Without a mortgage payment</b>	-	\$599
<b>Persons per household</b>	2.7	2.4

[1] United States Census Bureau. Johnson County, Iowa. 2017-2022.

# HOUSING

The average reported monthly cost of rent in Johnson County was \$792, while the average monthly housing payment for homeowners was \$1,330. The rate of homeownership in CSA respondents was higher than that of Johnson County according to the U.S. Census, and the median reported monthly rent cost was lower (Table H.1). However, there are several known limitations in the representativeness and consistency of these responses due to the wording of the survey questions. Respondents may have entered either their portion of monthly rent or the total rent that their household pays, for example; or someone who lives in a mobile home may have reported the cost of their lot rent, while they may or may not describe themselves as a homeowner.

FIGURE H.3. RENT INCREASE IN PAST 2 YEARS, BY ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

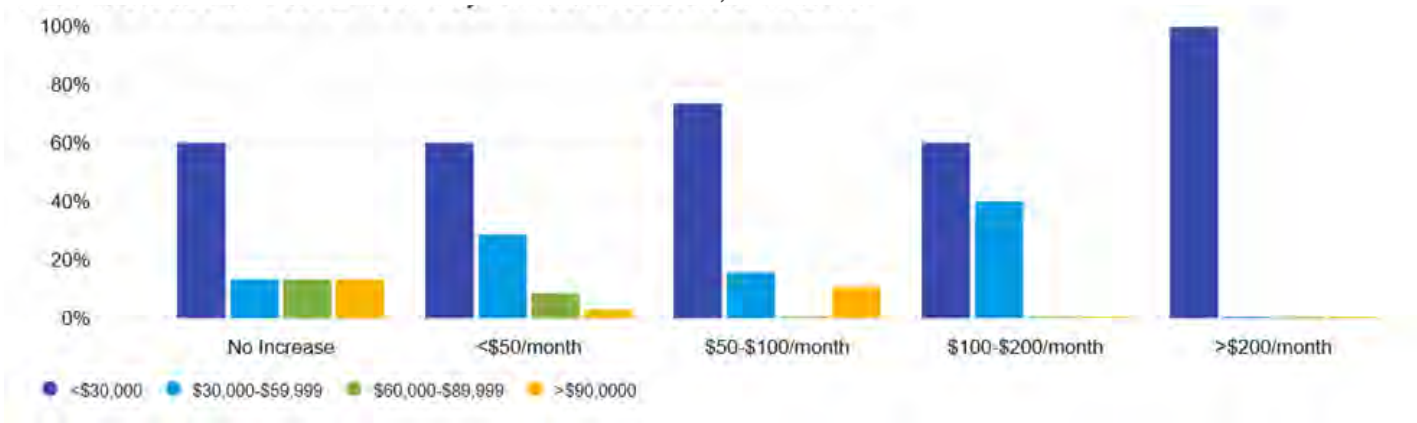
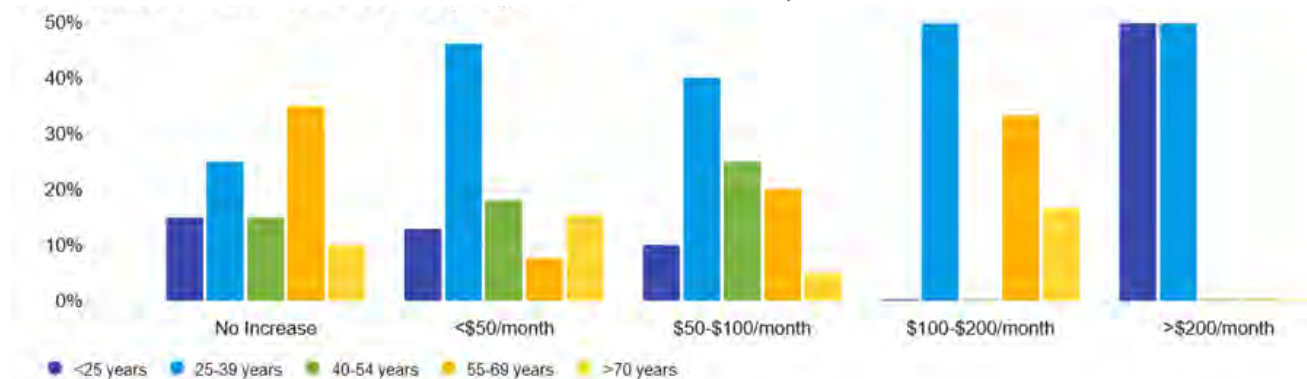


FIGURE H.4. RENT INCREASE IN THE PAST 2 YEARS, BY AGE

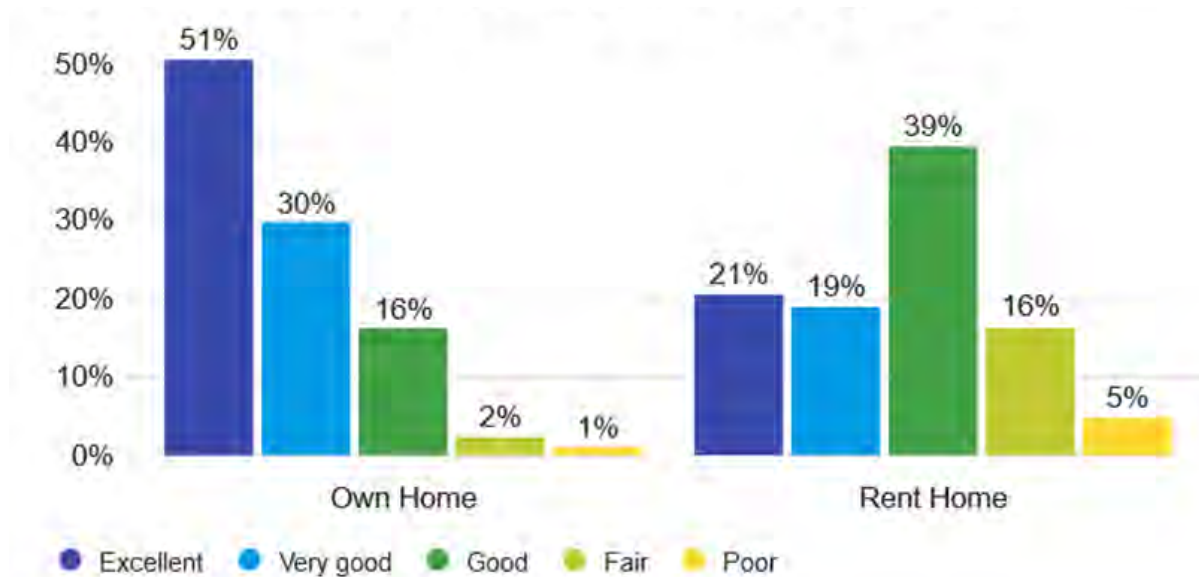


Rent costs have increased an average of 17% in the state of Iowa in 2022,[2] which would be about \$128 according to the average rental price recorded from this CSA data. Most survey respondents reported that their rent had increased less than \$50 per month; however, younger renters and renters with lower incomes were more likely to report higher increases in their monthly rent.

[2]Apartment List Rent Estimates: Iowa. 2022. Apartmentlist.com.

# HOUSING

FIGURE H.5. REPORTED QUALITY OF HOUSING BY HOUSING STATUS



Respondents' reported quality of housing showed associations with several demographic variables. Respondents who owned their homes were most likely to rate their housing quality as "excellent," while renters were most likely to rate their housing quality as "good." Housing quality showed a consistent trend of improving as household income increased, while the likelihood of having moved within the past two years generally decreased as household income increased. Housing quality also highlighted disparities by race and ethnicity: respondents who rated their housing quality as "poor" were predominantly or Hispanic or Latinx ethnicity, and all non-white racial groups (Black or African American, Middle Eastern or North African, Asian, and American Indian or Alaska Native) as well as Hispanic or Latino/a/x ethnicity were disproportionately represented in the lower ratings of housing quality.

FIGURE H.6. REPORTED QUALITY OF HOUSING BY ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME



# HOUSING

FIGURE H.7. REPORTED QUALITY OF HOUSING, BY RACE

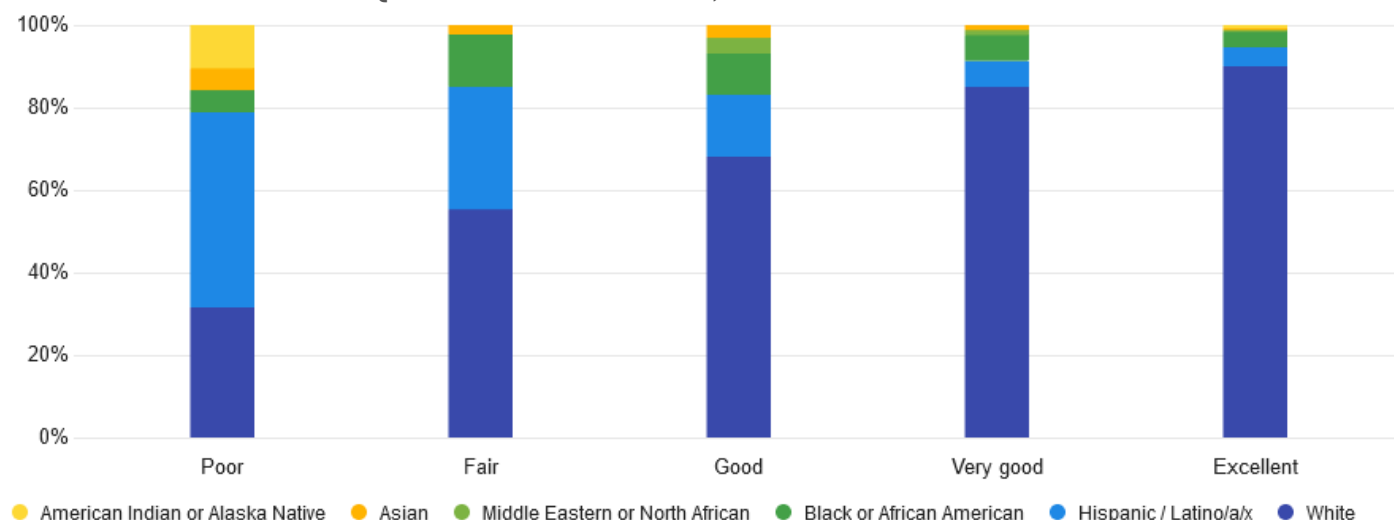


Figure H.8 (below) shows the percentage of respondents who have moved within the past 2 years by household income level. The highest percentage of respondents who indicated moving in the past 2 years reported making less than \$10,000 per year.

FIGURE H.8. MOVED WITHIN THE PAST 2 YEARS, BY ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME



FIGURE H.9. REASONS FOR MOVING BY ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME



# HOUSING

## UTILITIES

Out of 104 respondents who answered the question about utility shutoffs (having responded “yes” to a previous question about difficulty affording housing expenses), 50 reported that they have experienced a water shutoff, electricity shutoff, or both while living in Johnson County. Rates of difficulty affording housing expenses and of experiencing a utility shutoff were very similar across each race and ethnicity represented (data not shown).

FIGURE H.10. UTILITY SHUT OFF EXPERIENCED  
104 Responses

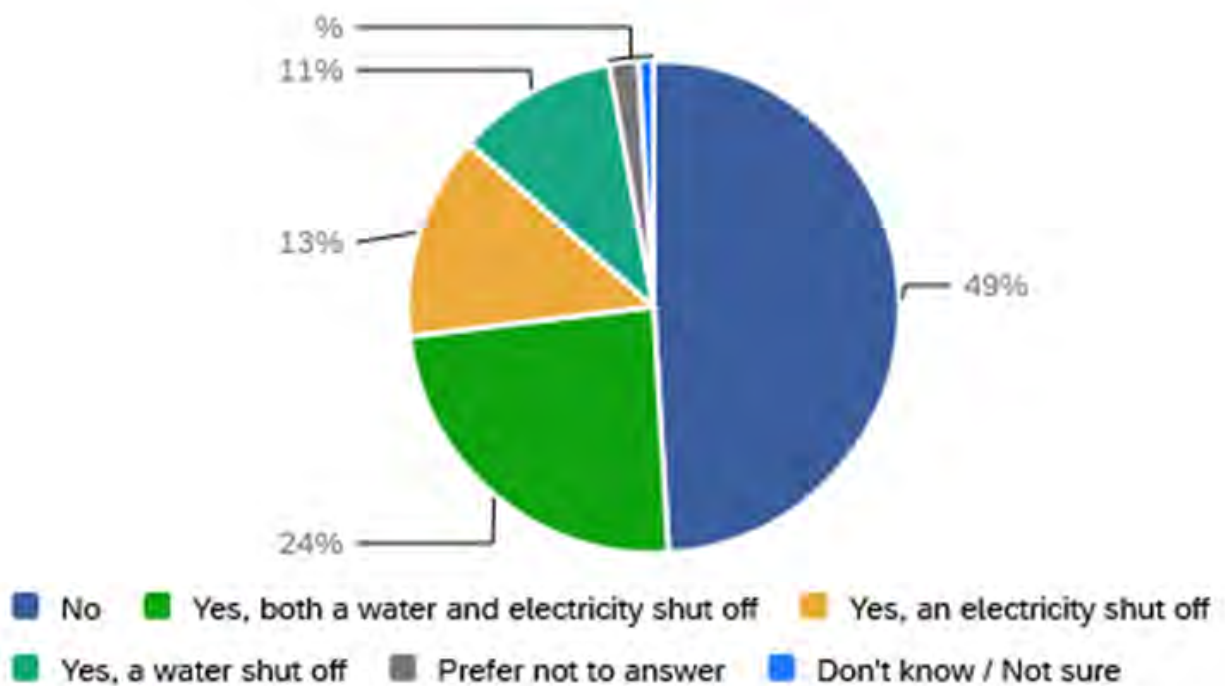


TABLE H.2. REPORTED TIME AND COST TO HAVE UTILITIES TURNED BACK ON (N=35)

	Average	Minimum	Maximum
<b>Number of days until water or electricity was turned back on</b>	15 days	0 days	1 year
<b>Amount paid for water or electricity to be turned back on</b>	\$221	\$0	\$1000



# HOUSING

## EVICTION

A total of fifteen respondents (2.1%) reported that they had experienced an eviction in Johnson County in which they were forced to leave their home. While the small sample size limits the generalizability of these results, this data points to a sizeable racial disparity in evictions. 13% of respondents who identified as Black or African American had been evicted and forced to leave their home, compared to 2% of white respondents, 3% of Hispanic or Latino/a/x respondents, and 4% of respondents of other races.

FIGURE H.11. REPORTED EVICTION RATES AMONG SURVEY RESPONDENTS IN JOHNSON COUNTY, BY RACE/ETHNICITY

18 Responses

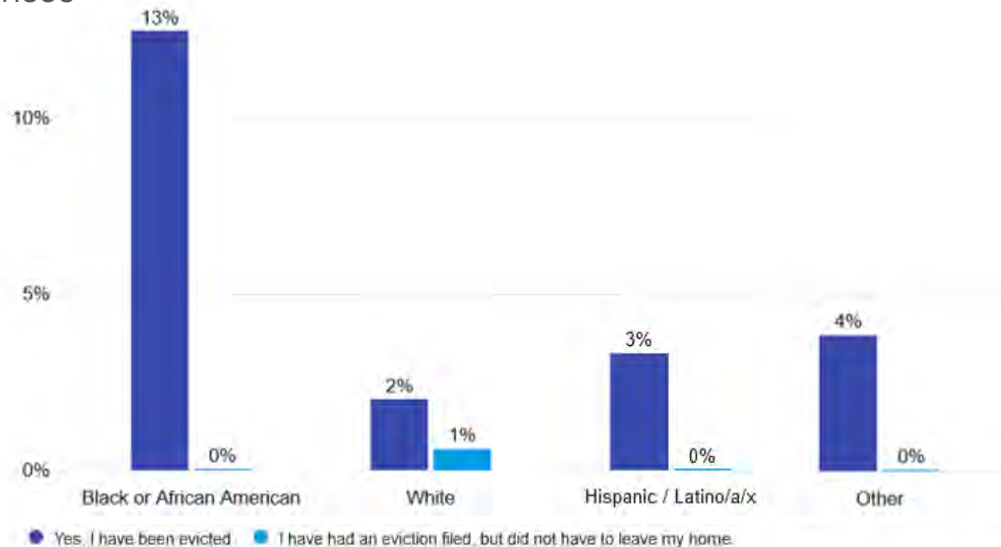
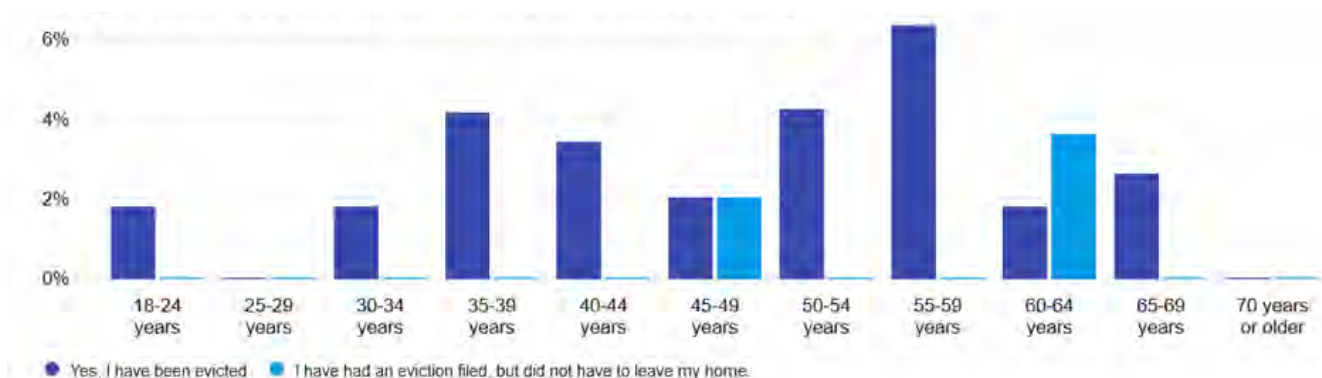


FIGURE H.12. REPORTED EVICTION RATES AMONG SURVEY RESPONDENTS IN JOHNSON COUNTY, BY AGE GROUP

18 Responses



# HOUSING

Out of respondents who reported experiencing an eviction in Johnson County, 12 also reported that they did not have a permanent home lined up immediately after they were evicted. More than half of these respondents reported that it took over a month to find a new permanent home; they stayed in an emergency shelter, with friends or family, in their car, or did not have a place to stay at all following their eviction.

FIGURE H.13. QUALITY OF HOUSING BEFORE AND AFTER EVICTION  
14 Responses



Despite the average reported quality of housing decreasing after an eviction, the majority of respondents who had experience eviction (83%) also reported that the cost of their new housing increased compared to what they were paying before. Most respondents also reported that their eviction had a negative impact on their children's ability to go to school, and/or their own ability to go to work.

FIGURE H.14. EVICTION NEGATIVELY IMPACTED SCHOOL AND WORK  
16 Responses



# HOUSING

## HOUSING COST BURDEN

Housing cost burden has been generally accepted as being 30% or more of income spent on housing. Extreme housing cost burden is approximately 50% or more of income spent on housing. While overall housing cost burden averages and percentages are helpful, in this section we provide housing cost burden information between homeowners and renters broken down by household type, age, and zip code. Additional context is helpful when determining areas of housing cost burden in Johnson County.

## OVERALL HOUSING COST BURDEN

Table H.3 below shows housing cost burden for homeowners and renters who pay 30% or more and 50% or more of their monthly household income on housing, respectively. The sample (n) takes into account all homeowners or

renters. Approximately 3.4% of homeowners report spending 30% or more of their monthly household income on housing. For renters, the percentage is much larger as 58% of renters

TABLE H.3. HOUSING COST BURDEN FOR HOMEOWNERS AND RENTERS

	Homeowners (n=321)		Renters (n=157)	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
<b>30% + Income Spent on Housing</b>	43	13.4%	91	58.0%
<b>50% + Income Spent on Housing</b>	17	5.3%	54	34.4%

report spending 30% or more of their monthly household income on housing. Approximately 34.4% of renters report spending 50% or more of their income on housing, resulting in severe housing cost burden.

## HOUSING COST BURDEN BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, HOMEOWNERS

Housing cost burden is complex, and household size is important to consider when calculating housing cost burden. Table H.4 above shows average and median percentages of household income spent on housing per month for homeowners by household type.

TABLE H.4. HOMEOWNER HOUSING COST BURDEN BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE

Household Type	Average	Median	Count
<b>1 Adult, No Children</b>	8.6%	9.1%	41
<b>1 Adult, 1 or More Children</b>	15.8%	15.8%	8
<b>2 Adults, No Children</b>	19.3%	16.4%	97
<b>2 Adults, 1 Child</b>	20.0%	17.3%	27
<b>2 Adults, 2 Children</b>	8.0%	8.7%	33
<b>2 Adults, 3 + Children</b>	6.1%	5.8%	15

# HOUSING

## HOUSING COST BURDEN BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, RENTERS

Table H.5 to the right shows average and median percentages of household income spent on housing per month for all renters by household type. Some averages and medians vary due to

TABLE H.5. RENTER HOUSING COST BURDEN, BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE

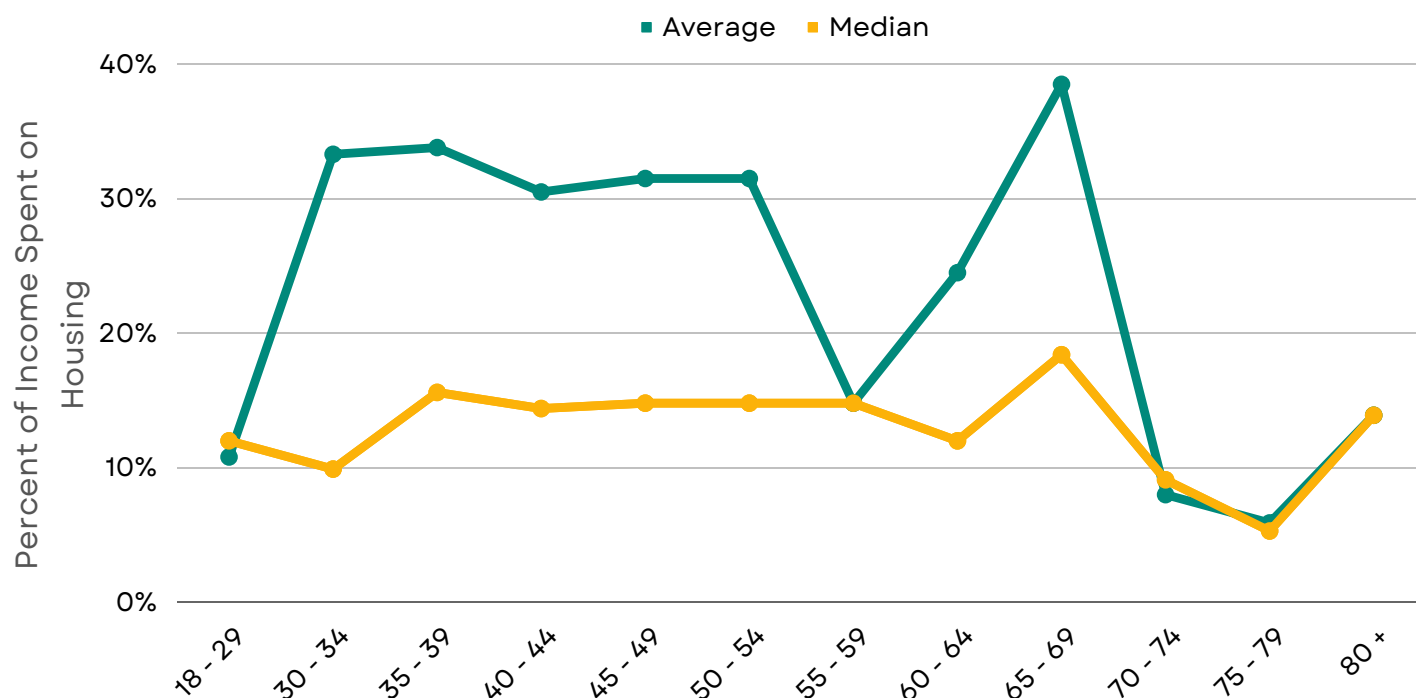
Household Type	Average	Median	Count
<b>1 Adult, No Children</b>	54.2%	26.5%	47
<b>1 Adult, 1 or More Children</b>	69.8%	33.8%	12
<b>2 Adults, No Children</b>	62.3%	32.0%	35
<b>2 Adults, 1 Child</b>	30.7%	26.9%	6
<b>2 Adults, 2 Children</b>	34.2%	34.7%	14
<b>2 Adults, 3 + Children</b>	89.7%	54.1%	10

potential outliers. Overall, we see renters spending more of their household income on housing in almost every household type category compared to respondents who own their homes.

## HOUSING COST BURDEN BY AGE, HOMEOWNERS

Figure H.15 below shows average and median percentages of household income spent on housing per month for homeowners. Homeowners ages 65 - 69 are spending, on average, around 38.5% of their monthly income on housing. The sample size for the below figure is 276.

FIGURE H.15. HOUSING COST BURDEN BY AGE, HOMEOWNERS

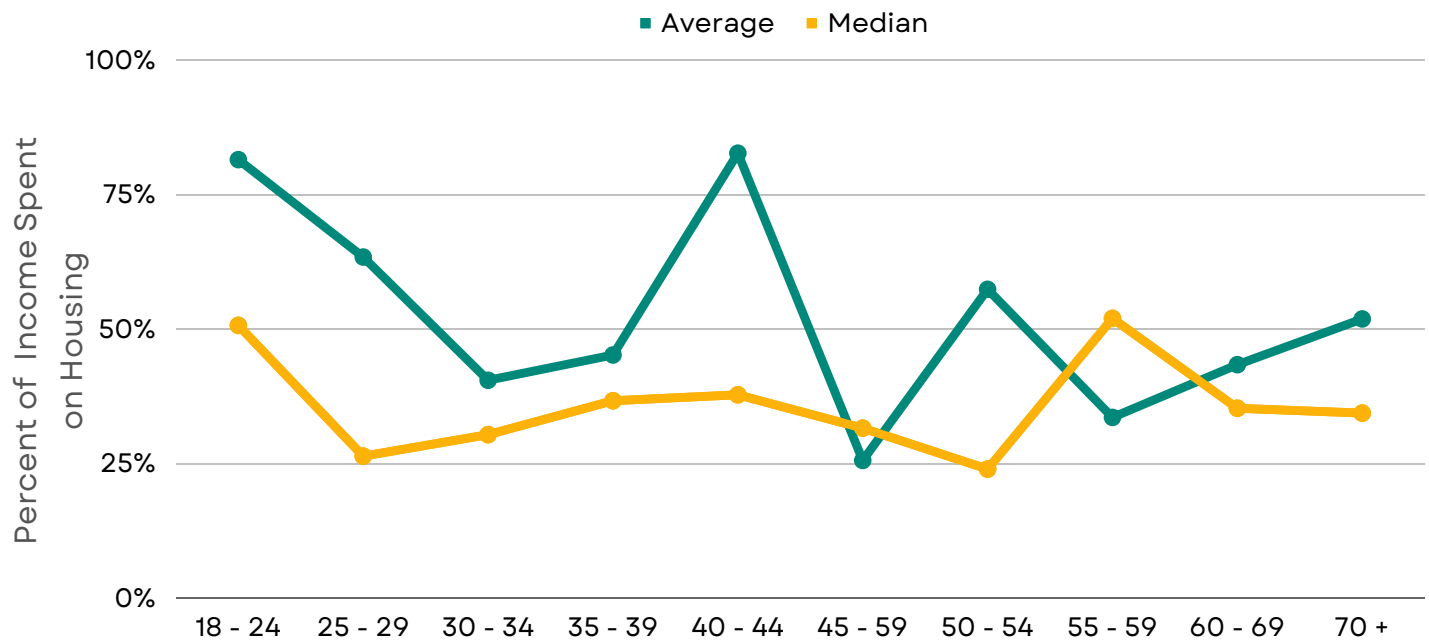


# HOUSING

## HOUSING COST BURDEN BY AGE, RENTERS

Figure H.16 below shows average and median percentages of household income spent on housing per month for renters. The sample size for the below figure is 155. Renters ages 18 - 24 and 40 - 44 report, on average, spending 81.5% and 82.7%, respectively, of monthly income on housing.

FIGURE H.16. HOUSING COST BURDEN BY AGE, RENTERS



## HOUSING COST BURDEN BY ZIP CODE

Tables H.6 and H.7 below show average and median percentages of income spent on housing per month, by zip code.

TABLE H.6. HOMEOWNER HOUSING COSTS

Zip Code	Average	Median	Count
52240	31.1%	18.4%	70
52241	28.5%	9.9%	26
52245	17.8%	16.8%	51
52246	12.0%	11.8%	24
52317	18.6%	17.9%	40
52333	16.1%	16.0%	13
52338	15.8%	15.8%	10
52340	19.9%	19.2%	7

TABLE H.7. RENTER HOUSING COSTS

Zip Code	Average	Median	Count
52240	68.4%	46.3%	38
52241	35.8%	28.8%	21
52245	56.9%	37.6%	14
52246	55.5%	32.4%	38
52317	80.5%	34.1%	23



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# MOBILITY

The intersection between health and built environment can be seen through transportation and safety in neighborhoods. This section of the assessment describes household vehicles and difficulties with transportation.

## MAIN FINDINGS

**Disparities by Owner V.S. Renter households-** percentage of households with no vehicles is higher among people that rent (15.11%) as compared to those who own their homes (2.27%). This is a similar trend, which can be seen based on the U.S. Census American Community Survey data, with the rest of Johnson County and state of Iowa.

**Disparities among race and ethnicity-** can be seen in vehicle ownership. Among the 8.51% of respondents that answered no to owning a vehicle, 20.59% were Black or African American and 26.92% were Hispanic or Latino/a/x. (White: 5.29%)

**Disparities among race and ethnicity-** can be seen in transportation. Among the respondents that stated, “difficulty getting to work or school” (22%), 41% of them were Black or African American and 30.43% were Hispanic or Latino/a/x. (White: 15.89%)



# MOBILITY

## HOUSEHOLD VEHICLES

Most survey respondents that provided information on household vehicles (N=599) reported owing at least one vehicle (91.48%).

FIGURE M.1 HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO VEHICLES (PERCENT)

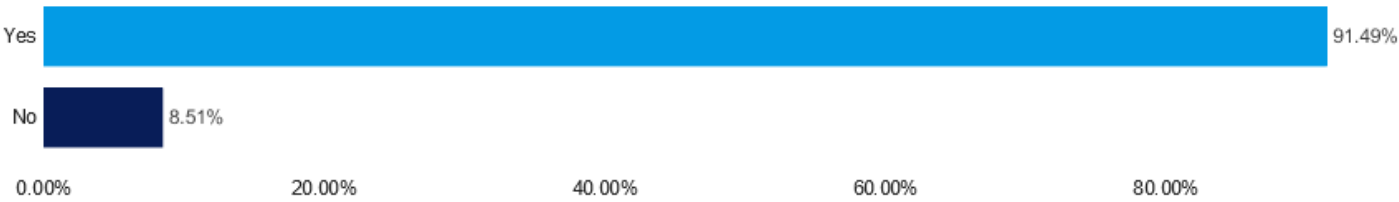


Table M.1 describes the count and percentage of households with access to vehicles dis-aggregated by race and ethnicity.

TABLE M.1 HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO VEHICLES BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Total*		Black or African American		Middle Eastern or North African		Asian		White		Hispanic or Latino/a/x	
Yes		511	79.41176	27	100%	8	80%	8	94.71%	430	73.08%	38
No		47	20.58824	7	-	-	-	-	5.29%	24	26.92308	14
Total			Total	34	Total		Total	10	Total	454	Total	52



[1]U.S. Census Bureau (2021). *S2504: Physical Housing Characteristics for Occupied Housing Units*. [Data file] Retrieved from <https://data.census.gov/>

# MOBILITY

## HOUSEHOLD VEHICLES

Based on the U.S. Census American Community Survey, 7.58% of Johnson County households have no vehicles compared to 5.55% in Iowa and 8.04% in the United States [1]. Table M.2, below, reports the number and percentage of households with no vehicle.

TABLE M.2 HOUSEHOLD ACCESS WITH NO VEHICLES

	Total households	Households No vehicle	% of households with no motor vehicle
Johnson County	61,301	4,647	7.58%
Iowa	1,300,467	72,234	5.55%
United States	127,544,730	10,263,494	8.04%

## HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO VEHICLES BY HOUSING TYPE

Table M.3, below, describes the Community Status Assessment (CSA) sample number of occupied-owner households with no vehicle and occupied-renter households with no vehicles as compared to the rest of Johnson County, Iowa and the United States. There is significant difference in households with no vehicle by whether they own or rent.

TABLE M.3 OWNER AND RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO VEHICLES

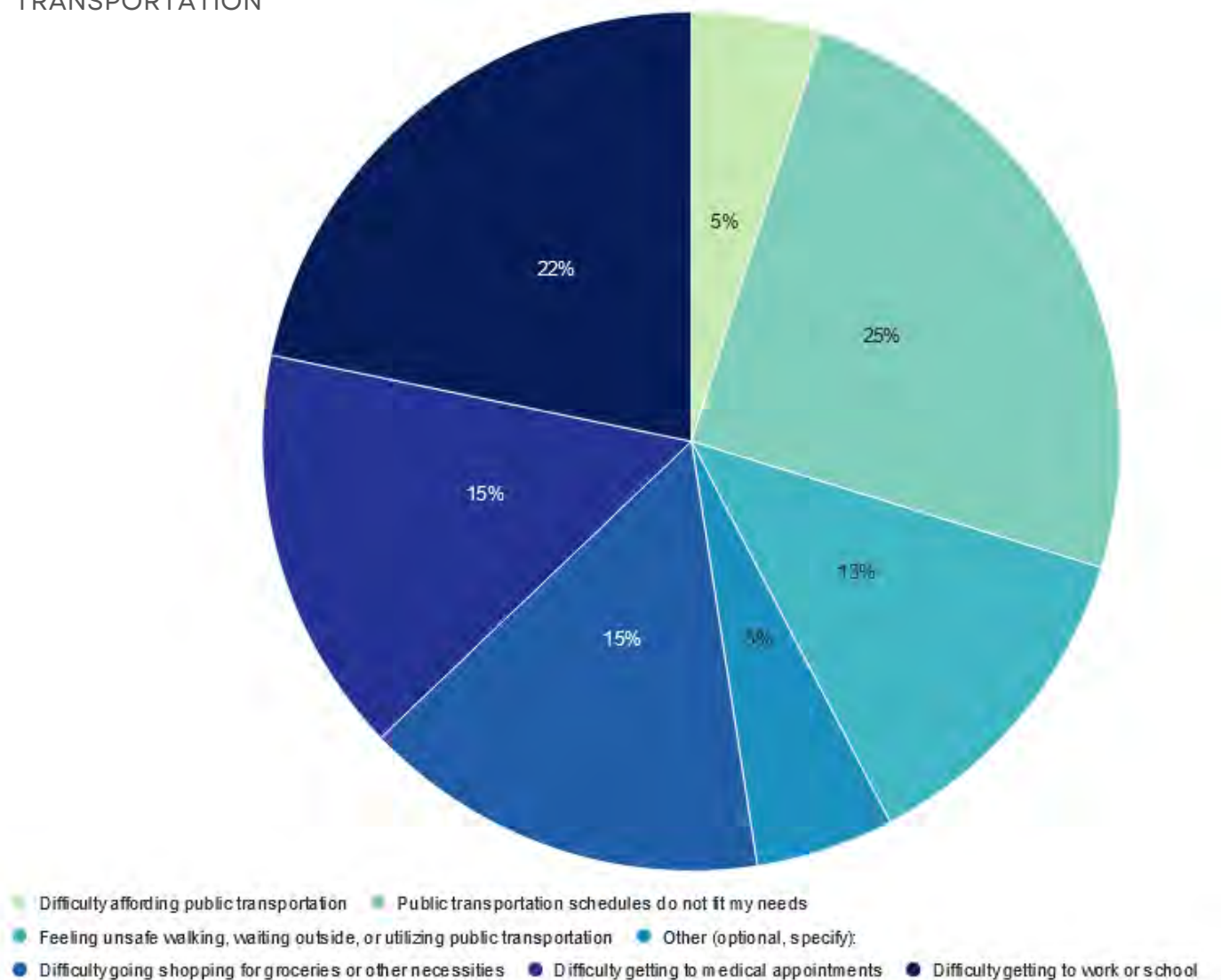
	Owner-occupied households with no vehicle	Number of owner-occupied households	Percent of owner-occupied households with no vehicle	Renter-occupied households with no vehicle	Total renter-occupied	Percentage of renter-occupied households with no vehicle
CSA Sample	10	440	2.27%	34	225	15.11%
Johnson County	942	36,297	2.59%	3705	25004	14.81%
Iowa	19,955	935,111	2.13%	52,279	365,356	14.30%
United States	2,645,057	83,396,988	3.17%	7,618,437	44,147,742	17.25%

[1]U.S. Census Bureau (2021). *S2504: Physical Housing Characteristics for Occupied Housing Units*. [Data file] Retrieved from <https://data.census.gov/table?q=Johnson+County,+Iowa,+iowa,+united+states&tid=ACST1Y2021.S2504>

# MOBILITY TRANSPORTATION

Transportation can become a barrier for individuals to access healthcare, commute to work or access groceries. Johnson County provides several resources for individuals to make the best decision on their transportation needs like having a mobility coordinator, public transportation, rideshare and transportation assistance to appointments [1]. Transportation can become a barrier for individuals to complete daily tasks. Although plentiful services and resources in Johnson County the CSA reveals that, 25% of respondents describe public transportation schedules not fitting their needs, 22% difficulty getting to work or school and 15% difficulty getting to medical appointments due to inadequate transportation. (N=326)

FIGURE M.2 PERCENTAGE OF DIFFICULTY IN FOLLOWING AREA DUE TO INADEQUATE TRANSPORTATION



[[1] Johnson County. (2022, December 29). Mobility/Transportation Coordinator. <https://www.johnsoncountyiowa.gov/mobility>

# MOBILITY

## TRANSPORTATION

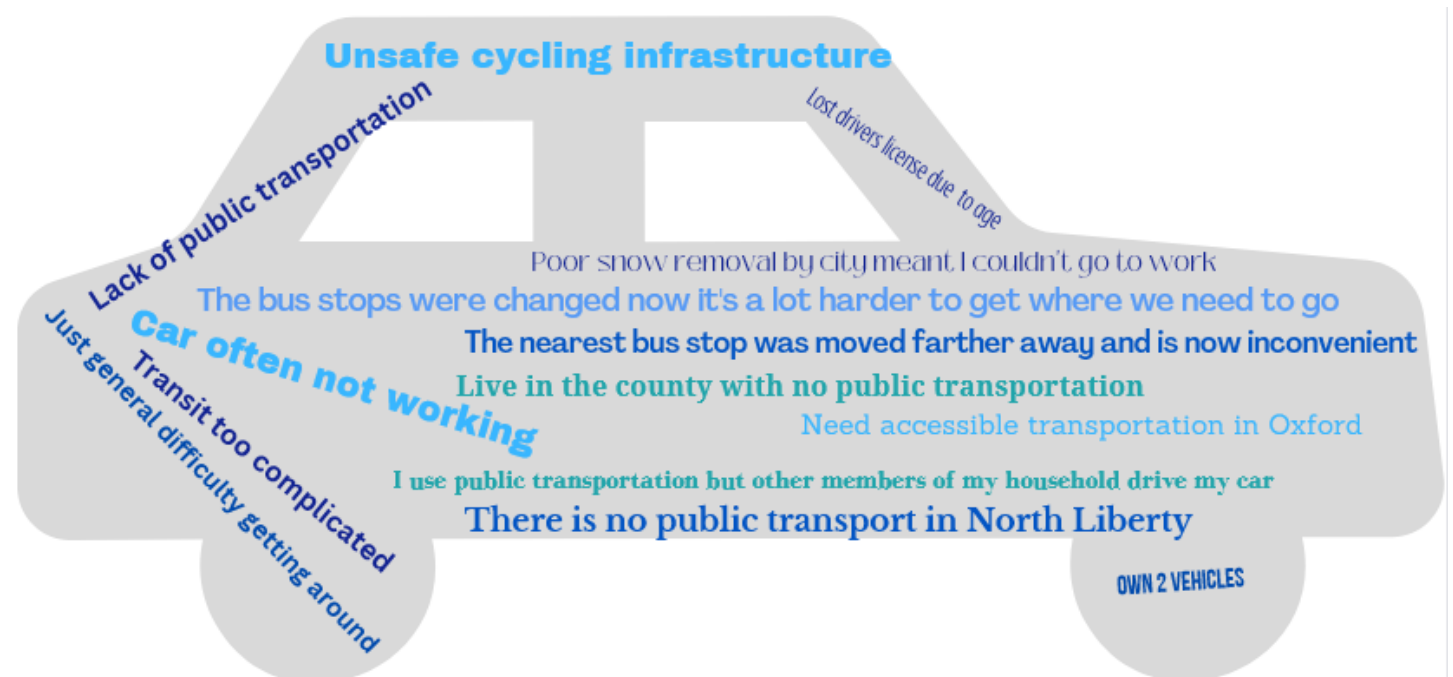
TABLE M.4 DIFFICULTY IN FOLLOWING AREA DUE TO INADEQUATE TRANSPORTATION BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Total*	Black or African American		White		Hispanic or Latino/a/x	
Difficulty getting to work or school	69	41.18%	14	15.89%	34	30.43%	14
Difficulty getting to medical appointments	50	-		13.08%	28	30.43%	14
Difficulty going shopping for groceries or other necessities	48	17.65%	6	14.02%	30	19.57%	9
Feeling unsafe walking, waiting outside, or utilizing public transportation	39		-	14.95%	32		-
Public transportation schedules do not fit my needs	77		-	30.84%	66		-
Difficulty affording public transportation	16		-	5.61%	12		-
Other (optional, specify)	14		-	5.61%	12		-
Total			34		214		46

\*Total includes other race categories that are not shown due to too small sample size.

Additionally, other comments (N=14) suggested that there are unsafe cycling infrastructure, complications with public transportation; changed routes and limited to certain cities within Johnson County and as seen on the word cloud.

FIGURE M. 3 WORD CLOUD OF OTHER COMMENTS





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# SAFETY

This section of the assessment provides information on the confidence of respondents being treated fairly by police in their neighborhood. This question is posted to collect information on serious problems regarding neighborhood conditions that racial/ethnic minorities might face. It is sampled from the *Personal Experiences of U.S. Racial/Ethnic Minorities in Today's Difficult Times*, the poll assess current events like the economy, COVID-19, and political conflict in the nation and how it is affecting African American/Black, Hispanic/Latino, Asian, and Native American/American Indian/Alaska Native populations [1].

## MAIN FINDINGS

**Disparities among race and ethnicity** can be seen in the confidence of respondents being treated fairly by police. Among the total responses of individuals reporting that they do not feel too confident (9.27%) in being treated fairly by police, 20.69% were Black or African American and 19.51% were Hispanic or Latino/a/x.

**Disparities by sexual orientation-** respondents that identify as LGBTQ+ were 19% not too confident that they would be treated fairly by police as compared to the 7% of Non-LGBTQ+.



[1] Harvard University T.H. Chan School of Public Health. (2022, August 1). Personal Experiences of U.S. Racial/Ethnic Groups in Today's Difficult Times. NPR/Robert Wood Johnson Foundation/Harvard School of Public Health.  
<https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/horp/npr-harvard/>

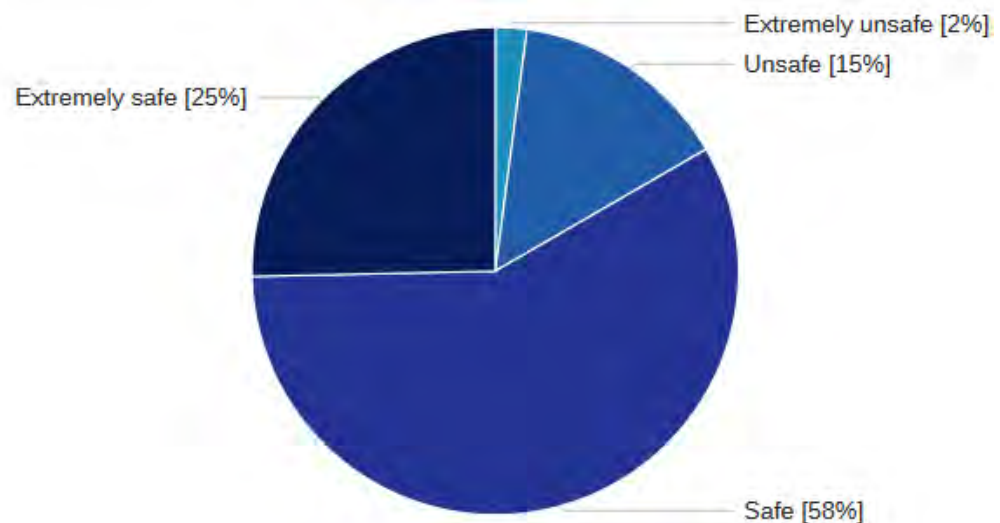
# SAFETY

Neighborhoods can influence the health of individuals through physical, social and service aspects [1]. This section of the assessment describes personal safety in neighborhoods of individuals living in Johnson County.

## SAFETY WALKING AT NIGHT

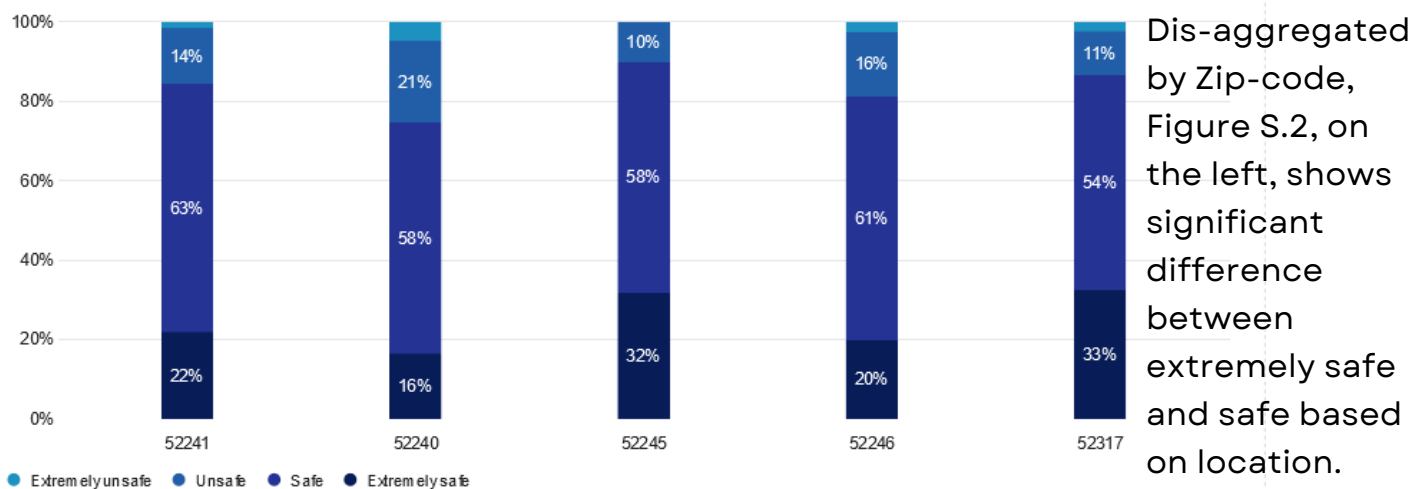
Figure S.1, below, describes the safety of respondents walking at night in their neighborhood (N=576). Most respondents felt safe (52%) or extremely safe (40%).

FIGURE S. 1 SAFETY AT NIGHT



Extremely unsafe Unsafe Safe Extremely safe

FIGURE S.2 SAFETY AT NIGHT BY ZIP-CODE (PERCENT)



[1]Braveman, P., Cubbin, C., Egerter, S., & Pedregon, V. (2011). Where We Live Matters for Our Health: Neighborhoods and Health. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Exploring the Social Determinants of Health Series #8.

# SAFETY

## SAFETY WALKING AT NIGHT

Table S.1, below, shows the count and percentages of responses by extremely safe, safe, unsafe and extremely unsafe, dis-aggregated by race and ethnicity. Among the racial and ethnic groups represented, 64.52% Black or African Americans, 57.01% White and 70.59% Hispanic or Latino/a/x responded feeling safe walking at night.

TABLE S.1 SAFETY AT NIGHT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Total*	Black or African American		White		Hispanic or Latino/a/x	
Extremely safe	132	-		26.24%	116	11.76%	6
Safe	318	64.52%	20	57.01%	252	70.59%	36
Unsafe	82	-		14.93%	66	17.65%	9
Extremely unsafe	11	-		1.81%	8	-	
Total		31		442		51	

\*Total includes other race categories that are not shown due to too small sample size.

Furthermore, there is a distinction among safety walking home at night in their neighborhood by respondents that identify as LGBTQ+. Table S.2, below, describes respondents that identify as LGBTQ+ and their safety levels walking at night.

TABLE S.2 SAFETY AT NIGHT BY LGBTQ+

	Total*	LGBTQ+		Non-LGBTQ+	
<b>Extremely safe</b>	127	17.95%	14	28.11%	113
<b>Safe</b>	273	62.82%	49	55.72%	224
<b>Unsafe</b>	68	17.95%	14	14.93%	54
<b>Extremely unsafe</b>	12	-		2.74%	11
<b>Total</b>	480	78		402	

\*Total includes LGBTQ+ responses not shown due to too small sample size.

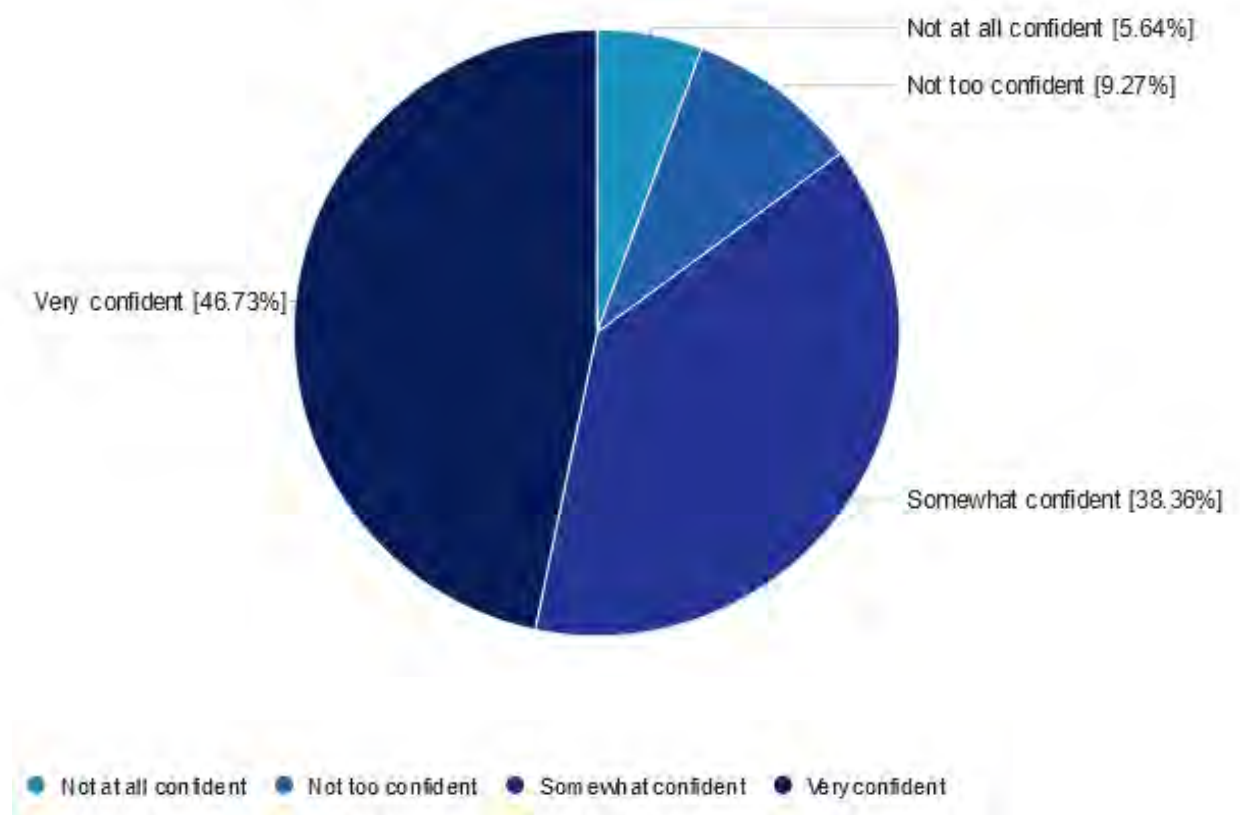


# SAFETY

## INTERACTIONS WITH THE POLICE

Figure S. 3, below, describes total respondents being very confident (46.73%) and somewhat confident (38.36%) with fair treatment by police in their neighborhood. (N=550)

FIGURE S. 3 CONFIDENCE IN FAIR TREATMENT BY POLICE, PERCENTAGE





# SAFETY

## INTERACTIONS WITH THE POLICE

Figure S. 4, below, describes the confidence in fair treatment by police disaggregated by Zip-codes

FIGURE S. 4 CONFIDENCE IN FAIR TREATMENT BY POLICE BY ZIP-CODE

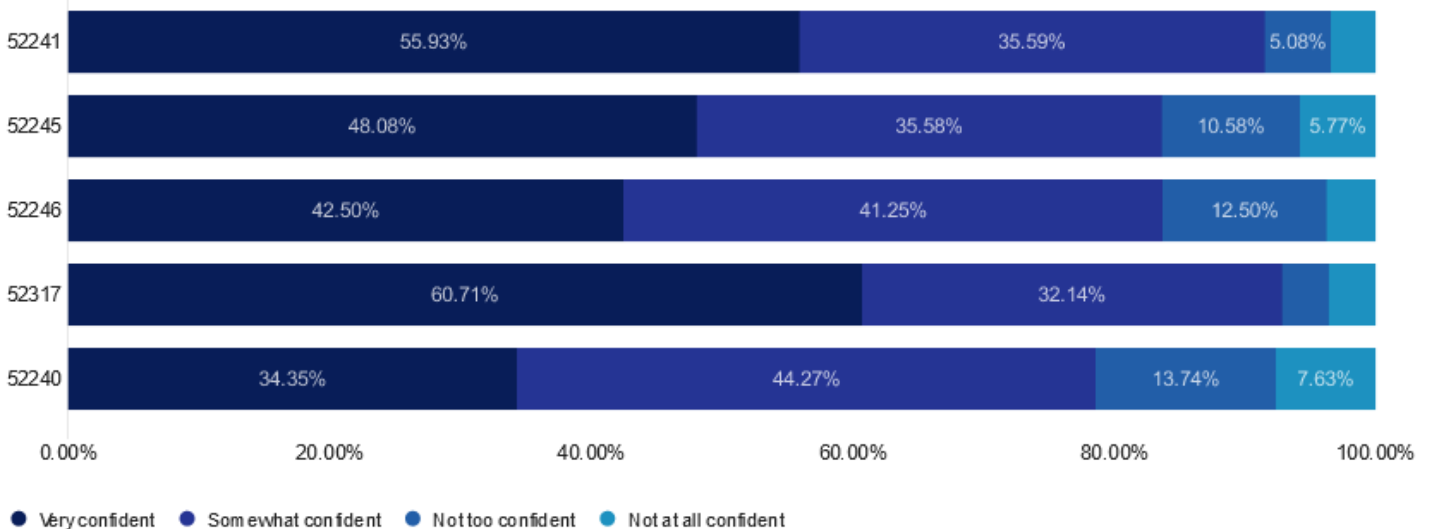


Table S.3, below, describes the count and percentages of respondent's level of confidence in fair treatment by police by race and ethnicity. Among the respondents that stated "not too confident", 20.69% were Black or African American, 19.51% were Hispanic or Latino/a/x and 7.73% were White.

TABLE S. 3 CONFIDENCE IN FAIR TREATMENT BY POLICE BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Total	Black or African American		White		Hispanic or Latino/a/x	
Very confident	237	27.59%	8	49.09%	216	31.71%	13
Somewhat confident	199	37.93%	11	38.64%	170	43.90%	18
Not too confident	48	20.69%	6	7.73%	34	19.51%	8
Not at all confident	26	-	4	4.55%	20	-	-
Total		29		440		41	

\*Total includes other race categories that are not shown due to too small sample size.

Table S. 4, below, describes the count and percentages of respondents that identify as LGBTQ+ and their level of confidence in fair treatment by police.

TABLE S. 4 PERCENTAGE OF CONFIDENCE IN FAIR TREATMENT BY POLICE

	Total	LGBTQ+		Non-LGBTQ+	
Very confident	251	26%	22	52%	229
Somewhat confident	200	42%	36	37%	164
Not too confident	45	19%	16	7%	29
Not at all confident	30	14%	12	4%	18
Total	526	86		440	



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# FINANCE

This section of the assessment provides information on specific populations currently struggling with serious financial problems. Financial wellness impacts overall health in many ways. For example, serious financial problems can lead to stress that can manifest in physical ways like anxiety, loss of sleep, digestive problems, and high blood pressure to name a few.

This section has been disaggregated by race and ethnicity, as well as highest educational level attained. In particular, high proportions of individuals who are Black or African American report facing serious financial problems in paying rent or mortgage, affording medical care or prescriptions, affording food, and paying credit cards and other loans in comparison to individuals who are white.

## MAIN FINDINGS

**Serious Financial Problems - Disparities by race and ethnicity** – Approximately 29.4% of respondents overall indicated experiencing any serious financial problems. Disaggregated by race, approximately 64.3% of Black or African American, 57.1% Middle Eastern or North African, 40% Asian, and 35.7% Hispanic/Latino respondents say they are experiencing serious financial problems (White: 15.3%).

**Serious Financial Problems – Credit cards bills, loans, or other** – When comparing all 4 areas of financial problems (rent/mortgage, medical care/prescriptions, food, and credit cards bills/loans/other), approximately 20% of respondents indicated having serious financial problems due to credit card bills, loans, or other serious financial problems. While the category of “other” can be left to interpretation, it is notable that this category was higher. According to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the national non-housing debt topped at a record \$4.51 trillion in Q1 of 2022.[1]

**Serious Financial Problems – Disparities by educational status** – In almost every area of serious financial problems measured by this assessment, respondents reported less serious financial problems as educational level increased.

**Serious Financial Problems and Mental Health** – Our data suggests individuals struggling with other serious financial problems, like paying credit card bills, loans, or other serious financial problems have approximately 5 more days of poor mental health, on average, compared to those who do not struggle with other serious financial problems.

[1] Federal Reserve Bank of New York. “Quarterly Report on Household Debt and Credit.”  
Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Nov. 2022, [www.newyorkfed.org](https://www.newyorkfed.org)

# FINANCE

## Currently having serious problems paying rent or mortgage

FIGURE F.1. RENT OR MORTGAGE PROBLEMS

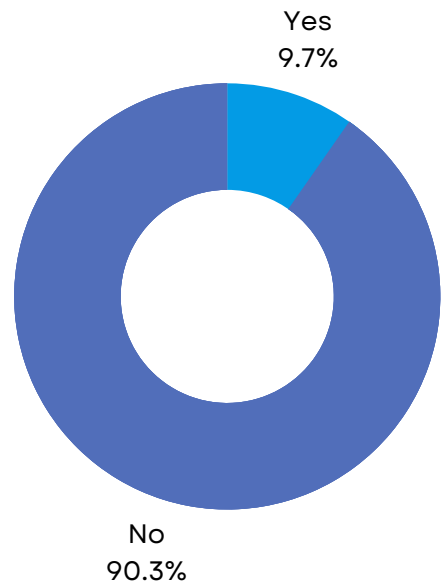


Figure F.1 to the left shows percentages of individuals overall who indicate currently having serious problems paying rent or mortgage (9.7%, 55).

Table F.1 shows responses of yes and no, disaggregated by race and ethnicity. 35.6% of Hispanic or Latino/a/x and 24.1% of Black or African American individuals report having current problems paying rent or mortgage. Approximately 4.7% of white respondents report having current problems paying rent or mortgage.

TABLE F.1. PROBLEMS PAYING RENT OR MORTGAGE, BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Total*		Black or African American		Asian		White		Hispanic or Latino/a/x	
Yes	9.65%	55	24.14%	7	-	-	4.73%	21	34.55%	19
No	90.35%	515	75.86%	22	90%	9	95.27%	423	64.45%	36
Total			Total	29	Total	10	Total	474	Total	55

\*Total includes other race categories that are not shown due to too small sample size.

Table F.2 shows responses disaggregated by education. As education increases from not completing high school to college graduate, the percentage of respondents reporting current problems paying rent or mortgage decreases.

TABLE F.2. PROBLEMS PAYING RENT OR MORTGAGE, BY EDUCATION

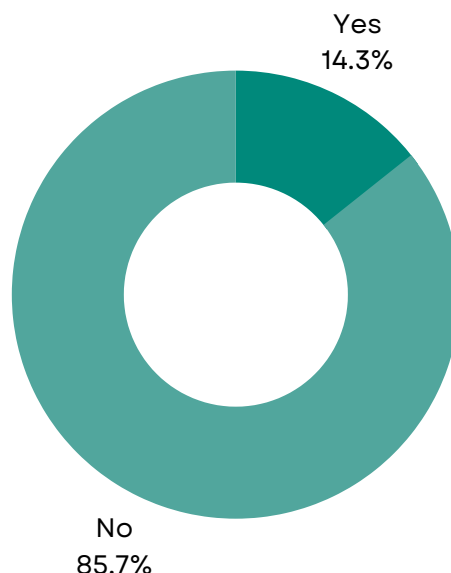
	Did not complete high school or GED/HSED		Grade 12 or GED		College 1 year to 3 years (some college or technical school)		College, 4 years or more (college graduate)	
Yes	44%	11	30.23%	13	9.35%	10	4.65%	18
No	56%	14	69.77%	30	90.65%	97	95.35%	369
Total		25	Total	43	Total	107	Total	387

# FINANCE

## Currently having serious problems affording medical care or prescriptions

FIGURE F.2. PROBLEMS AFFORDING MEDICAL CARE OR PRESCRIPTIONS

Figure F.2 shows responses to the question, "Are you currently having serious problems affording medical care or prescriptions?" Approximately 85.7% of respondents overall indicated they were not currently having serious problems affording medical care or prescriptions. 8.3% of respondents who have health insurance report still having problems affording medical care or prescription medications.



In Table F.3, 45.8% of Hispanic or Latino/a/x and 38.7% of Black or African American respondents report currently having problems affording medical care or prescriptions. 7.7% of White respondents report having problems affording medical care or prescriptions.

TABLE F.3. PROBLEMS AFFORDING MEDICAL CARE OR PRESCRIPTIONS, BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Total*		Black or African American		Asian		White		Hispanic or Latino/a/x	
<b>Yes</b>	14.31%	84	38.71%	12	-	-	7.73%	35	45.76%	27
<b>No</b>	85.69%	503	61.29%	19	90%	9	92.27%	418	54.24%	32
	Total	587	Total	31	Total	10	Total	489	Total	59

\*Total includes other race categories that are not shown due to too small sample size.

TABLE F.4. PROBLEMS AFFORDING MEDICAL CARE OR PRESCRIPTIONS, BY EDUCATION

	Did not complete high school or GED/HSED		Grade 12 or GED (high school graduate)		College 1 year to 3 years (some college or technical school)		College, 4 years or more (college graduate)	
<b>Yes</b>	54.84%	17	34.04%	16	14.29%	16	8.16%	32
<b>No</b>	45.16%	14	65.96%	31	85.71%	96	91.84%	360
	Total	31	Total	47	Total	112	Total	392

# FINANCE

## Currently having serious problems affording food

FIGURE F.3. PROBLEMS AFFORDING FOOD

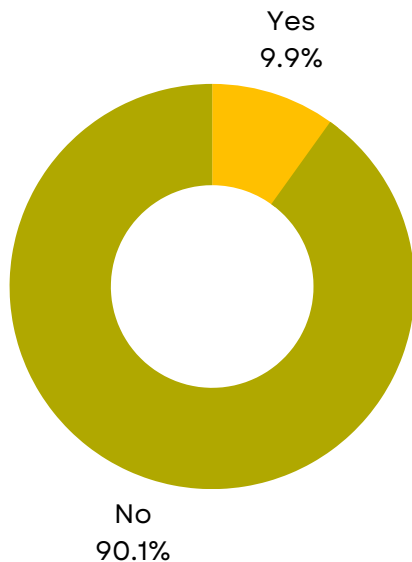


Figure F.3 to the left shows responses to the question, "Are you currently having serious problems affording food?" Approximately 90.1% of respondents overall indicated they were not currently having serious problems affording food.

Table F.5 shows disaggregated values by race and ethnicity. Approximately 33.3% of Black or African American and 30.4% of Hispanic or Latino/a/x respondents report currently having problems affording food. Only approximately 5.5% of white respondents report having problems affording food.

TABLE F.5. PROBLEMS AFFORDING FOOD, BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Total*		Black or African American		Middle Eastern or North African		Asian		White		Hispanic or Latino/a/x	
<b>Yes</b>	9.88%	56	33.33%	10	-	-	-	-	5.49%	24	30.36%	17
<b>No</b>	90.12%	511	66.67%	20	85.71%	6	90%	9	94.51%	413	69.64%	39
	Total	567	Total	30	Total	7	Total	10	Total	437	Total	56

\*Total includes other race categories that are not shown due to too small sample size.

Table F.6 shows as education level increases, the percentage of respondents currently having problems affording food decreases.

TABLE F.6. PROBLEMS AFFORDING FOOD, BY EDUCATION

Question	Did not complete high school or GED/HSED		Grade 12 or GED (high school graduate)		College 1 year to 3 years (some college or technical school)		College 4 years or more (college graduate)	
<b>Yes</b>	40%	10	26.09%	12	10.89%	11	5.68%	22
<b>No</b>	60%	15	73.91%	34	89.11%	90	94.32%	365
	Total	25	Total	46	Total	101	Total	387

# FINANCE

Currently having other serious financial problems, like paying credit card bills, loans, or other serious financial problems.

Figure F.4 to the right shows responses to the question, "Are you currently having other serious financial problems, like paying credit card bills, loans, or other serious financial problems?" Approximately 19.9% of respondents overall indicated they were currently having other serious financial problems.

FIGURE F.4. CURRENT OTHER SERIOUS FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

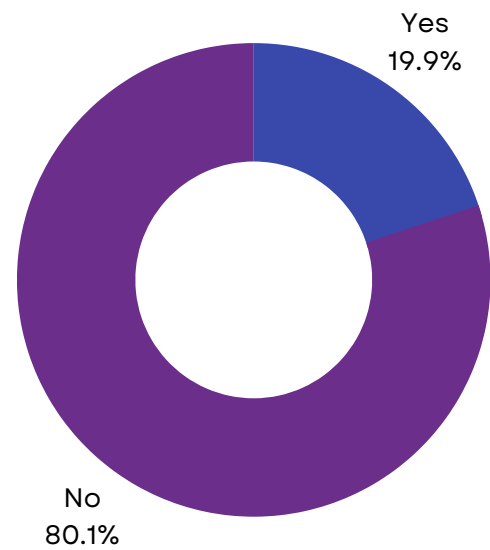


Table F.7 below shows values by race and ethnicity. 56.7% of Black or African American and 44.6% of Hispanic or Latino/a/x respondents report currently having other serious financial problems. 14.5% of White respondents report experiencing these issues as well.

TABLE F.7. OTHER SERIOUS FINANCIAL PROBLEMS, BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

		Total*	Black or African American		Asian		White		Hispanic or Latino/a/x	
Yes	19.86%	114	56.67%	17	-	-	14.45%	64	44.64%	25
No	80.14%	460	43.33%	13	87.5%%	7	85.55%	379	55.36%	31
	Total	574	Total	30	Total	8	Total	480	Total	56

\*Total includes other race categories that are not shown due to too small sample size.

TABLE F.8. OTHER SERIOUS FINANCIAL PROBLEMS, BY EDUCATION

	Did not complete high school or GED/HSED		Grade 12 or GED (high school graduate)		College 1 year to 3 years (some college or technical school)		College 4 years or more (college graduate)	
Yes	34.78%	8	38.30%	18	24.55%	27	15.25%	59
No	65.22%	15	61.70%	29	75.45%	83	84.75%	328
	Total	23	Total	47	Total	110	Total	387

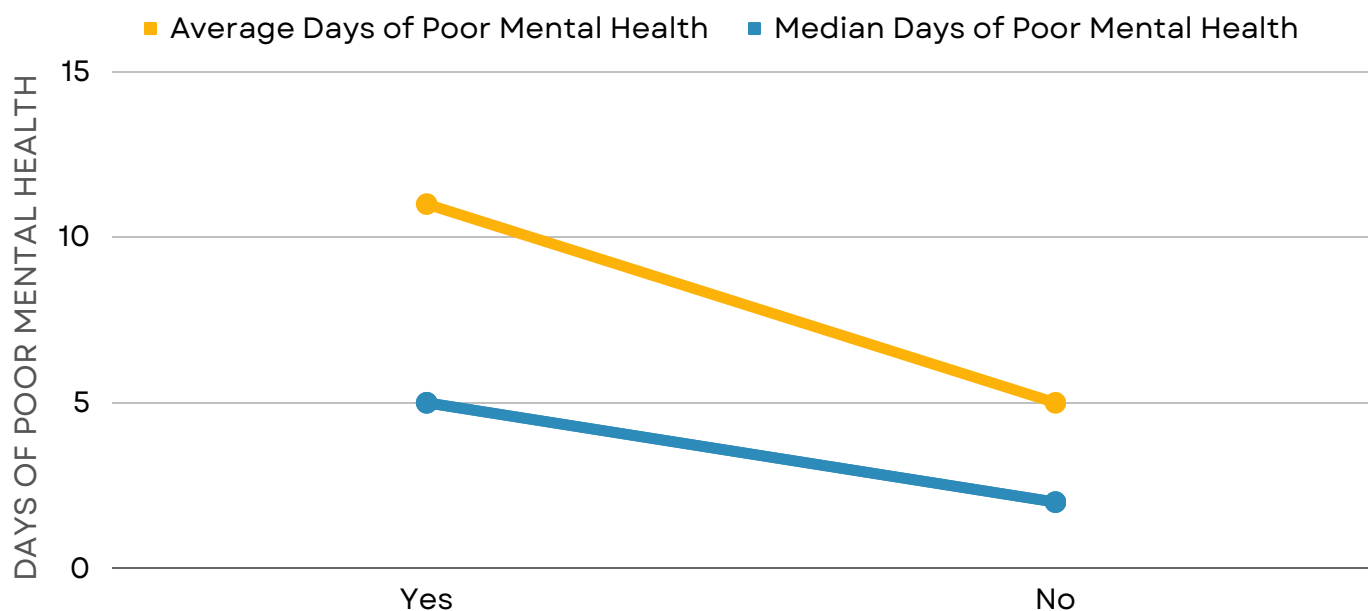


# FINANCE

## Finances and Mental Health

The data suggests individuals struggling with other serious financial problems, like paying credit card bills, loans, or other serious financial problems have approximately 5 more days of poor mental health, on average, compared to those who do not struggle with other serious financial problems. Figure F.5 shows average and median days of poor mental health for individuals who answered yes or no to the question, "Are you currently having other serious financial problems, like paying credit card bills, loans, or other serious financial problems?"

FIGURE F.5. DAYS OF POOR MENTAL HEALTH AND OTHER FINANCIAL ISSUES



## Finances and Health Rating

The data also suggests respondents who answer yes to struggling with serious financial problems are more likely to rate their overall health lower compared to respondents who answer no to struggling with serious financial problems. On Table F.9 below, green indicates the cells with clear, high statistical significance values than typical, and red indicates cells with clear, low statistical significance values than typical.

TABLE F.9. OTHER FINANCIAL ISSUES AND HEALTH RATING

Other Financial Issues (Col %)	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Yes	13%	11.7%	17.2%	34.2%	55.6%
No	87%	88.3%	82.8%	65.8%	44.4%

# FINANCE

## Serious Financial Problems Combo Table

Based on Total

TABLE F.10. SERIOUS FINANCIAL PROBLEMS, BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

	Total*	Black or African American	Middle Eastern or North African	Asian	White	Hispanic or Latino/a/x
<b>Had any financial issues (Net)</b>	29.4%	64.3%	57.1%	40%	15.3%	35.7%
<i>Paying rent or mortgage</i>	9.6%	24.1%	16.7%	10%	4.7%	34.6%
<i>Affording medical care or prescriptions</i>	14.3%	38.7%	50%	10%	7.7%	45.8%
<i>Affording food</i>	9.9%	33.3%	14.29%	10%	5.5%	30.4%
<i>Other serious Financial problems</i>	19.9%	56.7%	28.6%%	12.5%	14.5%	44.6%
<b>Did not have any financial issues (Net)</b>	70.6%	35.7 %	42.9%	60%	84.7%	64.3%
<i>Count</i>	587	28	7	10	444	56

\*Total includes other race categories that are not shown due to too small sample size.

Table F.10 above, in the row labeled, "Had any financial issues (Net)" shows net percentages of responses for having **any** financial issues (answering "yes" to any one or more of the following: problems paying rent or mortgage, affording medical care or prescriptions, affording food, other serious financial problems) in each race or ethnicity category.



# FINANCE

## End of month financial situation

Figure below indicates approximately 15.5% of respondents (89 of 576) do not have enough money to make ends meet at the end of the month. Approximately 30.4% have just enough money to make ends meet by the end of the month. Figure F.7 below disaggregates values by race and ethnicity. Table F.11 on the next page disaggregates values by education status.

FIGURE F.6. END OF MONTH FINANCES

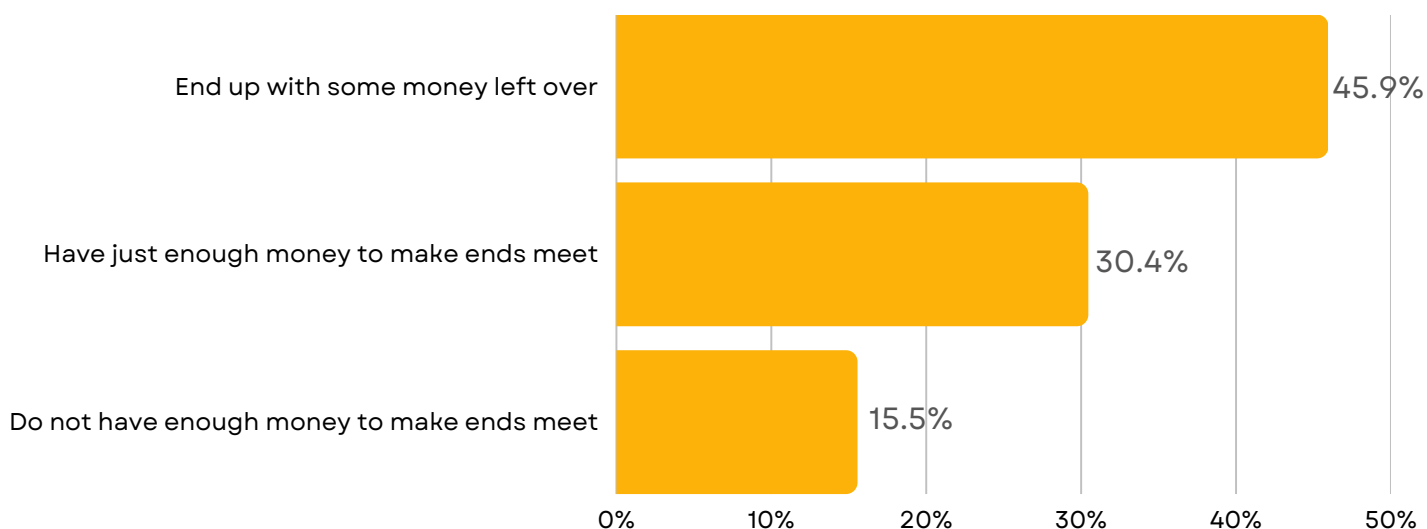
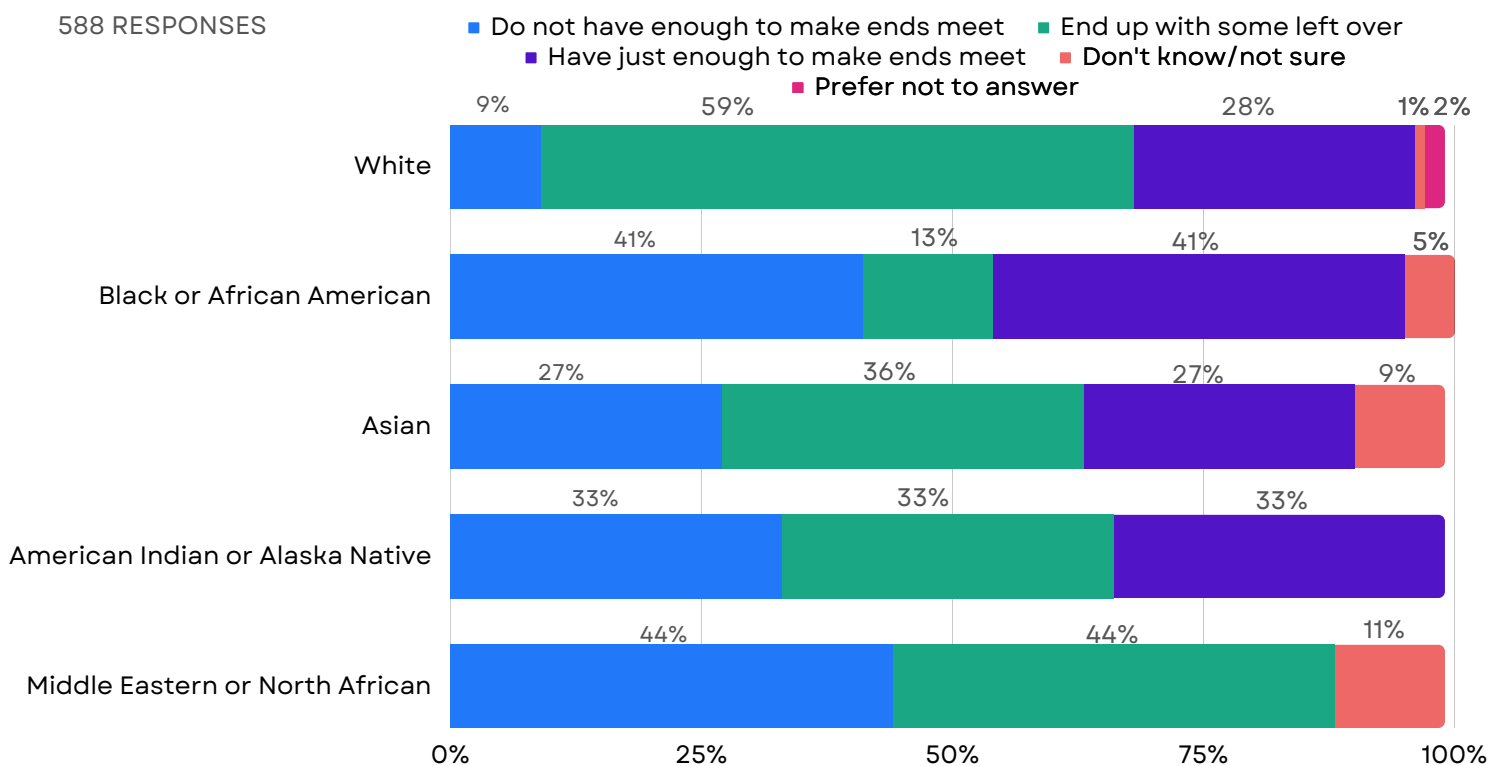


FIGURE F.7. END OF MONTH FINANCES, BY RACE AND ETHNICITY

588 RESPONSES



# FINANCE

## End of month financial situation (Continued)

TABLE F.11. END OF MONTH FINANCES, BY EDUCATION

	Did not complete high school or GED/HSED		Grade 12 or GED (high school graduate)		College 1 year to 3 years (some college or technical school)		College 4 years or more (college graduate)	
<b>Do not have enough money to make ends meet</b>	50%	14	37.78%	17	15.45%	17	10.08%	39
<b>Have just enough money to make ends meet</b>	28.57%	8	35.56%	16	39.09%	43	27.91%	108
<b>End up with some money left over</b>	21.43%	6	26.67%	12	45.45%	50	62.02%	240
		28		45		110		387

Table F.12 shows values disaggregated by current employment status. Of those employed for wages, approximately 46.6% have not enough (14.6%) or just enough (32%) money to make ends meet by the end of the month.

TABLE F.12. END OF MONTH FINANCES, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

	Employed for wages		Self-employed		Out of work		Student		Retired	
<b>End up with some money left over</b>	53.35%	175	44.83%	13	-	-	47.62%	20	71.54%	88
<b>Have just enough money to make ends meet</b>	32.01%	105	41.38%	12	-	-	38.10%	16	23.58%	29
<b>Do not have enough money to make ends meet</b>	14.63%	48	-	-	66.67%	9	14.29%	6	4.88%	6
		328		29		14		42		123



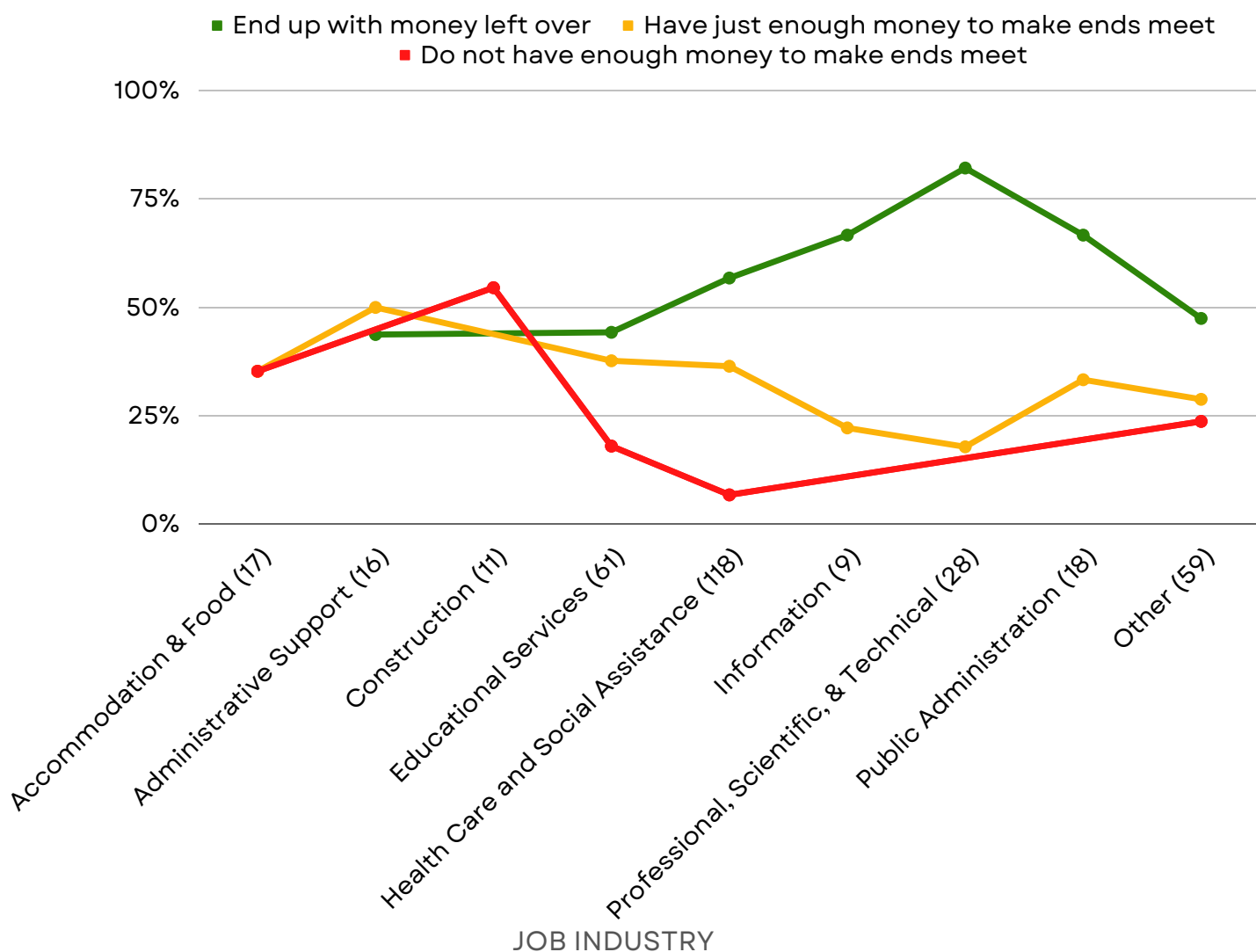
For many, having just enough money to make ends meet by the end of the month makes it difficult to save for future investments, like owning a home or paying for college. It also makes it difficult to plan for future emergencies, like vehicle maintenance or other unforeseen bills.

# FINANCE

## End of month financial situation, by job industry

Figure F.8 below shows end of the month financial situation by job industry. The job industry reporting the most money left over by the end of the month is professional, scientific, and technical services. The job industry reporting the highest percentage in not having enough money left to make ends meet by the end of the month is construction. Some data points are suppressed due to too low sample size. Counts of each category are indicated by the number next to the category.

FIGURE F.8. END OF MONTH FINANCES, BY JOB INDUSTRY



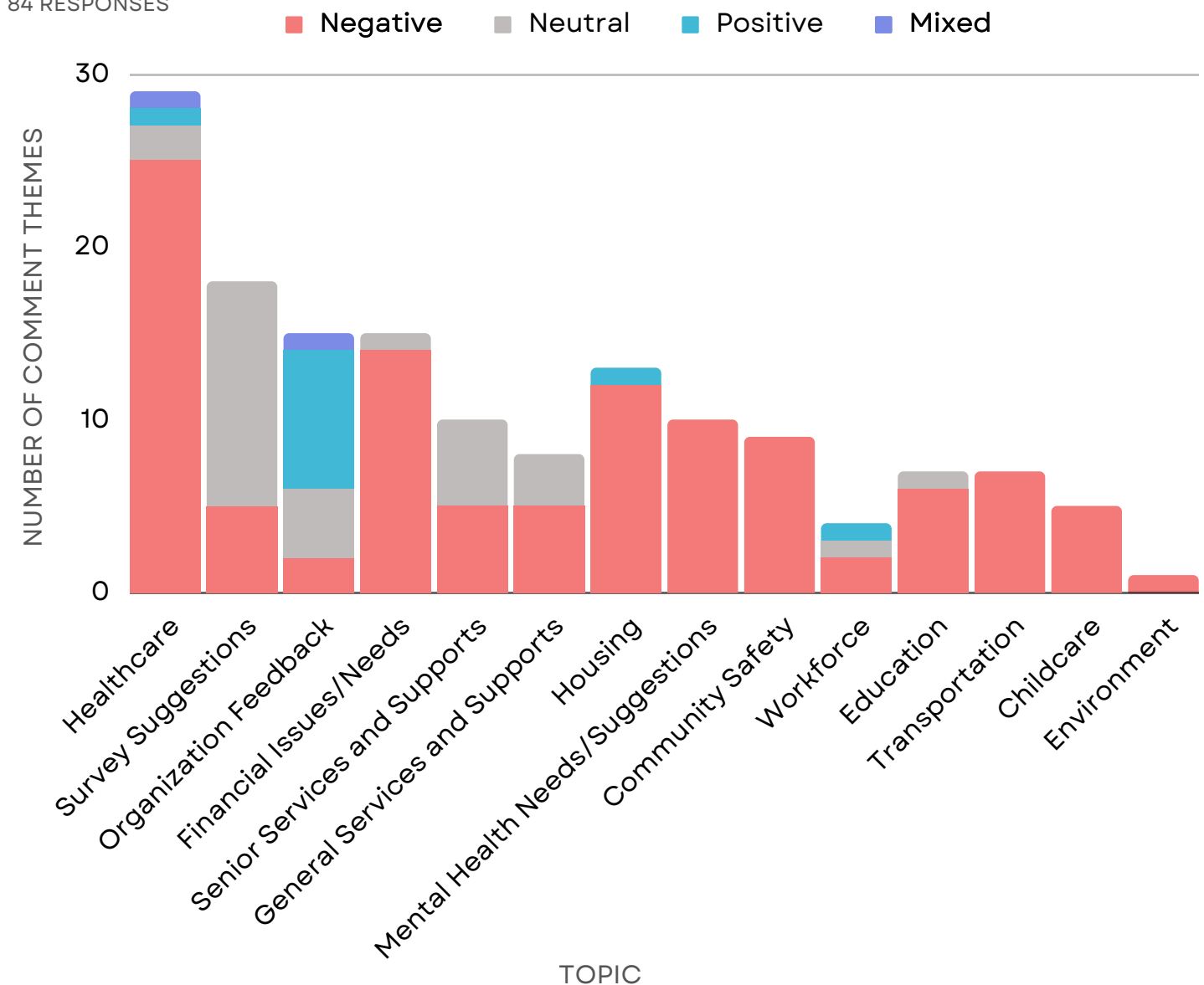


# OPEN RESPONSE

At the end of the Community Status Assessment, respondents were asked to provide any additional comments or note anything they were unable to do so in the survey. Approximately 146 comments were made in response to this statement. 84 responses were qualitatively coded according to the main theme of the comment. Other comments were not coded due to lack of content (i.e. many comments stated "none"). 15 parent topics were created for overall theme of the comment. Below, Figure O.1 shows each parent topic and counts of comment themes associated. Comments were coded for sentiment level, from negative to positive. Many comments that stated a need were coded with a negative sentiment.

FIGURE O.1. OPEN COMMENT THEMES AND SENTIMENTS

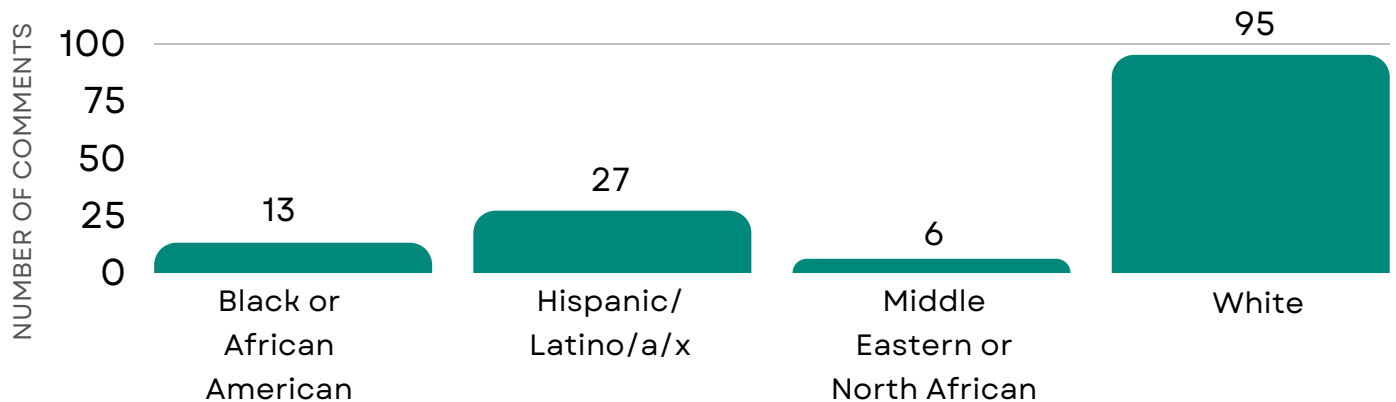
84 RESPONSES



# OPEN RESPONSE

## Number of Comments, by Race and Ethnicity

FIGURE O.2. OPEN COMMENT BY RACE AND ETHNICITY



## All Comments

All open comments are listed below. Any potentially identifying information was redacted. All "no" responses were also removed.

- Need more services available in Small towns
- Are the HPV shots recommended for peoople in their 60s?
- Thanks for doing what you do. I think Public Health and Public Education should get the budget currently going to police and the carçeral state.
- Informed Choices Medical Clinic provides free medical care in Iowa City. You should include them on your (biased) survey.
- Level of County services is good. Do not need to add any additional services.
- Godspeed
- Need help assembling things like shelves
- No option for zero alcoholic drinks
- we are an elderly couple dealing with my husbands [redacted].
- Husband was active duty during [redacted] I was not in the military. Might ask about tax help being needed. People to go with those who are having problems to help with doctor financial Medicare Medicaid and other things which is hard for some people to understand Telephone scams and TV ads which make it sound like people should call insurance agents
- Food
- Thank you for putting this together I hope you get some good data and are able to help the community in a good and meaningful way
- Electrical gas and water bills need to be addressed as human needs these are more important than paying the Iowa Hawkeyes
- Inflation
- thank you public heath people
- Serious need for better mental health care
- Serious unmet mental health needs in this county Those with serious mental health issues should be sent for care NOT to jail Police and sheriffs abuse mentally ill people and aggravate illness Mentally ill people in jail are not getting proper care Mentally ill people should not have to be housed in ER for days while awaiting inpatient bed Those attempting suicide belong in mental health care NOT jail
- public transportation isinadequate in western Coralville

---

# OPEN RESPONSE

## All Comments

- I am applying for longterm disability due to [redacted] which means a drastic cut in my income and because UIHC MD's will not help with this I must pay literally thousands of dollars OUT OF POCKET for function medicine MD's and the supplements they prescribe none of which are covered by insurance
- Guidelink does not seem able to do what it is intended to do Those will serious mental health illnesses should be sent for treatment NOT arrested Our police and sheriffs do not treat mentall ill adequately or with respect
- No but I work for [redacted] so thank you for including us in the survey
- Downtown IC feels unsafe after dark
- ICCSD needs to pay living wage to paras and this area needs to stop putting those who seek care for psychiatric diseases in jail where illness gets worse and they become traumatized by cops and jail staff
- Insurance premiums take of a huge percent of my income Legislators do not care about this or education for the young
- Covid response of public health
- Thanks for your efforts
- I guess my income is not accurate as I receive parental financial assistance
- Why does the survey not accept punctuation here This is poorly designed More needs to be done to ensure bicyclists' safety on the roads I've had too many close calls with automobiles I'd like to see better protected bike lanes in cities and more awareness of bicycle rights by drivers on county roads
- Alternative medicine Tx and coverage
- The only dentists that take the Medicaid dental plans that are taking new patients are the UI Dental College and the UIHC Dental Clinic Its difficult to access dental care if you have one of the dental plans
- Covid information that you provide is very helpful Thank you for trying to keep our community safe
- We need more inpatient beds for mental health services for kids and adults
- Medicaid can only see a student at the ui college dentistry which leads to little or no dental care with too many people from across the state to be seen
- We are lucky we can afford our medical bills but we spend hundreds each month even with insurance I still have reservations about some medical appointments and procedures bc I worry how much out of pocket we will have to pay
- Si respecto a mi salud
- It would not take some of my answers
- Check out [redacted] and how it is run
- Need to differentiate between county and city residents It is important as county folks do not have access to wrap around support services such as public transportation
- You did not ask my race key factor
- My rent has increased six percent a year for the last three years
- Heath insurance is extremely difficult to afford
- I live in Davenport
- CITY bus routes too far from my home
- I lost my job
- Access to services to help seniors stay in their own homes is lacking
- yes childcare is the source of our financial difficulties

---

# OPEN RESPONSE

## All Comments

- Correct answer for me not always available on this survey
- Finding adequate mental health services for children and adults even in this community where we have lots of services can be difficult I think it is an area that we could pursue and maybe lead the state in figuring out ways to provide these necessary resources
- Thank you for doing this important work
- Johnson Co is a pretty nice place to live
- Thanks for doing this
- the community will respond better when there is more equity. JCPH needs to hire more diverse employees to better serve the growing diverse population of the county especially Black and brown individuals
- Cant afford fresh fruit and veg Need inpatient care for mental illness rather than jail Need to pay paraeducators what they deserve Need police that arent bullies and brutes Need fair judicial and correctional systems Need ACT to stop laying off those close to retirement Need affordable and sufficient care for those with schizophrenia and those with dementia Need to examine healthfulness of rewards given to BD students in our schools Need to have healthier school entrees Provide help for caregivers
- Paper survey would be good for those who do not get online Lots of seniors do not use the computer much
- Do not forget about homebound people
- I know that I am extremely lucky and privileged. No one should have food insecurities, be unable to access medical care, or live in an unsafe environment due finances!
- Should ask about Senior Center. Important link for my demographic.
- Home is paid for-no mortgage
- Survey is too long. I am an English teacher and it was too much.
- You asked if people are taking prescription medications in the question but the answer just says medications. People could take a daily OTC medication.
- Services for children and young adults with disabilities.
- It can be very hard to find affordable quality housing especially in Tiffin and North Liberty, even parts of Coralville. This creates communities that lack diversity, and a population that can not relate to the needs of people with lower incomes or limited incomes or disabilities. It creates pockets of unsafe low quality housing within the county.
- Are students considered in this survey?
- I work two jobs part time [redacted] and full time [redacted]. I think you are missing that option along with capturing people who are full or part time students. Why wouldn't you ask about covid vaccinated and positive cases?
- Retired RN aware resources in the community
- Thank you for the work you all are doing. I know it can be tedious and frustrating to get results, but it is important!
- Very odd that you specifically mention Emma Goldman clinic but not Planned Parenthood. Planned parenthood actually offers more services than Emma Goldman .
- I have type [redacted] that is managed. I also drank a lot on one occasion because [redacted] and I don't want to screw the numbers for your survey
- I am a college student and have great support from my parents.
- I was not asked about not getting a job and what are the reasons
- I have not had trouble paying for food or housing, but inflation is impacting my choices at the moment. I also have student loans. And some local control over prescription costs would be amazing.

---

# OPEN RESPONSE

## All Comments

- Dental and vision medicaid need to reconsidered. Amounts and availability are not satisfactory.
  - If there is an affordable dental clinic that is not going to cost me a leg and an arm after treating my teeth.
  - After an inept at best, and authoritarian at worst, public health response to the COVID-19 pandemic, confidence in public health is rightly at an all-time low. As long as public health institutions continue to treat people as automatons that just need more money and more information to become healthy we will continue to see poor outcomes. Disregard the "whole person," as lockdown policies did, at your own peril.
  - Fighting diseases on an exponential level. Grapes, eggs.
  - Could local governments to provide the opportunity for residents who are not employees to be on those government's healthcare plans rather than having them use the public exchanges (with crazy deductibles/out of pocket costs)? If enough governments in Johnson County banded together and offered those plans, it may lead to more affordable care for everyone, including low income people who can use the ACA subsidies to help pay those costs.
  - There was not a question about ability to drive -important for elderly citizens.
  - I've relied heavily on dvip and their emotional support services. Most of the safety issues in my life are a direct result of my past abuser still being at large even though he has arrest warrants out.
  - Even though I have access to primary care, it is difficult to get appointments in a reasonable time. Our secondary and tertiary care is better than primary in Johnson County
  - Affordable senior housing
  - Return the old bus routes and stops!
  - Childcare -huge issue. It's super expensive and very hard to find.
  - They need more help for single moms with disable children
  - Me quitaron la ayuda de snap y por esta razón estoy preocupada por los alimentos de mis hijos
  - The water quality is terrible, and this needs addressing
  - I have a son and two daughters; we are all [redacted] students; it is very difficult for us to pay all the bills. We have applied for a state house, but we haven't have any feedback yet, we really need assistance, especially for the house (3 rooms at least).
  - To keep my identification information confidential
  - I truly hope this school has morals and does not try and push any gender or racial agendas on my kid there is only girls and boys and racism only exists if you continue to teach it
  - Mascotas, problemas y alto costo administraci3n de terrenos de vivienda, idioma actual.
- Gracias





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# APPENDIX A

Included in this appendix is the survey tool utilized for this health assessment.

---

## Start of Block: Intro

**INTRO** Johnson County Public Health is gathering information about those who live, work, learn, and play in Johnson County. This project is conducted by Johnson County Public Health with assistance from community partners.

This questionnaire should take approximately 15 to 20 minutes. It is recommend that you complete the questionnaire in one sitting. However, if you need to come back to it you are able to do so.

Please answer each question truthfully and to the best of your ability. Responses from this health questionnaire will be used to drive community health improvement efforts for a healthier Johnson County.

---

## End of Block: Intro

---

## Start of Block: Survey Location

**LOCATION** How were you directed to this survey?

- ☐ Came across online (11)
- ☐ Through word of mouth (12)
- ☐ Poster / Flyer (14)
- ☐ Center for Worker Justice (3)
- ☐ CommUnity Crisis Services and Food Bank (4)
- ☐ Iowa City Free Medical Clinic (2)
- ☐ North Liberty Public Library (7)
- ☐ Other (13)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (10)

---

## End of Block: Survey Location

---

## Start of Block: Demographics: Age, Race, Gender

**DEM\_INTRO** This section will ask demographic questions. These questions help us better identify who we are reaching.

---

---

AGE What is your age?

- ☐ Younger than 18 years (1)
- ☐ 18-24 years (2)
- ☐ 25-29 years (3)
- ☐ 30-34 years (4)
- ☐ 35-39 years (5)
- ☐ 40-44 years (6)
- ☐ 45-49 years (7)
- ☐ 50-54 years (8)
- ☐ 55-59 years (9)
- ☐ 60-64 years (10)
- ☐ 65-69 years (11)
- ☐ 70-74 years (12)
- ☐ 75-79 years (13)
- ☐ 80 years or older (14)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (15)



HISPANC3 Are you of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish origin?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

---

*Display This Question:*  
*If Are you of Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish origin? = Yes*

HISPANIC Please select your Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish origin status.

- ☐ Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano/a (1)
- ☐ Puerto Rican (2)
- ☐ Cuban (3)
- ☐ Another Hispanic, Latino/a, or Spanish origin (optional, specify): (4) \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)

☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

MRACE1 Which one or more of the following would you say is your race?

Check all that apply

☐ Black or African American (1)

☐ Middle Eastern or North African (3)

☐ Asian (5)

☐ Pacific Islander (6)

☐ American Indian or Alaska Native (2)

☐ White (4)

☐ Other not listed (optional, specify): (7) \_\_\_\_\_

☒ Prefer not to answer (8)

Display This Question:

If Which one or more of the following would you say is your race? Check all that apply = Asian

ASIAN Which one or more of the following would you say is your race?

Check all that apply

☐ Indian (1)

☐ Chinese (2)

☐ Filipino (3)

☐ Japanese (4)

☐ Korean (5)

☐ Vietnamese (6)

☐ Other (optional, specify): (7) \_\_\_\_\_

Display This Question:

If Which one or more of the following would you say is your race? Check all that apply = Pacific Islander

PACIFIC Which one or more of the following would you say is your race?

Check all that apply

☐

Native Hawaiian (1)

☐

Guamanian or Chamorro (2)

☐

Samoan (3)

☐

Other (optional, specify): (4) \_\_\_\_\_

Page Break



BIRTHSEX What was your assigned sex at birth?

☐

Male (1)

☐

Female (2)

☐

Intersex (3)

☐

Prefer not to answer (9)

Page Break

GEND\_LGBS\_INTRO The next two questions are about gender identity and sexual orientation.

GENDER Which of the following best represents your gender?

Check all that apply

☐

Man (1)

☐

Woman (2)

☐

Non-binary / third gender (3)

☐

Transgender (4)

☐

Gender-nonconforming (5)

☐

Other not listed (optional, specify): (6) \_\_\_\_\_

☐

☒ Prefer not to answer (7)

LGBS Which of the following best represents your sexual orientation?

Check all that apply

- ☐ Homosexual / Gay or Lesbian / MLM or WLW (1)
- ☐ Bisexual (attraction to two or more genders) (2)
- ☐ Heterosexual / Straight (3)
- ☐ Asexual (4)
- ☐ Other not listed (optional, specify): (5) \_\_\_\_\_
- ☒ Don't know / Not sure (6)
- ☒ Prefer not to answer (7)

Display This Question:

If What was your assigned sex at birth? = Female

PREGNANT Are you currently pregnant?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (3)
- ☐ Not applicable / Does not apply to me (4)

End of Block: Demographics: Age, Race, Gender

Start of Block: Demographics: Socioeconomic Status



MARITAL What is your marital status?

- ☐ Married (1)
- ☐ Never Married (2)
- ☐ Divorced (3)
- ☐ Separated (4)
- ☐ Widowed (5)
- ☐ A member of an unmarried couple or domestic partnership (6)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)



---

EDUCA What is the highest grade or year of school you completed?

- ☐ Never attended school or only attended kindergarten (1)
  - ☐ Grades 1 through 8 (elementary school) (2)
  - ☐ Grades 9 through 11 (some high school) (3)
  - ☐ Grade 12 or GED (high school graduate) (4)
  - ☐ College 1 year to 3 years (some college or technical school) (5)
  - ☐ College 4 years or more (college graduate) (6)
  - ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)
- 

Page Break

INCOME2 What is your annual household income from all sources?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 (1)
  - ☐ \$10,000 - \$19,999 (2)
  - ☐ \$20,000 - \$29,999 (3)
  - ☐ \$30,000 - \$39,999 (4)
  - ☐ \$40,000 - \$49,999 (5)
  - ☐ \$50,000 - \$59,999 (6)
  - ☐ \$60,000 - \$69,999 (7)
  - ☐ \$70,000 - \$79,999 (8)
  - ☐ \$80,000 - \$89,999 (9)
  - ☐ \$90,000 - \$99,999 (12)
  - ☐ \$100,000 - \$149,999 (13)
  - ☐ \$150,000 or more (14)
  - ☐ Don't know / Not sure (77)
  - ☐ Prefer not to answer (99)
-

---

RENTHOM1 Do you own or rent your home? Home is defined as the place where you live most of the time/the majority of the year.

- ☐ Own (1)
- ☐ Rent (2)
- ☐ Other arrangement (3)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

ZIPCODE1 What is the ZIP Code where you currently live?

---

---

Page Break

HHADULTS How many adults live in your household, including yourself? For this question, any person over 18 years of age is considered an adult.

- ☐ 1 (1)
- ☐ 2 (2)
- ☐ 3 (3)
- ☐ 4 (4)
- ☐ 5+ (5)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

CHILDREN How many children (younger than 18 years of age) live in your household?

- ☐ 0 (0)
- ☐ 1 (1)
- ☐ 2 (2)
- ☐ 3 (3)
- ☐ 4 (4)
- ☐ 5+ (5)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

End of Block: Demographics: Socioeconomic Status

---

Q124 The next section will ask you information on your health status.

GENHLTH How would you rate your health in general?

- ☐ Excellent (1)
- ☐ Very Good (2)
- ☐ Good (3)
- ☐ Fair (4)
- ☐ Poor (5)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)



PHYSHLTH Now thinking about your **physical health**, which includes physical illness and injury:  
For how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good? (0-30)

*Display This Question:*

*If If Now thinking about your physical health, which includes physical illness and injury: For how many days during the past 30 days was your physical health not good? (0-30) Text Response Is Greater Than or Equal to 15*

BAD\_PHYSHLTH What are some reasons your physical health has not been good in the past 30 days?

MENTHLTH Now thinking about your **mental health**, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions:  
For how many days during the past 30 days was your mental health not good? (0-30)

*Display This Question:*

*If If Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression, and problems with emoti... Text Response Is Greater Than or Equal to 15*

BAD\_MENTHLTH What are some reasons your mental health has not been good in the past 30 days?

---

POORHLTH During the past 30 days, for about how many days did **poor physical or mental health** keep you from doing your usual activities, such as self-care, work, or recreation? (0-30)

---

End of Block: Health Status / Healthy Days

---

Start of Block: Alcohol Consumption



ALCDAY5 During the past 30 days:

**How many days per week did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage**  
(such as beer, wine, a malt beverage or liquor)?

*If you do not drink alcohol, please select the option "I do not drink alcohol" from the list of choices.*

- ☐ I do not drink alcohol. (1)
  - ☐ 0-1 day per week (2)
  - ☐ 2-3 days per week (3)
  - ☐ 4-5 days per week (4)
  - ☐ 6-7 days per week (5)
  - ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
  - ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)
- 

Page Break

---

Display This Question:

*If During the past 30 days: How many days per week did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic b... != I do not drink alcohol.*

AVEDRNK3 During the past 30 days:

**On the days when you drank, about how many drinks did you have?**

(One drink is equivalent to a 12-ounce beer, a 5-ounce glass of wine, or a drink with one shot of liquor.)

- ☐ 1-2 drinks (1)
  - ☐ 3-4 drinks (2)
  - ☐ 5-6 drinks (3)
  - ☐ 7 or more drinks (4)
  - ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
  - ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)
-

Display This Question:

If During the past 30 days:How many days per week did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic b... != I do not drink alcohol.

DRNK3GE5 How many times during the past 30 days did you have 5 or more drinks on an occasion? (0-30)

\_\_\_\_\_

Display This Question:

If During the past 30 days:How many days per week did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic b... != I do not drink alcohol.

DRNK3GE4 How many times during the past 30 days did you have 4 or more drinks on an occasion? (0-30)

\_\_\_\_\_

If During the past 30 days:How many days per week did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic b... != I do not drink alcohol.

MAXDRNKS During the past 30 days, what is the largest number of drinks you had on any occasion?

\_\_\_\_\_

End of Block: Alcohol Consumption

Start of Block: Chronic Health Conditions & Medications

CCHC01

Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following?

Check all that apply

- ☐ High blood pressure (1)
- ☐ High cholesterol (LDL-cholesterol) (14)
- ☐ Heart attack (also called a myocardial infarction) (2)
- ☐ Angina or coronary heart disease (3)
- ☐ Stroke (4)
- ☐ Asthma (5)
- ☐ Obstructive pulmonary disease, C.O.P.D., emphysema or chronic bronchitis (6)
- ☐ Cancer (7)
- ☐ Arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, lupus, or fibromyalgia (8)
- ☐ Diabetes (10)
- ☐ Pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes (11)
- ☐ Depressive disorder (including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression) (9)
- ☐ Anxiety disorder (including generalized anxiety, obsessive-compulsive disorder, panic disorder, PTSD, or social anxiety) (15)
- ☒ None of the above (12)
- ☒ Prefer not to answer (13)



Display This Question:

If Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following... = Cancer

CANCER What type of cancer were you diagnosed with?

Check all that apply

- ☐ Skin cancer (any type of skin cancer) (1)
- ☐ Lung or bronchus cancer (2)
- ☐ Breast or prostate cancer (3)
- ☐ Colorectal cancer (4)
- ☐ Cervical cancer (7)
- ☐ Other (optional, specify): (5) \_\_\_\_\_
- ☒ Prefer not to answer (6)

Display This Question:

If Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following... = Cancer

CANCER\_TIME How long ago were you first diagnosed with cancer?

- ☐ Within the last year (1)
- ☐ 1 - 2 years ago (2)
- ☐ 2 - 5 years ago (3)
- ☐ 5 or more years ago (4)

Display This Question:

If Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had any of the following... = Cancer

CANCER\_OUTCOME What is the status of your cancer diagnosis today?

- ☐ Ongoing and currently receiving treatment (1)
- ☐ Ongoing and not receiving treatment (2)
- ☐ Cancer is in remission / no evidence of disease (3)
- ☐ Other (optional, specify): (4) \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (5)

---

MEDS Are you currently taking any prescription medications on a daily basis?

Check all that apply

- ☐ Yes, for a condition(s) I reported in the previous question (1)
  - ☐ Yes, for something else (2)
  - ☐ No, I do not take any medications daily (3)
  - ☒ Don't know / Not sure (4)
  - ☒ Prefer not to answer (5)
- 

Display This Question:

If Are you currently taking any prescription medications on a daily basis?Check all that apply = Yes, for a condition(s) I reported in the previous question

Or Are you currently taking any prescription medications on a daily basis?Check all that apply = Yes, for something else

MED\_AMOUNT How many prescription medications do you currently use or take on a daily basis?

- ☐ 1 to 2 (1)
  - ☐ 3 to 5 (2)
  - ☐ 6 or more (3)
  - ☐ Don't know / Not sure (4)
  - ☐ Prefer not to answer (5)
- 

Display This Question:

If Are you currently taking any prescription medications on a daily basis?Check all that apply = Yes, for a condition(s) I reported in the previous question

Or Are you currently taking any prescription medications on a daily basis?Check all that apply = Yes, for something else

MED\_DELAY\_FILL Have you ever had to delay or go without refilling your medication due to cost?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (4)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (5)

End of Block: Chronic Health Conditions & Medications

---

Start of Block: BMI, Exercise, Sleep

---

WEIGHT2 About how much do you weigh without shoes?

*Please enter a number in pounds (lbs.)*

---



HEIGHT3 About how tall are you without shoes?

*Please enter a number in inches (in.)*

---

---

Page Break

EXERANY2 During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

*Display This Question:*

*If During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activitie... = Yes*

*Or During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activitie... = Don't know / Not sure*

*Or During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activitie... = Prefer not to answer*

EXERMOD About how many minutes per week do you participate in any physical activities or exercises?

---

---

*Display This Question:*

*If During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activitie... = Yes*

PARK Do you use any nearby parks for exercise?

- ☐ Yes, often (1)
  - ☐ Yes, sometimes (4)
  - ☐ Yes, but rarely (5)
  - ☐ No, not at all (2)
  - ☐ Don't know / Not sure (3)
  - ☐ Prefer not to say (6)
-

BIKE Do you ride a bicycle for recreational and/or commuting purposes?

- ☐ Yes, for commuting and recreation (1)
- ☐ Yes, for commuting only (2)
- ☐ Yes, for recreation only (3)
- ☐ No (4)
- ☐ Prefer not to say (5)

Display This Question:

If Do you ride a bicycle for recreational and/or commuting purposes? = No

NO\_BIKE

What are some reasons you do not ride a bicycle?

Select all that apply

- ☐ I cannot afford to buy a bicycle (1)
- ☐ Concern about safety when riding (2)
- ☐ I live too far away from trails / places to ride a bicycle (3)
- ☐ I live too far away to commute (4)
- ☐ I do not have time to ride a bicycle (5)
- ☐ I have a bicycle, but it needs repairs (8)
- ☐ Other (please specify) (6) \_\_\_\_\_
- ☒ Prefer not to say (7)

Page Break



SLEPTIM1 About how many hours of sleep do you usually get per night (or in a 24-hour period)?

Enter hours of sleep in whole numbers, rounding up or down to the nearest hour. (0-24)

Display This Question:

If If About how many hours of sleep do you usually get per night (or in a 24-hour period)? Enter hours... Text Response Is Less Than 8

#### SLEPISSUE

Please select any item below that may be affecting your sleep currently.

Check all that apply

- ☐ Trouble falling asleep (1)
- ☐ Trouble staying asleep (2)
- ☐ Stress (4)
- ☐ Health condition (i.e. restless leg syndrome, sleep apnea, insomnia) (5)
- ☐ Work schedule (i.e. working evening or night shift) (6)
- ☐ Nighttime familial or caregiver duties (such as taking care of children or someone in need) (7)
- ☐ Unable to sleep due to uncomfortable temperatures (3)
- ☐ Other (please specify) (8) \_\_\_\_\_
- ☒ Prefer not to answer (9)

End of Block: BMI, Exercise, Sleep

Start of Block: Healthcare Access

Q146 The next section will cover questions on healthcare insurance and access.



HLTHPLN1 Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including private health insurance, prepaid plans such as HMOs, or government plans such as Medicare, Medicaid, or Indian Health Service?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)



Display This Question:

If Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including private health insurance, prepaid plans s... = Yes

Or Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including private health insurance, prepaid plans s... = Don't know / Not sure

Or Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including private health insurance, prepaid plans s... = Prefer not to answer

X→

CHCA012 Do you have health insurance coverage from Medicare, the government program that pays health care bills for people over age 65 and for some people with disabilities?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

Display This Question:

If Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including private health insurance, prepaid plans s... = Yes

Or Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including private health insurance, prepaid plans s... = Don't know / Not sure

Or Do you have any kind of health care coverage, including private health insurance, prepaid plans s... = Prefer not to answer

X→

CHCA013 Do you have health insurance coverage from Medicaid, the program that provides health insurance to certain low-income adults and children, and long-term care for some people?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

Page Break

X→

PERSDOC2 Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider (a primary care provider)?

- ☐ Yes, one (1)
- ☐ Yes, more than one (2)
- ☐ No (3)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

Display This Question:

If Do you have one person you think of as your personal doctor or health care provider (a primary ca... = No

DOCWHY What are the reasons you do not have a personal doctor or health care provider?

Check all that apply

- ☐ High cost of health care (1)
- ☐ I have not found a personal doctor or health care provider I trust (2)
- ☐ I have not found a health care organization I trust (3)
- ☐ I do not need a personal doctor or health care provider (4)
- ☐ I do not have time to establish a personal doctor or health care provider (5)
- ☐ I do not have health insurance (6)
- ☐ Other reason (please specify): (7) \_\_\_\_\_
- ☒ Don't know / Not sure (8)
- ☒ Prefer not to answer (9)

Page Break

Display This Question:

If Are you currently pregnant? != Yes

PHYSICAL When was the last time you went to the doctor for a physical or a routine checkup?

- ☐ Within the past 12 months (1)
- ☐ Within the past 2-3 years (but more than 12 months ago) (2)
- ☐ Within the past 5 years (more than 3 years but less than 5 years ago) (3)
- ☐ More than 5 years ago (4)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (5)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (6)

Display This Question:  
If Are you currently pregnant? = Yes

X→

PREG\_HEALTHCARE During your current pregnancy, have you been able to attend healthcare appointments regularly?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
- ☐ I have not had an appointment yet, but am scheduled (3)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

X→

MEDCOST1 Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of cost?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (3)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

If Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed to see a doctor but could not because of c... = Yes

X→

MEDCOST2 What was the outcome of not seeing a doctor or health care provider?

- ☐ I managed my health myself/at home and my condition and/or symptoms **got better** (1)
- ☐ I managed my health myself/at home and my condition and/or symptoms **got worse** (2)
- ☐ I managed my health myself/at home and my condition and/or symptoms **stayed the same** (3)
- ☐ I found a less expensive doctor or health care provider (4)
- ☐ I waited and ended up going to the Emergency Room (5)
- ☐ Other outcome (please specify): (6) \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

DENTAL When was the last time you went to the dentist?

- ☐ Within the past 6 months (1)
- ☐ Within the past 12 months (but more than 6 months ago) (2)
- ☐ Within the past 2 years (more than 12 months but less than 2 years ago) (3)
- ☐ More than 2 years ago (4)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (5)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (6)

DENTAL\_WHY What are the reasons you have not seen a dentist regularly?

*Check all that apply*

- ☐ My teeth are fine, I haven't needed to go to the dentist. (1)
- ☐ I haven't had time to go to the dentist. (2)
- ☐ I do not have dental insurance. (3)
- ☐ I'm concerned that seeing the dentist will be too expensive. (4)
- ☐ Other (optional, specify): (5) \_\_\_\_\_
- ☒ Don't know / Not sure (6)
- ☒ Prefer not to answer (7)

End of Block: Healthcare Access

Start of Block: Screenings

Display This Question:

If What is your age? = 45-49 years  
Or What is your age? = 50-54 years  
Or What is your age? = 55-59 years  
Or What is your age? = 60-64 years  
Or What is your age? = 65-69 years  
Or What is your age? = 70-74 years  
Or What is your age? = 75-79 years  
Or What is your age? = 80 years or older  
Or What is your age? = Prefer not to answer

PDIABTST Have you ever had a diabetes or blood sugar test (also called A1C or HbA1c)?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (3)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (4)

---

*Display This Question:*

*If Have you ever had a diabetes or blood sugar test (also called A1C or HbA1c)? = Yes*

PDIABTST\_TIME How long has it been since you had this test?

- ☐ Within the past 3 years (1)
  - ☐ Between 3 and 5 years ago (3)
  - ☐ More than 5 years ago (4)
  - ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
  - ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)
- 

Page Break

CHOLEST Have you ever had your cholesterol levels checked?

- ☐ Yes (1)
  - ☐ No (2)
  - ☐ Don't know / Not sure (3)
  - ☐ Prefer not to answer (4)
- 

*Display This Question:*

*If Have you ever had your cholesterol levels checked? = Yes*

CHOLEST\_TIME How long has it been since you had your cholesterol levels checked?

- ☐ Within the past 6 years (1)
  - ☐ More than 6 years ago (2)
  - ☐ Don't know / Not sure (3)
  - ☐ Prefer not to answer (4)
- 

Page Break

HIVTST Have you ever been tested for HIV?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

Display This Question:

If What was your assigned sex at birth? = Female  
Or What was your assigned sex at birth? = Intersex  
Or What was your assigned sex at birth? = Prefer not to answer

And If

What is your age? != Younger than 18 years  
And What is your age? != 18-24 years  
And What is your age? != 25-29 years  
And What is your age? != 30-34 years  
And What is your age? != 35-39 years

HADMAM

Have you ever had a mammogram?

A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (3)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (7)
- ☐ Question does not apply (9)

Display This Question:

If Have you ever had a mammogram? A mammogram is an x-ray of each breast to look for breast cancer = Yes

HOWLONG How long has it been since you had your last mammogram?

- ☐ Within the past 2 years (2)
- ☐ Within the past 3 years (more than 2 years but less than 3 years ago) (3)
- ☐ Within the past 5 years (more than 3 years but less than 5 years ago) (4)
- ☐ 5 or more years ago (5)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (6)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (7)



---

Display This Question:

If What was your assigned sex at birth? = Female

Or What was your assigned sex at birth? = Intersex

Or What was your assigned sex at birth? = Prefer not to answer

#### HADPAP2

Have you ever had a Pap test?

A Pap test is a test for cancer of the cervix.

- ☐ Yes (1)
  - ☐ No (2)
  - ☐ Don't know / Not sure (3)
  - ☐ Prefer not to answer (4)
  - ☐ Question does not apply (5)
- 

Display This Question:

If Have you ever had a Pap test? A Pap test is a test for cancer of the cervix. = Yes

LASTPAP2 How long has it been since you had your last Pap test?

- ☐ Within the past 3 years (3)
  - ☐ Within the past 5 years (more than 3 years but less than 5 years ago) (4)
  - ☐ 5 or more years ago (5)
  - ☐ Don't know / Not sure (6)
  - ☐ Prefer not to answer (7)
- 

Page Break

---

Display This Question:

If What is your age? = 45-49 years  
Or What is your age? = 50-54 years  
Or What is your age? = 55-59 years  
Or What is your age? = 60-64 years  
Or What is your age? = 65-69 years  
Or What is your age? = 70-74 years  
Or What is your age? = 75-79 years  
Or What is your age? = 80 years or older  
Or What is your age? = Prefer not to answer

CRCSRN Have you ever had a screening test for colorectal cancer? (Select all that apply)

- ☐ Yes, I have had a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy. (1)
- ☐ Yes, I have had a stool-based screening test. (2)
- ☐ Yes, but I don't remember what kind of test it was. (3)
- ☒ No (4)
- ☒ Don't know / Not sure (5)
- ☒ Prefer not to answer (6)

Display This Question:

If Have you ever had a screening test for colorectal cancer? (Select all that apply) = Yes, I have had a colonoscopy or sigmoidoscopy.  
Or Have you ever had a screening test for colorectal cancer? (Select all that apply) = Yes, I have had a stool-based screening test.  
Or Have you ever had a screening test for colorectal cancer? (Select all that apply) = Yes, but I don't remember what kind of test it was.

CRCTIME How long has it been since you last had a screening test for colorectal cancer?

- ☐ Within the past year (anytime less than 12 months ago) (1)
- ☐ Within the past 3 years (more than 1 year but less than 3 years ago) (2)
- ☐ Within the past 5 years (more than 3 years but less than 5 years ago) (3)
- ☐ Within the past 10 years (more than 5 years but less than 10 years ago) (4)
- ☐ 10 or more years ago (5)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (6)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (7)

End of Block: Screenings

Start of Block: Food Security

Q147 The next section will ask you questions about food security. Please continue to answer each question to the best of your ability.

---

SKIPMEAL In the last 12 months, did you ever **cut the size** of your meals or **skip** meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

- ☐ Yes (1)
  - ☐ No (2)
  - ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
  - ☐ Prefer not to answer (4)
- 

Display This Question:

*If in the last 12 months, did you ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't... = Yes*



SKIPFREQ How often did this happen?

- ☐ Almost every month (1)
  - ☐ Some months but not every month (2)
  - ☐ Only 1 or 2 months (3)
  - ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
  - ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)
- 



NOTEAT In the last 12 months, did you ever **not eat for a whole day** because there wasn't enough money for food?

- ☐ Yes (1)
  - ☐ No (2)
  - ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
  - ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)
- 

Display This Question:

*If in the last 12 months, did you ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for... = Yes*

---

Display This Question:

If in the last 12 months, did you ever not eat for a whole day because there wasn't enough money for... = Yes

NOTEAT\_FREQ How often did this happen?

- ☐ Almost every month (1)
  - ☐ Some months, but not every month (2)
  - ☐ Only 1 or 2 months (3)
  - ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
  - ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)
- 

Display This Question:

If in the last 12 months, did you ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't... = Yes



FOODHELP In the last 12 months, did you ever get emergency food from a church, a food pantry, or a food bank, or eat in a soup kitchen?

- ☐ Yes (1)
  - ☐ No (2)
  - ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
  - ☐ Prefer not to say (9)
- 

Page Break

---

---

EMPTY For the next two statements, please choose whether the statement was often true, sometimes true, or never true for you in the last 12 months.

---



SASDHQ4

"The food that I bought just didn't last, and I didn't have money to get more."

Was this statement often, sometimes, or never true for you in the last 12 months?

- ☐ Often true (1)
  - ☐ Sometimes true (2)
  - ☐ Never true (3)
  - ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
  - ☐ Prefer not to say (9)
- 



SASDHQ5

"I couldn't afford to eat balanced meals."

Was this statement often, sometimes, or never true for you in the last 12 months?

- ☐ Often true (1)
- ☐ Sometimes true (2)
- ☐ Never true (3)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
- ☐ Prefer not to say (9)

End of Block: Food Security

---

Start of Block: Housing

Q148 Now, we would like to ask you questions on your living and housing situation.

---

---

HOUSE\_QUAL How would you describe the quality of housing in the place you currently live?

- ☐ Excellent (1)
  - ☐ Very good (2)
  - ☐ Good (3)
  - ☐ Fair (4)
  - ☐ Poor (5)
  - ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
  - ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)
- 

Display This Question:

If Do you own or rent your home? Home is defined as the place where you live most of the time/the ma... = Rent



RENTCST How much do you pay per month in rent?

---

Display This Question:

If Do you own or rent your home? Home is defined as the place where you live most of the time/the ma... = Own



OWNCST How much in total do you pay per month for your residence (mortgage, property tax, etc.)?

---

---

Page Break

MOVED Have you moved in the past 24 months (2 years)?

- ☐ Yes (1)
  - ☐ No (2)
  - ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)
-



Display This Question:

If Have you moved in the past 24 months (2 years)? = Yes

TIMESMOVED How many times have you moved in the past 24 months?

- ☐ I have moved 1 time in the past 24 months. (1)
- ☐ I have moved 2 times in the past 24 months. (2)
- ☐ I have moved 3 or more times in the past 24 months. (3)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

Display This Question:

If Have you moved in the past 24 months (2 years)? = Yes

WHYMOVE Why did you move?

Check all that apply

- ☐ Relocated due to life change (examples: new job, school, or moving in with a partner) (1)
- ☐ To find a better living situation (examples: issues with landlord, unsafe neighborhood) (2)
- ☐ Rent became too expensive at current residence (3)
- ☐ Purchased a new home (7)
- ☐ Other (specify): (4) \_\_\_\_\_
- ☒ Don't know / Not sure (5)
- ☒ Prefer not to answer (6)

Display This Question:

If Have you moved in the past 24 months (2 years)? != Yes

And Do you own or rent your home? Home is defined as the place where you live most of the time/the ma... = Rent

RENTINCREASE How much has your rent increased compared to 24 months ago?

- ☐ My rent has not increased in the past 24 months. (1)
- ☐ My rent has increased by less than \$50 per month. (2)
- ☐ My rent has increased between \$50-\$100 per month. (3)
- ☐ My rent has increased between \$100-\$200 per month. (4)
- ☐ My rent has increased by more than \$200 per month. (5)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (6)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (7)

---

HOUSEPAY During the last 24 months, was there a time when you were not able to pay your mortgage, rent or utility bills?

- ☐ Yes (1)
  - ☐ No (2)
  - ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
  - ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)
- 

Display This Question:

If During the last 24 months, was there a time when you were not able to pay your mortgage, rent or... = Yes

X→

UTILITY\_SHUTOFF Have you ever experienced a water or electricity shut off?

- ☐ Yes, a water shut off (1)
  - ☐ Yes, an electricity shut off (2)
  - ☐ Yes, both a water and electricity shut off (3)
  - ☐ No (4)
  - ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
  - ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)
- 

Display This Question:

If Have you ever experienced a water or electricity shut off? = Yes, a water shut off

Or Have you ever experienced a water or electricity shut off? = Yes, an electricity shut off

Or Have you ever experienced a water or electricity shut off? = Yes, both a water and electricity shut off

X→

UTILITY\_ON Did you get your water or electricity turned on again?

- ☐ Yes (1)
  - ☐ No (2)
  - ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
  - ☐ Prefer not to answer (4)
-

Display This Question:

If Did you get your water or electricity turned on again? = Yes

UTILITY\_DAYSOFF About how many days did it take for you to get your water or electricity turned on again?

---

Display This Question:

If Did you get your water or electricity turned on again? = Yes

UTILITY\_COST How much did you have to pay to get your water or electricity turned on again?

---

EVICT Have you ever experienced an eviction in Johnson County (in which you were forced to leave your home due to a terminated lease)?

- ☐ Yes, I have been evicted from my home while residing in Johnson County. (1)
- ☐ I have had an eviction filed in Johnson County, but did not have to leave my home. (2)
- ☐ No, I have never been evicted from my home in Johnson County. (3)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

Display This Question:

If Have you ever experienced an eviction in Johnson County (in which you were forced to leave your h... = Yes, I have been evicted from my home while residing in Johnson County.

Or Have you ever experienced an eviction in Johnson County (in which you were forced to leave your h... = I have had an eviction filed in Johnson County, but did not have to leave my home.



EVICT\_WHEN When did you experience this eviction?

- ☐ In the past 12 months (2021-2022) (1)
- ☐ In the past 1-3 years (2019-2021) (2)
- ☐ In the past 3-5 years (2017-2019) (3)
- ☐ In the past 6-10 years (2012-2017) (4)
- ☐ More than 10 years ago (5)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

Display This Question:

If Have you ever experienced an eviction in Johnson County (in which you were forced to leave your h... = Yes, I have been evicted from my home while residing in Johnson County.

EVICT\_QUAL\_PREV How would you describe the quality of housing in the place you were evicted from?

- ☐ Excellent (1)
- ☐ Very Good (2)
- ☐ Good (3)
- ☐ Fair (4)
- ☐ Poor (5)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

Display This Question:

If Have you ever experienced an eviction in Johnson County (in which you were forced to leave your h... = Yes, I have been evicted from my home while residing in Johnson County.



EVICT\_PERM\_HOME Was there a period of time after your eviction in which you did not have a permanent home?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

Display This Question:

If Have you ever experienced an eviction in Johnson County (in which you were forced to leave your h... = Yes, I have been evicted from my home while residing in Johnson County.

And Was there a period of time after your eviction in which you did not have a permanent home? = Yes

EVICT\_STAY Where did you stay during this time period?

- ☐ With family or friends (1)
- ☐ In transitional housing (2)
- ☐ In an emergency shelter (3)
- ☐ I lived in my car (4)
- ☐ I did not have a place to stay during this time period (6)
- ☐ Other (please specify): (5) \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

Display This Question:

If Have you ever experienced an eviction in Johnson County (in which you were forced to leave your h... = Yes, I have been evicted from my home while residing in Johnson County.

And Was there a period of time after your eviction in which you did not have a permanent home? = Yes

X→

EVICT\_TIME\_NEW\_HOME How long did it take you to find a new permanent home after your eviction?

- ☐ Less than 1 week (1)
- ☐ 1-2 weeks (2)
- ☐ 2-4 weeks (3)
- ☐ More than a month (4)
- ☐ I have not found a new permanent home (5)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

Display This Question:

If Have you ever experienced an eviction in Johnson County (in which you were forced to leave your h... = Yes, I have been evicted from my home while residing in Johnson County.

And How long did it take you to find a new permanent home after your eviction? != I have not found a new permanent home

EVICT\_QUAL\_NEW How would you describe the quality of housing in the place you moved to AFTER your eviction?

- ☐ Excellent (1)
- ☐ Very Good (2)
- ☐ Good (3)
- ☐ Fair (4)
- ☐ Poor (5)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

Display This Question:

If Have you ever experienced an eviction in Johnson County (in which you were forced to leave your h... = Yes, I have been evicted from my home while residing in Johnson County.

And How long did it take you to find a new permanent home after your eviction? != I have not found a new permanent home

EVICT\_COST\_NEW Thinking of the place you moved into after eviction, was the monthly cost higher or lower compared to the place you were evicted from?

- ☐ Higher than before (1)
- ☐ Lower than before (2)
- ☐ About the same (3)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

Display This Question:

If Have you ever experienced an eviction in Johnson County (in which you were forced to leave your h... = Yes, I have been evicted from my home while residing in Johnson County.

Or Have you ever experienced an eviction in Johnson County (in which you were forced to leave your h... = I have had an eviction filed in Johnson County, but did not have to leave my home.

EVICT\_WORK Did your eviction negatively impact your ability to go to work?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
- ☐ Not applicable / I was not working at the time (3)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

Display This Question:

If Have you ever experienced an eviction in Johnson County (in which you were forced to leave your h... = Yes, I have been evicted from my home while residing in Johnson County.

Or Have you ever experienced an eviction in Johnson County (in which you were forced to leave your h... = I have had an eviction filed in Johnson County, but did not have to leave my home.

And If

How many children (younger than 18 years of age) live in your household? != 0

EVICT\_SCHOOL Did your eviction negatively impact your children's ability to go to school?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
- ☐ Not applicable / I did not (or do not) have children (3)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

Display This Question:

If Have you ever experienced an eviction in Johnson County (in which you were forced to leave your h... = Yes, I have been evicted from my home while residing in Johnson County.

Or Have you ever experienced an eviction in Johnson County (in which you were forced to leave your h... = I have had an eviction filed in Johnson County, but did not have to leave my home.

EVICT\_OPEN Please note anything else about your experience with eviction in Johnson County. (optional)





TRANSPORT Do you, or does another member of your household, own a vehicle?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

TRANSP\_DIFF Have you faced difficulty in any of the following areas due to inadequate transportation?

*Check all that apply*

- ☐ Difficulty getting to work or school (1)
- ☐ Difficulty getting to medical appointments (2)
- ☐ Difficulty going shopping for groceries or other necessities (3)
- ☐ Feeling unsafe walking, waiting outside, or utilizing public transportation (8)
- ☐ Public transportation schedules do not fit my needs (9)
- ☐ Difficulty affording public transportation (10)
- ☐ Other (optional, specify): (5) \_\_\_\_\_
- ☒ None of the above (6)
- ☒ Prefer not to answer (7)

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SAFE\_NIGHT How safe do you feel walking in your neighborhood at night?

- ☐ Extremely safe (1)
  - ☐ Safe (2)
  - ☐ Unsafe (3)
  - ☐ Extremely unsafe (4)
  - ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
  - ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)
- 



SAFE\_POLICE If you had an interaction with police in your neighborhood, how confident are you that they would treat you fairly?

- ☐ Very confident (1)
- ☐ Somewhat confident (2)
- ☐ Not too confident (3)
- ☐ Not at all confident (4)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

End of Block: Transportation & Neighborhood Safety

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Start of Block: Finances

FIN\_RENT Are you currently having serious problems paying your rent or mortgage?

- ☐ Yes (1)
  - ☐ No (2)
  - ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
  - ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)
-

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FIN\_MED Are you currently having serious problems affording medical care or prescription drugs?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

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Page Break

FIN\_FOOD Are you currently having serious problems affording food?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

FIN\_OTHER Are you currently having any other serious financial problems, like paying your credit card bills or loans, or any other serious financial problems?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

FIN\_END\_MTH

In general, how do your finances usually work out at the end of the month? Do you find that you usually...

- ☐ End up with some money left over (1)
- ☐ Have just enough money to make ends meet (2)
- ☐ Do not have enough money to make ends meet (3)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

End of Block: Finances

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Start of Block: Immunizations

HPV Have you received vaccination for HPV (Human papillomavirus)?

- ☐ Yes, I am fully vaccinated for HPV (1)
- ☐ Yes, but I have only received one (1) shot (2)
- ☐ Yes, but I don't remember how many shots (3)
- ☐ No, I have not been vaccinated for HPV (4)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

---

Display This Question:

*If Have you received vaccination for HPV (Human papillomavirus)? = Yes, but I have only received one (1) shot  
Or Have you received vaccination for HPV (Human papillomavirus)? = No, I have not been vaccinated for HPV*

X→

HPVDOSE Do you plan to get the additional recommended dose(s) of HPV vaccine?

- ☐ Yes, I will be fully up to date on my HPV vaccines in the near future. (1)
- ☐ Maybe, if it is recommended next time I go to the doctor. (2)
- ☐ No, I do not plan to get any additional doses of the HPV vaccine. (3)
- ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)

End of Block: Immunizations

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Start of Block: Demographics 2

D2Intro In this section, we would like to ask you additional demographic questions.

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VETERAN3 Have you ever served on active duty in the United States Armed Forces, either in the regular military or in a National Guard or military reserve unit? Active duty does not include training for the Reserves or National Guard, but DOES include activation, for example, for the Persian Gulf War.

- ☐ Yes (1)
  - ☐ No (2)
  - ☐ Don't know / Not sure (7)
  - ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)
- 



EMPLOY1 What is your current employment status?

- ☐ Employed for wages (1)
  - ☐ Self-employed (2)
  - ☐ Out of work for less than 1 year (3)
  - ☐ Out of work for 1 year or more (4)
  - ☐ Homemaker or stay-at-home (5)
  - ☐ Student (6)
  - ☐ Retired (7)
  - ☐ Unable to work (8)
  - ☐ Prefer not to answer (9)
- 

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Display This Question:

If What is your current employment status? = Employed for wages

Or What is your current employment status? = Self-employed

Or What is your current employment status? = Student



TYPEINDS What kind of business or industry do you work in?

- ☐ Accommodation and Food Services (19)
- ☐ Administrative Support (14)
- ☐ Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting (1)
- ☐ Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation (18)
- ☐ Construction (4)
- ☐ Educational Services (16)
- ☐ Finance and Insurance (10)
- ☐ Health Care and Social Assistance (17)
- ☐ Information (9)
- ☐ Management of Companies and Enterprises (13)
- ☐ Manufacturing (5)
- ☐ Mining (2)
- ☐ Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services (12)
- ☐ Public Administration (21)
- ☐ Real Estate Rental and Leasing (11)
- ☐ Retail Trade (7)
- ☐ Transportation and Warehousing (8)
- ☐ Utilities (3)
- ☐ Waste Management and Remediation Services (15)
- ☐ Wholesale Trade (6)
- ☐ Other Services (20)
- ☐ Prefer not to answer (99)



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CDEM20 Have you ever been told by a healthcare provider that you have any of the following conditions?

*Check all that apply*

- ☐ **Hearing Difficulty:** deafness or a serious difficulty hearing (1)
- ☐ **Vision Difficulty:** blindness or having serious difficulty seeing, even when wearing glasses (2)
- ☐ **Cognitive Difficulty:** having difficulty remembering, concentrating, or making decisions due to a physical, mental, or emotional condition (3)
- ☐ **Ambulatory Difficulty:** having serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs (4)
- ☐ **Self-Care Difficulty:** having difficulty bathing or dressing (5)
- ☐ **Independent Living Difficulty:** having difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping due to a physical, mental, or emotional condition (6)
- ☒ **None of the above conditions** (7)
- ☒ **Don't know / Not sure** (8)
- ☒ **Prefer not to answer** (9)

End of Block: Demographics 2

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Start of Block: RESOURCE AWARENESS

RESOURCE Many government and nonprofit organizations provide essential health services at little to no cost for Johnson County residents. Which of these organizations/services have you heard of before?

Check all that apply

- ☐ Iowa City Free Medical Clinic (1)
- ☐ Proteus, Inc: Services to Empower Farm Workers (10)
- ☐ Guidelink Center or Abbe Health (7)
- ☐ University of Iowa Mobile Clinic (21)
- ☐ Community and Family Resources (formerly known as Prelude) (9)
- ☐ Tele-Naloxone / Naloxone available for free at community pharmacies (5)
- ☐ Quitline Iowa (20)
- ☐ Domestic Violence Intervention Program (19)
- ☐ Johnson County Sexual Assault Response Team (JCSART) (17)
- ☐ Free HIV & Hepatitis C testing at Johnson County Integrated Testing Services (ITS) (18)
- ☐ Emma Goldman Clinic (11)
- ☐ Maternal and Family Health Services at Johnson County Public Health Clinical Services (2)
- ☐ Care for Kids (Child Health and Immunizations) at Johnson County Public Health (3)
- ☐ I-Smile, Infant Oral Health Program, & Dental Care Coordination through Johnson County Public Health (16)
- ☐ WIC: Supplemental Nutrition Program for Woman, Infants, and Children (4)
- ☐ CommUnity Crisis Services (8)
- ☒ I have not heard of any of these organizations or services (6)
- ☒ Don't know / Not sure (13)
- ☒ Prefer not to answer (14)

RESOURCEINFO Would you like to be followed up with for additional information about any of the previously mentioned organizations, services, or other needs indicated by your survey responses?

- ☐ Yes (1)
- ☐ No (2)

Display This Question:  
If Would you like to be followed up with for additional information about any of the previously ment... = Yes



NAME First and Last Name

---

Display This Question:  
If Would you like to be followed up with for additional information about any of the previously ment... = Yes



EMAIL Email address

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Display This Question:  
If Would you like to be followed up with for additional information about any of the previously ment... = Yes



PHONE Phone number

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End of Block: RESOURCE AWARENESS

Start of Block: Feedback

COMMENT Is there anything else that you would like us to know that was not addressed in the survey?  
(optional)

End of Block: Feedback

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