



**Professional Research Consultants, Inc.**

# 2017 PRC Community Health Needs Assessment

**Obici Healthcare Foundation Service Area  
Western Tidewater, Virginia**

Prepared for:

**OBICI HEALTHCARE FOUNDATION**

By Professional Research Consultants, Inc.

**Custom Research  
for Achieving Excellence**

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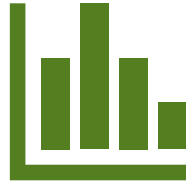


# PRC Community Health Needs Assessment

The PRC Community Health Needs Assessment consists of both primary and secondary data.

## BENCHMARKING

- PRC National Health Survey
- Virginia and North Carolina BRFSS data
- State and national vital statistics data
- Healthy People 2020 targets



Secondary Data

## Review of Existing Data

- City/County-level and aggregate data
- Census data, vital statistics, other health-related data
- Sentara hospital data



Community Stakeholder Input

## PRC Online Key Informant Survey

- Community stakeholder input — *physicians, public health, other health providers, social services, community leaders*
- Based on their experiences, the populations they serve



Population-Based Health Survey

## PRC Community Health Survey

- Population-based, stratified by county/city
- Targets health status, experience, behaviors
- Conducted via landline and cell phones

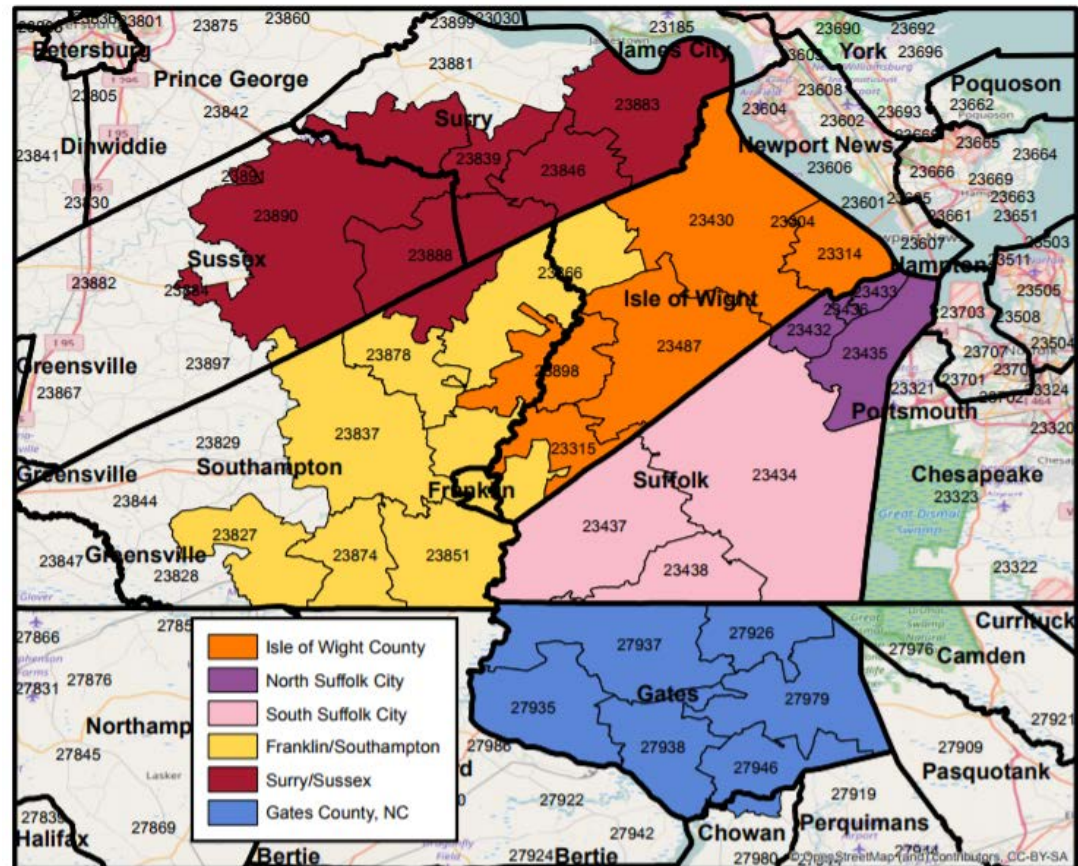
# Population Survey

1,500 surveys stratified across the Obici Healthcare Foundation service area:

- 350 in North Suffolk City
- 500 in South Suffolk City
- 350 in Isle of Wight County
- 100 in Franklin City/Southampton County
- 100 in Surry/Sussex Counties
- 100 in Gates County (NC)
- Final sample weighted in proportion to total population

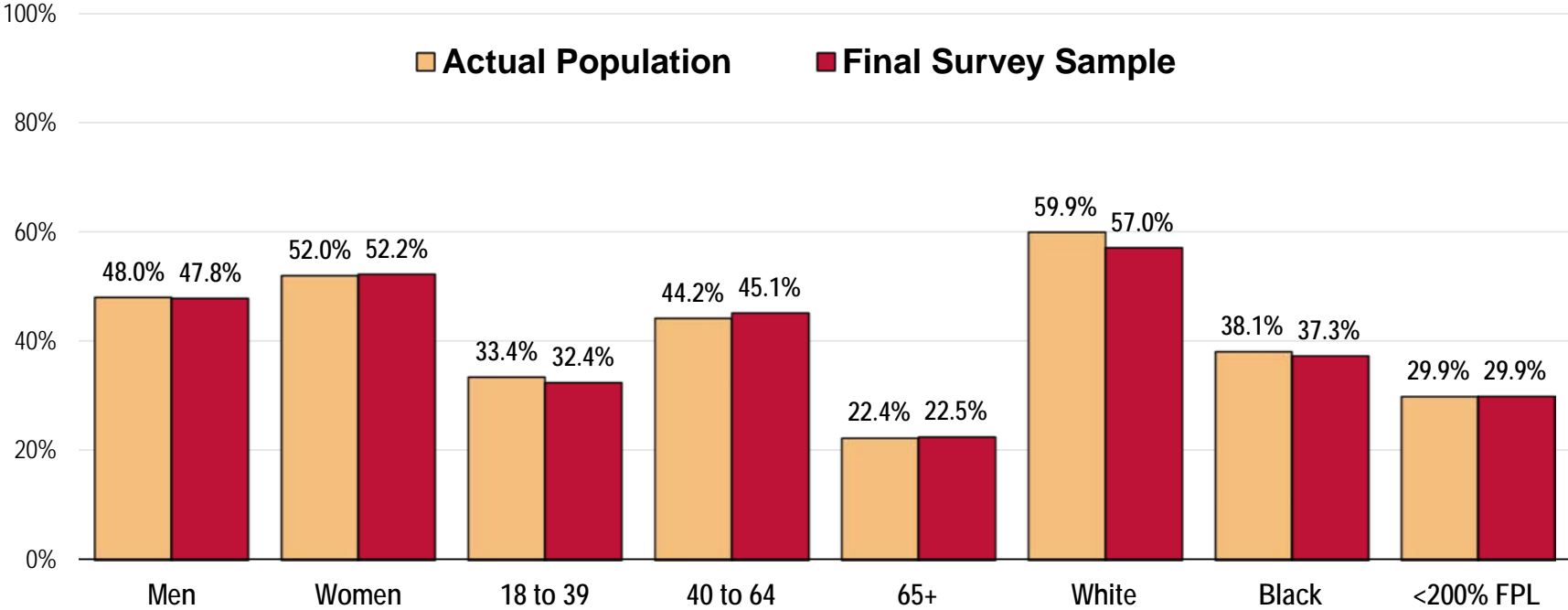
Over 125 survey items; 25-30 minute interview.

Total sample size gives an overall maximum confidence interval of  $\pm 2.5\%$ .



# Population & Survey Sample Characteristics

(Total Area, 2017)



Sources:

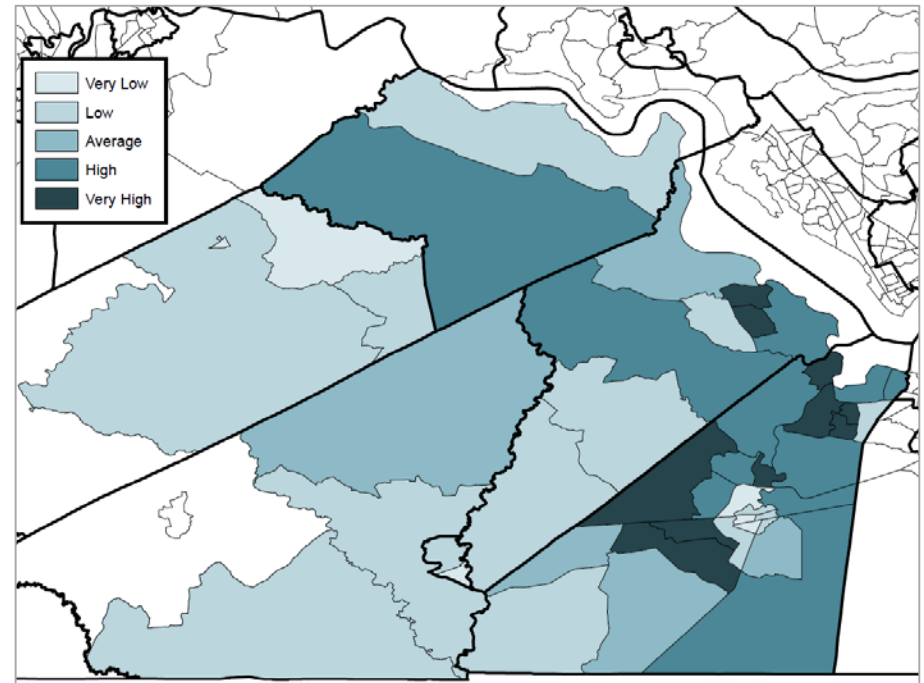
- Census 2010, Summary File 3 (SF 3). US Census Bureau.
- 2017 PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc.

# Aligning Survey Data with the Virginia Health Opportunity Index

The **Virginia Health Opportunity Index**\* “scores” each census tract in Virginia as to the level of opportunity that exists for its residents using 13 indicators relating to:

- Natural, built and social environment
- Consumer resources
- Economic opportunities
- Access to health services

By matching survey respondents to these census tracts, we are able to see if and where correlations in the survey data exist with the Virginia HOI.



\* Virginia Department of Health, Office of Minority Health and Health Equity

# Today's Activities

## Presentation

- Represents just a fraction of the data collected through this assessment.
- Primarily focuses on areas of need ("Areas of Opportunity"); however, there were many positive findings for the area as well.
- Will allow for Q&A at the end.

**13 Identified  
“Areas of  
Opportunity”**

(i.e., significant health  
needs)

## Areas of Opportunity

- ▶ Access to Health Services
- ▶ Cancer
- ▶ Diabetes
- ▶ Heart Disease & Stroke
- ▶ Infant Health & Family Planning
- ▶ Injury & Violence
- ▶ Kidney Disease
- ▶ Mental Health
- ▶ Nutrition, Physical Activity & Weight
- ▶ Potentially Disabling Conditions
- ▶ Respiratory Diseases
- ▶ Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- ▶ Substance Abuse

## Q & A

## Areas of Opportunity

### ▶ **Access to Health Services**

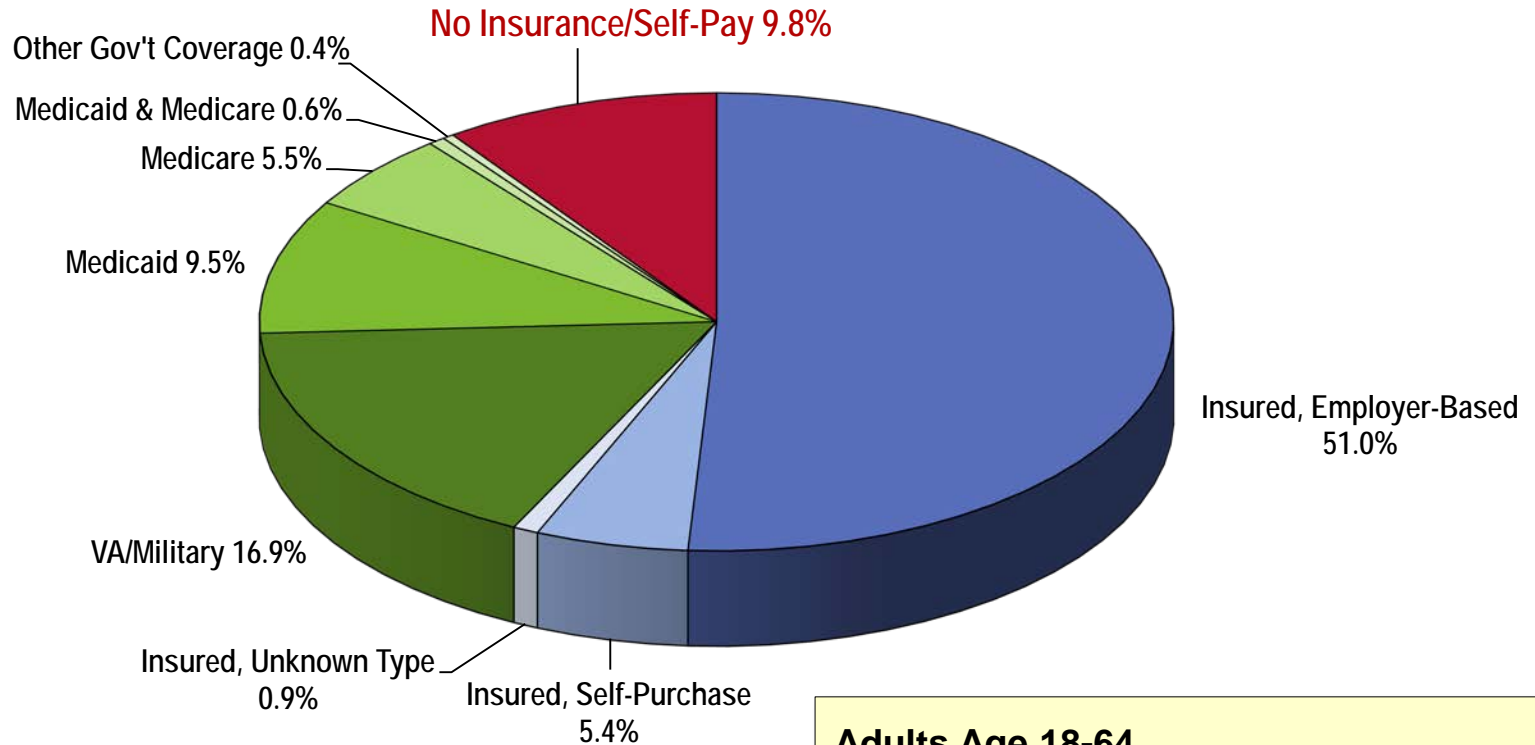
- ▶ Cancer
- ▶ Diabetes
- ▶ Heart Disease & Stroke
- ▶ Infant Health & Family Planning
- ▶ Injury & Violence
- ▶ Kidney Disease
- ▶ Mental Health
- ▶ Nutrition, Physical Activity & Weight
- ▶ Potentially Disabling Conditions
- ▶ Respiratory Diseases
- ▶ Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- ▶ Substance Abuse

## Q & A



# Healthcare Insurance Coverage

(Among Adults Age 18-64; Total Area, 2017)



**Adults Age 18-64**

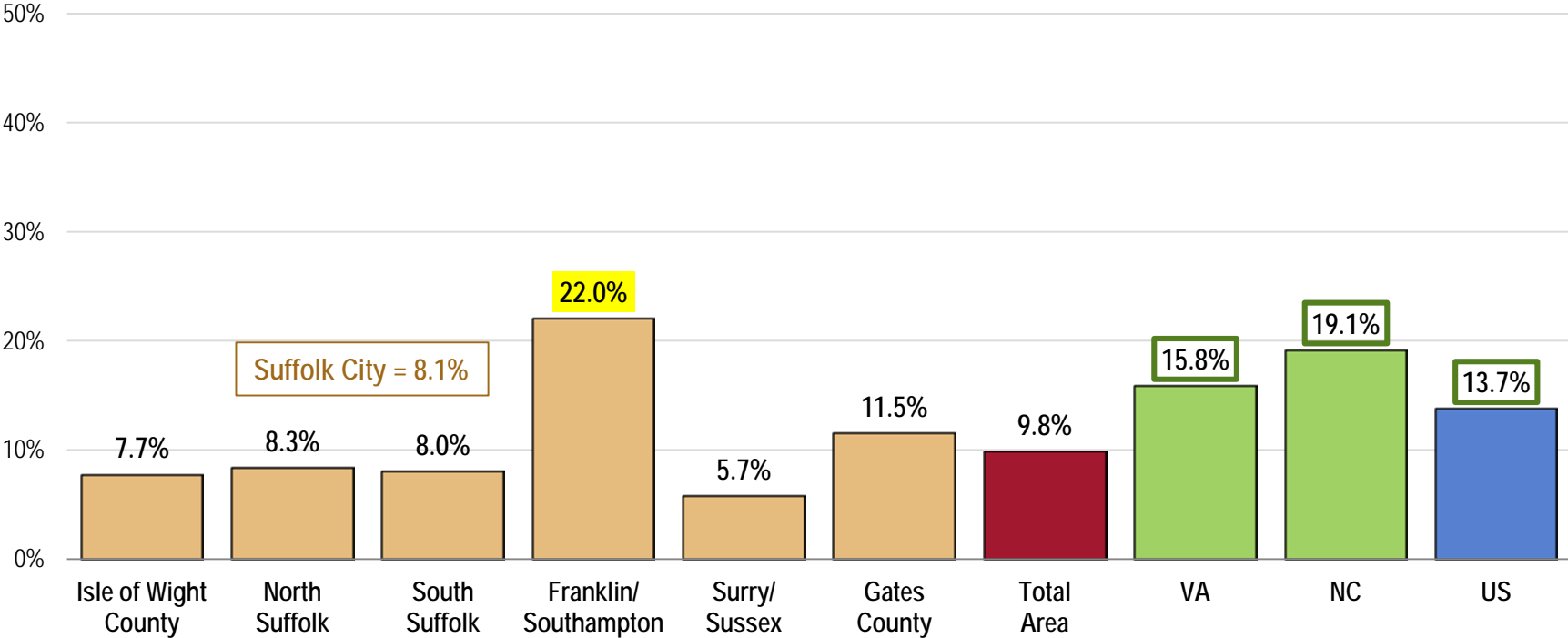
- Private Insurance = 57.3%
- Military/VA = 16.9%
- Medicaid/Medicare/Other Gov't = 16.0%
- Uninsured = 9.8%

Sources: • 2017 PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc. [Item 173]  
 Notes: • Reflects respondents age 18 to 64.

# Lack of Healthcare Insurance Coverage

(Among Adults Age 18-64)

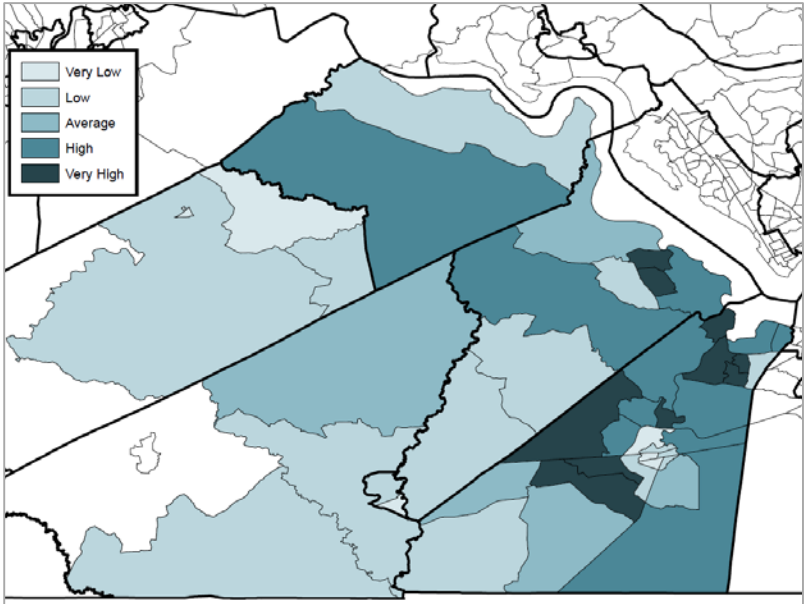
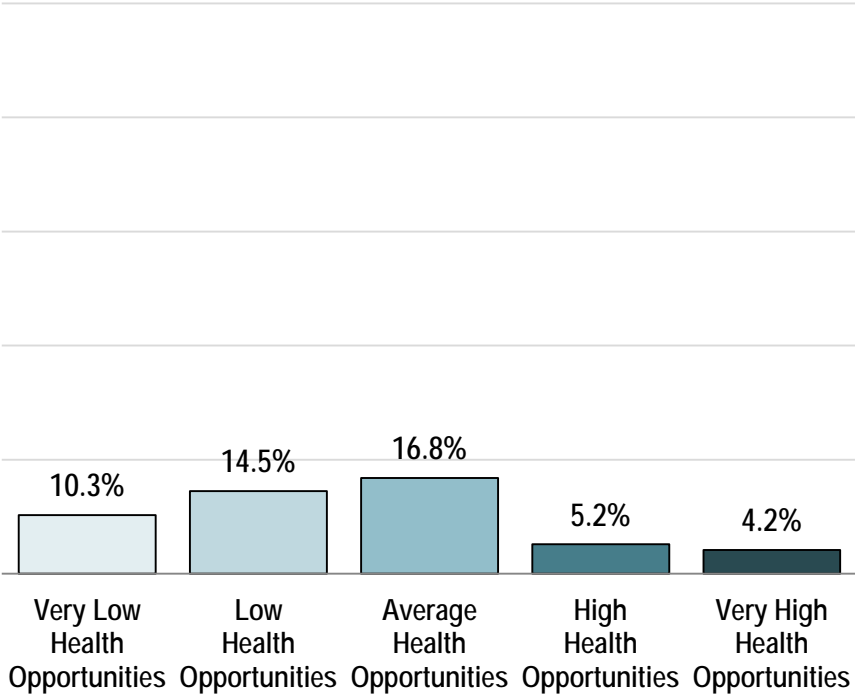
Healthy People 2020 Target = 0.0% (Universal Coverage)



- Sources:
- 2017 PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc. [Item 173]
  - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2015 VA and NC data.
  - 2017 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc.
  - US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2020. December 2010. <http://www.healthypeople.gov> [Objective AHS-1.1]
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents under the age of 65.

# Lack of Healthcare Insurance Coverage (18-64)

(OHF Service Area by Health Opportunity Index Classification)

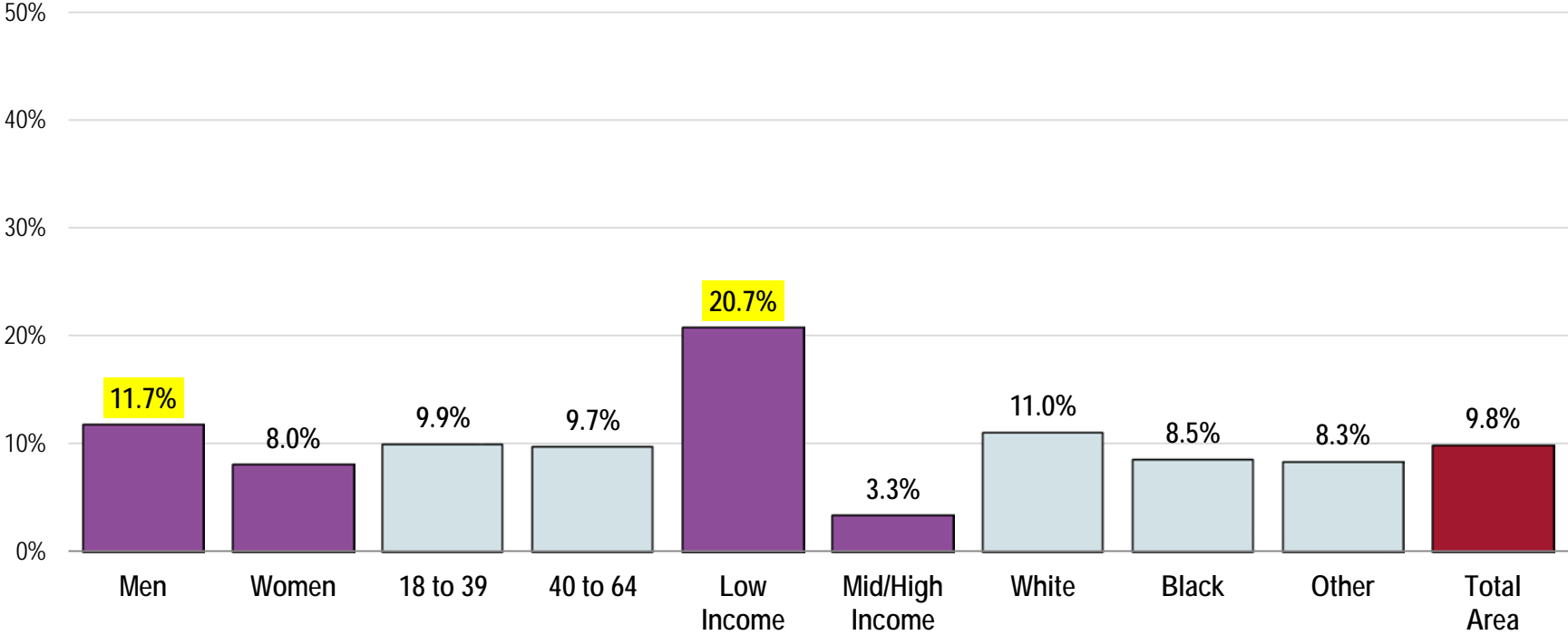


Sources: ● PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc. [Item 173]  
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

# Lack of Healthcare Insurance Coverage

(Among Adults Age 18-64; Total Area, 2017)

Healthy People 2020 Target = 0.0% (Universal Coverage)



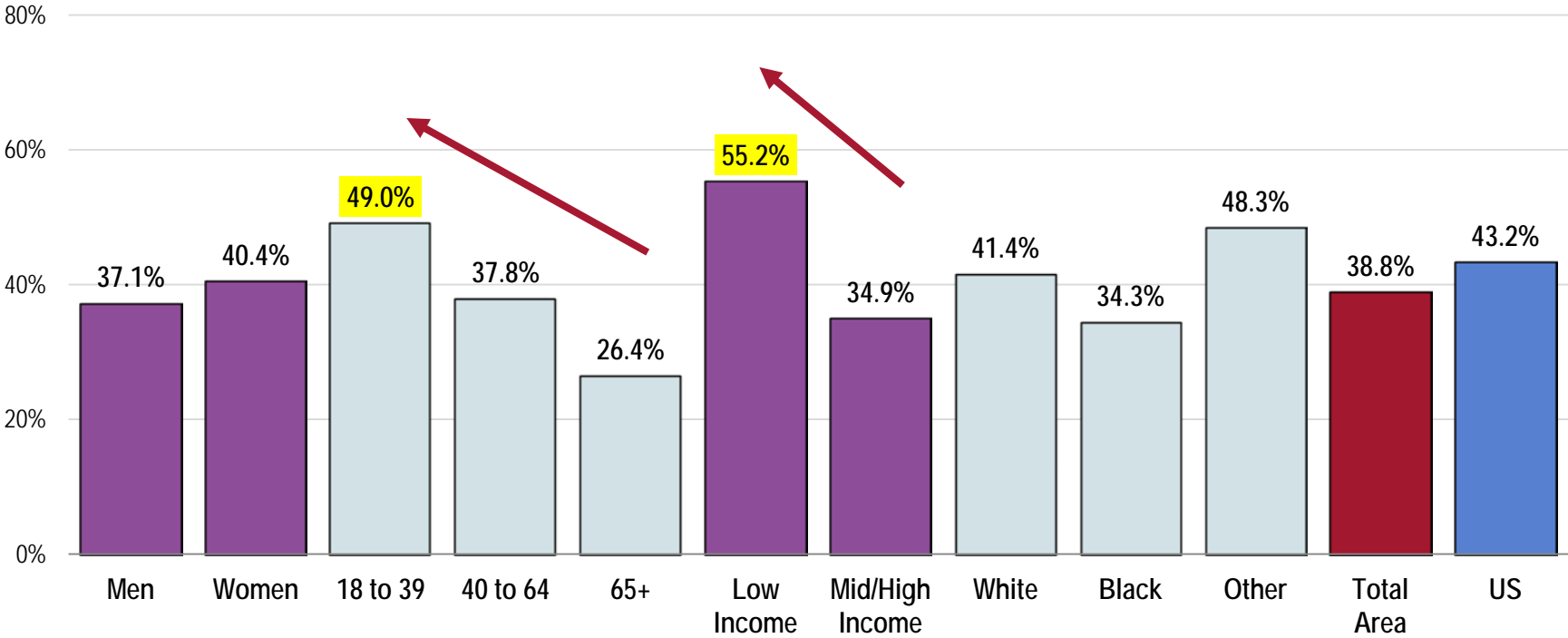
Sources:

- 2017 PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc. [Item 173]
- US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2020. December 2010. <http://www.healthypeople.gov> [Objective AHS-1.1]

Notes:

- Asked of all respondents under the age of 65.
- Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., "White" reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).
- Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level (FPL) for their household size. "Low Income" includes households with incomes up to 200% of the federal poverty level; "Mid/High Income" includes households with incomes at 200% or more of the federal poverty level.

# Experienced Difficulties or Delays of Some Kind in Receiving Needed Healthcare in the Past Year (Total Area, 2017)

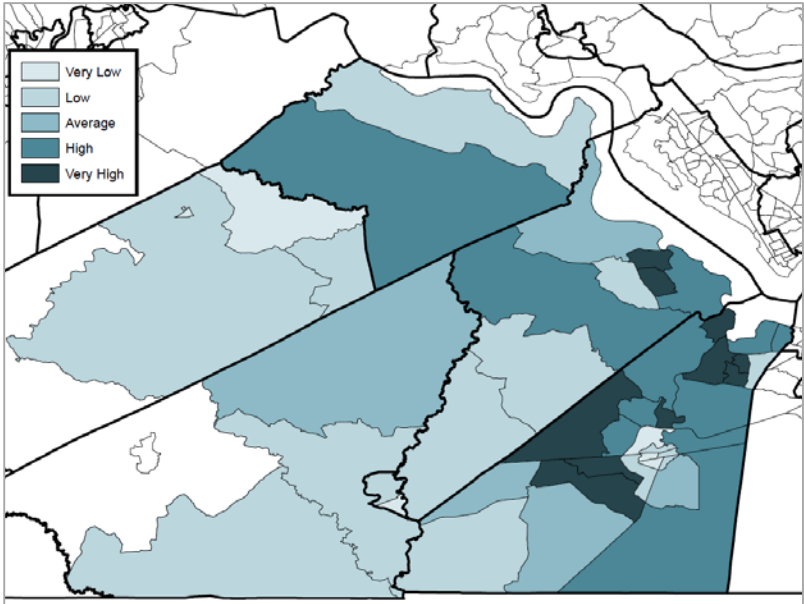
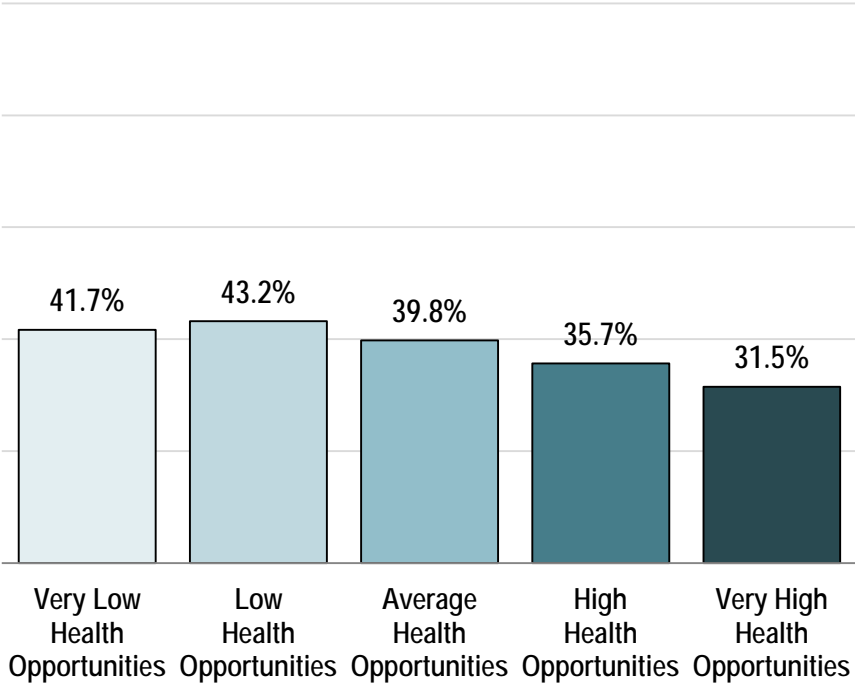


Sources: ● 2017 PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc. [Item 1  
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.  
● Represents the percentage of respondents experiencing one or more barriers to access  
● Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations  
● Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level with incomes up to 200% of the federal poverty level; "Mid/High Income" includes house

The survey found that access difficulties increase for those with multiple chronic conditions.

# Experienced Difficulties or Delays of Some Kind in Receiving Needed Healthcare in the Past Year

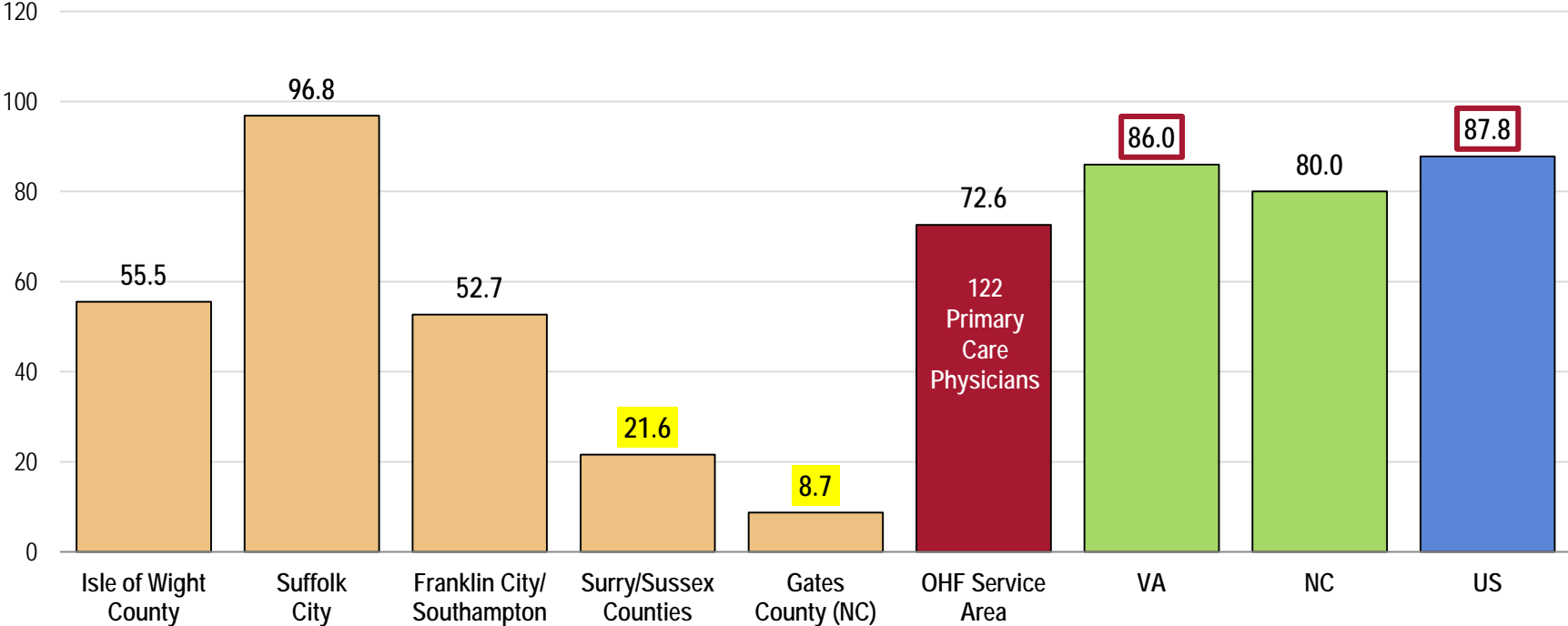
(OHF Service Area by Health Opportunity Index Classification)



Sources: ● PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc. [Item 177]  
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

# Access to Primary Care

(Number of Primary Care Physicians per 100,000 Population, 2014)

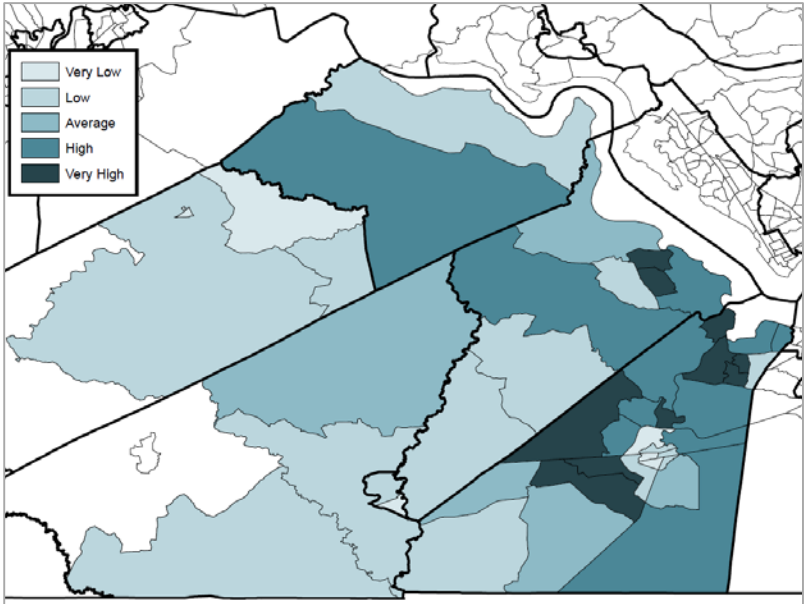
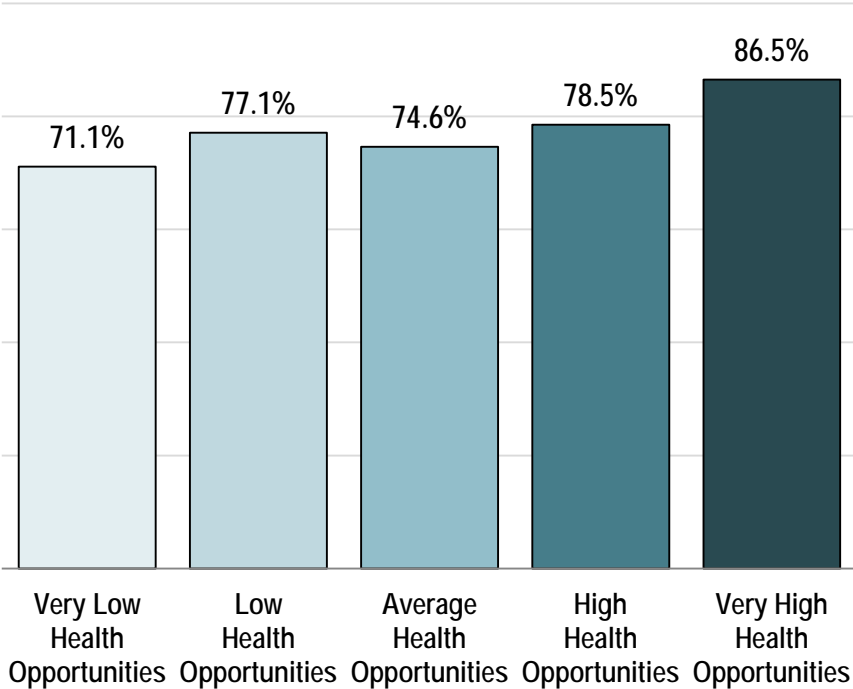


- Sources:
- US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Health Resource File.
  - Retrieved October 2017 from Community Commons at <http://www.chna.org>.

Notes:

- This indicator is relevant because a shortage of health professionals contributes to access and health status issues.

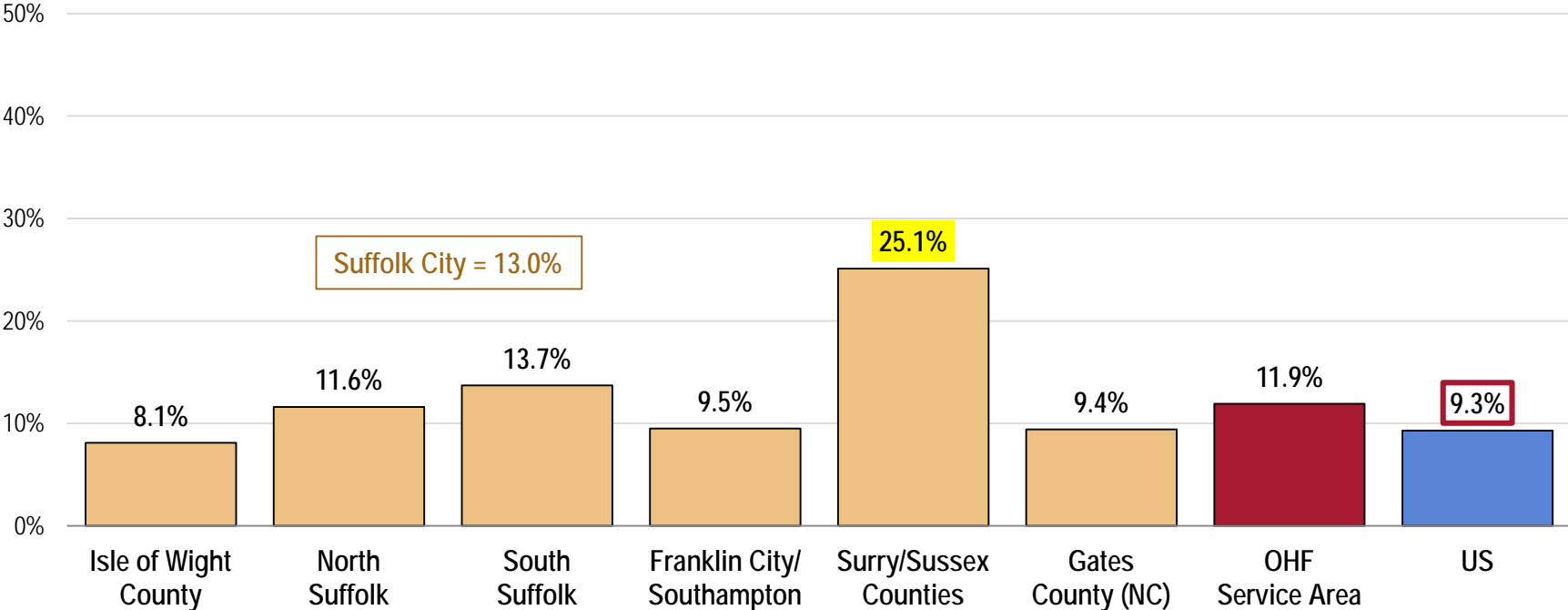
# Have Visited a Physician for a Checkup in the Past Year (OHF Service Area by Health Opportunity Index Classification)



Sources: ● PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc. [Item 18]  
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.



# Have Used a Hospital Emergency Room More Than Once in the Past Year



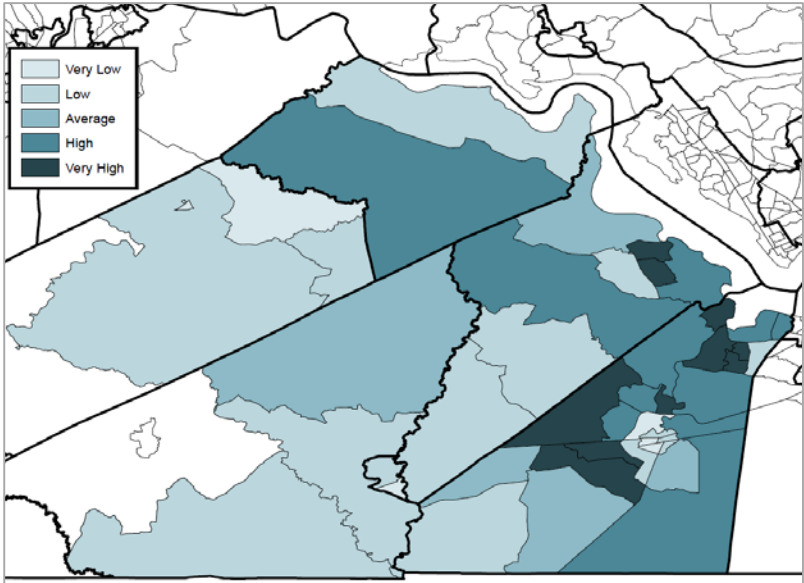
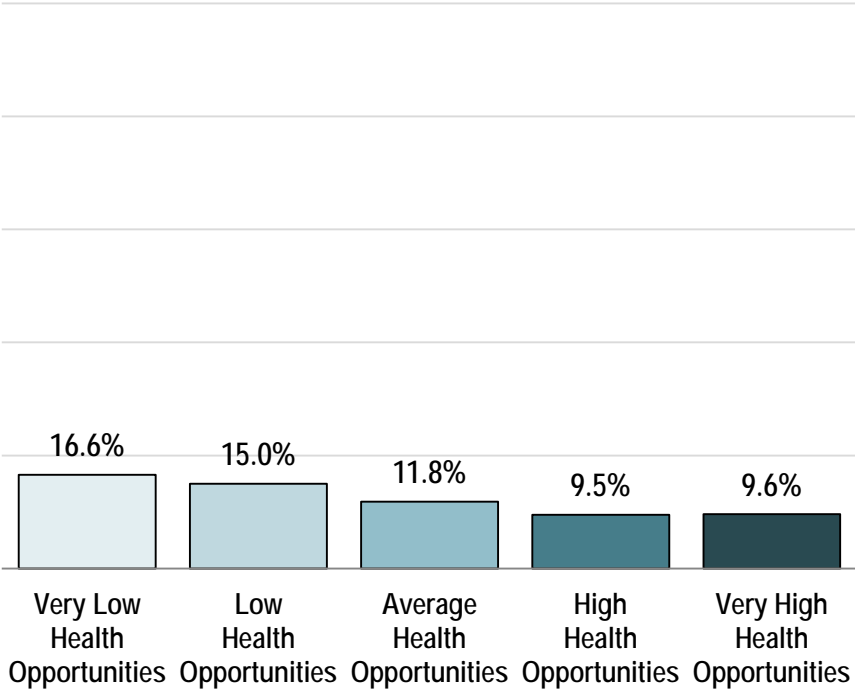
Sources: 

- 2017 PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc. [Items 22-23]
- 2017 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc.

Notes: 

- Asked of all respondents.

# Used the ER More Than Once in the Past Year (OHF Service Area by Health Opportunity Index Classification)



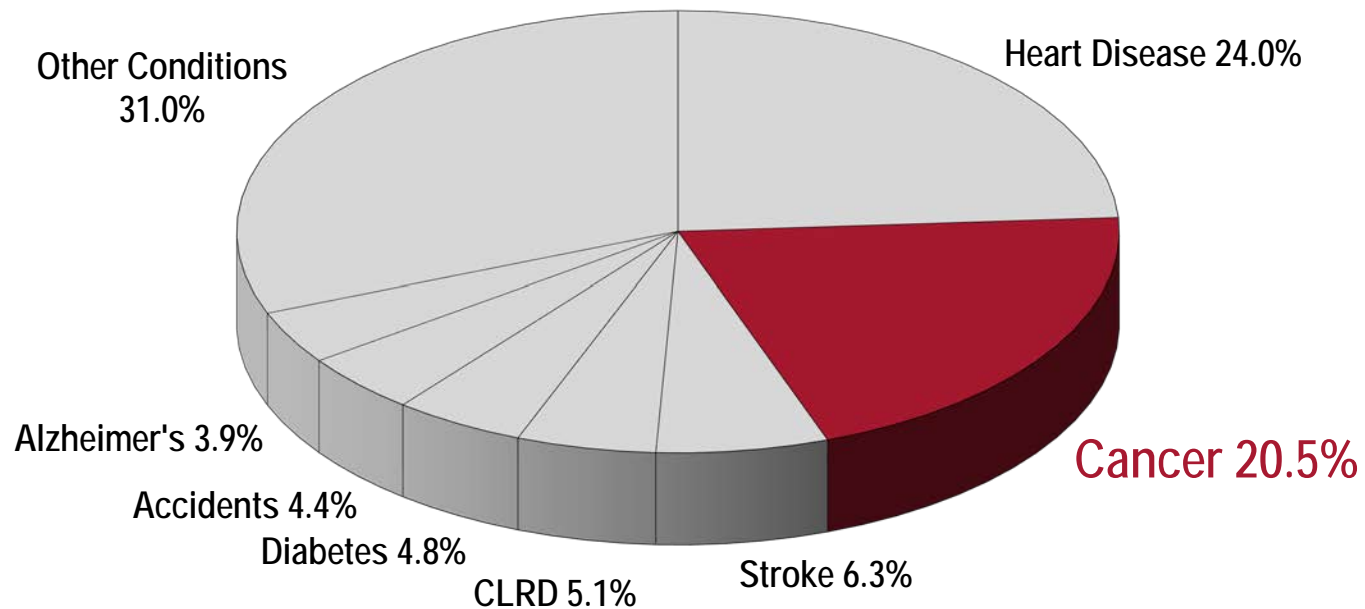
Sources: ● PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc. [Item 22]  
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

## Areas of Opportunity

- ▶ Access to Health Services
- ▶ **Cancer**
- ▶ Diabetes
- ▶ Heart Disease & Stroke
- ▶ Infant Health & Family Planning
- ▶ Injury & Violence
- ▶ Kidney Disease
- ▶ Mental Health
- ▶ Nutrition, Physical Activity & Weight
- ▶ Potentially Disabling Conditions
- ▶ Respiratory Diseases
- ▶ Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- ▶ Substance Abuse

## Q & A

## Leading Causes of Death (OHF Service Area, 2014)



- Sources:
- CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Epidemiology Program Office, Division of Public Health Surveillance and Informatics. Data extracted October 2017.
- Notes:
- Deaths are coded using the Tenth Revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10).
  - CLRD is chronic lower respiratory disease.

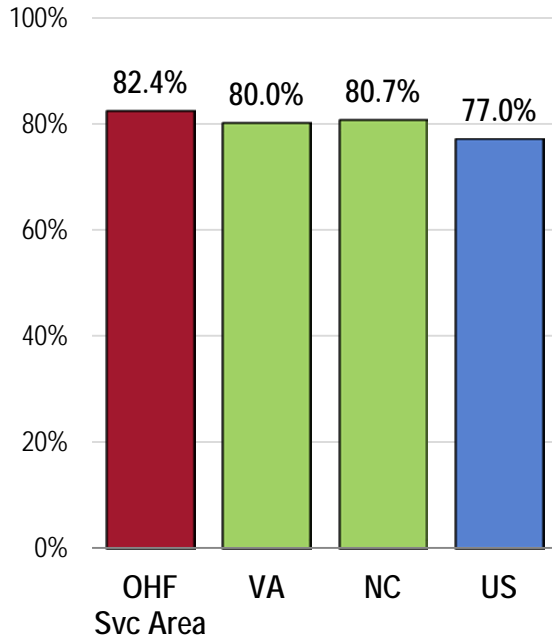
## Age-Adjusted Cancer Death Rates by Site

(2013–2015 Annual Average Deaths per 100,000 Population)

	OHF Service Area	VA	NC	US	HP2020
ALL CANCERS	173.8	161.0	167.2	161.0	161.4
Lung Cancer	44.2	42.2	47.6	42.0	45.5
Prostate Cancer	31.5	19.4	20.0	19.0	21.8
Female Breast Cancer	29.0	21.7	21.0	20.6	20.7
Colorectal Cancer	14.5	14.0	14.0	14.4	14.5

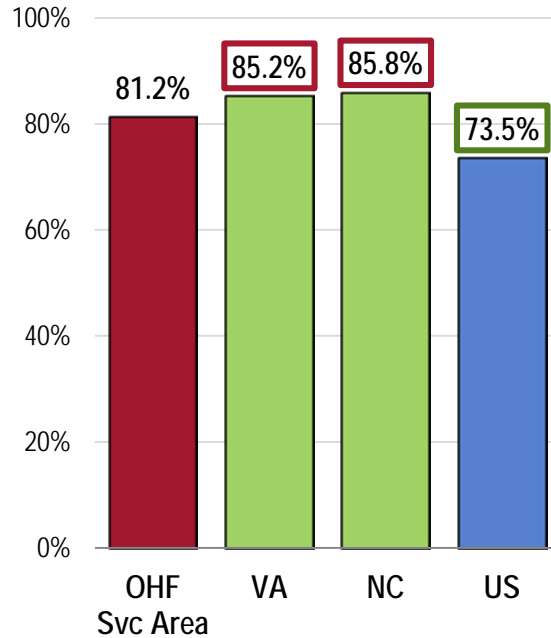
- Sources:
- CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Epidemiology Program Office, Division of Public Health Surveillance and Informatics. Data extracted October 2017.
  - US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2020. December 2010. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

## Cancer Screenings



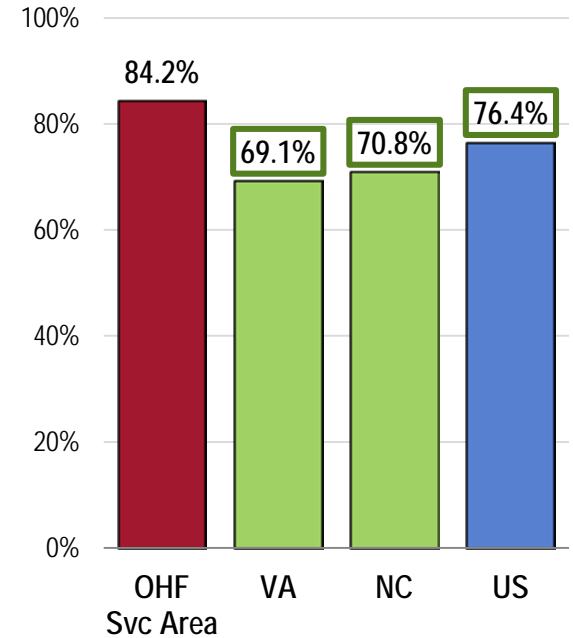
**Mammogram in the Past 2 Years**  
(Women 50-74)

Healthy People 2020 Target = 81.1% or Higher



**Pap Smear in the Past 3 Years**  
(Women Age 21-65)

Healthy People 2020 Target = 93.0% or Higher



**Colorectal Cancer Screening**  
(Adults Age 50-75)

Healthy People 2020 Target = 70.5% or Higher

## Areas of Opportunity

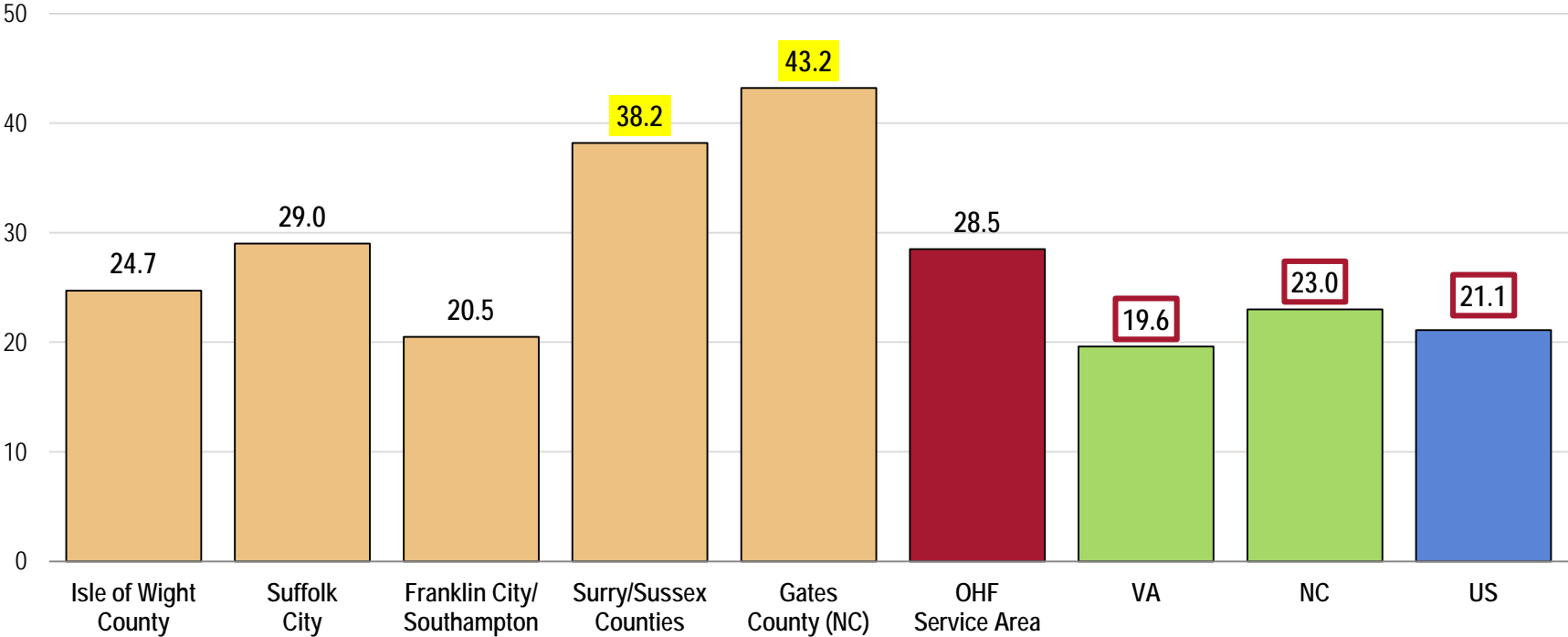
- ▶ Access to Health Services
- ▶ Cancer
- ▶ **Diabetes**
- ▶ Heart Disease & Stroke
- ▶ Infant Health & Family Planning
- ▶ Injury & Violence
- ▶ Kidney Disease
- ▶ Mental Health
- ▶ Nutrition, Physical Activity & Weight
- ▶ Potentially Disabling Conditions
- ▶ Respiratory Diseases
- ▶ Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- ▶ Substance Abuse

## Q & A

# Diabetes: Age-Adjusted Mortality

(2013–2015 Annual Average Deaths per 100,000 Population)

Healthy People 2020 Target = 20.5 or Lower (Adjusted)



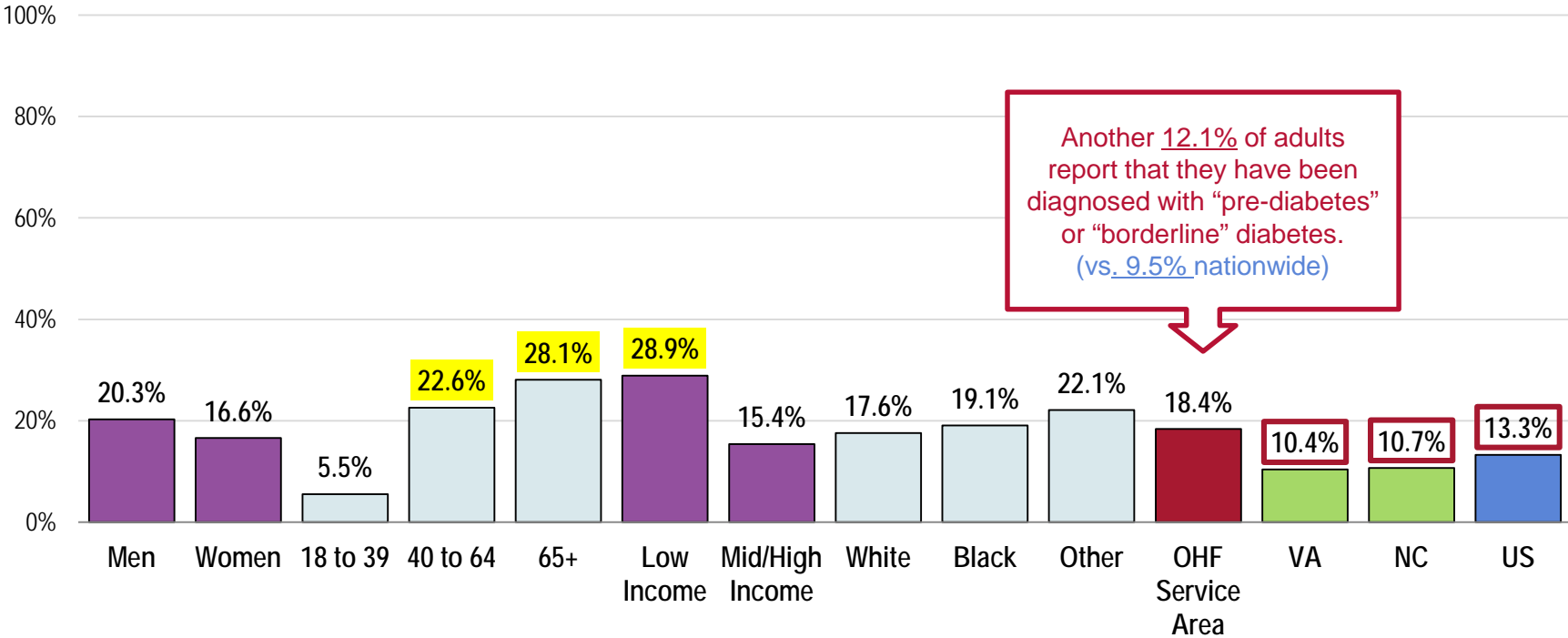
Sources: ● CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Data extracted October 2017.  
● US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2020.

Notes: ● Deaths are coded using the Tenth Revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10).  
● Rates are per 100,000 population, age-adjusted to the 2000 US Standard Population.  
● The Healthy People 2020 target for Diabetes is adjusted to account for differences in population structure.

Mortality is more than twice as high among African Americans as other residents.



# Prevalence of Diabetes (OHF Service Area, 2017)



Another 12.1% of adults report that they have been diagnosed with “pre-diabetes” or “borderline” diabetes. (vs. 9.5% nationwide)

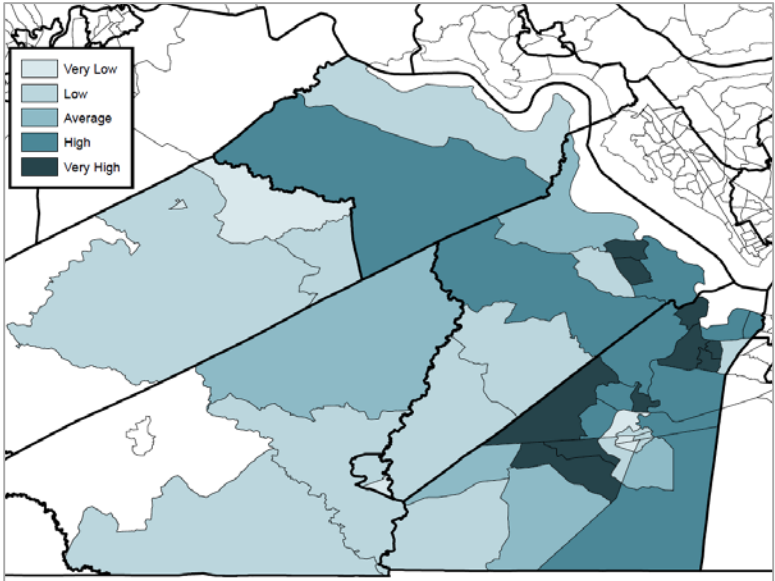
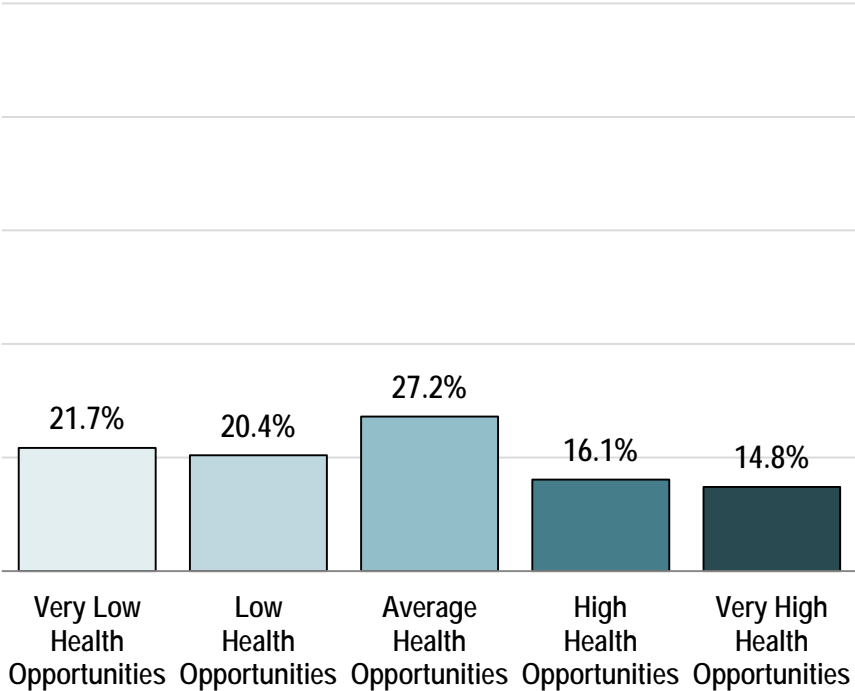
Sources: ● 2017 PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc. (Item 140)

- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
  - Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic.
  - Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio with incomes up to 200% of the federal poverty level; “Mid/High Income” is 100% to 200% of the federal poverty level.
  - Excludes gestational diabetes (occurring only during pregnancy).

Highest (27.2%) in Surry/Sussex Counties.

# Prevalence of Diabetes

(OHF Service Area by Health Opportunity Index Classification)



Sources: ● PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc. [Item 140]

Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

## Perceptions of Diabetes as a Problem in the Community (Key Informants, 2017)

■ Major Problem   ■ Moderate Problem   ■ Minor Problem   ■ No Problem At All



Sources: ● PRC Online Key Informant Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc.

Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

### Top Reasons for "Major Problem" Responses:

- Cost/Affordability
- Health Education/Awareness
- Nutrition
- Access to Care/Services



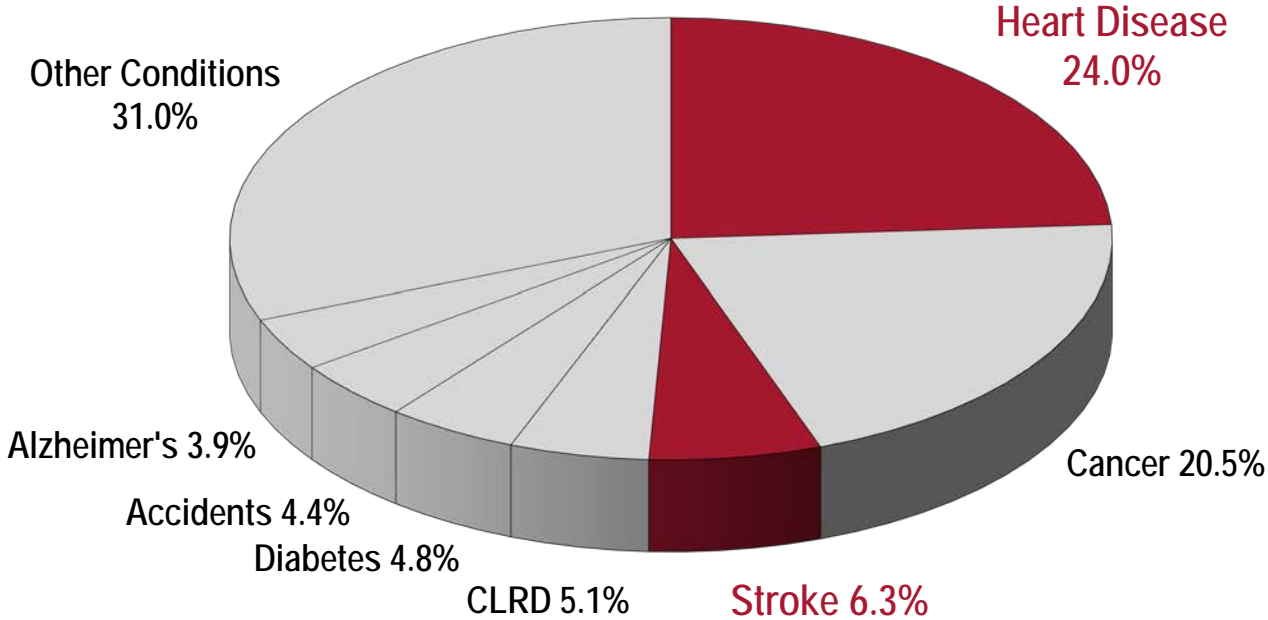
Key Informant Input

## Areas of Opportunity

- ▶ Access to Health Services
- ▶ Cancer
- ▶ Diabetes
- ▶ **Heart Disease & Stroke**
- ▶ Infant Health & Family Planning
- ▶ Injury & Violence
- ▶ Kidney Disease
- ▶ Mental Health
- ▶ Nutrition, Physical Activity & Weight
- ▶ Potentially Disabling Conditions
- ▶ Respiratory Diseases
- ▶ Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- ▶ Substance Abuse

## Q & A

# Leading Causes of Death (OHF Service Area, 2014)

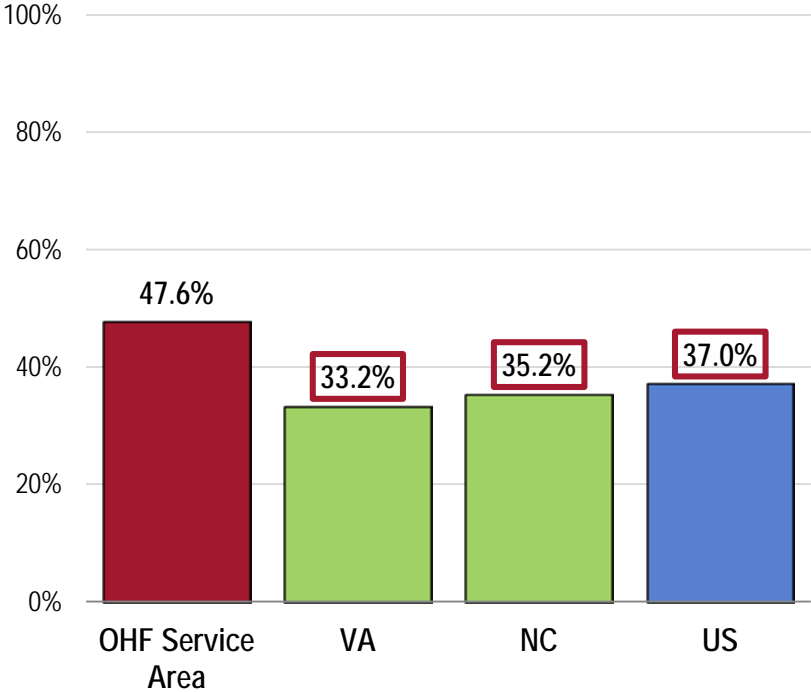


Sources: ● CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Data extracted October 2017.  
Notes: ● Deaths are coded using the Tenth Revision of the International Classification of Diseases.  
● CLRD is chronic lower respiratory disease.

Age-adjusted stroke mortality rates are similar to statewide rates, but worse than national rates.

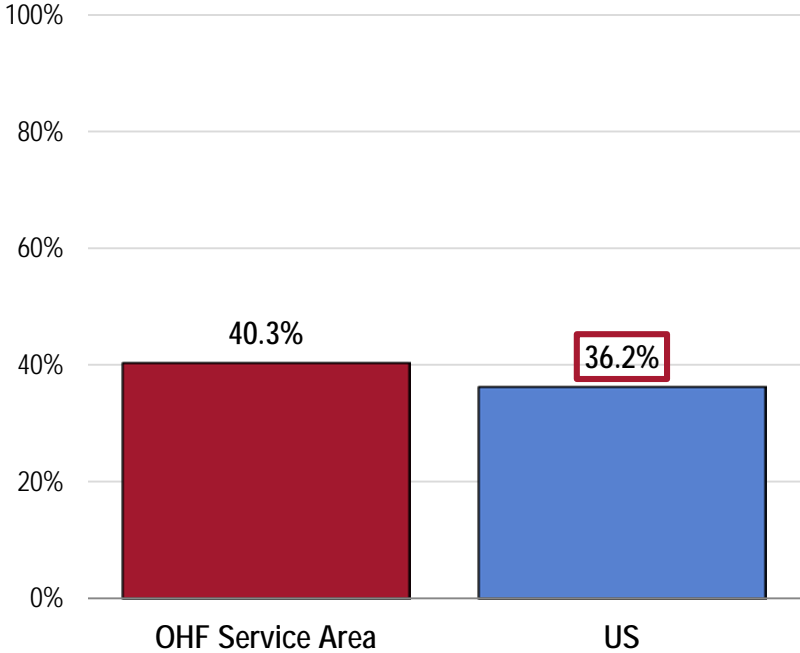
# Prevalence of High Blood Pressure

Healthy People 2020 Target = 26.9% or Lower



# Prevalence of High Blood Cholesterol

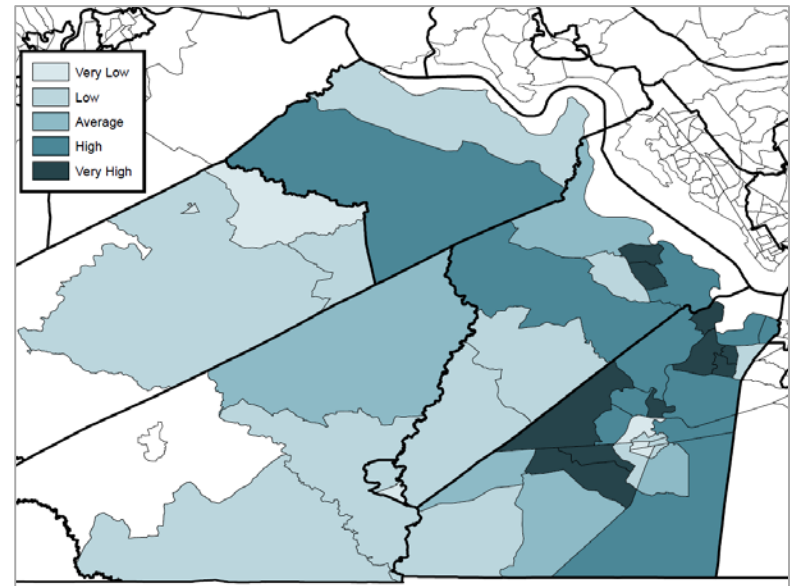
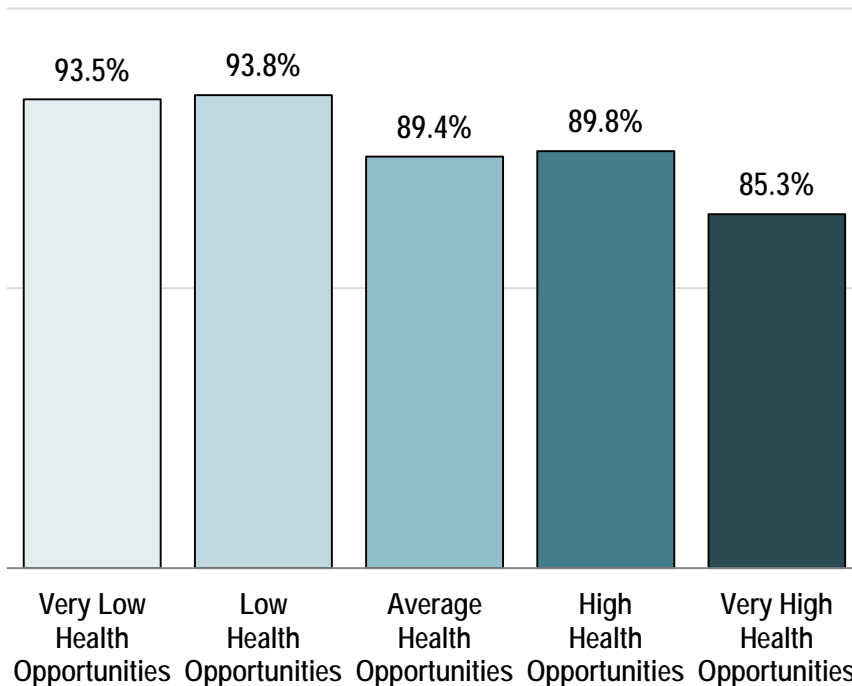
Healthy People 2020 Target = 13.5% or Lower



Blood pressure and blood cholesterol **screening** levels are actually better than US.

Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

# Present One or More Cardiovascular Risks or Behaviors (OHF Service Area by Health Opportunity Index Classification)

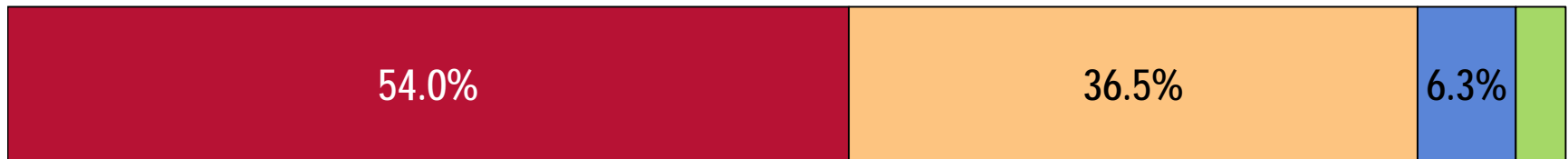


**OHF Service Area = 90.3%**  
**US = 87.2%**

Sources: • PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc. [Item 131]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

## Perceptions of Heart Disease and Stroke as a Problem in the Community (Key Informants, 2017)

■ Major Problem   ■ Moderate Problem   ■ Minor Problem   ■ No Problem At All



Sources: ● PRC Online Key Informant Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc.

Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

### Top Reasons for "Major Problem" Responses:

- Prevalence/Incidence
- Leading Cause of Death
- Nutrition
- Lifestyle



Key Informant Input



## Areas of Opportunity

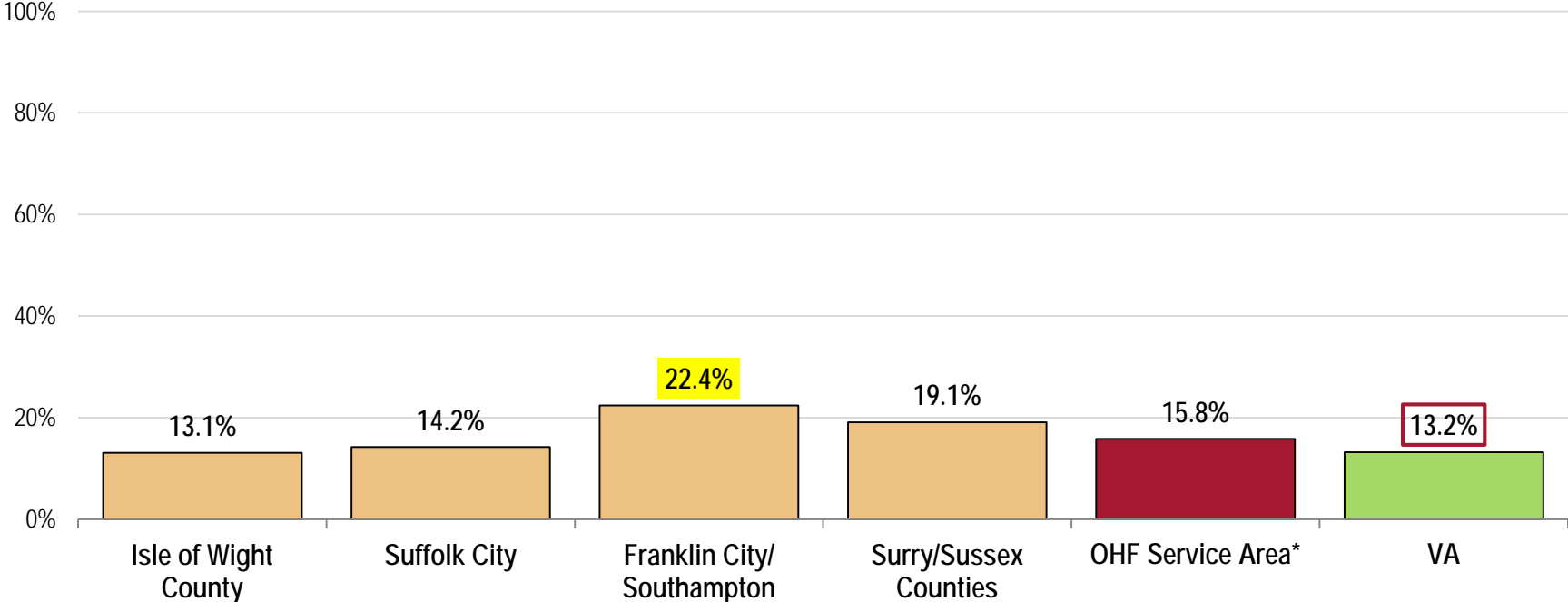
- ▶ Access to Health Services
- ▶ Cancer
- ▶ Diabetes
- ▶ Heart Disease & Stroke
- ▶ **Infant Health & Family Planning**
- ▶ Injury & Violence
- ▶ Kidney Disease
- ▶ Mental Health
- ▶ Nutrition, Physical Activity & Weight
- ▶ Potentially Disabling Conditions
- ▶ Respiratory Diseases
- ▶ Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- ▶ Substance Abuse

## Q & A

# Lack of Prenatal Care in the First Trimester

(Percentage of Live Births, 2013)

Healthy People 2020 Target = 22.1% or Lower



The prevalence of **low-weight births** in the OHF Service Area (9.9%) is also above that throughout VA and the US.

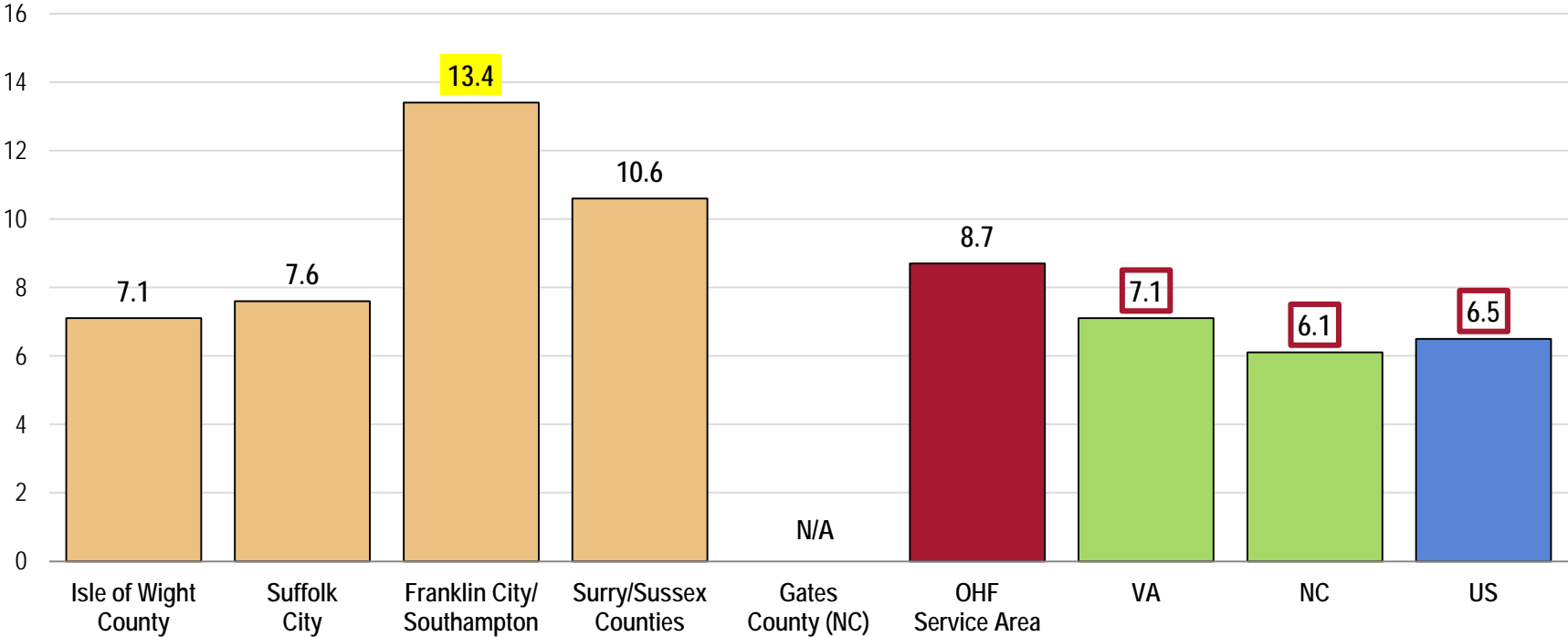
Sources: ● Sentara Obici datafile 9/30/16  
● US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2020. December 2014.

Note: ● This indicator reports the percentage of women who do not obtain prenatal care in the first trimester. Lack of prenatal care increases the likelihood of maternal and infant health risks. Factors such as lack of knowledge, insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of prenatal care may contribute to this. ● \*Excludes Gates County data.

# Infant Mortality Rate

(Annual Average Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births, 2006–2010)

**Healthy People 2020 Target = 6.0 or Lower**



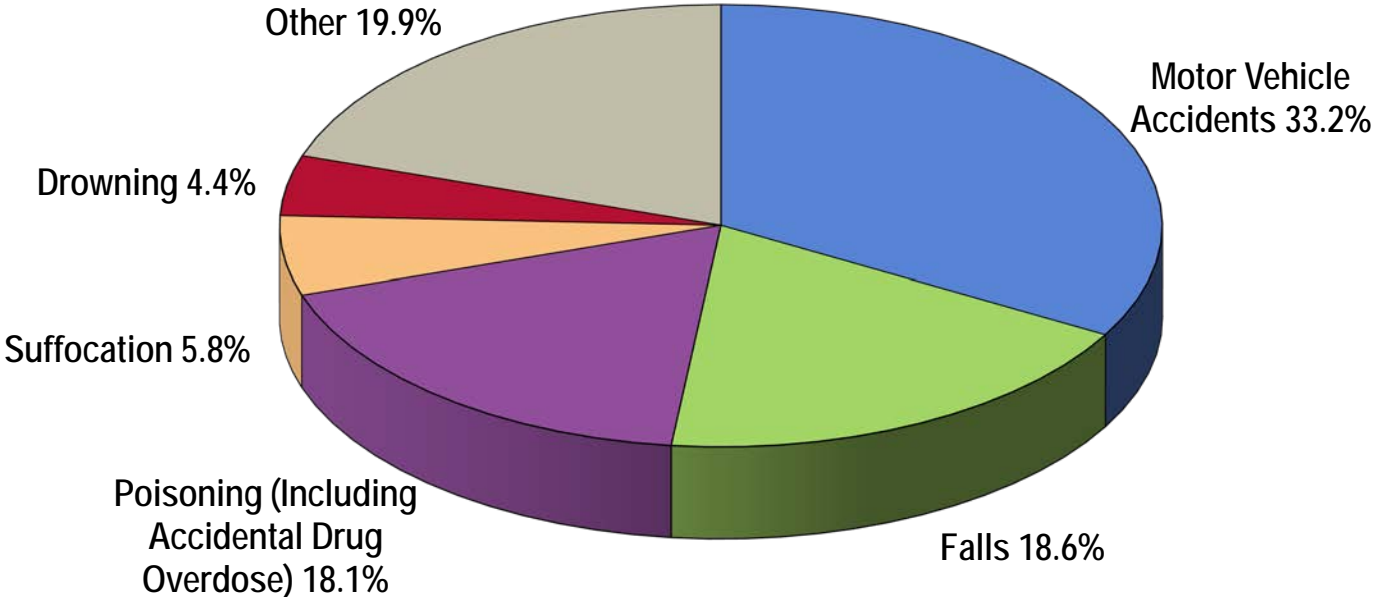
- Sources:
- CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics. Data extracted October 2017.
  - US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2020. December 2010. <http://www.healthypeople.gov> [Objective MICH-1.3]
- Notes:
- Infant deaths include deaths of children under 1 year old.
  - This indicator is relevant because high rates of infant mortality indicate the existence of broader issues pertaining to access to care and maternal and child health.

## Areas of Opportunity

- ▶ Access to Health Services
- ▶ Cancer
- ▶ Diabetes
- ▶ Heart Disease & Stroke
- ▶ Infant Health & Family Planning
- ▶ **Injury & Violence**
- ▶ Kidney Disease
- ▶ Mental Health
- ▶ Nutrition, Physical Activity & Weight
- ▶ Potentially Disabling Conditions
- ▶ Respiratory Diseases
- ▶ Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- ▶ Substance Abuse

## Q & A

# Leading Causes of Accidental Death (OHF Service Area, 2013–2015)



Death rates attributed to falls or drugs are better than found nationally (and for VA), but **motor vehicle crash** deaths are worse.

Sources: ● CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Informatics. Data extracted October 2017.  
Notes: ● Deaths are coded using the Tenth Revision of the International Statistical

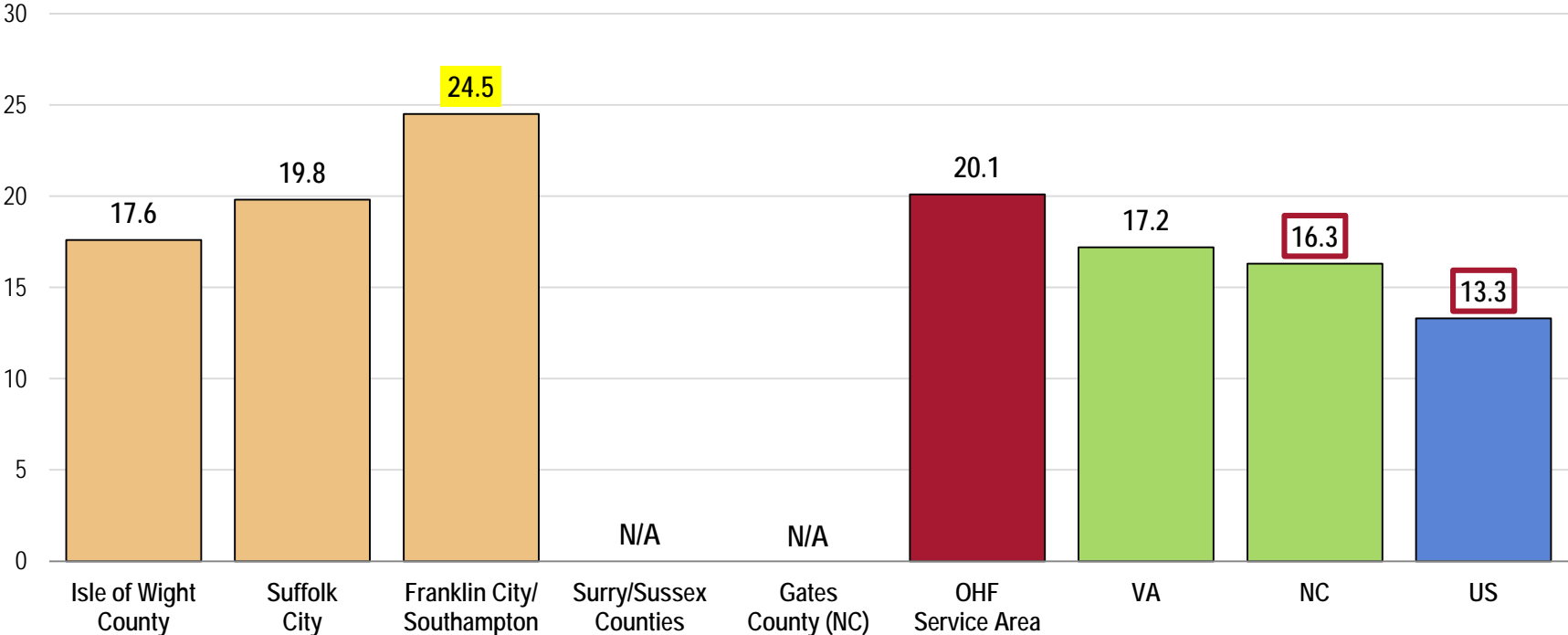
## Areas of Opportunity

- ▶ Access to Health Services
- ▶ Cancer
- ▶ Diabetes
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- ▶ Infant Health & Family Planning
- ▶ Injury & Violence
- ▶ **Kidney Disease**
- ▶ Mental Health
- ▶ Nutrition, Physical Activity & Weight
- ▶ Potentially Disabling Conditions
- ▶ Respiratory Diseases
- ▶ Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- ▶ Substance Abuse

## Q & A

# Kidney Disease: Age-Adjusted Mortality

(2013–2015 Annual Average Deaths per 100,000 Population)



Sources: ● CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Data extracted October 2017.

Notes: ● Deaths are coded using the Tenth Revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10).  
● Rates are per 100,000 population, age-adjusted to the 2000 US Standard Population.

Mortality is more than twice as high among African Americans as other residents.

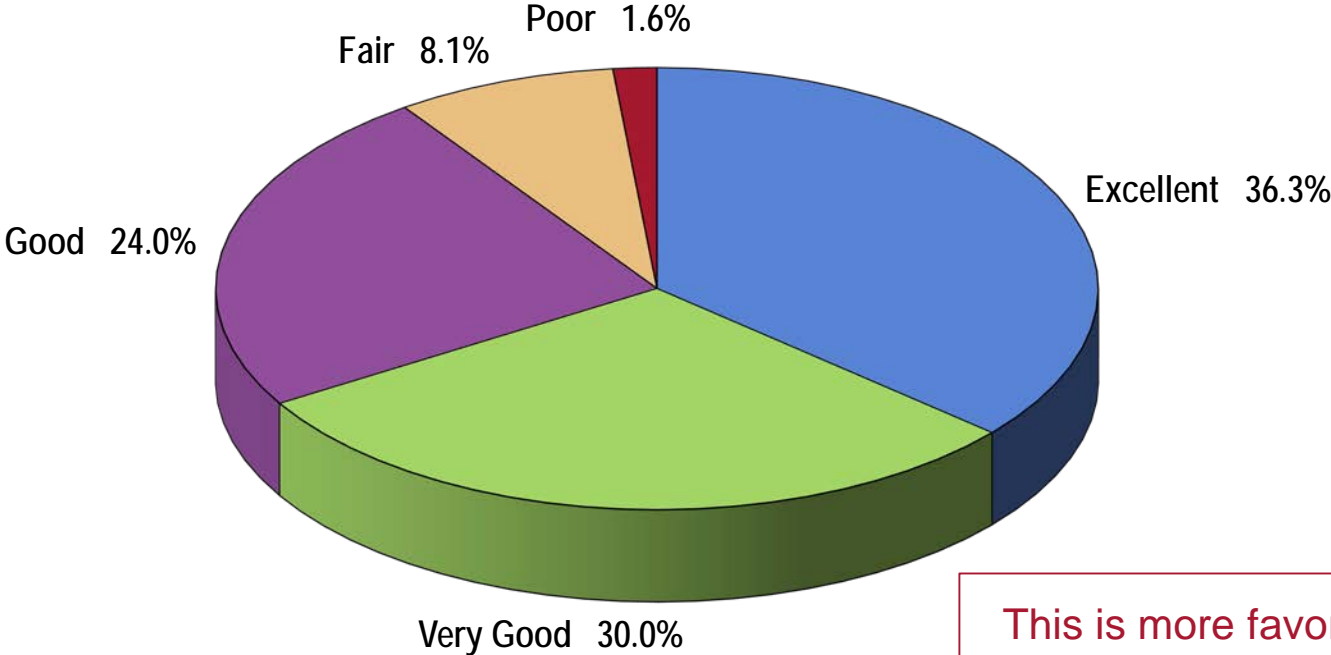
## Areas of Opportunity

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- ▶ Injury & Violence
- ▶ Kidney Disease
- ▶ **Mental Health**
- ▶ Nutrition, Physical Activity & Weight
- ▶ Potentially Disabling Conditions
- ▶ Respiratory Diseases
- ▶ Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- ▶ Substance Abuse

## Q & A



# Self-Reported Mental Health Status (OHF Service Area, 2017)

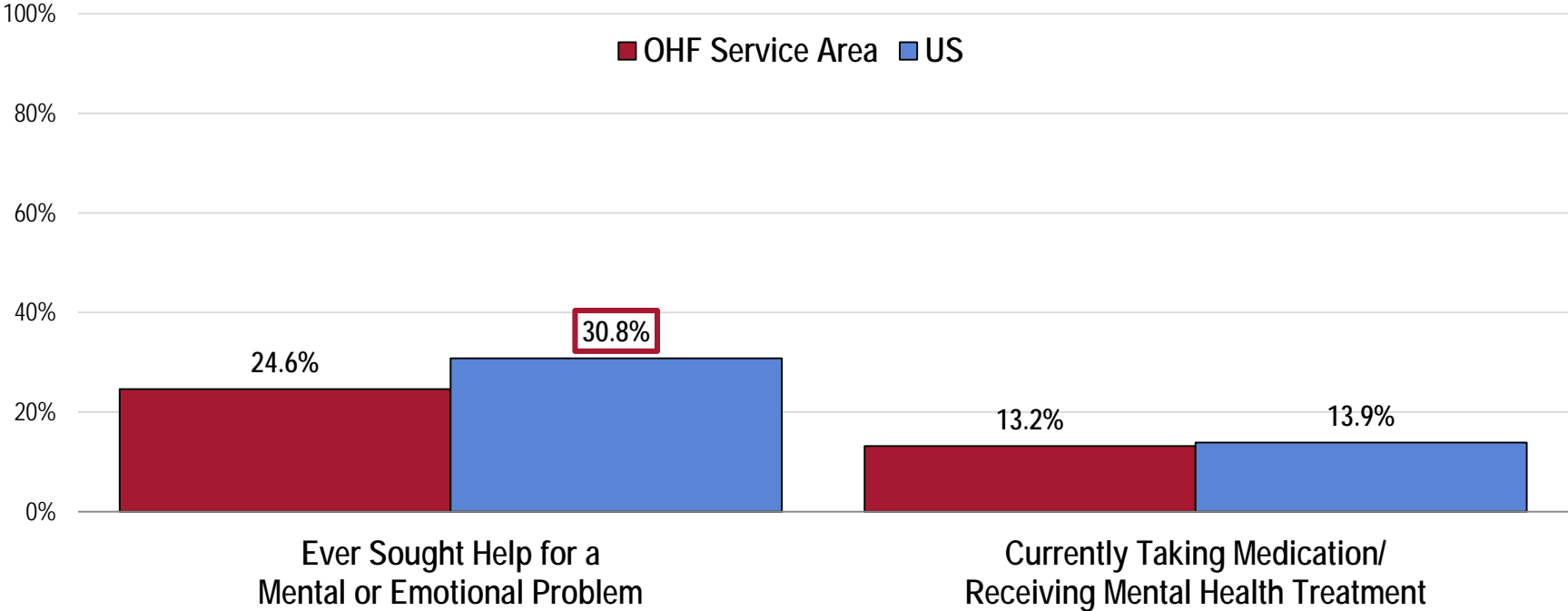


This is more favorable than found nationally.

Other indicators, such as suicide rate, are also better than found nationally.

Sources: ● 2017 PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc. [Item 99]  
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

# Mental Health Treatment



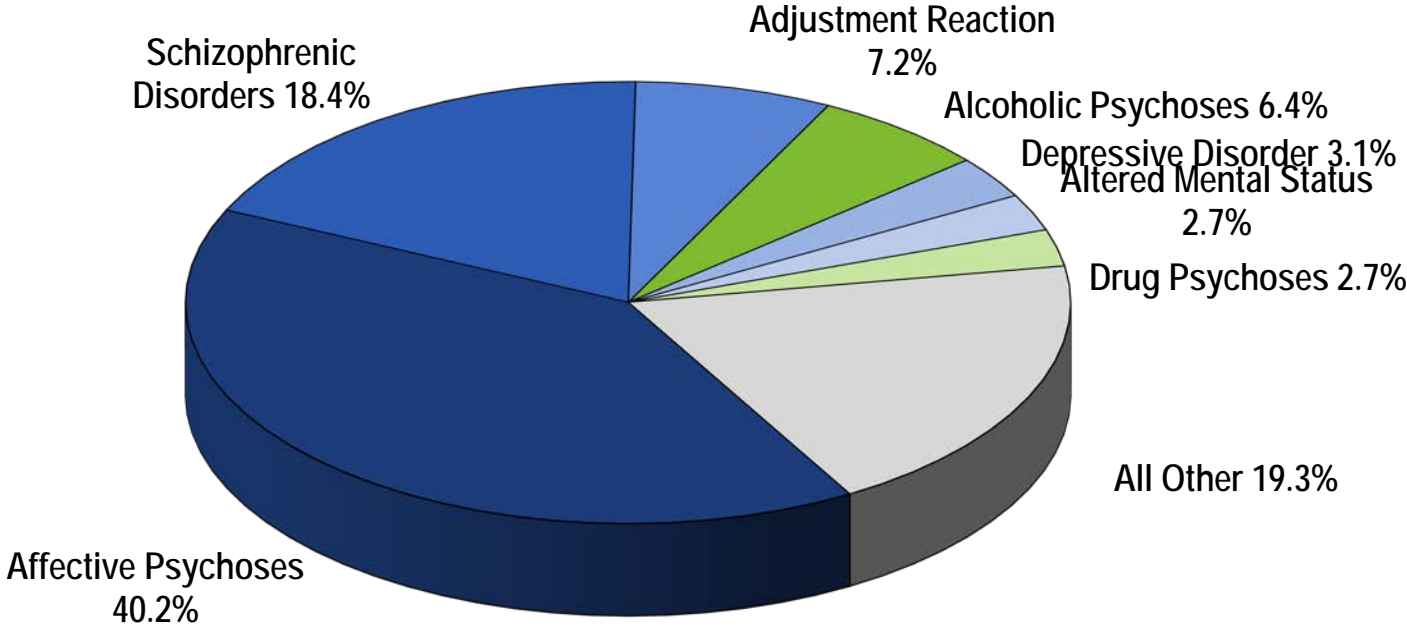
Sources: 

- 2017 PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc. [Items 103-104]
- 2017 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc.

Notes: 

- Reflects the total sample of respondents.

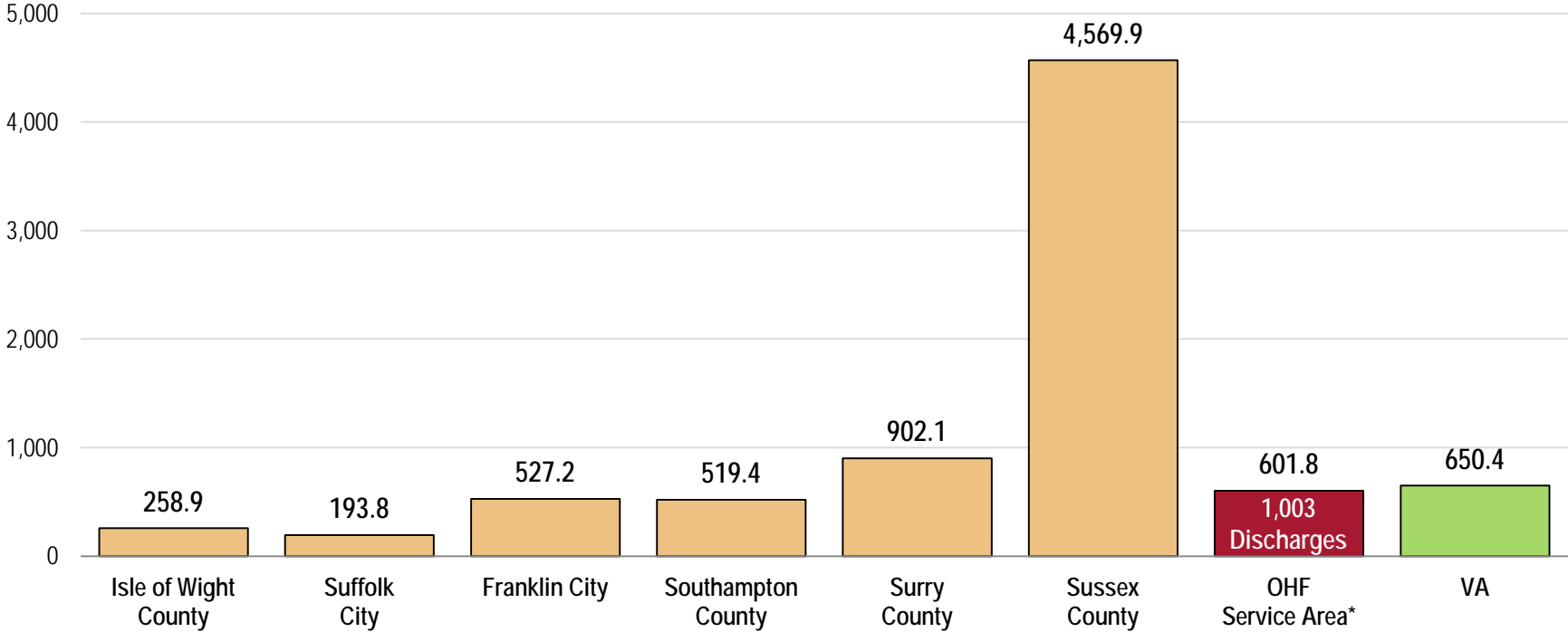
# Total Behavioral Health Hospitalization (OHF Service Area, Excluding Gates County; 2013)



Sources: ● Sentra Obici Hospital datafile 9/30/16  
Notes: ● Results exclude Gates County data.

# Behavioral Health Hospitalization Age-Adjusted Discharges

(2013 Age-Adjusted Discharges per 100,000 Population)



Sources: ● Sentara Obici Hospital datafile 9/30/16  
Notes: ● Rates are per 100,000 population, age-adjusted to the 2000 US Standard Population.  
● \*Results exclude Gates County data.

## Perceptions of Mental Health as a Problem in the Community (Key Informants, 2017)

■ Major Problem   ■ Moderate Problem   ■ Minor Problem   ■ No Problem At All



Sources: ● PRC Online Key Informant Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc.

Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

### Top Reasons for "Major Problem" Responses:

- Access to Care/Services
- Lack of Providers
- Denial/Stigma



**Key Informant Input**

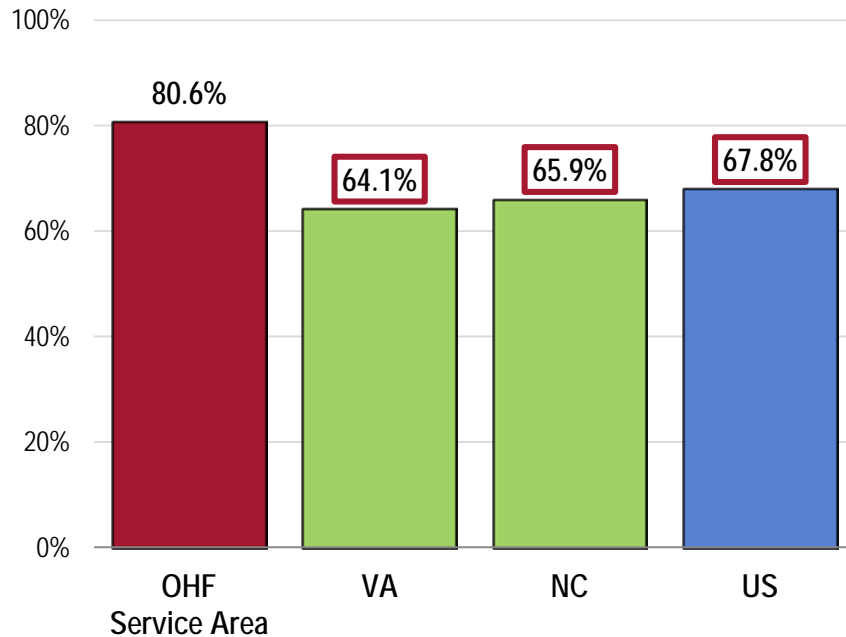
## Areas of Opportunity

- ▶ Access to Health Services
- ▶ Cancer
- ▶ Diabetes
- ▶ Heart Disease & Stroke
- ▶ Infant Health & Family Planning
- ▶ Injury & Violence
- ▶ Kidney Disease
- ▶ Mental Health
- ▶ **Nutrition, Physical Activity & Weight**
- ▶ Potentially Disabling Conditions
- ▶ Respiratory Diseases
- ▶ Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- ▶ Substance Abuse

## Q & A

## Adult Overweight Prevalence

(Percent of Adults With a Body Mass Index of 25.0 or Higher)



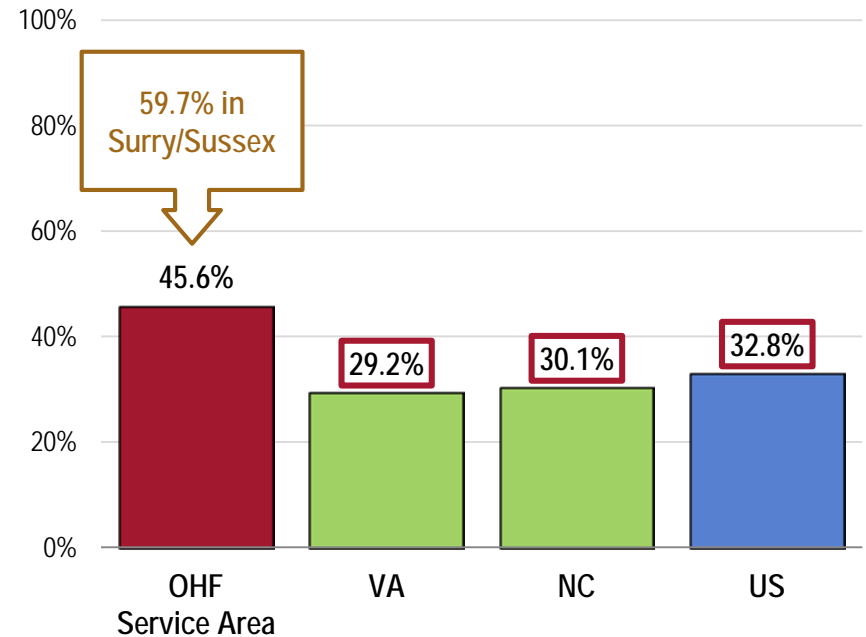
54.4% of overweight adults are **trying to lose weight** (US=61.3%).

- 43.3% in Gates County
- 39.1% in Franklin/Southampton

## Adult Obesity Prevalence

(Percent of Adults With a Body Mass Index of 30.0 or Higher)

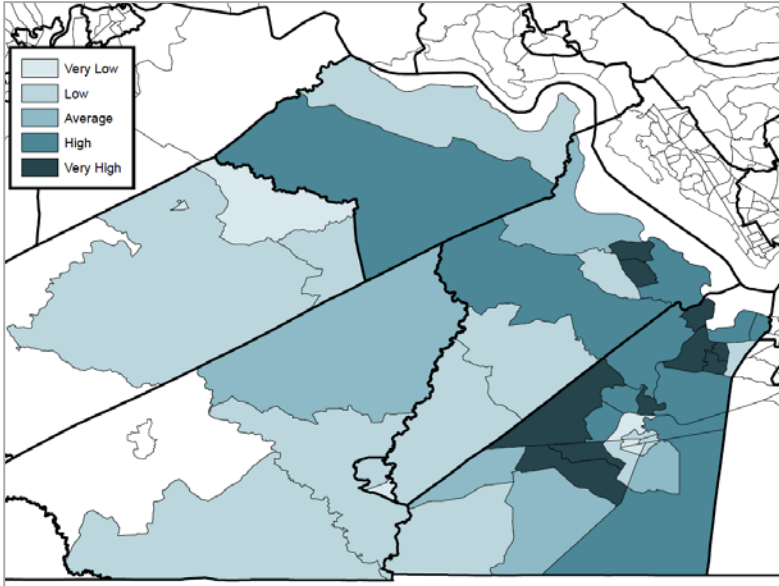
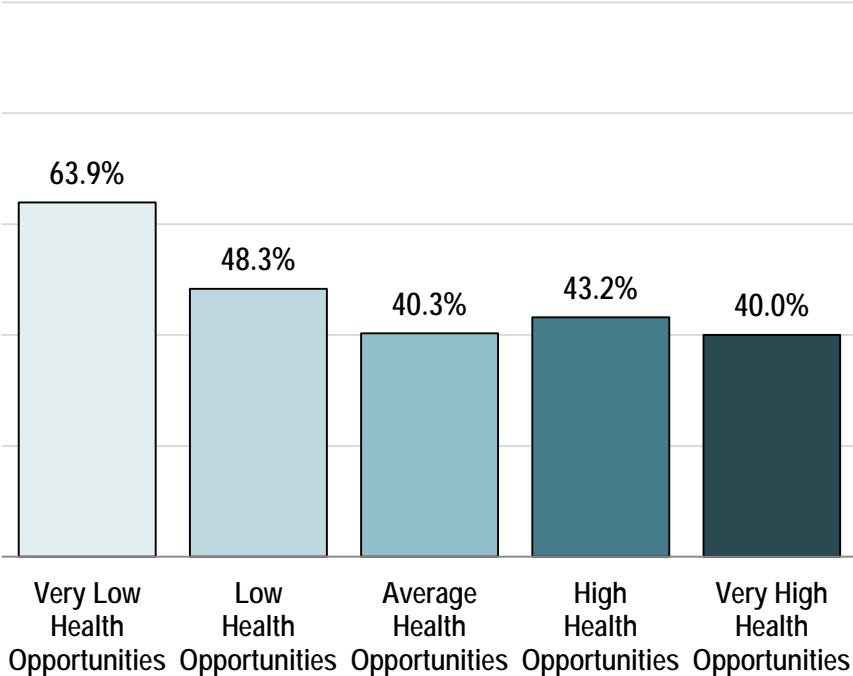
**Healthy People 2020 Target = 30.5% or Lower**



Obesity is particularly high in low-income and African American residents.

# Prevalence of Obesity

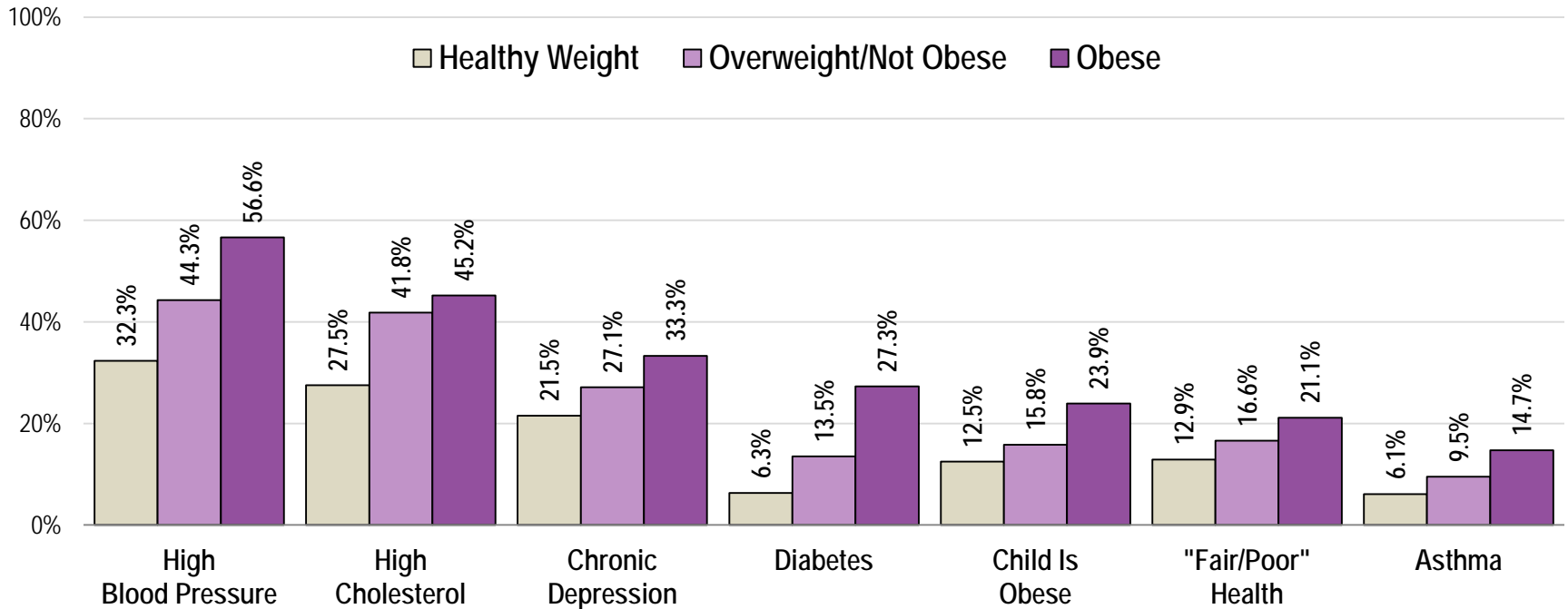
(OHF Service Area by Health Opportunity Index Classification)



- Sources: ● PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc. [Item 158]
- Notes: ● Based on reported heights and weights, asked of all respondents.
- The definition of obesity is having a body mass index (BMI), a ratio of weight to height (kilograms divided by meters squared), greater than or equal to 30.0, regardless of gender.



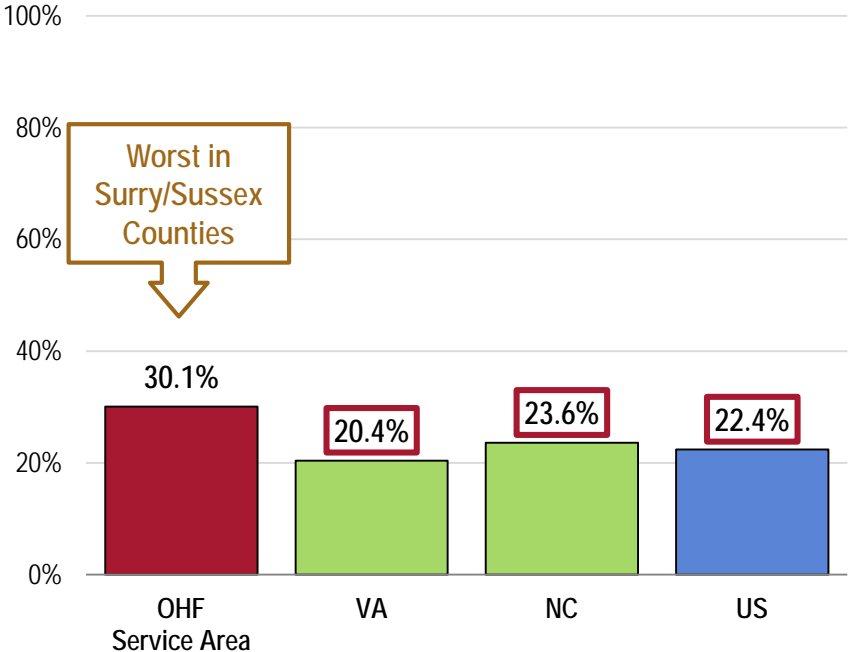
## Relationship of Overweight With Other Health Issues (By Weight Classification; OHF Service Area, 2017)



Sources: ● 2017 PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc. [Items 5, 100, 129, 130, 138, 140, 162]  
 Notes: ● Based on reported heights and weights, asked of all respondents.

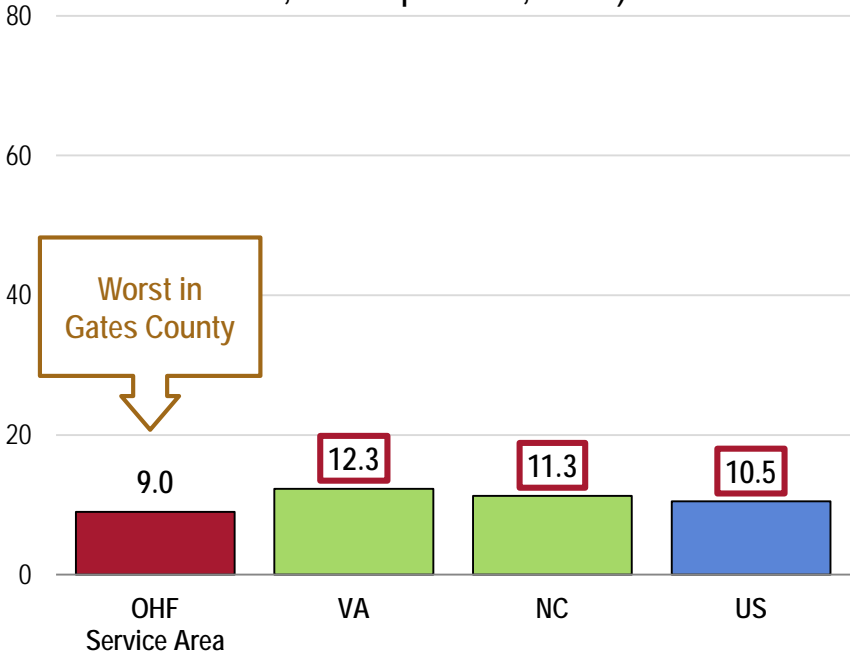
### Population With Low Food Access

(Percent of Population That Is Far From a Supermarket or Large Grocery Store, 2015)



### Population With Recreation & Fitness Facility Access

(Number of Recreation & Fitness Facilities per 100,000 Population, 2015)

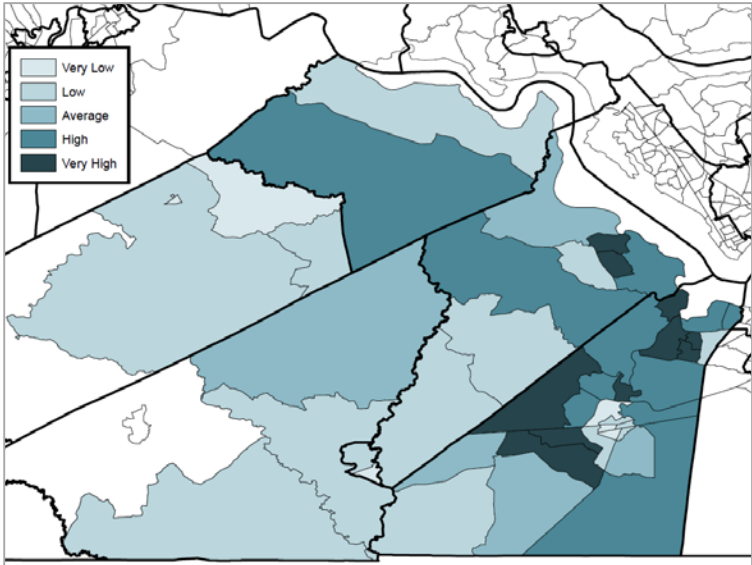
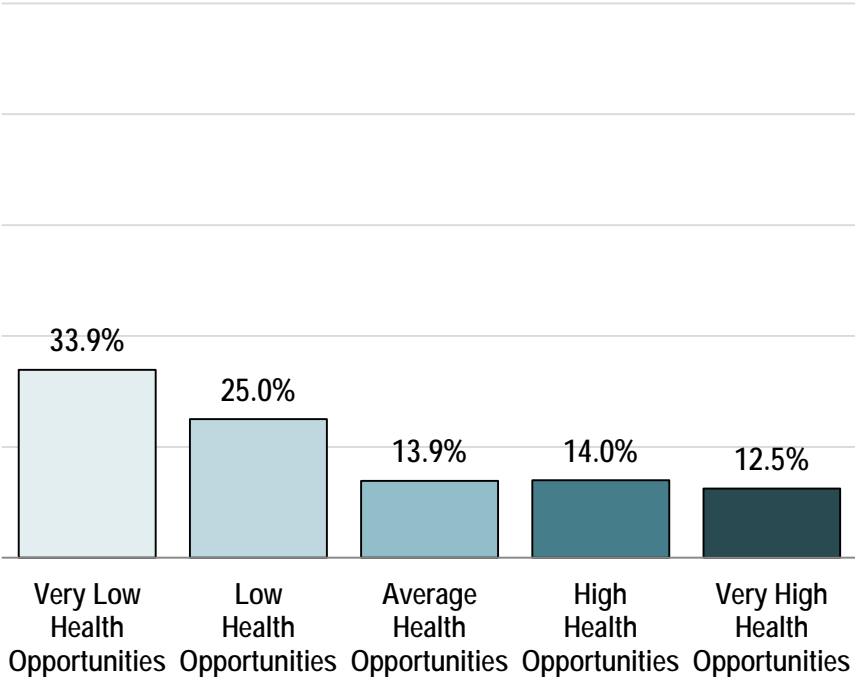


- Sources:
- US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Access Research Atlas (FARA).
  - US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Additional data analysis by CARES.
  - Retrieved October 2017 from Community Commons at <http://www.chna.org>.

- Notes:
- This indicator reports the percentage of the population living in census tracts designated as food deserts. A food desert is defined as low-income areas where a significant number or share of residents is far from a supermarket, where "far" is more than 1 mile in urban areas and more than 10 miles in rural areas.
  - Recreation and fitness facilities are defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 713940, which include *Establishments engaged in operating facilities which offer "exercise and other active physical fitness conditioning or recreational sports activities"*. Examples include athletic clubs, gymnasiums, dance centers, tennis clubs, and swimming pools.

# Find It “Very” or “Somewhat” Difficult to Buy Affordable Fresh Produce

(OHF Service Area by Health Opportunity Index Classification)



Sources: ● PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc. [Item 86]  
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

# Perceptions of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Weight as a Problem in the Community

(Key Informants, 2017)

■ Major Problem   ■ Moderate Problem   ■ Minor Problem   ■ No Problem At All



Sources: ● PRC Online Key Informant Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc.

Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

## Top Reasons for "Major Problem" Responses:

- Health Education/Awareness
- Insufficient Physical Activity
- Food Deserts & Fast Food
- Lifestyle



Key Informant Input

## Areas of Opportunity

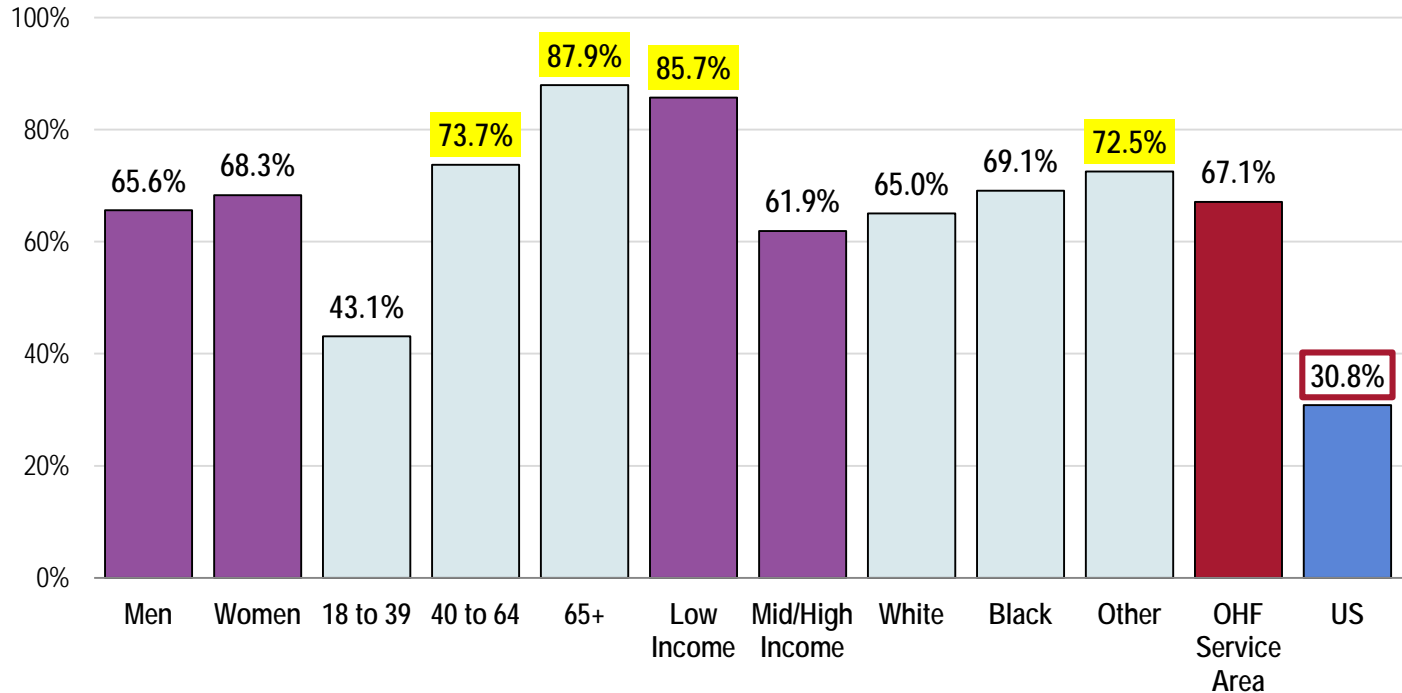
- ▶ Access to Health Services
- ▶ Cancer
- ▶ Diabetes
- ▶ Heart Disease & Stroke
- ▶ Infant Health & Family Planning
- ▶ Injury & Violence
- ▶ Kidney Disease
- ▶ Mental Health
- ▶ Nutrition, Physical Activity & Weight
- ▶ **Potentially Disabling Conditions**
- ▶ Respiratory Diseases
- ▶ Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- ▶ Substance Abuse

## Q & A

Chronic conditions measured:

- Arthritis
- Asthma
- Cancer
- Chronic Back Pain
- Diabetes
- Depression
- Heart Attack/Angina
- High Cholesterol
- High Blood Pressure
- Kidney Disease
- Lung Disease
- Obesity
- Osteoporosis
- Stroke

## Currently Suffer From Multiple Chronic Conditions (OHF Service Area, 2017)



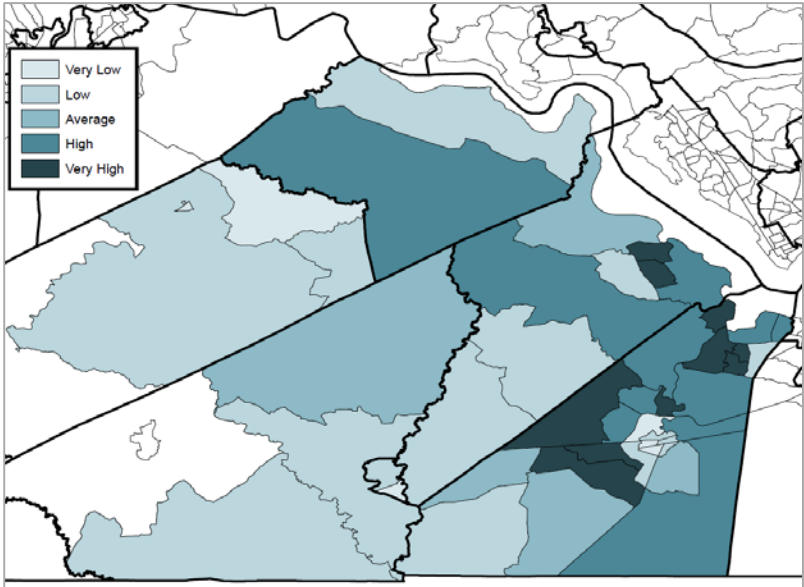
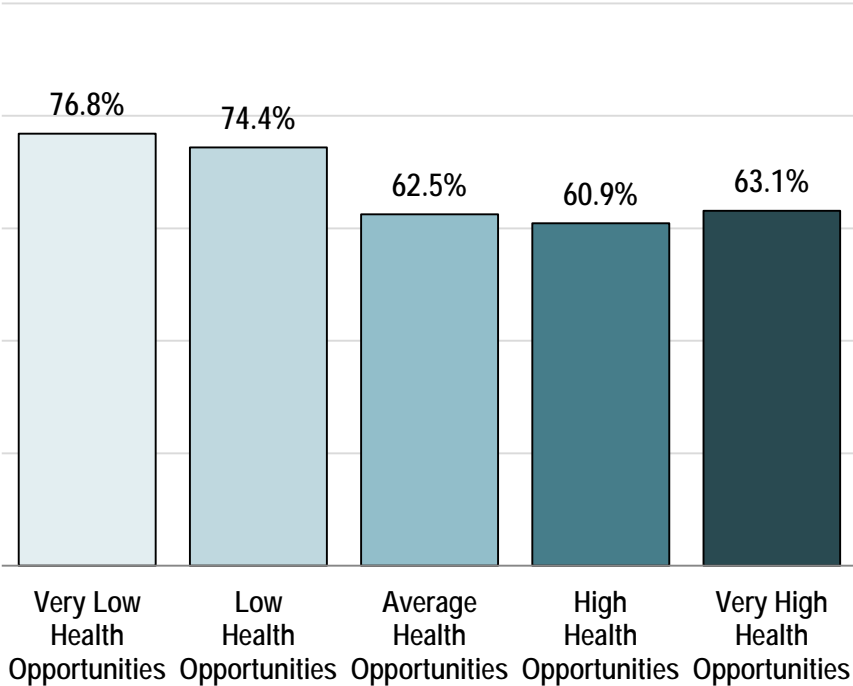
Sources:  
Notes:

- 2017 PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc. [Item 197]
- Asked of all respondents.
- Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g. White, Black, Other).
- Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level; "Mid/High Income" includes households with incomes up to 200% of the federal poverty level.
- In this case, chronic conditions include lung disease, arthritis, sciatica, cancer, osteoporosis, high blood cholesterol, diabetes, obesity, and/or diagnosed depression.

Highest (84.3%) in  
Surry/Sussex Counties.

# Multiple Chronic Conditions

(OHF Service Area by Health Opportunity Index Classification)



Sources: ● PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc. [Item 197]  
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

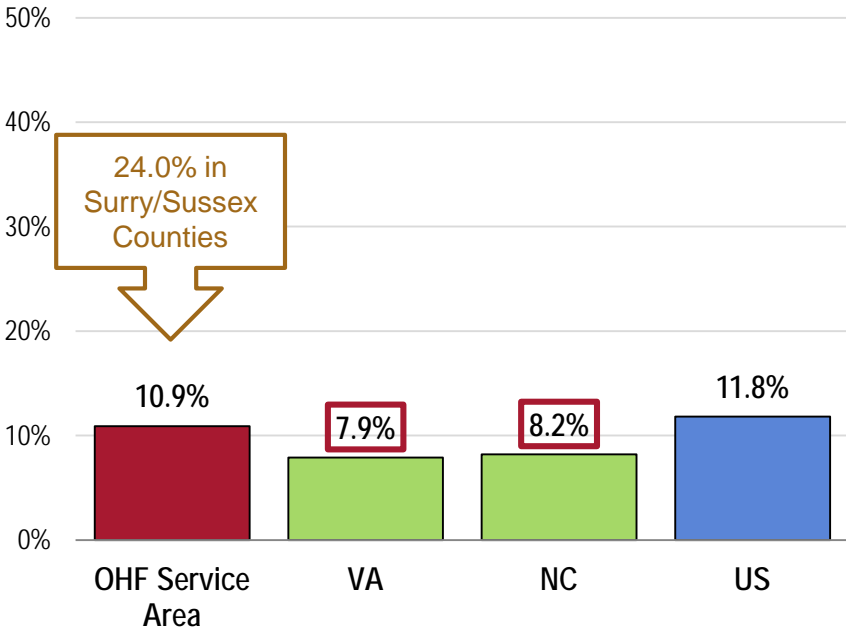
## Areas of Opportunity

- ▶ Access to Health Services
- ▶ Cancer
- ▶ Diabetes
- ▶ Heart Disease & Stroke
- ▶ Infant Health & Family Planning
- ▶ Injury & Violence
- ▶ Kidney Disease
- ▶ Mental Health
- ▶ Nutrition, Physical Activity & Weight
- ▶ Potentially Disabling Conditions
- ▶ **Respiratory Diseases**
- ▶ Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- ▶ Substance Abuse

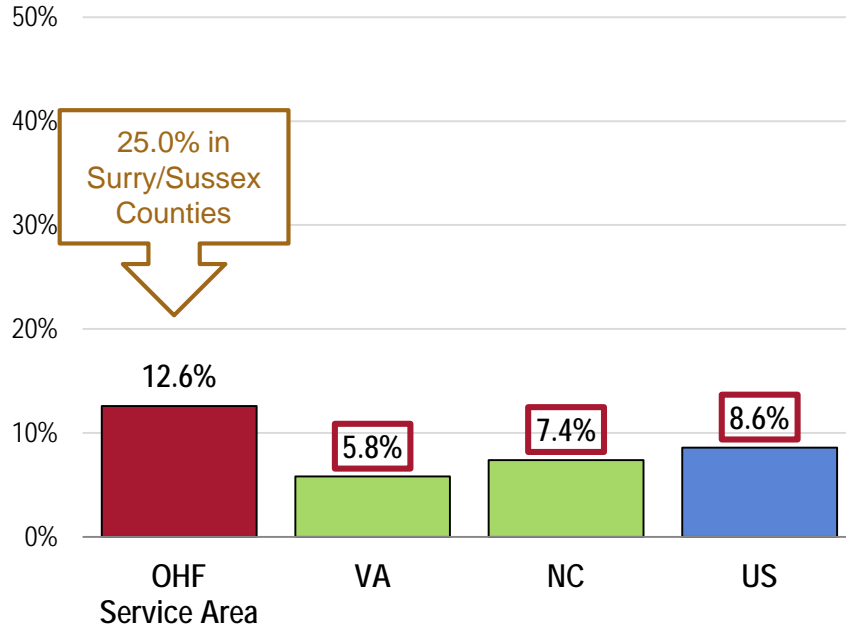
## Q & A



### Currently Have Asthma (OHF Service Area, 2017)



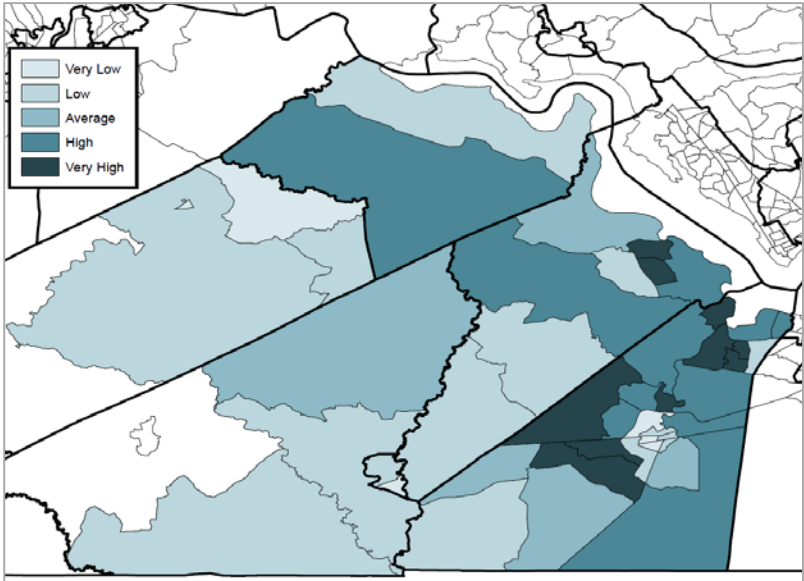
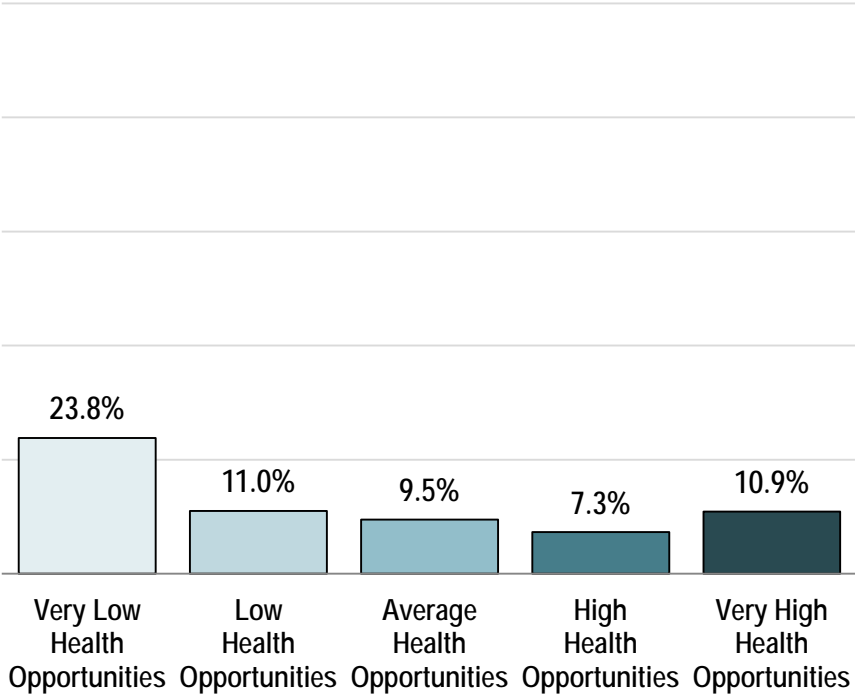
### Prevalence of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)



Sources: • 2017 PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

# Current Asthma

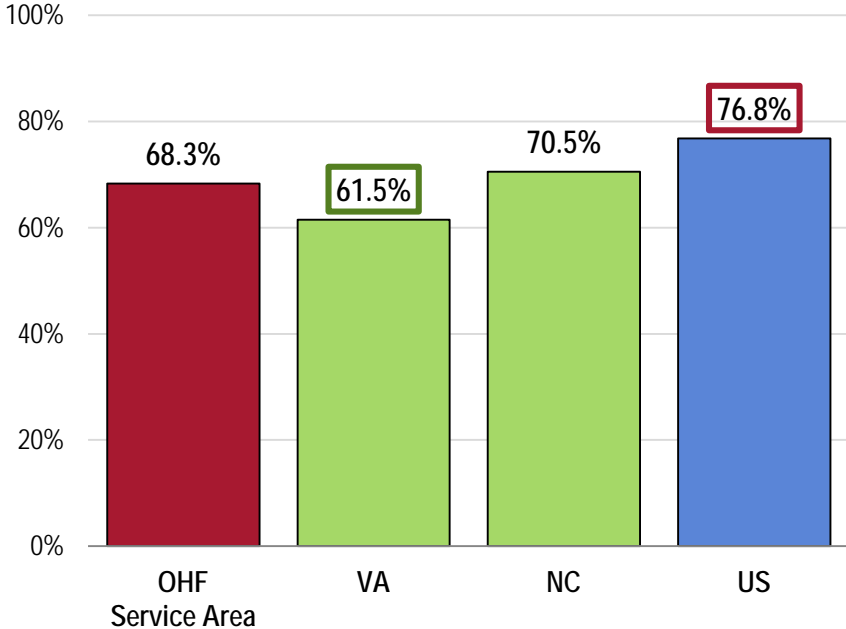
(OHF Service Area by Health Opportunity Index Classification)



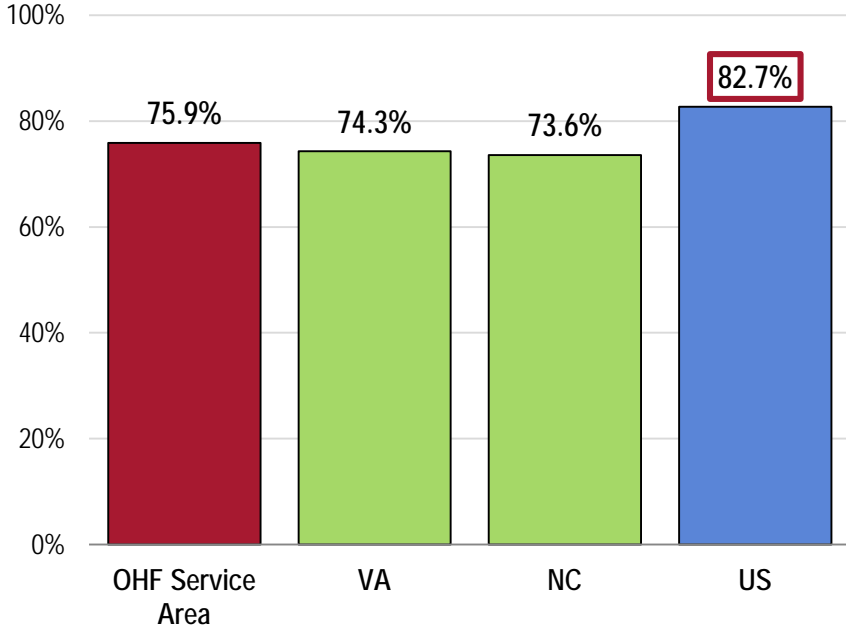
Correlation with COPD also exists, although not quite as clear.

Sources: ● PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc. [Item 138]  
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

**Older Adults:  
Flu Vaccination in the Past Year**  
(Among Adults Age 65+)  
Healthy People 2020 Target = 70.0% or Higher



**Older Adults:  
Ever Had a Pneumonia Vaccine**  
(Among Adults Age 65+)  
Healthy People 2020 Target = 90.0% or Higher



- Sources:
- 2017 PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc. [Items 143-144]
  - 2017 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc.
  - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2015 VA and NC data.
  - US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2020. December 2010. <http://www.healthypeople.gov> [Objective IID-12.12]
- Notes:
- Reflects respondents 65 and older.
  - "High-Risk" includes adults age 18 to 64 who have been diagnosed with heart disease, diabetes, or respiratory disease.
  - \*Franklin City/Southampton and Gates County were combined in order to provide a more robust sample size for this indicator.

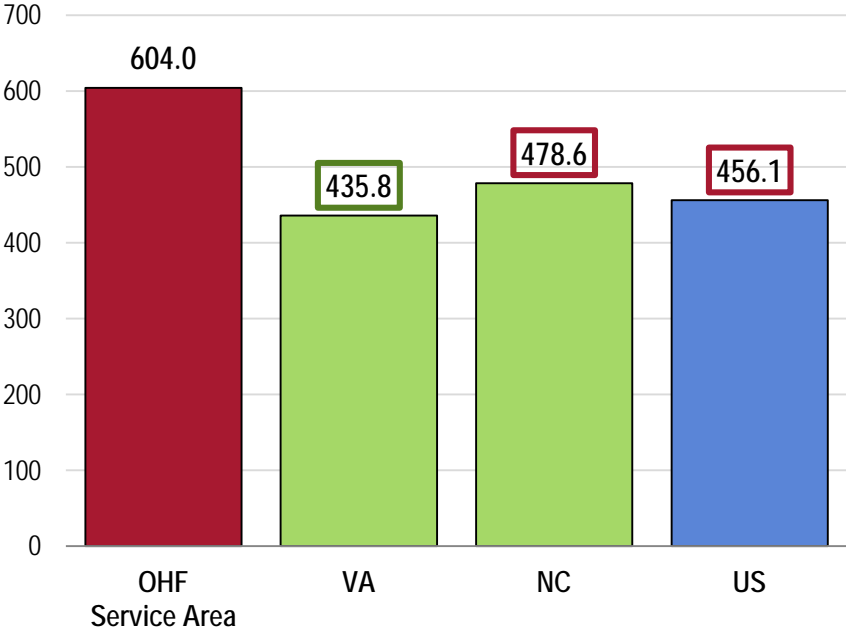
## Areas of Opportunity

- ▶ Access to Health Services
- ▶ Cancer
- ▶ Diabetes
- ▶ Heart Disease & Stroke
- ▶ Infant Health & Family Planning
- ▶ Injury & Violence
- ▶ Kidney Disease
- ▶ Mental Health
- ▶ Nutrition, Physical Activity & Weight
- ▶ Potentially Disabling Conditions
- ▶ Respiratory Diseases
- ▶ **Sexually Transmitted Diseases**
- ▶ Substance Abuse

## Q & A

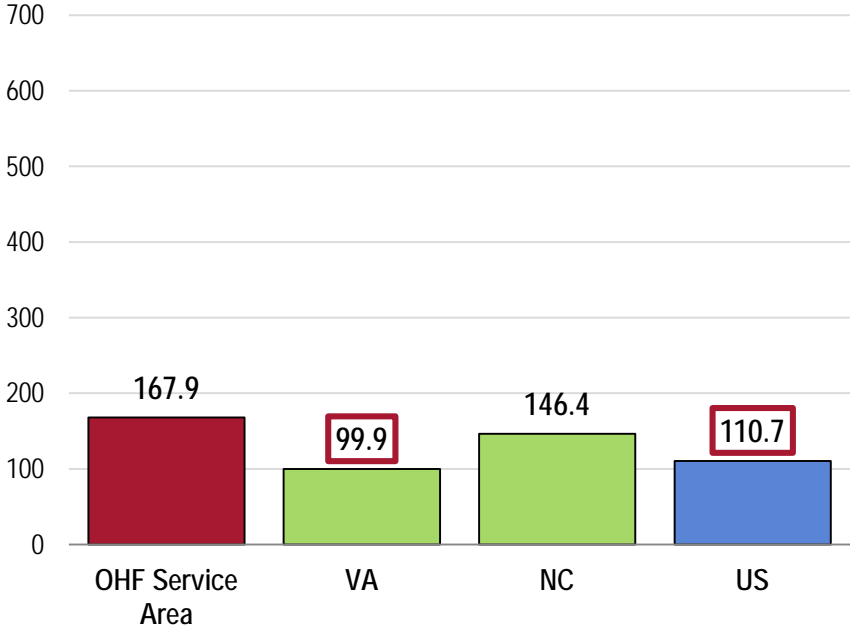
### Chlamydia Incidence

(Incidence Rate per 100,000 Population, 2014)



### Gonorrhea Incidence

(Incidence Rate per 100,000 Population, 2014)



- Sources:
- 2017 PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc. [Items 143-144]
  - 2017 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc.
  - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2015 VA and NC data.
  - US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2020. December 2010. <http://www.healthypeople.gov> [Objective IID-12.12]
- Notes:
- Reflects respondents 65 and older.
  - "High-Risk" includes adults age 18 to 64 who have been diagnosed with heart disease, diabetes, or respiratory disease.
  - \*Franklin City/Southampton and Gates County were combined in order to provide a more robust sample size for this indicator.

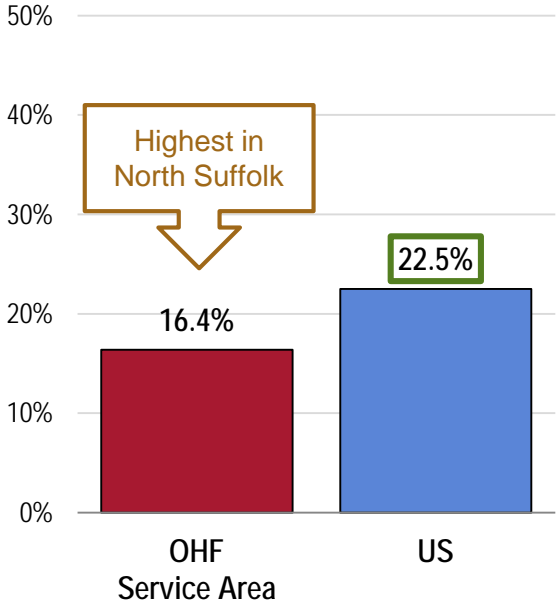
## Areas of Opportunity

- ▶ Access to Health Services
- ▶ Cancer
- ▶ Diabetes
- ▶ Heart Disease & Stroke
- ▶ Infant Health & Family Planning
- ▶ Injury & Violence
- ▶ Kidney Disease
- ▶ Mental Health
- ▶ Nutrition, Physical Activity & Weight
- ▶ Potentially Disabling Conditions
- ▶ Respiratory Diseases
- ▶ Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- ▶ **Substance Abuse**

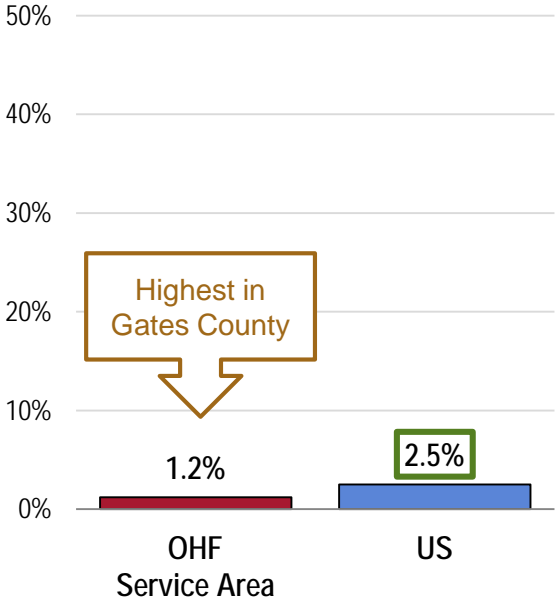
Q & A

# Alcohol & Drug Use

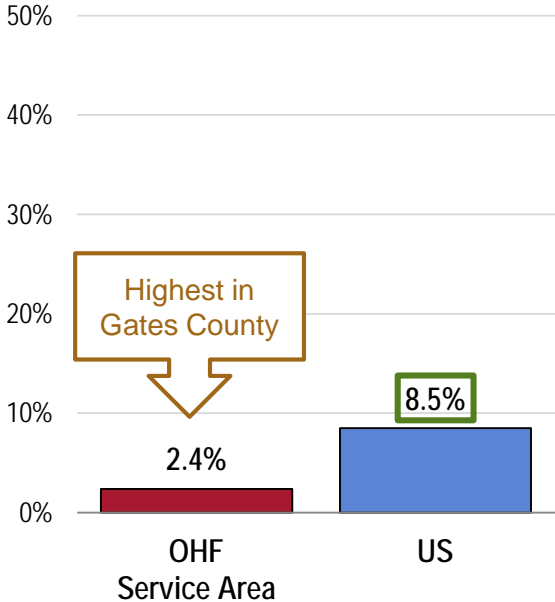
### Excessive Drinkers



### Illicit Drug Use in Past Month



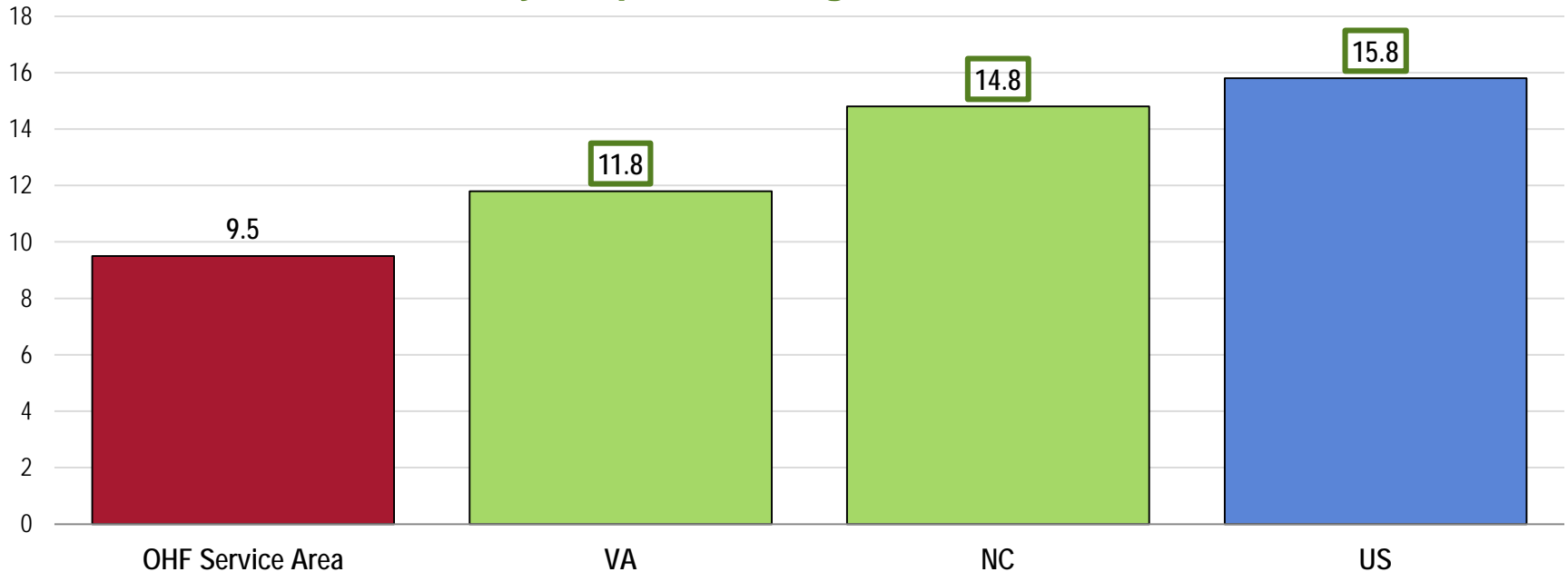
### Used Marijuana in Past Month



Sources: • 2017 PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc.  
• 2017 PRC National Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc.  
• US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2020. December 2010. <http://www.healthypeople.gov> [Objective SA-15]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

## Drug-Induced Deaths: Age-Adjusted Mortality (2013–2015 Annual Average Deaths per 100,000 Population)

Healthy People 2020 Target = 11.3 or Lower



Sources: ● CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Epidemiology Program Office, Division of Public Health Surveillance and Informatics. Data extracted October 2017.

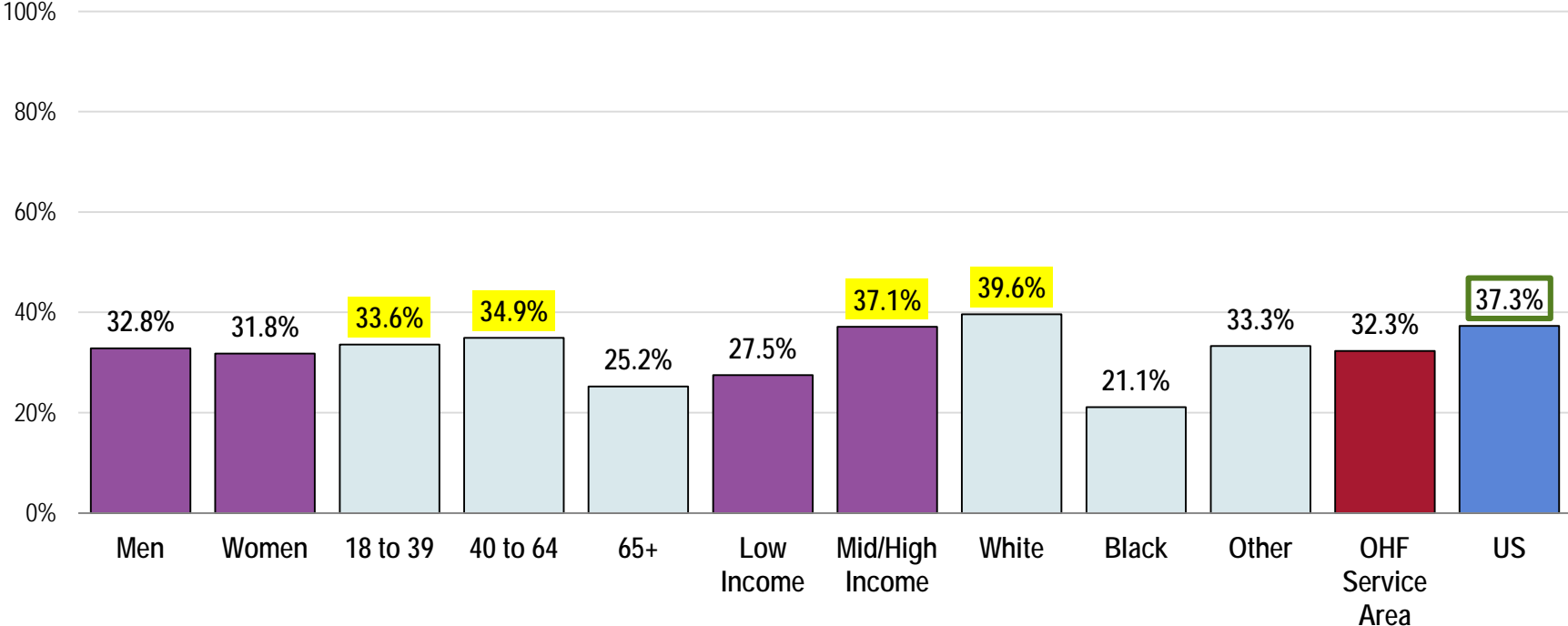
● US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2020. December 2010. <http://www.healthypeople.gov> [Objective SA-12]

Notes: ● Deaths are coded using the Tenth Revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10).

● Rates are per 100,000 population, age-adjusted to the 2000 US Standard Population.



# Life Has Been Negatively Affected by Substance Abuse (by Self or Someone Else) (OHF Service Area, 2017)

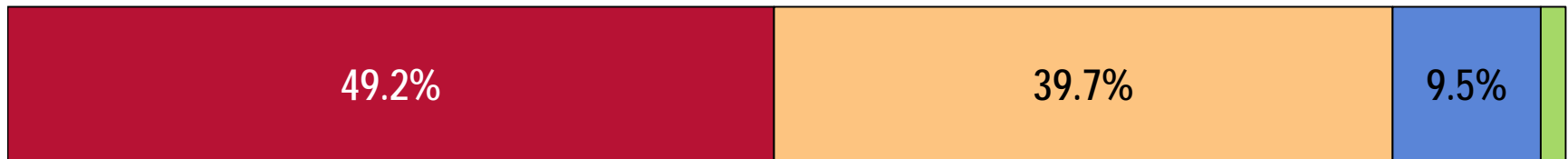


Only 1.2% of residents have ever sought help for an alcohol/drug problem (US=3.4%).

Sources: ● 2017 PRC Community Health Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc. [Item 61]  
 Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.  
 ● Includes response of "a great deal," "somewhat," and "a little."  
 ● Hispanics can be of any race. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., White, Black, Other).  
 ● Income categories reflect respondent's household income as a ratio to the federal poverty level: "Low Income" includes households with incomes up to 200% of the federal poverty level; "Mid/High Income" includes households with incomes above 200% of the federal poverty level.

## Perceptions of Substance Abuse as a Problem in the Community (Key Informants, 2017)

■ Major Problem   
 ■ Moderate Problem   
 ■ Minor Problem   
 ■ No Problem At All



Sources: ● PRC Online Key Informant Survey, Professional Research Consultants, Inc.

Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

### Top Reasons for "Major Problem" Responses:

- Access to Care/Services
- Denial/Stigma
- Affordable Care/Services

Most problematic substances included: heroin or other opioids, alcohol, and prescription medications.



**Key Informant Input**

## Areas of Opportunity

- ▶ Access to Health Services
- ▶ Cancer
- ▶ Diabetes
- ▶ Heart Disease & Stroke
- ▶ Infant Health & Family Planning
- ▶ Injury & Violence
- ▶ Kidney Disease
- ▶ Mental Health
- ▶ Nutrition, Physical Activity & Weight
- ▶ Potentially Disabling Conditions
- ▶ Respiratory Diseases
- ▶ Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- ▶ Substance Abuse

## Q & A