



Community Health Needs Assessment

Bon Secours Hampton Roads
DePaul Medical Center



Good Help to Those In Need®

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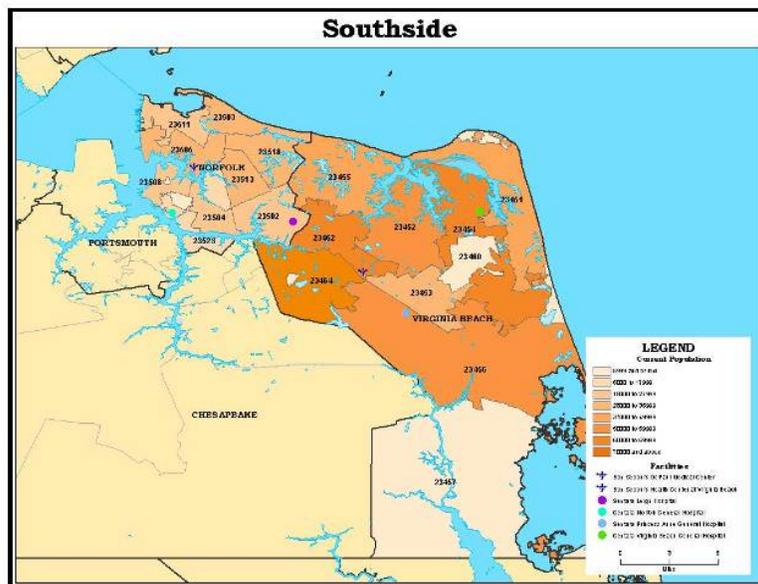
Executive Summary

Bon Secours DePaul Medical Center (DePaul) is a 198-bed not-for-profit, acute care facility licensed in the Commonwealth of Virginia serving approximately 698,000 residents in Norfolk and Virginia Beach. The Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) examines qualitative input provided by community members coupled with quantitative data on health conditions in the area. Together the information forms a snapshot of important areas of health concern. A survey to gather information from the community was conducted in November and December 2018. Five (5) community focus groups were held January through April 2019. This executive summary provides an overview of the initiative and the findings.

The Mission of Bon Secours Health System is to bring compassion to health care and to be Good Help to Those in Need®, especially those who are poor and dying. As a System of caregivers, we commit ourselves to help bring people and communities to health and wholeness as part of the healing ministry of Jesus Christ and the Catholic Church.

The survey and this assessment focus on the DePaul service area of 26 zip codes. The study region is shown in the map below.

Bon Secours DePaul Medical Center Service Area & Population Density Map



A collaborative team from Bon Secours DePaul Medical Center, Children’s Hospital of The King’s Daughters, Sentara Healthcare, and the Virginia Department of Health – Norfolk and Virginia Beach (Collaborative) began meeting in May 2018 to begin the work on the 2020 – 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment. In order to obtain input from the community, an online and hard-copy survey was disseminated in English and Spanish, and four community focus groups were held in Norfolk and Virginia Beach.

The Community Health Survey was disseminated October 23 through December 12, 2018, to the DePaul community in Norfolk and Virginia Beach. It was available online and could be completed on paper in both English and Spanish. The survey was distributed widely via Bon Secours networks, as well as meetings, clinics and programs supported by DePaul, such as the Care-A-Van, a mobile medical unit that provides care to the uninsured population, in the East Ocean View site of the Bon Secours Hampton Roads Health Communities initiative, Bon Secours DePaul Medical Center SeniorHealth members, and a Norfolk LGBTQ community resource site. The Community Health Needs Assessment Survey can be reviewed in Appendix V.

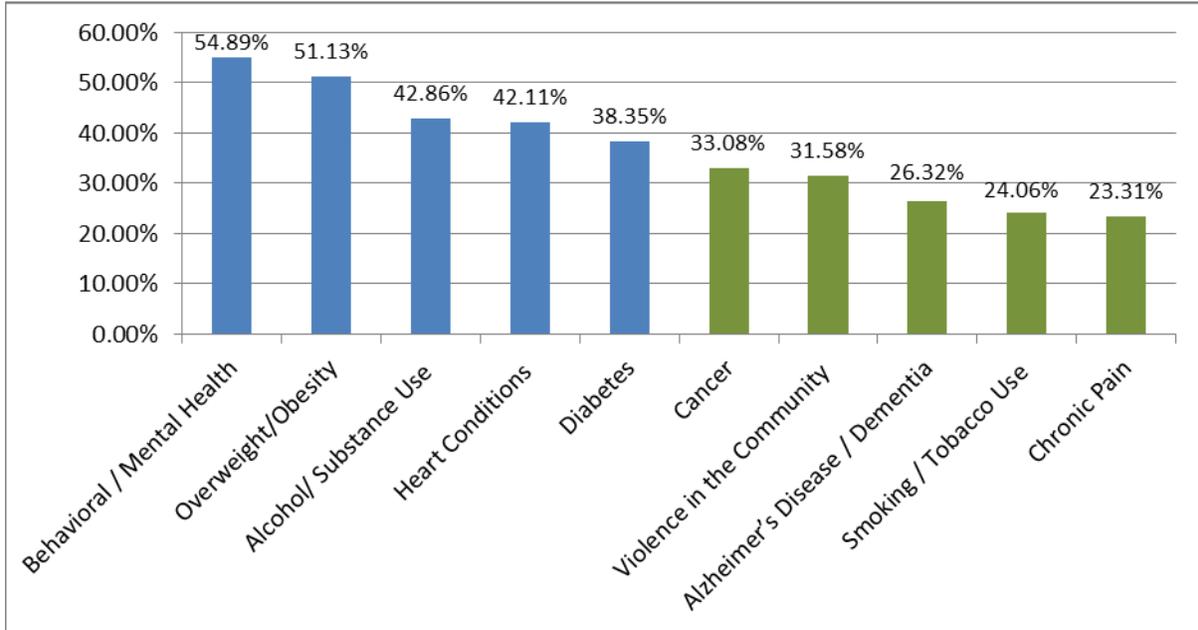
The survey was taken by 330 residents and key stakeholders who indicated Norfolk and Virginia Beach as their primary service area. Individuals were asked to choose the top five health issues and services they thought should be addressed in their community. Overall, Community Health Needs Assessment Survey participants represent a blend of perspectives across age, race and income.

Epidemiological data was provided by the Virginia Department of Health - Portsmouth. Based on secondary data analysis, the following table highlights the major health issues where the DePaul community has worse rates or percentages when compared to Virginia or Healthy People 2020 targets. It is important to note, that for the most part, Norfolk also has worse health outcomes than Virginia Beach.

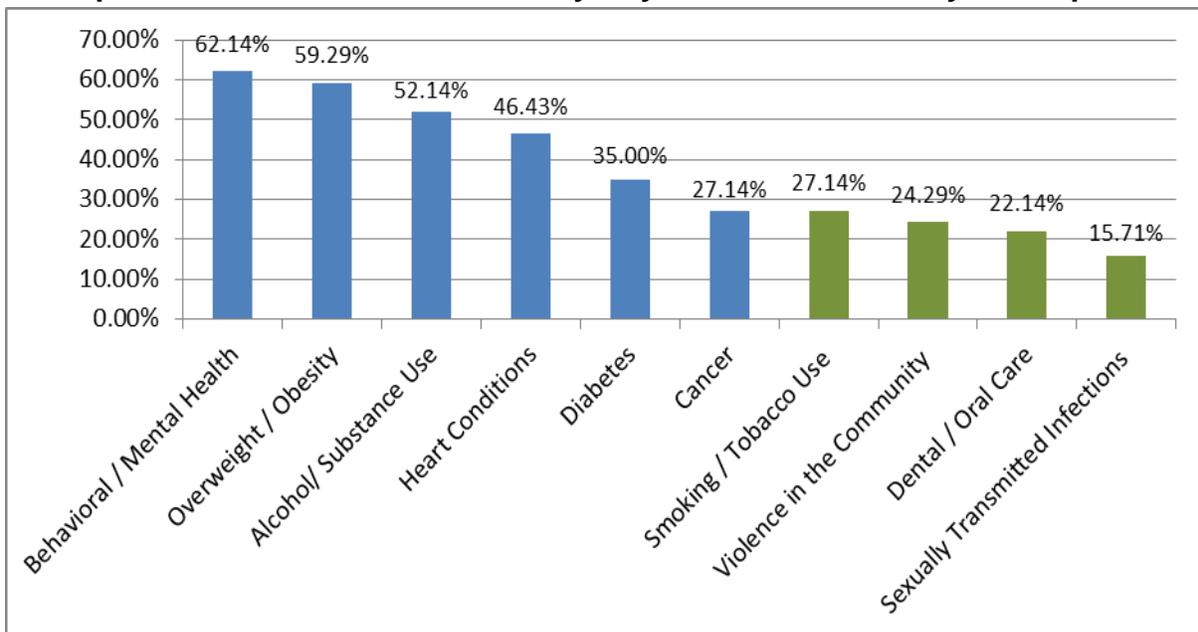
Health Concerns	Social / Economic Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental Health • Obesity • Alcohol / Substance Abuse • Heart Conditions • Diabetes Hospitalizations • Breast Cancer • Respiratory Disease 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime • Food Insecurity • Unemployment • Children in Single-Parent Households • Severe Housing Problems

The charts below illustrate the top ten health issues and services that need strengthening identified by participants in the Community and Key Stakeholder surveys.

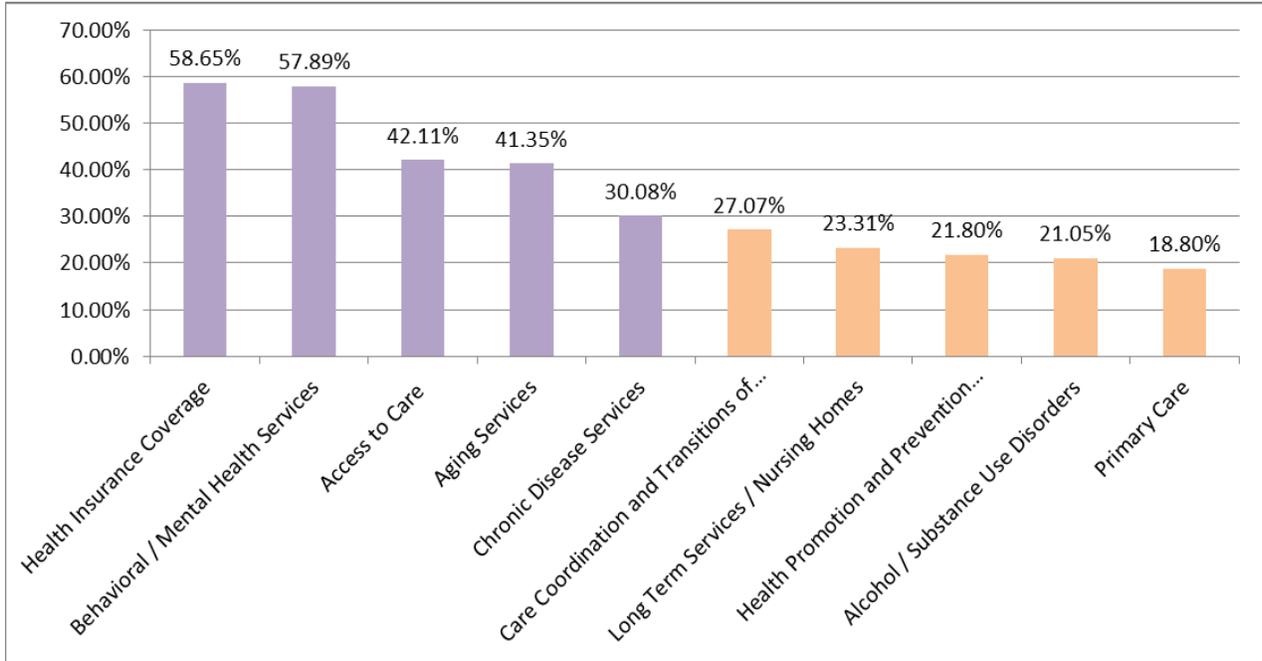
Top Ten Health Issues Identified by Community Survey Participants



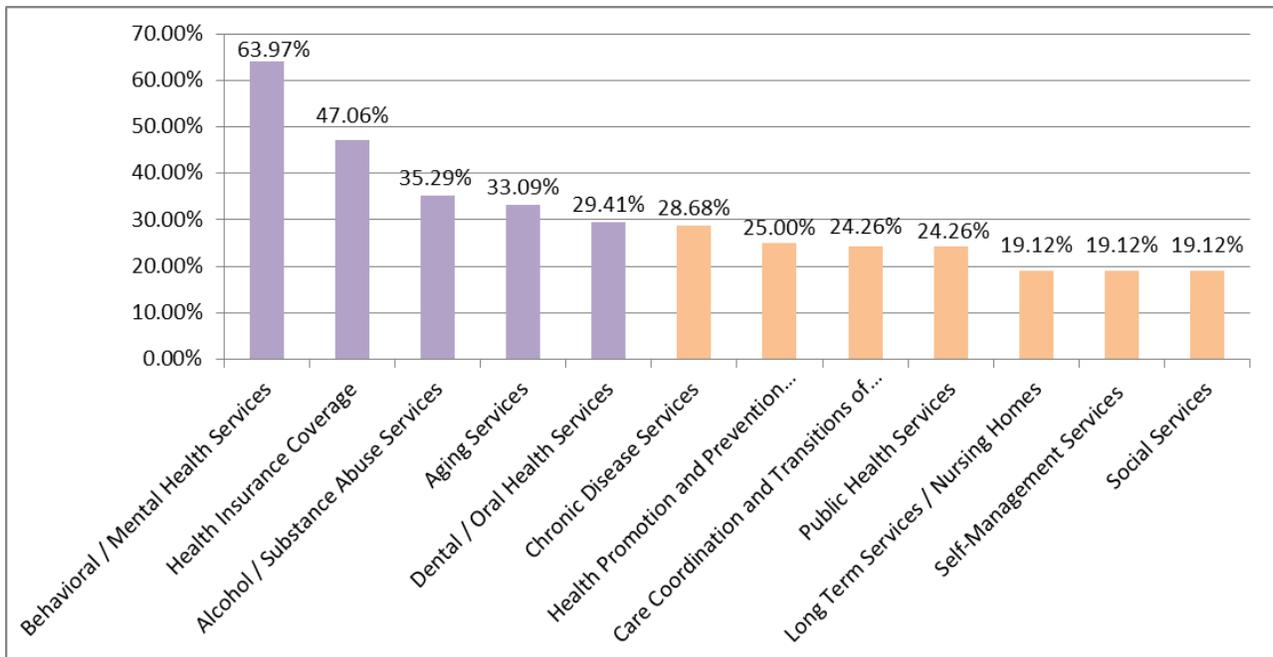
Top Ten Health Issues Identified by Key Stakeholder Survey Participants



Top Ten Services that Need Strengthening Identified by Community Survey Participants



Top Ten Services that Need Strengthening Identified by Key Stakeholder Survey Participants



For the most part, the community health needs selected by survey participants focus on health issues in the top ten concerns. Violence in the Community was the only social issue identified. It is interesting to note that eight of the top ten health concerns were the same in both the Community and Key Stakeholder responses.

DePaul Medical Center's senior leadership team met to review primary and secondary data gathered through the CHNA process (community meetings, community and key stakeholder surveys, and meetings with regional health systems and health departments). Recognizing the importance of each of the health concerns identified, the team evaluated them, the hospital's strategic goals, services currently provided, and the current CHNA Implementation Plan's progress. Based on these criteria, the team narrowed their focus to the top five health concerns selected by both the community and key stakeholders. The team then determined the areas in which they could have the greatest impact. Based on the above information and processes, DePaul will focus the Community Health Needs Assessment implementation strategy on the following.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse

Opioid addiction is characterized by a powerful, compulsive urge to use opioid drugs, even when they are no longer required medically. Opioids have a high potential for causing addiction in some people, even when the medications are prescribed appropriately and taken as directed. Many prescription opioids are misused or diverted to others. The opioid crisis is more deadly than drunk drivers or gun violence and is one of the most devastating threats to the community.

With opioid addiction at epidemic status, DePaul will focus their efforts around reducing opioid dependency and addiction in the community by monitoring opiate prescribing patterns and reducing the opiate prescription rate within the hospital. In addition, DePaul will increase awareness of substance abuse risks through school and community partnerships. In addition, monthly educational programs for aging adults will address substance abuse, as well as all ten top health concerns.

Heart Conditions

Heart disease remains the leading cause of death in the U.S. and stroke continues to rank fifth, according to the National Center for Health Statistics Mortality Data Report for 2017. Research shows people living with diabetes are at least two times more likely to develop and die from cardiovascular disease. Cardiovascular diseases are a group of disorders of the heart and blood vessels which include: coronary heart disease,

cerebrovascular disease, peripheral arterial disease, rheumatic heart disease, congenital heart disease, and deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism.

DePaul will improve address cardiovascular disease through improvement of readmission rates of ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) heart attacks and chronic heart failure (CHF) patients by developing strategic interventions. Education and awareness of heart conditions will be accomplished through community education programs.

Chronic Health in Aging Adults

One in four Americans suffers from multiple chronic conditions, those that last a year or more and require ongoing medical attention or that limit activities of daily living. That number rises to three in four Americans aged 65 and older. As a person's number of chronic conditions increases, his or her risk for dying prematurely, being hospitalized, and even receiving conflicting advice from health care providers increases. People with multiple chronic conditions also are at greater risk of poor day-to-day functioning. Chronic conditions can lower quality of life for older adults and contribute to the leading causes of death among this population.

Using the CHNA priorities as a guide, DePaul will partner with medical providers and community groups to increase awareness of chronic health conditions in older adults through educational programming focused on the aging population.

Overweight/Obesity/Diabetes

DePaul will address obesity and diabetes through community education classes held at the hospital. The Bon Secours Hampton Roads Passport to Health program in the East Ocean View community of Norfolk will continue to provide education on healthy eating and lifestyles. School partnerships will continue to provide nutritional and physical health education. DePaul will also partner with medical providers and community groups to increase awareness of obesity and diabetes in older adults through educational programming focused on the aging population.

Behavioral/Mental Health

DePaul will continue the mental health initiatives identified in the previous CHNA through offering support groups and community education. Referrals to local community service boards by the emergency department Life Coaches and the Bon Secours Care-A-Van will also continue. In addition, DePaul will active participate in coalitions

addressing behavioral/mental health, especially in the areas of opioid abuse and chronic health conditions.

Facility Description and Vision

Bon Secours DePaul Medical Center (DePaul) has served the Hampton Roads region for 163 years. The Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul, Norfolk's first public hospital, was incorporated by the Virginia Legislature on March 3, 1856. The eight-room hospital served 100 patients in its first year. By the 1970's, DePaul Hospital had established itself as a state-of-the-art 366-bed full-service hospital, providing a comprehensive array of



inpatient and ambulatory diagnostic and treatment services. In 1996, DePaul Hospital was transferred from the Daughters of Charity National Health System-Southeast to Bon Secours Health System, Inc. With the transfer, the facility was renamed Bon Secours DePaul Medical Center.

DePaul is now a 198-bed not-for-profit, acute care facility licensed in the state of Virginia and serving approximately 698,000 residents mostly originating from the cities of Norfolk, Virginia Beach. DePaul provides a comprehensive array of inpatient and outpatient services. In addition, DePaul works with sister facilities Bon Secours Maryview Medical Center, in Portsmouth, and Bon Secours Mary Immaculate Hospital, in Newport News, to support highly complex surgical specialties.

Bon Secours DePaul Medical Center Mission

The Mission of Bon Secours DePaul Medical Center mirrors that of its parent Bon Secours Health System, Inc. – *“Inspired by the healing ministry of Jesus Christ and the Charism of Bon Secours, as a prophetic Catholic health ministry, Bon Secours DePaul will partner with our community to create a more humane world, build social justice for all, and provide exceptional value for those we serve.”*

To help activate its vision, DePaul is transforming how it approaches care. A top priority is to ensure that we commit to liberate the potential of our people to serve. In order to

provide exceptional value for those we serve, DePaul is continuously providing new services and treatments to area residents.

Access to Health Care Profile

This Access to Health Profile provides health service data gathered from multiple publicly available data resources.

Provider to Residents Ratios

Access to health care services is a key factor in the health of a community. A major contributing factor in health care accessibility is the burden of care placed on a provider. The following table depicts the ratio of provider/residents in Norfolk and Virginia Beach. The ratios for the state are also given for comparison. This data table highlights a disparity in provider to resident ratios between the two cities and across provider types.

Ratio of Provider to Residents (2016) ¹			
	Norfolk	Virginia Beach	Virginia
Primary Care	1,030:1	1,340:1	1,310:1
Dental Care	1,220:1	1,320:1	1,470:1
Mental Health	530:1	640:1	630:1

Health Professional Shortage Area/Medically Underserved Area

The U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) defines a Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) designation as one that identifies a geographic area, population group or facility as having a shortage of primary care physicians. As of 2016, Norfolk has been designated a Primary Care HPSA. As of 2017, Norfolk has been designated as a Mental Health HPSA. HRSA designates geographic areas or defined populations as “medically underserved” based on the presence of particular health and socioeconomic risks in addition to provider shortages. The criteria for designation include too few primary care providers, high infant mortality, high poverty, and/or high elderly population rates. At least one subsection of Norfolk had a Medically Underserved Area (MUA) designation.²

¹ www.CountyHealthRankings.org

² <http://hrsa.gov/shortage/index.html>

Demographics Data Profile

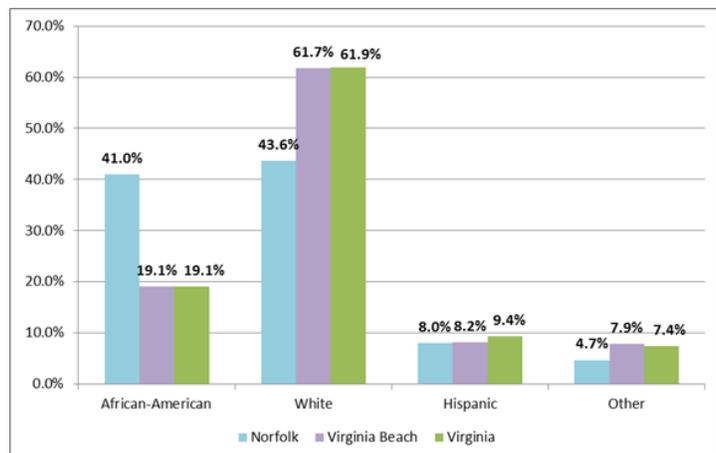
The health of a community is largely connected to the demographics and social aspects of its residents, which can be a useful indicator of health concerns. Demographic studies of a population are based on factors such as age, race, sex, economic status, education levels, and employment rates, among others. The physical environment in which individuals live, learn, work, play, and grow old also has a great impact on their health and quality of life. These cultural and environmental conditions are also known as “Social Determinants of Health”.

Some key findings in the DePaul community’s demographics data³ include:

Population

It has been well established that race and ethnicity are key factors in health disparities. For example, life expectancy, death rates and infant mortality rates are all less favorable among African American populations as compared to other ethnic populations. In 2009, African Americans in the United States had the highest mortality rates from heart disease and stroke as compared to any other ethnic group. Additionally, infants born to African Americans have the highest infant mortality rates, more than twice the rate for Whites in 2008. While certain health indicators such as life expectancy and infant mortality have been slowly improving, many minority race groups still experience a disproportionately greater burden of preventable disease, death, and disability.⁴

- Norfolk’s population is predominantly White and African American. Compared with Virginia as a whole, Norfolk has a lower percentage of White population with and a significantly higher percentage of African American population.
- Virginia Beach population is predominantly White. Virginia Beach is equivalent to Virginia’s percentage of White and African American.



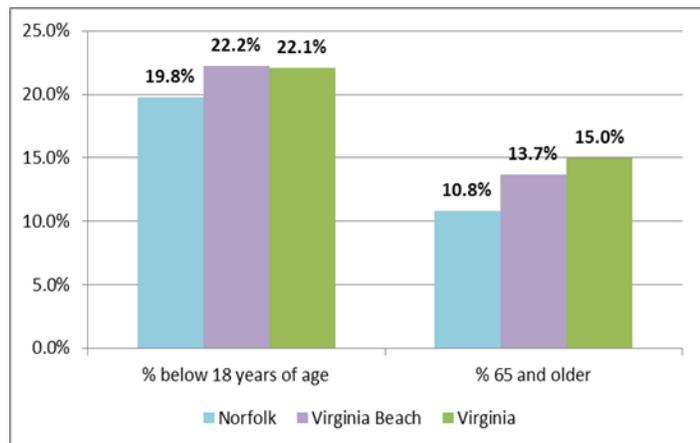
³ www.countyhealthrankings.com

⁴ MinorityHealth.hhs.gov, HHS Disparities Action Plan

- There is a slightly lower percentage of Hispanics in Norfolk and Virginia Beach compared to Virginia. Norfolk has a lower percentage of Other populations than Virginia Beach and Virginia. Virginia Beach has a slightly higher percentage of Other populations than Virginia.

Older adults are at higher risk for developing chronic illnesses such as Diabetes Mellitus, Arthritis, Congestive Heart Failure and Dementia, and this proves to be a burden on the health care system. The first of the “baby boomer generation” (adults born between 1946 and 1964) turned 65 in 2011 and has resulted in an aging population nationwide. It is estimated that by the year 2030, 37 million older adults nationwide will be managing at least one chronic condition. Chronic conditions contribute to the leading causes of death among older adults. Additionally, older adults often experience higher rates of hospitalizations and low-quality care.⁵

- Norfolk is comprised of fewer children under the age of 18 than Virginia Beach and Virginia, which are statistically equal.
- Norfolk has fewer older adults (65+) than Virginia Beach and Virginia. Virginia Beach has fewer older adults than Virginia.



The Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service estimates that the

community’s older population will steadily increase through 2040 to over 76,000 people, while the population growth rate of <19 and 20-64 year olds will decrease below that of the older population.⁶ These data are reflective of the “baby boomer generation” moving into older adulthood nationwide.

Unemployment/Median Income

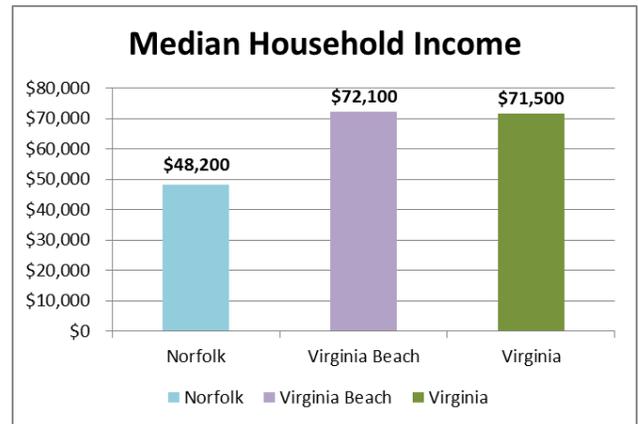
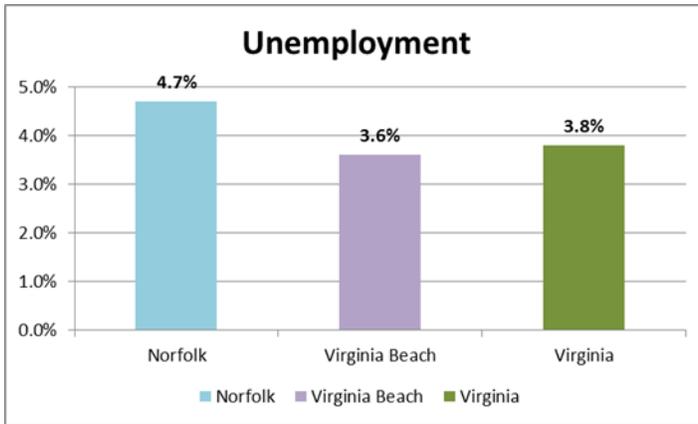
An association exists between unemployment and mortality rates, especially for causes of deaths that are attributable to high stress (cardiovascular diseases, mental and behavioral disorders, suicide, and alcohol and tobacco consumption related illnesses).⁷

⁵ www.healthypeople.gov/topics-objectives/topic/older-adults

⁶ <http://www.coopercenter.org/demographics/virginia-population-projections>

⁷ Backhans and Hemmingsson, 2011, Lundin et al., 2014, Garcy and Vagero, 2012, Browning and Heinesen, 2012, Montgomery et al., 2013, Davalos et al., 2012, Deb et al., 2011 and Strully, 2009.

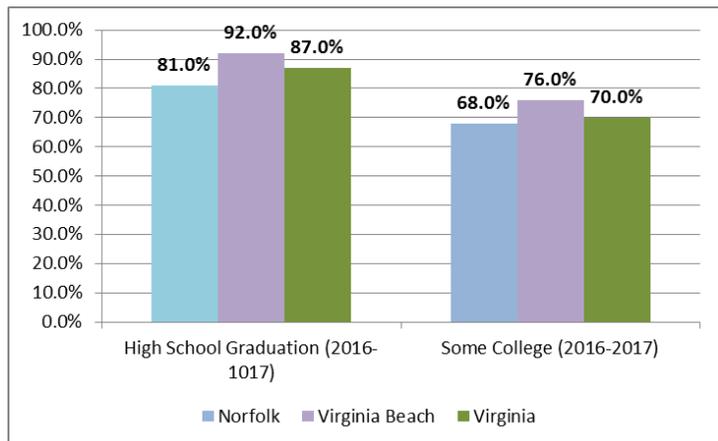
- Unemployment rates in the Norfolk are higher than those in Virginia Beach and Virginia, with Virginia Beach slightly lower than Virginia.
- Norfolk’s median income is significantly lower than Virginia Beach and Virginia, which are almost equal.



High School Graduation

A direct correlation exists between low levels of education and high poverty rates. High poverty rates in turn have an adverse effect on a community’s health outcomes. The Healthy People 2020 goal for Education Level/Graduation Rates aims for at least 97.9% of students attending public schools graduate with a regular diploma four years after starting 9th grade⁸. Graduation rates for Norfolk and Virginia Beach have increased since 2014-2015. At that time, Norfolk and Virginia Beach graduation rates (78.9% and 88.5%, respectively) were lower than the Healthy People 2020 goal (82.4%) and Virginia’s (89.9%) rate.⁹

- High school graduation rates in Norfolk are lower than those in Virginia Beach and Virginia. Virginia Beach rates are higher than Virginia.
- The same is true of those with some college.



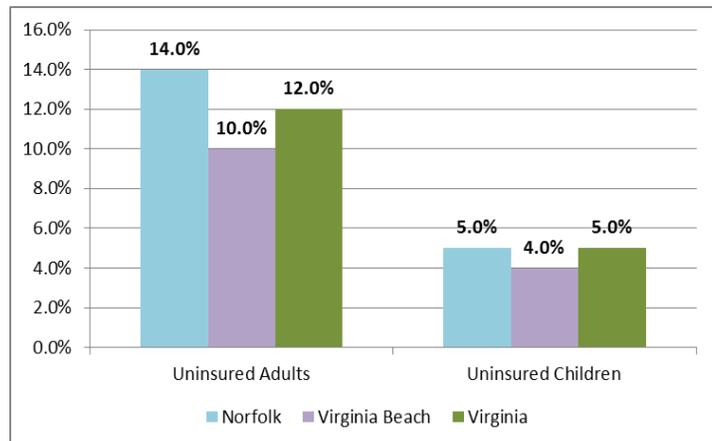
⁸ www.healthypeople.gov, Educational-and-Community-Based-Programs

⁹ www.CountyHealthRankings.org

Uninsured Population

Research shows that high rates of health insurance coverage positively impact a community’s overall health status. Access to health care services improves quality of life, school and work productivity and overall rates.¹⁰ The Healthy People 2020 goal for Health Insurance aims for 100% of the population having some form of health insurance coverage¹¹.

- Norfolk has a higher percentage of uninsured adults than Virginia and the Virginia Beach percentage is lower than Virginia.
- The percentage of uninsured children in Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Virginia are statistically equal.



Healthy Lifestyles

Consumption of unhealthy foods, lack of exercise opportunities and other negative healthy cultures, has an adverse impact on a community. Increased access to exercise opportunities and healthy foods is a critical prevention strategy to alleviate this economic burden.¹² Low levels of physical activity are correlated with several disease conditions such as obesity, Type 2 Diabetes, cancer, stroke, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, and premature mortality. The physical activity goal set by Healthy People 2020 states that no more than 32.6% of the adult population (age 20+) report that they engages in no leisure-time physical activity¹³. The following table provides food and physical activity data for the Mary Immaculate community.¹⁴

- In Norfolk, the Food Environment Index and percentages for Food Insecurity and Access to Exercise are worse than the data reported for Virginia Beach and Virginia. The percentage for Physical Activity is statistically the same as Virginia Beach and Virginia.
- In Virginia Beach, the Food Environment Index is slightly higher (better) than Virginia’s. Percentages for Food Insecurity and Physical Activity are statistically equal. The Access to Exercise percentage in Virginia Beach is also significantly higher (better) compared to Norfolk and Virginia.

¹⁰ www.healthypeople.gov, Access to Health Services

¹¹ www.healthypeople.gov, Foundation Health Measures; General Health Status

¹² www.stateofobesity.org/healthcare-costs-obesity

¹³ www.healthypeople.gov, Physical Activity

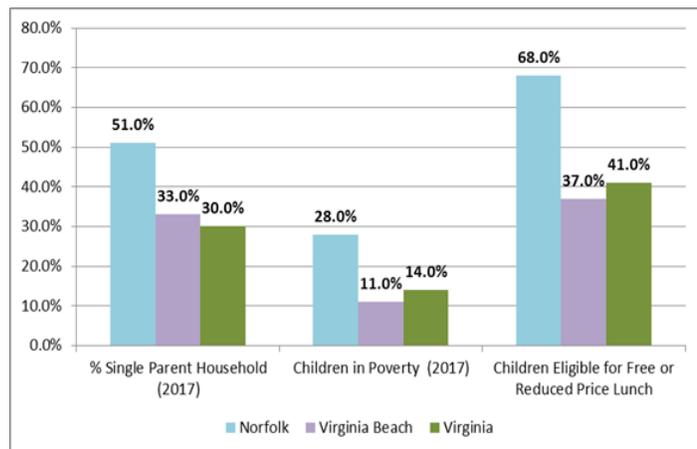
¹⁴ www.CountyHealthRankings.org

Measure and Definition of Measure	Norfolk	Virginia Beach	Virginia
Food Environment Index Factors that contribute to a health food environment, 0 (worst) to 10 (best)	6.5	8.7	8.9
Food Insecurity Percentage of population who lack adequate access to food	19%	10%	11%
Physical Inactivity Percentage of adults aged 20 and over reporting no leisure-time physical activity HP2020 Goal – 32.6%	23%	22%	22%
Access to Exercise Percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity	89%	97%	82%

Social Indicators of Health Related to Children

To understand the health needs and attitudes towards health in a community it is imperative to study the social indicators of health related to children. The table provides risk factor data specific to children (<18 years old) in Norfolk and Virginia Beach.¹⁵

- The percentage of children in single parent households in Norfolk is well above the percentage in Virginia Beach and Virginia.
- The percentage of children living in poverty is significantly lower than Virginia Beach and Virginia.
- The percentage of children eligible for free or reduced price lunch in Norfolk is also significantly higher than the percentage in Virginia Beach and Virginia.
- The percentage of children living in poverty and children eligible for free or reduced price lunch is lower in Virginia Beach than Virginia.



¹⁵ www.CountyHealthRankings.org

Health Conditions and Disease Data Profile

The Health Conditions and Disease Data Profile for DePaul community of Norfolk and Virginia Beach can be found in this section of the CHNA. This data provides a quantitative profile of the community based on a wide array of community health indicators, compiling and analyzing data from multiple sources. This CHNA focuses on health indicators for which data sources were readily available and whenever possible provides comparison to the Commonwealth of Virginia overall and the Health People 2020 goals. Additional health behaviors and social determinants of health have been identified as key contributors to the overall health of a community. Adult Smoking, Adult Obesity and Excessive Drinking are indicators with national goals from the Center of Disease Control’s (CDC) Healthy People 2020 initiative as indicated in the following table.

Overall Mortality Data

Healthy People 2020 objectives define mortality rate goals per 100,000 populations for a number of health problems.¹⁶ A selection of the Healthy People 2020 mortality targets is as follows:

Healthy People 2020 Mortality Targets	
Overall Cancer	161.4 deaths per 100,000 population
Breast (female) Cancer	20.7 deaths per 100,000 females
Lung Cancer	45.5 deaths per 100,000 population
Prostate Cancer	21.8 deaths per 100,000 males
Colon (colorectal) Cancer	14.5 deaths per 100,000 population
Heart Disease	103.4 deaths per 100,000 population
Stroke	34.8 deaths per 100,000 population
Diabetes	66.6 deaths per 100,000 population
Infant	6.0 infant deaths per 1,000 live births
Neonatal Deaths (28 days)	4.1 neonatal deaths per 1,000 live births
Drug Related	11.3 drug-induced deaths per 100,000
Violence	5.5 homicides per 100,000 population
Injuries	36.4 deaths per 100,000 injuries

¹⁶ www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives

In 2013, the DePaul community had a total of 3,645 deaths attributable to the leading 10 causes of mortality in the region as listed in the following tables. The three leading causes of death in Norfolk and Virginia Beach are: 1) Heart Disease, 2) Cancer, and 3) Stroke.

The table on the following page provides the number of deaths attributable to each of the top 10 causes of death for Norfolk and Virginia Beach.¹⁷

Leading 10 Causes of Mortality by Total Number of Deaths (2013)		
	Norfolk	Virginia Beach
Diseases of the Heart	451	586
Cancer	383	728
Cerebrovascular Diseases (Stroke)	103	149
Unintentional Injury	103	142
Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	99	128
Nephritis & Nephrosis (Kidney Disease)	65	69
Septicemia	50	66
Diabetes	49	81
Alzheimer's Disease	42	69
Chronic Liver Disease	31	39

¹⁷ www.vdh.virginia.gov/healthstats/Norfolk13

Key Findings

In this section, we highlight the top ten health concerns raised by health indicators as well as by the Community Health Survey. This analysis is listed in order of priority based on the Community Health Needs Assessment Survey (Survey) to highlight how these concerns or the services addressing these concerns are perceived by the community and key stakeholders.

Behavioral/ Mental Health

Behavioral/Mental health disorders are health conditions characterized by alterations in thinking, mood, and/or behavior that are associated with distress and/or impaired functioning. Behavioral/Mental health disorders contribute to a number of health problems, including disability, pain and death. Behavioral/Mental health and physical health are closely connected. Mental illnesses, such as depression and anxiety, affect people's ability to participate in health-promoting behaviors.

According to the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), an estimated 46.6 million American adults (approximately 1 in 5) were diagnosed with any mental illness (AMI) in 2017. The prevalence of AMI was higher among women than men. The prevalence of AMI was also highest among adults reporting two or more races, followed by White adults.

Additionally, suicide is the 10th leading cause of death (40,000 deaths) in the United States, moving from 11th leading cause (30,000 deaths) as reported in the 2016 CHNA. According to Healthy People 2020, the baseline suicide rate nationwide is 11.3 per 100,000. Healthy People 2020's goal is to reduce this by 10% to a rate of 10.2 per 100,000.¹⁸ The hospitalization rate due to mental health was significantly higher in Norfolk than Virginia Beach and Virginia. Virginia Beach was slightly higher.¹⁹

¹⁸ www.nimh.nih.gov/health

¹⁹ www.ghrconnects.org

Health Issue	Norfolk	Virginia Beach	Virginia	HP2020 Target
Suicide Mortality Rate (per 100,000) 2017	10.9	9.7	11.8	10.2
Hospitalization Rate due to Mental Health (per 10,000) 2014-2106	70.8	58.8	52.4	--

A higher percentage of Norfolk reported poor mental health days compared to Virginia Beach and Virginia. Norfolk also has a higher percentage of those reporting frequent mental distress than Virginia. Virginia Beach had a lower percentage than Virginia.²⁰

Health Issue	Norfolk	Virginia Beach	Virginia	HP2020 Target
Average Number of Poor mental health days (2016)	3.8	3.4	3.4	--
Frequent Mental Distress (2016)	12.3%	10.2%	11.0%	--

Norfolk and Virginia Beach survey respondents prioritized Behavioral/Mental Health in the top ten health concerns. Behavioral/Mental Health Services were rated as the second most important for the Services that Needs Strengthening question by key stakeholders and the community.

Adult Obesity

Obesity is a measure defined as the percentage of adults aged 20 and older who have a body mass index (BMI) equal to or greater than 30. The obesity target set by Healthy People 2020 is that no more than 30.5% of the population is obese.²¹

The table on the next page illustrates that 32% of Norfolk residents are obese, which is a decrease of 3% since 2011. Virginia Beach’s obesity rate is equal to Virginia and lower than HP2020 goals; however, it is an increase of 1% over 2011. Physical inactivity

²⁰ www.ghrconnects.org

²¹ www.healthypeople2020.gov

in Norfolk, Virginia Beach and Virginia is significantly lower than HP2020 goals, although Virginia Beach has a 1% increase over 2011.²²

Health Issue	Norfolk	Virginia Beach	Virginia	HP2020 Target *
Obesity (%) 2015	32.0%	29.0%	29.0%	30.5%
Physical Inactivity (%) 2015	23.0%	22.0%	22.0%	32.6%

Key stakeholder and community survey respondents identified Overweight/Obesity as second in the top ten health concerns. It was not identified in the top ten Services that Need Strengthening.

Alcohol/Substance Abuse

In November 2016, Virginia State Health Commissioner, Dr. Marissa Levine, declared a Public Health Emergency for Virginia as a result of the opioid addiction epidemic in an effort to lower the death rate and prevent deaths from opioid addiction.

Opioid deaths have significantly increased in Norfolk and Virginia Beach since 2013. In 2013, the death rate due to Fentanyl/Heroin in Norfolk was 6.9 per 100,000 and Virginia Beach was 6.7. Narcan administration by emergency medical services was 2.4 per 100,000 in Norfolk. Narcan use was significantly higher in Virginia Beach at 21.6 per 100,000.²³

The table on the next page shows the death rates for drug overdose, Fentanyl/Heroin overdose, and prescription drug overdose death rate for Norfolk and Virginia Beach.²⁴ The drug overdose death rate for Norfolk (24 per 100,000) is significantly higher than the Virginia rate of 16 per 100,000. Virginia Beach is slightly higher at 17 deaths per 100,000. The death rate due to Fentanyl/Heroin is significantly higher than Virginia Beach and Virginia. The death rate for Virginia Beach is slightly lower than that of Virginia. The death rate due to prescription opioid overdose is higher in Norfolk and Virginia Beach than Virginia. Virginia Beach is slightly higher than Norfolk. Narcan administration for emergency medical services has significantly increased in Norfolk (47.3 per 100,000) and Virginia Beach (45.5 per 100,000) since 2013 (2.4 and 21.6 respectively).

²² www.CountyHealthRankings.org

²³ www.ghrconnects.org

²⁴ www.ghrconnects.org

Health Issue	Norfolk	Virginia Beach	Virginia	HP2020 Target
Drug Overdose Deaths (per 100,000) 2015-2017	24.0	17.0	16.0	--
Death Rate due to Fentanyl/Heroin Overdose (per 100,000) 2017	18.8	10.4	11.0	--
Death Rate due to Prescription Opioid Overdose (per 100,000) 2017	6.5	7.5	5.9	--
EMS Narcan Administration Rate (per 100,000) 2017	47.3	45.5	53.9	--

The following table illustrates the percentage for excessive drinking is higher Norfolk (21.1%) and Virginia Beach (22.0%) than Virginia (17.4%), with Virginia Beach slightly higher than Norfolk. While the percentages for adults who binge drink are statistically equivalent for Norfolk and Virginia Beach, they are higher than the HP2020 Target of 24.2%. Deaths due to alcohol-impaired driving are higher in Norfolk and Virginia Beach compared to Virginia.²⁵

Health Issue	Norfolk	Virginia Beach	Virginia	HP2020 Target
Excessive Drinking (2016)	21.1%	22.0%	17.4%	25.4%
Adults who Binge Drink (2015)	18.4%	18.9%	--	24.2%
Alcohol-impaired Driving Deaths (2013-2017)	36.0%	39.0%	31.0%	--

Community and key stakeholder survey responses placed Substance/Alcohol Abuse as the number three health concern. It was also in the top ten Services that Need Strengthening for both respondent groups.

Heart Conditions

Heart Disease is the leading cause of death in the United States and globally. In 2013, nearly 801,000 deaths in the United States resulted in heart disease, stroke and other cardiovascular diseases. One out of every three deaths in the United States in 2013

²⁵ www.ghrconnects.org

could be attributed to these causes.²⁶ Stroke is the second leading cause of death globally, and the fifth leading cause of death in the United States. In 2010 alone, the United States incurred more than \$500 billion in health care expenditures and related expenses as a result of heart disease and stroke. Stroke is also a leading cause of disability in the United States.

Healthy People 2020 mortality goals for Heart Disease and Stroke include the following:

Healthy People 2020 Heart Disease & Stroke Mortality Goals	
Heart Disease	103.4 deaths per 100,000 population
Stroke	34.8 deaths per 100,000 population

The leading modifiable (controllable) risk factors for heart disease and stroke are high blood pressure, high cholesterol, cigarette smoking, diabetes, poor diet, physical inactivity, and overweight/obesity.

The following table displays Stroke and Heart Disease Mortality for Norfolk and Virginia Beach²⁷ Since 2013, Norfolk’s rate of heart disease mortality declined by 37.8. The rate of heart disease mortality in Virginia Beach declined 11.9 since 2013. Norfolk’s heart disease mortality rate is significantly higher than Virginia Beach and Virginia. The rate of heart disease mortality in Virginia Beach is lower than that of Virginia.

Health Issue	Norfolk	Virginia Beach	Virginia	HP2020 Target *
Stroke Mortality Rate (per 100,000) 2017	46.9	36.0	31.8	34.8
Heart Disease Mortality Rate (per 100,000) 2017	178.0	126.6	133.1	--

High blood pressure is the number one risk factor for stroke that can be corrected. High blood pressure can also lead to heart attack, heart failure, and atherosclerosis. One in

²⁶ www.heart.org/idc/groups/ahamah-public

²⁷ www.ghrconnects.org

three adults has high blood pressure in the United States. The prevalence of high blood pressure in Norfolk and Virginia Beach is below that of the United States; however, it is above the Healthy People 2020 goal. One in six adults has high blood cholesterol, one of the major risk factors for heart disease. The prevalence of high cholesterol in Norfolk and Virginia Beach is below that of the United States²⁸

Health Issue	Norfolk	Virginia Beach	United States	HP2020
High Blood Pressure Prevalence (2015)	30.3%	29.5%	31.9%	26.9%
High Cholesterol Prevalence: Adults (2015)	30.9%	33.8%	37.1%	--

Key stakeholders and the community identified Heart Conditions as the fourth top concern. Heart Conditions was not listed in the top ten Services that Need Strengthening by either Survey group.

Diabetes

Diabetes is a leading cause of death in the United States. Diabetes can have a harmful effect on most of the organs in the human body and can cause renal failure, lower-extremity amputation, and blindness among adults. It can also cause stroke and neuropathy.²⁹

Since 2013, Norfolk’s diabetes mortality rate decreased 3.8%; however, it remains higher than that of Virginia Beach and Virginia, which decreased 3.9% and 0.7% respectively in the same period.³⁰

Health Issue	Norfolk	Virginia Beach	Virginia
Diabetes Mortality Rate (per 100,000) 2017	21.0	14.5	17.6

²⁸ www.ghrconnects.org

²⁹ www.ghrconnects.org

³⁰ www.ghrconnects.org

Since 2014, the percentage of adults with diabetes has increased; however, both cities are below the percentage of adults with diabetes in the United States.

The table below shows data around diabetes rates and hospitalization.³¹ The rate of hospital discharges in Norfolk for diabetes without complication is higher than Virginia’s, while Virginia Beach’s rate is lower. The rates for Norfolk and Virginia have increased 2% and 1.4% respectively since 2013.

Health Issue	Norfolk	Virginia Beach	United States
Adults with Diabetes (2016)	9.9%	8.8%	10.8%
Hospitalization Rate due to Diabetes: Adults (per 10,000) 2014-2016	28.1	14.4	17.1

Diabetes was rated as the number five health concern by key stakeholders and community Survey respondents. It was also in the top five as a Services that needs Strengthening (Chronic Disease Services subcategory).

Cancer

Cancer has been identified as the second greatest cause of death nationwide, with Heart Disease being number one. According to data from the National Cancer Institute cancer rates (2011 – 2015)³² in Norfolk fell and remained steady in Virginia Beach. However, cancer remains a leading cause of death in the DePaul Medical Center service area. Cancer mortality rates advanced by Healthy People 2020 include the following:³³

Healthy People 2020 Cancer Mortality Rate Goals	
Overall Cancer	161.4 deaths per 100,000
Breast Cancer	20.7 deaths per 100,000 females
Lung Cancer	45.5 deaths per 100,000
Prostate Cancer	21.8 deaths per 100,000 males
Colon (Colorectal) Cancer	14.5 deaths per 100,000

³¹ www.ghrconnects.org

³² www.statecancerprofiles.cancer.gov/incidencerates

³³ www.healthypeople.gov, Cancer

The following table provides the five-year total mortality/rates by cancer type for Norfolk and Virginia Beach compared to Virginia.³⁴ Since 2000, mortality rates for breast, colon, lung and prostate cancer have been dropping steadily in both Norfolk and Virginia Beach. With the exception of the lung cancer rate in Norfolk, these rates are all within a couple of points of the Healthy People 2020 (HP2020) target. Rates for colon and prostate cancer in Virginia Beach have already been met and dropped below the HP2020.

Cancer Mortality Rates 2011 -2015 (per 100,000)				
	Norfolk	Virginia Beach	Virginia	HP2020
Colon Cancer	14.6	12.8	14.0	14.5
Lung Cancer	50.0	45.0	44.0	45.5
Prostate Cancer	27.9	18.8	20.2	21.2
Breast Cancer	28.5	23.1	21.8	20.7

The following tables provide total mortality/rates per 100,000 by cancer type for Norfolk and Virginia Beach (2011 – 2015) compared to Virginia³⁵.

- **Colon Cancer**

Since 2007, Norfolk Colon Cancer Mortality rates have steadily decreased; however, remain higher than Virginia and the Healthy People 2020 target. Virginia Beach rates slightly increased from 2008-2012. Virginia Beach mortality rates are lower than Virginia and the HP2020 target.

Colon Cancer Mortality (rate per 100,000)			
	2007-2011	2008-2012	2011-2015
Norfolk	17.4	15.0	14.6
Virginia Beach	12.6	12.5	12.8
Virginia	15.4	14.9	14
HP2020	14.5	14.5	14.5

³⁴ www.ghrconnects.org

³⁵ www.ghrconnects.org

- **Lung Cancer**

Since 2007, Lung cancer mortality rates in Norfolk and Virginia Beach have steadily decreased. Lung cancer is the second most commonly diagnosed cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) and a leading cause of cancer death among both men and women in the United States. Cigarette smoking is the strongest risk factor for lung cancer. Other risk factors include exposure to second-hand smoke, radon, and asbestos.³⁶

Lung Cancer Mortality (rate per 100,000)			
	2007-2011	2008-2012	2011-2015
Norfolk	55.9	53.4	50.0
Virginia Beach	47.5	47.1	44.0
Virginia	49.5	48.2	44
HP2020	45.5	45.5	45.5

Prostate Cancer

- Prostate cancer mortality rates in Norfolk decreased between 2007 and 2012; however, the rates increased by 2015. Norfolk rates are above Virginia rates and the Healthy People 2020 target. Virginia Beach rates have steadily decreased and are below HP2020 goals. The strongest risk factors for developing Prostate cancer are age, race/ethnicity, and family history.³⁷ Prostate cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) and the second leading cause of cancer death among men in the United States.

Prostate Cancer Mortality (rate per 100,000)			
	2007-2011	2008-2012	2011-2015
Norfolk	26.2	24.7	27.9
Virginia Beach	21.0	20.7	18.8
Virginia	23.5	22.4	20.2
HP2020	21.2	21.2	21.2

³⁶ www.cancercoalitionofvirginia.org/VirginiaCancerData

³⁷ www.cancercoalitionofvirginia.org

Breast Cancer

- Breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer (excluding non-melanoma skin cancer) and a leading cause of cancer death among women in the United States. Between 2007 and 2012, Breast cancer mortality rates in Norfolk steadily decreased; however, they increased by 2015. Virginia Beach mortality rates remained steady since 2007. Both cities are above Virginia rates and the HP2020 target.

Breast Cancer Mortality (rate per 100,000)			
	2007-2011	2008-2012	2011-2015
Norfolk	24.1	23.8	28.5
Virginia Beach	23.1	23.3	23.1
Virginia	23.4	22.7	21.8
HP2020	20.7	20.7	20.7

Both key stakeholders and the community survey respondents rated Cancer in the top 10 health concerns. They did not include Cancer in the top ten Services that need strengthening.

Violence in the Community

Violent crimes are defined as physical offenses and confrontations between individuals, including homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. High levels of violent crime result in feelings of being unsafe and may deter people from engaging in healthy behaviors such as exercising outdoors.

The table on the following page shows the violent crime rates in Norfolk and Virginia Beach.³⁸ Since the last reporting period (2012-2014), the general violent crime rate in Norfolk and Virginia Beach has increased.

Norfolk’s violent crime rate is significantly higher than Virginia and Virginia. Norfolk homicides are also significantly higher than Virginia; Virginia Beach homicides are slightly lower. Firearm fatalities in Norfolk are also much higher than Virginia Beach and Virginia.

³⁸ www.countyhealthrankings.com

Health Issue	Norfolk	Virginia Beach	Virginia
Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000) 2014-2016	603.0	152.0	207.0
Homicides (2011-2017)	13.0	4.0	5.0
Firearm Fatalities (2011-2017)	19.0	10.0	11.0

Community Survey respondents listed Violence in the Community in the top five health concerns; it was in the top ten concerns for key stakeholders. It was not in the top ten Services that Need Strengthening.

Smoking/Tobacco Use

Tobacco use is the agent most responsible for avoidable illness and death in America. Almost half a million Americans die prematurely due to tobacco use. Exposure to secondhand smoke for non-smokers can cause a wide range of adverse health effects such as cancer, respiratory infections, and asthma. The percentage of adult smokers in Norfolk (20.0%) and Virginia Beach (17.1%) is higher than Virginia (15.0) and the Healthy People 2020 goal of 12.0%. However, the percentages have decreased since 2014 from 22.5% in Norfolk and 19.0% in Virginia Beach.³⁹

With a rate of 38.3 (per 100,000), Norfolk has some of the highest rates of chronic lower respiratory mortality across the Hampton Roads region; however, the rates have decreased by 14.4 (per 100,000) since 2014. The rates in Virginia Beach have been declining since 2010, with a 3.3 (per 100,000) decrease since 2014. Norfolk’s rate is significantly higher than Virginia, while Virginia Beach is slightly lower than Virginia. In addition, the percentage of Norfolk residents and Virginia Beach who reported they had asthma has remained statistically steady since 2014.

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) refers to a group of diseases that cause breathing problems. The primary cause of COPD is tobacco use. The percentages of adults with COPD in Norfolk and Virginia Beach are statistically steady since 2014. Hospital utilization rates due to COPD and community acquired pneumonia in Norfolk are higher than Virginia, while Virginia Beach rates are lower. (See table on following page.)

³⁹ www.ghrconnects.org

	Norfolk	Virginia Beach	Virginia	HP2020
Lung Cancer Mortality Rates (per 100,000) 2011-2015	50.0	44.0	44.0	45.5
Lung & Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rate (per 100,000) 2011-2015	74.7	69.9	58.9	--

- Asthma is a result of inflamed air passages which cause difficulty with breathing. It is one of the most common diseases of children and millions of adults in America. Exposure to cigarette smoke, among other allergens, can cause asthma. The percentage of people with asthma in 2016 in higher than Virginia Beach. While the Norfolk percentage increase slightly (.1%) since 2016, Virginia Beach remained the same. Since 2014, hospitalization rates due to asthma decreased in Norfolk by 10.1% and Virginia Beach 12.1%.⁴⁰
- Lung cancer was addressed in a previous section; however, it is included in this section because tobacco use is the greatest risk factor for lung cancer.

Smoking/Tobacco Use was listed in the Survey top ten health concerns by key stakeholders and the community. It was not included in the top ten Services that Need Strengthening.

Alzheimer’s Disease/Dementia

Dementia is not a specific disease, but is an umbrella term for a group of symptoms describing a decline in mental abilities. Alzheimer’s disease is a brain disease that increases over time and is the most common form of dementia. According to the Alzheimer’s Association, Alzheimer’s is the 6th leading cause of death in the United States and every 65 seconds someone develops the disease.⁴¹ In 2017, 2,549 people died from Alzheimer’s disease in Virginia. In Norfolk, the percentage of those diagnosed with Alzheimer’s disease or dementia is 11.5%. The percentage for Virginia Beach is slightly better at 10.5%.⁴²

Health Concern	Norfolk	Virginia Beach	Virginia
Adults with Current Asthma (2016)	9.6%	8.5%	--
Hospital Utilization Rate due to Adult Asthma (per 10,000)	12.4	6.9	6.6

⁴⁰ www.ghrconnects.org

⁴¹ www.alz.org

⁴² www.ghrconnects.org

Alzheimer's disease was selected in the top ten top concerns by key stakeholders on the survey. A related category of Aging Services was selected by both key stakeholders and the community for Services that Needs Strengthening.

Chronic Pain

Chronic pain is pain that persists for weeks, months and years. There may have been an injury or illness, but the pain continues hurting after the initial condition heals. Some other causes of chronic pain are arthritis, osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, and rheumatoid arthritis, among others.

Arthritis is the number one cause of disability in the United States. More than 50 million adults have diabetes, a disorder of the joints, bones, muscles, and cartilage. Two of the most common types of arthritis are osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis. Osteoarthritis is a degenerative joint disease. With osteoarthritis, a joint's cartilage breaks down and can cause bony overgrowth. Rheumatoid arthritis is an autoimmune disease that usually affects the small joints in the hands and feet. It can also affect other organs in the body.⁴³ Since 2014, the percentage of adults with arthritis has decrease in Norfolk by 1.3%. it has increased in Virginia Beach by 1.5% in the same time period.

Since 2017, the percentage of older adults diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis or osteoarthritis has decreased in both Norfolk and Virginia Beach by 3.8% amd 3.4% respectively. Although the percentages are decreasing in both cities, they are still higher than Virginia.

Other Key Findings

This section provides an overview of other key findings and perceptions of health within the DePaul Medical Center community, which includes the cities of Norfolk and Virginia Beach. It combines and compares data from the Community Health Needs Assessment with an analysis of secondary data.

In addition to the top ten health concerns, the Survey asked participants to select the top five most important options from a list of approximately 25 choices. The questions asked about health concerns for children and teens (ages 0-17), healthcare services that need strengthening, access to healthcare barriers, and community assets that need strengthening in their community.

⁴³ www.ghrconnects.org

Services that Need Strengthening - Adults

The top ten Services that Need Strengthening based on key stakeholder and community participants are listed below. It is interesting to note that eight of the top ten services were selected on both surveys. Access to Care and Primary Care Services were included in the key stakeholder top ten Services that Need Strengthening.

Dental/Oral Health and Public Health Services were among the top ten for community participants.

Behavioral/Mental Health	Chronic Disease Services
Health Insurance Coverage	Dental/Oral Health Services
Access to Care	Care Coordination & Transitions of Care
Aging Services	Health Promotion & Prevention Services
Alcohol/Substance Abuse Services	Public Health Services

Services that Need Strengthening – Children and Teens (ages 0-17)

As with the top ten Services that Need Strengthening – Adults, Behavioral/Mental Health Services is listed as the most important service by both key stakeholder and community participants. In addition, eight of the top ten Services that Need Strengthening for children were selected on both Survey participants. Self Management Services and Social Services were included in the key stakeholder top ten selections. Primary Care, Public Health Services and Social Services were in the top ten for community participants. Community Survey participants rated Child Abuse Treatment Services and Alcohol/Substance Abuse Disorders equally. Key Stakeholders rated Dental/Oral health Services and Self-Management Services equally. Much of the quantitative data around children and teens is limited due to confidentiality; therefore, much of the information in this section and the next are primarily qualitative based on comments included on the Surveys and the Community Dialogues.

The list of the top eleven Services that Needs Strengthening – Children and Teens is below.

Behavioral/Mental Health	Self-Management Services
Health Insurance Coverage	Public Health Services
Parent Education & Prevention Programs	Dental/Oral Health Services
Child Abuse Prevention & Treatment	Care Coordination & Transitions of Care
Foster Care	Primary Care
Alcohol/Substance Abuse Disorders	

Health Concerns for Children and Teens (ages 0-17)

When asked about health concerns related to children and teens, eight of the top ten health concerns were included on both the key stakeholder and community Survey responses. Key Stakeholders included Dental/Oral Care and Sexually Transmitted

Infections in their top ten health concerns for children. The community included Smoking/Tobacco Use and Teen Pregnancy in the top ten.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Behavioral/Mental Health | Violence in the Community |
| Overweight/Obesity | Hunger |
| Bullying | Smoking/Tobacco Use |
| Alcohol/Substance Abuse | Sexually Transmitted Infections |
| Violence in the Home – Child Abuse | Teen Pregnancy |

Behavioral/Mental Health

Emotions as children reach their teen years may be difficult to understand and manage. Teens may experience depression or volatile emotions leading to problems at home and school, eating disorders, drug abuse, among others. The percentage of teen who feel sad or hopeless is the same in Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Virginia at 25%. The hospitalization rate due to pediatric mental health has increased in Norfolk and Virginia Beach since 2012. Norfolk has experienced an increase of 26.6 hospitalizations and Virginia Beach has seen an increase of 20.3 hospitalizations. Both cities are significantly higher than Virginia with 29.9 hospitalizations.⁴⁴

Health Issue	Norfolk	Virginia Beach	Virginia
Teens who Felt Sad or Hopeless (2013)	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%
Hospitalization Rate due to Pediatric Mental Health (per 10,000) 2014-2016	55.9	47.0	29.9

Overweight/Obesity

Obesity in children and adults often leads to adult obesity. Health issues faced by obese or overweight youth often lead to more severe health problems when they become adults. There are many factors that contribute to childhood obesity such as lack of access to healthy foods, inactivity, medication, and their physical/social environment. In 2013, the latest measurement period, 33% of Norfolk’s children and teens were overweight or obese, which is higher than Virginia Beach (28%) and Virginia (28%).⁴⁵

⁴⁴ www.ghrconnects.org

⁴⁵ www.ghrconnects.org

Bullying

Bullying can be physical or emotional. It can affect a child for life through lower self-esteem, depression, and suicide. The latest data around bullying is from 2013. The percentage of teens who reported being bullied in Norfolk (19%) is lower than Virginia Beach (20%) and Virginia (20%).

Alcohol/Substance Abuse

Research shows that teens who begin drinking alcohol at a young age tend to develop an alcohol dependency as they become adults more frequently than those who do not drink before age 21. In 2013, the most recent measurement year, Norfolk had the lowest percentage (26%) of teens who reported using alcohol. Twenty-nine percent (29%) of Virginia Beach teens reported using alcohol, which is 1% lower than Virginia.

Violence in the Home – Child Abuse

Child Abuse takes many forms – neglect, physical, sexual, and emotional – and can have long-term effects damaging self esteem, the ability to form healthy relationships, and to function in a healthy manner. Norfolk saw a steady decrease in child abuse rates from 2011 to 2014 from 7.6 per 1,000 children to 5.5. Since 2014, the rate in Norfolk has significantly increased to 11. The rate in Virginia Beach has steadily decreased from 4.1 per 1,000 children to 2.8.

Hunger

Hunger can affect people from all walks of life and many Americans are one job loss or medical crisis from experiencing food insecurity. In the United States, one in six children may not know where their next meal will come from or when.⁴⁶ Food Insecurity results from a limited or uncertain availability of healthy foods. Scarce food resources can lead to health problems and arrested development. Children with food insecurity are at a greater risk of developing chronic diseases such as obesity, asthma, and anemia. Other risks may include hyperactivity, anxiety, and bullying.

- The percentage of children with food insecurity in Norfolk is higher than Virginia Beach and Virginia. Norfolk’s percentage has slightly decreased (0.9%) since 2013, while Virginia Beach’s percentage has decreased 3.5%. The percentage in Virginia Beach is lower than Virginia. SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition

	Norfolk	Virginia Beach	Virginia
Child Food Insecurity Rate (2016)	18.5%	12.7%	13.3%
Children who are SNAP Participants (2017)	45.4%	46.5%	44.8%

⁴⁶ www.feedingamerica.org

Assistance Program) is a federal program that assists low-income families with purchasing healthy food. The percentage of children who are SNAP participants in Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Virginia are close to being equivalent with Virginia Beach being slightly higher than Norfolk and Virginia. The 2017 rates for both cities have steadily increased since 2013.⁴⁷

Smoking/Tobacco Use

Teens who start smoking are more likely to develop a long-term addiction to tobacco than those who do not smoke. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, it is estimated that 5 million people under the age of 18 will die from smoking-related diseases, which have been reviewed in a previous section. As of 2013, the most recent data available, 18% of Norfolk teens reported using tobacco products. This is lower than the percentages for Virginia Beach (20%) and Virginia (20%).

Sexually Transmitted Infections

Since 2013, diagnoses for Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) continue to increase. As seen in the table, the rate of STIs in Norfolk is significantly higher than Virginia Beach and Virginia.⁴⁸

Health Issue	Norfolk	Virginia Beach	Virginia
Chlamydia Incidence (per 100,000) 2016	1316.2	604.5	471.6
Gonorrhea Incidence Rate (per 100,000) 2016	425.7	162.3	131.8
HIV Diagnoses Rate (per 100,000) 2017	31.8	13.3	--
HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rate (per 100,000) 2016	876.2	280.3	189.3

Teen Pregnancy

Since 2011, the teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 females ages 15 – 17 significantly decreased in Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Virginia. Norfolk remains higher than Virginia Beach and Virginia.⁴⁹

⁴⁷ www.ghrconnects.org

⁴⁸ www.ghrconnects.org

⁴⁹ www.countyhealthrankings.org

Access to Health Services

Survey participants were asked to select the top five barriers to accessing health services from a list eleven options. The number one barrier identified by key stakeholders and the community was Costs. The list of barriers to in order of priority is below.

Costs	Location of Health Services
Health Insurance	No/Limited Home Support Network
Transportation	Lack of Medical Providers
Time Off from Work	Discrimination
Understanding the Use of Health Svcs	No/Limited Phone Access
Childcare	

Community Assets that Need Strengthening

There are many things that impact health outside of the direct provision of healthcare. Survey participants were ask to select the top five community assets they felt need to be strengthened in their community. The list of the top ten selected by key stakeholders and community participants in order of priority is below.

Transportation	Homeless Services
Healthy Food Access	Senior Services
Safe, Affordable Housing	Employment Opportunity
Affordable Childcare	Safe Play & Recreation Spaces
Social Services	Neighborhood Safety

Identifying Needs

This report has highlighted health issues and services that are being effectively addressed by the DePaul community, as well as health issues that may need additional focus in the future.

Both the Survey and secondary data analysis identify important areas to consider prioritizing in the community health improvement planning process. The community and environmental factors highlighted by the community as concerns are important issues that should be considered when planning initiatives or programs to address any of the key health issues.

Community Dialogues

A total of 11 focus group meetings called Community Dialogues were held in the Hampton Roads region in which 283 individuals participated. The purpose of the meetings was to elicit feedback from community members about publically available health data describing health conditions in the service area and to review the online survey results to further explore the findings. The list of Community Dialogues and attendance is in Appendix II.

Six Community Dialogues were held in Norfolk and Virginia Beach in which 108 individuals participated. The meetings began with community members participating in a matrix exercise in which they selected the three most important of the top ten health concerns identified in the Survey. Following matrix exercise, a presentation explaining the CHNA process was shown. For sessions with larger numbers in attendance, participants were then divided into groups to discuss the top concerns identified in the matrix exercise. Smaller sessions were discussed as a single group. Breakout session facilitators lead the discussions with the following questions: Why are these issues? What is causing the issues? What can be done to address the issues? Comments were written down by a staff member or volunteer.

Prioritization Process

Method for Prioritization

DePaul Medical Center's senior leadership team met to review primary and secondary data gathered through the CHNA process (community meetings, community and key stakeholder surveys, and meetings with regional health systems and health departments). The team evaluated each of the top ten health concerns and services that need strengthening identified, the hospitals strategic goals, services currently provided, available hospital resources, and the current CHNA Implementation Plan's progress. After narrowing the top ten health concerns to the top five identified by both the community and key stakeholders, the team then determined the areas in which they could have the greatest impact.

Based on the above information and processes, DePaul will focus the CHNA Implementation Plan on Substance Abuse, Heart Conditions, and Chronic Health in Aging Adults. The implementation plan around Substance Abuse includes clinical initiatives and community education around opioid abuse. DePaul will address Heart Conditions and Chronic Health in Aging Adults through partnering with medical providers and community groups to increase awareness. In addition, monthly

educational programming on each of the top ten health concerns identified in the CHNA process will be provided through Bon Secours SeniorHealth.

While the CHNA Implementation Plan will focus on Substance Abuse, Heart Conditions, and Chronic Health in Aging Adults, DePaul will also support mental health efforts through support groups, community education, and referral to local community service boards. Active participation in coalitions addressing homelessness will continue and medical service for the uninsured population will continue through the Bon Secours Care-A-Van and Life Coach programs. Active participation in coalitions addressing behavioral/ mental health, especially in the area of opioid abuse and chronic conditions, will continue. DePaul will also address obesity and diabetes through community education. School partnerships will continue to provide nutritional and physical health education.

Although DePaul Medical Center recognizes the importance of all of the top ten health concerns identified by the community and key stakeholders, resources are limited within the organization to prioritize all of the needs. There are other providers and organizations addressing these needs with specialized programs and services. DePaul is prepared to collaborate/assist with these efforts beyond the current set of services we provide.

Progress on 2016 – 2019 CHNA Identified Priorities

After reviewing the results of the DePaul Medical Center 2016 – 2019 Community Health Needs Assessment and assessing the hospital's resources to address the needs identified, senior leadership selected Mental Health, Obesity and Homelessness. In addition, Cancer was added based on secondary data indicating the high incidence of Cancer then the area. Human Trafficking is one of the Bon Secours advocacy resolutions and the high incidence of both labor and sex trafficking in the Norfolk/Virginia Beach area.

Mental Health

- Over the past three years, over 1,500 emergency room patients received telepsych services in the emergency room. The wait time for those emergency room patients accessing behavioral/mental health specialists decreased almost from 110 minutes to less than 60 minutes.
- Life Coaches in the emergency room referred 334 patients to mental health services or the Norfolk Community Services Board. Life Coaches also referred 45 patients in

FY19 for psychiatric bed placement, 4 patients for crisis stabilization. Care-A-Van staff referred 84 patients to the Norfolk Community Services Board.

- Forty-nine (49) people participated in Family Focus programming designed to provide parent education on raising healthy families.

Obesity

- The Passport to Health (PTH) initiative launched in FY17 in the East Ocean View community of Norfolk with 71 participants (40 families). The six-month program provides families with education around healthy food and exercise in a relaxed, friendly environment. Screenings are done at the beginning of the program. By the end of the first session, ten members completed two 5K marathons. Since the first PTH session, 44 people attended the sessions, 15 participated in the PTH 5K Walk/Run. The total class reduction in BMI is 31.92, nine participants showed a decrease in blood pressure, eight participants showed a decrease in cholesterol (one decreased from 230 to 100), 5 participants showed a decrease in glucose and A1C levels.
- Nutritional counseling was provided to stroke survivors and their families by the InMotion team.
- Twenty-three (23) employer and community health events were held with 677 in attendance.
- Enrollees in the DePaul Medical Weight Loss program saw an average BMI reduction of 5.01.
- The Heart Health Academy, a three-hour educational program geared to middle-school children, is taught by Dr. Lancey, a Bon Secours cardiologist. The session has been attended by 1,303 students, with an average pre- and post-knowledge test score increase of 17.7%.

Homelessness

- Care-A-Van staff saw 1,934 homeless people at Union Mission and several churches in Norfolk. Lab services in the amount of \$155,439 were provided to Care-A-Van patients.
- Life Coaches saw 5,894 uninsured or underinsured emergency room patients. They referred 2,017 patients to primary care physicians and 290 to specialists for follow-up. Seventy (70) patients were referred for dental care. Housing resources were provided to 277 patients.
- Partnership with the Southeastern Virginia Homeless Coalition, a regional effort to connect the homeless population in Hampton Roads with resources.

- Collaboration with Hampton Roads Housing Consortium to investigate and develop plans to address issues affecting the homeless population, including continuum of care and housing opportunities for homeless veterans. Serve as a Board member.
- Partnerships with Commonwealth Catholic Charities Regional Advisory Committee to advocate for housing support throughout the region.
- Community Health and Care-A-Van participation in annual Norfolk Homeless Connect Project providing approximately 500 homeless people in Norfolk each year with health screenings, haircuts, clothing, a healthy meal, and resource information.

Cancer

- Nurse Navigators at DePaul Medical Center assisted 2,298 patients diagnosed with breast, lung, and colorectal cancer from diagnosis to end of treatment.
- Care-A-Van staff screened 287 patients with 23 referred for colonoscopy. FIT screenings were provided by the Care-A-Van for 81 patients, with 41 patients returning for results, 4 patients had positive results, and 4 colonoscopies were performed. Colorectal cancer screenings were increased by 7%.
- Free SPOTme® skin cancer screenings were done in partnership with Eastern Virginia Medical School with 106 participants screened. Nearly two-thirds of the participants were identified as needing follow-up, 41 were referred to dermatologists, and 24 biopsies were recommended.
- Sixty-eight (68) patients received skin cancer screenings at a second site, with 51 needing no follow-up, 9 were recommended to see a dermatologist for close monitoring, and 8 were recommended for biopsies.

Human Trafficking

- Annual mandatory electronic educational component developed for all Bon Secours employees.
- Specialized training for frontline staff in recognizing and treating potential human trafficking victims.
- Human Trafficking educational presentation provided to multi-cultural audience in East Ocean View (7 cultures represented) in partnership with Norfolk Public Schools and Norfolk Parks & Recreation.
- Advocacy at Virginia General Assembly in support of legislation to require posting of Human Trafficking information at all hospitals emergency rooms and other community locations. Legislation passed in 2018, posters installed in emergency room bathrooms and admission area, as well as on the Care-A-Vans.

- Partnership with Virginia Beach Justice Initiative to provide medical care and safe housing for human trafficking victims. Rescued trafficking victims in Hampton Roads are taken to Bon Secours Maryview Health Center for treatment.
- Active participation in the Hampton Roads Coalition Against Human Trafficking (HRCAT) meetings and summits.

Services and Resources Available to Meet Identified Needs

Although DePaul Medical Center recognizes the importance of all the needs identified by the community, resources are limited within the organization to prioritize all of these needs. There are other providers and organizations addressing these needs with specialized programs and services, many of whom serve on the regional Community Health Needs Assessment Coalition. DePaul Medical Center is prepared to collaborate or assist with these efforts beyond the current set of services we provide.

The list below provides names of some resources in the area that can help meet the identified needs of the community:

ACCESS	Lake Taylor Hospital
Catholic Charities of Eastern Virginia	Norfolk Department of Public Health
Chesapeake Free Clinic (Dental)	Old Dominion University
Chesapeake Regional Medical Center	Operation Blessing (Dental)
Children’s Hospital of The King’s Daughters	Response – Sexual Abuse Support Services
Eastern Virginia Medical School	Senior Services of Southeastern Virginia
Foodbank of Southeastern Virginia	Sentara Healthcare
Geriatrics Life Care	The Barry Robinson Center
Hampton Roads Community Health Center(s)	United Way of South Hampton Roads
Hampton Roads Community Foundation	Veterans Affairs Medical Center
Jewish Family Services	Virginia Supportive Housing

For a list of additional resources available to meet identified needs of the community, please review the Virginia Department of Health’s Community Services Resource Guide at <https://www.vdh.virginia.gov/Resources>.

The Bon Secours DePaul Medical Center 2020 – 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment was approved by the Bon Secours Hampton Roads Board of Directors on July 23, 2019.

For further information or to obtain a hard copy of this Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA), please contact:

Bon Secours Hampton Roads Community Health at (757) 217-0330 or

<http://bshr.com/about-us-community-health-needs-assessment.html>

APPENDIX

APPENDIX I

Community Health Needs Assessment Survey – Key Stakeholders

100 Black Men of VA Peninsula	Albemarle Health	Atlantic Orthopaedic Specialists
16th & Arctic Community Assoc	Aldersgate United Methodist Church	Atlantic Shores Christian Schools
AARP	All Nations Church	Auxiliary Board/Sentara
Abbitt Realty	Allied Health Services, Hertford County Public Schools	Auxiliary Board/SPAH
Access Partnership		Auxiliary/Sentara
Access Partnership	Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc, Delta Beta Lambda Chapter	Avalon: A Center for Women and Childern
Accomack County City Council	Altmeyer Funeral Home	Back Bay/Pungo Civic League
Accomack County Board of Supervisors	Alzheimer's Association (Southeastern VA Chap.)	Bacon Street Youth and Family Services
Accomack County DSS	American Cancer Society	Bariatric Surgery
Accomack County Public Schools Board	American Diabetes Association	Barry Robinson Center
Accomack County Public Schools	American Red Cross	Bay Aging
Accomack County Sheriff's Office	Anesthesia Specialists	Bay Rivers Telehealth Alliance
Accomack DSS	Angels of Mercy Medical Clinic	Bayside Health & Rehab Ctr
Accomack Northampton Planning District	Aragona Village Civic League	Bayside High School
Adult Day Center	Arrowhead Elementary School	Bayside Library
Adult Protective Services	Art Ray, Inc.	Bayside Middle School
Advanced Aeromedical	Asian Business Association of Hampton Roads	Bayview Elementary School
Advanced Technology Institute	Atlantic Shores Baptist Church	Bayview Infectious Disease Consultants
		Bayview Physician Services

BB&T	Bon Secours Hampton Rds	Cardiology Associates
Beach Health Clinic	Bon Secours Mary Immaculate Hospital	Carrington Place (Nursing Home)
Beech Grove United Methodist Church	Bon Secours Maryview Foundation Health Center	Carrollton Baptist Church
Berea Congregational Christian Church, UCC	Bon Secours Maryview Medical Center	Carter Machinery
Bernardine Franciscan Sisters	Boo Williams Sportsplex	Catholic Charities of Eastern VA
Bernardine Franciscan Sisters Foundation	Boone Branch Health Clinic	CDR - Child Development Res
Bethany United Methodist Church	Boys & Girls Club of the VA Peninsula	Celebrate Healthcare
Bethel Assembly of God Church	Brain Injury Association of VA	Center for Child and Family Services
Bethlehem Christian Church	Broad Creek Civic League	Central Virginia Health Services
Beyond Boobs	Broadwater Academy	Chambrel of Williamsburg/Brookdale Senior Living
Big Brother Big Sister of the Greater Virginia Peninsula	Brock Institute for Community & Global Health	Champions for Children (PCAHR)
Birdsong Peanuts	Bruton Episcopal Church	Charles City County Council
Bon Secours DePaul Medical Center	Buckroe Baptist Church	Charles City County Sheriff's Office
Bon Secours DePaul Health Foundation Board of Directors	Busch Gardens	Charles City Dept of Social Services
Bon Secours Mary Immaculate Foundation Board of Directors	Butler Paper	Checkered Flag (Car Dealership)
Bon Secours Maryview Health Foundation Board of Directors	Buy Fresh, Buy Local	Chesapeake Care
Bon Secours Hampton Roads Board of Directors	C&F Bank	Chesapeake City Schools
	C. W. Brinkley, Inc.	Chesapeake Community Health Center-PICH
	Calvary Community Church	Chesapeake Community
	Calvary Revival Church of Chesapeake	
	Camden County schools	
	Camp Foundation Board	

Services Board	and Child Health)	Consultants in Pain Management
Chesapeake Fire Department	Citizens National Bank	Cooperative Extension
Chesapeake Health Dept	Citizens Unity Commission	Cornerstone Worship Center
Chesapeake Integrated Behavioral Healthcare	Coalition on Infant and Child Health	Cox Communications
Chesapeake Police Department	Coliseum Central Board	Crater District Health
Chesapeake Public Schools Parent Resource Center	College of William & Mary	Creative Images, LLC
Chesapeake Regional Medical Center	Colon & Rectal Surgery	Creeds Elementary School
Chicahominy Health District	Colonial Beach Schools	Crisis Pregnancy Center
Child Care Aware	Colonial Beach Schools Board	Cross Realty
Child Development Resources	Colonial Behavioral Health	Currituck County DSS
Children's Hospital of the King's Daughters	Colonial Williamsburg Foundation	Cypress Chapel Christian Church
Childrens Specialty Group PLLC	Comfort Keepers	Dale Carnegie
Chinese Community Association of Hampton Roads	Commonwealth Assisted Living	Dare County Health Department
CHIP of SHR	Communities in School of Hampton	Daughters Connection of Hampton Roads Inc.
CHKD Care Connection for Children	Community Free Clinic of Newport News	Delegate Chris Jones
Chowan Perquimans Smart Start	Community Leaders, Consultant	Delegate Rick Morris
Church of St. Gregory	Community Presbyterian Church	Department of Aging & Rehabilitative Services - Hampton, Newport News
Church of the Messiah	Community Services Board - Hampton / NN	Department of Aging & Rehabilitative Services - Onley
CIBH (CSB)	Compassionate Care	Department of Aging & Rehabilitative Services - Warsaw
CINCH (Consortium for Infant	Congressman Robert C Scott	Department of Veterans Affairs

Digestive & Liver Disease Specialists	Otolaryngology/Head & Neck	EFMP The Planning Council
Dixon Hughes Goodman	Eastern Virginia Medical School Dept of Pediatrics	Elite Women's Care
Dominion Physical Therapy	Eastern Virginia Medical School Dept of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences	Embassy Suites Hampton Roads
Downtown Hampton Child Development Center	Eastern Virginia Medical School Dept of Radiation Oncology	Emergency Physicians of Tidewater
Drucker & Falk	Eastern Virginia Medical School Dept of Surgery	Emmanuel Baptist Church - NN
Duke Olds	Eastern Virginia Medical School Primary Care Internal Medicine	Emmanuel Episcopal Church
Ear Nose & Throat Ltd	Eastern Virginia Medical School Brock Institute Advisory Council	Emmanuel Grace Baptist Church
Early Childhood Commission - Suffolk	Eastern Virginia Medical School Diversity & Inclusion	Emmanuel Lutheran Church
East End Baptist Church	Eastern Virginia Medical School Graduate Program in Public Health	Envoy
East Ocean View Civic League	Eastern Virginia Medical School, Head and Neck Surgery	EPT
Eastern Shore Comm College	Eastern Virginia Medical School	Essex Churches Together
Eastern Shore Community Services Board	Ebenezer Baptist Church	Essex County Council
Eastern Shore of Virginia 9-1-1 Commission	Ebenezer United Methodist Church	Essex County Board of Supervisors
Eastern Shore of Virginia Chamber of Commerce	ECK Supply Co.	Essex County Economic Development
Eastern Shore Rural Health Clinic	ECPI University	Essex County Emergency Services
Eastern State Hospital		Essex County Ministerial Association
Eastern Virginia Medical School		Essex County Schools
Eastern Virginia Medical School Dept of Dermatology		Essex County Schools Board
Eastern Virginia Medical School Dept of		Essex County Sheriff's Office
		Essex County Social Services
		EVB

Every Woman's Life	First Presbyterian Church of Hampton	Gates County Medical Center
Evolve Therapeutic Counseling	First United Church of Christ	Gates County Council
F.R.E.E. Foundation for Rehab	First United Methodist Church of Hampton	Gates County Schools
Faith Baptist Church	Fleet & Family Support Center-Virginia Beach	GE Appliances
Faith Deliverance Christian Center	Fleet and Family Support Center Naval Medical center	General Electric/Consumer & Industrial Division
Family Medicine	Food Bank of VA	Geriatrics Life Care
Family Medicine - Hampton Family Practice	Food Bank of Virginia Peninsula	Gethsemane Baptist Church Newport News
Family Support Network of Northeastern NC	Former Sentara Strategic Planner	Gethsemane Community Fellowship Church
Ferguson Corp	Fort Monroe Authority	Ghent Area Ministry
FERIDES/The Peanut Patch	RRMC	Ghent Family Medicine
First Baptist Church	Fox Hill Central United Methodist Church	Gillette Law Group LC
First Baptist Church - Franklin	Fox Hill Road Baptist Church	Glennan Center for Geriatrics
First Baptist Church - Mahan	Franklin Fire Dept	Gloucester County Council
First Baptist Church - Main Street	Franklin Police Dept	Gloucester County Board of Supervisors
First Baptist Church - Williamsburg	Franklin/Southampton Charities	Gloucester County Community Education
First Baptist Church -NN	Franklin-Southampton Chamber of Commerce	Gloucester County EMS
First Baptist Church of Norfolk	Freedom Life Church	Gloucester County Schools
First Baptist Church South Hill	Fresenius Medical Care	Gloucester County Schools Board
First Church of Newport News (Baptist)	Friends of Obici	Gloucester County Schools, Riverside Walter Reed Hospital
First Friends Church	Friends of Obici / Western Tidewater Free Clinic	Gloucester County Sheriff's Office
		Gloucester Social Services

Gloucester Health Department	Hammes	Hampton Roads Gastroenterology
Gloucester House	Hampton Baptist Church	Hampton Roads Magazine
Gloucester Social Services	Hampton Christian Church	Hampton Roads Sports Commission
Gloucester Chamber of Comm	Hampton City Council	Hampton University
Gloucester-Mathews Free Clinic	Hampton City Schools	Hampton University Proton Institute Center
Goochee Enterprises LLC	Hampton City Schools Board	Hampton Veterans Medical Center
Goodman and Son	Hampton Clean City Comm	Hampton YMCA
Grace Bible Church, VA	Hampton Ecumenical Lodgings and Provisions, Inc.	Hampton/Newport News CSB
Grace Episcopal Church	Hampton FAPT	Harbor's Edge
Great Bridge Presbyterian Church	Hampton First United Methodist	Healthy Families Partnership
Green Run Homeowners Association	Hampton City Foster Grandparent Program	Healthy Families Virginia Beach
Greenwood Civic League	Hampton City Health District	Healthy People Healthy Suffolk
Grove Church - Portsmouth	Hampton Healthy Families	HER Shelter
Grove Church - Visions in Progress Youth Ministry	Hampton Neighborhood Commission	Hidenwood Presbyterian - NN
Grove Outreach Christian Center	Hampton City Police Division	Hilton Baptist Church
Grove Vision of Truth Ministries	Hampton City Public Library	Hilton Presbyterian Church
GTL	Hampton City Public Works	Historic Triangle Comm Svc Ctr
H.E.L.P. Free Clinic	Hampton City Redevelopment and Housing	Historic Triangle Senior Center
H.O.P.E Foundation	Hampton Roads Baptist Church	Historic Virginia Land Conservancy
Habitat for Humanity	Hampton Roads Community Foundation	Holy Spirit Church
Haborpointe Community Church	Hampton Roads Community Health Center	Homeless Outreach

Hook Law Center	Isle of Wight Cty Emerg Svcs	K.C. Robinson Consulting
Hope Haven Adult Home	Isle of Wight County Schools	Kaufman & Canoles
Hope House Foundation	Isle of Wight County Schools Board	Kempsville Center for Behavioral Health
Hospice Community Care	ITT Tech	Kids First NE North Carolina
Hospice House & Support Care of Williamsburg	Ivy Memorial Baptist Church	Kindred Transitional Care & Rehab
Housing Partnerships	J. Dwight Bradshaw, D.D.S.	King and Queen County Council
Hubbard Peanuts	James City County Council	King and Queen County Emergency Services
Immaculate Conception Catholic Church	James City County Board of Supervisors	King and Queen County Health Department
Indian Lakes Foundation	James City County Fire Department	King and Queen County Schools Board
Infectious Disease Associates	James City County Foster Care Department	King and Queen County Sheriff's Office
Ingleside Civic League	James City County Health Department	King and Queen County Social Services
Insight Enterprises	James City County Housing & Community Development	King William County Board of Supervisors
Interiors by Decorating Den	James City County Sheriff's Department	King William County Community Services Board
Internal Medicine	JCC Division of Social Services	King William County Fire Department
International Black Women's Congress	JenCare Senior Medical Center	King William County Schools
Internists at Western Branch	Jewish Community Center	King William Cty Schools Board
IOW Citizens Associaton	Jewish Family Services Counseling	Lackey Free Clinic
IOW-Carrsville Area	Jones CPA Group, PC	Lacrosse Memorial Presbyterian Church
Isle of Wight - Smithfield Chamber of Commerce	Jordan-Young Institute	
Isle Of Wight Academy	Judeo Christian Outreach Center	
Isle of Wight County Council		
Isle of Wight County Board of Supervisors		

LAFB Bundles for Babies	Loving Steps	Cancer
Lake Taylor Hospital	Luter YMCA	Mid Atlantic Maritime Academy
Lakeview - Internal Medicine	Lutheran Family Services of Virginia, Inc.	Middle Penninsula Community Services Board
Lakeview Medical Center	MacDonald & Ingram	Middlesex County Board of Supervisors
Lancaster By the Bay Chamber of Commerce	Main St. United Methodist Church	Middlesex County Emergency Services
Lancaster County Council	March of Dimes	Middlesex County Schools
Lancaster County Board of Supervisors	Marine Hydraulics International	Middlesex County Schools Board
Lancaster County Emergency Services	Mariners Museum	Middlesex County Sheriff's Office
Lancaster County Schools	Mathews County Council	Middlesex Social Services
Lancaster County Schools Board	Mathews County Board of Supervisors	Millfield Baptist Church
Lancaster County Sheriff's Office	Mathews County Chamber of Commerce	Minus 9 to 5
Lancaster County Social Services	Mathews County Schools	Mount Suffolk Church
Lancaster Farms	Mathews County Schools School Board	Mt. Carmel Missionary Baptist Church
Landmark Media Enterprises	Mathews County Sheriff's Office	NAMI
Landstown High School	Mathews County Social Services	Nansemond River Baptist Church
Langley Christian Church	Max Media of Hampton Roads	Nat. Alliance on Mental Illness -Mid Tidewater Chapter
Langly NASA	Mediation Center	National Coalition of 100 Black Women, Inc.
LifeNet	Medical Center Radiologists Inc	National Counseling Group
LINK of Hampton Roads, Inc	Medical Facilities of America	National Counseling Group - Exmore
Lions Medical Eye Bank and Research Center of Eastern Virginia	Medical Transport	
Literacy For Life	Men's Health - Prostate	

National Counseling Group - Newport News	New Kent County Social Services	Norfolk Comm Svcs Board
National Counseling Group Southeast Virginia	New Kent Community Services Board	Norfolk Department of Human Services
National VA Associate Director of Chaplaincy/Nat'l Baptist	New Life Christian Center	Norfolk Department of Public Health
Nat'l VA Chaplaincy in Hampton/Alliance Baptist	New Life Providence Church	Norfolk Fire Department
Naval Medical Center Portsmouth	New Life Providence Church - Norfolk	Norfolk Health Department
Neighborhood Council of Williamsburg	Newport News Fire Department	Norfolk Internal Medicine
Neighborhood Youth Soccer League	Newport News City Council	Norfolk Plastic Surgery PC
Nelson Ballard Cemetery	Newport News Department of Human Services	Norfolk Police Department
Nephrology Associates of Tidewater	Newport News Department of Planning	Norfolk Public Schools
Network Peninsula	Newport News Juvenile Services	Norfolk Public Schools Student Support Services
Neurosurgical Associates	Newport News Police Department	Norfolk Redevelopment & Housing Authority
New Covenant Church	Newport News Public Schools School Board	Norfolk State University
New Horizons Family Counseling Center	Newport News Redevelopment and Housing Authority	Norfolk State University - Virginia Beach Higher Education Center
New Kent County Board of Supervisors	Newport News Public Schools	Norfolk WIC
New Kent County Fire Department	Newport News Social Service	Northampton County Board of Supervisors
New Kent County Public Schools	Newtown Elementary	Northampton County Chamber of Commerce
New Kent County Public Schools Board	Norfolk City Council	Northampton County Dept of Parks & Recreation
New Kent Cty Sheriff's Office	Norfolk Community Enrichment	Northampton County Dept of Social Services
		Northampton County Public Schools

Northampton County Sheriff's Office	ODU Board of Directors	Pembroke Mall
Northern Neck Free Health Clinic	Old Point National Bank	Pembroke Meadows & Shores Civic League
Northrop Grumman Corporation	Old Towne Medical Center	Pender & Coward
Northumberland County Board of Supervisors	Olde Towne Free Clinic	Peninsula Agency on Aging
Northumberland County Chamber of Commerce	Olde Towne Medical Center	Peninsula Christian Free Clinic
Northumberland County Emergency Services	Open Door Church	Peninsula Community Chapel
Northumberland County Schools	Optima	Peninsula Community Foundation
Northumberland County Schools Board	Oyster Point Family Practice	Peninsula Emergency Physicians
Northumberland County Sheriff's Office	Palmer Elder Law	Peninsula EMS Council
Northumberland County Social Services	Pan-Hellenic Council of Peninsula	Peninsula Health District
Oasis	Parent Resource Dev & Educ	Peninsula Metropolitan YMCA
Oasis Social Ministry	Park Place Health Clinic	Peninsula SPCA
Obici Healthcare Foundation Board	Pathology Sciences Medical Group	Peninsula Town Center
Ocean Marine LLC	Patient & Family Advisory Council	Peninsula Worklink
Ocean Park Civic League	Patient Advisory Board/ SPAH	People in Need Ministry
Odyssey Hospice	Patient First	Perdue Foods
Old Dominion University	Patient First (Newtown Rd)	Phillipine Cultural Center of VA
Old Dominion University - Virginia Beach Higher Education Center	Patriots Colony	Pilato & Counts Interior Design
	Patten, Worman, Hatten & Diamonstein	Planters/Kraft Foods Co.
	Paul D Camp Community College	Point O'View Civic League
	Pediatric & Adolescent Dentistry	Poplar Lawn Baptist Church
	Peepstreet Movement	Poquoson City Council

Poquoson City Police Department	College Glenn's Campus	Riverside Home Health
Poquoson City Public Schools	Rebound Chiropractic	Riverside Life Long Health and Aging Related Services - Hampton
Poquoson City Public Schools Board	Red Cross - Virginia Coastal	Riverside Life Long Health and Aging Related Services - Hampton
Portsmouth Behavioral Health	Red Cross - Virginia Rappahannock	Riverside Life Long Health and Aging Related Services - Mathews
Portsmouth City Schools	Regent University	Riverside Life Long Health and Aging Related Services - Saluda
Portsmouth Department of Health	Respite Care Center of Williamsburg United Methodist Church	Riverside Life Long Health and Aging Related Services - Sanders
Portsmouth General Hospital Foundation	Richmond County Council	Riverside Life Long Health and Aging Related Services - Smithfield
Portsmouth Police Department	Richmond County Board of Supervisors	Riverside Life Long Health and Aging Related Services - Smithfield
Portsmouth YMCA	Richmond County Chamber of Commerce	Riverside Life Long Health and Aging Related Services - the Orchard
Positive Family connections	Richmond County Emergency Services	Riverside Life Long Health and Aging Related Services - Warwick Forest
Pretlow & Pretlow	Richmond County Schools	Riverside Life Long Health and Aging Related Services - West Point
Pride in Parenting	Richmond County Public Schools Board	Riverside Life Long Health and Aging Related Services, Thomas Nelson Comm College
Prince of Peace Catholic Church	Richmond Cty Sheriff's Office	Riverside Regional Med Ctr
Project CARE	Richmond County Social Services	
Project Link - DHS VB	RIDES	
Project Search	Riverside Cancer Services	
Pungo Realty	Riverside Center for Excellence	
Queen Street Baptist - Hampton	Riverside Doctors Hospital Williamsburg	
R.G. Electric	Riverside Foundation	
R.L. Howell & Assoc.	Riverside Health System Board of Directors	
Rappahannock Community		

Riverside Rehabilitation Hospital	(SBIRT)	Seton Youth Shelters
Riverside Shore Memorial Hospital	Second Act Communities	Shiloh Baptist Church
Riverside Shore Memorial Hospital	Second Chances Youth Services	Shoemaker Vision Center
Riverside Shore Memorial Hospital	Senior Services Coalition	Sisters Network Inc.
Riverside Shore Memorial Hospital Board of Directors	Senior Services of Southeastern Virginia	Sisters of Bon Secours
Riverside Tappahannock Hospital	Sentara BelleHarbour Family Prac	SK Development
Riverside Walter Reed Hospital	Sentara Center for Health and Fitness	Smart Beginnings
Riverside Walter Reed Hospital Board of Directors	Sentara Family Medicine	Smart Beginnings VA Peninsula
Roche Diagnostics Corp.	Sentara Health Foundation - Hampton Roads	Smithfield City Council
Rodef Sholom Temple in Hampton	Sentara Leigh Hospital Patient Family Advisory Council	Smithfield Foods
Rotary Club of Hampton Roads	Sentara Medical Group	Sentara Norfolk General Hospital Cancer Program PFAC
Rountree Construction	Sentara Norfolk General Hospital	Sonoco Products
Royal Wealth Management	Sentara Norfolk General Hospital PFAC	South University
Sales Systems Ltd	Sentara Obici Auxiliary	Southampton County Council
Salvation Army	Sentara Obici Community Health Outreach	Southampton County DSS-Family Services
Samaritan House Virginia	Sentara Obici PFAC	Southeastern Virginia Health System
Sandy Bottom Nature Park	Sentara Obici Pharmacy	Southside Baptist Church
Sasser Construction	Sentara Optima	Spring Arbor of Williamsburg-Residential Assisted Living
Saunders & Ojeda	Sentara Princess Anne Hospital	Spring Branch Community Center
Scarborough Square Civic League	Sentara Virginia Beach PFAC	SRHA
Screening Brief Intervention & Referral To Treatment		St Bede's Catholic Church Williamsburg

St Gregory the Great Church	Sussex Public Schools	Planned Parenthood
St John the Apostle Church	SWRMC Auxiliary Board	Thomas Nelson Community College
St. Gregory the Great School	SWRMC Local Community Board	Three Rivers Health District
St. John Episcopal Church	SYSCO	Tidewater Community College
St. Mary's Catholic Church	Tabernacle Church of Norfolk	Tidewater Community College - Portsmouth
St. Nicholas Catholic Church	Tappahannock Seventh Day Adventist Church	Tidewater Diagnostic Imaging
St. Paul School of Nursing	Temple Beth El	Tidewater Physicians for Women
State Farm Insurance	The Arc of Greater Williamsburg	Tidewater Physicians Multispecialty Group
Striving for Spiritual Excellence	The Bridge Network	TOA
Suffolk Christian Church	The Center for Excellence in Aging and Geriatric Health	Town of Cape Charles Council
Suffolk Department of Social Services	The Children's Center	Town of Cape Charles Police Department
Suffolk Fire Department	The City of Norfolk Public Works	Town of Chincoteague
Suffolk Iron Works, Inc.	The College of William & Mary	Town of Chincoteague Police Department
Suffolk Parks & Rec Recreation	The Farley Center at Williamsburg Place	Town of Exmore Council
Suffolk Planning Commission	The Glaucoma & Laser Center	Town of Onancock Town Council
Suffolk Police Department	The Group for Women	Town of Onley Council
Suffolk Public Library	The Planning Council	Town of Smithfield Council
Suffolk Public Schools	The Riverfront	Town of Smithfield Fire Department
Suffolk Social Services	The Samaritan Group Inc.	Town of Tappahannock Council
SunTrust Bank	The Up Center	Town of Tappahannock
Surgical Services	The Village @ Woods Edge	
Surry Area Free Clinic		
Surry County Office on Youth		
Susan G. Komen, Tidewater		

Police Department	Valverde & Rowell PC	Virginia Cooperative Extension
Town of Urbanna Council	VersAbility Resources	Virginia Department of Health
Town of Warsaw Council	Vetshouse	Virginia Eye Consultants
Town of Warsaw Police Department	Vintage Tavern	Virginia Home Medical
Town of West Point Council	Virginia Medical Specialists	Virginia League of Planned Parenthood
Town of West Point Police Department	Virginia Beach Amphitheater	Virginia Modeling, Analysis and Simulation Center
Town of West Point Volunteer Fire & Rescue	Virginia Beach City Council	Virginia Office of the Attorney General/Hampton Roads Opioid Working Group
Town of Windsor Council	Virginia Beach Community Services Board	Virginia Oncology Associates
Towne Bank	Virginia Beach Department of Public Health	Virginia Oncology Associates PC
Towne Bank-Norfolk	Virginia Beach Dept of Health	Virginia Oral Health Coalition
Transitions	Virginia Beach EMS/Fire Dept	Virginia Orthopaedic & Spine Specialists
Trinity United Methodist Church	Virginia Beach Health Services Advisory Board	Virginia Peninsula Chamber of Commerce
Unilever - Lipton	Virginia Beach Health Services Advisory Board	Virginia Peninsula Food Bank
Union Mission	Virginia Beach Healthy Families	Virginia Port Authority
United Jewish Community Center	Virginia Beach Human Services	Virginia Premier Health Plan
United Way of South Hampton Roads	Virginia Beach Parks & Recreation	Virginia Supportive Housing
United Way of the Greater Williamsburg Area	Virginia Beach Police Dept	Virginia Wesleyan University
United Way of the Virginia Peninsula	Virginia Beach Public Schools	Virginian Pilot
United Way Peninsula	Virginia Beach United Methodist Church	Volvo Medical Associates
Urban League of Hampton Roads	Virginia Beach United Methodist Church	VPCC
Urology of Virginia	Virginia Cooperative Extension	WM Jordan

Wave Church - Norfolk	Williamsburg - James City County Schools Board	WJCC Comm Action Agency
West End Baptist Church	Williamsburg Area Faith in Action	WJCC Public Schools
West Point Chamber of Commerce	Williamsburg Meals on Wheels	Women & Family Shelter (Union Mission)
Western Branch Family Medicine & OB/GYN	Williamsburg Area Transit Authority (WATA)	Woodlawn Memorial
Western Tidewater Community Services Board	Williamsburg Chamber of Commerce	WTCSB
Western Tidewater Free Clinic	Williamsburg City City Council	YH Thomas Community Center
Western Tidewater Health Dept.	Williamsburg City Fire Department	YMCA
Westminster Reformed Presbyterian Church	Williamsburg City Police Department	YMCA Board of Directors
Westmoreland County Emergency Management	Williamsburg City Social Services	York Co Division of Juvenile Services
Westmoreland County Schools	Williamsburg Community Chapel	York Co Housing and Neighborhood Revitalization
Westmoreland County Schools Board	Williamsburg Community Health Foundation	York County Board of Supervisors
Westmoreland County Sheriff's Department	Williamsburg Cooperative Extension	York County Chamber of Commerce
Westmoreland Cty Social Svcs	Williamsburg Emergency Physicians	York County Community Services
Westmoreland Medical Center	Williamsburg Human Services	York County Department of Fire & Life Safety
Williamsburg Health Foundation	Williamsburg Landing	York County Realtor
Williams Mullen	Williamsburg United Methodist	York County School Board
Williamsburg - James City County Schools	Wilroy Baptist Church	York County Social Services
		York Senior Center
		YWCA
		Z Andrew Counseling Services
		Zion Baptist Church

APPENDIX II

Bon Secours Hampton Roads CHNA Community Dialogues

Organization	Date/Time	Attendance
Mary Immaculate Hospital SeniorHealth Newport News, VA	Tuesday, January 8, 2019	87
DePaul Medical Center SeniorHealth Norfolk, VA	Friday, January 18, 2019	34
Maryview Medical Center SeniorHealth Portsmouth, VA	Tuesday, January 22, 2019	64
Healthy Portsmouth (Key Stakeholders) Portsmouth, VA	February 21, 2019	8
Community Conversations - No Wrong Door Norfolk, VA	Monday, February 25, 2019	24
Family Focus English as a Second Language Newport News, VA	Wednesday, February 27, 2019	12
Sentara Princess Anne Patient/Family Advisory Group Virginia Beach, VA	Thursday, February 28, 2019	20
Federation of Civic Leagues Norfolk, VA	Thursday, March 14, 2019	11
Green Run Civic League Virginia Beach, VA	Saturday, March 23, 2019	8
Virginia Resource Center Norfolk/Virginia Beach, VA	Wednesday, March 27, 2019	11
Peninsula Department of Health (Key Stakeholders) Newport News, VA	Monday, April 1, 2019	4

APPENDIX III

Bon Secours DePaul Medical Center CHNA Community Health Survey Verbatim Comments

Community Health Concerns for Adults (18 years of age and older)

- Free and accessible long term birth control.
- No more free health insurance nor care for those under age 60.
- Young adults do not realize the danger they are in with careless choices and they fail to protect themselves.
- I am very much concerned with the impact of health disparities experienced in my community and these issues are prevalent in minority communities.
- Aging
- Heart conditions are also a concern.
- Lack of health literacy and lack of adherence to home medications is a huge problem.
- Impact on community and will have a greater impact in the years to come if not addressed now.
- 23508 is severely polluted by the coal piers and ensuing coal dust that floats across Lambert's Point and Larchmont.
- I note heart conditions as that is sort of the nail in the coffin as far as functionality. But this is the result of obesity, diabetes, poverty, poor medical follow-up, smoking, substance abuse. All of these issues seem to occur singly, or more often in a combination, that results in me seeing people who are unhealthy, disabled, and unable to function in society.
- balanced diet, availability of healthy, fresh foods across income levels and geographic areas
- How did Womens health and health care disparities not make this list
- Getting help in homes of individuals who need them they don't qualify for Medicaid. People only with Medicare having troubling getting physicians to see them due to only having Medicare.
- Mental health is a growing populations. Yet there's limited organizations that can screen. Barriers such as appointments, transportations comes into play.
- Lack of understanding of community resources that are already available to patients and are under utilized
- Age 55+ community. Concerned about all areas affecting senior citizens
- Cost of healthcare including prescription medications

- am blessed with good health at this time. But, I am very aware of the cancer (breast) rate in this area; very aware of obesity and heart disease are so connected. I am aware of the substance abuse as well. Additionally, because of the work situation so many find themselves, stress and anxiety are huge which leads to all of the following conditions. Americans in general are in poor health and do not take good care of themselves. Virginia Beach has a very active population and appears to be a very athletic minded population. But, I believe that is very small considering the population size. We could be so much healthier.
- Social isolation, safety

Issues that may affect the ability for Adults to Access to Healthcare

- Make too much money for assistance & not enough to afford health insurance
- Lack of health insurance is the main problem
- Lack of choices in some healthcare providers
- Insurance reimbursement is the main problem I see in offering services related to weight loss and disease management. People can't afford to pay out of pocket.
- Childcare is a huge issue for many women as well as good prenatal care.
- Cut all medicaid. Increase Medicare. Medicare is an earned benefit for seniors. Medicaid is welfare for lazy losers.
- Low income, cannot afford doctors
- Lack of qualified MDs & specialists plus ludicrous wait times & charges, incompetent billing/enterprise systems, EHRs with significant erroneous information, etc. Norfolk & VB only offer welfare medicine courtesy of bottom of the barrel (remainder of comment edited by BSHR)
- Poor people do not identify with medical professionals and do not do preventive care and yearly physicals.
- Health insurance is so expensive that individuals (especially with mental health issues) just don't get the help they need.
- Populations impacted by health disparities experience such as a consequence of impaired social determinants of health. These areas touch upon those.
- Those of us that have health insurance with large deductibles or co-pays are less likely to seek care when needed because of the cost.
- For the elderly, they often "don't want to bother anyone" so care is delayed.
- I do not believe there is a stand-alone provider in 23508. for poorer residents, it is difficult to get to a physician.
- Few providers of services are available in evenings or weekends making it difficult for working parents to take time off.

- These are all important. Understanding use of health services is easily a tie for the others I chose., as is child care.....
- there is no support network for families and if there is then where are they.
- knowledge of services available and sometimes language barriers
- I am concerned about the cost of health care in general. I can not retire because I can not afford the cost of my current health insurance. Working for the state -the only perk is good health insurance coverage. ON the outside the cost is awful. I am for all to have good coverage, but I not for the abuse of our system so that people can be covered without working for it.

Community Health Services for Adults that Need to be Strengthened

- I have not had to use these services so I am putting down what is important to me.
- More education on lifestyle to get off medications for chronic disease.
- New laws affect women's access to care for prenatal.
- Often, there is little to no follow up from doctors or post-referral
- Access to quality care is non existent.
- Educating poor folks about self care and where they can go for medical care without being shamed.
- Wish there was more of an emphasis put on the prevention of injury and illness and overall wellness.
- Need 24 hour pharmacies.
- Patients with chronic diseases need RN/RT navigators for in-depth education and help with adherence to treatment for diseases like COPD, DM, CHF, asthma.
- Transportation is a major issue for the aging population.
- Women's health
- Health promotion and prevention is inherent in all of these categories.
- Services addressing sexually transmitted infections and teenage pregnancy.
- clients are unaware of services available and not educated on the insurance availability and DSS is swamped. grants for organizational who can assist clients and give resources out there
- This question is misleading. I do not feel 5 services need to be strengthened. I do not know many people nor use any of the services listed. To my knowledge, access, availability and quality of these services are adequate. I checked the boxes that are of interest to me.

Community Health Concerns/Issues for Children and Teens (Age 0-17)

- Learning Disabilities and school related issues are a problem
- Working with families on communication between teens and parents.
- Not teaching about sex and reproduction affects teen pregnancy issues.
- I feel that teens and new mothers need to have a program in the maternity ward on how to help your child be ready for school. Some training at anytime to explain that talking to your child about colors as you dress them. Read to them in your arms everyday. They love to hear yur voice and they learn to enjoy books. Use the library for books. Point out flowers, colors and crumbled leaves on a walk. Blow dandelions. Explain what your reading. Readiness and parent participation in education is important.
- There are already more than adequate resources in the community. What is needed are responsible parents! (Remainder of comment edited out by BSHR)
- Vaccination refusal Over medication - with ADD/depression/ psych meds Antibiotic stewardship
- Education, sex education, preventing teen pregnancy.
- No access to primary care without a long wait and well check first. I'm an urgent care doc and we see this all the time on boths sides of the hrbt
- Many things affect children and teens with most connected to parenting skills.
- Barriers for organization having to compete vs. complimenting each organizations. leaving the community without other resources out there.
- Health promotion should be for children as well.

Community Health Services for Children and Teens that Need to be Strengthened

- learning disabilities and appropriate school services- such as IEP:'s, Section 504, and poor job that schools do dealing with behavioral issues. When they do not do a good job, the child, the family and the community as a whole suffers.
- Weight management
- People feel stuck and do not know how to do differently. They fall into generational patterns.
- Violence prevention and gun safety education Palliative care services
- cardiac care.
- violence prevention/gun control obesity management developmental disorder support
- Cannot emphasize more strongly the lack of adequate mental health resources for children, especially those with public insurance or no insurance.
- Services can be strengthened but if parents aren't required to access services, it is of no help. Social Services is difficult to access, as is behavioral/mental health

services. There is sufficient access to dental/oral health BUT parents must take minors for services.

- Prevention - effective prevention strategies will work if put in place correctly and with integrity. Abuse and violence prevention is the key in reducing incidents of domestic violence and abuse.
- Home visiting programs
- Community safety services
- Majority of what I see, parents support due to lack of support in home.
- Kinship care/relatives raising children supports need to be dramatically improved. Including educating families and social workers in the direct community (ie caseworkers don't even know basic elements/programs available).
- Improving immunization rates for children in the community.

At Risk/Vulnerable Populations who Need Services or Support

- The cost of insurance/the care for those on fixed/lower incomes
- We need to have more education about sex trade.
- Virginia Beach looks like a progressive community and a good place to live, but has many needs below the surface.
- I would add to the "transitioning out of incarceration" to those currently incarcerated. When I see a patient who is going for trial, he states he may or may not be back for follow-up. They almost never received the medications they need while in jail, and often return to clinic after their sentence having received next to no care in the inefficacious jail clinic.
- Add seniors and un or underinsured
- According to data, more people are insured but our organization receives more requests for help now because although they may have coverage, they cannot afford deductibles or monthly copays. Underinsured populations with low incomes or don't understand their benefits call daily for assistance.
- All of the above also have trouble accessing care for their kids - so all these fundamentally also impact access for children as a vulnerable population.
- Immigrants or community members who are not fluent in English are a population who need services targeted towards them.
- really hard to choose just five. it's a vicious circle and some are not even being address or one has more resources and funding then the other *Caregivers (Examples: caring for a spouse with dementia or a child with autism) *Individuals with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities *Low Income Individuals *Unemployed Individuals *Victims of Human Trafficking, Sexual Violence or Domestic Violence *Veterans and Their Families ALL POINTS BACK TO

MENTAL HEALTH. WE GIVE A PRESENTATION FOR BEATING THE HOLIDAY BLUES, GRIEVING, EDUCATING STAFFS (IN SCHOOLS), FAMILIES HOW TO IDENTIFY SUICIDE IDEATIONS. AGAIN A BARRIER TO GET IN THE SYSTEM.

Community Assets and Services that Need Strengthening

- There are not enough curb cuts at all in the entire area.
- Virginia Beach needs public transportation.
- Exterminate medicaid. Plus up Medicare. Medicaid is welfare. Medicare is an earned benefit!
- Hours for healthy food need to be for those that work.
- Linkages in Systems of Care
- When a young family pays for child care, it cancels out a large portion of their income. Rent in a safe neighborhood is out of reach for many. Access to Healthy foods won't work if parents/individuals won't use them. Would like to see SNAP work more like WIC where only healthy foods can be purchased (currently, items like candy, soda, chips and other non-nutritional foods can be obtained with SNAP).
- Community Task Forces that decide on prevention strategies for their communities...
- Safe places to play and walkable/bikeable communities also rank high up there.
- Public Safety is an asset, if we have the community proactive in helping. Education- after school program and have a alternative for detentions and suspensions
- health safety net

Other Comments

- Require all public spaces to have baby changing tables in Men's restrooms or have family bathrooms
- Eradicate/exterminate all welfare programs- and ban all illegal aliens from accessing tax payer funded health insurance & health care resources!
- This area could benefit from a wide-scale health literacy program.
- there is a need for more community clinics with health coaching. I know a family on Medicaid but cannot use a urgent care, they don't take Medicaid, so has to use the Emergency Room all the time. Evening hour clinics, Home visit services.

APPENDIX IV

**Bon Secours DePaul Medical Center
CHNA Key Stakeholder Survey**

Welcome to the Community Health Needs Assessment Survey

Thank you in advance for responding to this brief survey as part of the Community Health Needs Assessment being conducted jointly by Bon Secours Hampton Roads, Children's Hospital of The King's Daughters, Riverside Health System, Sentara Healthcare and the Virginia Department of Health.

Your role in the community gives you a unique perspective on the health of our community and the services available. We appreciate you taking a few minutes to answer (only 11 questions), sharing your valuable insight with us.

The results of the survey will help us identify community health priorities, as well as highlight possible opportunities to effect change.

Understanding Your Perspective - Your Community

1. Please tell us which Virginia cities and / or counties you view as the community you serve. (Check all that apply even if your perspective only includes one part of a city or county.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accomack County | <input type="checkbox"/> Newport News (City of) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Charles City County | <input type="checkbox"/> Norfolk (City of) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chesapeake (City of) | <input type="checkbox"/> Northampton County |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Essex County | <input type="checkbox"/> Northumberland County |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Franklin (City of) | <input type="checkbox"/> Poquoson (City of) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Gloucester County | <input type="checkbox"/> Portsmouth (City of) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hampton (City of) | <input type="checkbox"/> Richmond County |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Isle of Wight County | <input type="checkbox"/> Southampton County |
| <input type="checkbox"/> James City County | <input type="checkbox"/> Suffolk (City of) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> King and Queen County | <input type="checkbox"/> Surry County |
| <input type="checkbox"/> King William County | <input type="checkbox"/> Sussex County |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lancaster County | <input type="checkbox"/> Virginia Beach (City of) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mathews County | <input type="checkbox"/> Westmoreland County |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Middlesex County | <input type="checkbox"/> Williamsburg (City of) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> New Kent County | <input type="checkbox"/> York County |

Understanding Your Perspective - Your Role in The Community

2. Please select from the list below the type of employer or organization you most identify with as you complete this survey.

(Please choose one)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Business Representative | <input type="checkbox"/> Healthcare- Public Health / Health Department / Free Clinic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community Nonprofit Organization (Food Bank, United Way, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Healthcare - Health Insurance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education (Pre K - High School, including School Administrators and School Nurses) | <input type="checkbox"/> Healthcare - Provider (Physician, Nurse or other Healthcare Professional) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education (After High School) | <input type="checkbox"/> Healthcare - Hospital Affiliation (Board Member, Auxiliary Volunteer, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Faith-based Organization | <input type="checkbox"/> Law Enforcement / Fire Department / Emergency Medical Services (EMS) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Institution | <input type="checkbox"/> Local Government or Civic Organization |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Foundation | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify below) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Healthcare - Behavioral and Mental Health | |

Other (Please specify)

3. If you are answering this on behalf of a community organization, please tell us which one, as well as your name and position.

We are asking for your contact information only to assure completeness of your survey response. Your name and email will not be used in any publication or public presentation of the survey results without your permission.

Organization

My Role / Name

My Email

Community Health Concerns and Health Services Gaps

Adult Health Concerns (ages 18+)

We want to better understand the key health issues that you feel affect the community in which you serve or work. The next two questions are about health concerns and health services gaps for adults in the community. We will also ask you similar questions about children and teens in your community in a later section.

4. Below is an alphabetical list of community health issues that affect ADULTS (ages 18+). Based on your experience, please check the FIVE most important health concerns for ADULTS in your community.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accidents / Injuries (Unintentional) | <input type="checkbox"/> Hunger |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol/ Substance Use (Prescription or Illegal Drugs including Opioids) | <input type="checkbox"/> Infectious Diseases (Hepatitis, TB, MRSA, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alzheimer's Disease / Dementia | <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual / Developmental Disabilities / Autism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Behavioral / Mental Health (Suicide, ADHD, Anxiety, Depression, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Neurological Conditions (Stroke, Seizures, Multiple Sclerosis, Traumatic Brain Injury, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bullying (Cyber, Workplace, etc) | <input type="checkbox"/> Overweight / Obesity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cancer | <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Disabilities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic Pain | <input type="checkbox"/> Prenatal and Pregnancy Care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dental / Oral Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Respiratory Diseases (Asthma, COPD, Emphysema) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexually Transmitted Infections (HPV, HIV/AIDS, Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Herpes, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drowning / Water Safety | <input type="checkbox"/> Smoking / Tobacco Use (Cigarettes, Chewing Tobacco, Vaping or E-Cigarettes) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Health (Water Quality, Pollution, Mosquito Control, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Violence – Sexual and / or Domestic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heart Conditions (Heart Disease, Congestive Heart Failure / CHF, Heart Attacks / AMI, High Blood Pressure / Hypertension) | <input type="checkbox"/> Violence in the Community (Gun injuries, Gangs, Human Trafficking, etc.) |

Other Health Problems: Please share other health concerns if they are not listed above. Also, please use this space to provide any additional information on your above selections.

Community Health Concerns and Health Services Gaps: Adults (ages 18+)

5. Below is an alphabetical list of health services often available in communities. Based on your experience, please check the FIVE services that you feel need to be strengthened in order to improve access, availability and quality of health and healthcare for ADULTS (ages 18+) in your community.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aging Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Promotion and Prevention Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol / Substance Abuse Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Home Health Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Behavioral / Mental Health Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Hospice and Palliative Care Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bereavement Support Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Services (Inpatient, outpatient, emergency care) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cancer Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Long Term Services / Nursing Homes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Care Coordination and Transitions of Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmacy Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic Disease Services (Diabetes, High Blood Pressure/
Hypertension) | <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Rehabilitation Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic Pain Management Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Primary Care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dental / Oral Health Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Health Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Violence / Sexual Assault Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-Management Services (Nutrition, Exercise, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family Planning and Maternal Health Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Social Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Insurance Coverage | <input type="checkbox"/> Telehealth / Telemedicine |

Other Community Health Services: Please share other needed community health services if they are not listed above. Also, please use this space to provide any additional information on your above selections.

Community Health Concerns and Health Services Gaps

Children's and Teens' Health Concerns (ages 0-17)

We want to better understand the key health issues that you feel affect the community in which you serve or work. The next two questions are about health concerns and health services gaps for CHILDREN AND TEENS in the community.

6. Below is an alphabetical list of community health issues that affect CHILDREN AND TEENS (ages 0 - 17). Based on your experience, please check the FIVE most important health concerns for CHILDREN AND TEENS in your community.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accidents / Injuries (Unintentional) | <input type="checkbox"/> Hunger |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol/ Substance Use (Prescription or Illegal Drugs including Opioids) | <input type="checkbox"/> Infectious Diseases (Hepatitis, TB, MRSA, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Behavioral / Mental Health (Suicide, ADD, Anxiety, Depression) | <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual / Developmental Disabilities / Autism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bullying (Cyber, Workplace, etc) | <input type="checkbox"/> Neurological Conditions (Epilepsy, Seizures, Tourette Syndrome-TICS, Sleep Disorders) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cancer | <input type="checkbox"/> Overweight / Obesity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic Pain | <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Disabilities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dental / Oral Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Respiratory Diseases (Asthma and Cystic Fibrosis) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexually Transmitted Infections (HPV, HIV/AIDS, Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Herpes, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drowning / Water Safety | <input type="checkbox"/> Smoking / Tobacco Use (Cigarettes, Chewing Tobacco, Vaping or E-Cigarettes) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eating Disorders | <input type="checkbox"/> Teen Pregnancy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Health (Water Quality, Pollution, Mosquito Control, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Violence In the Home – Child Abuse (Sexual, Physical, Emotional or Neglect) or Exposure to Domestic Violence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heart Conditions (Congenital Heart Defects, Fainting and Rhythm Abnormalities) | <input type="checkbox"/> Violence in the Community (Gun injuries, Gangs, Human Trafficking, etc.) |

Other Health Problems: Please share other health concerns if they are not listed above. Also, please use this space to provide any additional information on your above selections.

Community Health Services and Gaps: Children and Teens (ages 0-17)

7. Below is an alphabetical list of health services often available in communities. Based on your experience, please check the FIVE services that you feel NEED TO BE STRENGTHENED in order to improve access, availability and quality of health and healthcare for CHILDREN AND TEENS (ages 0-17) in your community.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol / Substance Use Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Insurance Coverage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Behavioral / Mental Health Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Home Health Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bereavement Support Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Parent Education and Prevention Programming |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cancer Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmacy Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Care Coordination and Transitions of Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Rehabilitation Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Primary Care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic Disease Services (Diabetes, High Blood Pressure/ Hypertension) | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Health Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic Pain Management Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Self-Management Services (Nutrition, Exercise, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dental / Oral Health Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Social Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Foster Care (Supporting children in the system and their host families) | <input type="checkbox"/> Telehealth / Telemedicine |

Other Community Health Services: Please share other needed community health services if they are not listed above. Also, please use this space to provide any additional information on your above selections.

Access to Healthcare

8. Below is an alphabetical list of issues that may affect the ability for individuals to access care. Based on your experience, please check the FIVE most important issues in accessing healthcare in your community.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Childcare | <input type="checkbox"/> No / Limited Home Support Network |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Costs | <input type="checkbox"/> No / Limited Phone Access |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Discrimination | <input type="checkbox"/> Time Off From Work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Insurance | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of Medical Providers | <input type="checkbox"/> Understanding the Use of Health Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Location of Health Services | |

Please use this space to provide any additional information on why you selected these concerns.

Identifying Vulnerable Populations

9. Every community has populations which may need additional services or support to be healthy. Please check what you feel are the FIVE VULNERABLE POPULATIONS needing additional services or support in the community.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Caregivers (Examples: caring for a spouse with dementia or a child with autism) | <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals Transitioning out of Incarceration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Children (age 0-17 years) | <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals Needing Hospice / End of Life Support |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Immigrants or community members who are not fluent in English | <input type="checkbox"/> Low Income Individuals |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals / Families / Children experiencing Homelessness | <input type="checkbox"/> Migrant Workers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals in the LGBTQ+ community | <input type="checkbox"/> Seniors / Elderly |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals Struggling with Literacy | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed Individuals |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Uninsured / Underinsured Individuals |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals with Physical Disabilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Veterans and Their Families |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals Struggling with Substance Use or Abuse | <input type="checkbox"/> Victims of Human Trafficking, Sexual Violence or Domestic Violence |

Other Vulnerable Populations: share other vulnerable populations if they are not listed above. Also, please use this space to provide any additional information on your above selections.

Community Assets to Strengthen

10. There are many things that impact health outside of the direct provision of healthcare. Below are a list of such assets in the community. Please check what you feel are the FIVE COMMUNITY ASSETS that need strengthening in the community.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Affordable Child Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Neighborhood Safety |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Affordable Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Safety Services (Police, Fire, EMT) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Childhood Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Spaces with Increased Accessibility for those with Disabilities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education – Kindergarten through High School | <input type="checkbox"/> Safe Play and Recreation Spaces (Playgrounds, Parks, Sports Fields) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education – Post High School | <input type="checkbox"/> Safety Net Food System (Food Bank, WIC, SNAP, Meals on Wheels, etc) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employment Opportunity/Workforce Development | <input type="checkbox"/> Senior Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environment – Air & Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Social and Community Networks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Green Spaces | <input type="checkbox"/> Social Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Healthy Food Access (Fresh Fruits & Vegetables, Community Gardens, Farmers Markets, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Homelessness | <input type="checkbox"/> Walk-able and Bike-able Communities (Sidewalks, Bike/Walking Trails) |

Other Community Assets: share other community assets if they are not listed above. Also, please use this space to provide any additional information on your above selections.

11. Thank you so much for your participation in the community health survey.

Optional: Please leave any comments or closing ideas below.

Your Community Health Needs

Thank you in advance for responding to this brief survey as part of the Community Health Needs Assessments being conducted jointly by Bon Secours Hampton Roads, Children's Hospital of The King's Daughters, Riverside Health System, Sentara Healthcare and the Virginia Department of Health.

The results of the survey will help us identify community health priorities, as well as highlight possible opportunities to effect change.

Your Home Community

* 1. Do you live in Virginia or North Carolina?

North Carolina

Virginia

North Carolina Communities

* 2. Please tell us in which North Carolina County you live.

- Bertie County
- Camden County
- Chowan County
- Currituck County
- Dare County
- Gates County
- Hertford County
- Pasquotank County
- Perquimans County

* 3. Please share your ZIP code.

Virginia Communities

* 4. Please tell us in which Virginia city or county you live.

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Accomack County | <input type="radio"/> King William County | <input type="radio"/> Portsmouth (City of) |
| <input type="radio"/> Charles City County | <input type="radio"/> Lancaster County | <input type="radio"/> Richmond County |
| <input type="radio"/> Chesapeake (City of) | <input type="radio"/> Mathews County | <input type="radio"/> Southampton County |
| <input type="radio"/> Essex County | <input type="radio"/> Middlesex County | <input type="radio"/> Suffolk (City of) |
| <input type="radio"/> Franklin (City of) | <input type="radio"/> New Kent County | <input type="radio"/> Surry County |
| <input type="radio"/> Gloucester County | <input type="radio"/> Newport News (City of) | <input type="radio"/> Sussex County |
| <input type="radio"/> Hampton (City of) | <input type="radio"/> Norfolk (City of) | <input type="radio"/> Virginia Beach (City of) |
| <input type="radio"/> Isle of Wight County | <input type="radio"/> Northampton County | <input type="radio"/> Westmoreland County |
| <input type="radio"/> James City County | <input type="radio"/> Northumberland County | <input type="radio"/> Williamsburg (City of) |
| <input type="radio"/> King and Queen County | <input type="radio"/> Poquoson (City of) | <input type="radio"/> York County |

* 5. Please share your ZIP code.

Community Health Concerns and Health Services

ADULTS

We want to better understand the key health issues that you feel affect your community. The following questions are about health concerns and health services for adults. We will also ask you similar questions about children and teens in your community in a separate section.

6. Community Health Concerns for Adults (18 years of age and older)

Below is an alphabetical list of community health issues that affect ADULTS (18+). Based on your experience, please check the FIVE (5) MOST IMPORTANT HEALTH CONCERNS FOR ADULTS in your community.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accidents / Injuries (Unintentional) | <input type="checkbox"/> Hunger |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol/ Substance Use (Prescription or Illegal Drugs including Opioids) | <input type="checkbox"/> Infectious Diseases (Hepatitis, TB, MRSA, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alzheimer's Disease / Dementia | <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities / Autism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Behavioral / Mental Health (Including Suicide, ADD, Anxiety, Depression, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Neurological Conditions (Stroke, Seizures, Multiple Sclerosis, Traumatic Brain Injury, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bullying (Cyber, Workplace, etc) | <input type="checkbox"/> Overweight/Obesity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cancer | <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Disabilities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic Pain | <input type="checkbox"/> Prenatal and Pregnancy Care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dental / Oral Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Respiratory Diseases (Asthma, COPD, Emphysema) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexually Transmitted Infections (HPV, HIV/AIDS, Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, Herpes, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drowning / Water Safety | <input type="checkbox"/> Smoking / Tobacco Use (Cigarettes, Chewing Tobacco, Vaping or E-Cigarettes) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Health (Water Quality, Pollution, Mosquito Control, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Violence – Sexual and / or Domestic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heart Conditions (Heart Disease, Congestive Heart Failure, Heart Attacks, High Blood Pressure) | <input type="checkbox"/> Violence in the Community (Gun Injuries, Gangs, Human Trafficking, etc.) |

Comments: Please use this space to provide any additional information on why you selected these concerns or share other health concerns that are not listed.

7. Access to Healthcare (Adults)

Below is an alphabetical list of issues that may affect the ability for ADULTS (18+) to access care. Based on your experience, please check the FIVE (5) MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES IN ACCESSING HEALTHCARE FOR ADULTS in your community.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Childcare | <input type="checkbox"/> No / Limited Home Support Network |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Costs | <input type="checkbox"/> No / Limited Phone Access |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Insurance | <input type="checkbox"/> Time Off From Work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of Medical Providers | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Location of Health Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Understanding the Use of Health Services |

Comments: Please use this space to provide any additional information on why you selected these concerns or share any concerns that are not listed.

8. Below are questions that address the quality of care received. Please choose if you agree or disagree with the following statements.

When seeking health services, I feel that _____ plays a role in the treatment adults receive.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Race/Ethnicity	<input type="radio"/>				
Language	<input type="radio"/>				
Gender	<input type="radio"/>				
Sexual Orientation	<input type="radio"/>				
Age	<input type="radio"/>				
Disabilities	<input type="radio"/>				
Religion	<input type="radio"/>				
Education	<input type="radio"/>				
Immigration Status	<input type="radio"/>				

Comments: Please use this space to provide any additional information on why you agreed or disagreed with the above statements.

9. Community Health Services for Adults

Below is an alphabetical list of health services. Based on your experience, please check the FIVE (5) MOST IMPORTANT SERVICES you feel NEED TO BE STRENGTHENED in order to improve health services for ADULTS (18+) in your community.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Access to Care (Availability, Language, Costs, Lack of Providers, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Insurance Coverage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aging Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Promotion and Prevention Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol / Substance Use Disorders | <input type="checkbox"/> Home Health Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Behavioral / Mental Health Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Hospice and Palliative Care Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bereavement Support Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital Services (Inpatient, Outpatient, Emergency Care) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cancer Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Long Term Services / Nursing Homes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Care Coordination and Transitions of Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmacy Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic Disease Services (Diabetes, High Blood Pressure) | <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Rehabilitation Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic Pain Management Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Primary Care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dental / Oral Health Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Health Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Domestic Violence / Sexual Assault Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Social Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Family Planning and Maternal Health Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Telehealth / Telemedicine |

Comments: Please use this space to provide any additional information on why you selected these concerns or share any concerns not listed.

COMMUNITY HEALTH CONCERNS AND HEALTH SERVICES

CHILDREN and TEENS

We want to better understand the key health issues that you feel affect your community. The following questions are about health concerns and health services for children and teens.

10. Community Health Concerns for Children and Teens (Age 0-17 years)

Below is an alphabetical list of community health issues that affect CHILDREN (0-17). Based on your experience, please check the FIVE (5) MOST IMPORTANT HEALTH CONCERNS FOR CHILDREN in your community.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accidents / Injuries (Unintentional) | <input type="checkbox"/> Hunger |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol/ Substance Use (Prescription or Illegal Drugs including Opioids) | <input type="checkbox"/> Infectious Diseases (Hepatitis, TB, MRSA, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Behavioral / Mental Health (Including Suicide, ADD, Anxiety, Depression, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities / Autism |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bullying (Cyber, School, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Neurological Conditions (Epilepsy, Tourette Syndrome, Sleep Disorders, Seizures etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cancer | <input type="checkbox"/> Overweight/Obesity |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic Pain | <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Disabilities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dental / Oral Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Respiratory Diseases (Asthma, Emphysema, Cystic Fibrosis) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Diabetes | <input type="checkbox"/> Sexually Transmitted Infections (HPV, Herpes, HIV/AIDS, Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drowning / Water Safety | <input type="checkbox"/> Smoking / Tobacco Use (Cigarettes, Chewing Tobacco, Vaping or E-Cigarettes) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eating Disorders | <input type="checkbox"/> Teen Pregnancy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Health (Water Quality, Pollution, Mosquito Control, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Violence In the Home – Child Abuse (Sexual, Physical, Emotional or Neglect) or Exposure to Domestic Violence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heart Conditions (Congenital Heart Disease, Fainting, and Rhythm Abnormalities) | <input type="checkbox"/> Violence in the Community (Gun Injuries, Gangs, Human Trafficking, etc.) |

Comments: Please use this space to provide any additional information on why you selected these concerns or share any concerns not listed.

11. Access to Healthcare (Children and Teens)

Below is an alphabetical list of issues that may affect the ability for CHILDREN AND TEENS (0 -17) to access care. Based on your experience, please check the FIVE (5) MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES IN ACCESSING HEALTHCARE FOR CHILDREN AND TEENS in your community.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Childcare | <input type="checkbox"/> No / Limited Home Support Network |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Costs | <input type="checkbox"/> No / Limited Phone Access |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Health Insurance | <input type="checkbox"/> Time Off From Work |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of Medical Providers | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Location of Health Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Understanding the Use of Health Services |
- Comments: Please use this space to provide any additional information on why you selected these concerns or share any concerns not listed.

12. Below are questions that address the quality of care children/teens receive. Please choose if you agree or disagree with the following statements.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Race/Ethnicity	<input type="radio"/>				
Language	<input type="radio"/>				
Gender	<input type="radio"/>				
Sexual Orientation	<input type="radio"/>				
Age	<input type="radio"/>				
Disabilities	<input type="radio"/>				
Religion	<input type="radio"/>				
Education	<input type="radio"/>				
Immigration Status	<input type="radio"/>				

Comments: Please use this space to provide any additional information on why you agreed or disagreed with the above statements.

13. Community Health Services for Children and Teens

Below is an alphabetical list of health services. Based on your experience, please check the FIVE (5) MOST IMPORTANT SERVICES that you feel NEED TO BE STRENGTHENED in order to improve health services for CHILDREN and TEENS (0-17) in your community.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol / Substance Use Disorders | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Insurance Coverage |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Behavioral / Mental Health Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Home Health Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bereavement Support Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Parent Education and Prevention Programming (Child Development, Positive Discipline, Newborn Care, Parent/Child Relationships, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cancer Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmacy Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Care Coordination and Transitions of Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Physical Rehabilitation Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Child Abuse Treatment Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Primary Care |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic Disease Services (Diabetes, High Blood Pressure) | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Health Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chronic Pain Management Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Social Services |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dental / Oral Health Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Telehealth / Telemedicine |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Foster Care (Supporting Children in the System and Their Host Families) | |

Other Community Health Services: Please use this space to provide any additional information on your above selections.

OTHER COMMUNITY STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

14. At Risk Populations

Every community has populations which may need additional services or support to be healthy. Please check what you feel are the FIVE (5) MOST AT-RISK POPULATIONS WHO NEED SERVICES OR SUPPORT in your community.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Caregivers (Examples: caring for a spouse with dementia or a child with autism) | <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals Transitioning out of Incarceration |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Children and Teens (age 0-17 years) | <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals Needing Hospice / End of Life Support |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Immigrants or Community Members who are not Fluent in English | <input type="checkbox"/> Low Income Individuals |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals / Families / Children Experiencing Homelessness | <input type="checkbox"/> Migrant Workers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals in the LGBTQ+ Community | <input type="checkbox"/> Seniors / Elderly |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals Struggling with Literacy | <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed Individuals |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Uninsured / Underinsured Individuals |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals with Physical Disabilities | <input type="checkbox"/> Veterans |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals Struggling with Substance Abuse | <input type="checkbox"/> Victims of Human Trafficking, Sexual Violence or Domestic Violence |

Comments: Please use this space to provide any additional information on why you selected these concerns or share any concerns not listed.

15. Community Assets and Services

Every community has assets and services that greatly influence the health and well-being of its residents. Please check what you feel are the FIVE (5) MOST IMPORTANT COMMUNITY ASSETS THAT NEED STRENGTHENING in your community.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Affordable Child Care | <input type="checkbox"/> Public Spaces with Increased Accessibility for Those with Disabilities |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education – Early Childhood (Pre-K) | <input type="checkbox"/> Safe, Affordable Housing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education – Kindergarten through High School | <input type="checkbox"/> Safe Play and Recreation Spaces (Playgrounds, Parks, Sports Fields) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education – Post High School | <input type="checkbox"/> Safe Sidewalks, Trails and Bike Access |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Education – Special Education Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Safety Net Food System (Food Bank, WIC, SNAP, Meals on Wheels, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Employment Opportunity / Workforce Development | <input type="checkbox"/> Senior Services (Centers, Socialization, Education, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Environment – Air & Water Quality | <input type="checkbox"/> Social and Community Networks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Healthy Food Access (Fresh Fruits & Vegetables, Community Gardens, Farmers Markets, etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> Social Services (Assistance with Medicaid, Medication, Home Safety, Other Resources, etc.) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Public Safety Services (Police, Fire, EMT) | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |

Comments: Please use this space to provide any additional information on why you selected these concerns or share any concerns not listed.

16. Additional Ideas or Suggestions

Please use this space to share any additional ideas or suggestions for improving community health. (OPTIONAL)

Your Point of View

Please tell us a little about yourself (OPTIONAL)

17. Please select the option that best describes your own personal health.

Very Poor	Poor	Neutral	Good	Very Good
<input type="radio"/>				

18. Please select the option that best describes the health of your community.

Very Poor	Poor	Neutral	Good	Very Good
<input type="radio"/>				

19. Gender

- Male
- Female
- Transgender
- Prefer Not to Answer

20. Race

- White
- Black
- American Indian / Alaska Native
- Asian / Native Hawaiian / Other Pacific Islander
- Some Other Race
- Two or More Races

21. Ethnicity

- Hispanic
- Not Hispanic or Latino

22. Age (years):

- 0-17
- 18-24
- 25-54
- 55+

23. Marital Status

- Married
- Separated
- Divorced
- Widowed
- Never Married / Single

24. Highest Level of Education

- Grade K-8
- Grade 9-11
- High School Graduate
- Some College / No Degree
- Associates Degree
- Bachelor's Degree
- Graduate Degree
- No Schooling Completed

25. Insurance

- Private Insurance (Individual, Exchange Plan, Employer Sponsored)
- Medicare
- Medicaid
- Military (Tricare / VA Benefits)
- Indian Health Services
- Uninsured
- Self-pay (Not Co-Pay)

If enrolled in more than one insurance type, please list them below:

26. Are you currently serving on active duty or as a Reservist in the U.S. Armed Forces?

Yes

No

27. Are you a veteran of the U.S. Armed Forces?

Yes

No

28. Are you a dependent of someone who serves in the U.S. Armed Forces?

Yes

No

29. Housing

Own

Rent

Homeless

Other

30. Live With:

Number of Adults in Home

Number of Children

31. Live With: Age Range of Children

0-2

3-5

6-11

12-14

15-18

19-21

22-25

There are no children within these age ranges living in my home.

32. Primary Language(s) Spoken in Your Home?

