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

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

- Source: World Health Organization
• Assessments done separately in 2013 as requirement for STH and VUMC as non-profit hospitals
  – ACA related requirement
• For new cycle, STH and VUMC came together in overlapping counties
• Review findings of most recent VUMC and STH health assessment
• Collectively identify needs for Davidson County
• Reviewed publically available community health data
• Interviewed key stakeholders
• Conducted listening sessions
• Convened today’s summit to identify needs
• Special attention to underserved, low-income, minority populations
• Hospitals post-summit: Review needs for development of Implementation Strategies
• Opening remarks
• Review Findings
  – Secondary Data
  – Interviews
  – Listening Sessions
• Exercise 1 : Identification of Health Needs
• Exercise 2 : Visioning, Goals and Resources
• Summary
Davidson County – Health Priorities

Dr. Bill Paul, MD, MPH
Findings from Secondary Data Review
Davidson County, TN
2016 Community Health Assessment
Determinants of Health

Health Factors

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

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

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

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

Health Outcomes

Policies and Programs

Davidson
Introduction and Methods
Methods: Secondary Data

• Used publically available data
• Indicators, considered
  – Recommendations of
    • Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
    • Catholic Health Association
  – Review of STH and VUMC 2013 CHNA
− Demographics and Socioeconomic Status
− Social & Natural Environment
− Access to Health Care
− Health Status
  • Morbidity/Mortality
  • Birth Outcomes
  • Preventive Care/Risk Factor Behaviors
  • Infectious Diseases
  • Mental & Emotional Health
− Other Community Assessments
Demographics: Davidson County

2014 Population estimate: 668,347

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Davidson</th>
<th>TN</th>
<th>USA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population, % change from 2010-2014</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons under 18 years</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td>23.0%</td>
<td>23.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons 65 years and over</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>14.7%</td>
<td>14.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female persons, percent</td>
<td>51.7%</td>
<td>51.2%</td>
<td>50.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language other than English spoken at home</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons below poverty level</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per square mile</td>
<td>1,243</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **Population**: 654,879 in 2015, 702,871 in 2025, 752,326 in 2035
- **Jobs**: 618,891 in 2015, 687,059 in 2025, 755,684 in 2035

Source: Nashville Metro Planning Organization
People in Poverty
By Census Tract

Davidson Co.  18.5%
Tennessee    17.6%
United States  15.4%

Percent in Poverty
- 0% - 6%
- 6.1% - 10%
- 10.1% - 15%
- 15.1% - 20%
- 20.1% - 100%

Source: US Census Bureau, 2009-2013, American Community Survey
Shapefiles from Metropolitan Planning Department
Map by Metropolitan Social Services-Planning & Coordination
People Living Below Poverty Level By Race / Ethnicity

- American Indian or Alaska Native: 18.8%
- Asian: 15.3%
- Black or African American: 27.6%
- Hispanic or Latino: 32.8%
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander: 11.6%
- Other: 37.1%
- Two or more races: 22.9%
- White, non-Hispanic: 11.6%
- Overall: 18.5%

Children in Poverty
Trends, County, State and National

1 out of 3 children and rising

Davidson County is getting worse for this measure.

Population with No High School Diploma
By Metro Council District (25yrs and older)

Davidson Co.  13.6%
Tennessee      15.6%
United States  14.0%

Percent without HS Diploma

Source: US Census Bureau, 2009-2013, American Community Survey
Shapefiles from Metropolitan Planning Department
Map by Metropolitan Social Services-Planning & Coordination
Graduation Rates

Davidson County ranks 94th of 95 TN Counties

The County is racially and ethnically diverse

18.5% live in poverty; 30% of children live in poverty (54% below 200%)

Graduation rates are lower than State and US

Poverty and Education vary by place and race
Social & Natural Environment

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Davidson Co.</th>
<th>Tennessee</th>
<th>US</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homeownership rate</td>
<td>54.7%</td>
<td>67.8%</td>
<td>64.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median household income</td>
<td>$47,335</td>
<td>$44,298</td>
<td>$53,046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median value of owner-occupied housing</td>
<td>$167,500</td>
<td>$139,200</td>
<td>$176,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House value / Income</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost Burdened Households</td>
<td>36.6%</td>
<td>31.0%</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost Burdened Renters</td>
<td>47.4%</td>
<td>45.9%</td>
<td>48.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Homelessness
January 2014

2,301
Experiencing Homelessness

2,094 shelter count
207 outdoor count

Violent Crime Rate
Per 100,000 population

USA
199

TN
621

Davidson County ranks 94th of 95 TN Counties

Davidson
1153

Domestic Violence
2014 Rate per 1,000

Davidson: 18.9
Tennessee: 11.6

Every year there are more than 12,000 victims of Domestic Violence in Davidson County

Transportation
Households with No Vehicle

Davidson Co. 7.5%
Tennessee 6.3%
United States 9.1%

Population with Limited Food Access

Davidson Co. 26.2%
Tennessee 27.4%
United States 23.6%

Fast Food Restaurants
Rate per 100,000 population

Source: Community Commons. Fast Food Restaurants, Rate per 100,000 population by year, 2008-2013. Data Source: US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns. Additional data analysis by CARES. 2013. Source geography: County Retrieved 7/14/15, Retrieved from: communitycommons.org
2-1-1 Calls, Top 6 Categories
FY2014

- Housing: 11041
- Food/Meals: 8944
- Utility Assistance: 7356
- Income Support/Assistance: 6515
- Indiv. Family, Community Support: 4436
- Health Care: 4294
- Clothing/Personal/Household Needs: 3271
- Legal, Public Safety Services: 3052
- Mental Health/Addictions: 2365
- Information Services: 2274

Source: Family & Children’s Services. Data Source: United Way of Metropolitan Nashville, 2-1-1
Air Pollution and Lung Disease

**Particulate Air Pollution**
(Daily PM2.5)

- Davidson Co: 14.5
- TN: 13.8
- USA: 11.9

**Estimated Number Suffering from Lung Disease Davidson County**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disease</th>
<th>Estimated Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pediatric Asthma</td>
<td>11,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Asthma</td>
<td>38,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPD</td>
<td>43,488</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung Cancer</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** 2015 County Health Rankings, American Lung Association – Estimated Prevalence and Incidence of Lung Disease
Summary

- Violent Crime rate is very high
- Many are burdened by housing costs
- It is difficult for many in our community to access healthy food
- Rates of fast food establishments are rising
- Air quality impacts health
Access to Health Care

- Provider availability
- Health staffing shortages by HPSAs
- Insurance coverage
## Provider Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Davidson</th>
<th>Best 10% of US Counties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary Care</strong></td>
<td>1059:1</td>
<td>1045:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dental</strong></td>
<td>1401:1</td>
<td>1377:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mental Health</strong></td>
<td>395:1</td>
<td>386:1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** 2015 County Health Rankings
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Davidson</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>US</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No usual source of care</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not see a doctor due to cost</td>
<td>16.8%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do not have personal healthcare provider</td>
<td>27.8%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not visit a dentist within the past year</td>
<td>34.4%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health Professional Shortage Areas
Primary Care

Hospital Visits for Ambulatory Sensitive Conditions, By Zip Code - 2012

Chronic Disease Hospitalization Rate
(age-adjusted rate per 100,000)

Source: TN DOH, Chronic Disease Health Profile, December 2011, Retrieved 8/15/15, from: http://hit.state.tn.us/CDProfiles.shtml
Health Insurance
Tennessee Coverage of Total Population 2013

Insurance
Uninsured Population

Davidson Co. 16.8%
Tennessee 14.1%
United States 14.9%

Insurance

Adults with Health Insurance By Race/Ethnicity

- White: 84%
- Black: 79%
- Total: 78%
- Two or more: 76%
- Asian: 73%
- Hispanic/Latino: 36%
- Other: 21%


Summary

- Provider levels similar to nation, however,
  - 17% did not see MD due to cost
  - 34% did not visit a dental professional in the past year

- Health Professions Shortage Areas areas are present within county

- Remain less than 100% access, 100% coverage
Health Status

• Morbidity/Mortality
  – Causes of Death
  – Premature Death (Years of Potential Life Lost)
• Birth Outcomes
• Preventive Care/Risk Factor Behaviors
• Infectious Disease
• Mental & Emotional Health
Mortality Rate per 100,000, Standard Population

Year


Mortality Rate per 100,000, Standard Population

Influenza, Pneumonia

Heart Disease

Cancers

Stroke

Accidents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Source: CDC Wonder, Leading Causes of Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accidents</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung Disease</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alzheimer's</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza / Pneumonia</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liver Disease and Cirrhosis</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Premature Death
Rate of Years of Potential Life Lost, per 100,000 population - 2013

Premature Death
Percentage of Years of Potential Life Lost, by leading cause

Premature Death in TN
Racial Disparity in % of YPLL by Cause

Leading Causes of Death, Ages 1-49
Davidson County, by Gender and Race (1999-2013)

Source: CDC Wonder, Davidson County (1999-2013)
Cancer Death Rates in Davidson County
Disparities by Race, Gender (2004-2013)

The cancer death rate is higher for men than women.

Particularly black men, who die of cancer at roughly twice the rate of white women.

Source: CDC Wonder, US Cancer Statistics, Data is age-adjusted rate for Davidson County
Heart Disease Deaths, Davidson County
Age Adjusted Rate, by Year, 2004-2013

Rates of Heart Disease Deaths Are Falling Across Gender and Racial Lines

Black Male (-30%)
White Male (-21%)
Black Female (-23%)
White Female (-22%)

Source: CDC Wonder, Davidson County, Deaths by Major Cardiovascular Diseases (I00-I78)
Males (84 per 100k) are more than twice as likely as females (35 per 100k) to die from unintentional injuries.
Cumulative Death Rate: Suicide/Homicide
Davidson County Males, by Race, Age (1999-2013)

Source: CDC Wonder, Data for Davidson County, 1999-2013
Summary

- Heart disease and cancer are top leading causes of death
- Leading causes of death vary by race and gender
- Combined accidents, assaults, and suicide represent 11% of deaths and 23% of years of potential life lost
Birth Outcomes

- Infant Mortality
- Low Birth Weight
- Prenatal Care
- Teen Pregnancy
Infant Mortality in the United States
Racial Disparities since 1915

Source: CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System, Mortality Data
Birth Outcomes 2013

- Davidson
- Tennessee
- United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infant Death Rate / 1000 births</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait (7.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia (7.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar (6.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland (3.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davidson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Davidson</th>
<th>Tennessee</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Low Birthweight (%)</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (%)</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Death Rate / 1000 births</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birth Outcomes</th>
<th>Davidson (Total)</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>1.9x</th>
<th>2.1x</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Low Birthweight (%)</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low Birthweight (%)</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>1.9x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant Death Rate / 1000 births</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.9x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **Davidson (Total)**
- **White**
- **Black**

Libya (11.9)
Palau (11.5)

Source: TN Dept of Health, Division of Policy, Planning and Assessment, Office of Health Stats; National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol 64 No1 Jan 15, 2015; KIDS Count
Teen Pregnancy Rates; Ages 15-17, Trend: 2007-2014

Teen Pregnancies are In Decline Across the County and State

Davidson (-70%)

Tennessee (-50%)

Source: KIDScout, Tennessee Department of Health, Office of Policy Planning and Assessment, Division of Health Statistics.
Summary

- Infant mortality and low birthweight rates are high
  - Vary by race

- Teen birth rates continue to decline
  - Vary by race
Preventive Care / Risk Factor Behaviors

• Well-being
• Tobacco & Substance Use
• Obesity & Nutrition
• Youth Risk Behavior Survey
• Vaccinations
Adults Reporting “Poor” or “Fair” Health
2006-2012

Source: 2015 County Health Rankings, BFRSS, 2006-2012
Adult Smokers
2013

**USA**
21%

**TN**
24%

**Davidson**
17%

Tobacco use is the most preventable cause of premature mortality and morbidity - TN Dept of Health

Healthy People 2020 Target
12%

Source: 2015 County Health Rankings, Tennessee Department of Health, Division of Policy, Planning and Assessment, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, HealthyPeople2020.gov
Substance Abuse
TDMHSAS Funded Treatment Admissions, by Cause (FY 2014)

~1 in 10 People in Davidson County have Abused Substances in the past year

Source: 2014 Tennessee Behavioral Health County Data Book
Adults Obese and Overweight
2013

USA
Obese: 31%

TN
Obese: 34%
Overweight and Obese: 68%

Access to Parks
(½ mile distance from parks, population, by 2012 Census Block Groups)

40%
Live within ½ mile of a park

Preventive Risk Factors

Influenza & Pneumococcal Vaccination
Adults and Seniors 2013

24-Month Vaccinations
2014

Davidson County Exceeds Healthy People 2020 Targets in 5 of 7 Leading Recommended Vaccinations at 24 months of age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccine</th>
<th>Davidson</th>
<th>HP 2020 Target (90%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DTaP</td>
<td>90.7</td>
<td>90.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poliomyelitis</td>
<td>91.7</td>
<td>90.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MMR</td>
<td>95.4</td>
<td>90.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepatitis B</td>
<td>90.7</td>
<td>90.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hib</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td>90.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Varicella</td>
<td>94.4</td>
<td>90.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pneumococcus</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>90.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

• **Tobacco Use**
  – 15.4% smoked cigarettes within 30 days (US: 15.7%)  
  – 12% smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 (US: 9.3%)

• **Nutrition & Obesity**
  – 16.9% are obese (US: 13.7%)  
  – 15.4% are overweight (US: 16.6%)

• **Physical Activity**
  – 19.6% were not physically active at least 60 min on at least 1 day during the past week (US: 15.2%)
Summary

• Smoking rate remains higher than HP2020 goal

• Many are overweight and obese

• High School Youth
  – 15.4% smoked cigarettes within 30 days
  – 16.9% are obese

• 20% of seniors (age 65 years and older) are not vaccinated for influenza and pneumococcal
Infectious Disease

• STD incidence rates
  – chlamydia
  – gonorrhea
  – syphilis
• HIV incidence rate
• Tuberculosis incidence rate
Chlamydia Trends 2003 – 2012


Gonorrhea Trends 2003 – 2012

HIV Prevalence Trends 2008-2010

Infectious Disease

• Chlamydia rates are rising
• Gonorrhea rate is increasing locally
• STD incidence rates vary
  – By Race/Ethnicity (higher among minorities)
  – By Age group (higher among 15-29 yo)
• HIV rates more than twice as high as State and Nation
Mental & Emotional Health

- ACEs
- Well-being
- Mental Illness
- Serious mental illness
## Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

### Figure 5: Prevalence of ACEs in TN by Category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># ACEs</th>
<th>% (TN)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (or more)</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: “Adverse Childhood Experiences in Tennessee,” Tennessee Department of Health
Poor Mental Health Days last 30 days
2013

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

USA: 18.6%
TN: 20.6%
Davidson: 21.2%

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

~20,100 in Davidson Co.
Experience Serious Mental Illness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serious Mental Illness (SMI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schizophrenia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bipolar Disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schizoaffective Disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Depressive Disorder</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Summary

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

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

- Healthy Nashville

- TN Dept. of Health – Drive your County to the Top Ten

- County Health Status Indicators

- Metro Social Service
  [http://www.nashville.gov/Social-Services/Planning-And-Coordination/Community-Needs.aspx](http://www.nashville.gov/Social-Services/Planning-And-Coordination/Community-Needs.aspx)

- Nashville Area Chamber of Commerce
  [http://www.nashvillechamber.com](http://www.nashvillechamber.com)
Summary

• 18.5% live in poverty
  – 54% of children below 200% poverty level

• Health outcomes could be improved

• Place & Race matter

• Many resources in our community
Thank you / Questions
Findings From Interviews with Community Leaders
Methods: Interviews

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

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

• Interviews conducted in pairs by STH, VUMC and graduate students from MMC and VU

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

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

• Qualitative data (3 questions):
  – Thematic analysis conducted using team of 3 reviewers for each question
“What are the Greatest Health and/or Health Care Concerns in your Community?” (n=33)

Health Concerns (Davidson) | %
--- | ---
1. Access to Care | 48
2. Housing and Homelessness | 42
3. Poverty | 39
4. Mental and Emotional Health | 33
5. Health Education | 24
5. Obesity | 24
5. Health Disparities | 24

Respondents Could Select Up to Five Response Options, Answers with Zero Responses Removed
“What Socioeconomic and Demographic Factors have the Biggest Impact on Community Health?" (n=33)

Respondents Could Select Up to Three Response Options

- Poverty / Working Poor: 52%
- Educational Attainment: 39%
- Health Insurance Coverage: 39%
- Income / Wealth Dispersion: 36%
- Housing and Homelessness: 30%
- Changing Population: 24%
- Language Barriers: 21%

Socioeconomic / Demographic (Davidson)  %

1. Poverty / Working Poor  52
2. Educational Attainment  39
3. Health Insurance Coverage  39
4. Income / Wealth Dispersion  36
5. Housing and Homelessness  30
6. Changing Population  24
7. Language Barriers  21
“What Environmental Factors have the Biggest Impact on Community Health?” (n=33)

Respondents Could Select Up to Three Response Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Factors (Davidson)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Housing and Homelessness</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Healthy Food Access</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Transportation</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Neighborhood Safety</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Limited Sidewalks</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“What Conditions and Diseases are Causing Illness and Death in your Community?” (n=33)

- Emotional and Mental Health: 42%
- Cardiovascular Disease: 39%
- Chronic Disease: 39%
- Obesity: 36%
- Alcohol and Drugs: 33%
- Diabetes: 30%
- Cancer: 24%
- Chronic Stress: 22%
- Health Literacy: 22%
- Unintentional Injury: 19%
- Teen Pregnancy: 14%
- Oral and Dental Health: 14%
- Chronic Pain Management: 13%
- STDs: 13%
- Inf Morbidity and Mortality: 13%
- Domestic Violence: 13%
- Alzheimers: 7%
- Asthma: 7%
- HIV/AIDS: 7%

Respondents Could Select Up to Three Response Options

---Number of respondents---
“What Are the Greatest Barriers within the Health System?” (n=33)

Health System (Davidson) | %
---|---
1. Access – Overall | 42
2. Coordination of Care | 36
3. Health Disparities | 24
4. Affordability | 21
4. Access – Mental Health | 21

Respondents Could Select Up to Three Response Options
“What Behaviors Have the most Negative Impact on Health in your Community?” (n=33)

- Nutrition: 48%
- Physical Activity: 48%
- Alcohol and Drug Abuse: 30%
- Preventive Care: 30%
- Health Education / Health Literacy: 21%

Respondents Could Select Up to Three Response Options
“What Reasons/Barriers exist that cause the use of ER for non-emergencies?” (n=33)

- Convenience, hours of operation and transportation
  - Difficult to find a doctor at non-business hours
  - Long wait times for appointments
- No Health Insurance
  - Can’t be turned away for failure to pay
- Health Navigation/Literacy
  - Not sure what constitutes an emergency
  - Not knowing where or when to go for care
- Lack of consistent source of medical care
  - Lack of affordable/timely alternatives
  - Lack of preventive care
“What Community Health Assets work well to support health and well-being?” (n=33)

- Organizations & Groups Focused on Underserved
  - *Safety net providers, hospitals, and health systems*
  - *Local health department*
  - *Local non-profits, social service agencies*

- Access to Recreational Activities
  - *Greenways, trails, sidewalks, bike paths*
  - *Mayor’s health initiatives*
  - *Neighborhood activities, including walks / runs*
“What **Priority Actions** should Davidson County focus on?”
(n=33)

- Increase access to insurance for all
  - *Connecting to affordable, quality insurance*
- Address the barriers to accessing health system
  - *Coordination of care*
  - *Transportation*
  - *Affordability*
- Environment (built, social, natural)
  - *Healthy food access*
  - *Walkability/physical activity*
- Health Education and Promotion
  - *Navigation / literacy*
  - *Multi-level perspective*
Davidson Co. Interview Summary

- Basic Needs of Many are Unmet
- Emotional and Mental Health
- Access and Coordination of Care
Findings From Community Listening Sessions
Listening Session Methodology

- Six listening sessions held in five locations. Collaborated with United Way and community partners on recruitment
  - McGruder Family Resource Center
  - Salvation Army Family Resource Center
  - Napier Elementary Family Resource Center
  - St Luke’s Family Resource Center
  - South Nashville Family Resource Center (2)

- Moderated and co-moderated by partners
- Moderator’s guide topics included community assets and issues, health and healthcare issues, preventable ER utilization, and priority actions
- Short survey to obtain participant demographic info
- Qualitative data: thematic analysis conducted using team of four reviewers
Demographic Information
Listening Sessions

Demographics of Participants (n=58)

- 79% Female
- 75% English Speakers
- 55% High School Diploma or less
- 18% Uninsured, 36% Medicare, 9% Medicaid, 30% Insured
“What Community Health Assets/Resources work well to support health and well-being?”

- Community resources
  - 211
  - Schools
  - Family Resource Centers (FRCs)
  - Non-profit organizations
  - Faith community
What are the Top Community Issues?

- Transportation
- Chronic stress related to crime, lack of opportunity, challenges meeting basic needs
- Opportunities and safe spaces for youth
- Housing
- Cost of childcare
- Family/parent support
- Social breakdown of communities
  - “The village has left us...It raised us.”
- Violence/crime
- Resources available but community not using or aware of them
“What are the Greatest Health and/or Health Care Issues in your community?”

• Access to care, cost of care
  – Insurance gap, lack of insurance
• Appointment wait times and access to health care providers
• Access to affordable, healthy food
• Emotional and mental health
• Substance use and abuse
  – Prescription drugs
• Fragmented, uncoordinated, unwelcoming health care delivery system
  – Not person-centered
“What Reasons/Barriers exist that cause the Use of ER for non-emergencies?”

• Challenges of accessing primary care system and limitations of availability, for example:
  – Work hours
  – Fear of job loss
  – Transportation issues

• No co-pays or need for cash up front

• Care regardless of ability to pay or level of insurance

• Wait times for appointments in primary care system
“If you had a Magic Wand, what **Priority Actions** should your community focus on?”

- Broadening access to care and insurance for all
- Improve transportation
- Improve workforce development
- Affordable housing and child care
- Community safety and reduction of crime
- Expand opportunities for youth and teens
- Parent/family support and community building and connectedness
Davidson Co. Listening Session
Summary

- Challenge in Meeting Basic Needs
- Health System Difficult to Access and Challenging to Navigate
- Information on Health and Social Services can be Difficult to Access
- Emotional and Mental Health
Limitations: Primary and Secondary Data

• Interviews:
  – Response categories on interview guide for some questions not mutually exclusive
  – Variability in number of responses that respondents chose

• Listening sessions:
  – Representativeness of listening session participants
  – Potential language/cultural barriers

• Secondary data:
  – Source variability
  – Benchmarking not always available
• Interviewees & Listening session participants
• Metro Health Department
• Family and Children’s Services
• United Way of Metropolitan Nashville
• Metro Social Services
• Student team members:
  – Christopher Artis, Meharry Medical College
  – Althea Robinson, Vanderbilt University
  – Shellese Shemwell, Vanderbilt University
Questions/Discussion
Exercise 1: Identification of Health Needs

Identification of Health Needs

• Please write down 3 Health Needs
  – 1 per sticky note

• Place sticky note on white paper
Exercise 2:
Visioning, Goals, Resources

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