

# Central Virginia Health Planning Agency

## Community Needs Assessment Survey 2005

**Prepared by**

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# Project Sponsors

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**The Central Virginia Health Planning Agency and The Wessex Group, Ltd.** sincerely appreciate the support and sponsorship of this project by the following organizations :

**Bon Secours Richmond Health System**  
**HCA Richmond Health System**  
**Halifax Regional Health System**  
**Henrico District Public Health Department**  
**Southside Community Hospital**  
**Southside Regional Medical Center**  
**VCU Health Systems**

# Presentation Overview

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- **Research Methods**
- **Respondent Profile**
- **Health Insurance**
- **Personal Health**
- **Healthcare Access & Quality**
- **Community Health**

# Central Virginia Health Planning Agency

**Community Needs Assessment Survey  
2005**

**Research Methods**

# Research Methods

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- **3,000 telephone surveys - December 2005 thru January 2006**
- **Questionnaire jointly designed & approved by CVHPA & participating funders**
- **Telephone numbers randomly selected – quotas by city & county**
- **Interview time: avg. 17 min.**
- **Most questions match 2002 survey**

# Research Methods (cont'd)

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- Data weighted to reflect race and age
- Statistical tests conducted...
  - Between respondent groups
  - Between survey years
- Full report to be distributed today
- MS Access database of survey responses (2002 and 2005) will be forwarded

# Planning Districts

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## ■ Planning District #13

- Halifax County
- Mecklenburg County
- Brunswick County

## ■ Planning District #14

- Buckingham County
- Prince Edward County
- Charlotte County
- Cumberland County
- Amelia County
- Nottoway County
- Lunenburg County

# Planning Districts (cont'd)

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## ■ Planning District #15

- Goochland County
- Hanover County
- Powhatan County
- Chesterfield County
- Henrico County
- City of Richmond
- New Kent County
- Charles City County

## ■ Planning District #19

- Dinwiddie County
- Sussex County
- Surry County
- Greensville County
- Prince George County
- City of Colonial Heights
- City of Hopewell
- City of Petersburg
- City of Emporia



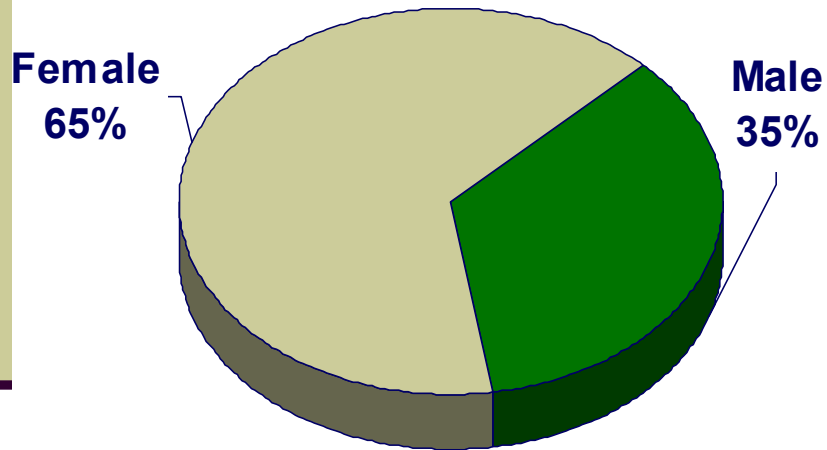
# Central Virginia Health Planning Agency

**Community Needs Assessment Survey  
2005**

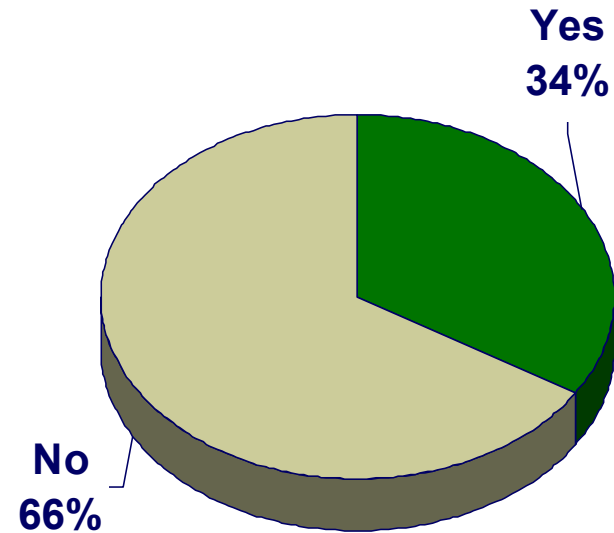
## **Respondent Profile**

# Respondent Profile

## Gender



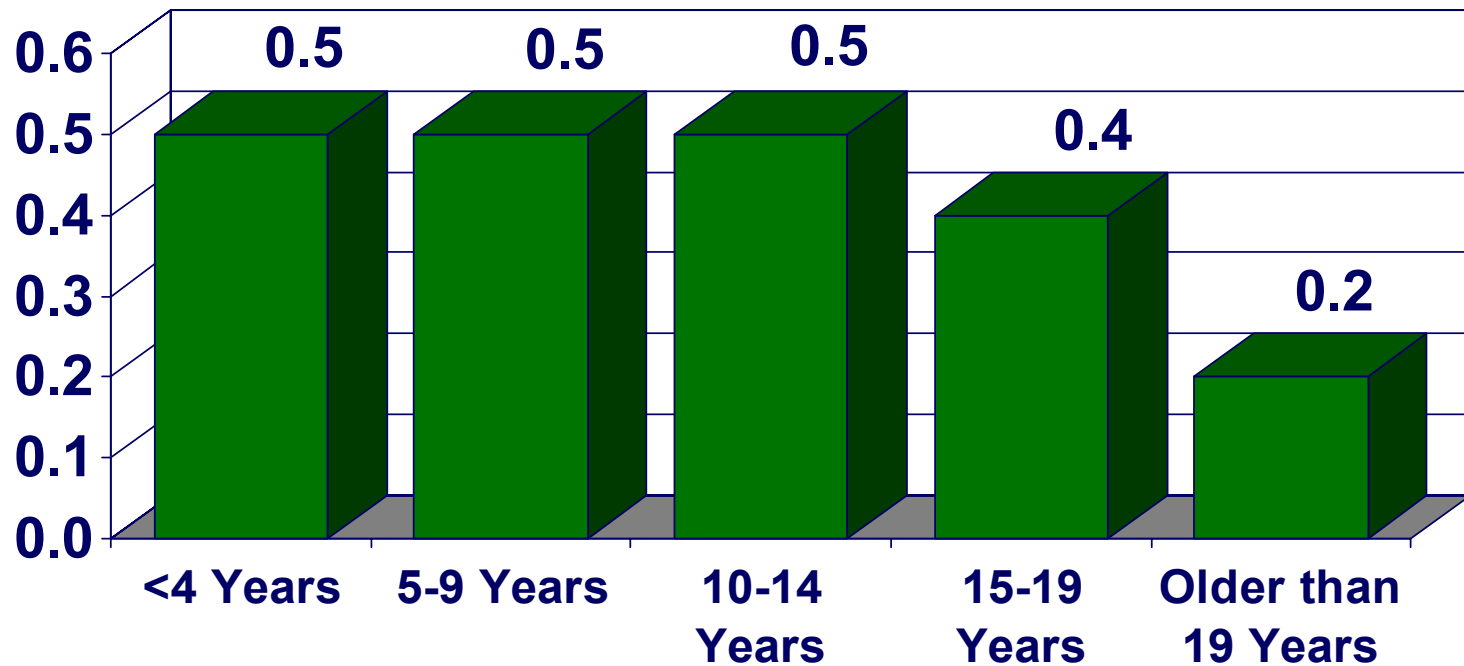
## Children at Home



**Note: Interviewer asked for household member who makes most of the healthcare decisions in this household**

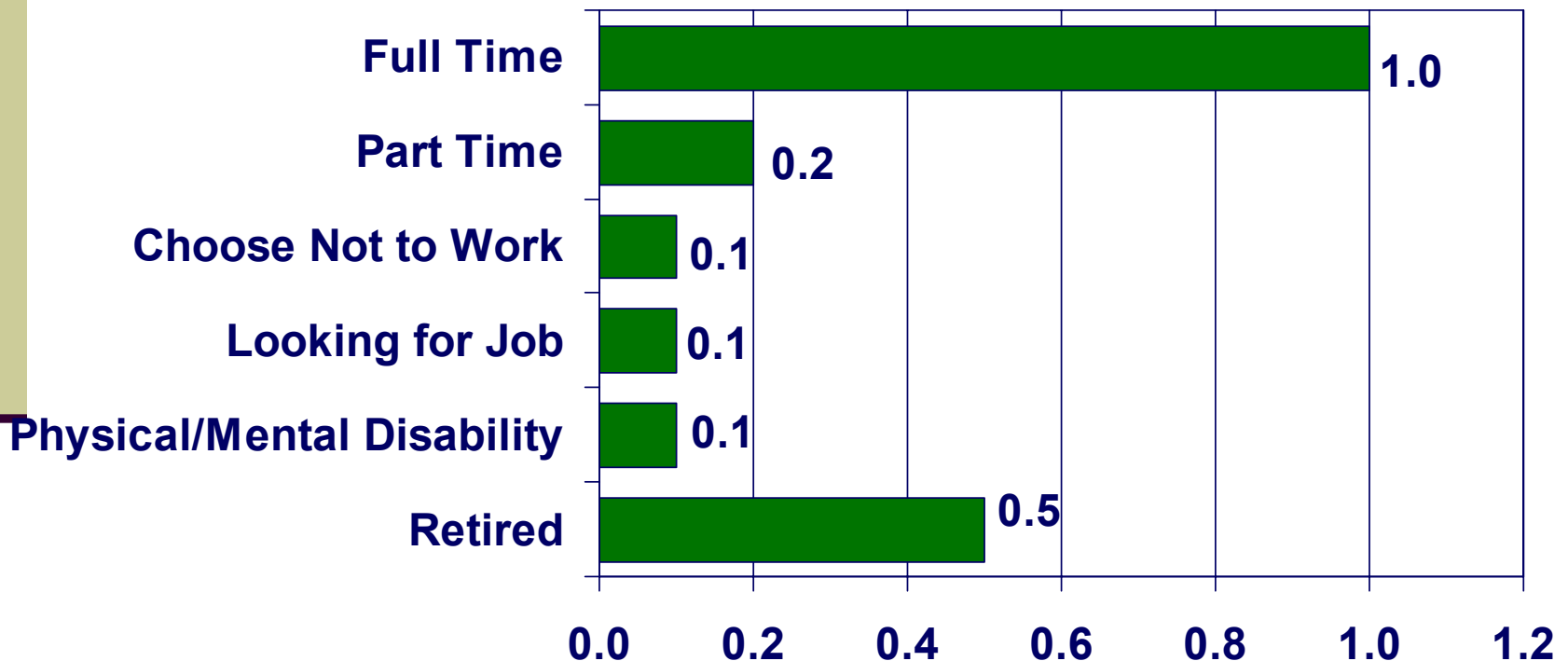
# Respondent Profile *(cont'd)*

## Average Number Children by Age Groups *(n=1,025)*



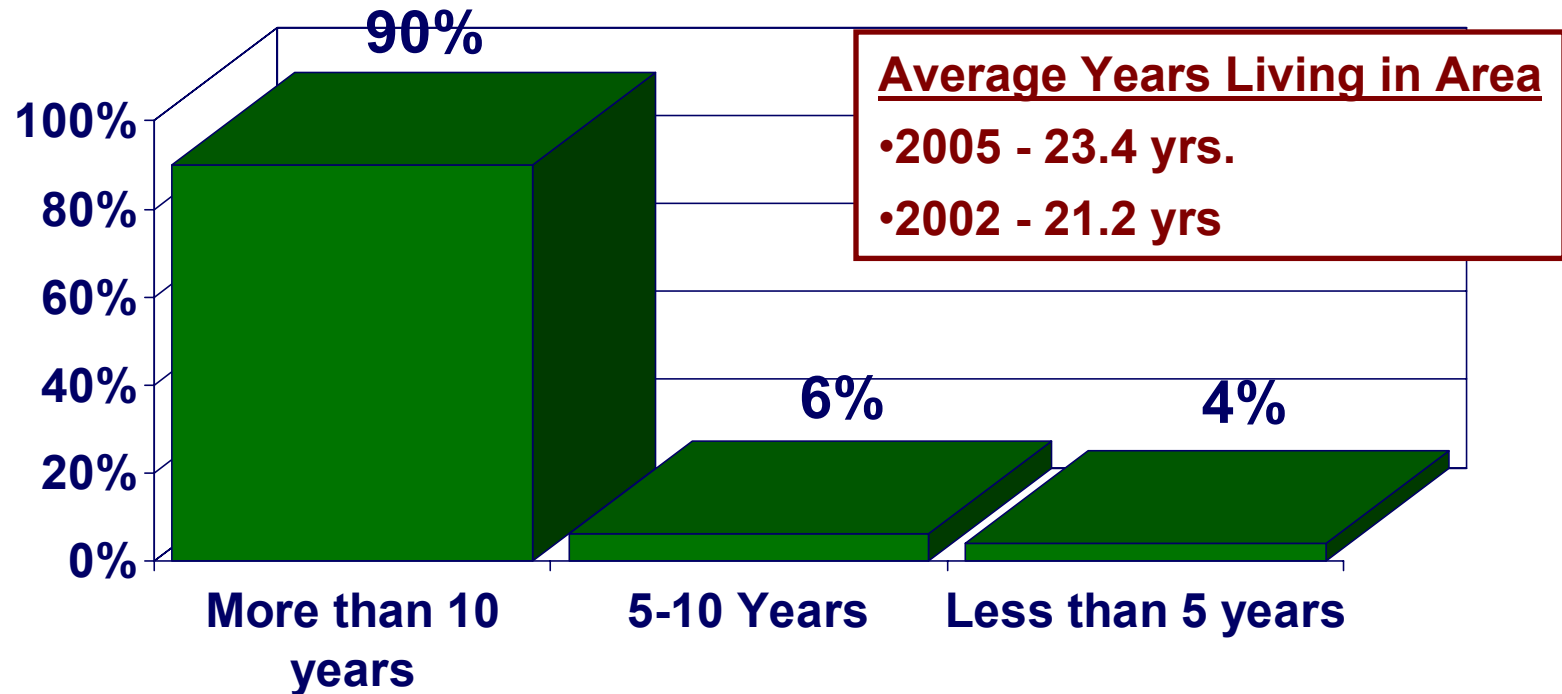
# Respondent Profile *(cont'd)*

## Employment Status of Adults in Household - Average Number per Employment Category



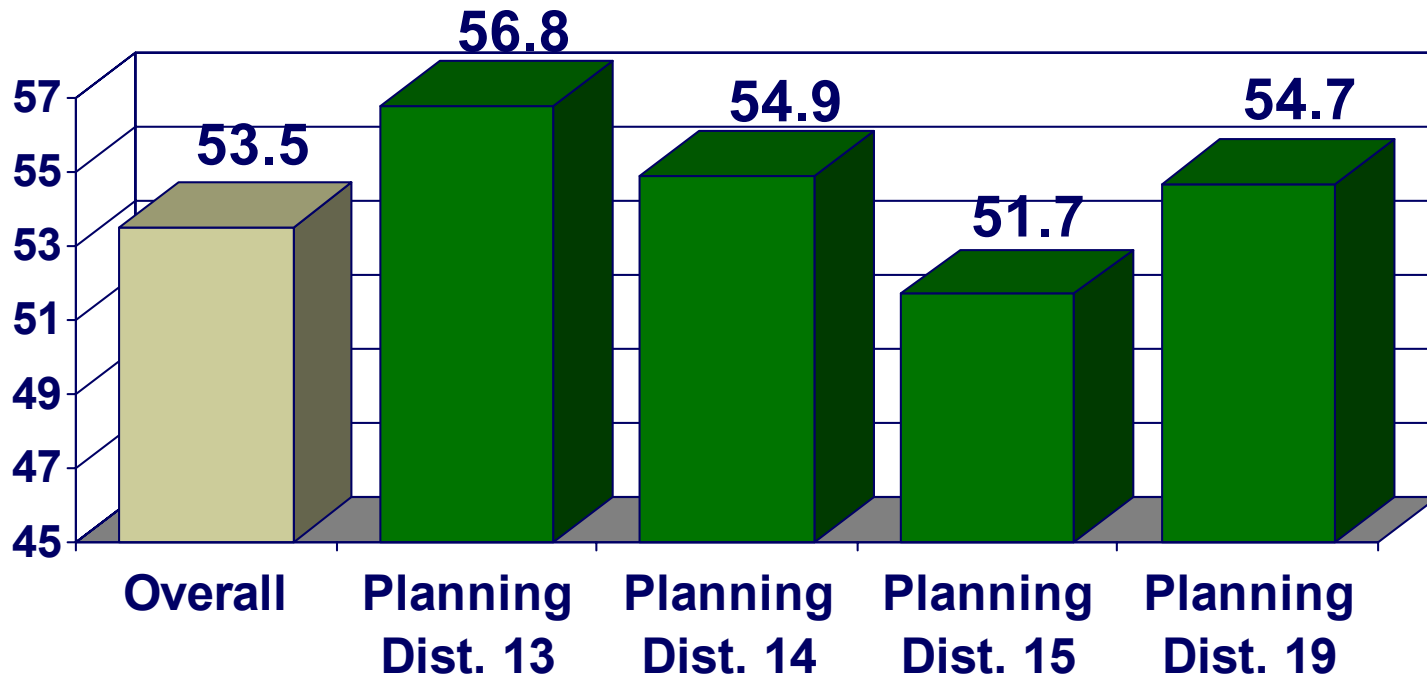
# Respondent Profile *(cont'd)*

**Years Living in Area**  
(n=3,000)



# Respondent Profile *(cont'd)*

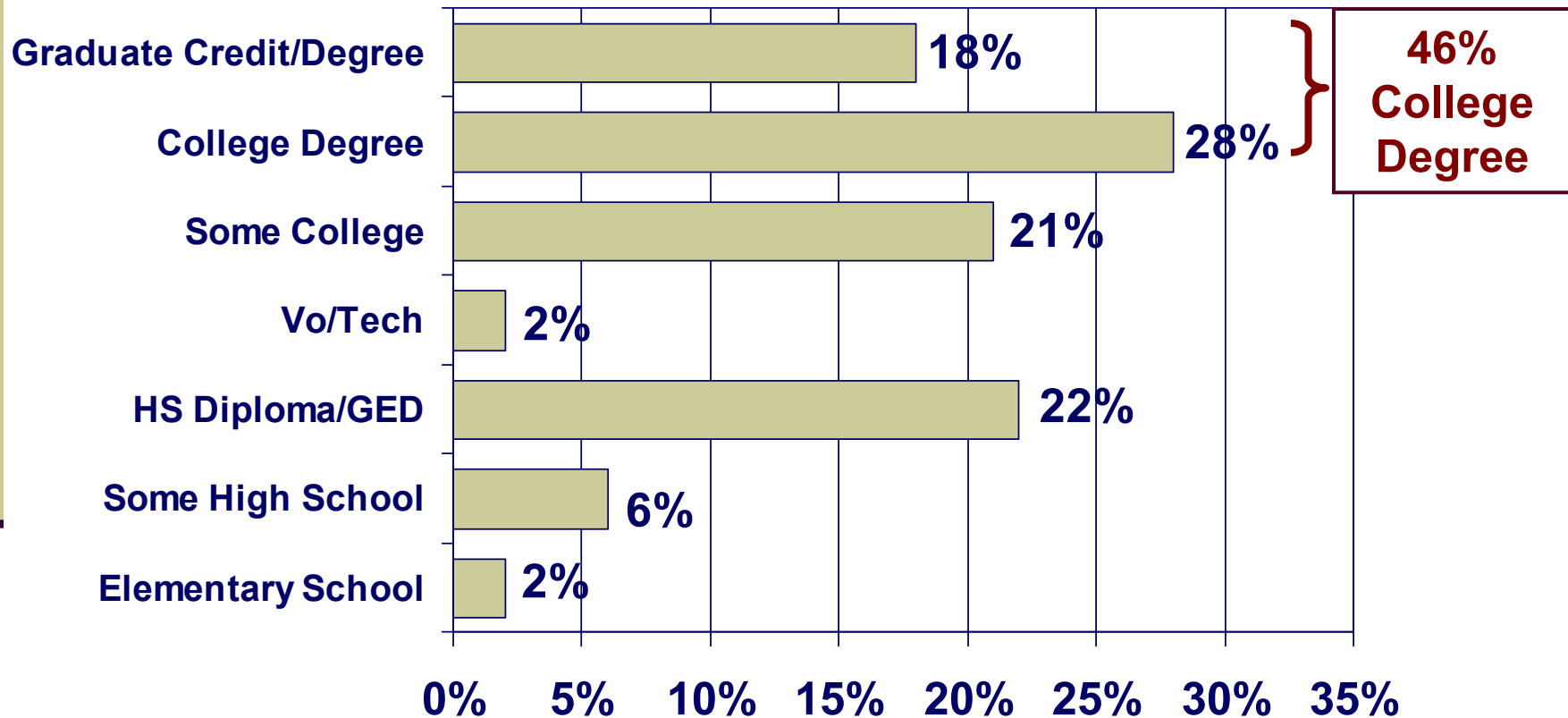
## Average Age of Respondents (Years)



**Note: Average age in all four Planning Districts is slightly higher than in '02**

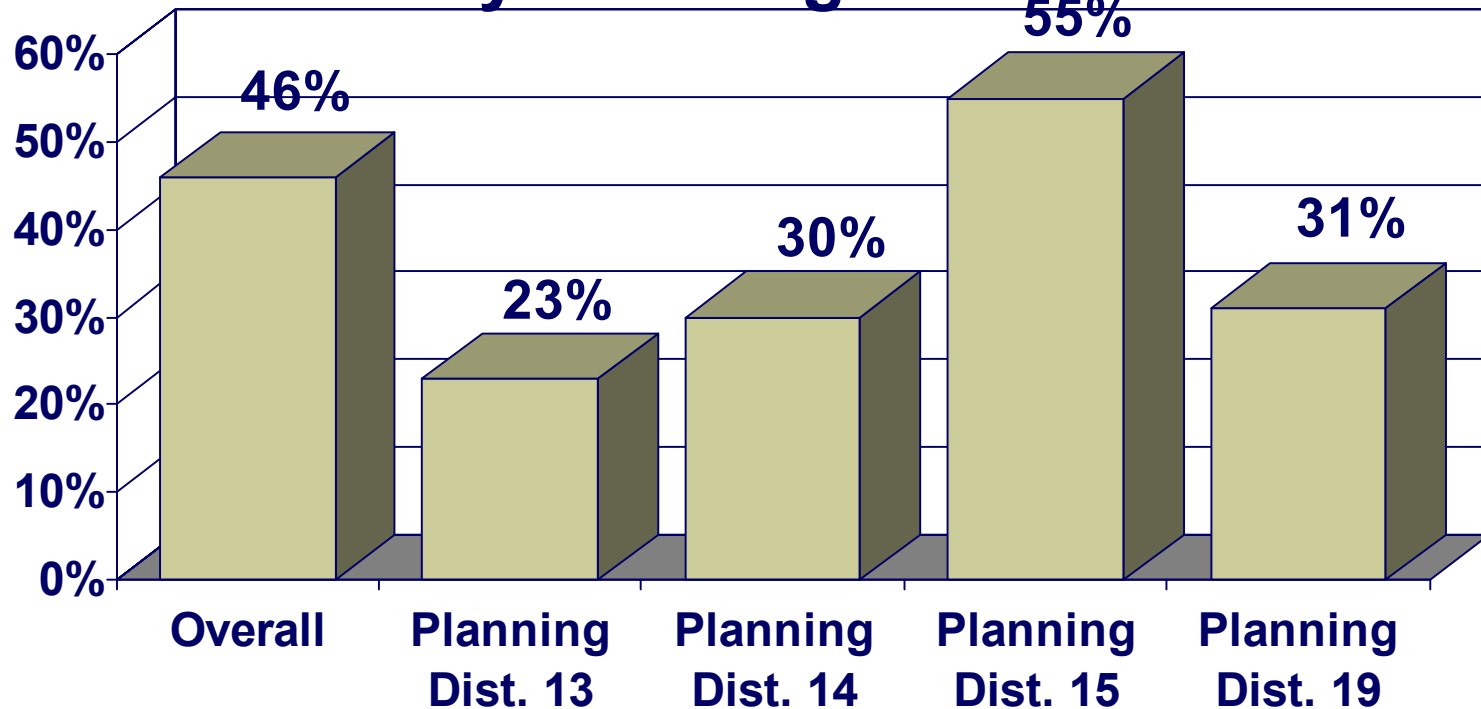
# Respondent Profile *(cont'd)*

## Respondents' Educational Level



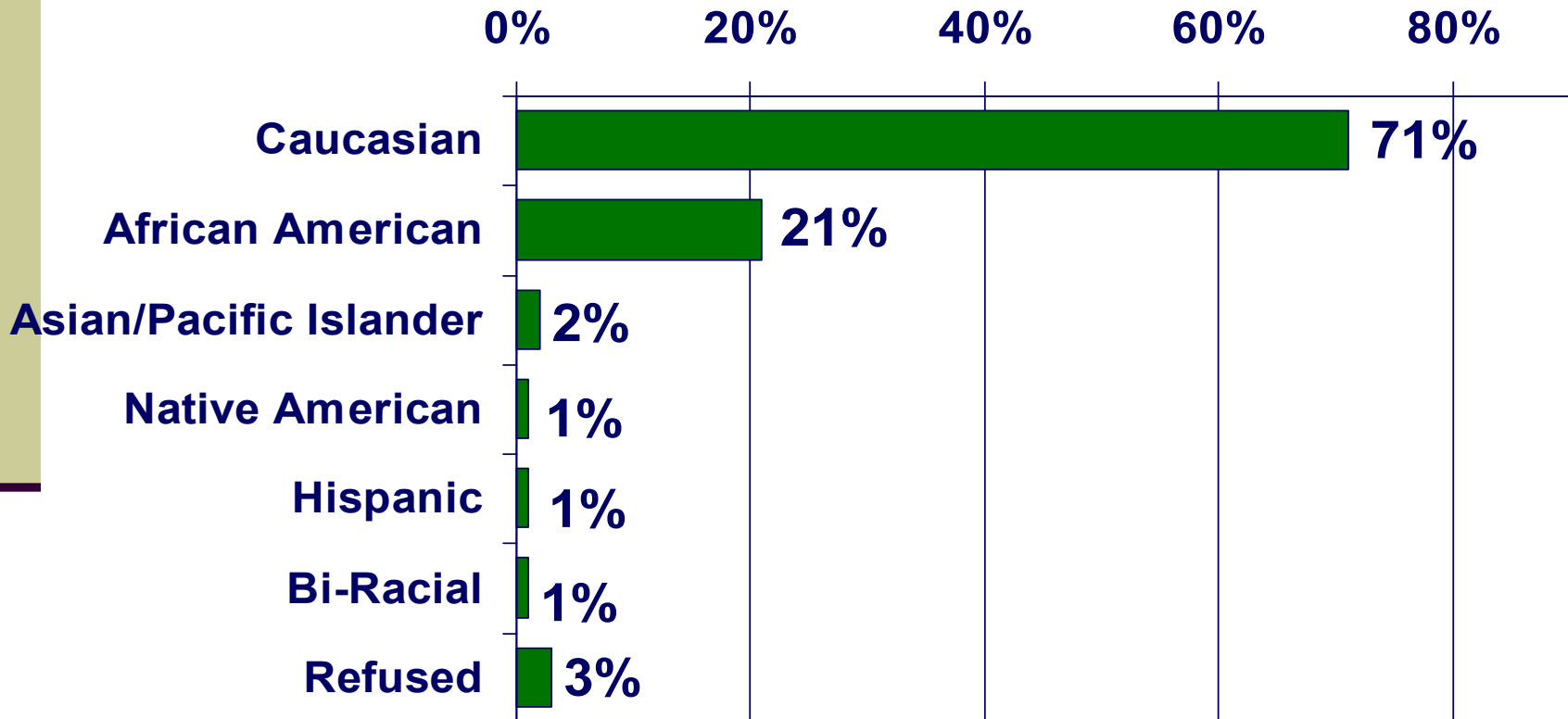
# Respondent Profile *(cont'd)*

## Percent College Degrees by Planning District



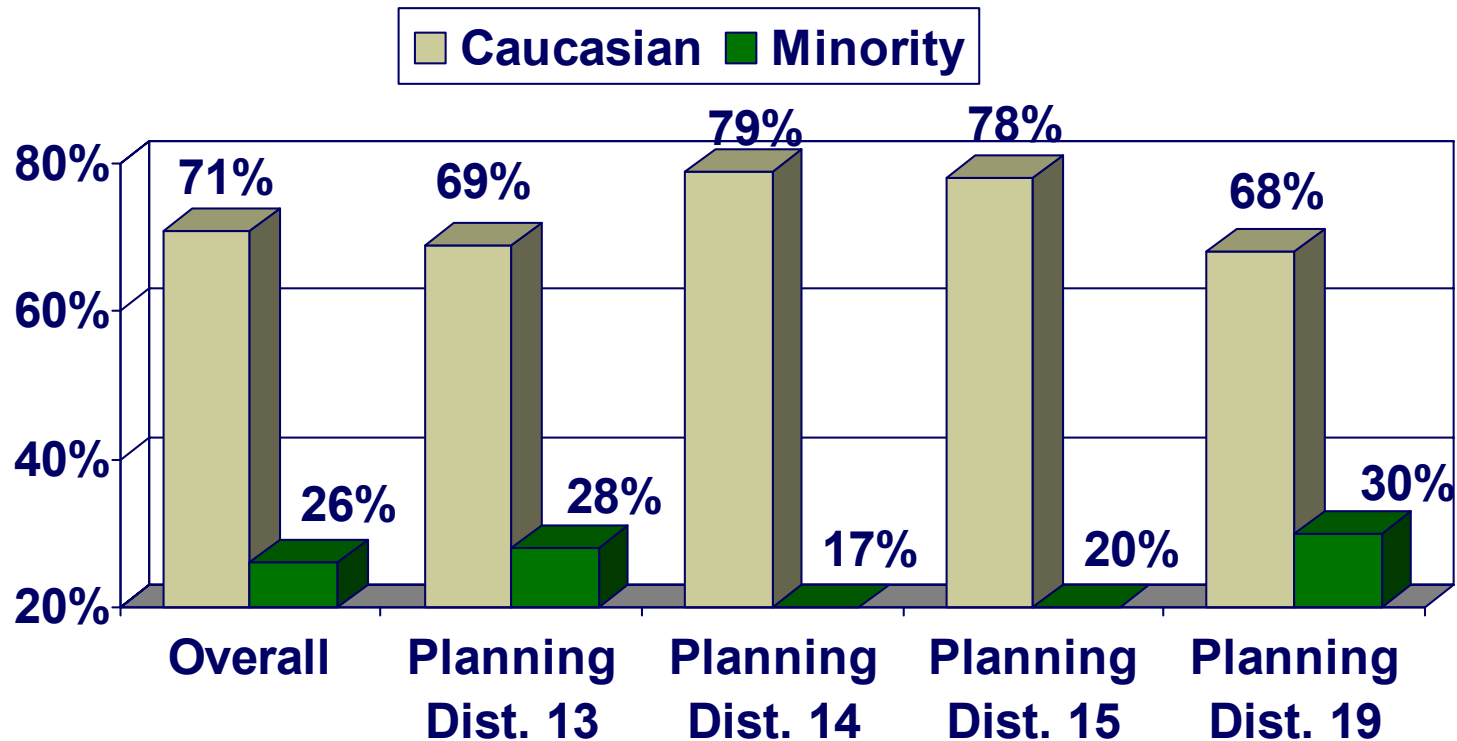
# Respondent Profile *(cont'd)*

## Respondent Ethnic Background



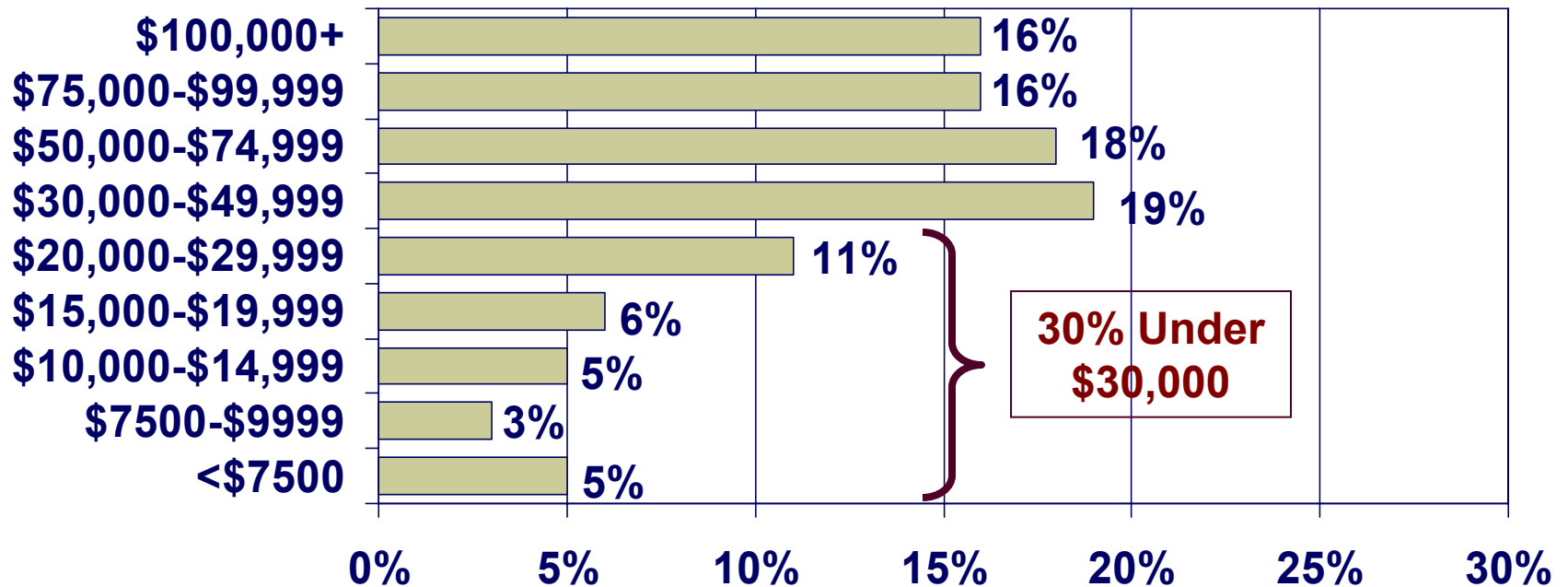
# Respondent Profile *(cont'd)*

## Ethnic Background of Respondent



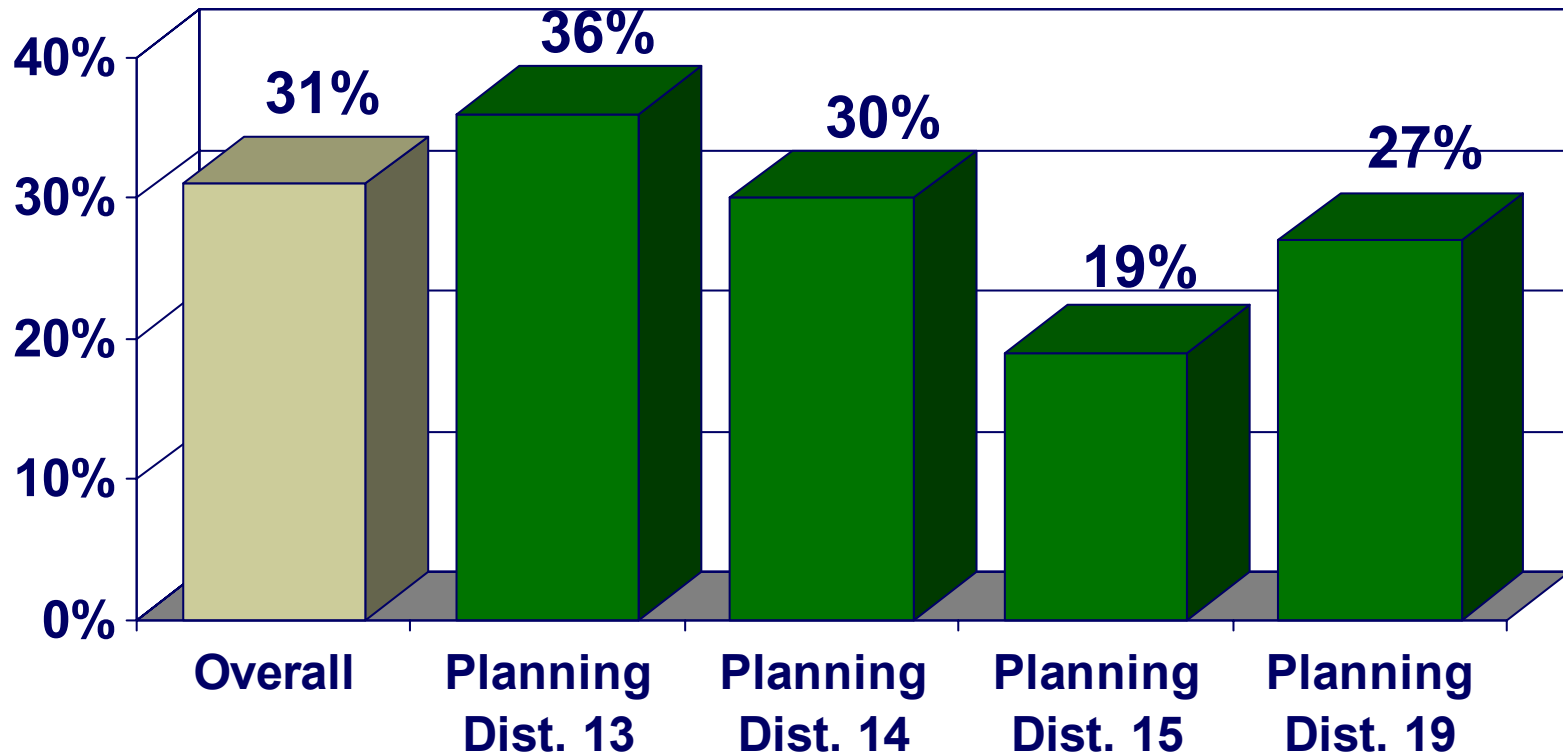
# Respondent Profile *(cont'd)*

## Annual Household Income (n=2,334)



# Respondent Profile *(cont'd)*

## Percent Annual Household Income Under \$30,000

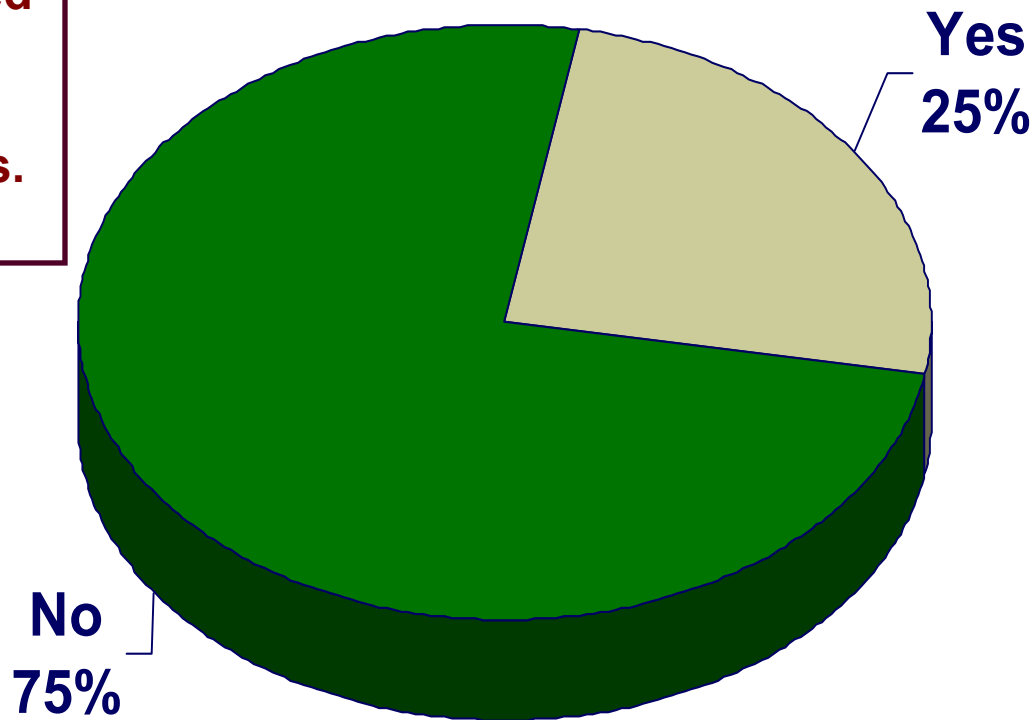


# Respondent Profile *(cont'd)*

## Tobacco Used in Household

*(n=3,000)*

In 2005, reported tobacco use down by 11% (25% in 2005 vs. 36% in 2002)



# Respondent Profile *(cont'd)*

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## Higher household tobacco usage (25% overall) among...

- Men (28% vs. 23% of women)
- Those with children at home (27% vs. 23%)
- Respondents under age 35 (29% vs. 24% age 35 & older)
- Those with no college degree (30% vs. 18% of those with college degree)
- Household income <\$30,000 (29% vs. 24% of those reporting incomes of \$30K or higher)
- Those with no health insurance (42% vs. 23% of those with insurance)

# Respondent Profile *(cont'd)*

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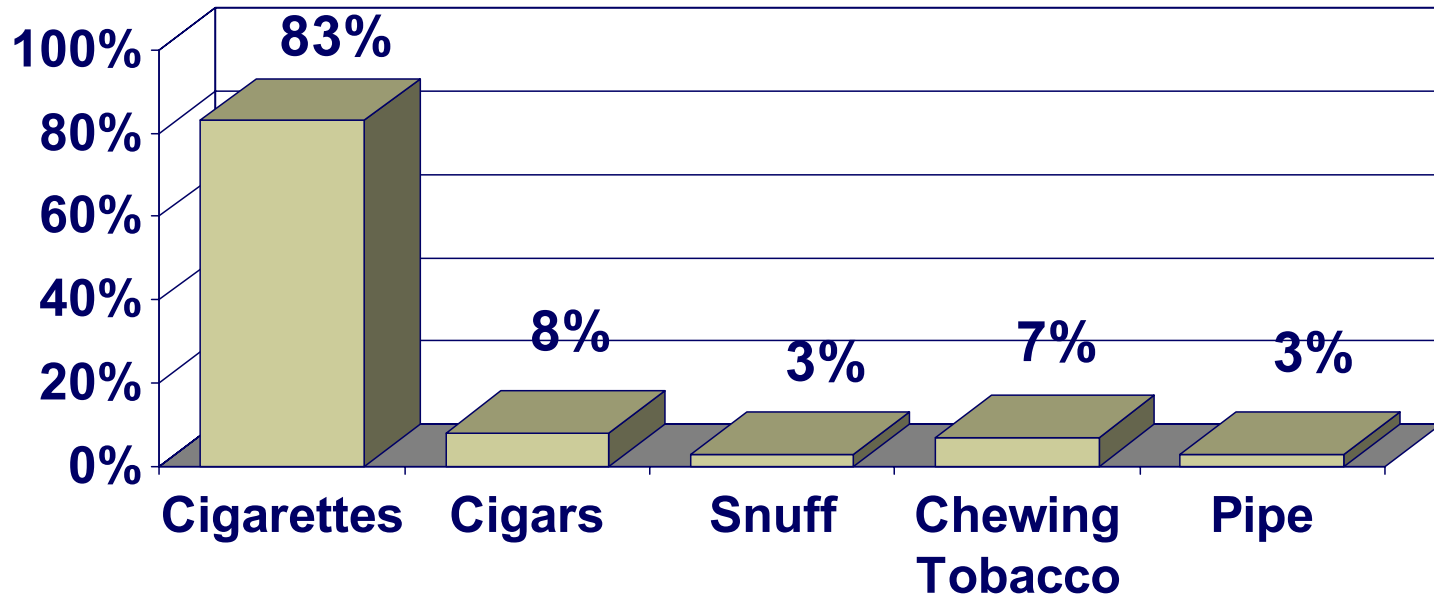
**Household Tobacco use declining since 2002 study among residents of...**

- **Buckingham County (28% vs. 50%)**
- **Charles City County (23% vs. 37%)**
- **Chesterfield County (18% vs. 37%)**
- **Henrico County (20% vs. 34%)**

# Respondent Profile *(cont'd)*

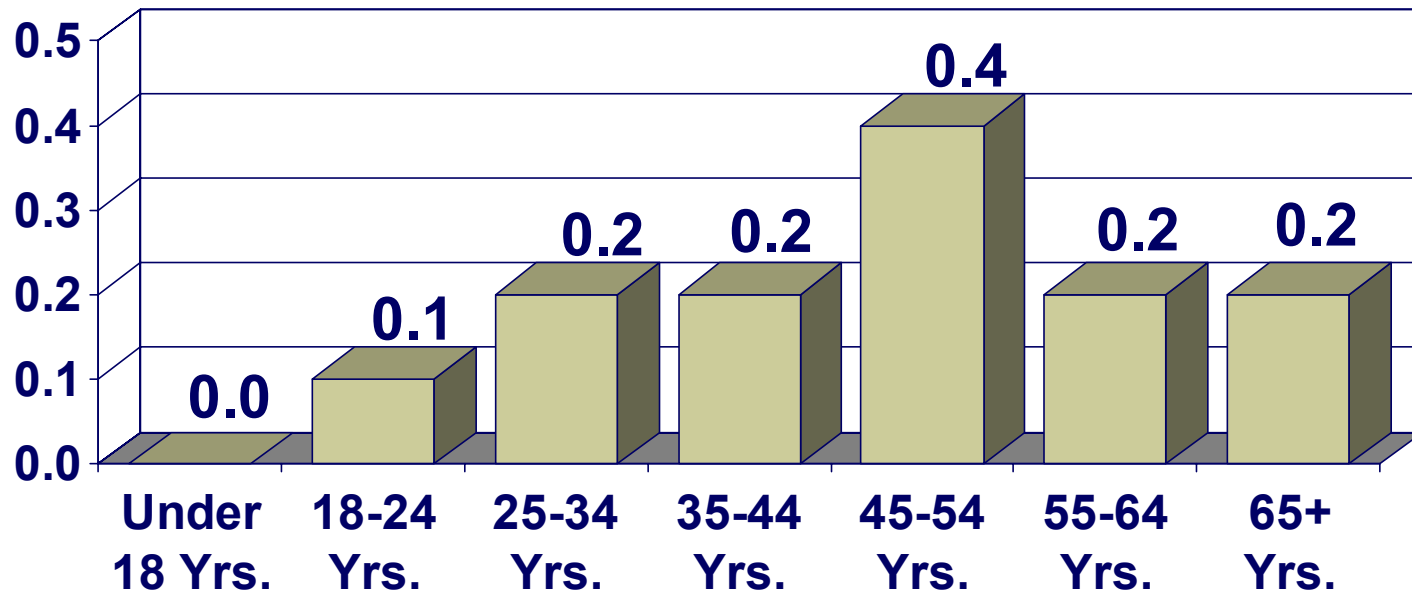
## Tobacco Products Used

(n=749 - Multiple responses accepted)



# Respondent Profile *(cont'd)*

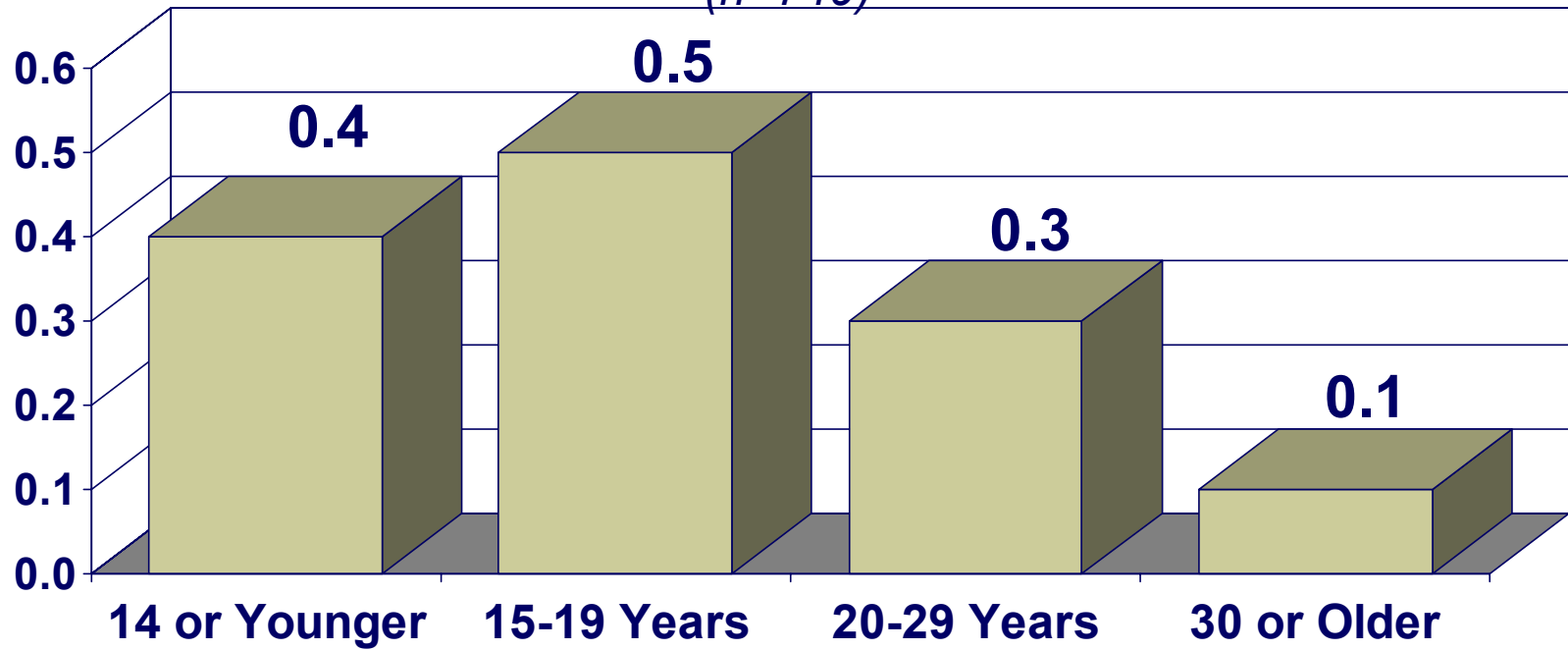
**Average Number of Tobacco Users per Household by Age Group**  
*(n=749)*



# Respondent Profile *(cont'd)*

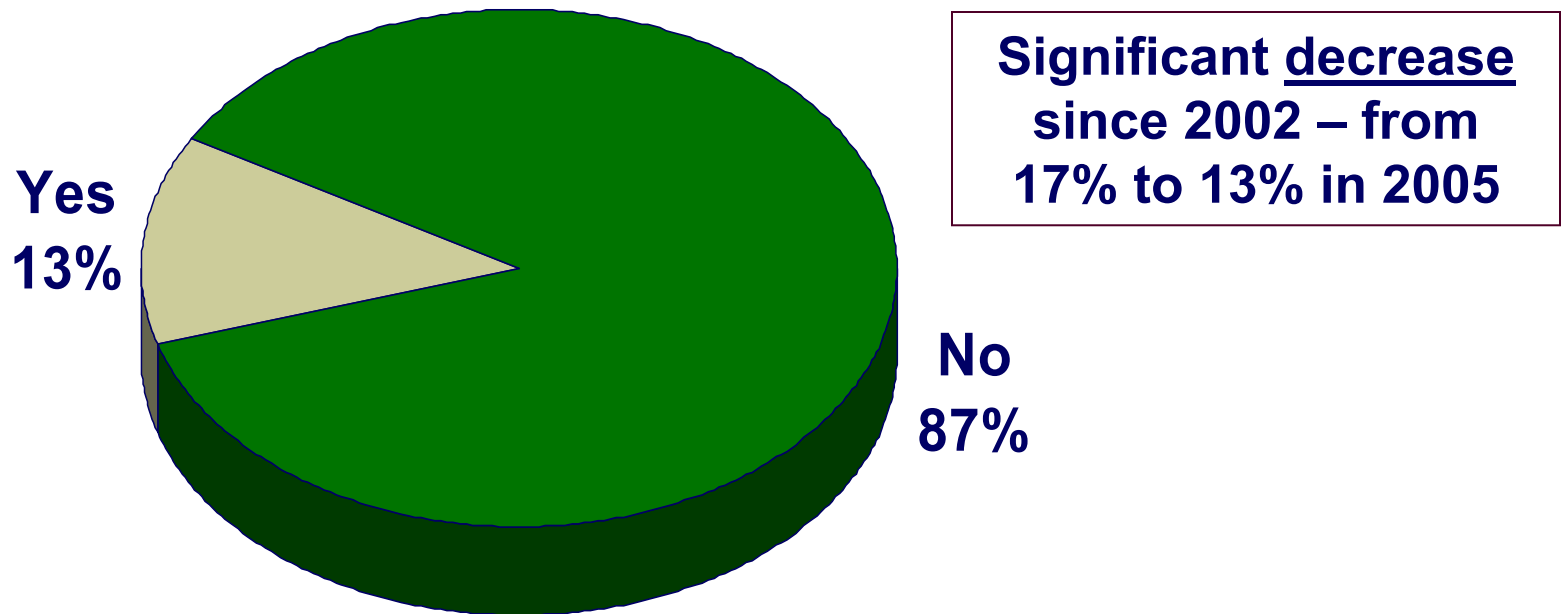
## Average Number per Household Starting Tobacco Use at Age...

(n=749)



# Respondent Profile *(cont'd)*

## Household Members Having 5+ Alcoholic Drinks During One Occasion



# Respondent Profile *(cont'd)*

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**Higher proportion of 5+ drinks (14% overall) among...**

- **Men (21% vs. 10% of women)**
- **With children at home (19% vs. 11%)**
- **With employed adults (18% vs. 10%)**
- **Those under age 35 (25% vs. 12%)**
- **With annual incomes of \$30,000 or more (18% vs. 11%)**

# Respondent Profile *(cont'd)*

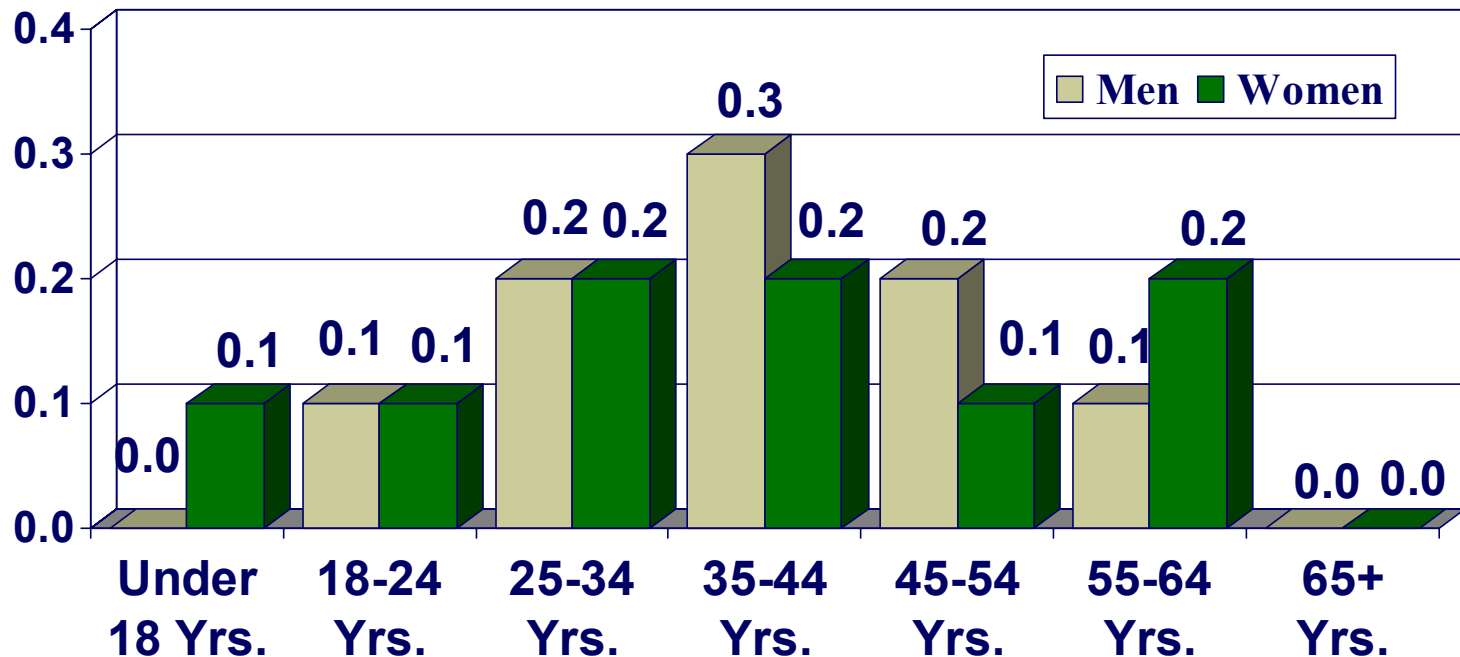
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**Since 2002 decrease in proportion of 5+ drinks (14% overall) among households in...**

- **City of Hopewell (13% vs. 25%)**
- **Prince George County (8% vs. 22%)**
- **P.D. 13 – overall decrease (9% vs. 14%)**
- **P.D. 19 – overall decrease (11% vs. 18%)**

# Respondent Profile *(cont'd)*

**Average Number per Household Having 5+ Alcoholic Beverages (by Age Group and Gender)**  
(n=405)



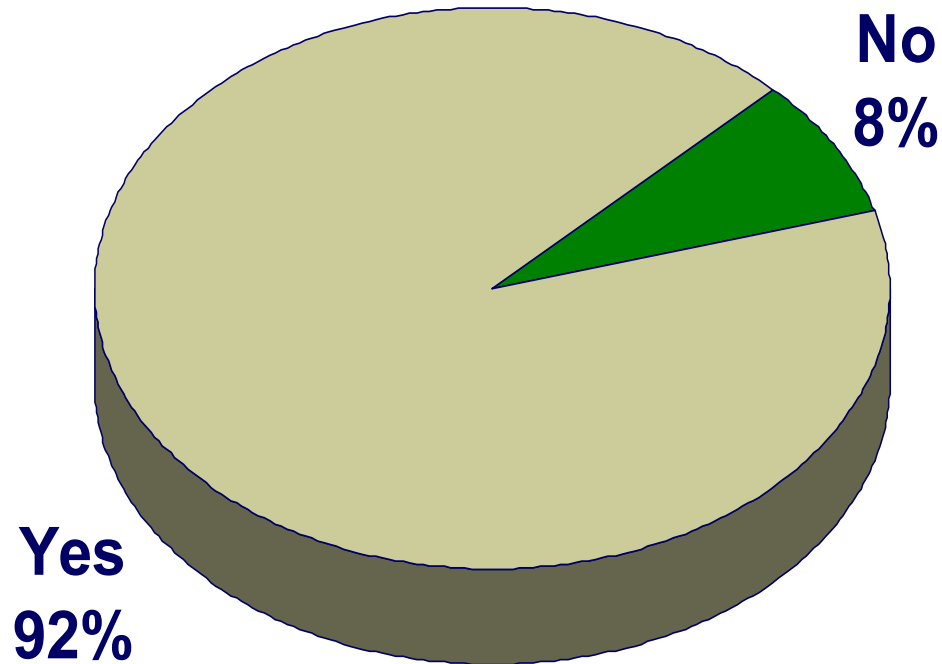
# Central Virginia Health Planning Agency

**Community Needs Assessment Survey  
2005**

## **Health Insurance Issues**

# Health Insurance Coverage

Do you have health insurance?



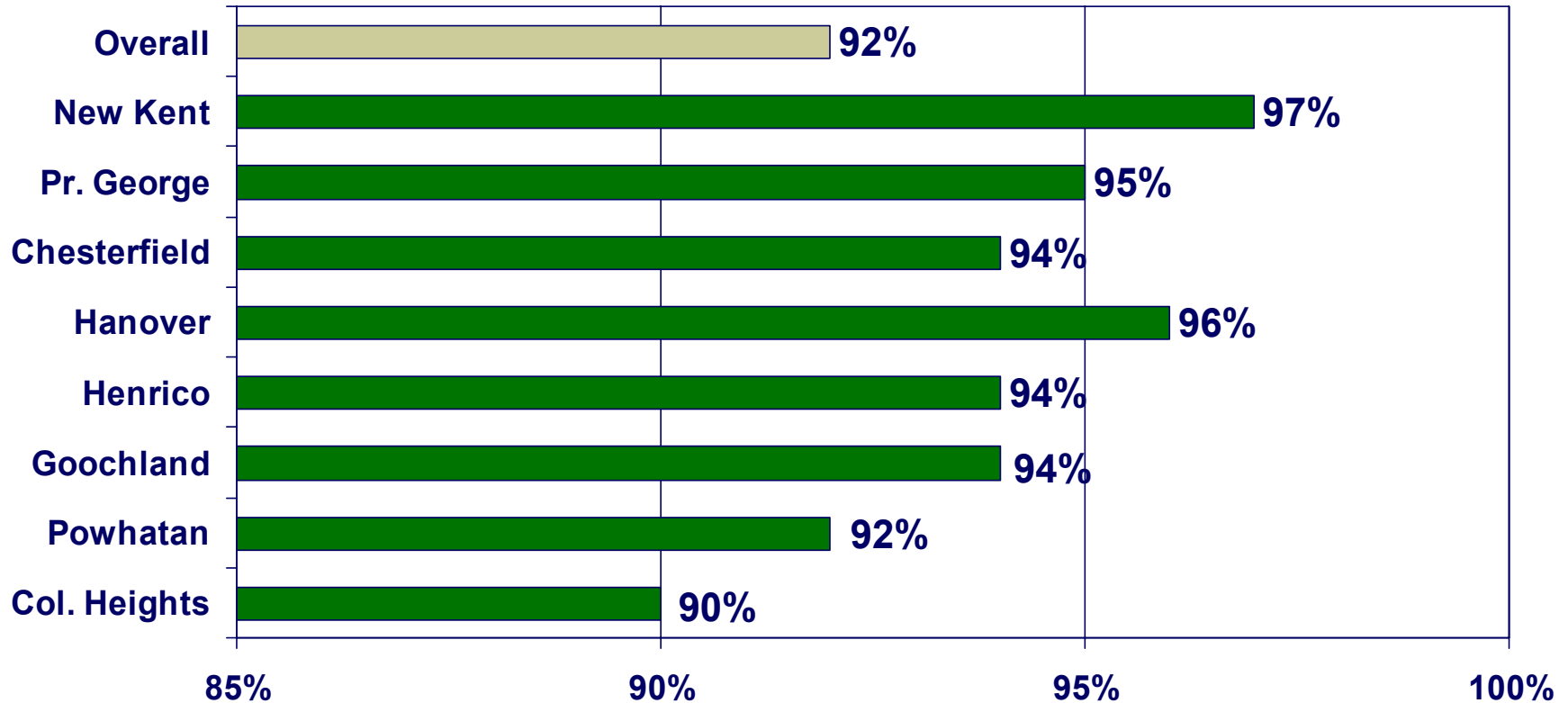
# Health Insurance Coverage (cont'd)

## Lower proportion of health insurance (92% overall) among...

- Planning District #13 (87%)
- Planning District #14 (86%)
- Planning District #19 (88%)
- Under age 35 (86% vs. 93% of those 35+ years)
- No college degree (87% vs. 97% with college degree)
- Minorities (83% vs. 95% of non-minority)
- Incomes under \$30,000 (78% vs. 96% HH income >\$30K)

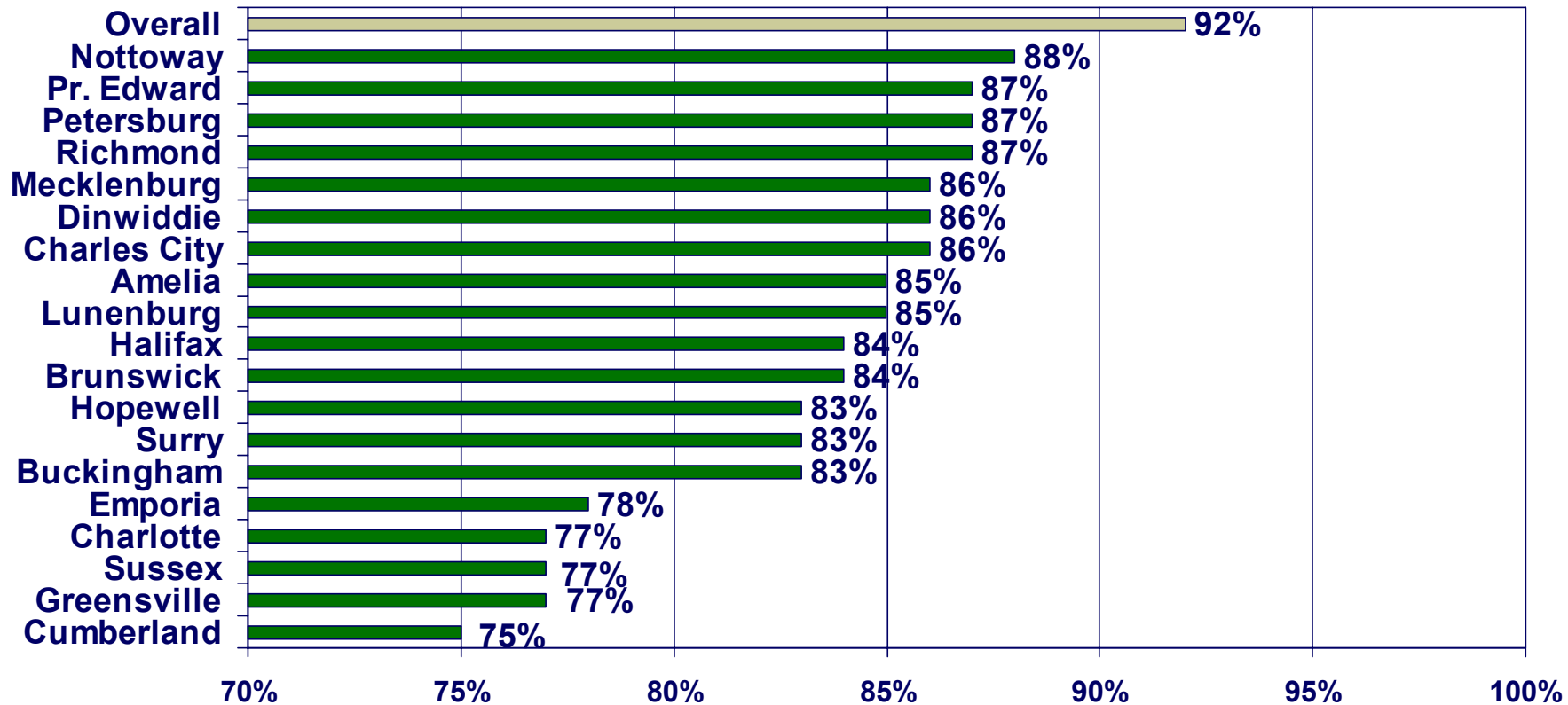
# Health Insurance Coverage (cont'd)

## Households in Municipalities with Health Insurance Coverage Rates Over 90%



# Health Insurance Coverage (cont'd)

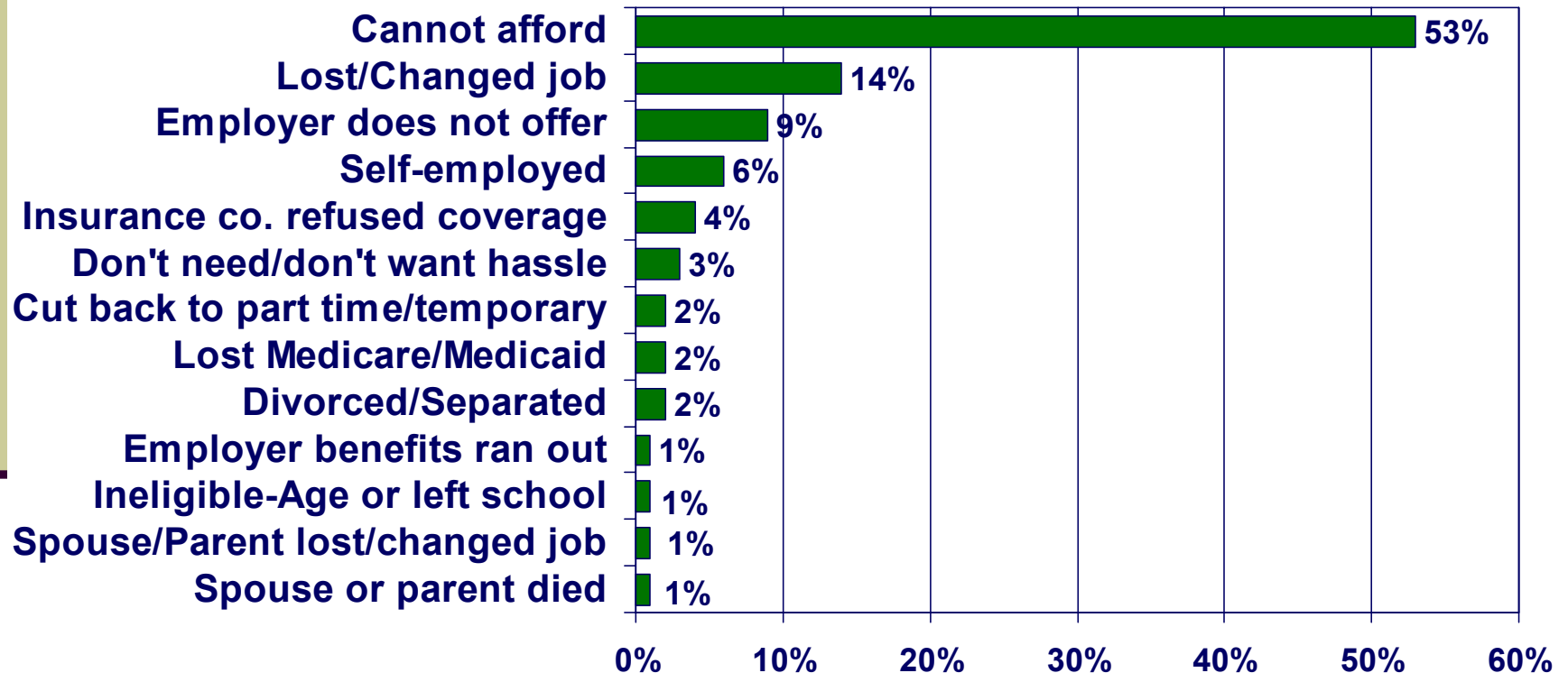
## Cities & Counties w/Health Insurance Coverage Rates Under 90%



# Health Insurance Coverage (cont'd)

## Reasons - No Healthcare Insurance

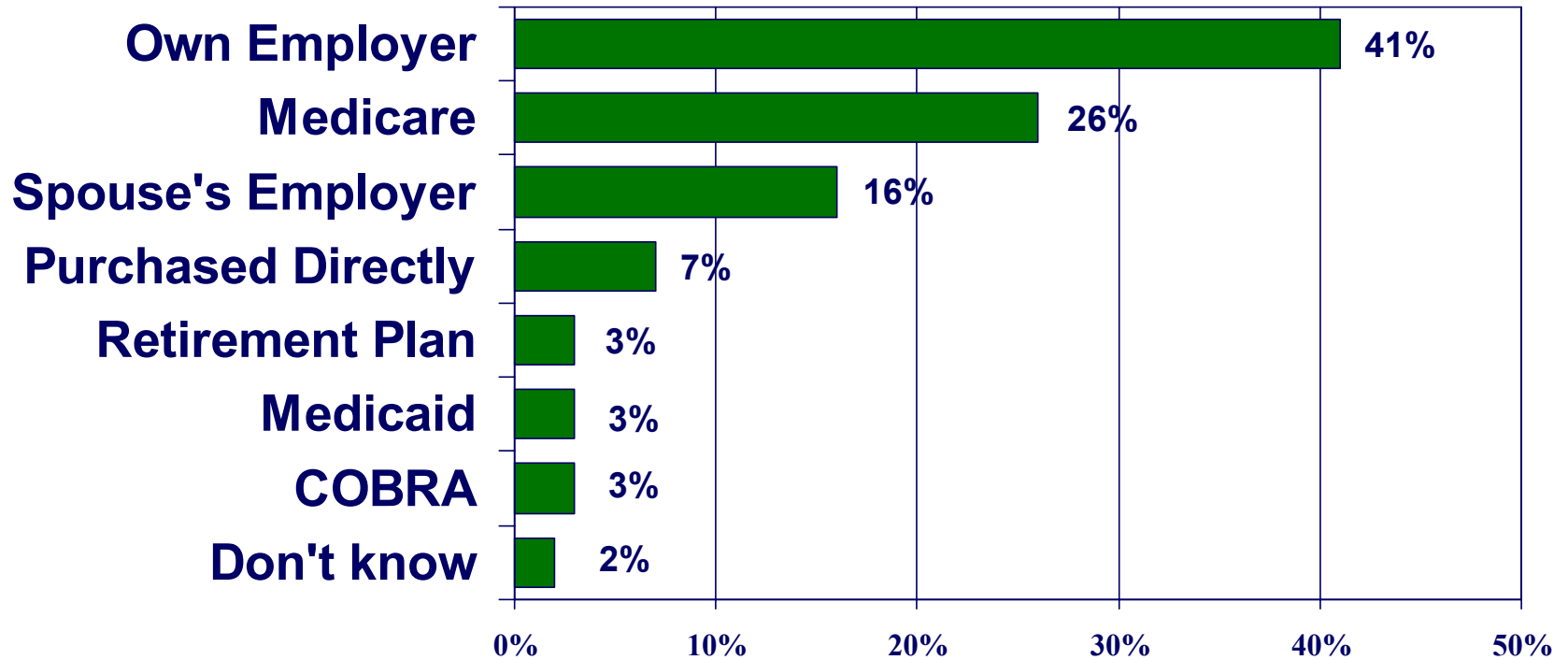
*(n=255 - Multiple responses accepted)*



# Health Insurance Coverage (cont'd)

## Primary Health Insurance Providers

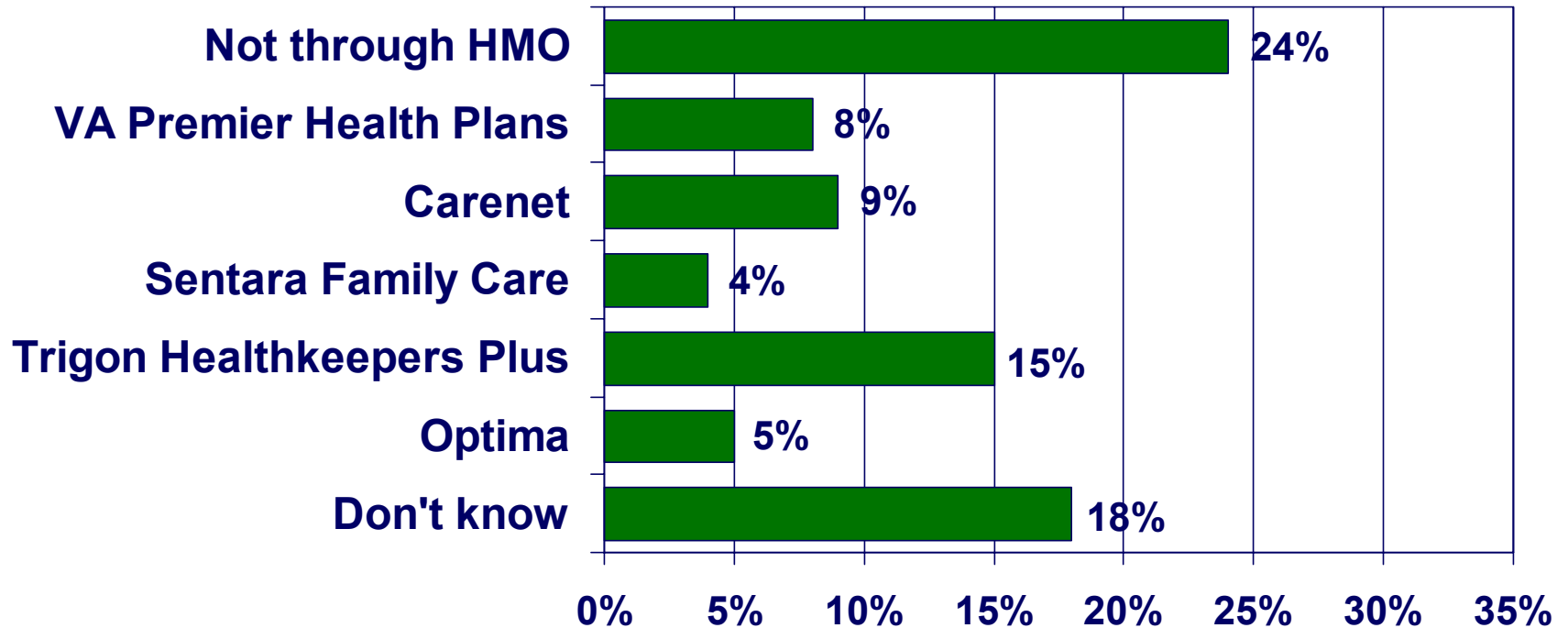
(n=2,777)



# Health Insurance Coverage (cont'd)

## Medicaid Providers

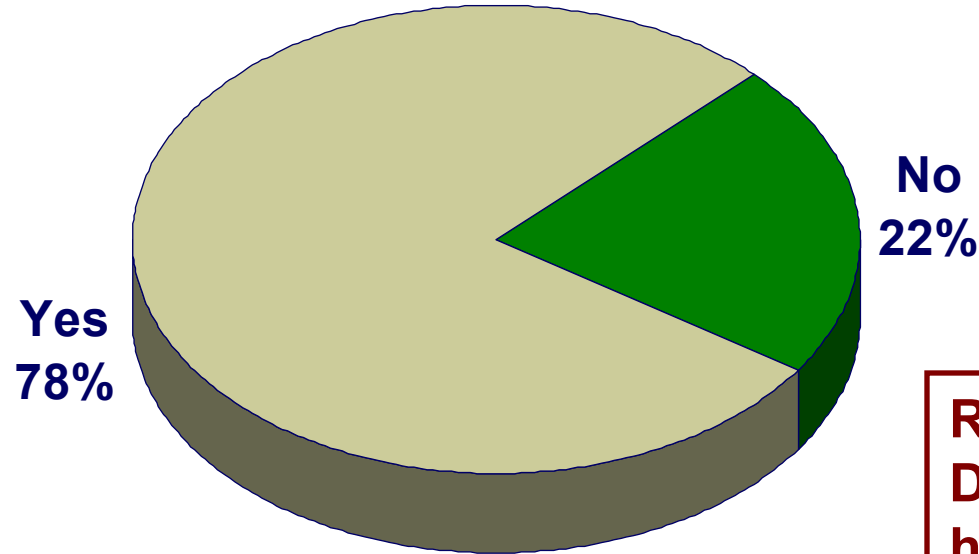
(n=78)



# Health Insurance Coverage (cont'd)

## Supplemental coverage in addition to Medicare?"

(n=766)



**Residents of Planning District 15 more likely to have supplemental insurance to Medicare (83% overall in 2005)**

# Health Insurance Coverage (cont'd)

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**Higher proportion of health insurance supplemental to Medicare (80% overall) among...**

- **Households with no employed adults (80%)**
- **Better educated (88% w/college degree)**
- **Caucasians (86%)**
- **Higher income households (85% if income is \$30K +)**
- **Planning District #15 (83%)**

# Health Insurance Coverage (cont'd)

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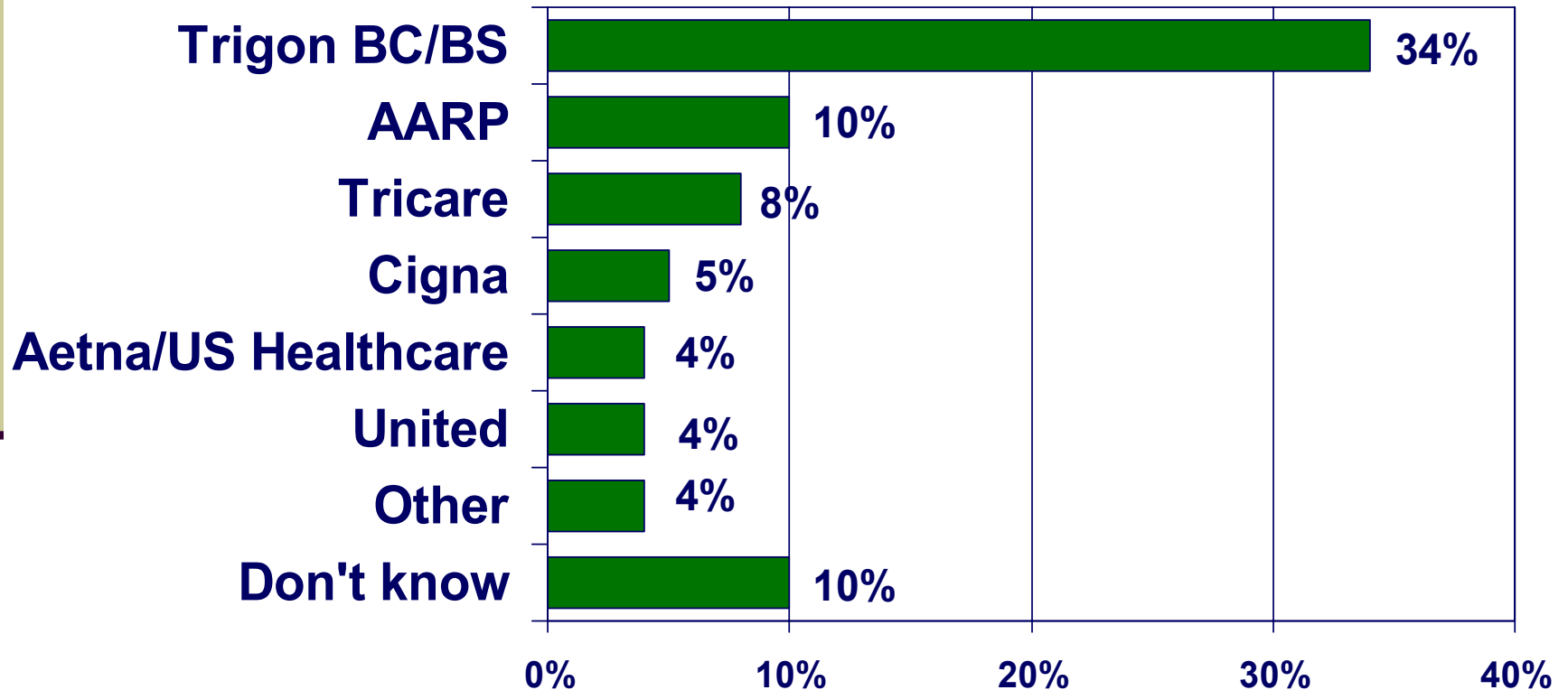
**Higher proportion of health insurance supplemental to Medicare (78% overall) among residents of...**

- **Charles City County (92%)**
- **Charlotte County (84%)**
- **Chesterfield County (83%)**
- **Dinwiddie County (84%)**
- **Hanover County (95%)**
- **New Kent County (82%)**
- **Nottoway County (82%)**

# Health Insurance Coverage (cont'd)

## Supplemental Health Insurance Providers

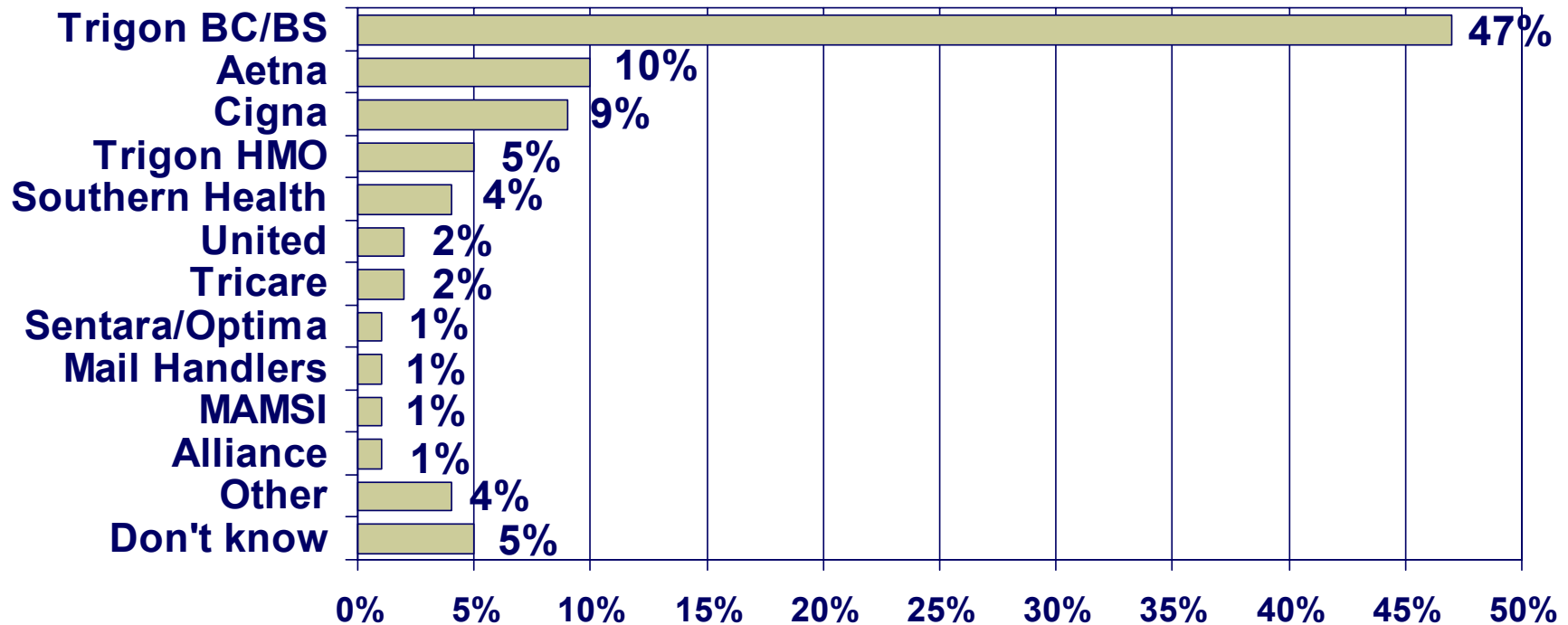
(n=598)



# Health Insurance Coverage (cont'd)

## Primary Health Insurance Providers (Excluding Medicare)

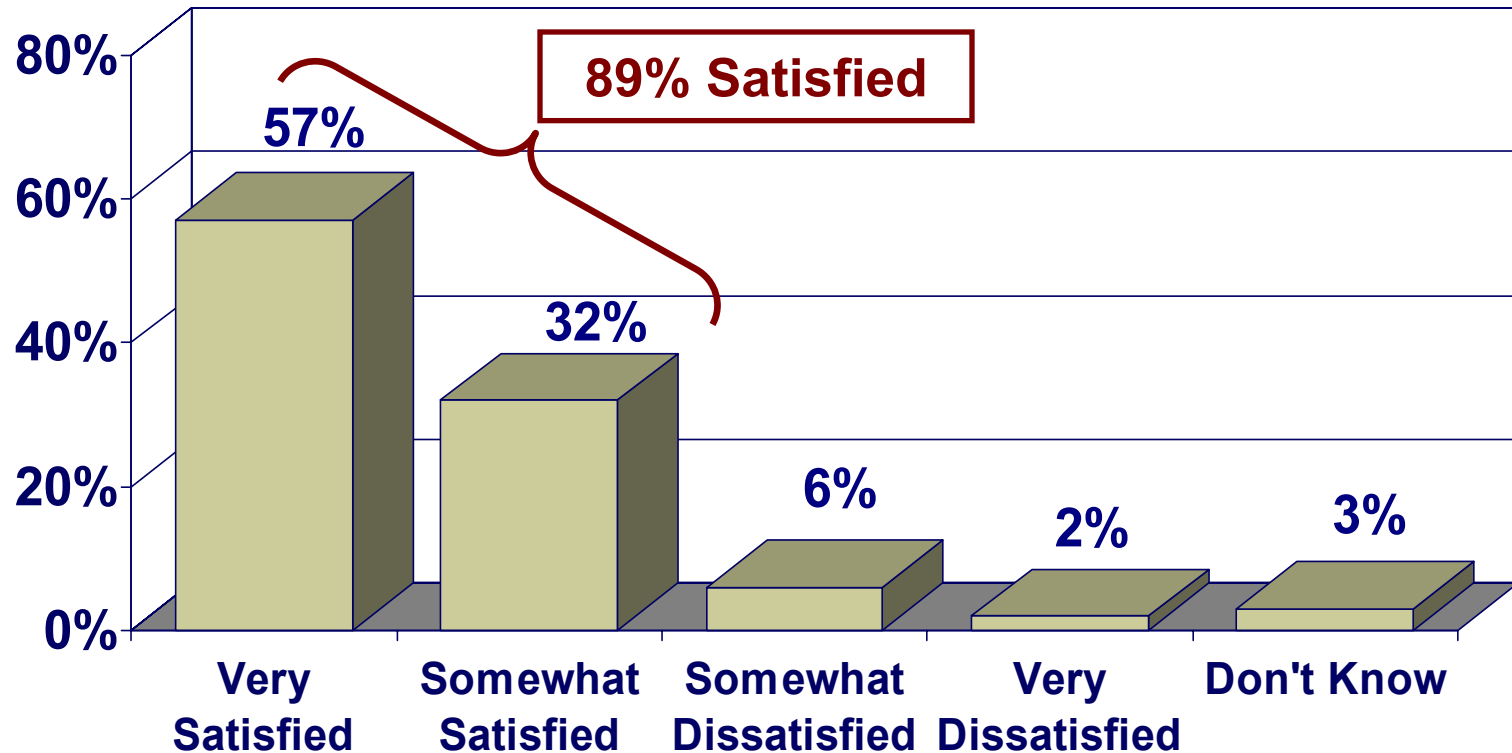
(n = 1,934)



# Health Insurance Coverage (cont'd)

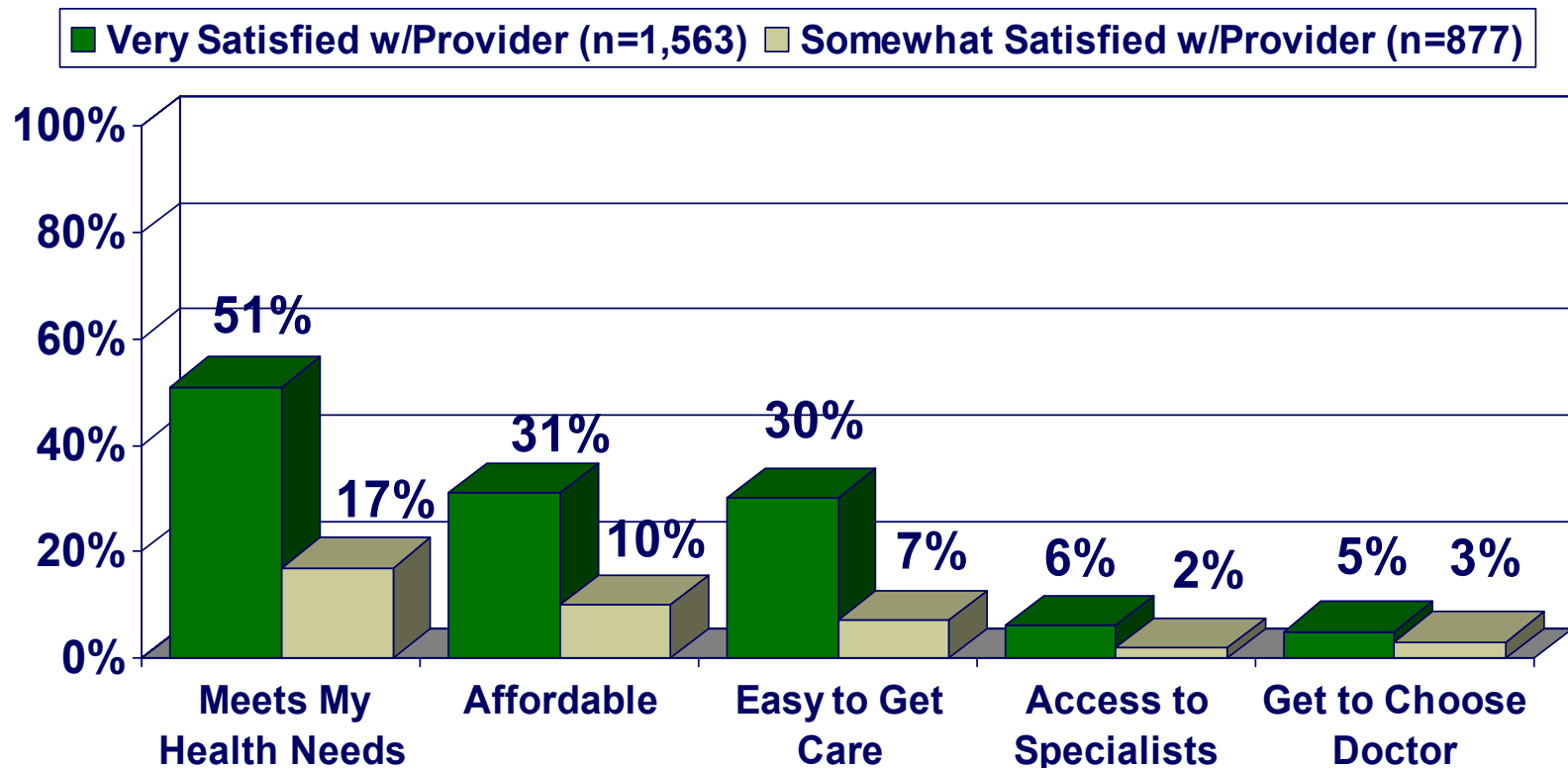
## Satisfaction with Health Insurance

(n=2,777)



# Health Insurance Coverage (cont'd)

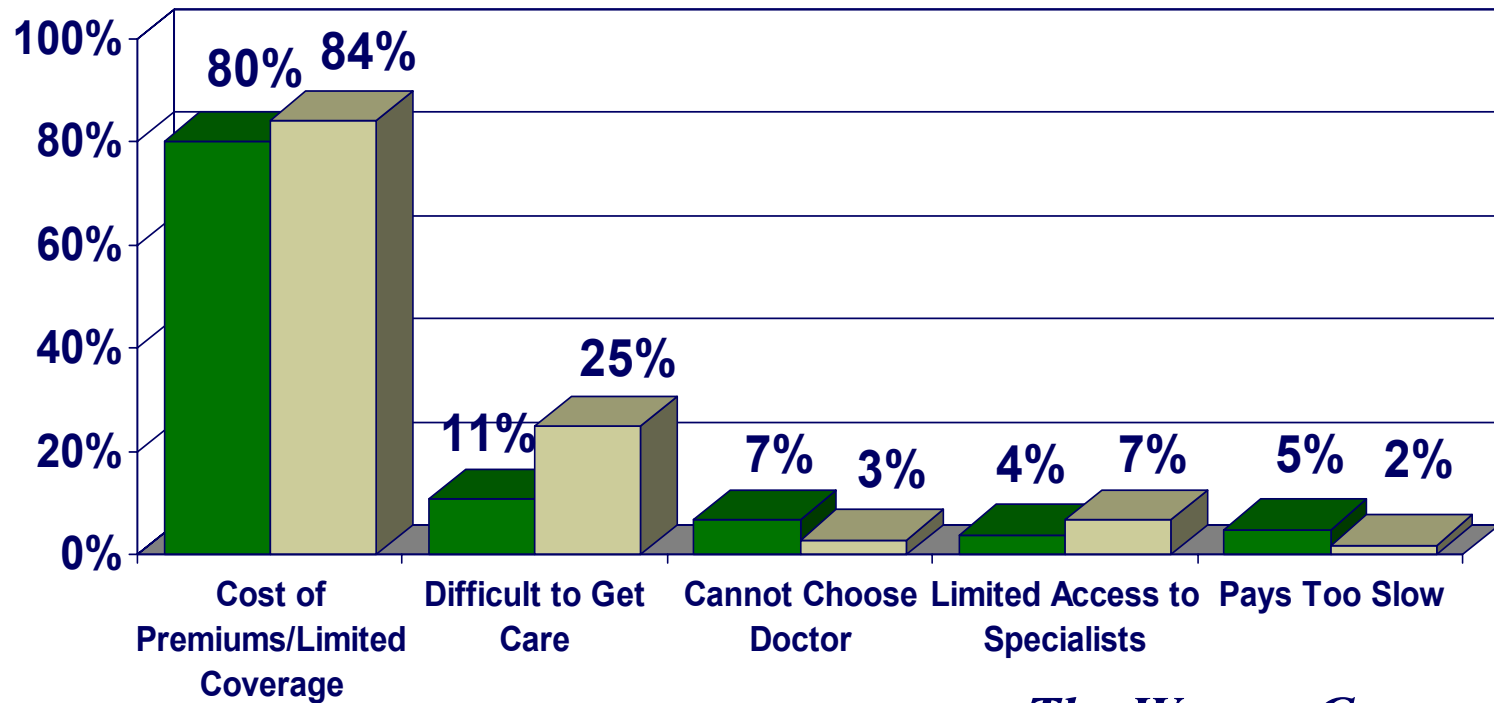
## Most Frequently Mentioned Reasons - Satisfaction with Health Insurance



# Health Insurance Coverage (cont'd)

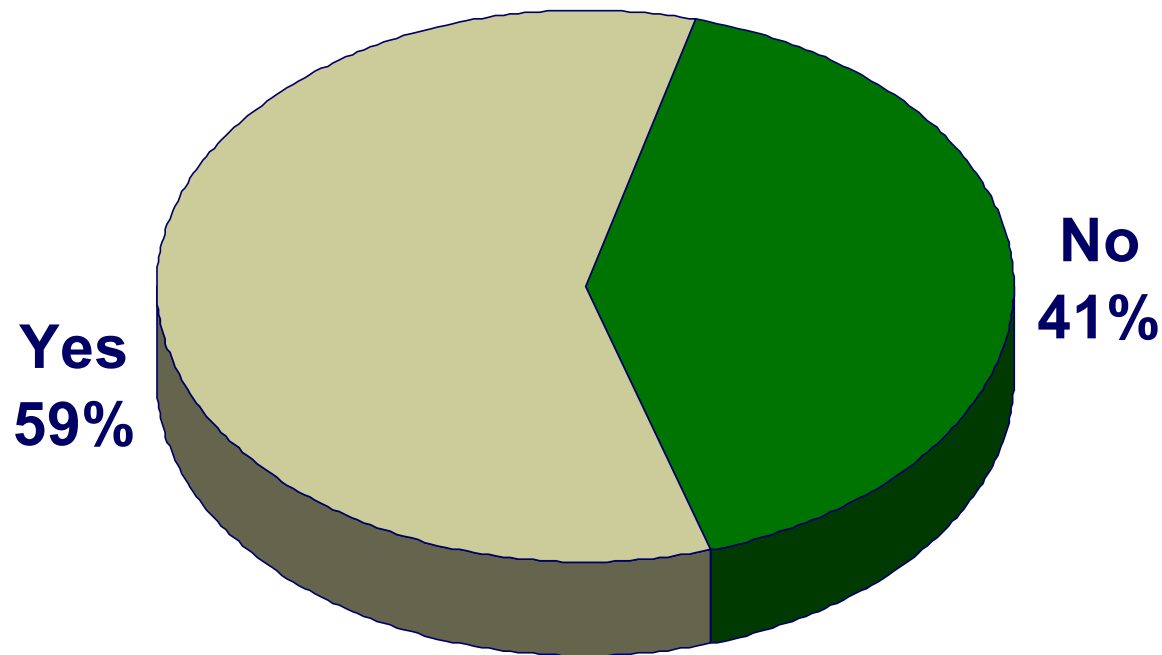
## Most Frequently Mentioned Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Health Insurance

■ Somewhat Dissatisfied w/Provider (n=161) ■ Very Dissatisfied w/Provider (n=63)



# Health Insurance Coverage (cont'd)

## Have Dental Insurance?



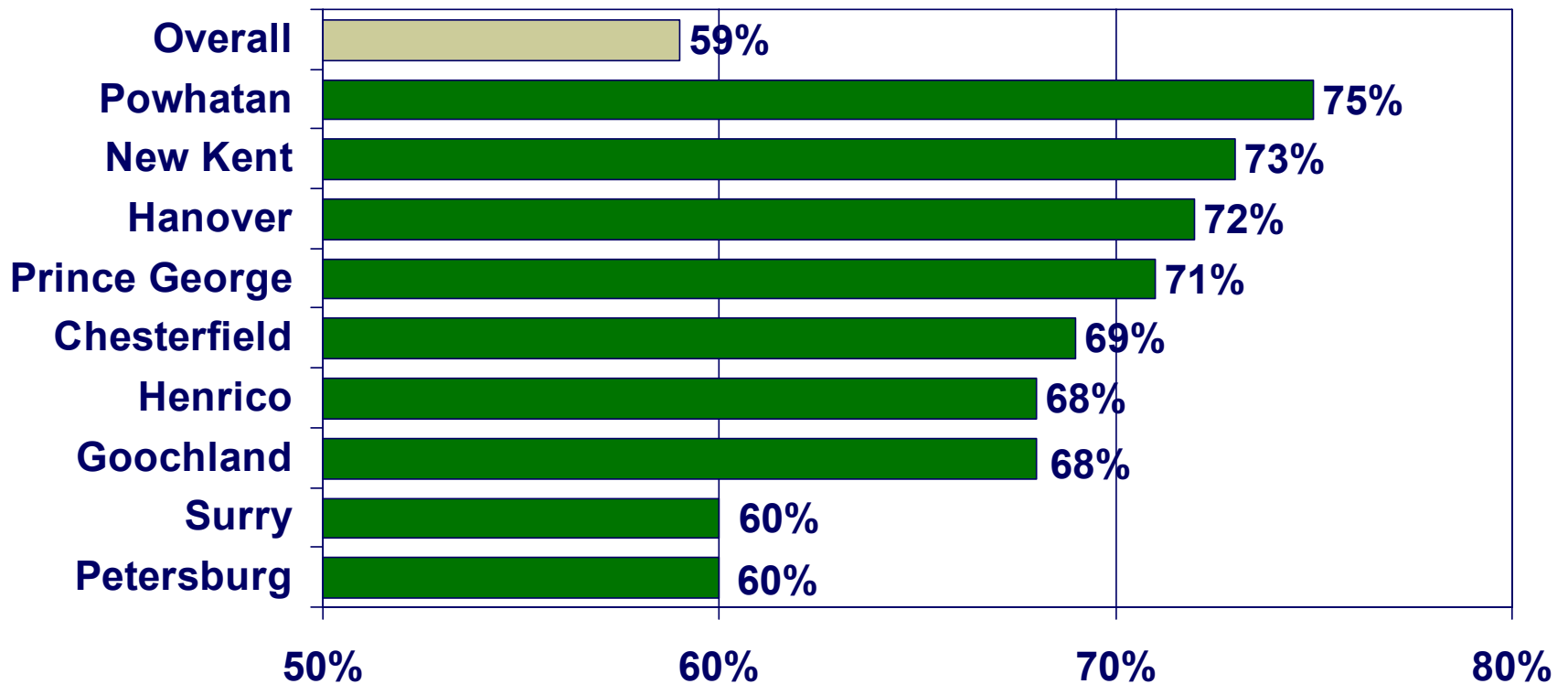
# Health Insurance Coverage (cont'd)

## Lower proportion of dental insurance (59% overall) among...

- Residents of Planning District #13 (34%)
- Residents of Planning District #14 (44%)
- Households with no children at home (50% vs. 77%)
- Households w/no employed adults (45% vs. 76%)
- Older respondents (57% of those age 35+ vs. 73%)
- Less educated (48% of those w/no college degree vs. 72%)
- Minorities (52% vs. 62% of non-minority)
- Lower income households (35% if HH income under \$30,000 vs. 72%)
- Those who have lived in area 5+ years (56% vs. 66%)

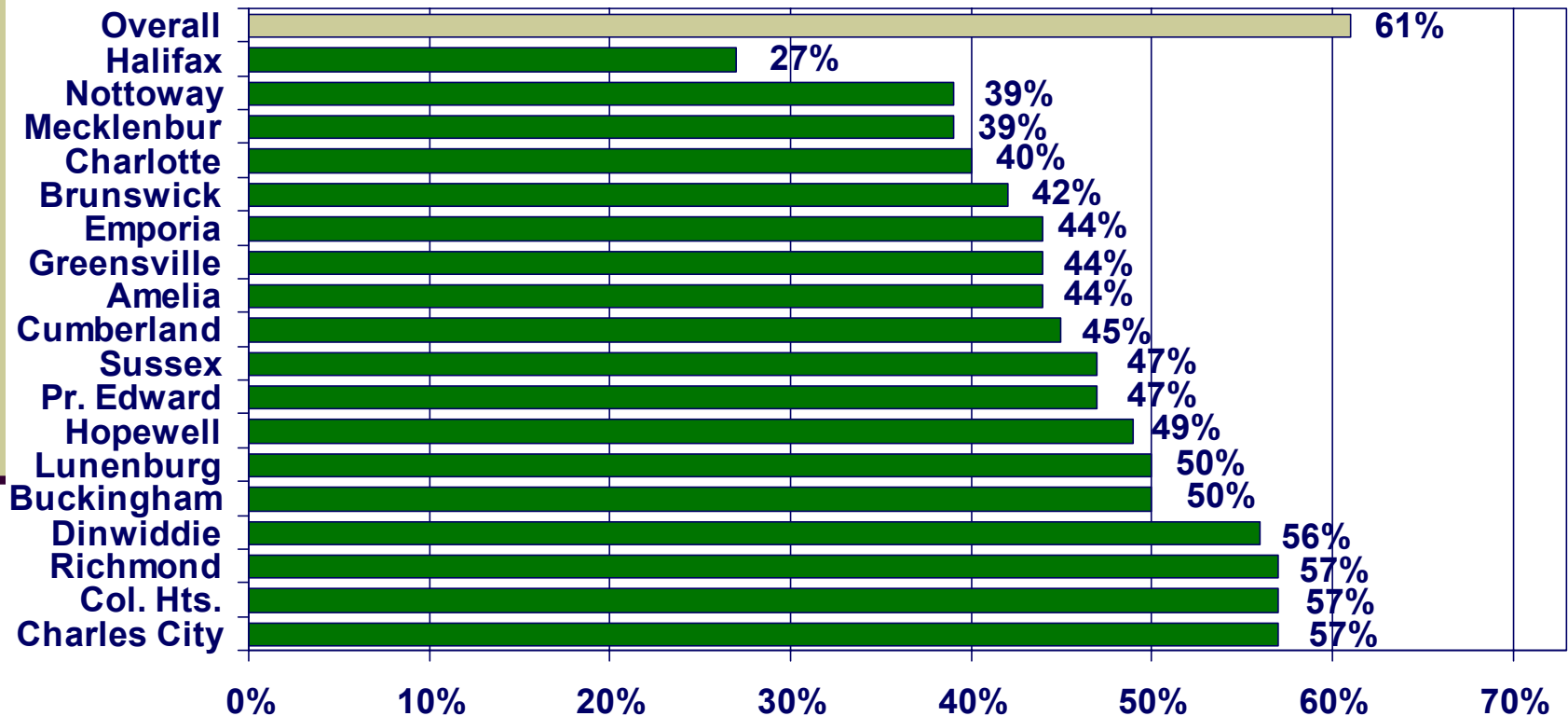
# Health Insurance Coverage (cont'd)

**Households in Municipalities with Above Average Percentages of Dental Insurance**



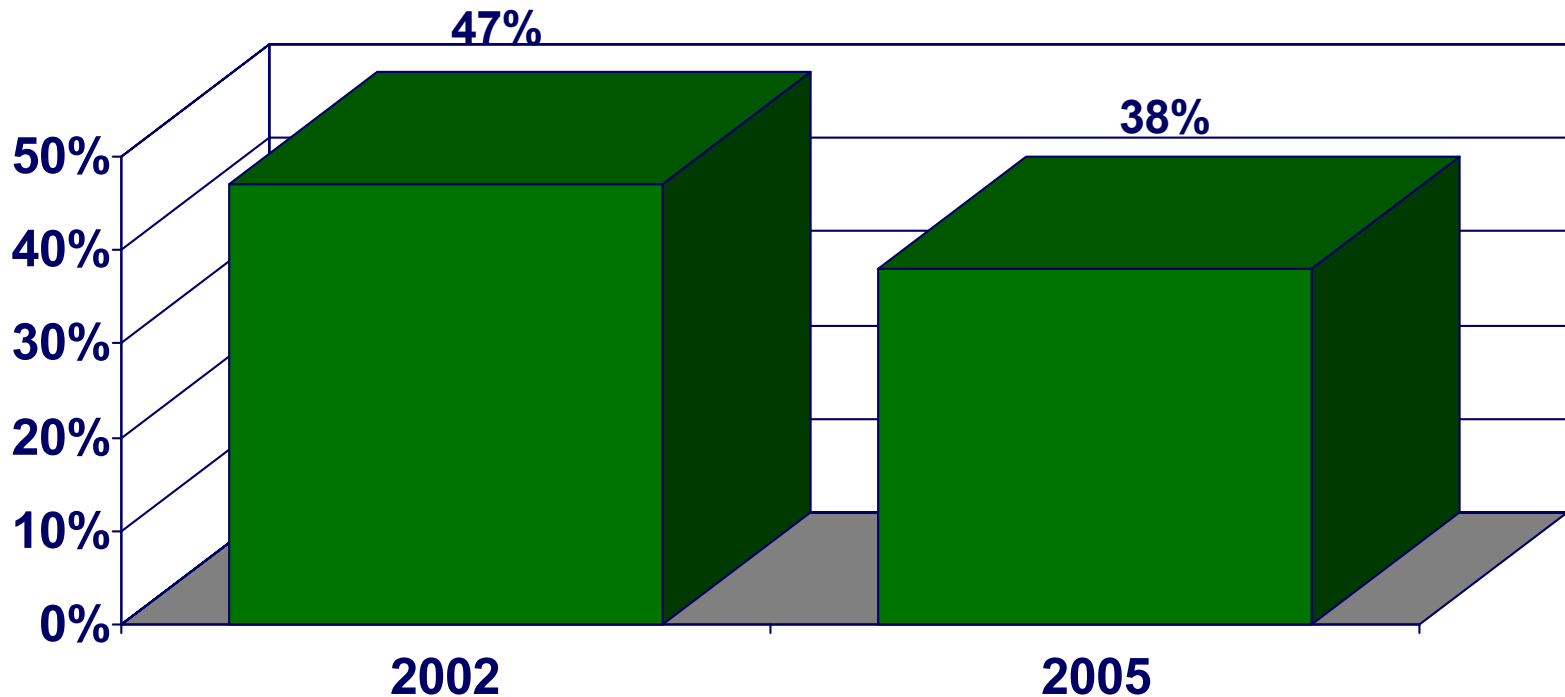
# Health Insurance Coverage (cont'd)

## Municipalities with Households having 60% or less Dental Insurance



# Health Insurance Coverage (cont'd)

**Aware of State Sponsored Medical Insurance Plan -  
FAMIS\***



# Health Insurance Coverage (cont'd)

- **Those more likely to be aware of FAMIS include ...**
  - **Women (43% vs. 28% male respondents)**
  - **HH's with children at home (49% vs. 29%)**
  - **Households with employed adults (42% vs. 35%)**
  - **Households in Planning District 14 (39%) and Planning District 15 (40%)**
  - **HH's in following localities...**
    - **Surry County 48%**
    - **City of Hopewell 51%**



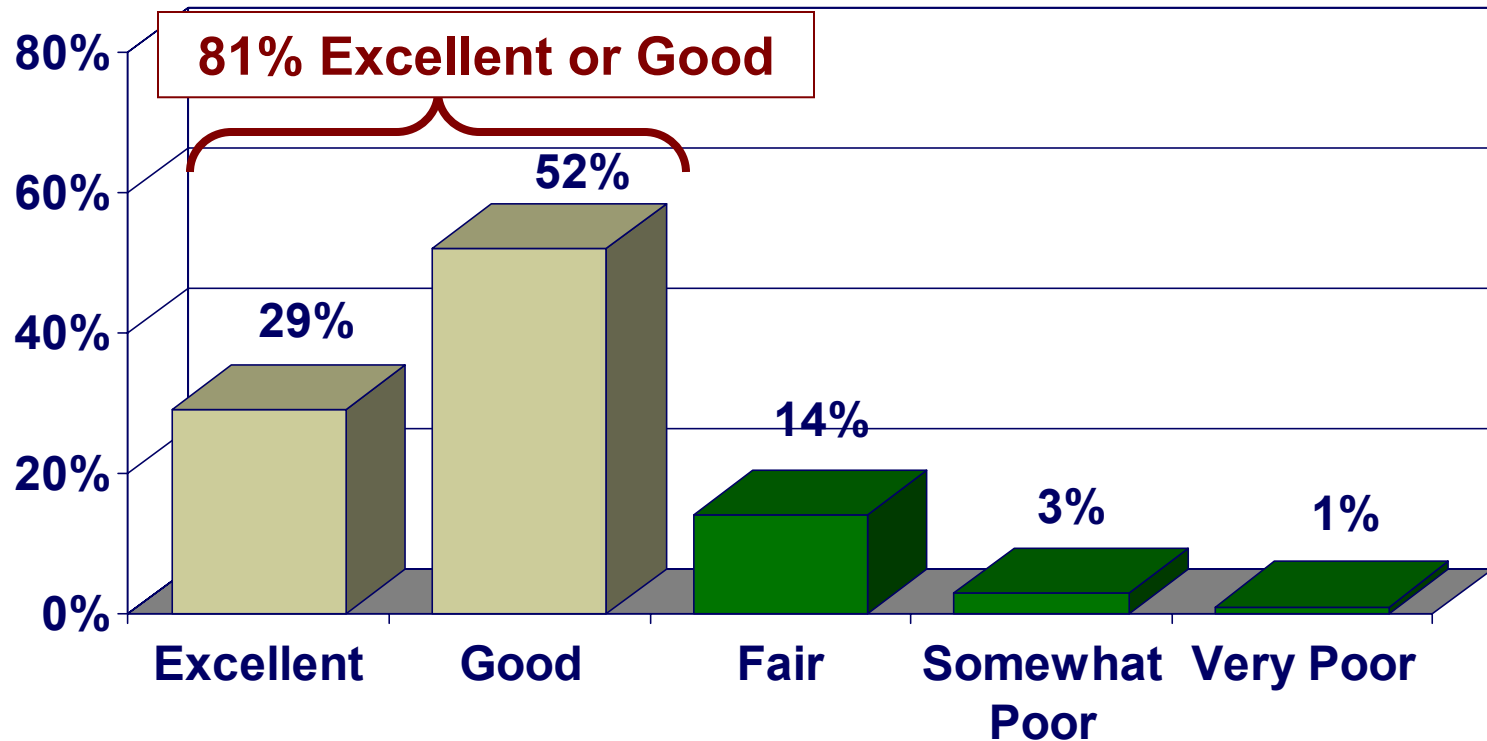
# Central Virginia Health Planning Agency

**Community Needs Assessment Survey  
2005**

**Personal Health**

# Condition of Personal Health

## Rating of Personal Health



# Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

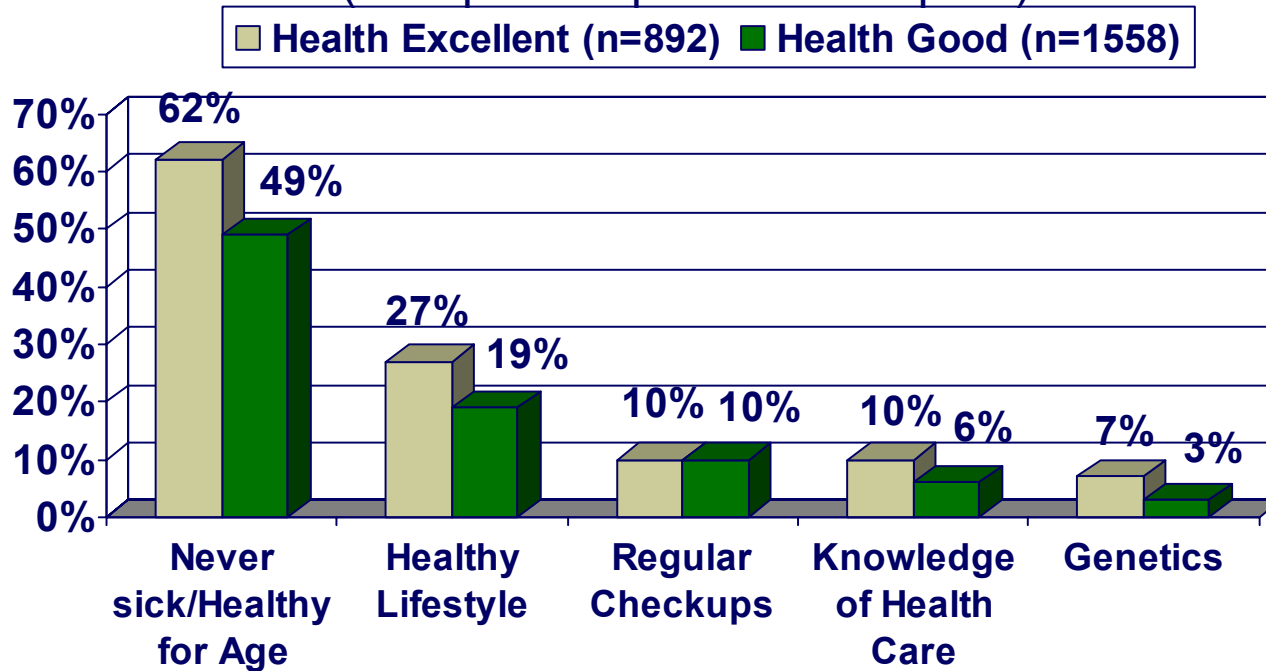
Lower proportions of “excellent” or “good” personal health is reported among...

- **Those households ...**
  - With no employed adults in household (74% vs. 89%)
  - That are less well educated (73% with no college degree vs. 90% with college degree)
  - That have lower household incomes (67% of those with HH incomes below \$30,000 vs. 88% with higher incomes)
- **Those households without insurance...**
  - Health insurance (67% vs. 82% of those w/ insurance)
  - Dental insurance (73% vs. 87% of those w/ insurance)
- **Those households with someone having one of the chronic health conditions tracked in the study...**
  - High blood pressure (69% vs. 88% without)
  - High cholesterol (71% vs. 86% with acceptable levels)
  - Diabetics (49% VS. 85% non-gestational diabetes)
- **Households in Planning Districts 13, 14 & 19 (73% vs. 86% in Planning District 15)**

# Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

## Most Frequent Reasons Given Why Personal Health is Excellent or Good

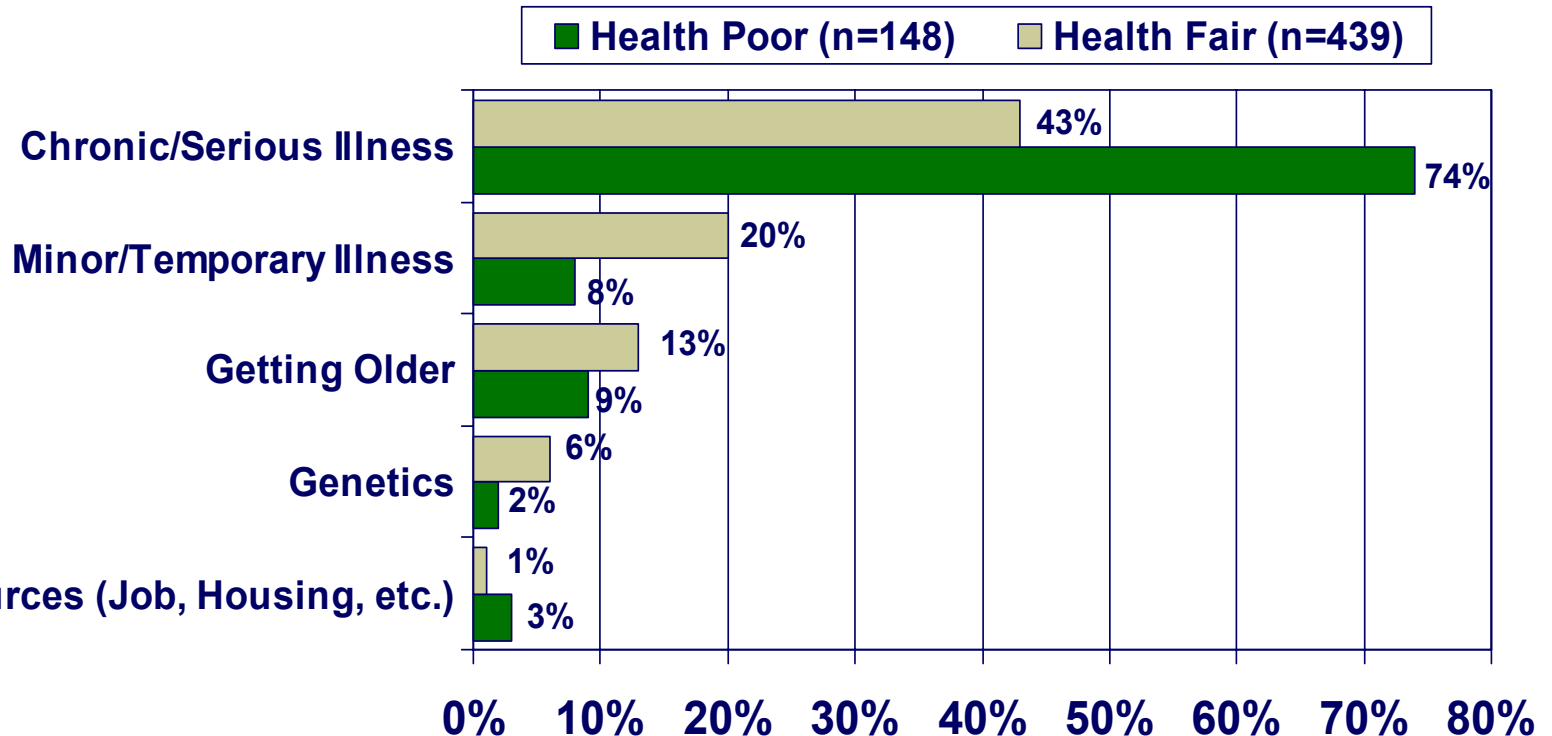
(Multiple Responses Accepted)



\*Respondents in all four planning districts more likely to attribute changes in personal health to lifestyle changes

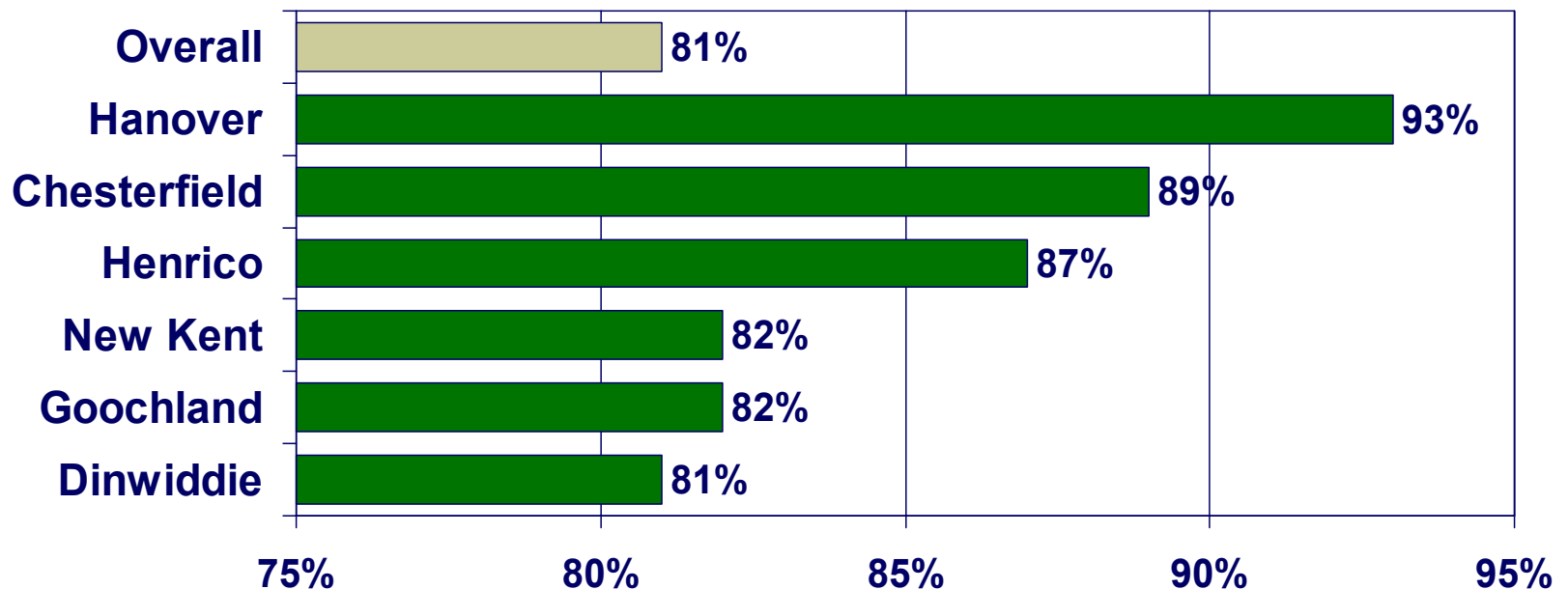
# Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

## Most Frequent Reasons Given Why Personal Health is Fair or Poor (Multiple Responses Accepted)



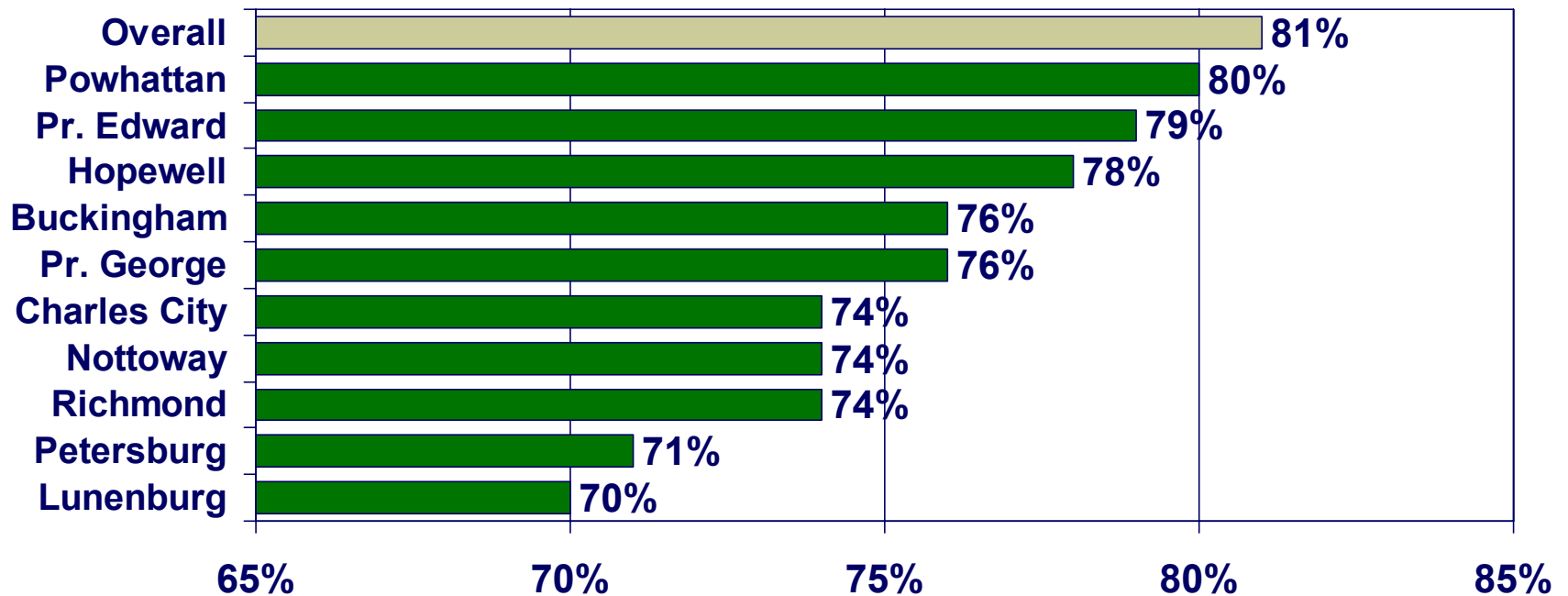
# Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

## Municipalities w/81% or More of Households Rating Personal Health Good or Excellent



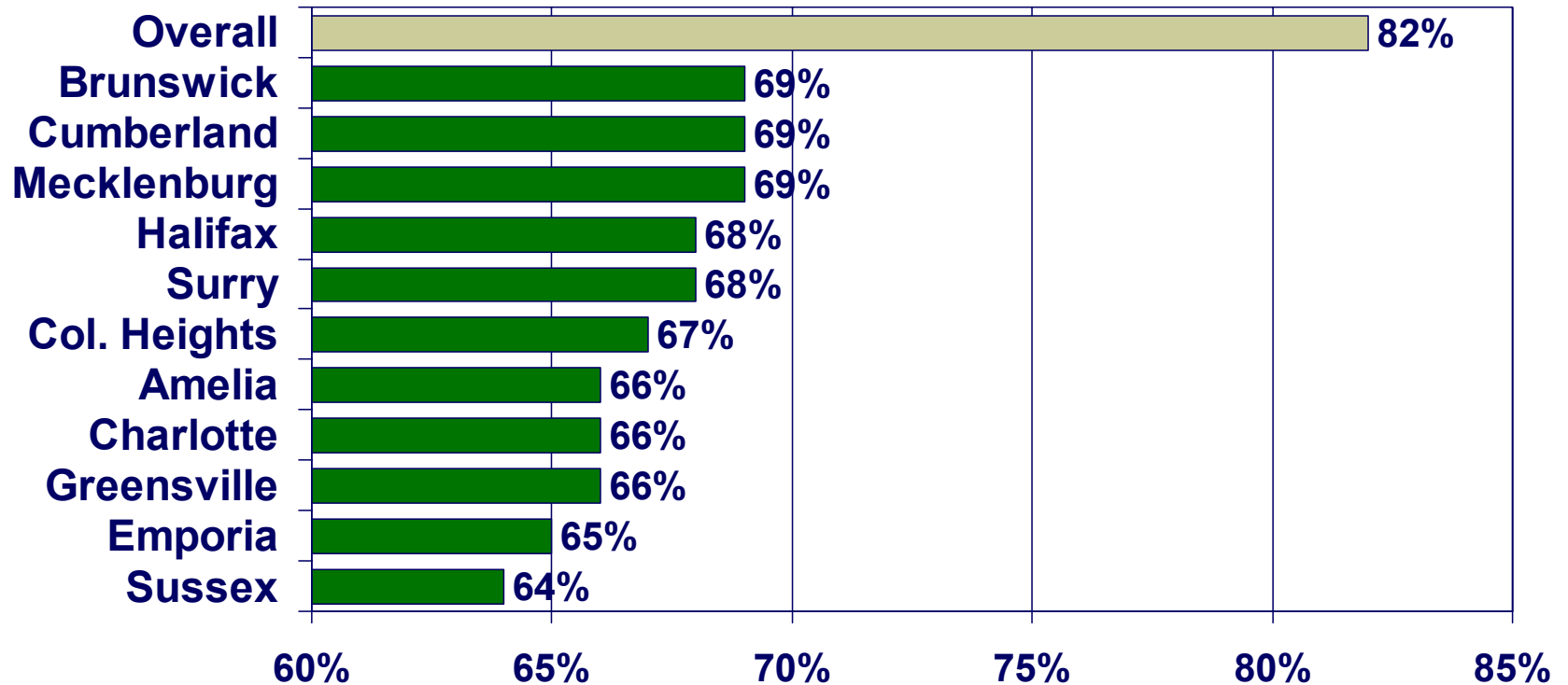
# Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

## Municipalities w/70-81% of Households Rating Personal Health Good or Excellent



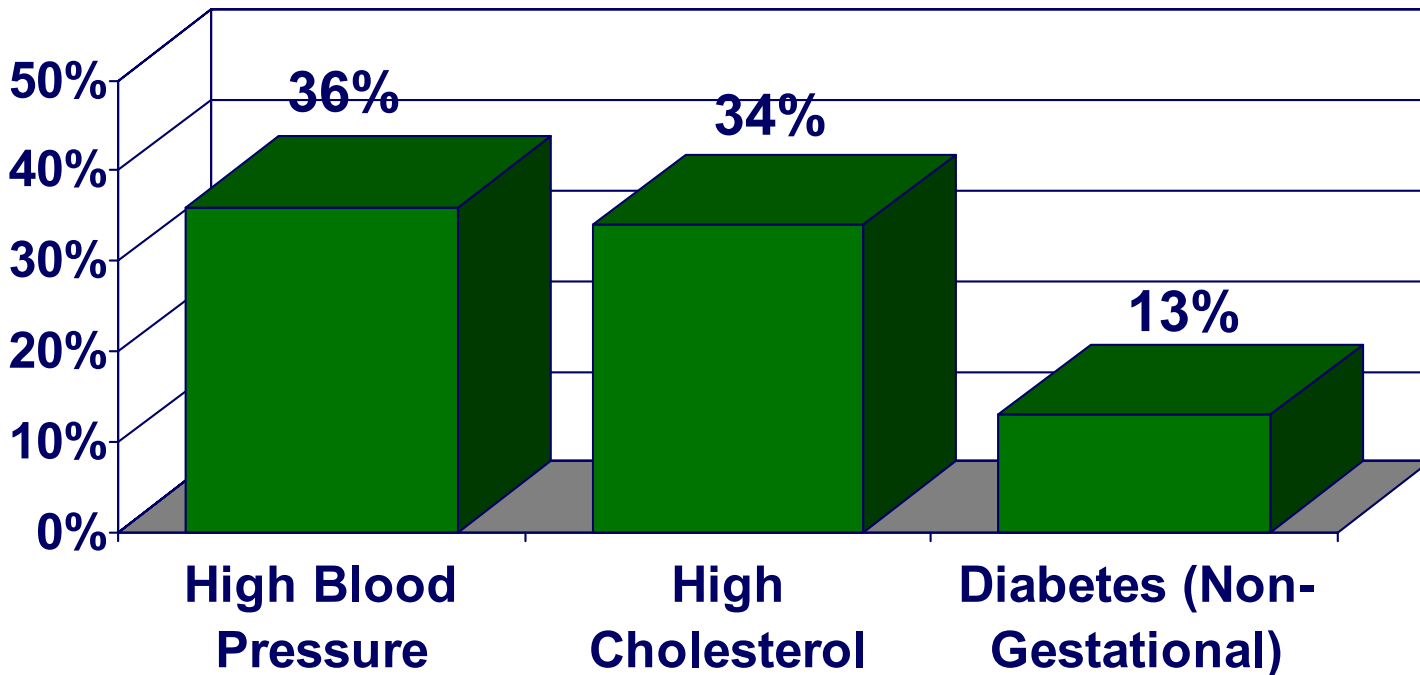
# Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

## Municipalities w/less than 70% of Households Rating Personal Health Good or Excellent



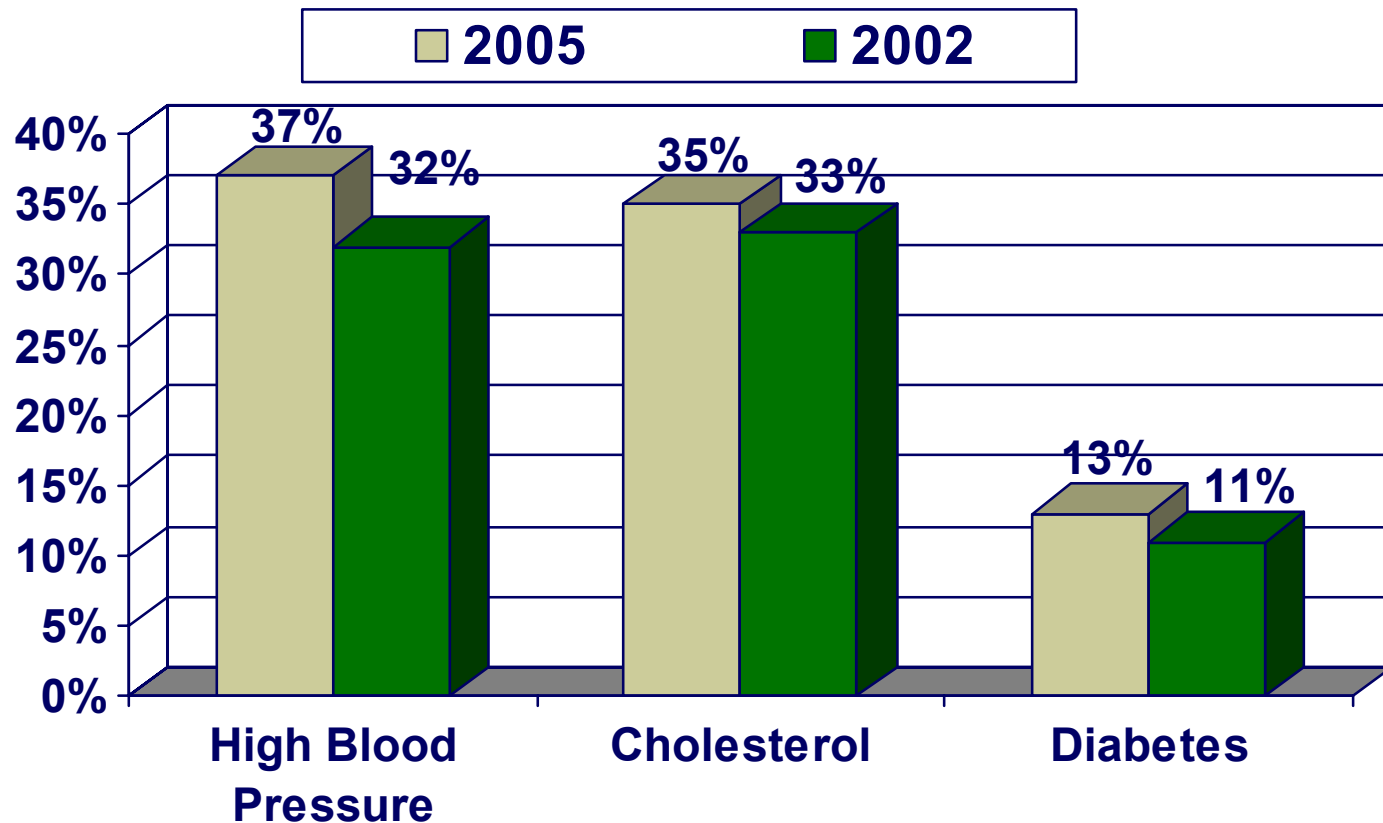
# Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

## Incidence of Chronic Health Conditions



# Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

## Incidence Rates of Selected Chronic Conditions



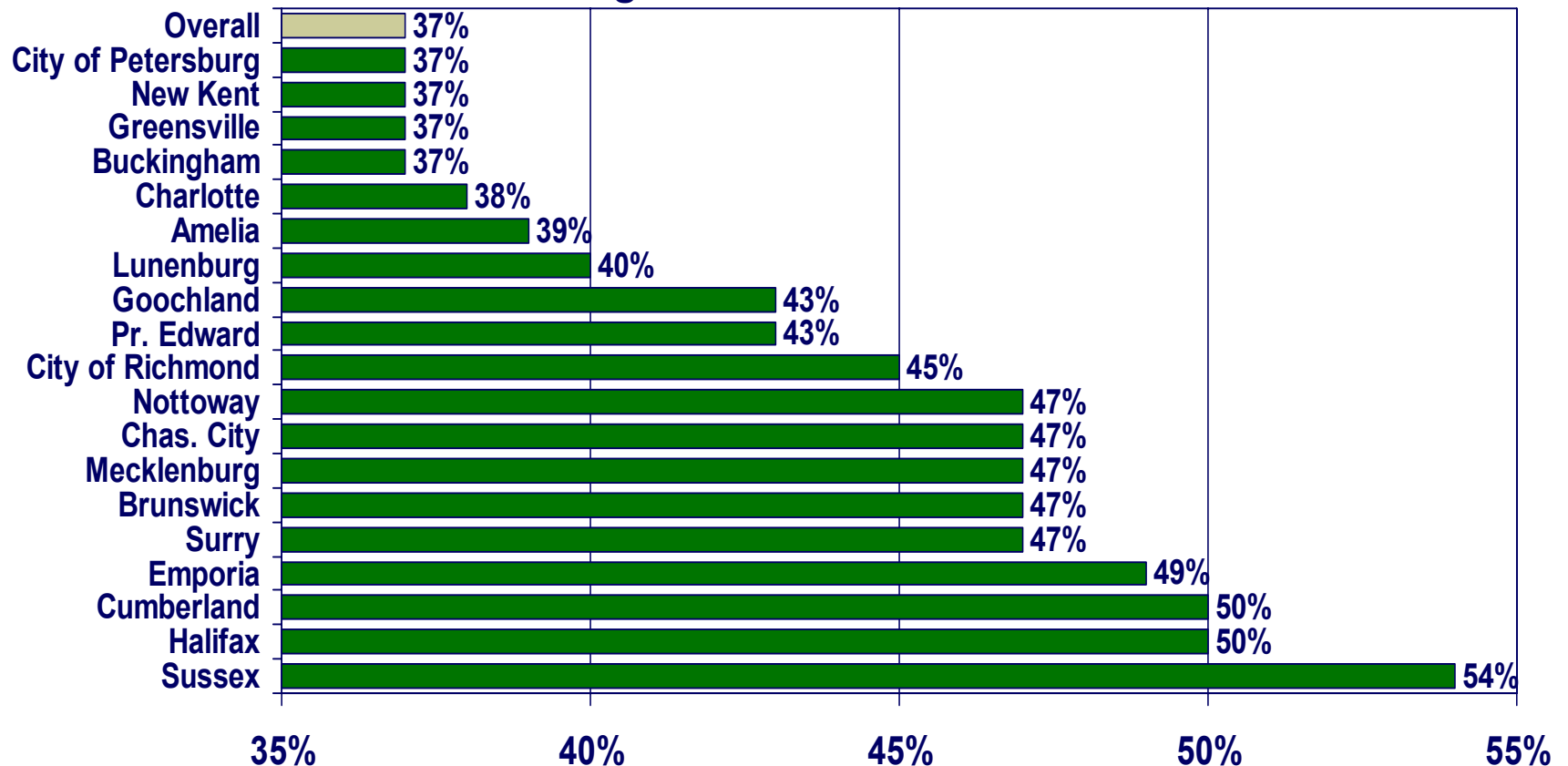
# Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

## High blood pressure (37% overall) generally higher among households with...

- no employed adults (50% vs. 23%)
- older respondents (43% age 35+ vs. 7% <35 years)
- less educated respondents (45% no college degree vs. 29% w/degree)
- lower incomes (50% if annual HH income is under \$30,000 vs. 30% \$30K+)
- minority respondents (52% vs. 32% non-minority)
- in Planning Districts...
  - #13 (47%)
  - #14 (41%)
  - #19 (39%)

# Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

## Municipalities with Above Average Incidence Rates of High Blood Pressure



# Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

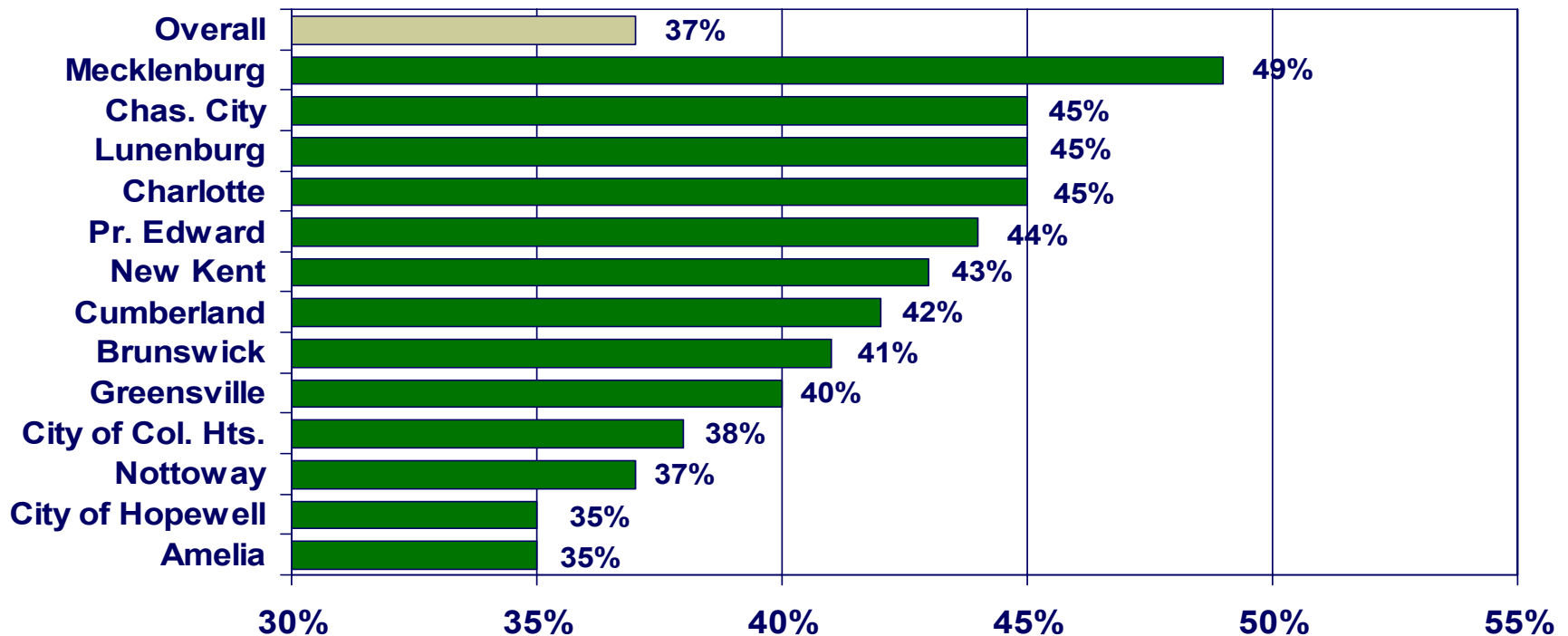
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## High cholesterol (35% overall) more prevalent among...

- Older respondents (37% age 35+ vs. 7% if younger)
- Less educated respondents (42% if no college degree vs. 28% if more education)
- Respondents in lower income households (41% if annual HH income <\$30K vs. 33% \$30K or higher)

# Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

## Municipalities with Above Average Incidence Rates of High Cholesterol



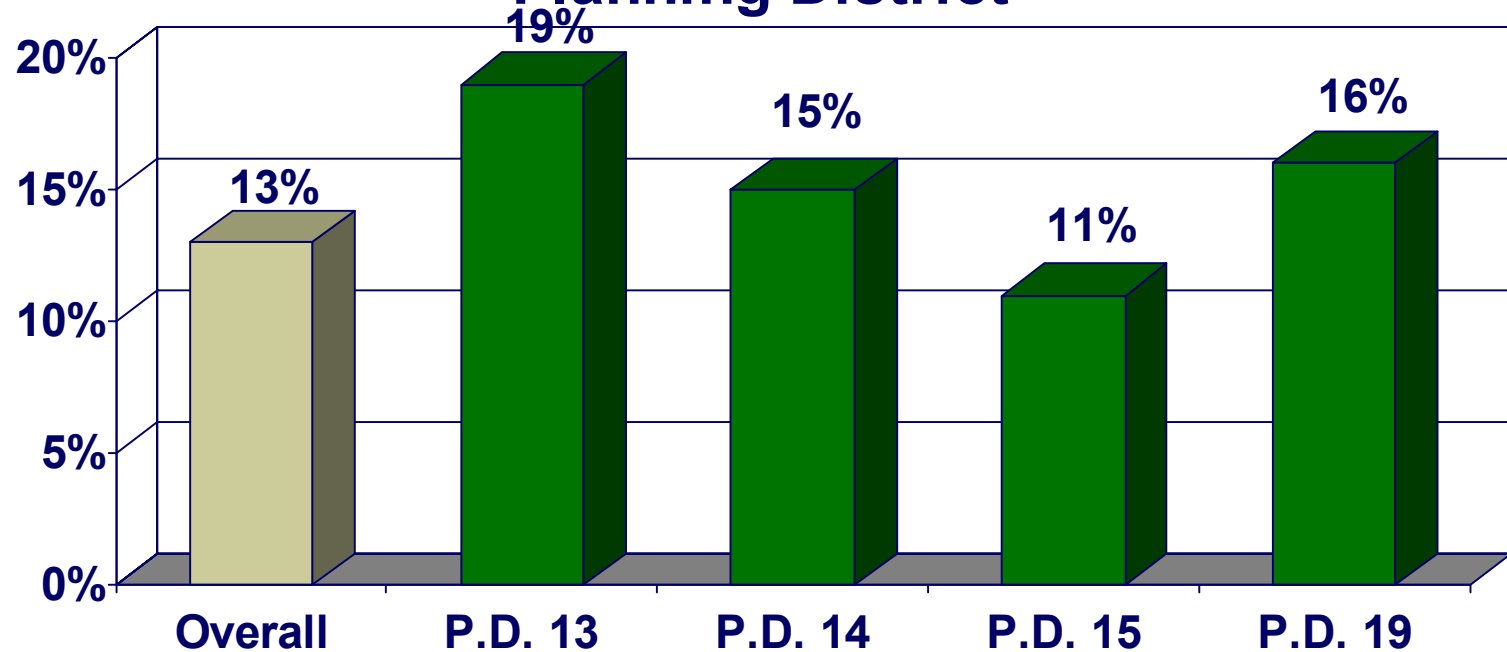
Note: Incidence rate of reported high cholesterol did not change for any municipality; however, an increase was noted in Planning District 14 (43% vs. 37% in 2002) and Planning District 19 (39% vs. 34% in 2002)

# Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

- **Incidence rate of Non-Gestational Diabetes among respondents rose slightly from 2002 to 2005 (11% vs. 13% in 2005).**
- **Respondent households more likely to report diabetes include...**
  - **Older respondents 35 years + (15% vs. 2% of those < 35 years)**
  - **Less educated (18% w/college degree vs. 8% w/no degree)**
  - **Minorities (23% African American and 12% Other Minorities vs. 10% Caucasians)**
  - **Household Income <\$30K (20% vs. 11% w/incomes \$30K +)**
  - **Those with no health insurance (20% vs. 13% of those with insurance)**

# Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

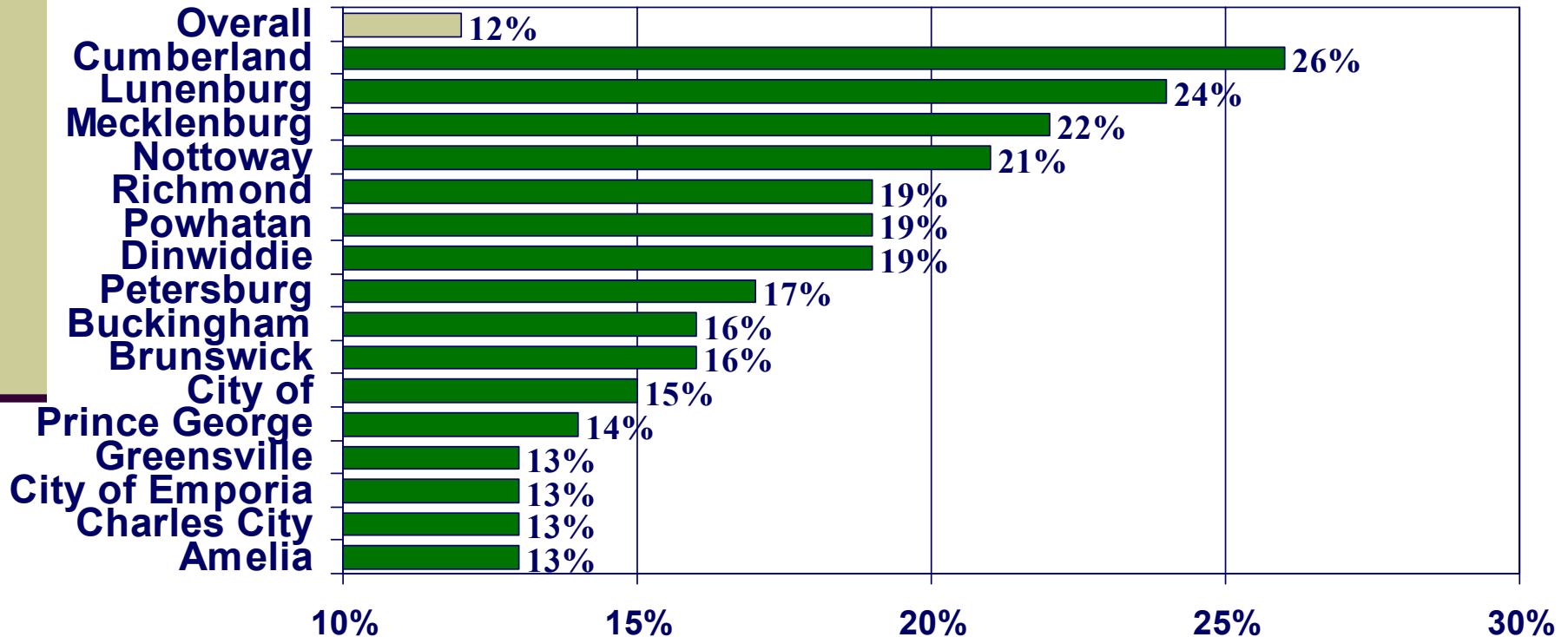
## Incidence of Non-Gestational Diabetes by Planning District



Note: Incidence rate of reported Non-Gestational Diabetes increased in 2005 only in Mecklenburg (22% vs. 11% in 2002)

# Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

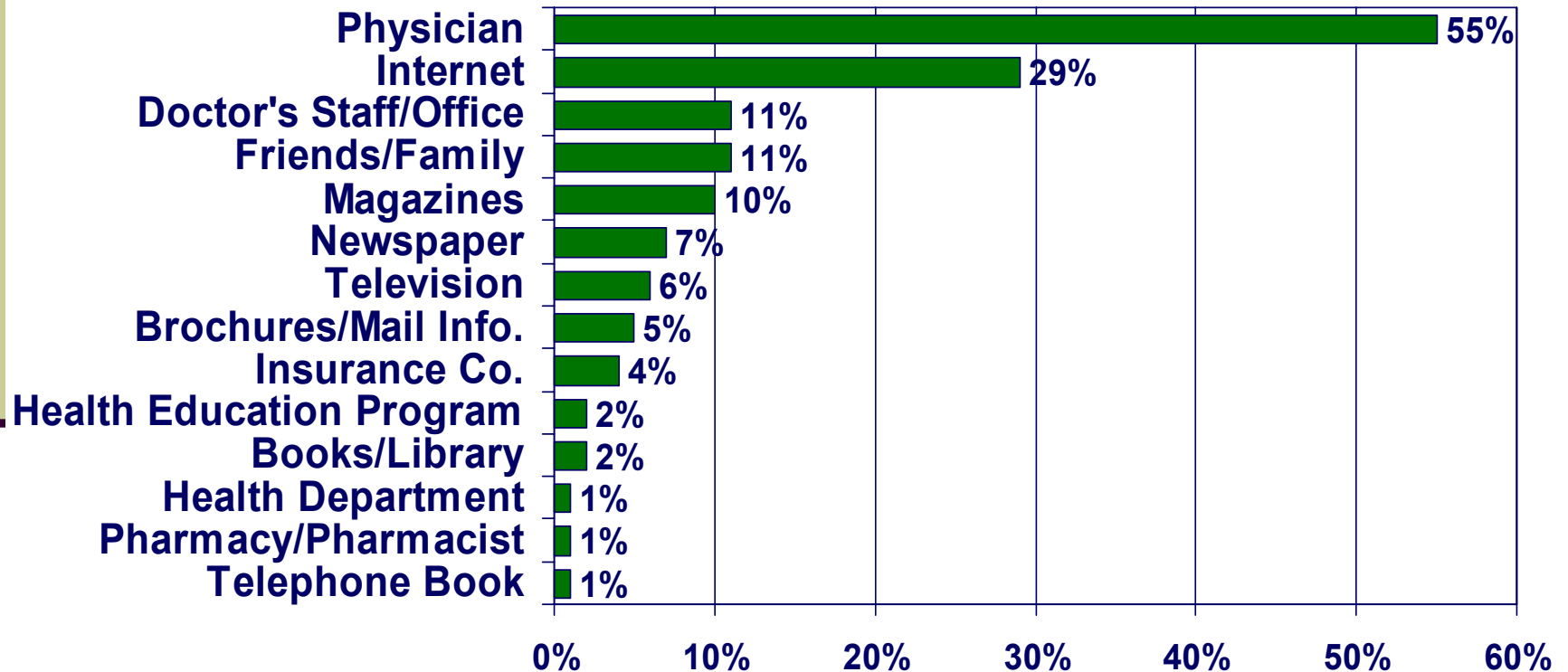
## Municipalities with Above Average Incidence Rates of Non-Gestational Diabetes - 2005



# Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

## Preferred Sources of Health Information

*(Multiple responses accepted)*



## Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

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**Physician as preferred source of health information (55% overall) more prevalent among households with...**

- **Older respondents aged 35+ (57% vs. 47% of those < 35)**
- **Minorities (53% vs. 56% non-minority)**
- **No employed adults in HH (60% vs. 50% of HH with employed adults)**

## Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

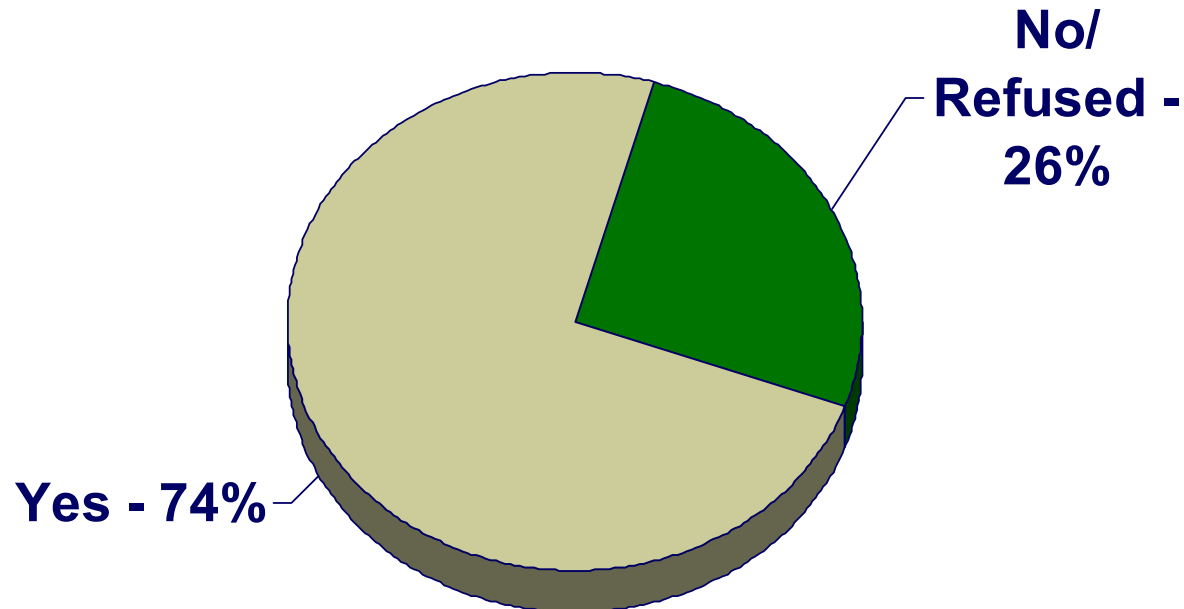
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**Internet as preferred source of health information (29% overall) more prevalent among households with...**

- **Younger respondents (38% <35 vs. 27% age 35+)**
- **Employed adults in HH (37% vs. 22% with no employed adults in HH)**
- **Higher Incomes (41% if annual HH income \$50K or more vs. 22% <\$50K)**
- **Non-minority respondent (33% vs. 21% minority)**

# Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

## Engage in non-work related Physical Activity or Exercise in last month?



Note: new question in 2005

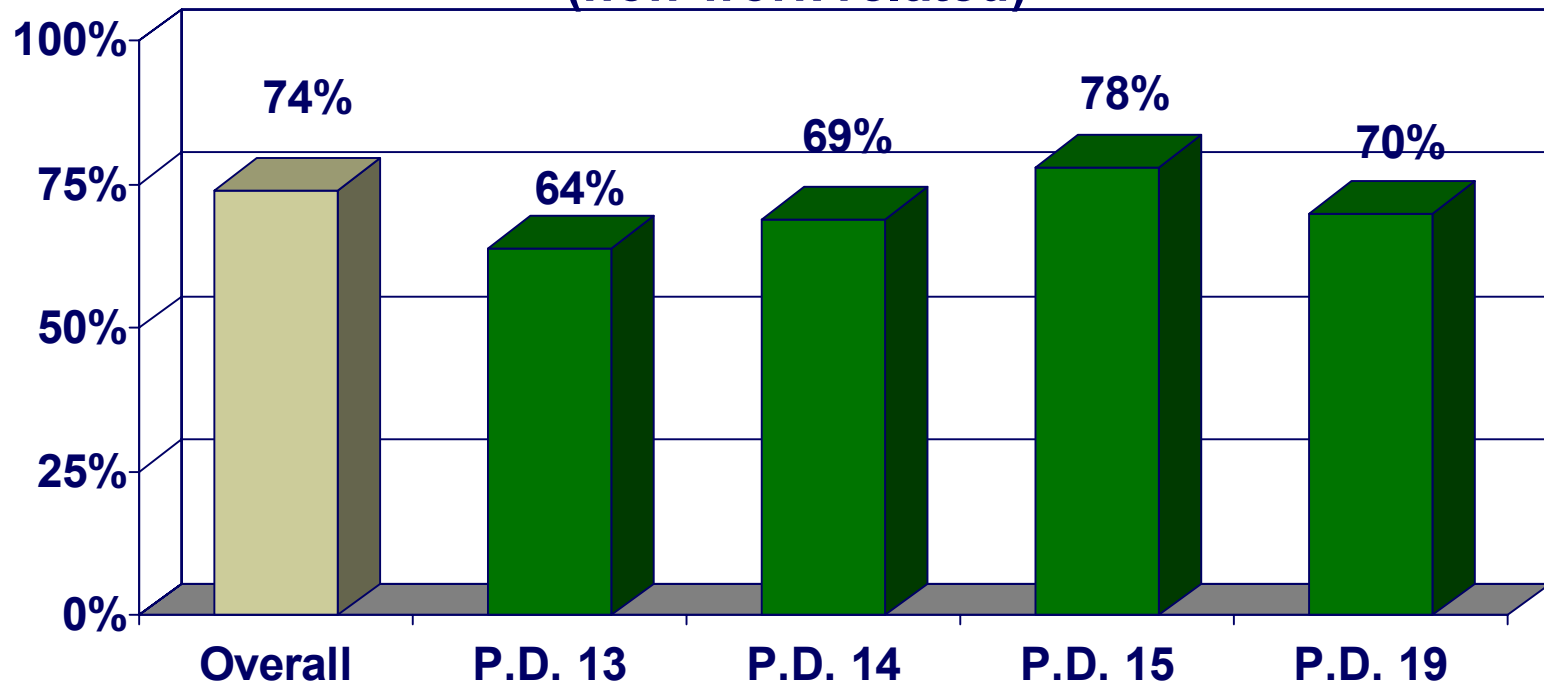
# Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

- Respondents more likely to report participating in physical activity in last month include...
  - Men (78% vs. 72% women)
  - HH's with children at home (78% vs. 72% no children at home)
  - Households with employed adults at home (80% vs. 69% of those w/ no employed adults)
  - College degree holders (83% vs. 67% those with no degree)
  - Caucasians (78% vs. 65% minorities)
  - HH's w/incomes \$50K or higher (82% vs. 64% under 430K)
  - Respondents w/health insurance (75% vs. 64% no health insurance)
  - Those without selected chronic health conditions...
    - High blood pressure (79% vs. 67% with high blood pressure)
    - High cholesterol (77% vs. 69% with high cholesterol)
    - Non-gestational diabetes (76% vs. 60% with non-gestational diabetes)

# Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

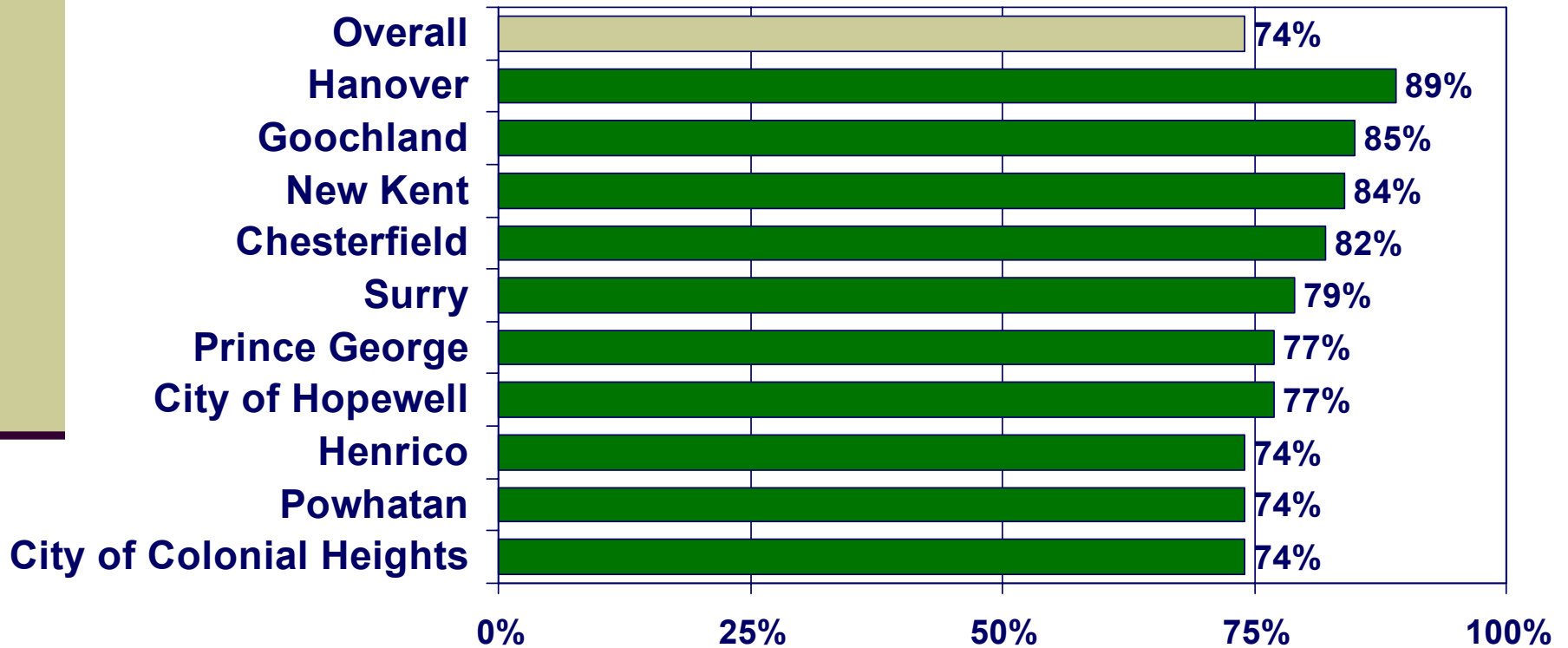
## Activity Levels in Past Month

(non-work related)



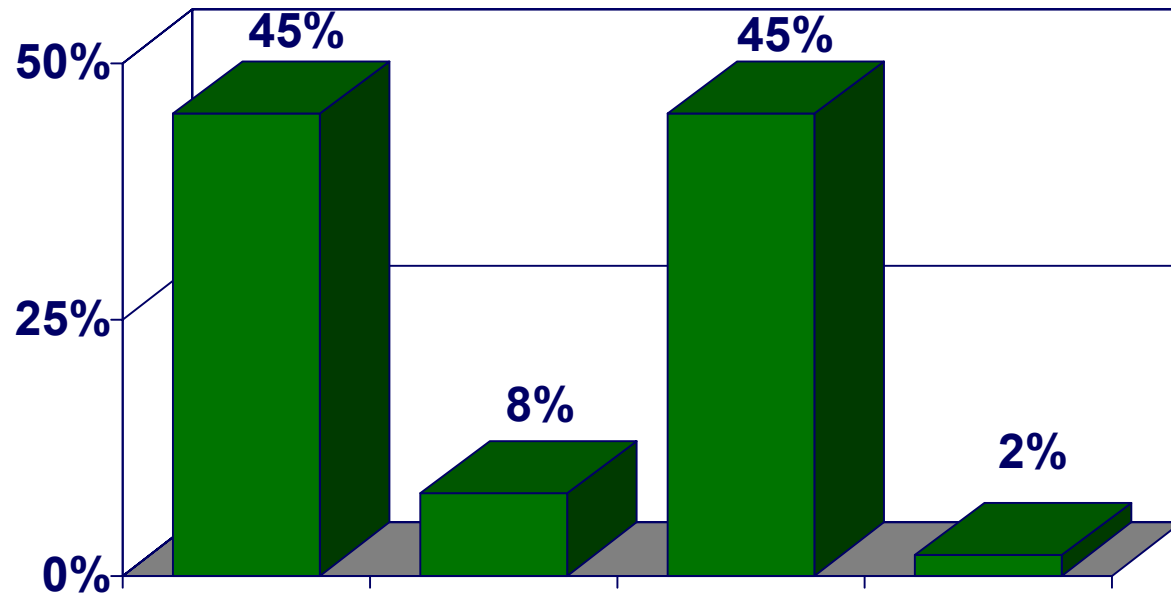
# Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

## Municipalities with Above Average Incidence of Physical Activity in Past Month - 2005



# Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

## Body Weight of Respondents



Note: Question new for 2005

Overweight  
Underweight  
Neither Over nor Under Weight  
Refused

# Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

---

**Respondents more likely to say they are overweight include those who are...**

- **Over 35 years of age (47% vs. 30% of younger)**
- **Less educated (47% of those with college degrees vs. 43% without college degrees)**
- **African American respondents (53% vs. 43% Caucasians and 40% other minorities)**
- **See a physician 4 or more times per year (50% vs. 40% of those seeing a doctor less frequently per year)**

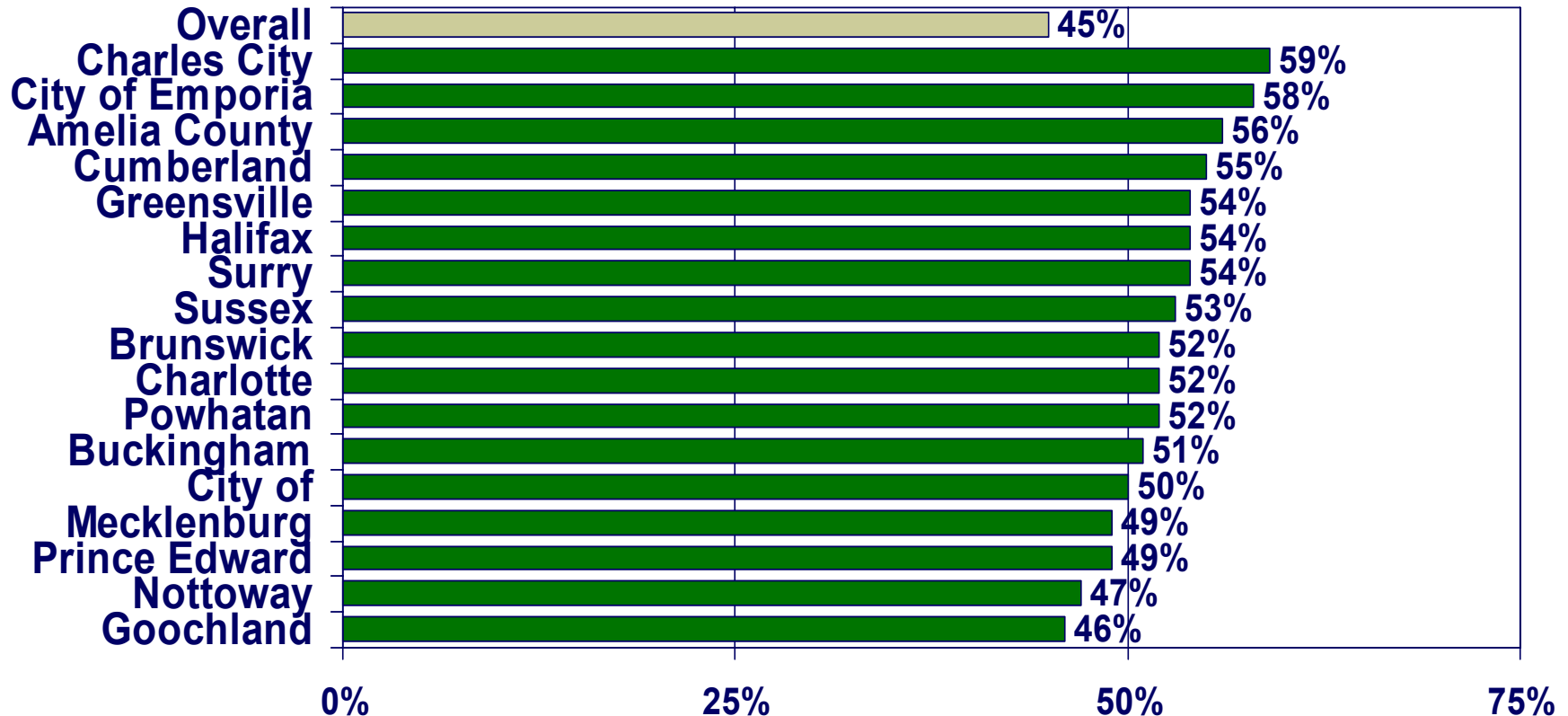
# Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

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- **Those who report being overweight also are more likely to indicate having...**
  - **High blood pressure (53% vs. 40%)**
  - **High Cholesterol (54% vs. 41%)**
  - **Non-gestational diabetes (58% vs. 42%)**

# Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

Municipalities with Above Average Incidence of Overweight Respondents - 2005



# Condition of Personal Health (cont'd)

---

**Respondents more likely to report being overweight by 30 pounds or more include ...**

- **Women (28% vs. 16% of men)**
- **Younger (26% vs. 24% of those over age 35)**
- **Less well educated (24% vs. 19% with a college degree)**
- **Households with no health insurance (39% vs. 23% with insurance)**
- **Those with chronic health conditions...**
  - **High blood pressure (30% vs. 24% without)**
  - **Non-gestational diabetes (41% vs. 21% without)**

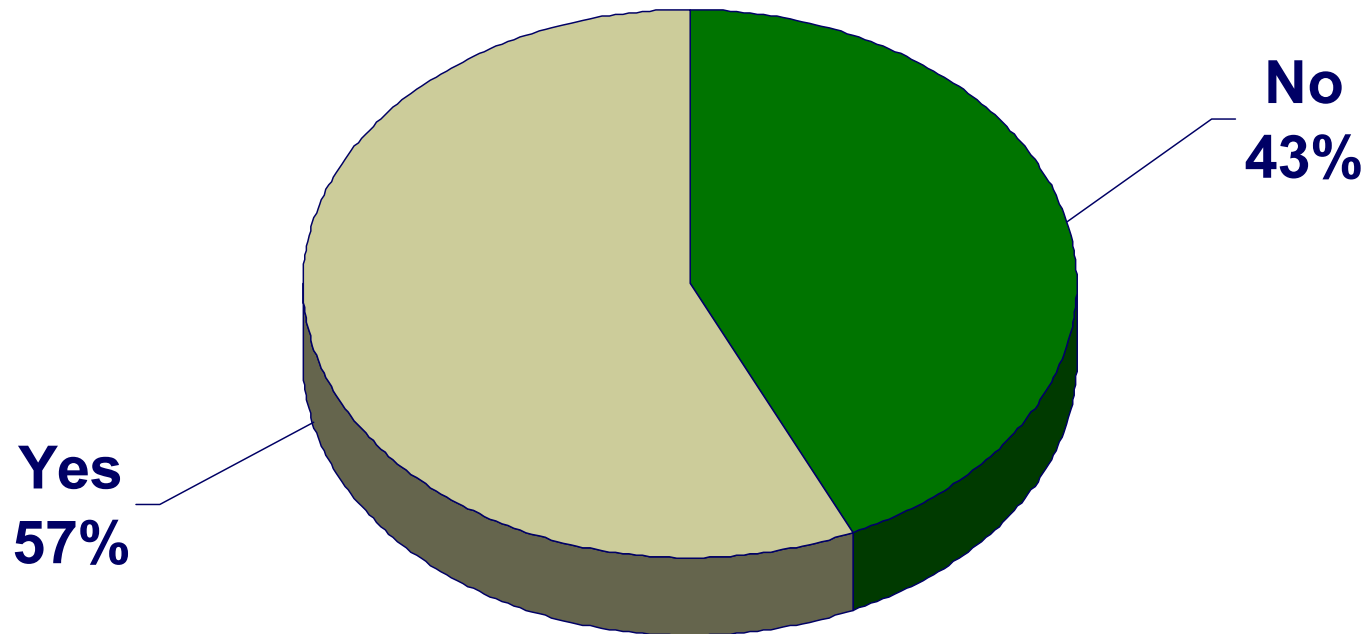
# Central Virginia Health Planning Agency

**Community Needs Assessment Survey  
2005**

**Access to Healthcare**

# Healthcare Access & Quality

## Family Members in Household Treated by Specialist?



# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

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**Family use of specialists (57% overall) greater among...**

- **Those with health insurance (59% vs. 36% if no insurance)**
- **Older respondents (59% of 35+ vs. 46% of younger)**
- **College educated (64% vs. 51%)**
- **Non-minority (61% vs. 46% of minorities)**
- **Higher income households**
  - **66% if \$50,000+**
  - **59% if \$30,000-\$50,000**
  - **45% if under \$30,000**

# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

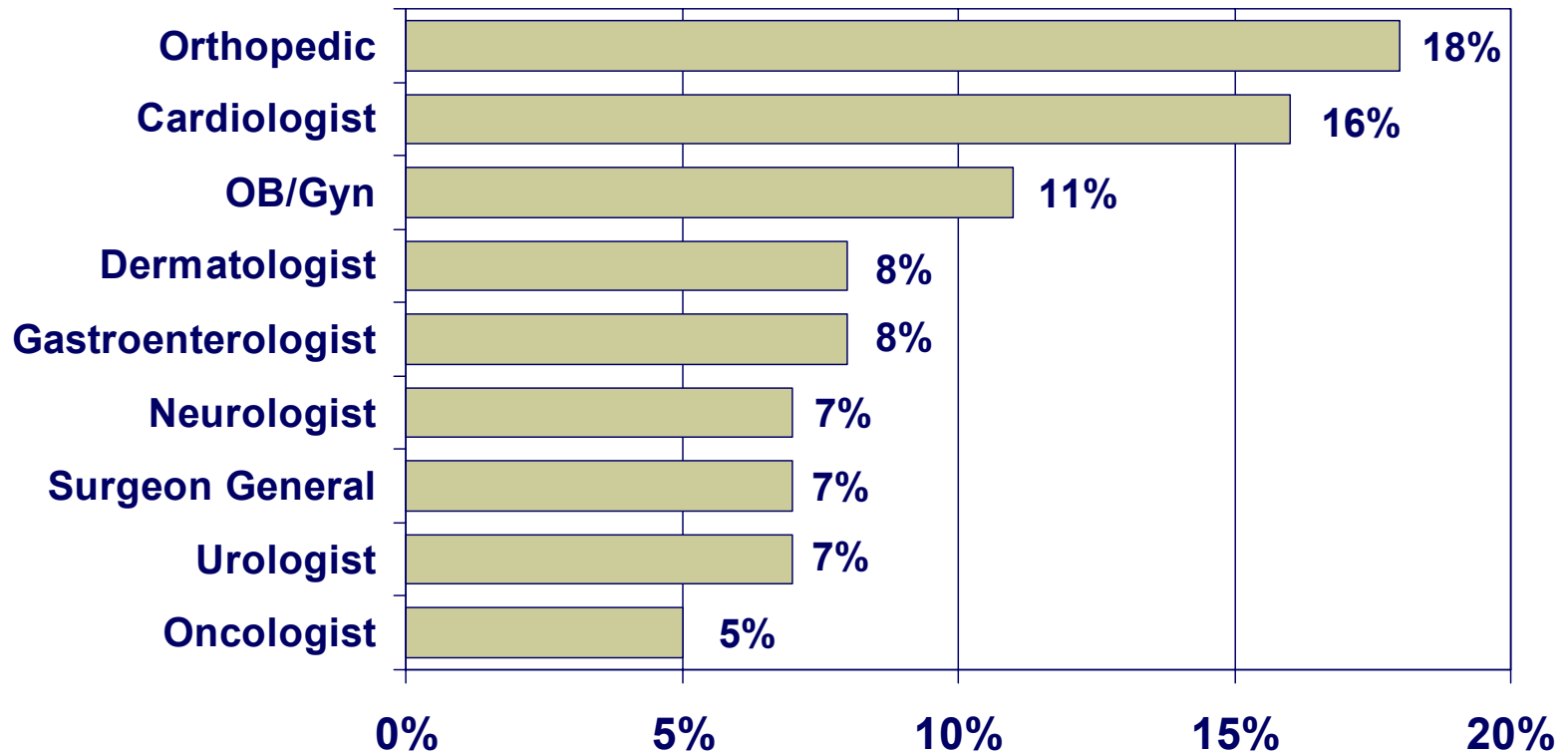
---

## Less use of specialist (57% overall) in...

- Brunswick County (44%)
- Buckingham County (45%)
- Charlotte County (50%)
- Greensville County (45%)
- Halifax County (43%)
- Lunenburg County (49%)
- Nottoway County (44%)
- Sussex County (41%)
- City of Emporia (40%)

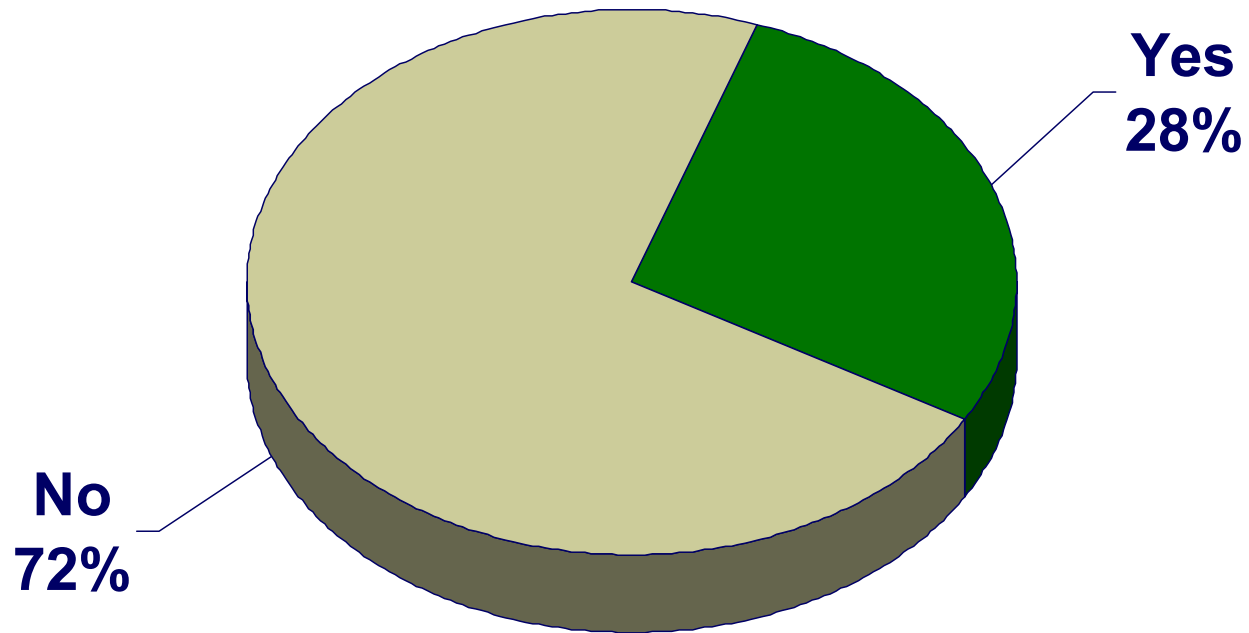
# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Specialists Used Most Often



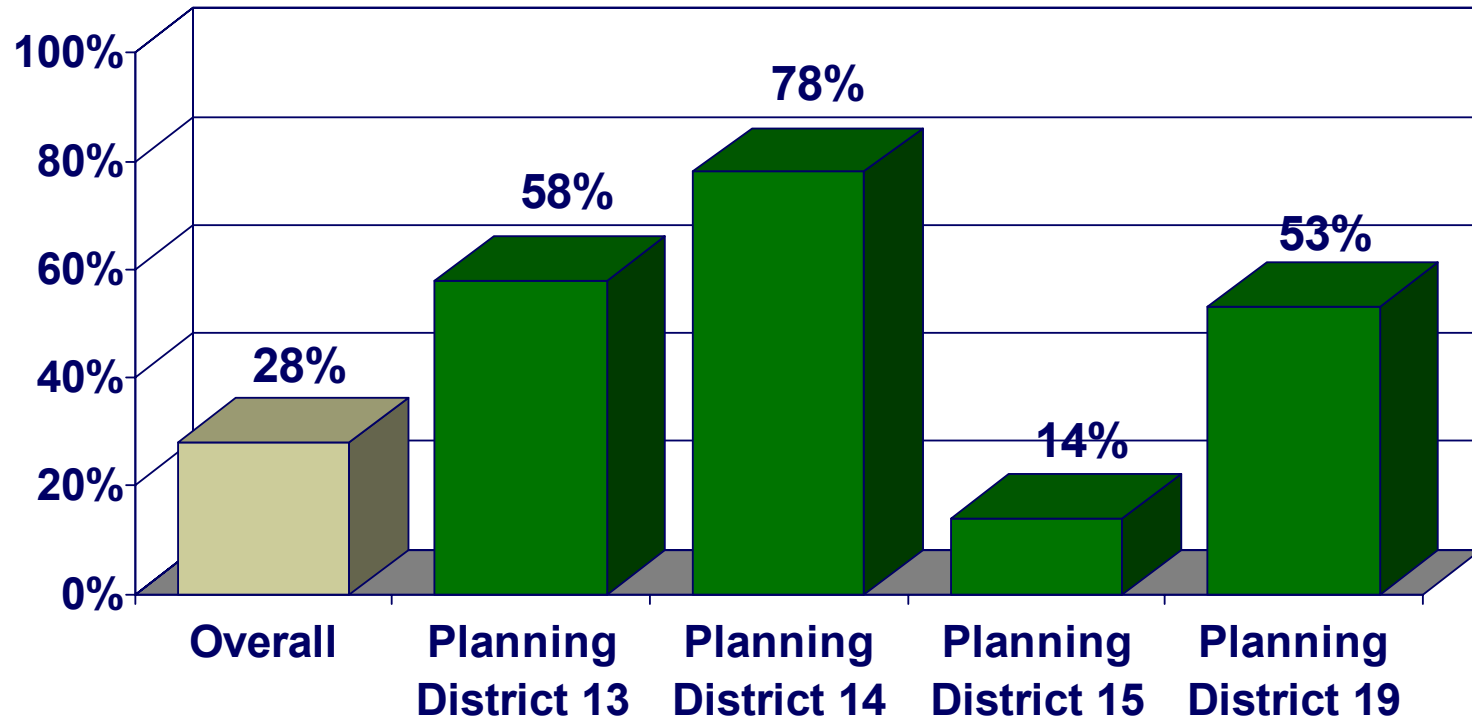
# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Go Outside Community for Specialist?



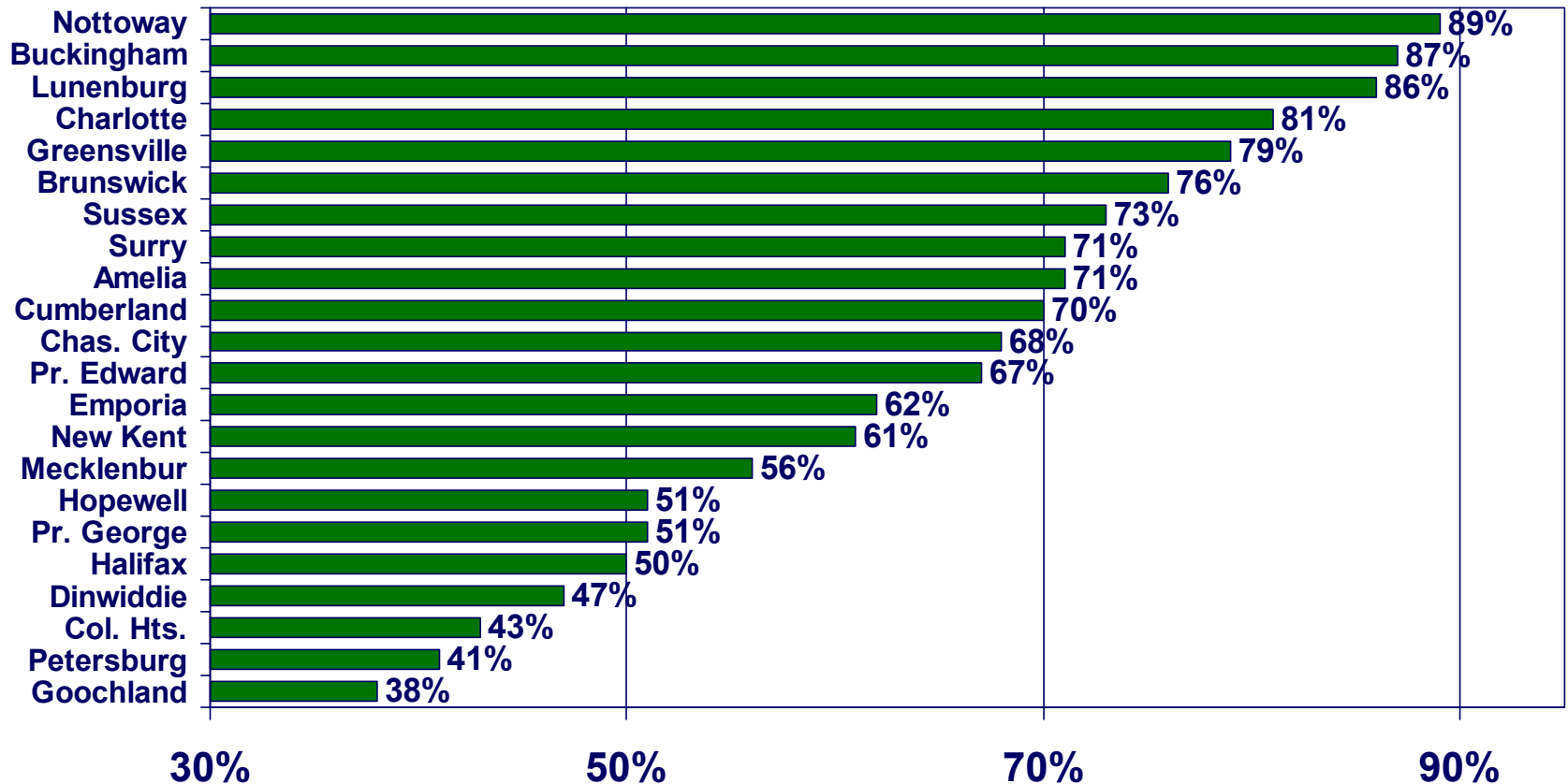
# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Go Outside Community for Specialist Care?



# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Go Outside Community for Specialist Care



# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

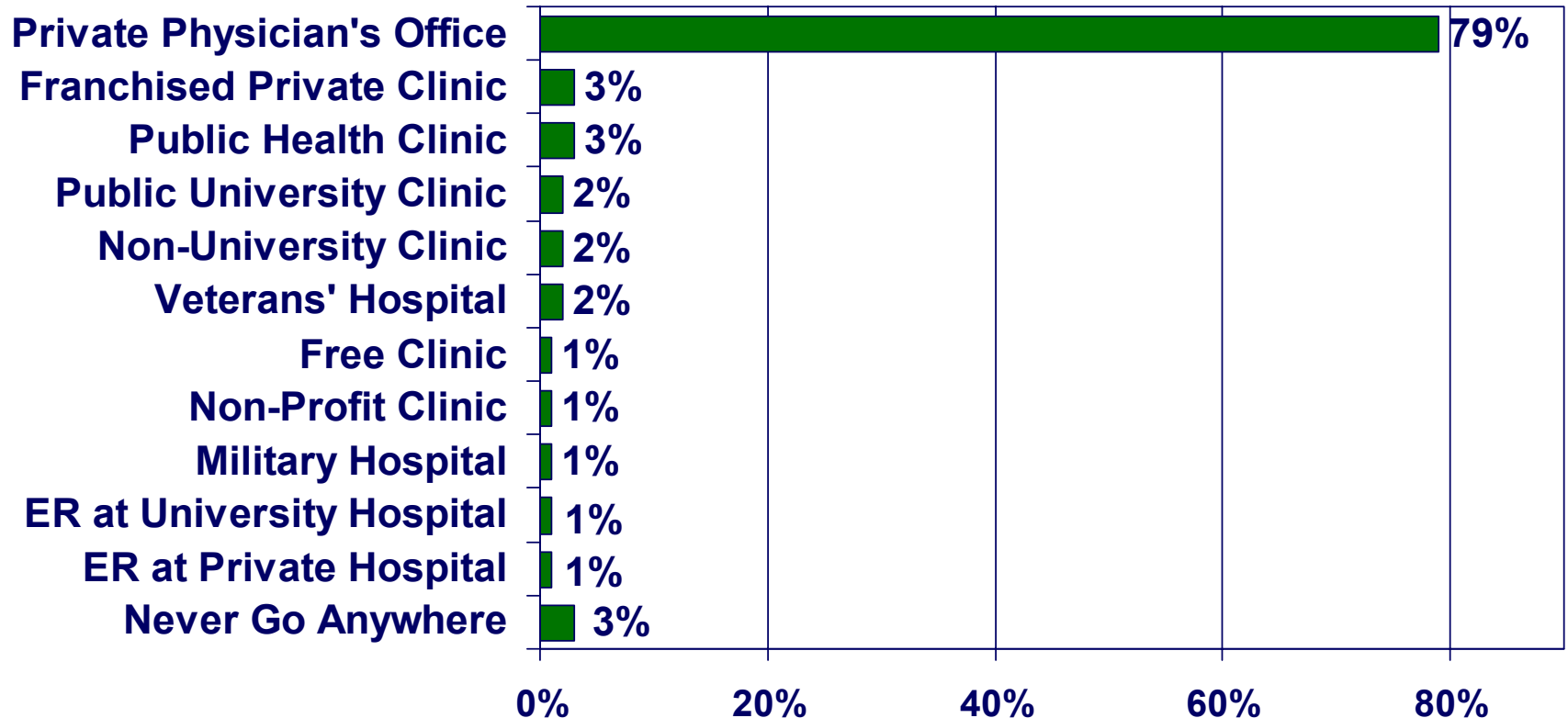
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**Those especially likely to go outside their community to visit specialists (28% overall) include...**

- **Women (32% vs. 22% of men)**
- **Less educated (37% of those with no college degree vs. 20% with degree)**
- **African Americans (40% vs. 25% of Caucasians and other minorities)**
- **Lower income households (40% <\$30K vs. 24% \$30K+)**
- **Those with no health insurance (42% vs. 27% of those with insurance)**

# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Type Facility used for Primary Health Care



# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

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**Lower incidence of respondents using private doctor's office for primary healthcare (79% overall) among...**

- **Planning Districts 13 (75%), 14 (73%) and 19 (75%) than in 15 (82%)**
- **Men (77% vs. 81% of women)**
- **Residents newer to the area (69% <5 years vs. 82% 5 years or longer)**
- **Over 35 years of age (72% vs. 80% age 35+)**
- **Less educated (75% vs. 84% with degree)**
- **Minorities (70% vs. 83% non-minority)**
- **Households with incomes < \$30K (70% vs. 83% \$30K+)**
- **Households with no health insurance (47% vs. 82% w/insurance)**

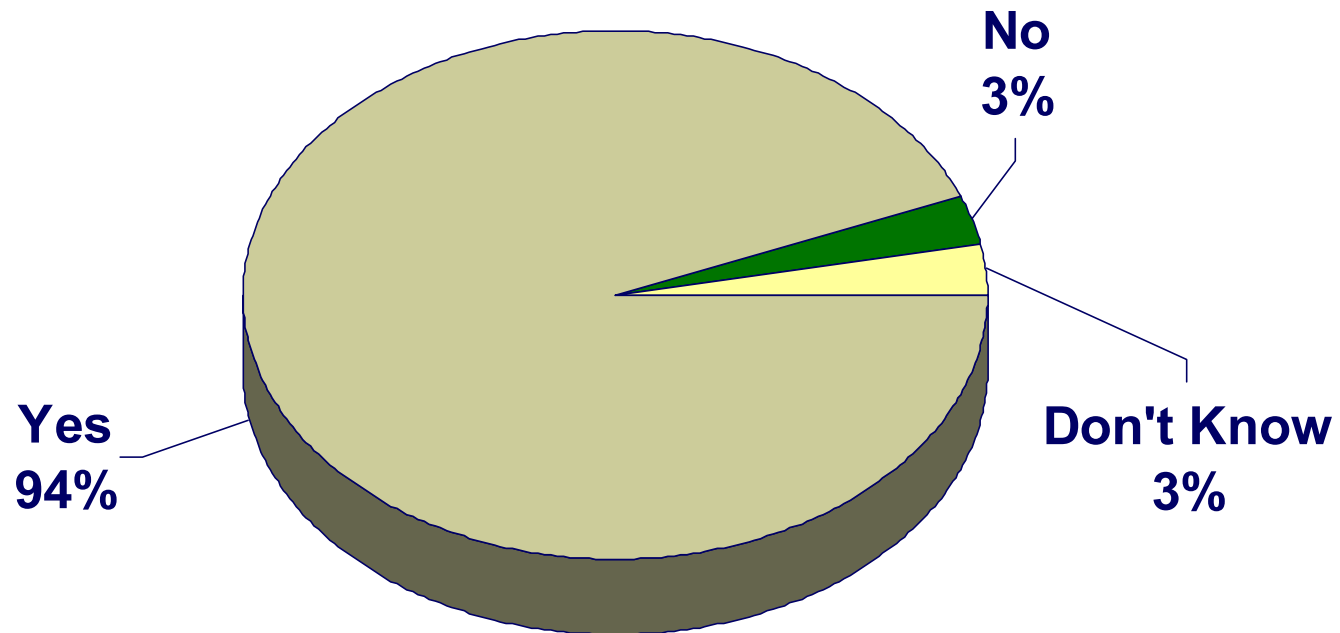
# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

**Lower incidence of using private doctor's office for primary healthcare (79% overall) in...**

- **Amelia County (69%)**
- **Buckingham County (56%)**
- **Charlotte County (68%)**
- **Cumberland County (72%)**
- **Dinwiddie County (69%)**
- **Halifax County (74%)**
- **Mecklenburg County (67%)**
- **Nottoway County (70%)**
- **Prince Edward County (76%)**
- **Prince George (67%)**
- **Sussex County (62%)**
- **City of Hopewell (78%)**
- **City of Petersburg (72%)**
- **City of Richmond (67%)**

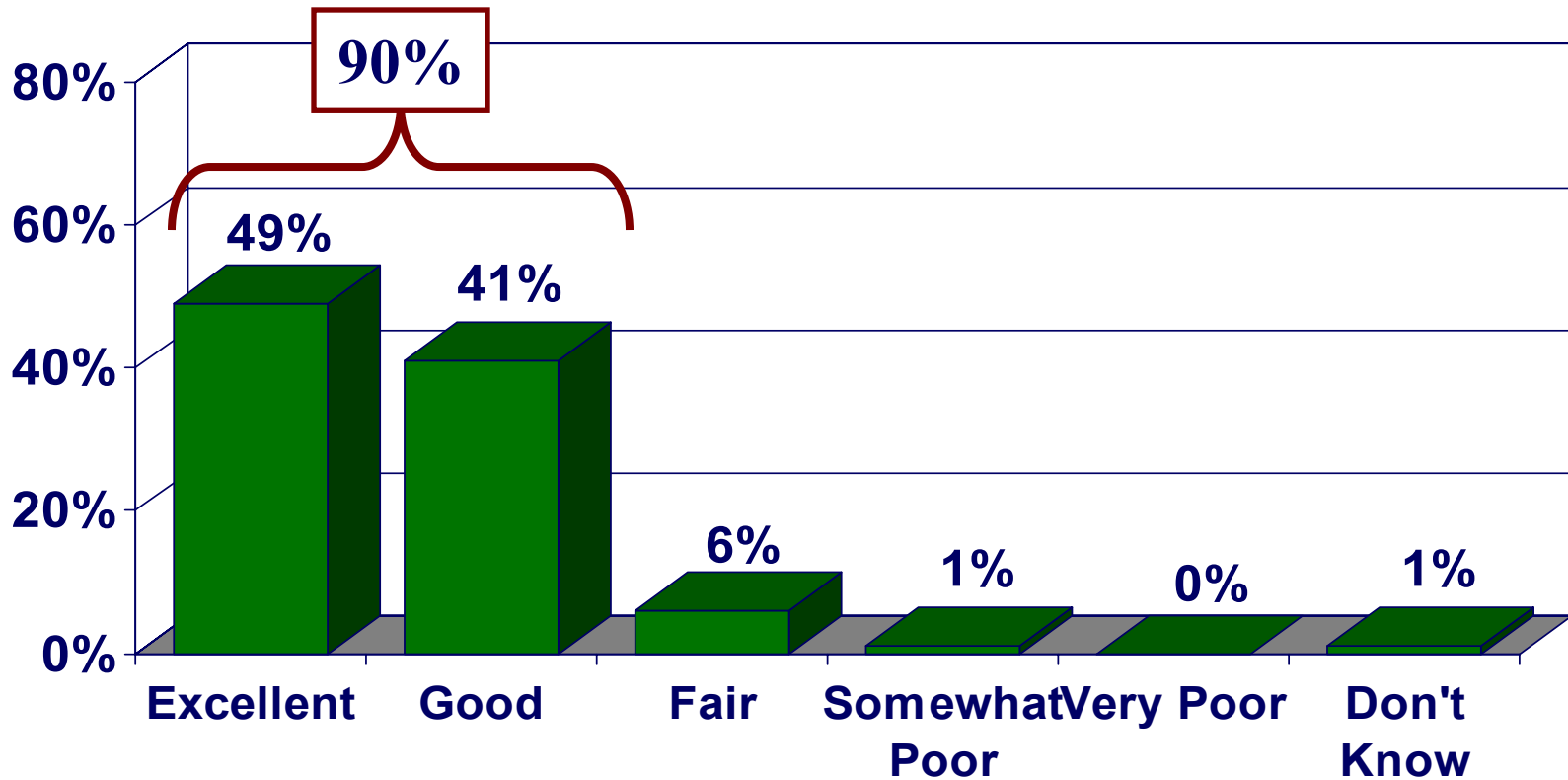
# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

Can the doctor at this type of facility...admit you to a hospital?



# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Satisfaction with Healthcare Provider



# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

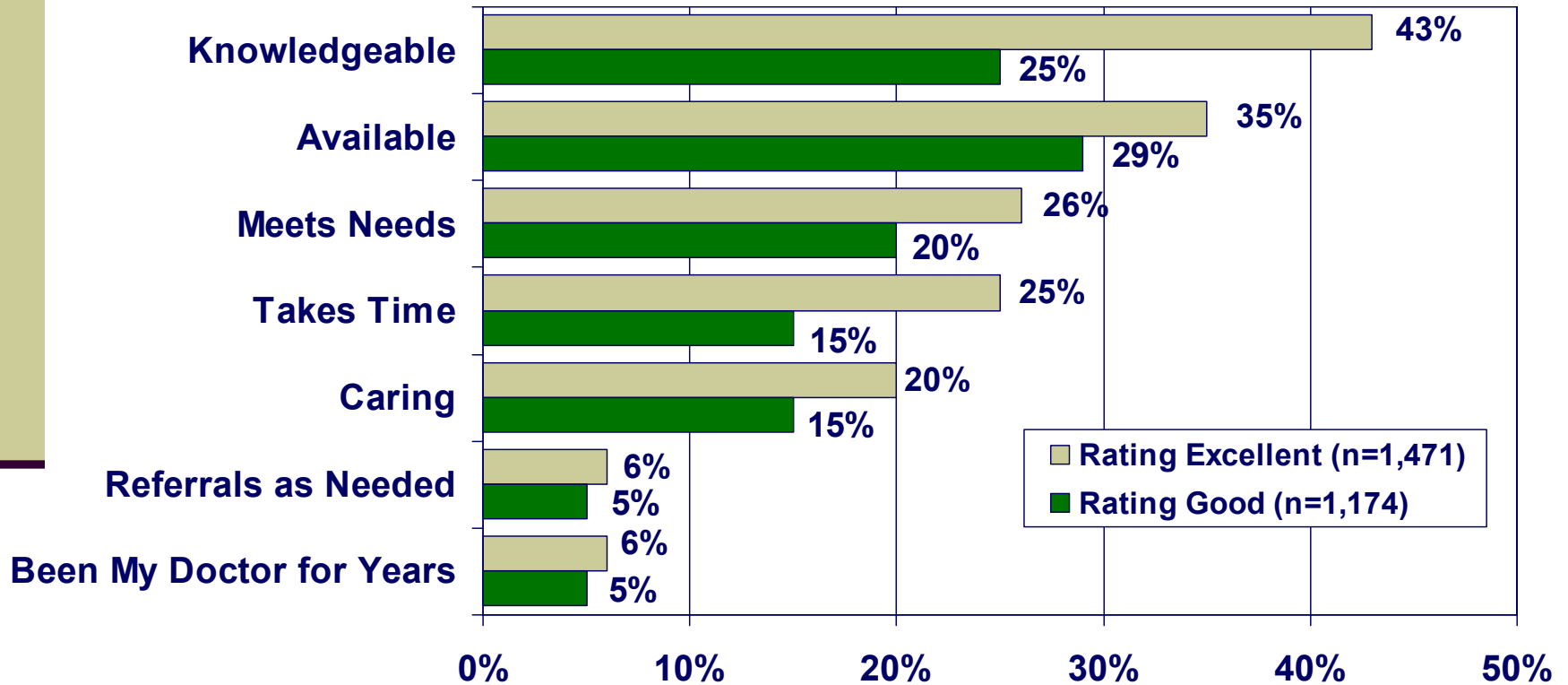
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**Healthcare rated as “excellent” (49% overall)  
more frequently by...**

- **Women (50% vs. 48% of men)**
- **Those aged 35 & older (51% vs. 39% of those <35)**
- **Those with college degrees (56% vs. 44% of those less educated)**
- **Non-minority (52% vs. 44% of minorities)**
- **HH Income of \$30K or higher (52% VS. 43% <\$30K)**
- **Those with health insurance (50% vs. 38% with no health insurance)**

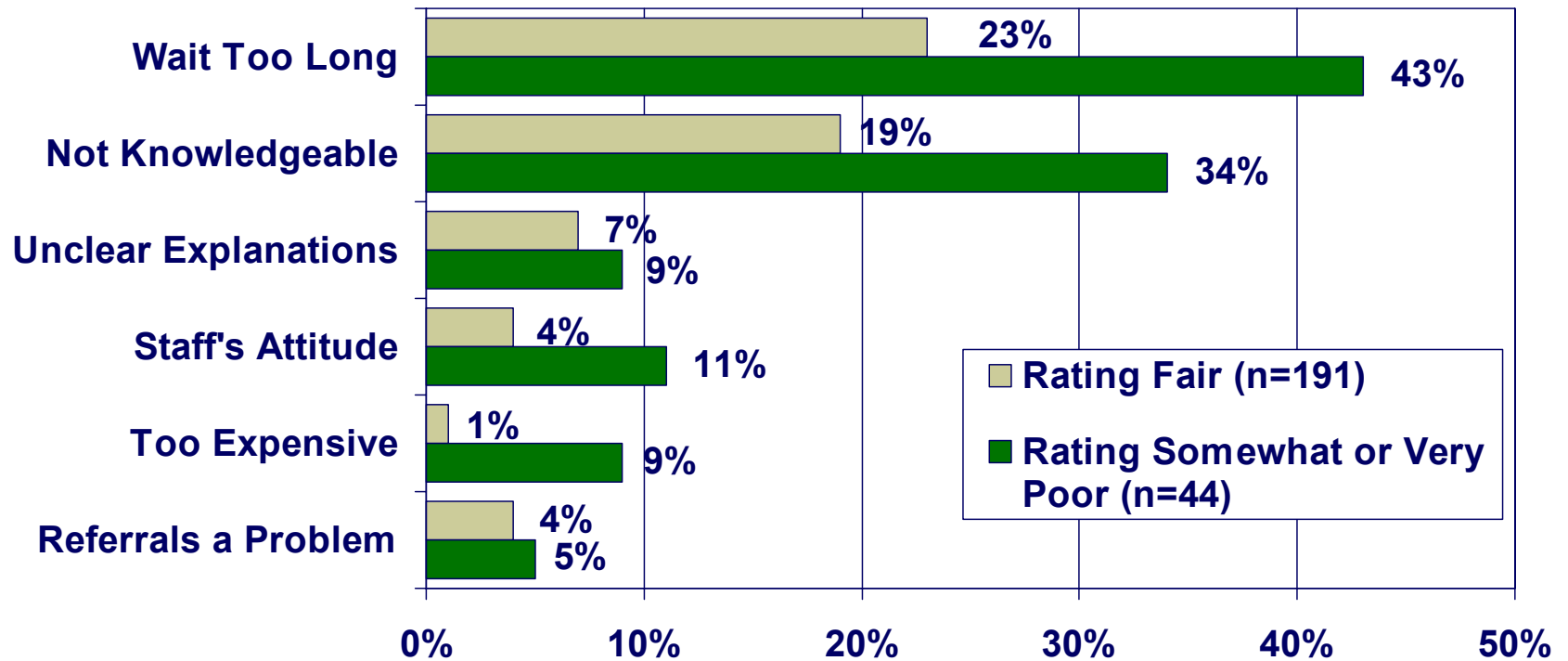
# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

**Reasons for Satisfaction with Healthcare Provider**  
*(Reasons given most often - Multiple responses accepted)*



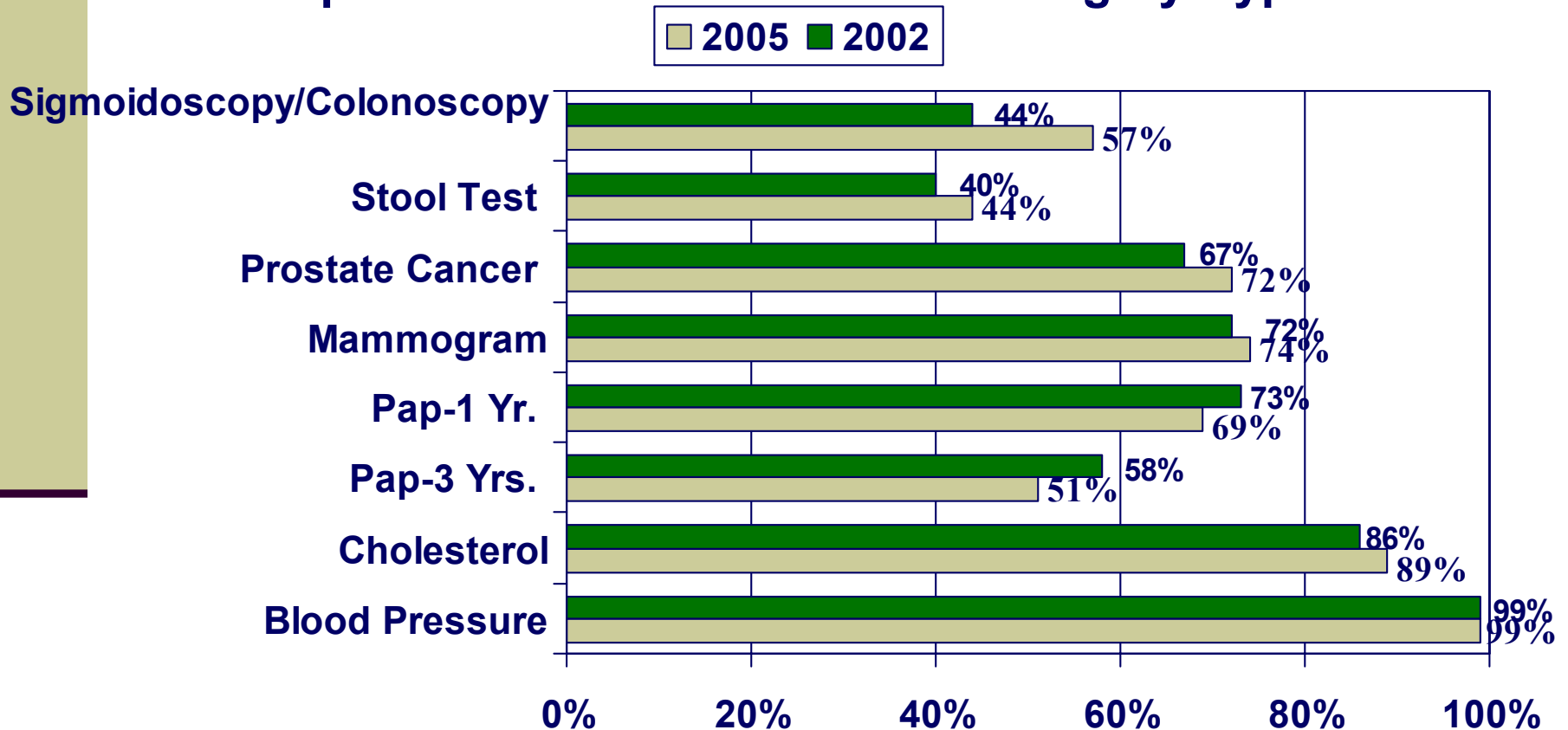
# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

**Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Healthcare Provider**  
(Reasons given most often - Multiple responses accepted)



# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Respondent Use of Health Screening by Type



# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

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- **Blood pressure screening (99% overall) less common among...**
  - **Minorities other than African American (90% vs. 99% of Caucasians and African Americans)**
  - **Men (97% vs. 100% of women)**
- **Major reason for no Blood Pressure check among 30 respondents...**
  - ***“Did not see the importance” (49%)***

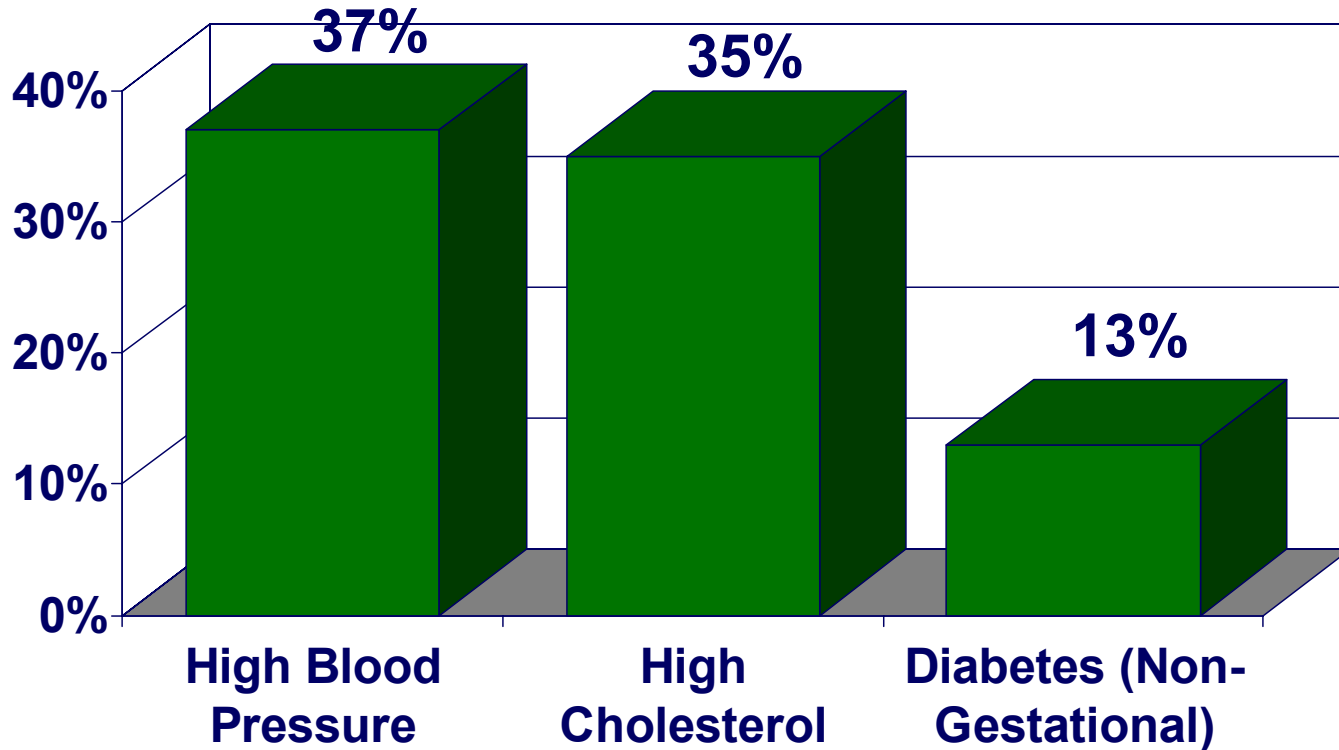
# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

- **Cholesterol screening (89% overall) less common among...**
  - **Uninsured (68% vs. 91% of insured)**
  - **Those <35 years old (62% vs. 94% of those age 35+)**
  - **Minorities (84% vs. 91% of non-minority)**
  - **Lower income households (83% if annual HH income <\$30K vs. 89% w/income \$30K +)**
  - **Less educated (87% if no college degree vs. 91% w/degree)**
- **Major reason for no cholesterol screening among 305 respondents: *“Did not see the importance (44%)”***

# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Incidence of Chronic Health Conditions

*(More than one health condition may apply)*

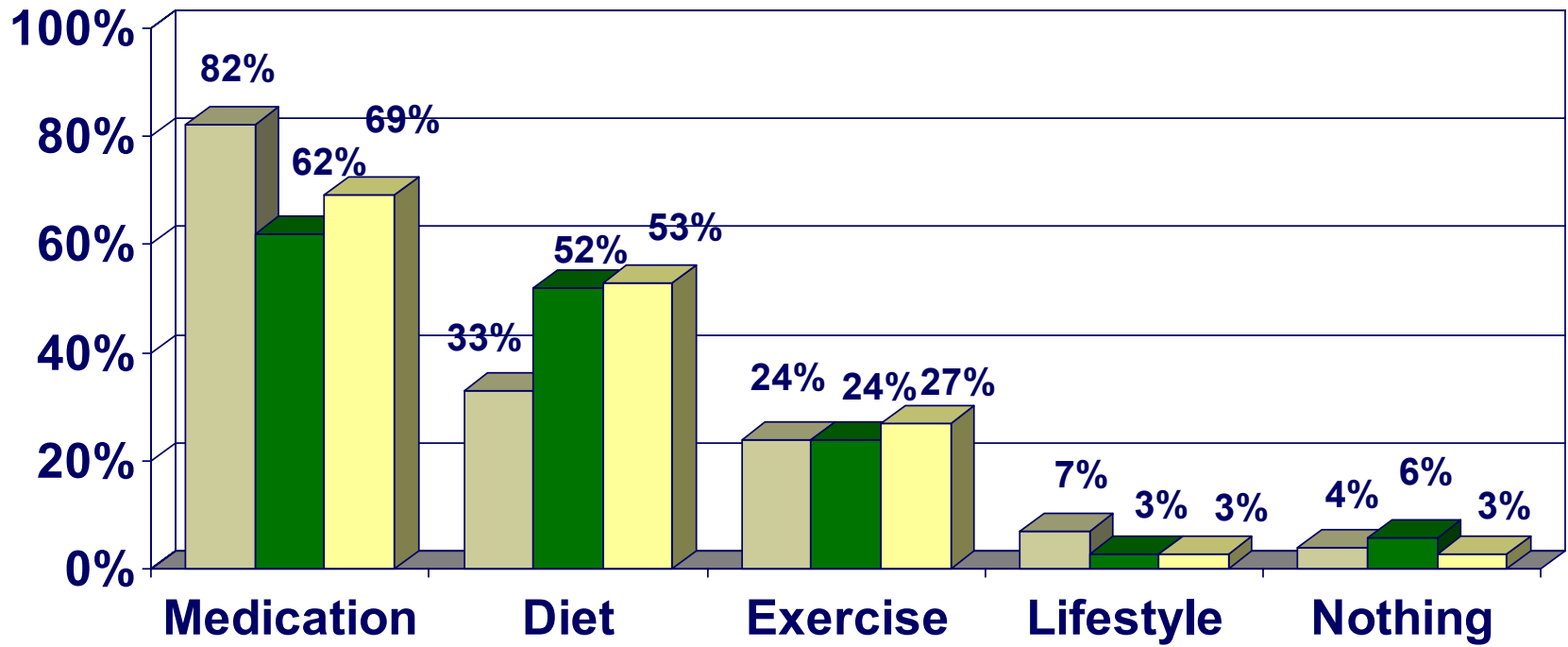


# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Steps Taken to Minimize Chronic Health Condition

*(Multiple responses accepted)*

■ High BP ■ High Cholesterol ■ Diabetes



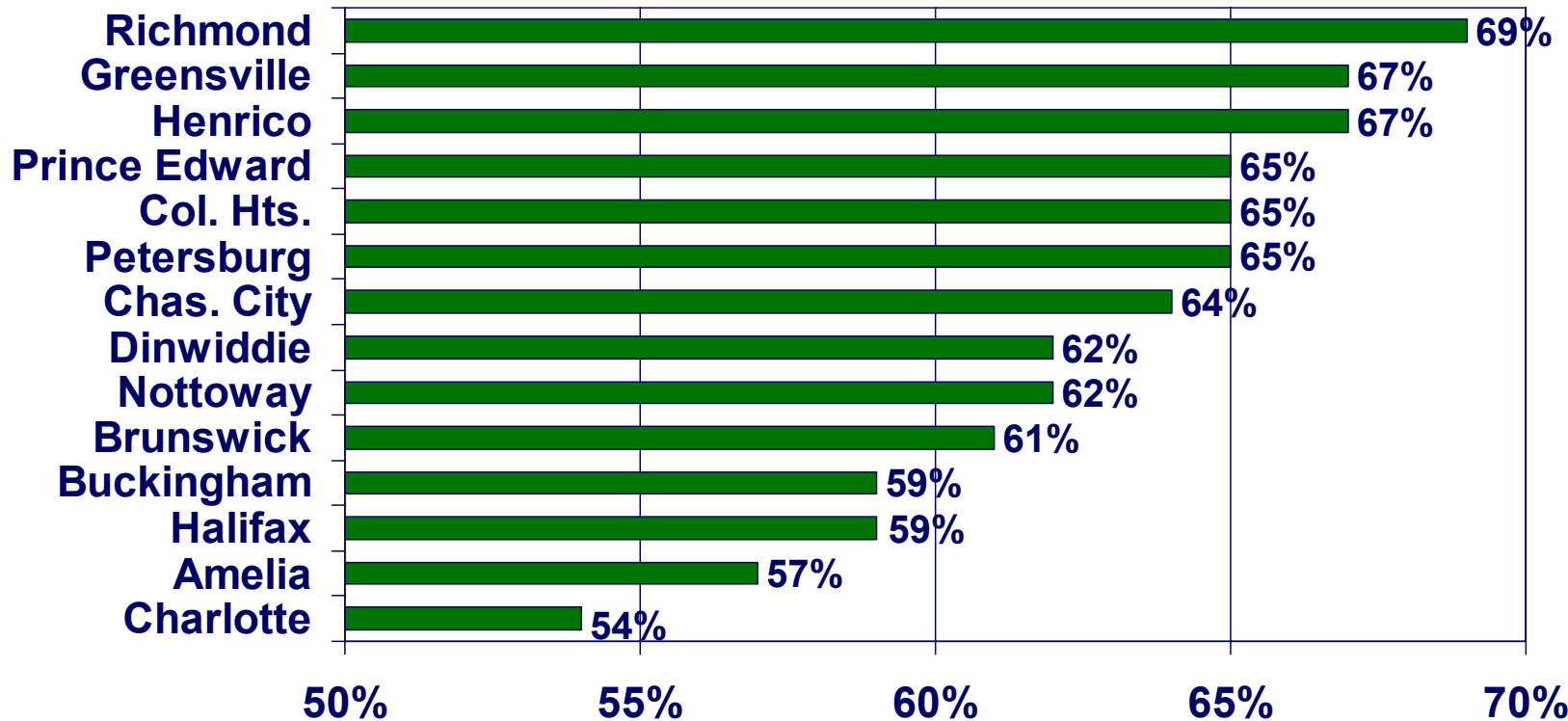
# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Annual Pap Test (All women asked)

- **Percentage having Pap test annually decreased from 73% in 2002 to 69% in 2005**
  - **Decrease contributed to by reduction in Planning Districts #13 (72% in 2002 to 62% 2005) and #19 (69% in 2002 to 63% in 2005)**
- **Annual testing more likely to be found among...**
  - **Younger women under 35 (79%)**
  - **College educated women (78%)**
  - **Other Minorities (74% vs. 70% of Caucasians and 66% of African Americans)**
  - **Higher income household (80% for household with income exceeding \$50,000)**
  - **Insured (70% vs. 52% of uninsured)**

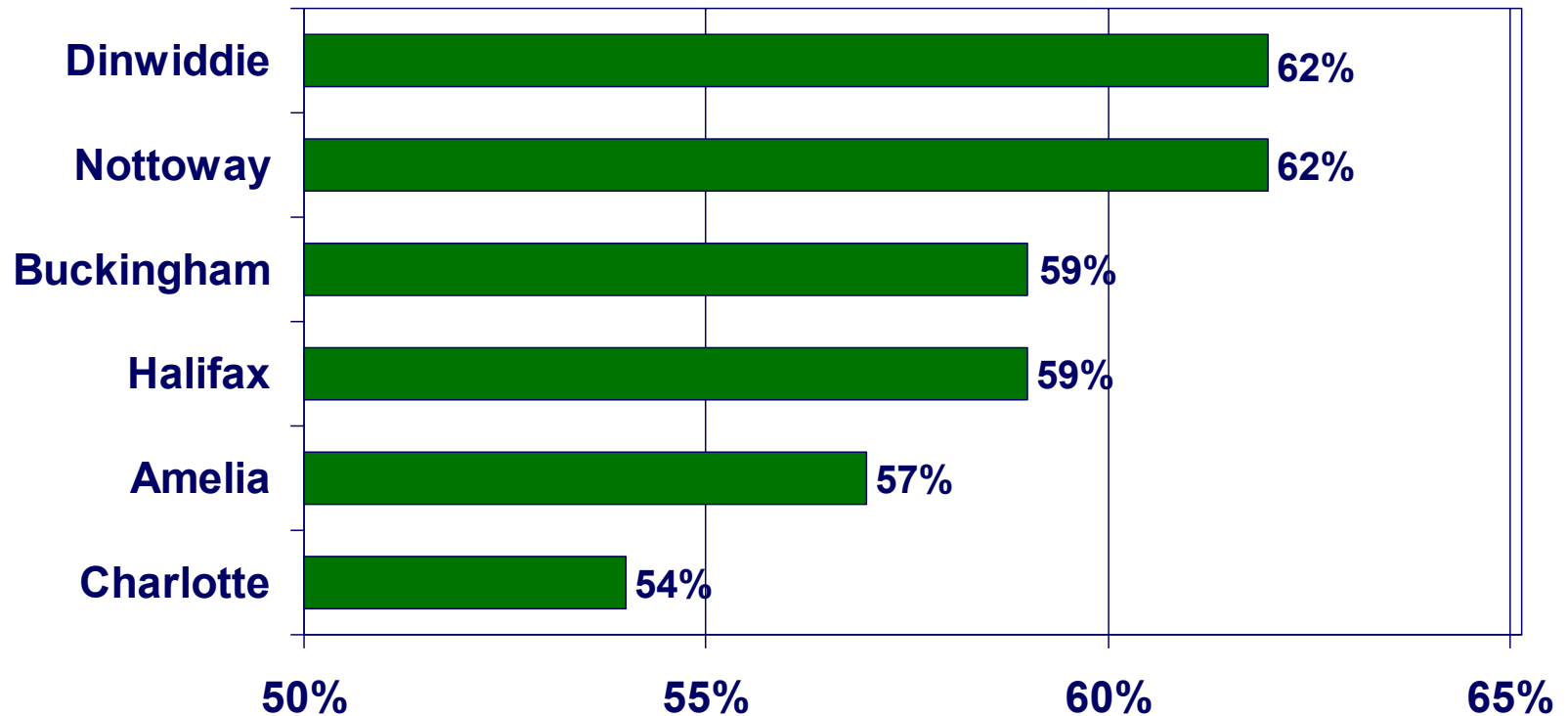
# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Localities with Incidence Rates 69% or Less for Annual Pap Test



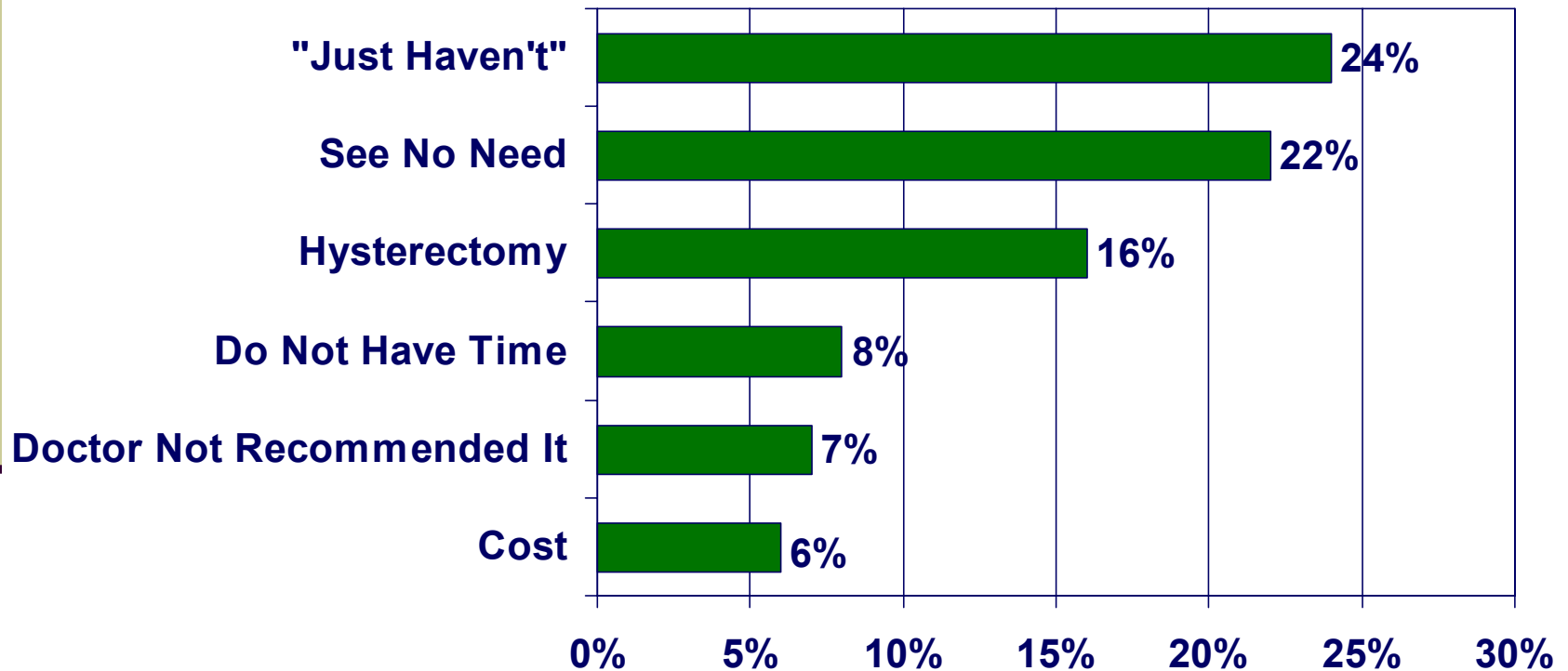
# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Localities with Incidence Rates less than 69% for Annual Pap Test



# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Major Reasons for Not Having a Pap Test in Last 1-3 Years *(Multiple responses accepted)*



# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

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## Mammogram Test (all women over 35 asked)

- **74% of female respondents have been tested within last 2 years.**
- **Those more likely to have test include...**
  - **Households with health insurance (77% vs. 68% of uninsured).**
  - **Those with high blood pressure (84% vs. 70% w/normal blood pressure).**
  - **Those with diabetes (83% vs. 72% of those without disease).**

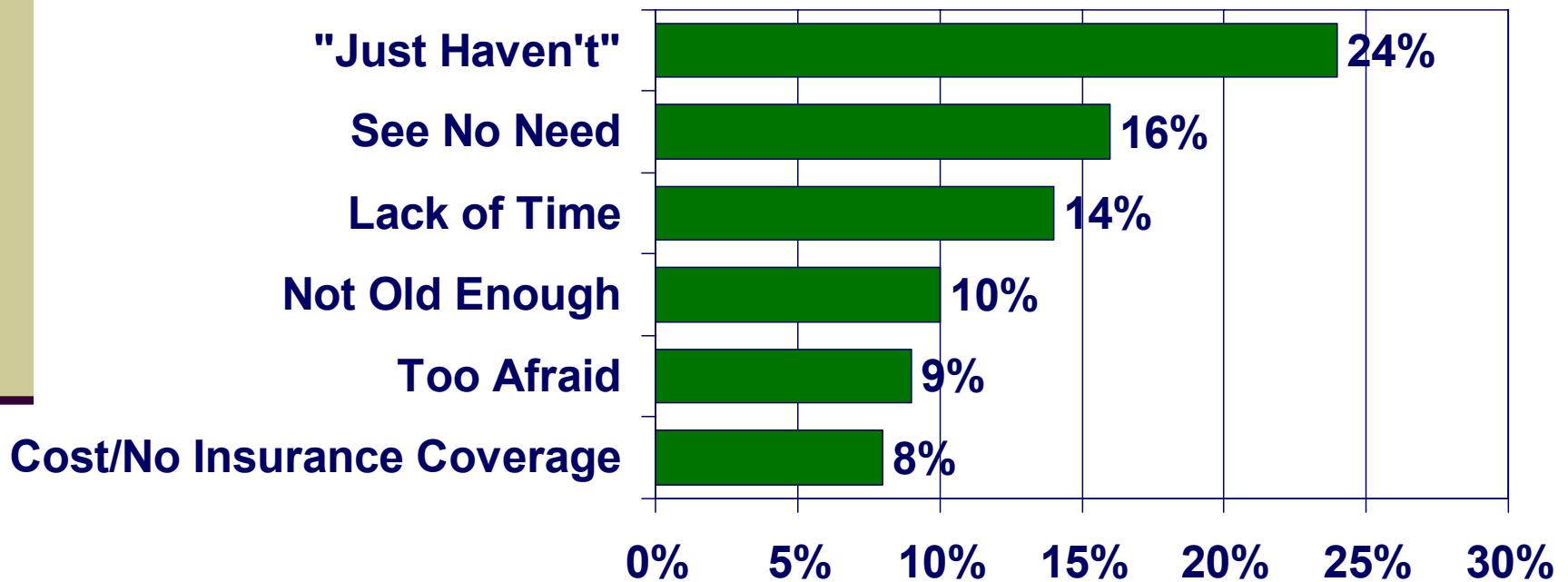
# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Localities where incidence of Mammogram Test is less than the overall rate of 74%

- Amelia County (67%)
- Brunswick County (72%)
- Buckingham County (70%)
- Charles City County (65%)
- Charlotte County (57%)
- Chesterfield County (73%)
- Greensville County (72%)
- Halifax County (70%)
- Hanover County (64%)
- Lunenburg County (63%)
- New Kent County (73%)
- Nottoway County (73%)
- Powhatan County (67%)
- Prince George County (69%)
- City of Colonial Heights (68%)
- City of Emporia (66%)
- City of Hopewell (63%)
- City of Petersburg (51%)

# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Reasons for Not Having Mammogram (Women Age 35+ - Multiple responses accepted)



## Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

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**Cost of mammogram an issue for 8% of women 35+. Cost more of an issue among...**

- **Lower income households (17% if annual HH income under \$30,000 vs. 5% if \$30,000 or higher)**
- **Minorities (19% Other minorities and 11% of African Americans vs. 7% of Caucasians )**
- **Uninsured (46% vs. 4% of those with insurance)**

# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

---

## Prostate Cancer Test (all men age 50+)

- Overall 72% have been tested
- Households less likely to be tested in Planning Districts...
  - PD 13 (60%)
  - PD 14 (63%)
  - PD 19 (67%)
- Cost of prostate cancer test an issue for 5%

# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

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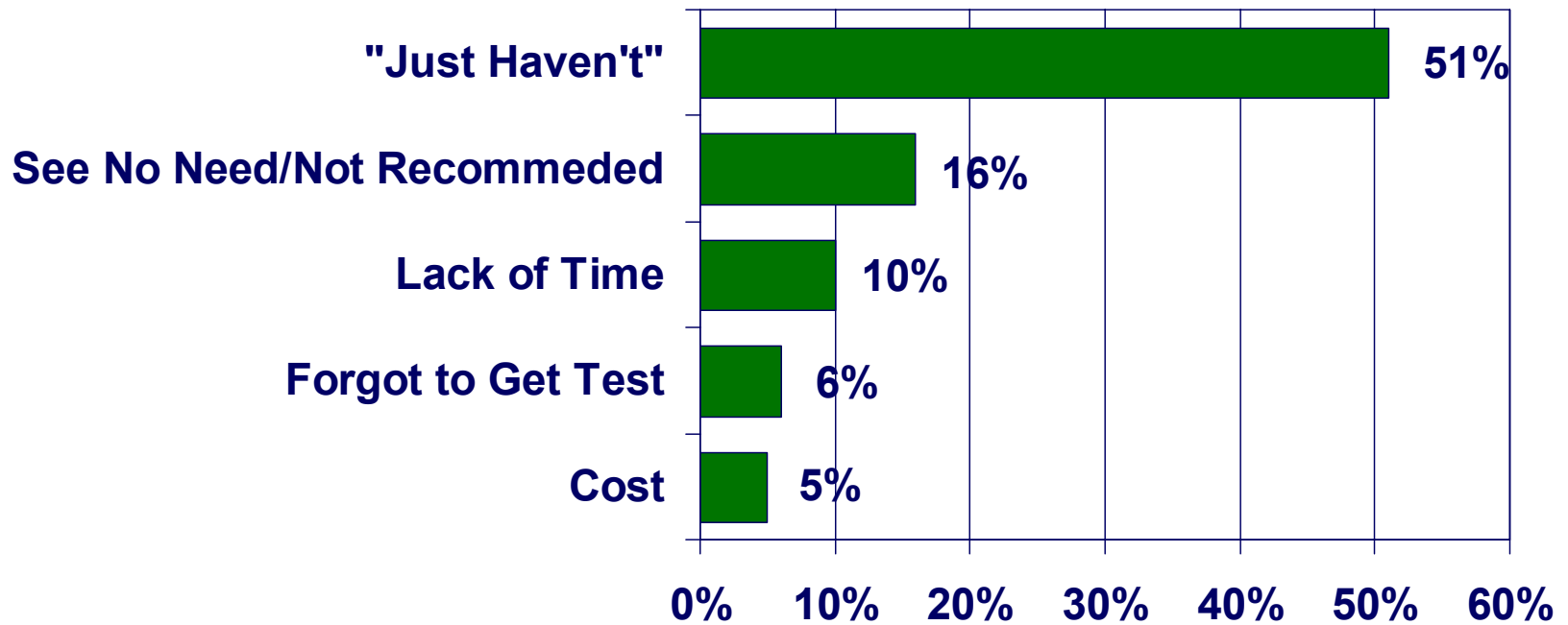
## Lower incidence rates of Prostate Cancer screening (overall 72%) among men age 50+ in...

- Brunswick County (56%)
- Buckingham County (62%)
- Charles City County (59%)
- Cumberland County (48%)
- Goochland County (52%)
- Halifax County (55%)
- Mecklenburg County (62%)
- Nottoway County (64%)
- Prince Edward County (55%)
- Colonial Heights (64%)
- Petersburg (58%)

# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Reasons for Not Having Prostate Cancer Test

*(Men Age 50+ - Multiple responses accepted)*



# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

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## Colon Cancer (Stool test) (all respondents age 50+)

- **Overall 44% had test in last year (up from 40% in 2002)**
  - **Planning District #13 notably lower incidence rate (34% vs. 44-47% in other Districts)**
- **Lower incidence rate of test among...**
  - **Women (41% vs. 49% of men)**
  - **Households with children at home (40% vs. 45% no children at home)**
  - **Those with no health insurance (34% vs. 45% of those with insurance)**
  - **Those not receiving health care in past year (32% vs. 41% receiving care)**

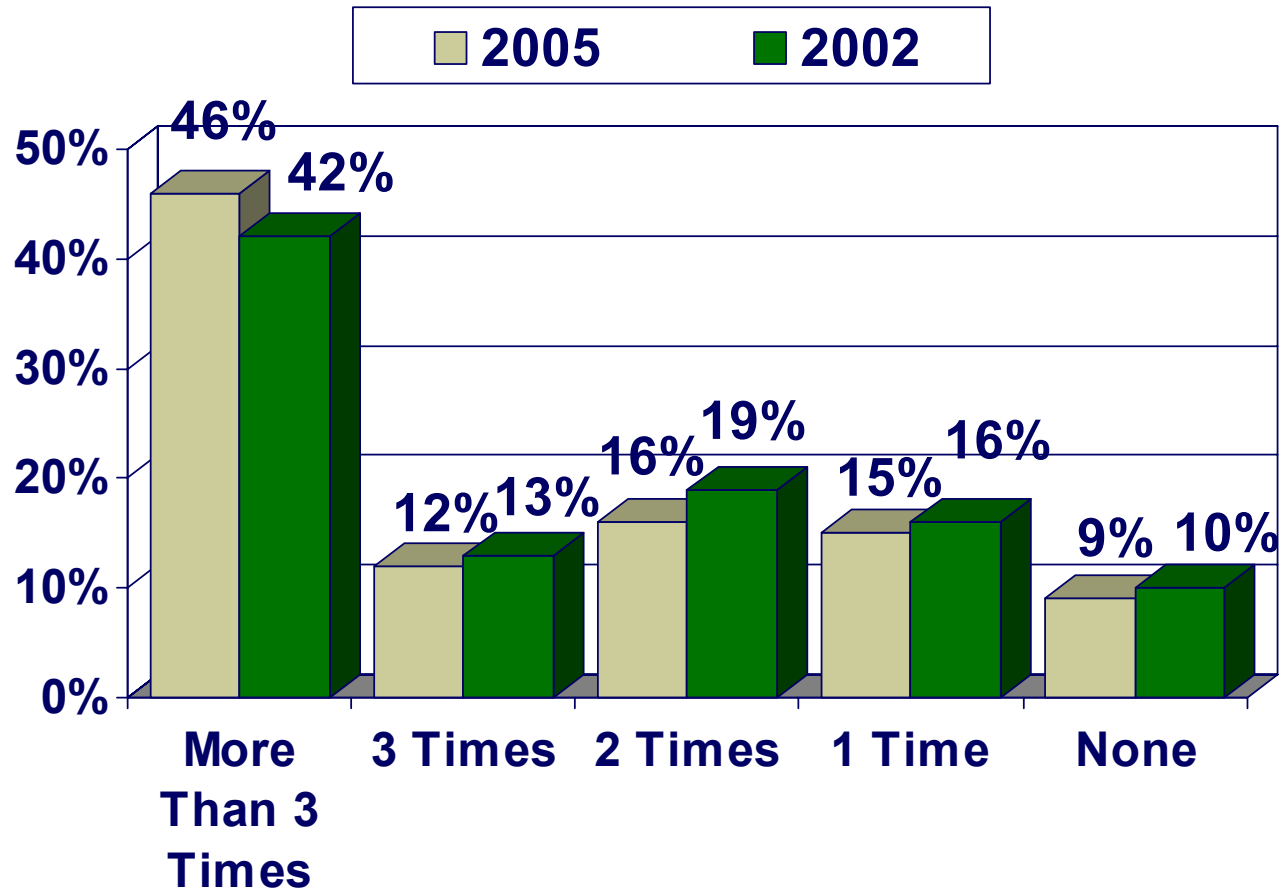
# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Sigmoidoscopy/Colonoscopy test (all respondents age 50+)

- **57% tested in last year**
- **Increase from 44% in 2002**
- **Lower incidence rate of test among...**
  - **Women (55% vs. 62% of men)**
  - **Those less educated (54% vs. 64% of those with a college degree)**
  - **Non-African American minorities (48% vs. 58% of Caucasians and African Americans)**
  - **Lower income households (50% if annual HH income <\$30,000 vs. 63% if income is \$30,000 or higher)**
  - **Uninsured (41% vs. 59% of those with insurance)**
  - **Residents of Planning Districts #13 (53%), #14 (49%) and #19 (55%)**

# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Frequency of Healthcare Visits Last 12 Months



## Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

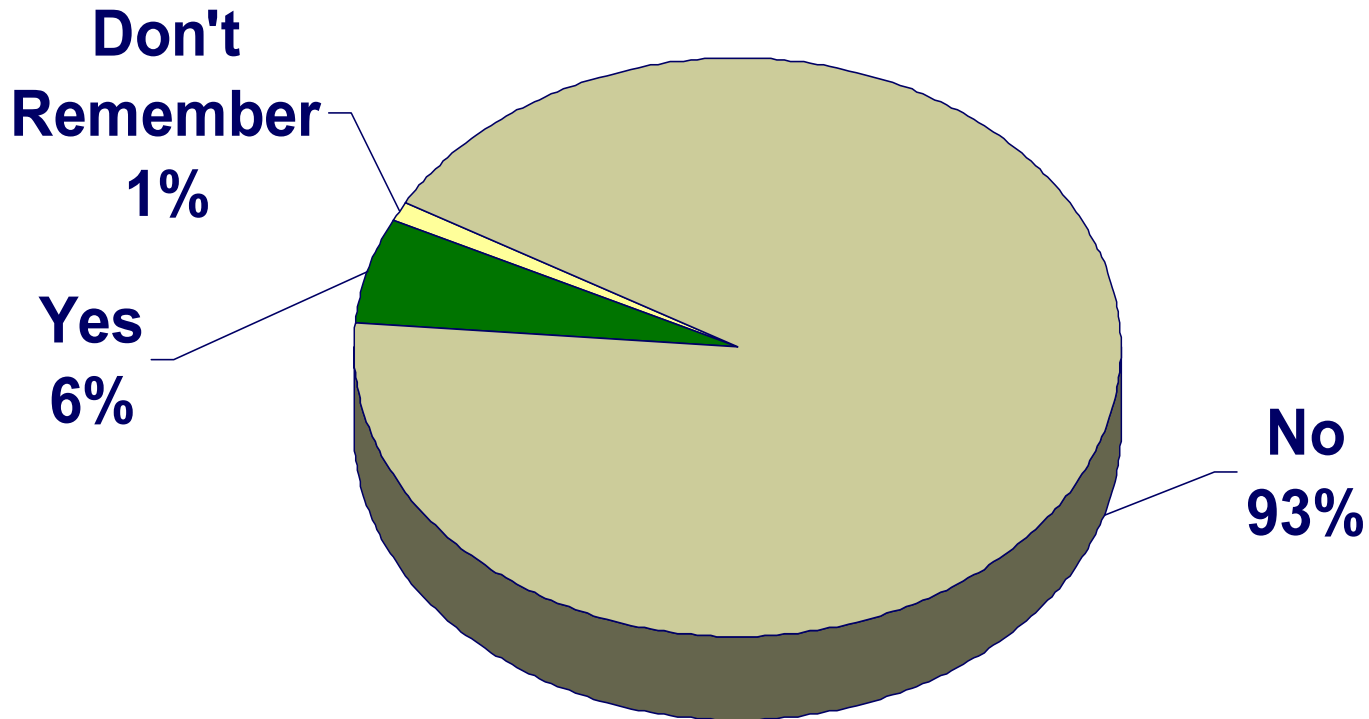
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**Those most likely to have received healthcare more than 3 times in last 12 months include...**

- **Women (51% vs. 37% of men)**
- **Households w/ no employed adult in home (54% vs. 37%)**
- **Older respondents (49% of those age 35+ vs. 30% of younger respondents)**
- **Minorities other than African American (42% vs. 48% of Caucasians and African Americans)**
- **Lower income respondents (50% of those with annual HH incomes below \$50,000 vs. 46% if income is higher)**
- **Those with health insurance (47% vs. 34% of those w/ no insurance)**

# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

Unable to Receive Needed Healthcare Last 12 Months?



## Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

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**Those more likely to be unable to receive needed healthcare (6% overall) include ...**

- **uninsured households (23% vs. 5% of those with insurance)**
- **younger respondents (11% vs. 5% of those aged 35 years or older)**
- **African Americans (14% vs. 4% of Caucasians and 6% of other minorities)**
- **lower income households (10% if annual HH income under \$50,000 vs. 4% if income is \$50,000 or above)**

# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

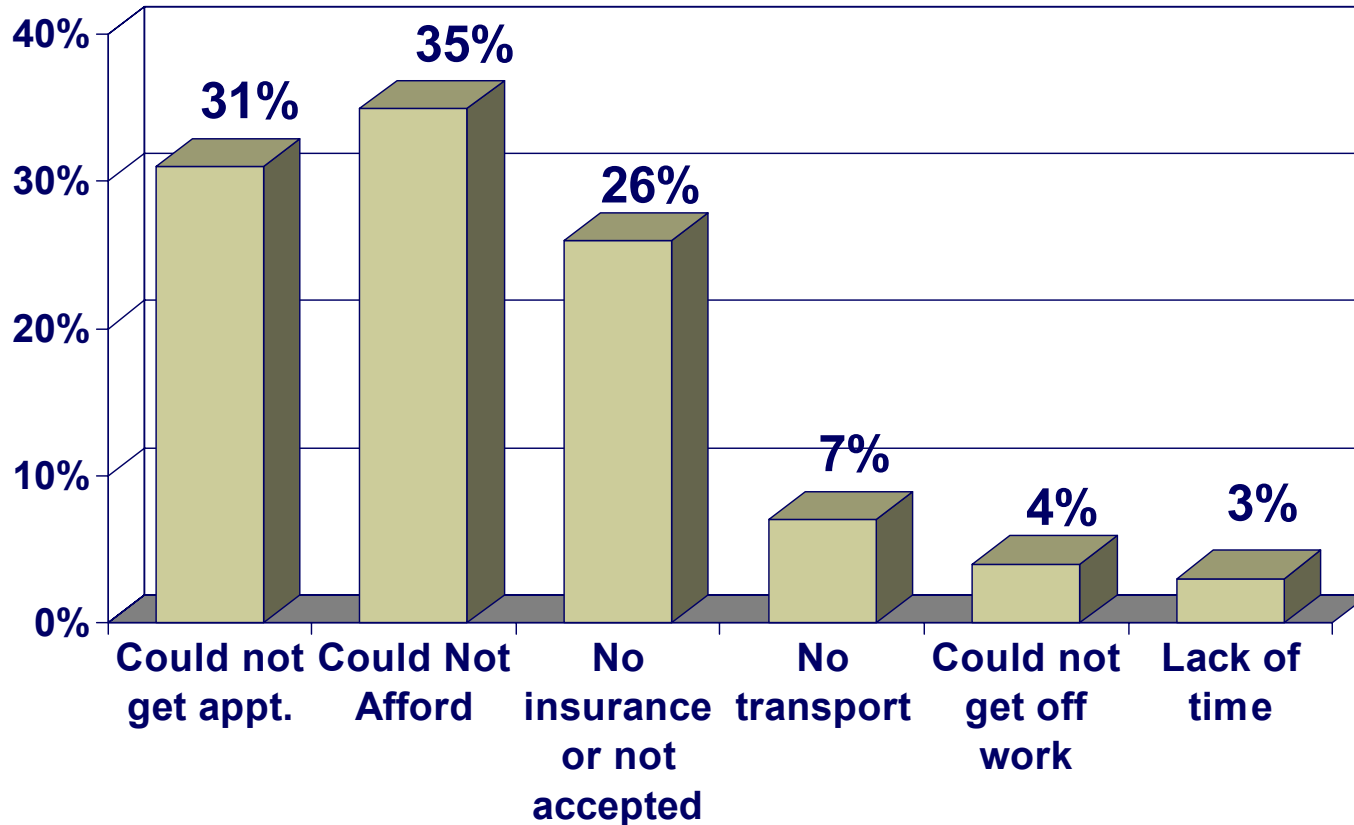
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**Localities with 11% or more unable to receive needed healthcare (6% overall) are...**

- **Charlotte County (19% up from 5% in 2002)**
- **Greensville County (13% up from 2% in 2002)**
- **Mecklenburg County (11%)**
- **Prince George County (11%)**
- **Surry County (16% up from 5% in 2002)**
- **Sussex County (15%)**
- **City of Richmond (13%)**

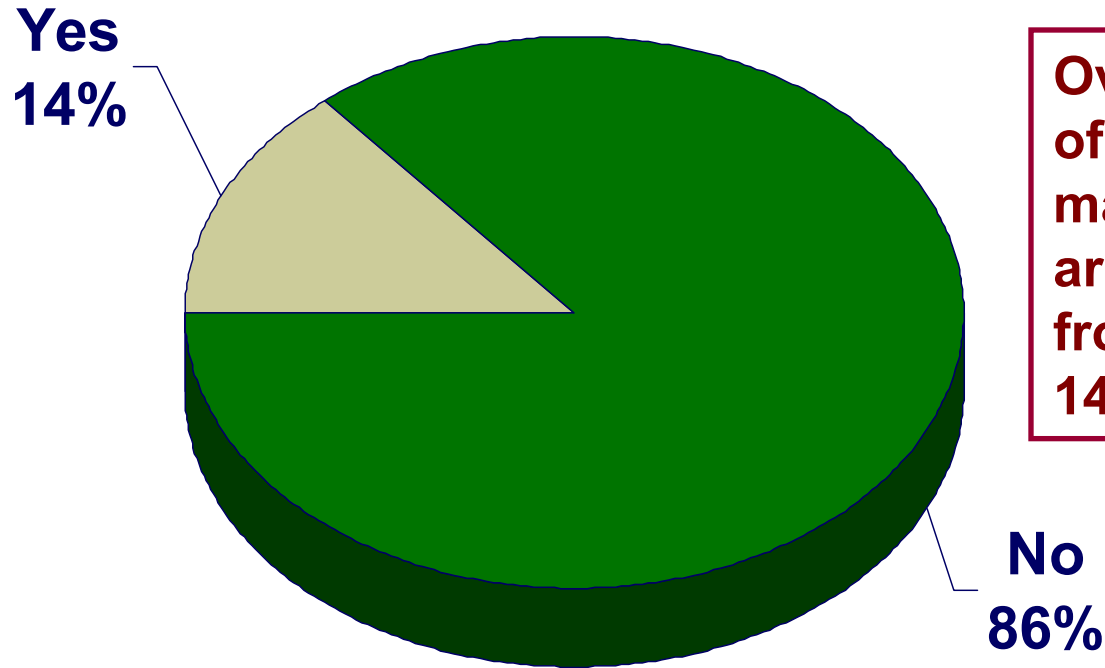
# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Most Frequently Mentioned Reasons for Not Receiving Healthcare



# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

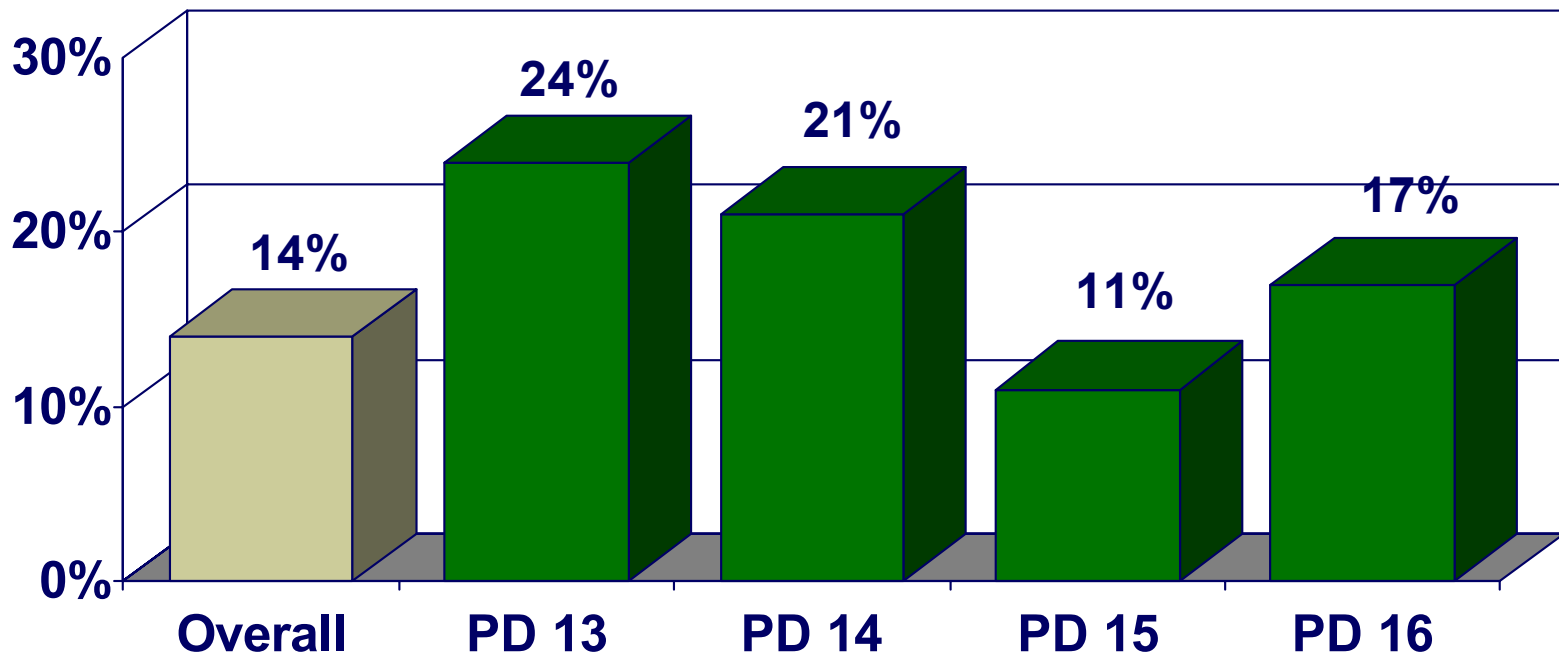
## Made Special Arrangements to Pay for Healthcare?



Overall, percentage of those needing to make special arrangements down from 19% in 2002 to 14% in 2005

# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Made Special Arrangements for Healthcare Payment by Planning District



# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

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**Those likely to say household made special arrangements (14% overall) include...**

- **Uninsured (49% vs. 11% of those with insurance)**
- **Women (17% vs. 10% of men)**
- **Those with children at home (17% vs. 13% of those with no children)**
- **Those younger than age 35 (19% vs. 13% of those older than age 35)**
- **Less educated (19% vs. 9% of those with a college degree)**
- **Lower income households (25% if annual HH income <\$50,000 vs. 8% of those earning \$50,000 or more)**

# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

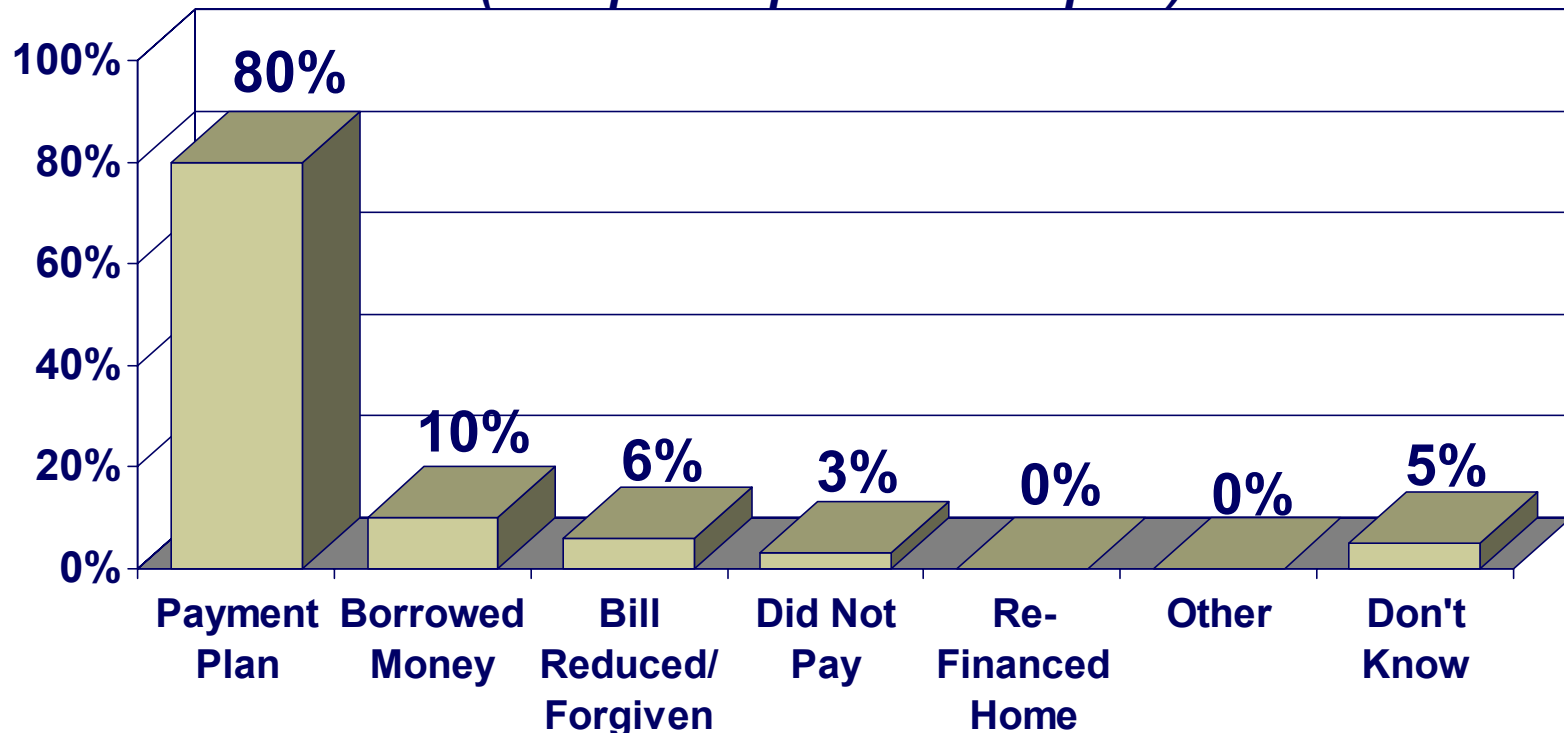
**Localities with households especially likely to have to make special arrangements (14% overall) include...**

- Brunswick County (26%)
- Buckingham County (21%)
- Charles City County (28%)
- Charlotte County (38%)
- Cumberland County (26%)
- Greenville County (35%)
- Halifax County (23%)
- Lunenburg County (22%)
- Mecklenburg County (33%)
- Prince Edward County (23%)
- Surry County (28%)
- Sussex County (32%)
- City of Emporia (29%)
- City of Hopewell (24%)
- City of Richmond (20%)

# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

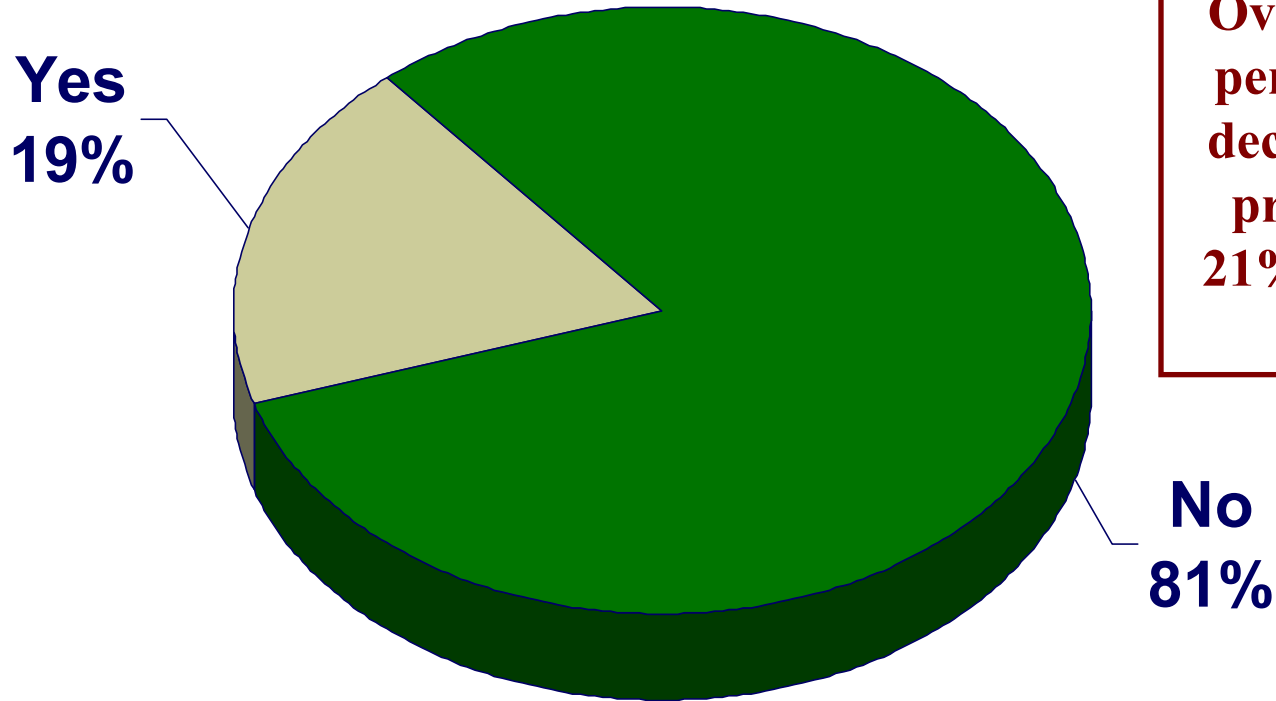
## Special Arrangements Made to Cover Healthcare Costs

*(Multiple responses accepted)*



# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Decided Not to Fill Prescription?



Overall, decrease in percentage of those deciding not to fill a prescription from 21% in 2002 to 19% in 2005

# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

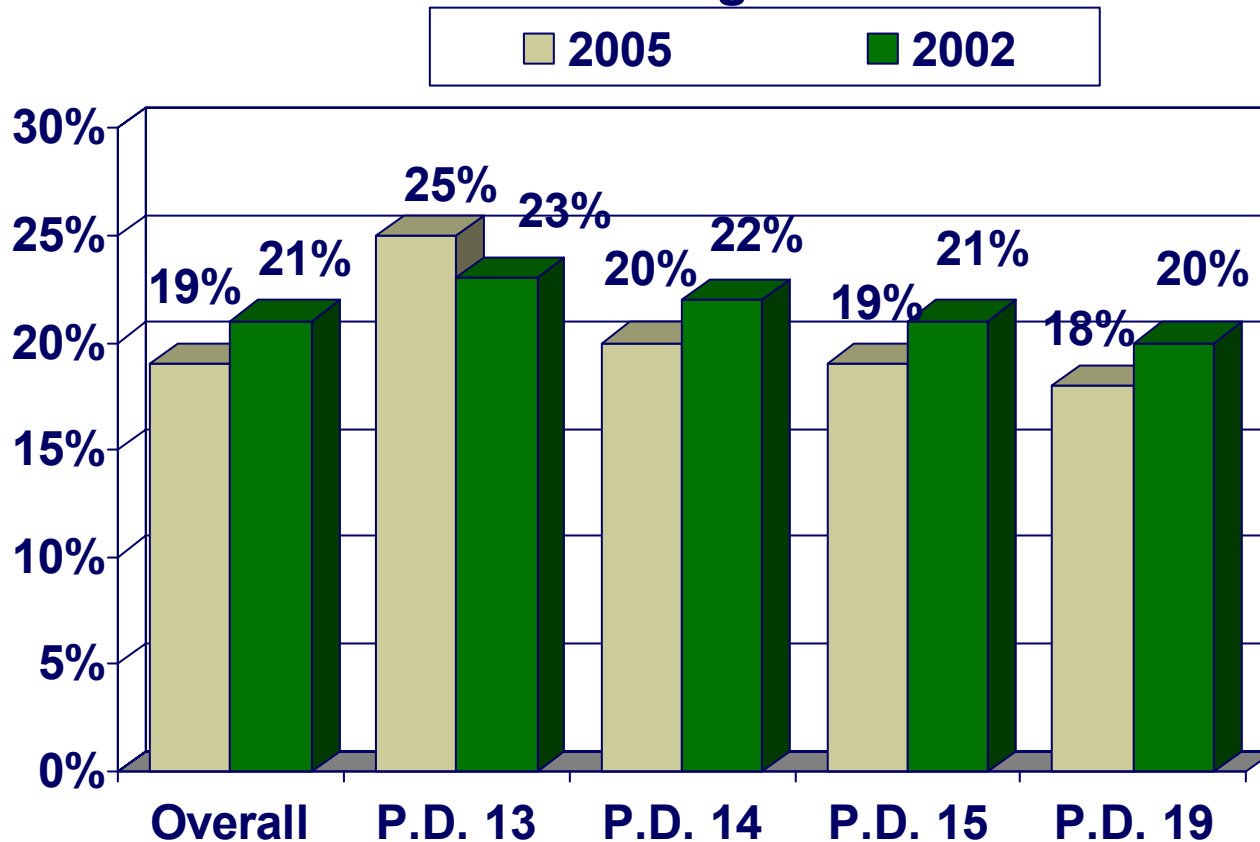
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**Those likely not to have a prescription filled  
(19% overall) include...**

- **Women (22% vs. 13% of men)**
- **Those with children at home (28% vs. 14% of those with no children)**
- **Those younger than age 35 (23% vs. 18% of those aged 35 years or older)**

# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

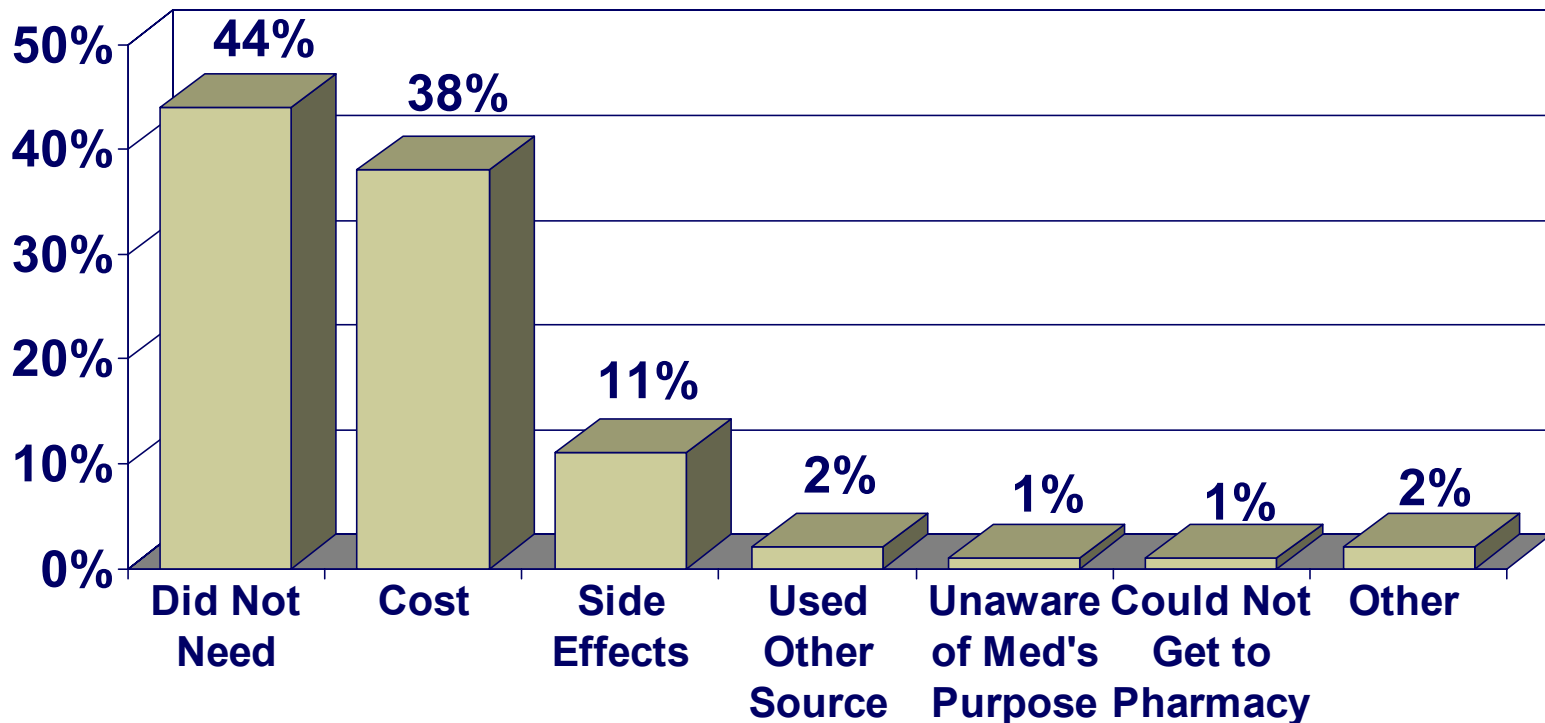
Percent Deciding Not to Fill a Prescription by  
Planning District



# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Reasons for Not Filling Prescriptions

*(Multiple responses accepted)*



## Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

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**Households where cost a reason for not filling prescriptions (38% overall) also likely to be ...**

- **Uninsured (77% vs. 34% of those with insurance)**
- **Lower income households (60% if annual HH income under \$30,000 vs. 29% if income is \$30,000 or higher)**
- **African Americans (60% vs. 31% of Caucasians and 46% of other minorities)**
- **Less educated (51% vs. 24% with a college degree)**
- **Respondents of:**
  - **P.D. #13 (58%)**
  - **P.D. #14 (56%)**
  - **P.D. #19 (54%)**

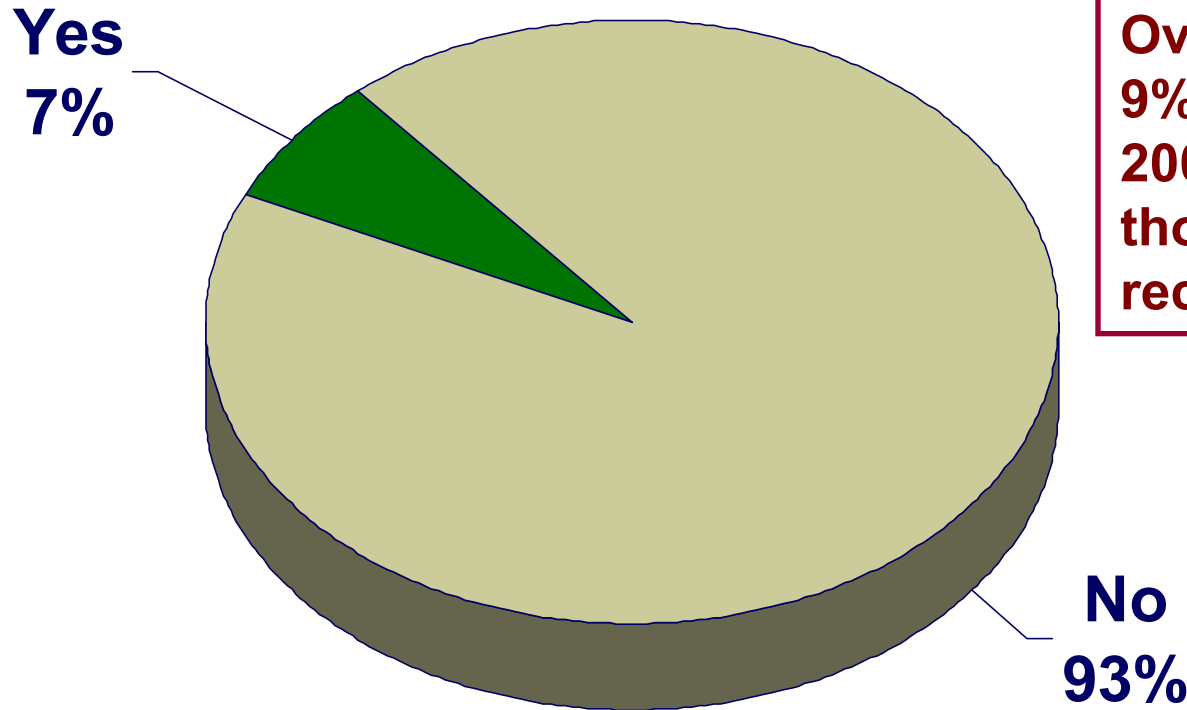
# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

**Cost a reason for not filling prescriptions (38% overall) more often among residents of...**

- Amelia County (55%)
- Brunswick County (55%)
- Buckingham County (43%)
- Charles City County (61%)
- Charlotte County (62%)
- Cumberland County (72%)
- Dinwiddie County (60%)
- Greensville County (61%)
- Halifax County (66%)
- Lunenburg County (47%)
- Mecklenburg County (64%)
- New Kent County (63%)
- Nottoway County (59%)
- Prince Edward County (63%)
- Prince George County (60%)
- Surry County (62%)
- Sussex County (72%)
- City of Emporia (65%)
- City of Hopewell (59%)
- City of Petersburg (64%)
- City of Richmond (43%)

# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Problems Receiving Dental Care?



Overall, decrease from 9% in 2002 to 7% in 2005 in percent of those with problems receiving dental care

# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Households more likely to have problems receiving dental care (7% overall) include...

- Women respondents (8% vs. 5% of men)
- HH's with children at home (10% vs. 6% with no children at home)
- Less well educated (10% vs. 4% of those with college degree)
- African Americans (13% vs. 6% of Caucasians and Other Minorities)
- Lower income households (16% vs. 5% if income is \$30,000 or higher)
- Those without health insurance (24% vs. 6% with insurance)
- Those without dental insurance (12% vs. 4% with dental coverage)
- Residents of Planning District 13 (12% vs. 8% of those in other three districts)

# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

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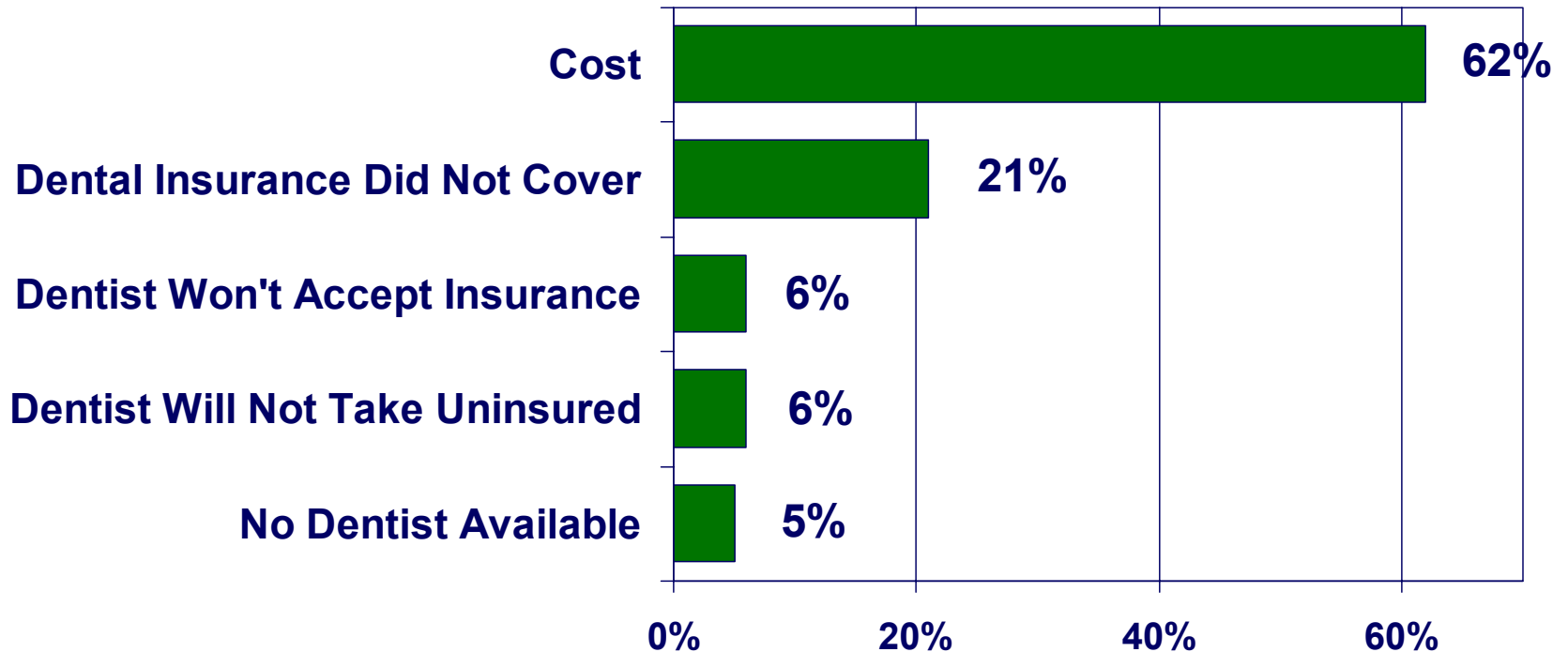
**Localities with households more likely to have problems receiving dental care (7% overall) include residents of...**

- **Amelia County (12%)**
- **Brunswick County (13%)**
- **Cumberland County (12%)**
- **Greensville County (14%)**
- **Mecklenburg County (20%)**
- **Nottoway County (12%)**
- **Prince Edward County (15%)**
- **Surry County (12%)**
- **City of Emporia (16%)**
- **City of Hopewell (14%)**

# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

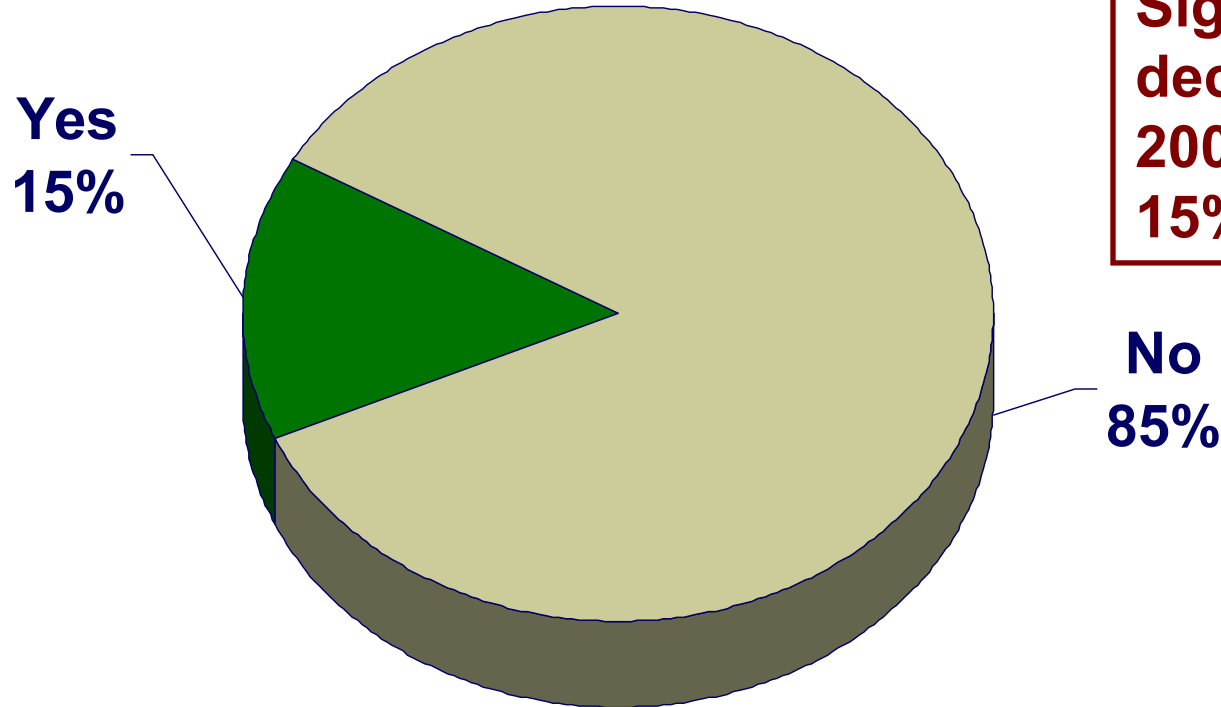
## Major Reasons for Problems Receiving Dental Care

*(Multiple responses accepted)*



# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Asthma Sufferer in Household?



**Significant decrease since 2002 from 20% to 15% in 2005**

# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

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## Asthma sufferer in household (15% overall) more likely among...

- Female respondents (17% vs. 13% of males)
- Younger respondents (20% vs. 13% over age 35)
- African Americans (20% vs. 14% Caucasians & Other Minorities)
- Lower income households (20% HH income under \$30,000 vs. 15% if HH income over \$30,000)
- Uninsured (20 vs. 15% of insured)
- Respondents of Planning District #13 (21% vs. 16% of the other three districts)

## **Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)**

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**Significant decreases in incidence of households with Asthma sufferers from 2002 study (20% vs. 15% in 2005) in...**

- **Planning District 15 (14% vs. 21% in 2002)**
- **Halifax County (25% vs. 10% in 2002)**
- **City of Richmond (27% vs. 18% in 2002)**

# Healthcare Access & Quality

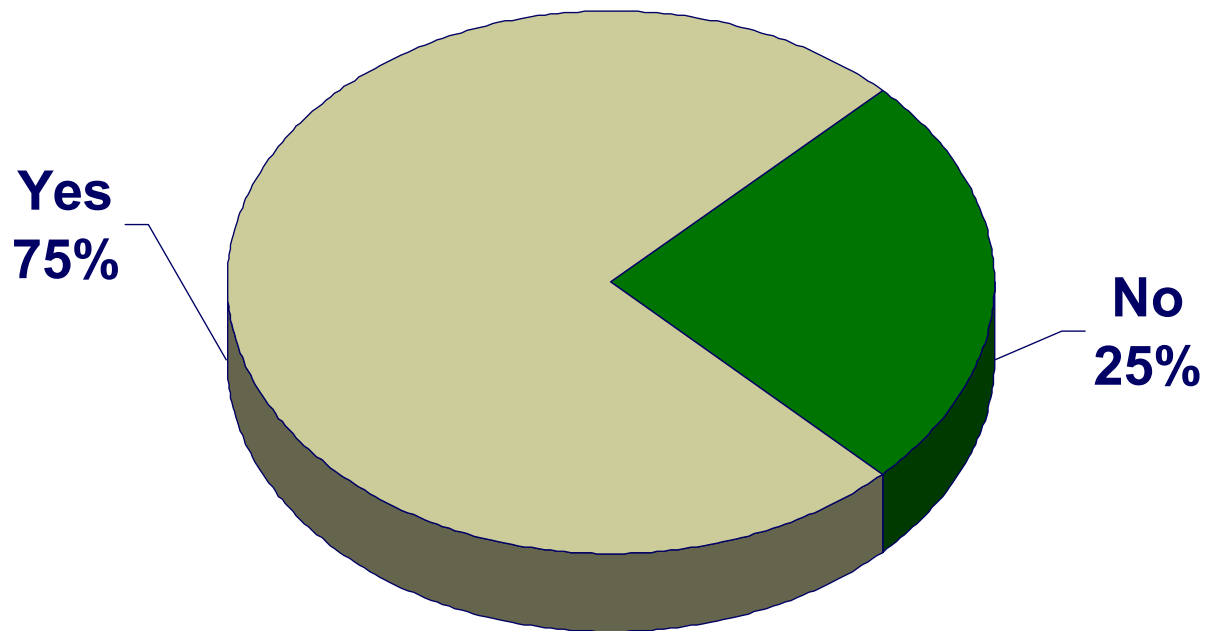
(cont'd)

**Higher incidence rates of Asthma sufferers (15% overall) found in households located in...**

- Planning District 13 (21%)
- Planning District 14 (17%)
- Planning District 19 (17%)
- Brunswick (30%)
- Buckingham (16%)
- Charles City (16%)
- Charlotte (25%)
- Chesterfield (16%)
- Cumberland (28%)
- Goochland (22%)
- Halifax (17%)
- Henrico (17%)
- Lunenburg (19%)
- Mecklenburg (20%)
- Nottoway (22%)
- Prince Edward (16%)
- Prince George (18%)
- Sussex (24%)
- City of Colonial Heights (21%)
- City of Emporia (19%)
- City of Hopewell (33%)

# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Asthma Sufferer Being Treated? (n=470)



# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

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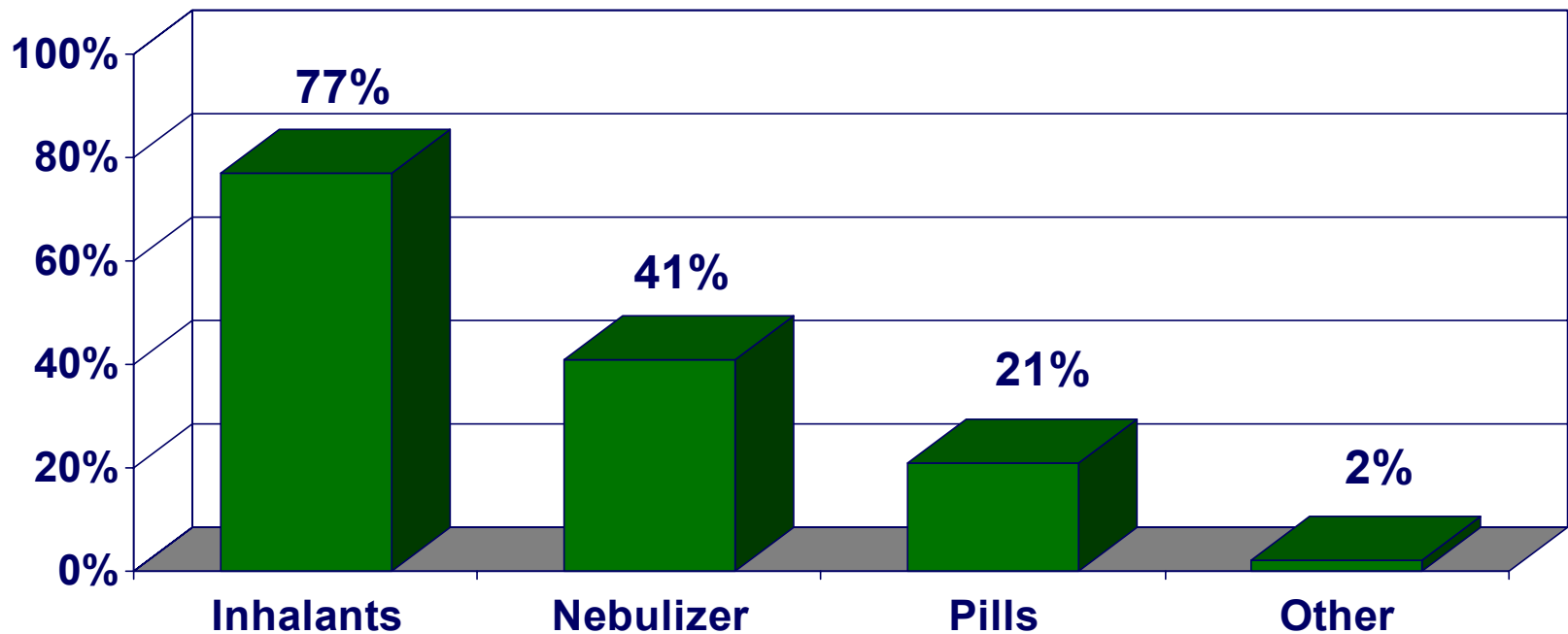
## Those more likely to be treated for Asthma (75% overall) ...

- Female respondents (79% vs. 68% of males)
- Lower income households (81% HH income under \$50,000 vs. 67% if HH income over \$50,000)
- Respondents with high blood pressure (84% vs. 69%)

# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

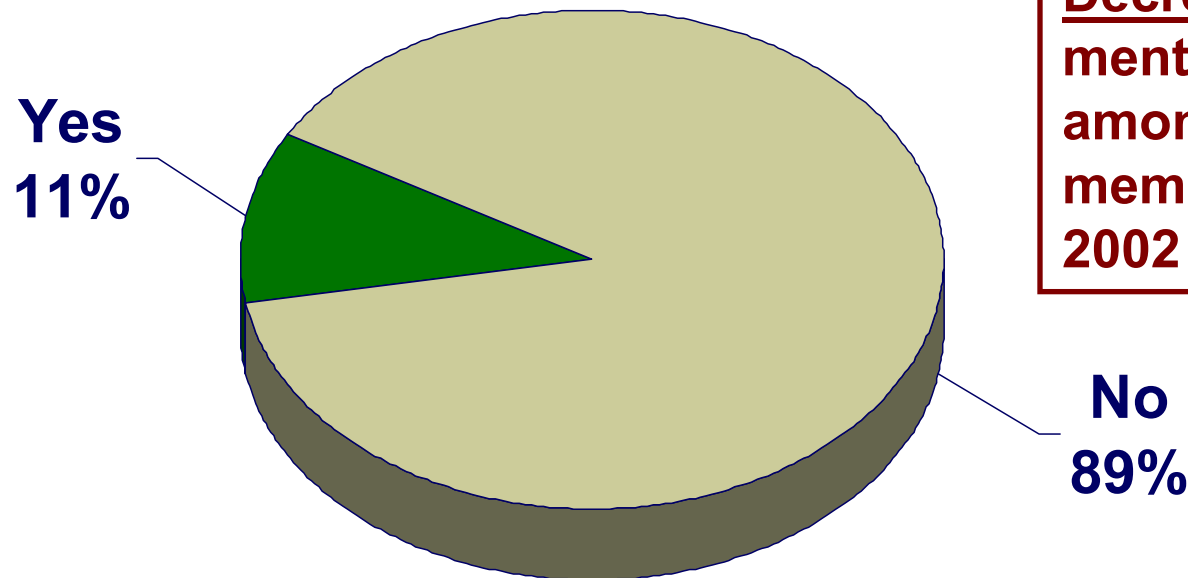
## Types of Asthma Treatment Used

*(n=355 - Multiple responses accepted)*



# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Need for Mental Health Services in Household in Past Year?



**Decrease in need for mental health services among household members, from 14% in 2002 to 11% in 2005**

## Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

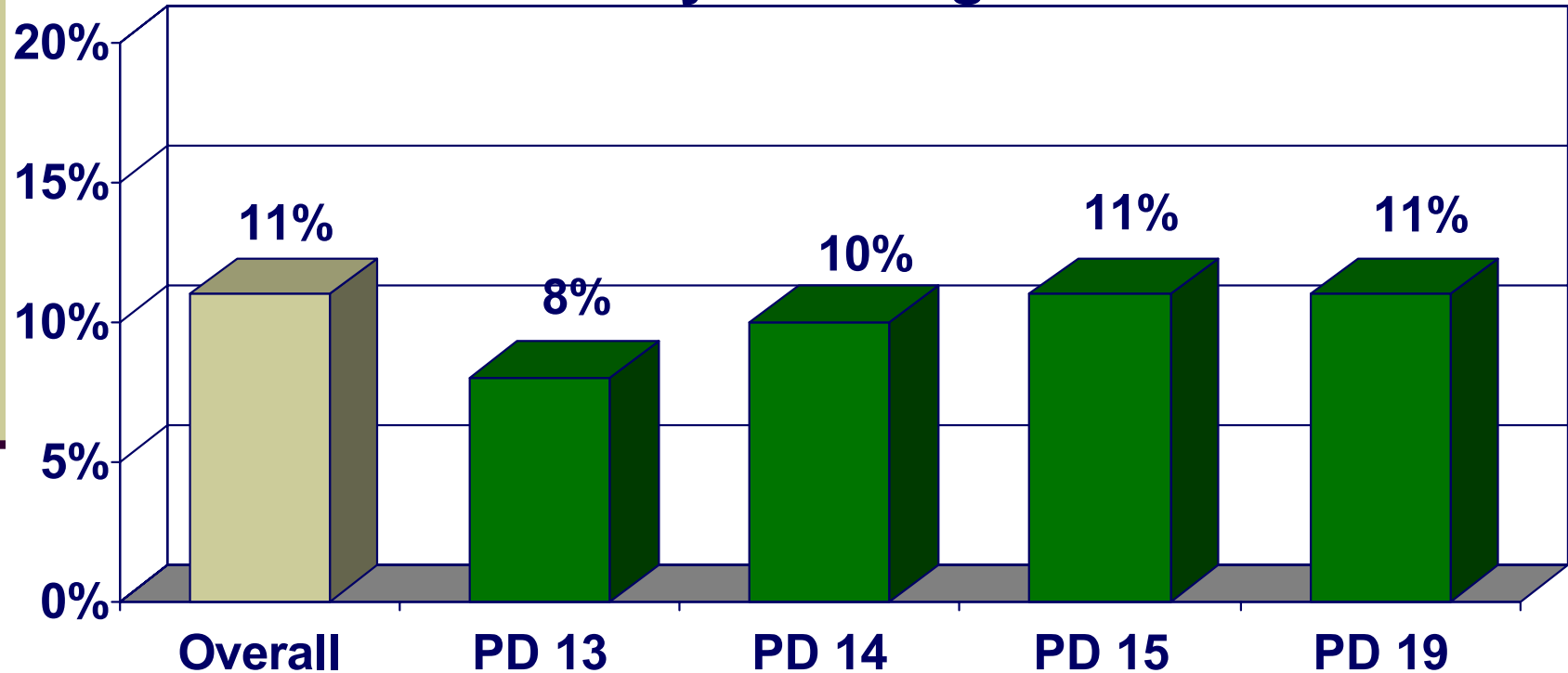
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### Need for mental health services (11% overall) greater among...

- Female respondents (12% vs. 8% male)
- Households with children at home (15% vs. 8% no children at home)
- Those living in the area less than 5 years (19% vs. 9% of those 5+ years in area)
- Respondents receiving health care in past year (11% vs. 6% not receiving health care)
- Those with high cholesterol (13% vs. 8%)

# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

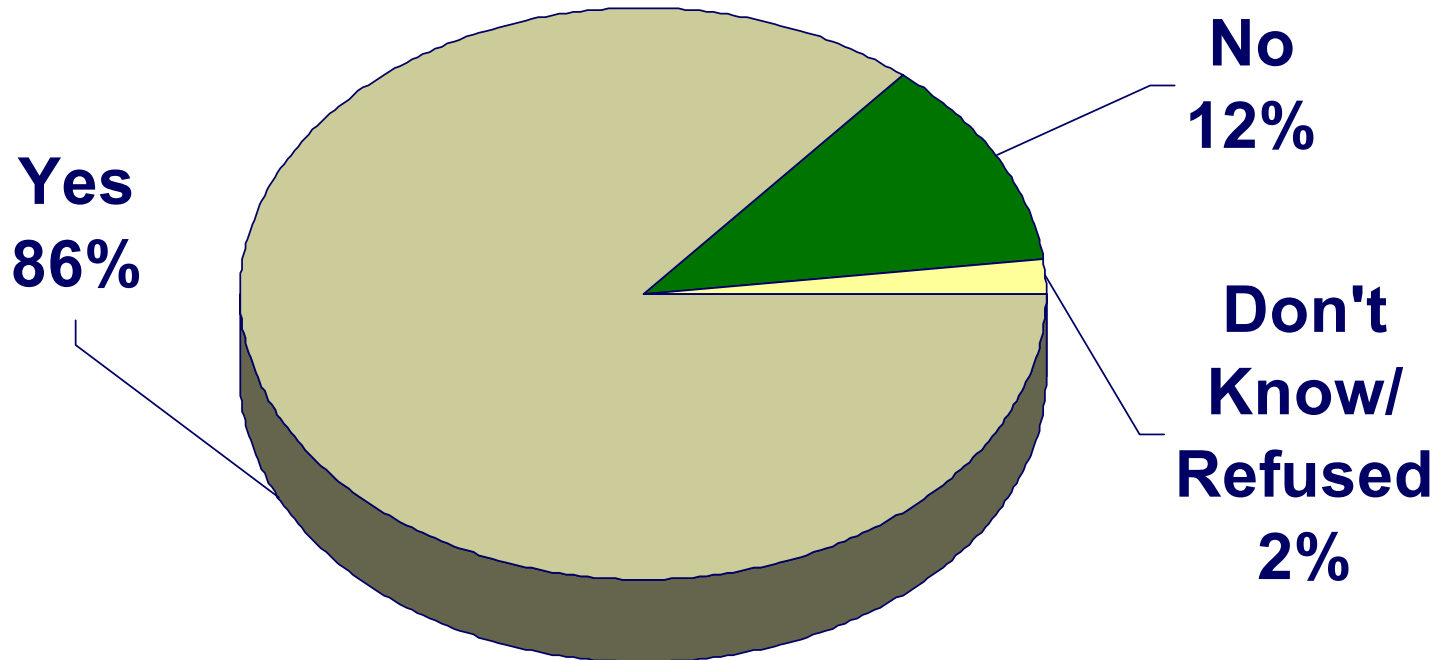
## Incidence Rates of Need for Mental Health Services by Planning District



# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Received Mental Health Services When Needed?

(n=321)



# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

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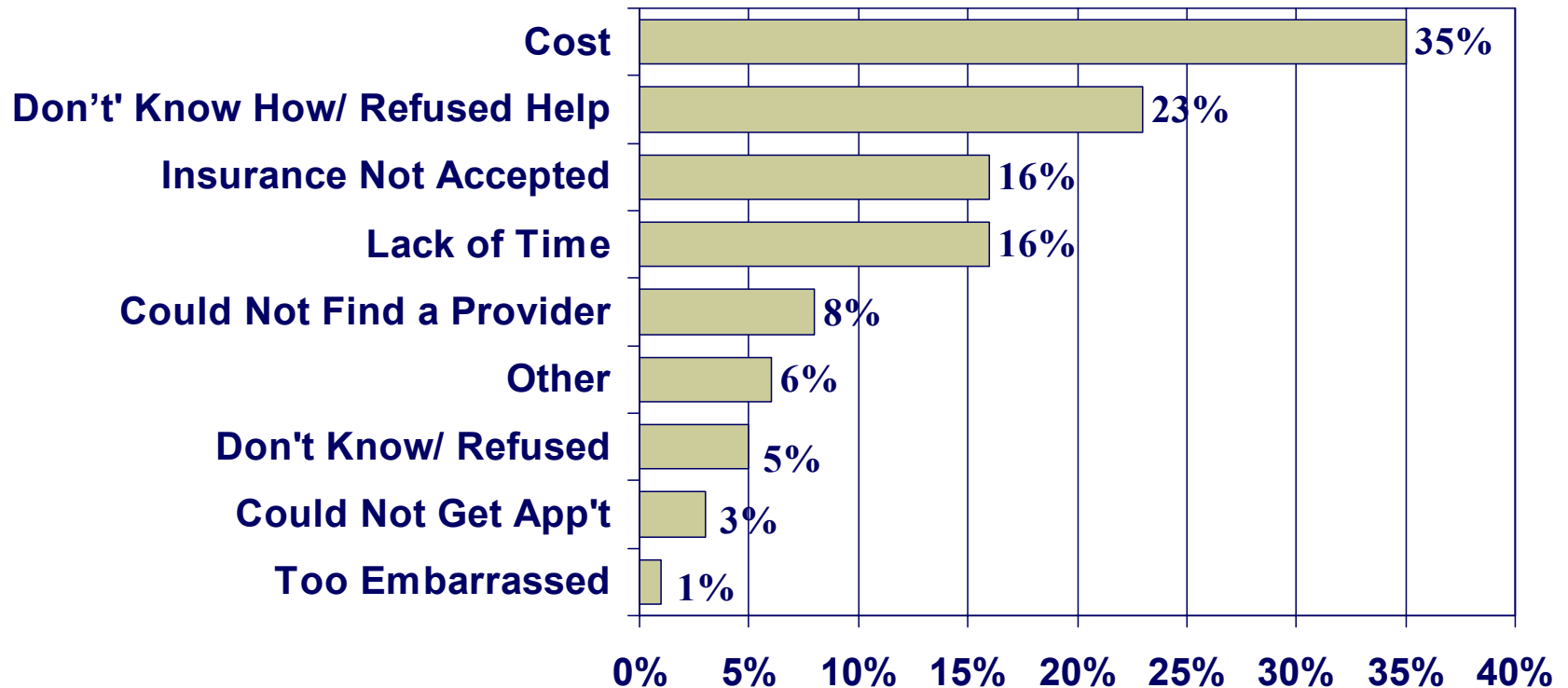
**Receipt of needed mental health services (86% overall) less likely among...**

- **Younger respondents (63% under 35 vs. 89% of older)**
- **Minorities (70% vs. 90% of minorities )**
- **Lower income households (79% for HH income under \$50,000 vs. 92% for upper income Households)**
- **Uninsured (54% vs. 90% of insured)**

# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Reasons for Not Receiving Mental Health Services When Needed

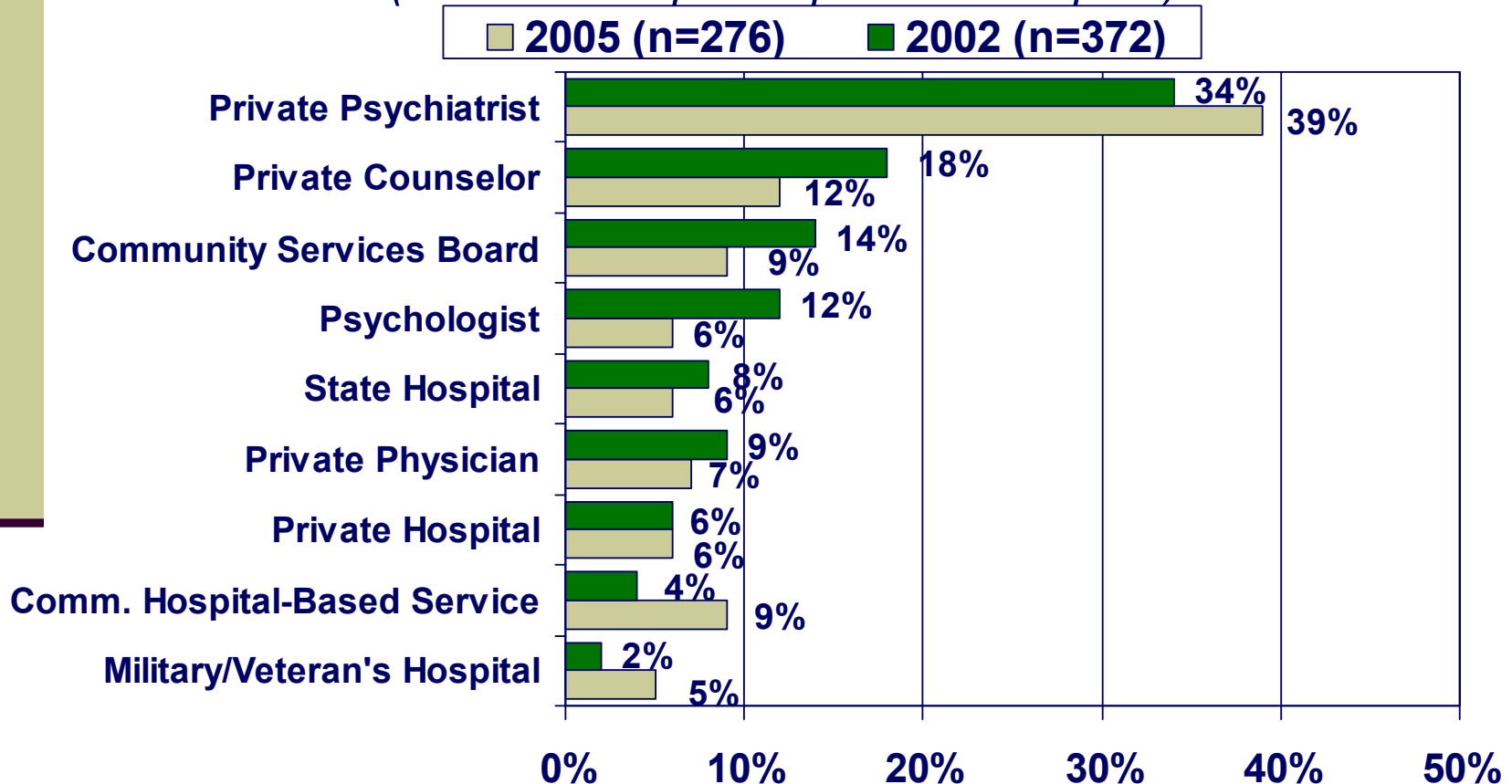
(n=52 - Multiple responses accepted)



# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

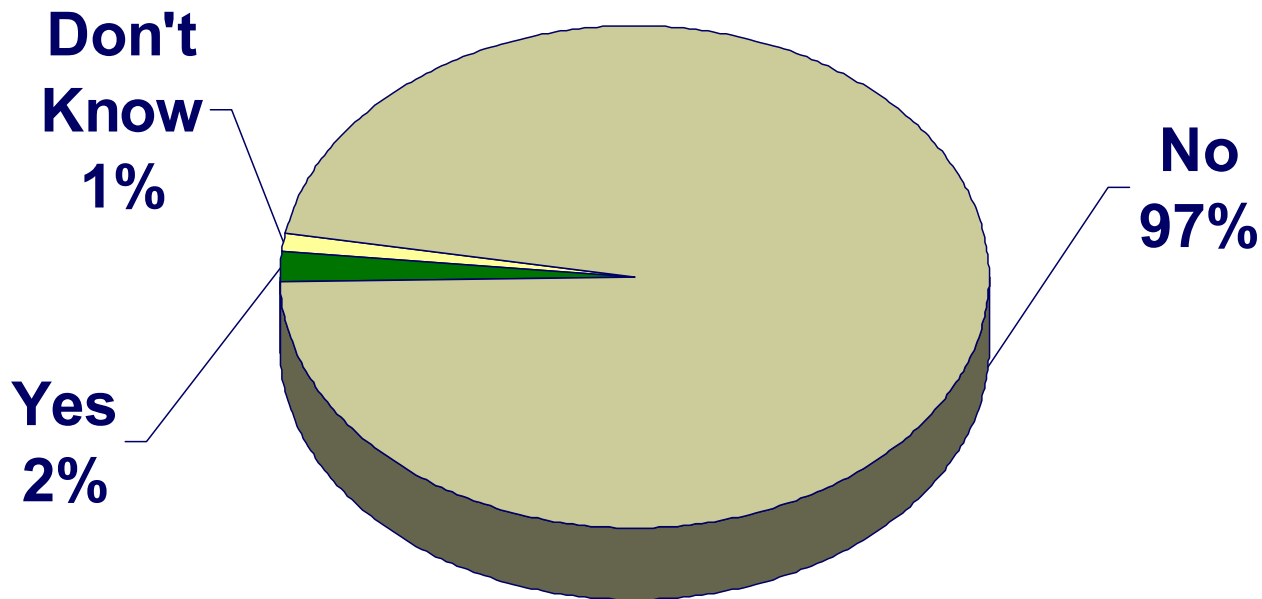
## Providers of Mental Health Services Used

(n=361 - Multiple responses accepted)



# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Household Need Help with Substance Abuse Problems in Past Year?



## Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

**Need for help with substance abuse (2% overall) greater among...**

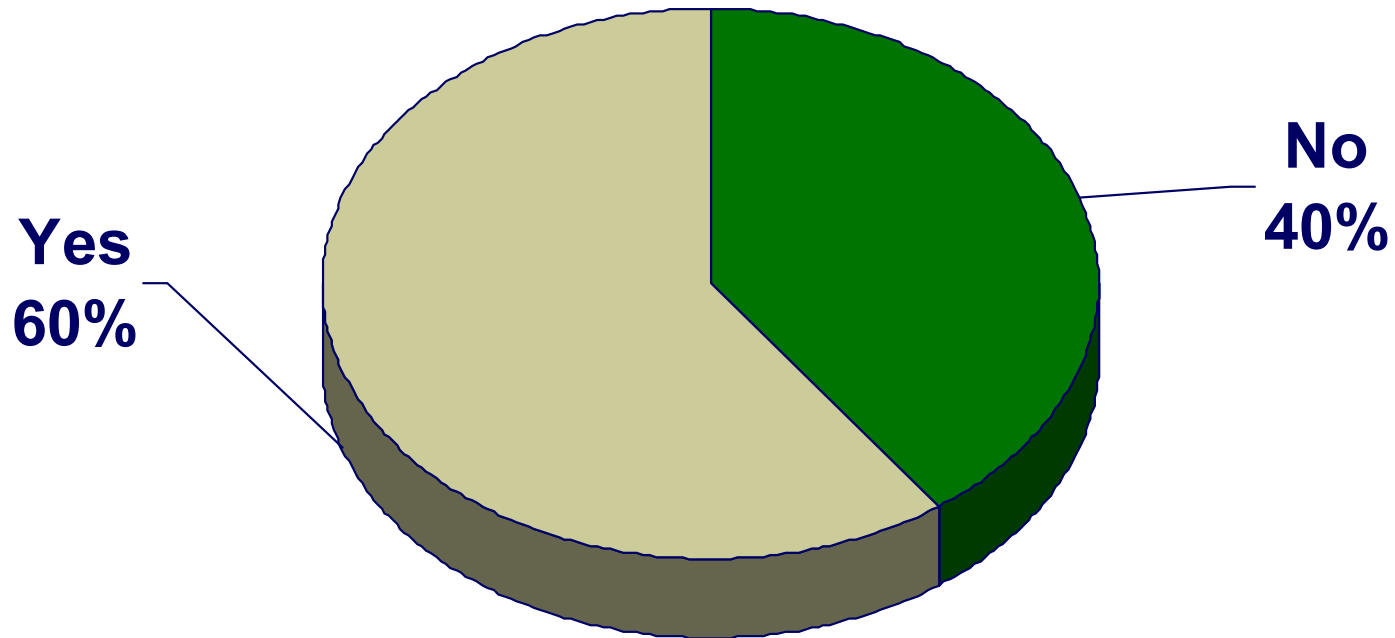
- **Less well educated (3% vs. 1% with college degrees)**
- **Lower income HH's (3% w/ annual income below \$30,000 vs. 2% above \$30,000)**
- **Uninsured (6% vs. 2% of insured)**

**Note: Responses are self-reported and may not reflect actual incidence rates in the population. Perception of social stigma, reluctance to admit problems, etc. affect self-reported data.**

# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Received Help for Substance Abuse When Needed?

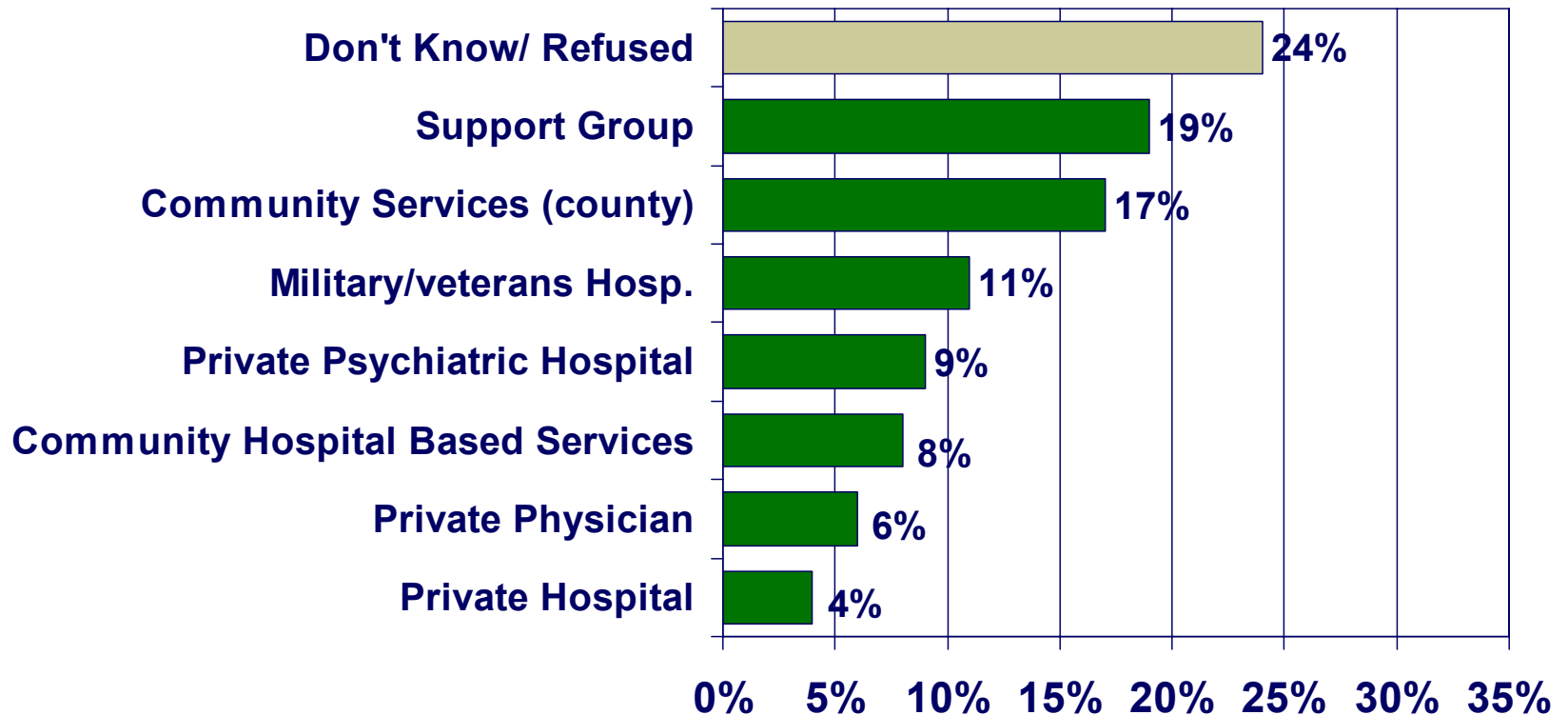
(n=61)



# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Providers of Substance Abuse Help

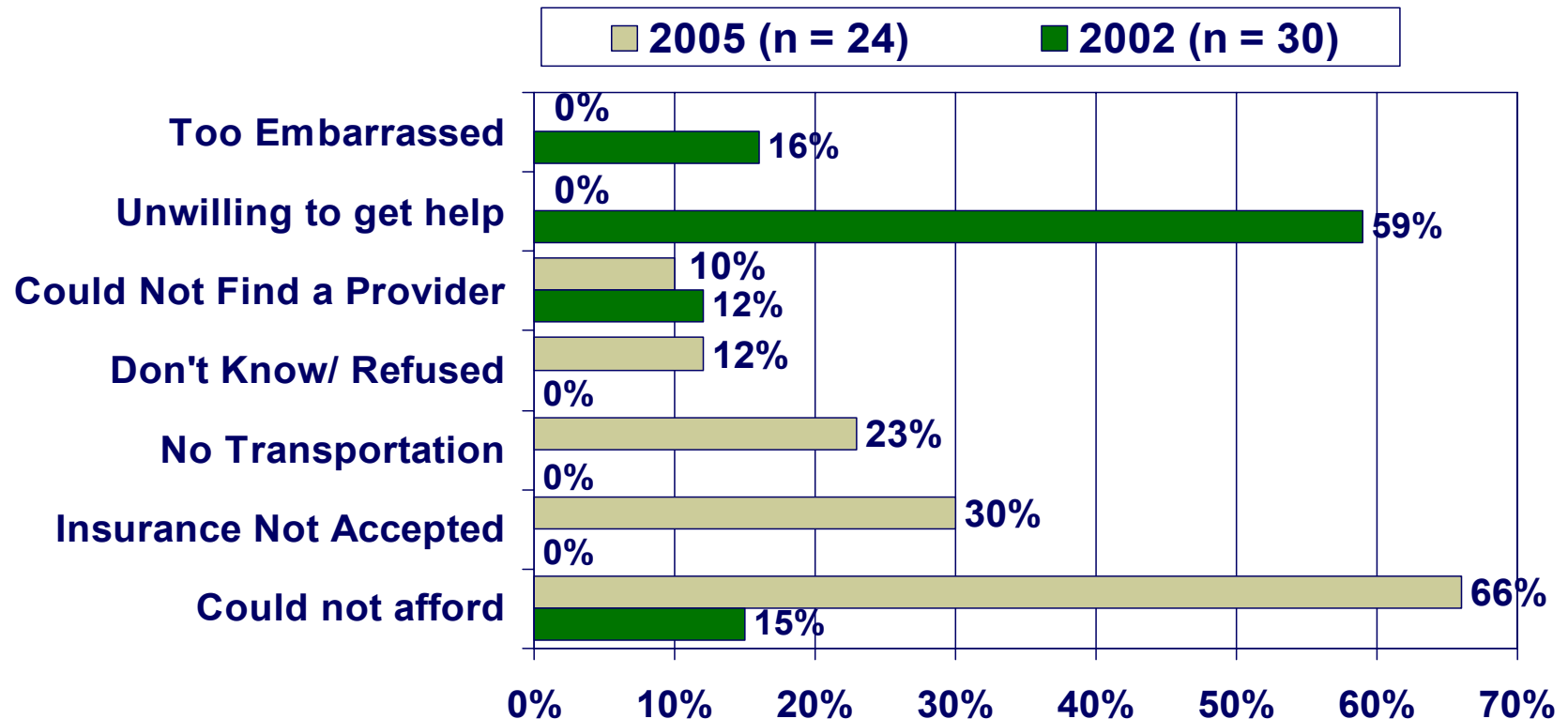
*(n=37 - Multiple responses accepted)*



# Healthcare Access & Quality (cont'd)

## Reasons for Not Receiving Help with Substance Abuse When Needed

(n=24 - Multiple responses accepted)



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# Central Virginia Health Planning Agency

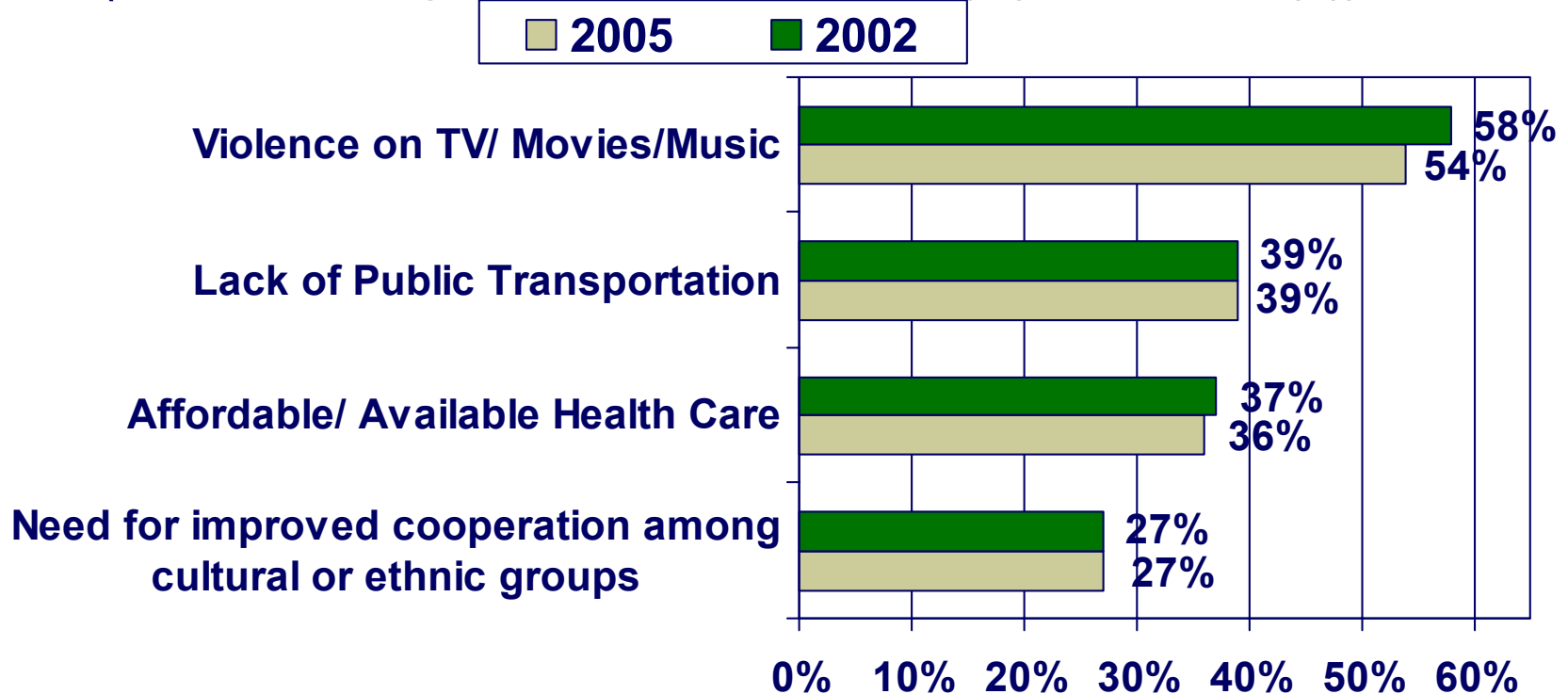
**Community Needs Assessment Survey  
2005**

## **Community Health Issues**

# Community Health Issues

## Extent of Problem in Community

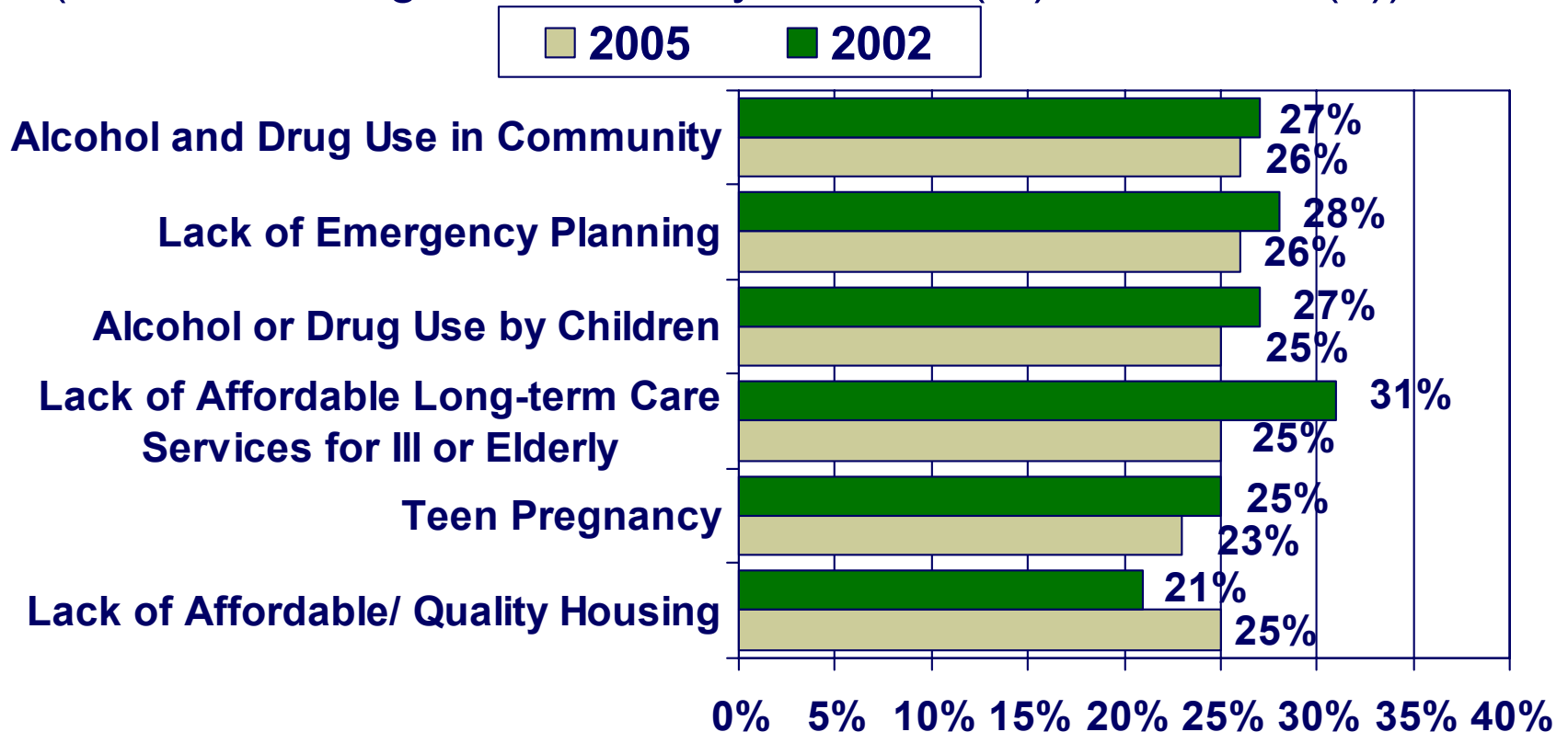
(Percent Rating Issue as Very Serious (5 ) or Serious (4))



# Community Health Issues (cont'd)

## Extent of Problem in Community (cont'd)

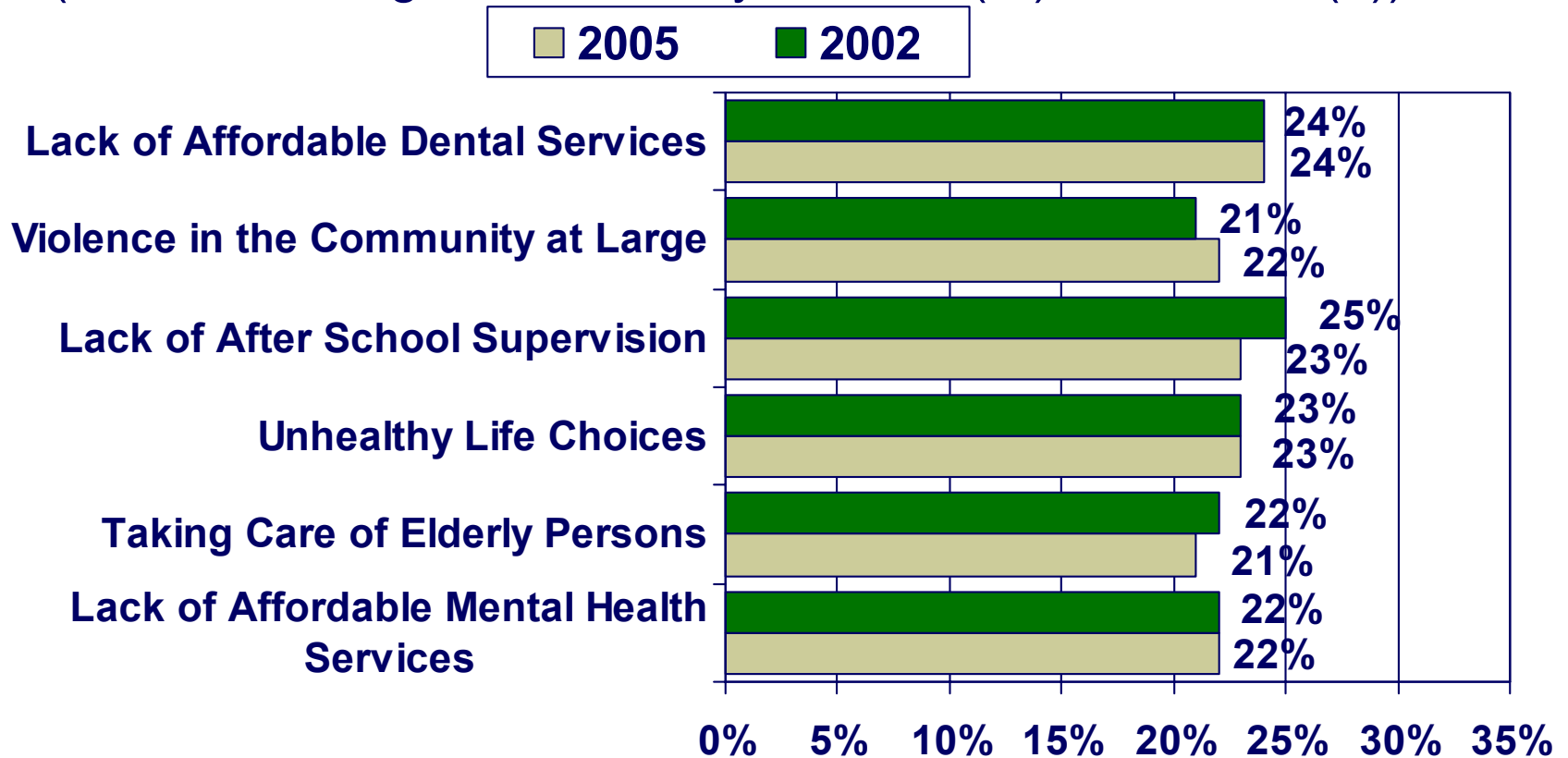
(Percent Rating Issue as Very Serious (5 ) or Serious (4))



# Community Health Issues (cont'd)

## Extent of Problem in Community (cont'd)

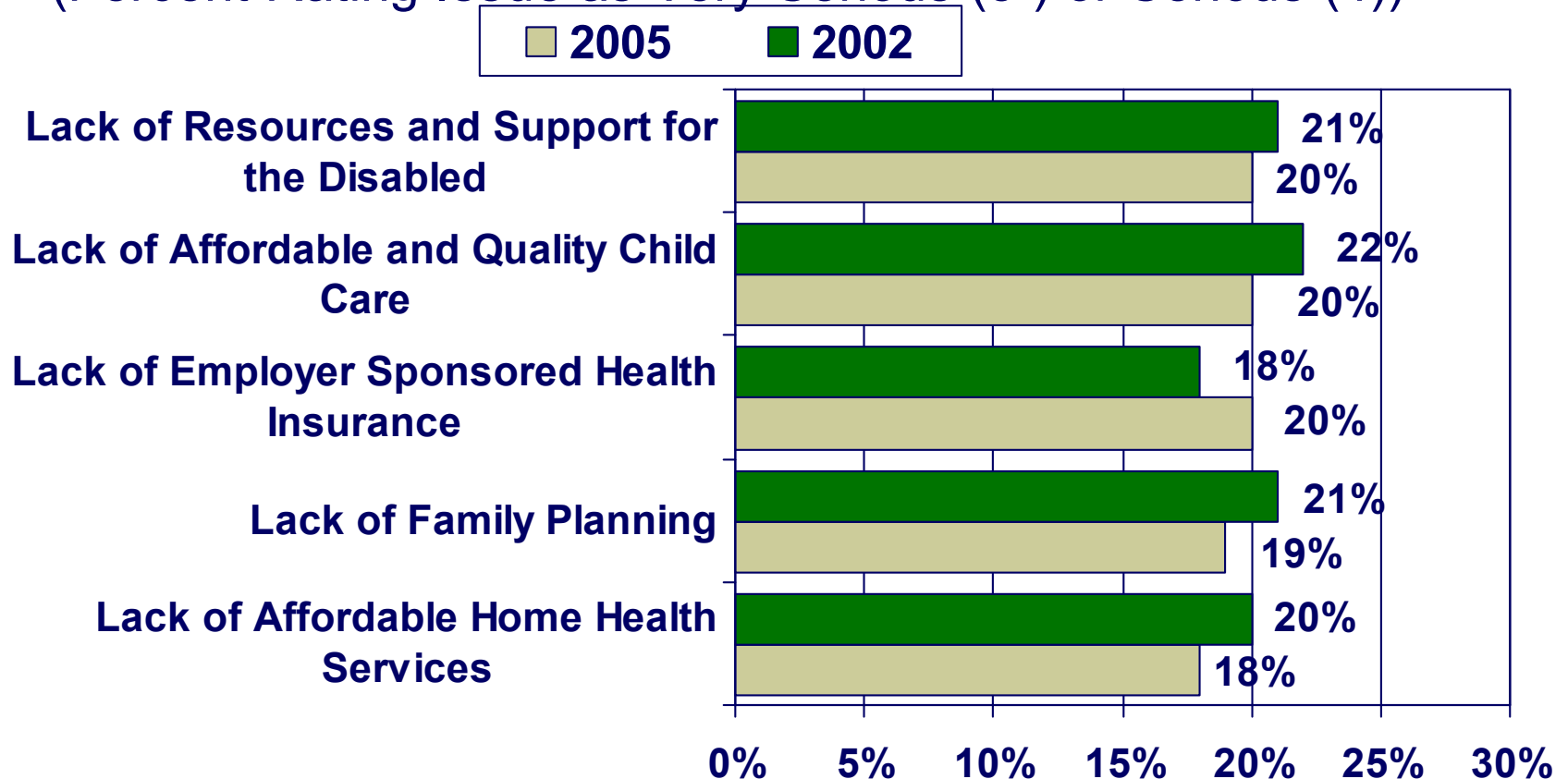
(Percent Rating Issue as Very Serious (5 ) or Serious (4))



# Community Health Issues (cont'd)

## Extent of Problem in Community (cont'd)

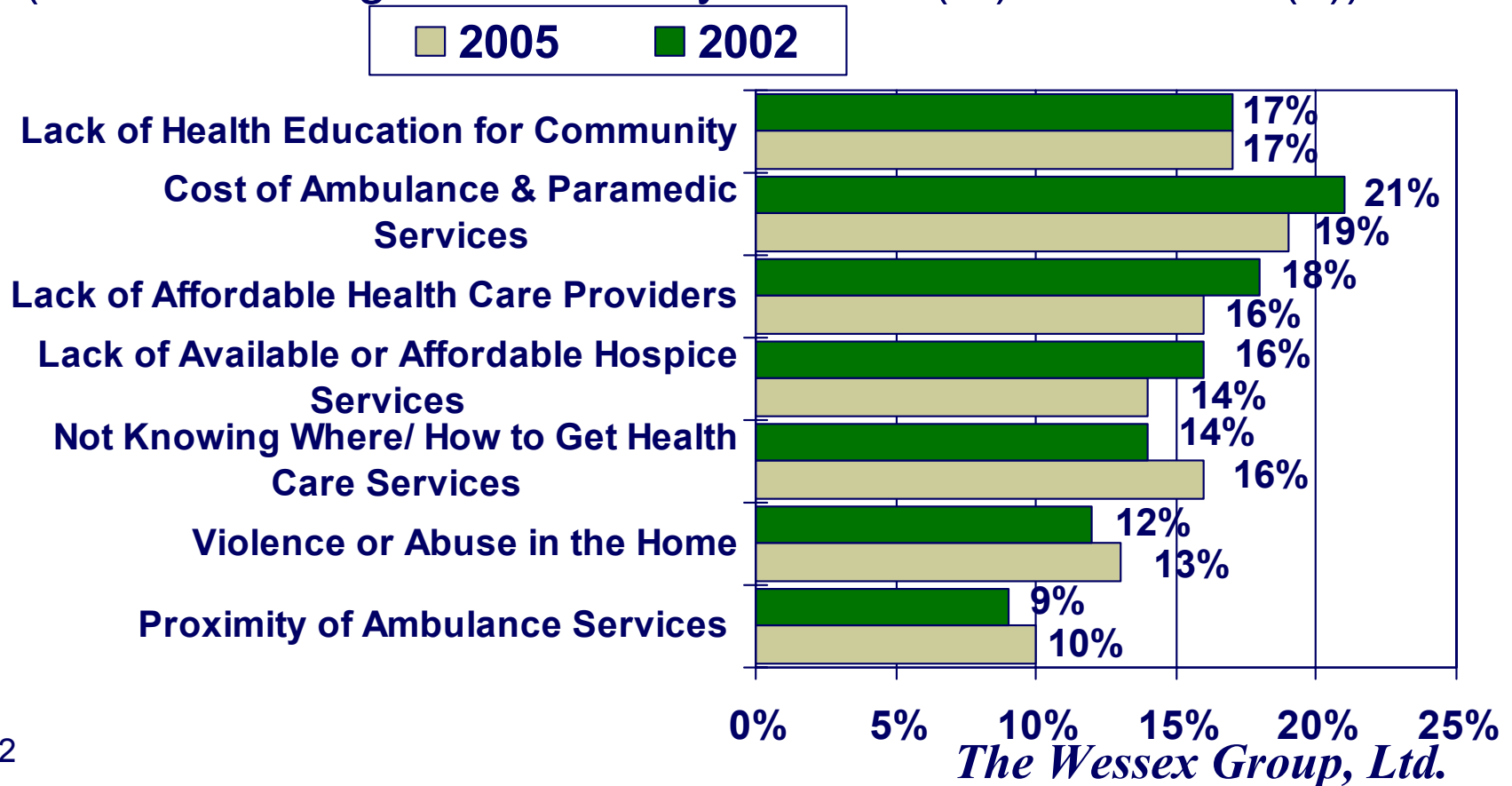
(Percent Rating Issue as Very Serious (5 ) or Serious (4))



# Community Health Issues (cont'd)

## Extent of Problem in Community (cont'd)

(Percent Rating Issue as Very Serious (5 ) or Serious (4))



# Community Health Issues (cont'd)

## Issues Receiving Rating of 5 “Very Serious” in... Planning District 13

- Lack of Public Transportation 39%
- Alcohol/Drug Abuse 18%
- Alcohol and Drug Use by Children 19%
- Cost of Ambulance or Paramedic Services 19%

## Planning District 14

- Lack of Public Transportation 30%
- Lack of Dental Care 17%

## Planning District 19

- Alcohol/Drug Abuse 17%



# Central Virginia Health Planning Agency

## Community Needs Assessment Survey 2005

### **Summary**

# Improvements on many fronts!

- Tobacco use down (25% vs. 36% in '02)
- Excessive alcohol use down (13% vs. 17%)
- Non-work related exercise (74% - new in '05)
- Many health screenings up...
  - Sigmoidoscopy / Colonoscopy (57% vs. 44%)
  - Stool test (44% vs. 40%)
  - Prostrate (72% vs. 67%)
  - Mammogram (74% vs. 72%)
  - Cholesterol (89% vs. 86%)
- Prescriptions not filled down (19% vs. 21% in '02)
- Problems receiving dental care down (7% vs. 9%)
- Asthma sufferers down (15% vs. 20% in '02)
- Mental health sufferers down (11% vs. 14%)

# Improvements on many fronts! (cont'd)

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- **Somewhat fewer report community problems as Very Serious or Serious...**
  - **Violence on TV** 54% vs. 58% in '02
  - **Affordability/Availability of Healthcare** 36% vs. 37%
  - **Lack Emergency Planning** 26% vs. 28%
  - **Cost ambulance/ Paramedic services** 19% vs. 21%
  - **Lack / Affordability home healthcare** 18% vs. 20%
  - **Alcohol / Drug use** 26% vs. 27%

# But...NO changes in other areas

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## ■ Insurance Coverage

- Health Insurance (92% vs. 92% in '02)
- Dental Insurance (59% vs. 62% in '02)

## ■ Personal Health

- Excellent or Good (81% vs. 81% in '02)

## ■ Healthcare Access and Quality

- Go outside community for specialist (28% vs. 25% in '02)

# And...Problems elsewhere

## ■ Pap Test down

- In last year (69% vs. 73% in '02)
- In last 3-years (51% vs. 58%)

## ■ Reasons...

- |                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| ■ Just haven't      | 24% |
| ■ See no need       | 22% |
| ■ Hysterectomy      | 16% |
| ■ No time           | 8%  |
| ■ Dr. not Recommend | 7%  |
| ■ Cost              | 6%  |

## And...Problems elsewhere ...(cont'd)

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- **Incidence rates of ...**
  - **High Blood pressure up (37% vs. 32% in '02)**
  - **High Cholesterol up (35% vs. 33%)**
  - **Non Gestational Diabetes up (13% vs. 11%)**

**In short...**

**YOU ARE MAKING PROGRESS BUT...  
THERE IS MUCH LEFT TO DO!**