Community Health Needs Assessment 2022

## Table of Contents

Executive Summary ..... 6
Community Health Needs Assessment Goals ..... 7
Evaluation of Progress Since Prior CHNA ..... 8
Priority Areas From Preceding CHNA ..... 8
How the Assessment was Conducted ..... 9
Limitations and Information Gaps ..... 9
General Description of University Medical Center ..... 10
Description of Services Provided by University Medical Center ..... 10
Community Served by University Medical Center. ..... 12
Defined Community ..... 12
Community Details ..... 13
Identification and Description of Geographical Community ..... 13
Community Population and Demographics ..... 14
Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Community ..... 17
Income and Employment. ..... 18
Unemployment Rate ..... 20
Poverty ..... 20
Uninsured ..... 22
Education ..... 23
Physical Enviroment of the Community ..... 23
Grocery Store Access ..... 23
Food Access/Food Deserts ..... 23
Recreation and Fitness Facility Access ..... 24
Tobacco Usage - Current Smokers ..... 25
Clinical Care of the Community ..... 25
Access to Primary Care ..... 25
Health Status of the Community ..... 26
Leading Causes of Death ..... 28
Health Outcomes and Factors ..... 29
Cancer Incidence ..... 53
Diabetes (Adult). ..... 53
Heart Disease (Medicare Population) ..... 54
High Blood Pressure (Adult) ..... 54
Asthma (Medicare Population) ..... 54
Obesity ..... 55
Low Birth Weight ..... 55
Primary Data Assessment ..... 56
Methodology ..... 56
Key Informant Profiles ..... 57
Key Informant Survey Questions ..... 57
Results from Community Input ..... 58
General opinions regarding health and quality of life in the community ..... 58
Underserved populations and communities of need ..... 58
Barriers ..... 58
Most important health and quality of life issues ..... 59
Health Issues of Vulnerable Populations ..... 59
Prioritization of Identified Health Needs ..... 59
Leading Causes of Death ..... 60
Health Outcomes and Factors ..... 60
Primary Data ..... 60
Health Needs of Vulnerable Populations ..... 60
Prioritization Methodology ..... 60
Management's Prioritization Process ..... 64
Community Resources ..... 64
Hospitals. ..... 65
Crosby County ..... 65
Hale County ..... 65
Hockley County ..... 65
Lamb County ..... 65
Lubbock County ..... 65
Lynn County ..... 66
Terry County ..... 66
Other Health Care Facilities ..... 66
Crosby County ..... 66
Floyd County. ..... 66
Hale County ..... 66
Hockley County ..... 66
Lamb County ..... 66
Lubbock County ..... 67
Appendices ..... 68
Appendix A - Analysis of Data ..... 69
Analysis of Health Status-Leading Causes of Death ..... 70
CHNA Community ..... 70
Crosby County ..... 70
Floyd County ..... 71
Garza County ..... 71
Hale County ..... 72
Hockley County ..... 72
Lamb County ..... 73
Lubbock County ..... 73
Lynn County ..... 74
Terry County ..... 74
Analysis of Health Outcomes ..... 75
Crosby County ..... 75
Floyd County ..... 76
Garza County ..... 77
Hale County ..... 78
Hockley County. ..... 79
Lamb County ..... 80
Lubbock County ..... 81
Lynn County ..... 82
Terry County ..... 83
Analysis of Primary Data - Key Informant Surveys ..... 84
Issues of Uninsured Persons, Low-Income Persons and Minority/Vulnerable Populations ..... 85
Appendix B - Acknowledgement of Key Informants ..... 86
Key Informants ..... 87
Appendix C - County Health Rankings. ..... 90
Crosby County ..... 91
Floyd County ..... 92
Hale County ..... 96
Hockley County ..... 98
Lamb County ..... 100
Lubbock County ..... 102
Lynn County ..... 104
Terry County ..... 106
Appendix D - Sources ..... 109
Questions and/or comments regarding University Medical Center's Community Health Needs Assessment may be directed to:
Bobbye Hrncirik
Vice President Supplemental Funding Programs and Government Relations
UMC Health System
602 Indiana Ave.
Lubbock, TX 79415
bobbye.hrncirik@umchealthsystem.com

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 501(r) requires health care organizations to assess the health needs of their communities and adopt implementation strategies to address identified needs. Per IRC Section 501(r), a byproduct of the Affordable Care Act, to comply with federal taxexemption requirements, a tax-exempt hospital facility must:

O Conduct a community health needs assessment (CHNA) every three years.
O Adopt an implementation strategy to meet the community health needs identified through the assessment.

O Report how it is addressing the needs identified in the CHNA as well as a description of needs that are not being addressed with the reasons why such needs are not being addressed.

The CHNA must consider input from persons including those with special knowledge of or expertise in public health, those who serve or interact with vulnerable populations and those who represent the broad interest of the community served by the hospital facility. The hospital facility must make the CHNA widely available to the public.

This CHNA, which describes both a process and a document, is intended to document Lubbock County Hospital District d/b/a University Medical Center's ("Medical Center" or "UMC") compliance with IRC Section 501(r)(3). Health needs of the community have been identified and prioritized so that the Medical Center may adopt an implementation strategy to address specific needs of the community.

This document is a summary of all the available evidence collected during the CHNA conducted in tax year 2022. It will serve as a compliance document, as well as a resource, until the next assessment cycle. Both the process and document serve as the basis for prioritizing the community's health needs and will aid in planning to meet those needs.

University Medical Center is an acute care hospital located in Lubbock, Texas. For the purposes of this CHNA, the Medical Center has defined its "community" as a nine-county region located in in northwest Texas accounting for $79.51 \%$ of the Medical Center's patients. While the Medical Center serves patients across a broader region, defining its community will allow it to more effectively focus its resources to address identified significant health needs, targeting areas of greatest need and health disparities.

Identified health needs were prioritized with input from members of the Medical Center's management team utilizing a weighting method that weighs 1) the size of the problem, 2) the seriousness of the problem, 3) the impact of the issues on vulnerable populations, 4) how important the issue is to the community and 5) the prevalence of common themes. Significant needs were further reviewed and analyzed regarding how closely the need aligns with the Medical Center's mission, current and key service lines, and/or strategic priorities.

Based on the information gathered through this CHNA and the prioritization process described later in this report, the following priorities were identified. Opportunities for health improvement exist in each area. The Medical Center will work to identify areas where it can most effectively focus its resources to have significant impact and develop an Implementation Strategy for 20232025 for the priority areas identified below.

O Access to care
O Access to primary care physicians
O Uninsured and under-insured individuals
O Treatment of and management of chronic diseases \& conditions (Heart Disease, Stroke, Kidney, Cancer, Diabetes, Lung)
O Shortage of healthcare workers
O Obesity
O Poverty and lack of financial resources
O Healthy behaviors and healthy lifestyle choices
O Access to medical specialists
O Coordination of care between healthcare providers
O Access to affordable prescription medications

## Community Health Needs Assessment Goals



## Evaluation of Progress Since Prior CHNA

The CHNA process should be viewed as a 3-year cycle. An important piece of that cycle is revisiting the progress made on priority health topics set forth in the preceding CHNA. By reviewing the actions taken to address a priority health issue and evaluating the impact those actions have made in the CHNA Community, it is possible to better target resources and efforts during the next round of the CHNA cycle.


## Priority Areas From Preceding CHNA

The implementation strategy for years ending December 31, 2020 through December 31, 2022, focused on three priorities to address identified health needs. Based on the Medical Center's most recent evaluation, the Medical Center has made significant progress in meeting its goals and strategies outlined in the prior implementation strategy as reported below.

The 2019 implementation strategy focused on five priorities for action between 2020 and 2022:

1. Chronic Health Issues
2. Affordability of Healthcare Services
3. Access to Primary Care Physicians
4. Uninsured/Limited Insurance/Access
5. Lack of Mental Health/Addiction Providers and Services

## How the Assessment was Conducted

University Medical Center partnered with FORVIS, LLP ("FORVIS") to conduct this community health needs assessment. Ranked among the top 10 public accounting firms in the country, FORVIS has 5,700 dedicated professionals who serve clients in all 50 states as well as across the globe. FORVIS serves hospitals and health care systems across the country. The CHNA was conducted during 2022.

The CHNA was conducted to support its mission responding to the needs in the community it serves and to comply with Internal Revenue Code Section 501(r) and federal tax-exemption requirements. Identified health needs were prioritized in order to facilitate the effective allocation of hospital resources to respond to the identified health needs. Based on guidance from the United States Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service, the following steps were conducted as part of the CHNA:

O Community benefit initiatives, which were implemented over the course of the last three years, were evaluated.
O The "community" served by the Medical Center was defined by utilizing inpatient and outpatient data regarding patient origin and is inclusive of medically underserved, lowincome, minority populations and people with limited English proficiency. This process is further described in Community Served by the Medical Center.
O Population demographics and socioeconomic characteristics of the community were gathered and assessed utilizing various third parties.
O The health status of the community was assessed by reviewing community health status indicators from multiple sources, including those with specialized knowledge of public health and members of the underserved, low-income and minority population or organizations serving their interests.
O Community input was also obtained through key informant surveys of thirty community leaders. See Appendix B for a listing of key stakeholders that provided input.
O Identified health needs were then prioritized considering the community's perception of the significance of each identified need as well as the ability for the Medical Center to impact overall health based on alignment with the Medical Center's mission and the services it provides. The Medical Center's leadership participated in identifying and prioritizing significant health needs.
O An inventory of health care facilities and other community resources potentially available to address the significant health needs identified through the CHNA was prepared.

## LIMITATIONS AND INFORMATION GAPS

This assessment was designed to provide a comprehensive and broad picture of the health in the overall community served by the Medical Center; however, there may be a few of medical

2022 Community Health

Needs Assessment

conditions that are not specifically addressed in this report due to various factors, including but not limited to, publicly available information or limited community input.

In addition, certain population groups might not be identifiable or might not be represented in numbers sufficient for independent analysis. Examples include homeless, institutionalized persons, undocumented residents and members of certain ethnic groups who do not speak English or Spanish. Efforts were made to obtain input from these specific populations through key stakeholder surveys.

As with all data collection efforts, there are limitations related to the CHNA's research methods that should be acknowledged. Years of the most current data available differ by data source. In some instances, 2022 may be the most current year available for data, while 2021 or 2020 may be the most current year for other sources.

## General Description of University Medical Center

The Lubbock County Hospital District, d/b/a UMC Health System is located in Lubbock, Texas. The District is a Texas political subdivision and is a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organization. The District owns and operates University Medical Center ("UMC"), a public hospital.

UMC serves as the primary teaching hospital for the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center ("TTUHSC").

Our healthcare team's mission is to serve all by providing safe, high-quality care; to achieve excellent financial performance; and to train tomorrow's healthcare professionals as the primary teaching hospital for the Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center ("TTUHSC"). UMC has a strong and enduring partnership with TTUHSC which helps fulfill UMC's mission and helps support TTUHSC's academic pursuits of education and research.

UMC's team has over 4,700 employees who serve an organization that has been recognized as "One of the Best Companies to Work for in Texas."

## Description of Services Provided by University Medical Center

University Medical Center is the area's regional tertiary hospital with a strong history and reputation for providing high quality, compassionate medical care. A full service, acute-care regional referral center, UMC operates specialty nursing units including cardiology, orthopedics, general surgery, neurology/neurosurgery, oncology, geriatrics, critical care, obstetrics, pediatrics, neonatal, trauma and burn, where nurses provide specialized care.

UMC is a national leader in patient satisfaction. The Hospital has received multiple recognitions by independent rating companies for providing exceptional service in multitudes of patient care:

O Outstanding Patient Experience, HealthGrades
O Best Hospitals Women's Choice Award

- Comprehensive Breast Care
- Cancer Care
- Heart Care
- Obstetrics and Women's Services

O ANCC Magnet Recognition
O Breast Imaging of Excellence
O Antimicrobial Stewardship Center of Excellence
O Commission on Accreditation of Ambulance Services
UMC is the only Level 1 Trauma Center and Regional Burn Center in the region. Through UMC's partnership with Texas Tech University, the health system produces groundbreaking research and innovative technology, including nationally recognized clinical trials.

UMC, in collaboration with its affiliated organization UMC Physicians, has established medical clinics throughout the community, and surrounding communities increasing access to primary care. UMC has community facilities for rehabilitation, wellness, and outpatient procedures. In addition, UMC serves as the City of Lubbock and Lubbock County EMS provider.

## Community Served by University Medical Center

UMC Health System is located in Lubbock, TX. Lubbock, TX is approximately a 1.75 hour drive due south from Amarillo, TX.

## Defined Community

A community is defined as the geographic area from which a significant number of the patients utilizing hospital services reside. While the CHNA considers other types of health care providers, the hospital is the single largest provider of acute care services. For this reason, the utilization of hospital services provides the clearest definition of the community.

Based on the patient origin of acute care inpatient discharges and outpatient visits management has identified the CHNA community to include Crosby, Floyd, Garza, Hale, Hockley, Lamb, Lubbock, Lynn and Terry counties for UMC Health System as these counties represent approximately $80 \%$ of total discharges and visits and are a contiguous area surrounding the UMC Health System.

## PERCENTAGE DISCHARGES / VISITS



## Community Details

## IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL COMMUNITY

The following map geographically illustrates the Medical Center's community. The map below displays the Medical Center's geographic relationship to the community, as well as significant roads and highways.


Needs Assessment

Community Population and Demographics
The U.S. Bureau of Census has compiled population and demographic data. The data below shows the total population of the CHNA community. It also provides the breakout of the CHNA community between the male and female population, age distribution, race/ethnicity and the Hispanic population.

Demographic Characteristics

| Gender | CHNA <br> Community | Crosby <br> County | Floyd <br> County | Garza <br> County |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total Population | 413,716 | 5,753 | 5,782 | 6,028 |
| Total Male Population | 206,503 | 2,899 | 2,839 | 3,806 |
| Total Female Population | 207,213 | 2,854 | 2,943 | 2,222 |
| Percent Male | $49.91 \%$ | $50.39 \%$ | $49.10 \%$ | $63.14 \%$ |
| Percent Female | $50.09 \%$ | $49.61 \%$ | $50.90 \%$ | $36.86 \%$ |


| Gender | Hale <br> County | Hockley <br> County | Lamb <br> County | Lubbock <br> County |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total Population | 33,463 | 22,986 | 13,018 | 308,392 |
| Total Male Population | 17,518 | 11,455 | 6,473 | 151,902 |
| Total Female Population | 15,945 | 11,531 | 6,545 | 156,490 |
| Percent Male | $52.35 \%$ | $49.83 \%$ | $49.72 \%$ | $49.26 \%$ |
| Percent Female | $47.65 \%$ | $50.17 \%$ | $50.28 \%$ | $50.74 \%$ |


|  | Lynn <br> County |  |  |  |  | Terry <br> County | TX | US |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gender | 5,886 | 12,408 | $28,635,442$ | $326,569,308$ |  |  |  |  |
| Total Population | 3,029 | 6,582 | $14,221,720$ | $160,818,530$ |  |  |  |  |
| Total Male Population | 2,857 | 5,826 | $14,413,722$ | $165,750,778$ |  |  |  |  |
| Total Female Population | $51.46 \%$ | $53.05 \%$ | $49.66 \%$ | $49.24 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Percent Male | $48.54 \%$ | $46.95 \%$ | $50.34 \%$ | $50.76 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Percent Female |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Population Age Distribution

| Age Group | Percent of <br> CHNA <br> Community | Percent of <br> Crosby <br> County | Percent of <br> Floyd <br> County | Percent of <br> Garza <br> County |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| - 4 | $6.63 \%$ | $6.50 \%$ | $6.04 \%$ | $3.47 \%$ |
| $5-17$ | $17.81 \%$ | $19.56 \%$ | $20.84 \%$ | $10.37 \%$ |
| $18-24$ | $15.20 \%$ | $8.83 \%$ | $7.70 \%$ | $12.89 \%$ |
| $25-34$ | $14.21 \%$ | $11.44 \%$ | $12.12 \%$ | $10.42 \%$ |
| $35-44$ | $12.02 \%$ | $12.83 \%$ | $11.93 \%$ | $19.21 \%$ |
| $45-54$ | $10.35 \%$ | $9.65 \%$ | $10.26 \%$ | $16.59 \%$ |
| $55-64$ | $10.67 \%$ | $12.81 \%$ | $12.33 \%$ | $11.76 \%$ |
| $65+$ | $13.11 \%$ | $18.38 \%$ | $18.78 \%$ | $15.29 \%$ |
| Total | $100.00 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |

Needs Assessment

|  | Percent of <br> Hale <br> County | Percent of <br> Hockley <br> County | Percent of <br> Lamb <br> County | Percent of <br> Lubbock <br> County |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Age Group | $6.73 \%$ | $6.72 \%$ | $7.15 \%$ | $6.62 \%$ |
| $0-4$ | $20.43 \%$ | $19.49 \%$ | $20.53 \%$ | $17.22 \%$ |
| $5-17$ | $11.33 \%$ | $11.26 \%$ | $8.89 \%$ | $16.86 \%$ |
| $18-24$ | $13.79 \%$ | $13.33 \%$ | $11.52 \%$ | $14.67 \%$ |
| $25-34$ | $11.79 \%$ | $12.08 \%$ | $11.79 \%$ | $11.84 \%$ |
| $35-44$ | $11.68 \%$ | $10.71 \%$ | $11.00 \%$ | $10.02 \%$ |
| $45-54$ | $10.87 \%$ | $11.95 \%$ | $12.27 \%$ | $10.33 \%$ |
| $55-64$ | $13.38 \%$ | $14.46 \%$ | $16.85 \%$ | $12.44 \%$ |
| 65+ | $100.00 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| Total |  |  |  |  |


|  | Percent of <br> Lynn <br> County |  | Percent of <br> Terry <br> County | Percent <br> of TX |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Age Group | $6.63 \%$ | $7.70 \%$ | Percent <br> of US |  |
| $0-4$ | $20.12 \%$ | $19.79 \%$ | $18.97 \%$ | $6.02 \%$ |
| $5-17$ | $7.34 \%$ | $9.43 \%$ | $9.79 \%$ | $16.43 \%$ |
| $18-24$ | $10.87 \%$ | $14.10 \%$ | $14.70 \%$ | $9.32 \%$ |
| $25-34$ | $13.74 \%$ | $12.42 \%$ | $13.58 \%$ | $13.93 \%$ |
| $35-44$ | $11.77 \%$ | $10.25 \%$ | $12.37 \%$ | $12.66 \%$ |
| $45-54$ | $12.73 \%$ | $11.24 \%$ | $11.23 \%$ | $12.72 \%$ |
| $55-64$ | $16.80 \%$ | $15.07 \%$ | $12.56 \%$ | $12.89 \%$ |
| $65+$ | $100.00 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | $100.03 \%$ |
| Total |  |  |  |  |

While the relative age of the community population can impact community health needs, so can the ethnicity and race of a population. The population of the CHNA community by race illustrates different categories of race such as, white, black, Asian, other and multiple races.

## Total Population by Race Alone

|  | Percent of <br> CHNA | Percent of <br> Crosby <br> Community | Percent of <br> Floyd <br> County | Percent of <br> Garza |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Race | $79.25 \%$ | $81.54 \%$ | $89.33 \%$ | $74.90 \%$ |
| White | $6.38 \%$ | $4.75 \%$ | $5.15 \%$ | $9.41 \%$ |
| Black | $1.82 \%$ | $0.47 \%$ | $0.07 \%$ | $2.22 \%$ |
| Asian | $0.68 \%$ | $0.00 \%$ | $0.05 \%$ | $0.33 \%$ |
| Native American / Alaska Native | $0.09 \%$ | $0.14 \%$ | $0.00 \%$ | $0.00 \%$ |
| Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander | $5.15 \%$ | $7.35 \%$ | $0.78 \%$ | $6.75 \%$ |
| Some Other Race | $6.63 \%$ | $5.75 \%$ | $4.62 \%$ | $6.39 \%$ |
| Multiple Race | $100.00 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| Total |  |  |  |  |

2022 Community Health
Needs Assessment

|  | Percent of <br> Hale <br> County | Percent of <br> Hockley <br> County | Percent of <br> Lamb <br> County | Percent of <br> Lubbock <br> County |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Race | $81.29 \%$ | $81.70 \%$ | $87.06 \%$ | $77.89 \%$ |
| White | $4.31 \%$ | $3.33 \%$ | $3.27 \%$ | $7.22 \%$ |
| Black | $0.35 \%$ | $0.35 \%$ | $0.73 \%$ | $2.28 \%$ |
| Asian | $0.17 \%$ | $0.51 \%$ | $0.47 \%$ | $0.82 \%$ |
| Native American / Alaska Native | $0.01 \%$ | $0.08 \%$ | $0.00 \%$ | $0.11 \%$ |
| Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander | $3.72 \%$ | $5.56 \%$ | $1.66 \%$ | $5.56 \%$ |
| Some Other Race | $10.14 \%$ | $8.47 \%$ | $6.81 \%$ | $6.14 \%$ |
| Multiple Race | $100.00 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |
| Total |  |  |  |  |


| Race | Percent of Lynn County | Percent of Terry County | Percent of TX | Percent of US |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| White | 83.37\% | 89.19\% | 69.16\% | 70.42\% |
| Black | 0.92\% | 2.54\% | 12.10\% | 12.62\% |
| Asian | 0.53\% | 0.02\% | 4.94\% | 5.64\% |
| Native American / Alaska Native | 0.31\% | 0.14\% | 0.48\% | 0.82\% |
| Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander | 0.34\% | 0.00\% | 0.09\% | 0.19\% |
| Some Other Race | 3.02\% | 3.11\% | 6.25\% | 5.14\% |
| Multiple Race | 11.52\% | 5.00\% | 6.98\% | 5.17\% |
| Total | 100.00\% | 100.00\% | 100.00\% | 100.00\% |

## Total Population by Ethnicity Alone

|  | Percent of <br> CHNA <br> Community |  |  |  |  | Percent of <br> Crosby <br> County | Percent of <br> Floyd <br> County | Percent of <br> Garza <br> County |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ethnicity | $40.63 \%$ | $56.27 \%$ | $58.65 \%$ | $49.00 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Hispanic or Latino | $59.37 \%$ | $43.73 \%$ | $41.35 \%$ | $51.00 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Hispanic or Latino | $100.00 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | Percent of <br> Hale <br> County |  |  |  |  | Percent of <br> Hockley <br> County | Percent of <br> Lamb <br> County | Percent of <br> Lubbock <br> County |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Ethnicity | $59.84 \%$ | $48.56 \%$ | $55.86 \%$ | $35.81 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Hispanic or Latino | $40.16 \%$ | $51.44 \%$ | $44.14 \%$ | $64.19 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Non-Hispanic or Latino | $100.00 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ | $100.00 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Ethnicity | Percent of Lynn County | Percent of Terry County | Percent of TX | Percent of US |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hispanic or Latino | 46.60\% | 55.48\% | 39.44\% | 18.18\% |
| Non-Hispanic or Latino | 53.40\% | 44.52\% | 60.56\% | 81.82\% |
| Total | 100.00\% | 100.00\% | 100.00\% | 100.00\% |

Needs Assessment

The graphic below shows the percentage of population living in urban and rural areas. Urban areas are identified using population density, count, and size thresholds. Urban areas also include territory with a high degree of impervious surface (development). Rural areas are all areas that are not urban. This graphic could help to understand why transportation is considered a need within the community, especially within the rural and outlying populations. Per the graphic below, the population of the CHNA Community lives primarily in urban areas


## Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Community

The socioeconomic characteristics of a geographic area influence the way residents access health care services and perceive the need for health care services within society. The economic status of an area may be assessed by examining multiple variables within the CHNA community. The following exhibits are a compilation of data that includes median household income, unemployment rates, poverty, uninsured population and educational attainment for the CHNA community. These standard measures will be used to compare the socioeconomic status of the community to Texas and the United States.

## Income and Employment

The median household income includes the income of the householder and all other individuals 15 years old and over in the household, whether they are related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one-person, median household income is usually less than average family income. All counties located within the CHNA Community have a median household income below Texas and the United States.

The per capita income for the CHNA Community is $\$ 27,343$. This includes all reported income from wages and salaries as well as income from self-employment, interest or dividends, public assistance, retirement, and other sources. The per capita income in this report area is the average (mean) income computed for every man, woman, and child in the specified area. The per capita income for the CHNA Community is below the per capita income for both Texas and the United States.


## Unemployment Rate

The graph below presents the average annual unemployment rate from 2011 through 2021 for the CHNA Community, as well as the trend for Texas and the United States. On average, the unemployment rates for the community are lower than both Texas and the United States.

Average Annual Unemployment Rate, 2011-2021


## PoVERTY

Poverty is a key driver of health status and is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access, including health services, healthy food choices and other factors that contribute to poor health.

The CHNA Community's 18.36\% rate of individuals living below 100\% of the Federal Poverty Level ("FPL") is greater than the $14.22 \%$ Texas rate and the $12.84 \%$ national rate. Counties within the CHNA Community with the highest rates of unemployment are Garza (21.61\%), Terry (21.12\%), Crosby (20.88\%), and Lamb (19.38\%).

In the CHNA Community, $21.07 \%$ or 20,068 children aged $0-17$ are living in households with income below the FPL. Like the percentages for total poverty, the CHNA Community, compares unfavorably to both Texas and United States percentages of individuals under age 18 living in households below 100\% of FPL.


2022 Community Health<br>Needs Assessment

Percent Population Under Age 18 in Poverty


## Uninsured

The percentage of the total civilian non-institutionalized population without health insurance coverage is represented in this graphic. This indicator is relevant because lack of insurance is a primary barrier to health care access, including regular primary care, specialty care and other health services that contribute to poor health status. Nearly 62,000 persons are uninsured in the CHNA community based on 5-year estimates produced by the U.S. Census Bureau, 2017-2021 American Community Survey. The 2021 uninsured rate is estimated to be $15.29 \%$ for the CHNA Community compared to $17.58 \%$ for Texas and $8.77 \%$ for the United States. Counties within the CHNA Community with the highest percentage of uninsured are Floyd (23.78\%), Lamb (23.56\%), and Hale (23.00\%).

## Education

Nearly $28 \%$ of the population of the CHNA Community age twenty-five and older have obtained a bachelor's degree or higher compared to $31 \%$ in Texas and $33 \%$ in the United States.
Education levels obtained by community residents may impact the local economy. Higher levels of education generally lead to higher wages, less unemployment and job stability. These factors may indirectly influence community health. The percent of residents within the CHNA Community is below the state and national percentages.

## Physical Enviroment of the Community

A community's health is also affected by the physical environment. A safe, clean environment that provides access to healthy food and recreational opportunities is important to maintaining and improving community health. This section will touch on a few of the elements that relate to some needs mentioned throughout the report.

## Grocery Store Access

Grocery stores are defined as supermarkets and smaller grocery stores primarily engaged in retailing a general line of food, such as canned and frozen foods, fresh fruits and vegetables and fresh and prepared meats, such as fish and poultry. Included are delicatessen-type establishments. Convenience stores and large general merchandise stores that also retail food, such as supercenters and warehouse club stores, are excluded. This indicator is relevant because it provides a measure of healthy food access and environmental influences on dietary behaviors. The CHNA Community compares unfavorably compared to Texas and the United States.


## Food Access/Food Deserts

This indicator reports the percentage of the population living in census tracts designated as food deserts. A food desert is defined as a low-income census tract where a substantial number or share of residents has low access to a supermarket or large grocery stores. The information in is
relevant because it highlights populations and geographies facing food insecurity. The CHNA Community has a population of 79,901 or $20.5 \%$ living in food deserts compared to $19.6 \%$ for Texas and $12.7 \%$ for the United States.

## Recreation and Fitness Facility Access

This indicator reports the number per 100,000-population of recreation and fitness facilities as defined by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code 713940. It is relevant because access to recreation and fitness facilities encourages physical activity and other healthy behaviors. The rate of fitness establishments available to the residents of the CHNA Community compares unfavorably to the rates for Texas and the United States.


The trend graph below shows the percentage of adults who are physically inactive by year (2015 through 2019) for the CHNA Community and compared to Texas and the United States. For 2019, the rate for the CHNA Community was $20.7 \%$ compared to $21.9 \%$ for Texas and $22.0 \%$ for the United States. During the period 2015 through 2019, the CHNA Community's highest rate of inactivity was $25.4 \%$ in 2015.

2022 Community Health
Needs Assessment

Percentage of Adults Physically Inactive by Year, 2004 through 2019


## Tobacco Usage - Current Smokers

This indicator reports the percentage of adults age 18 and older who report having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke every day or some days.

Within the CHNA Community there are $17.6 \%$ adults age $18+$ who have smoked and currently smoke of the total population age $18+$ compared to $16.2 \%$ for Texas and $14.6 \%$ for the United States.

## Clinical Care of the Community

A lack of access to care presents barriers to good health. The supply and accessibility of facilities and physicians, the rate of uninsured, financial hardship, transportation barriers, cultural competency and coverage limitations affect access.

Rates of morbidity, mortality and emergency hospitalizations can be reduced if community residents access services such as health screenings, routine tests and vaccinations. Prevention indicators can call attention to a lack of access or knowledge regarding one or more health issues and can inform program interventions.

## Access to Primary Care

Doctors classified as "primary care physicians" by the American Medical Association include general family medicine MDs and DOs, general practice MDs and DOs, general internal medicine MDs and general pediatrics MDs. Physicians age 75 and over and physicians practicing subspecialties within the listed specialties are excluded. This indicator is relevant because a shortage

Needs Assessment
of health professionals contributes to access and health status issues. The primary care physician ratio for the CHNA Community compares favorably to the ratio for Texas and unfavorably to the ratio for the United States. The number of mental health providers practicing in the CHNA Community compares favorably to the ratio for Texas and unfavorably to the ratio for the United States. In addition, the number of dentists practicing in the CHNA Community compares unfavorably to the ratios for both Texas and the United States.


## Health Status of the Community

This section of the assessment reviews the health status of the CHNA community and its residents. As in the previous section, comparisons are provided with the state of Texas and the United States. This in-depth assessment of the mortality and morbidity data, health outcomes, health factors and mental health indicators of the county residents that make up the CHNA community will enable the Medical Center to identify priority health issues related to the health status of its residents.

Good health can be defined as a state of physical, mental and social well-being, rather than the absence of disease or infirmity. According to Healthy People 2020, the national health objectives released by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, individual health is closely linked to community health. Community health, which includes both the physical and social environment in which individuals live, work and play, is profoundly affected by the collective behaviors, attitudes and beliefs of everyone who lives in the community. Healthy people are among a community's most essential resources.

2022 Community Health
Needs Assessment

Numerous factors have a significant impact on an individual's health status: lifestyle and behavior, human biology, environmental and socioeconomic conditions, as well as access to adequate and appropriate health care and medical services.

Studies by the American Society of Internal Medicine conclude that up to 70\% of an individual's health status is directly attributable to personal lifestyle decisions and attitudes. Persons who do not smoke, drink in moderation (if at all), use automobile seat belts (car seats for infants and small children), maintain a nutritious low-fat, high-fiber diet, reduce excess stress in daily living and exercise regularly have a significantly greater potential of avoiding debilitating diseases, infirmities and premature death.

The interrelationship among lifestyle/behavior, personal health attitude and poor health status is gaining recognition and acceptance by both the general public and health care providers. Some examples of lifestyle/behavior and related health care problems include the following:


Health problems should be examined in terms of morbidity as well as mortality. Morbidity is defined as the incidence of illness or injury, and mortality is defined as the incidence of death. Such information provides useful indicators of health status trends and permits an assessment of the impact of changes in health services on a resident population during an established period. Community attention and health care resources may then be directed to those areas of greatest impact and concern.

## LEAdING CAUSES OF DEATH

The data below reflects the leading causes of death for the CHNA Community and compares the age-adjusted rates to the state of Texas and the United States.

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Location | Cancer <br> Disease | Lung <br> Disease |
| CHNA Community | 157.7 | 124.1 | 62.1 |
| Crosby County | 193.3 | 189.8 | 0.0 |
| Floyd County | 206.9 | 155.2 | 86.2 |
| Garza County | 137.5 | 84.4 | 81.3 |
| Hale County | 171.0 | 139.0 | 76.6 |
| Hockley County | 174.3 | 86.7 | 60.7 |
| Lamb County | 191.6 | 165.5 | 70.5 |
| Lubbock County | 150.3 | 118.4 | 59.9 |
| Lynn County | 268.5 | 156.3 | 68.0 |
| Terry County | 157.3 | 210.2 | 44.9 |
| Texas | 143.4 | 91.1 | 36.8 |
| United States | 183.5 | 112.5 | 48.0 |

Note: Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)
$\left.\left.\begin{array}{lccc}\hline & & & \\ & \text { Location } & \text { Stroke } & \text { Unintentional Injury }\end{array}\right] \begin{array}{c}\text { Motor } \\ \text { Vehicle }\end{array}\right)$

[^0]| Location | Poisoning (Including Drug Overdose) | Homicide | Suicide |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CHNA Community | 14.6 | 6.6 | 16.7 |
| Crosby County | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Floyd County | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Garza County | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hale County | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Hockley County | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.2 |
| Lamb County | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Lubbock County | 15.5 | 6.4 | 16.9 |
| Lynn County | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Terry County | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Texas | 12.4 | 6.1 | 13.3 |
| United States | 23.9 | 6.2 | 14.3 |

Note: Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)

The tables above show leading causes of death within the CHNA Community as compared to the state of Texas and the United States. The age-adjusted rate is shown per 100,000 residents. The rates in red represent the CHNA Community and corresponding leading causes of death that are higher than the state and national rates.

## HEALTH OUTCOMES AND FACTORS

An analysis of various health outcomes and factors for a community can, if improved, help make the community a healthier place to live, learn, work and play. A better understanding of the factors that affect the health of the community will assist with how to improve the community's habits, culture and environment. This portion of the community health needs assessment utilizes information from County Health Rankings.

The County Health Rankings model is grounded in the belief that programs and policies implemented at the local, state and federal levels have an impact on the variety of factors that, in turn, determine the health outcomes for communities across the nation. The model provides a ranking method that ranks all 50 states and the counties within each state, based on the measurement of two types of health outcomes for each county: how long people live (mortality) and how healthy people feel (morbidity). These outcomes are the result of a collection of health factors and are influenced by programs and policies at the local, state and federal levels.

Counties in each of the 50 states are ranked according to summaries of a variety of health measures. Those having high ranks, e.g. 1 or 2 , are the "healthiest". Counties are ranked relative to the health of other counties in the same state based on health outcomes and factors, clinical care, economic status and the physical environment.

A number of different health factors shape a community's health outcomes. The County Health Rankings (www.countyhealthrankings.org) model includes four types of health factors: health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic and the physical environment. The following graphs include the 2019 and 2022 indicators reported by County Health Rankings. A complete table of all community health rankings is provided at Appendix C.


Morbidity: Texas County Ranking (1 (Best) to 254 (Worst)): 2019 vs 2022


Health Behaviors: Texas County Ranking (1 (Best) to 254 (Worst)): 2019 vs 2022


Clinical Care: Texas County Ranking (1 (Best) to 254 (Worst)): 2019 vs 2022


Physical Environment: Texas County Ranking (1 (Best) to 254 (Worst)): 2019 vs 2022


Social and Economic Factors: Texas County Ranking (1 (Best) to 254
(Worst)): 2019 vs 2022


Premature death - Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted): 2019 vs 2022


Poor or fair health - Percent of adults reporting fair or poor health (ageadjusted)


Poor physical health days - Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted)


2022 Community Health<br>Needs Assessment

Low birth weight - Percent of live births with low birth weight (<2500 grams)


Adult smoking - Percent of adults that report smoking at least 100 cigarettes and that they currently smoke)


Adult obesity - Percent of adults that report a BMI >= 30


Physical inactivity - Percent of adults age 20 and over reporting no leisure time physical activity


Access to exercise opportunities - Percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity


Excessive drinking - Percent of adults that report excessive drinking in the past 30 days


Sexually transmitted infections - Chlamydia rate per 100K population


Teen birth rate - Per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19


Uninsured adults - Percent of population under age 65 without health insurance


Primary care physicians - Ratio of population to primary care physicians (\# of physicians: 1)


Dentists - Ratio of population to dentists (\# of dentists: 1)


Mental health providers - Ratio of population to mental health providers (\# of mental health providers: 1)


Preventable hospital stays - Hospitalization rate for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees


Mammography screening - Percent of female Medicare enrollees that receive mammography screening


The following data shows a more detailed view of certain health outcomes and factors. The percentages for the CHNA Community are compared to the state of Texas and the United States.

## Cancer Incidence

The CHNA Community's cancer incidence rate is 412.9 for every 100,000 of total population. Within the CHNA Community, there were 1,682 new cases of cancer reported. This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of cancer (all sites) adjusted to 2000 U.S. standard population age groups (Under age 1, 1-4, 5-9, ..., 80-84, 85 and older).


## Diabetes (Adult)

The CHNA Community's percentage of adults aged 20 and older who have ever been told by a doctor that they have diabetes is lower than the state rate but slightly higher than the national rate. This indicator is relevant because diabetes is a prevalent problem in the U.S.; it may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues.


## Heart Disease (Medicare Population)

The CHNA Community's percentage Medicare population with Heart Disease is the higher than the state rate and national rate. This indicator reports the number and percentage of the Medicare fee-for-service population with ischemic heart disease.


## High Blood Pressure (Adult)

The CHNA Community's percentage adults aged 18 and older have ever been told by a doctor that they have high blood pressure or hypertension is the same as the state rate but higher than the national rate.

Percentage with High Blood Pressure


## Asthma (Medicare Population)

The CHNA Community's percentage Medicare population with asthma is lower than the state rate and national rates. This indicator reports the number and percentage of the Medicare feefor service population with asthma.


## Obesity

The CHNA Community's percentage of adults aged 20 and older that self-reported that they have a Body Mass Index (BMI) greater than 30.0 (obese) is lower than the state rate but higher than the national rate. Excess weight may indicate an unhealthy lifestyle and puts individuals at risk for further health issues.


## Low Birth Weight

The CHNA Community's percentage of total births that are low birth weight (under 2500 g ) is lower than the state rate but slightly higher than the national rate. This indicator is relevant because low birth weight infants are at high risk for health problems. This indicator can also highlight the existence of health disparities.

2022 Community Health
Needs Assessment


## Primary Data Assessment

Obtaining input from key stakeholders (persons with knowledge of or expertise in public health, persons representing vulnerable populations, or community members who represent the broad interest of the community, or) is a technique employed to assess public perceptions of the CHNA Community's health status and unmet needs. Key stakeholder input is intended to ascertain opinions among individuals likely to be knowledgeable about the community and influential over the opinions of others about health concerns in the community.

## Methodology

Surveys of fifty-five key informants were conducted in 2022. The survey participants were determined based on their a) specialized knowledge or expertise in public health, b) their affiliation with local government, schools, or c) their involvement with underserved and minority populations and represent a broad aspect of the community.

All surveys utilized a standard format. Survey participant's opinions were collected without judging the truthfulness or accuracy of their remarks. Survey participants provided comments on the following issues:

O Health and quality of life for residents of the community
O Barriers to improving health and quality of life for residents of the community
O Opinions regarding the important health issues that affect the residents of the CHNA Community and the types of services that are important for addressing these issues
O Delineation of the most important health care issues or services discussed and actions necessary for addressing those issues.

Survey data was collected and analyzed. Themes in the data were identified and representative quotes have been drawn from the data to illustrate the themes. Survey participants were assured that personal identifiers such as name or organizational affiliations would not be connected in any

2022 Community Health
Needs Assessment
way to the information presented in this report. Therefore, quotes included in the report may have been altered slightly to preserve confidentiality. This technique does not provide a quantitative analysis of the leaders' opinions but reveals some of the factors affecting the views and sentiments about overall health and quality of life within the community.

## Key Informant Profiles

Key informants from the community worked for the following types of organizations and agencies:
O Local, county, and state government
O Public health agencies
O Medical providers
O Community and business leaders

Input from these health care and non-health care professionals was obtained utilizing a standard 10 question interview format.

## Key Informant Survey Questions

Input from these health care and non-health care professionals was obtained utilizing a standard 10-question interview format. The questions included were as follows:

1. Name, organization/title, and county of residence?
2. In general, how would you rate the health and quality of life in the community served by University Medical Center?
3. In your opinion, in the past three years has the health and quality of life in the community served by University Medical Center improved, declined, or stayed the same?
4. Please provide what factors influenced your answer in the previous question and describe why you feel the health and quality of life has improved, declined or stayed the same?
5. What barriers, if any, exist to improving health and quality of life of patients served by University Medical Center?
6. In your opinion, what needs to be done to address the barriers identified in the previous question?
7. How could the services provided by University Medical Center be improved to better meet the needs of its patients and patient's families?
8. In your opinion, what groups of people in the community served by University Medical Center have the most serious unmet health care needs? Describe the causes? What should be done to address the needs of these groups of people?
9. In your opinion, what are the three most critical health needs in the community served by University Medical Center?
10. What needs to be done to address the critical health needs issues identified in the previous question?

2022 Community Health
Needs Assessment

## Results from Community Input

Key stakeholder interview responses were grouped into four major categories. A summary of the stakeholders' responses by each of the categories follows. This section of the report summarizes what the key stakeholders provided without assessing the credibility of their responses.

General opinions regarding health and quality of life in the community
The key stakeholders were asked to rate the health and quality of life in the community. They were also asked to provide their opinion whether the health and quality of life had improved, declined or stayed the same over the past few years. Lastly, key stakeholders were asked to provide support for their answers.

Key stakeholders were asked to rate the health and quality of life in CHNA Community. The survey respondents vary greatly in their responses: $33 \%$ rated the health and quality of life in CHNA Community as "very good"; $60 \%$ rated the health and quality of life in CHNA Community as "average"; and $7 \%$ rated the health and quality of life in CHNA Community as "below average". When asked whether the health and quality of life had improved, declined or stayed the same, $40 \%$ of survey respondents indicated the health and quality of life had "improved" over the last three years. Whereas $29 \%$ indicated the health and quality of life had "stayed the same" over the last three years and $31 \%$ indicated it had "declined".

## UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS AND COMMUNITIES OF NEED

Through the key stakeholder surveys, specific populations and groups of people whose health or quality of life may not be as good as others were identified. Survey respondents identified persons living with low-incomes or unemployed are most likely to be underserved due to lack of access to services. Other identified groups are the uninsured and under-insured, children, and the elderly.

## BARRIERS

The key stakeholders were asked what barriers or problems keep community residents from obtaining necessary health services and improving health in their community. Key stakeholders noted the following barriers in the CHNA Community:

O Community members face difficulties getting access to primary care, specialists, and mental health providers
O Community members that are uninsured or under-insured
O Community members that lack the financial resources to access care
O Community members that do not have transportation
O Community members that face language barriers when accessing or receiving medical care

O Cultural practices that lead to unhealthy lifestyles
O Lack of education regarding the available healthcare resources in the community
O Shortage of healthcare workers in the community
O Poor coordination of care between healthcare providers in the community.

2022 Community Health
Needs Assessment

## MOST IMPORTANT HEALTH AND QUALITY OF LIFE ISSUES

Key stakeholders were asked to provide their opinion as to the most critical health and quality of life issues facing the county and the most critical issues the Medical Center should address over the next three to five years. Responses included:

O Access to health care
O Lack of insurance (and under-insured)
O Chronic diseases (Heart Disease, Stroke, Kidney, Cancer, Diabetes)
O Obesity
O Lack of health knowledge and education
O Poverty and lack of financial resources
O Access to mental health services - adults and children
O Poor nutrition / limited access to healthy food options
O Access to primary care and specialists
O Access to preventative care
O Services for the aging
O Transportation
O Shortage of healthcare workers
O Healthy behaviors / lifestyle choices
O Access to affordable prescription medications
O Physical inactivity and lack of access to exercise and fitness opportunities.

## Health Issues of Vulnerable Populations

Based on information obtained through key informant surveys, the following populations are vulnerable or underserved in the community:

O Elderly
O Uninsured / underinsured / low income
O Residents of rural communities
O Individuals with mental health conditions

## Prioritization of Identified Health Needs

Priority setting is a required step in the community benefit planning process. The IRS regulations indicate that the CHNA must provide a prioritized description of the community health needs identified through the CHNA and include a description of the process and criteria used in prioritizing the health needs.

2022 Community Health
Needs Assessment

Using findings obtained through the collection of primary and secondary data, the Medical Center completed an analysis of these inputs (see Appendices) to identify community health needs. The following data was analyzed to identify health needs for the community:

## Leading Causes of Death

Leading causes of death for the community and the death rates for the leading causes of death for the county within the Medical Center's CHNA Community were compared to U.S. adjusted death rates.

Causes of death in which the county rate compared unfavorably to the U.S. adjusted death rate resulted in a health need for the Medical Center's CHNA Community.

## Health Outcomes and Factors

An analysis of the County Health Rankings health outcomes and factors data was prepared for the county within Russell County's CHNA Community. County rates and measurements for health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic factors and the physical environment were compared to state benchmarks.

County rankings in which the county rate compared unfavorably (by greater than $30 \%$ of the national benchmark) resulted in an identified health need.

## Primary Data

Health needs identified through key informant interviews were included as health needs. Needs for vulnerable populations were separately reported on the analysis in order to facilitate the prioritization process.

## Health Needs of Vulnerable Populations

Health needs of vulnerable populations were included for ranking purposes.

## Prioritization Methodology

To facilitate prioritization of identified health needs, a ranking process was used. Health needs were ranked based on the following factors (each factor received a score):

1. How many people are affected by the issue or size of the issue? For this factor, ratings were based on the percentage of the community who are impacted by the identified need. The following scale was utilized: $>25 \%$ of the community $=5 ;>15 \%$ and $<25 \%=4$; $>10 \%$ and $<15 \%=3 ;>5 \%$ and $<10 \%=2$ and $<5 \%=1$.
2. What are the consequences of not addressing this problem? Identified health needs which have a high death rate or have a high impact on chronic diseases received a higher rating.
3. The impact of the problem on vulnerable populations. Needs identified which pertained to vulnerable populations were rated for this factor.
4. How important the problem is to the community? Needs identified through community interviews and/or focus groups were rated for this factor.
5. Prevalence of common themes. The rating for this factor was determined by how many sources of data (leading causes of death, health outcomes and factors and primary data) identified the need.

Each need was ranked based on the prioritization metrics. As a result, the following summary list of needs was identified:

|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


|  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Needs Assessment

## Management's Prioritization Process

For the health needs prioritization process, the Medical Center engaged the leadership team to review the most significant health needs reported in the prior CHNA, as well needs identified in the current process, using the following criteria:

O Current area of Medical Center focus
O Established relationships with community partners to address the health need
O Organizational capacity and existing infrastructure to address the health need

This data was reviewed to identify health issues of uninsured persons, low-income persons and minority groups, and the community. As a result of the analysis described above, the following health needs were identified as the most significant health needs for the community:

O Access to care
O Access to primary care physicians
O Uninsured and under-insured individuals
O Treatment of and management of chronic diseases \& conditions (Heart Disease, Stroke, Kidney, Cancer, Diabetes, Lung)
O Shortage of healthcare workers
O Obesity
O Poverty and lack of financial resources
O Healthy behaviors and healthy lifestyle choices
O Access to medical specialists
O Coordination of care between healthcare providers
O Access to affordable prescription medications

The Medical Center's next steps include developing an implementation strategy to address these priority areas.

## Community Resources

The availability of health care resources is a critical component to the health of a county's residents and a measure of the soundness of the area's health care delivery system. An adequate number of health care facilities and health care providers are vital for sustaining a community's health status. Fewer health care facilities and health care providers can impact the timely delivery of services. A limited supply of health resources, especially providers, results in the limited capacity of the health care delivery system to absorb charity and indigent care as there are fewer providers upon which to distribute the burden of indigent care.

## Hospitals

The Medical Center has 500 acute beds and is one of the few hospital facilities located within the CHNA community. Residents of the community also take advantage of services provided by hospitals in neighboring counties, as well as services offered by other facilities and providers.

The table below summarizes hospitals available to the residents of the CHNA Community. The facilities listed in the table below are located in the CHNA community; they represent hospital facilities that are within 30 miles of the Medical Center.

Crosby County

| Facility Name | County | City, State, Zip |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Crosbyton Clinic Hospital | Crosby | Crosbyton, TX 79322 |
| HALE COUNTY |  |  |
| Facility Name | County | City, State, Zip |
| Allegiance Behavioral Health Center of Plainview | Hale | Plainview, TX 79072 |
| Covenant Hospital Plainview |  | Plainview, TX 79072 |

Hockley County

| Facility Name | County | City, State, Zip |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Covenant Hospital Levelland | Hockley | Levelland, TX 79336 |

Lamb County

| Facility Name | County | City, State, Zip |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Lamb Healthcare Center | Lamb | Littlefield, TX 79339 |

Lubbock County

| Facility Name | County | City, State, Zip |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Covenant Childrens Hospital | Lubbock | Lubbock, TX 79410 |
| Covenant Medical Center | Lubbock | Lubbock, TX 79410 |
| Covenant Specialty Hospital | Lubbock | Lubbock, TX 79410 |
| Grace Surgical Hospital | Lubbock | Lubbock, TX 79407 |
| Lubbock Heart \& Surgical Hospital | Lubbock | Lubbock, TX 79416 |
| South Plains Rehabilitation Hospital | Lubbock | Lubbock, TX 79416 |
| Sunrise Canyon Hospital | Lubbock | Lubbock, TX 79404 |
| Trustpoint Rehabilitation Hospital of Lubbock | Lubbock | Lubbock, TX 79415 |
| University Medical Center |  | Lubbock, TX 79415 |

2022 Community Health
Needs Assessment

LyNn COUNTY

| Facility Name | County | City, State, Zip |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Lynn County Hospital District | Lynn | Tahoka, TX 79373 |
| TERRY COUNTY | County |  |
| Facility Name | Terry | City, State, Zip |
| Brownfield Regional Medical Center |  | Brownfield, TX 79316 |

## Other Health Care Facilities

Short-term acute care hospital services are not the only health services available to members of the Hospital's CHNA Community. The table below provides a listing of other health care facilities within the Medical Center's CHNA Community.

Crosby County

| Facility Name | County | City, State Zip |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Regence - Ralls WIC Clinic | Crosby | Ralls, TX 79357 |

## Floyd County

| Facility Name | County | City, State Zip |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Regence - Floydada WIC Clinic | Floyd | Floydada, TX 79235 |

Hale County

| Facility Name | County | City, State Zip |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Regence - Plainview Admin and Dental Clinic | Hale | Plainview, TX 79072 |
| Regence - Plainview Medical | Hale | Plainview, TX 79072 |
| Regence - Plainview WIC Clinic | Hale | Plainview, TX 79072 |
| Regence Health Network | Hale | Plainview, TX 79072 |

Hockley County

| Facility Name | County | City, State Zip |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| South Plains Rural Health Services | Hockley | Levelland, TX 79336 |
| South Plains Rural Health Services - Dental | Hockley | Levelland, TX 79336 |
| South Plains Rural Health Services | Hockley | Levelland, TX 79336 |

LAMB COUNTY

| Facility Name | County | City, State Zip |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Regence - Littlefield WIC Clinic | Lamb | Littlefield, TX 79339 |

## LUBBOCK COUNTY

| Facility Name | County | City, State Zip |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| CHC of Lubbock - 96 West | Lubbock | Lubbock, TX 79407 |
| CHC of Lubbock - Arnett Benson Medical and | Lubbock | Lubbock, TX 79415 |
| Dental Clinic | Lubbock | Lubbock, TX 79404 |
| CHC of Lubbock - Chatman Clinic | Lubbock | Lubbock, TX 79403 |
| CHC of Lubbock - Community Dental Clinic | Lubbock | Lubbock, TX 79415 |
| CHC of Lubbock - Medical Plaza | Lubbock | Lubbock, TX 79401 |
| CHC of Lubbock - Mobile Dental Unit | Lubbock | Lubbock, TX 79401 |
| CHC of Lubbock - Mobile Medical Unit | Lubbock | Lubbock, TX 79403 |
| CHC of Lubbock - Parkway Community Health <br> Center | Lubbock | Lubbock, TX 79407 |
| CHC of Lubbock - West Medical and Dental Clinic | Lubbock | Confidential Address |
| CHC of Lubbock - Women's Protective Services | Lubbock | Lubbock, TX 79401 |
| CHC of Lubbock - Exercise | Lubbock | Lubbock, TX 79401 |
| Community Health Center of Lubbock | Lubbock | Lubbock, TX 79412 |
| Community Health Center of Lubbock | Lubbock, TX 79404 |  |
| Larry Combest Community Health - Central Health | Lubbbock, TX 79404 |  |
| Larry Combest Community Health and Wellness |  |  |
| Center | Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center |  |

Appendix A - ANALYsis of Data

2022 Community Health<br>Needs Assessment

## Analysis of Health Status-Leading Causes of Death

CHNA COMMUNITY

|  |  | (A) |  | (B) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area | United States | $10 \%$ of <br> United <br> States <br> Crude Rate | CHNA <br> Community | County Rate Less U.S. Adjusted Crude Rate | If $(B)>(A)$, <br> then <br> "Health <br> Need" |
| Cancer | 183.50 | 18.35 | 157.70 | -25.80 |  |
| Heart Disease | 112.50 | 11.25 | 124.10 | 11.60 | Health Need |
| Lung Disease | 48.00 | 4.80 | 62.10 | 14.10 | Health Need |
| Stroke | 45.70 | 4.57 | 43.70 | -2.00 |  |
| Unintentional Injury | 53.40 | 5.34 | 54.90 | 1.50 |  |
| Motor Vehicle | 11.90 | 1.19 | 17.50 | 5.60 | Health Need |
| Poisoning (Including Drug Over | 23.90 | 2.39 | 14.60 | -9.30 |  |
| Homicide | 6.20 | 0.62 | 6.60 | 0.40 |  |
| Suicide | 14.30 | 1.43 | 16.70 | 2.40 | Health Need |

Note: Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)

Crosby County

|  |  | (A) <br> $10 \%$ of <br> United <br> States | (B) <br> Crosby <br> County | County Rate <br> Less U.S. <br> Adjusted Crude <br> Rate | If (B)>(A), <br> then <br> "Health <br> Need" |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| States | 183.50 | 18.35 | 193.30 | 9.80 |  |
| Cancer | 112.50 | 11.25 | 189.80 | 77.30 | Health Need |
| Heart Disease | 48.00 | 4.80 | 0.00 | -48.00 |  |
| Lung Disease | 45.70 | 4.57 | 103.50 | 57.80 | Health Need |
| Stroke | 53.40 | 5.34 | 82.80 | 29.40 | Health Need |
| Unintentional Injury | 11.90 | 1.19 | 0.00 | -11.90 |  |
| Motor Vehicle | 23.90 | 2.39 | 0.00 | -23.90 |  |
| Poisoning (Including Drug Over | 6.20 | 0.62 | 0.00 | -6.20 |  |
| Homicide | 14.30 | 1.43 | 0.00 | -14.30 |  |
| Suicide |  |  |  |  |  |

[^1]2022 Community Health<br>Needs Assessment

FLOYD COUNTY

| Area | United States | (A) <br> $10 \%$ of <br> United <br> States <br> Crude Rate | Floyd County | (B) <br> County Rate Less U.S. Adjusted Crude Rate | $\text { If }(B)>(A) \text {, }$ <br> then <br> "Health <br> Need" |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cancer | 183.50 | 18.35 | 206.90 | 23.40 | Health Need |
| Heart Disease | 112.50 | 11.25 | 155.20 | 42.70 | Health Need |
| Lung Disease | 48.00 | 4.80 | 86.20 | 38.20 | Health Need |
| Stroke | 45.70 | 4.57 | 0.00 | -45.70 |  |
| Unintentional Injury | 53.40 | 5.34 | 0.00 | -53.40 |  |
| Motor Vehicle | 11.90 | 1.19 | 0.00 | -11.90 |  |
| Poisoning (Including Drug Over | 23.90 | 2.39 | 0.00 | -23.90 |  |
| Homicide | 6.20 | 0.62 | 0.00 | -6.20 |  |
| Suicide | 14.30 | 1.43 | 0.00 | -14.30 |  |

Note: Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)

GARZA COUNTY

|  |  | (A) <br> 10\% of <br> United |  | (B) <br> County Rate <br> Less U.S. | If (B))>(A), <br> then |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area | United <br> States <br> Crude Rate | Garza <br> County | Adjusted Crude <br> Rate | "Health <br> Need" |  |
| Cancer | 183.50 | 18.35 | 137.50 | -46.00 |  |
| Heart Disease | 112.50 | 11.25 | 84.40 | -28.10 |  |
| Lung Disease | 48.00 | 4.80 | 81.30 | 33.30 | Health Need |
| Stroke | 45.70 | 4.57 | 0.00 | -45.70 |  |
| Unintentional Injury | 53.40 | 5.34 | 0.00 | -53.40 |  |
| Motor Vehicle | 11.90 | 1.19 | 0.00 | -11.90 |  |
| Poisoning (Including Drug Over | 23.90 | 2.39 | 0.00 | -23.90 |  |
| Homicide | 6.20 | 0.62 | 0.00 | -6.20 |  |
| Suicide | 14.30 | 1.43 | 0.00 | -14.30 |  |

Note: Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)

2022 Community Health<br>Needs Assessment

Hale County

| Area | United States | (A) <br> $10 \%$ of <br> United <br> States <br> Crude Rate | Hale County | (B) <br> County Rate Less U.S. Adjusted Crude Rate | If $(B)>(A)$, <br> then <br> "Health <br> Need" |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cancer | 183.50 | 18.35 | 171.00 | -12.50 |  |
| Heart Disease | 112.50 | 11.25 | 139.00 | 26.50 | Health Need |
| Lung Disease | 48.00 | 4.80 | 76.60 | 28.60 | Health Need |
| Stroke | 45.70 | 4.57 | 49.90 | 4.20 |  |
| Unintentional Injury | 53.40 | 5.34 | 44.50 | -8.90 |  |
| Motor Vehicle | 11.90 | 1.19 | 17.80 | 5.90 | Health Need |
| Poisoning (Including Drug Over | 23.90 | 2.39 | 0.00 | -23.90 |  |
| Homicide | 6.20 | 0.62 | 0.00 | -6.20 |  |
| Suicide | 14.30 | 1.43 | 0.00 | -14.30 |  |

Note: Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)

Hockley County

|  |  | (A) <br> 10\% of |  | (B) <br> County Rate <br> Less U.S. | If (B)>(A), <br> then |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area | United <br> States | Snited <br> Crude Rate | Hockley <br> County | Adjusted Crude <br> Rate | "Health <br> Need" |
| Cancer | 183.50 | 18.35 | 174.30 | -9.20 |  |
| Heart Disease | 112.50 | 11.25 | 86.70 | -25.80 |  |
| Lung Disease | 48.00 | 4.80 | 60.70 | 12.70 | Health Need |
| Stroke | 45.70 | 4.57 | 43.40 | -2.30 |  |
| Unintentional Injury | 53.40 | 5.34 | 60.70 | 7.30 | Health Need |
| Motor Vehicle | 11.90 | 1.19 | 22.60 | 10.70 | Health Need |
| Poisoning (Including Drug Over | 23.90 | 2.39 | 0.00 | -23.90 |  |
| Homicide | 6.20 | 0.62 | 0.00 | -6.20 |  |
| Suicide | 14.30 | 1.43 | 18.20 | 3.90 | Health Need |

Note: Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)

2022 Community Health<br>Needs Assessment

LAMB COUNTY

| Area | United States | (A) <br> $10 \%$ of <br> United <br> States <br> Crude Rate | Lamb County | (B) <br> County Rate Less U.S. Adjusted Crude Rate | If $(B)>(A)$, <br> then <br> "Health <br> Need" |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cancer | 183.50 | 18.35 | 191.60 | 8.10 |  |
| Heart Disease | 112.50 | 11.25 | 165.50 | 53.00 | Health Need |
| Lung Disease | 48.00 | 4.80 | 70.50 | 22.50 | Health Need |
| Stroke | 45.70 | 4.57 | 65.90 | 20.20 | Health Need |
| Unintentional Injury | 53.40 | 5.34 | 58.20 | 4.80 |  |
| Motor Vehicle | 11.90 | 1.19 | 30.60 | 18.70 | Health Need |
| Poisoning (Including Drug Over | 23.90 | 2.39 | 0.00 | -23.90 |  |
| Homicide | 6.20 | 0.62 | 0.00 | -6.20 |  |
| Suicide | 14.30 | 1.43 | 0.00 | -14.30 |  |

Note: Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)

## Lubbock County

|  |  | (A) <br> 10\% of <br> United |  | (B) <br> County Rate <br> Less U.S. | If (B)>(A), <br> then |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area | United <br> States | States <br> Crude Rate | Lubbock <br> County | Adjusted Crude <br> Rate | Need" |
| Cancer | 183.50 | 18.35 | 150.30 | -33.20 |  |
| Heart Disease | 112.50 | 11.25 | 118.40 | 5.90 |  |
| Lung Disease | 48.00 | 4.80 | 59.90 | 11.90 | Health Need |
| Stroke | 45.70 | 4.57 | 40.00 | -5.70 |  |
| Unintentional Injury | 53.40 | 5.34 | 55.10 | 1.70 |  |
| Motor Vehicle | 11.90 | 1.19 | 15.60 | 3.70 | Health Need |
| Poisoning (Including Drug Over | 23.90 | 2.39 | 15.50 | -8.40 |  |
| Homicide | 6.20 | 0.62 | 6.40 | 0.20 |  |
| Suicide | 14.30 | 1.43 | 16.90 | 2.60 | Health Need |
| Note: Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.) |  |  |  |  |  |

2022 Community Health<br>Needs Assessment

LYNN COUNTY

|  |  | (A) <br> $10 \%$ of <br> United |  | (B) <br> County Rate <br> Less U.S. | If (B)>(A), <br> then |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area | United <br> States | States <br> Crude Rate | Lynn <br> County | Adjusted Crude <br> Rate | Health <br> Need" |
| Cancer | 183.50 | 18.35 | 268.50 | 85.00 | Health Need |
| Heart Disease | 112.50 | 11.25 | 156.30 | 43.80 | Health Need |
| Lung Disease | 48.00 | 4.80 | 68.00 | 20.00 | Health Need |
| Stroke | 45.70 | 4.57 | 0.00 | -45.70 |  |
| Unintentional Injury | 53.40 | 5.34 | 68.00 | 14.60 | Health Need |
| Motor Vehicle | 11.90 | 1.19 | 0.00 | -11.90 |  |
| Poisoning (Including Drug Over | 23.90 | 2.39 | 0.00 | -23.90 |  |
| Homicide | 6.20 | 0.62 | 0.00 | -6.20 |  |
| Suicide | 14.30 | 1.43 | 0.00 | -14.30 |  |

Note: Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)

## Terry County

| Area | United States | (A) <br> $10 \%$ of <br> United <br> States <br> Crude Rate | Terry County | (B) <br> County Rate Less U.S. Adjusted Crude Rate | If $(B)>(A)$, <br> then <br> "Health <br> Need" |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cancer | 183.50 | 18.35 | 157.30 | -26.20 |  |
| Heart Disease | 112.50 | 11.25 | 210.20 | 97.70 | Health Need |
| Lung Disease | 48.00 | 4.80 | 44.90 | -3.10 |  |
| Stroke | 45.70 | 4.57 | 61.00 | 15.30 | Health Need |
| Unintentional Injury | 53.40 | 5.34 | 51.40 | -2.00 |  |
| Motor Vehicle | 11.90 | 1.19 | 0.00 | -11.90 |  |
| Poisoning (Including Drug Over | 23.90 | 2.39 | 0.00 | -23.90 |  |
| Homicide | 6.20 | 0.62 | 0.00 | -6.20 |  |
| Suicide | 14.30 | 1.43 | 0.00 | -14.30 |  |
| Note: Crude Death Rate (Per 100,00 | Pop.) |  |  |  |  |

## Analysis of Health Outcomes

## Crosby County

| Health Outcome | Top US Performers: 2022 |  |  | (B) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | (A) <br> $30 \%$ of National Benchmark | Crosby <br> County: <br> 2022 | County Rate Less National Benchmark 2022 | If $(B)>(A)$, then "Health Need" |
| Adult smoking | 16.0\% | 4.8\% | 19.0\% | 3.0\% |  |
| Adult obesity | 32.0\% | 9.6\% | 41.0\% | 9.0\% |  |
| Food environment index | 7.8 | 2.3 | 7.4 | (0.4) |  |
| Physical inactivity | 26.0\% | 7.8\% | 39.0\% | 13.0\% | Health Need |
| Access to exercise opportunities | 80.0\% | 24.0\% | 21.0\% | -59.0\% | Health Need |
| Excessive drinking | 20.0\% | 6.0\% | 17.0\% | -3.0\% |  |
| Alcohol-impaired driving deaths | 27.0\% | 8.1\% | 10.0\% | -17.0\% |  |
| Sexually transmitted infections | 551.0 | 165.3 | 348.6 | (202.4) |  |
| Teen birth rate | 19.0 | 5.7 | 48.0 | 29.0 | Health Need |
| Uninsured adults | 11.0\% | 3.3\% | 21.0\% | 10.0\% | Health Need |
| Primary care physicians | 1,310 | 393 | 2,869 | 1,559 | Health Need |
| Dentists | 1,400 | 420 | 0 | $(1,400)$ | Health Need |
| Mental health providers | 350 | 105 | 0 | (350) | Health Need |
| Preventable hospital stays | 3,767.0 | 1,130.1 | 2,380.0 | $(1,387.0)$ |  |
| Mammography screening | 43.0\% | 12.9\% | 34.0\% | -9.0\% |  |
| Children in poverty | 16.0\% | 4.8\% | 30.0\% | 14.0\% | Health Need |
| Children in single-parent households | 25.0\% | 7.5\% | 35.0\% | 10.0\% | Health Need |

FLOYD COUNTY

| Health Outcomes |  |  |  | (B) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Top US Performers: 2022 | (A) <br> $30 \%$ of National Benchmark | Floyd County: 2022 | County Rate Less National Benchmark 2022 | If $(B)>(A)$, then "Health Need" |
| Adult smoking | 16.0\% | 4.8\% | 17.0\% | 1.0\% |  |
| Adult obesity | 32.0\% | 9.6\% | 39.0\% | 7.0\% |  |
| Food environment index | 7.8 | 2.3 | 7.9 | 0.1 |  |
| Physical inactivity | 26.0\% | 7.8\% | 36.0\% | 10.0\% | Health Need |
| Access to exercise opportunities | 80.0\% | 24.0\% | 75.0\% | -5.0\% | Health Need |
| Excessive drinking | 20.0\% | 6.0\% | 18.0\% | -2.0\% |  |
| Alcohol-impaired driving deaths | 27.0\% | 8.1\% | 20.0\% | -7.0\% |  |
| Sexually transmitted infections | 551.0 | 165.3 | 210.1 | (340.9) |  |
| Teen birth rate | 19.0 | 5.7 | 33.0 | 14.0 | Health Need |
| Uninsured adults | 11.0\% | 3.3\% | 26.0\% | 15.0\% | Health Need |
| Primary care physicians | 1,310 | 393 | 1,904 | 594 | Health Need |
| Dentists | 1,400 | 420 | 5,672 | 4,272 | Health Need |
| Mental health providers | 350 | 105 | 0 | (350) | Health Need |
| Preventable hospital stays | 3,767.0 | 1,130.1 | 4,749.0 | 982.0 |  |
| Mammography screening | 43.0\% | 12.9\% | 26.0\% | -17.0\% |  |
| Children in poverty | 16.0\% | 4.8\% | 30.0\% | 14.0\% | Health Need |
| Children in single-parent households | 25.0\% | 7.5\% | 24.0\% | -1.0\% |  |

2022 Community Health<br>Needs Assessment

Garza County


Hale County

| Health Outcomes |  |  |  | (B) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Top US Performers: 2022 | (A) <br> $30 \%$ of <br> National <br> Benchmark | Hale County: 2022 | County Rate Less National Benchmark 2022 | If $(B)>(A)$, then "Health Need" |
| Adult smoking | 16.0\% | 4.8\% | 17.0\% | 1.0\% |  |
| Adult obesity | 32.0\% | 9.6\% | 39.0\% | 7.0\% |  |
| Food environment index | 7.8 | 2.3 | 7.3 | (0.5) |  |
| Physical inactivity | 26.0\% | 7.8\% | 35.0\% | 9.0\% | Health Need |
| Access to exercise opportunities | 80.0\% | 24.0\% | 73.0\% | -7.0\% | Health Need |
| Excessive drinking | 20.0\% | 6.0\% | 18.0\% | -2.0\% |  |
| Alcohol-impaired driving deaths | 27.0\% | 8.1\% | 19.0\% | -8.0\% |  |
| Sexually transmitted infections | 551.0 | 165.3 | 464.0 | (87.0) |  |
| Teen birth rate | 19.0 | 5.7 | 44.0 | 25.0 | Health Need |
| Uninsured adults | 11.0\% | 3.3\% | 24.0\% | 13.0\% | Health Need |
| Primary care physicians | 1,310 | 393 | 3,037 | 1,727 | Health Need |
| Dentists | 1,400 | 420 | 5,459 | 4,059 | Health Need |
| Mental health providers | 350 | 105 | 762 | 412 | Health Need |
| Preventable hospital stays | 3,767.0 | 1,130.1 | 4,035.0 | 268.0 |  |
| Mammography screening | 43.0\% | 12.9\% | 32.0\% | -11.0\% |  |
| Children in poverty | 16.0\% | 4.8\% | 25.0\% | 9.0\% | Health Need |
| Children in single-parent households | 25.0\% | 7.5\% | 32.0\% | 7.0\% |  |

2022 Community Health<br>Needs Assessment

Hockley County

|  |  |  |  | (B) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Health Outcomes | Top US Performers: 2022 | (A) $30 \%$ of National Benchmark | Hockley County: 2022 | County Rate Less National Benchmark 2022 | If (B)>(A), then "Health Need" |
| Adult smoking | 16.0\% | 4.8\% | 18.0\% | 2.0\% |  |
| Adult obesity | 32.0\% | 9.6\% | 39.0\% | 7.0\% |  |
| Food environment index | 7.8 | 2.3 | 6.5 | (1.3) |  |
| Physical inactivity | 26.0\% | 7.8\% | 35.0\% | 9.0\% | Health Need |
| Access to exercise opportunities | 80.0\% | 24.0\% | 60.0\% | -20.0\% | Health Need |
| Excessive drinking | 20.0\% | 6.0\% | 18.0\% | -2.0\% |  |
| Alcohol-impaired driving deaths | 27.0\% | 8.1\% | 25.0\% | -2.0\% |  |
| Sexually transmitted infections | 551.0 | 165.3 | 551.7 | 0.7 |  |
| Teen birth rate | 19.0 | 570.0\% | 3100.0\% | 1200.0\% | Health Need |
| Uninsured adults | 11.0\% | 3.3\% | 22.0\% | 11.0\% | Health Need |
| Primary care physicians | 1,310 | 393 | 1,644 | 334 |  |
| Dentists | 1,400 | 420 | 2,295 | 895 | Health Need |
| Mental health providers | 350 | 105 | 1,348 | 998 | Health Need |
| Preventable hospital stays | 3,767.0 | 1,130.1 | 3,935.0 | 168.0 |  |
| Mammography screening | 43.0\% | 12.9\% | 33.0\% | -10.0\% |  |
| Children in poverty | 16.0\% | 4.8\% | 20.0\% | 4.0\% |  |
| Children in single-parent households | 25.0\% | 7.5\% | 19.0\% | -6.0\% |  |

LAMB COUNTY

|  |  |  |  | (B) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Health Outcomes | Top US Performers: 2022 | (A) <br> $30 \%$ of National Benchmark | Lamb <br> County: <br> 2022 | $\qquad$ | If $(B)>(A)$, then "Health Need" |
| Adult smoking | 16.0\% | 4.8\% | 19.0\% | 3.0\% |  |
| Adult obesity | 32.0\% | 9.6\% | 41.0\% | 9.0\% |  |
| Food environment index | 7.8 | 2.3 | 6.8 | (1.0) |  |
| Physical inactivity | 26.0\% | 7.8\% | 38.0\% | 12.0\% | Health Need |
| Access to exercise opportunities | 80.0\% | 24.0\% | 75.0\% | -5.0\% | Health Need |
| Excessive drinking | 20.0\% | 6.0\% | 17.0\% | -3.0\% |  |
| Alcohol-impaired driving deaths | 27.0\% | 8.1\% | 53.0\% | 26.0\% | Health Need |
| Sexually transmitted infections | 551.0 | 165.3 | 411.1 | (139.9) |  |
| Teen birth rate | 19.0 | 5.7 | 45.0 | 26.0 | Health Need |
| Uninsured adults | 11.0\% | 3.3\% | 27.0\% | 16.0\% | Health Need |
| Primary care physicians | 1,310 | 393 | 2,579 | 1,269 | Health Need |
| Dentists | 1,400 | 420 | 6,355 | 4,955 | Health Need |
| Mental health providers | 350 | 105 | 2,542 | 2,192 | Health Need |
| Preventable hospital stays | 3,767.0 | 1,130.1 | 3,205.0 | (562.0) |  |
| Mammography screening | 43.0\% | 12.9\% | 30.0\% | -13.0\% |  |
| Children in poverty | 16.0\% | 4.8\% | 25.0\% | 9.0\% | Health Need |
| Children in single-parent households | 25.0\% | 7.5\% | 25.0\% | 0.0\% |  |

2022 Community Health<br>Needs Assessment

Lubbock County

| Health Outcomes |  |  | (B) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Top US Performers: 2022 | (A) <br> $30 \%$ of National Benchmark | Lubbock <br> County: <br> 2022 | County Rate Less National Benchmark 2022 | If $(B)>(A)$, then "Health Need" |
| Adult smoking | 16.0\% | 4.8\% | 16.0\% | 0.0\% |  |
| Adult obesity | 32.0\% | 9.6\% | 36.0\% | 4.0\% |  |
| Food environment index | 7.8 | 2.3 | 7.0 | (0.8) |  |
| Physical inactivity | 26.0\% | 7.8\% | 33.0\% | 7.0\% |  |
| Access to exercise opportunities | 80.0\% | 24.0\% | 87.0\% | 7.0\% | Health Need |
| Excessive drinking | 20.0\% | 6.0\% | 18.0\% | -2.0\% |  |
| Alcohol-impaired driving deaths | 27.0\% | 8.1\% | 36.0\% | 9.0\% | Health Need |
| Sexually transmitted infections | 551.0 | 165.3 | 720.3 | 169.3 | Health Need |
| Teen birth rate | 19.0 | 5.7 | 30.0 | 11.0 | Health Need |
| Uninsured adults | 11.0\% | 3.3\% | 18.0\% | 7.0\% | Health Need |
| Primary care physicians | 1,310 | 393 | 1,199 | (111) |  |
| Dentists | 1,400 | 420 | 1,759 | 359 |  |
| Mental health providers | 350 | 105 | 579 | 229 | Health Need |
| Preventable hospital stays | 3,767.0 | 1,130.1 | 3,248.0 | (519.0) |  |
| Mammography screening | 43.0\% | 12.9\% | 38.0\% | -5.0\% |  |
| Children in poverty | 16.0\% | 4.8\% | 18.0\% | 2.0\% |  |
| Children in single-parent households | 25.0\% | 7.5\% | 29.0\% | 4.0\% |  |

2022 Community Health<br>Needs Assessment

LYNN County

| Health Outcomes |  |  |  | (B) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Top US Performers: 2022 | (A) <br> $30 \%$ of National Benchmark | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lynn } \\ & \text { County: } \\ & 2022 \end{aligned}$ | County Rate Less National Benchmark 2022 | If $(B)>(A)$, then "Health Need" |
| Adult smoking | 16.0\% | 4.8\% | 19.0\% | 3.0\% |  |
| Adult obesity | 32.0\% | 9.6\% | 40.0\% | 8.0\% |  |
| Food environment index | 7.8 | 2.3 | 6.0 | (1.8) |  |
| Physical inactivity | 26.0\% | 7.8\% | 37.0\% | 11.0\% | Health Need |
| Access to exercise opportunities | 80.0\% | 24.0\% | 0.0\% | -80.0\% | Health Need |
| Excessive drinking | 20.0\% | 6.0\% | 18.0\% | -2.0\% |  |
| Alcohol-impaired driving deaths | 27.0\% | 8.1\% | 42.0\% | 15.0\% | Health Need |
| Sexually transmitted infections | 551.0 | 165.3 | 386.5 | (164.5) |  |
| Teen birth rate | 19.0 | 570.0\% | 4100.0\% | 2200.0\% | Health Need |
| Uninsured adults | 11.0\% | 3.3\% | 21.0\% | 10.0\% | Health Need |
| Primary care physicians | 1,310 | 393 | 1,190 | (120) |  |
| Dentists | 1,400 | 420 | 6,025 | 4,625 | Health Need |
| Mental health providers | 350 | 105 | 0 | (350) | Health Need |
| Preventable hospital stays | 3,767.0 | 1,130.1 | 3,863.0 | 96.0 |  |
| Mammography screening | 43.0\% | 12.9\% | 34.0\% | -9.0\% |  |
| Children in poverty | 16.0\% | 4.8\% | 20.0\% | 4.0\% |  |
| Children in single-parent households | 25.0\% | 7.5\% | 26.0\% | 1.0\% |  |

TERRy County

| Health Outcomes |  |  | (B) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Top US Performers: 2022 | (A) <br> $30 \%$ of National Benchmark | Terry County: 2022 | County Rate Less National Benchmark 2022 | If $(B)>(A)$, then "Health Need" |
| Adult smoking | 16.0\% | 4.8\% | 20.0\% | 4.0\% |  |
| Adult obesity | 32.0\% | 9.6\% | 41.0\% | 9.0\% |  |
| Food environment index | 7.8 | 2.3 | 5.8 | (2.0) |  |
| Physical inactivity | 26.0\% | 7.8\% | 40.0\% | 14.0\% | Health Need |
| Access to exercise opportunities | 80.0\% | 24.0\% | 47.0\% | -33.0\% | Health Need |
| Excessive drinking | 20.0\% | 6.0\% | 17.0\% | -3.0\% |  |
| Alcohol-impaired driving deaths | 27.0\% | 8.1\% | 23.0\% | -4.0\% |  |
| Sexually transmitted infections | 551.0 | 165.3 | 567.4 | 16.4 |  |
| Teen birth rate | 19.0 | 5.7 | 62.0 | 43.0 | Health Need |
| Uninsured adults | 11.0\% | 3.3\% | 26.0\% | 15.0\% | Health Need |
| Primary care physicians | 1,310 | 393 | 2,467 | 1,157 | Health Need |
| Dentists | 1,400 | 420 | 2,437 | 1,037 | Health Need |
| Mental health providers | 350 | 105 | 12,183 | 11,833 | Health Need |
| Preventable hospital stays | 3,767.0 | 1,130.1 | 7,215.0 | 3,448.0 | Health Need |
| Mammography screening | 43.0\% | 12.9\% | 20.0\% | -23.0\% |  |
| Children in poverty | 16.0\% | 4.8\% | 27.0\% | 11.0\% | Health Need |
| Children in single-parent households | 25.0\% | 7.5\% | 26.0\% | 1.0\% |  |

## Analysis of Primary Data - Key Informant Surveys

## Identified Needs

Access to care

## Uninsured / Underinsured

Shortage of healthcare workers

## Access to and use of preventative care treatments

Treatment of \& mgmt of chronic diseases \& conditions

## Access to primary care physicians

Access to medical specialists
Healthy behaviors and healthy lifestyle choices
Access to mental health services - adults and children

## Obesity

Physical inactivity and lack of access to exercise and fitness opportunities
Access to services for the aging
Lack of health knowledge and education
Coordination of care between healthcare providers
Poverty and lack of financial resources
Transportation
Language barriers
Access to affordable prescription medications
Poor nutrition / limited access to healthy food options

Issues of Uninsured Persons, Low-Income Persons and Minority/Vulnerable Populations

| Population | Issues |
| :---: | :---: |
| Uninsured and under-insured population | O Transportation <br> O High cost of health care prevents needs from being met <br> O Healthy lifestyle and health nutrition education |
| Elderly | - Transportation <br> - Cost of prescriptions and medical care <br> O Lack of health knowledge regarding how to access services <br> - Access to services for the aging <br> - Shortage of physicians (limit on patients who are on Medicare) |
| Individuals with mental health conditions | O Access to services <br> O Lack of health knowledge regarding how to access services |
| Residents of rural communities | O Transportation <br> O Access to services |

Appendix B - Acknowledgement of Key Informants

## Key Informants

Thank you to the following individuals who participated in our key informant survey process:

|  | Name |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Kandy | Adams | University Medical Center |
| Martin | Aguirre | Workforce Solutions South Plains |
| Lisa | Alamanza-Figueroa | Sunrise Canyon Hospital |
| Jarrett | Atkinson | City of Lubbock |
| Sheryl | Baker | StarCare Specialty Health System |
| Craig | Barker | University Medical Center Physicians |
| Kelli | Barrera | University Medical Center |
| Amy | Berry | Lubbock Area United Way |
| Jackie | Buck | Community Paramedic |
| Bobby | Carter | StarCare Specialty Health System |
| Bobby | Carter | StarCare Specialty Health System |
| Joehassin | Cordero | Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center |
| Jill | Cordes | Goodwill Industries of Northwest Texas |
| Betty | Cornell | University Medical Center |
| Kristi | Duske | University Medical Center |
| Bill | Eubanks | University Medical Center |
| Debbie | Flores | Assistant Professor |
| Glen | Frick | University Medical Center Physicians |
| Mark | Funderburk | University Medical Center |
| Kyle | Galyean | University Medical Center |
| Carlos | Garcia | University Medical Center |
| Linda | Greenstreet | University Medical Center Foundation |
| Gary | Greenstreet | Community Member |
| Jean | Hardwell | StarCare Specialty Health System |
| Joanne | Harwood | Silver Star Health Network |
| Jeff | Hill | University Medical Center |
| Nedra | Hotchkins | Lubbock Children's Health Clinic |
| Bill | Howerton | City of Lubbock |


|  | Name |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Betsy | Jones | Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center |
| Latrelle | Joy | City Council District 6 |
| Douglas | Klepper | Pediatric Associates of Lubbock |
| Steven | Lara | StarCare Specialty Health System |
| Steven | Lara | VetStar |
| John | Lowe | University Medical Center |
| Dave | Marcinkowski | Madera Residential |
| Heather | Martinez | University Medical Center |
| Glenda | Mathis | YWCA of Lubbock |
| Mark | McBrayer | City Council, Lubbock Texas |
| Mont | McClendon | McDougal Companies |
| Bryce | McGregor | Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center School of Medicine |
| Russell | McInturff | Texas Tech University |
| Amanda | Mead | University Medical Center Foundation |
| Linda | Miller | University Medical Center Foundation |
| Thomas | Moore | University Medical Center Emergency Medical Services |
| Sue | Moore | Community Member |
| Amy | Morris | StarCare Specialty Health System |
| Zachary | Mulkey | Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center |
| Carla | Olson | Parenting Cottage, Inc. |
| Mike | Ragain | University Medical Center |
| Terence | Ray Kovar | Lubbock County |
| Denise | Rudd | South Plains Food Bank |
| Lindsay | Rushing | Rushing Family Foundation |
| Jodene | Satteerwhite | University Medical Center |
| Jill | Shanklin | University Medical Center |
| Chris | Skeen | Smith |


|  | Name |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Wm. Mark | Thompson | Law Offices of Baker, Brown \& Thompson |
| Lisa | Thompson | Lubbock ISD |
| Terrell | Thrasher | University Medical Center |
| Amanda | Tijerina | University Medical Center |
| Laura | Vinson | Prosperity Bank |
| Teresa | Vitela | StarCare Specialty Health System |
| Jessica | Voos | StarCare Behavioral Health System |
| Phillip | Waldmann | University Medical Center |
| Misti | Welch | University Medical Center |
| Katherine | Wells | Lubbock Public Health |
| Gladys | Whitten | University Medical Center |
| Jolyn | Wilkins | University Medical Center |
| Tammy | Williams | University Medical Center |
| Lois | Wischkaemper | University Medical Center |

Appendix C - County Health Rankings

Crosby County

| Health Outcomes | Crosby <br> County: $2019$ | Crosby <br> County: <br> 2022 | Change | $\begin{gathered} \text { Texas: } \\ 2022 \end{gathered}$ | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mortality: Texas County Ranking | 226 | 216 | + |  |  |
| Premature death - Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) | 10,778 | 11,008 | - | 7,000 | 7,300 |
| Morbidity: Texas County Ranking | 191 | 179 | + |  |  |
| Poor or fair health - Percent of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted) | 24\% | 31\% | - | 21\% | 17\% |
| Poor physical health days - Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) | 4.1 | 4.9 | - | 3.6 | 3.9 |
| Poor mental health days - Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) | 3.8 | 4.7 | - | 3.9 | 4.5 |
| Low birth weight - Percent of live births with low birth weight (<2500 grams) | 9.0\% | 9.0\% | NC | 8.0\% | 8.0\% |


| Health Outcomes | Crosby <br> County: <br> 2019 | Crosby <br> County: $2022$ | Change | $\begin{gathered} \text { Texas: } \\ 2022 \end{gathered}$ | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Health Behaviors: Texas County Ranking | 120 | 169 | - |  |  |
| Adult smoking - Percent of adults that report smoking at least 100 cigarettes and that they currently smoke | 16.0\% | 19.0\% | - | 15.0\% | 16.0\% |
| Adult obesity - Percent of adults that report a BMI >= 30 | 29.0\% | 41.0\% | - | 34.0\% | 32.0\% |
| Food environment index - Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, 0 (worst) to 10 (best) | 8.4 | 7.4 | - | 6.1 | 7.8 |
| Physical inactivity - Percent of adults age 20 and over reporting no leisure time physical activity | 24.0\% | 39.0\% | - | 27.0\% | 26.0\% |
| Access to exercise opportunities - Percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity | 32.0\% | 21.0\% | - | 80.0\% | 80.0\% |
| Excessive drinking - Percent of adults that report excessive drinking in the past 30 days | 16.0\% | 17.0\% | - | 20.0\% | 20.0\% |
| Alcohol-impaired driving deaths - Percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement | 27.0\% | 10.0\% | + | 25.0\% | 27.0\% |
| Sexually transmitted infections - Chlamydia rate per 100K population | 401.5 | 348.6 | + | 445.1 | 551.0 |
| Teen birth rate - Per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19 | 59.0 | 48.0 | + | 29.0 | 19.0 |
| Clinical Care: Texas County Ranking | 217 | 51 | + |  |  |
| Uninsured adults - Percent of population under age 65 without health insurance | 22.0\% | 21.0\% | + | 21.0\% | 11.0\% |
| Primary care physicians - Ratio of population to primary care physicians | 2,996:1 | 2,869:1 | + | 1,630:1 | 1,310:1 |
| Dentists - Ratio of population to dentists | 0:0 | 0:0 | NC | 1,660:1 | 1,400:1 |
| Mental health providers - Ratio of population to mental health providers | 0:0 | 0:0 | NC | 760:1 | 350:1 |
| Preventable hospital stays - Hospitalization rate for ambulatorycare sensitive conditions per 100,000 Medicare enrollees | 7,302 | 2,380 | + | 4,255 | 3,767 |
| Mammography screening - Percent of female Medicare enrollees that receive mammography screening | 35.0\% | 34.0\% | - | 39.0\% | 43.0\% |


| Health Outcomes | Crosby <br> County: <br> 2019 | Crosby County: 2022 | Change | $\begin{gathered} \text { Texas: } \\ 2022 \end{gathered}$ | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Social and Economic Factors: Texas County Ranking | 165 | 165 | NC |  |  |
| High school graduation - Percent of ninth grade cohort that graduates in 4 years | 95.0\% | 76.0\% | - | 84.0\% | 89.0\% |
| Some college - Percent of adults aged 25-44 years with some postsecondary education | 41.0\% | 44.0\% | + | 63.0\% | 67.0\% |
| Unemployment - Percent of population age 16+ unemployed but seeking work | 4.1\% | 5.2\% | - | 7.6\% | 8.1\% |
| Children in poverty - Percent of children under age 18 in poverty | 38.0\% | 30.0\% | + | 19.0\% | 16.0\% |
| Income inequality - Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile | 4.2 | 4.3 | + | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Children in single-parent households - Percent of children that live in household headed by single parent | 45.0\% | 35.0\% | + | 26.0\% | 25.0\% |
| Social associations - Number of membership associations per 10,000 population | 21.7 | 15.7 | - | 7.5 | 9.2 |
| Violent crime rate - Violent crime rate per 100,000 population (ageadjusted) | 83.0 | 83.0 | NC | 420.0 | 386.0 |
| Injury deaths - Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population | 37.0 | 97.0 | - | 60.0 | 76.0 |
| Physical Environment: Texas County Ranking | 82 | 43 | + |  |  |
| Air pollution-particulate matter days - Average daily measure of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter | 7.6 | 7.3 | + | 9.0 | 7.5 |
| Severe housing problems - Percentage of household with at least one of four housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities | 16.0\% | 15.0\% | + | 17.0\% | 17.0\% |
| Driving alone to work - Percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work | 85.0\% | 77.0\% | + | 79.0\% | 75.0\% |
| Long commute, driving alone - Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes | 33.0\% | 37.0\% | - | 39.0\% | 37.0\% |

## Floyd County

| Health Outcomes | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Floyd } \\ & \text { County: } \\ & 2019 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Floyd } \\ & \text { County: } \\ & 2022 \end{aligned}$ | Change | $\begin{gathered} \text { Texas: } \\ 2022 \end{gathered}$ | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mortality: Texas County Ranking | 14 | 206 | - |  |  |
| Premature death - Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) | 5,670 | 10,683 | - | 7,000 | 7,300 |
| Morbidity: Texas County Ranking | 225 | 179 | + |  |  |
| Poor or fair health - Percent of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted) | 27\% | 28\% | - | 21\% | 17\% |
| Poor physical health days - Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) | 4.4 | 4.5 | - | 3.6 | 3.9 |
| Poor mental health days - Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) | 4.0 | 4.4 | - | 3.9 | 4.5 |
| Low birth weight - Percent of live births with low birth weight (<2500 grams) | 9.0\% | 9.0\% | NC | 8.0\% | 8.0\% |


| Health Outcomes | Floyd County: 2019 | Floyd County: $2022$ | Change | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Texas: } \\ & 2022 \end{aligned}$ | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Health Behaviors: Texas County Ranking | 82 | 51 | + |  |  |
| Adult smoking - Percent of adults that report smoking at least 100 cigarettes and that they currently smoke | 17.0\% | 17.0\% | NC | 15.0\% | 16.0\% |
| Adult obesity - Percent of adults that report a BMI >= 30 | 29.0\% | 39.0\% | - | 34.0\% | 32.0\% |
| Food environment index - Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, 0 (worst) to 10 (best) | 8.4 | 7.9 | - | 6.1 | 7.8 |
| Physical inactivity - Percent of adults age 20 and over reporting no leisure time physical activity | 24.0\% | 36.0\% | - | 27.0\% | 26.0\% |
| Access to exercise opportunities - Percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity | 83.0\% | 75.0\% | + | 80.0\% | 80.0\% |
| Excessive drinking - Percent of adults that report excessive drinking in the past 30 days | 15.0\% | 18.0\% | - | 20.0\% | 20.0\% |
| Alcohol-impaired driving deaths - Percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement | 14.0\% | 20.0\% | - | 25.0\% | 27.0\% |
| Sexually transmitted infections - Chlamydia rate per 100K population | 338.9 | 210.1 | + | 445.1 | 551.0 |
| Teen birth rate - Per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19 | 53.0 | 33.0 | + | 29.0 | 19.0 |
| Clinical Care: Texas County Ranking | 152 | 197 | - |  |  |
| Uninsured adults - Percent of population under age 65 without health insurance | 23.0\% | 26.0\% | - | 21.0\% | 11.0\% |
| Primary care physicians - Ratio of population to primary care physicians | 1,479:1 | 1,904:1 | - | 1,630:1 | 1,310:1 |
| Dentists - Ratio of population to dentists | 5,855:1 | 5,672:1 | + | 1,660:1 | 1,400:1 |
| Mental health providers - Ratio of population to mental health providers | 5,855:1 | 0:0 | - | 760:1 | 350:1 |
| Preventable hospital stays - Hospitalization rate for ambulatorycare sensitive conditions per 100,000 Medicare enrollees | 6,025 | 4,749 | + | 4,255 | 3,767 |
| Mammography screening - Percent of female Medicare enrollees that receive mammography screening | 35.0\% | 26.0\% | - | 39.0\% | 43.0\% |


| Health Outcomes | $\begin{gathered} \text { Floyd } \\ \text { County: } \\ 2019 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Floyd County: 2022 | Change | $\begin{gathered} \text { Texas: } \\ 2022 \end{gathered}$ | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Social and Economic Factors: Texas County Ranking | 168 | 163 | + |  |  |
| High school graduation - Percent of ninth grade cohort that graduates in 4 years | 96.0\% | 75.0\% | - | 84.0\% | 89.0\% |
| Some college - Percent of adults aged 25-44 years with some postsecondary education | 52.0\% | 51.0\% | - | 63.0\% | 67.0\% |
| Unemployment - Percent of population age 16+ unemployed but seeking work | 5.5\% | 6.2\% | - | 7.6\% | 8.1\% |
| Children in poverty - Percent of children under age 18 in poverty | 34.0\% | 30.0\% | + | 19.0\% | 16.0\% |
| Income inequality - Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile | 4.5 | 4.5 | NC | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Children in single-parent households - Percent of children that live in household headed by single parent | 30.0\% | 24.0\% | + | 26.0\% | 25.0\% |
| Social associations - Number of membership associations per 10,000 population | 25.4 | 19.3 | - | 7.5 | 9.2 |
| Violent crime rate - Violent crime rate per 100,000 population (ageadjusted) | 468.0 | 468.0 | NC | 420.0 | 386.0 |
| Injury deaths - Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population | 70.0 | 69.0 | + | 60.0 | 76.0 |
| Physical Environment: Texas County Ranking | 46 | 56 | - |  |  |
| Air pollution-particulate matter days - Average daily measure of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter | 7.3 | 7.0 | + | 9.0 | 7.5 |
| Severe housing problems - Percentage of household with at least one of four housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities | 16.0\% | 15.0\% | + | 17.0\% | 17.0\% |
| Driving alone to work - Percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work | 81.0\% | 82.0\% | - | 79.0\% | 75.0\% |
| Long commute, driving alone - Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes | 21.0\% | 27.0\% | - | 39.0\% | 37.0\% |

## Garza County

| Health Outcomes | Garza <br> County: <br> 2019 | Garza <br> County: <br> 2022 | Change | $\begin{gathered} \text { Texas: } \\ 2022 \end{gathered}$ | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mortality: Texas County Ranking | 32 | 11 | + |  |  |
| Premature death - Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) | 6,592 | 5,571 | + | 7,000 | 7,300 |
| Morbidity: Texas County Ranking | 134 | 184 | - |  |  |
| Poor or fair health - Percent of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted) | 20\% | 31\% | - | 21\% | 17\% |
| Poor physical health days - Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) | 3.6 | 4.8 | - | 3.6 | 3.9 |
| Poor mental health days - Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) | 3.3 | 4.4 | - | 3.9 | 4.5 |
| Low birth weight - Percent of live births with low birth weight (<2500 grams) | 9.0\% | 9.0\% | NC | 8.0\% | 8.0\% |


| Health Outcomes | $\begin{gathered} \text { Garza } \\ \text { County: } \\ 2019 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Garza } \\ \text { County: } \\ 2022 \end{gathered}$ | Change | $\begin{gathered} \text { Texas: } \\ 2022 \end{gathered}$ | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Health Behaviors: Texas County Ranking | 92 | 185 | - |  |  |
| Adult smoking - Percent of adults that report smoking at least 100 cigarettes and that they currently smoke | 16.0\% | 20.0\% | - | 15.0\% | 16.0\% |
| Adult obesity - Percent of adults that report a BMI >= 30 | 28.0\% | 40.0\% | - | 34.0\% | 32.0\% |
| Food environment index - Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, 0 (worst) to 10 (best) | 8.8 | 7.3 | - | 6.1 | 7.8 |
| Physical inactivity - Percent of adults age 20 and over reporting no leisure time physical activity | 23.0\% | 38.0\% | - | 27.0\% | 26.0\% |
| Access to exercise opportunities - Percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity | 13.0\% | 0.0\% | - | 80.0\% | 80.0\% |
| Excessive drinking - Percent of adults that report excessive drinking in the past 30 days | 22.0\% | 19.0\% | + | 20.0\% | 20.0\% |
| Alcohol-impaired driving deaths - Percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement | 0.0\% | 18.0\% | - | 25.0\% | 27.0\% |
| Sexually transmitted infections - Chlamydia rate per 100K population | 389.7 | 208.7 | + | 445.1 | 551.0 |
| Teen birth rate - Per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19 | 53.0 | 54.0 | - | 29.0 | 19.0 |
| Clinical Care: Texas County Ranking | 200 | 218 | - |  |  |
| Uninsured adults - Percent of population under age 65 without health insurance | 22.0\% | 24.0\% | - | 21.0\% | 11.0\% |
| Primary care physicians - Ratio of population to primary care physicians | 6,442:1 | 6,229:1 | + | 1,630:1 | 1,310:1 |
| Dentists - Ratio of population to dentists | 3,264:1 | 3,111:1 | + | 1,660:1 | 1,400:1 |
| Mental health providers - Ratio of population to mental health providers | 0:0 | 0:0 | NC | 760:1 | 350:1 |
| Preventable hospital stays - Hospitalization rate for ambulatorycare sensitive conditions per 100,000 Medicare enrollees | 5,448 | 6,150 | - | 4,255 | 3,767 |
| Mammography screening - Percent of female Medicare enrollees that receive mammography screening | 24.0\% | 29.0\% | + | 39.0\% | 43.0\% |


| Health Outcomes | Garza <br> County: <br> 2019 | Garza <br> County: <br> 2022 | Change | $\begin{gathered} \text { Texas: } \\ 2022 \end{gathered}$ | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Social and Economic Factors: Texas County Ranking | 184 | 201 | - |  |  |
| High school graduation - Percent of ninth grade cohort that graduates in 4 years | 71.0\% | 65.0\% | - | 84.0\% | 89.0\% |
| Some college - Percent of adults aged 25-44 years with some postsecondary education | 27.0\% | 19.0\% | - | 63.0\% | 67.0\% |
| Unemployment - Percent of population age 16+ unemployed but seeking work | 3.3\% | 6.8\% | - | 7.6\% | 8.1\% |
| Children in poverty - Percent of children under age 18 in poverty | 27.0\% | 23.0\% | + | 19.0\% | 16.0\% |
| Income inequality - Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile | 3.2 | 5.4 | + | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Children in single-parent households - Percent of children that live in household headed by single parent | 35.0\% | 8.0\% | + | 26.0\% | 25.0\% |
| Social associations - Number of membership associations per 10,000 population | 12.4 | 11.2 | - | 7.5 | 9.2 |
| Violent crime rate - Violent crime rate per 100,000 population (ageadjusted) | 118.0 | 118.0 | NC | 420.0 | 386.0 |
| Injury deaths - Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population | 56.0 | 44.0 | + | 60.0 | 76.0 |
| Physical Environment: Texas County Ranking | 5 | 30 | - |  |  |
| Air pollution-particulate matter days - Average daily measure of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter | 7.1 | 7.2 | - | 9.0 | 7.5 |
| Severe housing problems - Percentage of household with at least one of four housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities | 8.0\% | 8.0\% | NC | 17.0\% | 17.0\% |
| Driving alone to work - Percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work | 71.0\% | 85.0\% | - | 79.0\% | 75.0\% |
| Long commute, driving alone - Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes | 20.0\% | 27.0\% | - | 39.0\% | 37.0\% |

## Hale County

| Health Outcomes | Hale County: 2019 | Hale County: 2022 | Change | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Texas: } \\ & 2022 \end{aligned}$ | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mortality: Texas County Ranking | 97 | 148 | - |  |  |
| Premature death - Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) | 7,922 | 9,229 | - | 7,000 | 7,300 |
| Morbidity: Texas County Ranking | 222 | 139 | + |  |  |
| Poor or fair health - Percent of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted) | 26\% | 28\% | - | 21\% | 17\% |
| Poor physical health days - Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) | 4.2 | 4.4 | - | 3.6 | 3.9 |
| Poor mental health days - Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) | 3.7 | 4.4 | - | 3.9 | 4.5 |
| Low birth weight - Percent of live births with low birth weight (<2500 grams) | 10.0\% | 9.0\% | + | 8.0\% | 8.0\% |


| Health Outcomes | Hale County: 2019 | Hale <br> County: <br> 2022 | Change | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Texas: } \\ & 2022 \end{aligned}$ | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Health Behaviors: Texas County Ranking | 190 | 90 | + |  |  |
| Adult smoking - Percent of adults that report smoking at least 100 cigarettes and that they currently smoke | 17.0\% | 17.0\% | NC | 15.0\% | 16.0\% |
| Adult obesity - Percent of adults that report a BMI >= 30 | 31.0\% | 39.0\% | - | 34.0\% | 32.0\% |
| Food environment index - Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, 0 (worst) to 10 (best) | 7.6 | 7.3 | - | 6.1 | 7.8 |
| Physical inactivity - Percent of adults age 20 and over reporting no leisure time physical activity | 26.0\% | 35.0\% | - | 27.0\% | 26.0\% |
| Access to exercise opportunities - Percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity | 74.0\% | 73.0\% | - | 80.0\% | 80.0\% |
| Excessive drinking - Percent of adults that report excessive drinking in the past 30 days | 17.0\% | 18.0\% | - | 20.0\% | 20.0\% |
| Alcohol-impaired driving deaths - Percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement | 35.0\% | 19.0\% | + | 25.0\% | 27.0\% |
| Sexually transmitted infections - Chlamydia rate per 100K population | 535.5 | 464.0 | + | 445.1 | 551.0 |
| Teen birth rate - Per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19 | 55.0 | 44.0 | + | 29.0 | 19.0 |
| Clinical Care: Texas County Ranking | 132 | 150 | - |  |  |
| Uninsured adults - Percent of population under age 65 without health insurance | 23.0\% | 24.0\% | - | 21.0\% | 11.0\% |
| Primary care physicians - Ratio of population to primary care physicians | 3,426:1 | 3,307:1 | + | 1,630:1 | 1,310:1 |
| Dentists - Ratio of population to dentists | 3,793:1 | 5,459:1 | - | 1,660:1 | 1,400:1 |
| Mental health providers - Ratio of population to mental health providers | 853:1 | 762:1 | + | 760:1 | 350:1 |
| Preventable hospital stays - Hospitalization rate for ambulatorycare sensitive conditions per 100,000 Medicare enrollees | 4,602 | 4,035 | + | 4,255 | 3,767 |
| Mammography screening - Percent of female Medicare enrollees that receive mammography screening | 34.0\% | 32.0\% | + | 39.0\% | 43.0\% |


| Health Outcomes | Hale <br> County: 2019 | Hale County: 2022 | Change | $\begin{gathered} \text { Texas: } \\ 2022 \end{gathered}$ | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Social and Economic Factors: Texas County Ranking | 167 | 160 | - |  |  |
| High school graduation - Percent of ninth grade cohort that graduates in 4 years | 89.0\% | 75.0\% | - | 84.0\% | 89.0\% |
| Some college - Percent of adults aged 25-44 years with some postsecondary education | 46.0\% | 46.0\% | NC | 63.0\% | 67.0\% |
| Unemployment - Percent of population age 16+ unemployed but seeking work | 5.1\% | 6.8\% | - | 7.6\% | 8.1\% |
| Children in poverty - Percent of children under age 18 in poverty | 28.0\% | 25.0\% | + | 19.0\% | 16.0\% |
| Income inequality - Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile | 4.2 | 4.4 | + | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Children in single-parent households - Percent of children that live in household headed by single parent | 36.0\% | 32.0\% | + | 26.0\% | 25.0\% |
| Social associations - Number of membership associations per 10,000 population | 14.9 | 14.7 | - | 7.5 | 9.2 |
| Violent crime rate - Violent crime rate per 100,000 population (ageadjusted) | 222.0 | 222.0 | NC | 420.0 | 386.0 |
| Injury deaths - Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population | 59.0 | 62.0 | - | 60.0 | 76.0 |
| Physical Environment: Texas County Ranking | 51 | 76 | - |  |  |
| Air pollution-particulate matter days - Average daily measure of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter | 7.6 | 7.3 | + | 9.0 | 7.5 |
| Severe housing problems - Percentage of household with at least one of four housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities | 15.0\% | 17.0\% | - | 17.0\% | 17.0\% |
| Driving alone to work - Percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work | 82.0\% | 84.0\% | - | 79.0\% | 75.0\% |
| Long commute, driving alone - Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes | 19.0\% | 22.0\% | + | 39.0\% | 37.0\% |

## Hockley County

| Health Outcomes | Hockley County: 2019 | Hockley County: 2022 | Change | Texas: 2022 | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mortality: Texas County Ranking | 174 | 190 | - |  |  |
| Premature death - Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) | 9,371 | 10,333 | - | 7,000 | 7,300 |
| Morbidity: Texas County Ranking | 171 | 182 | - |  |  |
| Poor or fair health - Percent of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted) | 20\% | 27\% | - | 21\% | 17\% |
| Poor physical health days - Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) | 3.8 | 4.5 | - | 3.6 | 3.9 |
| Poor mental health days - Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) | 3.6 | 4.6 | - | 3.9 | 4.5 |
| Low birth weight - Percent of live births with low birth weight (<2500 grams) | 9.0\% | 9.0\% | NC | 8.0\% | 8.0\% |


| Health Outcomes | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hockley } \\ \text { County: } \\ 2019 \end{gathered}$ | Hockley County: 2022 | Change | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Texas: } \\ & 2022 \end{aligned}$ | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Health Behaviors: Texas County Ranking | 138 | 136 | + |  |  |
| Adult smoking - Percent of adults that report smoking at least 100 cigarettes and that they currently smoke | 15.0\% | 18.0\% | - | 15.0\% | 16.0\% |
| Adult obesity - Percent of adults that report a BMI >= 30 | 31.0\% | 39.0\% | - | 34.0\% | 32.0\% |
| Food environment index - Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, 0 (worst) to 10 (best) | 6.9 | 6.5 | - | 6.1 | 7.8 |
| Physical inactivity - Percent of adults age 20 and over reporting no leisure time physical activity | 29.0\% | 35.0\% | - | 27.0\% | 26.0\% |
| Access to exercise opportunities - Percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity | 64.0\% | 60.0\% | - | 80.0\% | 80.0\% |
| Excessive drinking - Percent of adults that report excessive drinking in the past 30 days | 18.0\% | 18.0\% | NC | 20.0\% | 20.0\% |
| Alcohol-impaired driving deaths - Percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement | 31.0\% | 25.0\% | + | 25.0\% | 27.0\% |
| Sexually transmitted infections - Chlamydia rate per 100K population | 456.6 | 551.7 | + | 445.1 | 551.0 |
| Teen birth rate - Per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19 | 45.0 | 31.0 | + | 29.0 | 19.0 |
| Clinical Care: Texas County Ranking | 94 | 93 | + |  |  |
| Uninsured adults - Percent of population under age 65 without health insurance | 20.0\% | 22.0\% | - | 21.0\% | 11.0\% |
| Primary care physicians - Ratio of population to primary care physicians | 1,790:1 | 1,644:1 | + | 1,630:1 | 1,310:1 |
| Dentists - Ratio of population to dentists | 2,099:1 | 2,292:1 | - | 1,660:1 | 1,400:1 |
| Mental health providers - Ratio of population to mental health providers | 1,539:1 | 1,348:1 | + | 760:1 | 350:1 |
| Preventable hospital stays - Hospitalization rate for ambulatorycare sensitive conditions per 100,000 Medicare enrollees | 4,292 | 3,935 | + | 4,255 | 3,767 |
| Mammography screening - Percent of female Medicare enrollees that receive mammography screening | 28.0\% | 33.0\% | + | 39.0\% | 43.0\% |


| Health Outcomes | Hockley <br> County: <br> 2019 | Hockley County: 2022 | Change | $\begin{gathered} \text { Texas: } \\ 2022 \end{gathered}$ | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Social and Economic Factors: Texas County Ranking | 124 | 175 | - |  |  |
| High school graduation - Percent of ninth grade cohort that graduates in 4 years | 87.0\% | 76.0\% | - | 84.0\% | 89.0\% |
| Some college - Percent of adults aged 25-44 years with some postsecondary education | 54.0\% | 51.0\% | - | 63.0\% | 67.0\% |
| Unemployment - Percent of population age 16+ unemployed but seeking work | 3.7\% | 7.9\% | - | 7.6\% | 8.1\% |
| Children in poverty - Percent of children under age 18 in poverty | 23.0\% | 20.0\% | + | 19.0\% | 16.0\% |
| Income inequality - Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile | 4.5 | 4.9 | + | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Children in single-parent households - Percent of children that live in household headed by single parent | 30.0\% | 19.0\% | + | 26.0\% | 25.0\% |
| Social associations - Number of membership associations per 10,000 population | 14.2 | 11.3 | - | 7.5 | 9.2 |
| Violent crime rate - Violent crime rate per 100,000 population (ageadjusted) | 448.0 | 448.0 | NC | 420.0 | 386.0 |
| Injury deaths - Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population | 85.0 | 90.0 | - | 60.0 | 76.0 |
| Physical Environment: Texas County Ranking | 77 | 82 | - |  |  |
| Air pollution-particulate matter days - Average daily measure of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter | 7.5 | 7.4 | + | 9.0 | 7.5 |
| Severe housing problems - Percentage of household with at least one of four housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities | 12.0\% | 13.0\% | - | 17.0\% | 17.0\% |
| Driving alone to work - Percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work | 79.0\% | 78.0\% | + | 79.0\% | 75.0\% |
| Long commute, driving alone - Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes | 25.0\% | 29.0\% | - | 39.0\% | 37.0\% |

## LAMB COUNTY

| Health Outcomes | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lamb } \\ & \text { County: } \\ & 2019 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lamb } \\ & \text { County: } \\ & 2022 \end{aligned}$ | Change | $\begin{gathered} \text { Texas: } \\ 2022 \end{gathered}$ | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mortality: Texas County Ranking | 117 | 203 | - |  |  |
| Premature death - Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) | 8,383 | 10,637 | - | 7,000 | 7,300 |
| Morbidity: Texas County Ranking | 234 | 201 | + |  |  |
| Poor or fair health - Percent of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted) | 27\% | 31\% | - | 21\% | 17\% |
| Poor physical health days - Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) | 4.6 | 4.9 | - | 3.6 | 3.9 |
| Poor mental health days - Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) | 4.0 | 4.7 | - | 3.9 | 4.5 |
| Low birth weight - Percent of live births with low birth weight (<2500 grams) | 10.0\% | 9.0\% | + | 8.0\% | 8.0\% |


| Health Outcomes | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lamb } \\ \text { County: } \\ 2019 \end{gathered}$ | Lamb <br> County: <br> 2022 | Change | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Texas: } \\ & 2022 \end{aligned}$ | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Health Behaviors: Texas County Ranking | 200 | 211 | - |  |  |
| Adult smoking - Percent of adults that report smoking at least 100 cigarettes and that they currently smoke | 18.0\% | 19.0\% | - | 15.0\% | 16.0\% |
| Adult obesity - Percent of adults that report a BMI >= 30 | 32.0\% | 41.0\% | - | 34.0\% | 32.0\% |
| Food environment index - Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, 0 (worst) to 10 (best) | 8.8 | 6.8 | - | 6.1 | 7.8 |
| Physical inactivity - Percent of adults age 20 and over reporting no leisure time physical activity | 24.0\% | 38.0\% | - | 27.0\% | 26.0\% |
| Access to exercise opportunities - Percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity | 66.0\% | 75.0\% | + | 80.0\% | 80.0\% |
| Excessive drinking - Percent of adults that report excessive drinking in the past 30 days | 15.0\% | 17.0\% | - | 20.0\% | 20.0\% |
| Alcohol-impaired driving deaths - Percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement | 32.0\% | 53.0\% | - | 25.0\% | 27.0\% |
| Sexually transmitted infections - Chlamydia rate per 100K population | 425.8 | 411.1 | + | 445.1 | 551.0 |
| Teen birth rate - Per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19 | 58.0 | 45.0 | + | 29.0 | 19.0 |
| Clinical Care: Texas County Ranking | 187 | 179 | + |  |  |
| Uninsured adults - Percent of population under age 65 without health insurance | 24.0\% | 27.0\% | - | 21.0\% | 11.0\% |
| Primary care physicians - Ratio of population to primary care physicians | 4,425:1 | 2,579:1 | + | 1,630:1 | 1,310:1 |
| Dentists - Ratio of population to dentists | 6,605:1 | 6,355:1 | + | 1,660:1 | 1,400:1 |
| Mental health providers - Ratio of population to mental health providers | 6,605:1 | 2,542:1 | + | 760:1 | 350:1 |
| Preventable hospital stays - Hospitalization rate for ambulatorycare sensitive conditions per 100,000 Medicare enrollees | 4,673 | 3,205 | + | 4,255 | 3,767 |
| Mammography screening - Percent of female Medicare enrollees that receive mammography screening | 30.0\% | 30.0\% | NC | 39.0\% | 43.0\% |


| Health Outcomes | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lamb } \\ \text { County: } \\ 2019 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lamb } \\ & \text { County: } \\ & 2022 \end{aligned}$ | Change | $\begin{gathered} \text { Texas: } \\ 2022 \end{gathered}$ | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Social and Economic Factors: Texas County Ranking | 164 | 130 | + |  |  |
| High school graduation - Percent of ninth grade cohort that graduates in 4 years | 96.0\% | 76.0\% | - | 84.0\% | 89.0\% |
| Some college - Percent of adults aged 25-44 years with some postsecondary education | 50.0\% | 49.0\% | - | 63.0\% | 67.0\% |
| Unemployment - Percent of population age 16+ unemployed but seeking work | 5.2\% | 5.2\% | NC | 7.6\% | 8.1\% |
| Children in poverty - Percent of children under age 18 in poverty | 30.0\% | 25.0\% | + | 19.0\% | 16.0\% |
| Income inequality - Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile | 4.5 | 5.0 | + | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Children in single-parent households - Percent of children that live in household headed by single parent | 36.0\% | 25.0\% | + | 26.0\% | 25.0\% |
| Social associations - Number of membership associations per 10,000 population | 17.3 | 18.6 | + | 7.5 | 9.2 |
| Violent crime rate - Violent crime rate per 100,000 population (ageadjusted) | 341.0 | 341.0 | NC | 420.0 | 386.0 |
| Injury deaths - Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population | 85.0 | 86.0 | - | 60.0 | 76.0 |
| Physical Environment: Texas County Ranking | 89 | 40 | + |  |  |
| Air pollution-particulate matter days - Average daily measure of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter | 7.5 | 7.2 | + | 9.0 | 7.5 |
| Severe housing problems - Percentage of household with at least one of four housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities | 11.0\% | 14.0\% | - | 17.0\% | 17.0\% |
| Driving alone to work - Percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work | 82.0\% | 79.0\% | + | 79.0\% | 75.0\% |
| Long commute, driving alone - Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes | 21.0\% | 23.0\% | - | 39.0\% | 37.0\% |

## Lubbock County

| Health Outcomes | Lubbock County: 2019 | Lubbock <br> County: <br> 2022 | Change | $\begin{gathered} \text { Texas: } \\ 2022 \end{gathered}$ | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mortality: Texas County Ranking | 107 | 155 | - |  |  |
| Premature death - Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) | 8,186 | 9,358 | - | 7,000 | 7,300 |
| Morbidity: Texas County Ranking | 147 | 97 | + |  |  |
| Poor or fair health - Percent of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted) | 18\% | 23\% | - | 21\% | 17\% |
| Poor physical health days - Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) | 3.6 | 4.2 | - | 3.6 | 3.9 |
| Poor mental health days - Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) | 3.7 | 4.4 | - | 3.9 | 4.5 |
| Low birth weight - Percent of live births with low birth weight (<2500 grams) | 9.0\% | 9.0\% | NC | 8.0\% | 8.0\% |


| Health Outcomes | Lubbock <br> County: 2019 | Lubbock County: 2022 | Change | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Texas: } \\ & 2022 \end{aligned}$ | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Health Behaviors: Texas County Ranking | 197 | 56 | + |  |  |
| Adult smoking - Percent of adults that report smoking at least 100 cigarettes and that they currently smoke | 16.0\% | 16.0\% | NC | 15.0\% | 16.0\% |
| Adult obesity - Percent of adults that report a BMI >= 30 | 32.0\% | 36.0\% | - | 34.0\% | 32.0\% |
| Food environment index - Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, 0 (worst) to 10 (best) | 7.1 | 7.0 | - | 6.1 | 7.8 |
| Physical inactivity - Percent of adults age 20 and over reporting no leisure time physical activity | 27.0\% | 33.0\% | - | 27.0\% | 26.0\% |
| Access to exercise opportunities - Percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity | 89.0\% | 87.0\% | - | 80.0\% | 80.0\% |
| Excessive drinking - Percent of adults that report excessive drinking in the past 30 days | 19.0\% | 18.0\% | + | 20.0\% | 20.0\% |
| Alcohol-impaired driving deaths - Percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement | 36.0\% | 36.0\% | NC | 25.0\% | 27.0\% |
| Sexually transmitted infections - Chlamydia rate per 100K population | 724.7 | 720.3 | + | 445.1 | 551.0 |
| Teen birth rate - Per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19 | 36.0 | 30.0 | + | 29.0 | 19.0 |
| Clinical Care: Texas County Ranking | 14 | 13 | + |  |  |
| Uninsured adults - Percent of population under age 65 without health insurance | 15.0\% | 18.0\% | - | 21.0\% | 11.0\% |
| Primary care physicians - Ratio of population to primary care physicians | 1,203:1 | 1,199:1 | + | 1,630:1 | 1,310:1 |
| Dentists - Ratio of population to dentists | 1,817:1 | 1,759:1 | + | 1,660:1 | 1,400:1 |
| Mental health providers - Ratio of population to mental health providers | 700:1 | 579:1 | + | 760:1 | 350:1 |
| Preventable hospital stays - Hospitalization rate for ambulatorycare sensitive conditions per 100,000 Medicare enrollees | 4,223 | 3,248 | + | 4,255 | 3,767 |
| Mammography screening - Percent of female Medicare enrollees that receive mammography screening | 36.0\% | 38.0\% | + | 39.0\% | 43.0\% |


| Health Outcomes | Lubbock <br> County: <br> 2019 | Lubbock <br> County: <br> 2022 | Change | $\begin{gathered} \text { Texas: } \\ 2022 \end{gathered}$ | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Social and Economic Factors: Texas County Ranking | 114 | 109 | + |  |  |
| High school graduation - Percent of ninth grade cohort that graduates in 4 years | 90.0\% | 87.0\% | - | 84.0\% | 89.0\% |
| Some college - Percent of adults aged 25-44 years with some postsecondary education | 65.0\% | 67.0\% | + | 63.0\% | 67.0\% |
| Unemployment - Percent of population age 16+ unemployed but seeking work | 3.2\% | 5.7\% | - | 7.6\% | 8.1\% |
| Children in poverty - Percent of children under age 18 in poverty | 22.0\% | 18.0\% | + | 19.0\% | 16.0\% |
| Income inequality - Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile | 4.8 | 5.0 | + | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Children in single-parent households - Percent of children that live in household headed by single parent | 38.0\% | 29.0\% | + | 26.0\% | 25.0\% |
| Social associations - Number of membership associations per 10,000 population | 9.1 | 8.7 | - | 7.5 | 9.2 |
| Violent crime rate - Violent crime rate per 100,000 population (ageadjusted) | 863.0 | 862.0 | + | 420.0 | 386.0 |
| Injury deaths - Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population | 73.0 | 80.0 | - | 60.0 | 76.0 |
| Physical Environment: Texas County Ranking | 144 | 141 | + |  |  |
| Air pollution-particulate matter days - Average daily measure of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter | 8.2 | 7.8 | + | 9.0 | 7.5 |
| Severe housing problems - Percentage of household with at least one of four housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities | 19.0\% | 20.0\% | - | 17.0\% | 17.0\% |
| Driving alone to work - Percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work | 81.0\% | 80.0\% | + | 79.0\% | 75.0\% |
| Long commute, driving alone - Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes | 10.0\% | 10.0\% | NC | 39.0\% | 37.0\% |

## LYNN County

| Health Outcomes | Lynn County: 2019 | Lynn County: 2022 | Change | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Texas: } \\ & 2022 \end{aligned}$ | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mortality: Texas County Ranking | 199 | 212 | - |  |  |
| Premature death - Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) | 10,004 | 10,889 | - | 7,000 | 7,300 |
| Morbidity: Texas County Ranking | 206 | 220 | - |  |  |
| Poor or fair health - Percent of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted) | 23\% | 18\% | + | 21\% | 17\% |
| Poor physical health days - Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) | 4.1 | 4.8 | - | 3.6 | 3.9 |
| Poor mental health days - Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) | 3.8 | 4.7 | - | 3.9 | 4.5 |
| Low birth weight - Percent of live births with low birth weight (<2500 grams) | 9.0\% | 10.0\% | - | 8.0\% | 8.0\% |


| Health Outcomes | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lynn } \\ & \text { County: } \\ & 2019 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lynn } \\ & \text { County: } \\ & 2022 \end{aligned}$ | Change | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Texas: } \\ & 2022 \end{aligned}$ | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Health Behaviors: Texas County Ranking | 145 | 202 | - |  |  |
| Adult smoking - Percent of adults that report smoking at least 100 cigarettes and that they currently smoke | 17.0\% | 19.0\% | - | 15.0\% | 16.0\% |
| Adult obesity - Percent of adults that report a BMI >= 30 | 28.0\% | 40.0\% | - | 34.0\% | 32.0\% |
| Food environment index - Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, 0 (worst) to 10 (best) | 7.1 | 6.0 | - | 6.1 | 7.8 |
| Physical inactivity - Percent of adults age 20 and over reporting no leisure time physical activity | 24.0\% | 37.0\% | - | 27.0\% | 26.0\% |
| Access to exercise opportunities - Percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity | 23.0\% | 0.0\% | + | 80.0\% | 80.0\% |
| Excessive drinking - Percent of adults that report excessive drinking in the past 30 days | 17.0\% | 18.0\% | - | 20.0\% | 20.0\% |
| Alcohol-impaired driving deaths - Percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement | 33.0\% | 42.0\% | - | 25.0\% | 27.0\% |
| Sexually transmitted infections - Chlamydia rate per 100K population | 331.9 | 386.5 | - | 445.1 | 551.0 |
| Teen birth rate - Per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19 | 51.0 | 41.0 | + | 29.0 | 19.0 |
| Clinical Care: Texas County Ranking | 162 | 65 | + |  |  |
| Uninsured adults - Percent of population under age 65 without health insurance | 21.0\% | 21.0\% | NC | 21.0\% | 11.0\% |
| Primary care physicians - Ratio of population to primary care physicians | 1,428:1 | 1,190:1 | + | 1,630:1 | 1,310:1 |
| Dentists - Ratio of population to dentists | 5,859:1 | 6,025:1 | - | 1,660:1 | 1,400:1 |
| Mental health providers - Ratio of population to mental health providers | 0:0 | 0:0 | NC | 760:1 | 350:1 |
| Preventable hospital stays - Hospitalization rate for ambulatorycare sensitive conditions per 100,000 Medicare enrollees | 6,483 | 3,863 | + | 4,255 | 3,767 |
| Mammography screening - Percent of female Medicare enrollees that receive mammography screening | 29.0\% | 34.0\% | + | 39.0\% | 43.0\% |

Needs Assessment

| Health Outcomes | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lynn } \\ & \text { County: } \\ & 2019 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lynn } \\ & \text { County: } \\ & 2022 \end{aligned}$ | Change | $\begin{gathered} \text { Texas: } \\ 2022 \end{gathered}$ | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Social and Economic Factors: Texas County Ranking | 72 | 86 | - |  |  |
| High school graduation - Percent of ninth grade cohort that graduates in 4 years | 100.0\% | 79.0\% | - | 84.0\% | 89.0\% |
| Some college - Percent of adults aged 25-44 years with some postsecondary education | 53.0\% | 65.0\% | + | 63.0\% | 67.0\% |
| Unemployment - Percent of population age 16+ unemployed but seeking work | 3.8\% | 5.4\% | - | 7.6\% | 8.1\% |
| Children in poverty - Percent of children under age 18 in poverty | 28.0\% | 20.0\% | + | 19.0\% | 16.0\% |
| Income inequality - Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile | 5.7 | 6.2 | + | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Children in single-parent households - Percent of children that live in household headed by single parent | 33.0\% | 26.0\% | + | 26.0\% | 25.0\% |
| Social associations - Number of membership associations per 10,000 population | 24.5 | 13.4 | - | 7.5 | 9.2 |
| Violent crime rate - Violent crime rate per 100,000 population (ageadjusted) | 121.0 | 121.0 | NC | 420.0 | 386.0 |
| Injury deaths - Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population | 66.0 | 85.0 | - | 60.0 | 76.0 |
| Physical Environment: Texas County Ranking | 72 | 106 | - |  |  |
| Air pollution-particulate matter days - Average daily measure of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter | 7.4 | 7.6 | - | 9.0 | 7.5 |
| Severe housing problems - Percentage of household with at least one of four housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities | 13.0\% | 12.0\% | + | 17.0\% | 17.0\% |
| Driving alone to work - Percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work | 76.0\% | 81.0\% | - | 79.0\% | 75.0\% |
| Long commute, driving alone - Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes | 28.0\% | 32.0\% | - | 39.0\% | 37.0\% |

## TERRY County

| Health Outcomes | Terry County: 2019 | Terry County: 2022 | Change | Texas: 2022 | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mortality: Texas County Ranking | 186 | 221 | - |  |  |
| Premature death - Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted) | 9,536 | 11,179 | - | 7,000 | 7,300 |
| Morbidity: Texas County Ranking | 212 | 229 | - |  |  |
| Poor or fair health - Percent of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted) | 24\% | 32\% | - | 21\% | 17\% |
| Poor physical health days - Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) | 4.2 | 5.0 | - | 3.6 | 3.9 |
| Poor mental health days - Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted) | 3.7 | 4.8 | - | 3.9 | 4.5 |
| Low birth weight - Percent of live births with low birth weight (<2500 grams) | 10.0\% | 9.0\% | + | 8.0\% | 8.0\% |


| Health Outcomes | Terry <br> County: <br> 2019 | Terry County: 2022 | Change | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Texas: } \\ & 2022 \end{aligned}$ | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Health Behaviors: Texas County Ranking | 210 | 226 | - |  |  |
| Adult smoking - Percent of adults that report smoking at least 100 cigarettes and that they currently smoke | 17.0\% | 20.0\% | - | 15.0\% | 16.0\% |
| Adult obesity - Percent of adults that report a BMI >= 30 | 30.0\% | 41.0\% | - | 34.0\% | 32.0\% |
| Food environment index - Index of factors that contribute to a healthy food environment, 0 (worst) to 10 (best) | 7.2 | 5.8 | - | 6.1 | 7.8 |
| Physical inactivity - Percent of adults age 20 and over reporting no leisure time physical activity | 25.0\% | 40.0\% | - | 27.0\% | 26.0\% |
| Access to exercise opportunities - Percentage of population with adequate access to locations for physical activity | 75.0\% | 47.0\% | - | 80.0\% | 80.0\% |
| Excessive drinking - Percent of adults that report excessive drinking in the past 30 days | 18.0\% | 17.0\% | + | 20.0\% | 20.0\% |
| Alcohol-impaired driving deaths - Percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement | 56.0\% | 23.0\% | + | 25.0\% | 27.0\% |
| Sexually transmitted infections - Chlamydia rate per 100K population | 384.6 | 567.4 | - | 445.1 | 551.0 |
| Teen birth rate - Per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19 | 80.0 | 62.0 | + | 29.0 | 19.0 |
| Clinical Care: Texas County Ranking | 199 | 234 | - |  |  |
| Uninsured adults - Percent of population under age 65 without health insurance | 24.0\% | 26.0\% | - | 21.0\% | 11.0\% |
| Primary care physicians - Ratio of population to primary care physicians | 3,200:1 | 2,467:1 | + | 1,630:1 | 1,310:1 |
| Dentists - Ratio of population to dentists | 3,179:1 | 2,437:1 | + | 1,660:1 | 1,400:1 |
| Mental health providers - Ratio of population to mental health providers | 0:0 | 12,183:1 | + | 760:1 | 350:1 |
| Preventable hospital stays - Hospitalization rate for ambulatorycare sensitive conditions per 100,000 Medicare enrollees | 5,711 | 7,215 | - | 4,255 | 3,767 |
| Mammography screening - Percent of female Medicare enrollees that receive mammography screening | 26.0\% | 20.0\% | - | 39.0\% | 43.0\% |


| Health Outcomes | Terry <br> County: <br> 2019 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Terry } \\ \text { County: } \\ 2022 \end{gathered}$ | Change | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Texas: } \\ & 2022 \end{aligned}$ | Top US Performers: 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Social and Economic Factors: Texas County Ranking | 193 | 211 | - |  |  |
| High school graduation - Percent of ninth grade cohort that graduates in 4 years | 92.0\% | 70.0\% | - | 84.0\% | 89.0\% |
| Some college - Percent of adults aged 25-44 years with some postsecondary education | 38.0\% | 38.0\% | NC | 63.0\% | 67.0\% |
| Unemployment - Percent of population age 16+ unemployed but seeking work | 5.0\% | 7.3\% | - | 7.6\% | 8.1\% |
| Children in poverty - Percent of children under age 18 in poverty | 30.0\% | 27.0\% | + | 19.0\% | 16.0\% |
| Income inequality - Ratio of household income at the 80th percentile to income at the 20th percentile | 3.7 | 4.6 | + | 4.8 | 4.9 |
| Children in single-parent households - Percent of children that live in household headed by single parent | 40.0\% | 26.0\% | + | 26.0\% | 25.0\% |
| Social associations - Number of membership associations per 10,000 population | 13.3 | 8.1 | - | 7.5 | 9.2 |
| Violent crime rate - Violent crime rate per 100,000 population (ageadjusted) | 254.0 | 254.0 | NC | 420.0 | 386.0 |
| Injury deaths - Number of deaths due to injury per 100,000 population | 80.0 | 83.0 | - | 60.0 | 76.0 |
| Physical Environment: Texas County Ranking | 70 | 97 | - |  |  |
| Air pollution-particulate matter days - Average daily measure of fine particulate matter in micrograms per cubic meter | 7.3 | 7.4 | - | 9.0 | 7.5 |
| Severe housing problems - Percentage of household with at least one of four housing problems: overcrowding, high housing costs or lack of kitchen or plumbing facilities | 11.0\% | 17.0\% | - | 17.0\% | 17.0\% |
| Driving alone to work - Percentage of the workforce that drives alone to work | 78.0\% | 75.0\% | + | 79.0\% | 75.0\% |
| Long commute, driving alone - Among workers who commute in their car alone, the percentage that commute more than 30 minutes | 32.0\% | 27.0\% | + | 39.0\% | 37.0\% |

APPENDIX D - SOURCES

|  | 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment |
| :---: | :---: |
| Data Indicator | Data Source |
| Total Population | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Total Population Change, 2010-2020 | US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 2020. |
| Total Population Change, 2000-2010 | US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 2000-2010. |
| Urban and Rural Population | US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 2010. |
| Group Quarters Population | US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, 2020. |
| Median Age | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Female Population | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Male Population | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Population Under Age 18 | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Population Age 0-4 | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Population Age 5-17 | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Population Age 18-64 | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Population Age 18-24 | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Population Age 25-34 | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Population Age 35-44 | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Population Age 45-54 | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |


| UMC HEALTH SYSTEM | 2022 Community HeAlth Needs Assessment |
| :---: | :---: |
| Data Indicator | Data Source |
| Population Age 55-64 | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Population Age 65+ | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Population with Any Disability | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Population in Limited English Households | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Population with Limited English Proficiency | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Population Geographic Mobility | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Foreign-Born Population | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Hispanic Population | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Non-Hispanic White Population | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Black or African American Population | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Citizenship Status | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Veteran Population | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Migration Patterns - Total Population (2010-2020) | IRS - Statistics of Income, 2010-2020. |
| Migration Patterns - Total Population (2000-2010) | University of Wisconsin Net Migration Patterns for US Counties, 2000 to 2010. |
| Migration Patterns - Young Adult (2000-2010) | University of Wisconsin Net Migration Patterns for US Counties, 2000 to 2010. |
| Commuter Travel Patterns - Driving Alone to Work | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |


|  | 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment |
| :---: | :---: |
| Data Indicator | Data Source |
| Commuter Travel Patterns - Long Commute | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Commuter Travel Patterns - Overview | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Commuter Travel Patterns - Overview 2 | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Commuter Travel Patterns - Public Transportation | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Commuter Travel Patterns - Walking or Biking | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Employment - Business Creation | US Census Bureau, Business Dynamics Statistics, 2019-2020. |
| Employment - Employment Change | US Census Bureau, Business Dynamics Statistics, 2019-2020. |
| Employment - Job Sectors, Largest | US Department of Commerce, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2019. |
| Employment - Jobs and Earnings by Sector | US Department of Commerce, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2020. |
| Employment - Jobs Sectors, Highest Earnings | US Department of Commerce, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2019. |
| Employment - Labor Force Participation Rate | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Employment - Unemployment Rate | US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2022 November. |
| Gross Domestic Product (GDP) | US Department of Commerce, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2019. |
| Income - Earned Income Tax Credit | IRS - Statistics of Income, 2018. |
| Income - Families Earning Over \$75,000 | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Income - Income and AMI | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |


| Data Indicator | Data Source |
| :---: | :---: |
| Income - Inequality (Atkinson Index) | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, University of Missouri, Center for Applied Research and Engagement Systems, 2007-11. |
| Income - Inequality (GINI Index) | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Income - Median Family Income | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Income - Median Household Income | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Income - Net Income of Farming Operations | US Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Census of Agriculture, 2017. |
| Income - Per Capita Income | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Income - Proprietor Employment and Income | US Department of Commerce, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2016. |
| Income - Public Assistance Income | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Income - Transfer Payments | US Department of Commerce, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2019. |
| Poverty - Children Below 100\% FPL | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Poverty - Children Below 200\% FPL | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Poverty - Children Eligible for Free/Reduced Price Lunch | National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data, 2020-2021. |
| Poverty - Population Below 100\% FPL | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Poverty - Population Below 100\% FPL (Annual) | US Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, 2020. |
| Poverty - Population Below 185\% FPL | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Poverty - Population Below 200\% FPL | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |


|  | 2022 Community HeAlTh Needs Assessment |
| :---: | :---: |
| Data Indicator | Data Source |
| Poverty - Population Below 50\% FPL | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Debt - Student Loan Debt | Debt in America, The Urban Institute, 2022. |
| Debt - Any Debt in Collections | Debt in America, The Urban Institute, 2022. |
| Access - Childcare Centers | Department of Homeland Security, Homeland Infrastructure Foundation-Level Data, 2021. |
| Access - Head Start | US Department of Health \& Human Services, HRSA - Administration for Children and Families, 2022. |
| Access - Childcare Cost Burden | The Living Wage Calculator, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, 2021\&2020. |
| Access - Preschool Enrollment (Age 3-4) | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Access - Public Schools | National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data, 2020-2021. |
| Attainment - Overview | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Attainment - Associate's Level Degree or Higher | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Attainment - Bachelor's Degree or Higher | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Attainment - No High School Diploma | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Attainment - Some Post-secondary Education | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Attainment - High School Graduation Rate | US Department of Education, EDFacts, 2018-19. |
| Chronic Absence Rate | U.S. Department of Education, US Department of Education - Civil Rights Data Collection, 2017-18. |
| Proficiency - Student Math Proficiency (4th Grade) | US Department of Education, EDFacts, 2018-19. |


| UMC HEALTH SYSTEM | 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment |
| :---: | :---: |
| Data Indicator | Data Source |
| Proficiency - Student Reading Proficiency (4th Grade) | US Department of Education, EDFacts, 2018-19. |
| Public School Revenue | National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data, 2018-19. |
| Public School Expenditures | National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - Common Core of Data, 2018-19. |
| School Funding Adequacy | School Finance Indicators Database, SFID - School Finance Indicators Database, 2019. |
| School Segregation Index | National Center for Education Statistics, NCES - School Segregation Index, 2020-2021. |
| Households - Overview | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Family Households - Overview | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Families with Children | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Affordable Housing | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Affordable Housing - Low Income Tax Credits | US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2019. |
| Affordable Housing - Assisted Housing Units | US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2021. |
| Evictions | Eviction Lab, 2016. |
| Household Structure - Single-Parent Households | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Household Structure - Older Adults Living Alone | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Housing Costs - Cost Burden (30\%) | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Housing Costs - Cost Burden, Severe (50\%) | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |


| UMC HEALTH SYSTEM | 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment |
| :---: | :---: |
| Data Indicator | Data Source |
| Housing Costs - Owner Costs | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Housing Costs - Owner Costs by Mortgage Status | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Housing Costs - Renter Costs | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Housing Quality - Overcrowding | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Housing Quality - Substandard Housing | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Housing Quality - Substandard Housing, Severe | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011-2015. |
| Housing Stock - Age | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Housing Stock - Housing Unit Value | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Housing Stock - Modern Housing | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Housing Stock - Mortgage Lending | Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, Home Mortgage Disclosure Act, 2014. |
| Housing Stock - Net Change | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Housing Stock - Residential Construction | US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2014. |
| Housing Units - Overview | US Census Bureau, Census Population Estimates. |
| Housing Units - Single-Unit Housing | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Tenure - Mortgage Status | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Tenure - Owner-Occupied Housing | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |


| Data Indicator | Data Source |
| :---: | :---: |
| Tenure - Renter-Occupied Housing | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Vacancy (ACS) | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Vacancy (HUD) | US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2020-Q4. |
| Area Deprivation Index | University of Wisconsin-Madison School of Medicine and Public Health, Neighborhood Atlas, 2020. |
| Food Insecurity Rate | Feeding America, 2020. |
| Homeless Children \& Youth | US Department of Education, EDFacts, 2019-2020. |
| Households with No Motor Vehicle | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Incarceration Rate | Opportunity Insights, 2018. |
| Insurance - Insured Population and Provider Type | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Insurance - Medicare Enrollment Demographics | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS - Geographic Variation Public Use File , 2020. |
| Insurance - Population Receiving Medicaid | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Insurance - Uninsured Adults | US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2019. |
| Insurance - Uninsured Children | US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2019. |
| Insurance - Uninsured Population (ACS) | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Insurance - Uninsured Population (SAHIE) | US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, 2019. |
| Racial Diversity (Theil Index) | US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, University of Missouri, Center for Applied Research and Engagement Systems, 2020. |

2022 Community Health<br>Needs Assessment

| Data Indicator | Data Source |
| :---: | :---: |
| Racial Segregation (Interaction Index) | US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, University of Missouri, Center for Applied Research and Engagement Systems, 2010. |
| SNAP Benefits - Households Receiving SNAP (ACS) | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| SNAP Benefits - Population Receiving SNAP (SAIPE) | US Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates, 2019. |
| Social Capital - Social Capital Index | Pennsylvania State University, College of Agricultural Sciences, Northeast Regional Center for Rural Development, 2014. |
| Social Capital - 501c3 organizations | IRS - Exempt Organizations Business Master File, 2020. |
| Social Capital - ACS Self-response Rate | Census Planning Database; ACS 2015-19; CARES, 2021. |
| Social Capital - Voter Participation Rate | Townhall.com Election Results, 2020. |
| Social Vulnerability Index (SoVI) | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Center for Health Statistics, CDC - GRASP, 2018. |
| Teen Births | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System, 2014-2020. |
| Teen Births (ACS) | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Arrests - Juvenile Arrest Rate | Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Department, Easy Access to State and County Juvenile Court Case Counts (EZACO), 2019. |
| Property Crime - Total | Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 2014\&2016. |
| Violent Crime - Assault | Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 20152017. |
| Violent Crime - Rape | Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 20152017. |
| Violent Crime - Robbery | Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 20152017. |
| Violent Crime - Total | Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 20152017. |

2022 Community Health<br>Needs Assessment

| Data Indicator | Data Source |
| :---: | :---: |
| Housing + Transportation Affordability Index ( $\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{T}$ Index) | Center for Neighborhood Technology, 2022. |
| Young People Not in School and Not Working | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Gender Pay Gap | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-2020. |
| Opportunity Index | Opportunity Nation, 2018. |
| Air \& Water Quality - Drinking Water Safety | US Environmental Protection Agency, 2018-19. |
| Air \& Water Quality - Ozone | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2015. |
| Air \& Water Quality - Particulate Matter 2.5 | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2016. |
| Air \& Water Quality - Respiratory Hazard Index | EPA - National Air Toxics Assessment, 2018. |
| Air \& Water Quality - RSEI Score | US Environmental Protection Agency, 2019. |
| Built Environment - Banking Institutions | US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2020. |
| Built Environment - Broadband Access | FCC FABRIC Data, 2022. |
| Built Environment - Households with No Computer | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Built Environment - Households with No or Slow Internet | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Built Environment - Liquor Stores | US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2020. |
| Built Environment - Recreation and Fitness Facility Access | US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2020. |
| Built Environment - Social Associations | US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2020. |


| Data Indicator | Data Source |
| :---: | :---: |
| Built Environment - Tobacco Product Compliance Check Violations | US Department of Health \& Human Services, US Food and Drug Administration Compliance Check Inspections of Tobacco Product Retailers, 2018-2020. |
| Climate \& Health - Climate-Related Mortality Impacts | Climate Impact Lab. |
| Climate \& Health - Dominant Land Cover | Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium, National Land Cover Database, 2016. |
| Climate \& Health - Drought Severity | US Drought Monitor, 2017-2019. |
| Climate \& Health - Flood Vulnerability | Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Flood Hazard Layer, 2011. |
| Climate \& Health - High Heat Index Days (Absolute) | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Environmental Public Health Tracking, 2019-21. |
| Climate \& Health - High Heat Index Days (Relative) | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Environmental Public Health Tracking, 2019-21. |
| Climate \& Health - National Risk Index | Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Risk Index, 2021. |
| Climate \& Health - Tree Canopy | Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium, National Land Cover Database, 2016. |
| Community Design - Park Access (CDC) | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, 2015. |
| Community Design - Park Access (ESRI) | US Census Bureau, Decennial Census, ESRI Map Gallery, 2013. |
| Food Environment - Fast Food Restaurants | US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2020. |
| Food Environment - Food Desert Census Tracts | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA Food Access Research Atlas, 2019. |
| Food Environment - Grocery Stores | US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns, 2020. |
| Food Environment - Leading Agricultural Products (1) | US Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Census of Agriculture, 2017. |
| Food Environment - Leading Agricultural Products (2) | US Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Census of Agriculture, 2017. |


| Data Indicator | Data Source |
| :--- | :--- |
| Food Environment - Low Food Access | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - <br> Food Access Research Atlas, 2019. |
| Food Environment - Low Income \& Low Food Access | US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - <br> Food Access Research Atlas, 2019. |
| Food Environment - Modified Retail Food Environment | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - Division of <br> Index |
| Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Obesity, 2011. |  |


| Data Indicator | Data Source |
| :---: | :---: |
| Hospitalizations - Heart Disease | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC Atlas of Heart Disease and Stroke , 2017-2019. |
| Hospitalizations - Stroke | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC Atlas of Heart Disease and Stroke , 2017-2019. |
| Late or No Prenatal Care | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, WideRanging Online Data for Epidemiologic Research, 2019. |
| Opioid Drug Claims | Centers for Medicare \& Medicaid Services, CMS - Part D Opioid Drug Mapping Tool, 2019. |
| Prevention - Annual Wellness Exam (Medicare) | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Mapping Medicare Disparities Tool, 2019. |
| Prevention - Seasonal Influenza Vaccine | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - FluVaxView, 2019-20. |
| Prevention - Cholesterol Screening | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019. |
| Prevention - High Blood Pressure Management (Adult) | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019. |
| Prevention - High Blood Pressure Management (Medicare) | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC Atlas of Heart Disease and Stroke $\text { , } 2018 .$ |
| Prevention - Recent Primary Care Visit (Medicare) | Dartmouth College Institute for Health Policy \& Clinical Practice, Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care, 2019. |
| Prevention - Core Preventative Services for Men | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020. |
| Prevention - Recent Primary Care Visit (Adult) | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020. |
| Prevention - Core Preventative Services for Women | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020. |
| Readmissions - All Cause (Medicare Population) | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS - Geographic Variation Public Use File , 2020. |
| Readmissions - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS - Geographic Variation Public Use File , 2018-20. |
| Readmissions - Heart Attack | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS - Geographic Variation Public Use File , 2018-20. |


| Data Indicator | Data Source |
| :---: | :---: |
| Readmissions - Heart Failure | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS - Geographic Variation Public Use File , 2018-20. |
| Readmissions - Pneumonia | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS - Geographic Variation Public Use File , 2018-20. |
| Timely and Effective Care - Heart Attack | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS - Geographic Variation Public Use File , 2018-20. |
| Timely and Effective Care - Elective Delivery | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS - Geographic Variation Public Use File , 2018-20. |
| Timely and Effective Care - Stroke | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS - Geographic Variation Public Use File , 2018-20. |
| Alcohol - Heavy Alcohol Consumption | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019. |
| Alcohol - Binge Drinking | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020. |
| Alcohol - Expenditures | Nielsen, Nielsen SiteReports, 2014. |
| Breastfeeding - Ever | Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative, National Survey of Children's Health, 2018. |
| Breastfeeding (Any) | Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative, National Survey of Children's Health, 2018. |
| Breastfeeding (Exclusive) | Child and Adolescent Health Measurement Initiative, National Survey of Children's Health, 2018. |
| Fruit/Vegetable Expenditures | Nielsen, Nielsen SiteReports, 2014. |
| Physical Inactivity | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2019. |
| Soda Expenditures | Nielsen, Nielsen SiteReports, 2014. |
| STI - Chlamydia Incidence | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIVIAIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2020. |
| STI- Gonorrhea Incidence | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIVIAIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2020. |


| Data Indicator | Data Source |
| :---: | :---: |
| STI - HIV Incidence | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIVIAIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2020. |
| STI-HIV Prevalence | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIVIAIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention, 2020. |
| Tobacco Expenditures | Nielsen, Nielsen SiteReports, 2014. |
| Insufficient Sleep | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020. |
| Tobacco Usage - Current Smokers | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020. |
| Walking or Biking to Work | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| Birth Outcomes - Infant Mortality (CDC) | University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings, 2014-2020. |
| Birth Outcomes - Low Birth Weight (CDC) | University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings, 2014-2020. |
| Cancer Incidence - All Sites | State Cancer Profiles, 2014-18. |
| Cancer Incidence - Breast | State Cancer Profiles, 2014-18. |
| Cancer Incidence - Cervical | State Cancer Profiles, 2014-18. |
| Cancer Incidence - Colon and Rectum | State Cancer Profiles, 2014-18. |
| Cancer Incidence - Lung | State Cancer Profiles, 2014-18. |
| Cancer Incidence - Prostate | State Cancer Profiles, 2014-18. |
| Chronic Conditions - Alcohol Use Disorder (Medicare Population) | Centers for Medicare \& Medicaid Services, Centers for Medicare \& Medicaid Services - Chronic Conditions, 2018. |
| Chronic Conditions - Alzheimer's Disease (Medicare Population) | Centers for Medicare \& Medicaid Services, Centers for Medicare \& Medicaid Services - Chronic Conditions, 2018. |


| Data Indicator | Data Source |
| :--- | :--- |
| Chronic Conditions - Asthma (Medicare Population) |  <br> Medicaid Services - Chronic Conditions, 2018. |
| Chronic Conditions - Asthma Prevalence (Adult) | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor <br> Surveillance System, 2020. |
| Chronic Conditions - Cancer (Medicare Population) |  <br> Medicaid Services - Chronic Conditions, 2018. |
| Chronic Conditions - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary |  <br> Disease (Medicare Population) |
| Chronic Conditions - Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Services - Chronic Conditions, 2018. |  |$\quad$| Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor |
| :--- |
| Sisease (Adult) |


| Data Indicator | Data Source |
| :---: | :---: |
| Chronic Conditions - Kidney Disease (Medicare Population) | Centers for Medicare \& Medicaid Services, Centers for Medicare \& Medicaid Services - Chronic Conditions, 2018. |
| Chronic Conditions - Mental Health and Substance Use Conditions | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Mapping Medicare Disparities Tool, 2019. |
| Chronic Conditions - Substance Use Disorder (Medicare Population) | Centers for Medicare \& Medicaid Services, Centers for Medicare \& Medicaid Services - Chronic Conditions, 2018. |
| Chronic Conditions - Multiple Chronic Conditions (Medicare Population) | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, 2018. |
| Deaths of Despair (Suicide + Drug/Alcohol Poisoning) | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System, 2016-2020. |
| Mortality - Cancer | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System, 2016-20. |
| Mortality - Coronary Heart Disease | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System, 2016-2020. |
| Mortality - Firearm | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System, 2016-2020. |
| Mortality - Heart Disease | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System, 2016-2020. |
| Mortality - Homicide | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System, 2016-2020. |
| Mortality - Influenza \& Pneumonia | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System, 2016-2020. |
| Mortality - Life Expectancy | Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, 2019. |
| Mortality - Life Expectancy | University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings, 2018-2020. |
| Mortality - Life Expectancy (Census Tract) | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Small-Area Life Expectancy Estimates Project, 2010-15. |
| Mortality - Liver Disease | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System, 2016-20. |
| Mortality - Lung Disease | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System, 2016-2020. |


| Data Indicator | Data Source |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mortality - Motor Vehicle Crash (NVSS) | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System, 2016-20. |
| Mortality - Motor Vehicle Crash (NHTSA) | US Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System, 2018-2020. |
| Mortality - Motor Vehicle Crash, Alcohol-Involved | US Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System, 2016-2020. |
| Mortality - Motor Vehicle Crash, Pedestrian | US Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System, 2016-2020. |
| Mortality - Drug Overdose (All Substances) | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System, 2016-2020. |
| Mortality - Opioid Overdose | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System, 2016-2020. |
| Mortality - Poisoning | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System, 2016-2020. |
| Mortality - Premature Death | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System, 2018-2020. |
| Mortality - Stroke | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System, 2016-2020. |
| Mortality - Suicide | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System, 2016-20. |
| Mortality - Unintentional Injury (Accident) | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System, 2016-20. |
| Obesity | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, 2019. |
| Poor Dental Health - Teeth Loss | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020. |
| Poor or Fair Health | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020. |
| Poor Mental Health - Days | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019. |
| Poor Mental Health | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020. |


| Data Indicator | Data Source |
| :---: | :---: |
| Poor Physical Health - Days | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2019. |
| Poor Physical Health | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020. |
| Stroke (Adult) | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2020. |
| Stroke (Medicare Population) | Centers for Medicare \& Medicaid Services, Centers for Medicare \& Medicaid Services - Chronic Conditions, 2018. |
| Access to Care - Addiction/Substance Abuse Providers | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS - National Plan and Provider Enumeration System (NPPES), January 2023. |
| Access to Care - Buprenorphine Providers | US Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Feb. 2022. |
| Access to Care - Dental Health | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, HRSA - Area Health Resource File, 2020. |
| Access to Care - Dental Health Providers | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS - National Plan and Provider Enumeration System (NPPES), January 2023. |
| Access to Care - Mental Health | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS - National Plan and Provider Enumeration System (NPPES), 2021. |
| Access to Care - Mental Health Providers | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS - National Plan and Provider Enumeration System (NPPES), January 2023. |
| Access to Care - Nurse Practitioners | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS - National Plan and Provider Enumeration System (NPPES), January 2023. |
| Access to Care - Primary Care | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, HRSA - Area Health Resource File, 2019. |
| Access to Care - Primary Care Providers | Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, CMS - National Plan and Provider Enumeration System (NPPES), January 2023. |
| Federally Qualified Health Centers | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Center for Medicare \& Medicaid Services, Provider of Services File, September 2020. |
| Hospitals with Cardiac Rehabilitation Units | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Center for Medicare \& Medicaid Services, Provider of Services File, 2019. |
| Health Professional Shortage Areas - All | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, HRSA - Health Professional Shortage Areas Database, May 2021. |

## 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment

| Data Indicator | Data Source |
| :--- | :--- |
| Health Professional Shortage Areas - Dental Care | US Department of Health \& Human Services, Health Resources and <br> Services Administration, HRSA - Health Professional Shortage Areas <br> Database, May 2021. |
| Population Living in a Health Professional Shortage <br> Area | US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-20. |
| COVID-19 - Confirmed Cases | Johns Hopkins University, 2022. |
| COVID-19 - Mortality | Johns Hopkins University, 2022. |
| Conters for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Center |  |
| for Health Statistics, CDC - GRASP, 2022. |  |


[^0]:    Note: Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)

[^1]:    Note: Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Pop.)

