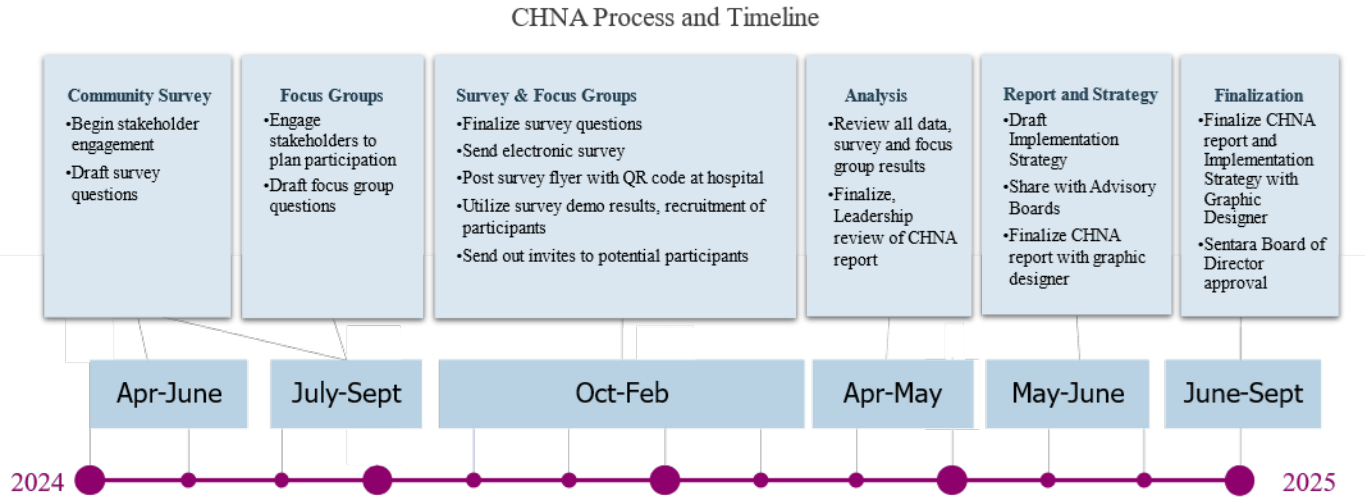
Appendices

Appendices represent data and sources used in the Community Health Needs Assessment report.



Appendix A: Community Demographics

Demographics include geography, population change, age, gender, ethnicity, language, education, employment, poverty, and insurance.

Appendix B: Community Health Indicators

Indicators include county health rankings (health outcomes and health factors), access to health services, mortality, hospitalizations, risk factors, COVID-19, maternal and infant, aging adults, cancer, behavioral health, violent crimes, and gun violence.

Appendix C: Community Input

This includes the survey questions, survey answers, focus group demographics, questions and brief summary of results.

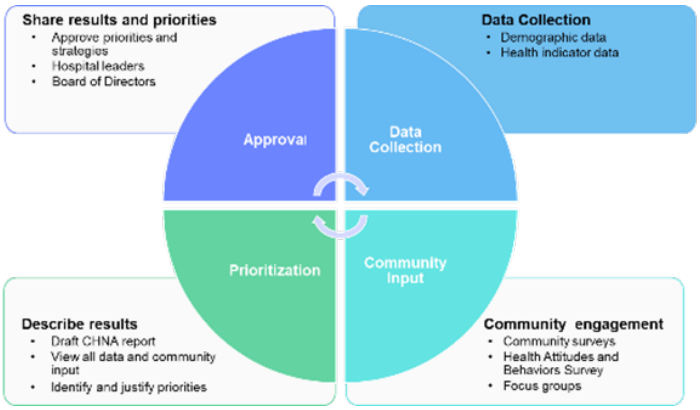
Community Responses
Stakeholder Responses
Focus Groups

Appendix D: Prioritization Process

Data Limitations

- The data presented represents a snapshot of the population, economic and leading health, and wellness issues in the service area.
- It includes primary data gathered from community surveys and secondary data from health and other sources.
- This information can be used as a guide for helping communities identify leading health issues in the service area.
- Other health issues, data and resources may be available that were not listed here that communities may wish to consider when establishing health priorities.

Appendix A: Demographics



Geography		
2022 Population Density per Square Mile		
	Virginia	**Virginia Beach City**
Population Density/Sq Mile	218	1,868
Source: Accessed February 11, 2025		
A total of 457,066 people live in the 244.72 square mile report area defined for this assessment according to the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey 2019-23 5-year estimates. The population density for this area, estimated at 1,868 persons per square mile, is greater than the national average population density of 94 persons per square mile.		
Virginia's Plan For Well-Being, Virginia Community Health Improvement Data Portal. Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2019-23.		
Population Change		
Population estimates, July 2023	8,715,698	453,649
Population, %change – 4/1/2020 to 7/1/2023	**1.0%**	-1.30%
***2023-2055 Population Projections**		
Projected Population 2023 - 2035	9,129,002	478,984
Projected Population 2035 - 2045	9,759,371	492,469
Projected Population 2045 - 2055	10,535,810	509,575
Projected Population Change 2023 - 2035	**8.3%**	5.29%
Projected Population Change 2035 - 2045	**6.9%**	2.74%
Projected Population Change 2045 - 2055	**7.1%**	3.36%
Sources: Accessed February 13, 2025		
United States Census Bureau: QuickFacts.		
*Weldon Cooper Center for Public Services: Virginia Population Projections, August 2023		
Green=increase		**Red**=decrease
Population by Sex at Birth		
Female	4,379,009	132,603
%	50.50%	50.89%
Male	4,278,490	224,463
%	49.50%	49.11%
Source: Accessed February 13, 2025		
Virginia's Plan For Well-Being, Virginia Community Health Improvement Data Portal. Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2019-23.		

Age Profile		
	Virginia	Virginia Beach City
Age 0-4	5.72%	5.96%
Age 5-17	16.16%	16.14%
Age 18-24	9.29%	8.50%
Age 25-34	13.55%	15.66%
Age 35-44	13.45%	14.06%
Age 45-54	12.61%	11.75%
Age 55-64	12.94%	12.57%
Age 65+	16.29%	15.37%
Source: Accessed February 13, 2025		
Virginia's Plan For Well-Being, Virginia Community Health Improvement Data Portal. Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2019-23.		
The Aging Population: Projections		
2030 Age 65-74	10.6%	11.6%
2030 Age 75-84	6.5%	7.0%
2030 Age 85+	2.1%	2.3%
2040 Age 65-74	8.9%	10.0%
2040 Age 75-84	7.3%	9.0%
2040 Age 85+	2.9%	3.6%
2050 Age 65-74	8.4%	10.7%
2050 Age 75-84	6.2%	7.9%
2050 Age 85+	3.5%	5.1%
Source: Accessed February 13, 2025		
Weldon Cooper Center for Public Services: Virginia Population Projections. August 2023		
Racial and Ethnic Profile		
White	61.73%	61.62%
Black	18.75%	39.80%
Asian	6.86%	7.25%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.31%	0.23%
Some Other Race	4.06%	2.40%
Multiple Races	8.23%	9.42%
Hispanic or Latino Population, Percent	10.73%	8.94%
Non-Hispanic Population, Percent	89.29%	91.06%
*Foreign Born Persons	12.9%	9.1%
Source: Accessed February 13, 2025		
Virginia's Plan For Well-Being, Virginia Community Health Improvement Data Portal. Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2019-23.		
*United States Census Bureau: Quick Facts.		

Spoken Languages, Population with Limited English Proficiency		
	Virginia	Virginia Beach City
Language Other than English Spoken at Home, 5+, 2019-2023		
	16.5%	12.4%
***Population with Limited English Proficiency, age 5+**		
Total Population	6.14%	3.81%
***Population with Limited English Proficiency, age 5+, by Ethnicity Alone**		
Hispanic or Latino	29.98%	12.24%
Not Hispanic or Latino	3.38%	3.01%
***Population with Limited English Proficiency, age 5+, by Race Alone**		
White	2.00%	1.18%
Black	2.38%	0.74%
Asian	26.78%	27.24%
Some Other Race	37.27%	17.45%
Source: Accessed February 13, 2025		
United States Census Bureau: QuickFacts.		
*Virginia's Plan For Well-Being, Virginia Community Health Improvement Data Portal. Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2019-23.		
(-) no data available		
Sentara Language Line Services Requested at SPAH		
Spanish	-	61.1%
Vietnamese	-	7.1%
Chinese (Mandarin)	-	6.2%
ASL		4.5%
Source: Accessed March 4, 2025		
Sentara Language Line Usage Report, January 2024-December 2024		
(-) no data available		
Other Demographics, 2019-2023		
Veterans		
Veterans	12.9%	11.8%
Persons Without Health Insurance, under age 65		
Persons without Insurance	7.6%	7.6%
Education, age 25+		
High School Graduate or Higher	91.3%	94.7%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	41.5%	40.4%
Labor Force, age 16+		
Civilian Labor Force	63.7%	63.5%
Civilian Labor Force, Female	60.2%	61.8%
Median Household Income		
Median Household Income	$90,974	$90,685
Owner-occupied Housing	66.9%	64.9%
Computer and Broadband Internet Access		
Households with Computer	94.8%	97.1%
Households with Broadband Internet	89.9%	94.1%
Source: February 13, 2025		
United States Census Bureau: QuickFacts.		

	Virginia	Virginia Beach City
Persons Living with any Disability		
Persons with Disability	12.3%	8.5%
Population with Any Disability by Race/Ethnicity Alone		
Hispanic or Latino	7.73%	10.86%
Not Hispanic or Latino	13.78%	11.80%
White	13.02%	12.46%
Black	13.98%	11.24%
American Indian or Alaska Native	14.81%	21.84%
Asian	6.89%	10.40%
Some Other Race	7.67%	11.53%
Multiple Race	9.18%	8.38%
Population with Any Disability-by-Disability Status		
Hearing	3.37%	3.09%
Vision	2.42%	2.29%
Cognitive	4.96%	5.08%
Ambulatory	6.17%	5.55%
Self-care	2.36%	2.31%
Independent Living	5.40%	5.14%
Sources: Accessed February 11, 2025		
Virginia's Plan For Well-Being, Virginia Community Health Improvement Data Portal. Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2019-23.		
Poverty, 2023		
Poverty, all ages	867,052	38,630
Poverty %	10.2%	8.7%
Poverty, under age 18	235,215	10,841
Poverty %	12.7%	11.2%
Sources: Accessed March 4, 2025		
United States Census Bureau: Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE), 2023		
Poverty Status by Race/Ethnicity		
White	8.2%	6.2%
Black	16.8%	15.4%
Asian	6.6%	5.7%
Some Other Race	14.5%	12.6%
Hispanic or Latino	12.4%	12.1%
Sources: Accessed February 11, 2025		
United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey, 2023: ACS 5-Year Estimates		
Unemployment, population 16 years and over		
Unemployed	164,631	9,377
Unemployed, percent of population age 16 years+	2.90%	2.60%
Source: Accessed February 28, 2025		
United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey, 2023: ACS 5-Year Estimates		

	Virginia	Virginia Beach City
Employment, population 16 years and over		
In labor force	4,611,949	255,324
In labor force, percent	65.3%	69.5%
Females, age 16+	3,607,923	189,029
In labor force, female	2,200,847	120,811
In labor force, female, percent	61.0%	63.9%
Source: Accessed February 25, 2025		
United States Census Bureau: American Community Survey, 2023: ACS 5-Year Estimates		
Education Attainment, population 25 years and over, 2019-2023		
No High School Diploma	8.7%	5.3%
High School Only	23.9%	**21.3%**
Some College	18.2%	22.4%
Associate's Degree	7.8%	10.5%
Bachelor's Degree	23.3%	25.0%
Graduate or Professional Degree	18.2%	**15.4%**
Graduate or Professional Degree	12.7%	16.2%
Source: Accessed February 22, 2025		
Virginia's Plan For Well-Being, Virginia Community Health Improvement Data Portal. Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2019-23.		
Red: worse than state		
Government Programs		
Medicaid and FAMIS (Below 138% FPL) Enrollment January 1, 2025		
Medicaid/FAMIS Enrollment	1,994,822	86,247
Medicaid/FAMIS Percentage	**22.9%**	**19.0%**
65+ Enrolled in Medicaid/FAMIS Enrollment	91,312	3,116
65+ Enrolled in Medicaid/FAMIS Percentage	**1.0%**	**0.7%**
Children Enrolled in Medicaid/FAMIS	776,548	33,211
Children Enrolled in Medicaid/FAMIS Percentage	**8.9%**	**7.3%**
Sources: Accessed February 15, 2025		
Virginia Medicaid. Department of Medical Assistance Services (DMAS) Data		
Medicare Enrollment, 2022		
65+ Medicare Percentage	65.4%	54.12%
65+ Medicare and Medicaid Percentage	4.8%	3.26%
Sources: Accessed February 28, 2025		
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services Data (cms.gov), Mapping Medicare Disparities by Population		
*Service area totals are estimates based on the data provided.		
(-) data unavailable		

Appendix B: Community Health Indicators

Length of Life (Average number of years a person can expect to live)		
	Virginia	**Virginia Beach City**
Life expectancy	78.1	79.2
***Length of Life: African Americans**		
Life expectancy	-	**76.2**
***Length of Life: White**		
Life expectancy	-	79.5
Sources: Accessed February 12, 2025		
Virginia's Plan For Well-Being, Virginia Community Health Improvement Data Portal. Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Small-Area Life Expectancy Estimates Project. 2010-15		
*2024 County Health Rankings & Roadmaps		
Red: worse than state and white populations		
(-) data unavailable		
Access to Care (rate per 100,000 population)		
Primary Care Physicians rate, 2021	74.94	71.23
*Primary Care Physician ratio, 2021	1340:1	**1400:1**
Dentist rate, 2022	75.3	80.3
*Dentist ratio, 2022	1330:1	1240:1
Mental Health Provider rate, 2023	243.3	246.5
*Mental Health Provider ratio, 2023	410:1	410:1
Avoidable Hospitalizations, Rate	820.01	856.05
***Preventable hospital stays rate, 2021 (per 100,000 Medicare enrollees)**		
Preventable hospital stays rate	2,601	**2,779**
Preventable hospital stays rate, (Black)	-	**4,317**
Preventable hospital stays rate, (White)	-	2,607
Mammography Screening, 2021		
Sources: Accessed February 25, 2025		
Virginia's Plan For Well-Being, Virginia Community Health Improvement Data Portal. Data Source: Virginia Department of Health, Virginia Department of Health, Office of Information Management, Division of Health Statistics. Data directly obtained via email from Virginia Department of Health 2020.		
*2024 County Health Rankings & Roadmaps		
(-) data unavailable		
Red: Worse than state		
Leading Causes of Death, Rate (Per 100,000 Population) 2022		
Heart/Cardiovascular Disease	174.96	153.11
Cancer	179.13	170.1
Stroke/Cerebrovascular Disease	44.89	**48.48**
Accidents	72.63	45.15
COVID-19	82.44	57.72
Sources: Accessed February 12, 2025		
Virginia's Plan For Well-Being, Virginia Community Health Improvement Data Portal. Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2018-2021.		
Red: Worse than state		

Substance Use		
	Virginia	Virginia Beach City
Drug Overdose Crude Death, Rate (Per 100,000 Population), 2019-2023		
Drug Overdose	26.4	23.0
Drug Overdose Crude, Rate (Per 100,000 Population), Race and Sex		
White	27.9	26.3
Black	38.7	25.4
Men	36.9	32.6
Women	41.0	13.7
Hospitalizations, Rate (Per 100,000 Population), 2020		
Drug Overdose Hospitalizations	89.92	87.10
Substance Use Disorder (SUD)	75.05	51.86
Mortality Rate (Per 100,000 Population), 2018-2022		
Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths	1.6	1.5
Liver Disease and Cirrhosis	13.5	12.9
Substances, Crude Rate (Per 100,000 Population), 2022		
Excessive Drinking, past 30 days, age 18+	18%	18%
Smokers, age 18+	13%	**14%**
Sources: Accessed February 19, 2025		
Virginia's Plan For Well-Being, Virginia Community Health Improvement Data Portal. Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2019-2023. Virginia Department of Health, Virginia Department of Health. US Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Fatality Analysis Reporting System. 2019-2023. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the PLACES Data Portal. 2022.		
Red: Worse than state		
(-) data unavailable		

Mental Health		
Suicide Crude Death Rate (Per 100,000 Population), 2019-2023		
Suicide	13.9	14.8
Self-harm, ED Visit Counts Rate (Per 100,000 Population, age 5+), 2023		
Self-harm and Suicide	680.9	590.3
Self-harm and Suicide (white)	685.8	-
Self-harm and Suicide (black)	**1,088.3**	-
***Mental Health Days, Average (age-adjusted), 2021**		
Poor Mental Health Days	4.9	4.6
Mental Health, Crude Rate (Per 100,000 Population), age 18+, 2022		
Frequent Mental Distress	16.5%	15.8%
Depressive Disorder, Crude Rate (Per 100,000 Population), Health District		
Depressive Disorder	19.62%	19.8%
Sources: Accessed February 12, 2025		
Virginia's Plan For Well-Being, Virginia Community Health Improvement Data Portal. Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2018-2022. Virginia Department of Health, Syndromic Surveillance Data, Division of Surveillance and Investigation, Office of Epidemiology - Virginia Department of Health. Data directly obtained via email from Virginia Syndromic Surveillance 2023. Virginia Department of Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey. Data directly obtained via email from Virginia Department of Health. 2021. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the PLACES Data Portal. 2022		
***2024 County Health Rankings & Roadmaps**		
(-) data unavailable		
Red: Worse than state		

SPAH Emergency Department Behavioral Health Visits, Top 4 Diagnosis, 2024					
	Behavioral Health (Patient Frequency)	Suicidal Ideation	Anxiety Disorder	Generalized Anxiety Disorder	Alcohol Use
Total	1109	280	62	47	38
By Age					
Age 0-18	17.7%	64.2%	6.7%	3.3%	0.0%
Age 19+	82.3%	22.2%	5.9%	4.7%	4.2%
By Race					
Black	28.7%	7.8%	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%
White	62.8%	15.5%	4.5%	3.2%	2.6%
By Gender					
Male	47.0%	11.8%	2.4%	1.3%	2.0%
Female	53.0%	13.4%	3.8%	3.0%	1.4%

Sources: Accessed February 12, 2025

Sentara Healthcare Behavioral Health Emergency Department Visits Summary, 2024 (January 1, 2023 through December 31, 2025)

Cancer Incidence Rate: Annual Average Count / Rate Per 100,000, Age-adjusted 2017-2021			
		Virginia	Virginia Beach City
Breast (Female)	**Prevalence Rate**	**129.0**	**134.6**
	Average Annual Count	6,823	371
Prostate (Male)	**Prevalence Rate**	**106.6**	**100.0**
	Average Annual Count	5,571	254
Lung and Bronchus	**Prevalence Rate**	**51.3**	**58.5**
	Average Annual Count	5,561	306
Colon & Rectum	**Prevalence Rate**	**33.8**	**32.6**
	Average Annual Count	3,401	165
All Sites	**Prevalence Rate**	**411.2**	**446.8**
	Average Annual Count	42,411	2,316
Trend: Falling	**Trend: Rising**	Trends compare to previous 5-year period	

Virginia Cancer Incidence Rate by Race: Annual Average Count / Rate Per 100,000, Age-adjusted 2017-2021					
Virginia		**Prostate (Male)**	**Breast (Female)**	**Lung and Bronchus**	**Colon and Rectum**
White	**Prevalence Rate**	**93.0**	**131.9**	**53.5**	**33.6**
	Average Annual Count	3,572	4,810	4,175	2,392
Black	**Prevalence Rate**	**173.4**	**133.7**	**54.3**	**38.1**
	Average Annual Count	1,533	1,325	988	678
Hispanic	**Prevalence Rate**	**71.4**	**85.8**	**21.2**	**22.1**
	Average Annual Count	146	251	86	110
Asian	**Prevalence Rate**	**54.2**	**86.2**	**26.5**	**22.2**
	Average Annual Count	140	304	149	133
Trend: Falling	**Trend: Rising**	Trends compare to previous 5-year period			

Cancer Death Rate: Annual Average Count / Rate Per 100,000, Age-adjusted 2018-2022			
		Virginia	Virginia Beach City
Breast (Female)	**Prevalence Rate**	**20.2**	**20.8**
	Average Annual Count	1,133	59
Prostate (Male)	**Prevalence Rate**	**20.4**	**22.5**
	Average Annual Count	853	46
Lung and Bronchus	**Prevalence Rate**	**33.2**	**33.7**
	Average Annual Count	3,567	179
Colon & Rectum	**Prevalence Rate**	**12.9**	**10.4**
	Average Annual Count	1,335	55
All Sites	**Prevalence Rate**	**147.4**	**144.9**
	Average Annual Count	15,451	757
Trend: Falling	**Trend: Rising**	Trends compare to previous 5-year period	

Virginia Cancer Death Rate by Race: Annual Average Count / Rate Per 100,000, Age-adjusted 2018-2022					
Virginia		Prostate (Male)	Breast (Female)	Lung and Bronchus	Colon and Rectum
White	**Prevalence Rate**	**18.3**	**19.5**	**35.0**	**12.8**
	Average Annual Count	582	782	2,768	955
Black	**Prevalence Rate**	**38.1**	**27.0**	**36.0**	**16.9**
	Average Annual Count	234	273	645	296
Hispanic	**Prevalence Rate**	**11.4**	**11.8**	**11.0**	**6.5**
	Average Annual Count	15	33	43	29
Asian	**Prevalence Rate**	**9.8**	**12.0**	**17.0**	**8.4**
	Average Annual Count	20	42	95	48
Trend: Falling	**Trend: Rising**	Trends compare to previous 5-year period			

Sources: Accessed February 12, 2025

National Cancer Institute, State Cancer Profiles: Incident Rates Table

National Cancer Institute, State Cancer Profiles: Mortality Rates Table

(-) 3 or fewer

Prevention: Cancer		
	Virginia	Virginia Beach City
Cervical Cancer Screening Test, Crude Rate, females age 21-65, 2020		
Cervical Cancer	83.8%	84.6%
Colorectal Cancer Screening Test, Crude Rate, men age 45-75, 2022		
Colorectal Cancer	67.3%	68.2%
Adults with Cancer, Crude Rate, age 18+, 2022		
Cancer Diagnosis	8.1%	7.8%
Mammography Screening, age 50-74		
Mammography screening, percent, 2022	78.6%	80.3%
***Mammography Screening, Medicare Enrollees age 65-74**		
Mammography screening	44%	50%
Mammography screening (White)	-	51%
Mammography screening (Black)	-	48%
Sources: Accessed February 24, 2025		
Virginia's Plan For Well-Being, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the PLACES Data Portal. 2020 and Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the PLACES Data Portal. 2022 .		
***2024 County Health Rankings & Roadmaps**		
Diabetes		
Diabetes Prevalence (age-adjusted), age 20+, 2021		
Diabetes	10%	10%
Diabetes Diagnosis (crude), age 18+, 2022		
*Diabetes Diagnosis	12.7%	12.2%
Diabetes Hospitalizations, Rate per 100,000 Population, age 18+, 2022		
*Diabetes Hospitalizations	2,114.24	1,953.77
Diabetes Mortality, Rate per 100,000 Population, 2022		
*Diabetes Deaths	33.80	20.32
Sources: Accessed February 24,2025		
2024 County Health Rankings & Roadmaps		
*Virginia's Plan For Well-Being, Virginia Department of Health, Inpatient Discharge Dataset from Virginia Health Information (VHI). Data directly obtained via email from Virginia Department of Health 2022. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the PLACES Data Portal. 2022. Virginia Department of Health, Virginia Department of Health, Office of Information Management, Division of Health Statistics. Data directly obtained via email from Virginia Department of Health 2022.		

Chronic Conditions, Rate per 100,000 Population, 2021-2022		
Asthma crude rate, age 18+	9.9%	9.5%
Asthma Hospitalizations, rate	619.52	**652.66**
High Blood Pressure, crude rate, age 18+	34.0%	30.0%
High Cholesterol, crude rate, 18+	36.7%	**38.0%**
Deaths due to Hypertension and/or Renal Disease, rate	13.54	6.23
Hypertension Hospitalizations, rate	4,360.69	4,229.98
Stroke, crude rate age 18+	3.4%	3.1%
Stroke Hospitalizations, rate	263.13	251.76
Deaths due to Stroke, rate	44.9	48.38
Coronary Heart Disease, crude rate, age 18+	6.3%	5.7%
Deaths due to Diseases of the Heart, rate	174.96	153.11
Deaths due to Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases, rate	39.52	25.81
Sources: Accessed February 12,2025		
Virginia's Plan For Well-Being, Virginia Department of Health, Inpatient Discharge Dataset from Virginia Health Information (VHI) and Virginia Department of Health, Office of Information Management, Division of Health Statistics.. Data directly obtained via email from Virginia Department of Health 2022.		
Red: Worse than state		

Medicare Primary Chronic Conditions, Primary Condition Prevalence Percentage, 2023		
Hypertension	66%	**68%**
Diabetes	25%	**27%**
Obesity	18%	**20%**
Depression	16%	**20%**
Kidney Disease	17%	**19%**
Ischemic Heart Disease	19%	18%
Heart Failure	11%	**13%**
Atrial Fibrillation	14%	**15%**
Obstructive Pulmonary Disease	10%	**13%**
Cancer	12%	**13%**
Asthma	7%	**8%**
Alzheimer's and Dementia	6%	**7%**
Sources: Accessed February 12, 2025		
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services Data, Mapping Medicare Disparities by Population (cms.gov)		
Red: Worse than state		

Births, Birthweight and Infant Death by Locality of Residence, 2020-2022		
	Virginia	**Virginia Beach City**
Total Live Births to Residents	285,956	15,805
Teen Pregnancies, Ages 15-19, 2022	4,166	152
Teen Pregnancies Rate, Ages 15-19, 2022	15.26	11.89
Preterm Births, percentage, 2022	9.5%	10.0%
Mothers with Late or No Prenatal Care, Percent of Total Live Births	5.1%	2.3%
Low Birthweight Birth Rates (birth weight less than 5 pounds 8 ounces), 2022		
Total Live Births	95,615	5,090
Low Birth Weight	8,088	445
Low Birth Weight, percent	8.46%	8.74%
Infant Death Rates		
Total Infant Deaths / Rate per 1,000 Births	6.20	5.11
Total Infant Deaths	1,711	85
Total Infant Death Rate (White)	4.93	-
Total Infant Death Rate (Black)	**12.09**	-
Total Infant Death Rate (Hispanic)	**6.12**	-
Substance Use, Birth Hospitalizations, Rate per 1,000 Birth Hospitalizations		
Maternal Opioid Use Disorder (OUD), Rate, 2020	4.72	2.82
Smoking during Pregnancy, 2022	3.21%	2.00%
Sources: Accessed February 12, 2025		
Virginia's Plan For Well-Being, Virginia Department of Health, VDH - Maternal & Child Health. Data directly obtained via email from Virginia Department of Health 2022. Virginia Department of Health, Virginia Department of Health, Office of Information Management, Division of Health Statistics. Data directly obtained via email from Virginia Department of Health 2020.		
(-) data unavailable		
Red: Worse than State and White population rates		
Quality of Life		
Food insecure, 2021	8%	7%
Limited access to health foods, 2019	4%	3%
Physical inactivity, 2021	20%	19%
Access to exercise opportunities, 2023	84%	97%
Adults with obesity, 2021	34%	32%
Frequent physical distress, 2020	10%	**13%**
Firearm fatality rate, per 100,000 population, 2017-2021	13	13
*Poor or fair health, 2022	16.7%	13.6%
*Poor physical health days, age 18+, 2022	12.4%	11.4%
*Insufficient sleep, age 18+, 2022	36.0%	37.0%
*Unintentional Injury death rate, per 100,000 population, 2019-2023	56.8	46.6
Sources: Accessed February 28, 2025		
2024 County Health Rankings & Roadmaps		
*Virginia's Plan For Well-Being, Data Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Accessed via the PLACES Data Portal. 2022. Virginia Department of Health, Virginia Department of Health, Office of Information Management, Division of Health Statistics. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC - National Vital Statistics System. Accessed via CDC WONDER. 2018-2022.		
(-) data unavailable		
Red: Worse than State rates		

Transportation Profile, 2019-2023		
Workers age 16+	4,377,734	241,914
Drive alone, percent	68.4%	**75.3%**
Carpool, percent	8.6%	**7.5%**
Public transportation, percent	2.5%	**0.8%**
Bicycle or walk, percent	2.3%	**2.2%**
Taxi or other, percent	1.5%	**1.6%**
Work at home, percent	16.7%	12.7%
No motor vehicle, percent	3.00%	2.0%
Sources: Accessed February 22, 2025		
Virginia's Plan For Well-Being, Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2019-23.		
Red: Worse than State rates		

Appendix C: Community Input

Community Survey Responses

The survey was conducted with a broad-based group of community stakeholders and community members in Eastern Shore, Middle Peninsula, Peninsula, South Hampton Roads, Western Tidewater, and Northern East region of North Carolina. Surveys were available online and in English and Spanish by paper submission. The survey asked participants details about themselves, such as gender, race, diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI), income, and zip code, as well as their opinion about important health concerns in the community for adults and for children.

The surveys were made available to the public from October 1, 2024 – February 28, 2025, in paper format and electronically using REDCap. A community stakeholder list of more than 1,500 unduplicated stakeholders was used to email the survey to request participation and included representatives from public health, education, social services, business, local government, and local civic organizations, among others. Feedback was received throughout the survey period on the age, gender, race/ethnicity, and language of survey respondents to assist in promoting the surveys to various community members.

The survey allowed responses from both community members and stakeholders:

Let Your Voice Be Heard

Please complete the survey below.

Thank you!

Bon Secours Hampton Roads, Children's Hospital of The King's Daughters, Riverside Health, Sentara Health, and the Hampton and Peninsula Health Districts are jointly conducting this survey.

The survey will take 5-10 minutes to complete and the results will help us identify and prioritize your community's health concerns. It will also assist in finding ways to make positive changes in your community's overall health and well-being. We know your time is valuable and thank you in advanced for completing this survey.

I am taking this survey:

- As a community member answering for myself and my family
- On behalf of a community organization or business

Community Member: Your Community

1) Below is a list of Virginia and North Carolina communities. In which locality listed below do you live?

☐ Accomack County, VA
☐ Charles City County, VA
☐ Charlottesville (City of), VA
☐ Chesapeake (City of), VA
☐ Dumfries (Town of), VA
☐ Fluvanna County, VA
☐ Franklin (City of), VA
☐ Gloucester County, VA
☐ Greene County, VA
☐ Hampton (City of), VA
☐ Isle of Wight County, VA
☐ James City County, VA
☐ King and Queen County, VA
☐ King William County, VA
☐ Lancaster County, VA
☐ Lorton (City of), VA
☐ Louisa County, VA
☐ Mathews County, VA
☐ Middlesex County, VA
☐ Nelson County, VA
☐ New Kent County, VA
☐ Newport News (City of), VA
☐ Norfolk (City of), VA
☐ Northampton County, VA
☐ Poquoson (City of), VA
☐ Portsmouth (City of), VA
☐ Southampton County, VA
☐ Suffolk (City of), VA
☐ Surry County, VA
☐ Sussex County, VA
☐ Virginia Beach (City of), VA
☐ Williamsburg (City of), VA
☐ York County, VA
☐ Albemarle County, NC
☐ Bertie County, NC
☐ Camden County, NC
☐ Chowan County, NC
☐ Currituck County, NC
☐ Dare County, NC
☐ Gates County, NC
☐ Hertford County, NC
☐ Pasquotank County, NC
☐ Perquimans County, NC

2) Please share your ZIP code. _____

3) lease check the top 3 most important health concerns for CHILDREN/YOUTH (ages 0-17) and the top 3 concerns for ADULTS, in your community.

	Children	Adults
Asthma/Allergies		
Cancer		
Dental/Oral health		
Diabetes		
Heart conditions		
High blood pressure		
Maternal health (pregnancy and postpartum care)		
Mental health (anxiety, depression, bipolar disorder, isolation)		
Neonatal/newborn health		
Neurological disorders (MS, stroke, Alzheimer's/dementia, concussions, autism)		
Obesity		
Sexual transmitted infections (STI)		

4) Please share any specific information about your top 3 concerns for children or adults (e.g., types of cancer, mental health conditions, etc.).

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

5) Please check the top 3 barriers to accessing healthcare resources and services, for CHILDREN/YOUTH (ages 0-17) and the top 3 barriers for ADULTS, in your community.

	Children	Adults
Cost		
Did not know where to go or how to find a doctor		
Language		
Limited or no internet access		
Limited or no insurance		
Long wait for a scheduled appointment		
No appointments available for new patients		
No appointments available after 5 pm or on weekends		
No local medical care available within one hour's drive from my home		
Responsibility as a caregiver for another person (child or adult)		
Transportation		
Work-related issues (time off/leave)		
Not listed		
None of the above		

6) Which of the following is the greatest concern for CHILDREN/YOUTH (ages 0-17)?

☐ Alcohol use
☐ Bullying and cyberbullying
☐ Gambling online
☐ Gang involvement
☐ Gun access/safety
☐ Illegal drug use (fentanyl and cocaine)
☐ Marijuana use
☐ Prescription medication misuse
☐ Sex trafficking
☐ Tobacco and vaping use
☐ Teen pregnancy
☐ Not listed
☐ None of the above

7) Which of the following is the greatest concern for ADULTS in your community?

☐ Addiction to alcohol
☐ Gambling
☐ Gang involvement
☐ Gun access/safety
☐ Illegal drugs use (e.g., fentanyl, cocaine, etc.)
☐ Marijuana use
☐ Prescription medication misuse
☐ Sex trafficking
☐ Tobacco and vaping use
☐ Not listed
☐ None of the above

8) Please check the top 3 social concerns impacting health for CHILDREN/YOUTH (ages 0-17) and the top 3 concerns for ADULTS, in your community.

	Children	Adults
Homelessness		
Lack of available healthy food		
Lack of affordable housing		
Lack of available housing		
Lack of parenting support/education services		
Lack of quality schools		
Lack of a safe place to play or exercise		
Loneliness/Isolation		
Violence in homes (adult partner, child, and elderly abuse)		
Violence in the community (gun and/or gang)		
Not listed		

9. Please select the top 3 personal factors that impact the quality of healthcare that CHILDREN/YOUTH and/or ADULTS receive?

☐ Age
☐ Race
☐ Ethnicity
☐ Immigration status
☐ Language
☐ Sex
☐ Gender
☐ Level of education
☐ Intellectual disabilities
☐ Physical disabilities
☐ Relationship with medical provider
☐ Religious beliefs
☐ Sexual orientation
☐ Type of health insurance/How I pay for health services
☐ None of the above

11) Which of the following do you consider to be your most trusted source of health information?

☐ Faith-based organization
☐ Friends/Family
☐ Internet
☐ Social media (Instagram, X, Facebook)
☐ Local or national news sources, newspaper
☐ State/local government (health department, mayor, governor)
☐ Local health systems website (hospital, free clinics, etc.)
☐ My healthcare provider (doctor, pediatrician, physician assistant, nurse)
☐ My military or VA healthcare provider (doctor, pediatrician, physician assistant, nurse)
☐ Federal government (CDC)

10) Please check the top 3 environmental health safety concerns in the community where you live.

☐ Quality drinking water in your home
☐ Beach water quality
☐ Air quality
☐ Rabies
☐ Foodborne illness
☐ Lead
☐ Mold
☐ Mosquitoes
☐ None of the above

12) Gender: How do you identity?

☐ Male ☐ Female ☐ Non-binary ☐ Prefer to self-describe

13) Race (limit two selections)

☐ African American/Black
☐ Asian/Pacific Islander
☐ Hispanic/Latino
☐ Indigenous Populations
☐ Middle Eastern
☐ White/Caucasian
☐ Not listed

14) Age (years)

☐18-25 ☐ 26-39 ☐ 40-54 ☐ 55-64 ☐ 65+

15) Highest Level of Education Completed

☐ High school diploma or GED
☐ Some college
☐ College degree or higher
☐ Trade certification
☐ None of the above

16) Medical Insurance- check all that apply

☐ Indian Health Services
☐ Medicaid
☐ Medicare
☐ Private insurance
☐ Military (Tricare/VA benefits)
☐ Uninsured/Self-pay

17) Primary Language Spoken in Your Home

☐ Arabic
☐ English
☐ Gujarati
☐ Haitian/French Creole
☐ Hindi
☐ Japanese
☐ Korean
☐ Farsi/Persian
☐ German
☐ Mandarin
☐ Mon-Khmer, Cambodian
☐ Russian
☐ Sign language
☐ Spanish
☐ Tagalog
☐ Vietnamese
☐ Not listed

18) Housing

☐ Homeless
☐ Own
☐ Rent
☐ Temporary housing

Members in Household

19) Number of Adults Living in the Home _____

20) Number of Children (0-17) Living in the Home _____

21) Age Range of Children

☐ Newborn - 4 years old
☐ 5-11
☐ 12-17
☐ No children live in my home

Stakeholder: Your Community

Below is a list of Virginia and North Carolina communities. Please tell us which localities you view as the community your serve. (Check all that apply even if your perspective only includes one part of a city or county).

☐ Accomack County, VA
☐ Charles City County, VA
☐ Charlottesville (City of), VA
☐ Chesapeake (City of), VA
☐ Dumfries (Town of), VA
☐ Fluvanna County, VA
☐ Franklin (City of), VA
☐ Gloucester County, VA
☐ Greene County, VA
☐ Hampton (City of), VA
☐ Isle of Wight County, VA
☐ James City County, VA
☐ King and Queen County, VA
☐ King William County, VA
☐ Lancaster County, VA
☐ Lorton (City of), VA
☐ Louisa County, VA
☐ Mathews County, VA
☐ Middlesex County, VA
☐ Nelson County, VA
☐ New Kent County, VA
☐ Newport News (City of), VA
☐ Norfolk (City of), VA
☐ Northampton County, VA
☐ Poquoson (City of), VA
☐ Portsmouth (City of), VA
☐ Southampton County, VA
☐ Surry County, VA
☐ Suffolk (City of), VA
☐ Sussex County, VA
☐ Virginia Beach (City of), VA
☐ Williamsburg (City of), VA
☐ York County, VA
☐ Albemarle County, NC
☐ Bertie County, NC
☐ Camden County, NC
☐ Chowan County, NC
☐ Currituck County, NC
☐ Dare County, NC
☐ Gates County, NC
☐ Hertford County, NC
☐ Pasquotank County, NC
☐ Perquimans County, NC

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

☐ State, local or regional health departments
☐ Members of the medically underserved, low-income and minority populations or organizations representing medically underserved, low-income and minority populations
☐ Healthcare consumers and consumer advocates
☐ Nonprofit and community-based organizations
☐ Local government officials
☐ Local school districts
☐ Healthcare providers and community health centers
☐ Academic experts
☐ Health insurance and managed care organizations
☐ Private businesses
☐ Labor and workforce representatives
☐ Military representatives
☐ Civic organizations

Please share your organization's name. _____

Please share your role in your organization. _____

Stakeholder: Community Priorities

Please check the top 3 most important health concerns for CHILDREN and ADULTS in the community you serve.

	Children	Adults
Asthma/Allergies		
Cancer		
Dental/Oral health		
Diabetes		
Heart conditions		
High blood pressure		
Maternal health (pregnancy and postpartum care)		
Mental health (anxiety, depression, bipolar disorder, isolation)		
Neonatal/newborn health		
Neurological disorders (MS, stroke, Alzheimer's/dementia, concussions, autism)		
Obesity		
Sexual transmitted infections (STI)		

Please share any specific information about your top 3concerns (i.e. types of cancer, mental health conditions, etc.) _____

Stakeholder: Barriers

Please check the top 3 barriers to accessing healthcare resources and services for CHILDREN and ADULTS in the community you serve.

	Children	Adults
Cost		
Did not know where to go or how to find a doctor		
Language		
Limited or no internet access		
Limited or no insurance		
Long wait for a scheduled appointment		
No appointments available for new patients		
No appointments available after 5 pm or on weekends		
No local medical care available within one hour's drive from my home		
Responsibility as a caregiver for another person (child or adult)		
Transportation		
Work-related issues (time off/leave)		
Not listed		
None of the above		

6) Which of the following is the greatest concern for CHILDREN/YOUTH (ages 0-17)?

☐ Alcohol use
☐ Bullying and cyberbullying
☐ Gambling online
☐ Gang involvement
☐ Gun access/safety
☐ Illegal drug use (fentanyl and cocaine)
☐ Marijuana use
☐ Prescription medication misuse
☐ Sex trafficking
☐ Tobacco and vaping use
☐ Teen pregnancy
☐ Not listed
☐ None of the above

7) Which of the following is the greatest concern for ADULTS in your community?

☐ Addiction to alcohol
☐ Gambling
☐ Gang involvement
☐ Gun access/safety
☐ Illegal drugs use (e.g., fentanyl, cocaine, etc.)
☐ Marijuana use
☐ Prescription medication misuse
☐ Sex trafficking
☐ Tobacco and vaping use
☐ Not listed
☐ None of the above

Please check the top 3 social concerns impacting health for CHILDREN/YOUTH (ages 0-17) and the top 3 concerns for ADULTS, in your community.

	Children	Adults
Homelessness		
Lack of available healthy food		
Lack of affordable housing		
Lack of available housing		
Lack of parenting support/education services		
Lack of quality schools		
Lack of a safe place to play or exercise		
Loneliness/Isolation		
Violence in homes (adult partner, child, and elderly abuse)		
Violence in the community (gun and/or gang)		
Not listed		

Please share any specific information about your top 3concerns selected (i.e. violence in the community, quality of schools, homelessness, environmental safety, etc.)

_____

Please select the top 3 personal factors that impact the quality of healthcare that CHILDREN/YOUTH and/or ADULTS receive?

☐ Age
☐ Race
☐ Ethnicity
☐ Immigration status
☐ Language
☐ Sex
☐ Gender
☐ Level of education
☐ Intellectual disabilities
☐ Physical disabilities
☐ Relationship with medical provider
☐ Religious beliefs
☐ Sexual orientation
☐ Type of health insurance/How I pay for health services
☐ None of the above

Which of the following do you feel your clients consider to be the most trusted source of health information?

☐ Faith based organization
☐ Friends/family
☐ Internet/social media
☐ Local or national news sources, newspaper
☐ State/local government (health department, mayor, governor)
☐ Local health systems website (hospital, free clinics, etc.)
☐ My healthcare provider (doctor, pediatrician, physician assistant, nurse)
☐ My military or VA healthcare provider (doctor, pediatrician, physician assistant, nurse)
☐ National government (CDC)

Community Responses

	Virginia Beach City
Responses	795
Zip Codes	
Virginia Beach City: 23456, 23454, 23452, 23451, 23464, 23188, 23455	
Gender	
Female %	80.7%
Total	636
Male %	18.4%
Total	149
Non-binary %	0.3%
Total	2
Prefer not to answer %	1.2%
Total	9
Race/Ethnicity	
White %	74.1%
Total	588
Black %	14.7%
Total	117
Asian %	5.4%
Total	42
Indigenous Population %	1.7%
Total	13
Middle Eastern %	2.6%
Total	2
Not Listed %	2.6%
Total	20
Hispanic %	6.0%
Total	47
Ages	
18-25 %	0.8%
Total	6
26-39 %	20.6%
Total	161
40-54 %	28.9%
Total	226
55-64 %	17.7%
Total	138
65+ %	32.0%
Total	261
Please check the top 3 most important health concerns:	
For children/youth (ages 0-17).	
Asthma/Allergies	**48.3%**
Cancer	14.6%
Dental/Oral health	30.4%
Diabetes	12.2%
Heart conditions	5.2%
High blood pressure	3.4%
Maternal health	5.7%
Mental health	**61.0%**
Neonatal/newborn health	17.4%
Neurological disorders	12.8%
Obesity	**42.8%**

Sexual transmitted infections	4.9%
Please check the top 3 most important health concerns:	
For adults.	
	Virginia Beach City
Asthma/Allergies	11.7%
Cancer	**43.5%**
Dental/Oral health	13.2%
Diabetes	33.2%
Heart conditions	31.1%
High blood pressure	32.5%
Maternal health	17.7%
Mental health	**49.7%**
Neonatal/newborn health	1.0%
Neurological disorders	28.3%
Obesity	**34.3%**
Sexual transmitted infections	3.1%
Please check the top 3 barriers to accessing healthcare resources and services:	
For children/youth (ages 0-17).	
Cost	**39.6%**
Did not know where to go or how to find doctor	15.0%
Language	2.8%
Limited or no internet access	3.1%
Limited or no insurance	**31.8%**
Long wait for a scheduled appointment	**50.2%**
No appointments available for new patients	31.4%
No appointments available after 5pm or weekends	27.7%
No local medical care available within one hour's drive from my home	1.4%
Responsibility as a caregiver for another person	5.4%
Transportation	8.7%
Work-related issues (time off/leave)	9.6%
Not Listed	3.8%
None of the above	5.4%
Please check the top 3 barriers to accessing healthcare resources and services:	
For adults.	
Cost	**48.7%**
Did not know where to go or how to find doctor	14.3%
Language	3.6%
Limited or no internet access	4.8%
Limited or no insurance	32.6%
Long wait for a scheduled appointment	**57.1%**
No appointments available for new patients	**43.6%**
No appointments available after 5pm or weekends	23.8%
Transportation	1.6%
No local medical care available within one hour's drive from my home	10.2%
Responsibility as a caregiver for another person	9.9%
Work-related issues (time off/leave)	16.9%
Not Listed	3.4%

Which of the following is the greatest concern:	
	Virginia Beach City
For children/youth (ages 0-17).	
Alcohol use	2.8%
Bullying and cyberbullying	**44.0%**
Gambling online	0.1%
Gang involvement	1.9%
Gun access/safety	**12.3%**
Illegal drug use (fentanyl and cocaine)	**9.8%**
Marijuana use	3.5%
Prescription medication misuse	0.8%
Sex trafficking	2.1%
Tobacco and vaping use	6.4%
Teen pregnancy	1.0%
Not listed	5.9%
None of the above	7.8%
Which of the following is the greatest concern:	
For adults.	
Alcohol use	**19.0%**
Gambling online	0.5%
Gang involvement	1.1%
Gun access/safety	**13.3%**
Illegal drug use (fentanyl and cocaine)	**20.4%**
Marijuana use	3.1%
Prescription medication misuse	8.8%
Sex trafficking	1.4%
Tobacco and vaping use	5.7%
Not listed	8.1%
None of the above	17.1%
Please check the top 3 social concerns impacting health:	
For children/youth (ages 0-17).	
Homelessness	13.5%
Lack of available healthy food	**40.6%**
Lack of affordable housing	28.4%
Lack of available housing	7.7%
Lack of parenting support/education services	**38.1%**
Lack of quality schools	19.6%
Lack of a safe place to play or exercise	22.9%
Loneliness/Isolation	**29.3%**
Violence in homes (adult partner, child, and elderly abuse)	22.8%
Violence in the community (gun and/or gang)	26.2%
Not Listed	6.5%
Please check the top 3 social concerns impacting health:	
For adults.	
Homelessness	**29.6%**
Lack of available healthy food	28.2%
Lack of affordable housing	**62.9%**
Lack of available housing	19.9%
Lack of parenting support/education services	15.7%
Lack of quality schools	2.8%
Lack of a safe place to play or exercise	4.2%
Loneliness/Isolation	**44.5%**
Violence in homes (adult partner, child, and elderly abuse)	19.7%
Violence in the community (gun and/or gang)	22.6%

Not Listed	9.7%
Please select the top 3 personal factors that impact the quality of healthcare that children/youth and/or adults receive.	
	Virginia Beach City
Age	19.2%
Race	23.9%
Ethnicity	11.9%
Immigration status	8.6%
Language	11.4%
Sex	3.6%
Gender	6.9%
Level of education	**24.8%**
Intellectual disabilities	15.1%
Physical disabilities	13.6%
Relationship with medical provider	**35.0%**
Religious beliefs	2.3%
Sexual orientation	3.5%
Type of health insurance/how I pay for health services	**65.2%**
None of the above	10.7%
Please check the top 3 environmental health safety concerns in the community where you live.	
Quality drinking water in your home	28.2%
Beach water quality	23.9%
Air quality	**38.7%**
Rabies	1.1%
Foodborne illness	22.8%
Lead	8.8%
Mold	**42.9%**
Mosquitoes	**46.4%**
None of the above	20.3%
Which of the following do you consider to be your most trusted source of health information?	
Faith-based organization	2.0%
Friends/Family	6.9%
Internet	9.3%
Social media (Instagram, X, Facebook)	1.9%
Local or national news sources, newspaper	3.0%
State/local government (health department, mayor, governor)	4.3%
Local health systems website (hospital, free clinics, etc.)	7.9%
My healthcare provider (doctor, pediatrician, physician assistant, nurse)	**56.1%**
My military or VA healthcare provider (doctor, pediatrician, physician assistant, nurse)	1.9%
Federal government (CDC)	6.2%

Stakeholder Responses

Stakeholders			
Armed Services YMCA of Hampton Roads	CIVIC Leadership Institute	Lackey Clinic	The AFYA Effect Family Healthcare Services
Bon Secours	CSG	LGBT Life Center	The River Ellis Foundation
Cancer Action Coalition of Virginia	Dream Hunt & Fishing Program	Mediation Center	Tidewater Arts Outreach
Catholic Charities of EVA	EMV-ODU	Patient Advocate Foundation	Tidewater Children's Associates
CDR, Child Development Resources	Family in Focus®	Pediatric Affiliates	TTD
Child Development Resources	FDCC	Project Nana, Inc.	US Fitness Holdings, LLC
Children's Adaptability Network	FEAST Virgiinia	Safe House Project	Virginia Health Catalyst
Children's Harbor	Jewish Family Service of Tidewater, Inc.	Seapointe College	VOA Chesapeake and Carolinas
Children's Health System	K.U.S.P.(Keeping Us Secure & Prosperous)	Slyver Strategies	Young Life
CHKD			

	Virginia Beach City
Responses	116
Organizational Perspective	
State, local, or regional department (health, social services)	0.9%
Organization representing medically underserved, low income, and minority populations	6.1%
Health system	22.6%
Nonprofit and community-based organization	35.7%
Academic expert	0.9%
Local government official	0.9%
Local school district	5.2%
Healthcare provider	20.9%
Community health center	0.9%
Health insurance and managed care organization	0.0%
Private business	4.3%
Labor and workforce representative	0.0%
Military representative	1.7%
Civic organization	0.0%
Please check the top 3 most important health concerns:	
For children/youth (ages 0-17).	
Asthma/Allergies	100.0%
Cancer	25.0%
Dental/Oral health	96.4%
Diabetes	34.5%
Heart conditions	29.6%
High blood pressure	21.2%
Maternal health	39.3%
Mental health	87.5%
Neonatal/newborn health	92.0%
Neurological disorders	75.9%
Obesity	76.9%
Sexual transmitted infections	80.0%

Please check the top 3 most important health concerns:	
	Virginia Beach City
For adults.	
Asthma/Allergies	5.9%
Cancer	96.9%
Dental/Oral health	25.0%
Diabetes	86.2%
Heart conditions	96.3%
High blood pressure	97.0%
Maternal health	78.6%
Mental health	63.5%
Neonatal/newborn health	12.0%
Neurological disorders	55.2%
Obesity	72.3%
Sexual transmitted infections	40.0%
Please check the top 3 barriers to accessing healthcare resources and services:	
For children/youth (ages 0-17).	
Cost	72.5%
Did not know where to go or how to find doctor	75.0%
Language	61.1%
Limited or no internet access	44.4%
Limited or no insurance	59.4%
Long wait for a scheduled appointment	75.7%
No appointments available for new patients	77.8%
No local medical care available within one hour's drive from my home	83.3%
Responsibility as a caregiver for another person	76.9%
Transportation	81.3%
Work-related issues (time off/leave)	46.3%
Not Listed	70.0%
Please check the top 3 barriers to accessing healthcare resources and services:	
For adults.	
Cost	84.3%
Did not know where to go or how to find doctor	75.0%
Language	72.2%
Limited or no internet access	88.9%
Limited or no insurance	71.0%
Long wait for a scheduled appointment	70.3%
No appointments available for new patients	68.9%
Transportation	66.7%
No local medical care available within one hour's drive from my home	50.0%
Responsibility as a caregiver for another person	30.8%
Work-related issues (time off/leave)	82.9%
Not Listed	80.0%
Which of the following is the greatest concern:	
For children/youth (ages 0-17).	
Alcohol use	1.7%
Bullying and cyberbullying	27.0%
Gambling online	0.9%
Gang involvement	4.3%
Gun access/safety	15.7%
Illegal drug use (fentanyl and cocaine)	7.8%
Marijuana use	2.6%
Prescription medication misuse	2.6%
Sex trafficking	2.6%
Tobacco and vaping use	10.4%

Teen pregnancy	1.7%
Not listed	22.6%
Which of the following is the greatest concern:	
For adults.	
	Virginia Beach City
Alcohol use	17.7%
Gambling online	0.9%
Gang involvement	1.8%
Gun access/safety	8.0%
Illegal drug use (fentanyl and cocaine)	17.7 %
Marijuana use	3.5%
Prescription medication misuse	6.2%
Sex trafficking	2.7%
Tobacco and vaping use	5.3%
Not listed	36.3%
Please check the top 3 social concerns impacting health:	
For children/youth (ages 0-17).	
Homelessness	22.5%
Lack of available healthy food	85.7%
Lack of affordable housing	40.0%
Lack of available housing	46.7%
Lack of parenting support/education services	92.2%
Lack of quality schools	95.7%
Lack of a safe place to play or exercise	93.5%
Violence in homes (adult partner, child, and elderly abuse)	73.7%
Violence in the community (gun and/or gang)	67.4%
Environmental safety (water, rabies, foodborne illness, etc.)	66.7%
Please check the top 3 social concerns impacting health:	
For adults.	
Homelessness	97.5%
Lack of available healthy food	72.7%
Lack of affordable housing	95.0%
Lack of available housing	80.0%
Lack of parenting support/education services	37.7%
Lack of quality schools	17.4%
Lack of a safe place to play or exercise	25.8%
Violence in homes (adult partner, child, and elderly abuse)	55.3%
Violence in the community (gun and/or gang)	67.4%
Environmental safety (water, rabies, foodborne illness, etc.)	75.0%
Please select the top 3 personal factors that impact the quality of healthcare that children/youth receive.	
Age	50.0%
Race	84.6%
Ethnicity	78.6%
Immigration status	80.0%
Language	71.4%
Sex	100.0%
Gender	80.0%
Level of education	49.1%
Intellectual disabilities	80.0%
Physical disabilities	65.4%
Relationship with medical provider	61.1%
Religious beliefs	75.0%
Sexual orientation	88.9%
Type of health insurance/how I pay for health services	79.7%

Please select the top 3 personal factors that impact the quality of healthcare that adults receive.	
Age	75.0%
Race	66.7%
Ethnicity	67.9%
Immigration status	76.7%
Language	71.4%
Sex	66.7%
Gender	80.0%
Level of education	86.0%
Intellectual disabilities	56.5%
Physical disabilities	61.5%
Relationship with medical provider	86.1%
Religious beliefs	50.0%
Sexual orientation	22.2%
Type of health insurance/how I pay for health services	68.9%
Please check the top 3 environmental health safety concerns in the community where you live.	
Quality drinking water in your home	27.8%
Beach water quality	7.0%
Air quality	51.3%
Rabies	0.0%
Foodborne illness	24.3%
Lead	15.7%
Mold	48.7%
Mosquitoes	21.7%
None of the above	29.6%

Focus Groups

Focus Group Demographics					
13 Total Focus Groups: 119 Participants					
Sex of participants (gender identified)	**Female**	88	**Male**	31	
Age range of participants	**18-25**	**26-39**	**40-54**	**55-64**	**65+**
	3	29	29	12	46
Race/ethnicity of participants	**White**	**Black**	**Asian**	**Hispanic**	**Native American**
	52	25	12	29	1
Zip codes of participants	23185 (2)	23320 (6)	23321	23322	23323
	23324 (4)	23325 (3)	23451(6)	23452 (5)	23453 (2)
	23454 (3)	23455 (5)	23456 (10)	23457 (2)	23462 (3)
	23464 (16)	23502 (2)	23503 (3)	23504 (2)	23505
	23507 (2)	23508 (3)	23509	23513 (5)	23518 (8)
	23602	23666	51254		
19 participants did not provide zip codes.					
Summary of Key Findings (CHATGPT was used to summarize notes)					
(Complete notes upon request through our **Feedback Form**)					

Summary of Key Findings

Topic 1: What serious health problems are in your community for children (0-17) and for adults (18+)?

Key issues identified for children

Mental Health & Behavioral Issues: High rates of anxiety, depression, ADHD, and autism with long wait times for specialist care (6+ months). Limited access to therapists, social workers, and in-school support.
Physical Health: Rising obesity rates due to lack of physical activity and poor nutrition. Increase in diabetes, hypertension, asthma, eczema, and respiratory issues. More developmental delays post-COVID.
Social & Emotional Challenges: Excessive screen time, early social media exposure, vaping, and substance use. Decline in social skills, emotional regulation, and coping mechanisms.
Healthcare Access & Barriers: Difficulty securing mental health and medical appointments, insurance challenges, and high costs of out-of-pocket care. Language barriers and lack of awareness of available resources.

Key issues identified for adults

Chronic Conditions: High prevalence of diabetes, hypertension, heart disease, arthritis, cancer, and obesity. Many struggle with access to preventive care and specialty services.
Mental Health: Depression, anxiety, substance abuse, and stress from caregiving responsibilities. Aging-related mental health concerns, including dementia and Alzheimer's.
Healthcare Access & Affordability: Long wait times for primary care and specialist appointments, high costs of care, and loss of insurance after aging out of parental coverage.
Caregiver Challenges**: Family members struggle with coordinating care for elderly parents due to lack of medical** knowledge, fragmented care systems, and poor communication between healthcare providers.
Safety & Social Issues: Community safety concerns (crime, lack of surveillance), loneliness, food insecurity, and lack of structured activities for youth and seniors.

Key Overarching Issues

Access to Care: Long wait times, lack of providers, and financial barriers limit access to essential healthcare services.
Mental Health Crisis: Across all age groups, there is an increasing need for mental health support with limited resources.
Obesity & Poor Nutrition: Lack of access to healthy food options and physical activity affects both children and adults.
Healthcare Coordination: Care fragmentation makes it difficult for families to manage chronic conditions and navigate the healthcare system.

Key Recommendations

Addressing these health challenges requires a collaborative approach between healthcare providers, policymakers, and community organizations. By prioritizing mental health, preventive care, and accessible services, we can improve the overall well-being of our community.

1. **Expand Mental Health Resources**: Increase access to school-based therapists, affordable counseling services, and crisis intervention programs.
2. **Improve Healthcare Access**: Reduce wait times for medical appointments and provide more affordable healthcare options.

3. **Promote Preventive Care:** Educate the community about healthy lifestyles, nutrition, and regular screenings for chronic conditions.
4. **Enhance Caregiver Support:** Establish better resources for family members caring for elderly or disabled loved ones.
5. Invest in Community Safety & Activities: Develop programs that engage youth and seniors, enhance neighborhood safety, and address food insecurity.

Topic 2: What are some of the environmental and social conditions that affect quality of life for children and adults living in your community?

Key issues identified for children

Cost of Living & Economic Impact
- Rising housing costs affect children indirectly through family financial strain.
- Poverty impacts access to resources, education, and healthy living conditions.

Violence & Safety Concerns
- Gun violence, school lockdowns, and community violence create trauma and stress.
- Unsafe neighborhoods discourage outdoor play and social interaction.

Bullying & Mental Health
- School bullying, especially among military families who move frequently, impacts children's ability to form relationships.
- Limited access to therapy in schools and communities exacerbates mental health struggles.

Technology & Social Isolation
- Excessive screen time and social media use replace traditional social interactions.
- Children lack a sense of community and struggle with nonverbal communication skills.

Education & School Environment
- Virginia Beach offers strong educational opportunities, attracting families.
- Norfolk schools face teacher shortages, forcing educators to take on social work roles.
- Socioeconomic issues at home hinder learning, reducing stability for students.

Health & Nutrition
- Families struggle to afford nutritious food, impacting children's health.
- School lunch is often the only reliable meal for some children.
- Air quality concerns and poor housing conditions contribute to respiratory issues.

Housing & Living Conditions
- Overcrowded housing situations can expose children to violence or abuse.
- Lack of affordable and stable housing disrupts children's development and education.

Key issues identified for adults

Economic Stability & Cost of Living
- Inflation has increased housing, grocery, and healthcare costs.
- Military families face financial stress when a spouse is deployed.
- Middle-class families struggle to afford healthcare despite employment.

Healthcare Access & Barriers
- Long appointment wait times (up to 8 months) deter people from seeking care.
- High medical and dental costs force families to skip essential healthcare.
- Elderly individuals, particularly in the Filipino community, avoid seeking care to avoid burdening family members.

Social Isolation & Community Breakdown
- Aging populations, particularly widowed individuals, lack social support.
- Cultural and language barriers prevent non-English speakers from fully integrating into the community.
- Limited access to culturally appropriate support programs.

Transportation Challenges
- Lack of reliable transportation affects access to jobs and healthcare.
- Taking time off work for medical appointments creates financial strain.
- Language barriers further complicate access to public transportation.

Employment & Work Conditions
- Remote work has increased social isolation and reduced interpersonal connections.
- Overworked employees struggle with self-care and health maintenance.
- Middle-income families face difficulties qualifying for financial assistance programs.

Environmental Factors & Health

- Poor air quality and exposure to vehicle emissions affect public health.
- Some individuals live in homes with lead paint or pest infestations, worsening asthma and other health conditions.
- Lack of outdoor physical activity due to safety concerns and reliance on cars.

Community Resources & Support

- Greater awareness is needed about free community resources for mental and physical well-being.
- Holding health fairs and creating a centralized portal for social services can improve access.
- Churches and community organizations can play a crucial role in bridging gaps in healthcare access

Key Recommendations

By addressing these challenges, the community can create a healthier and more supportive environment for both children and adults.

Increase Mental Health Support: Expand access to school and community therapists, particularly for military families and bullying victims.
Improve Economic Assistance: Provide more support for middle-class families who struggle but don't qualify for aid.
Enhance Healthcare Accessibility: Reduce wait times for appointments and improve communication between doctors and family caregivers.
Strengthen Community Engagement: Encourage outdoor activities, neighborhood safety initiatives, and culturally inclusive support programs.
Address Housing & Transportation Gaps: Expand affordable housing options and improve transportation accessibility for essential services.

Topic 3: What do you think about the health-related services that are available in your community, including medical care, dental care, and mental healthcare for children and adults?

Key issues identified for children and adults

The availability and accessibility of health-related services in our community, including medical care, dental care, and mental healthcare, present significant challenges for both children and adults. While some individuals report receiving excellent care, many others struggle with long wait times, insurance complications, financial barriers, and provider shortages. Below is a summary of key concerns and recommendations.

Children's Healthcare Challenges

- Difficulty accessing primary care; clinic appointments are months out, pushing families to urgent care.
- Parents must advocate aggressively to secure appropriate care.
- High medical bills due to insurance errors, particularly for military families moving mid-year.
- Delays in securing necessary vaccines and medication refills when relocating.
- Population growth outpacing available pediatric providers, leading to overburdened doctors.
- Limited dental insurance options for military families, with many dentists not accepting coverage.
- Long waitlists for specialist appointments, particularly mental health services.
- Parents fear disclosing mental health concerns due to potential Child Protective Services involvement.
- Undocumented families face additional barriers, including fear of deportation and lack of Medicaid access.
- Emergency departments are frequently used as a last resort due to appointment shortages.

Adult Healthcare Challenges

- Parents prioritize children's care, often neglecting their own health.
- Primary care providers (PCPs) have long waitlists; families may move before securing an appointment.
- Urgent care facilities often require justification for a visit, discouraging use.
- Shortage of specialists, particularly cardiologists and mental health professionals.
- Transitioning from private insurance to Medicare causes disruption in continuity of care.
- Military families experience confusion in navigating Tricare coverage, with some hospitals not accepting it.
- Costs of infertility treatments, dental care, and other specialty services are prohibitive.
- Fear of receiving difficult diagnoses prevents individuals from seeking preventive care.
- Individuals with Medicaid and Medicare struggle to find providers willing to accept their insurance.

Mental Healthcare Challenges

- Stigma remains a barrier in seeking mental health care, especially in certain communities.
- Mental health resources exist but are not widely advertised.
- Lack of accessible, in-person therapy sessions due to provider shortages.
- Parents report doctors dismissing children's mental health concerns.
- Telehealth options are available but may not be suitable for all cases.

- The need for community-based mental health centers is increasing.
- The church has become a valuable referral source, but more formal resources are needed.
- Families worry that disclosing mental health struggles may result in negative consequences, such as child removal.

Healthcare System Challenges

- The middle class struggles the most with healthcare affordability, as government assistance is more accessible to lower-income individuals.
- Many providers are not accepting new patients, and group practices are impersonal and hard to navigate.
- Limited access to specialists, particularly for Medicaid recipients.
- Patients report feeling unheard by doctors and struggle to change providers.
- High costs deter people from seeking care, prioritizing basic needs like rent and food instead.
- Lack of awareness regarding free or low-cost clinics and what services they offer.
- Language barriers make navigating healthcare even more difficult.
- Emergency department usage is rising due to gaps in primary and specialty care access.
- There is a need for more mobile healthcare services to reach underserved populations.

Recommendations for Improvement

Addressing these issues will require a collaborative effort between healthcare providers, insurers, policymakers, and community organizations. By making these improvements, we can create a more accessible, efficient, and inclusive healthcare system for all residents.

1. Increase Provider Availability: Expand recruitment and retention efforts for primary care doctors, specialists, and mental health professionals.
2. Improve Insurance Navigation: Provide clearer guidance for military families transitioning between Tricare, private insurance, and Medicare.
3. Enhance Mental Health Support: Establish more mental health centers, increase in-person appointment availability, and reduce stigma through community education.
4. Improve Transparency & Communication: Educate the public on available healthcare resources, including free clinics, telehealth services, and specialty providers.
5. Address Financial Barriers: Expand insurance coverage for infertility treatments, dental care, and mental health services; create income-based co-pay structures.
6. Streamline Referral & Waitlist Systems: Reduce appointment backlogs by investing in better scheduling and case management systems.
7. Expand Mobile & Community-Based Care: Develop mobile clinics and wellness coaches to reach underserved populations and provide preventive care.
8. Increase Public Health Campaigns: Partner with faith-based organizations and trusted community leaders to promote health services.
9. Develop Emergency Preparedness Plans: Ensure readiness for future health crises by improving access and response strategies.

Topic 4: Do you feel like it is hard to access healthy, fresh food in your community?
What keeps you from trying new fresh fruits and/or vegetables?

Access to Healthy, Fresh Food in the Community

Key Barriers:

- **Affordability:** Fresh, healthy food is available but often too expensive. Families prioritize cost-effective options, which tend to be processed foods.
- **Transportation:** Grocery stores and food pantries exist, but many lack reliable transportation to access them.
- **Food Longevity & Storage:** Fresh produce spoils quickly, making canned and frozen options more practical for some households.
- **Lack of Education & Confidence:** Many people are unfamiliar with how to cook fresh produce, store it properly, or incorporate it into meals. Generational habits influence food choices, and trying new foods can feel intimidating.
- **Fast Food & Processed Options:** The convenience and lower cost of fast food make it the go-to option for many, especially for working parents and low-income families.
- **Food Deserts:** Certain areas have limited grocery stores, making fresh food harder to access. More affluent areas have more supermarkets, while lower-income areas have fewer options.
- **Health & Safety Concerns:** People worry about pesticides on produce, particularly in schools. Some prefer organic food, but the cost is a barrier.

- **Marketing & Misinformation:** Unclear nutritional labels and advertising for unhealthy foods make it harder for people to make informed choices.

Possible Solutions:

Overall, cost remains the biggest issue, followed by lack of knowledge, transportation barriers, and the convenience of unhealthy options. While access to food exists, making healthier choices requires financial, educational, and systemic support.

- **Education & Awareness**: Schools, libraries, and community organizations could offer cooking classes, nutritional education, and food preservation tips.
- **Community Gardens & Farmers Markets:** These initiatives are growing but need more education on food preparation and storage.
- **Affordable Healthy Food Options:** Expanding stores like Aldi and Lidl, which offer lower-cost fresh food, could help.
- **Restaurant & Store Markers:** Labels on menus and grocery aisles could guide people toward healthier choices.
- **Improved Food Assistance Programs:** Food banks and pantries are increasing fresh produce offerings, but transportation remains a barrier.
- **Policy & Infrastructure Support:** More investment in affordable grocery stores in underserved areas and improved public transportation to food sources.

Topic 5: What is working in your community that can help residents live healthier lives?

Key Strengths in the Community for Healthier Living

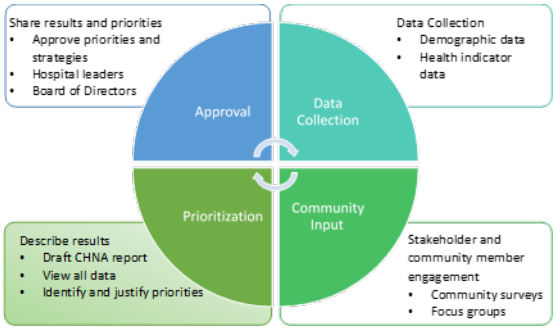
1. Affordable Recreation & Fitness Opportunities
   - Rec centers, YMCA, and neighborhood walking paths encourage physical activity.
   - School programs like walking challenges and “Be Well” initiatives promote healthy habits.
   - Community events provide social and physical engagement for families and seniors.
   - Access to Healthy Food & Nutrition Support
2. Farmers markets, food banks, and WIC vouchers help provide fresh produce.
   - Cooking classes (e.g., "Lasagna Lady") teach families how to prepare affordable, healthy meals.
   - Free lunch programs in schools reduce food insecurity for children.
   - Healthcare & Preventive Services
3. Mobile health clinics, flu shot clinics, and health fairs provide accessible medical services.
   - Sentara Heart Center, CHKD, and other local hospitals offer quality medical care.
   - VA services help veterans with medical supplies and support.
   - Community & Social Support
4. Grandfamilies program, senior services, and virtual activities help with social engagement.
   - Churches and grassroots partnerships offer food pantries, health resources, and support groups.
   - Programs like Lee’s Friend assist with medical transportation and cancer support.
5. Technology & Education Initiatives
   - Apps help families save money on groceries.
   - Schools serve as resource hubs for families, offering job support and food assistance.
   - Interpretation services help non-English speakers access health and community resources.

Areas for Improvement

- **Expand Health & Nutrition Education:** More community education on meal planning, cooking, and understanding nutrition labels.
- **Increase Access to Fresh Food:** Expand community gardens and improve transportation options to food sources.
- **Improve Healthcare Accessibility:** Reduce barriers to seeing doctors (e.g., long wait times, transportation).
- **Promote More Affordable Fitness Options:** Encourage free or low-cost community exercise programs in parks and public spaces.
- **Enhance Outreach & Awareness:** Many resources exist, but better communication is needed to ensure people know about them.

Topic 6: What do you think your local health systems (hospitals and primary care) and health departments can do to improve the health and wellness in your community?
Improving Local Health Systems and Community Wellness
From expanding access to affordable, quality care to improving communication and transparency, many key areas can be targeted to foster better health outcomes.
Staffing and Care Coordination: • There's a clear need for more healthcare staff—especially nurses, doctors, specialists, and support staff. Adequate staffing helps reduce burnout, improve care quality, and ensure that people aren't waiting long for appointments. • Care coordination is crucial to ensure that medical records are transferred efficiently and that there's less need for patients to follow up themselves. Having navigators, especially for complex conditions like cancer, would reduce stress and ensure that people understand their next steps. **Cost Transparency and Affordability:** • Offering more transparency around medical costs—especially for high-ticket items like PET scans—would help patients make more informed decisions. A clear, itemized cost list can alleviate worries about surprise bills. • Expanding insurance options, especially for low-income individuals, and ensuring that providers accept a wider range of insurances would reduce out-of-pocket costs and financial strain. **Access and Convenience:** • Improving access for aging populations is vital—better parking, more direct access to buildings, and dedicated services like senior companions could greatly improve their healthcare experience. • Telehealth services should be expanded to allow people to get the care they need in a timely manner without having to travel long distances. • The community could benefit from more mobile clinics, especially for underserved populations, so people don't have to travel far to receive care. **Prevention and Education:** • Health education, especially in schools, can help set the foundation for better health outcomes later in life. By teaching kids about healthy lifestyles, preventive care (e.g., vaccines, healthy eating), and the importance of self-care, you're building a healthier future generation. • Incentivizing people to attend health classes (CPR, nutrition, wellness) with rewards like "baby bucks" or points would help engage the community and make education more appealing. • More community outreach events like health fairs, hosted in accessible locations like schools or local churches, can help ensure that everyone receives information, regardless of their internet access or technological know-how. **Specialized Care and Equipment:** • There's a need for more specialists, especially in fields like dentistry, where finding providers that accept insurance can be a challenge. Having mobile dental clinics and providers who accept a wider variety of insurances would be helpful. • The availability of hearing aids and services should be expanded, as the current situation with traveling far for treatment is inconvenient for many. **Addressing Health Inequities:** • Health systems must be proactive in addressing racial disparities in healthcare, especially concerning Black women and maternal health. Ensuring more diversity in the healthcare workforce and providing culturally competent care could improve trust and outcomes in marginalized communities. • Misinformation, especially around vaccinations, should be countered with educational campaigns led by trusted community figures or healthcare providers. **Emergency Preparedness and Resilience:** • Preparing the community for potential future health crises, like pandemics, is crucial. Systems need to be in place for resource distribution, support for vulnerable populations, and clear communication on how to access care in emergencies. • Supporting emotional and social well-being, such as addressing the need for pets and mental health support, especially in times of crisis, should be part of an integrated care approach. **Community Collaboration:** • Hospitals, healthcare providers, schools, and churches should collaborate more to ensure the community has access to the care they need. Health systems could partner with local schools for basic health checks and health education, while churches could serve as sites for wellness clinics and food pantries.

Appendix D: Prioritization Process



The process to determine whether each health issue qualified as a CHNA health need drew upon both secondary and primary data, as follows:

1. A health need category was identified as high need based on secondary data collected if it met any of the following conditions:
    - Overall severity: at least one health indicator need was much worse or worse than the state.
    - Disparities: at least one health indicator need was much worse or worse than the state for any defined racial/ethnic group.
    - External benchmark: health indicator data showed worse than an external goal (e.g., state average, county data, and Healthy People 2030).
2. A health need category was identified as high need based on primary data if it was identified as a theme in a majority of community survey responses and focus groups.
3. Classification of primary and secondary data was combined into the final health need category using the following criteria:
    - True Health Need Priority: High need indicated in both secondary and across all types of primary data. Sentara and CHNA partners confirm these health needs.
    - Possible Health Need: High need indicated only in secondary data and/or some primary data. These health issues were further discussed with Sentara and CHNA partners to determine final status.
    - Not a High Priority: High need indicated in only one or fewer sources.

Description of the Community Needs Identified

For each priority concern that has been identified, the related threats and opportunities are listed.

Strengths within the community
• Diverse treatment options (inpatient and partial hospitalization)
• Access to behavioral health navigators
  ○ Care coordination support
  ○ Referral to services
• ED referral for behavioral health patients
• Telepsych program for patients admitted
• Availability of group therapy and peer support programs
	Weaknesses to achieving improvement within community
	• Wait times for patients in behavioral health crisis
	• Limited beds
	• Stigma in seeking help
	• Cost to patients
	• Availability of BH navigators
	• Follow-up care planning
	• Limited data tracking and outcome measurement

Opportunities created for community • Expand telehealth/virtual care • Leverage partnerships with BH community partners and organizations • Cross train staff in BH services (navigation, crisis response) • Use EHR to identify trends/populations to focus efforts on • Collaborate with law enforcement and first responders on programs offered	**Threats posed to the community** • Reduction in resources and funding on state/federal level • Increased need for services ○ Substance use, pysch, pediatric services • Availability of providers • ED utilization for crisis • Community mistrust • Access to technology to utilize telehealth
Chronic Disease	

Strengths within the community
• Sentara Cares mobile clinic
• Sentara Mammography mobile clinic
• HealthSnap partnership
• Tobacco cessation efforts
• Diabetes care and education (Healthy Living with Diabetes/Diabetes Fitness Program)
• Cardiac Rehab
• Chronic disease clinical pathways for diabetes, heart failure, stroke, etc.
	Weaknesses to achieving improvement within community
	• Wait time for patients
	  ○ Program accessibility
	  ○ Specialist availability
	• Issues with follow-up systems lead to readmissions
	• Limited educator positions (cancer, diabetes, stroke)
	• Health literacy gaps
	• Culturally tailored/translated education

Opportunities Created for Community
• Expand to community-based/outreach programs
• Offer programs virtually
• Develop peer support programs
• Enhance early intervention programs
• Expand mobile services offered
• Expand/Utilize CHWs
	Threats Posed to the Community
	• Rising rates of chronic disease
	• Aging population
	• Workforce shortages
	• Reimbursement
	• ED utilization for chronic disease
	  ○ Cost of living going up
	  ○ Medicaid cuts

Social Drivers of Health	
Strengths within the community • Social work and case management efforts • Unite Us referrals • Grants program and partnerships • Behavioral Health Integration with SDOH focus • Financial assistance programs for patients	**Weaknesses to achieving improvement within community** • Inconsistent/limited SDOH screening • Limited on-site CHWs/navigators • Disconnect with discharge coordination • Visibility of programs and resources offered/supported by hospital • Staff trained in trauma-informed care, SDOH sensitivity, or how to engage patients on social needs • No unified SDOH strategy within the hospital or market