 **POCONO
MEDICAL CENTER**

2014 Community Health Assessment





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- Introduction
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- The Findings
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 - Behavior
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Introduction

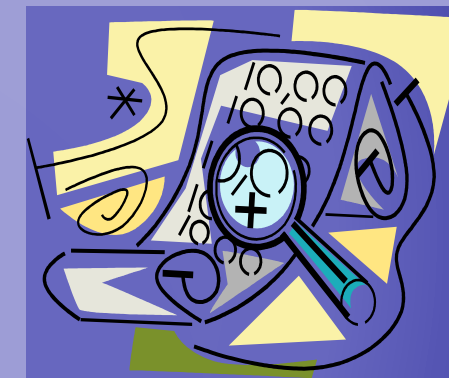


Focus
Assessment

Collect Data

Analyze Data

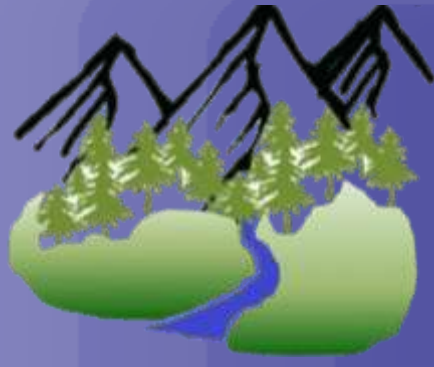
Identify
Priorities



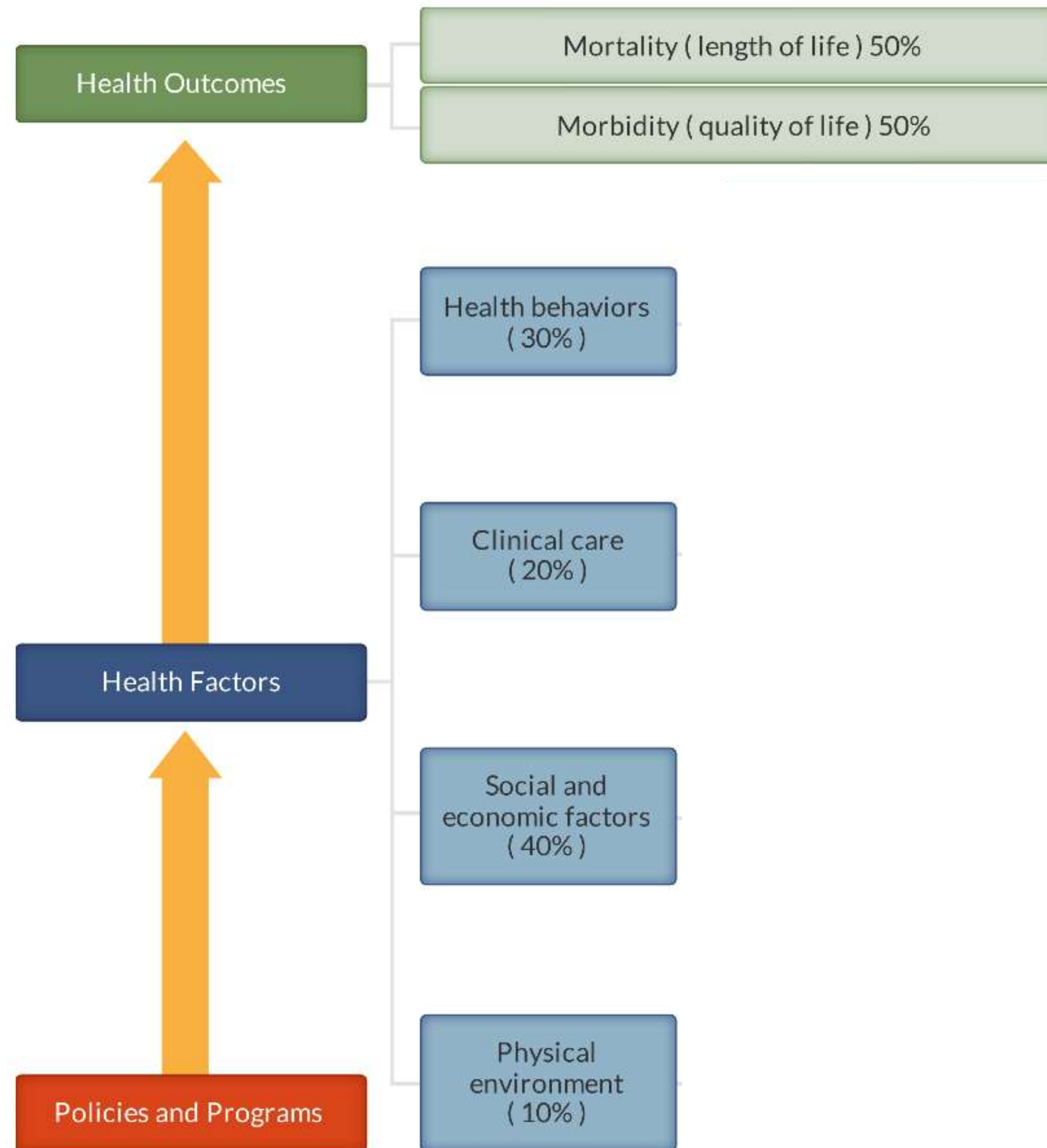
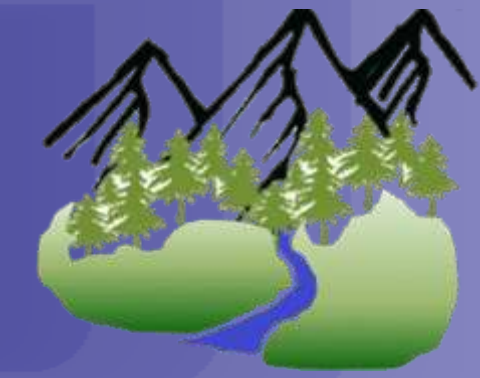
Secondary Data
CDC
PA Dept. of Health
USDA
County Health Rankings
PMC EHRs
2011 Assessment

Primary Data
Institutional Surveys (n=125)
SmartPhone App (n=40)
Household Surveys (n=356)

County Health Ranking Model
Descriptive Statistics
PA Peer counties comparisons
CHSI Peer Counties
Geographic analysis
Healthy People 2020 Benchmarking
Inferential statistics



Analytic Framework

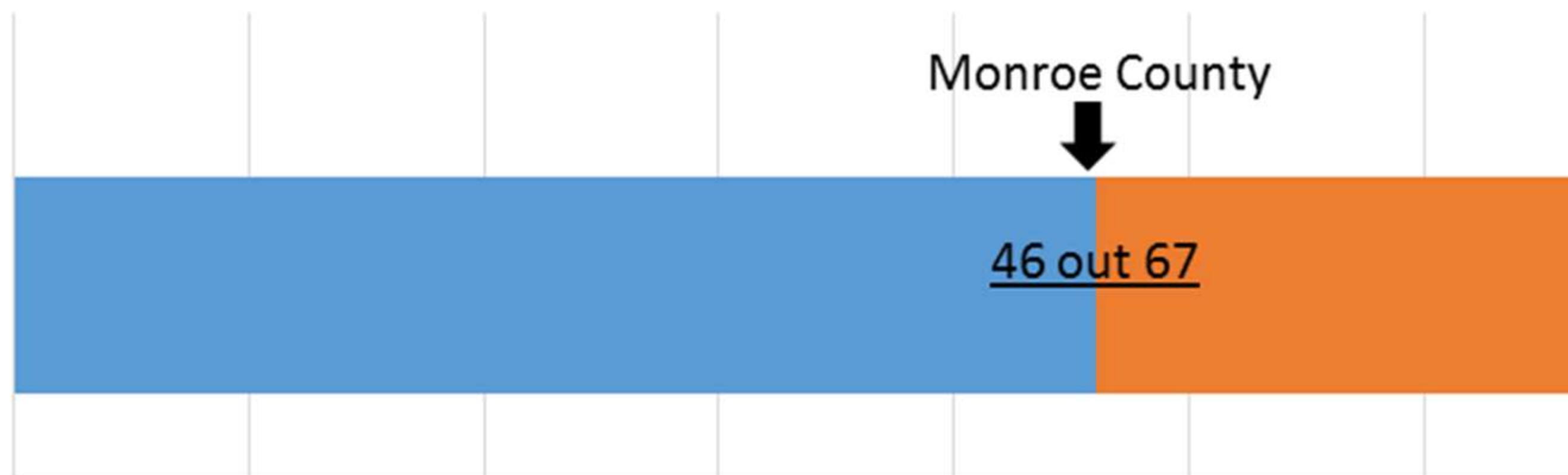




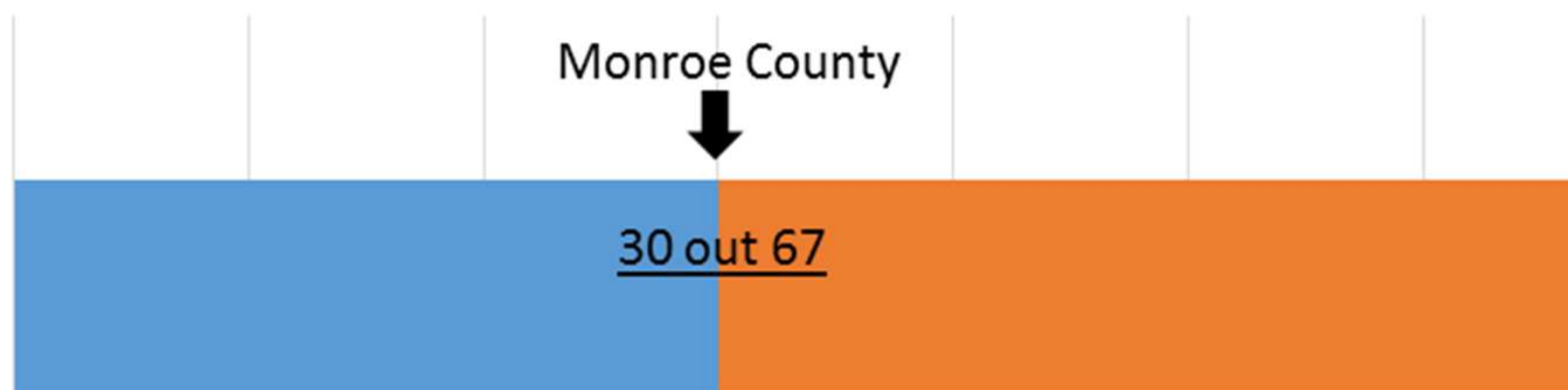
Health Outcomes



Monroe County Rankings 2010



Monroe County Rankings 2014

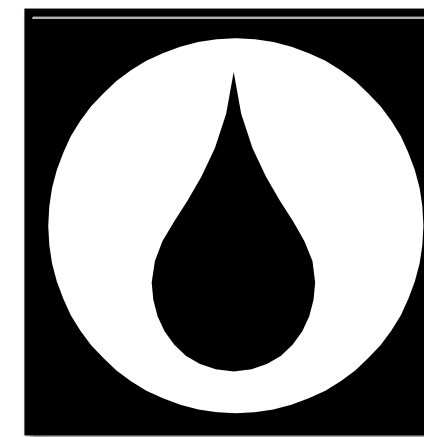




Health Outcomes



Obesity third highest prevalence rate



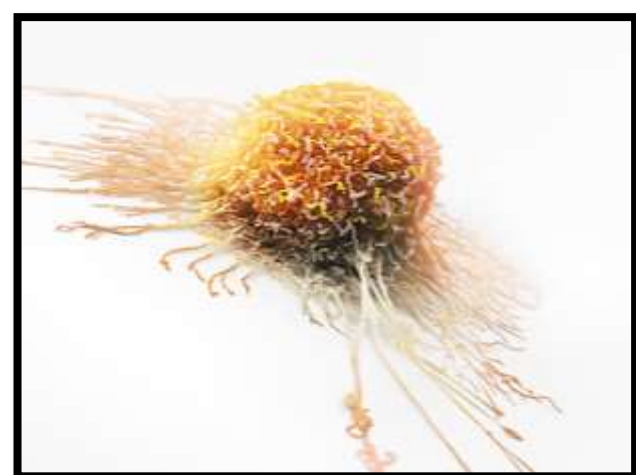
Diabetes second highest prevalence rate



Heart Disease highest mortality for males



Mental Health second highest number of poor mental health days & highest mortality rate due to suicide



Cancer highest mortality rate for males



Accidents highest mortality rate due pedestrian and motor vehicle accidents.



Health Outcomes



2011

2014



1. Obesity



2. Heart Disease



3. Cancer



4. Mental Health



5. Substance Abuse

2011 Institutional surveys



1. Obesity



2. Mental Health



3. Substance Abuse

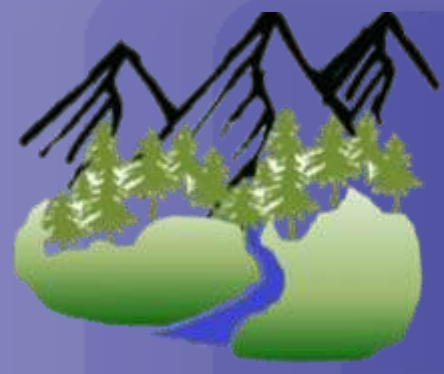


4. Heart Disease

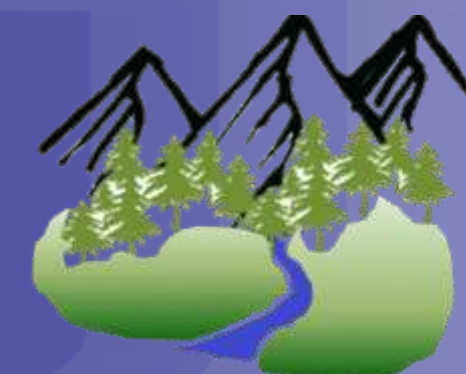


5. Cancer

2014 Institutional surveys



Health Behaviors



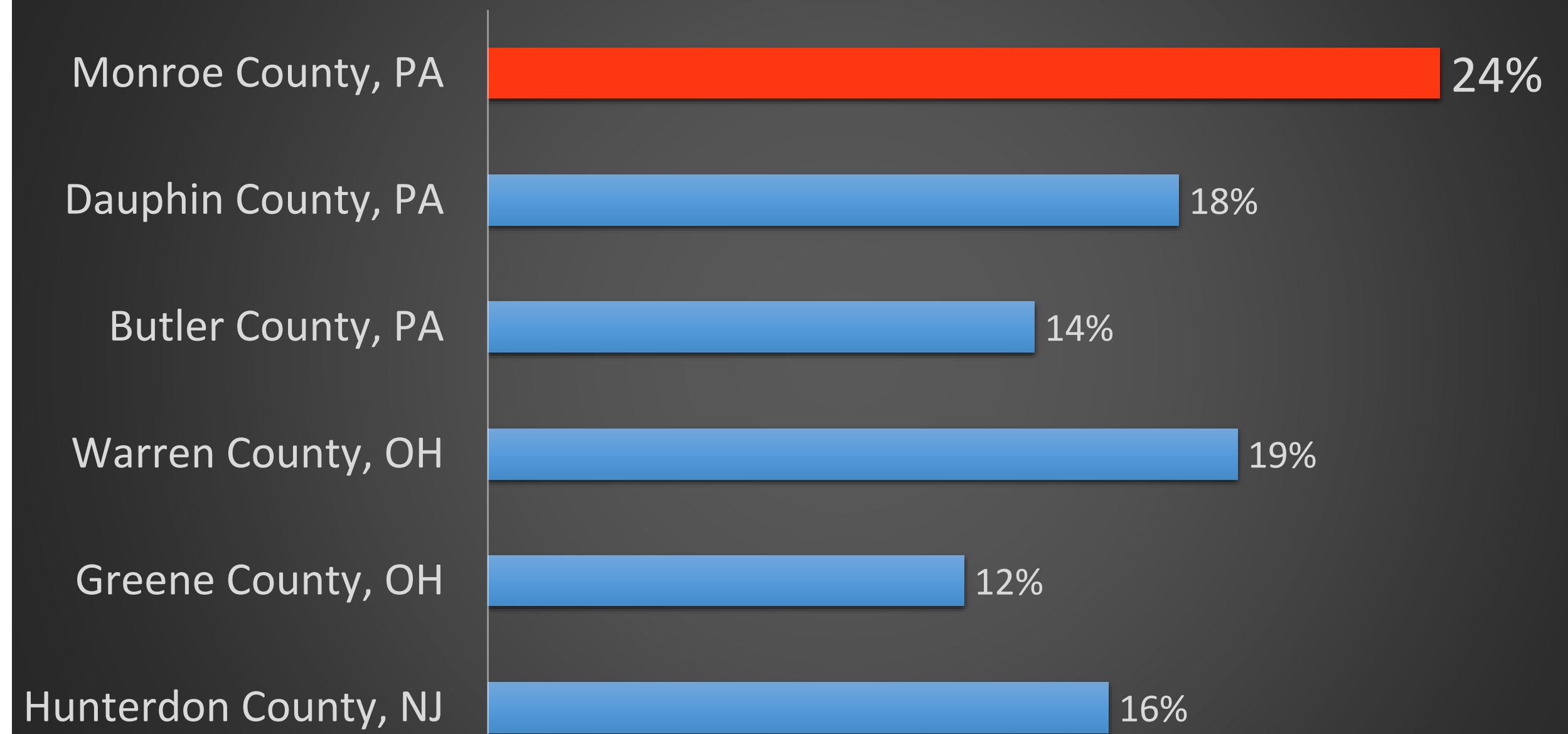
Health behaviors
(30%)

Clinical care
(20%)

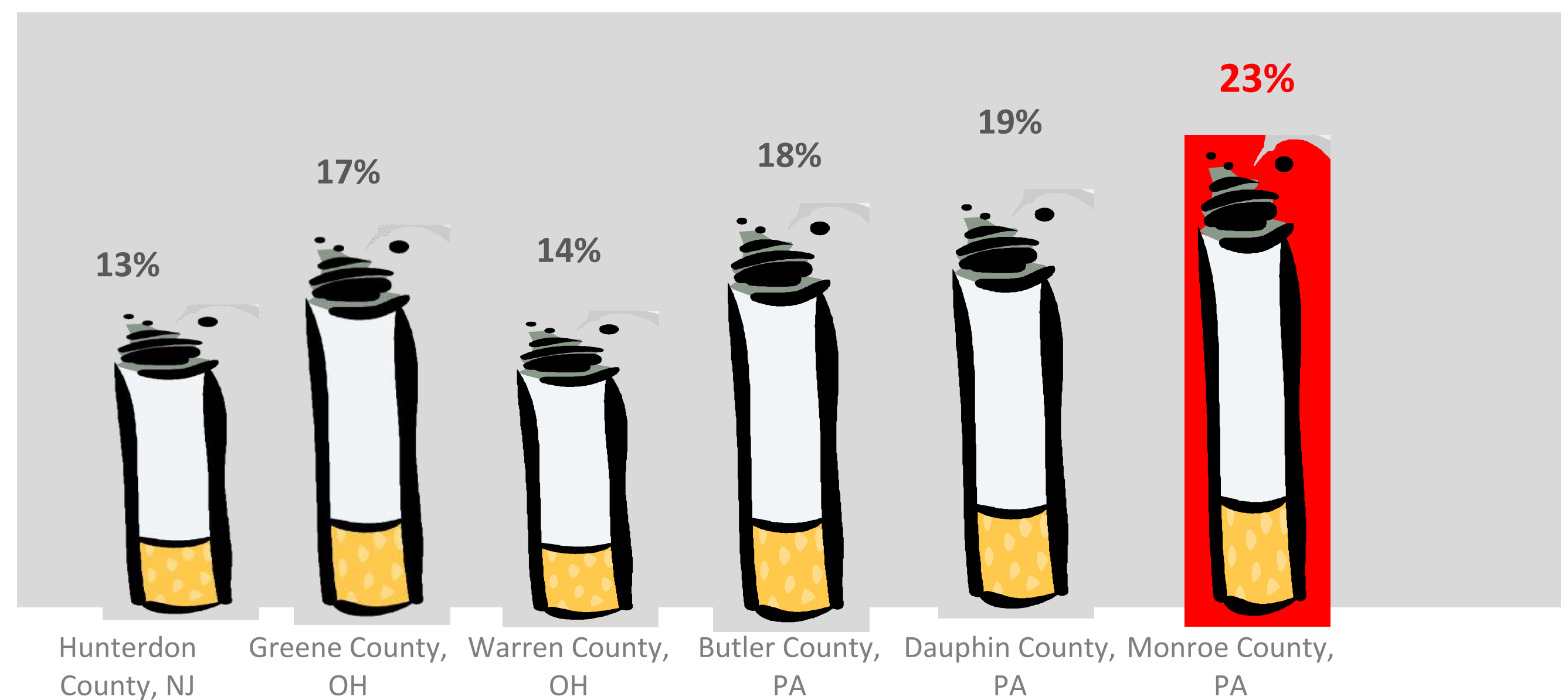
Social and
economic factors
(40%)

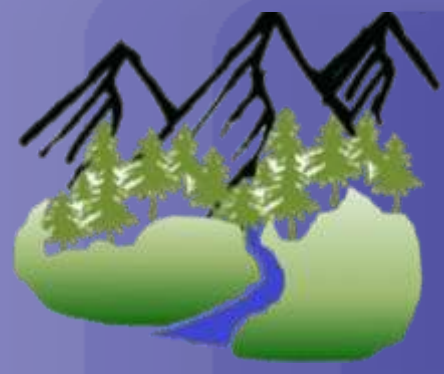
Physical
environment
(10%)

Percent Adults Reporting Excessive Drinking



Age-Adjusted Percentage of Current Smokers





Health Behaviors



Health behaviors
(30%)



Household surveys showed that 71% reported being physically active less-than-daily.

Clinical care
(20%)



Only 42% of households with children reported that their children had engaged in physical activity the past week, outside of school.

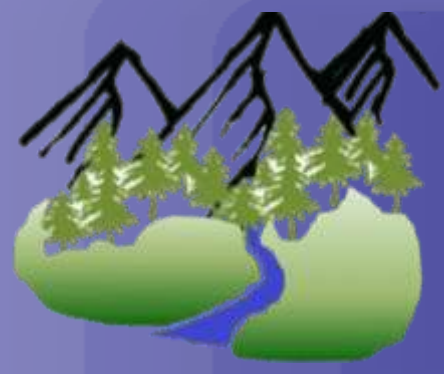
Social and economic factors
(40%)



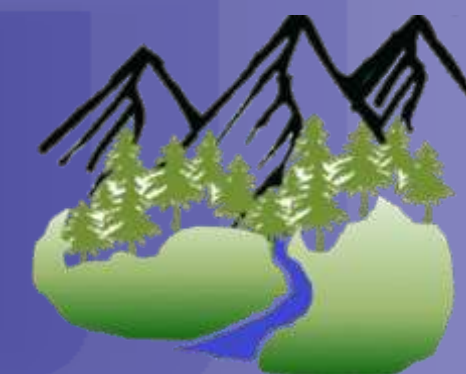
Only 28% of individuals and households report eating the recommended daily servings of vegetables.

Physical environment
(10%)

This trend has an income effect with household with incomes of \$50,000 or less, being more likely not to eat the recommended servings.



Systems of Care

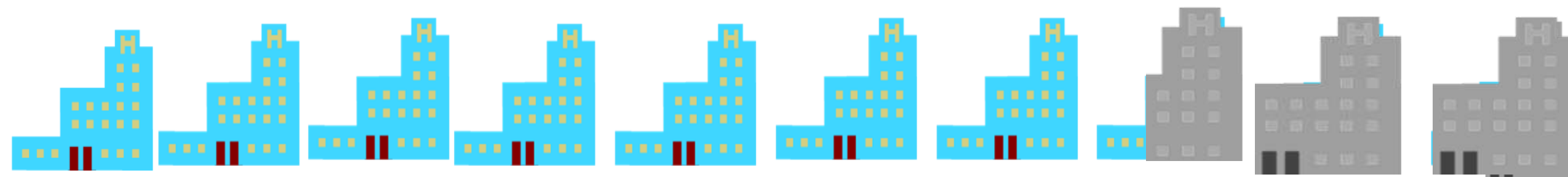


NUMBER OF PRIMARY CARE DOCTORS

Per 100,000 persons



County Health Rankings 2014



71% of the respondents in the institutional survey report lack of Medicaid primary care services as a significant problem

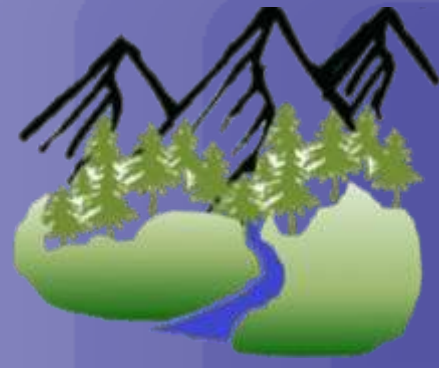
Institutional Survey 2014

Health behaviors
(30%)

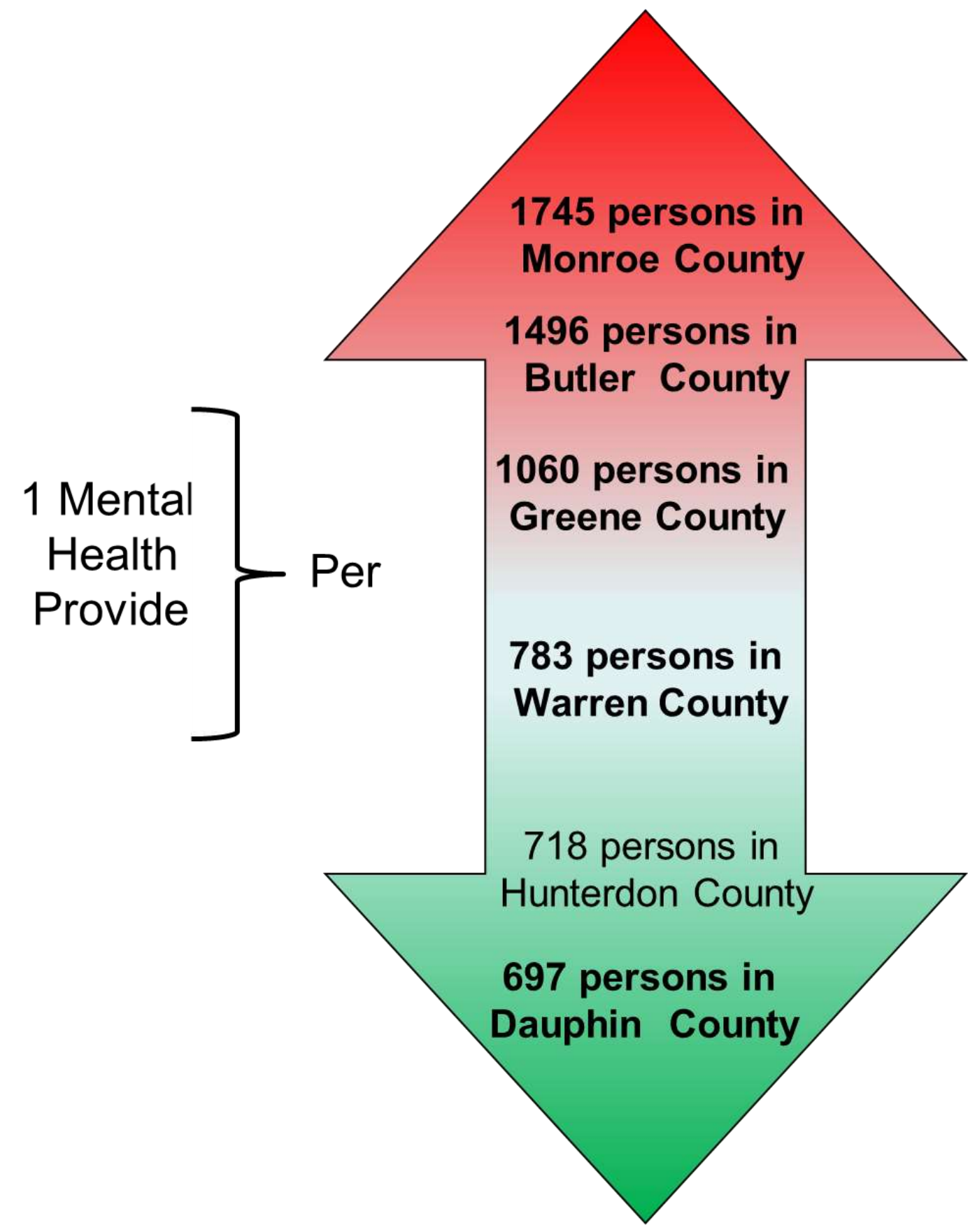
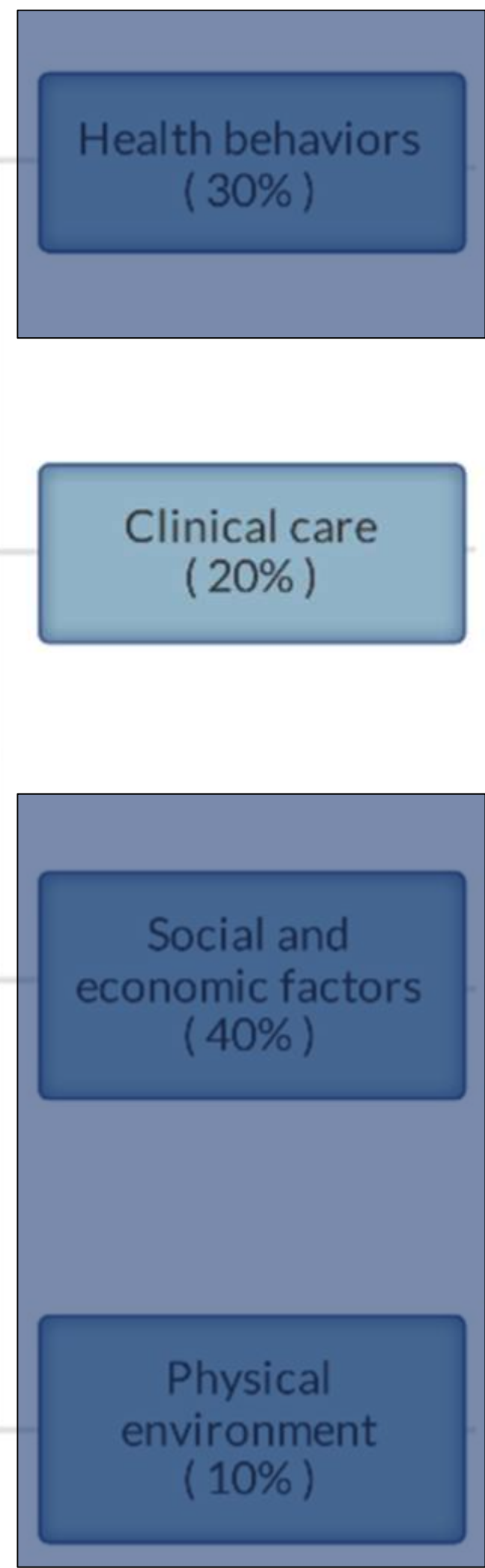
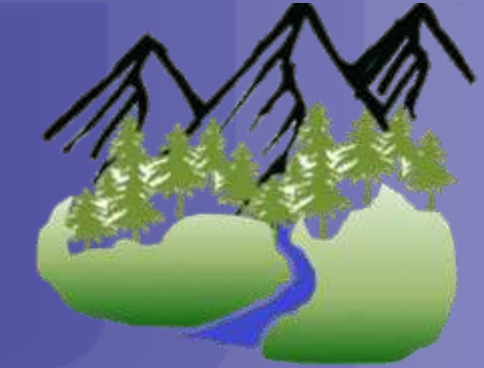
Clinical care
(20%)

Social and
economic factors
(40%)

Physical
environment
(10%)

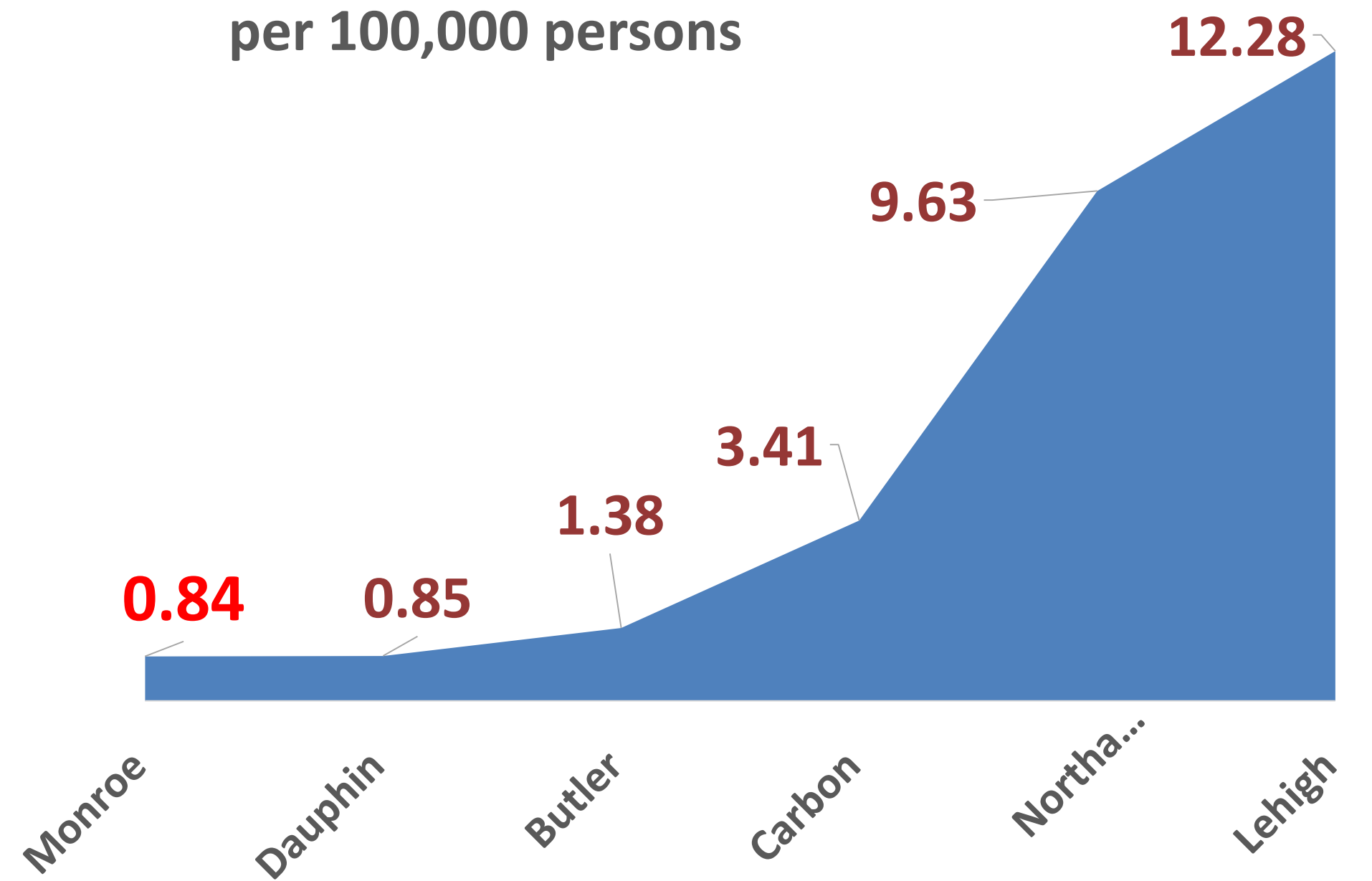


Systems of Care

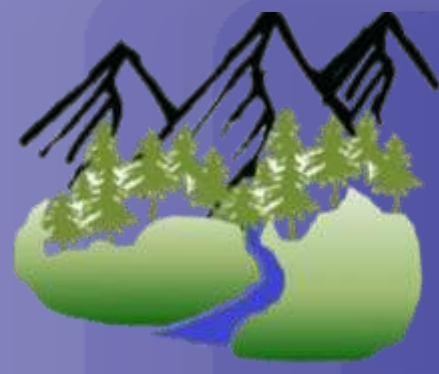


Pediatric mental health providers represent the greatest shortage.

Public Health Workers per 100,000 persons



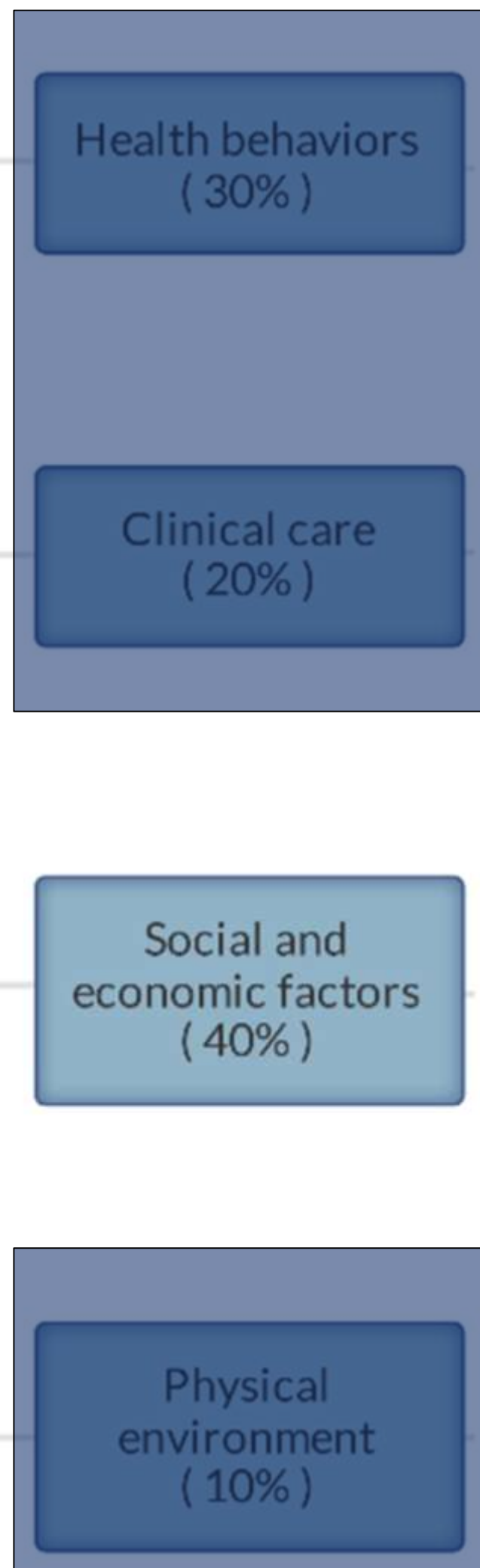
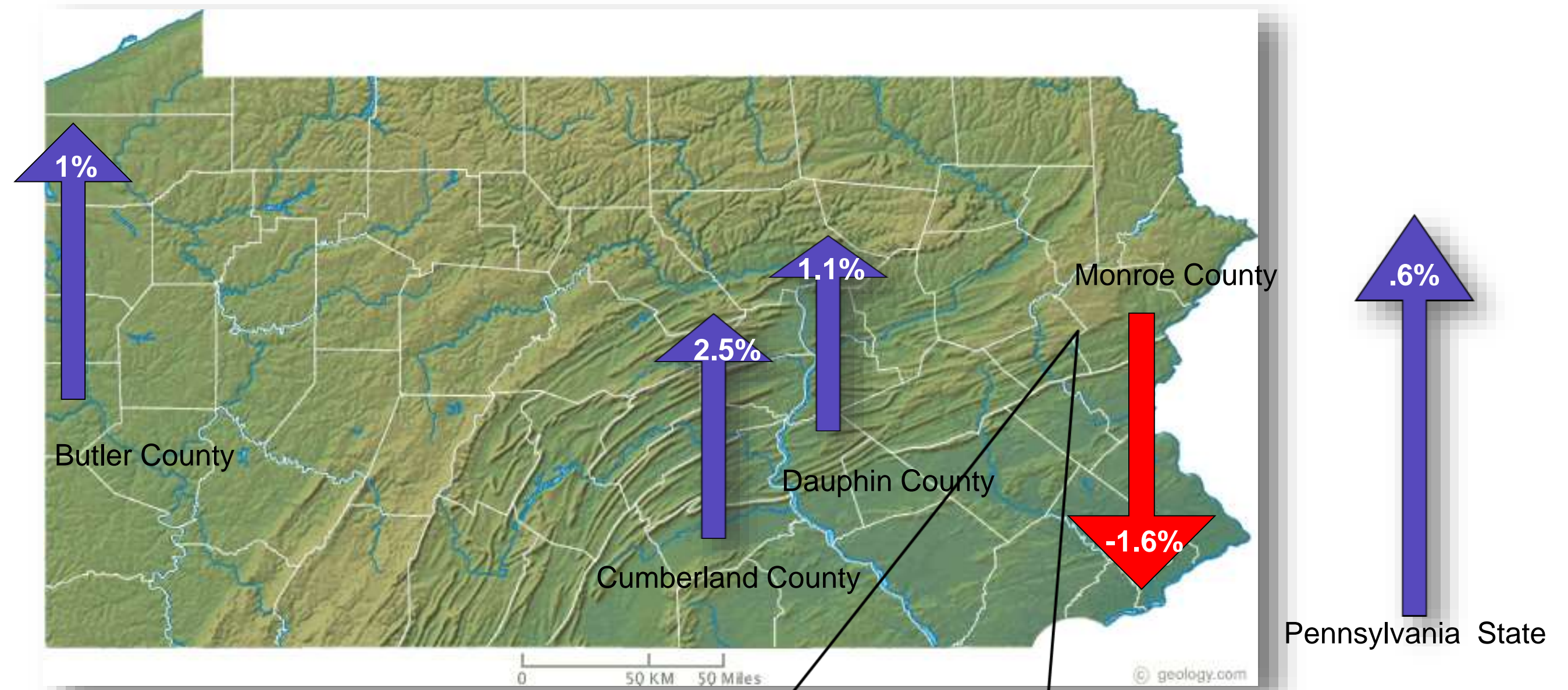
The U.S. average is 138 workers per 100,000



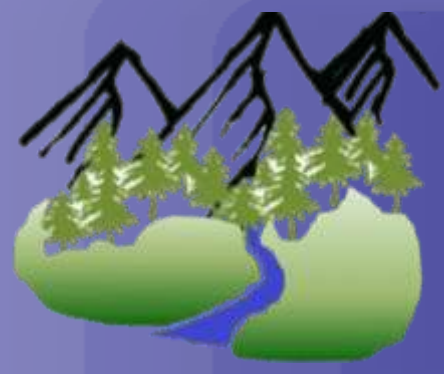
Social and Economic



Population Change



Race	2013	Percentage Change
White	79.8%	0.5%
Black or African American	14.8%	1.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.5%	0.2%
Asian alone	2.3%	0.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%



Social and Economic



Health behaviors
(30%)

Clinical care
(20%)

Social and
economic factors
(40%)

Physical
environment
(10%)



Poverty third highest
as compared to peers.



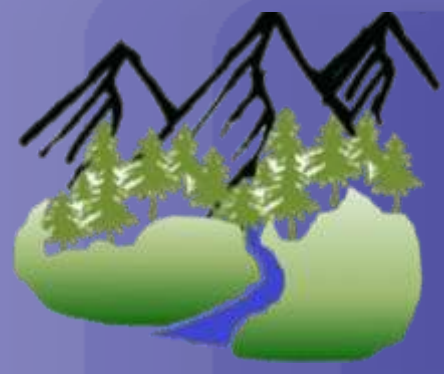
Uninsured highest rate
as compared to peers.



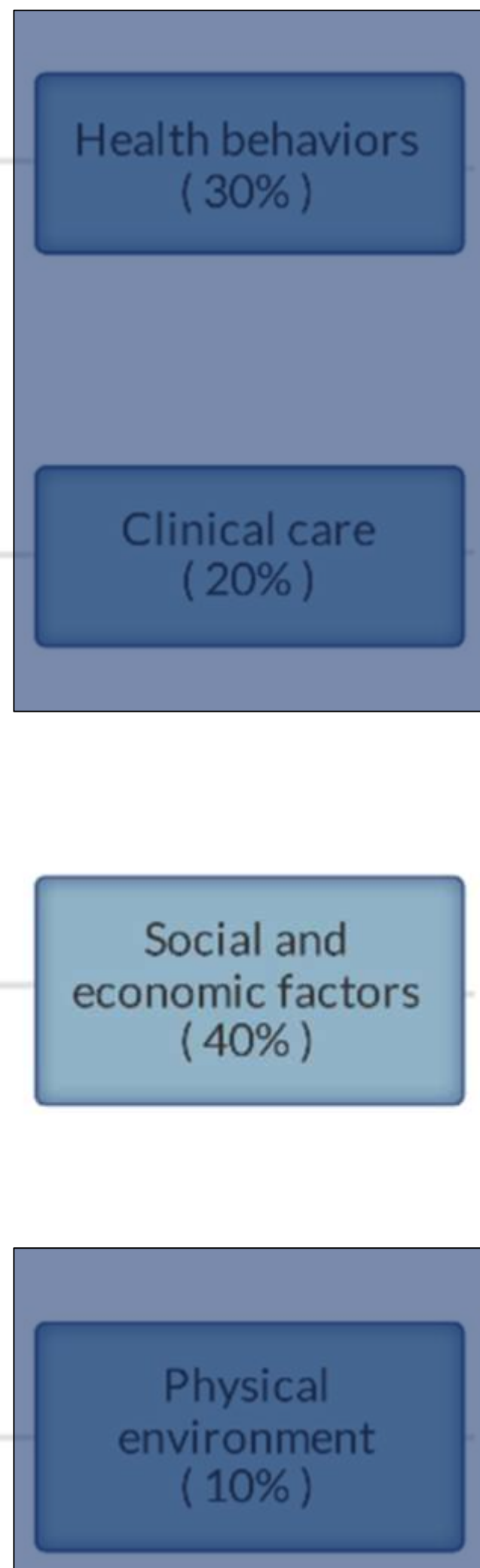
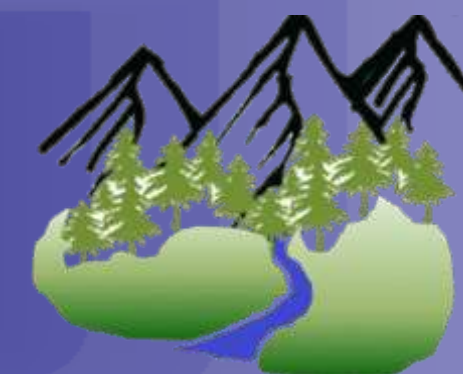
SNAP highest rate
as compared to peers.



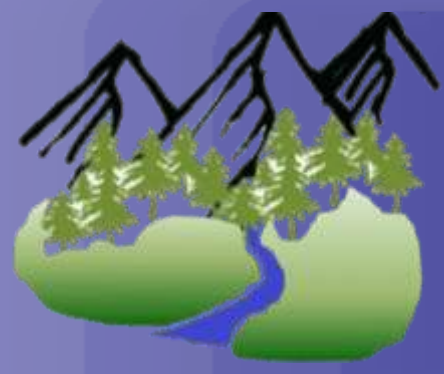
Medicaid second highest rate
as compared to peers.



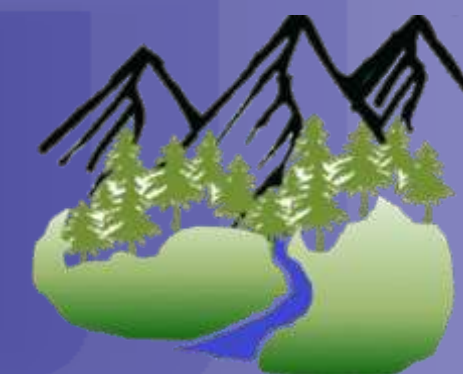
Social and Economic



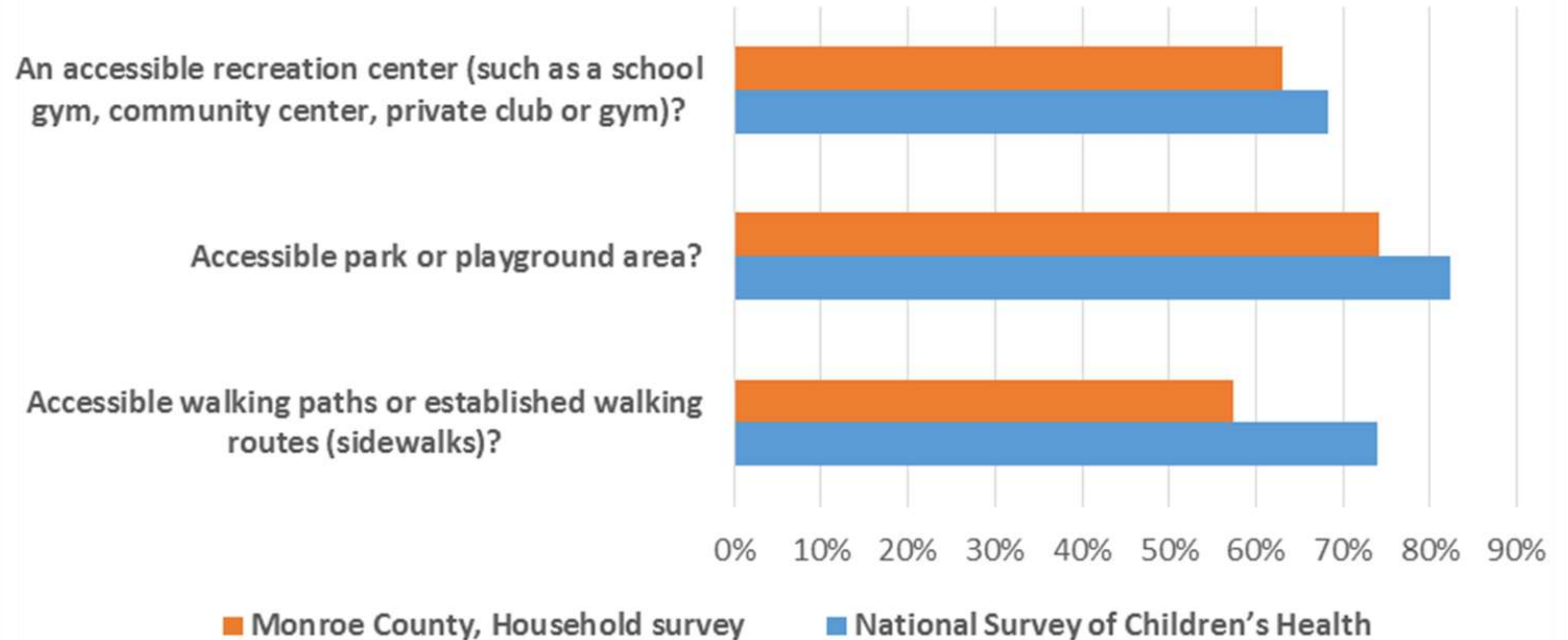
	Among Those With High Perceptions of Current Health Status (N=236)	Among Those With Low Perceptions of Current Health Status (N=70)
Has any type of insurance	96.6% (N=226)	94.3% (N=66)
Has Medicare or Medicaid	11.5% (N=27)	21.1% (N=14)
Was unable to see a doctor*	14.0% (N=33)	38.6% (N=27)
Has multiple chronic health conditions*	16.7% (N=36)	36.1% (N=22)
Has household income of \$50k or less*	52.2% (N=35)	90.3% (N=63)
Has a college degree or beyond	71.6% (N=169)	61.4% (N=43)



Environment



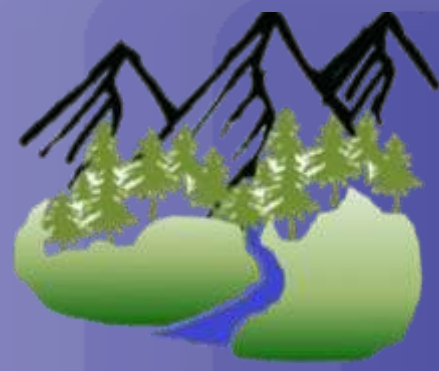
Built Environment



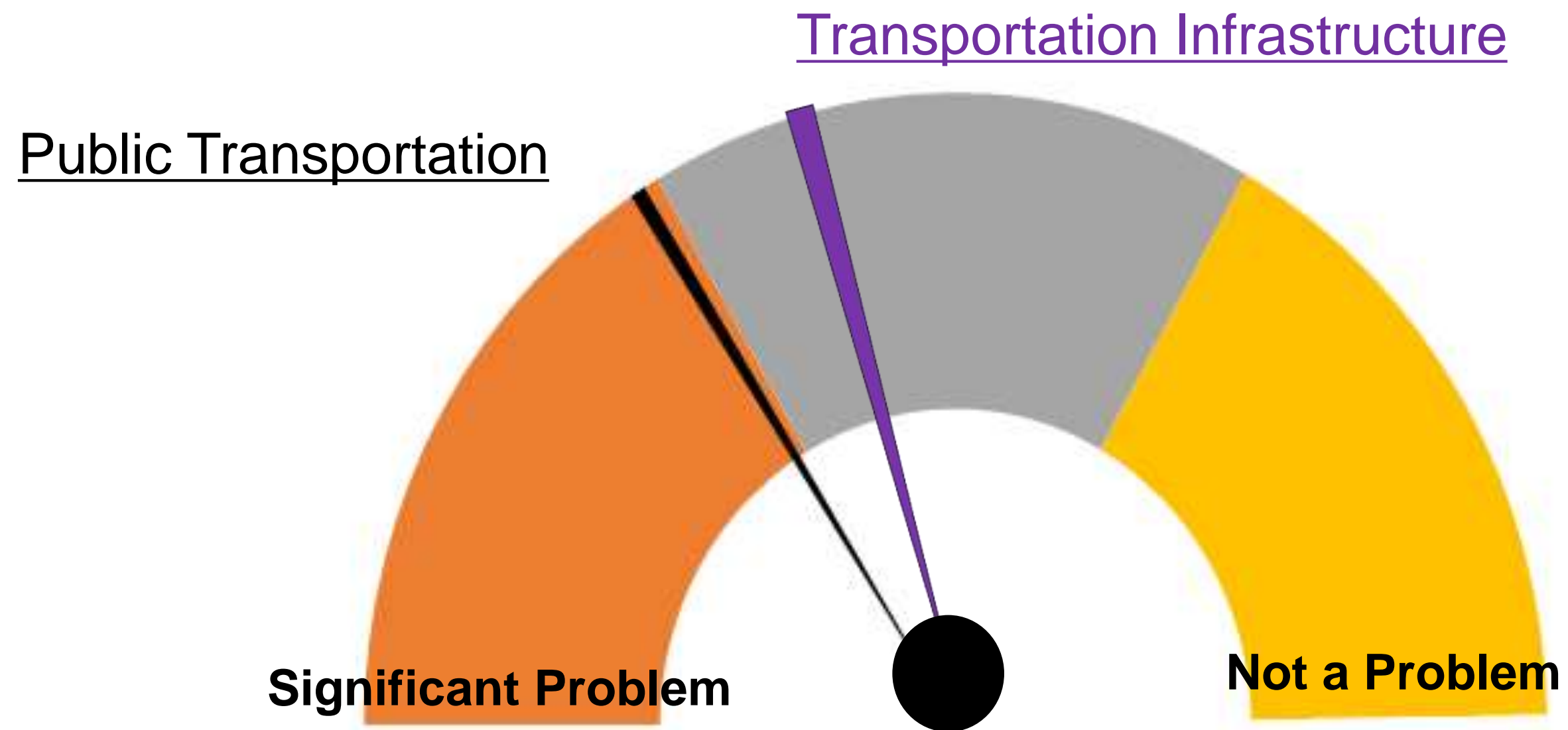
The National Survey of Children's Health, 2012 & Household Survey, 2014

	Recreation and Fitness Establishment Rate per 100,000	
Hunterdon County, NJ	↑	15.58
Greene County, OH	→	9.28
Warren County, OH	→	11.28
Butler County, PA	→	10.88
Dauphin County, PA	→	11.19
Monroe County, PA	↓	5.3

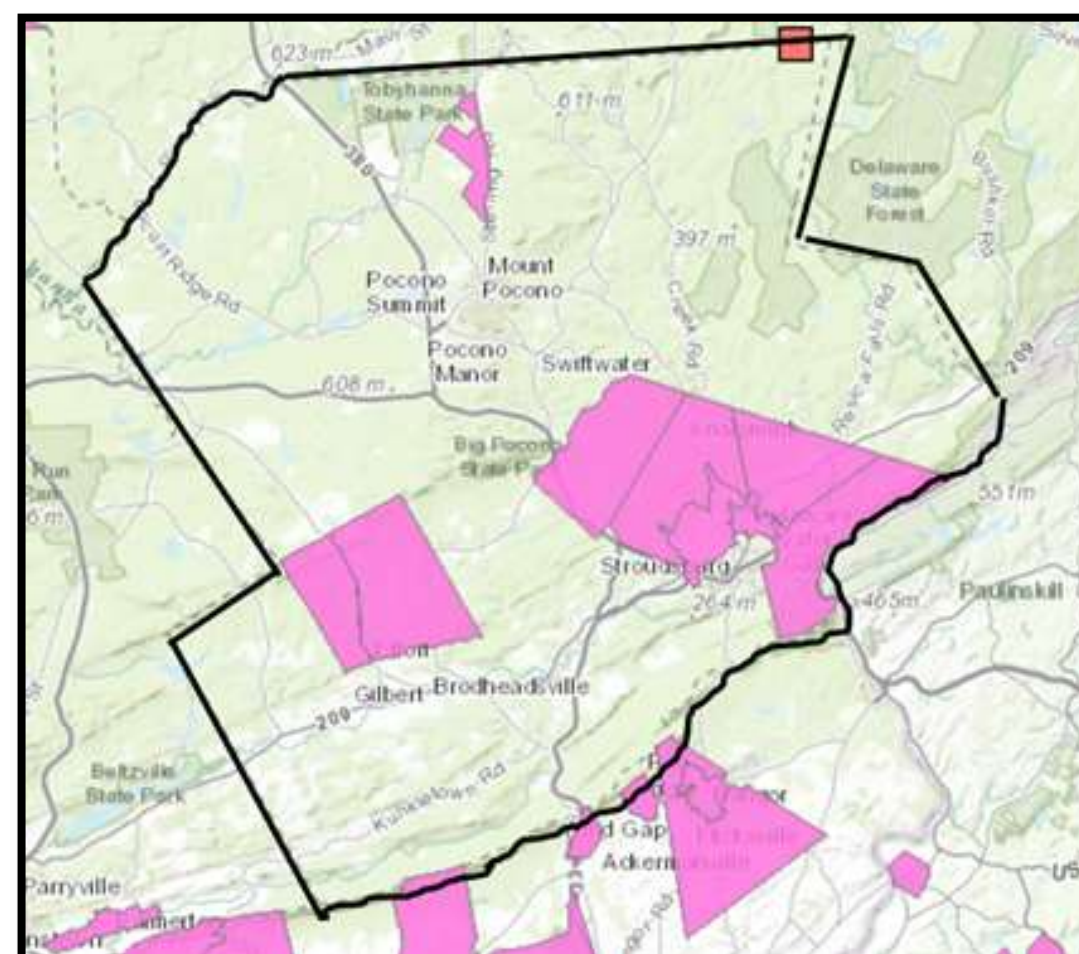
CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Survey 2012



Environment

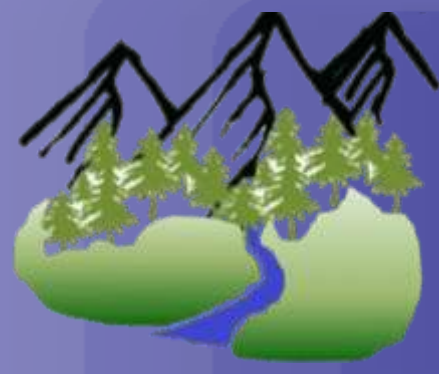


Institutional Survey 2014



About 25% of our residents live in food deserts or neighborhoods where the closest supermarket is more than one urban mile or 10 rural miles from a supermarket.

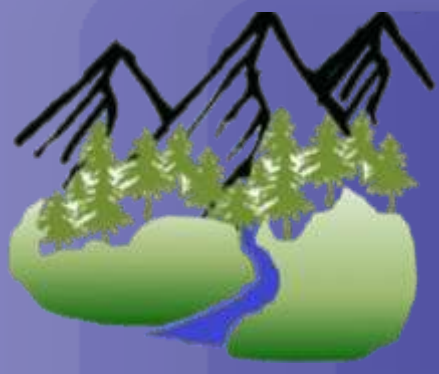
USDA 2014



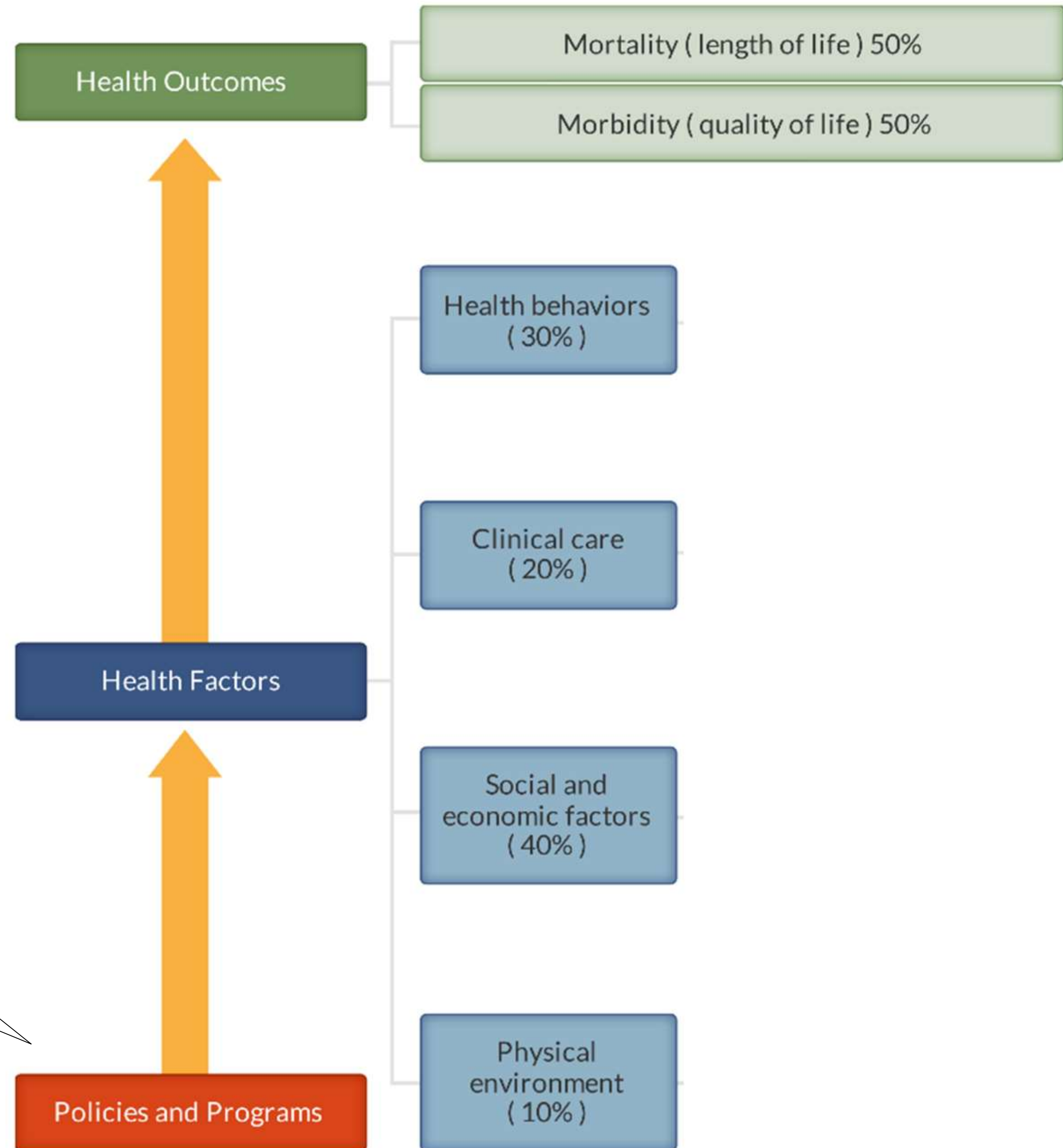
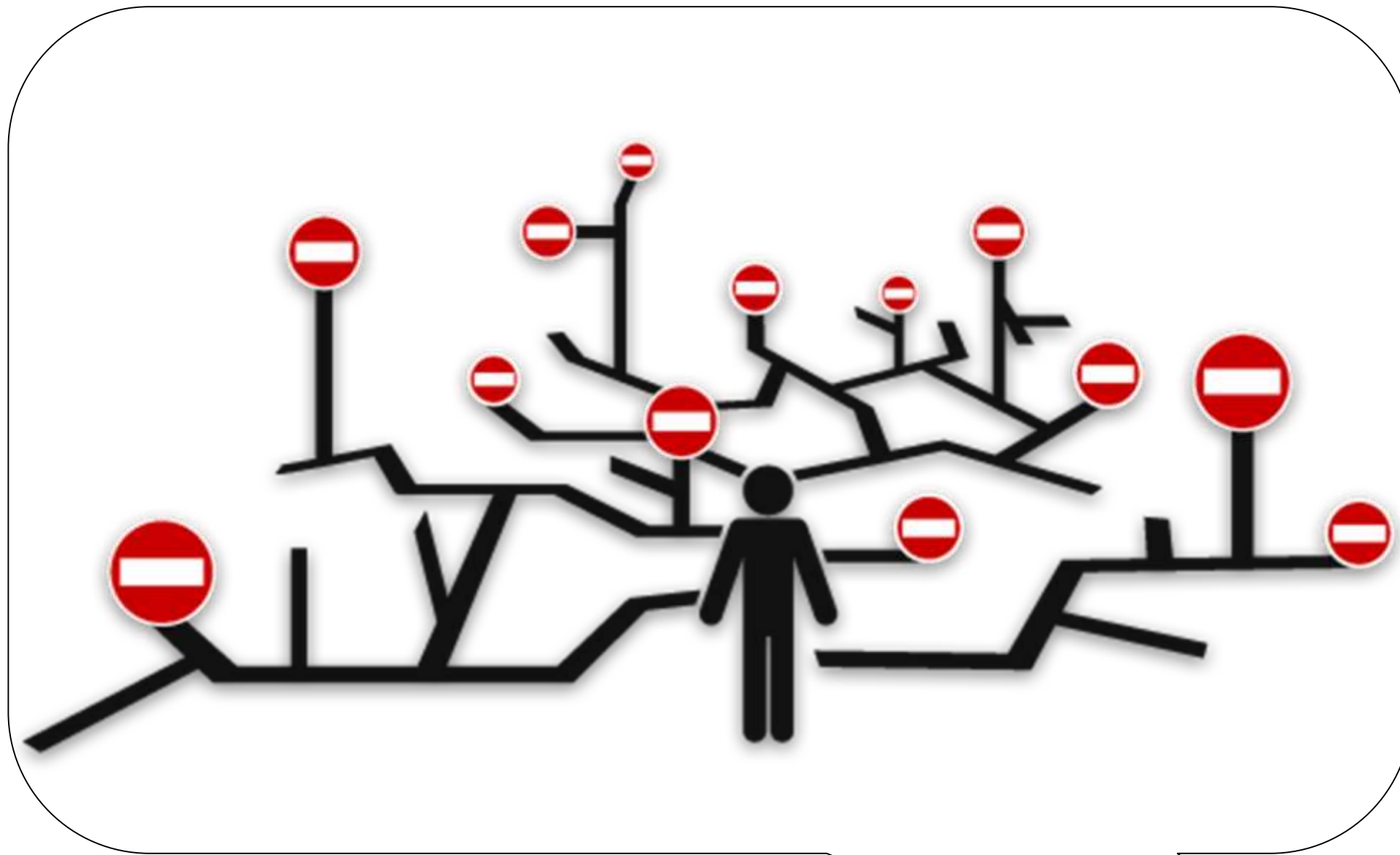
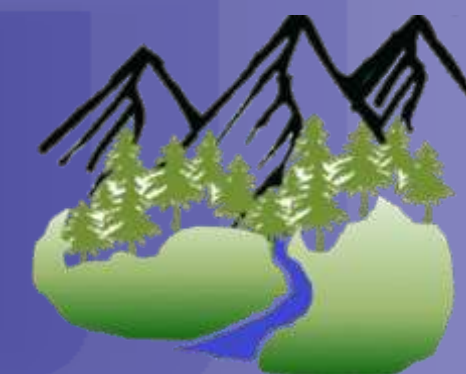
Environment

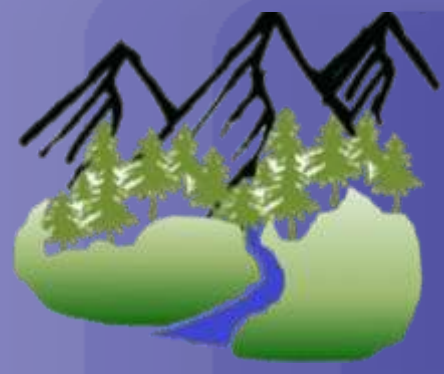


	Nationally, 2011-2012 (N=65,593)	Monroe County, 2014 (N=341)
People in this neighborhood help each other out.	90.2%	54.4%
We watch out for each other's children in this neighborhood.	91.0%	46.3%
There are people I can count on in this neighborhood.	91.2%	68.1%
If my child were playing outside and got hurt or scared, there are adults nearby who I would trust to help my child.	92.4%	55.1%

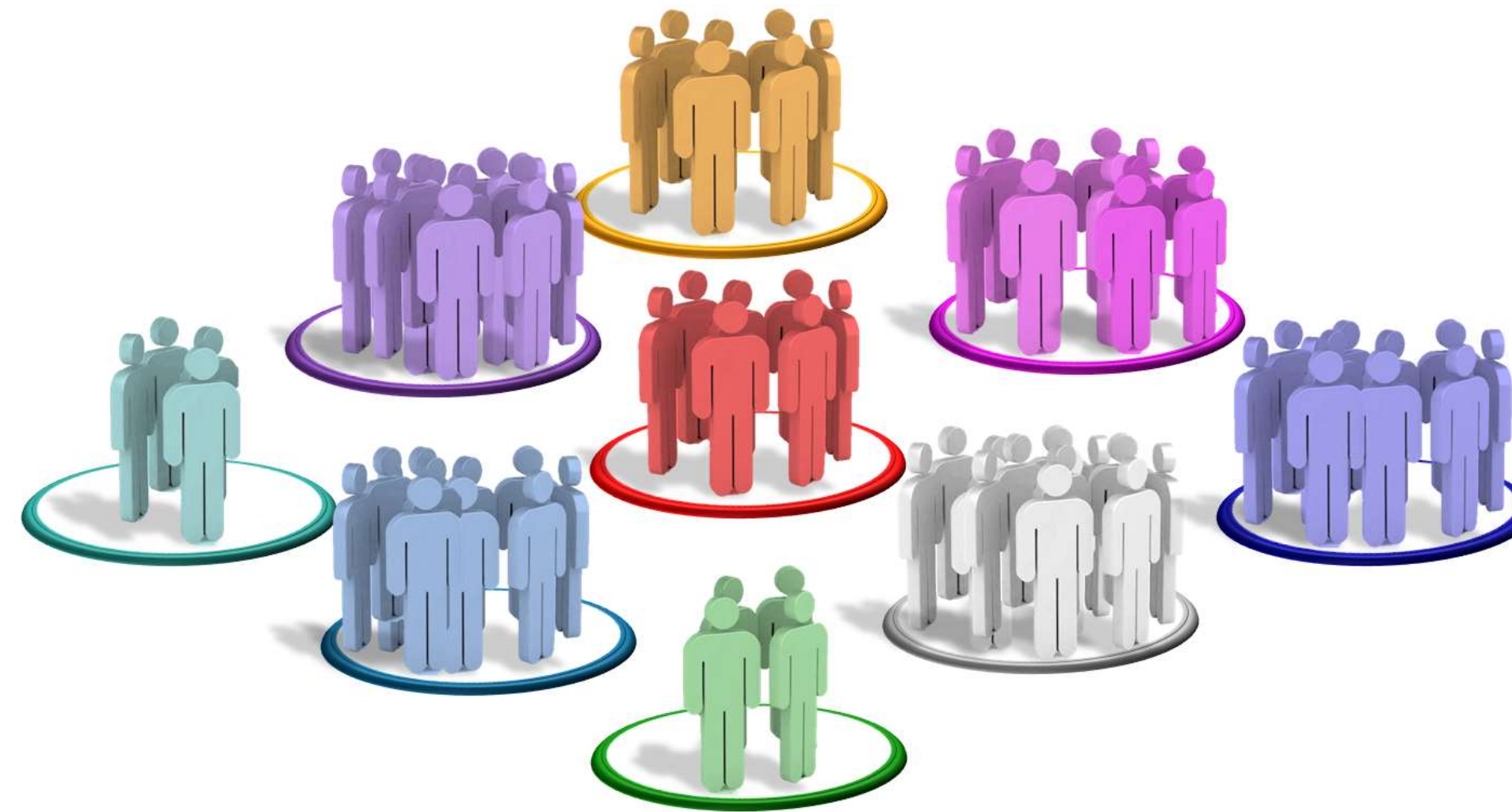


Prioritizing



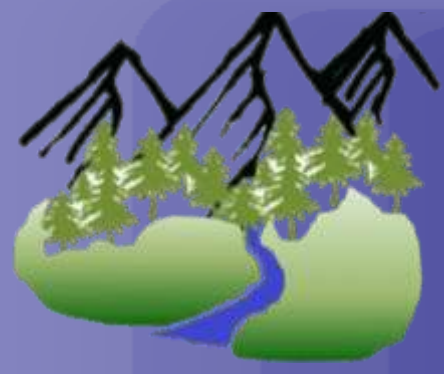


Prioritizing

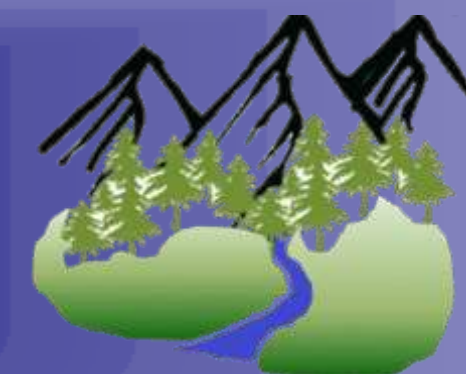


Many of the reported outcomes and factors impact one segment of the population more than other.

- Males have higher mortality rates of chronic disease than females.
- Medical assistant recipients are most affected by physician shortages.
- Pediatric patients have most concerning access issues to mental health services.
- Those with poorer health have less access.
- Lower socioeconomic groups are less likely to eat the recommended levels of vegetables.
- Remote areas of the county have less connectivity.
- Preventive services and public health services are lacking for all residents.



Final Thoughts



Great

Need to benchmark and measure.

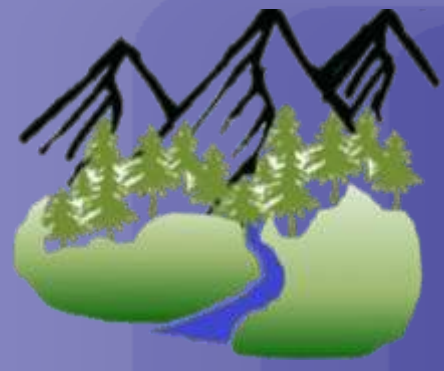
Need to create innovative partnerships and break from our perceived limited roles -- public and private sector providers and policymakers.

Need to segment and prioritize programs and policies.

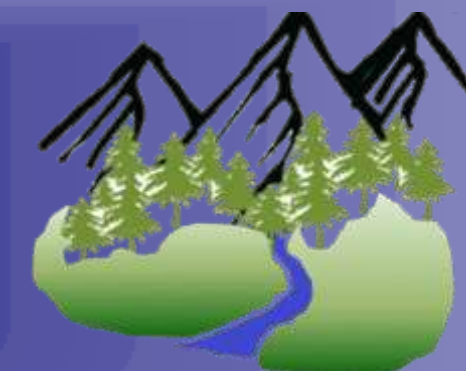
The findings and the report will be posted on poconohealthmatters.org.

Good

It is important to remember that Monroe County possesses the assets required to enhance the health and well-being of its residents, and to improve its already good quality of life.



Thank You



To all the respondents

From PHS

The Community Connections Group

To the PHS leadership

To the PHS staff

From ESU

Dr. Clare Lenhart

Dr. Steve Godin

John Stabinger

Jennifer Serowick

John A. Turella

John Darsimos

Marissa Modica

ESU University Relations