



2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements.....	4
Executive Summary.....	5
Introduction.....	7
Mission, Vision and Values.....	
History.....	8
History of Assessing Health and Social Needs at St. Joseph's/Candler.....	9
Affordable Care Act.....	10
Compliance with the Requirements of IRS Notice 2011-52.....	10
Collaborating Partner.....	11
Purpose of the Community Health Needs Assessment.....	11
Scope of the Assessment.....	11
Methodology.....	11
Secondary Data Sourcing.....	
About Healthy Communities Institute.....	
Indicator Gauges.....	
Primary Data Sourcing.....	
Community Partnerships.....	
Report Features.....	15
Community Comments and Feedback.....	
Priority Populations.....	15
Chatham County Demographics.....	16
Demographics by People, Housing and Zip Codes.....	
Demographics by Age and Gender.....	
Demographics by Race.....	
Household Income.....	
Labor Statistics.....	20
Poverty.....	21
Poverty in Chatham County.....	
People Living Below the Poverty Level.....	
Children Living Below Poverty.....	
Education.....	27
Pre-graduation Indictors for Success.....	

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Birth and Death Findings in Chatham County.....	29
Babies with Low Birth Rates.....	
Pre-term Babies.....	
Deaths in Chatham County.....	31
Community Health Needs Assessment Survey Results.....	33
Survey Process.....	
Description of Overall Survey Respondents.....	
Zip Code Responses.....	
Community Health Needs Assessment Survey Findings.....	
Other Needs.....	
Prioritization of Needs.....	50
Overview of Key Findings.....	
Chatham-County Youth Future Authority Priorities.....	
Savannah Chatham Community Indicator Coalition Priorities.....	
Chatham County Safety Net Planning Council Priorities.....	
Other Chatham County Collaborative Groups.....	
List of Community Health Needs.....	
Conclusions.....	54
Appendix 1 – St. Joseph's/Candler's FY 2012 Community Benefit Report.....	56
Appendix 2 – Key Partnerships and Coalitions in Chatham County.....	57
Appendix 3 – Other Providers and Services.....	59
Appendix 4 – Key Partner Membership Lists.....	62
Appendix 6 – Community Health Needs Assessment Survey.....	65
Appendix 7 – YFA Prioritization Survey.....	69
Appendix 8 – CCSNPC Prioritization Survey.....	70
Appendix 8 – Prioritization Decision Tree.....	71
Appendix 9 – Survey Demographics.....	72
References.....	78

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

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St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This overview summarizes the key findings from the analysis of primary and secondary data, as well as community perception survey results. A full description of the quantitative and qualitative data follow in the full report.

Community Profile At-A-Glance

Chatham County is located on the southeast coast of the United States. The total estimated population in 2013 is 279,103 people. There are an estimated 109,067 households and 68,496 families in Chatham County.

Females make up the majority of the population at 51.8% of the total population. Caucasians make up the highest percentage of the total population at 52.35%, followed by African Americans at 39.90% and Hispanics at 6.19%.

The median household income in Chatham County is \$42,679. The highest number of people living in poverty resides in 31401. The highest numbers of people, families and children are concentrated in Chatham County zip codes 31401, 31404 and 31415. Chatham County's unemployment rate is 8.3% compared to Georgia's unemployment rate at 8.2%.

Birth and Deaths

During 2011, there were 3,928 births in Chatham County. The majority of births were babies born to Caucasian mothers (1,757) and African American mothers (1,657). There were 2,109 deaths in 2011. The leading cause of death was heart disease. This is also the leading cause of death in Georgia.

Chronic Diseases

The CDC reports that heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes and arthritis are the five most common chronic diseases in Georgia. These chronic diseases can be managed better by increasing physical activity, focusing on good nutrition, eliminating tobacco use and limiting alcohol consumption.

Access to Healthcare

The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget issued a report, "Georgia in Perspective 2013," and identified Chatham County as one of the five largest safety net providers in the state. In total, there are twelve (12) free, reduced rate and federally qualified health care center locations in Chatham County. Despite the large number of safety net providers - participants identified, finding a doctor willing to care for an adult or child without insurance is a significant concern for the population.

Social Determinants

The term "Social Determinants of Health" is used to describe the conditions in which a person is born, grows, lives and works that affect their overall health. These conditions include education, workforce development, work environment, employment, housing as well as other living and working conditions. Survey participants in the Community survey indicated their greatest determinants to be understanding health, health management and money management.

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

Community Leader and Stakeholder Findings

A variety of feedback was received from Community leaders and stakeholders in the Chatham County Community. In particular, the Chatham County Health Department, Savannah Chatham Community Indicators Coalition and the Chatham County Safety Net Planning Council were asked to help St. Joseph's/Candler and Memorial Health identify the most important needs identified through primary and secondary data collection. Other organizations such as Healthy Savannah and Step Up! Savannah's Anti Poverty Reduction annual reports and assessments were also used to gain Community and stakeholder feedback.

Conclusion

After reviewing all the data and feedback, the following indicators on health and the social determinants of health are the most pressing needs in Chatham County.

Community Health Needs
Adults with Health Insurance
Age Adjusted Death Rate Due to Prostate Cancer
Age Adjusted Death Rate Due to Colorectal Cancer
Breast Cancer Incidence Rate
Lung and Bronchus Incidence Rate
Children with Health Insurance
Adults with Diabetes
Babies with Low Birth Weight
Preterm Births
Infant Mortality Rate
Babies with Very Low Birth Weight
Age Adjusted Death Rate Due to Cerebrovascular Disease (stroke)
Affordable Medications
Affordable Dental Health
Childhood Obesity and Health

Legend: Green represents the top 50th percentile, the yellow represents the 25th to 50th percentile, and the red represents the "worst" quartile

Social Determinants of Health Needs
Homeownership
People Spending More Than 30% of Their Income On Rent
Poverty – People Living in Poverty
Access to Healthy Food
High School Graduation

An increased effort on addressing these needs should be focused on the at risk populations of Chatham County living in zip codes 31401, 31404 and 31415.

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

INTRODUCTION

St. Joseph's Hospital, Inc. and Candler Hospital, Inc., known as St. Joseph's/Candler Health System (SJ/C) is located in historic Savannah, GA. SJ/C offers healthcare services across the entire continuum of care, including local and regional primary care, specialized inpatient and outpatient services at our two anchor hospitals, home healthcare services, as well as a wide variety of community outreach and education efforts throughout the region.

St. Joseph's/Candler is the region's only faith-based, not-for-profit health institution and largest and most experienced healthcare provider in the region.

SJ/C provide the most advanced, comprehensive treatments and state-of-the-art medical technologies available almost anywhere while it's faith based, holistic approach to healing encourages individuals to become more knowledgeable about their personal health.

Both St. Joseph's Hospital and Candler Hospital are individually accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations (JCAHO), while the health system is one of a select few in the country to have achieved network accreditation status. Additionally, St. Joseph's/Candler is the only health provider in the region to have achieved MAGNET status for nursing excellence, and is noted as one of the country's Top 100 Integrated Healthcare Systems by *Modern Healthcare Magazine*. In January 2013, The American Hospital Association awarded St. Joseph's/Candler with the prestigious Foster G. McGaw prize for its innovative programs to improve the health and well being of everyone in their community.

Mission

Rooted in God's love, we treat illness and promote wellness for all people.

Vision

Our vision is to set the standards of excellence in the delivery of health care throughout the regions we serve.

Values

The following values are represented by the six brush strokes preceding the name in the corporate logo. They serve as a reminder to the community that the SJ/C values precede-literally and figuratively-everything we do.

- **Compassion** - Showing empathy and concern for everyone and responding with kindness and sensitivity
- **Quality** - Optimizing talents, skills and abilities to achieve excellence in meeting and exceeding our patients' expectations
- **Integrity** - Adhering without compromise to high moral principles of honesty, loyalty, sincerity and fairness
- **Courtesy** - Demonstrating polite, cooperative and respectful behavior; showing consideration and care for each person

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

- **Accountability** - Using material goods wisely; being conscious of the environment; being accountable for prudent use of our talents and financial resources
- **Team Work** - Working together to accomplish tasks and goals; recognizing the interdependence of one another and each person's unique gifts

HISTORY

St. Joseph's/Candler is rich in history and heritage. Its anchor institutions, St. Joseph's Hospital and Candler Hospital, are two of the oldest continuously operating hospitals in the nation. As such, both have been a part of the Savannah landscape and culture for a combined history of more than 350 years.

In addition, the Georgia Infirmary, Central of Georgia Railroad Hospital and Mary Telfair Women's Hospital- historic in their own right-bring that service record to nearly 650 cumulative years.

In 1997, the two legendary hospitals and their various entities affiliated, creating the largest health system in Southeast Georgia and the South Carolina Low Country.

St. Joseph's Hospital began in 1875 when the Sisters of Mercy took over the operations of the Forest City Marine Hospital in what is now the historic district. For over 135 years, Savannahians have trusted the care, compassion and medical expertise that have become synonymous with the St. Joseph's name. Now, located on Savannah's south side, St. Joseph's Hospital is home to some of the most breakthrough medical technology and innovations available. Specialty services at St. Joseph's include The Heart Hospital, The Institute for Advanced Bone and Joint Surgery and the Institute of Neurosciences, each offering unsurpassed space-age technology and expert clinical care.

Candler Hospital is Georgia's first hospital (first chartered in 1804) and the second oldest continuously operating hospital in the United States. Located in Savannah's Midtown and affiliated with the Methodist Church, Candler has been long recognized as offering the finest in primary care, outpatient services, and women's and children's services. Candler is home to the Mary Telfair Women's Hospital and the Nancy N. and J.C. Lewis Cancer & Research Pavilion, both renowned medical facilities offering some of the most advanced patient services in the country.

HISTORY OF ASSESSING HEALTH AND SOCIAL NEEDS AT ST. JOSEPH'S/CANDLER

St. Joseph's/Candler has a rich history of service to the community, building activities that address the health and social service needs for all its members. For example, thirteen (13) years ago two Sisters of Mercy literally walked the streets of Savannah's Historic Cuyler Brownsville Neighborhood and asked the residents of that community what services were most needed to improve their health and overall standard of living. The responses were recorded, prioritized and presented to the Leadership Team and Board of St. Joseph's/Candler. That exercise resulted in the creation of St. Mary's Community Center, strategically located directly in the Cuyler Brownsville Neighborhood. St. Mary's began providing for the health and social needs identified by the residents to improve that community's overall wellbeing. Thirteen years later St. Mary's continues to be an anchor of the community responding to the residents' ever changing needs.

The example above is just one of the informal ways St. Joseph's/Candler has evaluated the community's needs. Other forms of evaluation have been in part through collaborative efforts with organizations, business, churches, community leaders and social service agencies working to address other identified needs in various parts of the community and the region. In fact, St. Joseph's/Candler is one of the founding members of the Chatham County Safety Net Planning Council which include many groups which work to improve the health of the community.

Highlights of St. Joseph's/Candler's extensive community benefit and community assistance efforts can be found in **Appendix 1** of this report.

Sr. Carol Keehan, President of Catholic Health Association (CHA,) best describes the efforts of St. Joseph's/Candler and other not for profit hospitals by saying, "*Not-for-profit hospitals assess their communities' needs and address those needs because of their mission, not because of policy.*" None-the-less, St. Joseph's/Candler has created this report in compliance with IRS notice 2011-52.

AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act was signed in to law by President Barack Obama on March 23, 2010¹. The first outline of the requirements for not-for-profit hospitals was published in Notice 2010-39 on June 14, 2010². Subsequent notices followed.

A key provision of the Act is that all not-for-profit hospitals must complete a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) every three years. Once completed, an implementation plan must be submitted each year describing how the hospital(s) are addressing the needs identified. If the hospital(s) are not addressing those needs they must explain why they are not. The IRS was charged with enforcing the new requirement.

¹ www.whitehouse.gov/affordablecareact

² http://www.irs.gov/irb/2011-30_IRB/ar08.html

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF IRS NOTICE 2011-52

The IRS released Notice 2011-52 in July 2011 describing the minimum requirements of what not-for-profit hospitals must complete to be compliant. Below is a summary of how St. Joseph's/Candler has met those requirements:

- Description of how the hospital determined the community served
 - SJ/C evaluated the needs of their primary service area, Chatham County, GA
- Description of the methods and process of the CHNA evaluation
 - Needs evaluation survey
 - Input from leaders providing health and social services to residents in Chatham County, GA
 - Chatham County Health Department
 - Chatham County Safety Net Planning Council
 - Savannah-Chatham Community Indicators Coalition
 - Youth Futures Authority
- Sources and dates of information used
 - Primary collection – online and paper needs surveys in English and Spanish
 - Secondary collection – online resources and Safety Net Providers' Annual Reports
- Other information
 - Online references and research
- Service gaps (unmet needs) that may impact the community's ability to access a service
 - Primary and secondary data sources
- Collaborative efforts and partnerships in the study
 - Memorial Health
 - Chatham County Safety Net Planning Council
 - Savannah Chatham Community Indicators Coalition
- Professionals and their qualifications who participated in the CHNA process
 - Detailed list of organizations, members and their organizational affiliations in **Appendices 2 & 3**
- Input from the community
 - The broader Community and vulnerable population needs are described throughout the report by evaluating:
 - Primary and secondary data
 - Description of who was consulted and their relationship to the Community
- Input from Public Health leaders and leaders who serve vulnerable populations
 - Information can be found in multiple appendices of this report
- Description of prioritization methods for needs identified
 - Description of processes, people and methods can be found in the "Prioritization of Needs" section of this report
- Description of other resources in the Community which are addressing or capable of addressing needs identified in the assessment
 - County resources can be found in **Appendices 3**

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

- Make CHNA widely available
 - Report is posted on SJ/C website and can be found through an online link in <http://www.uwce.org/our-work/community-indicators/?hcn=ReportCenter>
- Produce an Implementation Plan that identifies what needs the hospital(s) will address or will not address and why
 - To be completed by October 14, 2013 and placed on the www.sjchs.org website

COLLABORATING PARTNER - MEMORIAL HEALTH

Memorial Health is an award-winning 610-bed academic medical center that serves a 35-county area in southeast Georgia and southern South Carolina.

St. Joseph's/Candler and Memorial Health collaboratively worked to complete the data assessment, survey and community input process, but will complete an individual report for each organization. The collaborative work included:

- St. Joseph's/Candler and Memorial Health (MH) approached the Savannah Chatham Community Indicators Coalition, United Way of the Coastal Empire, City of Savannah and Chatham County governments about expansion of the Coalition. Specifically, the health systems requested those groups consider expanding their collection of twenty-three (23) indicators on health and social determinants to one hundred (100) indicators using the Healthy Communities Institute database.
 - Indicators on health and social determinants were selected by SJ/C and MH to use in the initial evaluation of the overall community needs
- Development, implementation, collection and summary of primary data through Community Health Needs Assessment surveys
- Selection of secondary sources to be used in each organization's individual report
- Report of the findings to other organizations which collaboratively assisted both health systems in prioritizing the needs for Chatham County
- Summary of findings

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

PURPOSE OF THE COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

St. Joseph's/Candler seeks to understand the health and social needs of the residents of Chatham County, GA through primary and secondary data collection including direct input from the vulnerable and at risk populations and those who serve them directly or indirectly. This assessment complies with the Internal Revenue Service's (IRS) Notice 2011-52.

SCOPE OF ASSESSMENT

The Community Health Needs Assessment was conducted in Chatham County, GA, the primary service location for St. Joseph's/Candler.

Located on the southeast Georgia coast, Chatham is the most populous Georgia County outside the Atlanta metropolitan area. The historic city of Savannah is the largest of seven cities and towns that make up Chatham County. Other cities and towns of Chatham include: Bloomingdale, Garden City, Port Wentworth, Tybee Island and the towns of Thunderbolt and Vernonburg. The U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2013 population estimate is 279,103.

METHODOLOGY

St. Joseph's/Candler and Memorial Health partnered with the Savannah Chatham Community Indicators Coalition, Coastal Health Department, Chatham County Safety Net Planning Council and Youth Futures Authority to obtain primary and secondary data. They were also asked to help both health systems prioritize the community's health needs following data collection. The information was presented to each health system's senior leadership teams and governing boards to identify those indicators which would be addressed, which would not be addressed, and why.

Secondary Data Sourcing

In 2012, St. Joseph's/Candler and Memorial Health joined the Savannah Chatham Community Indicator Coalition. The Coalition purchased the Healthy Communities Institute data base which includes over 100 health and quality of life indicators from over 20 sources including: U.S. Census Bureau, American Survey, Healthy People 2020, County Health Rankings, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Georgia Department of Public Health OASIS, Georgia Statistics System, National Cancer Institute, U.S. Department of Agriculture and The Food Environment Atlas. This information is uploaded to one data platform that is easy to read and understand and is updated as new information is made available. The initial list of community health needs was compiled using the HCI: Community Indicators.

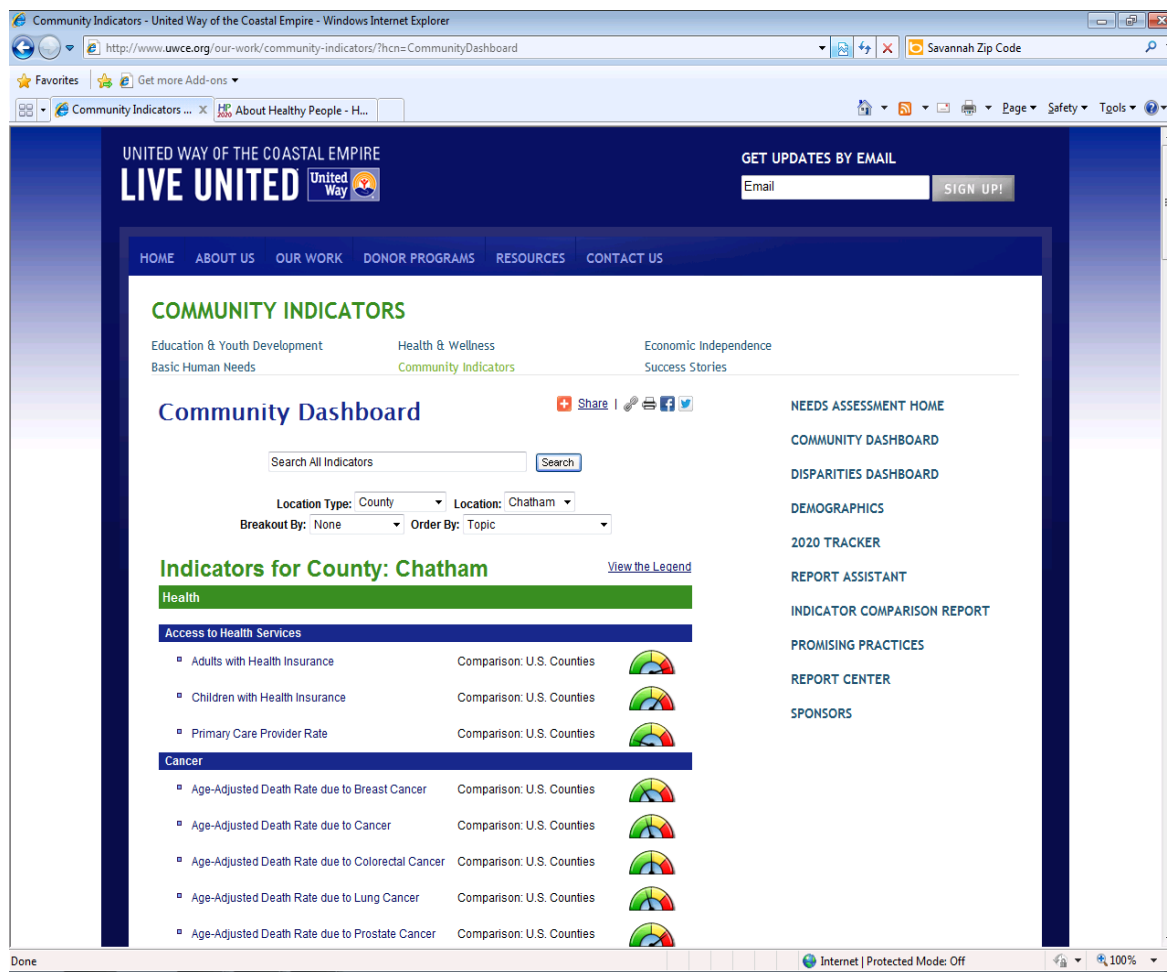
St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

About Healthy Communities Institute

Healthy Communities Institute developed a Community Health Needs Assessment database which compiles county, state and federal data on a variety of health and social indicators in one user friendly platform. Through St. Joseph's/Candler's partnership with the Savannah Chatham Community Indicator's Coalition, the secondary data from that site was used in the creation of this report. The platform is open to the Chatham County community and can be found at <http://www.uwce.org/our-work/community-indicators/>.

The database measures how Chatham County compares to counties in the United States, or other Georgia counties. The Chatham County values may also be compared to United States values or against the target values of Healthy People 2020. Healthy People values are established by the department of Health and Human Services. For more information on Healthy People 2020, please direct your browser to <http://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/default.aspx>.

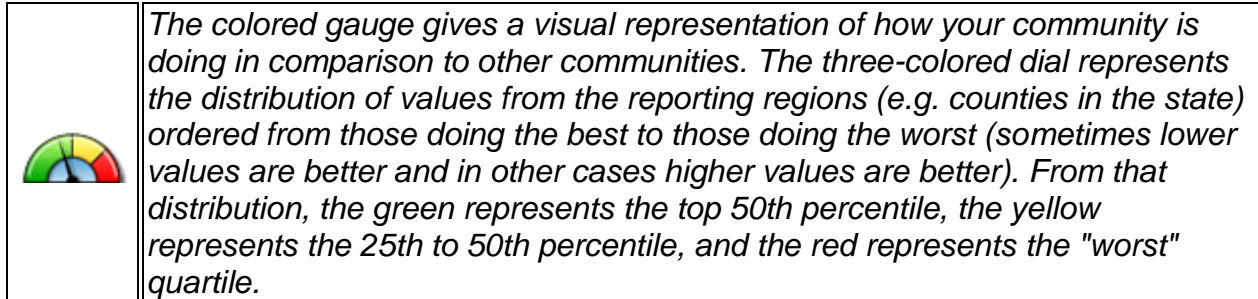
Below is a snapshot of Healthy Communities Institute's Chatham County dashboard.



St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

Indicator Gauges

Easy to read visual aids are colored green, yellow and red. An explanation of how to read the gauge is provided by Healthy Communities Institute:



Primary Data Sourcing

A Community Health Needs Assessment survey was developed by St. Joseph's/Candler and Memorial Health to evaluate the health and social service needs of the Chatham County community in **Appendix 5**. The surveys were available electronically and in paper form. Both versions were available in Spanish. A total of 1,941 surveys were completed. One hundred one (101) Spanish surveys were returned. Six hundred seventy-nine (679) paper surveys were completed, a forty-five percent (45%) return rate.

The electronic survey was posted on the SJ/C web site and distributed via email to members of the Chatham County Safety Net, City and County Governments and many other organizations. Co-workers from SJ/C and MH team members were also encouraged to participate in the survey.

Community Partnerships

Chatham County is unique in that it has several partnerships and coalitions that work together to assess and address community health and social needs. St. Joseph's/Candler is active in forty-six (46) community boards, coalitions and committees which address health and social needs throughout GA. Key partnerships and coalitions in Chatham County include:

- Chatham County Safety Net Planning Council
- Savannah-Chatham Community Indicators Coalition
- Step Up! Savannah's Anti Poverty Coalition
- Healthy Savannah
- United Way of the Coastal Empire
- Youth Future Authority


Input from these key partnerships was used in the development of this report. A brief description of each organization and coalition's efforts follows and roster of the organizations and their members can be found in **Appendices 2, 3 and 4**.

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

REPORT FEATURES

Where possible and when applicable, St. Joseph's/Candler uses a variety of visual aids including charts, graphs, maps and other tools, such as the Healthy Communities Institute indicator gauges to provide a visual aid to the reader. The report also features comments from participants in the Community Health Needs Assessment Survey.

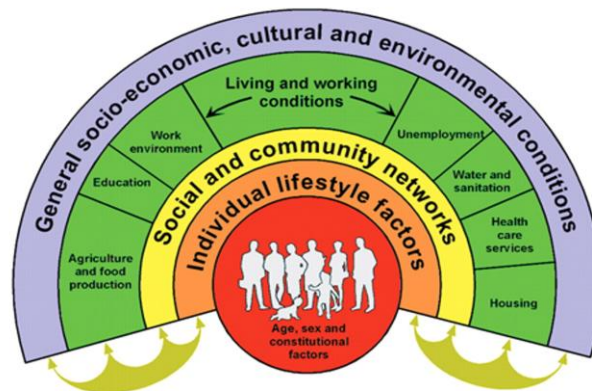
Community Comments and Feedback

The CHNA survey was designed to allow participants to provide comments and feedback on as many questions as possible. A total of 24 of the 30 questions on the CHNA allowed participants to write in up to 120 characters of additional information. Where possible or necessary, a summary of comments or selected comments are provided to enhance the findings of each question. Those comments are identified throughout the report with the symbol .

PRIORITY POPULATIONS

St. Joseph's/Candler has outreach programs that are inclusive of the broader community, such as the CareCall Center, a physicians referral and health information hotline; at the same time, SJ/C places special emphasis in outreach to at risk and vulnerable populations. Specifically, SJ/C targets populations living in poverty with a variety of health programs as well as programs or services that address the social determinants of health, described by the World Health Organization (WHO) are, *“Conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age. These circumstances are shaped by the distribution of money, power and resources at global, national and local levels. The social determinants of health are mostly responsible for health inequities - the unfair and avoidable differences in health status seen within and between countries.”*³ Social determinants affect safe and affordable housing, workforce development and opportunities, education and many other social needs.

NOTE: Throughout the report the term vulnerable populations is used to describe those people living in poverty or at 200% of the federal poverty level.



Source: *Global Oral Health Inequalities*

³ http://www.who.int/social_determinants/en/

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

CHATHAM COUNTY DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographics by People and Housing and Zip Code

The U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2013 population estimate for Chatham County is 279,103 people, 109,067 households, 126,098 housing units and 68,496 families. The most populous location is in zip code 31419 (51,630 people) located on Savannah's south side.

Table 1 - People and Housing

	Chatham
2013 Population	279,103
2013 Households	109,067
2013 Housing Units	126,098
2013 Families	68,496

Table 2 - Population by Zip Code

Zip Code	
Chatham	279,103
31419	51,630
31405	38,016
31406	36,864
31404	29,691
31410	24,958
31322	22,664
31401	22,106
31408	15,052
31415	12,589
31411	8,882
31407	8,770
31328	3,276
31409	948
31421	14

Source: Healthy Communities Institute Database, U.S. Census Bureau – American Community Survey


Housing and Households




The U.S. Census reports that there are 126,098 housing units in Chatham County.

A disturbing finding is that 54.3% of renters spend more than 30% of their income on rent compared to 46.8% in other U.S. Counties. Healthy Communities Institute defines this indicator as important because, *“Spending a high percentage of household income on rent can create financial hardship, especially for lower-income renters. With a limited income, paying a high rent may not leave enough money for other expenses, such as food, transportation and medical. Moreover, high rent reduces the proportion of income a household can allocate to savings each month.”* The most at risk populations identified in [Table 3](#) are found in zip codes 31401 (67.7%), 31415 (65.4%) and 31404 (62.2%).

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

Table 3 – Renters Spending 30% of More of Household Income on Rent

 <p>Red > 52.2 Green <= 46.8 In-between = Yellow Unit: percent View the Legend</p>	Renters Spending 30% or More of Household Income on Rent	
	Value:	54.3 percent
	Measurement Period:	2007-2011
	Location:	County : Chatham [View All Location Types]
	Comparison:	U.S. Counties
	Categories:	Economy / Housing Affordability & Supply

Location	Percent	Status
Zip Code : 31401	67.7	
Zip Code : 31404	62.2	
Zip Code : 31415	65.4	

Source: Healthy Communities Institute Database, U.S. Census Bureau – American Community Survey

Demographics by Age and Gender

Females make up the largest population at 51.8% of the total population compared to males who make up 48.2%. The most populous age group for both genders identified in [Table 4](#) is persons aged 25-34 (15.62%).

Table 4 - Age and Gender

Category	Both Genders	Male	Female
0 - 4	19,612 (7.03%)	10,054 (7.47%)	9,558 (6.61%)
5 - 9	18,221 (6.53%)	9,282 (6.90%)	8,939 (6.18%)
10 - 14	16,588 (5.94%)	8,444 (6.28%)	8,144 (5.63%)
15 - 17	9,765 (3.50%)	5,017 (3.73%)	4,748 (3.28%)
18 - 20	14,387 (5.15%)	6,935 (5.15%)	7,452 (5.16%)
21 - 24	18,771 (6.73%)	9,276 (6.89%)	9,495 (6.57%)
25 - 34	43,595 (15.62%)	21,614 (16.06%)	21,981 (15.21%)
35 - 44	34,247 (12.27%)	16,848 (12.52%)	17,399 (12.04%)
45 - 54	34,668 (12.42%)	16,687 (12.40%)	17,981 (12.44%)
55 - 64	32,208 (11.54%)	14,782 (10.99%)	17,426 (12.06%)
65 - 74	21,215 (7.60%)	9,619 (7.15%)	11,596 (8.02%)
75 - 84	10,994 (3.94%)	4,522 (3.36%)	6,472 (4.48%)
85+	4,832 (1.73)	1,483	3,349

Source: Healthy Communities Institute Database, U.S. Census Bureau – American Community Survey

Demographics by Race

Caucasians make up the majority of residents in Chatham County (52.35%) followed by African American (39.90%) and Latino (6.19%). [Table 5](#) identifies Caucasians are most

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

populous in zip code 31419. African Americans have the highest population in zip code 31404 on Savannah's eastside, followed by Hispanics in zip code 31419 (Table 6).

Table 5 – All Non-Hispanic Races by Zip Code

Zip Code	White	Black/Af Amer	Am Ind/AK Native	Asian	Native HI/PI	Some Other Race	2+ Races
31322	13,271 (58.56%)	7,325 (32.32%)	45 (0.20%)	726 (3.20%)	33 (0.15%)	606 (2.67%)	658 (2.90%)
31328	3,061 (93.44%)	101 (3.08%)	17 (0.52%)	36 (1.10%)	0 (0.00%)	21 (0.64%)	40 (1.22%)
31401	11,277 (51.01%)	9,504 (42.99%)	49 (0.22%)	547 (2.47%)	17 (0.08%)	238 (1.08%)	474 (2.14%)
31404	7,385 (24.87%)	20,896 (70.38%)	101 (0.34%)	332 (1.12%)	7 (0.02%)	373 (1.26%)	597 (2.01%)
31405	17,087 (44.95%)	18,243 (47.99%)	101 (0.27%)	812 (2.14%)	28 (0.07%)	921 (2.42%)	824 (2.17%)
31406	19,675 (53.37%)	14,038 (38.08%)	98 (0.27%)	947 (2.57%)	42 (0.11%)	1,212 (3.29%)	852 (2.31%)
31407	5,574 (63.56%)	2,362 (26.93%)	13 (0.15%)	298 (3.40%)	10 (0.11%)	251 (2.86%)	262 (2.99%)
31408	6,963 (46.26%)	6,208 (41.24%)	49 (0.33%)	379 (2.52%)	26 (0.17%)	1,013 (6.73%)	414 (2.75%)
31409	573 (60.44%)	248 (26.16%)	7 (0.74%)	14 (1.48%)	8 (0.84%)	39 (4.11%)	59 (6.22%)
31410	22,143 (88.72%)	1,248 (5.00%)	55 (0.22%)	886 (3.55%)	4 (0.02%)	206 (0.83%)	416 (1.67%)
31411	8,547 (96.23%)	91 (1.02%)	9 (0.10%)	165 (1.86%)	4 (0.05%)	28 (0.32%)	38 (0.43%)
31415	909 (7.22%)	11,214 (89.08%)	38 (0.30%)	70 (0.56%)	10 (0.08%)	188 (1.49%)	160 (1.27%)
31419	26,595 (51.51%)	19,453 (37.68%)	154 (0.30%)	1,792 (3.47%)	102 (0.20%)	1,739 (3.37%)	1,795 (3.48%)
31421	14	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
Chatham Totals	146,100 (52.35%)	111,360 (39.90%)	743 (0.27%)	7,056 (2.53%)	292 (0.10%)	6,905 (2.47%)	6,647 (2.38%)

Source: Healthy Communities Institute Database, U.S. Census Bureau – American Community Survey

Table 6 – Hispanic/Latino Population by Zip Code

Zip Code	Hisp/Lat	Not Hisp/Lat
31322	1,754 (7.74%)	20,910 (92.26%)
31328	51 (1.56%)	3,225 (98.44%)
31401	993 (4.49%)	21,113 (95.51%)
31404	972 (3.27%)	28,719 (96.73%)
31405	1,997 (5.25%)	36,019 (94.75%)
31406	2,457 (6.67%)	34,407 (93.33%)
31407	703 (8.02%)	8,067 (91.98%)
31408	2,060 (13.69%)	12,992 (86.31%)
31409	133 (14.03%)	815 (85.97%)
31410	811 (3.25%)	24,147 (96.75%)
31411	131 (1.47%)	8,751 (98.53%)
31415	351 (2.79%)	12,238 (97.21%)
31419	4,668 (9.04%)	46,962 (90.96%)
31421	1 (7.14%)	13 (92.86%)
Chatham Totals	17,285 (6.19%)	261,818 (93.81%)

Source: Healthy Communities Institute Database, U.S. Census Bureau – American Community Survey

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2013 Households by Income

The median income is \$42,679, while the average household income is \$58,884. Actual household income by zip code in [Table 7 and 8](#) identifies zip code 31401 as the poorest zip code in Chatham County with 4,031 (43.42%) households earning less than \$15k annually. Skidaway Island, located in zip code 31411 had the highest population of earners making more than \$500k annually (4.72%).

Table 7 – Annual Earnings

Category	Chatham
< \$15,000	18,176 (16.86%)
\$15,000 - \$24,999	14,132 (13.11%)
\$25,000 - \$34,999	13,667 (12.68%)
\$35,000 - \$49,999	16,718 (15.51%)
\$50,000 - \$74,999	19,527 (18.11%)
\$75,000 - \$99,999	10,558 (9.79%)
\$100,000 - \$124,999	6,967 (6.46%)
\$125,000 - \$149,999	3,499 (3.25%)
\$150,000 - \$199,999	3,242 (3.01%)
\$200,000 - \$249,999	948 (0.88%)
\$500,000+	386 (0.36%)

Source: Healthy Communities Institute Database, U.S. Census Bureau – American Community Survey

Table 8 – Annual Earnings by Zip Code

Zip Code	< \$15,000	\$15,000 - \$24,999	\$25,000 - \$34,999	\$35,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$74,999	\$75,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 - \$124,999	\$125,000 - \$149,999	\$150,000 - \$199,999	\$200,000 - \$249,999	\$500,000+
31322	620 (7.60%)	680 (8.34%)	614 (7.53%)	1,262 (15.48%)	1,915 (23.49%)	1,423 (17.45%)	893 (10.95%)	389 (4.77%)	271 (3.32%)	76 (0.93%)	11 (0.13%)
31328	104 (7.09%)	164 (11.18%)	178 (12.13%)	295 (20.11%)	307 (20.93%)	105 (7.16%)	142 (9.68%)	68 (4.64%)	75 (5.11%)	22 (1.50%)	7 (0.48%)
31401	4,031 (43.42%)	1,309 (14.10%)	1,047 (11.28%)	868 (9.35%)	1,040 (11.20%)	415 (4.47%)	231 (2.49%)	153 (1.65%)	99 (1.07%)	51 (0.55%)	40 (0.43%)
31404	2,895 (25.22%)	2,187 (19.05%)	1,864 (16.24%)	1,689 (14.71%)	1,531 (13.34%)	642 (5.59%)	339 (2.95%)	173 (1.51%)	112 (0.98%)	37 (0.32%)	12 (0.10%)
31405	2,546 (17.80%)	2,126 (14.86%)	2,112 (14.76%)	2,249 (15.72%)	2,572 (17.98%)	1,004 (7.02%)	677 (4.73%)	427 (2.98%)	432 (3.02%)	128 (0.89%)	33 (0.23%)
31406	1,874 (13.29%)	2,063 (14.63%)	2,043 (14.49%)	2,316 (16.43%)	2,454 (17.40%)	1,435 (10.18%)	796 (5.65%)	488 (3.46%)	458 (3.25%)	130 (0.92%)	43 (0.30%)
31407	230 (7.02%)	299 (9.12%)	242 (7.38%)	552 (16.84%)	787 (24.02%)	499 (15.23%)	374 (11.41%)	109 (3.33%)	156 (4.76%)	27 (0.82%)	2 (0.06%)
31408	649 (11.84%)	765 (13.96%)	657 (11.99%)	1,064 (19.42%)	1,091 (19.91%)	543 (9.91%)	391 (7.14%)	146 (2.66%)	148 (2.70%)	25 (0.46%)	1 (0.02%)
31409	30 (15.96%)	27 (14.36%)	45 (23.94%)	35 (18.62%)	32 (17.02%)	12 (6.38%)	4 (2.13%)	2 (1.06%)	1 (0.53%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
31410	773 (7.53%)	882 (8.59%)	752 (7.32%)	1,784 (17.38%)	2,130 (20.75%)	1,460 (14.22%)	1,176 (11.45%)	501 (4.88%)	592 (5.77%)	170 (1.66%)	47 (0.46%)
31411	163 (4.33%)	151 (4.01%)	337 (8.94%)	284 (7.54%)	833 (22.11%)	493 (13.08%)	521 (13.83%)	327 (8.68%)	317 (8.41%)	164 (4.35%)	178 (4.72%)
31415	1,732 (38.70%)	883 (19.73%)	677 (15.13%)	485 (10.84%)	371 (8.29%)	178 (3.98%)	103 (2.30%)	30 (0.67%)	10 (0.22%)	4 (0.09%)	2 (0.04%)

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Zip Code	< \$15,000	\$15,000 -\$24,999	\$25,000 -\$34,999	\$35,000 -\$49,999	\$50,000 -\$74,999	\$75,000 -\$99,999	\$100,000 -\$124,999	\$125,000 -\$149,999	\$150,000 -\$199,999	\$200,000 -\$249,999	\$500,000+
31419	2,351 (11.65%)	2,409 (11.94%)	2,970 (14.72%)	3,635 (18.01%)	4,096 (20.30%)	2,193 (10.87%)	1,208 (5.99%)	653 (3.24%)	549 (2.72%)	106 (0.53%)	8 (0.04%)
31421	1 (16.67%)	1 (16.67%)	2 (33.33%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (16.67%)	1 (16.67%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
Chatham Totals	18,176 (16.86%)	14,132 (13.11%)	13,667 (12.68%)	16,718 (15.51%)	19,527 (18.11%)	10,558 (9.79%)	6,967 (6.46%)	3,499 (3.25%)	3,242 (3.01%)	948 (0.88%)	386 (0.36%)

Source: Healthy Communities Institute Database, U.S. Census Bureau – American Community Survey



LABOR STATISTICS

In April 2013, the state of Georgia's unemployment rate was 8.2% according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Chatham County's rate was slightly worse at 8.30%. [Table 9](#) illustrates that throughout the county, males are employed less than females at rates of 8.45% compared to 8.14% respectively. The three highest concentrations of the unemployed are found in zip codes 31421 (57.14%), 31415 (16.37%) and 31401 (11.82%).

Table 9 – Unemployment by Gender and Zip Code

Zip Code	2013 Percent Civ Labor Force Unemployed	Female Unemployment	Male Unemployment
31421	57.14%	50.00%	66.67%
31415	16.37%	12.04%	21.27%
31401	11.82%	11.74%	11.92%
31419	9.98%	9.11%	10.82%
31408	9.27%	10.66%	8.05%
31405	8.49%	8.05%	8.96%
31404	7.36%	7.59%	7.11%
31406	7.20%	6.38%	8.00%
31407	6.88%	8.30%	5.65%
31322	6.85%	8.98%	5.00%
31409	6.52%	17.86%	0.00%
31410	5.06%	5.06%	5.07%
31411	4.85%	3.61%	5.86%
31328	0.76%	0.00%	1.48%
Chatham County Totals	8.30%	8.14%	8.45%

Source: Healthy Communities Institute Database, U.S. Census Bureau – American Community Survey

POVERTY

The U.S. Census Bureau issues a report each year that sets the poverty thresholds for the current year. In 2012 the thresholds range from a family of one (1) with income of \$11,170 to a family of eight (8) with income of 38,890 annually. These guidelines are used to determine which public benefit programs and other services families may be eligible for throughout the county, state and nation.

Table 10 – Poverty Guidelines

2012 Poverty Guidelines for the 48 Contiguous States and the District of Columbia	
Persons in family/household	Poverty guideline
1	\$11,170
2	15,130
3	19,090
4	23,050
5	27,010
6	30,970
7	34,930
8	38,890

Source: U.S. Census Bureau






Poverty in Chatham County

Chatham County scores between the 25th and 50th quartiles in the five most common poverty measures compared to other U.S. counties. The categories of poverty are outlined in [Table 11](#) and are ranked in order of those most at risk. Categories include: Children Living Below Poverty Level (26.1%), People Living Below Poverty Level (18.1%), Families Living Below Poverty Level (12.2%), People 65+ Living Below Poverty (10.1%) and People Living 200% Above Poverty (61%). An overview of all poverty indicators are below. People living below poverty and children living below poverty are described in detail following that diagram.

Continued on Next Page

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

Table 11 – Five Most Common Poverty Measures

Category In Rank of Those at Most Risk	Category	Comparison Group	Value
1	Children Living Below Poverty Level	Comparison: U.S. Counties	
2	People Living Below Poverty Level	Comparison: U.S. Counties	
3	Families Living Below Poverty Level	Comparison: U.S. Counties	
4	People 65+ Living Below Poverty Level	Comparison: U.S. Counties	
5	People Living 200% Above Poverty Level	Comparison: U.S. Counties	


Source: Healthy Communities Institute Database, U.S. Census Bureau – American Community Survey

People Living Below the Poverty Level

The census bureau reports that 18.1% of the residents living in Chatham County are living below the poverty line compared to 16.5% in the state of Georgia.

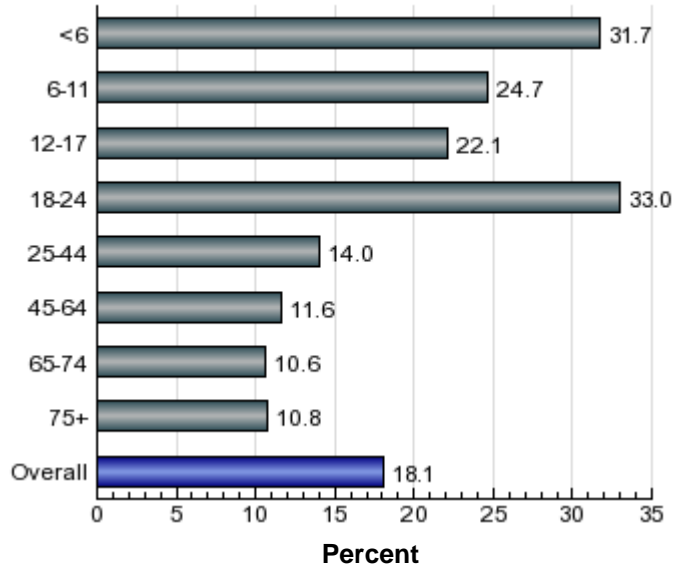
Of the 18.1% living below poverty, the highest poverty rates are found among people ages 18-24 (33.0%), females (20.1%) and those identified as “others” in the Race/Ethnicity category, 45.9% (respondents indicated they were of “some other race”). These percentages are compared to all other U.S. Counties. Adults defined as living below poverty in zip code 31401 (41.4%) are the most at risk followed by people living in zip codes 31415 (31.9%) and 31404 (28.5%) as illustrated in [Table 13](#).

Table 12 – People Living Below Poverty

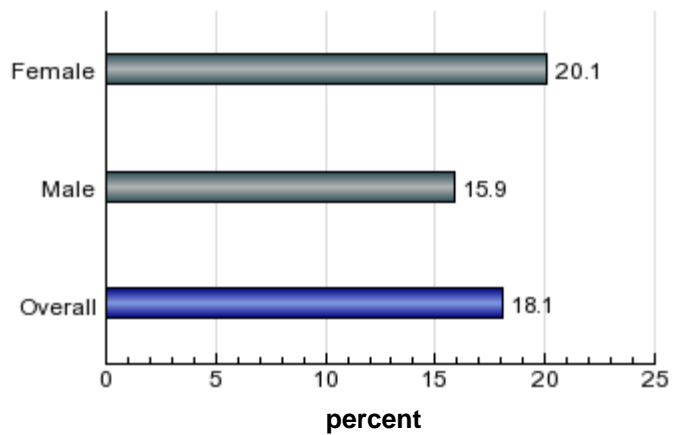
	<p>Value: 18.1 percent</p> <p>Measurement Period: 2007-2011</p> <p>Location: County : Chatham [View All Location Types]</p> <p>Comparison: U.S. Counties</p> <p>Categories: Economy / Poverty</p>
<p>Red > 19.4 Green <= 15.1 In-between = Yellow Unit: percent View the Legend</p>	

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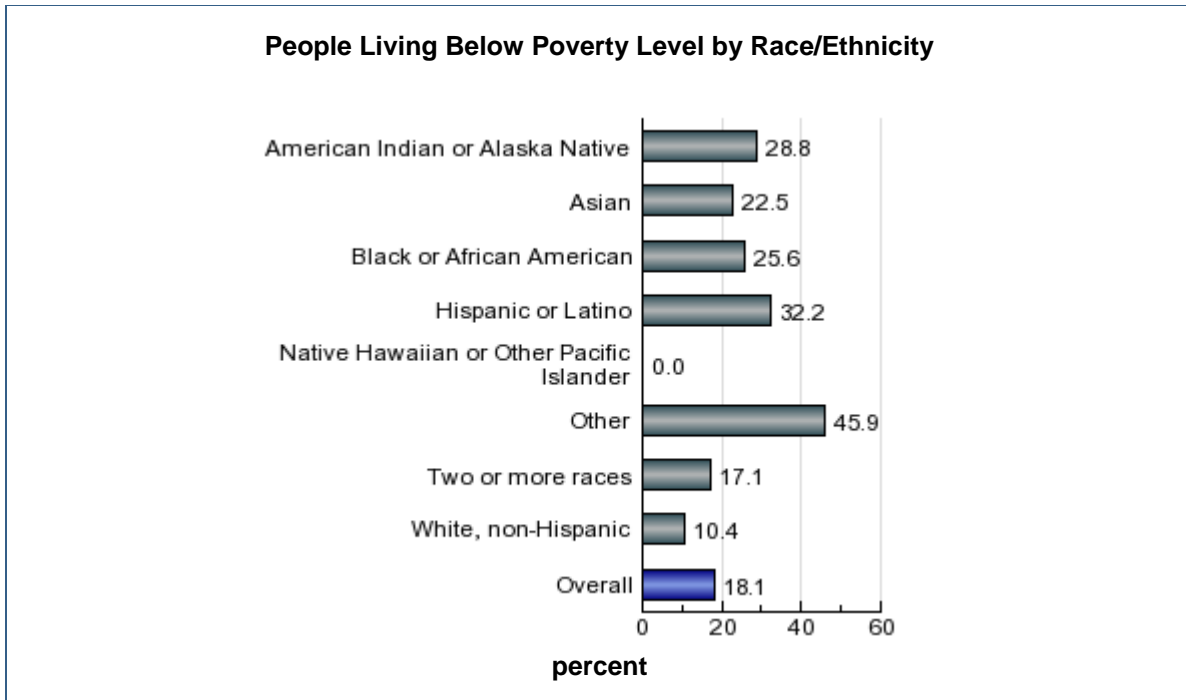
People Living Below Poverty Level by Age



People Living Below Poverty Level by Gender



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Source: Healthy Communities Institute Database, U.S. Census Bureau – American Community Survey

Table 13 – People Living in Poverty by Most At-Risk Zip Codes

Location	Percent	Status
Zip Code : 31401	44.1	
Zip Code : 31415	31.9	
Zip Code : 31404	28.5	

Children Living Below Poverty

In Chatham County, 26.4% of children live in poverty compared to 21.2% in all U.S. counties. Specifically, children most affected are under the age of 6 (31.7%), female (27.1%) and defined as “Other” (63.9%) by the U.S. Census race and ethnicity categories are the most affected. Children defined as living below in zip code 31401 (57.5%) are the most at risk followed by zip codes 31415 (53.8%) and 31404 (45.9%). This directly correlates to all people living below poverty reported above.


According to Healthy Communities Institute, this indicator is important because “family income has been shown to affect a child's well-being in numerous studies. Compared to their peers, children in poverty are more likely to have physical health problems like low birth weight or lead poisoning, and are also more likely to have behavioral and emotional problems. Children in poverty also tend to exhibit cognitive difficulties, as shown in achievement test scores, and are less likely to complete basic education.⁴”

⁴ <http://www.uwce.org/our-work/Community-indicators/?hcn=CommunityDashboard>

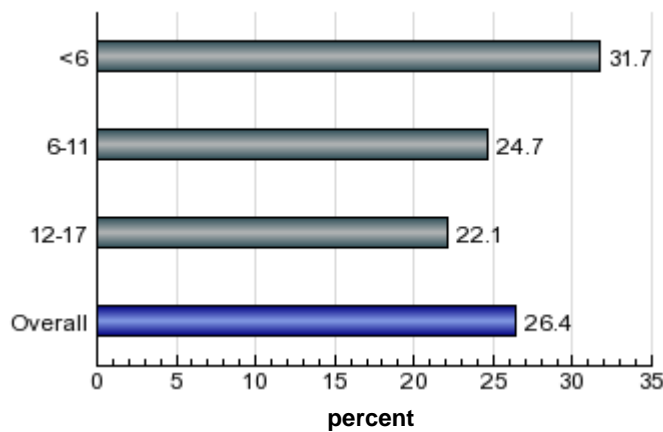
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Programs designed to help children living in poverty are the first step to helping them grown in to healthy, emotionally stable and productive citizens in Chatham County and throughout the nation.

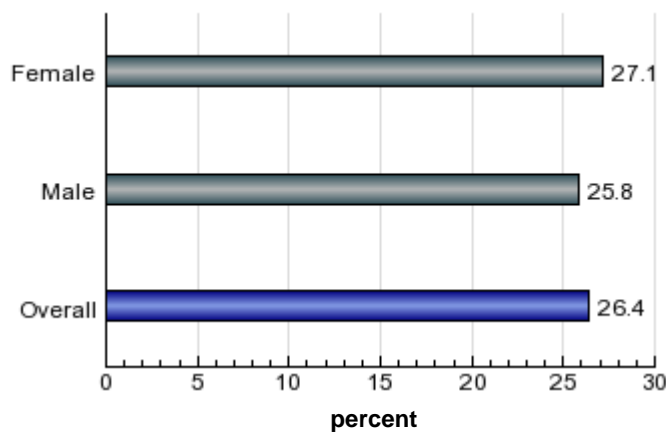
Table 14 – Children Living Below Poverty

 <p>Red > 27.7 Green <= 21.2 In-between = Yellow Unit: percent View the Legend</p>	Value:	26.4 percent
	Measurement Period:	2007-2011
	Location:	County : Chatham [View All Location Types]
	Comparison:	U.S. Counties
	Categories:	Economy / Poverty

Children Living Below Poverty Level by Age

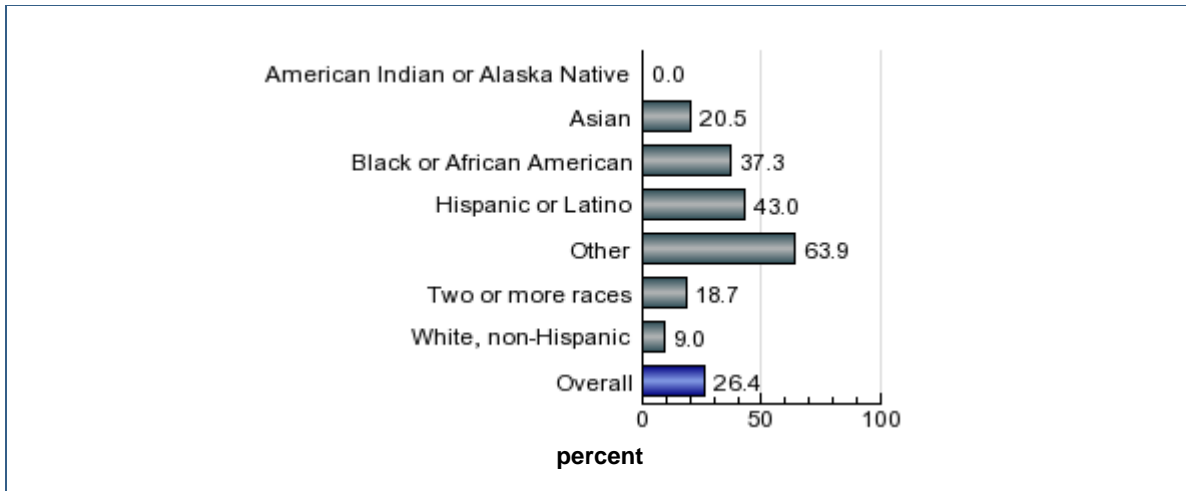


Children Living Below Poverty Level by Gender



Children Living Below Poverty Level by Race/Ethnicity

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Source: Healthy Communities Institute Database, U.S. Census Bureau – American Community Survey

Table 15 identifies the most at risk populations of children living in poverty are found in zip codes 31401, 31404 and 31415.

Table 15 – Children Living in Poverty by At Most At-Risk Zip Codes

Location	Percent	Status
<u>Zip Code : 31401</u>	57.5	
<u>Zip Code : 31404</u>	45.9	
<u>Zip Code : 31415</u>	53.8	

Source: Healthy Communities Institute Database, U.S. Census Bureau – American Community Survey

Continued on Next Page

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

EDUCATION

In the Chatham County population of people twenty-five (25) and older, 6,973 (3.84%) have less than a 9th grade education and 8.47% have some high school, but have never graduated. [Table 16](#) shows the highest percentages of people with less than a 9th grad education live in zip codes 31421, 31415 and 31401. The highest percentage of people with some high school, but do not have a diploma live in zip codes 31415, 31401 and 31404. Professors David M. Cutler, Harvard University and Adriana Lleras-Muney, Princeton University produced a report on education and health for the National Poverty Center at Michigan University. That report illustrated how important education levels are to overall good health. Key finding of their report include⁵:

- *Better educated people have lower morbidity rates from the most common acute and chronic diseases, independent of basic demographic and labor market factors.*
- *Life expectancy is increasing for everyone in the United States, yet differences in life expectancy have grown over time between those with and without a college education.*
- *Health behaviors alone cannot account for health status differences between those who are less educated and those who have more years of education.*
- *The mechanisms by which education influences health are complex and are likely to include (but are not limited to) interrelationships between demographic and family background indicators, effects of poor health in childhood, greater resources associated with higher levels of education, a learned appreciation for the importance of good health behaviors, and one's social networks.*

Table 16 – Chatham County Education Attainment

Region Comparison

Location	Less than 9th Grade	Some High School, No Diploma	High School Grad	Some College, No Degree	Associate Degree	Bachelor Degree	Master's Degree	Professional School Degree	Doctorate Degree
31421	3 (27.27%)	1 (9.09%)	2 (18.18%)	3 (27.27%)	0 (0.00%)	2 (18.18%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
31415	552 (7.49%)	1,576 (21.38%)	2,918 (39.58%)	1,423 (19.30%)	294 (3.99%)	463 (6.28%)	118 (1.60%)	12 (0.16%)	16 (0.22%)
31401	883 (6.98%)	1,654 (13.08%)	3,060 (24.19%)	2,268 (17.93%)	782 (6.18%)	2,496 (19.73%)	912 (7.21%)	320 (2.53%)	275 (2.17%)
31404	1,217 (6.45%)	2,673 (14.17%)	7,064 (37.45%)	3,590 (19.03%)	972 (5.15%)	2,280 (12.09%)	780 (4.14%)	153 (0.81%)	133 (0.71%)
31408	568 (5.78%)	1,180 (12.02%)	3,355 (34.16%)	2,105 (21.43%)	606 (6.17%)	1,308 (13.32%)	552 (5.62%)	81 (0.82%)	66 (0.67%)
31405	1,326 (5.33%)	2,300 (9.25%)	7,675 (30.87%)	5,035 (20.25%)	1,510 (6.07%)	4,517 (18.17%)	1,776 (7.14%)	517 (2.08%)	208 (0.84%)
31409	15 (4.36%)	27 (7.85%)	118 (34.30%)	87 (25.29%)	35 (10.17%)	49 (14.24%)	9 (2.62%)	1 (0.29%)	3 (0.87%)

⁵ NPC Policy Brief #9

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment





Location	Less than 9th Grade	Some High School, No Diploma	High School Grad	Some College, No Degree	Associate Degree	Bachelor Degree	Master's Degree	Professional School Degree	Doctorate Degree
31419	1,029 (3.12%)	2,013 (6.10%)	9,333 (28.29%)	9,136 (27.69%)	3,069 (9.30%)	5,435 (16.48%)	2,141 (6.49%)	457 (1.39%)	376 (1.14%)
31407	159 (2.71%)	396 (6.75%)	1,606 (27.36%)	1,430 (24.36%)	455 (7.75%)	1,171 (19.95%)	508 (8.65%)	68 (1.16%)	77 (1.31%)
31406	613 (2.59%)	1,594 (6.73%)	7,228 (30.54%)	6,149 (25.98%)	1,387 (5.86%)	4,449 (18.80%)	1,526 (6.45%)	425 (1.80%)	298 (1.26%)
31322	280 (1.90%)	749 (5.09%)	3,978 (27.02%)	3,966 (26.94%)	1,247 (8.47%)	3,201 (21.74%)	1,040 (7.06%)	146 (0.99%)	117 (0.79%)
31328	36 (1.32%)	280 (10.24%)	694 (25.38%)	515 (18.84%)	165 (6.04%)	677 (24.76%)	211 (7.72%)	116 (4.24%)	40 (1.46%)
31410	206 (1.15%)	627 (3.51%)	4,051 (22.70%)	3,772 (21.14%)	1,454 (8.15%)	5,561 (31.16%)	1,614 (9.04%)	476 (2.67%)	86 (0.48%)
31411	5 (0.07%)	109 (1.45%)	533 (7.09%)	1,268 (16.87%)	369 (4.91%)	2,946 (39.20%)	1,446 (19.24%)	566 (7.53%)	274 (3.65%)
Chatham	6,973 (3.84%)	15,396 (8.47%)	52,536 (28.90%)	41,367 (22.76%)	12,530 (6.89%)	34,929 (19.22%)	12,698 (6.99%)	3,349 (1.84%)	1,981 (1.09%)

Source: Healthy Communities Institute Database, U.S. Census Bureau – American Community Survey

Pre-Graduation Indicators for Success

Graduation indicators can be measured by early achievement of student's success in math and reading in the 4th and 8th grades. Table 17 below shows that overall success for Chatham County students lags behind that of other GA counties, especially in math.

Table 17 – Proficiency in 4th and 8th Grade Reading and Math

<u>4th Grade Students Proficient in Math</u>	Comparison: GA Counties	
<u>4th Grade Students Proficient in Reading</u>	Comparison: GA Counties	
<u>8th Grade Students Proficient in Math</u>	Comparison: GA Counties	
<u>8th Grade Students Proficient in Reading</u>	Comparison: GA Counties	

Source: Healthy Communities Institute Database, Georgia Governor's Office of Student Achievement

BIRTH AND DEATH FINDINGS IN CHATHAM COUNTY

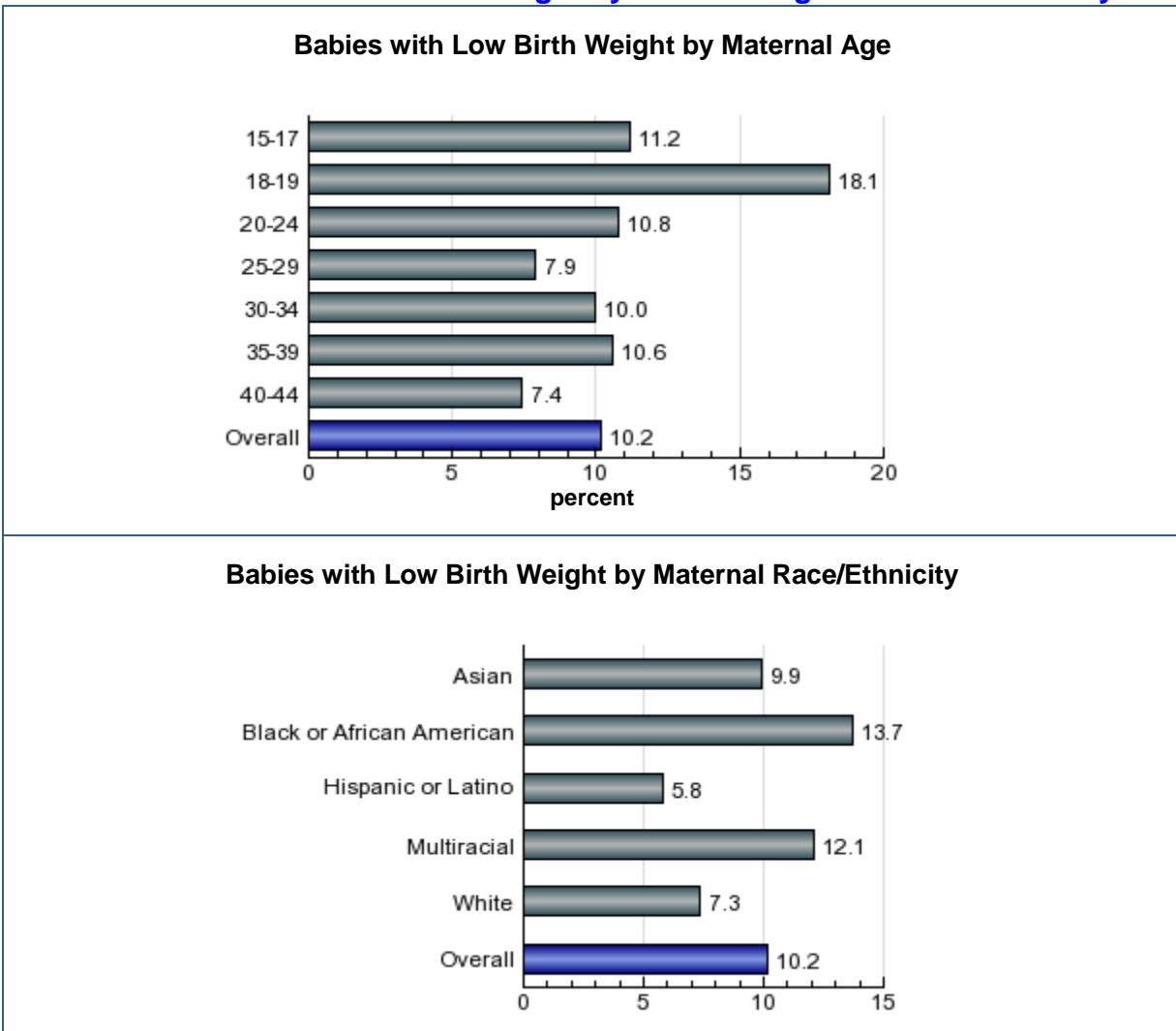
Births

In 2011, there were 3,928 births in Chatham County. The births were split almost evenly between mothers who are white (1,757) and mothers who are black/African American (1,657.)⁶

Babies with Low Birth Rates

Babies born with low birth rates are more likely to have medical complications and future health issues than those babies born with normal birth rates. In Chatham County, the babies at greatest risk were born to mothers aged 18-19 (18.1%) and black or African American (13.7%) as indicated in Table 18.

Table 18 – Babies with Low Birth Weight by Maternal Age and Race/Ethnicity



Source: Healthy Communities Institute Database, Oasis

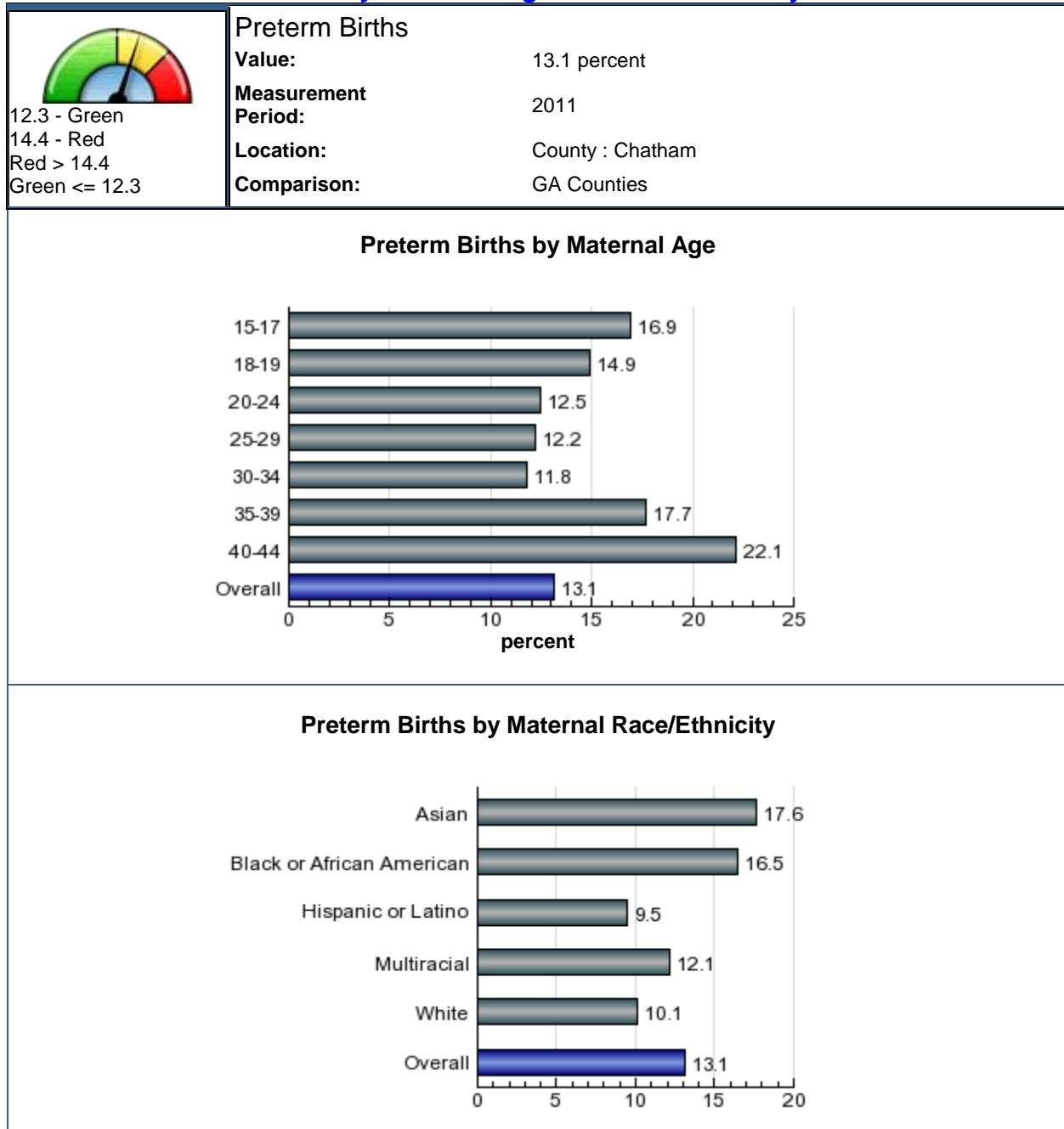
⁶ Oasis.state.ga.us

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Preterm Births

Table 19 indicates babies are born preterm in Chatham County at 13.1% compared to 12.3% in other GA Counties. According to Healthy Communities, “Pre-term babies require more hospital care and may have future health issues.” Preterm births are more likely to be to mothers aged 40-44 (22.1%) and Asian (17.6%) in Chatham County.

Table 19 – Preterm Births by Maternal Age and Race/Ethnicity



Source: Healthy Communities Institute Database, Oasis

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Deaths in Chatham County

According to the Coastal Health District, there were 2,109 deaths in Chatham County during 2011. The age adjusted death rate was 776.7 per 100,000. Of those deaths, Caucasian deaths were 1,301 (61.6%), African American 790 (37.4%) and Hispanics 17 (0.8%). The five (5) leading causes of death were Heart Disease, Lung Cancer, Stroke, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease and Mental & Behavioral Disorders. All five of the leading causes of death in Chatham County are ranked the same as the state's five highest causes of death. These findings are illustrated in [Tables 20 and 21](#) below.

Table 20 – Chatham County Deaths and Death Rate

2011		SELECTED YEARS TOTAL	
	DEATHS	DEATH RATE	
Chatham	2,109	776.7	

Table 21 - Chatham County Leading Causes of Death Compared to the State of Georgia

Cause	Chatham County	Georgia Rank
Ischemic Heart and Vascular Disease	1	1
Malignant Neoplasms of the Trachea, Bronchus and Lung	2	2
Cerebrovascular Disease	3	3
All COPD Except Asthma	4	4
All Other Mental and Behavioral Disorders	5	5

Source: www.OASIS.state.ga.us

Chronic Disease

The Center for Disease Control and Prevention reports that, “Chronic diseases – such as heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes, and arthritis – are among the most common, costly, and preventable of all health problems in the U.S.”⁷ Chronic diseases are the leading causes of death and disability in the United States and in GA. The CDC reports:

- *Seven out of ten deaths among Americans each year are from chronic diseases.*
 - *Heart disease, cancer and stroke account for more than 50% of all deaths each year.*
- *Obesity is a major health concern.*
 - *One in three people are obese*
 - *About one-fourth of people with chronic conditions have one or more daily activity limitations.*⁵
- *Arthritis is the most common cause of disability,*

⁷ www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

- *Diabetes continues to be the leading cause of kidney failure, non-traumatic lower-extremity amputations, and blindness among adults, aged 20-74.*
- *Excessive alcohol consumption is the third leading preventable cause of death in the U.S., behind diet and physical activity and tobacco.*⁸

The report from the CDC underscores the need for chronic disease management and education programs in communities. The CDC also states that many chronic diseases are preventable by targeting four modifiable health risk factors.

- Lack of physical activity
- Poor nutrition
- Tobacco use
- Excessive alcohol consumption

These health risk factors can lead to suffering and premature death and highly correlated the five leading causes of death in Chatham County and Georgia.

Continued on Next Page

COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS SURVEY RESULTS

Community Health Needs Assessment Survey

The CHNA survey was developed by SJ/C and MH. Chatham County indicators in health and social needs were evaluated by using the Healthy Communities Institute database. Indicators in yellow (25-50th percentile) and red (25th percentile or lower) were used to develop the survey questions which were intended to add quantitative and qualitative data to evaluate the communities perception of needs in addition to gathering the demographic information.

Survey Process

Paper and electronic surveys were used to ask the broader community, as well as Chatham County's vulnerable populations to provide feedback to a variety of demographic, health and social needs questions. The surveys were available in English and Spanish. One incentive prize, an Apple Ipad, was offered to a winner selected in a random drawing. All of the responses included in this report were collected during the months of April and May 2013. A total of 679 paper surveys were completed. The paper survey response rate was 45%. The paper surveys were used in populations known to have little or no internet access to ensure their participation in the survey. The electronic surveys were distributed widely via email and were available on St. Joseph's/Candler's website for on-line access. SJ/C and MH employees were asked to participate in survey. The wide distribution effort produced a total of 1,941 responses. Of those total responses received, 399 were determined to be people living in poverty or at 200% above the poverty level by cross referencing their income responses to the Federal Poverty Thresholds. [Table 22](#) reports the total number of responses by organizational group.

Continued on Next Page

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

Table 22 - Responses by Organization/Group

Organization/Group	N
Chatham County Community	765
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Community-At-Large ➤ Chatham County Health Department ➤ Community Health Mission ➤ Curtis V. Cooper Primary Care Centers ➤ MedBank, Inc. ➤ Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church ➤ J. C. Lewis Primary Care Center ➤ Savannah Hispanic Baptist Church ➤ St. Joseph's/Candler Web Site Traffic ➤ SJ/C African American Health Information Resource Center Clients/Visitors ➤ SJ/C's Emergency Department Patients ➤ SJ/C's GA Infirmiry Day Center Client Families ➤ SJ/C's Good Samaritan Clinic Patients ➤ SJ/C's St. Mary's Community & Health Center's Clients and Patients ➤ SJ/C's Wellness Center's Clients ➤ SJ/C's Williams Court Apartment Residents ➤ West Broad Street YMCA 	
Memorial Health Team Members	414
St. Joseph's/Candler Co-Workers	762
Total	1,941

Description of Overall Survey Respondents

The demographic information for respondents can be found in **Appendix 9** of this report. An overview of the responses are presented below.

The most responses to the survey were received from Caucasians (52%), followed by African Americans (32%) and Hispanics (8%). The responses were primarily received from females at (82%). The majority of respondents identified their household size as two occupants (34%) where English was the primary language spoken at home (93%). The majority of responses received were from married people (52%) earning an annual income of \$36,000 or more (35%). Seventy-one percent (71%) of the respondents work full time and the majority has 2-4 years of college education (32%). The highest number of survey responses was recorded from individuals living in zip code 31420 in Savannah (14%).

Zip Code Responses

As described earlier in this report, every effort was made to distribute the survey as widely as possible. An increased effort was made to make the survey available to populations who might not have internet access. Specifically, paper surveys were distributed to organizations who serve at risk and vulnerable populations, such as those individuals categorized in one of the five poverty indicators described in the demographic section of this report. Those efforts resulted in at least one survey

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

response received in all Chatham County zip codes as outlined in [Table 23](#). The efforts also ensured the input was received from Chatham County's poorest zip codes including 31401 (5%), 31404 (10%) and 31415 (8 responses, less than 1%).

Table 23 - Respondents by Zip Code

Zip	N	Location	Zip	N	Location
31302	19	Bloomington	31409	10	Savannah
31322	117	Pooler	31410	154	Wilmington Island
31328	16	Tybee Island	31411	31	Skidaway Island
31401	99	Savannah	31412	3	Savannah
31402	3	Savannah	31415	8	Savannah
31403	3	Savannah	31416	70	Savannah
31404	183	Savannah/Thunderbolt	31418	1	Savannah
31405	247	Savannah	31419	54	Savannah
31406	236	Savannah	31420	258	Savannah
31407	28	Port Wentworth	31421	2	Savannah
31408	66	Garden City			

Red font indicates the zip codes that have the most vulnerable populations as described in the Demographic Data at the beginning of this report

Continued on Next Page

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

Community Health Needs Assessment Survey Findings

The findings from the survey are presented below. Where possible and applicable, respondent's comments are included to add anecdotal information.

Question 1: What do you think are the biggest health issues for adults in Chatham County?

Respondents indicated their five most important issues were:

- Finding affordable insurance (18%)
- Finding a doctor who will take care of you without insurance (18%)
- Chronic disease management (15%)
- Affordable medications (15%)
- Mental Health Services (9%)



Finding affordable insurance or finding a doctor who will care for a person without insurance was the most important issues for the respondents. Several respondents' comments indicated that the poor have significantly greater issues affording insurance or affording doctors when they have no insurance. Even if people can afford primary care, specialty care continues to be a challenge for the insured and uninsured.

"All of these are problems for individuals with lower socio-economic status. More and more those populations face barriers to meeting their health care needs routinely. Many families and individuals are stuck between the inability to qualify for Medicare or Medicaid and not having the finances that are needed to pay for medical, dental, vision and mental health services"

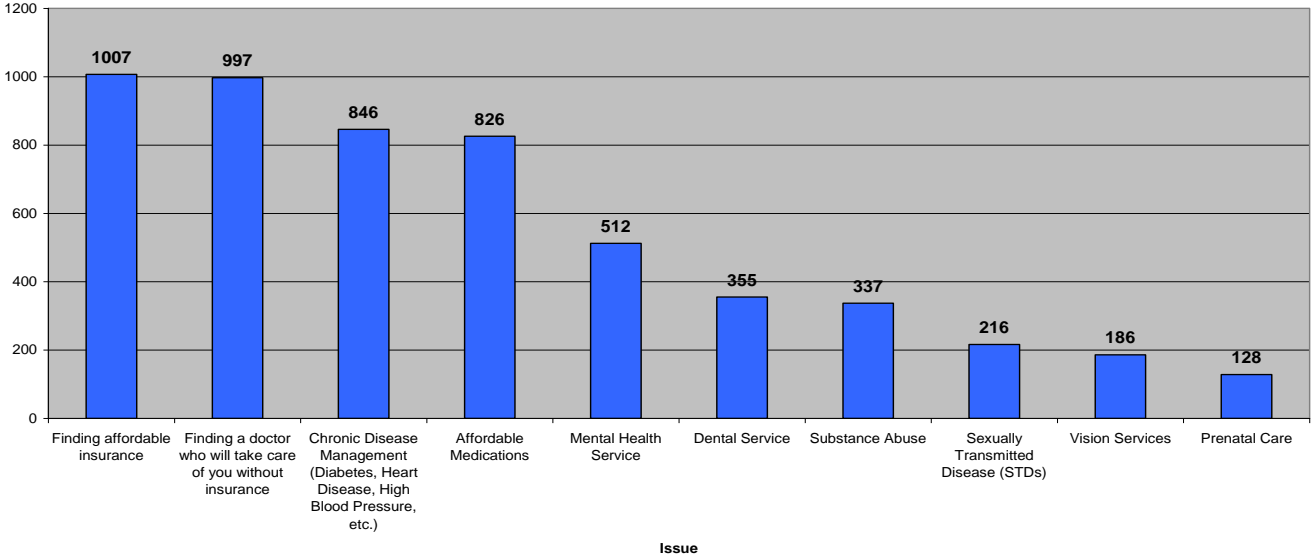
"Finding doctors in the various specialties that will take care of patients without insurance"

"Poor nutrition and access to affordable healthy food"

"Affordable ways to get or stay healthy (exercise programs and nutritional coaching) or consistency in programs that are offered. If these are offered then the information is not easily accessible or widely dispersed"

Respondents also sighted poor nutrition because of lack of proper diet and exercise were concerns for adults in Chatham County.

What do you think are the biggest issues for adults in Chatham County?



St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

Question 2: What do you think are the biggest health issues for children in Chatham County?

Respondents indicated their five most important issues were:

- Finding a doctor who will care for you without insurance (21%)
- Finding affordable insurance (18%)
- Affordable medications (13%)
- Dental Services (11%)
- Mental Health Service (7%)



The biggest issues for children mimic the concerns for adults except that finding a doctor who will care for children without insurance and affording insurance are inverted. If the adult parents are uninsured and the child(ren) do not qualify for state assistance, they are less likely to have access to providers, or be able to afford them.

One respondent added that paying for daily expenses can greatly impact a family's ability to afford insurance and health care services. Other comments highlighted that even when children were covered under a state program, such as Medicaid, they may still have trouble accessing services because doctors will not take that form of insurance payment. Comments on obesity were the highest write in comments received in the report.

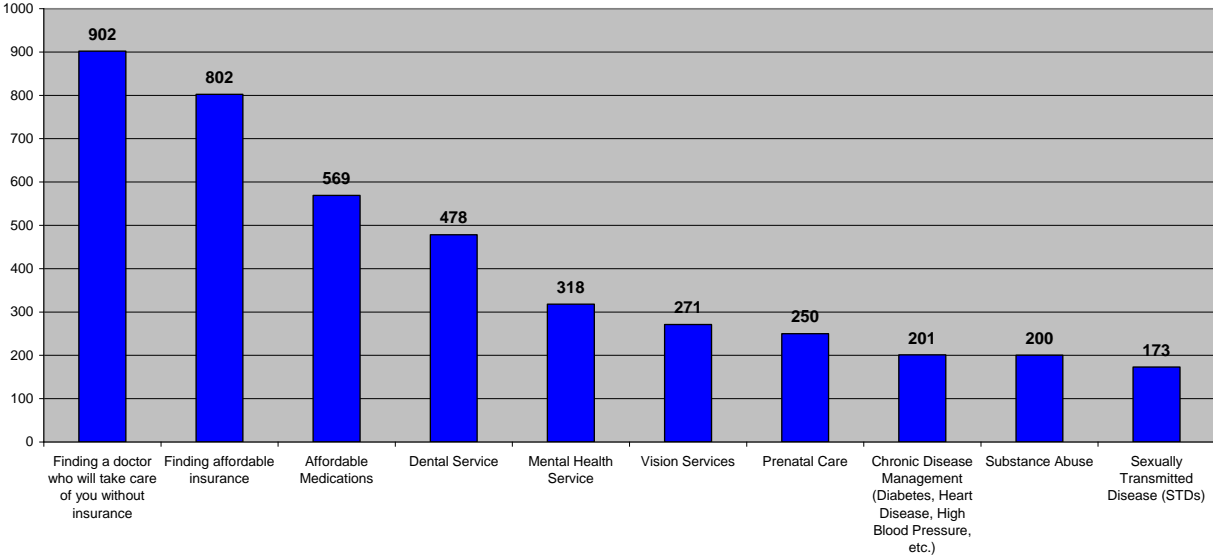
"People can not afford health care services. To pay for services whether it is medical/mental health/vision/medication/dental strains a family's ability to pay for daily/monthly debts. Housing, food, fuel, clothing and utilities have all increased, but income for many of these families has not. There is no cushion for most families to absorb the impact of even a single health crisis."

"Obesity; poor nutrition as well as access to affordable healthy foods"

"Appointments available when school is out or hours after school hours"

"Finding a doctor who will take a particular insurance including Medicaid, Peachcare, Amerigroup and Wellcare insurances"

What do you think are the biggest issues for children in Chatham County?



St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

Question 3: Which groups most need help in receiving healthcare in Chatham County?

Respondents indicated their five most important groups were:

- Working poor (24%)
- Low income (22%)
- Uninsured (20%)
- Seniors (15%)
- The disabled (9%)



“Everyone needs help in this economy!”

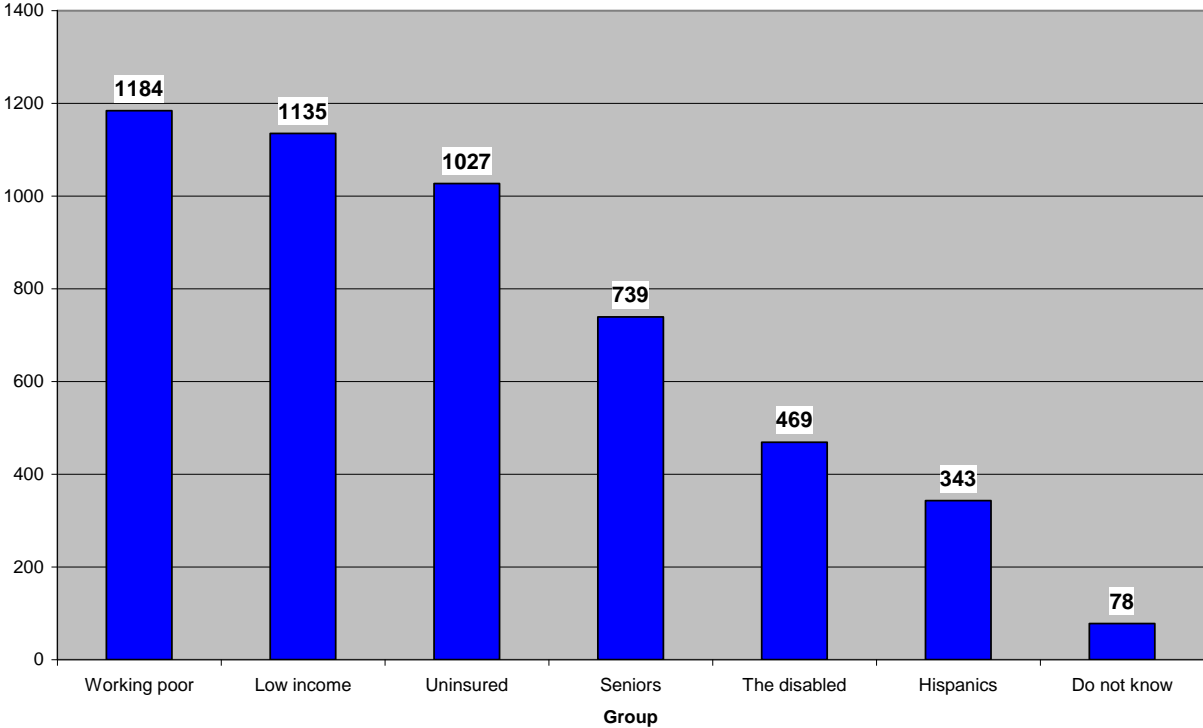
“I have always worked, however I often exceed the limit by literally a few dollars.”

“People who work and have other finances but cannot afford the medical care they need due to the fact they make over a certain amount to get any supplemental assistance”

“The average middle class that work and still cannot afford the amount they are being charged to be insured.”

Several respondents indicated that the economy is troublesome for all groups. Other respondents voiced their frustration that they are in between the threshold of being eligible for government programs and being able to afford services on their own. These comments were a central theme throughout many of the questions on the survey. They reinforce the frustrations of the working poor who can not afford services on their own, but do not qualify for government assistance.

Which groups most need help in Chatham County



St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

Question 4: What are the greatest barriers to receiving healthcare services in Chatham County?

Respondents overwhelmingly confirmed that affording the doctor (50%) is their biggest barrier to receiving care. This also correlates to a person's inability to get a doctor if they do not have the ability to pay for services. This was true of respondents who had insurance as well. Co-pays are a barrier even for those persons who are insured, especially in specialty care where co-pays can be more than \$100 per visit.

Transportation is also a serious concern for people living in poverty. Table 13 showed that people who live in poverty are most populous in zip codes 31401, 31415, 31421 and 31404. Table 24 shows that people living in those zip codes also have the highest percentage of households who do not own their own vehicle. This too can add considerable challenges to a person's ability to see the doctor because they must rely on public transportation, family and friends for their transportation needs.

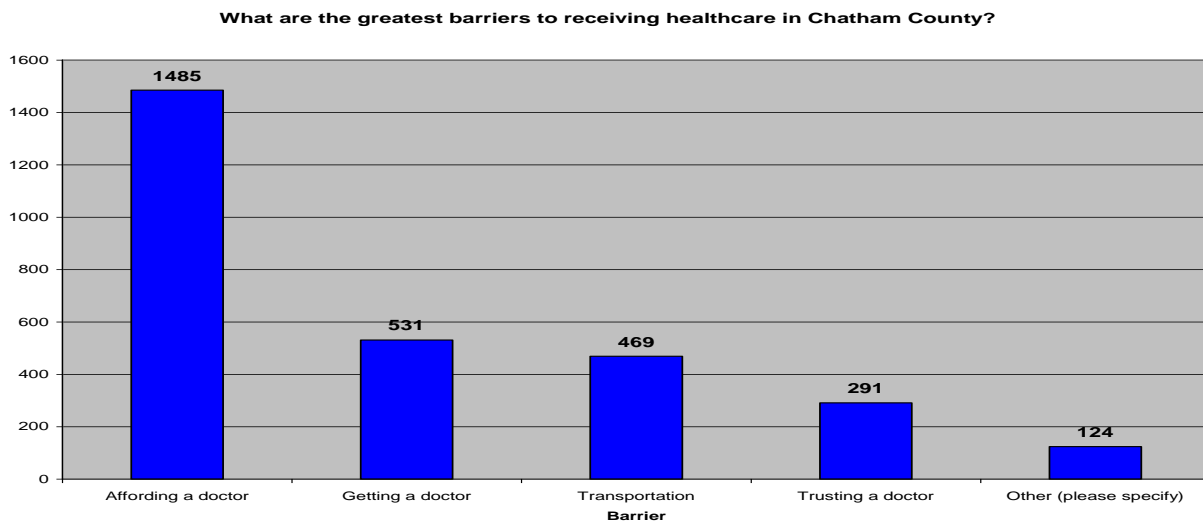


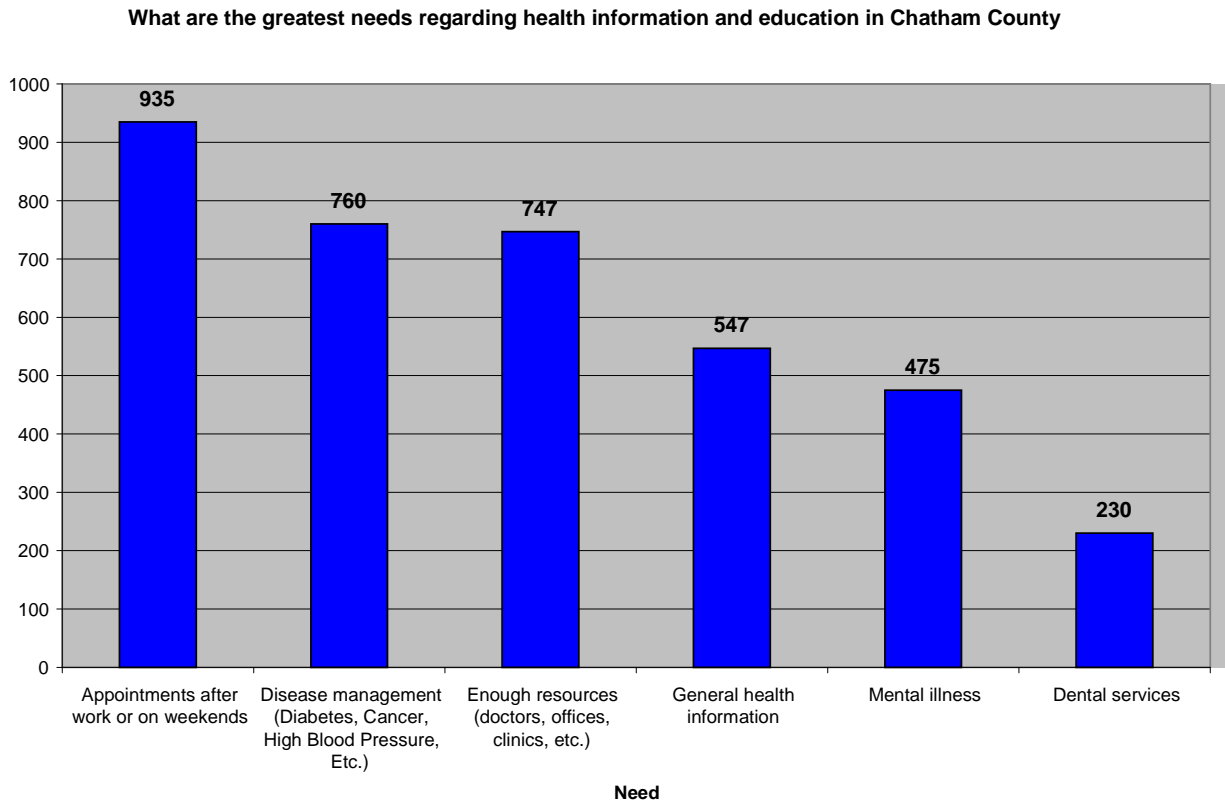
Table 24 – Number of Vehicles per Household by Zip Code

Zip Code	No Vehicle	1 Vehicle	2 Vehicles	3 Vehicles	4 Vehicles	5+ Vehicles
31401	2,619 (27.95%)	4,348 (46.40%)	1,936 (20.66%)	378 (4.03%)	67 (0.72%)	22 (0.23%)
31415	1,033 (23.06%)	2,129 (47.52%)	1,009 (22.52%)	223 (4.98%)	74 (1.65%)	12 (0.27%)
31421	1 (16.67%)	4 (66.67%)	1 (16.67%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)	0 (0.00%)
31404	1,445 (12.54%)	5,591 (48.50%)	3,462 (30.03%)	773 (6.71%)	161 (1.40%)	95 (0.82%)
31405	1,462 (10.10%)	6,043 (41.76%)	5,179 (35.79%)	1,292 (8.93%)	285 (1.97%)	211 (1.46%)
31409	18 (9.57%)	100 (53.19%)	62 (32.98%)	7 (3.72%)	0 (0.00%)	1 (0.53%)
31406	879 (6.16%)	5,928 (41.55%)	5,643 (39.55%)	1,331 (9.33%)	407 (2.85%)	80 (0.56%)
31408	273 (4.96%)	2,192 (39.86%)	2,369 (43.08%)	517 (9.40%)	79 (1.44%)	69 (1.25%)
31419	860 (4.24%)	8,146 (40.20%)	8,919 (44.01%)	1,854 (9.15%)	390 (1.92%)	95 (0.47%)
31322	179 (2.17%)	2,178 (26.45%)	4,526 (54.96%)	1,053 (12.79%)	232 (2.82%)	67 (0.81%)
31410	188 (1.79%)	3,619 (34.54%)	4,733 (45.17%)	1,440 (13.74%)	443 (4.23%)	55 (0.52%)
31407	43 (1.30%)	1,129 (34.23%)	1,689 (51.21%)	341 (10.34%)	88 (2.67%)	8 (0.24%)
31411	46 (1.13%)	1,227 (30.07%)	2,347 (57.52%)	379 (9.29%)	81 (1.99%)	0 (0.00%)
31328	15 (1.00%)	800 (53.33%)	494 (32.93%)	123 (8.20%)	57 (3.80%)	11 (0.73%)
Chatham	9,083 (8.33%)	43,846 (40.20%)	43,014 (39.44%)	9,916 (9.09%)	2,438 (2.24%)	770 (0.71%)

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

Question 5: What are the greatest needs regarding health information and education in Chatham County?

Respondents indicated that finding information about appointments after work or on weekends was their greatest need (45%). Disease management and enough resources including doctors, free clinics, etc. followed at (36%).



Question 6: Where do you see gaps for people needing services in Chatham County?

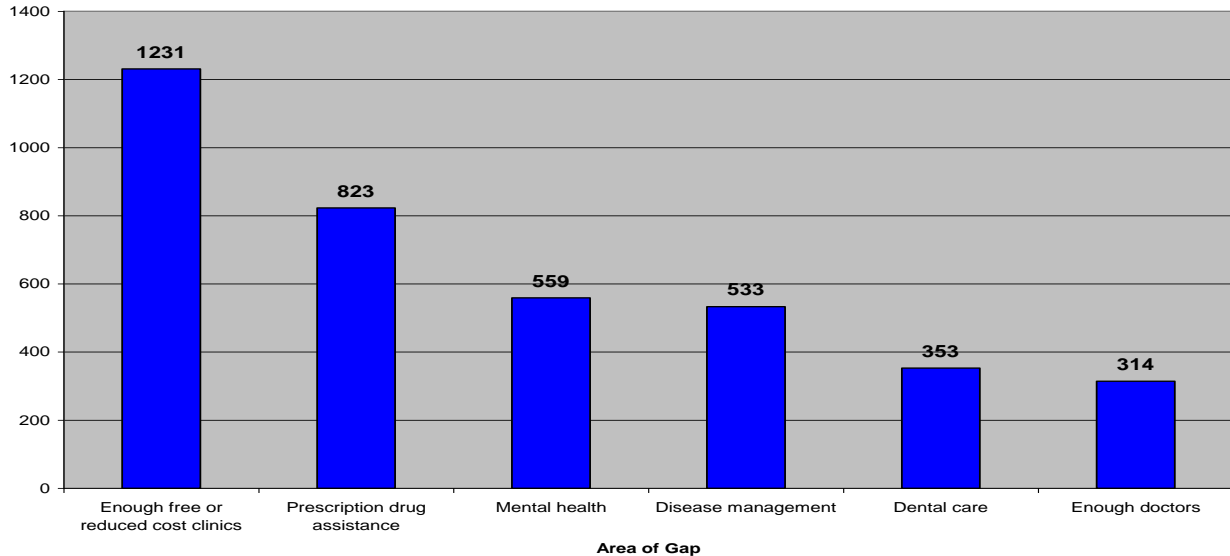
The Governor's Office of Planning and Budget issued the report, "Georgia in Perspective 2013" which identified Chatham County as having one of the state's largest numbers of Safety Net provider locations⁸. The report noted there are twelve Safety Net locations in Chatham County. However, survey respondents indicated overwhelmingly lack of enough free or reduced cost clinics is the biggest gap in services throughout Chatham County (32%). This finding suggests that more needs to be done to educate the community on where safety net providers are located throughout the county. It may also suggest that safety net providers should expand services to evenings and weekends as noted as a community need in question 5.

⁸

http://opb.georgia.gov/sites/opb.georgia.gov/files/related_files/site_page/Georgia%20in%20Perspective%202013%202%208%202013.pdf

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

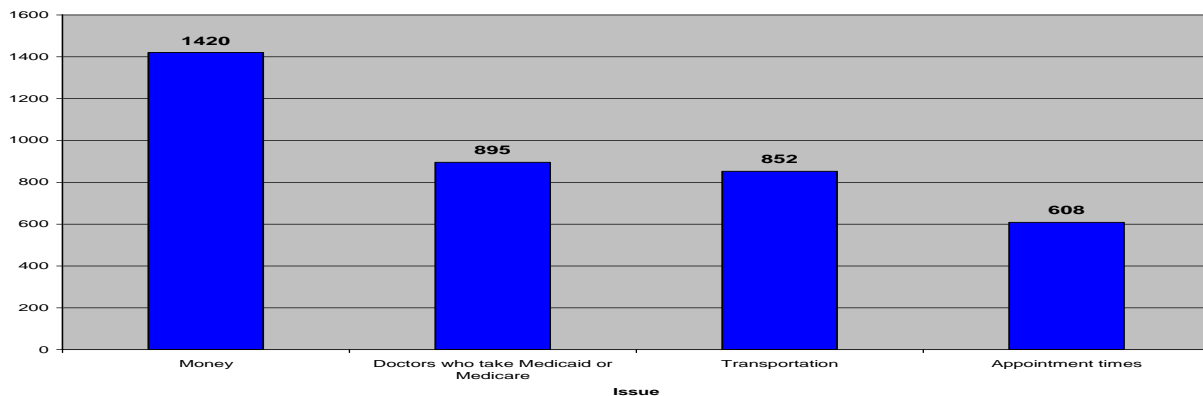
Where do you see gaps for people needing service in Chatham County?



Question 7: What other problems affect how and where people receive healthcare in Chatham County?

Not surprisingly, respondents to this question identified money as the other greatest problem for people in Chatham County to receive healthcare services in Chatham County (37%). This finding was the largest problem for respondents in question 4 as well (51%). Doctors who accept Medicare and Medicaid are also another problem for residents in Chatham County who have those benefits, but have difficulty finding physicians who will accept them as patients (23%). Kaiser Health News and The Philadelphia Inquirer produced a joint study that found only an estimated 67.4% of Georgia physicians will accept Medicaid patients⁹. Medicare patients do not fair much better. Marketwatch.com indicates that providers are increasingly unlikely to take new Medicare patients because the Sequester is reducing payments to doctors and hospitals by an additional 2%¹⁰. These issues create a significant problem for those people trying to access healthcare services with those insurance types.

What other problems affect how and where people receive healthcare in Chatham County?



⁹ <http://www.kaiserhealthnews.org/stories/2012/august/06/third-of-medicaid-doctors-say-no-new-patients.aspx>

¹⁰ <http://www.marketwatch.com/story/10-things-medicare-wont-tell-you-2013-03-08>

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment





Question 8: If you have cancer, what type of cancer do you have?

Nineteen percent (19%) of the respondents to this question indicated they have breast cancer, followed by skin cancer (13%) and prostate cancer (9%).

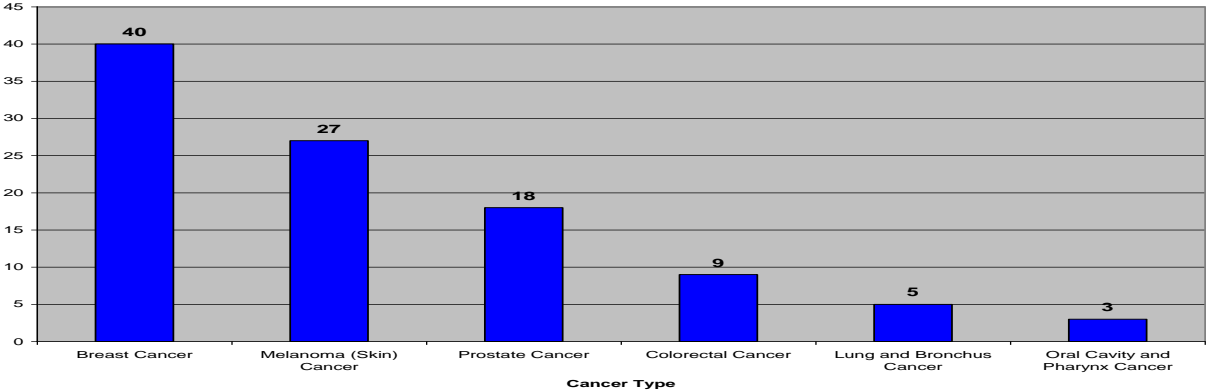
A majority of respondents to this question (51%) indicated that they have had cancer, but are cancer free now.

While breast cancer incidence rates in Chatham County are a concern (117.2 cases per 100,000 females compared to all U.S. Counties) the age adjusted death rate is comparatively good for Chatham County residents at 21.0 deaths per 100,000 females compared to 23.4 deaths in all U.S. counties. This contrasts prostate cancer at incidence rates of 136.7 per 100,000 males compared to 145.6 per 100,000 males in all U.S. counties. The incidence rate is lower, but the age adjusted death rate is higher at 30.4 deaths per 100,000 compared to 24.9 in all U.S. counties. This finding suggests that while breast cancer rates are higher, women are less likely to die of breast cancer when compared to men with prostate cancer. Later detection of prostate cancer in men may decrease their survival rate. [Table 25](#) highlights the findings. Even if Chatham County fares better than other U.S. Counties, Healthy People 2020 has set benchmarks to reduce cancer deaths and incidence rates beyond Georgia's current rankings.

Table 25 – Cancer in Chatham County

Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer	Comparison: U.S. Counties	
Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Prostate Cancer	Comparison: U.S. Counties	
Breast Cancer Incidence Rate	Comparison: U.S. Counties	
Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate	Comparison: U.S. Counties	

If you have cancer, what type of cancer do you have?



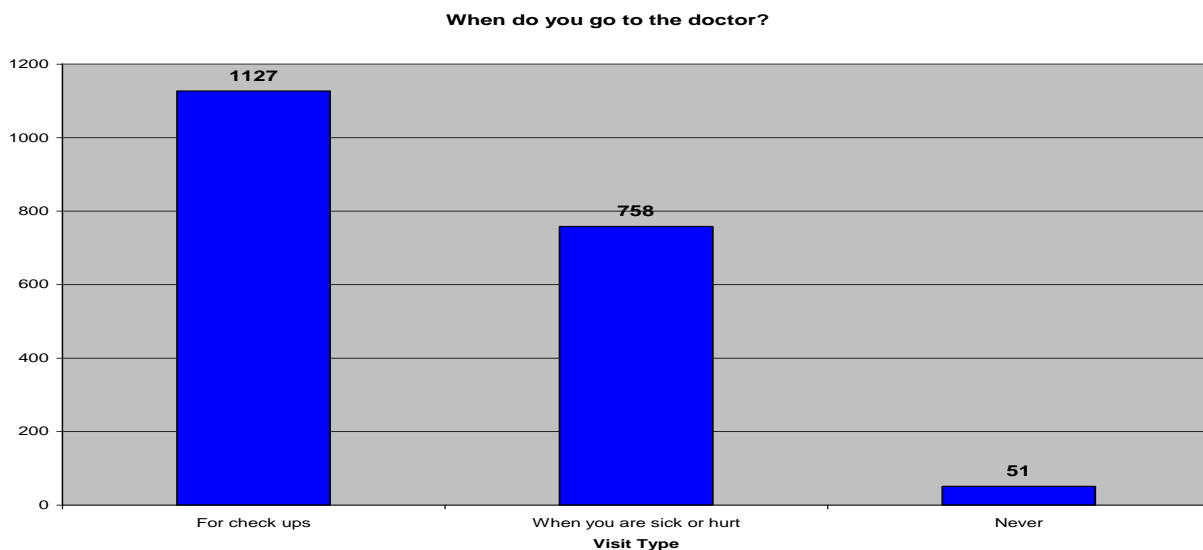
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Question 9: When do you go to the doctor?

Respondents indicated they access care for the top three reasons:

- For check ups (54%)
- When sick or hurt (42%)
- Never (2%)

The respondents who indicated they were uninsured go to the doctor for check ups (7%) of the time compared to the insured who go (50%) of the time. The uninsured are much less likely to have routine visits and screenings compared to the insured population. This increases their likelihood to need more extensive care should they become sick or be injured.



Question 10: Where do you see the doctor?

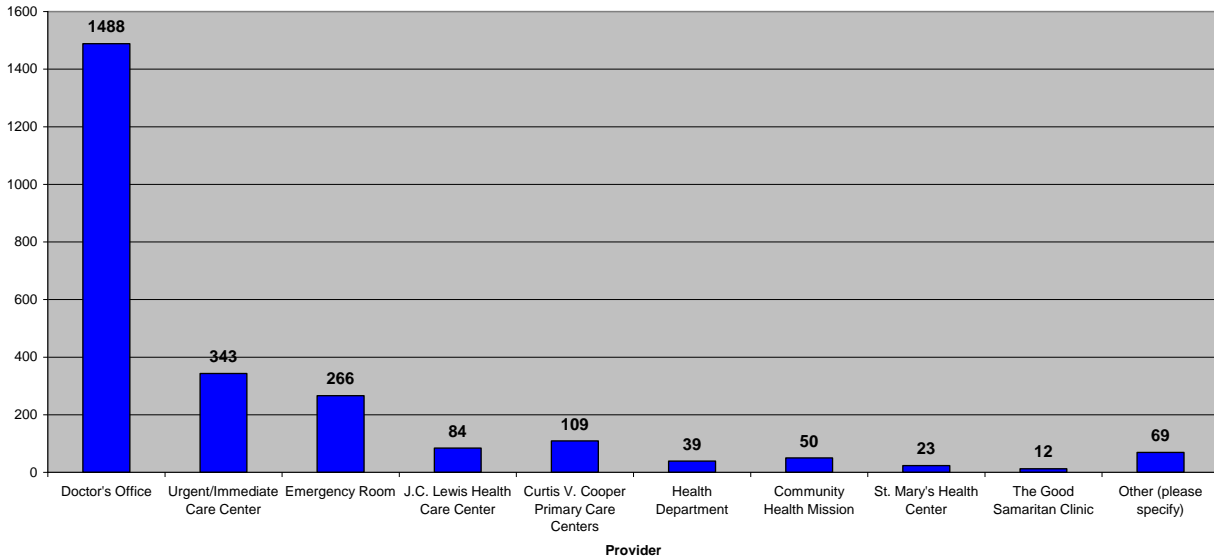
The majority of respondents to this survey were insured (68%). This allows the participants in the survey to access care at a doctor's office (61%). However, for those respondents who were uninsured or have Medicaid coverage they access care through the following providers:

- Urgent Care/Immediate Care (14%)
- Emergency Room (11%)
- Curtis V. Cooper Primary Care Centers (4%)
- J.C. Lewis Primary Care Centers (3%)
- Community Health Mission (2%)

All of the providers can provide a primary care home for patients, except the emergency room. However, 11% of the respondents use the emergency room for non-emergent and urgent care services.

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

When you are sick, where do you see a doctor?



Question 11: If you go the emergency room, why do you go there?

Forty-four (44%) of the respondents to this survey indicated this question did not apply to them, primarily because they were insured (95%). Of those respondents who indicated they do use the emergency room, they listed the following reasons why:

- **They are always open (25%)**
- **Other (15%)**
- **No insurance (8%)**
- **Do not have a doctor (5%)**
- **Can not afford co-pay (3%)**

Respondents indicated the ease of access as the main reason they go to the emergency room. Comments in “other” included respondents only access the ER if it is an emergency situation. When evaluating the comments of the uninsured, a majority of them commented that they access the ER because they can not afford a doctor and specifically that doctors do not allow the patient to set up payment arrangements for their bill. These comments are closely correlated to comments that when respondents are not insured they turn to the ER for their care because they know they will not be turned away for services.

These comments suggest that the uninsured might access care at another location if payment arrangements and guarantee of service were possible.



“If the doctors office is closed and I need assistance asap”

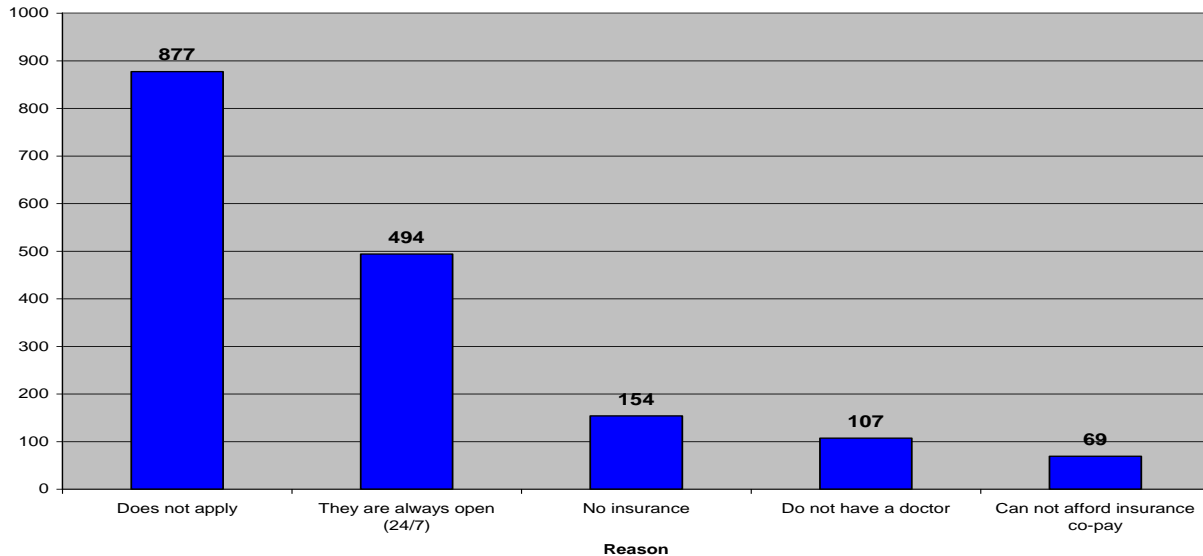
“I don’t want to go to the emergency room, but I can’t afford to pay a doctor, even if I can get an appointment. At least the emergency room will bill me and I can make payment arrangements. The doctors don’t like it when you ask for payment arrangements.”

“Symptoms are worse at night and the doctor is not open”

“I don’t have insurance and it is the only place that will take me.”

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

If you go to the emergency room, why do you go there?



Question 12: Have you ever had trouble getting an appointment because you could not pay?

Again, respondents to this question indicated either no or that this question does not apply to them because they have insurance. For those people responding to this question who were uninsured, or had Medicaid coverage it was a significant problem for them (18%).

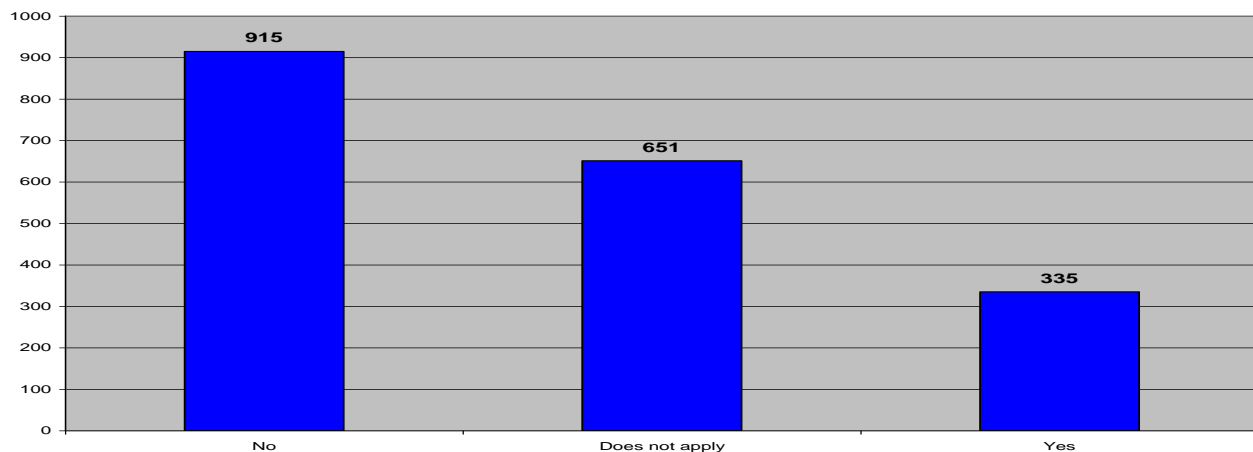
Comments from respondents highlighted their frustrations, such as not even trying to make an appointment because they could not pay and that they want to pay, but can't afford the amount the doctors want. People who are insured also commented that the co-pays are too much for them to afford as well.

"There are times when I don't try to make an appointment because I know I could not afford to pay for it."

"Some doctor's offices will not make you an appointment if you can't pay your co-pay."

"I want to pay, but the doctors won't let me or the amount they want is too much for me to afford."

Have you ever had trouble getting an appointment because you could not pay?

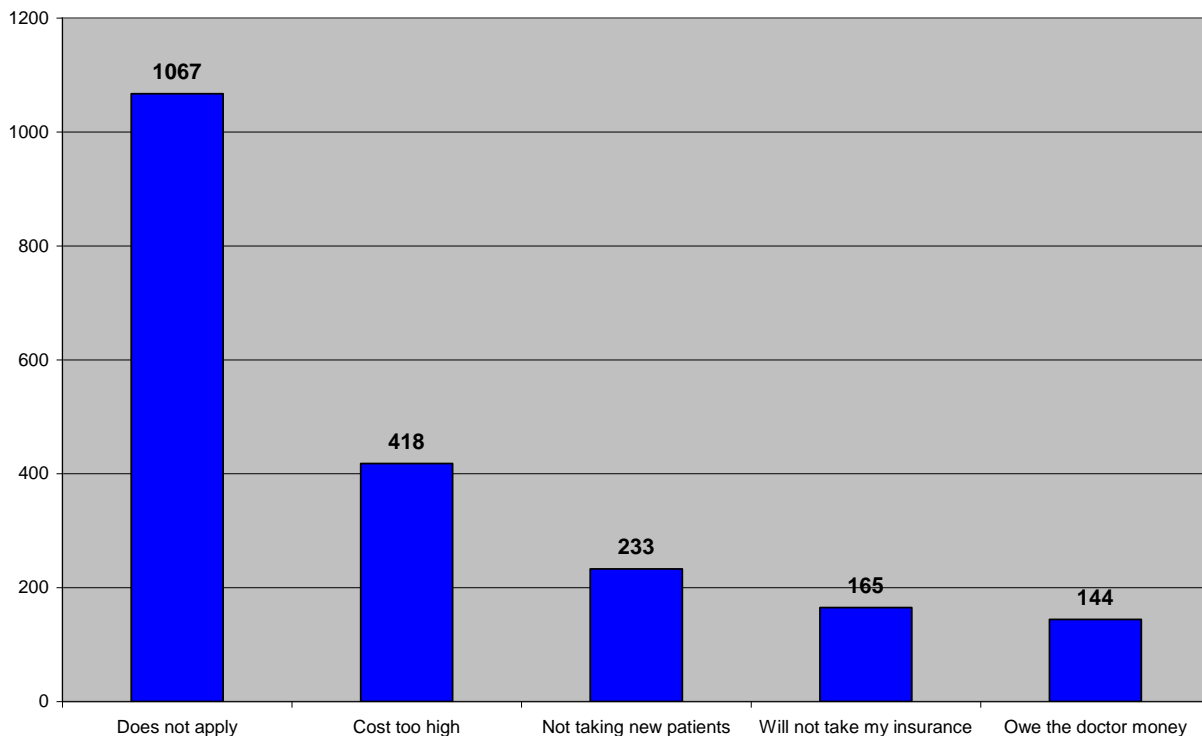


St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

Question 13: If you can not see a doctor, why not?

The majority of respondents to this question (51%) indicated this question did not apply to them. The reason is because most of them are employed full time and have insurance. Other respondents indicated that the cost was too high (20%) followed by respondents who indicated the doctor's office would not take their insurance (8%). These findings were primarily among those respondents who were uninsured or had Medicaid/Medicare.

If you can not see a doctor, why not?



Question 14: Do you have insurance

Respondents to this question identified their coverage as:

- Private insurance (68%)
- No insurance (17%)
- Medicare (4%)
- Medicaid (3%)
- Tricare (3%)

The majority of respondents to this survey indicated they have insurance (68%). This is likely because the majority of those people who completed this survey are employed full time (71%). Seventeen percent (17%) of the respondents indicated they have no insurance coverage. Those responses were generated from targeted populations in zip codes 31401, 31404 and 31415.



In closer examination of insurance coverage for adults and children in Chatham County, (71.2%) of adult residents have insurance compared to (81.1%) in all other U.S.

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

counties. Children fair slightly better at (92%) compared to (94.2%) in all other U.S. counties. Healthy People 2020 set the benchmark for coverage at 100% after the Affordable Care Act was passed. As indicated earlier, the top two issues for adults and children identified by survey respondents is affordable health care coverage.

Insurance coverage determines how often people access care as well as where the care is accessed.

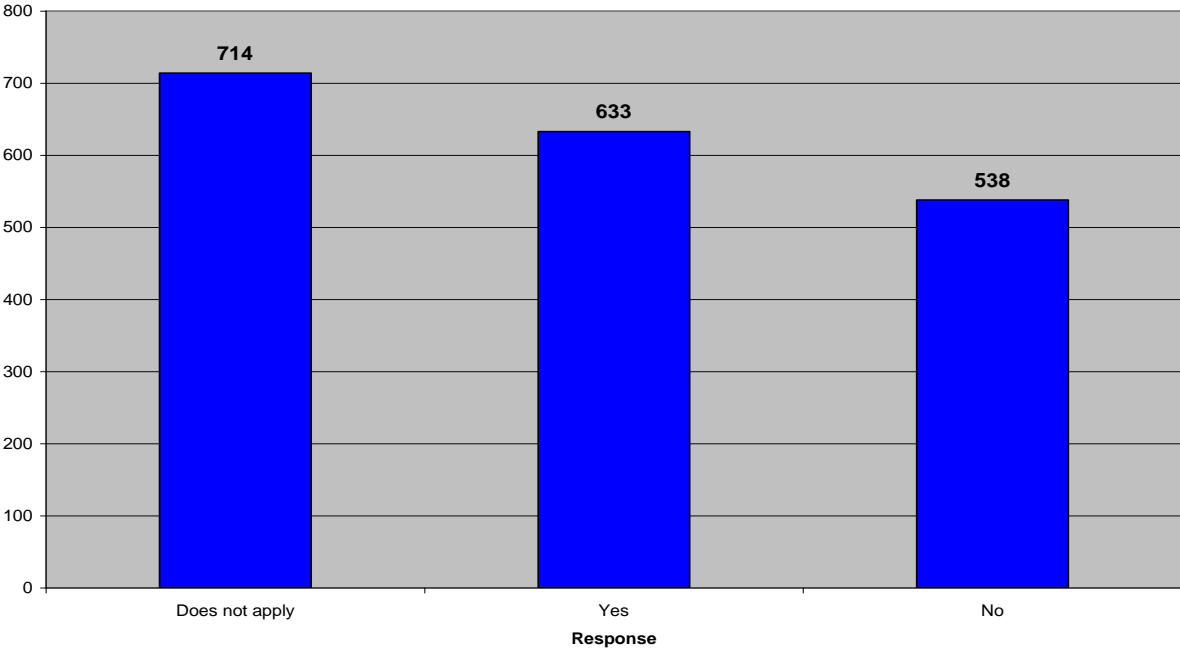
Table 26– Access to Health Insurance

Adults with Health Insurance	Comparison: U.S. Counties	
Children with Health Insurance	Comparison: U.S. Counties	

Question 15: Do you need a doctor who charges you based on the amount you can pay (sliding scale)?

The majority of respondents to this question said it did not apply to them (38%). Those responses primarily came from people with insurance. However, thirty-four percent (34%) of respondents indicated they need a doctor who would charge them on the amount they could pay (a sliding scale). As noted in question 4, affording the doctor was the respondents' greatest barrier to receiving care. This issued affects both the insured and uninsured.

Do you need a doctor who charges you based on the amount you can pay (sliding scale)?

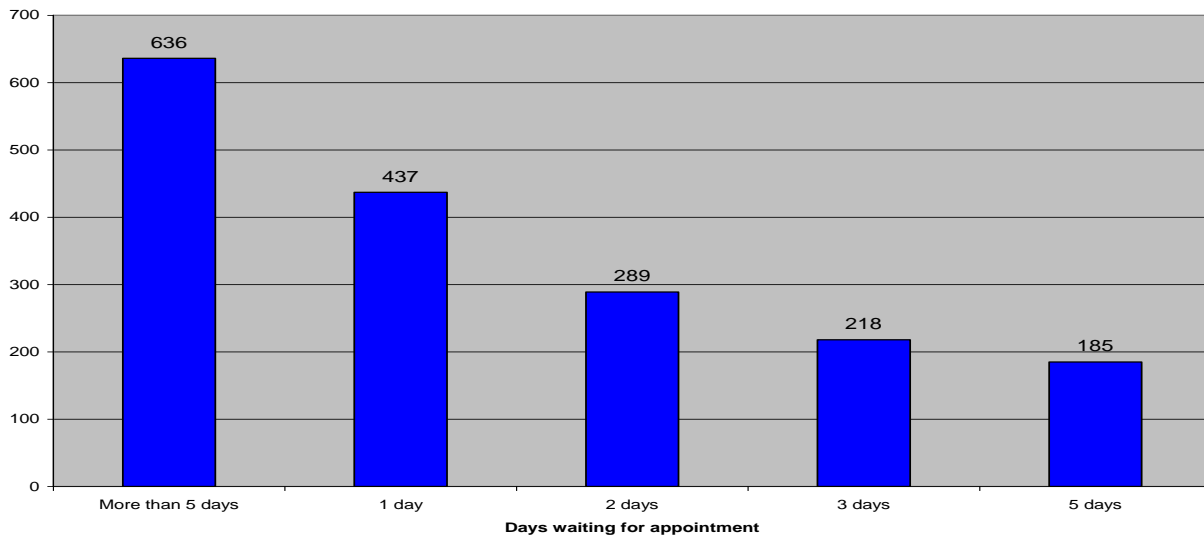


St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

Question 16: How long does it take you to get an appointment?

Thirty-four percent (34%) to this survey indicated it takes more than five (5) days to get an appointment. This is true for both the insured and uninsured populations. Specifically it is most true for patients scheduling a specialty care visit. Some respondents indicated that they use the emergency room because they can not wait for an appointment.

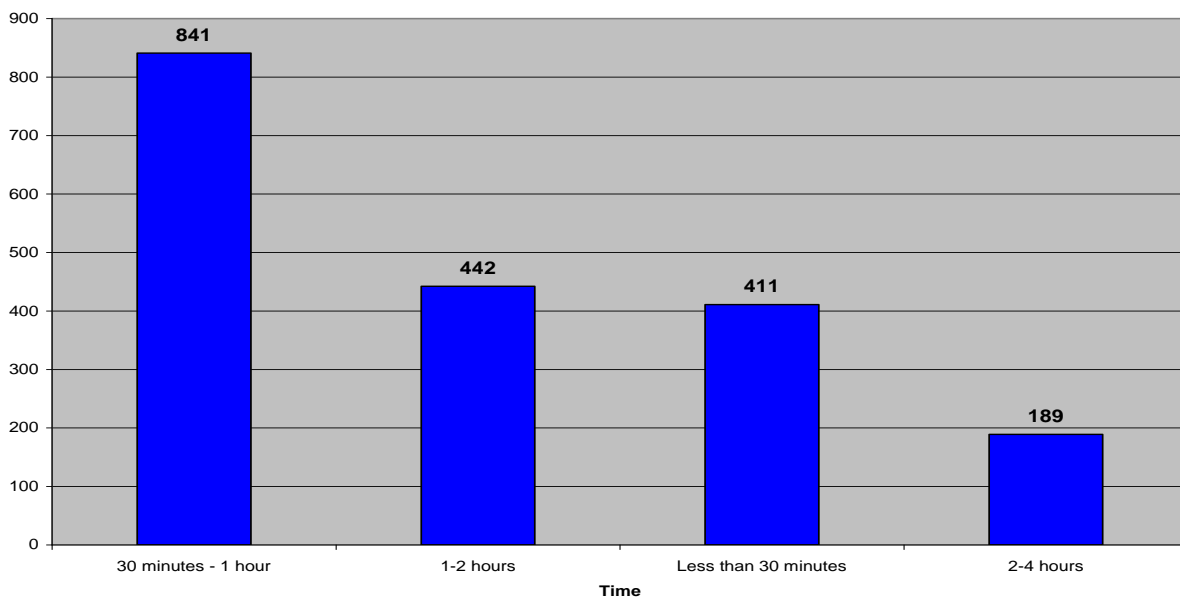
How long does it take you to get an appointment?



Question 17: How long do you normally wait to see a doctor?

Almost half (44%) of the respondents to this question indicated they normally wait thirty minutes to one hour to see their doctor. A majority of them added comments that their wait times are longer when seeing specialty physicians.

How long do you normally wait to see a doctor?



St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

OTHER NEEDS

As noted by the World Health Organization earlier in this report, good health is determined by other factors such as having safe affordable housing, a good education, access to healthy food and more. With this in mind, survey respondents were asked,

Question 27 - "What other things do you think would make your quality of life better and improve your health?"

The top five responses included:

- **Understanding Health and Health Management Better (17%)**
- **Money Management Classes (10%)**
- **More College/University Training (8%)**
- **Safe and Affordable Housing (8%)**
- **Computer Training (7%)**

The top three responses were primarily from both the insured and uninsured populations. Safe and affordable housing and computer training were most important to the uninsured and those people living in poverty.

The majority of write in comments to this question indicated people are engaged and aware of their healthcare needs. Comments suggest respondents either can not access or afford a program/service they need. The top three write in comments included:

- Free or reduced rate gyms and health clubs (7%)
- Stress management classes (6%)
- Healthy foods and nutrition classes (2%)

Several respondents again voiced frustration over the economy, higher taxes and not being able to find employment in a job they are qualified for.

Some respondents also indicated they need planning for their ageing parents' needs and help in understanding Medicare and supplemental insurance coverage.



"Free or reduced gym rates so I can exercise"

"Stress management and reduction classes"

"Access to affordable foods"

"Affordable health care. I know that if I didn't have to work {for a company} to have health insurance I could start my own business and be very successful."

"I am a college graduate (2012) from AASU in Savannah GA. I cant find a college level job, not even with the company I work for now. Sometimes even when you improve, empower, and increase it just isn't enough and you still struggle to pay that \$25.00 co-pay."

"Planning for my ageing parents"

"Understanding Medicare and supplemental insurance since they change yearly"

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

PRIORITIZATION OF NEEDS

Using the findings of health and social needs identified through the Healthy Communities Institute data base and the Community Health Needs Assessment Survey, St. Joseph's/Candler and Memorial Health met with key collaborators to evaluate findings and prioritize the needs that were identified. These key collaborators have members who represent the underserved and vulnerable populations of Chatham County. Their input was invaluable in finalizing the findings of this report.

A decision tree was used to determine if an indicator was or was not a Community need (**Appendix 8**.) There were four determination types:

1. Secondary Data – Is the Chatham County indicator red or yellow? If yes, the indicator is a community need
2. Secondary Data – Is the Chatham County value meeting the Healthy People 2020 target? If not, the indicator is a community need.
3. Primary Data – Did survey respondents identify additional needs? If so, they are a community need.
4. Primary Data – Did the Community input process identify addition needs? If so, they are a community need.

They were color coded green, yellow and red to match the corresponding quartile of each indicator.

Overview of Key Findings

Savannah Chatham Community Indicators Coalition

The Community Indicators Coalition reviewed the HCI Community Dashboard gauges to determine which health indicators were in need of improvement. A list of these indicators was compiled and compared to the Healthy People 2020 targets to determine the initial list of community health needs. Twenty-Eight (28) indicators were initially identified for improvement

Table 27 - Savannah Chatham County Indicators Coalition Prioritizations

Community Need	Chatham Co. Current Rate	Healthy People 2020 Target	Target Status	Community Need
Gonorrhea Incidence Rate	241.2/100,000	N/A	N/A	Yes
Adults with Health Insurance	71.2%	100%	Not Met	Yes
Chlamydia Incidence Rate	805.0 cases/100,000	N/A	N/A	Yes
Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Prostate Cancer	30.4/100,000	21.2/100,000	Not Met	Yes
Children with Health Insurance	92.0%	100%	Not Met	Yes

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

Community Need	Chatham Co. Current Rate	Healthy People 2020 Target	Target Status	Community Need
Breast Cancer Incidence Rate	117.2 cases/100,000	N/A	N/A	Yes
Lung and Bronchus Cancer Incidence Rate	77.1 cases/100,000	N/A	N/A	Yes
Oral Cavity and Pharynx Cancer Incidence Rate	12.3 cases/100,000	N/A	N/A	Yes
Adults with Diabetes	11.1%	N/A	N/A	Yes
Persons with Disability Living in Poverty	29.2%	N/A	N/A	Yes
Babies with Low Birth Weight	10.2%	7.8%	Not Met	Yes
Preterm Births	13.1%	11.4%	Not Met	Yes
Inadequate Social Support	20.0%	N/A	N/A	Yes
Self-Reported General Health Assessment: Poor or Fair	16.1%	N/A	N/A	Yes
Infant Mortality Rate	7.1 deaths/1,000 live births	6.0 deaths/1,000 live births	Not Met	Yes
Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Colorectal Cancer	17.9 deaths/100,000	14.5 deaths/100,000	Not Met	Yes
High School Graduation	77.5%	82.4%	Not Met	Yes
Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer	21.0 deaths/100,000 females	20.6 deaths/100,000 females	Not Met	Yes
Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Cancer	186.2 deaths/100,000	160.6 deaths/100,000	Not Met	Yes
Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer	53.2 deaths/100,000	45.5 deaths/100,000	Not Met	Yes
Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rate	47.9 cases/100,000	38.6 cases/100,000	Not Met	Yes
Workers Commuting by Public Transportation	2.4%	5.5%	Not Met	Yes
Age-Adjusted Death	39.9 deaths/100,000	33.8	Not	Yes

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

Community Need	Chatham Co. Current Rate	Healthy People 2020 Target	Target Status	Community Need
Rate due to Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke)		deaths/100,000	Met	
Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Falls	8.5 deaths/100,000	7.0 deaths/100,000	Not Met	Yes
Babies with Very Low Birth Weight	1.8%	1.4%	Not Met	Yes
Mothers who Smoked During Pregnancy	4.6%	1.4%	Not Met	Yes
Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Suicide	12.5 deaths/100,000	10.2 deaths/100,000	Not Met	Yes
Adults who Smoke	19.2%	12.0%	Not Met	Yes

Legend: Green represents the top 50th percentile, the yellow represents the 25th to 50th percentile, and the red represents the "worst" quartile

Chatham-Savannah Youth Futures Authority

To provide a voice for children in the assessment, feedback from the Chatham-Savannah Youth Futures Authority (YFA) was obtained. YFA is a state legislated authority serving as the collaborative for addressing issues relevant to children, youth and families in Chatham County. The collaborative is comprised of representatives from city, county and state governments, the local board of education, more than 20 health and human service providers with a focus on children, youth and families. Members of the collaborative were presented with a list of health needs developed by the Community Indicators Coalition along with the results of the CHNA survey and asked to prioritize the list.

A summary of prioritization follows. The full report can be found in **Appendix 6**.

YFA Prioritized Needs

1. High School Graduation
2. People Living in Poverty
3. Home Ownership/Affordable Housing
4. Adults without Health Insurance
5. Sexually Transmitted Diseases
6. Pre-Term Births
7. Children without Health Insurance
8. Babies with Low Birth Weight
9. Childhood Obesity/Nutrition
10. Children Ready for School

Chatham County Safety Net Planning Council

For additional community feedback from organizations that serve vulnerable populations, St. Joseph's/Candler (SJ/C) and Memorial Health (MH) presented the initial list of health and social service needs along with the results from the two community perception surveys to members of the Chatham County Safety Net Planning Council (CCSNPC.) The CCSNPC led by the Diane Weems, M.D., District Health Director, Coastal Health District. CCSNPC partner organizations were asked to help both health systems validate findings, identify barriers, and provide feedback on the significance of the need and the ability to impact those needs identified. Their full report can be found in **Appendix 7**.

CCSNPC Prioritized Needs

1. Adults and Children without Health Insurance
2. Adults with Diabetes
3. Affordable Medications
4. Affordable Housing
5. People Living in Poverty
6. Access to Healthy Food
7. Childhood Obesity/Nutrition
8. Dental Health
9. Babies with Low & Very Low Birth Weight/Pre-Term Birth/Infant Mortality
10. High School Graduation Rate

Other Chatham County Collaborative Groups

Additional information used to prioritize the community health needs included needs assessment information, annual reports, and community planning information from Step-Up! Savannah and Healthy Savannah. Step-Up Savannah is a collaborative of organizations, businesses, and government agencies, seeking to move families toward economic self sufficiency. Healthy Savannah is dedicated to making Savannah a healthier place to live. The 2012 - 2013 aim is to increase opportunities for citizens to engage in physical activity and consume a nutritious, balanced diet.

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CONCLUSIONS

Considering the primary and secondary data and community input from a variety of community organizations, the following is the prioritized lists of health and social needs in [Tables 29 and 30](#). They are color coded to correlate with the community indicators; 25th – 50th percentile indicators are in red, 75th and above are in green and those in the middle are yellow. The indicators not color coded do not have a direct measurement in the Healthy Communities Database, but have been identified as a significant need to the broader community and organizations who serve at risk populations.

Table 29 – Community Health Needs

Community Health Needs
Adults with Health Insurance
Age Adjusted Death Rate Due to Prostate Cancer
Age Adjusted Death Rate Due to Colorectal Cancer
Breast Cancer Incidence Rate
Lung and Bronchus Incidence Rate
Children with Health Insurance
Adults with Diabetes
Babies with Low Birth Weight
Preterm Births
Infant Mortality Rate
Babies with Very Low Birth Weight
Age Adjusted Death Rate Due to Cerebrovascular Disease (Stoke)
Affordable Medications
Affordable Dental Health
Childhood Obesity and Health

Legend: Green represents the top 50th percentile, the yellow represents the 25th to 50th percentile, and the red represents the "worst" quartile

Table 30 – Social Determinants of Health Needs

Social Determinants of Health Needs
Homeownership
People Spending More Than 30% of Their Income On Rent
Poverty – People Living in Poverty
Access to Healthy Food
High School Graduation

Legend: Green represents the top 50th percentile, the yellow represents the 25th to 50th percentile, and the red represents the "worst" quartile

No one organization can address all the needs identified as priorities in Chatham County. To that end St. Joseph's/Candler will evaluate these lists and determine which

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

indicators will be addressed by the organization. The needs that will not be addressed will be explained for reasons such as other organizations are addressing those needs, St. Joseph's/Candler does not have the resources/expertise to address those needs, the need is outside the scope of St. Joseph's/Candler's operations and community outreach services, etc. That report titled, "St. Joseph's/Candler's 2013 Implementation Plan" will be posted on the SJ/C website by October 14, 2013 as required by IRS notice 2011-52. St. Joseph's/Candler will specifically focus on vulnerable populations, those people living in poverty in Chatham County zip codes 31401, 31404 and 31415.

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

APPENDIX 1, FISCAL YEAR 2012 COMMUNITY BENEFIT REPORT



Community Benefits Report
Fiscal Year 2012

TRADITIONAL CHARITY CARE

Charity Care	\$15,403,781
Outpatient and inpatient services provided at cost for the un/underinsured and GA Hospital Tax	
Unreimbursed Care	\$4,641,793
Medicaid uncompensated care at cost for the underinsured	
Means Tested Programs	\$514,344
SJ/C's St. Mary's Health Center and SJ/C's The Good Samaritan Clinic. Both are free clinics serving the uninsured population of Chatham and surrounding counties. They are partners in the Share the Health Collaborative which receives some funding through the Chatham County Commissioner's uncompensated care program based on the number of unduplicated patients treated.	
TOTAL TRADITIONAL CHARITY CARE	\$20,559,918

OTHER BENEFITS

Community Health Improvement Services & Community Benefit Operations	\$1,326,676
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African-American Health Information and Resource Center • Care Call Center • Community Education and Presentation • The Good Samaritan Free Clinic • Health Promotion and Screening Mobile Health Services • Smart Senior • Sports Medicine Outreach • St. Mary's Community and Health Centers 	
Health Professions Education	\$71,056
Subsidized Health Services	\$387,080
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assisted Living Services • Free Standing Breast Imaging Center • Home Health Services • Infusion/DME/Tube Feeding Supplies • Mobile Mammography Outreach • Nursing Home Assistance 	
Financial and In-Kind Contributions	\$1,006,373
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angels of Mercy • Church/Religious Outreach • Community Board Involvement • Community Cardiovascular Council • Food Assistance • Lodging Vouchers • Medbank, Inc. • Medical Missions • Medical College of Georgia • Meeting Room Space • Prescription Drug Assistance • Support Groups 	
Community Building Activities	\$151,547
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Economic Development Boards • GED Preparation Classes • Reading and Math Tutorial Program • Workforce development Programs 	
TOTAL OTHER BENEFITS	\$2,942,732

TOTAL COMMUNITY BENEFITS **\$23,502,650**

In addition to the \$23.5 million dollars in formal community benefits, St. Joseph's/Candler provided \$22,386,682 dollars in uncollected service cost and uncompensated Medicare cost.

TOTAL COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE **\$45,889,332**

APPENDIX 2, KEY PARTNERSHIPS AND COALITIONS IN CHATHAM COUNTY

Community Partnerships

Key partnerships and coalitions in Chatham County include the organizations listed below. Representatives from each of these groups have provided feedback regarding the health and social needs of the citizens in Chatham County. In addition, each of these organizations provides an annual report to assess needs and evaluate progress toward their stated goals. Please refer to the websites listed for reports.

United Way of the Coastal Empire

www.uwce.org

The mission of United Way of the Coastal Empire (UWCE) is to improve lives by mobilizing the caring power of communities. Through partnerships, long-term planning and wise investment of donor contributions, United Way supports community programs and services within four impact areas.

Four Impact Areas

- Education & Youth Development
- Economic Independence
- Health & Wellness
- Basic Human Needs

Savannah-Chatham Community Indicators Coalition

<http://www.uwce.org/our-work/community-indicators/>

Over the past few years there has been a growing awareness of the need to integrate community indicators and performance measurement efforts at the community level. The intention is to better assess the position and progress of communities' quality of life and to better engage the communities' citizens and stakeholders. The sponsors of the Savannah-Chatham Community Indicators Coalition have a shared responsibility for assessment, planning, evaluation, and accountability for policy change and systems change over time.

Chatham County Safety Net Planning Council (CCSNPC)

www.chathamsafetynet.org

The CCSNPC serves as a countywide planning group for healthcare. It was created in 2004 to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the local healthcare delivery system, to advise regarding healthcare trends, and to assist the County Commissioners in better meeting the healthcare needs of uninsured and underinsured constituents. Since 2006, the Council has provided an annual evaluation to assess needs and trends and to identify key existing resources and gaps in the Community's healthcare delivery system. This evaluation is based on voluntary submission of data from the provider partners and publicly available data on population and policies affecting healthcare.

The CCSNPC Provider Network is composed of both primary care providers and other agencies which support the delivery of healthcare.

Key CCSNPC Health Care Providers

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

- Chatham C.A.R.E. Center – Chatham County Health Department Ryan White Clinic
- Community Health Mission (CHM) – Volunteer Medicine Clinic
- Curtis V. Cooper Primary Healthcare (CVCPHC) – Federally Qualified Health Center
- J.C. Lewis Primary Healthcare Center (JCLPHCC) – Federally Qualified Health Center
- MedBank Foundation – Prescription Assistance Program
- SJ/C Good Samaritan (GS) – Volunteer Medicine Clinic
- SJ/C St. Mary's Health Center (SM) – Volunteer Medicine Clinic
- Memorial health Emergency Department
- St. Joseph's/Candler Health System Emergency Departments

Healthy Savannah, Inc.

www.healthysavannah.org

Healthy Savannah is dedicated to making Savannah a healthier place to live. Healthy Savannah leads and supports healthy lifestyles in Savannah by:

- Creating an environment that makes a healthy choice an easy choice,
- Building a collaborative network that identifies and shares resources,
- Collecting and disseminating information,
- Promoting best practices and implementing innovative programs, and
- Advocating for effective policies.

2012-2013 Aim

To increase opportunities for citizens to engage in physical activity and consume a nutritious, balanced diet.

Step-Up Savannah, Inc.

www.stepupsavannah.org

Step Up Savannah, Inc., a collaborative of organizations, businesses, and government agencies, seeks to move families toward economic self sufficiency.

Three Focus Areas

- Workforce development and jobs
- Wealth building and financial understanding
- Work supports

Chatham-Savannah Youth Futures Authority (YFA)

www.youthfutures.com

The Chatham-Savannah Youth Futures Authority (YFA) is a state legislated authority serving as the collaborative for addressing issues relevant to children, youth and families in Chatham County. The collaborative is comprised of representatives from city, county and state government, the local board of education, more than 20 health and human service providers with a focus on children, youth and families, the United Way of the Coastal Empire, faith community, area businesses, and neighborhoods.

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

APPENDIX 3 - OTHER PROVIDERS AND SERVICES

Chatham County is fortunate to have a number of health and social service providers who work independently and collaboratively to provide services to the residents of Chatham County. The CCSNPC focuses on health and the United Way of the Coastal Empire serves as a hub for health and social services through their 211 program.

Health

St. Joseph's/Candler operate two of Chatham County's free clinics. These two clinics are strategically placed in locations to serve the most at risk populations in the county. They provide a variety of health and referral services to the patients they treat.

St. Joseph's/Candler's St. Mary's Health Center

Once housed in the St. Mary's Community Center, the Health Center is now in a free standing building one mile away, open 5 days a week to serve the uninsured.

Primary Care Ages 19-64, Mammograms, Pap Smears, HIV Testing, Diagnostic/Imaging, Routine Pathology, Medication Assistance, Diabetic Counseling, Medical Supply Assistance and Hospitalization.

St. Joseph's/Candler's Good Samaritan Clinic

Located in Garden City, the Good Samaritan clinic opened in October 2007 to provide medical care to Hispanic patients on Savannah's West side. Since opening, GSC has seen a shift in ethnic demographics, but remains a trusted medical home for all their patients. SJ/C staff manages a dynamic group of about 100 volunteer physicians, nurses and interpreters.

Services: Primary Care Ages 19-64, Diagnostic/Imaging, Routine Pathology, Medication Assistance, Diabetic Counseling, Nutrition Education, Personal Counseling and Hospitalization

Other Health Services

Chatham County Health Department

Health care services and wellness programs for Adults, Children, and Women's Health are available through the Georgia Department of Public Health. Services include immunizations, eye, ear and dental screenings, tuberculosis skin testing, family planning, sexually transmitted disease services, HIV testing and counseling, child health check and sports physical, the Children First program, breast feeding support, lead program, WIC, Babies Born Healthy, and a breast and cervical cancer program.

Community Health Mission

The Community Health Mission is free for those who qualify and offers primary (non-emergency) health care to individuals that do not have health insurance, including Medicare or Medicaid. Services include annual medical exams and preventive health care, treatment for diabetes, hypertension, cardiovascular disease and respiratory disease, women's health services, enrollment in the GA Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening program, smoking cessation and health education.

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

Curtis V. Cooper Primary Health Care

Curtis V. Cooper Primary Health Care provides discounted services for qualifying patients. Services include adult medicine, pediatric health care, health education, gynecological clinic (by referral), Medicaid screening, prenatal (pregnancy) services, family planning services (birth control, etc.), pharmacy services, dental services, nutrition services, laboratory services, radiology services.

Dental Care Treatment Sites

There are several dental care treatment sites in Chatham County serving uninsured clients. To find out more information about dental sites, please visit:

<http://www.chathamsafetynet.org/dental-care-treatment-sites/index.html>

J.C. Lewis Primary Health Care Center

The J.C. Lewis Primary Health Care Center provides primary health care, physician services, medication assistance, medical case management, health promotion and disease prevention, optometry, podiatry, shelter & housing referrals, economic education & referral, nutritional education and planning, dietary supplementation, prisoner re-entry program, 24-hour respite care, and behavioral health counseling.

Phoenix Clinic

The Phoenix Clinic provides Comprehensive Primary Health Care to persons living with HIV/AIDS. Services include primary health care, physician services, medication assistance through the AIDS Drug Assistance Program, housing case management, health promotion and disease prevention, social service referrals, nutritional education and planning, dietary supplementation, housing programs, behavioral health counseling, and dental services.

Prescription Assistance

You can get prescription assistance from the City of Savannah, PharmaCare, Medicare Prescription Drug Plan, GeorgiaCares, NeedyMeds, MedBank, your doctor, or by purchasing generic medications. For more information on prescription assistance, please visit: <http://www.chathamsafetynet.org/prescription-assistance/index.html>

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Continued on Next Page

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

Social Services

There is a wide variety of social services available to residents of Chatham County who qualify too. Social service programs offered by St. Joseph's/Candler are listed below.

St. Joseph's/Candler's St. Mary's Community Center

This center was established in 2000 in the Cuyler-Brownsville neighborhood to provide a variety of services addressing basic needs as well as opportunities for advancement.

Food Pantry, Food Stamp Assistance, Counseling Service, Health Education, Eye Exam and Eye Glass Assistance, Pre-school, Senior Services, General Education Diploma (GED) Courses, Job Search Assistance, Computer Classes, Free Tax Preparation and Membership in Local Advocacy Groups.

African American Health Information and Resource Center

Started in 1999, this center is part of St. Joseph's/Candler's ongoing commitment to improve the health of the African-American community and to correcting health disparities. Originally the Center opened to bridge the digital divide in computer services, but has become a hub for health and social service referrals.

Computer Classes, Technology Camp, Job Search Assistance, Health Education and Seminars, Weight Loss/Exercise Program, Reading and Story Telling for Children, Blood Sugar & Pressure Screenings and Case Management Program.

Other Social Services

There are many other social service agencies serving Chatham County too. The United Way 211 program assists residents in identifying available programs throughout the county. A link to the 211 program is provided here so that any resident may explore the wide array of programs and services for health & social needs available in Chatham, Bryan, Effingham and Liberty Counties.

For a complete listing of the programs and services available in the 211 database, please visit: <http://www.referweb.net/uwce/>

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

APPENDIX 4 – KEY PARTNER MEMBERSHIP LISTS

CHATHAM COUNTY SAFETY NET PLANNING COUNCIL

- Sr. Pat Baber, RSM, Director of St. Joseph's/Candler's St. Mary's Community Center, St. Mary's Health Center and Good Samaritan Clinic
- Leon Burton, Executive Director, Curtis V. Cooper Primary Health Care and Vice-Chair, Chatham County Safety Net Planning Council
- Robert Bush, JD, Attorney, Georgia Legal Services Program and Chair, Chatham County Safety Net Planning Council Policy Committee
- Agnes Cannella, Director, St. Joseph's/Candler Mission Services and Secretary, Chatham County Safety Net Planning Council
- Dale Carlson-Bebout, Executive Director, CCSNPC
- Frances Carter, Ph.D., President & CEO, Union Mission
- Zaer Fariborz, MD, Medical Director, Curtis V. Cooper (CVC) Primary Health Care
- Aretha Jones, Executive Director, J.C. Lewis Primary Health Center and Treasurer, Chatham County Safety Net Planning Council
- Michael Kaigler, Assistant County Manager & Director, Human Resource Chatham County Government
- Tammy Kennedy, Eastside Concerned Citizens
- Elizabeth (Liz) Longshore-Stephens, Executive Director of MedBank, Inc. and Chair, Chatham County Safety Net Planning Council Provider Group Committee
- Maureen McFadden, Deputy Director, DFCS
- Pfeffer McMaken, Senior Director, Community Investments, United Way of the Coastal Empire
- Felix Maher, DMD, Dental Representative
- Miriam Urizar Rittmeyer, PhD, MPH, Executive Director of Community Health Mission (CHM)
- Charles Ringling, DBHDD Region 5 Coordinator
- Diane Weems, MD, District Medical Director, Coastal District Health Department and Chair, Chatham County Safety Net Planning Council.
- Margaret Williams, Administrative and Community Services, City of Savannah
- Jennifer Wright, Director, Memorial Health Public Policy & Community Affairs and Chair, Chatham County Safety Net Planning Council Planning and Evaluation Committee
- Michael Zoller, MD, Ear, Nose & Throat Associates of Savannah.

Associate Members:

- *Patricia Adamcack, Regional Volunteer Coordinator, Georgia Volunteer Health Care Program*
- *Susan Alt, BSN, ACRN, District HIV Director*
- *Edward Chisolm, Executive Director, Youth Futures Authority*
- *Linda Davis, Director, Clinical Support Services, Curtis V. Cooper Primary Care Health Care*
- *Susanne Donovan, Communications Director, Step Up! Savannah*
- *Terry Enoch, President, 100 Black Men of Savannah*
- *Christian Gibson, Director, Healthy Savannah*
- *Dr. Debbie Hagins, Chatham CARE Center*
- *Dana Huffman, Community Resource Manager, Office of Sponsored Programs, Memorial Health*
- *Dr. Nicole Oretsky, Assistant Professor of Urban Studies, Savannah State University*
- *Robert Pallay, M.D., Memorial Health Family Practice*
- *Sarah Plaspol, Dr.P.H., Professor of Health Sciences, Armstrong Atlantic State University*
- *Jim Repella, MD, Southeast Cancer Alliance*
- *Gary Ross, Executive Director, Savannah Business Group*

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

SAVANNAH CHATHAM COMMUNITY INDICATORS COALITION MEMBERS

- Edward Chisolm , Executive Director, Youth Futures Authority
- Stephanie Cutter, City Manager, City of Savannah Government
- Daniel Dodd, Executive Director, Step Up! Savannah
- Susanne Donovan, Communications Director, Step Up! Savannah
- Cheryl D. Dozier, Ph.D., President, Savannah State University
- Tara Jennings, V.P. Community Allocations, United Way of the Coastal Empire, Chair, SCCIC
- Linda Kramer, Assistant County Manager, Chatham County Government Manager
- Kathryn Martin, Ph.D. , Assistant Dean, Medical College of Georgia
- Jackie Jackson Teal, Director, Comprehensive Planning, Metropolitan Planning Commission
- Michael Toma, Ph.D., Professor of Economics, Armstrong Atlantic State University
- Greg Schroeder, President, United Way of the Coastal Empire
- Adam Walker, Community Benefit Coordinator, St. Joseph's/Candler, co-Chair, SCCIC
- Diane Weems, MD, Chief Medical Director of the Southeast and Chair, Chatham County Safety Net Planning Council
- Jennifer Wright, Director, Public Policy and Community Affairs, Memorial Health, co-Chair, SCCIC

YOUTH FUTURES AUTHORITY

- Maguerite Birt
- Edward Chisolm, Executive Director
- Connie Cooper
- Stephanie Cutter
- Brian Davis
- Earline Davis
- John Finney
- Paul Fisher
- Cornelia Hall
- Malinda Hodge
- Thomas Lockamy
- Maureen McFadden
- Quentina Miller-Fields
- Harold Oglesby
- Eula Parker, Treasurer
- Gregg Schroeder
- Diane Weems, M.D.
- Clarence Williams
- Jennifer Wright, Chair
- Dr. Andrew Young, II, Vice-Chair
- Linda Zoller

Ex-officio Members

- *Deanne Bergen*
- *Leon Burton*
- *Lou Caputo*
- *Daniel Dodd*
- *Jackie Ford*
- *Linda Hilts*
- *Dr. Otis Johnson*
- *Adam Kennedy*
- *Patricia Merritt*
- *Jackie Ogden*
- *Bernard Polite*
- *Tosha Robbins*
- *ZaDonna Slay*
- *Donald Speaks*

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

- *Gena Taylor*
- *Stanley Walthour*
- *Gwendolyn Fortson-Waring*
- *David Young*

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

APPENDIX 5 - COMMUNITY SURVEY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY

- 1) What do you think are the biggest health issues in Savannah and Chatham County?
 - a. Finding a doctor who will take care of you without insurance
 - b. Finding affordable insurance
 - c. Dental Service
 - d. Vision Services
 - e. Mental Health Service
 - f. Affordable Medications
 - g. Substance Abuse
 - h. Chronic Disease Management (Diabetes, Cancer, High Blood Pressure, etc.)
 - i. Other (Please tell us the issue:_____)

- 2) Question 2: What do you think are the biggest health issues for children in Chatham County?
 - a. Finding a doctor who will take care of you without insurance
 - b. Finding affordable insurance
 - c. Dental Service
 - d. Vision Services
 - e. Mental Health Service
 - f. Affordable Medications
 - g. Substance Abuse
 - h. Chronic Disease Management (Diabetes, Cancer, High Blood Pressure, etc.)
 - i. Other (Please tell us the issue:_____)

- 3) What groups most need help in receiving healthcare?
 - a. Low income
 - b. Hispanics
 - c. Uninsured
 - d. Working poor
 - e. The disabled
 - f. Seniors
 - g. Other (Who?:_____)

- 4) What are the greatest barriers to receiving health care services in Savannah and Chatham County?
 - a. Getting a doctor
 - b. Affording a doctor
 - c. Trusting a doctor
 - d. Transportation
 - e. Other (Describe:_____)

- 5) What are the greatest needs regarding health information and education?
 - a. Enough resources (doctors, offices, clinics, etc.)
 - b. Appointments after work or on weekends
 - c. Disease management (Diabetes, Cancer, High Blood Pressure, Etc.)
 - d. Mental illness
 - e. Dental services
 - f. General health information

- 6) Where do you see gaps for people needing service
 - a. Enough doctors
 - b. Enough free or reduced cost clinics
 - c. Mental health
 - d. Disease management
 - e. Dental care
 - f. Prescription drug assistance
 - g. Other (What service?:_____)

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

- 7) What other problems affect how and where people receive healthcare?
- Transportation
 - Money
 - Appointment times
 - Doctors who take Medicaid or Medicare
 - Other (Describe:_____)
- 8) If you have cancer, why type do you have?
- Prostate Cancer
 - Colorectal Cancer
 - Oral Cavity Pharynx Cancer
 - Lung and Bronchus Cancer
 - Breast Cancer
 - Melanoma Cancer
- 9) When do you go to the doctor?
- For check ups
 - When you are sick or hurt
 - Never
- 10) When you are sick, where do you see a doctor? (Mark all that apply)
- Doctor's Office
 - Urgent/Immediate Care Center
 - Emergency Room
 - Free Clinic
 - J.C. Lewis Health Care Center
 - Curtis V. Cooper Primary Care Centers
 - Health Department
 - Community Health Mission
 - Other (Please tell us where:_____)
- 11) If you go to the emergency room, why do you go there? (Mark all that apply)
- Does not apply
 - No insurance
 - They are always open (24/7)
 - Can not afford insurance co-pay
 - Do not have a doctor
- 12) Have you ever had trouble getting an appointment because you could not pay?
- Yes
 - No
 - Does not apply
- 13) If you can not see a doctor, why not?
- Cost too high
 - Not taking new patients
 - Owe the doctor money
 - Will not take my insurance
 - Does not apply
 - Other (Please describe:_____)
 - Does not apply
- 14) Do you have insurance?
- No insurance
 - Private insurance (such as Blue Cross Blue Shield, Employer insurance, etc.)
 - Medicare

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

- d. Medicaid
 - e. Tricare
 - f. Other (What type? _____)
- 15) Do you need a doctor who charges you based on the amount you can pay? (Sliding scale)
- a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Does not apply
- 16) How long does it take for you to get an appointment?
- a. More than 5 days
 - b. 5 days
 - c. 4 days
 - d. 3 days
 - e. 2 days
 - f. 1 day
- 17) How long do you normally wait to see a doctor?
- a. 2-4 hours
 - b. 1-2 hours
 - c. 30 minutes – 1 hour
 - d. Less than 30 minutes
- 18) How old are you?
- a. 18-25
 - b. 26-30
 - c. 31-35
 - d. 36-40
 - e. 41-45
 - f. 46-50
 - g. 51-55
 - h. 56-60
 - i. 60-65
 - j. Over 65
 - k. Prefer not to answer
- 19) Race
- a. African American
 - b. American Indian
 - c. Asian
 - d. Caucasian
 - e. Hispanic
 - f. Bi-racial
 - g. Other
- 20) Gender
- a. Male
 - b. Female
- 21) How many people live in your household
- a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 4
 - e. 5
 - f. 6 or more

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

- 22) What is the primary language spoken in your household
- English
 - Spanish
 - Vietnamese
 - Pilipino
 - Other (What language?_____)
- 23) What is your net household income per month? (The amount you have left over from your check after taxes, insurance, social security, etc. is taken out)
- \$0 - \$199
 - \$200 - \$499
 - \$500 - \$999
 - \$1,000 – \$1,999
 - \$2,000 – \$2,999
 - More than \$3,000
- 24) Household status
- Single
 - Separated/Divorced
 - Married
 - Widowed
 - Live in Partner
- 25) What is your education?
- 6 – 8 grade
 - 9 – 12 grade
 - General Education Diploma (GED)
 - High school Graduate
 - Some College
 - 2 – 4 years college
 - More than 4 years of college
- 26) What is your employment status?
- Unemployed
 - Homemaker
 - Full-time
 - Part-time
 - Student
 - Retired
- 27) What other things do you think would make your quality of life better and improve your health?
Mark all that apply
- Understanding health and health management better (education)
 - Understanding what government programs I may qualify for (e.g., Food Stamps, Medicaid, Disability, etc.)
 - A college/university degree
 - More college/university education
 - Job training including resume and application assistance
 - Free or reduced day care expense so you can work or go to school
 - Free pre-school
 - Safe and affordable housing
 - Reliable transportation
 - Money management classes
 - Access to free or reduced price food
 - Computer training
- 28) What zip code do you live in? _____

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

Appendix 6 - Youth Futures Authority Prioritization of Needs

Community Need	Healthy People 2020 Target	Top Five Needs in Chatham County					Total Response	Total Point Value
		1	2	3	4	5		
	Point Value	5	4	3	2	1		
Adults Without Health Insurance	Not Met		1		2	2	5	10
Prostate Cancer Deaths	Not Met			1			1	3
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	Not a HP Target		2	1			3	9
Homeownership/Affordable Housing	Not an HP Target	1	2		1	1	6	16
Children Without Health Insurance	Not Met	1		1	1		3	8
Babies with Low Birth Weight	Not Met			2		1	3	7
Pre-Term Births	Not Met	1	1				2	9
High School Graduation	Not Met	3	1		1		6	21
Incidence of Breast Cancer	Not an HP Target			1			1	3
Adults with Diabetes	Not an HP Target		1				1	4
People Living in Poverty	Not an HP Target	2		2	1	1	6	18
Access to Healthy Food	Not an HP Target					1	1	1
Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Breast Cancer	Not Met	1					1	5
Age-Adjusted Death Rate due to Lung Cancer	Not Met				1		1	4
Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rate	Not Met		1				1	4
Adults who Smoke	Not Met		1				1	4
Affordable Medications – Local Survey	Not an HP Target					1	1	1
Childhood Obesity/Nutrition – Local Survey	Not an HP Target			1	1	1	3	6
Children ready for school	Not an HP Target	1					1	5
Mental Health	Not an HP Target				1		1	2

Legend: Green represents the top 50th percentile, the yellow represents the 25th to 50th percentile, and the red represents the "worst" quartile

St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

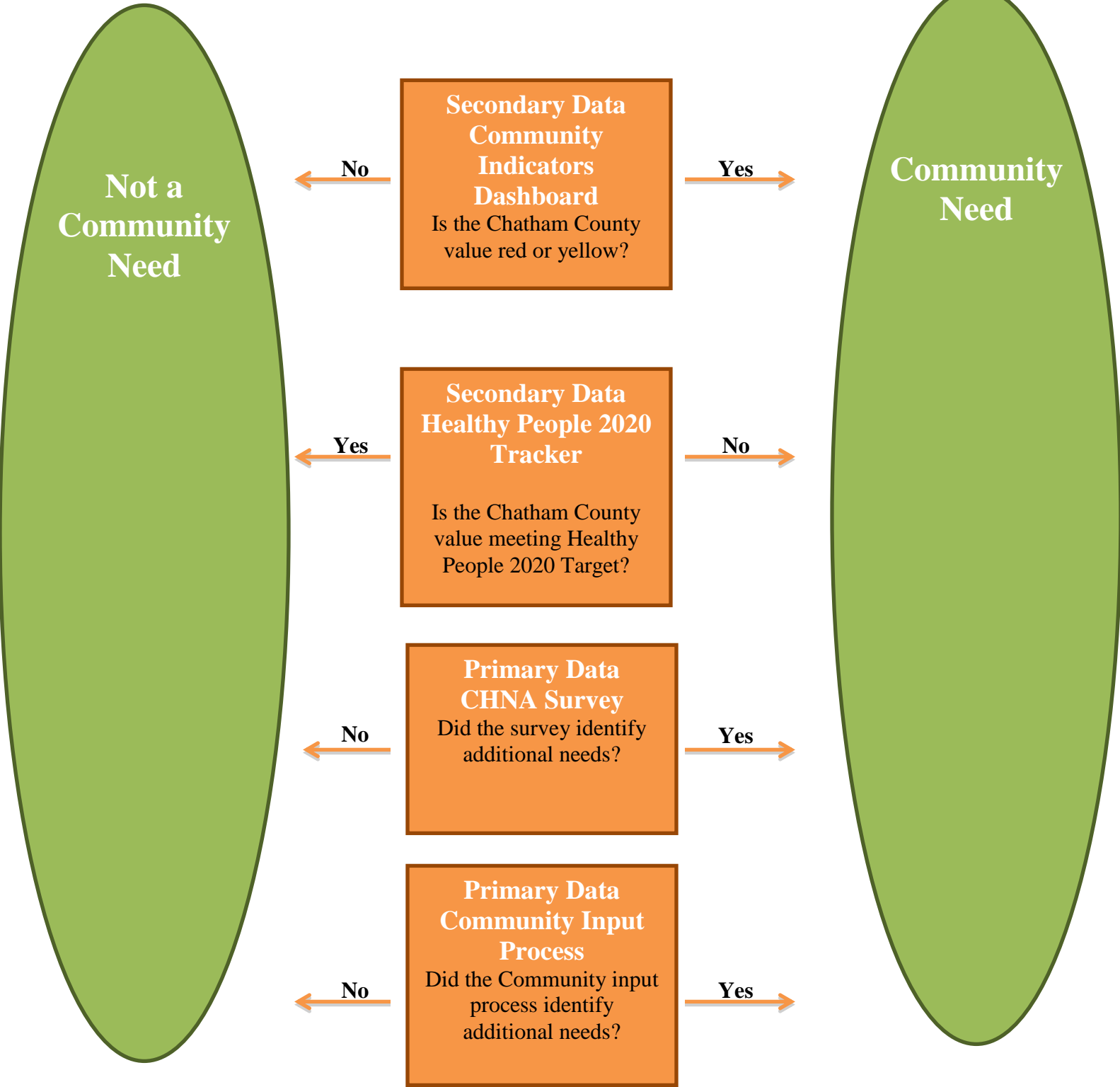
Appendix 7 – Chatham County Safety Net Planning Council Prioritization Survey

Community Need	Significance			Ability to Impact		
	H	M	L	H	M	L
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	4	4	2	7	1	1
Adults/Children w/o Health Insurance	12	1	0	5	5	2
Prostate Cancer Deaths	1	6	2	6	0	3
Low Birth Weight, Pre-term Birth, Infant Mortality	5	3	2	4	5	0
Excessive Drinking	2	3	2	0	3	2
Incidence of Breast Cancer	3	5	0	1	2	3
Incidence of Lung & Bronchus Cancer	2	3	1	2	2	1
Incidences of Oral Cavity & Pharynx Cancer	0	4	2	1	3	1
Adults with Diabetes	11	0	0	7	2	1
Colorectal Cancer Deaths	0	5	1	1	4	0
Affordable Medications	10	1	0	6	1	1
Childhood Obesity/Nutrition	7	3	0	2	4	1
Dental Health	5	4	1	0	4	2
Vision Services	1	4	3	0	3	4
Affordable Housing	9	2	1	2	4	5
People Living in Poverty - Disabled	9	0	1	3	2	3
Proficiency in Math & Reading	2	3	1	2	2	1
High School Graduation	5	2	1	1	5	1
Access to Healthy Food	9	3	1	3	5	2
Particle Pollution	1	2	4	1	1	3
Drinking Water Safety	1	1	5	1	3	1
Other – Mental Health	1	0	0	0	1	0
Other – Substance Abuse	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other – Children's Medications	0	1	0	0	0	1
Other – Children w/o Health Insurance	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other - Access to dietician services	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other – Access to social services	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other – Health Information	1	0	0	0	1	0
Other – Transportation	1	0	0	0	0	1

Significance and Impact Scoring – High (H), Medium(M), & Low(L)

Appendix 8 – Prioritization Decision Tree

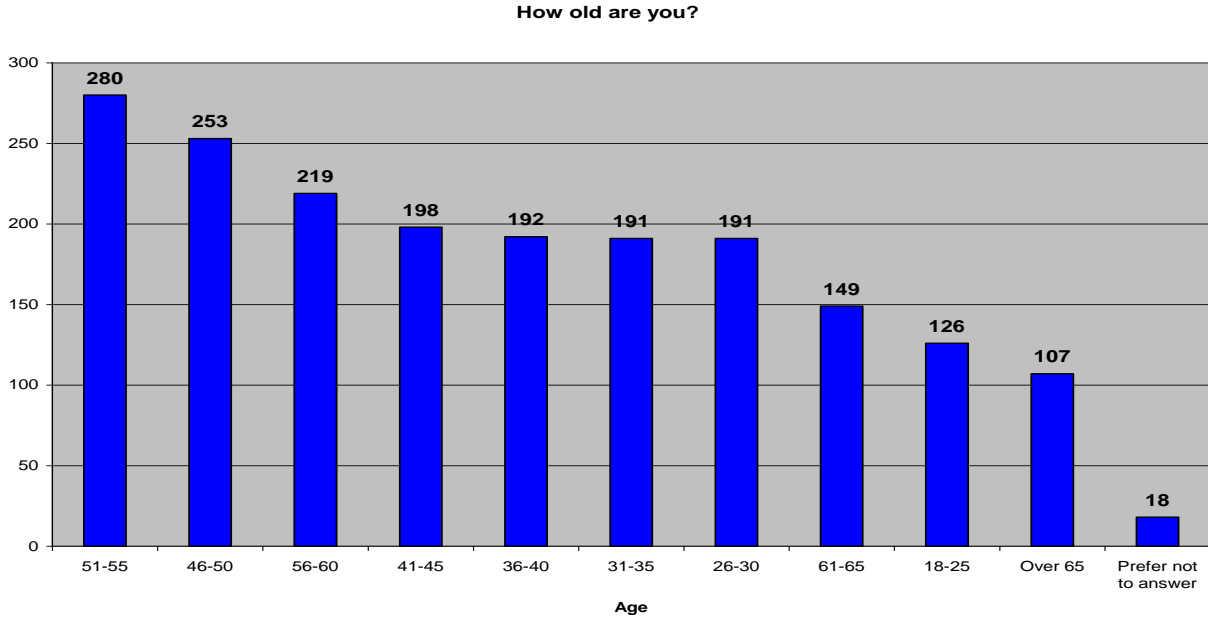
Process to Identify Community Health Needs



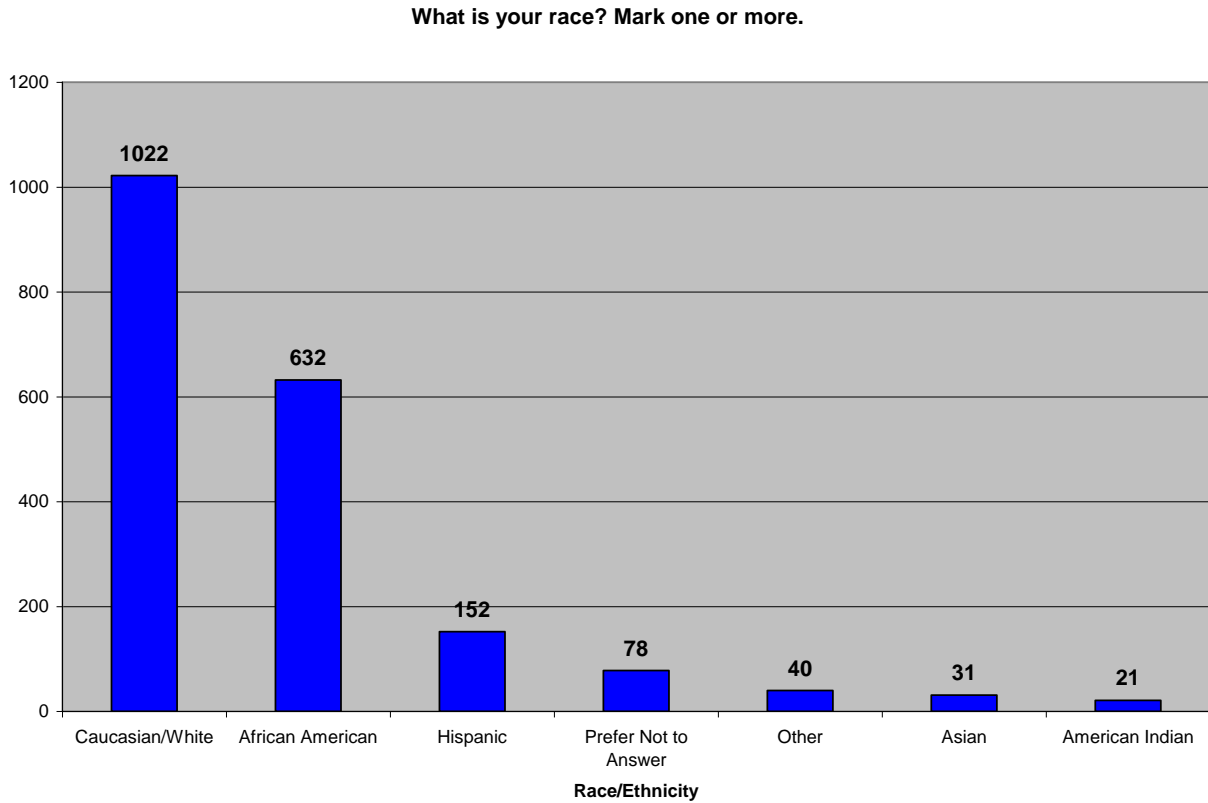
St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

Appendix 9 – Survey Demographics

Question 18 - Survey Responses by Age

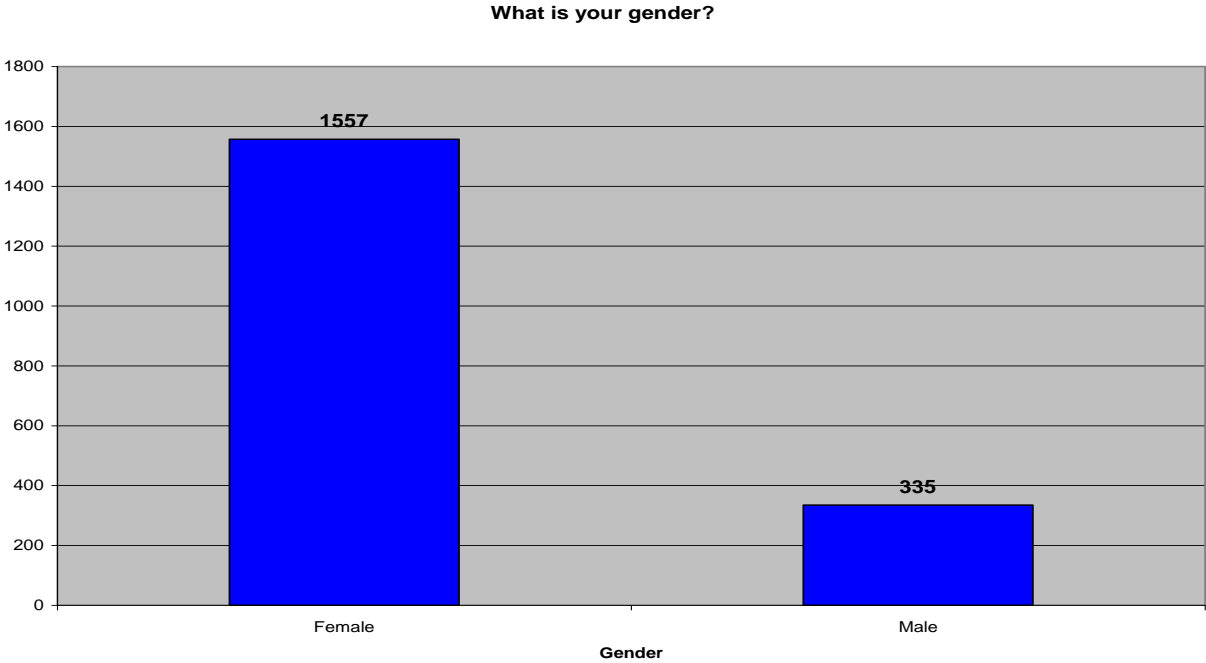


Question 19 - Survey Responses by Race

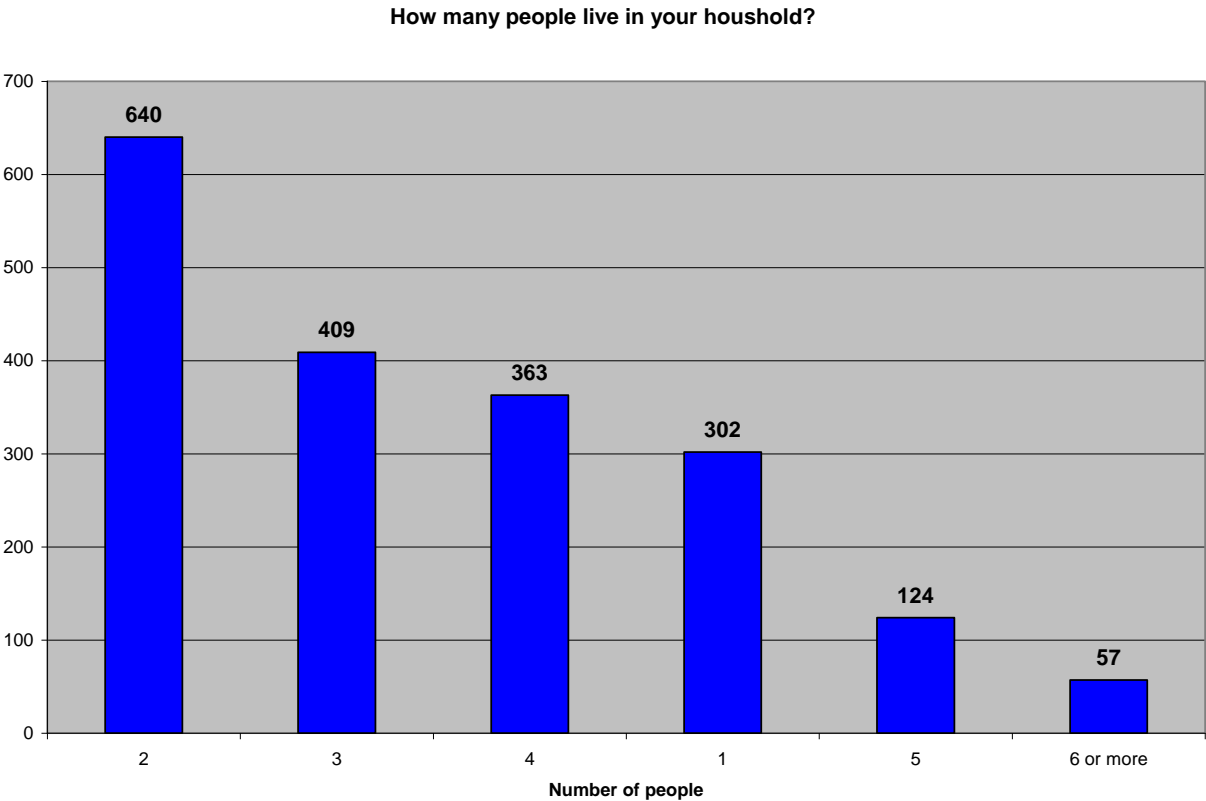


St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

Question 20 - Survey Responses by Gender



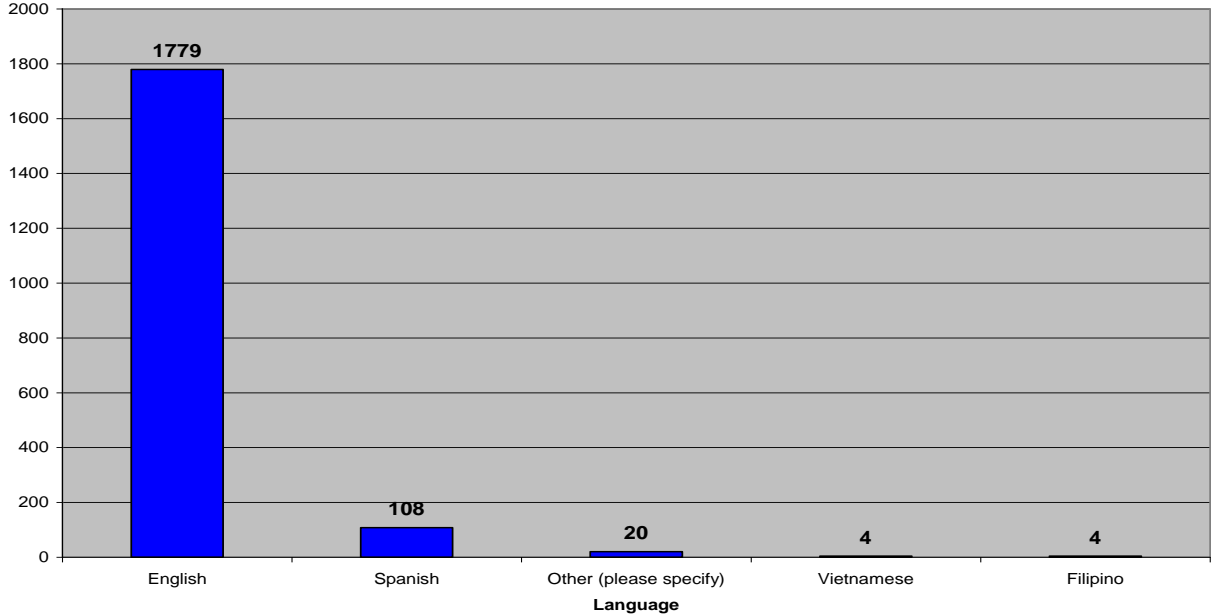
Question 21 - Survey Responses by Household Size



St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

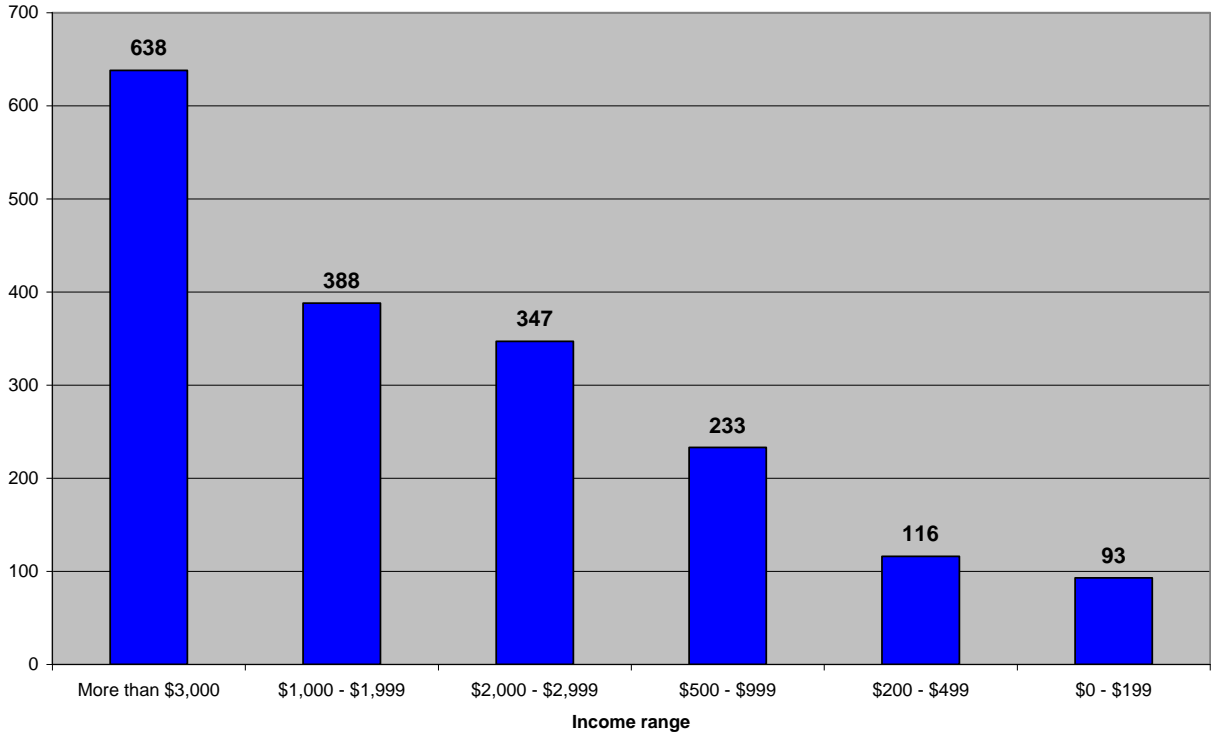
Question 22 - Survey Responses by Primary Language Spoken at Home

What is your primary language spoken in your home?



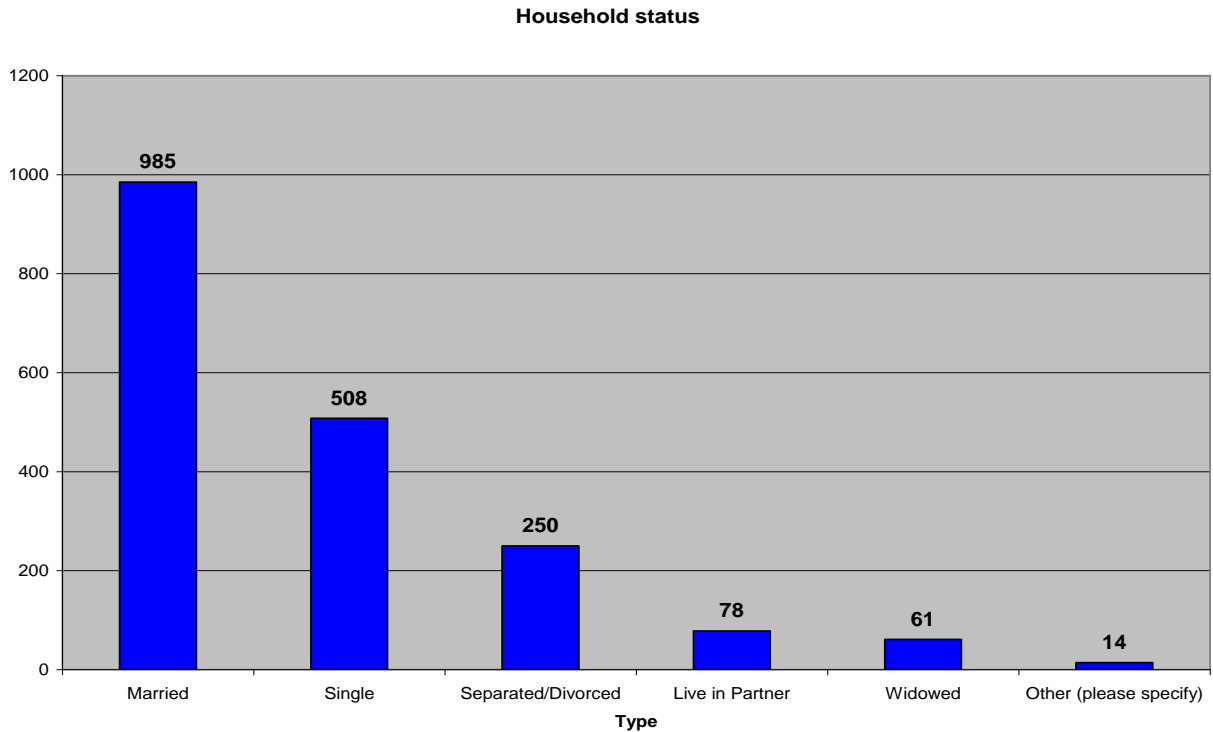
Question 23 - Survey Responses by Net Income

What is your net household income per month?

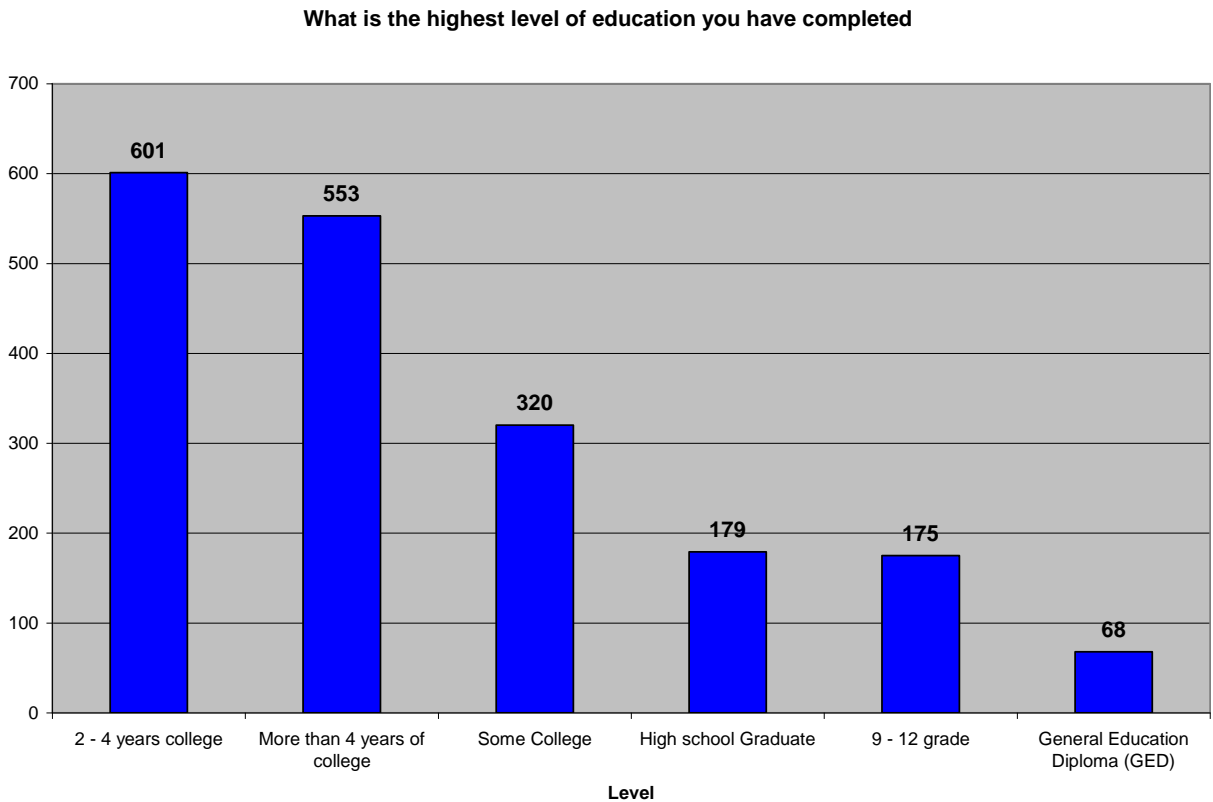


St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

Question 24 - Survey Responses by Household Status



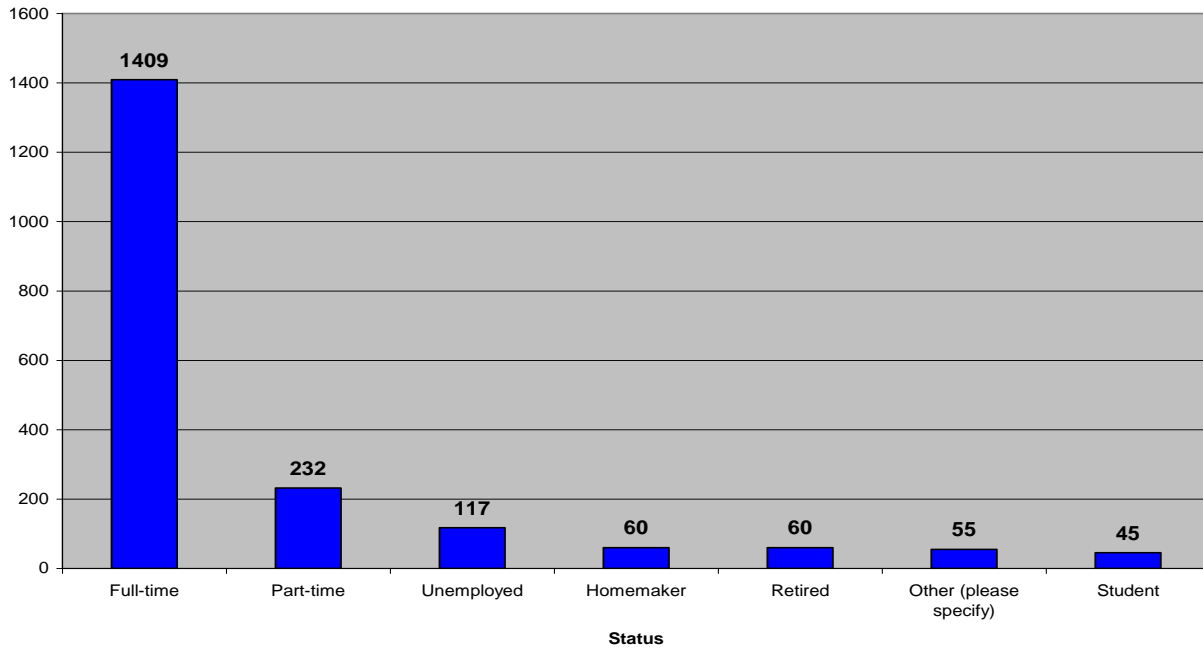
Question 25 - Survey Responses by Education



St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

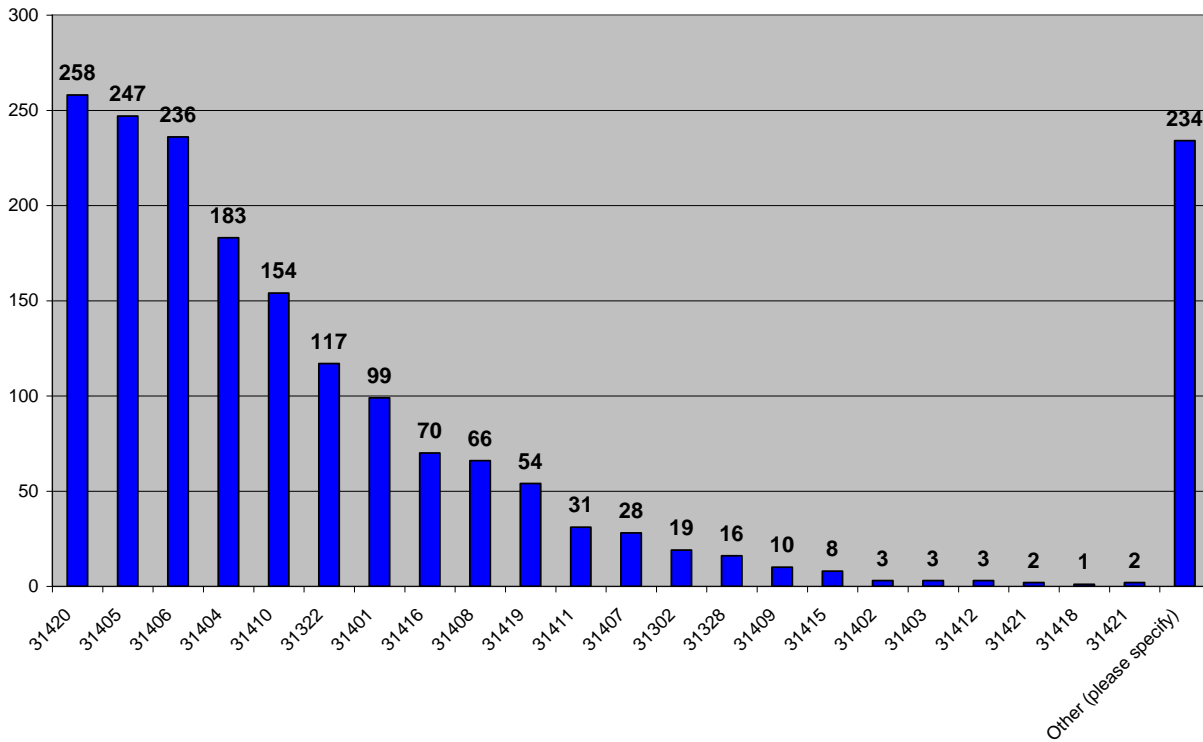
Question 26 - Survey Responses by Employment Status

What is your employment status?



Question 28 - Survey Responses by Zip Code

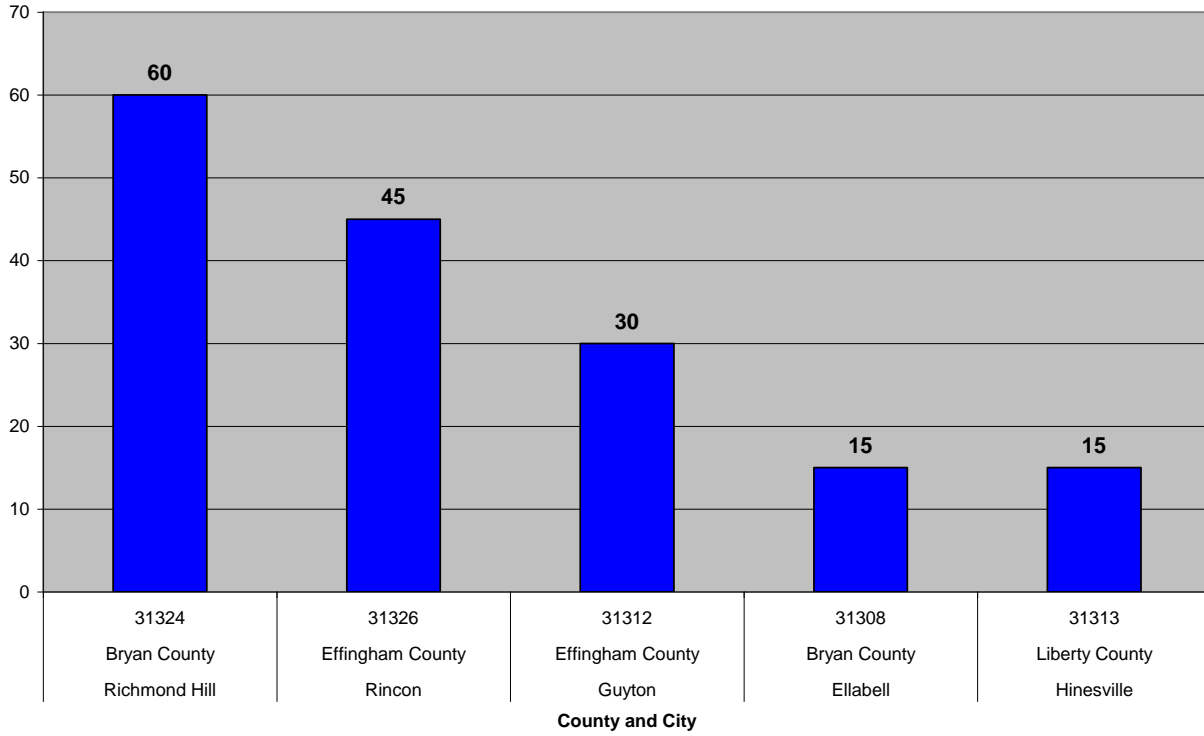
What zip code do you live in?



St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

Other Zip Code Responses

Top 5 Other Zip Code Responses



St. Joseph's/Candler 2013 Community Health Needs Assessment

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