

# 2017 Henrico County Community Health Assessment Results

## Access to Health Services

- More calls are going to EMS for illness that should be cared for in a doctor's office.<sup>11</sup>
- Health workers tell us there is a need for more mental health services.<sup>7</sup>
- Black or African-American residents end up in the hospital more often than other groups for illness that could have been treated with regular visits to a doctor.<sup>12</sup>
- For every 100,000 people, 52 more males die of cancer than females.<sup>1</sup>
- For every 100,000 people, 22 more blacks die of cancer than whites.<sup>1</sup>

## Agencies Working Together - Partnerships & Collaboration

- Henrico can benefit from groups who work with each other to assess and plan for improvement.<sup>6,7</sup>
- More partners are needed to help address health related social needs.<sup>6,7</sup>
- Current data on health issues and needs can help foster improvement.<sup>6,7</sup>

## Babies & Pregnant Moms

- In 2015, 1 out of every 100 babies born did not live to see their 1st birthday.<sup>1</sup>
- 9 out of 100 babies were born before 37 weeks and with a low birth weight.<sup>1</sup>
- There has been over a 16% rise in women not getting enough prenatal care in the past 5 years.<sup>1</sup>
- Black babies are 3 times more likely than white babies to die before their 1st birthday.<sup>1</sup>
- Babies of races and ethnic origins other than non-Hispanic black or white are 2 times more likely than white babies to die before their 1st birthday.<sup>1</sup>

## Health-Related Basic Needs

- Families with a female head of household only are up to 9 times more likely to live below the poverty level than families having 2 householders or a male head of household.<sup>5</sup>
- One out of every 2 Hispanic or Latino origin families with only a female head of household are living below the poverty level.<sup>5</sup>
- Hispanic or Latino people are less likely than others to have a high school or college education.<sup>5</sup>

## Changing Demographics

- In the past 6 years there has been a 25% growth in the number of people over the age of 65.<sup>5</sup>
- 15% of our people speak a language other than English.<sup>5</sup>
- Our number of foreign born people grows each year.<sup>11</sup>

## Healthy Lifestyles & Chronic Disease

- 8 out of every 10 deaths are related to chronic disease.<sup>1</sup>
- 1 out of every 4 adults report they do not get enough exercise.<sup>2</sup>
- Cancer: More people die of cancer and heart disease than any other cause.<sup>1</sup>
- Obesity: Almost 7 out of every 10 adults are overweight or obese.<sup>2</sup>
- Access to Healthy Foods: Access to healthy foods is limited compared to the state of Virginia.<sup>3</sup>
- More than 42,000 people do not have reliable access to healthy food.<sup>4</sup>

## Mental Health & Substance Use

- Mental health issues are a top 5 concern for residents.<sup>8</sup>
- In 2015, there were 41 suicides and 141 known suicide attempts that went to the hospital.<sup>1</sup>
- In 2015, 1441 people called 911 for suicide or mental health related issues.<sup>9</sup>
- Drug deaths have gone up from 13 deaths in 2006 to 46 in 2016.<sup>1</sup>
- 1 person dies in Henrico County every week from an opioid overdose.<sup>1</sup>
- In 2016, more people died as a result of opioid overdoses than guns or motor vehicle accidents.<sup>1</sup>
- There has been a 35% growth in the number of people seeking care for opioid addiction.<sup>10</sup>
- Over 50% of Henrico Mental Health clients are present for treatment with opioid addiction.<sup>10</sup>

## References:

1. Virginia Department of Health. Health Statistics.
2. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey
3. Robert Wood Johnson County Health Rankings
4. Feeding America, 2017 Map the Meal Gap Report
5. U.S. Census
6. Henrico Forces of Change Assessment
7. Henrico Local Public Health System Assessment
8. Henrico Community Themes & Strengths Assessment
9. Henrico County Division of Fire
10. Henrico Mental Health and Developmental Services
11. Henrico County Health Department
12. Dartmouth Atlas of Health Care