



SINGING RIVER HEALTH SYSTEM

2018 Community Health Needs Assessment

Prepared By:

Melissa Schnoor, Community Benefit Manager

Community Benefit Department

Adopted August 29, 2018

Report available at www.singingriverhealthsystem.com

Table of Contents

Executive Summary.....	5
Introduction	7
About Singing River Health System	7
Defined Community	9
Demographics.....	10
Population.....	10
Economy	13
Education.....	18
Identifying Significant Community Health Needs: Methodology	20
Secondary Data	20
Primary Data	20
Significant Findings	22
Prioritized Health Needs	27
Mental Health.....	28
Obesity	30
Chronic Conditions	31
Cancer	32
Evaluation of Past Actions.....	34
References.....	35
Appendix A: Demographics.....	36
Appendix B: Key Informant Interviews	37
Appendix C: Community Resources:.....	38
Appendix D: County Health Rankings Jackson County Snapshot	40

Executive Summary

INTRODUCTION

Singing River Health System, comprised of Ocean Springs Hospital and Singing River Hospital and outlying facilities, is pleased to present the joint 2018 Community Health Needs Assessment of their defined community of Jackson County, Mississippi. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, enacted on March 23, 2010, added new requirements which nonprofit hospital organizations must satisfy in order to maintain their 501(c)(3) status. One such requirement is that nonprofit hospitals must conduct a community health needs assessment (CHNA) at least once every three years. This report satisfies that requirement.

DEFINED COMMUNITY

Singing River Health System's community is defined as the geographical boundary of Jackson County, Mississippi. While there are residents of surrounding counties that utilize the services of Singing River Health System, this assessment and subsequent implementation strategy will be focused on Jackson County residents, who comprise 76% of all patient encounters for Singing River Health System.

DATA COLLECTION

Secondary Data

Secondary data sources utilized include: Community Commons, County Health Rankings, Coastal Family Health Center, Gulf Coast Community Exchange, Mississippi State Department of Health- Jackson County Health Profile, and Pascagoula Excel By 5 Health Survey.

Primary Data

To expand upon the information gathered from the secondary data, Singing River Health System conducted key informant interviews to collect community input. Interviewees who were asked to participate were recognized as having expertise in public health, special knowledge of community

health needs, represent the broad interests of the community, and/or represent members of medically underserved, low-income, and minority populations served by Singing River Health System.

PRIORITIZATION PROCESS

The Community Benefit Department reviewed and analyzed all primary and secondary data for recurring themes, scope, severity, and urgency of the health need. Feasibility and effectiveness of possible interventions were considered, as well as alignment with the mission of Singing River Health System, existing programs, and the importance that the community placed on the health need. The most relevant needs were listed, and then input solicited from senior leaders and the Board of Trustees. This resulted in the following prioritized list:

1. Mental Health
2. Obesity
3. Chronic Conditions
4. Cancer
5. Access to Healthcare

CONCLUSION

This report describes the process and findings of the Ocean Springs Hospital and Singing River Hospital jointly conducted 2018 Community Health Needs Assessment of Jackson County, Mississippi. Following this report, Singing River Health System will outline how they plan to address the priority health issues in their joint Implementation Strategy.

Introduction

To further the health of the community, Singing River Health System jointly conducted a Community Health Needs Assessment beginning in October 2017 and concluding in July 2018. The effort was led by the Community Benefit Department, with support from senior leadership, finance, marketing, and clinical departments. The purpose of the Assessment was to identify and analyze community health needs and assets in order to prioritize, plan, and act upon unmet community health needs.

Furthermore, the 2010 Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act requires non-profit, tax-exempt hospitals to conduct a community health needs assessment every three years.

This report includes a description of:

- The demographics of Ocean Springs Hospital and Singing River Hospital's shared defined community;
- The process and methods used to obtain, analyze, and synthesize primary and secondary data;
- The significant health needs in the community, taking into account the needs of uninsured, low-income, and marginalized groups;
- The process and criteria used in identifying certain health needs as significant and prioritizing such significant community needs.

About Singing River Health System

Singing River Health System is both a mission-driven provider of health services and one of the largest employers on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Every day our dedicated team of caregivers makes an impact on the lives of almost everyone in our community. Providing critical health services, community outreach programs, charitable services and health education programs. Singing River Health System serves as the safety net provider for the uninsured/underinsured in our community. We deliver on our mission to improve life and save lives every day. We strengthen the local economy by recruiting over 300 of the very best physicians and other professionals to our community while providing good jobs, wages and benefits to more than 2,000 employees and their families.

Comprised of two hospitals – Singing River Hospital in Pascagoula and Ocean Springs Hospital in Ocean Springs – plus community medical clinics throughout the area, Singing River Health System provides:

- 24-hour emergency services
- Heart and vascular services
- Cancer care
- Women’s and children’s services
- Inpatient and outpatient rehabilitation services
- State-of-the-art radiology, laboratory, pharmacy
- Behavioral health services
- Wound care and hyperbaric medicine
- Singing River Hospice of Light

Singing River Health System Quick Facts

- A community owned, not-for-profit health system
- Second largest employer in Jackson County with more than 2,500 employees, physicians, and volunteers
- Economic impact exceeding \$270 million per year
- One of the largest emergency departments in the state, caring for more than 100,000 patients per year
- Home to award winning Blue Distinction® Centers of Excellence in cardiac care, stroke care and spine and joint surgery
- A US News Ranking World Report High Performing Hospital (2018)

Singing River Health System provides access to primary care with clinics in Hurley, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula, and Vancleave.

Defined Community

Inpatient and outpatient utilization data for Fiscal Year 2017 was examined to determine the defined community. Based on that data, Ocean Springs Hospital and Singing River Hospital's community was determined to be the same, and jointly defined as Jackson County, with Jackson County residents being 76% of all patient encounters.

Jackson County includes the following zip codes:

- 39553 Gautier
- 39562 East Jackson County
- 39563 Moss Point
- 39564 Ocean Springs
- 39565 Vancleave
- 39567 West Pascagoula
- 39581 East Pascagoula

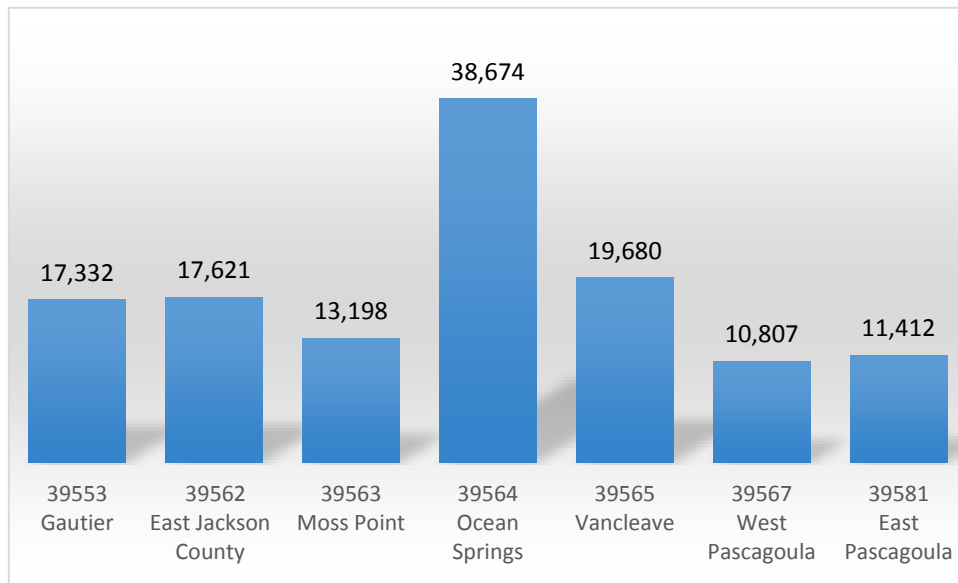
Demographics

For a detailed listing of demographics by zip code, please see Appendix A: Demographics.

POPULATION

An estimated 141,491 people live in Jackson County, with Ocean Springs (39564) being the most populous city and West Pascagoula (39567) being the least.

Figure 1. Jackson County Population by Zip Code, 2018

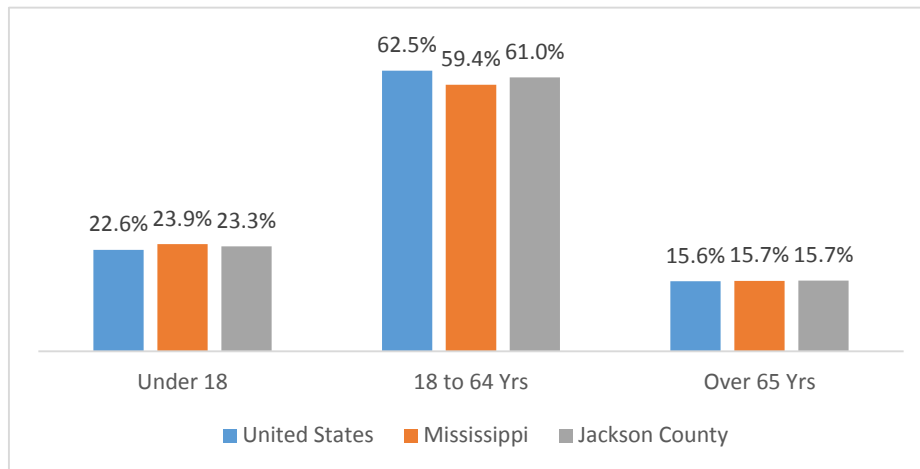


Gulf Coast Community Exchange, April 2018

Age

The proportion of Jackson County residents under 18, age 18 to 64 years, and over 65 years is similar to that of the state and nation.

Figure 2. Population by Age, 2018

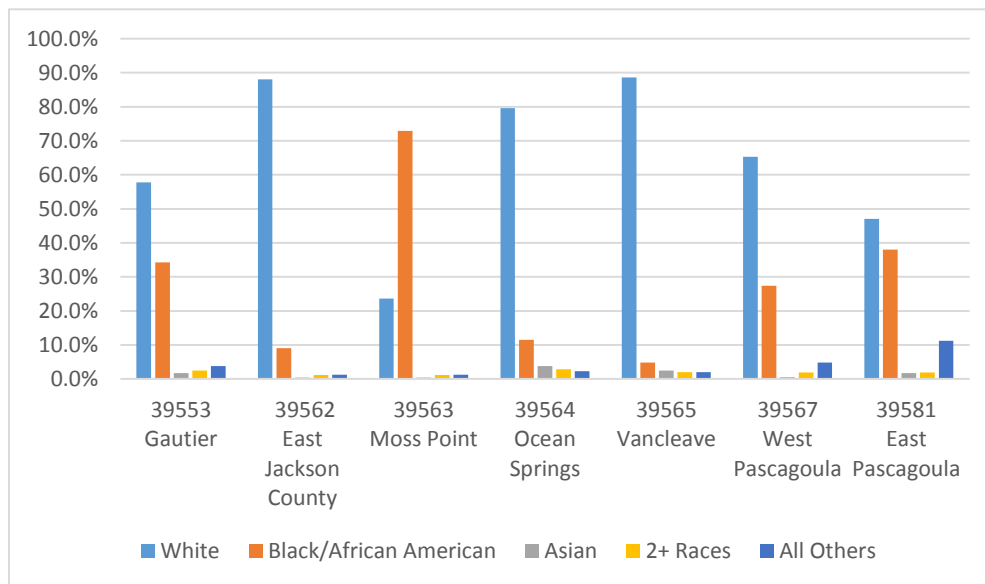


Gulf Coast Community Exchange, April 2018

Race and Ethnicity

In terms of race, whites were the majority population in each zip code except Moss Point (39563) where black/African Americans compose 73% of the population. For ethnicity, east Pascagoula (39581) had the highest estimated percentage of Hispanics at 21.7%, followed by west Pascagoula (39567) with 11.54%

Figure 3. Population by Race, 2018



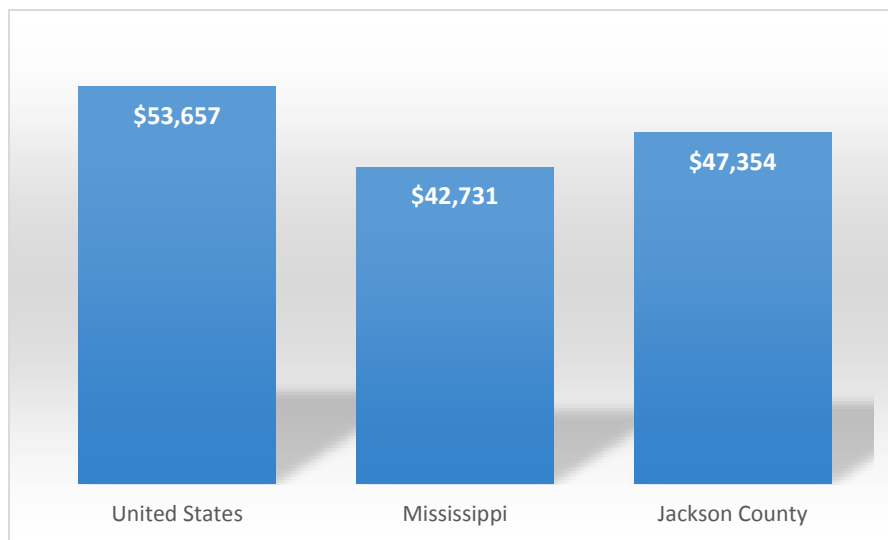
Gulf Coast Community Exchange, April 2018

ECONOMY

Income

Median household income is higher in Jackson County than the state, but less than the nation. By zip code, Vanleave (39565) has the highest median household income at \$57,704 and Moss Point (39563) the lowest with \$33,930. There is a large disparity by race for income in Jackson County, with whites making more than blacks in every zip code, and non-Hispanics making more than Hispanics in every zip code except Gautier (39553), eastern Jackson County (39563), and Ocean Springs (39564).

Figure 4. Median Household Income, 2018



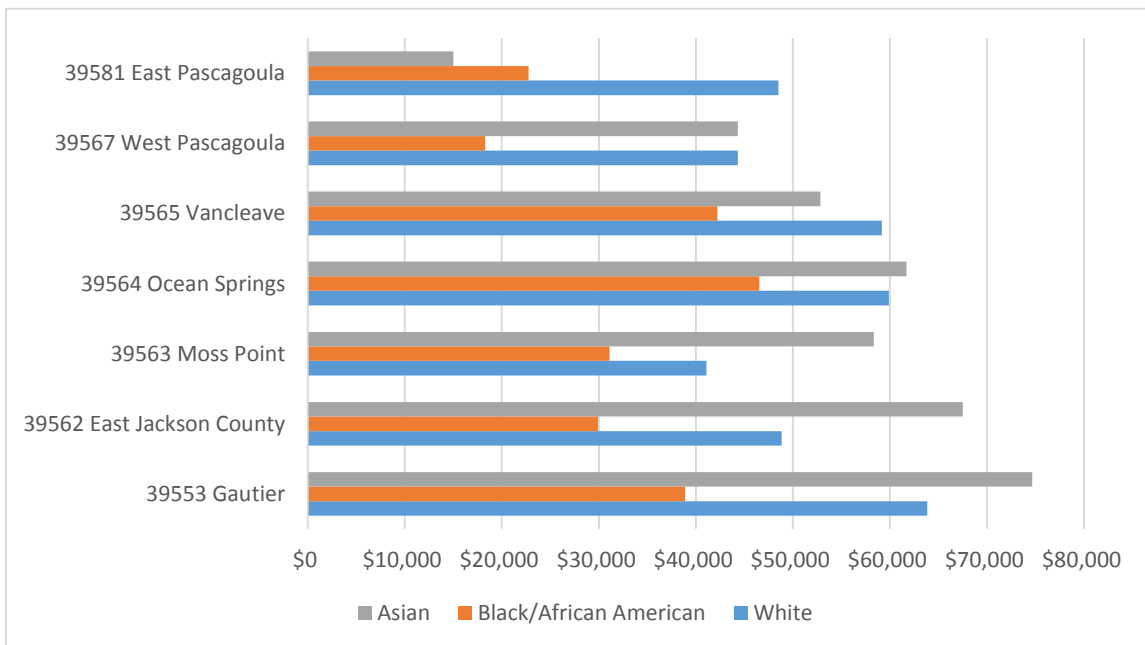
Gulf Coast Community Exchange, April 2018

Figure 5 Median Household Income by Zip Code, 2018



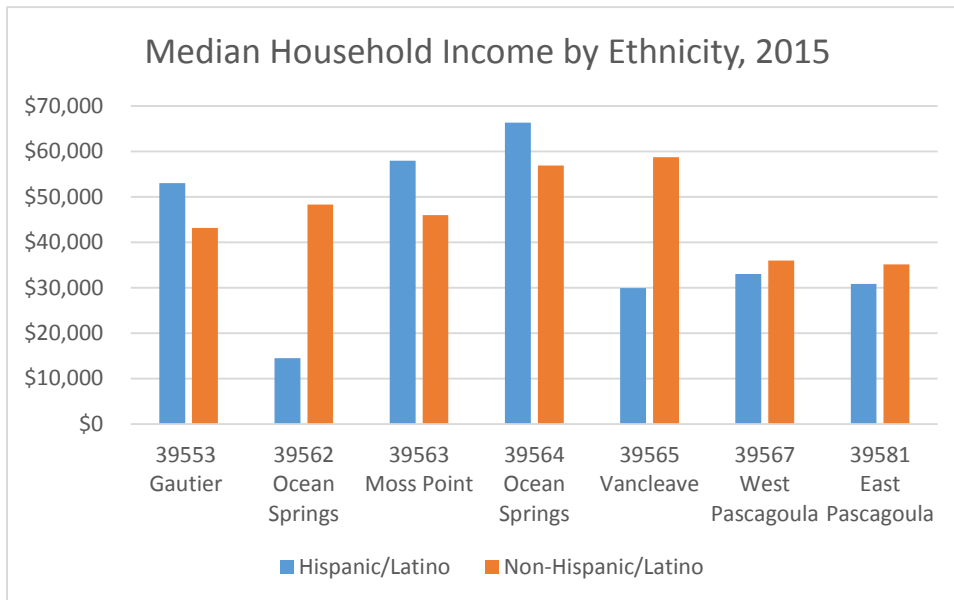
Gulf Coast Community Exchange, April 2018

Figure 6. Median Household Income by Race, 2018



Gulf Coast Community Exchange, April 2018

Figure 7. Median Household Income by Ethnicity, 2018

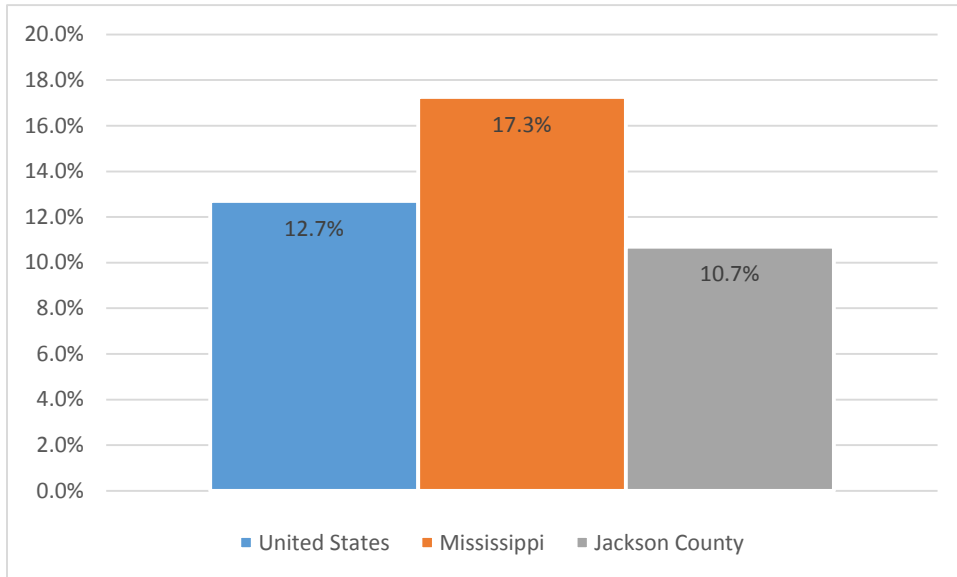


Gulf Coast Community Exchange, April 2018

Poverty

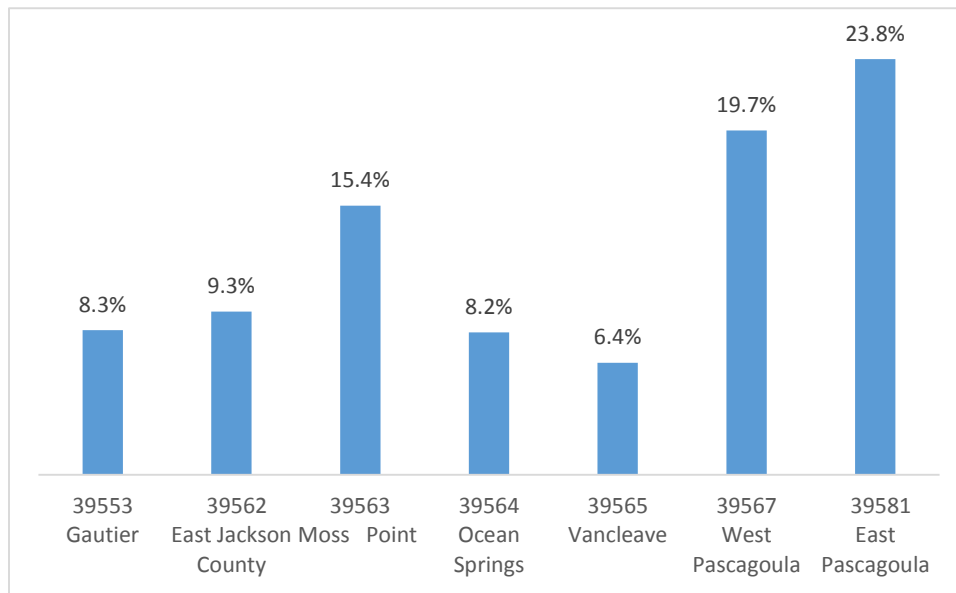
The number of families living below poverty level is comparable with the nation, and better than the state. Within the county, Pascagoula (39567 and 39581) has the highest percentage of families below poverty level, and Vancleave (39565) has the least. Gulf Coast Community Exchange reports an 6.94% unemployment rate for Jackson County in May 2018, which is better than the state at 9.31% and worse than the nation at 3.8% for the same time period.

Figure 8. Families Living Below Poverty Level, 2018



Gulf Coast Exchange, April 2018

Figure 9. Families Living Below Poverty Level by Zip Code, 2018



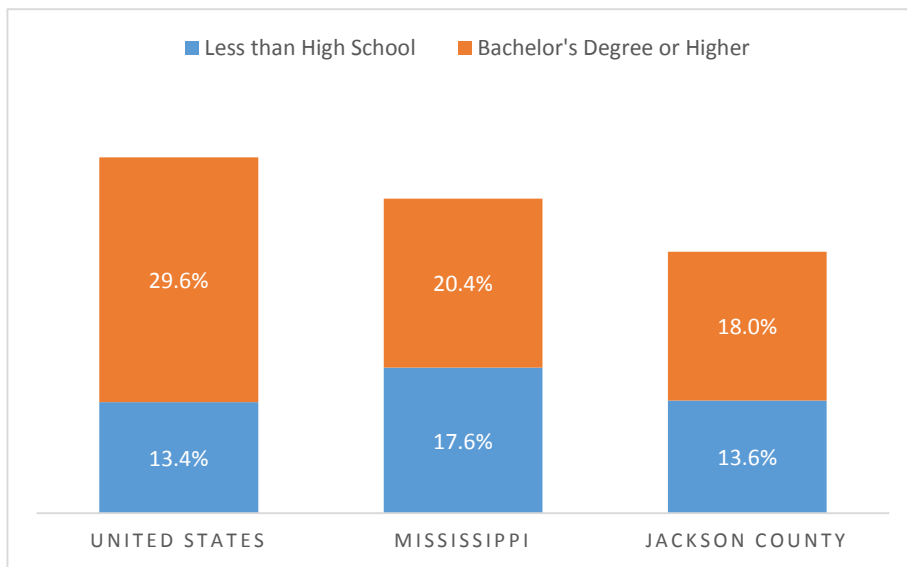
Gulf Coast Community Exchange, April 2018

EDUCATION

Jackson County residents with a bachelor's degree or higher lags behind both the state and nation, but the county is better than Mississippi and comparable to the nation for those without a high school degree.

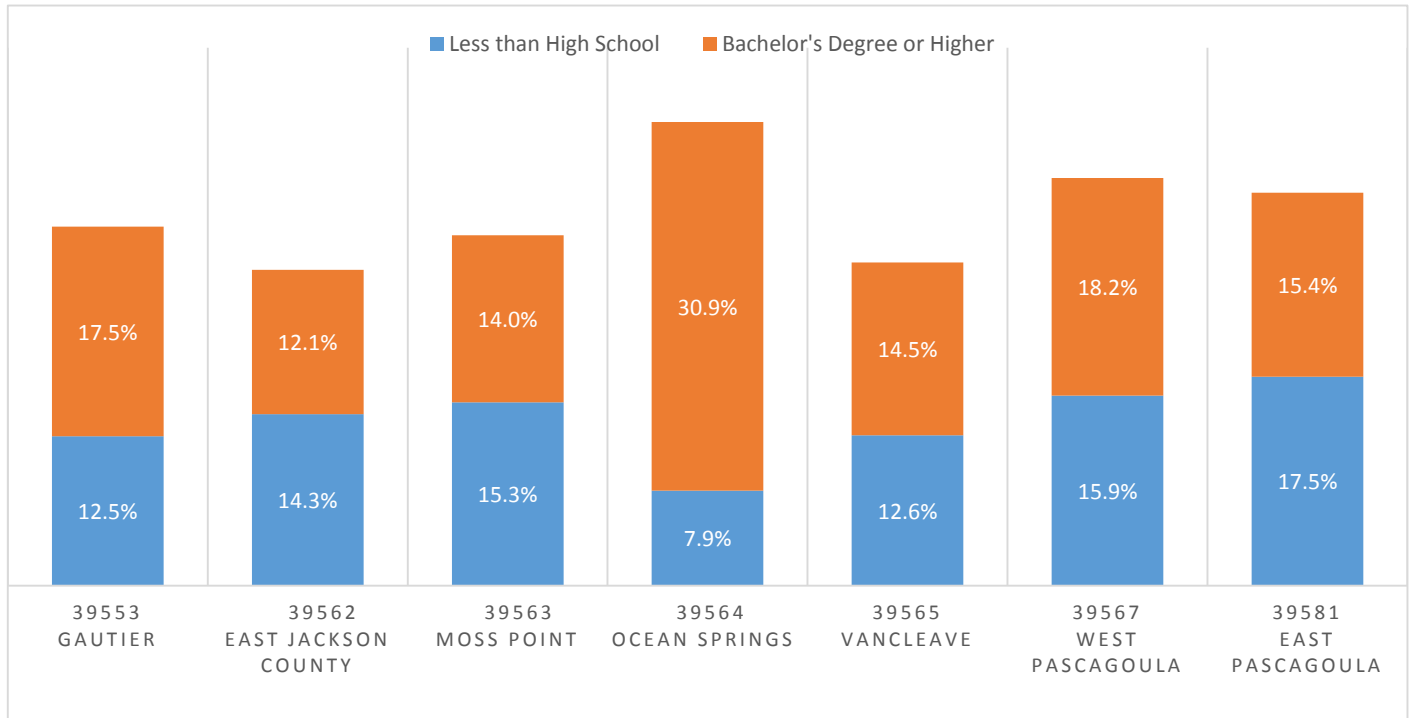
Drilling down to zip code level, Ocean Springs (39564) scores the best in both residents with higher educational attainment and those lacking a high school degree.

Figure 10 Educational Attainment, Age 25+, 2018



Gulf Coast Community Exchange, April 2018

Figure 11. Educational Attainment, Age 25+ by Zip Code, 2018



Gulf Coast Community Exchange, April 2018

Identifying Significant Community Health Needs: Methodology

SECONDARY DATA

Secondary data sources utilized include: Community Commons, County Health Rankings Coastal Family Health Center, Gulf Coast Community Exchange, Mississippi State Department of Health-Jackson County Health Profile, and Pascagoula Excel By 5 Health Survey.

PRIMARY DATA

To expand upon the information gathered from the secondary data, Ocean Springs Hospital and Singing River Hospital conducted key informant interviews to collect community input. Interviewees who were asked to participate were recognized as having expertise in public health, special knowledge of community health needs, represent the broad interests of the community, and/or represent members of medically underserved, low-income, and minority populations served by Ocean Springs Hospital and Singing River Hospital.

Interviews were conducted during the month of June and July 2018. Key informants from the following organizations participated:

- Boat People SOS
- Coastal Family Health Center
- El Pueblo
- Jackson County Civic Action
- Mississippi State Department of Health, District Office for Public Health District IX
- Pascagoula - Gautier School District
- Pascagoula Senior Center
- Prevention and Safety Services
- The Salvation Army Kroc Center Mississippi Gulf Coast
- Singing River Health System Patient Resource Management
- United Way for Jackson and George Counties

See Appendix B: Key Informant Interviews for details summarized findings.

Interview questions focused on interviewee's individual/organizational background and expertise, greatest community needs or concerns, barriers and contributing factors to consider, community resources, any further concerns for their represented population, and other pertinent information.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Key informants were asked to identify available community resources and programs that could help address identified health needs. A listing of these results can be found in Appendix C.

Significant Findings

DATA SUMMARIES

Community Commons

Community Commons provides public access to thousands of meaningful data layers that allow mapping and reporting capabilities. Indicators where Jackson County was found to score worse than both the state and national average.

Community Commons Indicators Where Jackson County Ranks Worse Than MS and US

Demographic Indicators

Population with Any Disability
 Population in Limited English Households
 Population with Limited English Proficiency

Socio and Economic Factors Indicators

Head Start
 Insurance - Uninsured Population
 Population with Bachelor's Degree or Higher
 Unemployment Rate

Physical Environment Data Indicators

Air Quality - Ozone	Food Access - Low Income & Low Food	Housing - Vacancy Rate
Climate & Health - Drought	Access	Use of Public Transportation
Severity	Food Access - SNAP-Authorized Food Stores	
Food Access - Grocery Stores	Food Access - WIC-Authorized Food Stores	
Food Access - Low Food Access	Housing - Assisted Housing	

Clinical Care Indicators

Access to Dentists	Diabetes Management - Hemoglobin A1c Test
Access to Primary Care	Federally Qualified Health Centers
Cancer Screening - Mammogram	High Blood Pressure Management

Health Behavior Indicators

Alcohol Consumption
 Tobacco Usage - Current Smokers
 Tobacco Usage - Former or Current Smokers
 Walking or Biking to Work

Health Outcome Indicators

Cancer Incidence - Cervical	Mortality - Cancer	Mortality - Pedestrian Motor Vehicle
Diabetes (Adult)	Mortality - Coronary Heart	Crash
Heart Disease (Adult)	Disease	Mortality - Stroke
Heart Disease (Medicare Population)	Mortality - Drug Poisoning	Mortality - Suicide
High Cholesterol (Adult)	Mortality - Heart Disease	Mortality - Unintentional Injury
High Cholesterol (Medicare	Mortality - Lung Disease	Overweight
Population)	Mortality - Motor Vehicle Crash	

County Health Rankings

The County Health Rankings & Roadmaps program is a collaboration between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, with public health data available for all US counties. County Health Rankings offers a feature called “Areas to Explore,” which highlights potential challenges that a community may want to examine more closely. A variety of techniques is employed by the County Health Rankings team to identify the Health Factor measures that seem to have the greatest potential opportunity for improvement. County Health Rankings identified Adult Smoking, Adult Obesity, Uninsured Population, Diabetic Monitoring, High School Graduation, and Unemployment as areas to explore for Jackson County. See Appendix D: County Health Rankings Jackson County Snapshot 2018.

Coastal Family Health Center

Coastal Family Health Center published a Needs Assessment in 2017 which provides an in-depth study of core data measures in identifying some of the service area’s most prominent health care needs. Indicators where Jackson County was found to have significant increases from the previous health assessment, are listed below.

Coastal Family Health Center Jackson County Indicators of Significant Increases, 2018

Murders	Rate of heart disease mortality	Rate of Alzheimer’s mortality
Larceny-theft	Rate of pneumonia and influenza mortality rate	Percent of adults who have not had their blood cholesterol checked within the last 5years
Rate of diabetes mortality	Rate of 3-year average pneumonia mortality	Number and percent receiving Medicaid

Gulf Coast Community Exchange

Gulf Coast Community Exchange is a digital tool designed to provide up-to-date local community health data and resources to assist communities in becoming more resilient places that improve health and quality of life on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. It is designed to bring several resources to one user-friendly location that can be used for community planning, data sharing, grant writing,

and evaluation. The Community Exchange has been guided by a cross-sector Steering Committee representing the three lower counties of the Mississippi Gulf Coast with a collective purpose of moving forward a sustainable *Healthy Communities Initiative*. In January 2018, funding from Invest Health provided the additional support to establish the initiative as The Gulf Coast Healthy Communities Collaborative. The data includes Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson Counties. Health priorities identified by the Community Exchange for Jackson County are cancer, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, heart disease, osteoporosis, kidney disease, mothers that smoked when pregnant, suicide, and adults who drink excessively.

Key Informant Interviews

Mental health had the most mentions of nine, followed by obesity with seven mentions, access to healthcare with six mentions, followed by chronic illnesses with five. The most commonly referenced barriers to care were language barriers and issues related to poverty: lack of funds for healthcare, lack of insurance, lack of health education, transportation issues, not being able to take off of work for appointments, and healthful foods being more expensive. Several key informants also discussed the stigma associated with obtaining mental health services, thus impeding many from seeking help.

Mississippi State Department of Health 2018 Jackson County Profile

The mission of the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) is to promote and protect the health of the citizens of Mississippi. The MSDH strives for excellence in government, cultural competence in the carrying out of our mission and to seek local solutions to local problems. This report can be used as a resource to assist in the planning for ongoing and new health programs throughout the state of Mississippi, as well as to inform the general public of their county's health status. MSDH is administered at the level of public health regions. However, to be consistent with other surveillance reports, some of the indicators in the County Health Profiles are still presented by public health district.

Population health outcomes can be measured by premature death rates, or deaths of individuals before the age of 75, as these deaths may have occurred due to poor health outcomes. The state of Mississippi has the highest rate of premature death in the United States (U.S.) with 500.9 deaths per 100,000 (MS Vital Records, 2016). Many of these deaths are due to chronic conditions. The

number one cause of death in Mississippi is heart disease with an adjusted mortality rate of 233.5 per 100,000 population in 2016. The second leading cause of death in Mississippi is cancer with an age-adjusted rate of 187.7 deaths per 100,000 population (2016). The most frequently diagnosed cancer is lung cancer. In 2016, the rate of obesity among adults in Mississippi was 37.3%. In Mississippi, congenital heart disease (CHD) affects approximately 1 in 64 live births (1.56%). This rate is nearly twice that of the U.S. which has a rate of CHD affecting approximately 1 in 125 live births. Mississippi has the highest rate of infant mortality in the U.S. with a total rate of 8.6 deaths per 1,000 live births (2016). There is a large racial disparity in infant mortality with the rate among whites at 6.8 and that for blacks at 11.4 per 1,000 live births (2016).

Historically, Mississippi has ranked poorly in a range of health indicators such as infant mortality, obesity, and teenage pregnancy. Statewide, behavioral risk factors including unhealthy eating habits and lack of physical activity have led to increased rates of chronic illnesses. As the poorest state in the nation, Mississippi faces greater challenges than many other states to prevent and combat illnesses.

Indicators where Jackson County was found to score worse than the state were, depressive disorders, heart attacks, stroke, diabetes, and alcohol use.

Pascagoula Excel By 5 Health Surveys

Excel by 5 is a community-based certification designed to improve a child's overall well-being by age five. The first of its kind in the United States, Excel by 5 emphasizes the important roles communities play in educating their children during their most formative years. Part of the certification process involves conducting a health survey for that city, and again when recertification is sought. The Pascagoula recertification survey found childhood obesity, teen pregnancy, poverty to be the greatest health needs of children, and lack of physical activities.

Prioritized Health Needs

The Community Benefit Department reviewed and analyzed all primary and secondary data for recurring themes, scope, severity, and urgency of the health need. Feasibility and effectiveness of possible interventions were considered, as well as alignment with the mission of Singing River Health System, existing programs, and the importance that the community placed on the health need. The most relevant needs were listed, and then input solicited from senior leaders and the Board of Trustees. This resulted in the following prioritized list:

1. Mental Health
2. Obesity
3. Chronic Conditions
4. Cancer
5. Access to Healthcare

The following sections highlight the findings for the top prioritized health status issues. Further details on demographics, data findings, and community input can be found in appendices.

MENTAL HEALTH

Jackson County, along with all of Coastal Mississippi, has been fraught with natural and environmental disasters in recent years such as Hurricane Katrina and the BP Oil Spill. These events, combined with the economic downturn across the country, have left a toll on an already economically depressed region. This has made a ripe environment for mental health issues such as depression and anxiety, and an exacerbation for those already suffering from any number of mental illnesses. To compound the problem, there is a lack of mental health providers in the area, with a ratio of 720 people for every 1 provider in Jackson County (County Health Rankings, 2018).

Mental illness is associated with higher probability of risky behaviors, thus many health issues found in Jackson County such as smoking, excessive drinking, substance abuse, sexually transmitted infections, and even obesity could be related to poor mental health.

Health Behavior Indicators Associated With Mental Illness, 2018

Health Behavior	Jackson County	Mississippi	Top US Performers
Adult Smoking	19%	23%	14%
Adult Obesity	32%	35%	26%
Excessive Drinking	15%	14%	13%
Sexually Transmitted Diseases	364.9	580.2	145.1

County Health Rankings 2018

Even worse, Community Commons reports that Jackson County has a higher incidence of suicide than both the state and nation, with an age-adjusted death rate of 15.8 per 100,000 population. This is compared to 4.46 for Mississippi and 13 for the United States. Suicide disproportionately impacts males:

Suicide Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Population by Gender, 2018

Report Area	Male	Female
Jackson County	28.35	Unavailable
Mississippi	22.04	5.43
United States	20.76	5.75

Community Commons 2018

In both the focus groups held by the Mississippi State Department of Health, and the key informant interviews conducted by Singing River Health System, mental health consistently rose to the top. Even when other health conditions were discussed, the point was made that mental health is either related to or exacerbates other health conditions. It was further noted that seniors, individuals with low income, and those with limited English proficiency are at a higher risk of mental illness. There is still a stigma associated with seeking help for mental illness, with key informants suggesting that the stigma is greater in Hispanic and Vietnamese communities.

OBESITY

Obesity is defined as a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or greater. Mississippi ranks number two in the nation for obesity, with 37.3% of adults being obese. According to County Health Rankings, Jackson County performs marginally better than the state at 32% and Community Commons reports 36.6% of Jackson County adults are overweight (BMI of 25.0 to 30). County Health Rankings further reports that 30% of Jackson County adults are physically inactive. Obesity has both a great scope and impact, due to it influencing a host of other health issues and quality of life.

Environmental factors can play a large role, especially when communities are considered to be in a “food desert.” A food desert is an area with low access to a supermarket or large grocery store. Jackson County suffers from this distinction, with 37.08% of the population having low food access, compared to 25.77% of the state, and 22.43% of the nation (Community Commons, 2018).

Obesity was the second most frequently mentioned health issue in key informant interviews, with 7 mentions each. Many cited financial and educational issues as being risk factors for obesity, due to fast food being seen as cheaper, and/or adults lacking basic health and nutrition education in order to make better choices. Also mentioned were that children learn eating habits at home, which continues the cycle of poor food choices.

Obesity and Overweight Data

Report Area	Percent of Adults Obese	Percent Adults Overweight
Jackson County	31.9%	36.6%
Mississippi	35.3%	34.2%
United States	27.5%	35.8%

Community Commons 2018

CHRONIC CONDITIONS

Chronic illnesses such as diabetes, high cholesterol, and heart disease (the leading cause of deaths in the United States) are rampant in Jackson County. These conditions significantly impact quality of life, and many are the result of lifestyle choices and/or lack of preventive care due to access issues. The high rate of obesity puts residents at risk for developing a chronic condition.

Chronic Disease Data

Report Area	Percent Adults with diagnosed Diabetes	Percent Adults with High Cholesterol	Percent of Adults with Heart Disease
Jackson County	13.2%	50.02%	5.2%
Mississippi	12.65%	42.17%	4.8%
United States	9.19%	38.52%	4.4%

Community Commons, 2018

Chronic Disease Data

Report Area	Percent of Medicare diagnosed with Diabetes	Percent of Medicare diagnosed with High Cholesterol	Percent of Medicare diagnosed with Heart Disease
Jackson County	27.51%	45.82%	29.19%
Mississippi	29.45%	40.56%	27.41%
United States	26.55%	44.61%	26.46%

Community Commons, 2018

CANCER

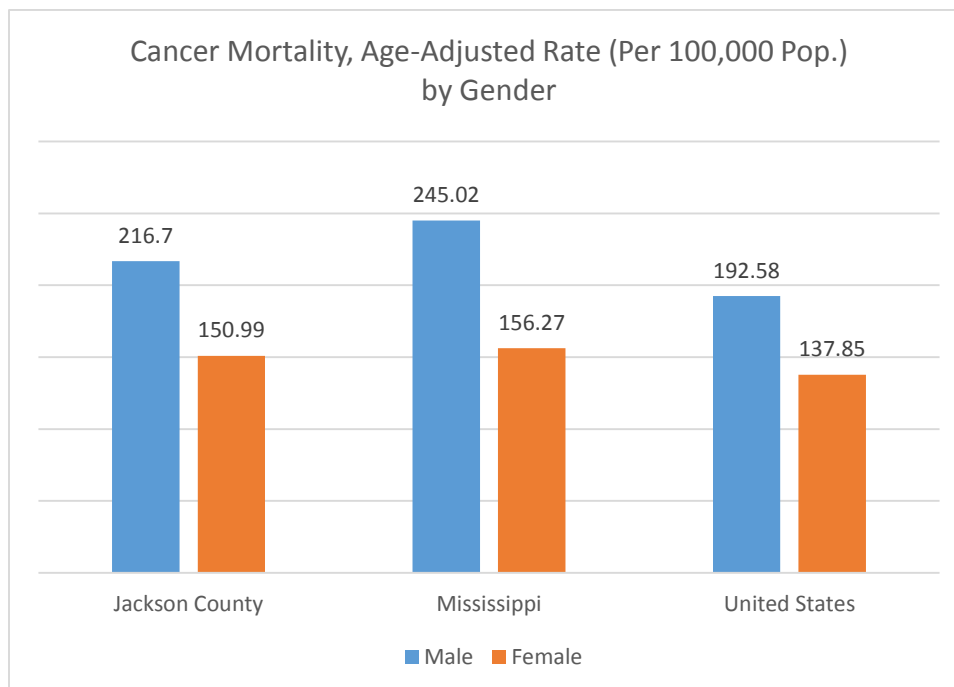
According to data available on the Community Commons platform, Jackson County residents have a higher incidence of all cancer than both Mississippi and the US. These specifically include cervical cancer, lung cancer, and prostate cancer. More males die of cancer than females in the county, state, and nation. The average annual deaths from cancer are 285 for Jackson County.

Cancer Data

Report Area	Cervical Cancer Incidence Rate Per 100,000 Pop.	Lung Cancer Incidence Rate Per 100,000 Pop.	Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate Per 100,000 Pop.
Jackson County	11	73.4	130.9
Mississippi	9.3	75.7	135.5
United States	7.62	61.2	114.8

Community Commons, 2018

Figure 12. Cancer Mortality, Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 Population, by Gender, 2018



Community Commons, 2018

Cancer was not routinely mentioned as a health need by key informants. Although many of the health behaviors that may be contributing factors to the cancer burden were identified as challenges for Jackson County.

Evaluation of Past Actions

In response to the 2015 Community Health Needs Assessment, Singing River Health System chose to focus on childhood obesity and mental health. Recognizing the scope of these issues, community collaboration was seen as the best option for making the greatest impact.

Childhood Obesity

Other local organizations also recognized the need to act on the growing problem of childhood obesity, and as a result, the Mississippi Gulf Coast Youth Health Coalition was established in 2013. Founding partners include Singing River Health System (Ocean Springs Hospital and Singing River Hospital), the Bacot McCarty Foundation, Blossman Gas, Chevron Pascagoula, Gulf Coast Health Educators, Mississippi Gulf Coast YMCA, Mississippi Power Foundation, and the Salvation Army Ray and Joan Kroc Corps Community Center. The first program of the Coalition is ***Let's Go! Gulf Coast***, which is all about healthy eating and active living for MS Gulf Coast children, their families, and the communities in which they live, learn, work, and play. ***Let's Go! Gulf Coast*** is an adaptation of the nationally recognized childhood obesity program *Let's Go!* that began in Maine. ***Let's Go! Gulf Coast*** has received national attention from Community Commons as well as The University of Connecticut Rudd Center for Food Policy & Obesity. Along with the ***Let's Go! Gulf Coast*** program, the Coalition is also funding a research project in partnership with Jackson County Head Start and the University of Southern Mississippi. Initial data reflects improvement in both fruit and vegetable recognition. ***Let's Go! Gulf Coast*** and the research project are ongoing.

Visit the ***Let's Go! Gulf Coast*** website at www.letsgogulfcoast.org, or find them on Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter. For more information about *Let's Go!* visit www.letsgo.org.

Mental Health

In an effort to address the mental health need, Singing River Health System partnered with New Vision. New Vision is a medical stabilization service for people with drug, alcohol, and health related issues. In addition, Singing River Health System serves on the Mississippi Department of Mental Health, and provides information at community events.

References

Gulf Coast Community Exchange, Healthy Communities Collaborative.

<http://www.gulfcoastcommunityexchange.org/>

Community Commons. (2015). Community Health Needs Assessment. Retrieved from

<http://www.communitycommons.org/maps-data/>

University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. (2015). County Health Rankings 2015. Retrieved from www.countyhealthrankings.org

Mississippi State Department of Health, Public Health Statistics. Mississippi Statistically Automated Resource System. Retrieved from <http://mstahrs.msdh.ms.gov/>

U.S. Census Bureau. Retrieved from <http://factfinder.census.gov/>

The Mississippi Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS).

<http://msdh.ms.gov/brfss/>

2010 Census Data. <https://www.census.gov/2010census/data/>

Appendix A: Demographics

	Gautier	Jackson Co (Eastern)	Moss Point	Ocean Springs	Vancleave	Pasc. (West)	Pasc. (East)
POPULATION	39553	39562	39563	39564	39565	39567	39581
Overall Population	17,332	17,621	13,198	38,674	19,680	10,807	11,412
Growth from 2010	1.3%	-1.3%	-4.07%	4.10%	2.67%	-0.94%	-.45%
Age							
Under Age 18	24.86%	22.26%	20.23%	22.82%	23.61%	23.44%	25.77%
Age 18-64	69.91%	60.59%	59.11%	61.02%	62.44%	60.49%	61.29%
Over Age 65	15.2%	16.7%	20.67%	16.16%	13.94%	16.05%	12.95%
Gender							
Male	48.5%	49.59%	47.94%	48.26%	50.40%	49.91%	49.59%
Female	51.7%	50.41%	52.06%	51.74%	49.60%	50.07%	50.41%
Race							
White	57.7%	88.09%	23.61%	79.55%	88.64%	65.3%	47.04%
Black/African Am	34.24%	9.07%	72.92%	11.54%	4.83%	25.84%	38.05%
Asian	1.72%	0.44%	0.65%	3.8%	2.51%	0.65%	1.7%
2+ Races	2.5%	1.16%	1.49%	2.83%	2.05%	2.29%	1.96%
All Others	3.2%	.82%	1.04%	1.83%	1.37%	5.32%	10.87%
Ethnicity							
Hispanic/Latino	7.79%	2.86%	2.87%	5.82%	3.68%	11.54%	21.71%
ECONOMICS							
Median Household Income	\$43,5371	\$47,504	\$33,930	\$57,396	\$57,704	\$35,668	\$34,588
By Race							
White	\$40,190	\$48,845	\$41,090	\$59,875	\$59,144	\$44,336	\$48,506
Black/African American	\$33,677	\$29,914	\$31,100	\$46,520	\$42,200	\$18,267	\$22,757
Asian	\$59,756	\$67,500	\$58,333	\$61,702	\$52,813	\$30,000	\$14,999
By Ethnicity							
Hispanic/Latino	\$53,063	\$14,499	\$24,310	\$66,346	\$29,945	\$33,056	\$30,818
Non-Hispanic/Latino	\$43,183	\$48,280	\$34,162	\$56,904	\$58,770	\$35,992	\$35,138
Living Below Poverty Level							
Families Overall	8.27%	9.34%	15.39%	8.15%	6.41%	19.70%	23.77%
Families with Children	5.9%	5.13%	9.66%	6.90%	4.65%	14.59%	15.93%
Unemployed Civilian Labor Force (Age 16+)	7.5%	7.28%	11.59%	4.49%	6.06%	8.57%	7.42%
EDUCATION (Age 25+)							
Less than High School	5.96%	4.06%	4.71%	4.04%	3.70%	5.19%	6.44%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	10.45%	7.29%	8.97%	15.99%	9.2%	11.82%	10.66%

Gulf Coast Community Exchange. Retrieved on 8/20/2018

Appendix B: Key Informant Interviews

POPULATION SERVED	INPUT SUMMARY/MAJOR THEMES
Vietnamese Americans	Chronic disease, dietary choices, health education, limited English proficiency, lack of health insurance, and cultural beliefs that prefer traditional treatments and home remedies.
Underserved Population	Chronic disease management, depression, access to healthcare. Barriers included uninsured, low income, and transportation, cost of medication. Many risky behaviors.
Hispanics & Immigrants	Chronic disease, depression, lack of insurance, lack of nutrition education and language barriers. Obesity and not getting timely care.
Underserved Population	Poverty, obesity, dental care. Lack of education, health insurance coverage, alcohol and substance abuse.
Community at Large, Underserved, Women & Children	Mental health, substance abuse, chronic diseases, obesity. Lack of transportation, lack of resources, lack of motivation. Not getting regular medical care, tobacco use, unsafe sex, and smoking.
Children & Adolescents	Mental health, obesity, poverty, asthma. Teen pregnancy, transportation issues, dietary habits, lack of physical activity.
Seniors	Mental health, lack of mental health providers, smoking, obesity, lack of support, transportation issues.
Community at Large	Transportation to healthcare, have to take off work to get health care/access issues, mental health. Substance abuse, dietary habits, obesity, high blood pressure.
Community at Large, Low Income	Mental health, asthma, diabetes. Inadequate insurance, parents unable to take off work for timely medical care. Health education.
Community at Large, Low Income	Mental health, obesity, health education, access to care, transportation, no caregiver support, substance abuse, tobacco use, unsafe sex.
Underserved Population	Mental health, lack of mental health providers, access to health care, obesity, dietary choices, substance abuse, tobacco use, not getting regular care.

Appendix C: Community Resources

Resource	Location
American Red Cross	Pascagoula
Bethesda Free Clinic	Ocean Springs
Boat People SOS	Biloxi
Boys & Girls Club of Jackson County	Gautier, Moss Point, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula
Catholic Social & Community Services	Pascagoula
Coastal Family Health Center	Biloxi, Moss Point, Vancleave
El Pueblo	Biloxi
Gulf Coast Family Counseling	Ocean Springs
Gulf Coast Center for Nonviolence	Pascagoula
Home of Grace	Gautier, Vancleave
Jackson County CASA	Pascagoula
Jackson County Civic Action	Jackson County
Jackson County Health Department	Pascagoula
Jackson County Literacy Council	Pascagoula
Living Independence for Everyone (LIFE) of Mississippi	Biloxi
Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College	Gautier
Mississippi Gulf Coast YMCA	Ocean Springs
Mississippi State University Extension Service	Pascagoula
Moss Point Excel By 5	Moss Point
Moss Point Senior Center	Moss Point
Ocean Springs Excel By 5	Ocean Springs
Ocean Springs Hospital	Ocean Springs
Ocean Springs Senior Center	Ocean Springs
Pascagoula Excel By 5	Pascagoula
Pascagoula School District Early Beginnings Program	Pascagoula
Pascagoula Senior Center	Pascagoula

The Salvation Army

Singing River Health System Clinics

Singing River Hospital

Singing River Services

South Mississippi AIDS Task Force

St. Vincent de Paul Community Pharmacy

United Way for Jackson & George Counties

Volunteers in Medicine Gautier

Pascagoula

Hurley, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula, Vancleave

Pascagoula

Gautier

Biloxi

Biloxi

Pascagoula

Gautier

Appendix D: County Health Rankings Jackson County Snapshot 2018

	Jackson County	Mississippi	Top US Performers
Health Outcomes			
Premature Death	9,200	10,200	5,300
Poor or Fair Health	17%	22%	12%
Poor Physical Health Days	3.8	4.4	3.0
Poor Mental Health Days	3.8	4.4	3.1
Low Birthweight	10%	12%	6%
Health Factors			
Adult Smoking	19%	23%	14%
Adult Obesity	32%	35%	26%
Food Environment Index	6.8	3.6	8.6
Physical Inactivity	30%	34%	20%
Access to Exercise Opportunities	83%	58%	91%
Excess Drinking	15%	14%	13%
Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths	23%	23%	13%
Sexually Transmitted Infections	364.9	580.2	145.1
Teen Births	38	43	15
Clinical Care			
Uninsured	15%	15%	6%
Primary Care Physicians	1,960:1	1,880:1	1,030:1
Dentists	2,570:1	2,190:1	1,280:1
Mental Health Providers	720:1	760:1	330:1
Preventable Hospital Stays	53	70	35
Diabetic Monitoring	79%	84%	91%
Mammography Screening	55%	57%	71%
Social & Economic Factors			
High School Graduation	77%	76%	95%
Some College	62%	59%	72%
Unemployment	6.5%	5.8%	3.2%
Children in Poverty	25%	30%	12%
Income Inequality	4.7	5.3	3.7
Children in Single-Parent Households	38%	45%	20%
Social Associations	10.4	12.3	22.1

Violent Crime	277	271	62
Injury Deaths	83	84	55
Physical Environment			
Air Pollution - Particulate Matter	9.1	9.5	6.7
Drinking Water Violations	0%	0%	0%
Severe Housing Problems	15%	17%	9%
Driving Alone to Work	85%	85%	72%
Long Commute - Driving Alone	34%	31%	15%



SINGING RIVER
HEALTH SYSTEM

singingriverhealthsystem.com