



# 2022 COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Palisades Medical Center Service Area

Prepared for  
Palisades Medical Center



Hackensack  
Meridian *Health*

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# INTRODUCTION

# PROJECT OVERVIEW

This Community Health Needs Assessment, a follow-up to a similar study conducted in 2019, is a systematic, data-driven approach to determining the health status, behaviors, and needs of residents in the service area of Palisades Medical Center. Subsequently, this information may be used to inform decisions and guide efforts to improve community health and wellness.

A Community Health Needs Assessment provides information so that communities may identify issues of greatest concern and decide to commit resources to those areas, thereby making the greatest possible impact on community health status.

This assessment for Palisades Medical Center is part of a regional project conducted by Professional Research Consultants, Inc. (PRC) for Hackensack Meridian *Health* on behalf of its network hospitals. PRC is a nationally recognized health care consulting firm with extensive experience conducting Community Health Needs Assessments in hundreds of communities across the United States since 1994.

## Methodology

This assessment incorporates data from multiple sources, including primary research (through the PRC Community Health Survey and PRC Online Key Informant Survey), as well as secondary research (vital statistics and other existing health-related data). It also allows for trending and comparison to benchmark data at the state and national levels.

## PRC Community Health Survey

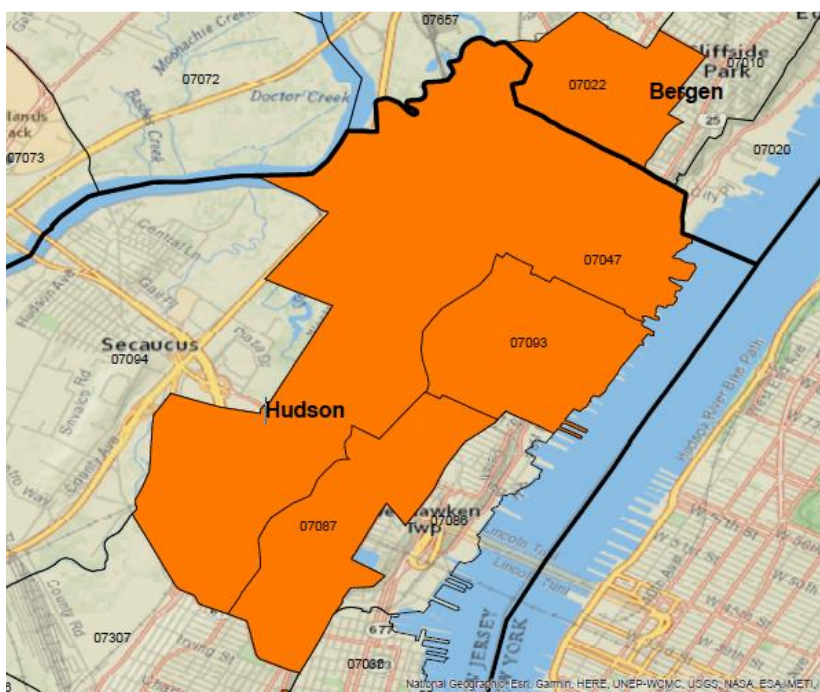
### Survey Instrument

The survey instrument used for this study is based largely on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), as well as various other public health surveys and customized questions addressing gaps in indicator data relative to health promotion and disease prevention objectives and other recognized health issues. The final survey instrument was developed by Hackensack Meridian *Health* and PRC and is similar to the previous survey used in the region, allowing for data trending.

### Community Defined for This Assessment

The study area for the survey effort (referred to as “Palisades Medical Center Service Area,” “PMC Service Area,” or “PMC” in this report) is defined as each of the residential ZIP Codes comprising the primary service area of Palisades Medical Center. This community definition, determined based on the ZIP Codes of residence of most recent patients, is illustrated in the following map.





## Sample Approach & Design

A precise and carefully executed methodology is critical in asserting the validity of the results gathered in the PRC Community Health Survey. Thus, to ensure the best representation of the population surveyed, a mixed-mode methodology was implemented. This included targeted surveys conducted by PRC via telephone (landline and cell phone) or through online questionnaires, as well as a community outreach component promoted by the study sponsors through social media posting and other communications.

**RANDOM-SAMPLE SURVEYS (PRC)** ► For the targeted administration, PRC administered 224 surveys at random throughout the service area.

**COMMUNITY OUTREACH SURVEYS (Hackensack Meridian Health)** ► PRC also created a link to an online version of the survey, and Hackensack Meridian Health promoted this link throughout the various communities in order to drive additional participation and bolster overall samples. This yielded an additional two surveys to the overall sample.

**In all, 226 surveys were completed through these mechanisms.** Once the interviews were completed, these were weighted in proportion to the actual population distribution so as to appropriately represent the PMC Service Area as a whole. All administration of the surveys, data collection, and data analysis was conducted by PRC.

For statistical purposes, for questions asked of all respondents, the maximum rate of error associated with a sample size of 226 respondents is  $\pm 6.2\%$  at the 95 percent confidence level.

## Sample Characteristics

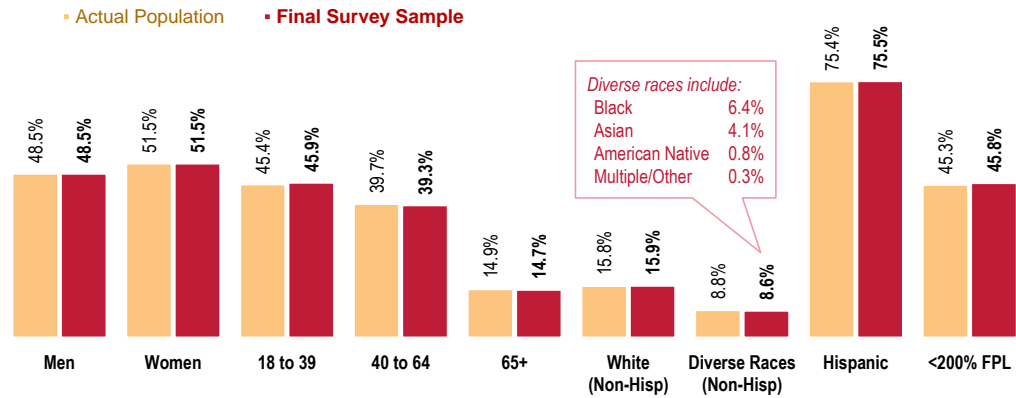
To accurately represent the population studied, PRC strives to minimize bias through application of a proven telephone methodology and random-selection techniques. While this random sampling of the population produces a highly representative sample, it is a common and preferred practice to “weight” the raw data to improve this representativeness even further. This is accomplished by adjusting the results of a random sample to match the geographic distribution and demographic characteristics of the population surveyed (poststratification), so as to eliminate any naturally occurring bias.

The following chart outlines the characteristics of the PMC Service Area sample for key demographic variables, compared to actual population characteristics revealed in census data. [Note that the sample



consisted solely of area residents age 18 and older; data on children were given by proxy by the person most responsible for that child’s health care needs, and these children are not represented demographically in this chart.]

## Population & Survey Sample Characteristics (PMC Service Area, 2022)



Sources: • US Census Bureau, 2011-2015 American Community Survey.  
 • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc.  
 Notes: • FPL is federal poverty level, based on guidelines established by the US Department of Health & Human Services.

The sample design and the quality control procedures used in the data collection ensure that the sample is representative. Thus, the findings may be generalized to the total population of community members in the defined area with a high degree of confidence.

### INCOME & RACE/ETHNICITY

**INCOME** ► Poverty descriptions and segmentation used in this report are based on administrative poverty thresholds determined by the US Department of Health & Human Services. These guidelines define poverty status by household income level and number of persons in the household (e.g., the 2021 guidelines place the poverty threshold for a family of four at \$26,500 annual household income or lower). In sample segmentation: “low income” refers to community members living in a household with defined poverty status or living just above the poverty level, earning up to twice (<200% of) the poverty threshold; “mid/high income” refers to those households living on incomes which are twice or more (≥200% of) the federal poverty level.

**RACE & ETHNICITY** ► In analyzing survey results, mutually exclusive race and ethnicity categories are used. All Hispanic respondents are grouped, regardless of identity with any other race group. Other race categories are non-Hispanic categorizations (e.g., “White” reflects non-Hispanic White respondents).

### Online Key Informant Survey

To solicit input from key informants, those individuals who have a broad interest in the health of the community, an Online Key Informant Survey also was implemented as part of this process. A list of recommended participants was provided by Hackensack Meridian *Health* for the PMC Service Area; this list included names and contact information for physicians, public health representatives, other health professionals, social service providers, and a variety of other community leaders. Potential participants were



chosen because of their ability to identify primary concerns of the populations with whom they work, as well as of the community overall.

Key informants were contacted by email, introducing the purpose of the survey and providing a link to take the survey online; reminder emails were sent as needed to increase participation. Local stakeholders were asked to provide input about communities in Hudson County; the input also included stakeholders who work more regionally or statewide. In all, 16 community stakeholders in the PMC Service Area took part in the Online Key Informant Survey, as outlined below:

| ONLINE KEY INFORMANT SURVEY PARTICIPATION |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| KEY INFORMANT TYPE                        | NUMBER PARTICIPATING |
| Physicians                                | 1                    |
| Public Health Representatives             | 2                    |
| Other Health Providers                    | 3                    |
| Social Services Providers                 | 5                    |
| Other Community Leaders                   | 5                    |

Final participation included representatives of the organizations outlined below.

- American Cancer Society
- Bergen-Hudson Chronic Disease Coalition
- Division of Child Protection & Permanency–Hudson North Local Office
- Horizon Blue Cross Blue Shield of NJ
- Horizon NJ Health
- Hudson Partnership Care Management Organization
- North Bergen Health Department
- Our Team Works, Inc.
- Palisades Emergency Residence Corporation
- Palisades Medical Center
- Saint Peter's University
- Save Latin America
- Team Up
- Township of Guttenberg
- New Jersey State Library Talking Book & Braille Center
- United Way Union County

Through this process, input was gathered from several individuals whose organizations work with low-income, minority, or other medically underserved populations.

In the online survey, key informants were asked to rate the degree to which various health issues are a problem in their own community. Follow-up questions asked them to describe why they identify problem areas as such and how these might better be addressed. Results of their ratings, as well as their verbatim comments, are included throughout this report as they relate to the various other data presented.

NOTE ► These findings represent qualitative rather than quantitative data. The Online Key Informant Survey was designed to gather input regarding participants' opinions and perceptions of the health needs of the residents in the area.



## Public Health, Vital Statistics & Other Data

A variety of existing (secondary) data sources was consulted to complement the research quality of this Community Health Needs Assessment. Data for the service area were obtained from the following sources (specific citations are included with the graphs throughout this report):

- [Center for Applied Research and Engagement Systems \(CARES\), University of Missouri Extension, SparkMap \(sparkmap.org\)](#)
- [Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, Office of Infectious Disease, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention](#)
- [Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, Office of Public Health Science Services, Center for Surveillance, Epidemiology and Laboratory Services, Division of Health Informatics and Surveillance \(DHIS\)](#)
- [Centers for Disease Control & Prevention, Office of Public Health Science Services, National Center for Health Statistics](#)
- [ESRI ArcGIS Map Gallery](#)
- [National Cancer Institute, State Cancer Profiles](#)
- [OpenStreetMap \(OSM\)](#)
- [US Census Bureau, American Community Survey](#)
- [US Census Bureau, County Business Patterns](#)
- [US Census Bureau, Decennial Census](#)
- [US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service](#)
- [US Department of Health & Human Services](#)
- [US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration \(HRSA\)](#)
- [US Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation](#)
- [US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics](#)

Note that secondary data for the PMC Service Area reflect county-level data for Hudson County in New Jersey.

## Benchmark Data

### Trending

A similar survey was administered in the service area in 2019 by PRC on behalf of Hackensack Meridian *Health*. Trending data, as revealed by comparison to prior survey results, are provided throughout this report whenever available (however, note that the geographic service area definition has changed slightly since the 2019 survey data were collected). Historical data for secondary data indicators in the service area county are also included for the purposes of trending.

### Regional Data

Because this assessment was part of a broader, regional project conducted by Hackensack Meridian *Health* (HMH), a regional benchmark for survey indicators is available that represents all of the ZIP Codes in the primary service areas of HMH hospitals throughout central and northern New Jersey. Secondary data for the





HMH Service Area are drawn from Essex, Burlington, Camden, Hudson, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Somerset, Sussex, Union, and Warren counties.

## New Jersey Risk Factor Data

Statewide risk factor data are provided where available as an additional benchmark against which to compare local survey findings; these data represent the most recent *BRFSS (Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System) Prevalence and Trends Data* published online by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. State-level vital statistics are also provided for comparison of secondary data indicators.

## Nationwide Risk Factor Data

Nationwide risk factor data, which are also provided in comparison charts, are taken from the *2020 PRC National Health Survey*; the methodological approach for the national study is similar to that employed in this assessment, and these data may be generalized to the US population with a high degree of confidence. National-level vital statistics are also provided for comparison of secondary data indicators.

## Healthy People 2030

Healthy People provides 10-year, measurable public health objectives — and tools to help track progress toward achieving them. Healthy People identifies public health priorities to help individuals, organizations, and communities across the United States improve health and well-being. Healthy People 2030, the initiative's fifth iteration, builds on knowledge gained over the first four decades.



Healthy People 2030's overarching goals are to:

- [Attain healthy, thriving lives and well-being free of preventable disease, disability, injury, and premature death.](#)
- [Eliminate health disparities, achieve health equity, and attain health literacy to improve the health and well-being of all.](#)
- [Create social, physical, and economic environments that promote attaining the full potential for health and well-being for all.](#)
- [Promote healthy development, healthy behaviors, and well-being across all life stages.](#)
- [Engage leadership, key constituents, and the public across multiple sectors to take action and design policies that improve the health and well-being of all.](#)

The Healthy People 2030 framework was based on recommendations made by the Secretary's Advisory Committee on National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives for 2030. After getting feedback from individuals and organizations and input from subject matter experts, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) approved the framework which helped guide the selection of Healthy People 2030 objectives.

## Information Gaps

While this assessment is quite comprehensive, it cannot measure all possible aspects of health in the community, nor can it adequately represent all possible populations of interest. It must be recognized that these information gaps might in some ways limit the ability to assess all of the community's health needs.

For example, certain population groups — such as the homeless, institutionalized persons, or those who only speak a language other than English or Spanish — are not represented in the survey data. Other population groups — for example, pregnant women, undocumented residents, and members of certain racial/ethnic or immigrant groups — might not be identifiable or might not be represented in numbers sufficient for independent analyses.



In terms of content, this assessment was designed to provide a comprehensive and broad picture of the health of the overall community. However, there are certainly medical conditions that are not specifically addressed.

## Public Comment

Palisades Medical Center made its prior Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) report publicly available on its website; through that mechanism, the hospital requested from the public written comments and feedback regarding the CHNA and implementation strategy. At the time of this writing, Palisades Medical Center had not received any written comments. However, through population surveys and key informant feedback for this assessment, input from the broader community was considered and taken into account when identifying and prioritizing the significant health needs of the community. Palisades Medical Center will continue to use its website as a tool to solicit public comments and ensure that these comments are considered in the development of future CHNAs.



# IRS Form 990, Schedule H Compliance

For non-profit hospitals, a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) also serves to satisfy certain requirements of tax reporting, pursuant to provisions of the Patient Protection & Affordable Care Act of 2010. To understand which elements of this report relate to those requested as part of hospitals' reporting on IRS Schedule H (Form 990), the following table cross-references related sections.

| IRS FORM 990, SCHEDULE H (2019)  |  | See Report Page      |
|--|--|----------------------|
| <b>Part V Section B Line 3a</b><br>A definition of the community served by the hospital facility   |  | 4                    |
| <b>Part V Section B Line 3b</b><br>Demographics of the community   |  | 32                   |
| <b>Part V Section B Line 3c</b><br>Existing health care facilities and resources within the community that are available to respond to the health needs of the community |  | 113                  |
| <b>Part V Section B Line 3d</b><br>How data was obtained   |  | 4                    |
| <b>Part V Section B Line 3e</b><br>The significant health needs of the community   |  | 12                   |
| <b>Part V Section B Line 3f</b><br>Primary and chronic disease needs and other health issues of uninsured persons, low-income persons, and minority groups               |  | Addressed Throughout |
| <b>Part V Section B Line 3g</b><br>The process for identifying and prioritizing community health needs and services to meet the community health needs                   |  | 13                   |
| <b>Part V Section B Line 3h</b><br>The process for consulting with persons representing the community's interests  |  | 6                    |
| <b>Part V Section B Line 3i</b><br>The impact of any actions taken to address the significant health needs identified in the hospital facility's prior CHNA(s)           |  | 118                  |



# SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

## Significant Health Needs of the Community

The following “Areas of Opportunity” represent the significant health needs of the community, based on the information gathered through this Community Health Needs Assessment. From these data, opportunities for health improvement exist in the area with regard to the following health issues (see also the summary tables presented in the following section).

The Areas of Opportunity were determined after consideration of various criteria, including: standing in comparison with benchmark data (particularly national data); identified trends; the preponderance of significant findings within topic areas; the magnitude of the issue in terms of the number of persons affected; and the potential health impact of a given issue. These also take into account those issues of greatest concern to the community stakeholders (key informants) giving input to this process.

| AREAS OF OPPORTUNITY IDENTIFIED THROUGH THIS ASSESSMENT |   |
|---|---|
| ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE SERVICES                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Barriers to Access                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Inconvenient Office Hours</li> <li>– Appointment Availability</li> <li>– Finding a Physician</li> <li>– Lack of Transportation</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Difficulty Accessing Children’s Health Care</li> <li>▪ Ratings of Local Health Care</li> </ul> |
| CANCER  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Leading Cause of Death</li> </ul>  |
| DIABETES  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Diabetes Deaths</li> <li>▪ Kidney Disease Prevalence</li> </ul>  |
| HEART DISEASE & STROKE                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Leading Cause of Death</li> <li>▪ High Blood Cholesterol Prevalence</li> <li>▪ Overall Cardiovascular Risk</li> </ul>  |
| INJURY & VIOLENCE                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Unintentional Injury Deaths</li> <li>▪ Violent Crime Experience</li> <li>▪ Key Informants: Injury and violence ranked as a top concern.</li> </ul>   |
| MENTAL HEALTH   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ “Fair/Poor” Mental Health</li> <li>▪ Symptoms of Chronic Depression</li> <li>▪ Suicide Deaths</li> <li>▪ Mental Health Provider Ratio</li> <li>▪ Key Informants: Mental health ranked as a top concern.</li> </ul>   |
| NUTRITION, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY & WEIGHT                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Food Insecurity</li> <li>▪ Difficulty Accessing Fresh Produce</li> <li>▪ Fruit/Vegetable Consumption</li> <li>▪ Leisure-Time Physical Activity</li> <li>▪ Screen Time [Adults]</li> <li>▪ Overweight &amp; Obesity [Adults]</li> <li>▪ Key Informants: Nutrition, physical activity, and weight ranked as a top concern.</li> </ul>          |

— continued on the following page —



## AREAS OF OPPORTUNITY (continued)

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| POTENTIALLY DISABLING CONDITIONS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Multiple Chronic Conditions</li> <li>▪ High-Impact Chronic Pain</li> <li>▪ Alzheimer’s Disease Deaths</li> </ul>   |
| RESPIRATORY DISEASE              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ COVID-19 Deaths</li> <li>▪ Pneumonia/Influenza Deaths</li> </ul>   |
| SEXUAL HEALTH                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ HIV/AIDS Deaths</li> <li>▪ HIV Prevalence</li> </ul>   |
| SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Linguistic Isolation</li> <li>▪ No High School Diploma</li> <li>▪ Housing Insecurity</li> <li>▪ Housing Conditions</li> <li>▪ Food Insecurity</li> </ul>   |
| SUBSTANCE ABUSE                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Unintentional Drug-Related Deaths</li> <li>▪ Illicit Drug Use</li> <li>▪ Key Informants: Substance abuse ranked as a top concern.</li> </ul>   |
| TOBACCO USE                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cigarette Smoking in the Home                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Including Among Households With Children</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Key Informants: Tobacco use ranked as a top concern.</li> </ul> |

### Community Feedback on Prioritization of Health Needs

**Key Informant Input.** Prioritization of the health needs identified in this assessment (“Areas of Opportunity” above) was initially determined based on a prioritization exercise conducted among community stakeholders (representing a cross-section of community-based agencies and organizations) in conjunction with the administration of the Online Key Informant Survey.

In this process, these key informants were asked to rate the severity of a variety of health issues in the community. Insofar as these health issues were identified through the data above and/or were identified as top concerns among key informants, their ranking of these issues informed the following priorities:

1. Mental Health
2. Substance Abuse
3. Nutrition, Physical Activity & Weight
4. Injury & Violence
5. Tobacco Use
6. Diabetes
7. Access to Healthcare Services
8. Sexual Health
9. Cancer
10. Potentially Disabling Conditions
11. Heart Disease & Stroke
12. Respiratory Disease



Not prioritized within the list above is **Social Determinants of Health**, which potentially impacts outcomes for all of the above.

**Community Forums.** Throughout the week of August 15, 2022, Hackensack Meridian *Health* convened a series of meetings with its network hospitals and community partners to review and discuss the findings of this assessment. At that time, it was determined to address the issues identified above within the network's reframed priority areas as follows, each viewed through the lens of health equity and social determinants:

- **Mental Wellbeing** (e.g., behavioral health, mental health, substance use, stress, ACEs)
- **Healthy Living** (e.g., chronic disease, prevention, and awareness)
- **Access to Care** (e.g., health insurance, transportation, availability/capacity of providers)

## Hospital Implementation Strategy

Palisades Medical Center will use the information from this Community Health Needs Assessment to develop an Implementation Strategy to address the significant health needs in the community. While the hospital will likely not implement strategies for all of the health issues listed above, the results of this prioritization exercise will be used to inform the development of the hospital's action plan to guide community health improvement efforts in the coming years.

Note: An evaluation of the hospital's past activities to address the needs identified in prior CHNAs can be found as an appendix to this report.



## Summary Tables: Comparisons With Benchmark Data

The following tables provide an overview of indicators in the service area of Palisades Medical Center, as well as trend data. These data are grouped by health topic.

### Reading the Summary Tables

- In the following tables, PMC Service Area results are shown in the larger, gray column.
- The columns to the right of the service area column provide trending, as well as comparisons between local data and any available regional, state, and national findings, and Healthy People 2030 objectives. Symbols indicate whether the PMC Service Area compares favorably (☀️), unfavorably (🌧️), or comparably (↔️) to these external data.

Note that blank table cells signify that data are not available or are not reliable for that area and/or for that indicator.

Tip: Indicator labels beginning with a “%” symbol are taken from the PRC Community Health Survey; the remaining indicators are taken from secondary data sources.

#### TREND SUMMARY

(Current vs. Baseline Data)

#### SURVEY DATA INDICATORS:

Trends for survey-derived indicators represent significant changes since 2019. Note that survey data reflect the ZIP Code-defined PMC Service Area.


























#### OTHER (SECONDARY) DATA INDICATORS:

Trends for other indicators (e.g., public health data) represent point-to-point changes between the most current reporting period and the earliest presented in this report (typically representing the span of roughly a decade).

Note that secondary data reflect county-level data.



PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS

| SOCIAL DETERMINANTS                                    | PMC Service Area | PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS   |   |   |  | TREND   |
|--|------------------|---|---|---|--|---|
|  |                  | vs. HHM   | vs. NJ  | vs. US  | vs. HP2030   |   |
| Linguistically Isolated Population (Percent)           | 12.9             | <br>5.9    | <br>6.1  | <br>4.1    |  |   |
| Population in Poverty (Percent)                        | 14.2             | <br>9.5    | <br>9.7  | <br>12.8   | <br>8.0 |   |
| Children in Poverty (Percent)                          | 20.3             | <br>13.1   | <br>13.3 | <br>17.5   | <br>8.0 |   |
| No High School Diploma (Age 25+, Percent)              | 14.3             | <br>9.6    | <br>9.7  | <br>11.5   |  |   |
| % Unable to Pay Cash for a \$400 Emergency Expense     | 29.7             | <br>17.9   |   | <br>24.6   |  |   |
| % Worry/Stress Over Rent/Mortgage in Past Year         | 46.3             | <br>33.4   |   | <br>32.2   |  | <br>40.6   |
| % HH Member Lost Job, Wages, Insurance Due to Pandemic | 38.8             | <br>28.0   |   |   |  |   |
| % Unhealthy/Unsafe Housing Conditions                  | 20.7             | <br>10.6 |   | <br>12.2 |  |   |
| % Food Insecure  | 49.6             | <br>28.8 |   | <br>34.1 |  | <br>40.1 |



better







similar



























worse












































| OVERALL HEALTH               | PMC Service Area | PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS   |   |   |            | TREND   |
|------------------------------|------------------|---|---|---|------------|---|
|                              |                  | vs. HMM   | vs. NJ  | vs. US  | vs. HP2030 |   |
| % "Fair/Poor" Overall Health | 26.6             | <br>15.5 | <br>11.7 | <br>12.6 |            | <br>20.2 |




 better     
  similar     
  worse






















| ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE                                       | PMC Service Area | PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS   |   |   |  | TREND   |
|---|------------------|---|---|---|--|---|
|   |                  | vs. HMM   | vs. NJ  | vs. US  | vs. HP2030   |   |
| % [Age 18-64] Lack Health Insurance                         | 9.7              | <br>6.3    | <br>14.1 | <br>8.7    | <br>7.9 | <br>9.8    |
| % Difficulty Accessing Health Care in Past Year (Composite) | 63.6             | <br>50.2   |   | <br>35.0   |  | <br>43.8   |
| % Cost Prevented Physician Visit in Past Year               | 14.0             | <br>13.7   | <br>10.5 | <br>12.9   |  | <br>14.2   |
| % Cost Prevented Getting Prescription in Past Year          | 16.5             | <br>13.9  |   | <br>12.8  |  | <br>13.0  |
| % Difficulty Getting Appointment in Past Year               | 33.2             | <br>28.6 |   | <br>14.5 |  | <br>23.8 |
| % Inconvenient Hrs Prevented Dr Visit in Past Year          | 36.1             | <br>22.5 |   | <br>12.5 |  | <br>18.2 |
| % Difficulty Finding Physician in Past Year                 | 22.4             | <br>17.8 |   | <br>9.4  |  | <br>14.1 |

PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS






























| ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE (continued)                          | PMC Service Area | PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS   |   |   |   | TREND   |
|--|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |                  | vs. HMM   | vs. NJ  | vs. US  | vs. HP2030  |   |
| % Transportation Hindered Dr Visit in Past Year            | 16.0             | <br>9.8    |   | <br>8.9    |   | <br>10.2   |
| % Language/Culture Prevented Care in Past Year             | 4.7              | <br>1.9    |   | <br>2.8    |   | <br>5.6    |
| % Written Health Info is "Seldom/Never" Easy to Understand | 10.3             | <br>11.9   |   |   |   | <br>12.7   |
| % Spoken Health Info is "Seldom/Never" Easy to Understand  | 10.0             | <br>9.7    |   |   |   | <br>8.3    |
| % Skipped Prescription Doses to Save Costs                 | 12.0             | <br>13.7   |   | <br>12.7   |   | <br>8.0    |
| % Difficulty Getting Child's Health Care in Past Year      | 16.5             | <br>8.1    |   | <br>8.0    |   | <br>4.4    |
| Primary Care Doctors per 100,000                           | 92.9             | <br>108.4  | <br>105.8  | <br>103.3  |   |   |
| % Have a Specific Source of Ongoing Care                   | 70.6             | <br>72.2 |   | <br>74.2 | <br>84.0 | <br>59.8 |
| % Have Foregone Medical Care Due to Pandemic               | 33.5             | <br>28.0 |   |   |   |   |
| % Have Had Routine Checkup in Past Year                    | 74.7             | <br>68.2 | <br>74.4 | <br>70.5 |   | <br>70.0 |
| % Child Has Had Checkup in Past Year                       | 83.1             | <br>86.9 |   | <br>77.4 |   | <br>92.3 |

| ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE (continued)    | PMC Service Area | PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS   |        |   |   | TREND   |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|---|--------|---|---|---|
|                                      |                  | vs. HMM   | vs. NJ | vs. US  | vs. HP2030  |   |
| % Two or More ER Visits in Past Year | 13.7             | <br>12.6 |        | <br>10.1 |   | <br>14.7 |
| % Eye Exam in Past 2 Years           | 59.5             | <br>57.5 |        | <br>61.0 | <br>61.1 | <br>65.4 |
| % Rate Local Health Care "Fair/Poor" | 15.0             | <br>10.6 |        | <br>8.0  |   | <br>9.5  |

 better     
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| CANCER   | PMC Service Area | PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS   |   |   |   | TREND  |
|--|------------------|---|---|---|---|--|
|  |                  | vs. HMM   | vs. NJ  | vs. US  | vs. HP2030  |  |
| Cancer (Age-Adjusted Death Rate)               | 119.7            | <br>135.8  | <br>137.1  | <br>146.5  | <br>122.7  | <br>148.0 |
| Lung Cancer (Age-Adjusted Death Rate)          | 22.5             | <br>28.2  | <br>28.6  | <br>33.4  | <br>25.1  |  |
| Prostate Cancer (Age-Adjusted Death Rate)      | 14.5             | <br>16.2 | <br>16.2 | <br>18.5 | <br>16.9 |  |
| Female Breast Cancer (Age-Adjusted Death Rate) | 16.9             | <br>20.5 | <br>20.1 | <br>19.4 | <br>15.3 |  |
| Colorectal Cancer (Age-Adjusted Death Rate)    | 11.2             | <br>12.4 | <br>12.6 | <br>13.1 | <br>8.9  |  |

PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS

| CANCER (continued)                        | PMC Service Area | PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS   |   |   |   | TREND   |
|---|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
|   |                  | vs. HMM   | vs. NJ  | vs. US  | vs. HP2030  |   |
| Cancer Incidence Rate (All Sites)         | 405.9            | <br>486.0  | <br>486.7  | <br>448.6  |   |   |
| Female Breast Cancer Incidence Rate       | 111.1            | <br>136.9  | <br>137.2  | <br>126.8  |   |   |
| Prostate Cancer Incidence Rate            | 111.4            | <br>134.9  | <br>134.4  | <br>106.2  |   |   |
| Lung Cancer Incidence Rate                | 42.8             | <br>53.7   | <br>54.5   | <br>57.3   |   |   |
| Colorectal Cancer Incidence Rate          | 40.2             | <br>39.9   | <br>40.1   | <br>38.0   |   |   |
| % Cancer                                  | 5.3              | <br>8.0    | <br>9.9    | <br>10.0   |   | <br>6.4    |
| % [Women 21-65] Cervical Cancer Screening | 75.9             | <br>75.5   | <br>80.1   | <br>73.8   | <br>84.3   | <br>79.6   |
| % [Age 50-75] Colorectal Cancer Screening | 75.6             | <br>69.4 | <br>69.5 | <br>77.4 | <br>74.4 | <br>70.6 |

















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| DIABETES   | PMC Service Area | PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS   |   |   |            | TREND   |
|--|------------------|---|---|---|------------|---|
|  |                  | vs. HHM   | vs. NJ  | vs. US  | vs. HP2030 |   |
| Diabetes (Age-Adjusted Death Rate)                   | 27.1             | <br>18.5 | <br>18.2 | <br>22.6 |            | <br>32.3 |
| % Diabetes/High Blood Sugar                          | 16.9             | <br>12.7 | <br>10.0 | <br>13.8 |            | <br>10.7 |
| % Borderline/Pre-Diabetes                            | 12.0             | <br>15.4 |   | <br>9.7  |            | <br>8.6  |
| % [Non-Diabetics] Blood Sugar Tested in Past 3 Years | 50.8             | <br>42.4 |   | <br>43.3 |            | <br>43.5 |

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| HEART DISEASE & STROKE                                   | PMC Service Area | PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS   |   |   |   | TREND   |
|--|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |                  | vs. HHM   | vs. NJ  | vs. US  | vs. HP2030  |   |
| Diseases of the Heart (Age-Adjusted Death Rate)          | 145.3            | <br>161.5 | <br>162.4 | <br>164.4 | <br>127.4 | <br>183.0 |
| % Heart Disease (Heart Attack, Angina, Coronary Disease) | 5.8              | <br>6.2  | <br>6.2  | <br>6.1  |   | <br>11.5 |
| Stroke (Age-Adjusted Death Rate)                         | 26.2             | <br>31.0 | <br>30.6 | <br>37.6 | <br>33.4 | <br>30.4 |
| % Stroke   | 2.9              | <br>3.3  | <br>2.7  | <br>4.3  |   | <br>2.4  |
| % Told Have High Blood Pressure                          | 36.1             | <br>40.3 | <br>33.0 | <br>36.9 | <br>27.7 | <br>31.6 |



































| HEART DISEASE & STROKE (continued)                      | PMC Service Area | PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS   |        |   |            | TREND   |
|---|------------------|---|--------|---|------------|---|
|   |                  | vs. HHM   | vs. NJ | vs. US  | vs. HP2030 |   |
| % [HBP] Taking Action to Control High Blood Pressure    | 92.0             | <br>89.7 |        | <br>84.2 |            | <br>92.6 |
| % Told Have High Cholesterol                            | 43.4             | <br>38.9 |        | <br>32.7 |            | <br>31.3 |
| % [HBC] Taking Action to Control High Blood Cholesterol | 81.0             | <br>81.6 |        | <br>83.2 |            | <br>75.5 |
| % 1+ Cardiovascular Risk Factor                         | 92.4             | <br>87.0 |        | <br>84.6 |            | <br>80.3 |

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| INFANT HEALTH & FAMILY PLANNING                     | PMC Service Area | PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS   |   |   |  | TREND  |
|---|------------------|---|---|---|--|--|
|   |                  | vs. HHM   | vs. NJ  | vs. US  | vs. HP2030   |  |
| No Prenatal Care in First Trimester (Percent)       | 23.0             | <br>24.0  | <br>23.5  | <br>22.3  |  | <br>23.1 |
| Low Birthweight Births (Percent)                    | 8.3              | <br>7.9  | <br>8.0  | <br>8.2  |  |  |
| Infant Death Rate                                   | 2.5              | <br>4.0  | <br>4.0  | <br>5.5  | <br>5.0 | <br>4.1 |
| Births to Adolescents Age 15 to 19 (Rate per 1,000) | 17.2             | <br>10.6 | <br>10.9 | <br>19.3 |  |  |

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PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS

| INJURY & VIOLENCE                                | PMC Service Area | PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS   |  |   |   | TREND   |
|--|------------------|---|--|---|---|---|
|  |                  | vs. HHM   | vs. NJ   | vs. US  | vs. HP2030  |   |
| Unintentional Injury (Age-Adjusted Death Rate)   | <b>34.3</b>      | <br>47.7   | <br>49.9  | <br>51.6   | <br>43.2 | <br>24.0   |
| Motor Vehicle Crashes (Age-Adjusted Death Rate)  | <b>3.5</b>       | <br>5.9    | <br>6.3   | <br>11.4   | <br>10.1 |   |
| [65+] Falls (Age-Adjusted Death Rate)            | <b>29.1</b>      | <br>29.5   | <br>32.1  | <br>67.1   | <br>63.4 |   |
| % [Age 45+] Fell in the Past Year                | <b>20.9</b>      | <br>40.3   |  | <br>27.5   |   | <br>16.9   |
| Firearm-Related Deaths (Age-Adjusted Death Rate) | <b>3.4</b>       | <br>4.7    | <br>4.6   | <br>12.5   | <br>10.7 |   |
| Homicide (Age-Adjusted Death Rate)               | <b>3.3</b>       | <br>3.9    | <br>3.8   | <br>6.1    | <br>5.5  | <br>3.7    |
| Violent Crime Rate                               | <b>331.3</b>     | <br>250.0  | <br>242.0 | <br>416.0  |   |   |
| % Victim of Violent Crime in Past 5 Years        | <b>3.9</b>       | <br>3.5   |  | <br>6.2   |   | <br>0.4   |
| % Victim of Intimate Partner Violence            | <b>14.4</b>      | <br>12.5 |  | <br>13.7 |   | <br>10.4 |











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| KIDNEY DISEASE                           | PMC Service Area | PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS   |   |   |            | TREND   |
|--|------------------|---|---|---|------------|---|
|  |                  | vs. HMH   | vs. NJ  | vs. US  | vs. HP2030 |   |
| Kidney Disease (Age-Adjusted Death Rate) | 12.5             | <br>14.6 | <br>14.3 | <br>12.8 |            | <br>15.3 |
| % Kidney Disease                         | 5.8              | <br>4.4  | <br>2.6  | <br>5.0  |            | <br>1.5  |




















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| MENTAL HEALTH                                | PMC Service Area | PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS   |  |   |   | TREND   |
|--|------------------|---|--|---|---|---|
|  |                  | vs. HMH   | vs. NJ   | vs. US  | vs. HP2030  |   |
| % "Fair/Poor" Mental Health                  | 36.8             | <br>22.4   |  | <br>13.4   |   | <br>18.7   |
| % Diagnosed Depression                       | 24.5             | <br>23.8   | <br>15.2  | <br>20.6   |   | <br>17.5   |
| % Symptoms of Chronic Depression (2+ Years)  | 46.9             | <br>42.5  |  | <br>30.3  |   | <br>43.8  |
| % Typical Day Is "Extremely/Very" Stressful  | 17.0             | <br>16.2 |  | <br>16.1 |   | <br>20.2 |
| Suicide (Age-Adjusted Death Rate)            | 7.1              | <br>7.7  | <br>7.8 | <br>13.9 | <br>12.8 | <br>5.7  |
| % Mental Health Has Worsened During Pandemic | 24.9             | <br>22.1 |  |   |   |   |
















| MENTAL HEALTH (continued)                           | PMC Service Area | PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS  |  |  |            | TREND   |
|---|------------------|--|--|--|------------|---|
|   |                  | vs. HMM  | vs. NJ   | vs. US   | vs. HP2030 |   |
| Mental Health Providers per 100,000                 | 55.2             | <br>111.9 | <br>108.6 | <br>130.3 |            |   |
| % Taking Rx/Receiving Mental Health Treatment       | 19.3             | <br>18.9  |  | <br>16.8  |            | <br>15.3 |
| % Unable to Get Mental Health Services in Past Year | 12.4             | <br>8.0   |  | <br>7.8   |            | <br>8.2  |

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| NUTRITION, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY & WEIGHT            | PMC Service Area | PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS   |   |   |   | TREND   |
|--|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |                  | vs. HMM   | vs. NJ  | vs. US  | vs. HP2030  |   |
| Population With Low Food Access (Percent)        | 0.7              | <br>24.9   | <br>23.8   | <br>22.2   |   |   |
| % "Very/Somewhat" Difficult to Buy Fresh Produce | 33.6             | <br>21.2  |   | <br>21.1  |   | <br>17.1  |
| % 5+ Servings of Fruits/Vegetables per Day       | 18.6             | <br>27.5 |   | <br>32.7 |   | <br>21.1 |
| % No Leisure-Time Physical Activity              | 33.5             | <br>22.0 | <br>21.0 | <br>31.3 | <br>21.2 | <br>20.3 |
| % Meeting Physical Activity Guidelines           | 20.1             | <br>25.7 | <br>21.9 | <br>21.4 | <br>28.4 | <br>23.4 |




| NUTRITION, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY & WEIGHT (continued)     | PMC Service Area | PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS   |   |   |   | TREND   |
|---|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
|   |                  | vs. HHM   | vs. NJ  | vs. US  | vs. HP2030  |   |
| % 3+ Hours of Screen Time for Entertainment           | 56.9             | <br>58.8 |   |   |   | <br>47.0 |
| % Child [Age 2-17] Physically Active 1+ Hours per Day | 44.2             | <br>26.0 |   | <br>33.0 |   | <br>30.8 |
| Recreation/Fitness Facilities per 100,000             | 14.8             | <br>16.7 | <br>16.6 | <br>11.9 |   |   |
| % Overweight (BMI 25+)                                | 68.4             | <br>66.5 | <br>64.6 | <br>61.0 |   | <br>66.1 |
| % Obese (BMI 30+)                                     | 36.0             | <br>32.2 | <br>27.7 | <br>31.3 | <br>36.0 | <br>29.6 |













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| ORAL HEALTH                                  | PMC Service Area | PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS   |   |   |   | TREND   |
|--|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |                  | vs. HHM   | vs. NJ  | vs. US  | vs. HP2030  |   |
| % Have Dental Insurance                      | 79.0             | <br>79.7 |   | <br>68.7 | <br>59.8 | <br>72.8 |
| % [Age 18+] Dental Visit in Past Year        | 60.4             | <br>62.0 | <br>68.1 | <br>62.0 | <br>45.0 | <br>67.8 |
| % Child [Age 2-17] Dental Visit in Past Year | 74.4             | <br>76.3 |   | <br>72.1 | <br>45.0 | <br>87.7 |

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| POTENTIALLY DISABLING CONDITIONS              | PMC Service Area | PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS   |   |   |  | TREND   |
|---|------------------|---|---|---|--|---|
|   |                  | vs. HMH   | vs. NJ  | vs. US  | vs. HP2030   |   |
| % 3+ Chronic Conditions                       | 35.6             | <br>34.5 |   | <br>32.5 |  | <br>25.8 |
| % Activity Limitations                        | 25.4             | <br>24.0 |   | <br>24.0 |  | <br>20.3 |
| % With High-Impact Chronic Pain               | 20.3             | <br>14.2 |   | <br>14.1 | <br>7.0 |   |
| Alzheimer's Disease (Age-Adjusted Death Rate) | 18.2             | <br>20.5 | <br>22.2 | <br>30.9 |  | <br>13.3 |
| % Caregiver to a Friend/Family Member         | 22.6             | <br>24.0 |   | <br>22.6 |  | <br>24.2 |

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| RESPIRATORY DISEASE                           | PMC Service Area | PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS   |   |   |            | TREND   |
|---|------------------|---|---|---|------------|---|
|   |                  | vs. HMH   | vs. NJ  | vs. US  | vs. HP2030 |   |
| CLRD (Age-Adjusted Death Rate)                | 24.2             | <br>25.8 | <br>26.4 | <br>38.1 |            | <br>30.1 |
| Pneumonia/Influenza (Age-Adjusted Death Rate) | 14.4             | <br>12.4 | <br>12.5 | <br>13.4 |            | <br>12.0 |
| % [Adult] Asthma                              | 10.0             | <br>8.8  | <br>8.7  | <br>12.9 |            | <br>11.3 |





























| RESPIRATORY DISEASE (continued)           | PMC Service Area | PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS  |  |   |            | TREND   |
|---|------------------|--|--|---|------------|---|
|   |                  | vs. HHM  | vs. NJ   | vs. US  | vs. HP2030 |   |
| % [Child 0-17] Asthma                     | 14.0             | <br>6.9   |  | <br>7.8  |            | <br>6.0  |
| % COPD (Lung Disease)                     | 7.8              | <br>7.8   | <br>4.9   | <br>6.4  |            | <br>10.1 |
| COVID-19 (Age-Adjusted Death Rate)        | 225.9            | <br>142.2 | <br>141.6 | <br>85.0 |            |   |
| % Fully/Partially Vaccinated for COVID-19 | 87.6             | <br>84.3  |  |   |            |   |

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| SEXUAL HEALTH                      | PMC Service Area | PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS  |  |  |            | TREND |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--|--|--|------------|-------|
|                                    |                  | vs. HHM  | vs. NJ   | vs. US   | vs. HP2030 |       |
| HIV/AIDS (Age-Adjusted Death Rate) | 4.3              | <br>1.7    | <br>2.3    | <br>1.8    |            |       |
| HIV Prevalence Rate                | 855.6            | <br>478.5 | <br>464.4 | <br>372.8 |            |       |
| Chlamydia Incidence Rate           | 487.4            | <br>409.3 | <br>405.5 | <br>539.9 |            |       |
| Gonorrhea Incidence Rate           | 133.3            | <br>103.7 | <br>100.7 | <br>179.1 |            |       |

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PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS

| SUBSTANCE ABUSE   | PMC Service Area | PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS  |   |  |   | TREND  |
|---|------------------|--|---|--|---|--|
|   |                  | vs. HMH  | vs. NJ  | vs. US   | vs. HP2030  |  |
| Cirrhosis/Liver Disease (Age-Adjusted Death Rate)           | 9.1              | <br>8.5   | <br>8.4  | <br>11.9  | <br>10.9 | <br>8.2   |
| % Excessive Drinker   | 21.8             | <br>21.1  | <br>17.6 | <br>27.2  |   | <br>30.6  |
| Unintentional Drug-Related Deaths (Age-Adjusted Death Rate) | 20.4             | <br>29.8  | <br>31.0 | <br>21.0  |   | <br>7.7   |
| % Illicit Drug Use in Past Month                            | 5.9              | <br>4.9   |   | <br>2.0   | <br>12.0 | <br>2.7   |
| % Used a Prescription Opioid in Past Year                   | 12.0             | <br>8.8   |   | <br>12.9  |   | <br>9.7   |
| % Ever Sought Help for Alcohol or Drug Problem              | 5.0              | <br>6.0   |   | <br>5.4   |   | <br>1.6   |
| % Member of HH Has Been Referred/Treated for Rx Addiction   | 7.0              | <br>8.9   |   |  |   | <br>8.7   |
| % Personally Impacted by Substance Abuse                    | 28.5             | <br>32.0 |   | <br>35.8 |   | <br>29.6 |

  
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| TOBACCO USE  | PMC Service Area | PMC SERVICE AREA vs. BENCHMARKS   |   |   |  | TREND   |
|--|------------------|---|---|---|--|---|
|  |                  | vs. HHM   | vs. NJ  | vs. US  | vs. HP2030   |   |
| % Current Smoker                                       | <b>14.6</b>      | <br>15.5 | <br>10.8 | <br>17.4 | <br>5.0 | <br>11.5 |
| % Someone Smokes at Home                               | <b>14.3</b>      | <br>11.0 |   | <br>14.6 |  | <br>6.5  |
| % [Household With Children] Someone Smokes in the Home | <b>10.5</b>      | <br>11.4 |   | <br>17.4 |  | <br>2.8  |
| % Currently Use Vaping Products                        | <b>7.9</b>       | <br>8.7  | <br>5.0  | <br>8.9  |  | <br>6.8  |

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# DATA CHARTS & KEY INFORMANT INPUT

The following sections present data from multiple sources, including the population-based PRC Community Health Survey, public health and other existing data sets (secondary data), as well as qualitative input from the Online Key Informant Survey.

Data indicators from these sources are intermingled and organized by health topic. To better understand the source data for specific indicators, please refer to the footnotes accompanying each chart.

# COMMUNITY CHARACTERISTICS

## Population Characteristics

### Land Area, Population Size & Density

Data from the US Census Bureau reveal the following statistics for our community relative to size, population, and density. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

**Total Population**  
(Estimated Population, 2016-2020)

|     | TOTAL POPULATION | TOTAL LAND AREA (square miles) | POPULATION DENSITY (per square mile) |
|-----|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| PMC | 671,923          | 46.19                          | 14,546                               |
| HMH | 6,589,445        | 4,991.70                       | 1,320                                |
| NJ  | 8,885,418        | 7,354.76                       | 1,208                                |
| US  | 326,569,308      | 3,533,038.14                   | 92                                   |

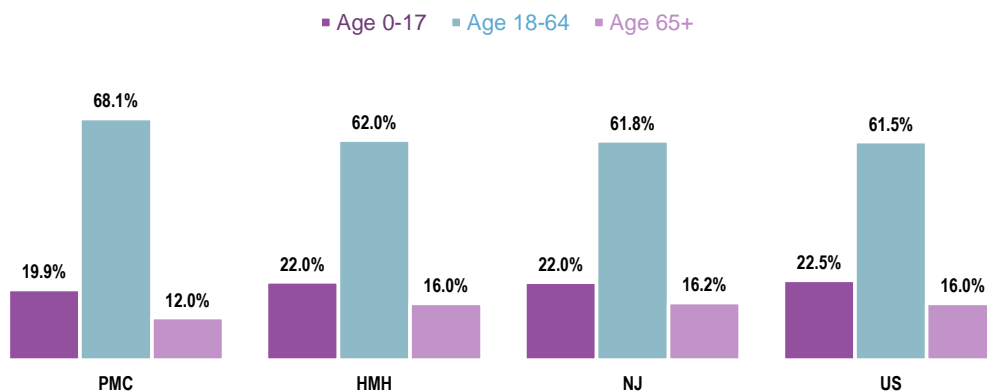
Sources: 

- US Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year estimates.
- Center for Applied Research and Engagement Systems (CARES), University of Missouri Extension. Retrieved June 2022 via SparkMap (sparkmap.org).

### Age

It is important to understand the age distribution of the population, as different age groups have unique health needs that should be considered separately from others along the age spectrum. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

**Total Population by Age Groups**  
(2016-2020)



Sources: 

- US Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year estimates.
- Center for Applied Research and Engagement Systems (CARES), University of Missouri Extension. Retrieved June 2022 via SparkMap (sparkmap.org).

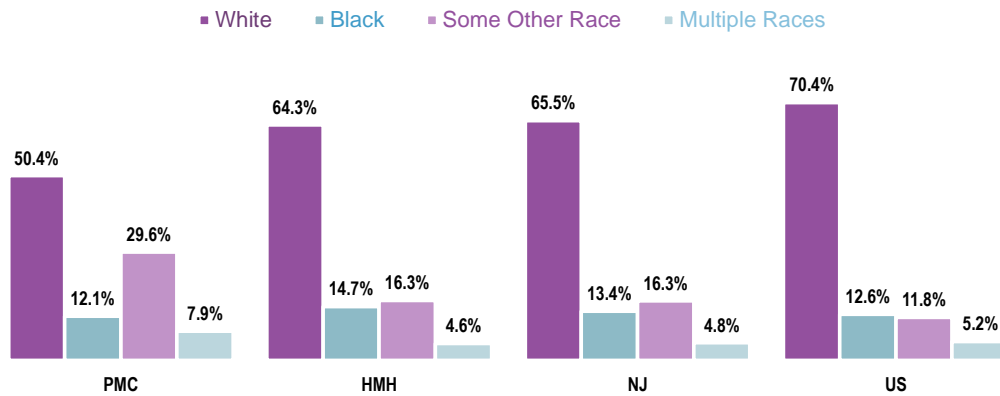




## Race & Ethnicity

The following charts illustrate the racial and ethnic makeup of our community. Note that ethnicity (Hispanic or Latino) can be of any race. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

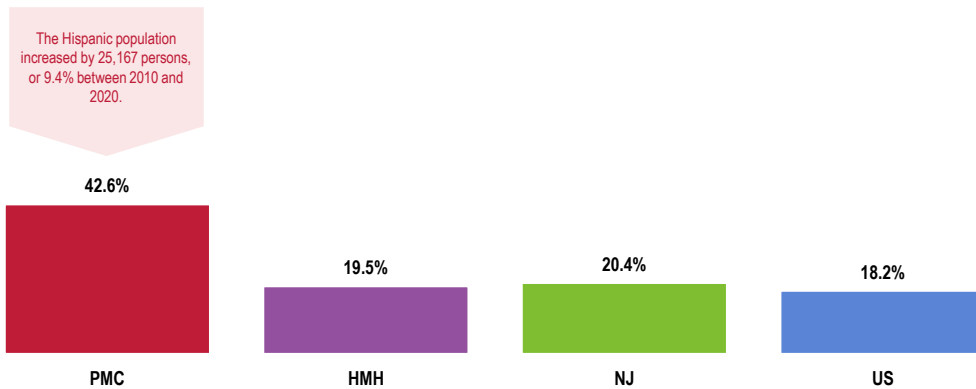
### Total Population by Race Alone (2016-2020)



Sources: 

- US Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year estimates.
- Center for Applied Research and Engagement Systems (CARES), University of Missouri Extension. Retrieved June 2022 via SparkMap (sparkmap.org).

### Hispanic Population (2016-2020)



Sources: 

- US Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year estimates.
- Center for Applied Research and Engagement Systems (CARES), University of Missouri Extension. Retrieved June 2022 via SparkMap (sparkmap.org).

  
 Notes: 

- Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish may be of any race.



# Social Determinants of Health

## ABOUT SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Social determinants of health (SDOH) are the conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks.

Social determinants of health (SDOH) have a major impact on people's health, well-being, and quality of life. Examples of SDOH include:

- Safe housing, transportation, and neighborhoods
- Racism, discrimination, and violence
- Education, job opportunities, and income
- Access to nutritious foods and physical activity opportunities
- Polluted air and water
- Language and literacy skills

SDOH also contribute to wide health disparities and inequities. For example, people who don't have access to grocery stores with healthy foods are less likely to have good nutrition. That raises their risk of health conditions like heart disease, diabetes, and obesity — and even lowers life expectancy relative to people who do have access to healthy foods.

Just promoting healthy choices won't eliminate these and other health disparities. Instead, public health organizations and their partners in sectors like education, transportation, and housing need to take action to improve the conditions in people's environments.

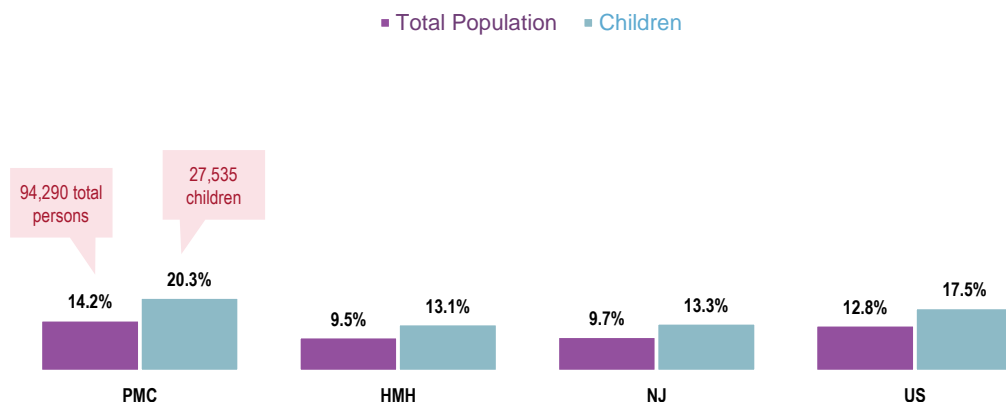
- Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

## Income & Poverty

### Poverty

The following chart outlines the proportion of our population below the federal poverty threshold in comparison to state and national proportions. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

**Population in Poverty**  
(Populations Living Below the Poverty Level; 2016-2020)  
Healthy People 2030 = 8.0% or Lower



Sources: 

- US Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year estimates.
- Center for Applied Research and Engagement Systems (CARES), University of Missouri Extension. Retrieved June 2022 via SparkMap ([sparkmap.org](http://sparkmap.org)).
- US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2030. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

Notes: 

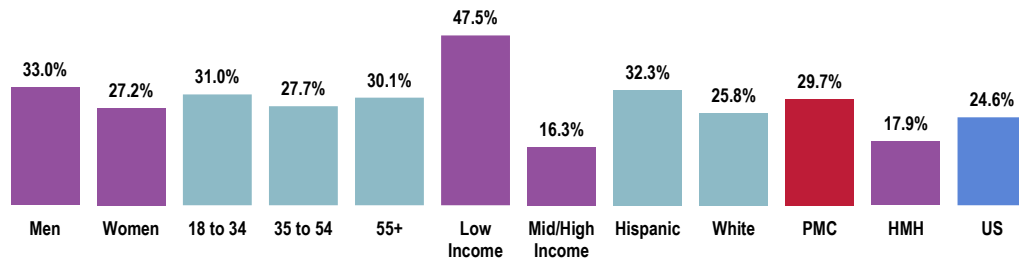
- Poverty is considered a key driver of health status. This indicator is relevant because poverty creates barriers to access including health services, healthy food, and other necessities that contribute to poor health status.



## Financial Resilience

“Suppose that you have an emergency expense that costs \$400. Based on your current financial situation, would you be able to pay for this expense either with cash, by taking money from your checking or savings account, or by putting it on a credit card that you could pay in full at the next statement?”

Do Not Have Cash on Hand to Cover a \$400 Emergency Expense  
(PMC Service Area, 2022)



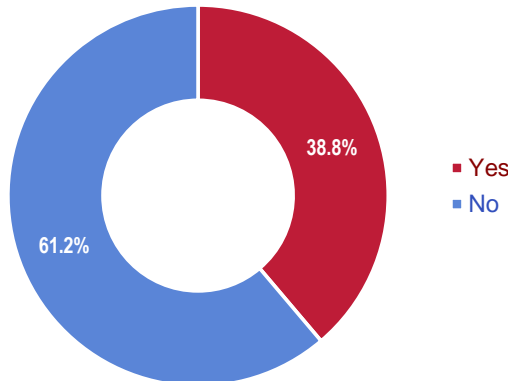
Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 63]  
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Includes respondents who say they would not be able to pay for a \$400 emergency expense either with cash, by taking money from their checking or savings account, or by putting it on a credit card that they could pay in full at the next statement.

## Pandemic Impact

“Has the coronavirus pandemic cause you or any other adult in your household to lose a job, work fewer hours than wanted or needed, or led to a loss of health insurance coverage?”

Household Member has Lost a Job, Hours/Wages, or Health Insurance as a Result of the Pandemic  
(PMC Service Area, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 309]

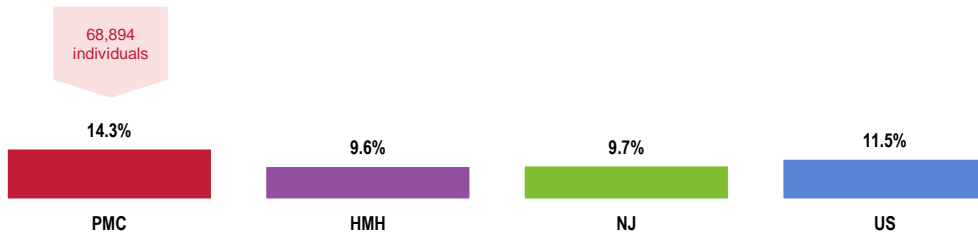
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



## Education

Education levels are reflected in the proportion of our population without a high school diploma. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

### Population With No High School Diploma (Population Age 25+ Without a High School Diploma or Equivalent, 2016-2020)



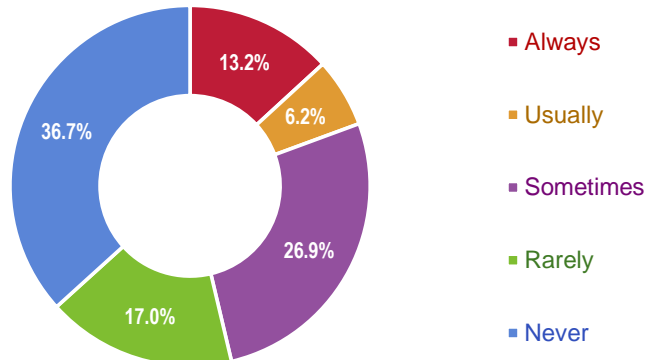
Sources: • US Census Bureau American Community Survey 5-year estimates.  
 • Center for Applied Research and Engagement Systems (CARES), University of Missouri Extension. Retrieved June 2022 via SparkMap (sparkmap.org).  
 Notes: • This indicator is relevant because educational attainment is linked to positive health outcomes.

## Housing

### Housing Insecurity

**“In the past 12 months, how often were you worried or stressed about having enough money to pay your rent or mortgage? Would you say you were worried or stressed: always, usually, sometimes, rarely, or never?”**

### Frequency of Worry or Stress Over Paying Rent or Mortgage in the Past Year (PMC Service Area, 2022)



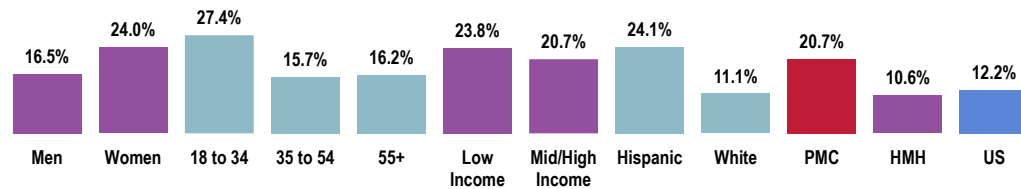
Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 66]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



## Unhealthy or Unsafe Housing

“Thinking about your current home, over the past 12 months have you experienced ongoing problems with water leaks, rodents, insects, mold, or other housing conditions that might make living there unhealthy or unsafe?”

### Unhealthy or Unsafe Housing Conditions in the Past Year (PMC Service Area, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 65]  
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Includes respondents who say they experienced ongoing problems in their current home with water leaks, rodents, insects, mold, or other housing conditions that might make living there unhealthy or unsafe.

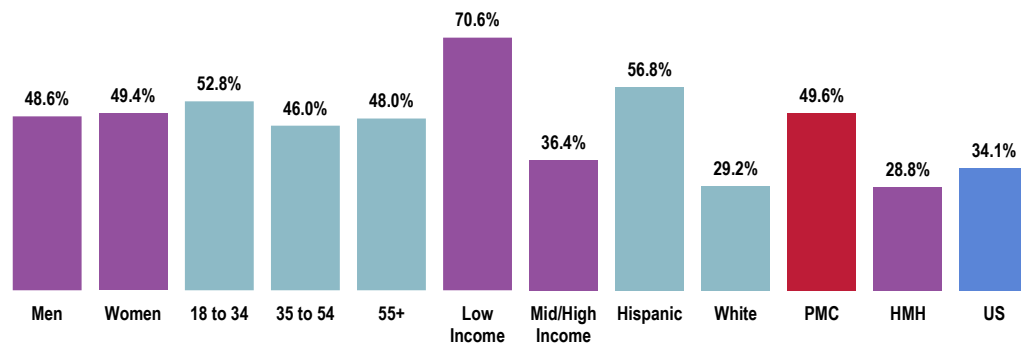
## Food Insecurity

“Now I am going to read two statements that people have made about their food situation. Please tell me whether each statement was ‘often true,’ ‘sometimes true,’ or ‘never true’ for you in the past 12 months.

- ‘I worried about whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more.’
- ‘The food that we bought just did not last, and we did not have money to get more.’”

Agreement with either or both of these statements (“often true” or “sometimes true”) defines food insecurity for respondents.

### Food Insecurity (PMC Service Area, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 112]  
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Includes adults who A) ran out of food at least once in the past year and/or B) worried about running out of food in the past year.

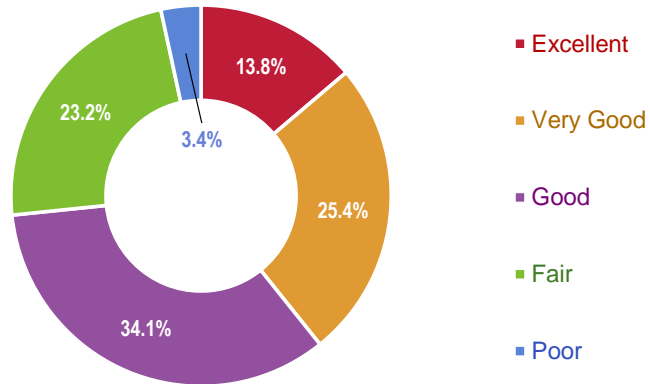


# HEALTH STATUS

## Overall Health

“Would you say that in general your health is: excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?”

Self-Reported Health Status  
(PMC Service Area, 2022)

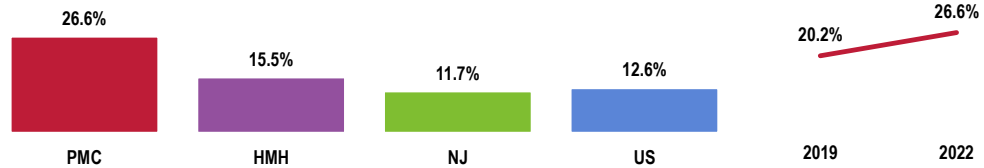


Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 5]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

The following charts further detail “fair/poor” overall health responses in the PMC Service Area in comparison to benchmark data, as well as by basic demographic characteristics (namely by sex, age groupings, income [based on poverty status], and race/ethnicity).

## Experience “Fair” or “Poor” Overall Health

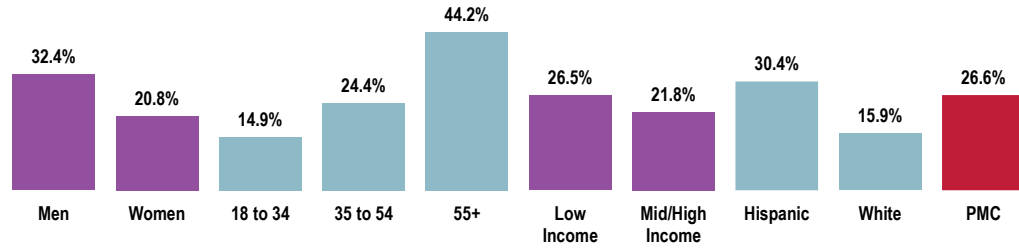
PMC Service Area



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 5]  
• Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2021 New Jersey data.  
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



## Experience “Fair” or “Poor” Overall Health (PMC Service Area, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 5]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



# Mental Health

## ABOUT MENTAL HEALTH & MENTAL DISORDERS

About half of all people in the United States will be diagnosed with a mental disorder at some point in their lifetime. ...Mental disorders affect people of all age and racial/ethnic groups, but some populations are disproportionately affected. And estimates suggest that only half of all people with mental disorders get the treatment they need.

In addition, mental health and physical health are closely connected. Mental disorders like depression and anxiety can affect people's ability to take part in healthy behaviors. Similarly, physical health problems can make it harder for people to get treatment for mental disorders. Increasing screening for mental disorders can help people get the treatment they need.

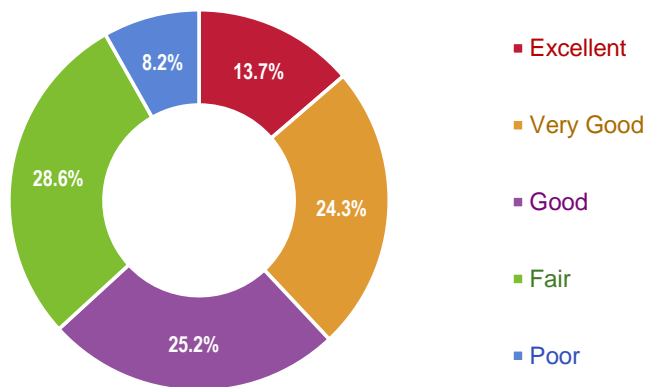
– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

## Mental Health Status

### Self-Reported Mental Health Status

**“Now thinking about your mental health, which includes stress, depression and problems with emotions, would you say that, in general, your mental health is: excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?”**

Self-Reported Mental Health Status  
(PMC Service Area, 2022)

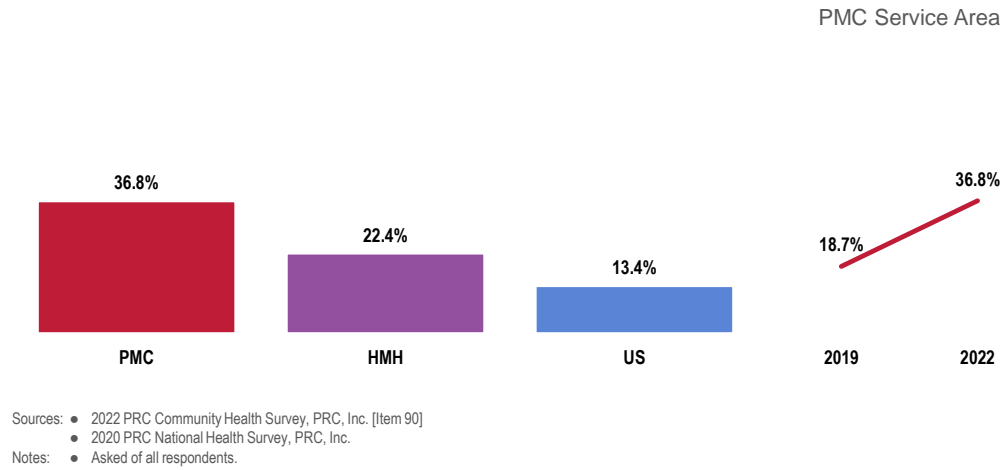


Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 90]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.





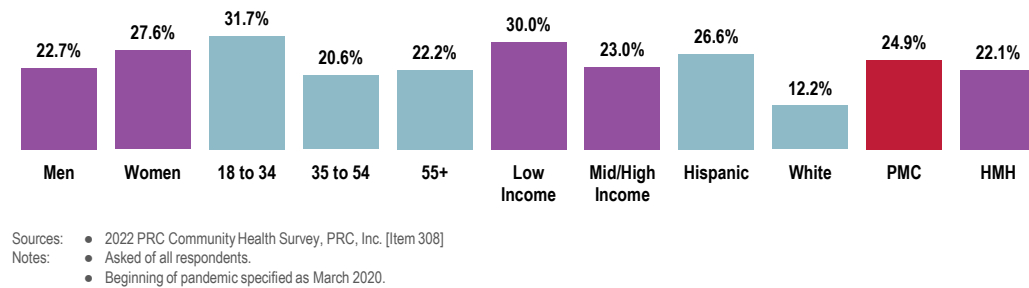
## Experience “Fair” or “Poor” Mental Health



## Impact of the Pandemic on Mental Health

**“Since the start of the pandemic, would you say or mental health has: improved, stayed about the same, or become worse?”**

### Mental Health Has Gotten Worse Since the Beginning of the Pandemic (PMC Service Area, 2022)

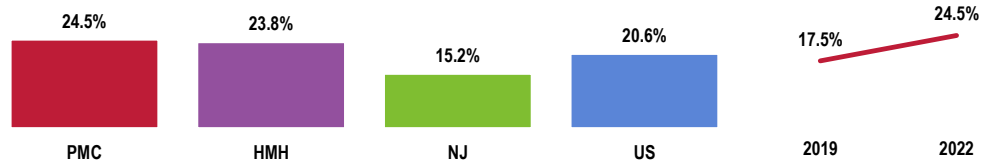


## Depression

**DIAGNOSED DEPRESSION** ▶ “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you have a depressive disorder, including depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression?”

### Have Been Diagnosed With a Depressive Disorder

PMC Service Area

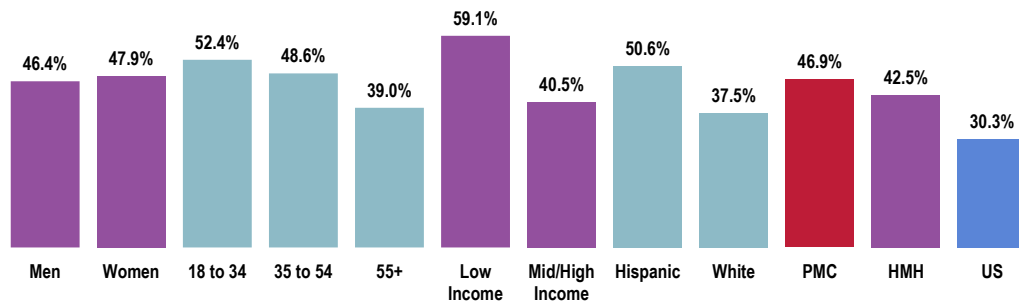


Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 93]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2021 New Jersey data.  
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Depressive disorders include depression, major depression, dysthymia, or minor depression.

**SYMPTOMS OF CHRONIC DEPRESSION** ▶ “Have you had two years or more in your life when you felt depressed or sad most days, even if you felt okay sometimes?”

### Have Experienced Symptoms of Chronic Depression (PMC Service Area, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 91]  
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

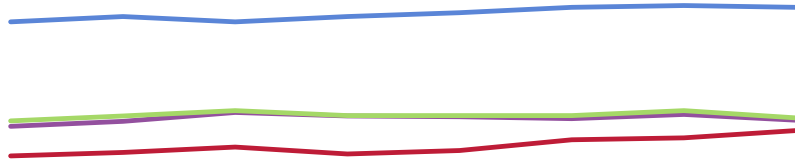
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Chronic depression includes periods of two or more years during which the respondent felt depressed or sad on most days, even if (s)he felt okay sometimes.



## Suicide

The following chart outlines the most current age-adjusted mortality rates attributed to suicide in our population (refer to “Leading Causes of Death” for an explanation of the use of age-adjusting for these rates). [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

**Suicide: Age-Adjusted Mortality Trends**  
(Annual Average Deaths per 100,000 Population)  
Healthy People 2030 = 12.8 or Lower



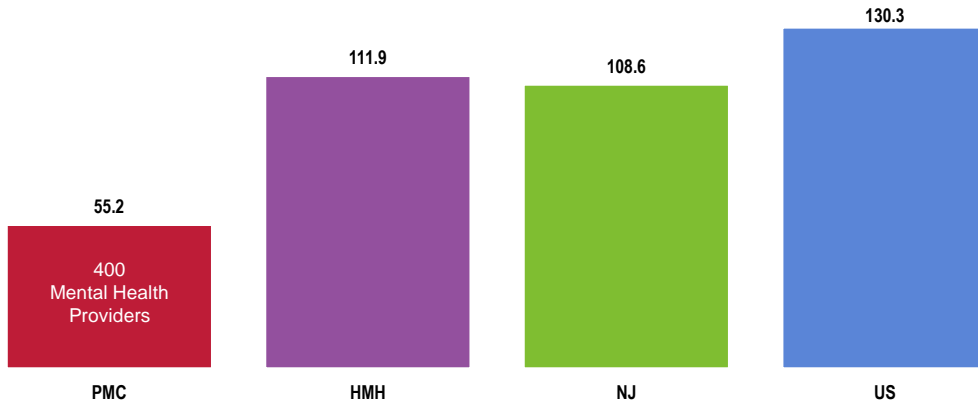
|     | 2011-2013 | 2012-2014 | 2013-2015 | 2014-2016 | 2015-2017 | 2016-2018 | 2017-2019 | 2018-2020 |
|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| PMC | 5.7       | 5.9       | 6.2       | 5.8       | 6.0       | 6.6       | 6.7       | 7.1       |
| HMH | 7.3       | 7.6       | 8.1       | 7.9       | 7.9       | 7.8       | 8.0       | 7.7       |
| NJ  | 7.6       | 7.9       | 8.2       | 7.9       | 7.9       | 7.9       | 8.2       | 7.8       |
| US  | 13.1      | 13.4      | 13.1      | 13.4      | 13.6      | 13.9      | 14.0      | 13.9      |

Sources: • CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Epidemiology Program Office, Division of Public Health Surveillance and Informatics. Data extracted June 2022.  
• US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2030. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

## Mental Health Treatment

The following chart outlines access to mental health providers, expressed as the number of providers per 100,000 residents. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

**Access to Mental Health Providers**  
(Number of Mental Health Providers per 100,000 Population, 2021)



Sources: • University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings.  
• Center for Applied Research and Engagement Systems (CARES), University of Missouri Extension. Retrieved June 2022 via SparkMap ([sparkmap.org](http://sparkmap.org)).  
Notes: • This indicator reports the rate of the county population to the number of mental health providers including psychiatrists, psychologists, clinical social workers, and counsellors that specialize in mental health care.

Here, “mental health providers” includes psychiatrists, psychologists, clinical social workers, and counsellors who specialize in mental health care. Note that this indicator only reflects providers practicing in and residents living within the service area county; it does not account for the potential demand for services from outside the area, nor the potential availability of providers in surrounding areas.



**“Are you now taking medication or receiving treatment from a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for any type of mental health condition or emotional problem?”**

### Currently Receiving Mental Health Treatment

Among respondents ever diagnosed with a depressive disorder, 61.4% are currently receiving treatment.

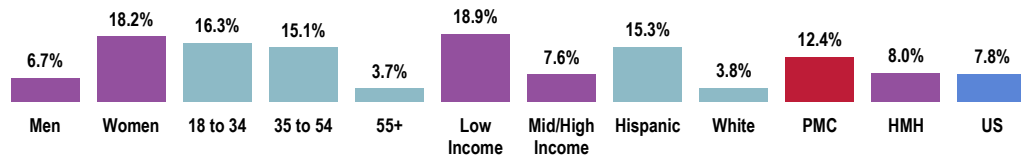
PMC Service Area



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 94, 113]  
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • “Treatment” can include taking medications for mental health.

**“Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed mental health services but were not able to get them?”**

### Unable to Get Mental Health Services When Needed in the Past Year (PMC Service Area, 2022)

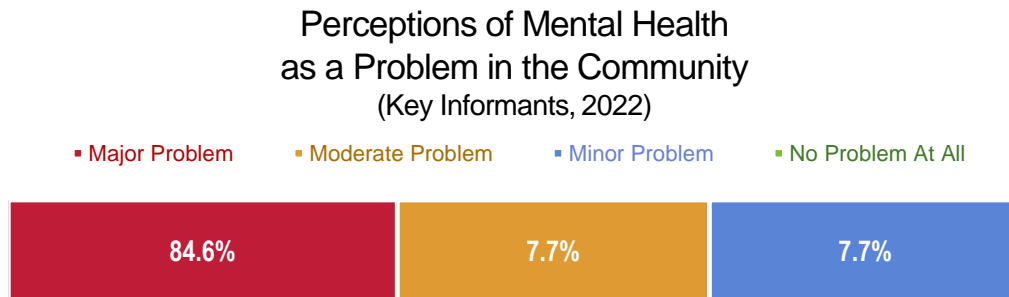


Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 95]  
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



## Key Informant Input: Mental Health

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of *Mental Health* as a problem in the community:



Sources: • PRC Online Key Informant Survey, PRC, Inc.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Among those rating this issue as a “major problem,” reasons related to the following:

### Access to Care/Services

Long waiting lists, staff who aren't qualified to deal with complex trauma, staff who only want to telehealth. – Social Service Provider (Hudson County)

Access. – Physician (Hudson County)

General access to resources is very important in our community. Individuals are not only not able to afford the services but also have a problem knowing where to access them. – Social Service Provider (Hudson County)

Access to mental health, mental health education to help break the stigma in the Latino and other communities, Mental health options for noninsured and undocumented citizens, not enough therapists in the area, very limited access to Psychiatrists/Spanish Speaking Psychiatrists. – Social Service Provider (Hudson County)

### Due to COVID-19

I understand that after COVID-19 pandemic violence became as a major problem. – Community/Business Leader (Hudson County)

COVID and the economic crisis has resulted in mental health issues in the community. – Health Provider (Northern and Central New Jersey)

### Disease Management

Staying healthy, staying on medications, personal hygiene, having a place to go during the day. – Community/Business Leader (Northern and Central New Jersey)

### Vulnerable Populations

Vulnerable populations in Northern Hudson County have limited access to mental health services and providers. Most community resources are located in southern part of the county. – Public Health Representative (Hudson County)

### Affordable Care/Services

Inability to afford mental health services, lack of awareness of mental health issues, COVID 19 pandemic. – Public Health Representative (Hudson County)



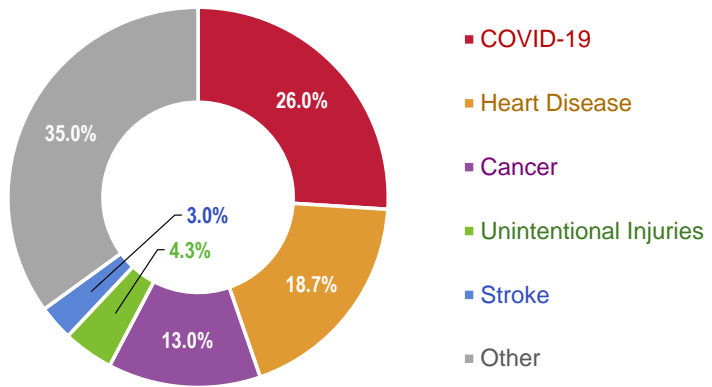
# DEATH, DISEASE & CHRONIC CONDITIONS

## Leading Causes of Death

### Distribution of Deaths by Cause

COVID-19, heart disease, and cancers are the leading causes of death in the community. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

Leading Causes of Death  
(PMC Service Area, 2018-2020)



Sources: • CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Epidemiology Program Office, Division of Public Health Surveillance and Informatics. Data extracted June 2022.  
Notes: • Lung disease is CLRD, or chronic lower respiratory disease.

## Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Selected Causes

For infant mortality data, see *Birth Outcomes & Risks* in the **Births** section of this report.

### AGE-ADJUSTED DEATH RATES

In order to compare mortality in the region with other localities (in this case, New Jersey and the United States), it is necessary to look at rates of death — these are figures which represent the number of deaths in relation to the population size (such as deaths per 100,000 population, as is used here).

Furthermore, in order to compare localities without undue bias toward younger or older populations, the common convention is to adjust the data to some common baseline age distribution. Use of these “age-adjusted” rates provides the most valuable means of gauging mortality against benchmark data, as well as Healthy People 2030 objectives.

The following chart outlines annual average age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population for selected causes of death in the service area. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]



## Age-Adjusted Death Rates for Selected Causes (2018-2020 Deaths per 100,000 Population)

|   | PMC   | HMH   | NJ    | US    | HP2030 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| <b>Diseases of the Heart</b>                    | 225.9 | 142.2 | 141.6 | 85    | —      |
| <b>Coronavirus Disease/COVID-19 [2020]</b>      | 145.3 | 161.5 | 162.4 | 164.4 | 127.4* |
| <b>Malignant Neoplasms (Cancers)</b>            | 119.7 | 135.8 | 137.1 | 146.5 | 122.7  |
| <b>Unintentional Injuries</b>                   | 34.3  | 47.7  | 49.9  | 51.6  | 43.2   |
| <b>Falls [Age 65+]</b>                          | 29.1  | 29.5  | 32.1  | 67.1  | 63.4   |
| <b>Diabetes</b>                                 | 27.1  | 18.5  | 18.2  | 22.6  | —      |
| <b>Cerebrovascular Disease (Stroke)</b>         | 26.2  | 31.0  | 30.6  | 37.6  | 33.4   |
| <b>Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD)</b> | 24.2  | 25.8  | 26.4  | 38.1  | —      |
| <b>Unintentional Drug-Related Deaths</b>        | 20.4  | 29.8  | 31.0  | 21.0  | —      |
| <b>Alzheimer's Disease</b>                      | 18.2  | 20.5  | 22.2  | 30.9  | —      |
| <b>Pneumonia/Influenza</b>                      | 14.4  | 12.4  | 12.5  | 13.4  | —      |
| <b>Kidney Disease</b>                           | 12.5  | 14.6  | 14.3  | 12.8  | —      |
| <b>Cirrhosis/Liver Disease</b>                  | 9.1   | 8.5   | 8.4   | 11.9  | 10.9   |
| <b>Intentional Self-Harm (Suicide)</b>          | 7.1   | 7.7   | 7.8   | 13.9  | 12.8   |
| <b>HIV/AIDS [2011-2020]</b>                     | 4.3   | 1.7   | 2.3   | 1.8   | —      |
| <b>Motor Vehicle Deaths</b>                     | 3.5   | 5.9   | 6.3   | 11.4  | 10.1   |
| <b>Firearm-Related</b>                          | 3.4   | 4.7   | 4.6   | 12.5  | 10.7   |
| <b>Homicide/Legal Intervention</b>              | 3.3   | 3.9   | 3.8   | 6.1   | 5.5    |

Sources: 

- CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Epidemiology Program Office, Division of Public Health Surveillance and Informatics. Data extracted June 2022.
- US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2030. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>.

Note: 

- \*The Healthy People 2030 Heart Disease target is adjusted to account for all diseases of the heart.



# Cardiovascular Disease

## ABOUT HEART DISEASE & STROKE

Heart disease is the leading cause of death in the United States, and stroke is the fifth leading cause. ...Heart disease and stroke can result in poor quality of life, disability, and death. Though both diseases are common, they can often be prevented by controlling risk factors like high blood pressure and high cholesterol through treatment.

In addition, making sure people who experience a cardiovascular emergency — like stroke, heart attack, or cardiac arrest — get timely recommended treatment can reduce their risk for long-term disability and death. Teaching people to recognize symptoms is key to helping more people get the treatment they need.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

## Age-Adjusted Heart Disease & Stroke Deaths

The greatest share of cardiovascular deaths is attributed to heart disease. The following charts outline age-adjusted mortality rates for heart disease and for stroke in our community. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

**Heart Disease: Age-Adjusted Mortality Trends**  
(Annual Average Deaths per 100,000 Population)  
Healthy People 2030 = 127.4 or Lower (Adjusted)



|     | 2011-2013 | 2012-2014 | 2013-2015 | 2014-2016 | 2015-2017 | 2016-2018 | 2017-2019 | 2018-2020 |
|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| PMC | 183.0     | 174.1     | 167.5     | 158.2     | 153.2     | 147.9     | 141.0     | 145.3     |
| HMM | 172.2     | 168.9     | 167.2     | 165.2     | 163.5     | 162.1     | 159.9     | 161.5     |
| NJ  | 172.2     | 169.3     | 167.7     | 165.9     | 164.6     | 163.3     | 161.1     | 162.4     |
| US  | 190.6     | 188.9     | 168.9     | 167.5     | 166.3     | 164.7     | 163.4     | 164.4     |

Sources: • CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Epidemiology Program Office, Division of Public Health Surveillance and Informatics. Data extracted June 2022.  
• US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2030. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

Notes: • The Healthy People 2030 Heart Disease target is adjusted to account for all diseases of the heart.





## Stroke: Age-Adjusted Mortality Trends (Annual Average Deaths per 100,000 Population)

Healthy People 2030 = 33.4 or Lower



|     | 2011-2013 | 2012-2014 | 2013-2015 | 2014-2016 | 2015-2017 | 2016-2018 | 2017-2019 | 2018-2020 |
|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| PMC | 30.4      | 29.5      | 29.0      | 30.5      | 30.8      | 30.4      | 28.0      | 26.2      |
| HMH | 32.6      | 32.4      | 31.6      | 31.0      | 30.3      | 30.0      | 30.1      | 31.0      |
| NJ  | 32.7      | 32.2      | 31.6      | 31.0      | 30.6      | 30.1      | 30.1      | 30.6      |
| US  | 40.7      | 40.6      | 37.1      | 37.5      | 37.5      | 37.3      | 37.2      | 37.6      |

Sources: • CDC WONDER Online Query System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Epidemiology Program Office, Division of Public Health Surveillance and Informatics. Data extracted June 2022.  
• US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030, August 2030. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

## Prevalence of Heart Disease & Stroke

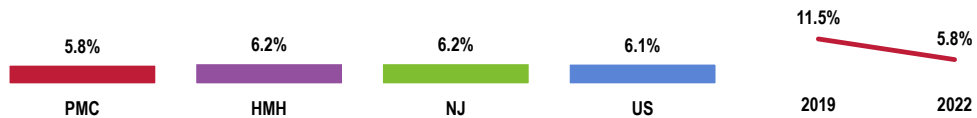
**“Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had:**

- A heart attack, also called a myocardial infarction?
- Angina or coronary heart disease?”

Heart disease prevalence here is a calculated prevalence that includes those responding affirmatively to either.

## Prevalence of Heart Disease

PMC Service Area



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 114]  
• Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2021 New Jersey data.  
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

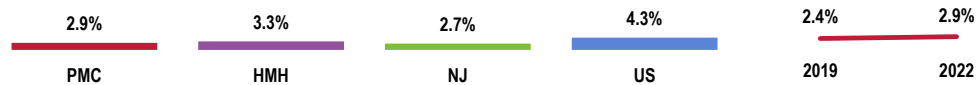
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Includes diagnoses of heart attack, angina, or coronary heart disease.



“Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that you had a stroke?”

## Prevalence of Stroke

PMC Service Area



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 29]  
• Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2021 New Jersey data.  
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

## Cardiovascular Risk Factors

### Blood Pressure & Cholesterol

“Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional that you had high blood pressure?”

[Adults with high blood pressure] “Are you currently taking any action to help control your high blood pressure, such as taking medication, changing your diet, or exercising?”

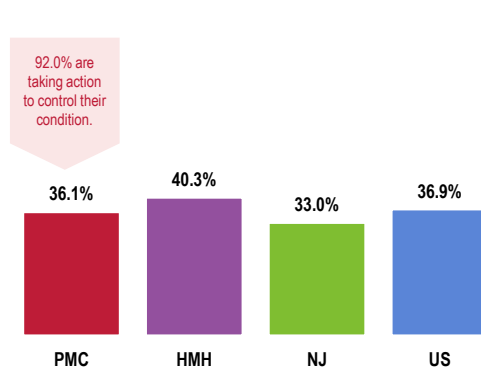
“Blood cholesterol is a fatty substance found in the blood. Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health care professional that your blood cholesterol is high?”

[Adults with high cholesterol] “Are you currently taking any action to help control your high cholesterol, such as taking medication, changing your diet, or exercising?”

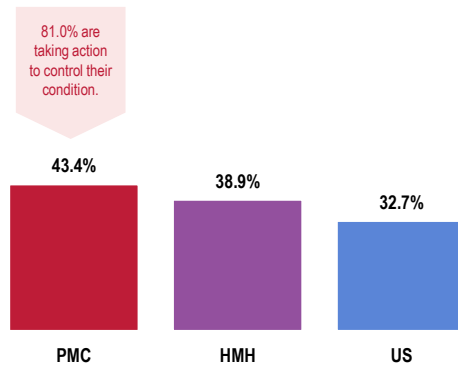


### Prevalence of High Blood Pressure

Healthy People 2030 = 27.7% or Lower



### Prevalence of High Blood Cholesterol

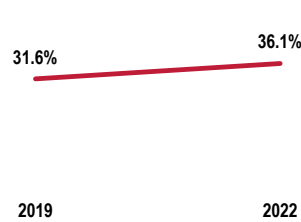


Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 35-36, 301-302]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2021 New Jersey data.  
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.  
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2030. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

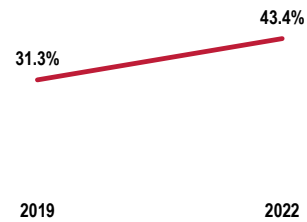
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

### Prevalence of High Blood Pressure (PMC Service Area)

Healthy People 2030 = 27.7% or Lower



### Prevalence of High Blood Cholesterol (PMC Service Area)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 35-36]  
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2030. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



## Total Cardiovascular Risk

Total cardiovascular risk reflects the individual-level risk factors which put a person at increased risk for cardiovascular disease, including:

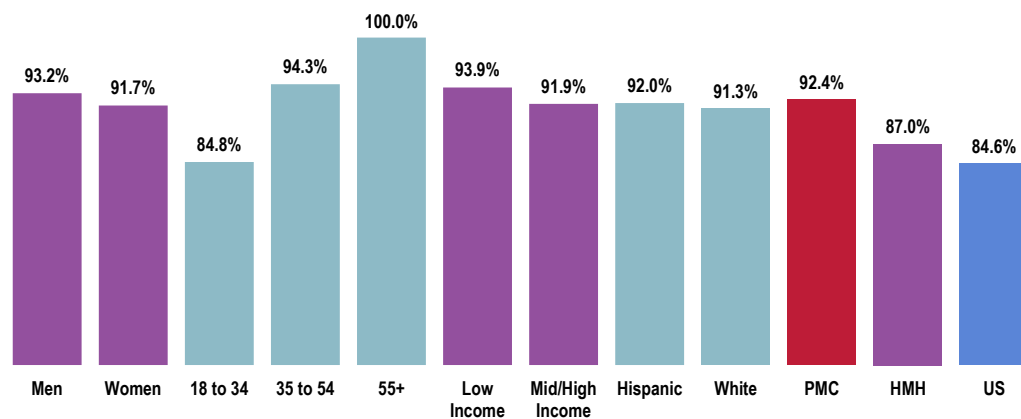
- High Blood Pressure
- High Blood Cholesterol
- Cigarette Smoking
- Physical Inactivity
- Overweight/Obesity

Modifying these behaviors and adhering to treatment for high blood pressure and cholesterol are critical both for preventing and for controlling cardiovascular disease.

**RELATED ISSUE**  
See also *Nutrition, Physical Activity & Weight* and *Tobacco Use* in the **Modifiable Health Risks** section of this report.

The following chart reflects the percentage of adults in the PMC Service Area who report one or more of the following: being overweight; smoking cigarettes; being physically inactive; or having high blood pressure or cholesterol.

**Present One or More Cardiovascular Risks or Behaviors**  
(PMC Service Area, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 115]

Notes: • Reflects all respondents.

• Cardiovascular risk is defined as exhibiting one or more of the following: 1) no leisure-time physical activity; 2) regular/occasional cigarette smoking; 3) high blood pressure; 4) high blood cholesterol; and/or 5) being overweight/obese.

## Key Informant Input: Heart Disease & Stroke

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of *Heart Disease & Stroke* as a problem in the community:

**Perceptions of Heart Disease and Stroke**  
**as a Problem in the Community**  
(Key Informants, 2022)

▪ Major Problem    ▪ Moderate Problem    ▪ Minor Problem    ▪ No Problem At All



Sources: • PRC Online Key Informant Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



Among those rating this issue as a “major problem,” reasons related to the following:

### Prevalence/Incidence

Rates of death are high from heart disease and stroke. – Community/Business Leader (Northern and Central New Jersey)

It is a growing epidemic in the community. – Social Service Provider (Hudson County)

### Lifestyle

Due to dietary factors, lack of exercise, smoking and other factors, Hudson County residents are at risk for heart disease and stroke. – Public Health Representative (Hudson County)

## Cancer

### ABOUT CANCER

Cancer is the second leading cause of death in the United States. ...The cancer death rate has declined in recent decades, but over 600,000 people still die from cancer each year in the United States. Death rates are higher for some cancers and in some racial/ethnic minority groups. These disparities are often linked to social determinants of health, including education, economic status, and access to health care.

Interventions to promote evidence-based cancer screenings — such as screenings for lung, breast, cervical, and colorectal cancer — can help reduce cancer deaths. Other effective prevention strategies include programs that increase HPV vaccine use, prevent tobacco use and promote quitting, and promote healthy eating and physical activity. In addition, effective targeted therapies and personalized treatment are key to helping people with cancer live longer.

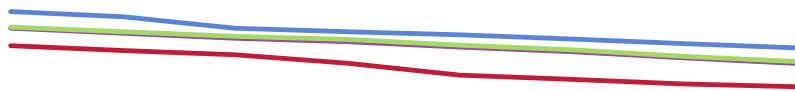
– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

### Age-Adjusted Cancer Deaths

The following chart illustrates age-adjusted cancer mortality (all types) in the service area. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

#### Cancer: Age-Adjusted Mortality Trends (Annual Average Deaths per 100,000 Population)

Healthy People 2030 = 122.7 or Lower



Sources: • CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Epidemiology Program Office, Division of Public Health Surveillance and Informatics. Data extracted June 2022.  
• US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2030. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>



Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths in the PMC Service Area. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

### Age-Adjusted Cancer Death Rates by Site (2018-2020 Annual Average Deaths per 100,000 Population)

|                             | PMC          | HMH          | NJ           | US           | HP2030       |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>ALL CANCERS</b>          | <b>119.7</b> | <b>135.8</b> | <b>137.1</b> | <b>146.5</b> | <b>122.7</b> |
| <b>Lung Cancer</b>          | <b>22.5</b>  | <b>28.2</b>  | <b>28.6</b>  | <b>33.4</b>  | <b>25.1</b>  |
| <b>Female Breast Cancer</b> | <b>16.9</b>  | <b>20.5</b>  | <b>20.1</b>  | <b>19.4</b>  | <b>15.3</b>  |
| <b>Prostate Cancer</b>      | <b>14.5</b>  | <b>16.2</b>  | <b>16.2</b>  | <b>18.5</b>  | <b>16.9</b>  |
| <b>Colorectal Cancer</b>    | <b>11.2</b>  | <b>12.4</b>  | <b>12.6</b>  | <b>13.1</b>  | <b>8.9</b>   |

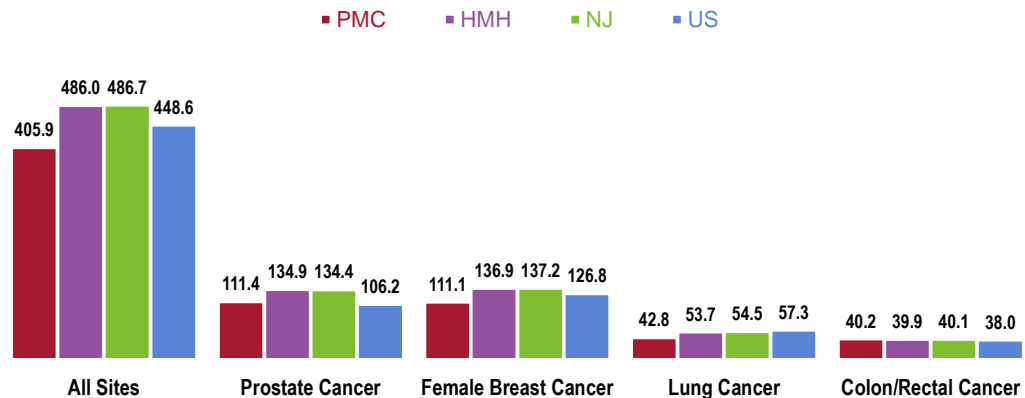
Sources: 

- CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Epidemiology Program Office, Division of Public Health Surveillance and Informatics. Data extracted June 2022.
- US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2030. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

## Cancer Incidence

“Incidence rate” or “case rate” is the number of newly diagnosed cases in a given population in a given year, regardless of outcome. These rates are also age-adjusted. It is usually expressed as cases per 100,000 population per year. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

### Cancer Incidence Rates by Site (Annual Average Age-Adjusted Incidence per 100,000 Population, 2014-2018)



Sources: 

- State Cancer Profiles.
- Center for Applied Research and Engagement Systems (CARES), University of Missouri Extension. Retrieved June 2022 via SparkMap ([sparkmap.org](http://sparkmap.org)).

Notes: 

- This indicator reports the age adjusted incidence rate (cases per 100,000 population per year) of cancers, adjusted to 2000 US standard population age groups (under age 1, 1-4, 5-9, ..., 80-84, 85 and older). This indicator is relevant because cancer is a leading cause of death and it is important to identify cancers separately to better target interventions.

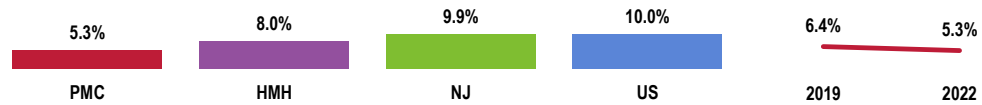


## Prevalence of Cancer

“Have you ever suffered from or been diagnosed with cancer?”

### Prevalence of Cancer

PMC Service Area



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 25]  
• Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2021 New Jersey data.  
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes: • Reflects all respondents.

### ABOUT CANCER RISK

Reducing the nation’s cancer burden requires reducing the prevalence of behavioral and environmental factors that increase cancer risk.

- All cancers caused by cigarette smoking could be prevented. At least one-third of cancer deaths that occur in the United States are due to cigarette smoking.
- According to the American Cancer Society, about one-third of cancer deaths that occur in the United States each year are due to nutrition and physical activity factors, including obesity.

– National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

**RELATED ISSUE**  
See also *Nutrition, Physical Activity & Weight and Tobacco Use* in the **Modifiable Health Risks** section of this report.



## Cancer Screenings

The American Cancer Society recommends that both men and women get a cancer-related checkup during a regular doctor's checkup. It should include examination for cancers of the thyroid, testicles, ovaries, lymph nodes, oral cavity, and skin, as well as health counseling about tobacco, sun exposure, diet and nutrition, risk factors, sexual practices, and environmental and occupational exposures.

### FEMALE BREAST CANCER

The US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends biennial screening mammography for women aged 50 to 74 years.

### CERVICAL CANCER

The US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends screening for cervical cancer every 3 years with cervical cytology alone in women aged 21 to 29 years. For women aged 30 to 65 years, the USPSTF recommends screening every 3 years with cervical cytology alone, every 5 years with high-risk human papillomavirus (hrHPV) testing alone, or every 5 years with hrHPV testing in combination with cytology (cotesting). The USPSTF recommends against screening for cervical cancer in women who have had a hysterectomy with removal of the cervix and do not have a history of a high-grade precancerous lesion (i.e., cervical intraepithelial neoplasia [CIN] grade 2 or 3) or cervical cancer.

### PROSTATE CANCER

The US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends that the decision to be screened for prostate cancer should be an individual one for men age 55 to 69 years. The USPSTF recommends against PSA-based screening in men age 70 and older.

### COLORECTAL CANCER

The US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends screening for colorectal cancer starting at age 50 years and continuing until age 75 years.

- US Preventive Services Task Force, Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, US Department of Health & Human Services

Note that other organizations (e.g., American Cancer Society, American Academy of Family Physicians, American College of Physicians, National Cancer Institute) may have slightly different screening guidelines.

Screening levels in the community were measured in the PRC Community Health Survey relative to four cancer sites: female breast cancer (mammography); cervical cancer (Pap smear testing); colorectal cancer (sigmoidoscopy and fecal occult blood testing); and prostate cancer (PSA). *Note, however, that sample sizes were not sufficient to outline data for the PMC Service Area relative to female breast cancer and prostate screening.*

**CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING** ► **“A Pap test is a test for cancer of the cervix. How long has it been since you had your last Pap test?”**

[If Pap test in the past five years] **“HPV, or the human papillomavirus, is a common infection that can cause several types of cancer. When you received your last Pap test, were you screened for HPV?”**

**“Have you ever had a hysterectomy?”**



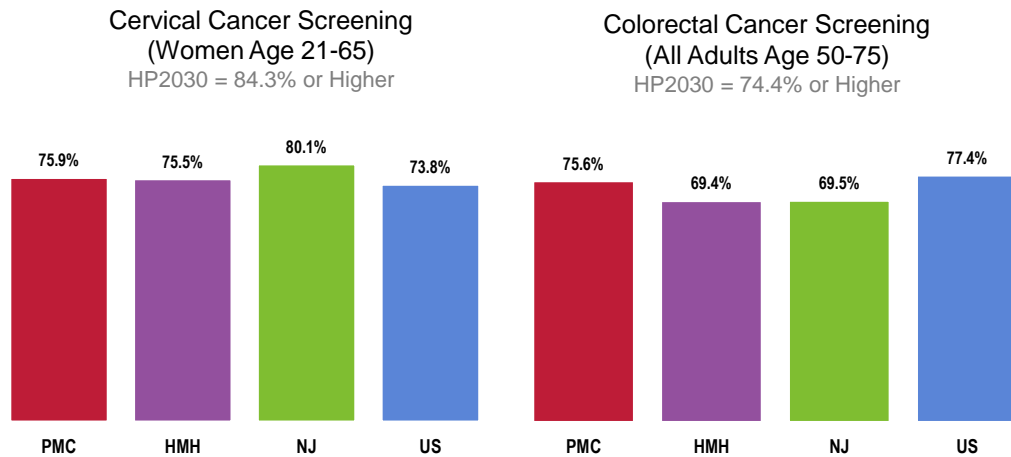


“Appropriate cervical cancer screening” includes Pap smear testing (cervical cytology) every three years in women age 21 to 29 and Pap smear testing and/or HPV testing every 5 years in women age 30 to 65. Women 21 to 65 with hysterectomy are excluded.

**COLORECTAL CANCER SCREENING** ▶ “Sigmoidoscopy and colonoscopy are exams in which a tube is inserted in the rectum to view the colon for signs of cancer or other health problems. How long has it been since your last sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy?”

“A blood stool test is a test that may use a special kit at home to determine whether the stool contains blood. How long has it been since you had your last blood stool test?”

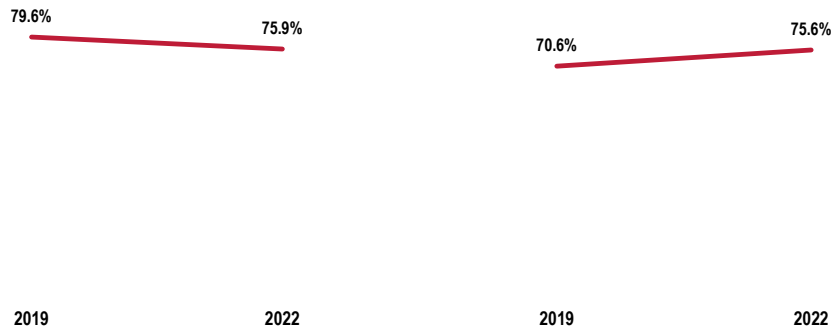
“Appropriate colorectal cancer screening” is calculated here among men and women age 50 to 75 years who have had a fecal occult blood test within the past year and/or a lower endoscopy (sigmoidoscopy or colonoscopy) within the past 10 years.



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 117-118]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2021 New Jersey data.  
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.  
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2030. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>  
 Notes: • Each indicator is shown among the gender and/or age group specified.

**Cervical Cancer Screening (Women Age 21-65)**  
 HP2030 = 84.3% or Higher

**Colorectal Cancer Screening (All Adults Age 50-75)**  
 HP2030 = 74.4% or Higher

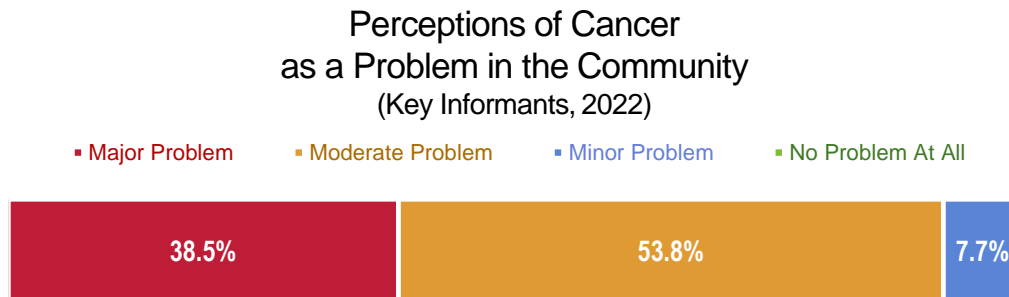


Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 116-118, 329]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2021 New Jersey data.  
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.  
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2030. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>  
 Notes: • Each indicator is shown among the gender and/or age group specified.



## Key Informant Input: Cancer

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of *Cancer* as a problem in the community:



Sources: ● PRC Online Key Informant Survey, PRC, Inc.  
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

Among those rating this issue as a “major problem,” reasons related to the following:

### Prevalence/Incidence

High rate of it and varied types. Too many diagnoses, very late due to lack of education on them, especially to minority communities. – Health Provider (Northern and Central New Jersey)

Even though cancer rates are decreasing, types of cancers such as colorectal are affecting a younger population. Due to COVID-19 pandemic, many Hudson County residents were not afforded the opportunity to be screened for types of cancers. There are environmental factors that may cause cancers and individuals living in Hudson County may be exposed to them. – Public Health Representative (Hudson County)

Judging by the people who come to our office seeking for cancer help it is a major problem. – Community/Business Leader (Hudson County)

### Diagnosis/Treatment

Too many people in our community still smoke, too many people either don't get the cancer screenings that they are due or overdue for, or even know they should be getting cancer screenings regularly. There is inherent bias and racism involved so there are entire communities that aren't even being approached or educated about the need for cancer screening. We are lucky to have many cancer treatment centers in Northern and Central NJ, but navigating health systems can be very difficult, especially if English is not your first language. People are afraid of hearing they have cancer....so if they don't go to the doctors, they won't hear it. Also, our area is certainly affected because people are overweight, consume alcohol, and don't exercise enough. – Community/Business Leader (Northern and Central New Jersey)



# Respiratory Disease (Including COVID-19)

## ABOUT RESPIRATORY DISEASE

Respiratory diseases affect millions of people in the United States. ...More than 25 million people in the United States have asthma. Strategies to reduce environmental triggers and make sure people get the right medications can help prevent hospital visits for asthma. In addition, more than 16 million people in the United States have COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), which is a major cause of death. Strategies to prevent the disease — like reducing air pollution and helping people quit smoking — are key to reducing deaths from COPD.

Interventions tailored to at-risk groups can also help prevent and treat other respiratory diseases — for example, pneumonia in older adults and pneumoconiosis in coal miners. And increasing lung cancer screening rates can help reduce deaths from lung cancer through early detection and treatment.

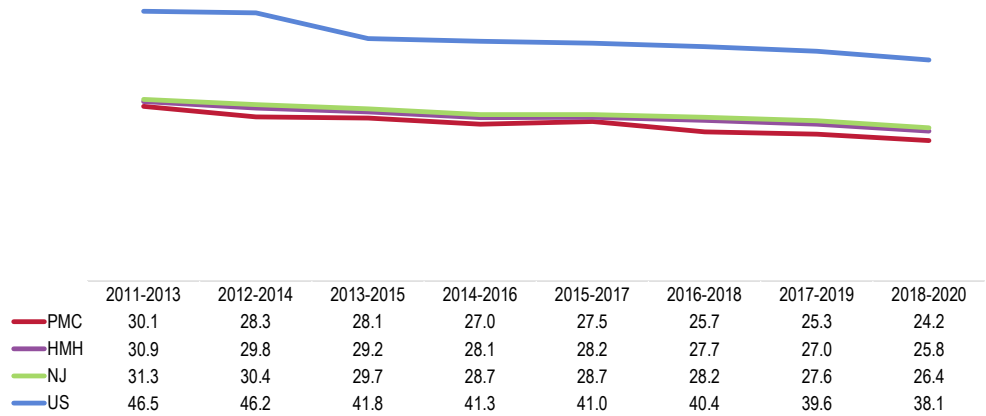
– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

## Age-Adjusted Respiratory Disease Deaths

Chronic lower respiratory diseases (CLRD) are diseases affecting the lungs; the most deadly of these is chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), which includes emphysema and chronic bronchitis. Mortality for CLRD is illustrated in the charts that follow.

Pneumonia and influenza mortality is also illustrated. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

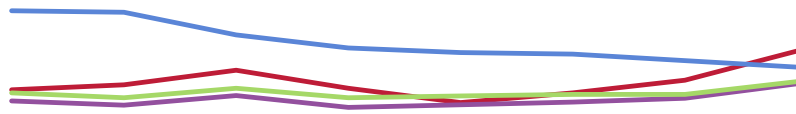
**CLRD: Age-Adjusted Mortality Trends**  
(Annual Average Deaths per 100,000 Population)



Sources: • CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Epidemiology Program Office, Division of Public Health Surveillance and Informatics. Data extracted June 2022.  
Notes: • CLRD is chronic lower respiratory disease.



## Pneumonia/Influenza: Age-Adjusted Mortality Trends (Annual Average Deaths per 100,000 Population)



|     | 2011-2013 | 2012-2014 | 2013-2015 | 2014-2016 | 2015-2017 | 2016-2018 | 2017-2019 | 2018-2020 |
|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| PMC | 12.0      | 12.3      | 13.2      | 12.1      | 11.2      | 11.8      | 12.6      | 14.4      |
| HMH | 11.3      | 11.0      | 11.6      | 10.9      | 11.1      | 11.2      | 11.5      | 12.4      |
| NJ  | 11.8      | 11.5      | 12.1      | 11.5      | 11.6      | 11.7      | 11.7      | 12.5      |
| US  | 16.9      | 16.8      | 15.4      | 14.6      | 14.3      | 14.2      | 13.8      | 13.4      |

Sources: • CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Epidemiology Program Office, Division of Public Health Surveillance and Informatics. Data extracted June 2022.

## Prevalence of Respiratory Disease

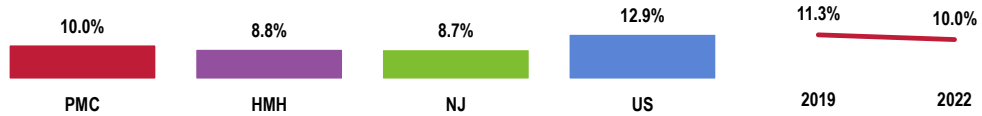
### Asthma

**ADULTS** ► “Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you had asthma?” and “Do you still have asthma?” (Calculated here as a prevalence of all adults who have ever been diagnosed with asthma and who still have asthma.)

**CHILDREN** ► “Has a doctor, nurse, or other health professional ever told you that this child had asthma?” and “Does this child still have asthma?” (Calculated here as a prevalence of all children who have ever been diagnosed with asthma and who still have asthma.)

## Prevalence of Asthma

PMC Service Area



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 119]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2021 New Jersey data.  
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes:  
 • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Includes those who have ever been diagnosed with asthma and report that they still have asthma.



## Prevalence of Asthma in Children (Parents of Children Age 0-17)

PMC Service Area



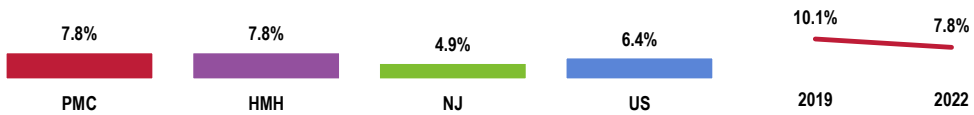
- Sources:
- 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 120]
  - 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents with children 0 to 17 in the household.
  - Includes children who have ever been diagnosed with asthma and are reported to still have asthma.

## Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

**“Would you please tell me if you have ever suffered from or been diagnosed with COPD or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, including bronchitis or emphysema?”**

## Prevalence of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)

PMC Service Area

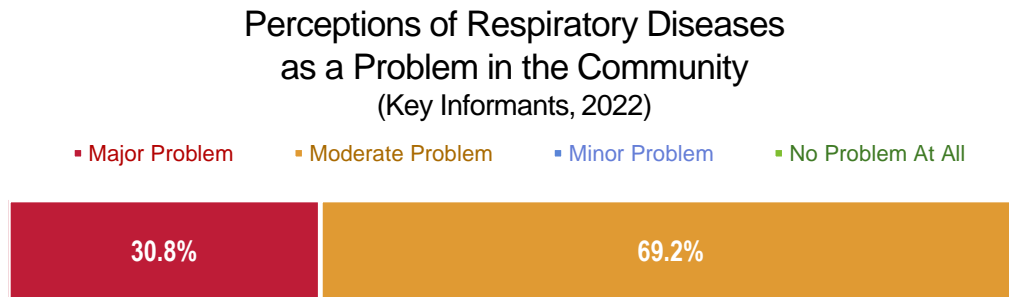


- Sources:
- 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 23]
  - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2021 New Jersey data.
  - 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
  - Includes those having ever suffered from or been diagnosed with COPD or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, including bronchitis or emphysema.



## Key Informant Input: Respiratory Disease

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of *Respiratory Disease* as a problem in the community:



Sources: • PRC Online Key Informant Survey, PRC, Inc.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Among those rating this issue as a “major problem,” reasons related to the following:

### Prevalence/Incidence

■ We work with a lot of children who have asthma. – Social Service Provider (Hudson County)

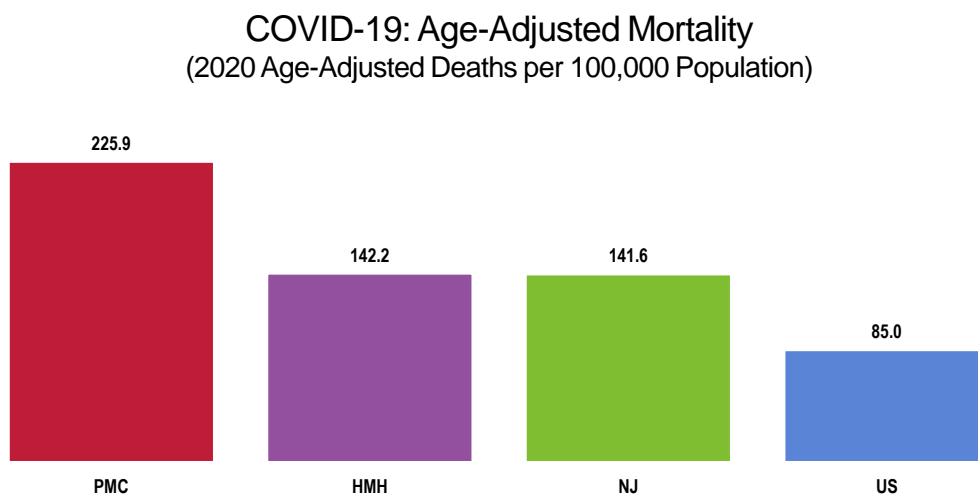
### Tobacco Use

■ Too many people still smoke. – Community/Business Leader (Northern and Central New Jersey)

## Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19)

### Age-Adjusted Coronavirus Disease/COVID-19 Deaths

The 2020 age-adjusted mortality rate for coronavirus disease/COVID-19 is illustrated in the following chart. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]



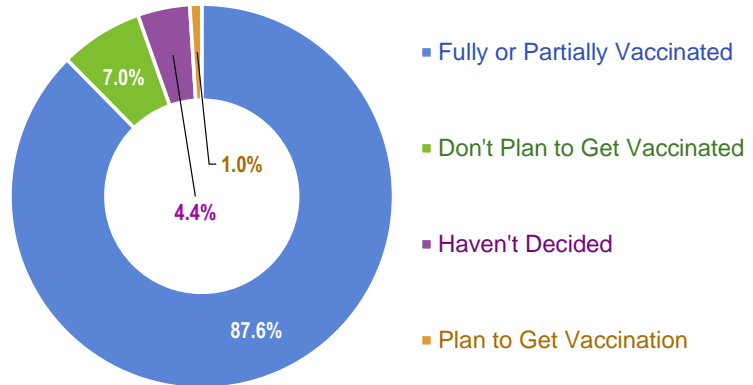
Sources: • CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Epidemiology Program Office, Division of Public Health Surveillance and Informatics. Data extracted June 2022.



## COVID-19 Vaccination

“Would you please tell me which of the following statements best describes you: I am vaccinated for COVID-19; I plan to receive the vaccine; I do not plan to receive the vaccine; I haven’t decided whether or not to receive the vaccine.”

Prevalence of COVID-19 Vaccination  
(PMC Service Area, 2022)

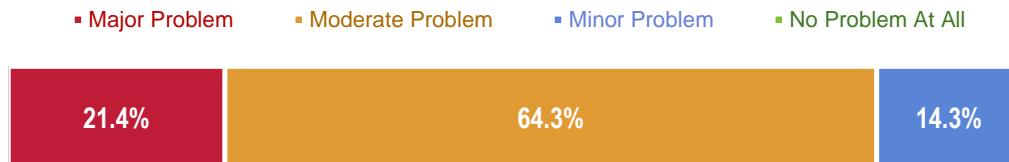


Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 311–312]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

## Key Informant Input: Coronavirus Disease/COVID-19

The following chart outlines key informants’ perceptions of the severity of *Coronavirus Disease/COVID-19* as a problem in the community:

Perceptions of Coronavirus Disease/COVID-19  
as a Problem in the Community  
(Key Informants, 2022)



Sources: • PRC Online Key Informant Survey, PRC, Inc.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Among those rating this issue as a “major problem,” reasons related to the following:

### Prevalence/Incidence

The rate of death diagnoses as per NJ government information. – Health Provider (Northern and Central New Jersey)

### Awareness/Education

Inaccurate information, language barriers (many people speak/read dialects of the Spanish Language), fear, requirements to work or no pay so people go to work even though they are sick, have been exposed, or other colleagues are sick. Large new American population in UC without access to resources. – Health Provider (Northern and Central New Jersey)



# Injury & Violence

## ABOUT INJURY & VIOLENCE

**INJURY** ► In the United States, unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death in children, adolescents, and adults younger than 45 years. ...Many unintentional injuries are caused by motor vehicle crashes and falls, and many intentional injuries involve gun violence and physical assaults. Interventions to prevent different types of injuries are key to keeping people safe in their homes, workplaces, and communities.

Drug overdoses are now the leading cause of injury deaths in the United States, and most overdoses involve opioids. Interventions to change health care providers' prescribing behaviors, distribute naloxone to reverse overdoses, and provide medications for addiction treatment for people with opioid use disorder can help reduce overdose deaths involving opioids.

**VIOLENCE** ► Almost 20,000 people die from homicide every year in the United States, and many more people are injured by violence. ...Many people in the United States experience physical assaults, sexual violence, and gun-related injuries. Adolescents are especially at risk for experiencing violence. Interventions to reduce violence are needed to keep people safe in their homes, schools, workplaces, and communities.

Children who experience violence are at risk for long-term physical, behavioral, and mental health problems. Strategies to protect children from violence can help improve their health and well-being later in life.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

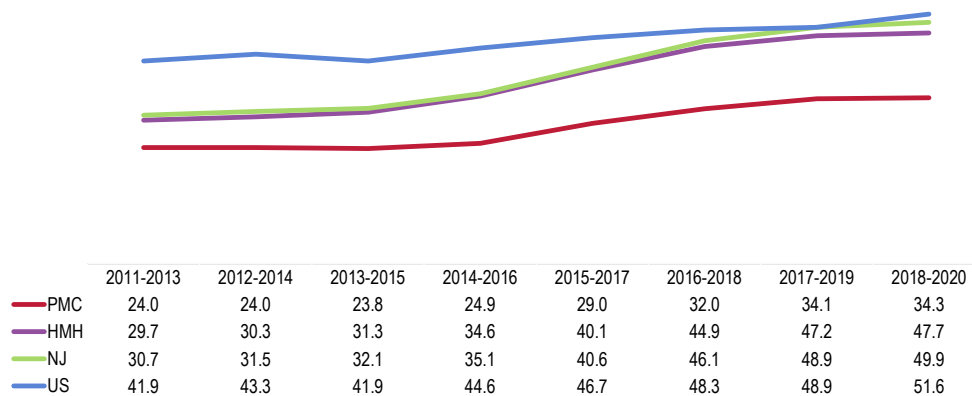
**RELATED ISSUE**  
For more information about unintentional drug-related deaths, see also *Substance Abuse* in the **Modifiable Health Risks** section of this report.

## Unintentional Injury

### Age-Adjusted Unintentional Injury Deaths

The following chart outlines age-adjusted mortality rates for unintentional injury in the area. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

**Unintentional Injuries: Age-Adjusted Mortality Trends**  
(Annual Average Deaths per 100,000 Population)  
Healthy People 2030 = 43.2 or Lower



Sources: • CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Epidemiology Program Office, Division of Public Health Surveillance and Informatics. Data extracted June 2022.  
• US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2030. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

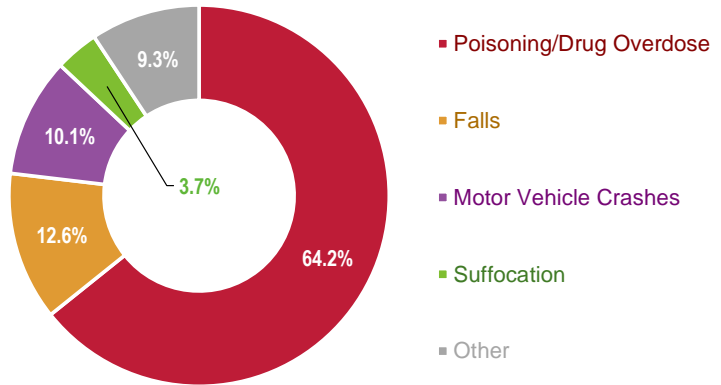




## Leading Causes of Unintentional Injury Deaths

Leading causes of accidental death in the area include the following: [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

### Leading Causes of Unintentional Injury Deaths (PMC Service Area, 2018-2020)



Sources: • CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Epidemiology Program Office, Division of Public Health Surveillance and Informatics. Data extracted June 2022.

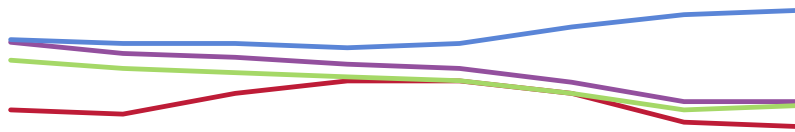
## Intentional Injury (Violence)

### Age-Adjusted Homicide Deaths

Age-adjusted mortality attributed to homicide is shown in the following chart. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

**RELATED ISSUE**  
See also *Mental Health (Suicide)* in the **General Health Status** section of this report.

### Homicide: Age-Adjusted Mortality Trends (Annual Average Deaths per 100,000 Population) Healthy People 2030 = 5.5 or Lower



|     | 2011-2013 | 2012-2014 | 2013-2015 | 2014-2016 | 2015-2017 | 2016-2018 | 2017-2019 | 2018-2020 |
|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| PMC | 3.7       | 3.6       | 4.1       | 4.4       | 4.4       | 4.1       | 3.4       | 3.3       |
| HMH | 5.3       | 5.1       | 5.0       | 4.8       | 4.7       | 4.4       | 3.9       | 3.9       |
| NJ  | 4.9       | 4.7       | 4.6       | 4.5       | 4.4       | 4.1       | 3.7       | 3.8       |
| US  | 5.4       | 5.3       | 5.3       | 5.2       | 5.3       | 5.7       | 6.0       | 6.1       |

Sources: • CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Epidemiology Program Office, Division of Public Health Surveillance and Informatics. Data extracted June 2022.  
• US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2030. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

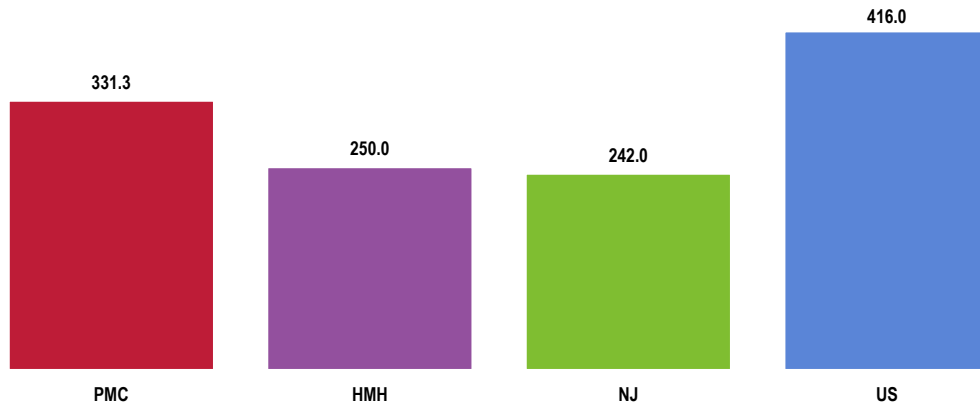


## Violent Crime

Violent crime is composed of four offenses (FBI Index offenses): murder and non-negligent manslaughter; forcible rape; robbery; and aggravated assault.

Note that the quality of crime data can vary widely from location to location, depending on the consistency and completeness of reporting among various jurisdictions. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

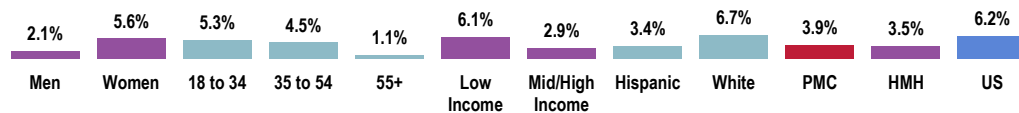
**Violent Crime**  
(Rate per 100,000 Population, 2014-2016)



- Sources:
- Federal Bureau of Investigation, FBI Uniform Crime Reports.
  - Center for Applied Research and Engagement Systems (CARES), University of Missouri Extension. Retrieved June 2022 via SparkMap (sparkmap.org).
- Notes:
- This indicator reports the rate of violent crime offenses reported by the sheriff's office or county police department per 100,000 residents. Violent crime includes homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. This indicator is relevant because it assesses community safety.
  - Participation by law enforcement agencies in the UCR program is voluntary. Sub-state data do not necessarily represent an exhaustive list of crimes due to gaps in reporting. Also, some institutions of higher education have their own police departments, which handle offenses occurring within campus grounds; these offenses are not included in the violent crime statistics but can be obtained from the Uniform Crime Reports Universities and Colleges data tables.

## VIOLENT CRIME EXPERIENCE ► “Have you been the victim of a violent crime in your area in the past 5 years?”

**Victim of a Violent Crime in the Past Five Years**  
(PMC Service Area, 2022)



- Sources:
- 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 38]
  - 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.



**INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE** ▶ “The next question is about violence in relationships with an intimate partner. By an intimate partner, I mean any current or former spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend. Someone you were dating, or romantically or sexually intimate with, would also be considered an intimate partner. Has an intimate partner ever hit, slapped, pushed, kicked, or hurt you in any way?”

## Have Ever Been Hit, Slapped, Pushed, Kicked, or Hurt in Any Way by an Intimate Partner

PMC Service Area



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 39]  
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

## Key Informant Input: Injury & Violence

The following chart outlines key informants’ perceptions of the severity of *Injury & Violence* as a problem in the community:

### Perceptions of Injury and Violence as a Problem in the Community (Key Informants, 2022)

■ Major Problem ■ Moderate Problem ■ Minor Problem ■ No Problem At All



Sources: • PRC Online Key Informant Survey, PRC, Inc.  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Among those rating this issue as a “major problem,” reasons related to the following:

### Gang Violence

Gang and gun violence, limited education in injury prevention of children. – Health Provider (Northern and Central New Jersey)

Violence is a major problem as youth and gang violence in the streets and schools is rising. Jersey City has a Trauma Center at the JCMC that provides mental health services and support to families of victims. Jersey City is another world to most of the North Hudson community. – Social Service Provider (Hudson County)



## Access to Care/Services

Domestic violence, there are no programs in the North Hudson area that provide education, counselling and support to victims of DV. – Social Service Provider (Hudson County)

Domestic violence in our community is very high due to lack of access of mental health programs for families. – Social Service Provider (Hudson County)

## Gun Violence

We work with many young people who have been involved in gun violence. – Social Service Provider (Hudson County)

## Multiple Factors

Falls Prevention is a serious problem for the senior population. Economic factors, congested living areas could contribute to violence and crime in the community. – Public Health Representative (Hudson County)



# Diabetes

## ABOUT DIABETES

More than 30 million people in the United States have diabetes, and it's the seventh leading cause of death. ...Some racial/ethnic minorities are more likely to have diabetes. And many people with diabetes don't know they have it.

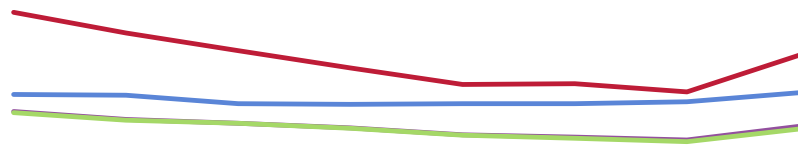
Poorly controlled or untreated diabetes can lead to leg or foot amputations, vision loss, and kidney damage. But interventions to help people manage diabetes can help reduce the risk of complications. In addition, strategies to help people who don't have diabetes eat healthier, get physical activity, and lose weight can help prevent new cases.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

## Age-Adjusted Diabetes Deaths

Age-adjusted diabetes mortality for the area is shown in the following chart. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

Diabetes: Age-Adjusted Mortality Trends  
(Annual Average Deaths per 100,000 Population)



|     | 2011-2013 | 2012-2014 | 2013-2015 | 2014-2016 | 2015-2017 | 2016-2018 | 2017-2019 | 2018-2020 |
|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| PMC | 32.3      | 29.8      | 27.7      | 25.6      | 23.6      | 23.7      | 22.7      | 27.1      |
| HMH | 20.3      | 19.4      | 18.9      | 18.4      | 17.5      | 17.2      | 16.9      | 18.5      |
| NJ  | 20.2      | 19.3      | 18.9      | 18.3      | 17.5      | 17.1      | 16.7      | 18.2      |
| US  | 22.4      | 22.3      | 21.3      | 21.2      | 21.3      | 21.3      | 21.5      | 22.6      |

Sources: • CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Epidemiology Program Office, Division of Public Health Surveillance and Informatics. Data extracted June 2022.



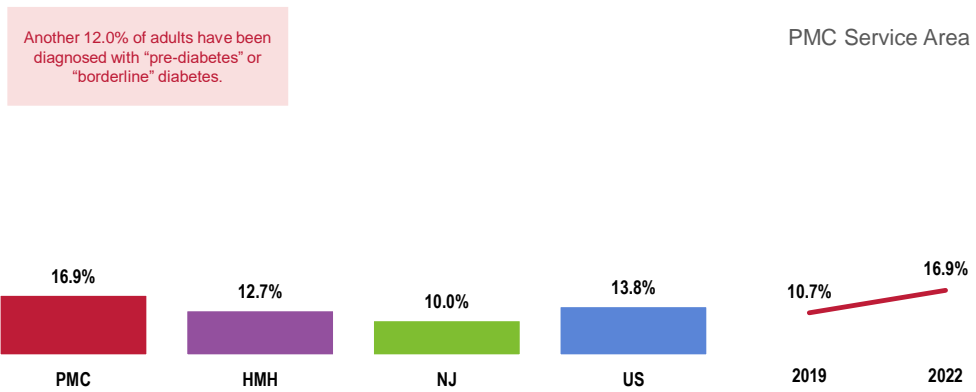
## Prevalence of Diabetes

“Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have diabetes? (If female, add: not counting diabetes only occurring during pregnancy?)”

“Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have pre-diabetes or borderline diabetes? (If female, add: other than during pregnancy?)”

[Adults who do not have diabetes] “Have you had a test for high blood sugar or diabetes within the past three years?”

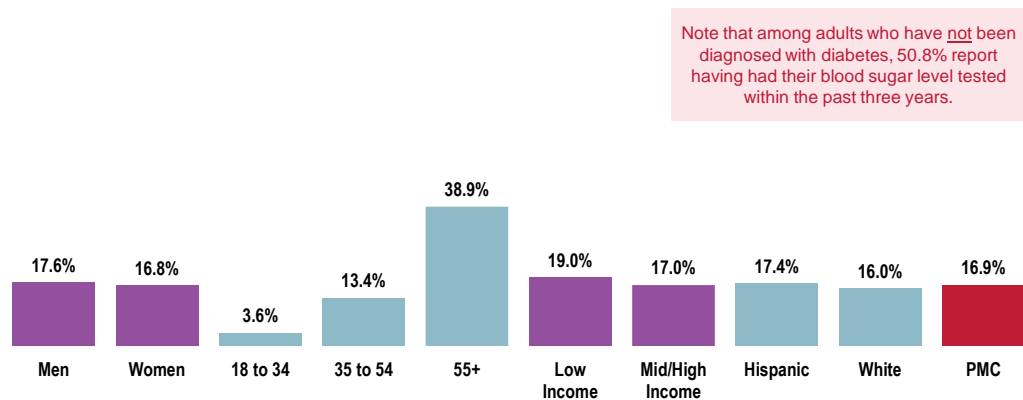
### Prevalence of Diabetes



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 121]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2021 New Jersey data.  
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Excludes gestational diabetes (occurring only during pregnancy).

### Prevalence of Diabetes (PMC Service Area, 2022)

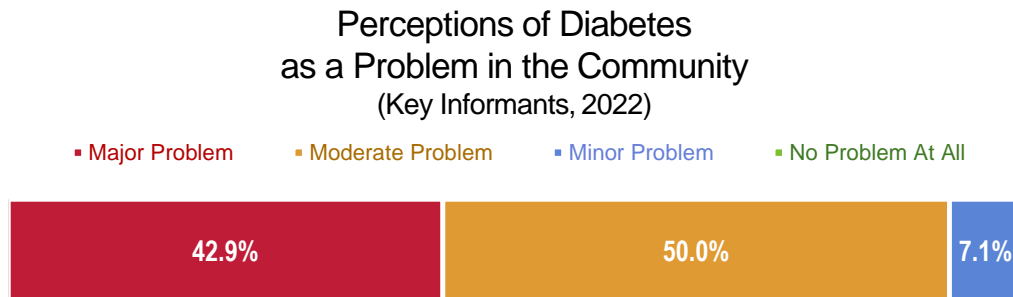


Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 33, 121]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Excludes gestational diabetes (occurring only during pregnancy).



## Key Informant Input: Diabetes

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of *Diabetes* as a problem in the community:



Sources: • PRC Online Key Informant Survey, PRC, Inc.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Among those rating this issue as a “major problem,” reasons related to the following:

### Awareness/Education

Limited access to information, healthy food, recipes, for low income and new American residents. – Health Provider (Northern and Central New Jersey)

### Access to Affordable Healthy Food

Access to healthy foods in the community. – Social Service Provider (Hudson County)

### Lifestyle

As a nation, we are slowly becoming more active and interested in staying active and eating healthy diets, but we have such access to unhealthy foods and large portions. Too many in our community live sedentary lives. – Community/Business Leader (Northern and Central New Jersey)

### Nutrition

No diet properly, lack of know how to deal with it. No information. – Community/Business Leader (Hudson County)

### Access to Care/Services

Lack of healthcare and education especially for our undocumented population. – Social Service Provider (Hudson County)



# Kidney Disease

## ABOUT KIDNEY DISEASE

More than 1 in 7 adults in the United States may have chronic kidney disease (CKD), with higher rates in low-income and racial/ethnic minority groups. And most people with CKD don't know they have it. ...People with CKD are more likely to have heart disease and stroke — and to die early. Managing risk factors like diabetes and high blood pressure can help prevent or delay CKD. Strategies to make sure more people with CKD are diagnosed early can help people get the treatment they need.

Recommended tests can help identify people with CKD to make sure they get treatments and education that may help prevent or delay kidney failure and end-stage kidney disease (ESKD). In addition, strategies to make sure more people with ESKD get kidney transplants can increase survival rates and improve quality of life.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

## Age-Adjusted Kidney Disease Deaths

Age-adjusted kidney disease mortality is described in the following chart. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

**Kidney Disease: Age-Adjusted Mortality Trends**  
(Annual Average Deaths per 100,000 Population)



|     | 2011-2013 | 2012-2014 | 2013-2015 | 2014-2016 | 2015-2017 | 2016-2018 | 2017-2019 | 2018-2020 |
|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| PMC | 15.3      | 14.1      | 14.4      | 13.6      | 13.4      | 12.1      | 11.4      | 12.5      |
| HMH | 13.8      | 13.6      | 13.8      | 14.2      | 14.1      | 14.4      | 14.4      | 14.6      |
| NJ  | 13.7      | 13.5      | 13.8      | 14.0      | 14.0      | 14.1      | 14.1      | 14.3      |
| US  | 15.3      | 15.3      | 13.3      | 13.3      | 13.2      | 13.0      | 12.9      | 12.8      |

Sources: • CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Epidemiology Program Office, Division of Public Health Surveillance and Informatics. Data extracted June 2022.



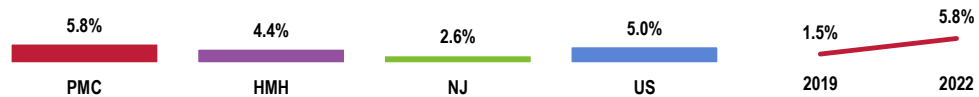


## Prevalence of Kidney Disease

“Have you ever suffered from or been diagnosed with kidney disease?”

### Prevalence of Kidney Disease

PMC Service Area



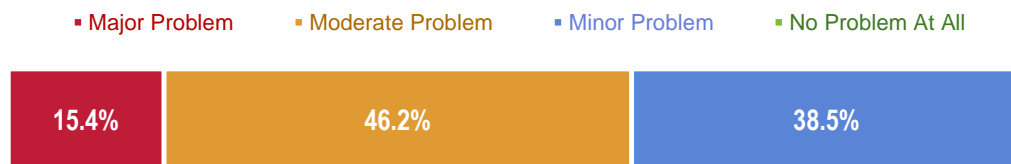
Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 24]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2021 New Jersey data.  
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

## Key Informant Input: Kidney Disease

The following chart outlines key informants’ perceptions of the severity of *Kidney Disease* as a problem in the community:

### Perceptions of Kidney Disease as a Problem in the Community (Key Informants, 2022)



Sources: • PRC Online Key Informant Survey, PRC, Inc.  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Among those rating this issue as a “major problem,” reasons related to the following:

### Multiple Factors

Kidney disease is a chronic disease that affects Hudson County residents due to genetic, and environmental factors. – Public Health Representative (Hudson County)



# Potentially Disabling Conditions

## Multiple Chronic Conditions

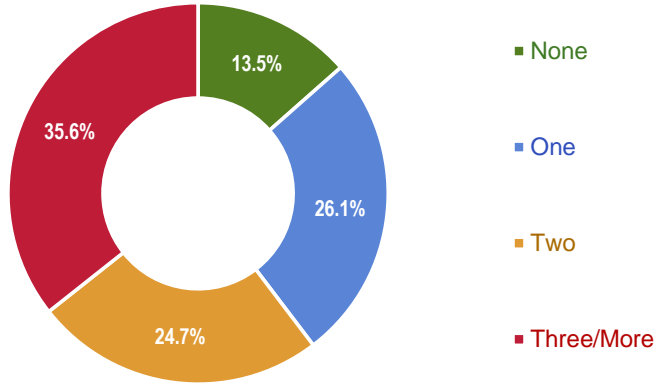
The following charts outline the prevalence of multiple chronic conditions among surveyed adults, taking into account all of the various conditions measured in the survey.

For the purposes of this assessment, chronic conditions include:

- Asthma
- Cancer
- Chronic pain
- Diabetes
- Diagnosed depression
- Heart attack/angina
- High blood cholesterol
- High blood pressure
- Kidney disease
- Lung disease
- Obesity
- Stroke

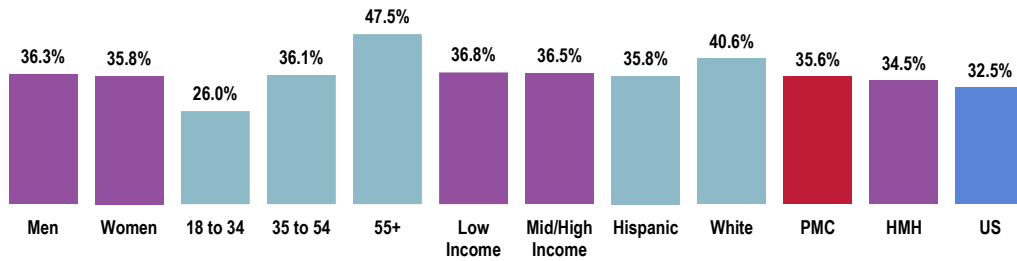
Multiple chronic conditions are concurrent conditions.

**Number of Current Chronic Conditions**  
(PMC Service Area, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 123]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • In this case, chronic conditions include lung disease, cancer, kidney disease, heart attack/angina, stroke, asthma, high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, diabetes, high-impact chronic pain, obesity, and/or diagnosed depression.

**Currently Have Three or More Chronic Conditions**  
(PMC Service Area, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 123]  
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • In this case, chronic conditions include lung disease, cancer, kidney disease, heart attack/angina, stroke, asthma, high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, diabetes, high-impact chronic pain, obesity, and/or diagnosed depression.



## Activity Limitations

### ABOUT DISABILITY & HEALTH

Studies have found that people with disabilities are less likely to get preventive health care services they need to stay healthy. Strategies to make health care more affordable for people with disabilities are key to improving their health.

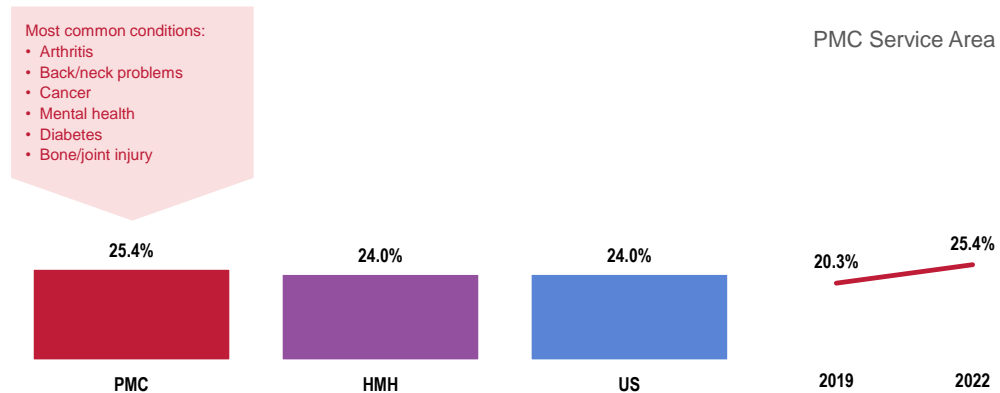
In addition, people with disabilities may have trouble finding a job, going to school, or getting around outside their homes. And they may experience daily stress related to these challenges. Efforts to make homes, schools, workplaces, and public places easier to access can help improve quality of life and overall well-being for people with disabilities.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

**“Are you limited in any way in any activities because of physical, mental, or emotional problems?”**

[Adults with activity limitations] **“What is the major impairment or health problem that limits you?”**

### Limited in Activities in Some Way Due to a Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problem



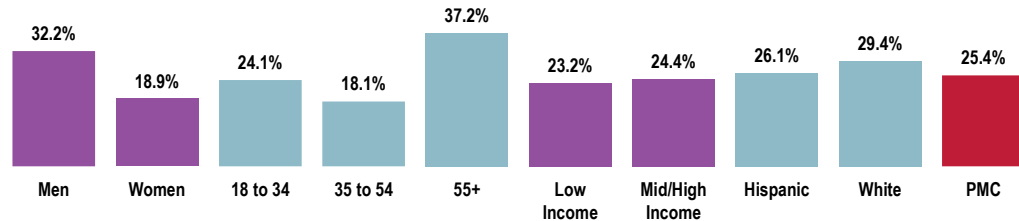
Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 96-97]

• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



## Limited in Activities in Some Way Due to a Physical, Mental, or Emotional Problem (PMC Service Area, 2022)



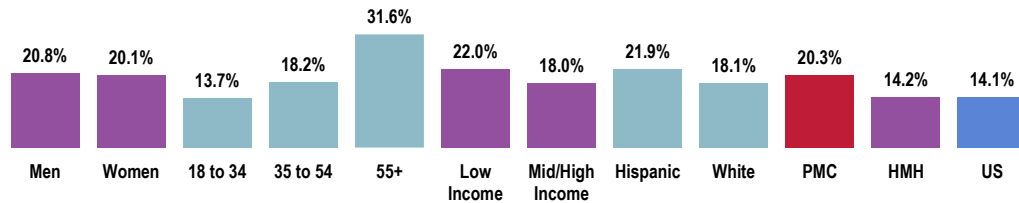
Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 96]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

## High-Impact Chronic Pain

**“Over the past six months, how often did physical pain limit your life or work activities? Would you say: never, some days, most days, or every day?”** (Reported here among those responding “most days” or “every day.”)

## Experience High-Impact Chronic Pain (PMC Service Area, 2022)

Healthy People 2030 = 7.0% or Lower



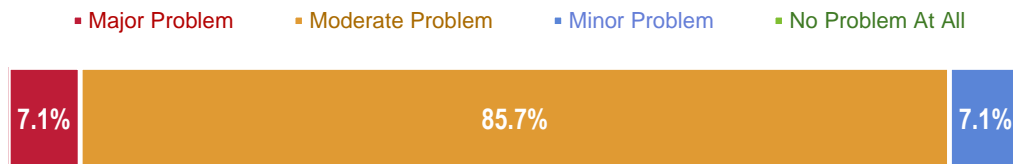
Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 37]  
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.  
• US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2030. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• High-impact chronic pain includes physical pain that limits life or work activities on “most days” or “every day” of the past six months.



## Key Informant Input: Disability & Chronic Pain

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of *Disability & Chronic Pain* as a problem in the community:

### Perceptions of Disability & Chronic Pain as a Problem in the Community (Key Informants, 2022)



Sources: ● PRC Online Key Informant Survey, PRC, Inc.  
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.



# Alzheimer's Disease

## ABOUT DEMENTIA

Alzheimer's disease is the most common cause of dementia and the sixth leading cause of death in U.S. adults.<sup>1</sup> Nearly 6 million people in the United States have Alzheimer's, and that number will increase as the population ages.

Dementia refers to a group of symptoms that cause problems with memory, thinking, and behavior. People with dementia are more likely to be hospitalized, and dementia is linked to high health care costs.

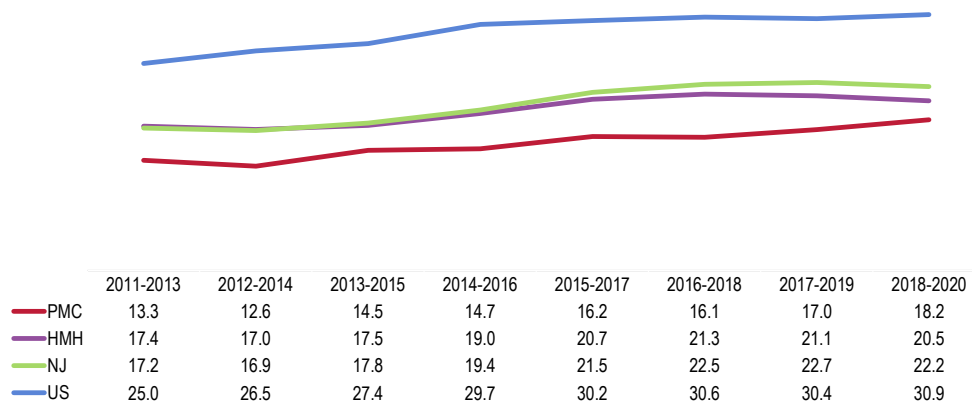
While there's no cure for Alzheimer's disease, early diagnosis and supportive care can improve quality of life. And efforts to make sure adults with symptoms of cognitive decline — including memory loss — are diagnosed early can help improve health outcomes in people with dementia. Interventions to address caregiving needs can also help improve health and well-being in people with dementia.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

## Age-Adjusted Alzheimer's Disease Deaths

Age-adjusted Alzheimer's disease mortality is outlined in the following chart. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

**Alzheimer's Disease: Age-Adjusted Mortality Trends**  
(Annual Average Deaths per 100,000 Population)



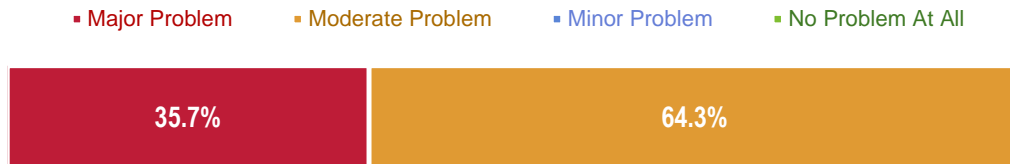
Sources: • CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Epidemiology Program Office, Division of Public Health Surveillance and Informatics. Data extracted June 2022.



## Key Informant Input: Dementia/Alzheimer's Disease

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of *Dementia, Including Alzheimer's Disease* as a problem in the community:

### Perceptions of Dementia/Alzheimer's Disease as a Problem in the Community (Key Informants, 2022)



Sources: • PRC Online Key Informant Survey, PRC, Inc.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Among those rating this issue as a “major problem,” reasons related to the following:

#### Access to Care/Services

It is a disease that is spreading rapidly with limited resources. Access to neurologists and dementia examiners is limited. – Social Service Provider (Hudson County)

#### Impact on Quality of Life

I think it's a major problem because it's an illness that is really on the shoulders of family members to handle. There just aren't enough resources for people or the cost is very high. – Community/Business Leader (Northern and Central New Jersey)

#### Diagnosis/Treatment

Dementia, Alzheimer's is not diagnosed, treated among the new Americans. They often don't have the resources to take seniors to doctors for diagnosis or treatment. Information in culturally and linguistically appropriate formats is limited. – Health Provider (Northern and Central New Jersey)

## Caregiving

“People may provide regular care or assistance to a friend or family member who has a health problem, long-term illness, or disability. During the past 30 days, did you provide any such care or assistance to a friend or family member?”

### Act as Caregiver to a Friend or Relative with a Health Problem, Long-Term Illness, or Disability

PMC Service Area



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 98-99]  
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



# BIRTHS

## ABOUT INFANT HEALTH

Keeping infants healthy starts with making sure women get high-quality care during pregnancy and improving women’s health in general. After birth, strategies that focus on increasing breastfeeding rates and promoting vaccinations and developmental screenings are key to improving infants’ health. Interventions that encourage safe sleep practices and correct use of car seats can also help keep infants safe.

The infant mortality rate in the United States is higher than in other high-income countries, and there are major disparities by race/ethnicity. Addressing social determinants of health is critical for reducing these disparities.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

## Prenatal Care

Early and continuous prenatal care is the best assurance of infant health. Lack of timely prenatal care (care initiated during the first trimester of pregnancy) is outlined in the following chart. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

Lack of Prenatal Care in the First Trimester  
(Percentage of Live Births)



|     | 2016-2018 | 2017-2019 | 2018-2020 |
|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| PMC | 23.1%     | 23.0%     | 23.0%     |
| HMH | 24.1%     | 24.3%     | 24.0%     |
| NJ  | 23.6%     | 23.7%     | 23.5%     |
| US  | 22.6%     | 22.5%     | 22.3%     |

Sources: • CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics. Data extracted June 2022.

Note: • This indicator reports the percentage of women who do not obtain prenatal care during their first trimester of pregnancy. This indicator is relevant because engaging in prenatal care decreases the likelihood of maternal and infant health risks. This indicator can also highlight a lack of access to preventive care, a lack of health, knowledge insufficient provider outreach, and/or social barriers preventing utilization of services.





# Birth Outcomes & Risks

## Low-Weight Births

Low birthweight babies, those who weigh less than 2,500 grams (5 pounds, 8 ounces) at birth, are much more prone to illness and neonatal death than are babies of normal birthweight.

Largely a result of receiving poor or inadequate prenatal care, many low-weight births and the consequent health problems are preventable. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

**Low-Weight Births**  
(Percent of Live Births, 2014-2020)

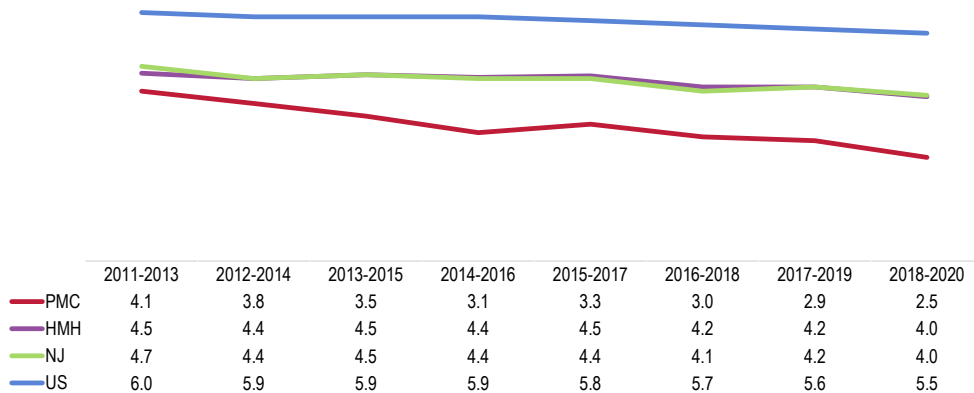


Sources: • CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics. Data extracted June 2022.  
 Note: • This indicator reports the percentage of total births that are low birth weight (Under 2500g). This indicator is relevant because low birth weight infants are at high risk for health problems. This indicator can also highlight the existence of health disparities.

## Infant Mortality

Infant mortality rates reflect deaths of children less than one year old per 1,000 live births. These rates are outlined in the following chart. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

**Infant Mortality Trends**  
(Annual Average Infant Deaths per 1,000 Live Births)  
Healthy People 2030 = 5.0 or Lower



Sources: • CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Vital Statistics. Data extracted June 2022.  
 • Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics.  
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2030. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>  
 Notes: • Rates are three-year averages of deaths of children under 1 year old per 1,000 live births.



# Family Planning

## ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING

Nearly half of pregnancies in the United States are unintended, and unintended pregnancy is linked to many negative outcomes for both women and infants. ...Unintended pregnancy is linked to outcomes like preterm birth and postpartum depression. Interventions to increase use of birth control are critical for preventing unintended pregnancies. Birth control and family planning services can also help increase the length of time between pregnancies, which can improve health for women and their infants.

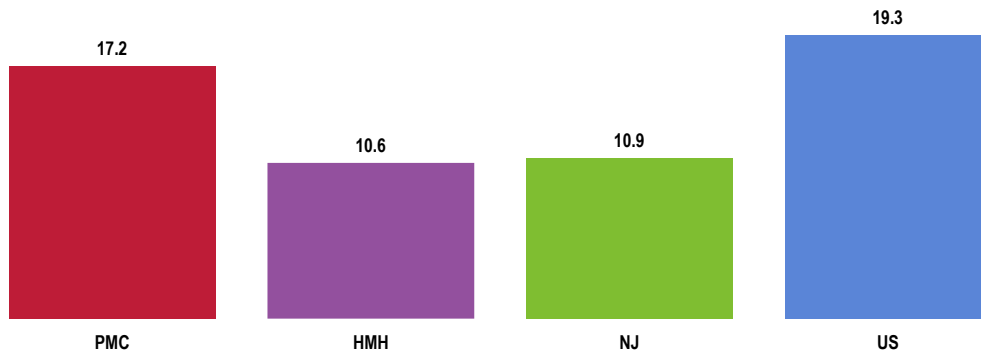
Adolescents are at especially high risk for unintended pregnancy. Although teen pregnancy and birth rates have gone down in recent years, close to 200,000 babies are born to teen mothers every year in the United States. Linking adolescents to youth-friendly health care services can help prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections in this age group.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

## Births to Adolescent Mothers

The following chart describes births to adolescent mothers under the age of 20 years. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

**Teen Birth Rate**  
(Births to Adolescents Age 15-19 per 1,000 Females Age 15-19, 2014-2020)



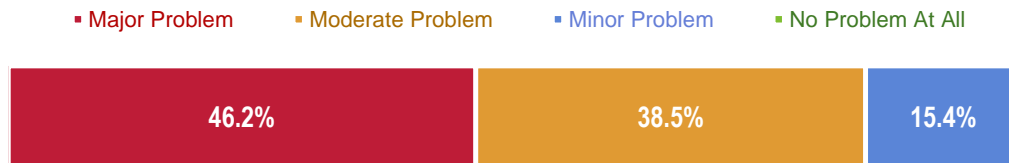
- Sources:
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Vital Statistics System.
  - Center for Applied Research and Engagement Systems (CARES), University of Missouri Extension. Retrieved June 2022 via SparkMap ([sparkmap.org](http://sparkmap.org)).
- Notes:
- This indicator reports the rate of total births to women under the age of 15–19 per 1,000 female population age 15–19. This indicator is relevant because in many cases, teen parents have unique social, economic, and health support services. Additionally, high rates of teen pregnancy may indicate the prevalence of unsafe sex practices.



## Key Informant Input: Infant Health & Family Planning

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of *Infant Health and Family Planning* as a problem in the community:

### Perceptions of Infant Health and Family Planning as a Problem in the Community (Key Informants, 2022)



Sources: • PRC Online Key Informant Survey, PRC, Inc.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Among those rating this issue as a “major problem,” reasons related to the following:

#### Awareness/Education

Limited information and resources for new Americans and, or low-income residents. – Health Provider (Northern and Central New Jersey)

#### Access to Care/Services

Lack of access to resources for infant, early intervention. – Community/Business Leader (Hudson County)

#### Multiple Factors

Hudson County is overpopulated in a congested environment. – Public Health Representative (Hudson County)

#### Teen Pregnancies

We work with many teens who have one or more children. – Social Service Provider (Hudson County)



# MODIFIABLE HEALTH RISKS

## Nutrition

### ABOUT NUTRITION & HEALTHY EATING

Many people in the United States don't eat a healthy diet. ...People who eat too many unhealthy foods — like foods high in saturated fat and added sugars — are at increased risk for obesity, heart disease, type 2 diabetes, and other health problems. Strategies and interventions to help people choose healthy foods can help reduce their risk of chronic diseases and improve their overall health.

Some people don't have the information they need to choose healthy foods. Other people don't have access to healthy foods or can't afford to buy enough food. Public health interventions that focus on helping everyone get healthy foods are key to reducing food insecurity and hunger and improving health.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

### Daily Recommendation of Fruits/Vegetables

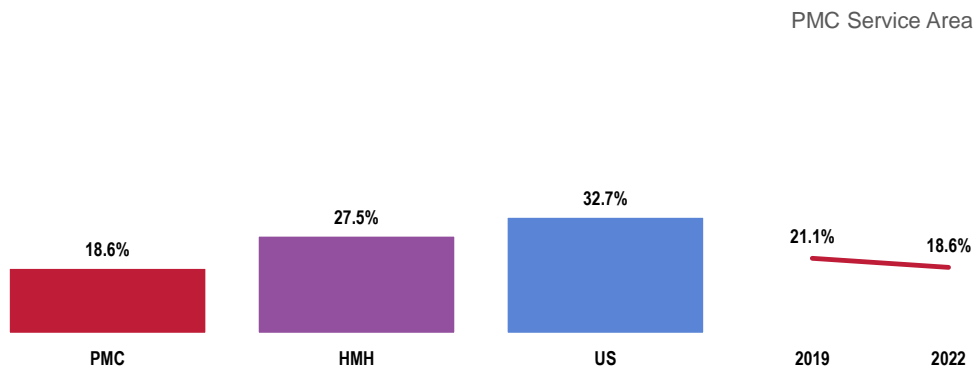
To measure fruit and vegetable consumption, survey respondents in the PMC Service Area were asked multiple questions, specifically about the foods and drinks they consumed on the day prior to the interview.

**“For the following questions, please think about the foods you ate or drank yesterday. Include all the foods you ate, both at home and away from home. How many servings of fruit or fruit juices did you have yesterday?”**

**“How many servings of vegetables did you have yesterday?”**

The questions above are used to calculate daily fruit/vegetable consumption for respondents. The proportion reporting having 5 or more servings per day is shown here.

### Consume Five or More Servings of Fruits/Vegetables Per Day



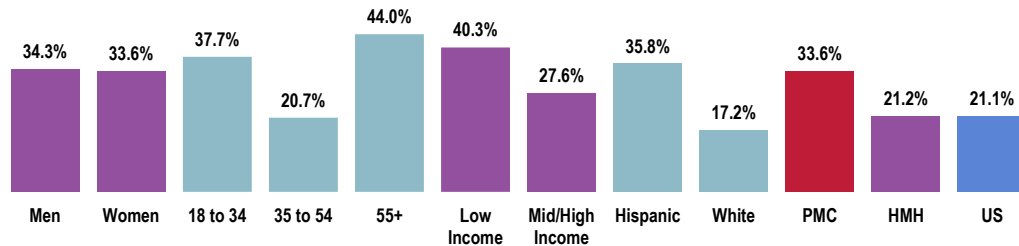
Sources: ● 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 125]  
● 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.  
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.  
● For this issue, respondents were asked to recall their food intake on the previous day.



## Access to Fresh Produce

“How difficult is it for you to buy fresh produce like fruits and vegetables at a price you can afford? Would you say: very difficult, somewhat difficult, not too difficult, or not at all difficult?”

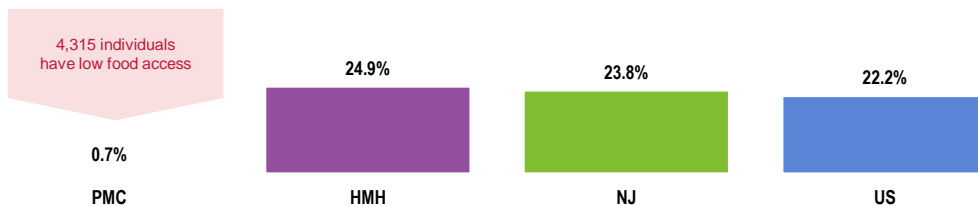
### Find It “Very” or “Somewhat” Difficult to Buy Affordable Fresh Produce (PMC Service Area, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 79]  
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Low food access is defined as living more than ½ mile from the nearest supermarket, supercenter, or large grocery store. This related chart is based on US Department of Agriculture data. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA] *Note that this indicator reflects only location relative to food sources; food insecurity (which reflects people’s experiences) is described in the Social Determinants of Health section of this report.*

### Population With Low Food Access (Percent of Population That Is Far From a Supermarket or Large Grocery Store, 2019)



Sources: • US Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, USDA - Food Access Research Atlas (FARA).  
• Center for Applied Research and Engagement Systems (CARES), University of Missouri Extension. Retrieved June 2022 via SparkMap (sparkmap.org).  
Notes: • This indicator reports the percentage of the population with low food access. Low food access is defined as living more than ½ mile from the nearest supermarket, supercenter, or large grocery store. This indicator is relevant because it highlights populations and geographies facing food insecurity.



# Physical Activity

## ABOUT PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Physical activity can help prevent disease, disability, injury, and premature death. The Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans lays out how much physical activity children, adolescents, and adults need to get health benefits. Although most people don't get the recommended amount of physical activity, it can be especially hard for older adults and people with chronic diseases or disabilities.

Strategies that make it safer and easier to get active — like providing access to community facilities and programs — can help people get more physical activity. Strategies to promote physical activity at home, at school, and at childcare centers can also increase activity in children and adolescents.

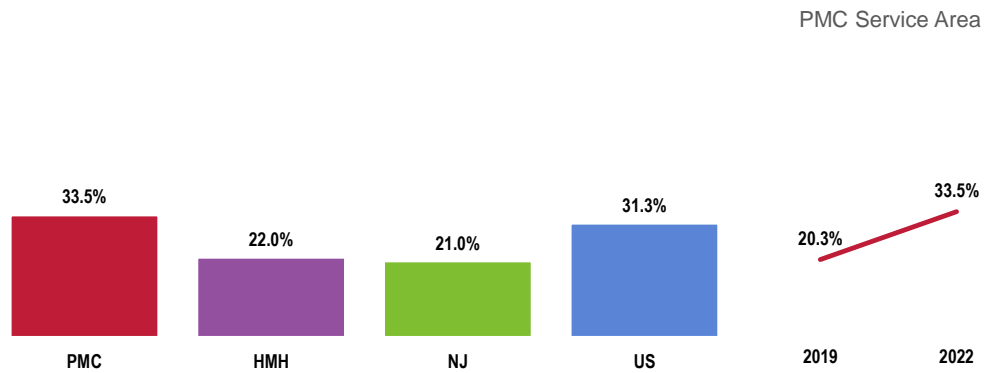
– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

## Leisure-Time Physical Activity

**“During the past month, other than your regular job, did you participate in any physical activities or exercises, such as running, calisthenics, golf, gardening, or walking for exercise?”**

### No Leisure-Time Physical Activity in the Past Month

Healthy People 2030 = 21.2% or Lower



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 82]  
• Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2021 New Jersey data.  
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.  
• US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2030. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



## Meeting Physical Activity Recommendations

### ADULTS: RECOMMENDED LEVELS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Adults should do 2 hours and 30 minutes a week of moderate-intensity (such as walking), or 1 hour and 15 minutes (75 minutes) a week of vigorous-intensity **aerobic** physical activity (such as jogging), or an equivalent combination of moderate- and vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity. The guidelines also recommend that adults do **muscle-strengthening** activities, such as push-ups, sit-ups, or activities using resistance bands or weights. These activities should involve all major muscle groups and be done on two or more days per week.

The report finds that nationwide nearly 50 percent of adults are getting the recommended amounts of aerobic activity and about 30 percent are engaging in the recommended muscle-strengthening activity.

- 2013 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans, US Department of Health and Human Services.  
[www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity](http://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity)

To measure physical activity frequency, duration, and intensity, respondents were asked:

**“During the past month, what type of physical activity or exercise did you spend the most time doing?”**

**“And during the past month, how many times per week or per month did you take part in this activity?”**

**“And when you took part in this activity, for how many minutes or hours did you usually keep at it?”**

Respondents could answer the above series for up to two types of physical activity. The specific activities identified (e.g., jogging, basketball, treadmill, etc.) determined the intensity values assigned to that respondent when calculating total aerobic physical activity hours/minutes.

Respondents were also asked about strengthening exercises:

**“During the past month, how many times per week or per month did you do physical activities or exercises to strengthen your muscles? Do not count aerobic activities like walking, running, or bicycling. Please include activities using your own body weight, such as yoga, sit-ups, or push-ups, and those using weight machines, free weights, or elastic bands.”**

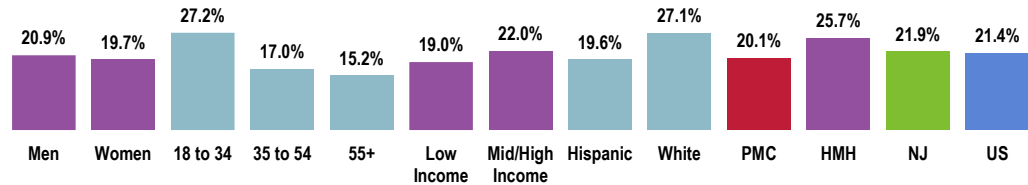
“Meeting physical activity recommendations” includes adequate levels of both aerobic and strengthening activity:

- Aerobic activity is at least 150 minutes per week of light to moderate activity, 75 minutes per week of vigorous physical activity, or an equivalent combination of both;
- Strengthening activity is at least 2 sessions per week of exercise designed to strengthen muscles.



## Meets Physical Activity Recommendations (PMC Service Area, 2022)

Healthy People 2030 = 28.4% or Higher

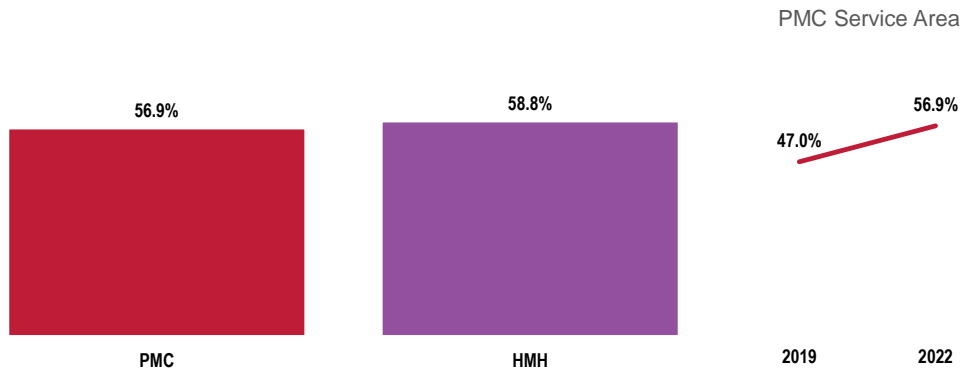


Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 126]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data, Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2021 New Jersey data.  
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2030. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Meeting both guidelines is defined as the number of persons age 18+ who report light or moderate aerobic activity for at least 150 minutes per week or who report vigorous physical activity 75 minutes per week or an equivalent combination of moderate and vigorous-intensity activity and report doing physical activities specifically designed to strengthen muscles at least twice per week.

## Screen Time for Entertainment

[Adults] “Including television, video games, computers, phones, tablets, and the internet, on an average day, about how many hours or minutes of screen time do you use for entertainment?”

### 3+ Hours of Screen Time for Entertainment



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 331]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.





## Children's Physical Activity

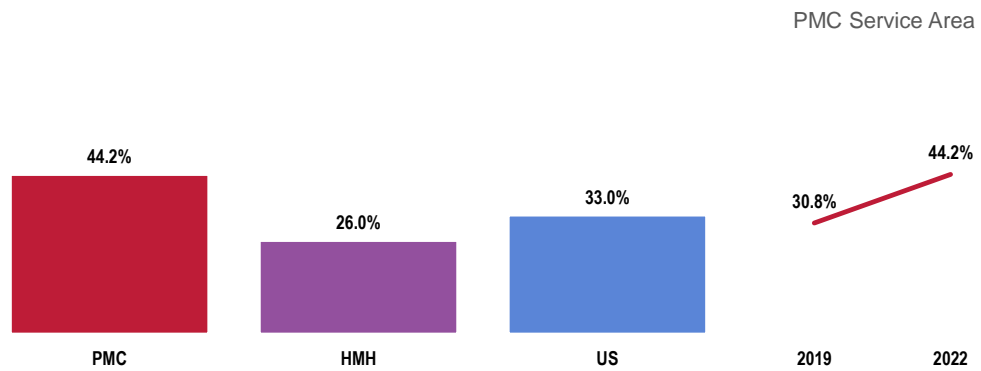
### CHILDREN: RECOMMENDED LEVELS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Children and adolescents should do 60 minutes (1 hour) or more of physical activity each day.

- 2013 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans, US Department of Health and Human Services.  
[www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity](http://www.cdc.gov/physicalactivity)

**“During the past 7 days, on how many days was this child physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day?”**

### Child Is Physically Active for One or More Hours per Day (Parents of Children Age 2-17)



- Sources:
- 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 109]
  - 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents with children age 2-17 at home.
  - Includes children reported to have one or more hours of physical activity on each of the seven days preceding the survey.



## Weight Status

### ABOUT OVERWEIGHT & OBESITY

Obesity is linked to many serious health problems, including type 2 diabetes, heart disease, stroke, and some types of cancer. Some racial/ethnic groups are more likely to have obesity, which increases their risk of chronic diseases.

Culturally appropriate programs and policies that help people eat nutritious foods within their calorie needs can reduce overweight and obesity. Public health interventions that make it easier for people to be more physically active can also help them maintain a healthy weight.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

Body Mass Index (BMI), which describes relative weight for height, is significantly correlated with total body fat content. The BMI should be used to assess overweight and obesity and to monitor changes in body weight. In addition, measurements of body weight alone can be used to determine efficacy of weight loss therapy. BMI is calculated as weight (kg)/height squared ( $m^2$ ). To estimate BMI using pounds and inches, use: [weight (pounds)/height squared (inches<sup>2</sup>)] x 703.

In this report, overweight is defined as a BMI of 25.0 to 29.9  $kg/m^2$  and obesity as a BMI  $\geq 30 kg/m^2$ . The rationale behind these definitions is based on epidemiological data that show increases in mortality with BMIs above 25  $kg/m^2$ . The increase in mortality, however, tends to be modest until a BMI of 30  $kg/m^2$  is reached. For persons with a BMI  $\geq 30 kg/m^2$ , mortality rates from all causes, and especially from cardiovascular disease, are generally increased by 50 to 100 percent above that of persons with BMIs in the range of 20 to 25  $kg/m^2$ .

– Clinical Guidelines on the Identification, Evaluation, and Treatment of Overweight and Obesity in Adults: The Evidence Report. National Institutes of Health. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute in Cooperation With The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. September 1998.

### Adult Weight Status

| CLASSIFICATION OF OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY BY BMI | BMI ( $kg/m^2$ ) |
|---|------------------|
| Underweight                                     | <18.5            |
| Normal  | 18.5 – 24.9      |
| Overweight                                      | 25.0 – 29.9      |
| Obese   | $\geq 30.0$      |

Source: Clinical Guidelines on the Identification, Evaluation, and Treatment of Overweight and Obesity in Adults: The Evidence Report. National Institutes of Health. National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute in Cooperation With The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. September 1998.

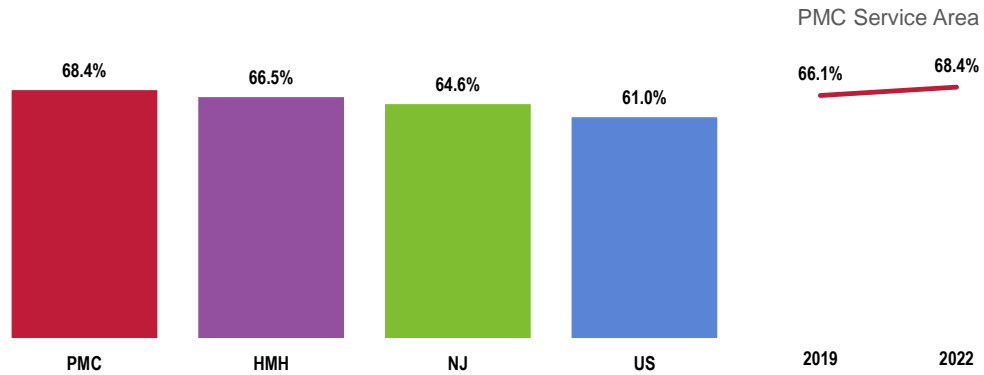
**“About how much do you weigh without shoes?”**

**“About how tall are you without shoes?”**

Reported height and weight were used to calculate a Body Mass Index or BMI value (described above) for each respondent. This calculation allows us to examine the proportion of the population who is at a healthy weight, or who is overweight or obese (see table above).



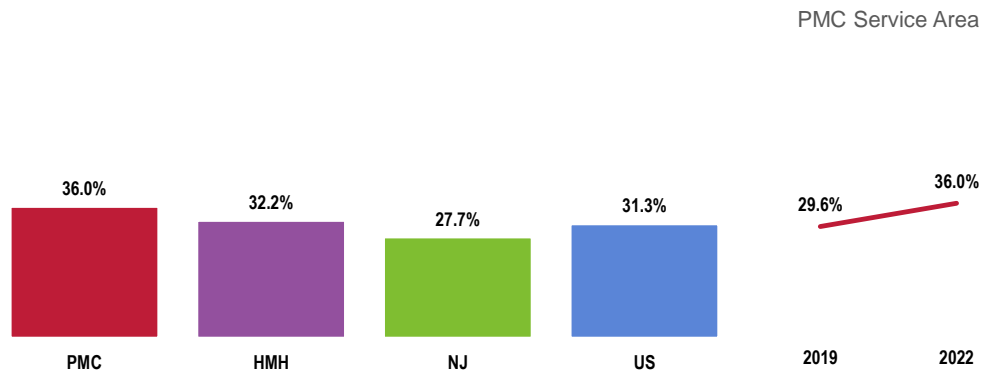
## Prevalence of Total Overweight (Overweight and Obese)



- Sources:
- 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 128]
  - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2021 New Jersey data.
  - 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
- Notes:
- Based on reported heights and weights, asked of all respondents.
  - The definition of overweight is having a body mass index (BMI), a ratio of weight to height (kilograms divided by meters squared), greater than or equal to 25.0, regardless of gender. The definition for obesity is a BMI greater than or equal to 30.0.

## Prevalence of Obesity

Healthy People 2030 = 36.0% or Lower

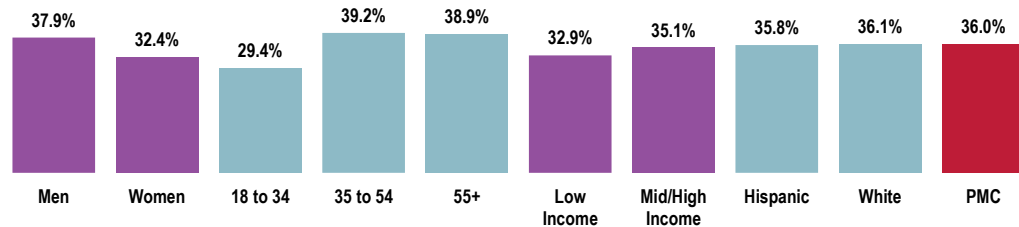


- Sources:
- 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 128]
  - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2021 New Jersey data.
  - 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
  - US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2030. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>
- Notes:
- Based on reported heights and weights, asked of all respondents.
  - The definition of obesity is having a body mass index (BMI), a ratio of weight to height (kilograms divided by meters squared), greater than or equal to 30.0, regardless of gender.



## Prevalence of Obesity (PMC Service Area, 2022)

Healthy People 2030 = 36.0% or Lower



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 128]  
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2030. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>  
 Notes: • Based on reported heights and weights, asked of all respondents.  
 • The definition of obesity is having a body mass index (BMI), a ratio of weight to height (kilograms divided by meters squared), greater than or equal to 30.0, regardless of gender.

### Key Informant Input: Nutrition, Physical Activity & Weight

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of *Nutrition, Physical Activity & Weight* as a problem in the community:

#### Perceptions of Nutrition, Physical Activity, and Weight as a Problem in the Community (Key Informants, 2022)

■ Major Problem   
 ■ Moderate Problem   
 ■ Minor Problem   
 ■ No Problem At All



Sources: • PRC Online Key Informant Survey, PRC, Inc.  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Among those rating this issue as a “major problem,” reasons related to the following:

#### Awareness/Education

Senior citizen health, not enough education, or guidance for adults as they grow older concerning health, physical activity, food consumption, stress. General overall change in many functions of the body and brain. – Health Provider (Northern and Central New Jersey)

Lack of care by too many individuals. Advertisements that do not give the real problems caused by unhealthy food intake. – Health Provider (Northern and Central New Jersey)

People don't realize or take seriously what problems can develop if they aren't mindful of nutrition, physical activity, and weight until it's too late. – Community/Business Leader (Northern and Central New Jersey)

Lack of nutrition education. Awareness in nutrition and physical activities. – Community/Business Leader (Hudson County)

#### Obesity

Obesity is a major issue in the new American and low-income communities. Limited play area, limited resources to buy healthy food. – Health Provider (Northern and Central New Jersey)



## Lifestyle

Economic factors, cultural nutritional factors that may promote diets high in calories, sodium, and cholesterol. Sedentary lifestyles that contribute to individuals being overweight and lack of physical activity. – Public Health Representative (Hudson County)

## Affordable Care/Services

No one is paid to care for these patients. – Physician (Hudson County)

## Access to Care/Services

Access to healthy activities in the community especially for children. – Social Service Provider (Hudson County)

# Substance Abuse

## ABOUT DRUG & ALCOHOL USE

More than 20 million adults and adolescents in the United States have had a substance use disorder in the past year. ...Substance use disorders can involve illicit drugs, prescription drugs, or alcohol. Opioid use disorders have become especially problematic in recent years. Substance use disorders are linked to many health problems, and overdoses can lead to emergency department visits and deaths.

Effective treatments for substance use disorders are available, but very few people get the treatment they need. Strategies to prevent substance use — especially in adolescents — and help people get treatment can reduce drug and alcohol misuse, related health problems, and deaths.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

## Alcohol

### Age-Adjusted Cirrhosis/Liver Disease Deaths

Heavy alcohol use contributes to a significant share of liver disease, including cirrhosis. The following chart outlines age-adjusted mortality for cirrhosis/liver disease in the area. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

### Cirrhosis/Liver Disease: Age-Adjusted Mortality Trends (Annual Average Deaths per 100,000 Population)

Healthy People 2030 = 10.9 or Lower



|     | 2011-2013 | 2012-2014 | 2013-2015 | 2014-2016 | 2015-2017 | 2016-2018 | 2017-2019 | 2018-2020 |
|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| PMC | 8.2       | 7.3       | 7.0       | 7.1       | 7.4       | 8.4       | 7.9       | 9.1       |
| HMH | 7.4       | 7.3       | 7.3       | 7.2       | 7.2       | 7.6       | 8.0       | 8.5       |
| NJ  | 7.4       | 7.3       | 7.4       | 7.4       | 7.3       | 7.6       | 7.8       | 8.4       |
| US  | 10.0      | 10.4      | 10.6      | 10.8      | 10.8      | 10.9      | 11.1      | 11.9      |

Sources: • CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Epidemiology Program Office, Division of Public Health Surveillance and Informatics. Data extracted June 2022.  
• US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2030. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>



## Excessive Drinking

**Excessive drinking** includes heavy and/or binge drinkers:

- **HEAVY DRINKERS** ► men reporting 2+ alcoholic drinks per day or women reporting 1+ alcoholic drink per day in the month preceding the interview.
- **BINGE DRINKERS** ► men reporting 5+ alcoholic drinks or women reporting 4+ alcoholic drinks on any single occasion during the past month.

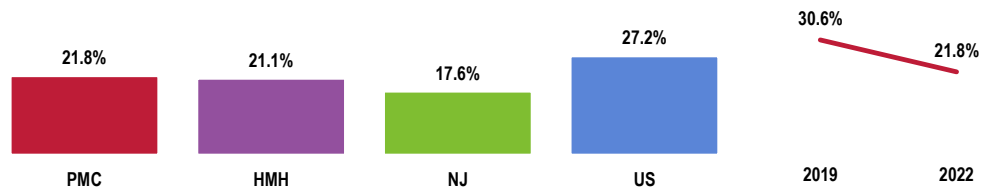
**“During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, a malt beverage, or liquor?”**

**“On the day(s) when you drank, about how many drinks did you have on the average?”**

**“Considering all types of alcoholic beverages, how many times during the past 30 days did you have 5 (if male)/4 (if female) or more drinks on an occasion?”**

### Excessive Drinkers

PMC Service Area



- Sources:
- 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 136]
  - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); 2021 New Jersey data.
  - 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
  - Excessive drinking reflects the number of persons aged 18 years and over who drank more than two drinks per day on average (for men) or more than one drink per day on average (for women) OR who drank 5 or more drinks during a single occasion (for men) or 4 or more drinks during a single occasion (for women) during the past 30 days.

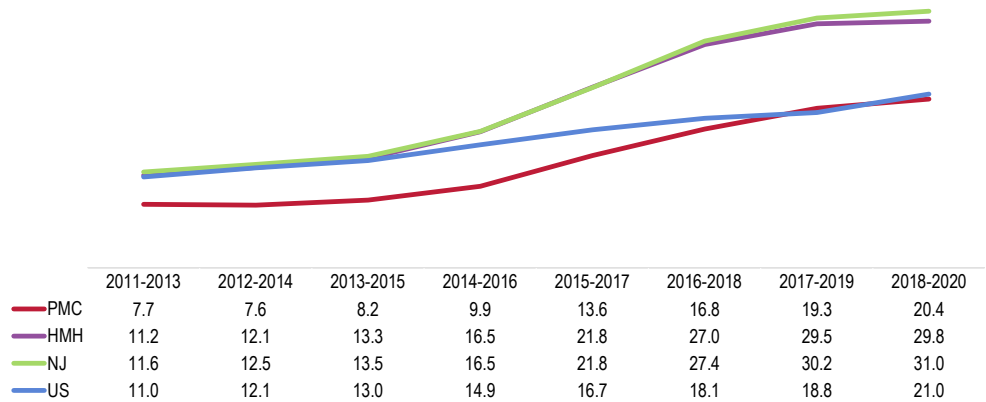


# Drugs

## Age-Adjusted Unintentional Drug-Related Deaths

Unintentional drug-related deaths include all deaths, other than suicide, for which drugs are the underlying cause. A “drug” includes illicit or street drugs (e.g., heroin and cocaine), as well as legal prescription and over-the-counter drugs; alcohol is not included. The following chart outlines local age-adjusted mortality for unintentional drug-related deaths. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

**Unintentional Drug-Related Deaths:  
Age-Adjusted Mortality Trends  
(Annual Average Deaths per 100,000 Population)**



Sources: • CDC WONDER Online Query System. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Epidemiology Program Office, Division of Public Health Surveillance and Informatics. Data extracted June 2022.

## Illicit Drug Use

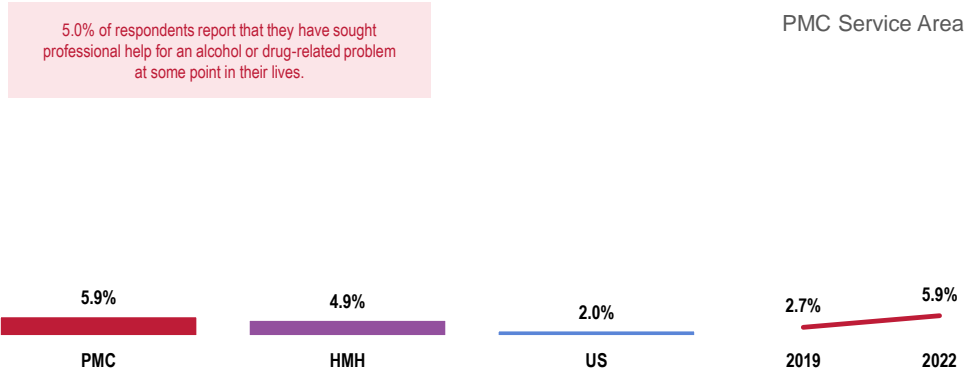
Note: As a self-reported measure – and because this indicator reflects potentially illegal behavior – it is reasonable to expect that it might be underreported, and that actual illicit drug use in the community is likely higher.

“During the past 30 days, have you used an illegal drug or taken a prescription drug that was not prescribed to you?”

“Have you ever sought professional help for an alcohol or drug-related problem?”

### Illicit Drug Use in the Past Month

Healthy People 2030 = 12.0% or Lower



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 49, 51]  
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.  
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2030. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



## Use of Prescription Opioids

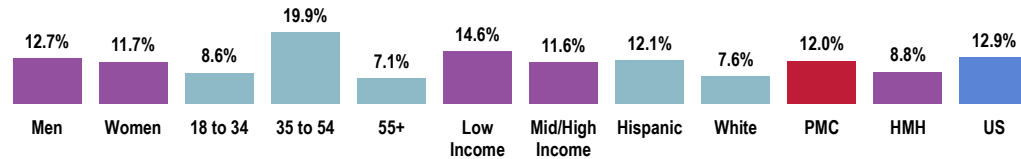
Opioids are a class of drugs used to treat pain. Examples presented to respondents include morphine, codeine, hydrocodone, oxycodone, methadone, and fentanyl. Common brand name opioids include Vicodin, Dilaudid, Percocet, OxyContin, and Demerol.

“Opiates or opioids are drugs that doctors prescribe to treat pain. Examples of prescription opiates include morphine, codeine, hydrocodone, oxycodone, methadone, and fentanyl. In the past year, have you used any of these prescription opiates?”

“Have you or has a member of your family ever received treatment for addiction to a prescription medication or been referred by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional for this type of care?”

### Used a Prescription Opioid in the Past Year (PMC Service Area, 2022)

7.0% of respondents report that they or a member of their household have been referred to or treated for an addiction to prescription medications.



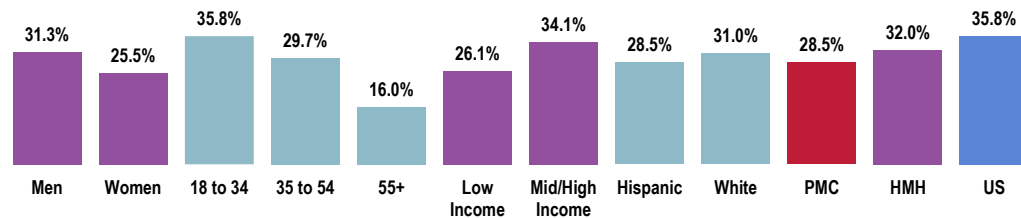
Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 50, 303]  
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

## Personal Impact From Substance Abuse

“Including alcohol, prescription, and other drugs, to what degree has your life been negatively affected by your own or someone else’s substance abuse issues? Would you say: a great deal, somewhat, a little, or not at all?”

### Life Has Been Negatively Affected by Substance Abuse (by Self or Someone Else) (PMC Service Area, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 52]  
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

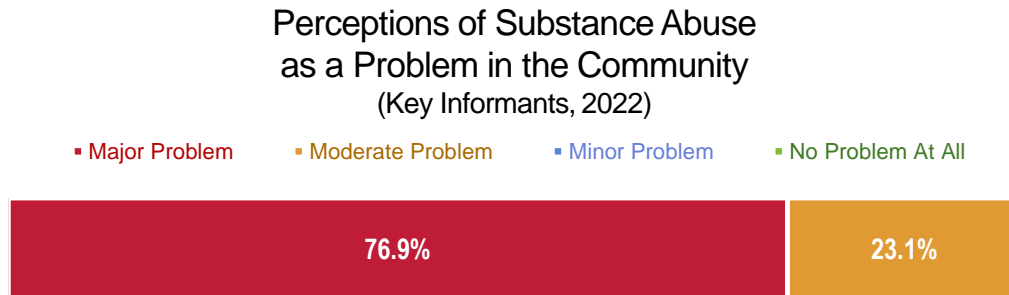
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Includes response of “a great deal,” “somewhat,” and “a little.”





## Key Informant Input: Substance Abuse

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of *Substance Abuse* as a problem in the community:



Sources: ● PRC Online Key Informant Survey, PRC, Inc.  
Notes: ● Asked of all respondents.

Among those rating this issue as a “major problem,” reasons related to the following:

### Access to Care/Services

Insufficient substance abuse treatment facilities. Availability of street and synthetic drugs, many establishments in the county that offer the availability of alcohol. – Public Health Representative (Hudson County)

Substance Abuse is a growing epidemic with limited resources. None of the substance abuse programs in the North Hudson area have access to the grants that offer free services to the undocumented or uninsured people. No inpatient programs in the North Hudson area. Lack of Spanish Speaking CADAC Clinicians. – Social Service Provider (Hudson County)

### Easy Access

Easy access to getting substances to abuse. Kids start too early doing drugs, not enough good, safe places to get rehab, especially if you don't have good insurance. – Community/Business Leader (Northern and Central New Jersey)

An incredible amount of access to alcohol in the community and not enough centers of rehabilitation. – Social Service Provider (Hudson County)

### Lack of Providers

Lack of providers. – Social Service Provider (Hudson County)

### Parental Influence

Better parental vigilance and good role models. – Community/Business Leader (Hudson County)



# Tobacco Use

## ABOUT TOBACCO USE

More than 16 million adults in the United States have a disease caused by smoking cigarettes, and smoking-related illnesses lead to half a million deaths each year.

Most deaths and diseases from tobacco use in the United States are caused by cigarettes. Smoking harms nearly every organ in the body and increases the risk of heart disease, stroke, lung diseases, and many types of cancer. Although smoking is widespread, it's more common in certain groups, including men, American Indians/Alaska Natives, people with behavioral health conditions, LGBT people, and people with lower incomes and education levels.

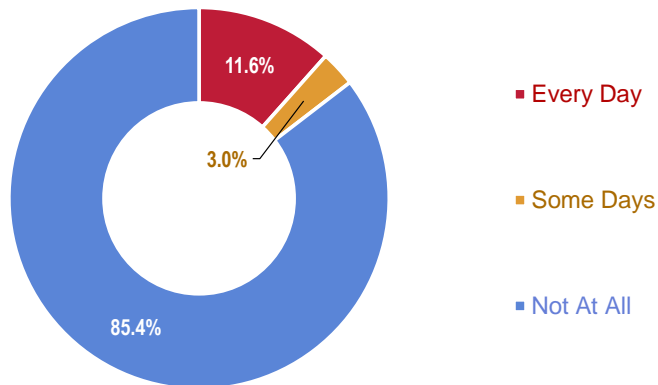
Several evidence-based strategies can help prevent and reduce tobacco use and exposure to secondhand smoke. These include smoke-free policies, price increases, and health education campaigns that target large audiences. Methods like counseling and medication can also help people stop using tobacco.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

## Cigarette Smoking

**“Do you currently smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?”** (“Current smokers” include those smoking “every day” or on “some days.”)

Cigarette Smoking Prevalence  
(PMC Service Area, 2022)



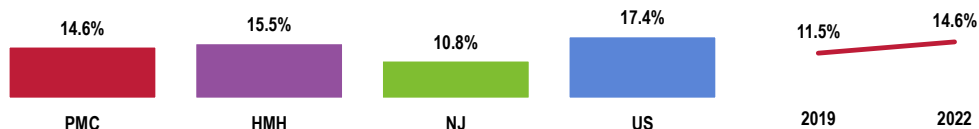
Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 40]  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



## Current Smokers

Healthy People 2030 = 5.0% or Lower

PMC Service Area



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 40]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2021 New Jersey data.  
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.  
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2030. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Includes regular and occasional smokers (those who smoke cigarettes every day or on some days).

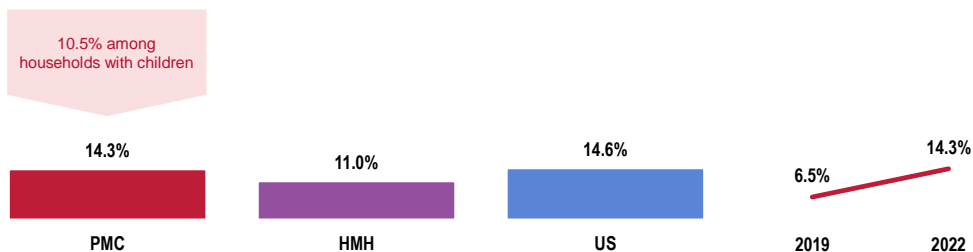
## Environmental Tobacco Smoke

**“In the past 30 days, has anyone, including yourself, smoked cigarettes, cigars or pipes anywhere in your home on an average of four or more days per week?”**

The following chart details these responses among the total sample of respondents, as well as among only households with children (age 0-17).

### Member of Household Smokes at Home

PMC Service Area



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 43, 134]  
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • “Smokes at home” refers to someone smoking cigarettes, cigars, or a pipe in the home an average of four or more times per week in the past month.



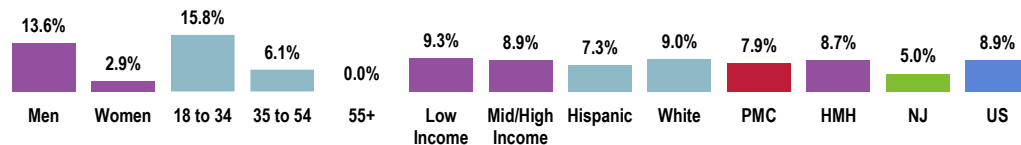
## Use of Vaping Products

“The next questions are about electronic vaping products, such as electronic cigarettes, also known as e-cigarettes. These are battery-operated devices that simulate traditional cigarette smoking, but do not involve the burning of tobacco. Have you ever used an electronic vaping product, such as an e-cigarette, even just one time in your entire life?”

“Do you now use electronic vaping products, such as e-cigarettes, ‘every day,’ ‘some days,’ or ‘not at all’?”

“Current use” includes use “every day” or on “some days.”

### Currently Use Vaping Products (PMC Service Area, 2022)

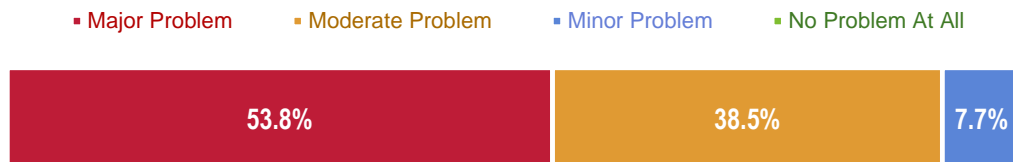


- Sources:
- 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 135]
  - Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2021 New Jersey data.
  - 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.
  - Includes regular and occasional users (those who smoke e-cigarettes every day or on some days).

## Key Informant Input: Tobacco Use

The following chart outlines key informants’ perceptions of the severity of *Tobacco Use* as a problem in the community:

### Perceptions of Tobacco Use as a Problem in the Community (Key Informants, 2022)



- Sources:
- PRC Online Key Informant Survey, PRC, Inc.
- Notes:
- Asked of all respondents.



Among those rating this issue as a “major problem,” reasons related to the following:

### Prevalence/Incidence

Even though smoking rates have declined in New Jersey, individuals still use tobacco products which now include vaping. – Public Health Representative (Hudson County)

### Teen/Young Adult Usage

Because there are still people smoking, and kids are still starting early, especially with vaping. – Community/Business Leader (Northern and Central New Jersey)

### Easy Access

Young people are exposed to advertisements encouraging smoking and vaping. Limited information, campaigns against smoking, too easily accessible. Illegally purchased in Bodegas. – Health Provider (Northern and Central New Jersey)

### Affordable Care/Services

No access for poor. – Physician (Hudson County)

## Sexual Health

### HIV

#### ABOUT HIV & SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

Although many sexually transmitted infections (STIs) are preventable, there are more than 20 million estimated new cases in the United States each year — and rates are increasing. In addition, more than 1.2 million people in the United States are living with HIV (human immunodeficiency virus).

Adolescents, young adults, and men who have sex with men are at higher risk of getting STIs. And people who have an STI may be at higher risk of getting HIV. Promoting behaviors like condom use can help prevent STIs.

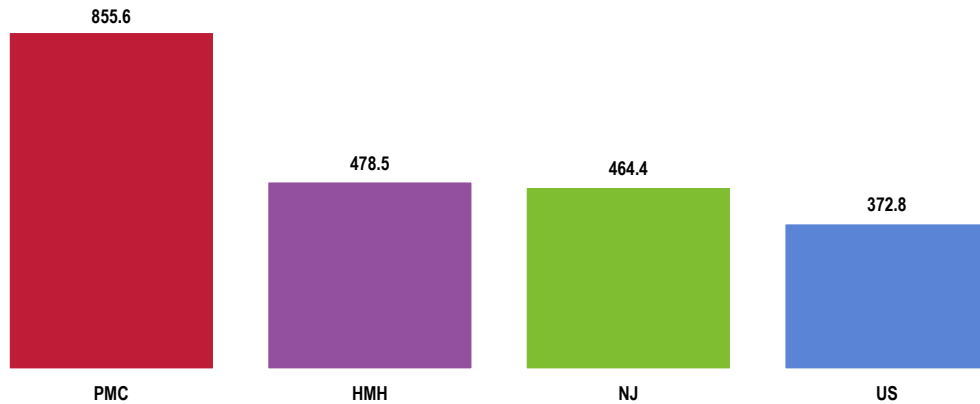
Strategies to increase screening and testing for STIs can assess people’s risk of getting an STI and help people with STIs get treatment, improving their health and making it less likely that STIs will spread to others. Getting treated for an STI other than HIV can help prevent complications from the STI but doesn’t prevent HIV from spreading.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

The following chart outlines prevalence (current cases, regardless of when they were diagnosed) of HIV per 100,000 population in the area. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]



## HIV Prevalence (Prevalence Rate of HIV per 100,000 Population, 2018)



Sources: 

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention.
- Center for Applied Research and Engagement Systems (CARES), University of Missouri Extension. Retrieved June 2022 via SparkMap (sparkmap.org).

Notes: 

- This indicator is relevant because HIV is a life-threatening communicable disease that disproportionately affects minority populations and may also indicate the prevalence of unsafe sex practices.

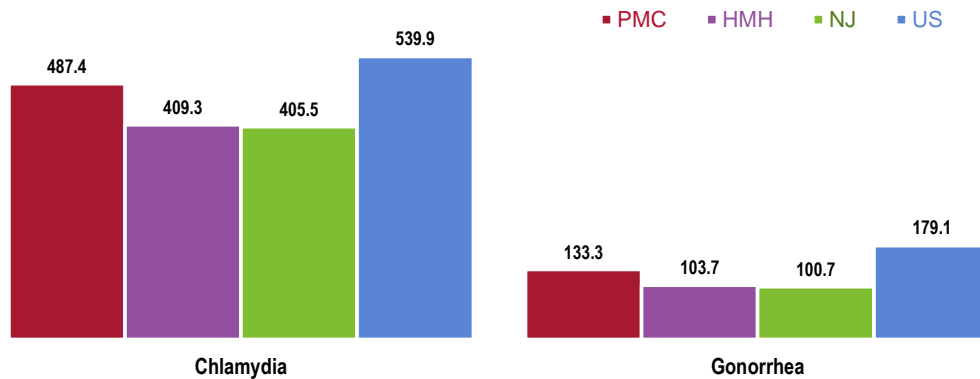
## Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

**CHLAMYDIA** ▶ Chlamydia is the most commonly reported STI in the United States; most people who have chlamydia are unaware, since the disease often has no symptoms.

**GONORRHEA** ▶ Anyone who is sexually active can get gonorrhea. Gonorrhea can be cured with the right medication; left untreated, however, gonorrhea can cause serious health problems in both women and men.

The following chart outlines local incidence for these STIs. [COUNTY-LEVEL DATA]

## Chlamydia & Gonorrhea Incidence (Incidence Rate per 100,000 Population, 2018)



Sources: 

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention.
- Center for Applied Research and Engagement Systems (CARES), University of Missouri Extension. Retrieved June 2022 via SparkMap (sparkmap.org).

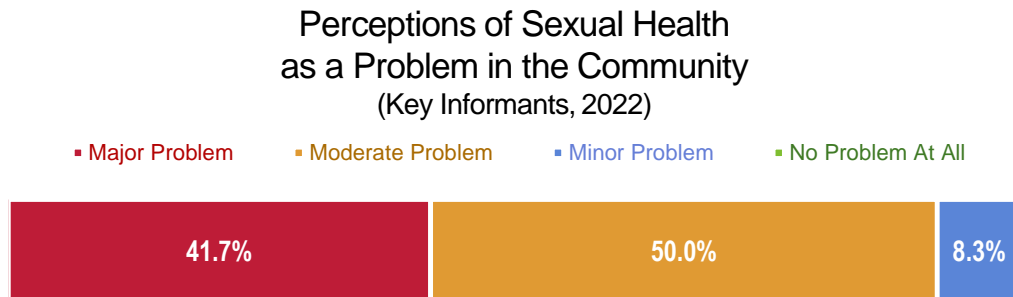
Notes: 

- This indicator is relevant because it is a measure of poor health status and indicates the prevalence of unsafe sex practices.



## Key Informant Input: Sexual Health

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of *Sexual Health* as a problem in the community:



Sources: • PRC Online Key Informant Survey, PRC, Inc.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Among those rating this issue as a “major problem,” reasons related to the following:

### Awareness/Education

- Young people seem to have very little knowledge regarding sexual health or where to go to ask questions. – Social Service Provider (Hudson County)
- There is not enough conversation of sexual health happening in the community and especially in school systems. – Social Service Provider (Hudson County)

### Prevalence/Incidence

- Like other NJ counties, always a risk for sexually transmitted diseases, HIV, AIDS, HPV. – Public Health Representative (Hudson County)



# ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

## ABOUT HEALTH CARE ACCESS

Many people in the United States don't get the health care services they need. ...About 1 in 10 people in the United States don't have health insurance. People without insurance are less likely to have a primary care provider, and they may not be able to afford the health care services and medications they need. Strategies to increase insurance coverage rates are critical for making sure more people get important health care services, like preventive care and treatment for chronic illnesses.

Sometimes people don't get recommended health care services, like cancer screenings, because they don't have a primary care provider. Other times, it's because they live too far away from health care providers who offer them. Interventions to increase access to health care professionals and improve communication — in person or remotely — can help more people get the care they need.

— Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

## Lack of Health Insurance Coverage

Survey respondents in the PMC service area were asked a series of questions to determine their health care insurance coverage, if any, from either private or government-sponsored sources.

**“Do you have any government-assisted health care coverage, such as Medicare, Medicaid (or another state-sponsored program), or VA/military benefits?”**

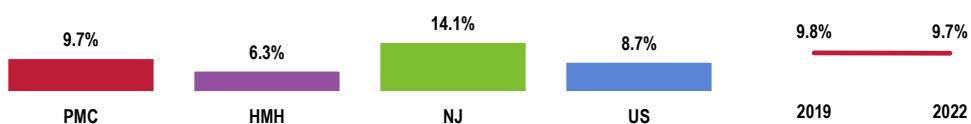
**“Do you currently have: health insurance you get through your own or someone else’s employer or union; health insurance you purchase yourself or get through a health insurance exchange website; or, you do not have health insurance and pay for health care entirely on your own?”**

Here, lack of health insurance coverage reflects respondents age 18 to 64 (thus excluding the Medicare population), who have no type of insurance coverage for health care services – neither private insurance nor government-sponsored plans (e.g., Medicaid).

### Lack of Health Care Insurance Coverage (Adults Age 18-64)

Healthy People 2030 = 7.9% or Lower

PMC Service Area



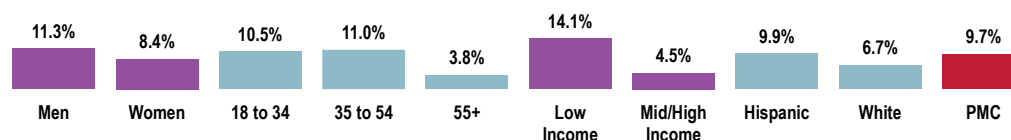
Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 137]  
• Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2021 New Jersey data.  
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.  
• US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2030. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

Notes: • Asked of all respondents under the age of 65.





## Lack of Health Care Insurance Coverage (Adults Age 18-64; PMC Service Area, 2022) Healthy People 2030 = 0.0% (Universal Coverage)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 137]  
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2030. <http://www.healthypeople.gov> [Objective AHS-1]

Notes: • Asked of all respondents under the age of 65.

## Difficulties Accessing Health Care

### Barriers to Health Care Access

To better understand health care access barriers, survey participants were asked whether any of the following barriers to access prevented them from seeing a physician or obtaining a needed prescription in the past year.

“Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed medical care, but had **difficulty finding a doctor?**”

“Was there a time in the past 12 months when you had **difficulty getting an appointment to see a doctor?**”

“Was there a time in the past 12 months when you **needed to see a doctor, but could not because of the cost?**”

“Was there a time in the past 12 months when a **lack of transportation** made it difficult or prevented you from seeing a doctor or making a medical appointment?”

“Was there a time in the past 12 months when you were not able to see a doctor because the **office hours were not convenient?**”

“Was there a time in the past 12 months when you **needed a prescription medicine, but did not get it because you could not afford it?**”

“Was there a time in the past 12 months when you were not able to see a doctor due to **language or cultural differences?**”

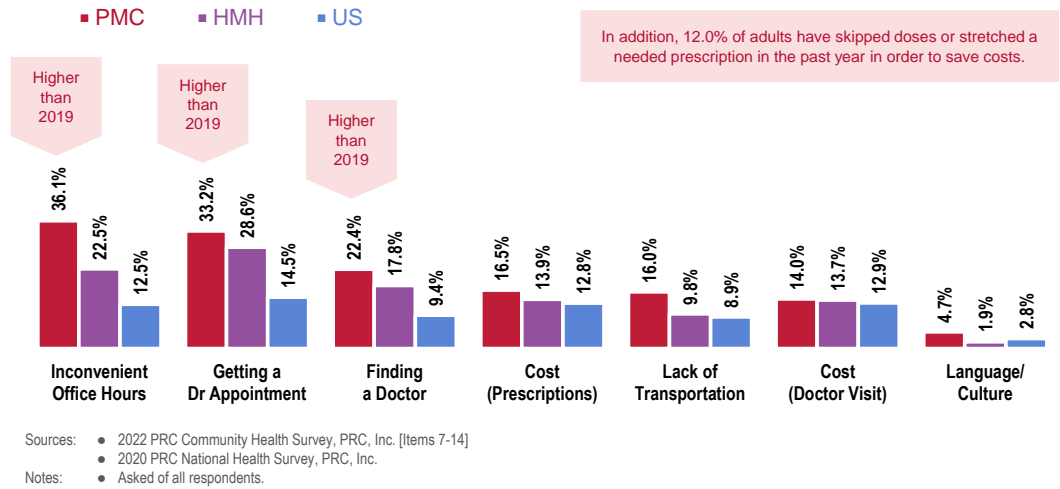
Also:

“Was there a time in the past 12 months when you **skipped doses or took smaller doses in order to make your prescriptions last longer and save costs?**”

The percentages shown in the following chart reflect the total population, regardless of whether medical care was needed or sought.

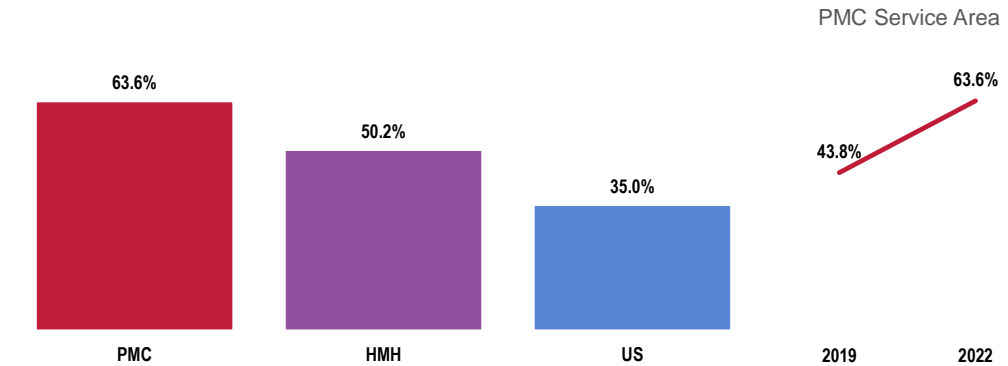


## Barriers to Access Have Prevented Medical Care in the Past Year



The following charts reflect the composite percentage of the total population experiencing problems accessing health care in the past year (indicating one or more of the aforementioned barriers or any other problem not specifically asked), again regardless of whether they needed or sought care.

## Experienced Difficulties or Delays of Some Kind in Receiving Needed Health Care in the Past Year

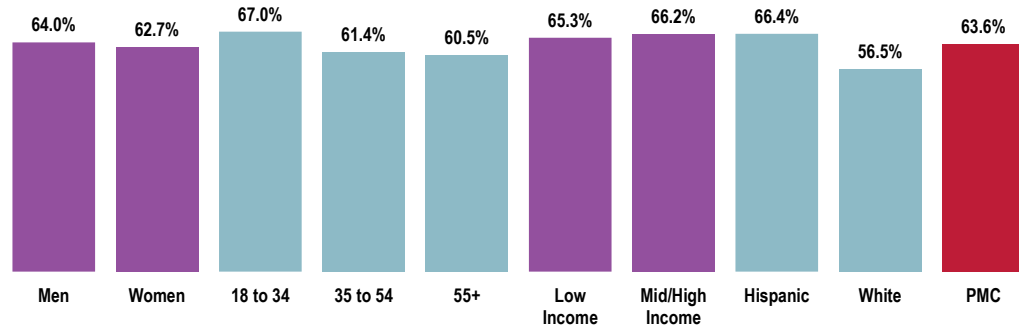


Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 140]  
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
• Percentage represents the proportion of respondents experiencing one or more barriers to accessing health care in the past 12 months.



## Experienced Difficulties or Delays of Some Kind in Receiving Needed Health Care in the Past Year (PMC Service Area, 2022)

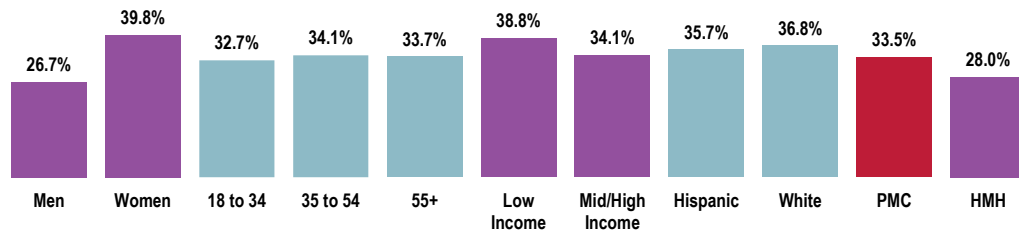


Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 140]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Percentage represents the proportion of respondents experiencing one or more barriers to accessing health care in the past 12 months.

## Care Avoidance Due to the Pandemic

**“Has there been a time since the start of the pandemic when you needed medical care or had a medical appointment scheduled, but you chose to avoid receiving care due to concerns about coronavirus?”**

## Went Without Needed or Planned Medical Care Due to the Pandemic (PMC Service Area, 2022)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 310]  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.  
 • Beginning of pandemic specified as March 2020.

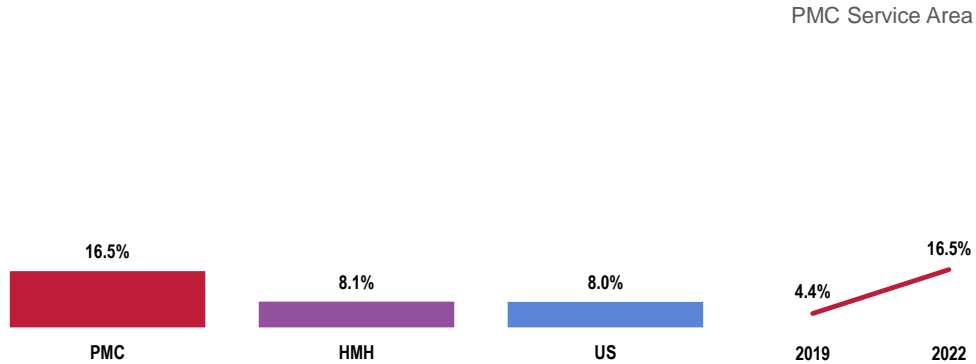


## Accessing Health Care for Children

Surveyed parents were also asked if, within the past year, they experienced any trouble receiving medical care for a randomly selected child in their household.

**“Was there a time in the past 12 months when you needed medical care for this child, but could not get it?”**

### Had Trouble Obtaining Medical Care for Child in the Past Year (Parents of Children 0-17)

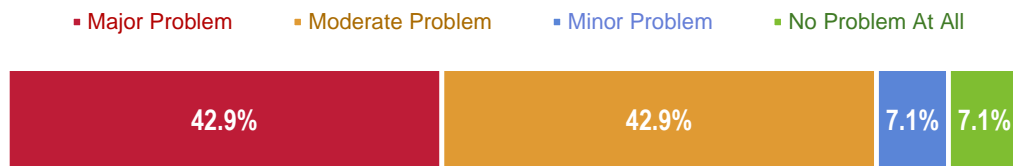


Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 104]  
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents with children 0 to 17 in the household.

## Key Informant Input: Access to Health Care Services

The following chart outlines key informants’ perceptions of the severity of *Access to Health Care Services* as a problem in the community:

### Perceptions of Access to Health Care Services as a Problem in the Community (Key Informants, 2022)



Sources: • PRC Online Key Informant Survey, PRC, Inc.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Among those rating this issue as a “major problem,” reasons related to the following:

#### Access to Care/Services

Hudson County doesn't have the volume of medical facilities as Bergen County. Transportation issues also a factor in affording individuals the opportunity to avail themselves of the services. – Public Health Representative (Hudson County)

In my opinion the biggest obstacle in our Hudson community is the access to mental health services. – Social Service Provider (Hudson County)

There are long wait times in local health clinics. Charity care doesn't always apply, and I cannot afford the cost of medical, health services, even at a sliding scale. – Health Provider (Hudson County)



Limited information available, difficult applications, literacy challenges, fear of using any type of government funded programs. – Health Provider (Northern and Central New Jersey)

### Insurance Issues

Taking into consideration that 40,000 people of Hudson County with no insurance. I assume it's difficult to access health care services. – Community/Business Leader (Hudson County)

### Lack of Mental Health Providers

More and more mental health providers are leaving the field causing shortages everywhere. Outpatient, partial hospitalization programs, residential programs, FSO's, CMO's and so on. – Social Service Provider (Hudson County)

## Primary Care Services

### ABOUT PREVENTIVE CARE

Getting preventive care reduces the risk for diseases, disabilities, and death — yet millions of people in the United States don't get recommended preventive health care services.

Children need regular well-child and dental visits to track their development and find health problems early, when they're usually easier to treat. Services like screenings, dental check-ups, and vaccinations are key to keeping people of all ages healthy. But for a variety of reasons, many people don't get the preventive care they need. Barriers include cost, not having a primary care provider, living too far from providers, and lack of awareness about recommended preventive services.

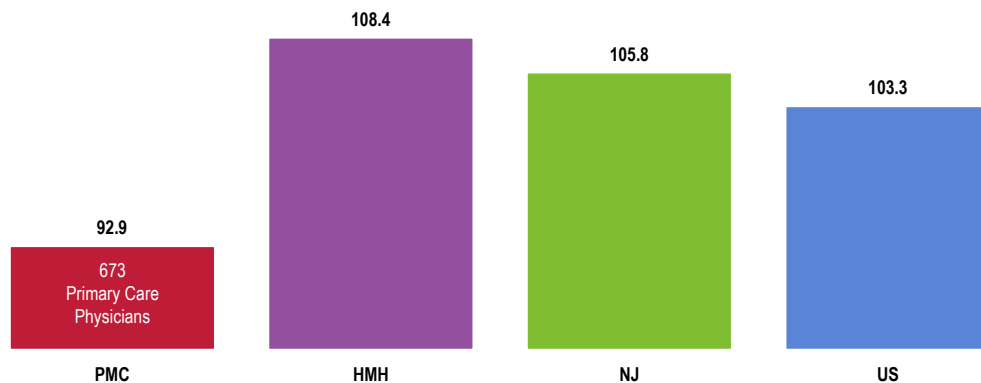
Teaching people about the importance of preventive care is key to making sure more people get recommended services. Law and policy changes can also help more people access these critical services.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

## Access to Primary Care

This indicator is relevant because a shortage of health professionals contributes to access and health status issues.

Access to Primary Care  
(Number of Primary Care Physicians per 100,000 Population, 2021)



Sources: • US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Area Health Resource File.  
• Center for Applied Research and Engagement Systems (CARES), University of Missouri Extension. Retrieved June 2022 via SparkMap ([sparkmap.org](http://sparkmap.org)).  
Notes: • Doctors classified as "primary care physicians" by the AMA include: General Family Medicine MDs and DOs, General Practice MDs and DOs, General Internal Medicine MDs, and General Pediatrics MDs. Physicians age 75 and over and physicians practicing sub-specialties within the listed specialties are excluded. This indicator is relevant because a shortage of health professionals contributes to access and health status issues.

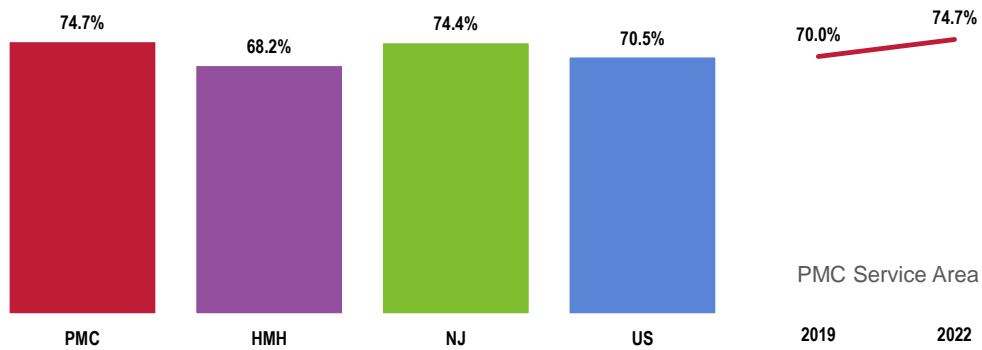


## Utilization of Primary Care Services

**ADULTS** ▶ “A routine checkup is a general physical exam, not an exam for a specific injury, illness or condition. About how long has it been since you last visited a doctor for a routine checkup?”

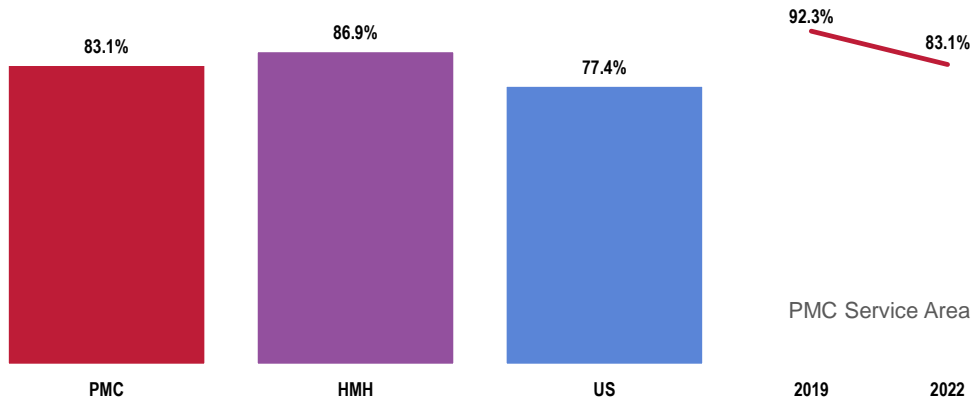
**CHILDREN** ▶ “About how long has it been since this child visited a doctor for a routine checkup or general physical exam, not counting visits for a specific injury, illness, or condition?”

### Have Visited a Physician for a Checkup in the Past Year



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 18]  
 • Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); 2021 New Jersey data.  
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

### Child Has Visited a Physician for a Routine Checkup in the Past Year (Parents of Children 0-17)



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 105]  
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents with children 0 to 17 in the household.



# Oral Health

## ABOUT ORAL HEALTH

Tooth decay is the most common chronic disease in children and adults in the United States. ...Regular preventive dental care can catch problems early, when they're usually easier to treat. But many people don't get the care they need, often because they can't afford it. Untreated oral health problems can cause pain and disability and are linked to other diseases.

Strategies to help people access dental services can help prevent problems like tooth decay, gum disease, and tooth loss. Individual-level interventions like topical fluorides and community-level interventions like community water fluoridation can also help improve oral health. In addition, teaching people how to take care of their teeth and gums can help prevent oral health problems.

– Healthy People 2030 (<https://health.gov/healthypeople>)

## Dental Care

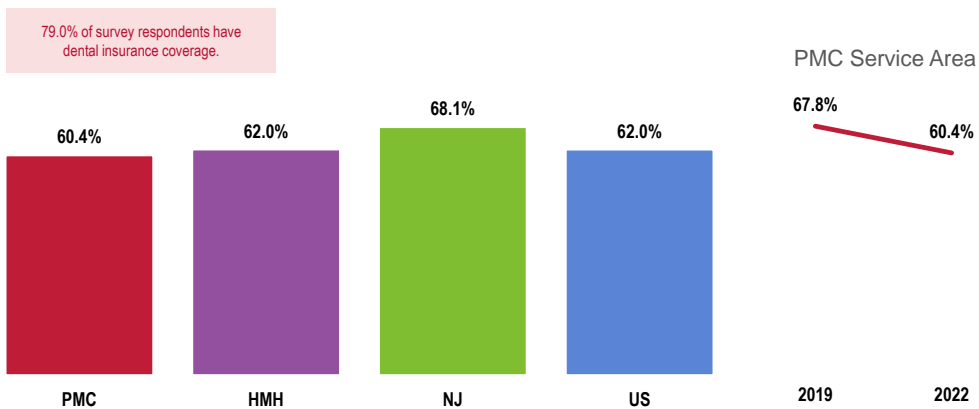
**ADULTS** ▶ “About how long has it been since you last visited a dentist or a dental clinic for any reason?”

“Do you currently have any health insurance coverage that pays for at least part of your dental care?”

**CHILDREN AGE 2-17** ▶ “About how long has it been since this child visited a dentist or dental clinic?”

### Have Visited a Dentist or Dental Clinic Within the Past Year

Healthy People 2030 = 45.0% or Higher



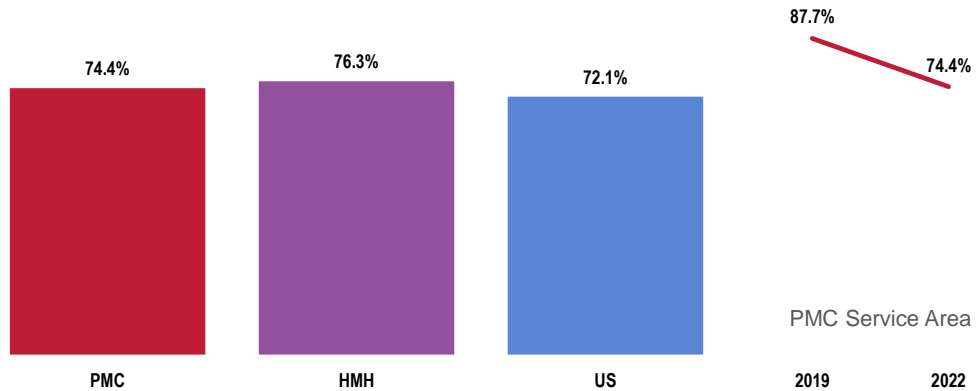
Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Items 20-21]  
• Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC): 2021 New Jersey data.  
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.  
• US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2030. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>

Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



## Child Has Visited a Dentist or Dental Clinic Within the Past Year (Parents of Children Age 2-17)

Healthy People 2030 = 45.0% or Higher

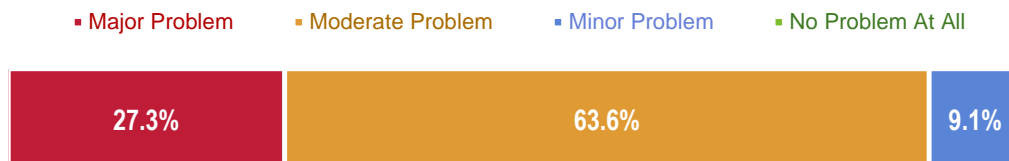


Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 108]  
 • 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.  
 • US Department of Health and Human Services. Healthy People 2030. August 2030. <http://www.healthypeople.gov>  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents with children age 2 through 17.

## Key Informant Input: Oral Health

The following chart outlines key informants' perceptions of the severity of *Oral Health* as a problem in the community:

### Perceptions of Oral Health as a Problem in the Community (Key Informants, 2022)



Sources: • PRC Online Key Informant Survey, PRC, Inc.  
 Notes: • Asked of all respondents.

Among those rating this issue as a “major problem,” reasons related to the following:

#### Insurance Issues

Cost is too high for uninsured individuals. Limited access to information and resources for low income and new Americans. – Health Provider (Northern and Central New Jersey)

#### Access for Medicaid Patients

No one wants to care for Medicaid patients. – Physician (Hudson County)





# LOCAL RESOURCES

## Perceptions of Local Health Care Services

“How would you rate the overall health care services available to you? Would you say: excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?”

### Perceive Local Health Care Services as “Fair/Poor”

PMC Service Area



Sources: • 2022 PRC Community Health Survey, PRC, Inc. [Item 6]  
• 2020 PRC National Health Survey, PRC, Inc.  
Notes: • Asked of all respondents.



# Resources Available to Address the Significant Health Needs

The following represent potential measures and resources (such as programs, organizations, and facilities in the community) identified by key informants as available to address the significant health needs identified in this report. This list only reflects input from participants in the Online Key Informant Survey and should not be considered to be exhaustive nor an all-inclusive list of available resources.

## Access to Health Care Services

- Catholic Charities
- Family Success Center
- Federally Qualified Health Center
- Greenville Hospital
- Hackensack Meridian Health Palisades Medical Center
- Hoboken Family Planning
- Hoboken Hospital
- Hudson Regional Hospital
- Insurance Providers
- Jersey City Medical Center
- Metropolitan Family Health Network
- Neighborhood Health Services
- North Hudson Community Action Corporation
- Our Team Works Inc
- Palisade Success Center
- Palisades Hospital
- Urban League of Hudson County

- Neighborhood Health Services
- New Jersey Governor
- Pharmacies
- VNA

## Dementia/Alzheimer's Disease

- Act Now Foundation
- Alzheimer's Association
- Library
- Nursing Homes
- Online Resources

## Diabetes

- Bodegas
- Food Markets
- Food Stores With Healthy Choices
- Hackensack Meridian Health Palisades Medical Center
- Hospitals
- Hudson Regional Hospital
- Jersey City Medical Center
- Library
- Molly Center
- Neighborhood Health Services
- North Hudson Community Action Corporation
- Parks and Recreation

## Cancer

- American Cancer Society
- Cancer Coalitions
- Care Point Health
- Doctor's Offices
- Hackensack Meridian Health Palisades Medical Center
- Hoboken Family Planning
- Hospitals
- Jersey City Department of Health and Human Services
- Jersey City Medical Center
- Library
- Parks and Recreation
- Senior Centers

## Heart Disease & Stroke

- Care Point Health
- Doctor's Offices
- Food Stores With Healthy Choices
- Hackensack Meridian Health
- Jersey City Department of Health and Human Services
- Library
- Metropolitan Family Health Network
- North Hudson Community Action Corporation
- Palisades Hospital
- Parks and Recreation

## Coronavirus Disease/COVID-19

- Department of Health
- Department of Human Services
- Healthy Plainfield Coalition
- Hospitals
- Media



### Infant Health & Family Planning

- Care Plus
- Hoboken Family Planning
- Metropolitan Family Health Network
- North Hudson Community Action Corporation
- Partnership for Maternal and Child Health
- Planned Parenthood
- Urban League of Hudson County

### Injury & Violence

- Guazabara Insights
- Haven Adolescent Respite Services
- Hudson County Prosecutor's Office
- Hudson Partnership
- JCMC Trauma Center
- Jersey City Department of Health and Human Services
- Mental Health Services
- Police Department
- School System
- Sobta Mentoring
- The Connected Vine Mentoring Program

### Kidney Disease

- Care Point Health
- Hackensack Meridian Health Palisades Medical Center
- Hudson County Health Jurisdictions

### Mental Health

- Bridgeway
- CCIS
- Community Resource Centers
- Elijah's Promise
- Greenville Hospital
- Hospitals
- Hudson County Mental Health Facilities
- Hudson Partnership
- Jersey City Medical Center
- Mental Health Services
- NHCAC
- Palisades Counseling Center
- Private Therapists
- Religious Organizations
- Rutgers

### Nutrition, Physical Activity, & Weight

- Care Point Health
- Family Health Centers
- Fitness Centers/Gyms
- Food Bank
- Food Stores With Healthy Choices
- Hackensack Meridian Health Palisades Medical Center
- Hospitals
- Hudson County Schools
- Online Resources
- Parks and Recreation
- Save Latin America, Inc
- School System
- Senior Centers
- Urban League of Hudson County
- YMCA/YWCA

### Oral Health

- Neighborhood Health Services

### Respiratory Disease

- Federally Qualified Health Center
- Hospitals
- Jersey City Medical Center
- Online Resources
- Rutgers Quit Center

### Sexual Health

- Care Point Health
- Hackensack Meridian Health Palisades Medical Center
- Hoboken Family Planning
- Planned Parenthood
- School System
- Urban League of Hudson County

### Substance Abuse

- AA/NA
- Churches
- Freedom of Choice
- Giant Steps
- Hospitals
- Integrity House
- Media
- NHCAC
- Online Resources
- Partners in Prevention
- Prevention 1st
- School System



## Tobacco Use

- Hudson County Tobacco Cessation Programs
- Mom's Quit Connection
- New Jersey Tobacco Hotline
- Partners in Prevention
- Prevention 1st
- Rutgers Quit Center
- School System
- Smoke-Free Places
- Smoking Cessation Programs
- Tobacco-Free for a Healthy New Jersey





# APPENDIX

# EVALUATION OF PAST ACTIVITIES

## PALISADES MEDICAL CENTER 2020-2022 EVALUATION OF IMPACT REPORT

### **Background**

In 2019, Hackensack Meridian *Health* Palisades Medical Center completed a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) and developed a supporting Community Health Implementation Plan (CHIP) to address identified health priorities. The strategies implemented to address the health priorities reflect Hackensack Meridian *Health*'s mission and commitment to improving the health and well-being of the community.

Guided by the findings from the 2019 CHNA and input from key community stakeholders, Hackensack Meridian *Health* leadership identified the following priorities to be addressed by the CHIP:

- Behavioral Health (Mental Health & Substance Abuse)
- Chronic & Complex Conditions
- Wellness & Prevention (Risk Factors)
- Social Determinants of Health & Access to Care

The arrival of COVID-19 shortly after the approval of the CHNA and CHIP shifted the priorities of our community and the world. We swiftly adapted to enact measures to keep staff and patients safe, ensure continuity of care, integrate new technologies and strategies to adjust to the new environment and leverage partnerships to meet emerging needs. The following sections outline our work to impact the priority health needs and respond to COVID-19 in our area.



## Behavioral Health

| Goal: A community where all residents have access to high quality behavioral health care, and experience mental wellness and recovery |  |
|---|--|
| Objective   | Key Accomplishments / Highlights   |
| Support efforts to reduce stigma associated with mental health and substance use issues   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 71 behavioral health related social media posts, HealthU articles, podcast episodes, etc. aimed at raising awareness and reducing the stigma associated with mental health and substance use issues               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 186,449 engagements on behavioral health social media posts and podcast plays</li> </ul> </li> <li>● 49 Behavioral Health related HealthU articles               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 736,327 users reached through HealthU</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |
| Continue to provide community education and awareness of substance use/misuse and healthy mental, emotional, and social health        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 23 behavioral health lectures offered to community members<br/><i>Topics include: depression, coping with stress, meditation, mindfulness, and much more</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 825 community members educated</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |
| Continue to conduct universal mental health and substance use screening in patient-care settings                                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 7,885 patients screened for suicide risk via PSS-3 &amp; ASQ screening tool who were referred for follow-up</li> </ul>  |
| Support opportunities to prevent and reduce the misuse of drugs and alcohol   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 5,415 patient referrals and linkage to ongoing mental health and substance use treatment</li> </ul>   |
| Strengthen existing – and explore new – community partnerships to address mental health and substance use                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Participated in 29 local and regional health coalitions and task forces to promote collaboration, share knowledge, and coordinate community health improvement efforts around behavioral health issues</li> </ul>   |



## Chronic & Complex Conditions

| Goal: All residents will have access to chronic disease education, screening, and management services to achieve an optimal state of wellness   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| Objective   | Strategy (Initiative/Activity)   | Key Accomplishments / Highlights  |
| Continue to screen adults for chronic and complex conditions and risk factors in community-based settings, and refer those at-risk to appropriate services                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct or support chronic/complex conditions screening programs in clinical and non-clinical settings through wellness fairs or stand-alone screening events                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wellness screenings (Blood pressure, pulse, BMI)</li> <li>A1C screenings for Latino population</li> <li>Peak flow screening</li> <li>HIV/AIDS screening</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <p>Wellness Screenings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>6,827</b> free preventive health screenings provided to community members</li> </ul> <p><i>Screenings include: blood pressure, glucose, peak flow, hemoglobin A1C, HDL, LDL, skin, speech, BMI, total cholesterol, Triglycerides, visual acuity, stroke risk assessment, balance.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1,383</b> abnormal results. Individuals were referred for follow up</li> </ul> |
|   | Continue to support community education and awareness of chronic and complex conditions  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support free lectures and educational seminars, conducted by hospital clinical and non-clinical staff, related to chronic/complex conditions in targeted community-based settings</li> </ul>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support faith-based outreach initiatives that focus on engaging diverse communities through wellness fairs and educational programs</li> </ul> |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>23</b> programs offered through faith-based outreach that focus on engaging diverse communities</li> <li><b>1,805</b> individuals educated</li> </ul>   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide education in patient-care and community-based settings on septicemia prevention, identification, and treatment</li> </ul>              |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>2</b> septicemia educational programs offered</li> <li><b>9</b> individuals educated on sepsis prevention,</li> </ul>   |





|  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
|  |  | identification, and treatment   |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct or support evidence-based behavior change and self-management support programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>Take Control of Your Health – Diabetes Self-Management, Tomando Control de su Salud</i></li> <li>○ <i>A Matter of Balance</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>12</b> chronic disease self-management programs offered to community members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>117</b> community members trained in disease self-management</li> </ul> </li> </ul>                |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Offer support groups for individuals with chronic/complex conditions, those affected by the loss of a loved one, and caregivers</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>4</b> support groups offered <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>39</b> patients, family members and caregivers supported</li> </ul> </li> </ul>  |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in local and regional health coalitions and task forces to promote collaboration, share knowledge, and coordinate community health improvement activities related to chronic/complex conditions</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participated in <b>8</b> local and regional coalition and task force meetings to promote collaboration, knowledge, and coordinate community health improvement activities related to chronic and complex conditions</li> </ul> |
| <b>Continue to monitor and coordinate for adults with chronic/complex conditions</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support case management and patient navigation programs to support those with chronic/complex conditions and their caregivers</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>25+</b> uninsured, indigent patients treated through the Continuing Care Relief program</li> <li>• <b>1</b> uninsured, indigent patient treated through the outpatient Hemodialysis Relief Program</li> </ul>               |



## Wellness & Prevention (Risk Factors)

| Goal: All residents will have the tools and resources to recognize and address risk factors that impact health and wellbeing |  |
|--|--|
| Objective  | Key Accomplishments / Highlights   |
| Continue to provide education and counseling regarding wellness, health promotion, risk factors, and healthy behaviors       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>98</b> Body Mass Index (BMI) assessments provided to community members               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>71</b> abnormal BMI results. Individuals were referred for follow up</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>70</b> wellness and prevention lectures by Physicians and health care providers offered to community members<br/><i>Topics include: exercise, balance, diet, healthy cooking demonstrations, fall prevention, and much more</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>3,223</b> community members educated on wellness and prevention</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>12</b> smoking cessation programs offered to community members               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>63</b> community members equipped with the knowledge and tools to overcome their tobacco addiction</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>4</b> Fitness-focused events offered to community members               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>134</b> community members engaged in fitness-focused events</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Participated in <b>13</b> coalition/task force meetings to promote collaboration, share knowledge, and coordinate community health improvement activities related to wellness and prevention</li> </ul>   |
| Support efforts to improve maternal and infant health  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>9</b> Childbirth 2-day classes held               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>56</b> expectant mothers prepared for childbirth through the 2-day series</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>7</b> Breastfeeding Preparation classes held               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>54</b> expectant mothers educated on breastfeeding</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>2</b> Newborn Care classes held               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>25</b> expectant mothers educated on newborn care</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>7</b> New Mothers Support Groups held               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>23</b> new mothers attended</li> </ul> </li> </ul> |



## Social Determinants of Health & Access to Care

| Goal: All individuals will have the opportunity to be as healthy as possible, regardless of where they live, work, or play |   |
|--|---|
| Objective  | Key Accomplishments / Highlights  |
| Support plans, programs, and policies that address barriers to achieving optimal health                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>300+</b> community members referred to Federally Qualified Health Centers, such as North Hudson Community Action Corporation</li> </ul>   |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>14,951</b> patients screened for social determinants of health and referred to community-based resources since launching the program in Spring 2021</li> </ul>  |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>11,000+</b> community-based resources populated into NowPow, a community referral platform</li> </ul>   |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>980</b> boxes of produce distributed to underserved families at DVINE Konektion in collaboration with Common Market</li> </ul>  |
| Support individuals to enroll in health insurance and public assistance programs   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1,197</b> patients assisted in health insurance enrollment</li> </ul>   |
| Address common barriers to accessing health care   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>15</b> cultural competency trainings offered to clinicians and staff</li> <li>• <b>519</b> physician Telehealth appointments conducted</li> <li>• <b>7</b> Residency program &amp; Fellowship programs               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>213</b> residents &amp; fellows</li> </ul> <p><i>Resident programs include: Dermatology, Family Medicine, Internal Medicine, Transitional Year, Surgery, Podiatry.</i></p> <p><i>Fellowship program: Gastroenterology.</i></p> </li> </ul> |



## COVID-19 Response

We worked together with local Health Departments and other community partners to meet the needs of the people of our community during the COVID-19 pandemic. We moved swiftly to implement institutional safety measures to protect patients and staff, ensure availability of personal protective equipment (PPE) to maintain continuity of care and respond to emerging demands from COVID-19 in a safe environment for all.

Together with the local partners and others, we quickly provided testing, education, and treatment for COVID-19, and rolled out a mass vaccination campaign in record time once vaccine for COVID-19 became available. Additionally, we have supported patients, staff and the broader community financial assistance, food and medicine, education, and social and emotional support throughout the pandemic. The following section represents some highlights of the wide range of support and actions undertaken by our team in response to the COVID-19 Pandemic.

| <b>Goal: Pivot hospital resources to address immediate needs of the community as a result of the COVID-19 public health crisis</b>    |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Objective</b>  | <b>Key Accomplishments / Highlights</b>  |
| <b>Provide community education and increase awareness of COVID-19 risk factors and prevention, signs and symptoms, and treatment.</b> | <p>The Community Outreach team transitioned all programs to a virtual platform, ensuring the continuation of vital community education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>39</b> lectures provided by physicians and health care providers that focus on COVID-19<br/><i>Topics include: Signs and symptoms, treatment, vaccinations, coping with fears, and much more</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>4,298</b> community members educated</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Lectures were provided in multiple languages in order to reach our most vulnerable populations</li> <li>● Collaborated closely with our established partners in the community to disseminate public health information as it rapidly changed, providing materials needed for COVID-19 prevention and overall safety</li> </ul> |
| <b>Provide COVID-19 Testing and Immunization in patient-care and community-based settings</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>76,542+</b> COVID patients treated across the Network</li> <li>● <b>1,170,276+</b> COVID tests performed</li> <li>● Stood up a COVID Vaccination Megasite along with <b>11</b> other sites across the State <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <b>771,313+</b> COVID vaccines administered</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Opened several drive thru COVID testing tent sites to bring safe and convenient testing to our community, including our most vulnerable communities and first responders.</li> </ul>   |



**Ensure COVID-19 Response Coordination**

- Established a Network COVID Command Center
  - Provides COVID-19 Situational Analysis & Update
  - Provides Clinical Guidelines
  - Worked closely with hospital-based Command Center
- Stood up a dedicated Staffing Command Center and Workforce Reassignment Office (WRO) to evaluate how we could reassign existing team members to support COVID needs across the Network
- Introduced many new COVID-specific processes that required additional hands  
*Examples of roles include: Temperature checker/screener, Fit-testing supervisor, Family Communication Specialist, Contact Tracer, Clinical Helper, Personal Protective Equipment observer, and more*

