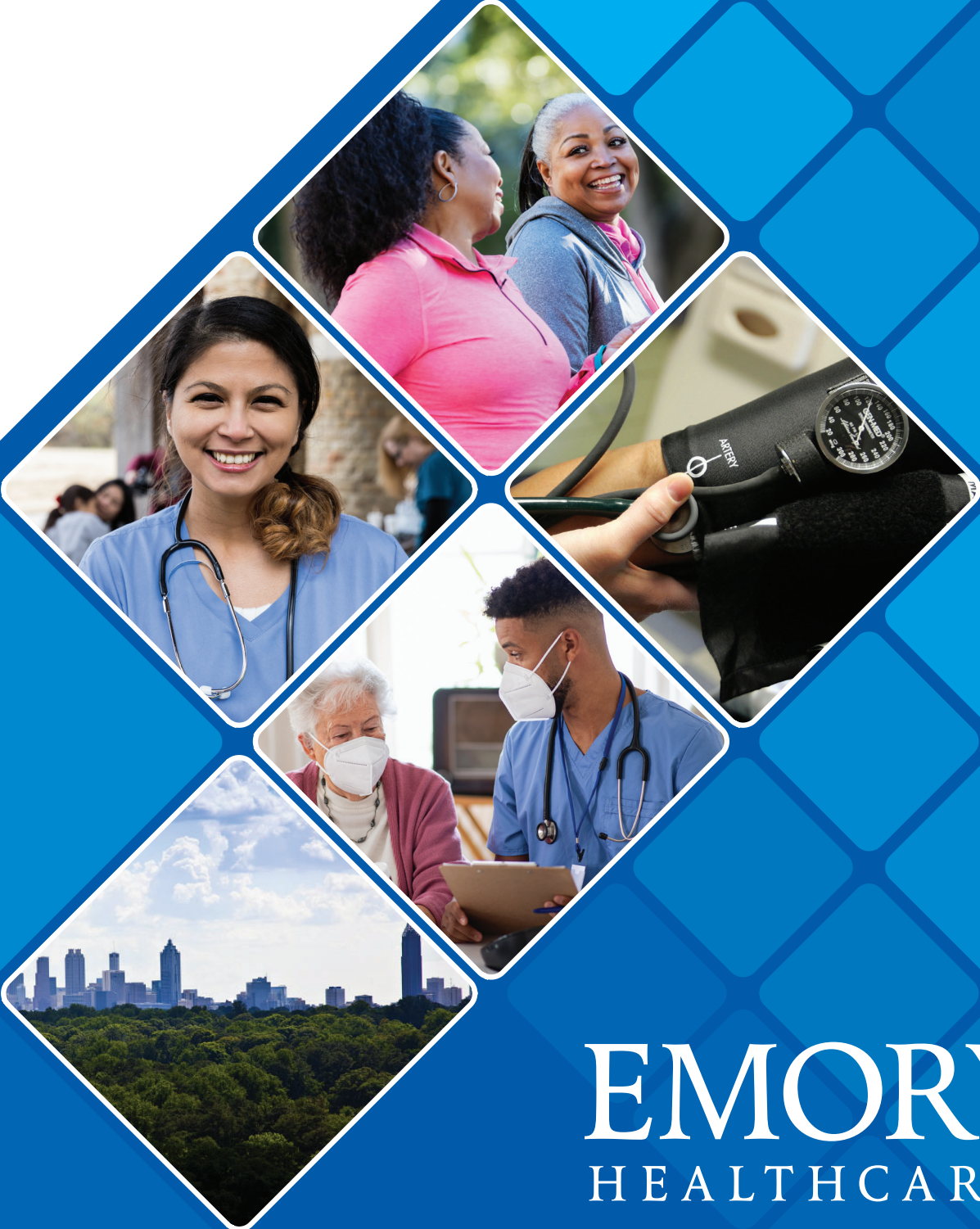


2022 Community Health Needs Assessment



EMORY
HEALTHCARE

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Improving the Health of Individuals and Communities

Emory Healthcare is pleased to present this Community Health Needs Assessment, a crucial part of our effort to ensure that we fully understand the health status and health needs of our communities as we work to fulfill our mission – “Improving the health of individuals and communities at home and throughout the world.”

This report assesses the health needs of the community served by Emory Healthcare and the unique communities served by each of our hospitals. Using quantitative data, input community members and patients, and input from individuals representing the broad interest of the community, we assessed health issues as well as behavioral and environmental factors that influence those issues. Each of our hospitals will now use this Community Health Needs Assessment to develop action plans to address community health needs over the next three years. It is our goal to work with our communities to improve health and well-being, while continually delivering optimal care to our patients. We welcome your continued input and collaboration as we work together to improve the health of our communities.

We are honored that you have entrusted us with your health and the health of your family.

Jonathan S. Lewin, MD, FACR
CEO and Chairman of the Board, Emory Healthcare;
Executive Vice President for Health Affairs,
Emory University; Executive Director,
Woodruff Health Sciences Center

Heather Dexter, MBA, MSHA
Chief Executive Officer,
Emory Saint Joseph’s Hospital

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Emory Decatur Hospital, Emory Hillandale
Hospital, and Emory Long-Term Acute Care

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Chief Executive Officer,
Emory Johns Creek Hospital

Daniel Owens, MBA
Chief Executive Officer,
Emory University Hospital Midtown

Matt Wain, MAS
Chief Executive Officer,
Emory University Hospital, Emory University
Orthopaedics & Spine Hospital, Emory
University Hospital at Wesley Woods, and
Emory University Hospital Smyrna

Overview of Emory Healthcare

Emory Healthcare (EHC) is an integrated academic health care system committed to providing the best care for our patients, educating health professionals and leaders for the future, pursuing discovery research in all of its forms, including basic, clinical, and population-based research, and serving our community. As the clinical enterprise of the Robert W. Woodruff Health Sciences Center (WHSC) of Emory University, EHC is dedicated to a unifying mission and strategic direction.

Mission: Improving the health of individuals and communities at home and throughout the world

Values:

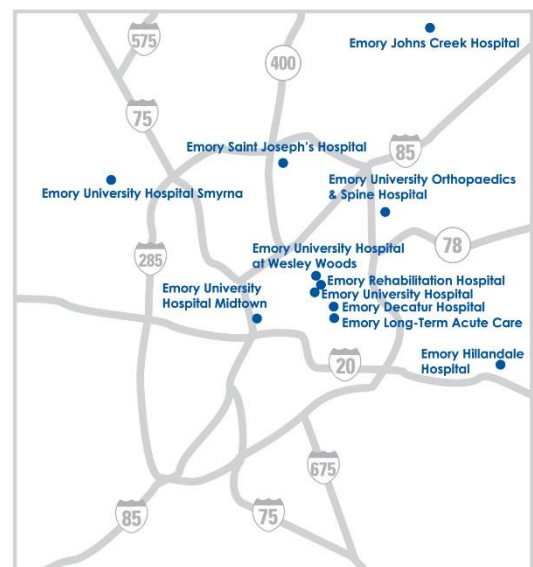
- We exemplify excellence, innovation, and collaboration
- We treat everyone with respect, caring, and compassion
- We embrace diversity, equity, and inclusion
- We steward our resources responsibly to optimize value
- We serve with integrity

Vision: Be the leading academic health sciences center in transforming health and healing, through education, discovery, prevention, and care

In addition to EHC, WHSC includes Emory University School of Medicine, Nell Hodgson Woodruff School of Nursing, the Rollins School of Public Health, the Emory National Primate Research Center, the Winship Cancer Institute of Emory University, and the Emory Global Health Institute.

Through community partnerships, patient-focused care, and innovative research, EHC works to improve health care in Georgia and across the globe. As the most comprehensive health system in Georgia, EHC offers patients and families the choice of more than 3,200 physicians and 250 locations, including 11 hospital campuses as well as primary care, urgent care, and MinuteClinics. Our hospital locations include:

- Emory University Hospital
- Emory University Hospital Midtown
- Emory University Orthopaedics & Spine Hospital
- Emory Rehabilitation Hospital
- Emory Saint Joseph’s Hospital
- Emory Johns Creek Hospital
- Emory Decatur Hospital
- Emory Hillandale Hospital
- Emory Long-Term Acute Care
- Emory University Hospital Smyrna
- Emory University Hospital at Wesley Woods



Community Health Needs Assessment Process

EHC's community health needs assessment (CHNA) was conducted by the EHC Strategic Planning Office in conjunction with the EHC Community Engagement team. In the CHNA, quantitative and qualitative data is provided for the EHC community and the individual communities of each of our hospitals. Valuable input and guidance was provided by the leadership of EHC, including the Office of Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion, the leadership teams of each hospital, and the Boards.

The CHNA for EHC was completed in the spring and summer of 2022. The CHNA process was designed to assess the needs of the community served by EHC and each hospital using quantitative data and input from stakeholders representing the broad interest of the community. The community health needs assessment took into account information from a variety of quantitative data sources, including:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)
- Department of Health and Human Services' *Healthy People*
- Georgia Department of Public Health's Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS)
- IBM Watson Health
- Kaiser Family Foundation
- National Cancer Institute Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Result Program (SEER)
- National Institute for Mental Health
- National Institute on Drug Abuse
- Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute's *County Health Rankings & Roadmaps*
- University of Wisconsin Center for Health Disparities Research
- United States Census Bureau
- United States Bureau of Labor Statistics
- United Health Foundation's *America's Health Rankings*

Appendix A contains additional information on the data sources and highlights information gaps that impacted EHC's ability to assess the health needs of our community.

EHC gathered input from stakeholders representing the broad interest of the community through an online survey of community leaders and patients, interviews with public health officials, and input from a community health summit. Information was collected from organizations with special knowledge of:

- The specific health needs of EHC patients, families, and employees
- Public health in the community served by EHC
- The specific health needs of the community served by EHC
- The health needs of underserved, low-income, and minority populations in the community served by EHC
- The health needs of populations with chronic diseases in the community served by EHC

Appendix B contains a list of organizations that provided input during the community health needs assessment process and a summary of the online survey results.

In 2016 and 2019, EHC also conducted CHNAs to understand the needs of our communities. Each hospital developed an implementation plan to address the community needs over the next three years. As part of the 2022 CHNA process, an assessment of the 2019 implementation plan was conducted to gauge the progress of EHC and each hospital in impacting the identified community needs over the past three years. A summary of the review is included in *Appendix C*.

The community health needs assessments for each hospital were approved and adopted by the associated Boards and governing bodies in Summer 2022. EHC leadership will use information from this report to identify priority health needs for the System, and in the fall of 2022, each hospital will develop and publish a plan to address priority needs during the next three years.

Emory Healthcare Community: Demographics & Health Care Access

Our Communities

As an integrated academic health care system, Emory Healthcare (EHC) is committed to providing the best care for our patients, educating health professionals and leaders for the future, pursuing discovery research in all of its forms, and serving our community. Across 11 hospitals and over 250 locations, EHC provides care for patients across Atlanta, Georgia, the United States, and the world. For the purpose of our CHNA, EHC defines our community as our Primary Service Area (PSA). The PSA is a contiguous six-county area in Atlanta from which approximately 75% of our inpatient admissions originate. Individual PSA communities are defined for each EHC hospital in the hospital CHNA section beginning on page 22.

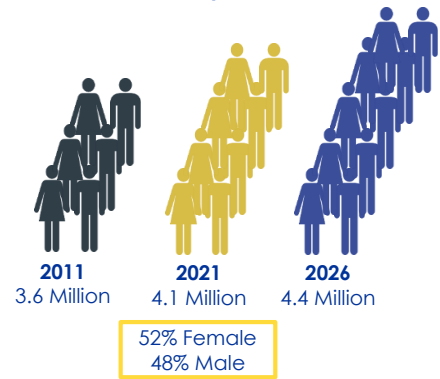
EHC Primary Service Area



Population

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the population of the 10-county Atlanta region increased by over 500,000 residents between 2011 and 2021, an increase of over 13%. The Atlanta region ranks 4th across metropolitan areas nationwide in raw population growth between 2011 and 2021. The EHC PSA has also experienced significant population growth. Between 2011 and 2021, the EHC PSA population increased by approximately 500,000 residents, an increase of 13%. Over the next five years, the EHC PSA is expected to continue growing. Between 2021 and 2026, the population of the EHC PSA is anticipated to increase by 300,000, an increase of 7%.

EHC PSA: Population Growth



Source: IBM Watson Health

Age Distribution

The population of the EHC PSA is younger than the population of Georgia as a whole. In 2021, 15% of Georgia's population was over the age of 65 and 12% of the EHC PSA population was over the age of 65. Between 2021 and 2026, the most significant population increase in the EHC PSA is expected among persons in the 55-64 and the 65+ age categories.

EHC PSA: Population Age Distribution by Age Group, 2021



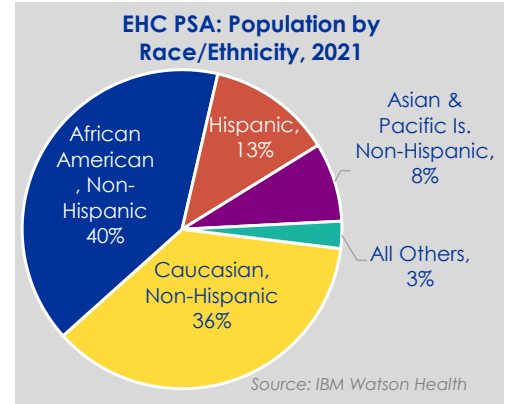
Source: IBM Watson Health

Gender Distribution

The gender of the EHC PSA population is evenly distributed between males and females. In 2021, approximately 52% of the population was female and 48% of the population was male. Within the EHC PSA, 885,000 females fall in the age range classified as childbearing age, ages 15-44. Females of childbearing age represent 42% of the female population and 22% of the overall EHC PSA population.

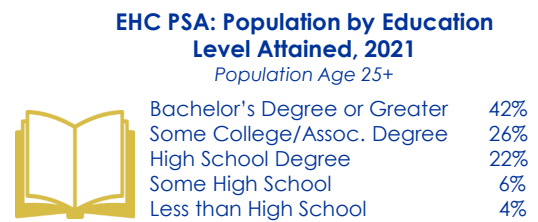
Race Distribution

EHC serves a racially and ethnically diverse community. In 2021, African American non-Hispanic residents account for approximately 40% of the EHC PSA population while Caucasian non-Hispanic accounts for 36%. The Hispanic population accounts for 13% of the EHC community.



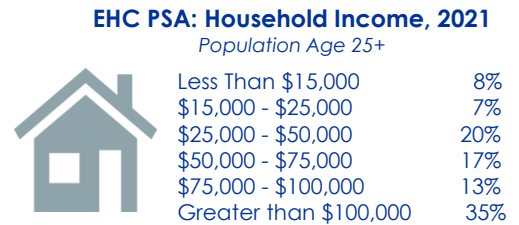
Education Level Distribution

The population of adults ages 25+ in the EHC PSA has attained higher levels of education than the population of adults ages 25+ in the state of Georgia. In the state of Georgia, 13% of the adult population does not hold a high school degree. In the EHC PSA, 10% of the adult population does not hold a high school degree.



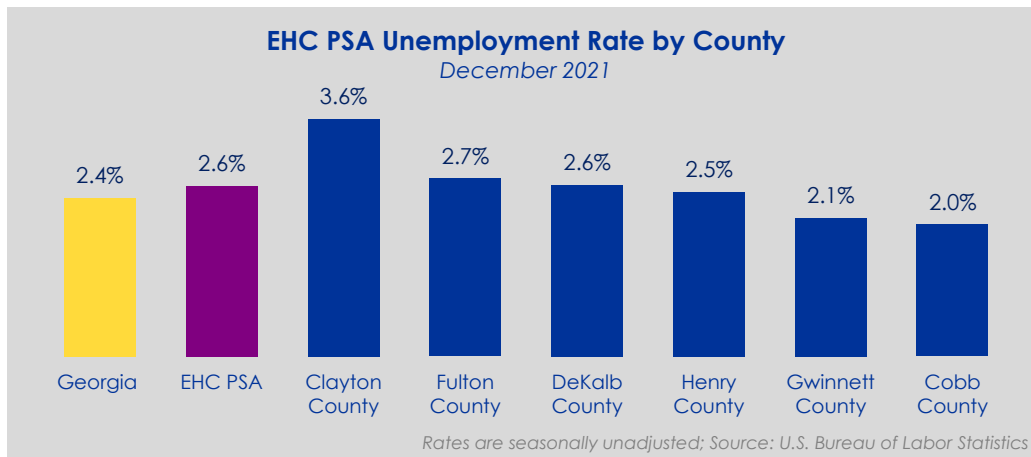
Household Income Distribution

The EHC PSA is more affluent than the state of Georgia as a whole. Statewide, 20% of households reported an annual household income of less than \$25,000. In the EHC PSA, 15% of households reported an annual income of less than \$25,000. In 2021, the average household income in the EHC PSA was \$105,593, 20% higher than the average income for Georgia of \$87,698.



Labor Force Characteristics

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Georgia's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in December 2021 fell to 2.4%, a decrease of 1.0% from April 2019. In the EHC PSA, the unemployment rates for Gwinnett and Cobb counties fell below the Georgia average, while the unemployment rate for Clayton, Fulton, DeKalb, and Henry exceeded the Georgia average.



Insurance Coverage

Insurance coverage in the EHC PSA is more prevalent than in the state of Georgia as a whole. In 2021, 13% of the EHC PSA population was uninsured while 17% of the total population in the state of Georgia was uninsured. Similar to national trends, the population of Medicare covered residents is expected to increase in the EHC PSA over the next ten years.



Source: IBM Watson Health

Access to Care

Access to quality health care services is an important component of the health of an individual and the overall community. According to *Healthy People 2030*, key components of access are services available to individuals, the ability of health care providers to provide access to medical care quickly, and the availability of medical providers to provide care to individuals and communities. A measure of access is the ratios of specific types of health care providers to the population. The following compare provider to population ratios for primary care physicians, dentists, and mental health providers:

- **Primary Care Physicians:** Primary care physicians are physicians who specialize in general practice medicine, family medicine, internal medicine, pediatrics, or obstetrics/gynecology. The ratio of primary care physicians per population provides a measure of the availability of health care resources in an area.
- **Dental Providers:** The ratio of population per one dental provider provides a measure of the availability of dental care resources in an area.
- **Mental Health Providers:** Mental health providers include psychiatrists, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, counselors, marriage and family therapists, and advanced practice nurses specializing in mental health care. The ratio of population per one mental health provider provides a measure of the availability of mental health care resources in an area.

EHC PSA: Population Per Provider Ratios, 2021

	Population Per Primary Care Physician	Population Per Dental Provider	Population Per Mental Health Provider
Georgia	1,510	1,920	690
Clayton County	3,810	4,060	1,480
Cobb County	1,350	1,450	540
DeKalb County	910	1,700	320
Fulton County	900	1,410	410
Gwinnett County	1,540	1,610	890
Henry County	2,060	2,790	670

Source: County Health Rankings

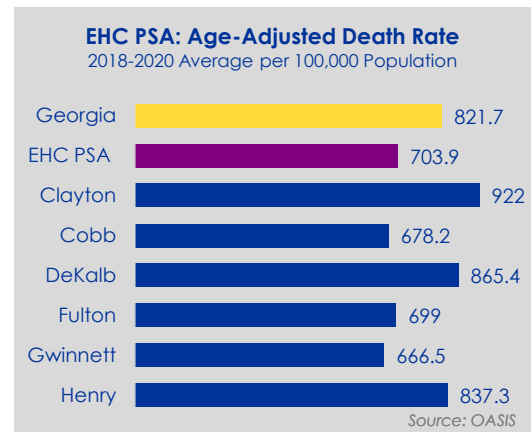
America's Health Rankings provides a basis for comparing the health of Georgia to the health of the states in United States. *America's Health Rankings* ranks the states from 1 to 50 on a variety of health measures. The higher the ranking, the worse the health of a state on a specific metric. In *America's Health Rankings 2021*, Georgia ranked 38th out of 50 states on the number of primary care physicians (PCPs), 46th on the number of dental health providers, and 46th on the number of mental health providers per 100,000 population.

Emory Healthcare Community: Mortality & Morbidity Measures

Mortality measures provide a basis for understanding the causes of death in a population. The Georgia Department of Public Health’s health data repository, the Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), provides data and insight into the various mortality statistics in the EHC PSA. The most recent year of available data is 2020. Morbidity measures provide a basis for understanding people’s quality of life or how healthy people feel while they are alive. Quality of life includes a person’s overall health, physical health, and mental health. *County Health Rankings & Roadmaps* provides information on morbidity measures at a county level.

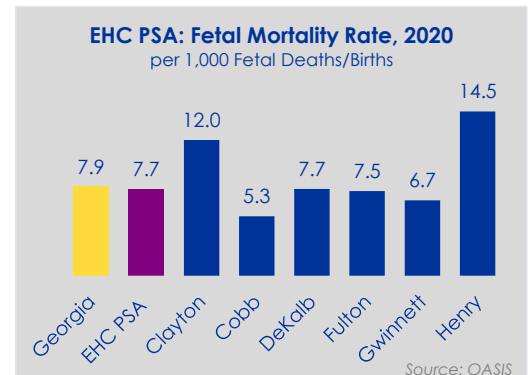
Age-Adjusted Death Rate

Mortality refers to the level of death in a population. Age-adjusted reflects a weighted average of the age-specific mortality rates. By controlling for differences in age structure, observed differences in rates across areas are not due solely to differences in the proportion of people in different age groups in different areas. The age-adjusted death rate expresses deaths as a rate per 100,000 population. Between 2018 and 2020, the average age-adjusted death rate for the EHC PSA was 703.9 deaths per 100,000 population, significantly less than the rate of 821.7 per 100,000 population for Georgia during the same time period. Henry, DeKalb, and Clayton counties reported death rates above the Georgia average.



Fetal Mortality Rate

The fetal mortality rate represents the number of fetal deaths (at or greater than 20 weeks gestation) per 1,000 fetal deaths (at or greater than 20 weeks gestation) plus live births. In 2020, the EHC PSA fetal mortality rate of 7.7 was slightly lower than the statewide average of 7.9. Clayton and Henry counties reported higher fetal mortality rate than the Georgia average.



Self-Reported Poor or Fair Health Status

County Health Rankings & Roadmaps uses the BRFSS survey question, “In general, would you say that your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?” to gauge the overall self-reported health in a county. *County Health Rankings & Roadmaps* reports the age-adjusted percentage of adults self-reporting their health status as “fair” or “poor.” In *County Health Rankings & Roadmaps 2021*, the percentage of self-reported “fair” or “poor” health status in the EHC PSA counties fell below the average for Georgia with the exception of Clayton County.

Area	Percentage
Georgia	18%
Clayton County	25%
Cobb County	14%
DeKalb County	18%
Fulton County	15%
Gwinnett County	17%
Henry County	17%

Source: County Health Rankings, 2021

Age-Adjusted Death Rate by Cause

The World Health Organization defines the underlying cause of death as the disease or injury that initiated the sequence of events leading directly to death or as the circumstances of the accident or violence that produced a fatal injury. The World Health Organization has defined a list of sixteen cause of death categories. *Appendix D* contains a list of the cause of death categories and associated conditions.

In the EHC PSA, major cardiovascular diseases and cancer had the highest reported age-adjusted death rates per 100,000 population in 2020. Major Cardiovascular Diseases and Cancer also had the highest reported death rates per 100,000 population in Georgia. In the EHC PSA, the age-adjusted death rates for the majority of causes of death are lower than the age-adjusted death rates in Georgia.

Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Population, 2020		
Cause of Death	EHC PSA	Georgia
Major Cardiovascular Diseases	198.2	244.1
Cancers	133.4	147.6
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases ¹	87.0	104.5
Nervous System Diseases	84.3	88.9
External Causes	66.3	76.0
Respiratory Diseases	58.8	79.8
Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	42.3	42.0
Mental and Behavioral Diseases	24.1	28.5
Reproductive and Urinary System Diseases	23.1	25.3
Digestive System Diseases	22.6	30.1
Fetal and Infant Conditions	3.9	4.0
Bone and Muscle Diseases	3.6	3.7
Birth Defects	2.4	3.1
Blood Diseases (Anemias)	1.6	1.6
SIDS	0.9	1.2
Pregnancy and Child birthing Complications ²	N/A	N/A

Notes: ¹COVID-19 related deaths are included under infectious and parasitic diseases; ²Data previously reported is not available for 2021. Additional information is available on the Georgia Department of Public Health website. Source: OASIS

Emory Healthcare Community: General Health Measures

Understanding the health of EHC PSA population is a key component of our community health and engagement efforts. The following section provides detailed information for a number of the leading causes of deaths in the EHC PSA and other conditions that negatively impact the health of a population including obesity, smoking and tobacco use, cardiovascular/heart disease, cancer, respiratory diseases, diabetes, mental health, substance abuse, maternal/child health, and sexually transmitted diseases. *Appendix A* contains additional information about the data sources referenced below. *America’s Health Rankings* is noted in sections to provide a basis for comparing the health of Georgia to the health of the states in United States. *America’s Health Rankings* ranks the states from 1 to 50 on a variety of health measures. The lower the ranking, the better the health of a state on a specific metric. The higher the ranking, the worse the health of a state on a specific metric.

Obesity

Obesity negatively impacts one’s health and contributes to a variety of conditions including heart disease, stroke, Type 2 diabetes, hypertension, and certain types of cancer, respiratory problems, liver disease, kidney disease, and other health conditions. Obesity is a leading factor in preventable diseases in the United States. Since 1990, obesity has increased steadily in the United States and in Georgia. In *America’s Health Rankings 2021*, Georgia ranked 28th out of 50 states for the percentage of obese adults in the population. In 2021, the percentage of obese adults in each EHC PSA county ranged from 25% to 37%.

EHC PSA: Adult Obesity Prevalence, 2021	
Georgia	30%
Clayton County	37%
Cobb County	28%
DeKalb County	27%
Fulton County	25%
Gwinnett County	32%
Henry County	35%

Source: County Health Rankings

Smoking & Tobacco Use

Tobacco use is the leading cause of preventable disease, disability, and death in the United States. Tobacco use causes a number of diseases including respiratory disease, heart disease, stroke, and cancer. According to *America’s Health Rankings 2021*, Georgia ranked 28th out of 50 states for the percentage of the adult population who smokes regularly. In the EHC PSA, adult smoking prevalence in each county ranges from 14% to 19%.

EHC PSA: Adult Smoking Prevalence, 2021	
Georgia	16%
Clayton County	19%
Cobb County	14%
DeKalb County	16%
Fulton County	13%
Gwinnett County	14%
Henry County	17%

Source: County Health Rankings

Cardiovascular/Heart Disease

Cardiovascular disease or heart disease describes the diseases affecting the heart. Cardiovascular disease is the main contributor to heart attacks, chest pain, and stroke. According to the CDC, heart disease was the leading cause of death in the United States in 2020 accounting for over 696,000 deaths. Stroke was the 5th leading cause of death accounting for over 160,000 deaths in 2020. According to *America’s Health Rankings 2021*, Georgia ranked 31st out of 50 states for cardiovascular diseases. High blood pressure (hypertension), high cholesterol, and smoking are the main risk factors for heart disease and stroke. According to the CDC, nearly 50% of Americans have at least one of the three main risk factors for heart disease and stroke. Additional risk factors for heart disease and stroke include diabetes, obesity, lack of physical activity, poor diet, and excessive alcohol use.

EHC PSA: Adult Cardiovascular Health Prevalence, 2021

	PSA	Georgia
High Blood Pressure	32%	32%
Heart Disease	4%	4%
Stroke	3%	3%

Source: IBM Watson Health

In the EHC PSA, approximately 32% of adults reported having high blood pressure, 4% of adults reported having heart disease, and 3% of adults reported having a stroke.

Diabetes

Diabetes is an illness in which blood glucose levels exceed normal levels. Diabetes can contribute to serious health issues including heart disease, high blood pressure, stroke, and other conditions. According to the CDC, diabetes was the 8th leading cause of death in the United States in 2020 accounting for approximately 102,000 deaths. According to *America’s Health Rankings 2021*, Georgia ranked 36th out of 50 states for diabetes prevalence. *Healthy People 2030* explains the three main types of diabetes that exist:

- Type 2 diabetes results from a combination of resistance to the action of insulin and insufficient insulin production
- Type 1 diabetes results when the body loses its ability to produce insulin
- Gestational diabetes is a common complication of pregnancy. Gestational diabetes can lead to perinatal complications in mother and child and substantially increases the likelihood of cesarean section. Gestational diabetes is also a risk factor for subsequent development of type 2 diabetes after pregnancy.

EHC PSA: Adult Diabetes Prevalence, 2021	
PSA	10%
Georgia	10%

Source: IBM Watson Health

In 2021, over 10% of adults in the EHC PSA reported being afflicted with diabetes.

COVID-19

COVID-19 (coronavirus disease 2019) is a disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus and was discovered in December 2019. It is part of the coronavirus family, which includes common viruses from head or chest colds to more severe diseases. COVID-19 most often causes respiratory symptoms that can feel much like a cold, a flu, or pneumonia. COVID-19 may attack more than the lungs and respiratory system. Other parts of the body may also be affected by the disease. According to the CDC, COVID-19 was the 3rd leading cause of death in the United States in 2020 accounting for over 350,000 deaths.

As of January 2022, COVID-19 vaccines are available to adults and children ages 5 years and older to help protect individuals from getting sick or severely ill with COVID-19. As of January 2022, more than 209 million people have received their primary series of COVID-19 vaccine and are considered fully vaccinated. More than 82 million people are up to date on their vaccines, including the primary series of COVID-19 and boosters. As of January 2022, Georgia ranked 44th out of 50 states for the percentage of population fully vaccinated against COVID-19. Over 5,500,000 Georgians are vaccinated, approximately 53% of the population.

EHC PSA: Percentage of the Population Fully Vaccinated as of January 2022	
Georgia	53%
Clayton County	45%
Cobb County	60%
DeKalb County	58%
Fulton County	58%
Gwinnett County	57%
Henry County	45%

Percentage of population greater than or equal to 5 years of age; Source: CDC

Cancer

Cancer is the term used to describe diseases that involve abnormal cells dividing without control and invading other tissues in the body. Over 100 different types of cancer exist. The National Cancer Institute (NCI) estimates 40% of men and women in the United States will be diagnosed with cancer at some point during their lifetime. According to the CDC, cancer was the 2nd leading cause of death in the United States in 2020, accounting for approximately 602,000 deaths. According to *America’s Health*

Rankings 2021, Georgia ranked 10th out of 50 states for percentage of adults who reported being told by a health professional that they had any form of cancer other than skin cancer.

NCI SEER data provides a basis of understanding how the incidence rates and mortality rates of specific cancers in Georgia compare to national averages. The main risk factors for a number of cancers are lack of physical activity, poor nutrition, obesity, use of tobacco products, and ultraviolet light exposure. Reducing these risk factors may prevent a number of types of cancer. In Georgia, the top four cancers by incidence rate between 2014 and 2018 were breast cancer, prostate cancer, lung & bronchus cancer, and colon & rectum cancer. Both the incidence and mortality rates for Georgia in these cancers exceed the rates for the United States. *Appendix E* contains a breakdown of cancer incidence/mortality rates by race/ethnicity for Georgians.

	Age-Adjusted Incidence Rates by Cancer Site (2014-2018)		Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Cancer Site (2014-2018)	
	Georgia Rate	USA Rate	Georgia Rate	USA Rate
All Cancer Sites	468.5	448.6	156.7	152.4
Bladder	18.3	19.7	4.4	4.2
Brain & ONS	6.0	6.5	4.2	4.4
Breast	128.4	126.8	21.1	19.9
Cervix	8.0	7.7	2.3	2.2
Childhood (Ages <15, All Sites)	17.4	17.5	2.0	2.0
Childhood (Ages <20, All Sites)	18.7	19.1	2.2	2.2
Colon & Rectum	40.9	38.0	14.5	13.4
Esophagus	4.4	4.5	3.4	3.9
Kidney & Renal Pelvis	17.2	17.1	3.6	3.6
Leukemia	14.6	14.2	5.8	6.1
Liver & Bile Duct	8.3	8.6	6.5	6.6
Lung & Bronchus	61.3	57.3	39.1	36.7
Melanoma of the Skin	26.8	22.6	2.0	2.2
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	18.2	19.1	5.0	5.3
Oral Cavity & Pharynx	12.8	11.9	2.7	2.5
Ovary	10.5	10.7	6.6	6.5
Pancreas	13.2	13.1	10.9	11.1
Prostate	126.6	106.2	21.5	18.9
Stomach	6.4	6.5	3.0	2.9
Thyroid	12.2	14.1	0.4	0.5
Uterus	24.5	27.4	4.9	5.0

Rates are per 100,000 population per year; Source: NCI State Cancer Profiles: Georgia

Cancer screenings are an effective way to identify certain types of cancer early on in the disease progression including colorectal cancer, cervical cancer, and breast cancer. NCI SEER data provides a basis for understanding cancer risk factors for Georgians and the utilization of preventative cancer screenings by Georgians.

Cancer Screening Behaviors	Georgia Rate	USA Rate
Ever Had Colorectal Endoscopy (Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy), Ages 50+, 2018	69.4	71.6
FOBT in last year and/or flex sig in last 5 years and FOBT in last 3 years and/or colonoscopy in last 10 years, Ages 50-75, 2018	68.3	69.7
Had a Mammogram in Past 2 Years, Ages 50-74, 2018	79.9	78.3
Had a Mammogram in Past 2 Years, Ages 40+, 2018	74.0	71.8
Had a Pap Smear in Past 3 Years and No Hysterectomy, Ages 18+, 2018	75.2	71.7
Pap Test in Past 3 Years, No Hysterectomy, Ages 21-65, 2018	82.1	80.2
Percent who received 3+ doses of HPV Vaccine, Ages 13-17, Both Sexes, 2018	33.2	34.9

Source: NCI State Cancer Profiles: Georgia; Note: Fecal Occult Blood Test (FOBT) is a lab test used to check stool samples for hidden (occult) blood, which may indicate cancer or polyps in the colon/rectum

Respiratory Disease

Respiratory diseases encompass a variety of conditions including asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), lung cancer, pneumonia, and tuberculosis. Asthma and COPD in particular are significant health problems. According to the CDC, chronic lower respiratory disease was the 6th leading cause of death in the United States in 2020 accounting for approximately 150,000 deaths. Influenza/pneumonia was the 9th leading cause of death in the United States in 2020, accounting for approximately 53,000 deaths.

In 2021, over 14% of the adult EHC PSA population reported asthma as a chronic affliction. Chronic bronchitis is a type of COPD that causes inflammation, or irritation, in the bronchioles of the lungs. In 2021, approximately 4% of the adult EHC PSA population reported chronic bronchitis as a chronic affliction. Emphysema is a type of COPD that causes a permanent enlargement of the airways in your lungs. Emphysema, which is often associated with cigarette smoking, gradually damages the air sacs in the lungs, causing shortness of breath. In 2021, approximately 1% of the adult EHC PSA population reported emphysema as a chronic affliction.

EHC PSA: Adult Respiratory Disease Prevalence, 2021

	PSA	Georgia
Asthma	14%	14%
Chronic Bronchitis	4%	4%
Emphysema	1%	1%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Neurological Disorders & Diseases

Millions of people across the United States face substantial and sometimes devastating consequences from neurological disorders and diseases. Neurological disorders include diseases of the brain, spinal cord, peripheral nerves, and neuromuscular system. Neurological disorders include Alzheimer’s and related dementias, Parkinson’s, epilepsy, spinal cord injury, traumatic brain injury, and other diseases. Alzheimer’s disease is the most common type of dementia. Alzheimer’s disease was the 7th leading cause of death in the United States, with over 134,000 deaths reported in 2020 by the CDC. In 2020, as many as 5.8 million Americans were living with Alzheimer’s disease, with the number projected to nearly triple to 14 million people by 2060. According to the Alzheimer’s Association, approximately 150,000 Georgians were living with Alzheimer’s in 2020. The number is projected to increase to 190,000 by 2025, an increase of 27%.

Chronic Kidney Disease

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a condition in which the kidneys are damaged and cannot filter blood as well as they should. Because of this, excess fluid and waste from the blood remain in the body and may cause other health problems, such as heart disease and stroke. If CKD is left untreated, it can progress to kidney failure and early cardiovascular disease. When the kidneys stop working, dialysis or kidney transplant is needed for survival. Kidney failure treated with dialysis or kidney transplant is called end-stage renal disease (ESRD). The CDC estimates approximately 37 million Americans have chronic kidney disease. Despite the prevalence of kidney disease in the United States, as many as 9 in 10 people who have CKD are not aware they have the disease. According to the CDC, kidney associated diseases (nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis) rank as the 10th leading cause of death in the United States, with over 52,000 deaths reported in 2020. In 2021, over 2% of the adult EHC PSA population reported being told they had weak or failing kidneys by a medical professional.

EHC PSA: Adult Weak/Failing Kidneys Prevalence, 2021

PSA	2%
Georgia	2%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Mental Health

Mental health is a state of successful performance of mental function and is essential to personal well-being. Mental health and physical health are closely related. Mental health is an important factor in one’s ability to maintain good physical health. Conversely, physical health problems can impact one’s mental health. Mental health encompasses a variety of disorders including anxiety disorders, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorders, autism, eating disorders, mood disorders, personality disorders, and schizophrenia. According to the National Institute for Mental Health (NIMH), nearly 1 out of every 5 adult Americans live with a mental illness. In *America’s Health Rankings 2021*, Georgia was ranked 35th out of 50 states for adults reporting frequent mental distress. According to the CDC, suicide accounted for more than 45,000 deaths in 2020. Depression and anxiety are two of the disorders within mental health. In 2021, approximately 11% of adults in the EHC PSA reported depression and/or anxiety as a chronic affliction.

EHC PSA: Adult Depression/Anxiety Prevalence, 2021	
PSA	11%
Georgia	11%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Maternal & Child Health

According to the CDC, pregnancy and childbirth have a significant impact on the physical, mental, emotional, and socioeconomic health of women and their families. Pregnancy-related health outcomes are influenced by a woman’s health and other factors like race, ethnicity, age, and income. Maternal and child health status is measured with a number of indicators including low birth weight, infant mortality, and teen birth rate. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services state mothers who do not receive prenatal care are three times more likely to have a low birth weight and five times higher mortality rate compared to mothers who receive care. According to *America’s Health Rankings 2021*, Georgia ranked 47th in the country for low birth rate. In 2021, the percentage of live births with low birth weight in each EHC PSA county ranged from 9% to 12%. In *America’s Health Rankings 2021*, Georgia was ranked 36th out of 50 states for teen births, with 20.6 births per 1,000 females ages 15-19.

EHC PSA: Maternal Health, 2020

	EHC PSA	Georgia
Births to Females <12 th Grade Education	9.6%	12%
Births with <5 Prenatal Care Visits	9.7%	8.3%
Births with Late or no Prenatal Care	11.2%	9.6%
Births Reported Tobacco Use	1.0%	4.1%

Source: OASIS

EHC PSA: Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births, 2021	
Georgia	10%
Clayton County	12%
Cobb County	9%
DeKalb County	10%
Fulton County	11%
Gwinnett County	9%
Henry County	10%

Source: County Health Rankings

Substance Abuse

In 2018, the CDC estimated 53 million people in the U.S. reported using illicit drugs or misusing prescription drugs in the past year, including marijuana, cocaine, heroin, hallucinogens, inhalants, and methamphetamines, and the misuse of prescription drugs. Over 70,000 drug overdose deaths were reported across the U.S. and 70% of the deaths involved a prescription or illicit opioid in 2019. According to the NIH National Institute on Drug Abuse, Georgia reported 1,408 opioid overdose deaths per 100,000 persons, for a death rate of 13.1 in 2019. The national rate of overdose deaths involving opioids in 2019 was 20.7 deaths per 100,000 population. In Georgia, approximately 53.9 opioid prescriptions were written per 100 population compared to a national rate of 43.3 per 100 population in 2020.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

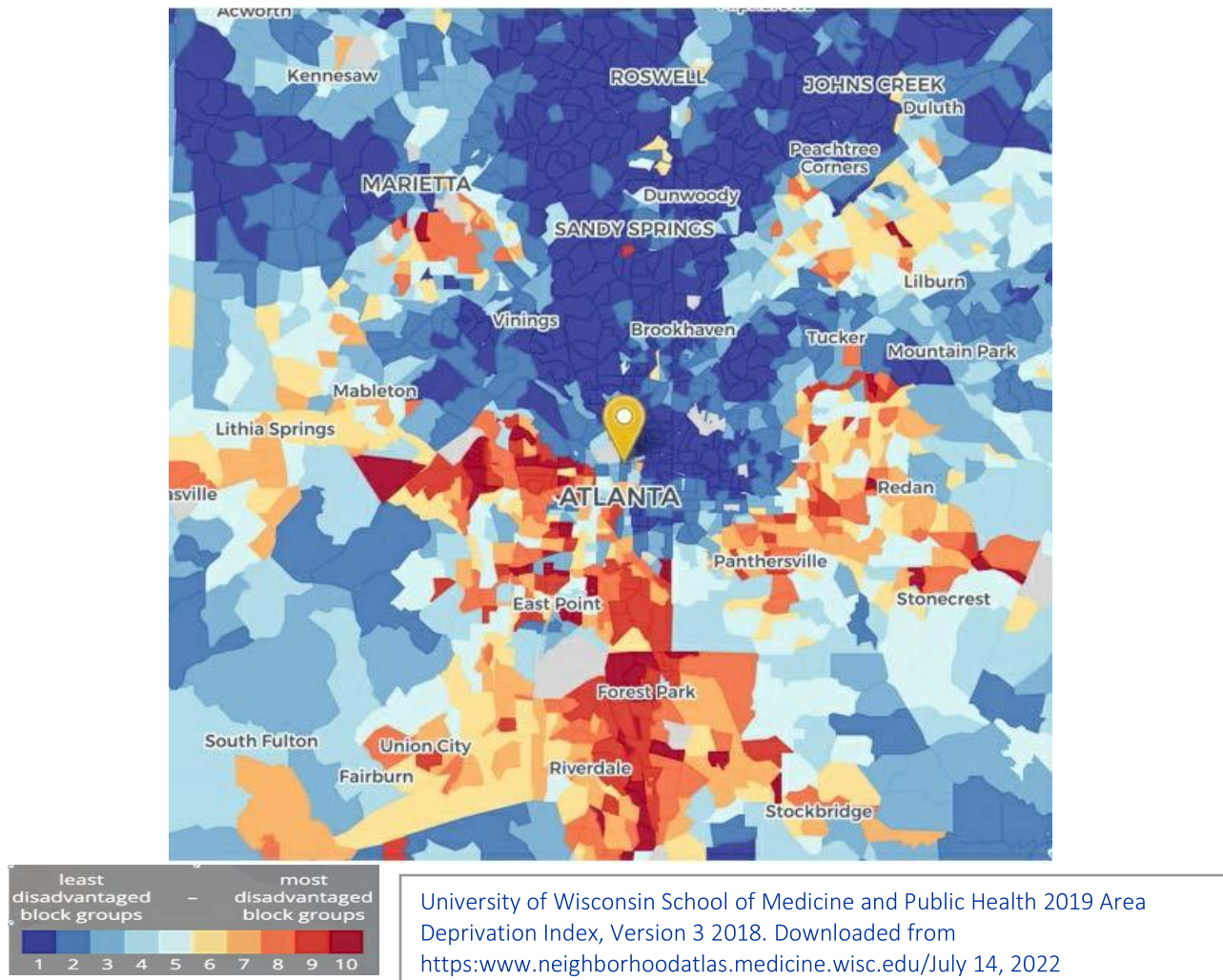
In the United States, millions of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) infections occur annually. STDs include chlamydia, gonorrhea, hepatitis, herpes, human papillomavirus (HPV), syphilis, HIV/AIDS, and other infections. While some STDs can be cured, other STDs can cause serious health complications. On an annual basis, the CDC summarizes national surveillance statistics for three STDs that are considered notifiable and for which there are federally funded notification programs, including chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis. Other common STDs, including HPV and herpes, are not nationally notifiable diseases. In 2019, Georgia reported the 7th highest rate in the U.S. of chlamydia infections with 643.8 cases per 100,000 population. Georgia reported the 19th highest rate of gonorrhea with 202.1 case per 100,000 population. For syphilis, Georgia reported the 8th highest rate of primary and secondary syphilis, with 16.6 cases per 100,000 population. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is a chronic, life-threatening condition caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). In 2018, the CDC reported an HIV diagnosis rate of 23.8 per 100,000 population in Georgia, the 2nd highest rate in the nation, after Washington D.C.

Emory Healthcare Community: Disadvantaged Communities

Social determinants of health, as defined by the CDC, are conditions in the places where people live, learn, work and play that affect a wide range of health and quality-of-life risk and outcomes.

In metro Atlanta, there is perhaps no greater evidence of the impact of social determinants, than the stark differences in life expectancy between zip codes. According to the Atlanta Regional Commission, someone who lives in the 30339 zip code in Sandy Springs, can expect to live, on average, 25 years longer than someone who lives just 6.7 miles away in the 30314 zip code in west Atlanta.

While overall, counties in metro Atlanta fair better than the state averages in income, education, insurance and access to health providers as demonstrated in the demographics section of this report, there are areas within our communities that fall well below the average and face social and environmental factors that affect health and health outcomes. The areas in red/orange represent disadvantaged areas within Emory Healthcare’s PSA.



The social determinants that may negatively impact health in these communities, include:

- **Lack of economic stability** – higher than average income and poverty rates, unemployment or under employment, cost of housing, debt, medical bills
- **Lack of access to health care** – provider availability, affordability of care/insurance coverage, linguistic and cultural competency of providers, quality of care
- **Challenging neighborhood and physical environments** – unsafe housing, transportation, safety, crime, recreation spaces, walkability
- **Educational gaps** – low literacy and graduation rates, language barriers, insufficient early childhood education, lack of access to vocational training and/or higher education
- **Food insecurity** – factors include hunger, access to healthy options (affordability and availability), and nutrition awareness/education
- **Community and social context** – social integration, stress, support systems

Emory Community Stakeholder Input Summary

EHC gathered input from stakeholders representing the broad interest of the community through an online survey and interviews conducted by EHC. More than 4,000 individuals responded to the online survey, including representatives of organizations with a special knowledge of:

- The specific health needs of EHC patients, families, and employees
- Public health in the community served by EHC
- The specific health needs of the community served by EHC
- The health needs of underserved, low-income, and minority populations in the community served by EHC
- The health needs of populations with chronic diseases in the community served by EHC

In addition, interviews were held with select organizations to ensure more in-depth input from public health agencies.

Appendix B contains a list of organizations that provided input during the community health needs assessment process. Due to their profession, tenure, and/or community involvement, community stakeholders offer diverse perspectives and information to the community health needs assessment.

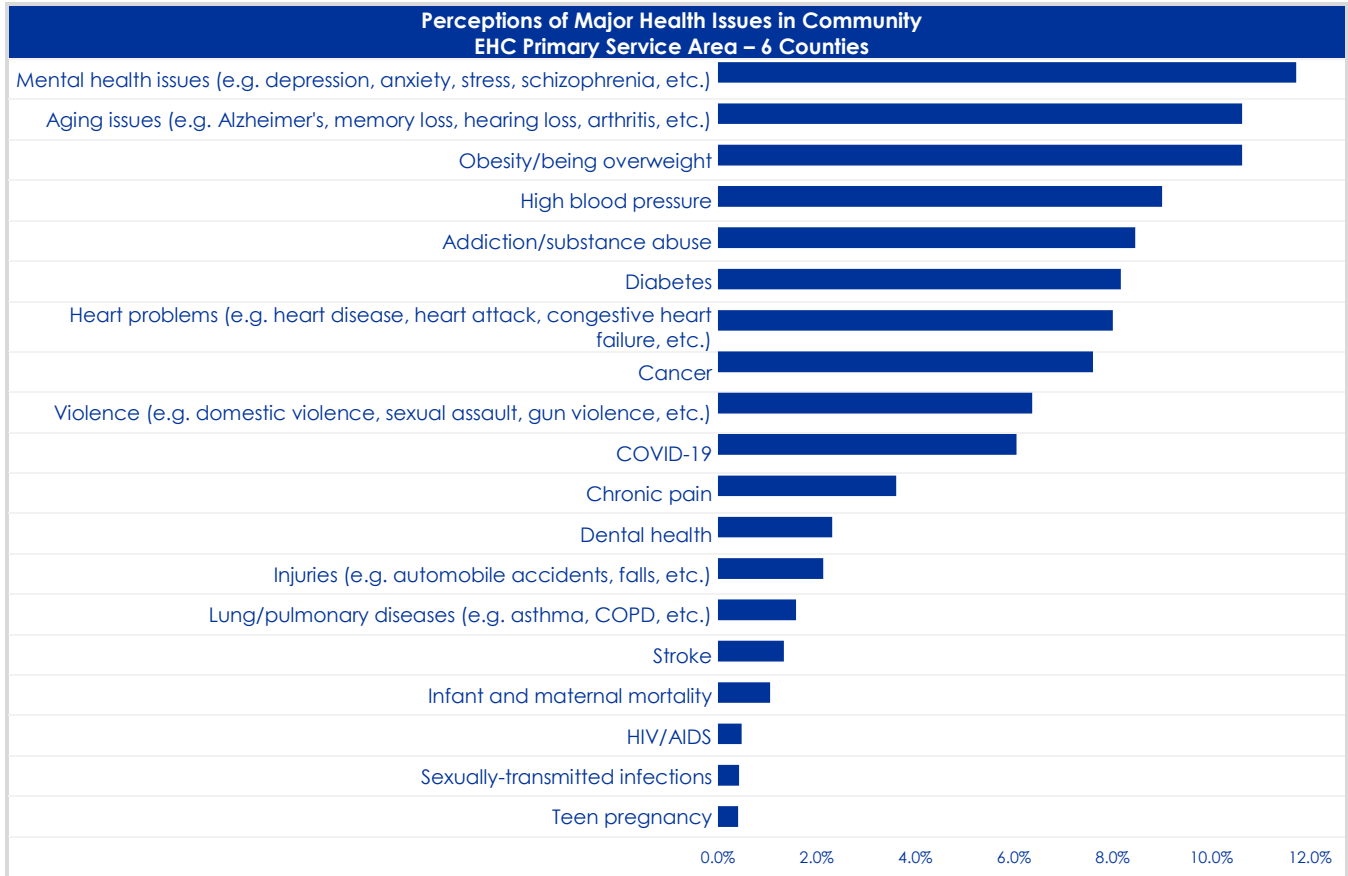
This section includes a summary of results from all respondents in the EHC primary service area which is six counties in metro Atlanta – Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, Gwinnett and Henry. Because the survey was open to all, results are not necessarily a representative demographic sample of the entire population. However, breakdowns by age and race appear in *Appendix B* and the individual CHNAs for each hospital will include the results from their respective primary service area geography, which may be a subset of the EHC primary service area. EHC continues to collect input from community stakeholders on an ongoing basis.

Major Health Challenges

The following were noted by the community stakeholders as major health challenges impacting residents of the EHC PSA:

- Mental health (e.g. anxiety, stress, depression, schizophrenia, etc.)
- Aging issues
- Obesity/being overweight
- High blood pressure
- Addiction/substance abuse
- Diabetes
- Cardiovascular diseases
- Cancer
- Violence
- COVID-19

Perception of the most significant issues varied slightly by demographics and geography. For example, though mental health was the ranked the top health issue among all respondents collectively, Asian respondents and respondents 65+ indicated that aging issues were the most significant issue. Black participants in the survey ranked high blood pressure and diabetes over mental health, and Hispanic respondents prioritized ten other issues over mental health with obesity/being overweight being the most significant. A breakdown by age and race is include in *Appendix B*.

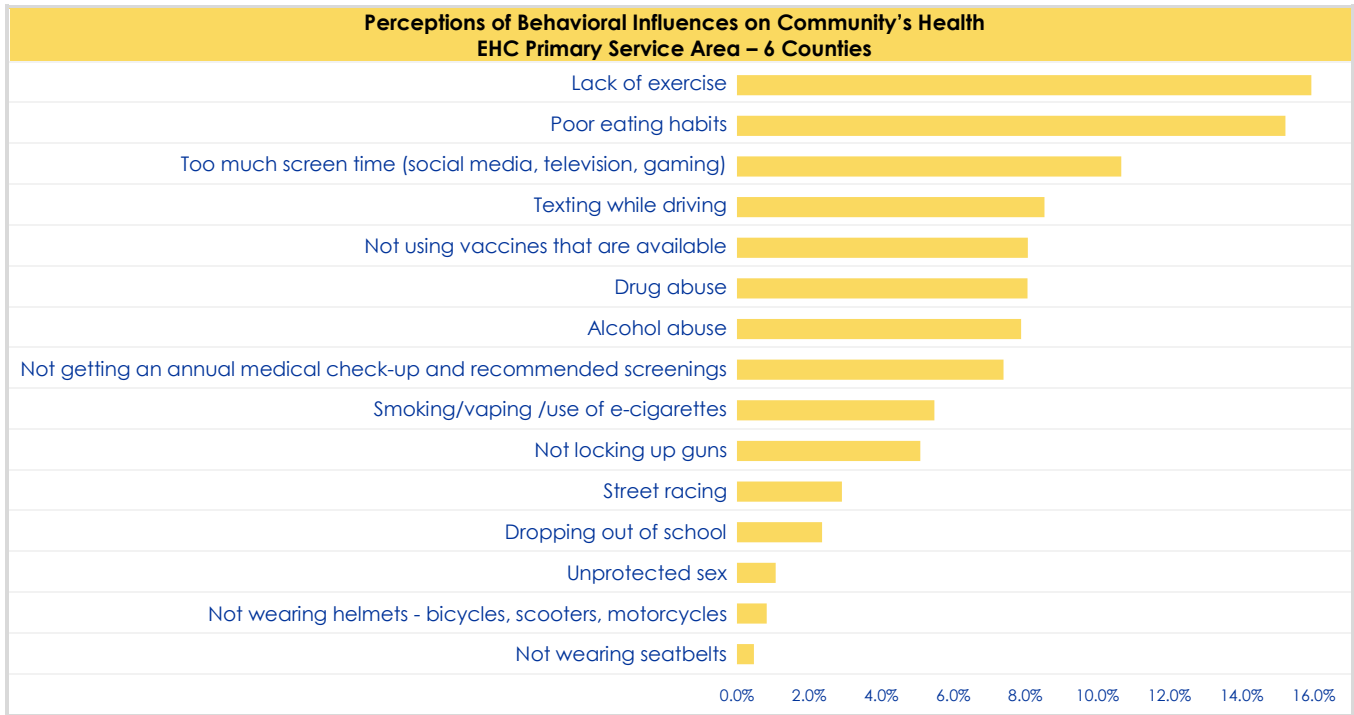


Behavioral Factors Impacting Health

Survey participants were asked to rank behavioral factors influencing the health of their communities.

Poor eating habits and lack of exercise were the most attributed behavioral factors among all groups except the 18-24 age group who was more likely to select substance abuse and texting while driving as the most significant behavioral factors impacting health. Other factors were:

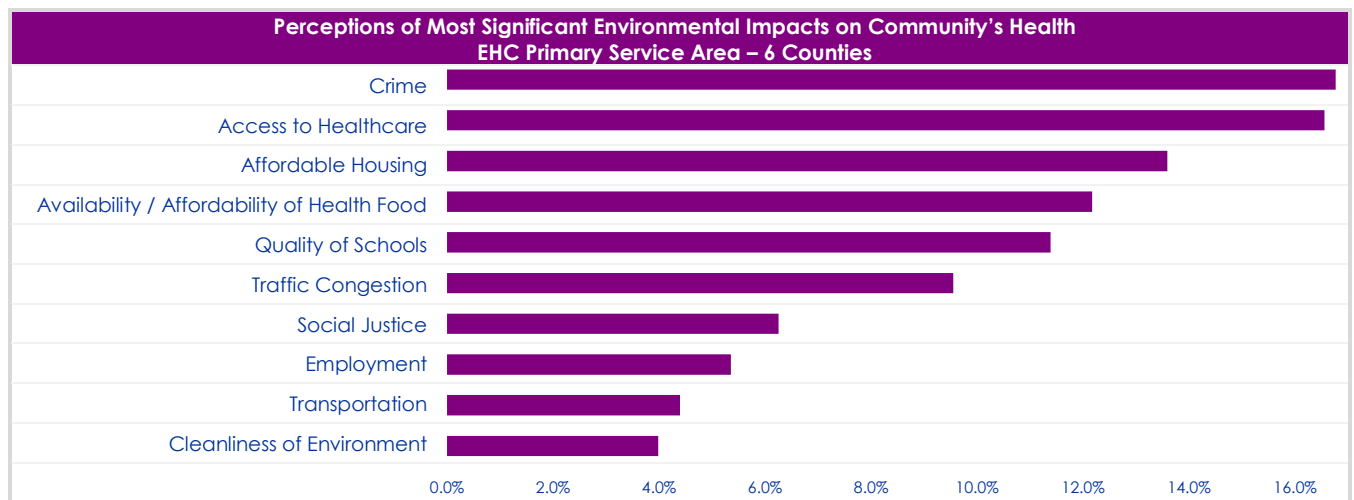
- Substance abuse
- Too much screen time
- Not getting available vaccinations
- Not getting annual checkups and recommended screenings
- Smoking/vaping
- Texting while driving



Environmental Factors Impacting Health

Survey participants were asked to rank environmental factors influencing the health of their communities. Crime was ranked among the top environmental factors across nearly all demographic groups and was most frequently indicated as the most significant factor. Second was access to health care.

- Crime
- Access to health care
- Affordable health care
- Availability/Affordability of healthy foods
- Quality of education/schools



Respondents who choose access to health care as a major environmental factor were asked to further refine their answers to address reasons why the community may find health care access a problem. The responses indicated that cost-related reasons were the most significant barrier to access:

- Lack of healthcare insurance
- Cost of healthcare, even with insurance
- Lack of providers in convenient locations
- Lack of awareness of resources and how to navigate the health care system
- Lack of available appointments
- Lack of transportation
- Other

Interview Comments

EHC discussed the survey with local public health and human services officials and asked if additional information or concerns that should be shared in this assessment. The following information was provided in these interviews:

- We need to continue to work on trust. COVID-19 brought to light the extent of mistrust of the health care system and there is still work to be done.
- It is difficult to measure the impact of the pandemic on chronic diseases and major health issues at this point. The data is not yet available.
- The pandemic isn't over yet. Efforts continue to build awareness and trust and to vaccinate. Vaccination rates in underserved communities are still very low.
- In Fulton County, there is no hospital and no major health system presence south of I-20, except the closed hospital that has now become an urgent care center.
- There does appear to be an increase in mental health issues, including substance abuse.
- COVID-19 was very disruptive during the past two years but health departments are still focusing on their core initiatives.
- West Nile Virus and the Monkey Pox outbreaks are current concerns.
- Much needed financial resources came from COVID funds and are being applied in various public health initiatives such as food distributions. Sustaining these efforts post-COVID will be important but funding is unclear.
- DeKalb County has launched mobile clinics to help address access.
- Though HIV/AIDS did not show up as a major concern from our online survey, we still need continuous education about HIV and information about access to services.
- Food deserts are an issue and both DeKalb and Fulton have initiatives around farmers markets and access to fresh produce though they'd like to do more.

2022 Community Health Needs Assessment



EMORY
UNIVERSITY
HOSPITAL

Overview of Emory University Hospital

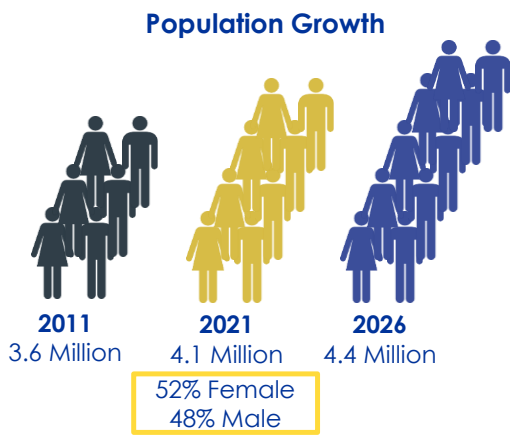
Emory University Hospital's (EUH) tradition of healing dates back almost a century. In March 1904, EUH's predecessor, Wesley Memorial Hospital, was chartered with 50 beds. Over the past century, EUH has grown into a leading adult, tertiary/quaternary care facility with 791 licensed beds, including 82 beds at EUH at Wesley Woods. EUH is long known for services in transplantation, cardiology, cardiac surgery, oncology, neurology/neurosurgery, and orthopaedics. EUH at Wesley Woods specializes in adult inpatient psychiatric care in addition to training programs. EUH includes 154 ICU beds and a Serious Communicable Diseases Unit where ongoing research, training, and preparedness for challenging infectious diseases continues since the first Ebola patients in the U.S. were treated there in 2014. As a not-for-profit academic medical center, EUH is committed to providing the best care for our patients, educating health professionals and leaders for the future, pursuing discovery research, and serving our community.

EUH's community health needs assessment demonstrates the needs of our community. As a tertiary care facility, EUH serves patients from throughout the state of Georgia and the Southeast. For the purpose of EUH's community health needs assessment, EUH's community is defined as the contiguous area from which over 60% of EUH's inpatient admissions originate. EUH's community or primary service area (PSA) includes DeKalb, Fulton, Gwinnett, Cobb, Henry, and Clayton counties.

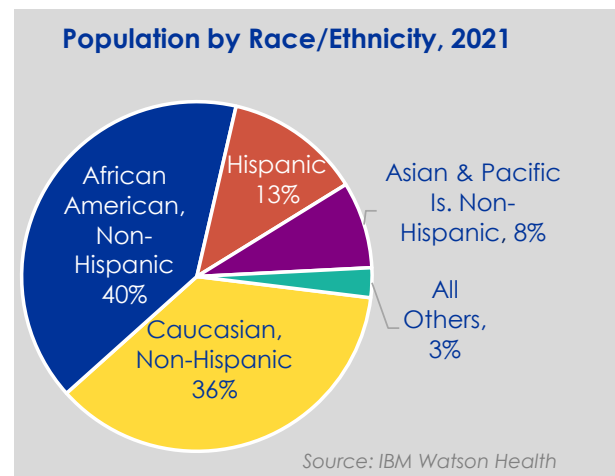
EUH Primary Service Area



EUH Community: Demographics Snapshot



Source: IBM Watson Health



Unemployment Rate
December 2021

PSA 2.4%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Population Age Distribution
by Age Group, 2021**



Less than 18	24%
18 – 34	24%
35 – 54	28%
55 – 64	12%
65+	12%

Source: IBM Watson Health

**Population by Education
Level Attained, 2021**

Population Age 25+



Bachelor's Degree or Greater	42%
Some College/Assoc. Degree	26%
High School Degree	22%
Some High School	6%
Less than High School	4%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Insurance Coverage Type, 2021



Managed Care	65%
Medicare	9%
Medicaid	11%
Medicare Dual Eligible	2%
Uninsured	13%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Household Income, 2021

Population Age 25+



Less Than \$15,000	8%
\$15,000 - \$25,000	7%
\$25,000 - \$50,000	20%
\$50,000 - \$75,000	17%
\$75,000 - \$100,000	13%
Greater than \$100,000	35%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Population Per Provider Ratios, 2021

	Population Per Primary Care Physician	Population Per Dental Provider	Population Per Mental Health Provider
Georgia	1,510	1,920	690
Clayton County	3,810	4,060	1,480
Cobb County	1,350	1,450	540
DeKalb County	910	1,700	320
Fulton County	900	1,410	410
Gwinnett County	1,540	1,610	890
Henry County	2,060	2,790	670

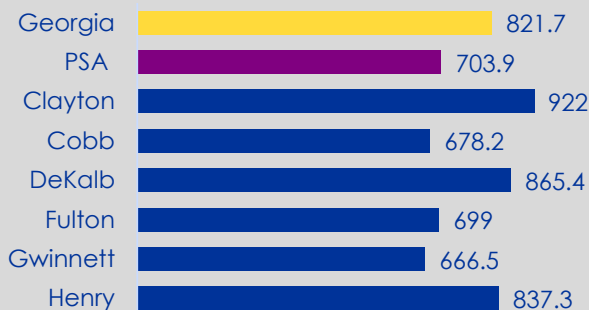
Source: County Health Rankings

EUH Community: Mortality & Morbidity Measures

Mortality measures provide a basis for understanding the causes of death in a population. Morbidity measures provide a basis for understanding how healthy people feel while they are alive. The EHC Mortality and Morbidity Measures Section provides additional information.

Age-Adjusted Death Rate

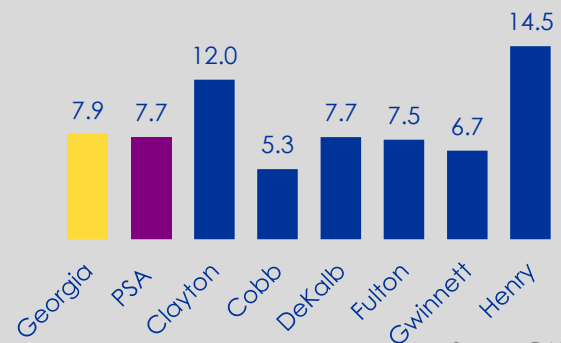
2018-2020 Average per 100,000 Population



Source: OASIS

Fetal Mortality Rate, 2020

per 1,000 Fetal Deaths/Births



Source: OASIS

Percentage of Adults Reporting Poor or Fair Health, 2021	
Georgia	18%
Clayton County	25%
Cobb County	14%
DeKalb County	18%
Fulton County	15%
Gwinnett County	17%
Henry County	17%

Source: County Health Rankings

Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Population, 2020			
Cause of Death	Rate	Cause of Death	Rate
Major Cardiovascular Diseases	198.2	Reproductive and Urinary System Diseases	23.1
Cancers	133.4	Digestive System Diseases	22.6
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	87.0	Fetal and Infant Conditions	3.9
Nervous System Diseases	84.3	Bone and Muscle Diseases	3.6
External Causes	66.3	Birth Defects	2.4
Respiratory Diseases	58.8	Blood Diseases (Anemias)	1.6
Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	42.3	SIDS	0.9
Mental and Behavioral Disorders	24.1		

Source: OASIS

EUH Community: General Health Measures

Understanding the health of a population is a key component of our community health and engagement efforts for EUH. The following section provides detailed information for a number of the leading causes of death in the EUH PSA and other conditions that negatively impact the health of a population.

Appendix A contains additional information about the data sources referenced below. The EHC General Health Measures Section provides additional information about each health measure and a basis of comparison to the health of Georgians.

Obesity

Adult Obesity Prevalence, 2021	
Georgia	30%
Clayton County	37%
Cobb County	28%
DeKalb County	27%
Fulton County	25%
Gwinnett County	32%
Henry County	35%

Source: County Health Rankings

Smoking & Tobacco Use

Adult Smoking Prevalence, 2021	
Georgia	16%
Clayton County	19%
Cobb County	14%
DeKalb County	16%
Fulton County	13%
Gwinnett County	14%
Henry County	17%

Source: County Health Rankings

COVID-19

Percentage of the Population Fully Vaccinated as of January 2022	
Georgia	53%
Clayton County	45%
Cobb County	60%
DeKalb County	58%
Fulton County	58%
Gwinnett County	57%
Henry County	45%

Percentage of population greater than or equal to 5 years of age; Source: CDC

Respiratory Disease

Adult Respiratory Disease Prevalence, 2021

	PSA	Georgia
Asthma	14%	14%
Chronic Bronchitis	4%	4%
Emphysema	1%	1%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Diabetes

Adult Diabetes Prevalence, 2021	
PSA	10%
Georgia	10%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Cardiovascular/Heart Disease

Adult Cardiovascular Health Prevalence, 2021

	PSA	Georgia
High Blood Pressure	32%	32%
Heart Disease	4%	4%
Stroke	3%	3%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Neurological Diseases

Adults 65 and Older with Alzheimer's, 2021

Georgia 150,000

Source: Alzheimer's Association

Cancer

Georgia ranked **8th** out of the 50 states on cancer diagnosis in 2020.

(Higher ranking indicates worse health of a state)

Source: America's Health Rankings

Chronic Kidney Disease

Weak/Failing Kidneys Prevalence, 2021

PSA	2%
Georgia	2%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Mental Health

Adult Depression/Anxiety Prevalence, 2021

PSA	14%
Georgia	14%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Substance Abuse

Opioid Overdose Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 persons

Georgia

13.1

Opioid Prescription Rate per 100 persons

53.9

Source: CDC & NIH National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2019-2020

Maternal and Child Health

Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births, 2021

Georgia	10%
Clayton County	12%
Cobb County	9%
DeKalb County	10%
Fulton County	11%
Gwinnett County	9%
Henry County	10%

Source: County Health Rankings

Maternal Health, 2020

	PSA	Georgia
Births to Females <12 th Grade Education	9.6%	12%
Births with <5 Prenatal Care Visits	9.7%	8.3%
Births with Late or no Prenatal Care	11.2%	9.6%
Births Reported Tobacco Use	1.0%	4.1%

Source: OASIS

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

In 2019, Georgia ranked:

- **7th** highest Chlamydia Infection rate
- **19th** highest Gonorrhea rate
- **8th** highest primary and secondary syphilis
- **2nd** highest HIV diagnosis rate

(Lower ranking indicates worse health of a state)

Source: CDC & Kaiser Family Foundation

Community Stakeholder Interview Feedback

A key component in the community health needs assessment is feedback from community stakeholders. A summary of the feedback from community stakeholders for the EHC/EUH primary service area is on pages 18 – 21.

2022 Community Health Needs Assessment



EMORY
UNIVERSITY
HOSPITAL
MIDTOWN

Overview of Emory University Hospital Midtown

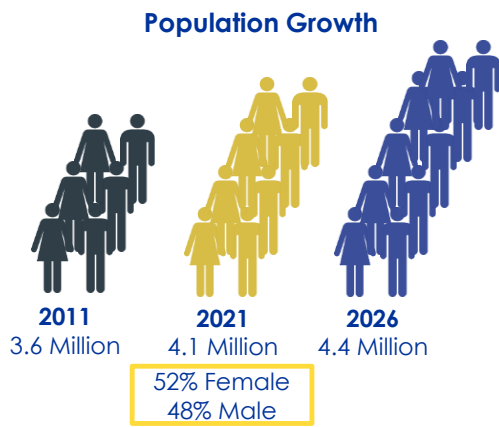
The history of Emory University Hospital Midtown (EUHM) dates back to 1908, when two physicians opened the 26-bed Davis-Fischer Sanatorium. From a 26-bed sanatorium to a tertiary care facility with more than 550-beds, EUHM has a rich heritage. For more than 100 years, our hospital has established a solid foundation for outstanding quality health care and medical integrity for Atlantans and the Southeast. EUHM physicians work collaboratively to provide comprehensive care and quality outcomes for our patients and their families. EUHM is well known for services in cardiology, cardiac surgery, gastroenterology, neurosurgery, cancer, orthopaedics, emergency medicine, and women’s services.

EUHM’s community health needs assessment demonstrates the needs of our community. As a tertiary care facility, EUHM serves patients from throughout the state of Georgia and the Southeast. For the purpose of EUHM’s community health needs assessment, EUHM’s community is defined as the contiguous area from which over 75% of EUHM’s inpatient admissions originate. EUHM’s community or primary service area (PSA) includes DeKalb, Fulton, Gwinnett, Cobb, Henry, and Clayton counties.

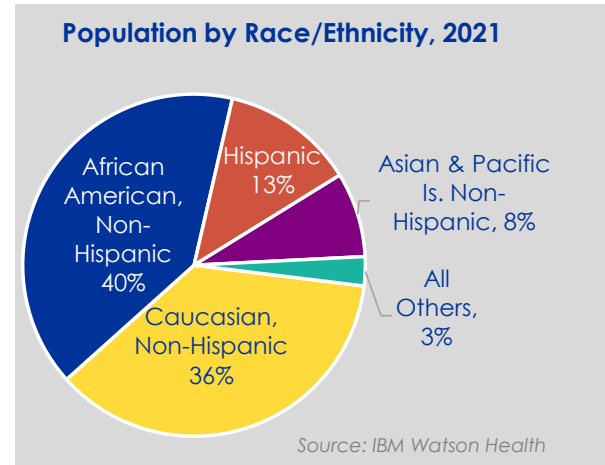
EUHM Primary Service Area



EUHM Community: Demographics Snapshot



Source: IBM Watson Health



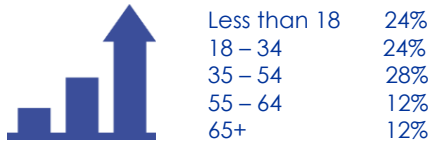
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**Population Age Distribution
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Source: IBM Watson Health

**Population by Education
Level Attained, 2021**
Population Age 25+



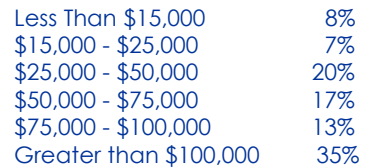
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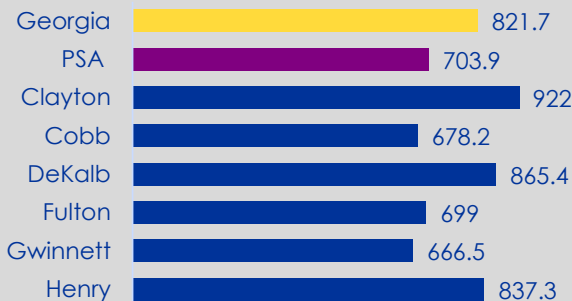
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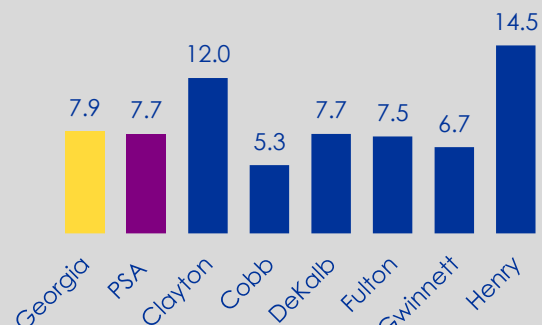
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Understanding the health of a population is a key component of our community health and engagement efforts for EUHM. The following section provides detailed information for a number of the leading causes of death in the EUHM PSA and other conditions that negatively impact the health of a population. *Appendix A* contains additional information about the data sources referenced below. The EHC General Health Measures Section provides additional information about each health measure and a basis of comparison to the health of Georgian's.

Obesity

Adult Obesity Prevalence, 2021	
Georgia	30%
Clayton County	37%
Cobb County	28%
DeKalb County	27%
Fulton County	25%
Gwinnett County	32%
Henry County	35%

Source: County Health Rankings

Smoking & Tobacco Use

Adult Smoking Prevalence, 2021	
Georgia	16%
Clayton County	19%
Cobb County	14%
DeKalb County	16%
Fulton County	13%
Gwinnett County	14%
Henry County	17%

Source: County Health Rankings

COVID-19

Percentage of the Population Fully Vaccinated as of January 2022	
Georgia	53%
Clayton County	45%
Cobb County	60%
DeKalb County	58%
Fulton County	58%
Gwinnett County	57%
Henry County	45%

Percentage of population greater than or equal to 5 years of age; Source: CDC

Respiratory Disease

Adult Respiratory Disease Prevalence, 2021		
	PSA	Georgia
Asthma	14%	14%
Chronic Bronchitis	4%	4%
Emphysema	1%	1%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Diabetes

Adult Diabetes Prevalence, 2021	
PSA	10%
Georgia	10%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Cardiovascular/Heart Disease

Adult Cardiovascular Health Prevalence, 2021		
	PSA	Georgia
High Blood Pressure	32%	32%
Heart Disease	4%	4%
Stroke	3%	3%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Neurological Diseases

Adults 65 and Older with Alzheimer's, 2021	
Georgia	150,000

Source: Alzheimer's Association

Cancer

Georgia ranked **8th** out of the 50 states on cancer diagnosis in 2020.

(Higher ranking indicates worse health of a state)

Source: America's Health Rankings

Chronic Kidney Disease

Weak/Failing Kidneys Prevalence, 2021

PSA	2%
Georgia	2%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Mental Health

Adult Depression/Anxiety Prevalence, 2021

PSA	14%
Georgia	14%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Substance Abuse

Opioid Overdose Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 persons

Georgia
13.1
53.9

Opioid Prescription Rate per 100 persons

Source: CDC & NIH National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2019-2020

Maternal and Child Health

Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births, 2021

Georgia	10%
Clayton County	12%
Cobb County	9%
DeKalb County	10%
Fulton County	11%
Gwinnett County	9%
Henry County	10%

Source: County Health Rankings

Maternal Health, 2020

	PSA	Georgia
Births to Females <12 th Grade Education	9.6%	12%
Births with <5 Prenatal Care Visits	9.7%	8.3%
Births with Late or no Prenatal Care	11.2%	9.6%
Births Reported Tobacco Use	1.0%	4.1%

Source: OASIS

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

In 2019, Georgia ranked:

- **7th** highest Chlamydia Infection rate
- **19th** highest Gonorrhea rate
- **8th** highest primary and secondary syphilis
- **2nd** highest HIV diagnosis rate

(Lower ranking indicates worse health of a state)

Source: CDC & Kaiser Family Foundation

Community Stakeholder Interview Feedback

A key component in the community health needs assessment is feedback from community stakeholders. A summary of the feedback from community stakeholders for the EHC/EUHM primary service area is on pages 18 – 21.

2022 Community Health Needs Assessment



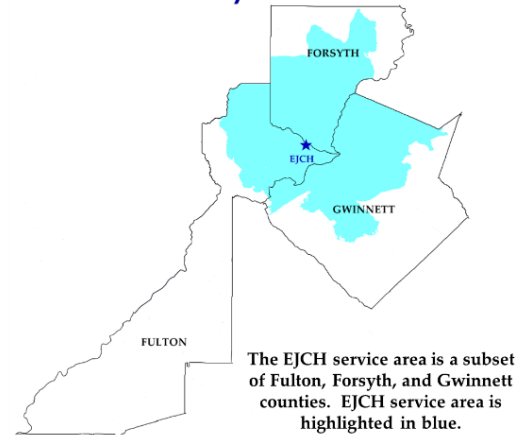
EMORY
JOHNS CREEK
HOSPITAL

Overview of Emory Johns Creek Hospital

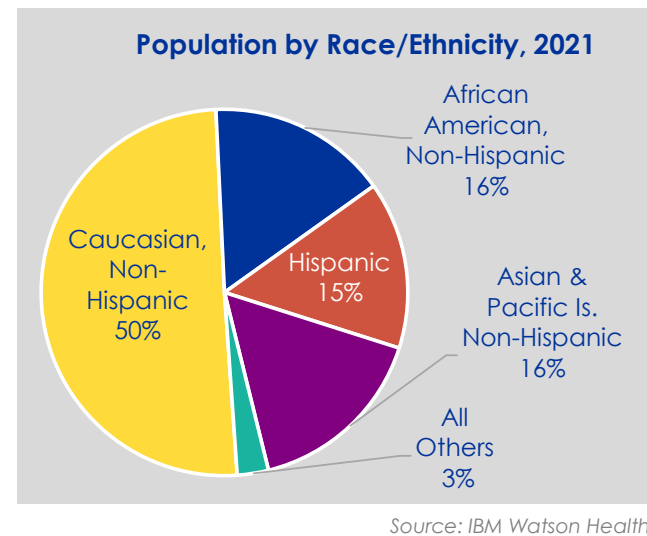
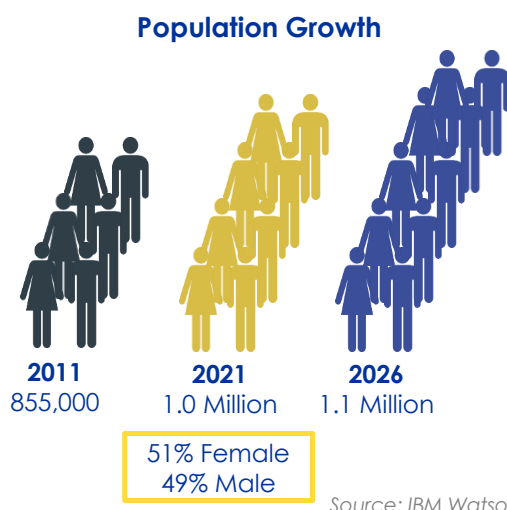
Emory Johns Creek Hospital (EJCH) has proudly served the health care needs of our neighbors since 2007. EJCH is a 144-bed acute care facility serving Johns Creek and surrounding communities. EJCH supports award-winning centers and programs that advance the science of medicine while providing outstanding patient care. Some of these centers include the Emory Bariatrics Center at Johns Creek, Breast Imaging Center, and the Birth Center. As a not-for-profit hospital, EJCH is committed to providing the best care for our patients and serving our community.

EJCH’s community health needs assessment demonstrates the needs of our community. For the purpose of EJCH’s community health needs assessment, EJCH’s community is defined as the contiguous area from which over 80% of EJCH’s inpatient admissions originate. EJCH’s community or primary service area (PSA) includes seventeen ZIP codes in north Fulton, Forsyth, and Gwinnett counties.

EJCH Primary Service Area



EJCH Community: Demographics Snapshot



Unemployment Rate
December 2021

PSA 2.0%
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Population Age Distribution
by Age Group, 2021**



Less than 18	25%
18 – 34	22%
35 – 54	29%
55 – 64	13%
65+	12%

Source: IBM Watson Health

**Population by Education
Level Attained, 2021**



Population Age 25+

Bachelor's Degree or Greater	50%
Some College/Assoc. Degree	25%
High School Degree	18%
Some High School	4%
Less than High School	4%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Insurance Coverage Type, 2021



Managed Care	75%
Medicare	9%
Medicaid	7%
Medicare Dual Eligible	2%
Uninsured	8%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Household Income, 2021



Population Age 25+

Less Than \$15,000	5%
\$15,000 - \$25,000	4%
\$25,000 - \$50,000	15%
\$50,000 - \$75,000	15%
\$75,000 - \$100,000	13%
Greater than \$100,000	48%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Population Per Provider Ratios, 2021

	Population Per Primary Care Physician	Population Per Dental Provider	Population Per Mental Health Provider
Georgia	1,520	1,960	790
Forsyth County	2,800	2,430	1,920
Fulton County	930	1,410	460
Gwinnett County	1,630	1,670	1,030

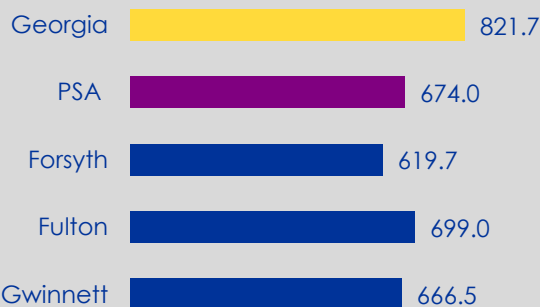
Source: County Health Rankings

EJCH Community: Mortality & Morbidity Measures

Mortality measures provide a basis for understanding the causes of death in a population. Morbidity measures provide a basis for understanding how healthy people feel while they are alive. The EHC Mortality and Morbidity Measures Section provides additional information.

Age-Adjusted Death Rate

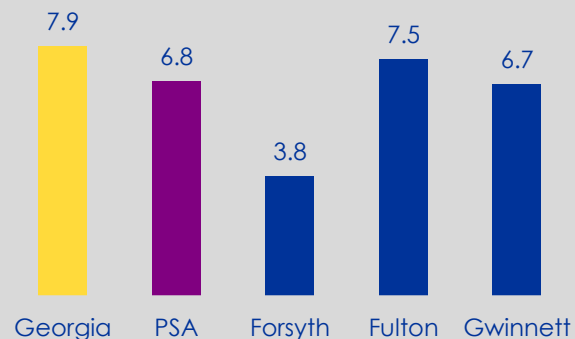
2018 - 2020 Average per 100,000 Population



Source: OASIS

Fetal Mortality Rate, 2020

per 1,000 Fetal Deaths/Births



Source: OASIS

Percentage of Adults Reporting Poor or Fair Health, 2021	
Georgia	19%
Forsyth County	12%
Fulton County	14%
Gwinnett County	16%

Source: County Health Rankings

Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Population, 2020			
Cause of Death	Rate	Cause of Death	Rate
Major Cardiovascular Diseases	163.0	Mental and Behavioral Disorders	19.3
Cancers	122.8	Reproductive and Urinary System Diseases	18.3
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	73.8	Bone and Muscle Diseases	3.7
Nervous System Diseases	68.5	Fetal and Infant Conditions	3.2
External Causes	58.9	Birth Defects	2.1
Respiratory Diseases	47.3	Blood Diseases	1.4
Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	39.2	SIDS	0.7
Digestive System Diseases	20.7		

Source: OASIS

EJCH Community: General Health Measures

Understanding the health of a population is a key component of our community health and engagement efforts for EJCH. The following section provides detailed information for a number of the leading causes of death in the EJCH PSA and other conditions that negatively impact the health of a population. *Appendix A* contains additional information about the data sources referenced below. The EHC General Health Measures Section provides additional information about each health measure and a basis of comparison to the health of Georgians.

Obesity

Adult Obesity Prevalence, 2021	
Georgia	30%
Forsyth County	30%
Fulton County	25%
Gwinnett County	30%

Source: County Health Rankings

Smoking & Tobacco Use

Adult Smoking Prevalence, 2021	
Georgia	16%
Forsyth County	14%
Fulton County	15%
Gwinnett County	14%

Source: County Health Rankings

COVID-19

Percentage of the Population Fully Vaccinated as of January 2022	
Georgia	53%
Forsyth County	55%
Fulton County	58%
Gwinnett County	57%

Percentage of population greater than or equal to 5 years of age; Source: CDC

Respiratory Disease

Adult Respiratory Disease Prevalence, 2021

	PSA	Georgia
Asthma	13%	14%
Chronic Bronchitis	7%	4%
Emphysema	1%	1%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Diabetes

Adult Diabetes Prevalence, 2021

PSA	10%
Georgia	10%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Neurological Diseases

Adults 65 and Older with Alzheimer's, 2021

Georgia	150,000
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Source: Alzheimer's Association

Cardiovascular/Heart Disease

Adult Cardiovascular Health Prevalence, 2021

	PSA	Georgia
High Blood Pressure	30%	32%
Heart Disease	4%	4%
Stroke	3%	3%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Cancer

Georgia ranked **8th** out of the 50 states on cancer diagnosis in 2020.

(Higher ranking indicates worse health of a state)

Source: America's Health Rankings

Chronic Kidney Disease

Weak/Failing Kidneys Prevalence, 2021

PSA	2%
Georgia	2%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Mental Health

Adult Depression/Anxiety Prevalence, 2021

PSA	28%
Georgia	14%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Substance Abuse

Opioid Overdose Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 persons

Georgia
13.1
53.9

Opioid Prescription Rate per 100 persons

Source: CDC & NIH National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2019-2020

Maternal and Child Health

Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births, 2021

Georgia	10%
Forsyth County	7%
Fulton County	11%
Gwinnett County	9%

Source: County Health Rankings

Maternal Health, 2020

	PSA	Georgia
Births to Females <12 th Grade Education	7.4%	12%
Births with <5 Prenatal Care Visits	8.3%	8.3%
Births with Late or no Prenatal Care	9.5%	9.6%
Births Reported Tobacco Use	0.9%	4.1%

Source: OASIS

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

In 2019, Georgia ranked:

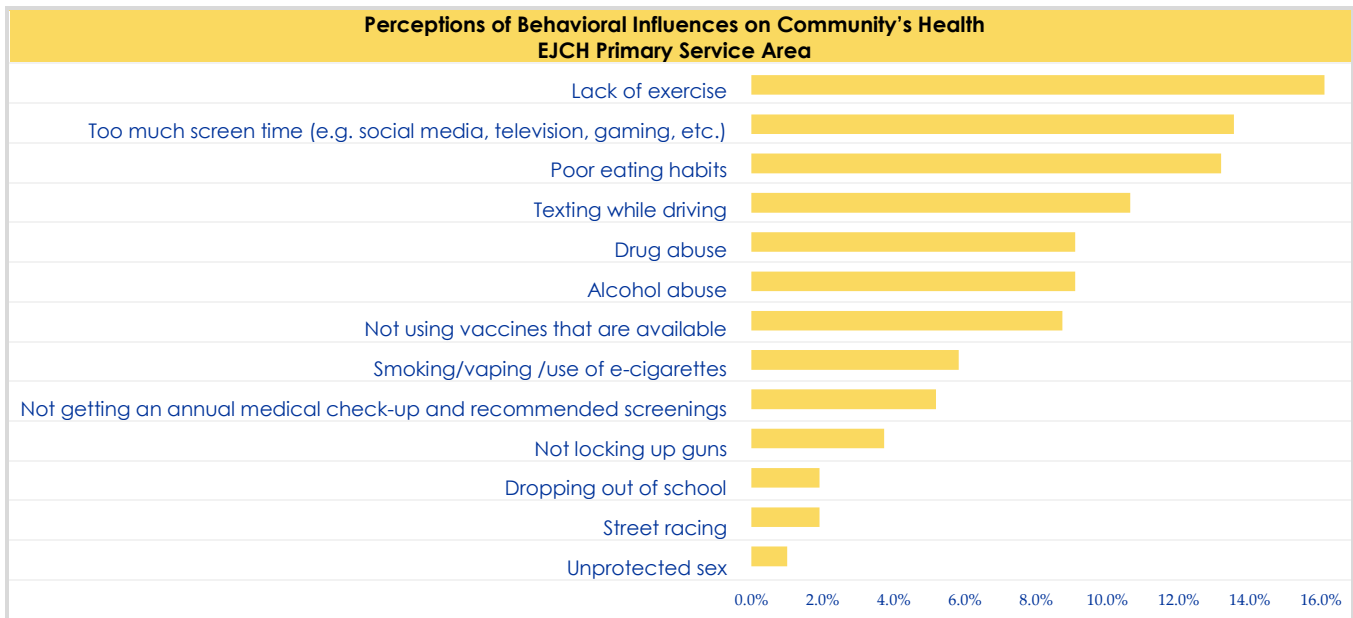
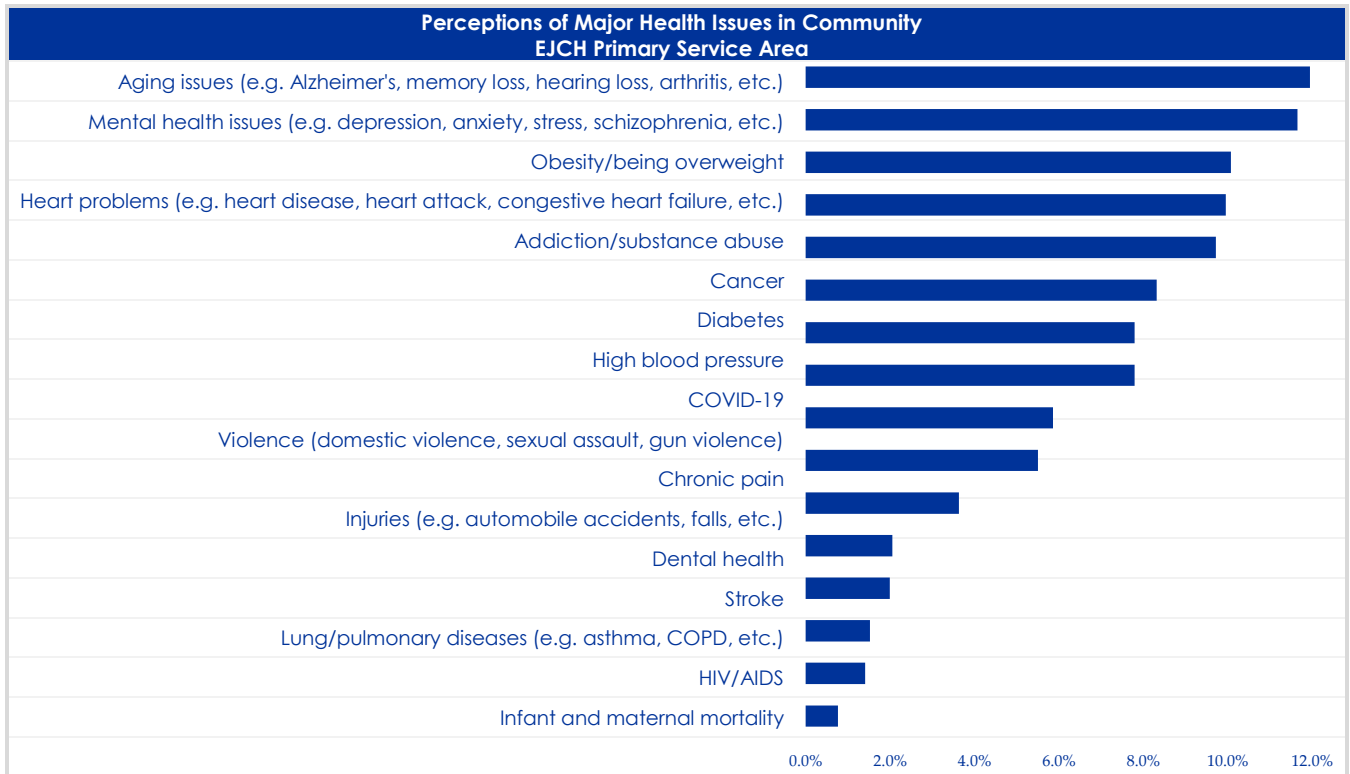
- **7th** highest Chlamydia Infection rate
- **19th** highest Gonorrhea rate
- **8th** highest primary and secondary syphilis
- **2nd** highest HIV diagnosis rate

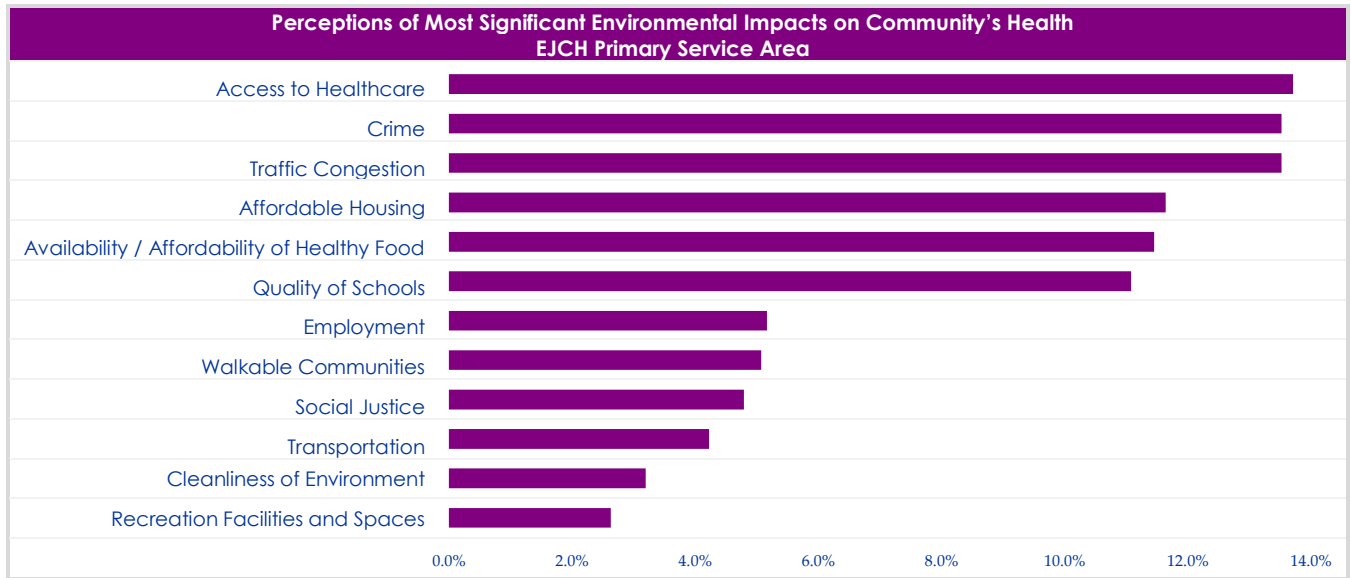
(Lower ranking indicates worse health of a state)

Source: CDC & Kaiser Family Foundation

Community Stakeholder Interview Feedback

A key component in the community health needs assessment is feedback from community stakeholders. A summary of the feedback from community stakeholders from the broader EHC community is included in the EHC Community Input Summary Section on pages 18 – 21. Community input from the Emory Johns Creek Hospital primary service area is on the following pages.





2022 Community Health Needs Assessment



EMORY
SAINT JOSEPH'S
HOSPITAL

Overview of Emory Saint Joseph's Hospital

Founded by the Sisters of Mercy in 1880, Emory Saint Joseph's Hospital (ESJH) is Atlanta's longest-serving hospital. What started in a small house on Baker Street is now a 32-acre campus in North Atlanta. Our mission is the same today as it was over 130 years ago — to provide compassionate care, especially to those in need. Today, the 410-bed, acute-care facility is recognized as one of the top specialty-referral hospitals in the Southeast. ESJH is one of the region's premier providers of cardiac, cancer, neurologic, vascular, gastrointestinal, respiratory, and orthopedics care. Throughout its history, ESJH has been dedicated to furthering the healing ministry of the Sisters of Mercy by providing compassionate, clinically excellent health care in the spirit of the loving service to those in need, with special attention to the poor and vulnerable.

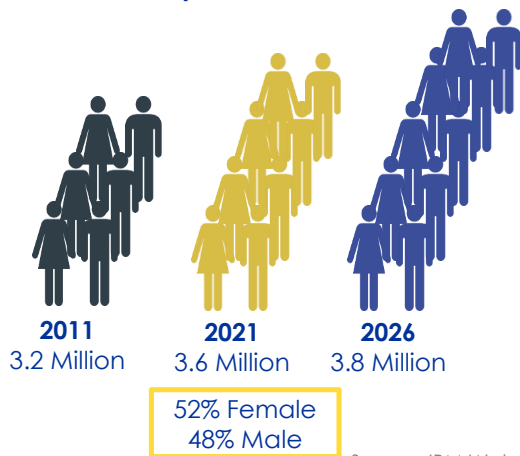
ESJH's community health needs assessment demonstrates the needs of our community. For the purpose of ESJH's community health needs assessment, ESJH's community is defined as the contiguous area from which over 75% of ESJH's inpatient admissions originate. ESJH's community or primary service area (PSA) includes Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, and Gwinnett counties.

ESJH Primary Service Area

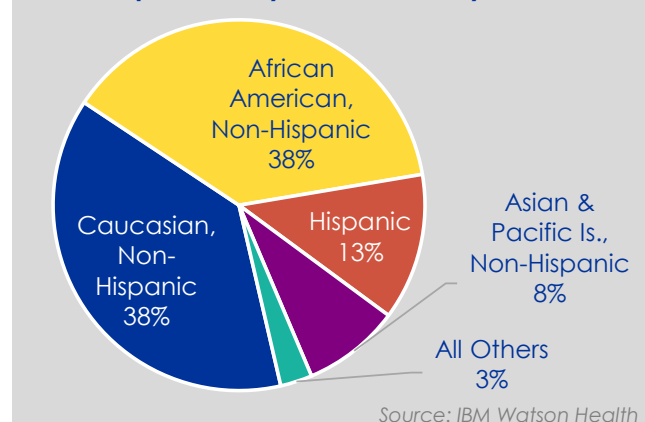


ESJH Community: Demographics Snapshot

Population Growth



Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2021



Unemployment Rate PSA 2.4%
December 2021

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Population Age Distribution
by Age Group, 2021**



Less than 18	24%
18 – 34	24%
35 – 54	28%
55 – 64	12%
65+	12%

Source: IBM Watson Health

**Population by Education
Level Attained, 2021**

Population Age 25+



Bachelor's Degree or Greater	44%
Some College/Assoc. Degree	25%
High School Degree	21%
Some High School	5%
Less than High School	4%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Insurance Coverage Type, 2021



Managed Care	66%
Medicare	9%
Medicaid	10%
Medicare Dual Eligible	2%
Uninsured	13%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Household Income, 2021

Population Age 25+



Less Than \$15,000	8%
\$15,000 - \$25,000	12%
\$25,000 - \$50,000	22%
\$50,000 - \$75,000	23%
\$75,000 - \$100,000	9%
Greater than \$100,000	25%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Population Per Provider Ratios, 2021

	Population Per Primary Care Physician	Population Per Dental Provider	Population Per Mental Health Provider
Georgia	1,520	1,960	790
Cobb County	1,400	1,500	650
DeKalb County	930	1,750	370
Fulton County	930	1,410	460
Gwinnett County	1,630	1,670	1,030

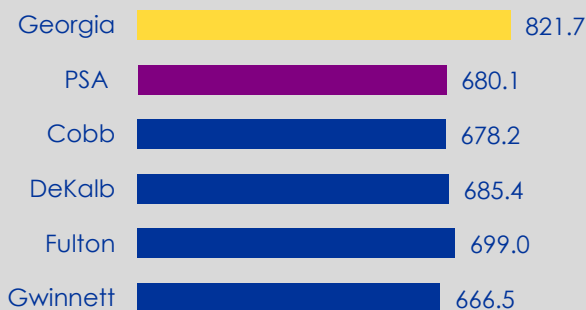
Source: County Health Rankings

ESJH Community: Mortality & Morbidity Measures

Mortality measures provide a basis for understanding the causes of death in a population. Morbidity measures provide a basis for understanding how healthy people feel while they are alive. The EHC Mortality and Morbidity Measures Section provides additional information.

Age-Adjusted Death Rate

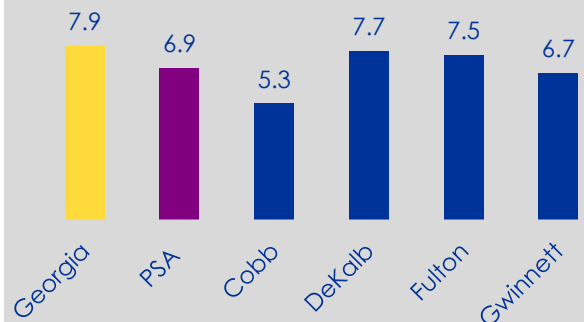
2018-2020 Average per 100,000 Population



Source: OASIS

Fetal Mortality Rate, 2020

per 1,000 Fetal Deaths/Births



Source: OASIS

Percentage of Adults Reporting Poor or Fair Health, 2021	
Georgia	19%
Cobb County	15%
DeKalb County	15%
Fulton County	14%
Gwinnett County	16%

Source: County Health Rankings

Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Population, 2020			
Cause of Death	Rate	Cause of Death	Rate
Major Cardiovascular Diseases	173.5	Mental and Behavioral Disorders	21.0
Cancers	127.3	Reproductive and Urinary System Diseases	19.5
External Causes	97.9	Bone and Muscle Diseases	3.4
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	78.7	Fetal and Infant Conditions	3.2
Nervous System Diseases	69.0	Birth Defects	2.3
Respiratory Diseases	49.7	Blood Diseases	1.4
Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	39.5	SIDS	0.8
Digestive System Diseases	22.2		

Source: OASIS

ESJH Community: General Health Measures

Understanding the health of population is a key component of our community health and engagement efforts for ESJH. The following section provides detailed information for a number of the leading causes of death in the ESJH PSA and other conditions that negatively impact the health of a population. *Appendix A* contains additional information about the data sources referenced below. The EHC General Health Measures Section provides additional information about each health measure and a basis of comparison for the health of Georgian's.

Obesity

Adult Obesity Prevalence, 2021	
Georgia	30%
Cobb County	28%
DeKalb County	27%
Fulton County	25%
Gwinnett County	32%

Source: County Health Rankings

Smoking & Tobacco Use

Adult Smoking Prevalence, 2021	
Georgia	16%
Cobb County	14%
DeKalb County	16%
Fulton County	13%
Gwinnett County	14%

Source: County Health Rankings

COVID-19

Percentage of the Population Fully Vaccinated as of January 2022	
Georgia	53%
Cobb County	60%
DeKalb County	58%
Fulton County	58%
Gwinnett County	57%

Percentage of population greater than or equal to 5 years of age; Source: CDC

Respiratory Disease

Adult Respiratory Disease Prevalence, 2021

	PSA	Georgia
Asthma	14%	14%
Chronic Bronchitis	3%	4%
Emphysema	1%	1%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Diabetes

Adult Diabetes Prevalence, 2021	
PSA	10%
Georgia	10%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Cardiovascular/Heart Disease

Adult Cardiovascular Health Prevalence, 2021

	PSA	Georgia
High Blood Pressure	32%	32%
Heart Disease	4%	4%
Stroke	3%	3%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Neurological Diseases

Adults 65 and Older with Alzheimer's, 2021	
Georgia	150,000

Source: Alzheimer's Association

Cancer

Georgia ranked **8th** out of the 50 states on cancer diagnosis in 2020.

(Higher ranking indicates worse health of a state)

Source: America's Health Rankings

Chronic Kidney Disease

Weak/Failing Kidneys Prevalence, 2021

PSA	2%
Georgia	2%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Mental Health

Adult Depression/Anxiety Prevalence, 2021

PSA	14%
Georgia	14%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Substance Abuse

Opioid Overdose Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 persons

Georgia
13.1
53.9

Opioid Prescription Rate per 100 persons

Source: CDC & NIH National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2019-2020

Maternal and Child Health

Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births, 2021

Georgia	10%
Cobb County	9%
DeKalb County	10%
Fulton County	11%
Gwinnett County	9%

Source: County Health Rankings

Maternal Health, 2020

Births to Females <12th Grade Education

Births with <5 Prenatal Care Visits

Births with Late or no Prenatal Care

Births Reported Tobacco Use

	PSA	Georgia
Births to Females <12 th Grade Education	9.2%	12%
Births with <5 Prenatal Care Visits	9.2%	8.3%
Births with Late or no Prenatal Care	10.5%	9.6%
Births Reported Tobacco Use	0.8%	4.1%

Source: OASIS

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

In 2019, Georgia ranked:

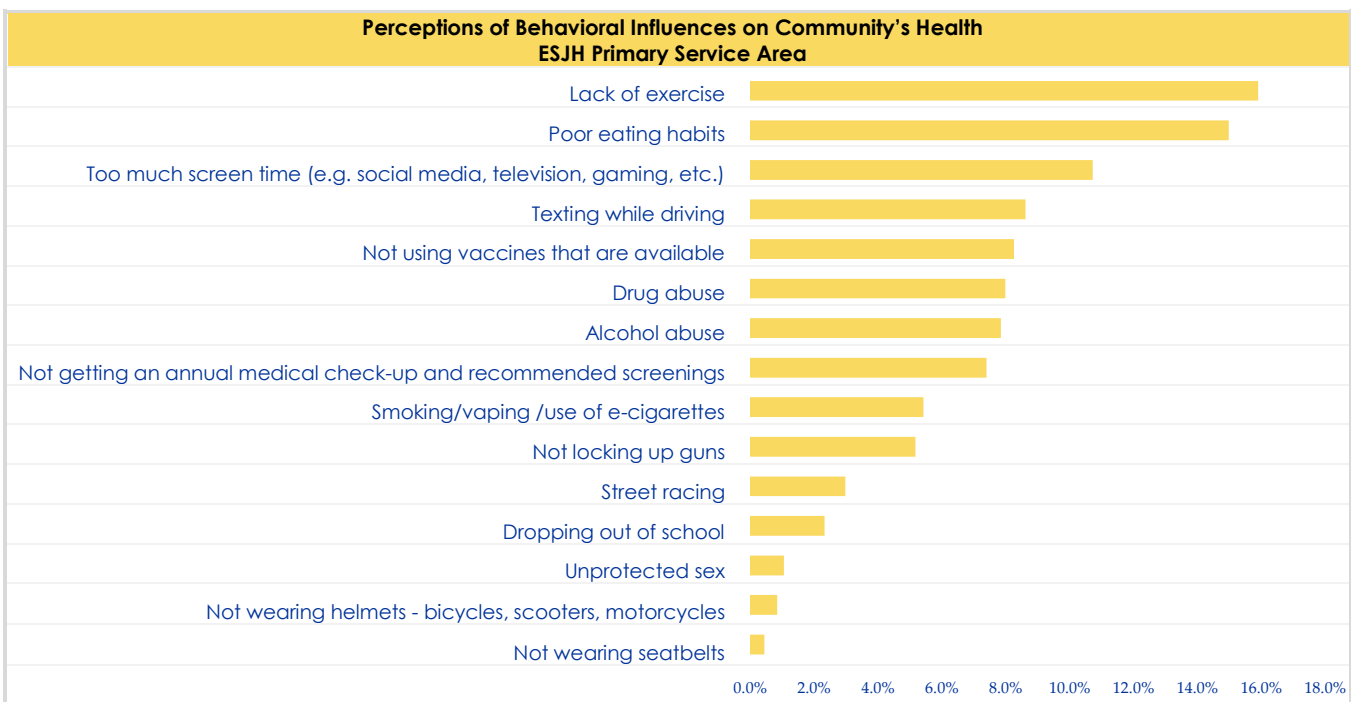
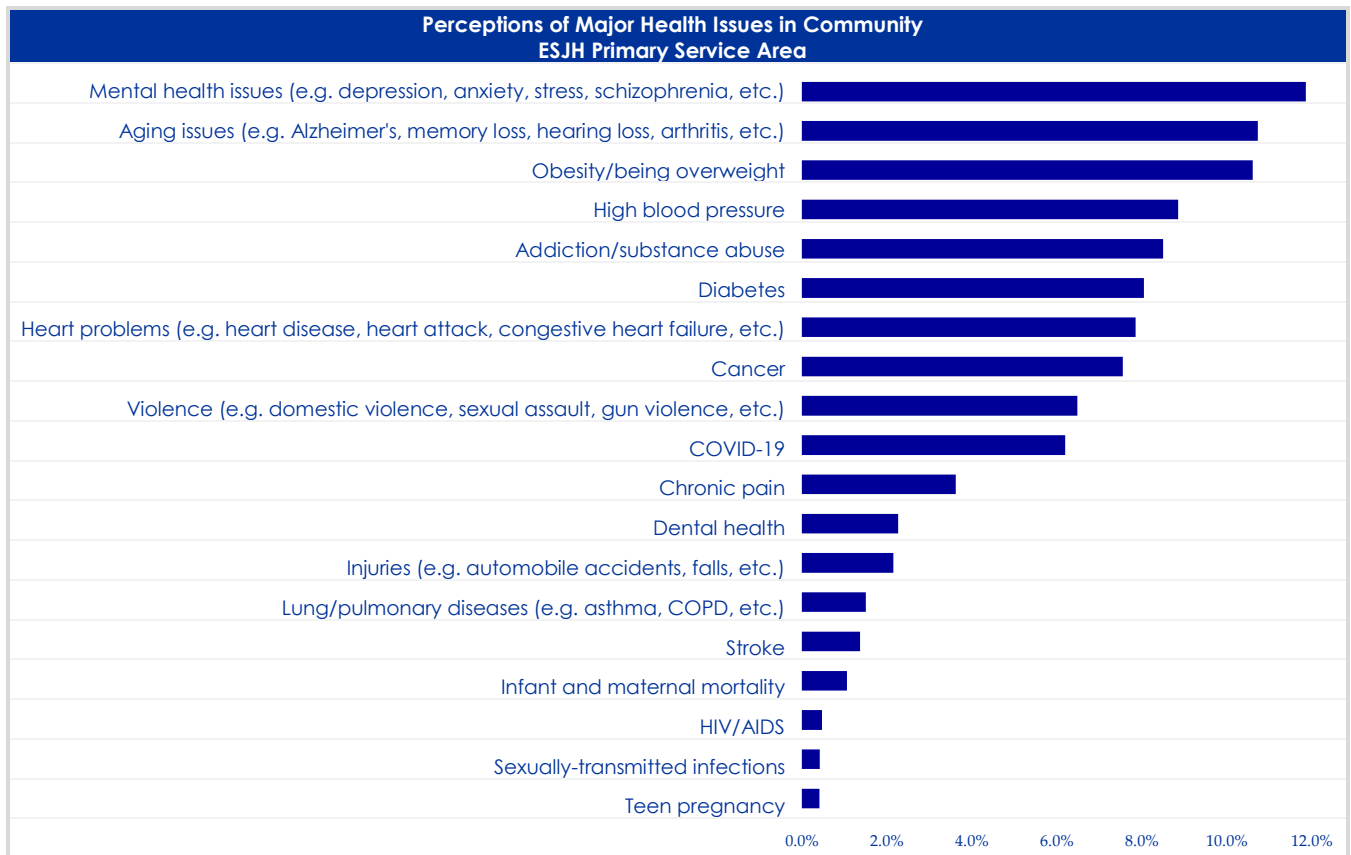
- **7th** highest Chlamydia Infection rate
- **19th** highest Gonorrhea rate
- **8th** highest primary and secondary syphilis
- **2nd** highest HIV diagnosis rate

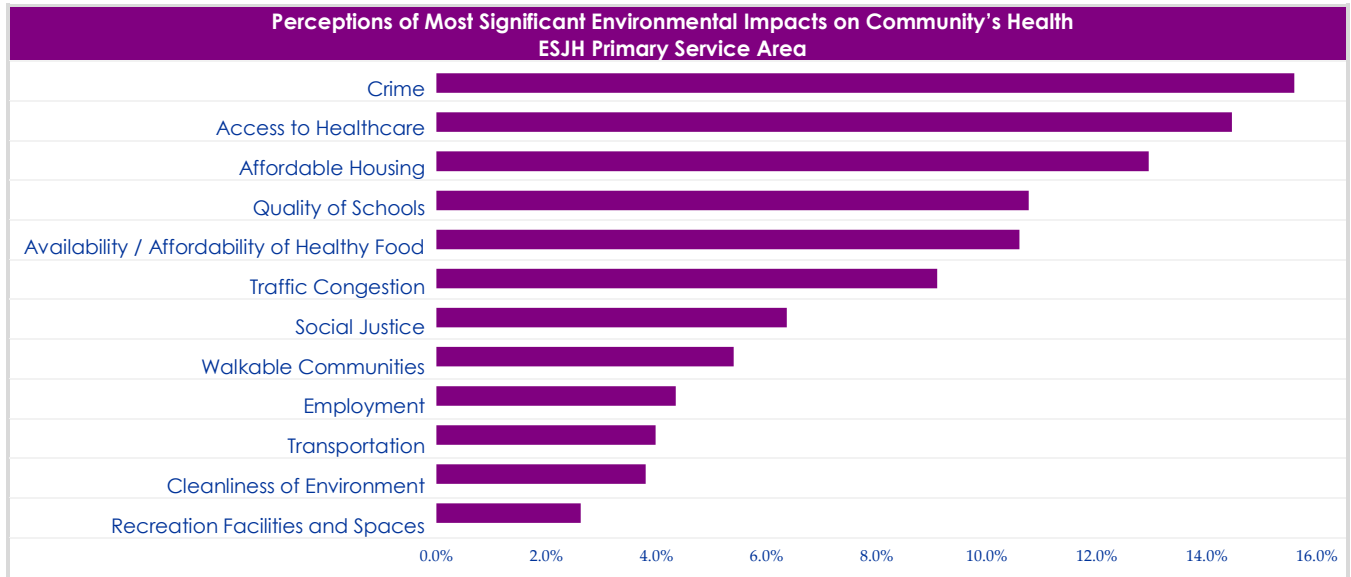
(Lower ranking indicates worse health of a state)

Source: CDC & Kaiser Family Foundation

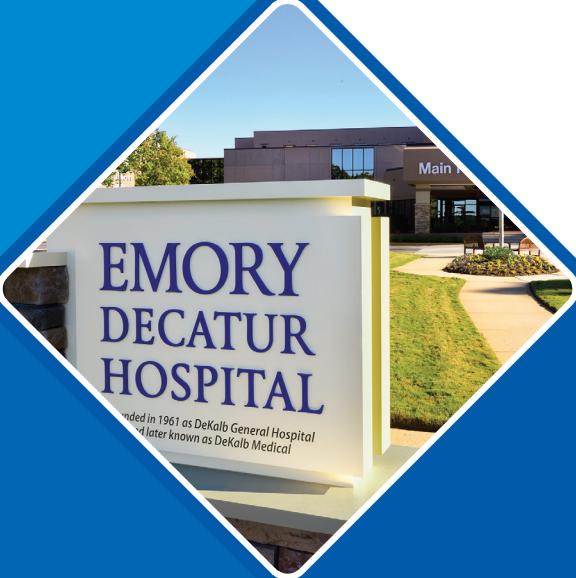
Community Stakeholder Interview Feedback

A key component in the community health needs assessment is feedback from community stakeholders. A summary of the feedback from community stakeholders from the broader EHC community is included in the EHC Community Input Summary Section on pages 18 – 21. Community input from the Emory Saint Joseph's Hospital primary service area is on the following pages.





2022 Community Health Needs Assessment



EMORY
DECATUR
HOSPITAL

Overview of Emory Decatur Hospital

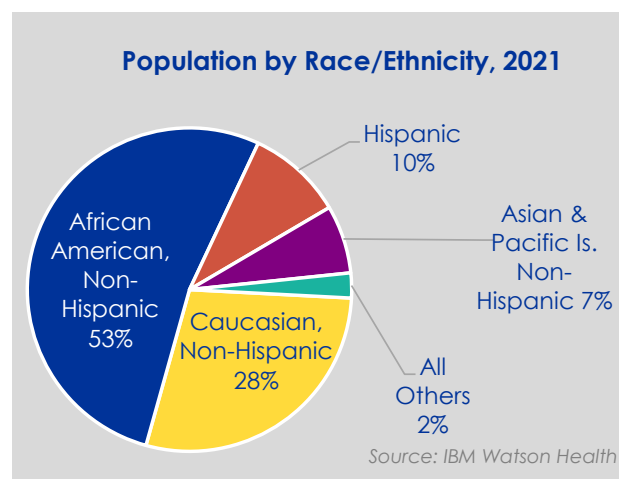
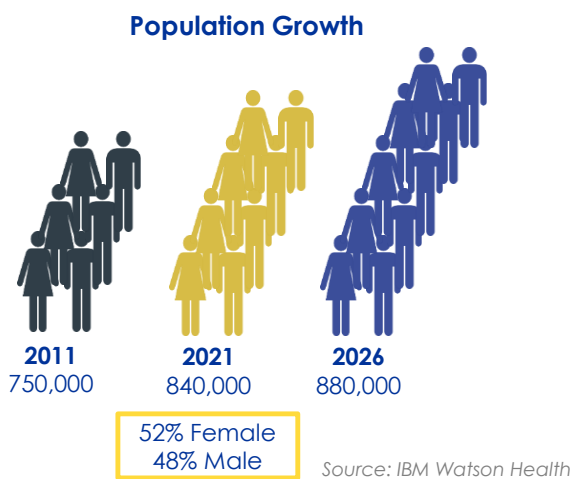
Founded in 1961, Emory Decatur Hospital (EDH) is an integral member of the community. As a 451-bed acute care hospital, EDH offers a variety of premier services, including joint replacement, surgical weight loss, mammography, cancer treatment, heartburn solutions, a Medical Fitness Association Certified wellness center, and more. The Maternity Center is the first in Georgia to receive the international “Baby-Friendly” hospital designation. EDH is also a certified Primary Stroke Center. In 2018, DeKalb Medical at North Decatur officially became a part of the Emory Healthcare system. The partnership between Emory and DeKalb Medical brings together the best of both worlds – the discovery and innovation of an academic medical center together with a high-quality, deeply-rooted community health system.

EDH’s community health needs assessment demonstrates the needs of our community. For the purpose of EDH’s community health needs assessment, EDH’s community is defined as the contiguous area from which over 75% of EDH’s inpatient admissions originate. EDH’s community or primary service area (PSA) is comprised of DeKalb County.

EDH Primary Service Area



EDH Community: Demographics Snapshot



Unemployment Rate
December 2021

PSA 2.6%
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Population Age Distribution
by Age Group, 2021**



Less than 18	24%
18 – 34	24%
35 – 54	28%
55 – 64	12%
65+	13%

Source: IBM Watson Health

**Population by Education
Level Attained, 2021**



Population Age 25+

Bachelor's Degree or Greater	42%
Some College/Assoc. Degree	25%
High School Degree	22%
Some High School	7%
Less than High School	5%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Insurance Coverage Type, 2021



Managed Care	62%
Medicare	10%
Medicaid	12%
Medicare Dual Eligible	2%
Uninsured	14%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Household Income, 2021

Population Age 25+



Less Than \$15,000	8%
\$15,000 - \$25,000	8%
\$25,000 - \$50,000	21%
\$50,000 - \$75,000	18%
\$75,000 - \$100,000	13%
Greater than \$100,000	33%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Population Per Provider Ratios, 2021

	Population Per Primary Care Physician	Population Per Dental Provider	Population Per Mental Health Provider
Georgia	1,520	1,960	790
DeKalb County	930	1,750	370

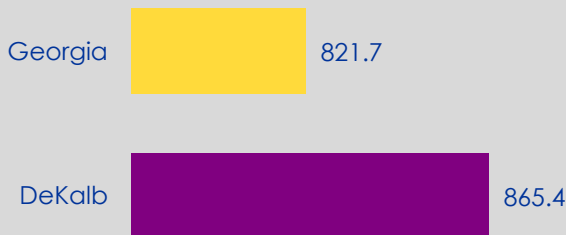
Source: County Health Rankings

EDH Community: Mortality & Morbidity Measures

Mortality measures provide a basis for understanding the causes of death in a population. Morbidity measures provide a basis for understanding how healthy people feel while they are alive. The EHC Mortality and Morbidity Measures Section provides additional information.

Age-Adjusted Death Rate

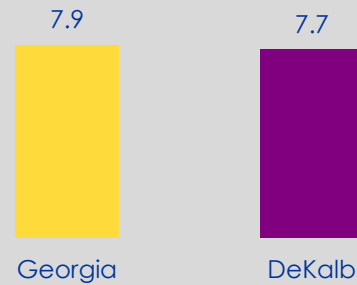
2018 - 2020 Average per 100,000 Population



Source: OASIS

Fetal Mortality Rate, 2020

per 1,000 Fetal Deaths/Births



Source: OASIS

PSA Percentage of Adults Reporting Poor or Fair Health, 2021	
Georgia	19%
DeKalb County	15%

Source: County Health Rankings

2020 Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Population			
Cause of Death	Rate	Cause of Death	Rate
Major Cardiovascular Diseases	190.0	Reproductive and Urinary System Diseases	21.3
Cancers	138.7	Digestive System Diseases	20.6
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	86.5	Bone and Muscle Diseases	3.7
External Causes	68.8	Fetal and Infant Conditions	3.5
Nervous System Diseases	67.8	Birth Defects	2.2
Respiratory Diseases	49.3	Blood Diseases (Anemias)	1.8
Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	45.3	SIDS	1.3
Mental and Behavioral Disorders	28.5		

Source: OASIS

EDH Community: General Health Measures

Understanding the health of a population is a key component of our community health and engagement efforts for EDH. The following section provides detailed information for a number of the leading causes of death in the EDH PSA and other conditions that negatively impact the health of a population. *Appendix A* contains additional information about the data sources referenced below. The EHC General Health Measures Section provides additional information about each health measure and a basis of comparison to the health of Georgian's.

Obesity

Adult Obesity Prevalence, 2021	
Georgia	30%
DeKalb County	27%

Source: County Health Rankings

Smoking & Tobacco Use

Adult Smoking Prevalence, 2021	
Georgia	16%
DeKalb County	16%

Source: County Health Rankings

COVID-19

Percentage of the Population Fully Vaccinated as of January 2022	
Georgia	53%
DeKalb County	58%

Percentage of population greater than or equal to 5 years of age; Source: CDC

Respiratory Disease

Adult Respiratory Disease Prevalence, 2021

	PSA	Georgia
Asthma	14%	14%
Chronic Bronchitis	4%	4%
Emphysema	1%	1%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Diabetes

Adult Diabetes Prevalence, 2021	
PSA	11%
Georgia	10%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Neurological Diseases

Adults 65 and Older with Alzheimer's, 2021	
Georgia	150,000

Source: Alzheimer's Association

Cardiovascular/Heart Disease

Adult Cardiovascular Health Prevalence, 2021

	PSA	Georgia
High Blood Pressure	33%	32%
Heart Disease	4%	4%
Stroke	3%	3%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Cancer

Georgia ranked **8th** out of the 50 states on cancer diagnosis in 2020.

(Higher ranking indicates worse health of a state)

Source: America's Health Rankings

Chronic Kidney Disease

Weak/Failing Kidneys Prevalence, 2021

PSA	2%
Georgia	2%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Mental Health

Adult Depression/Anxiety Prevalence, 2021

PSA	15%
Georgia	14%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Substance Abuse

Opioid Overdose Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 persons

Georgia
13.1
53.9

Opioid Prescription Rate per 100 persons

Source: CDC & NIH National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2019-2020

Maternal and Child Health

Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births, 2021

Georgia	10%
DeKalb County	10%

Source: County Health Rankings

Maternal Health, 2020

	PSA	Georgia
Births to Females <12 th Grade Education	10.9%	12%
Births with <5 Prenatal Care Visits	12.0%	8.3%
Births with Late or no Prenatal Care	12.7%	9.6%
Births Reported Tobacco Use	0.7%	4.1%

Source: OASIS

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

In 2019, Georgia ranked:

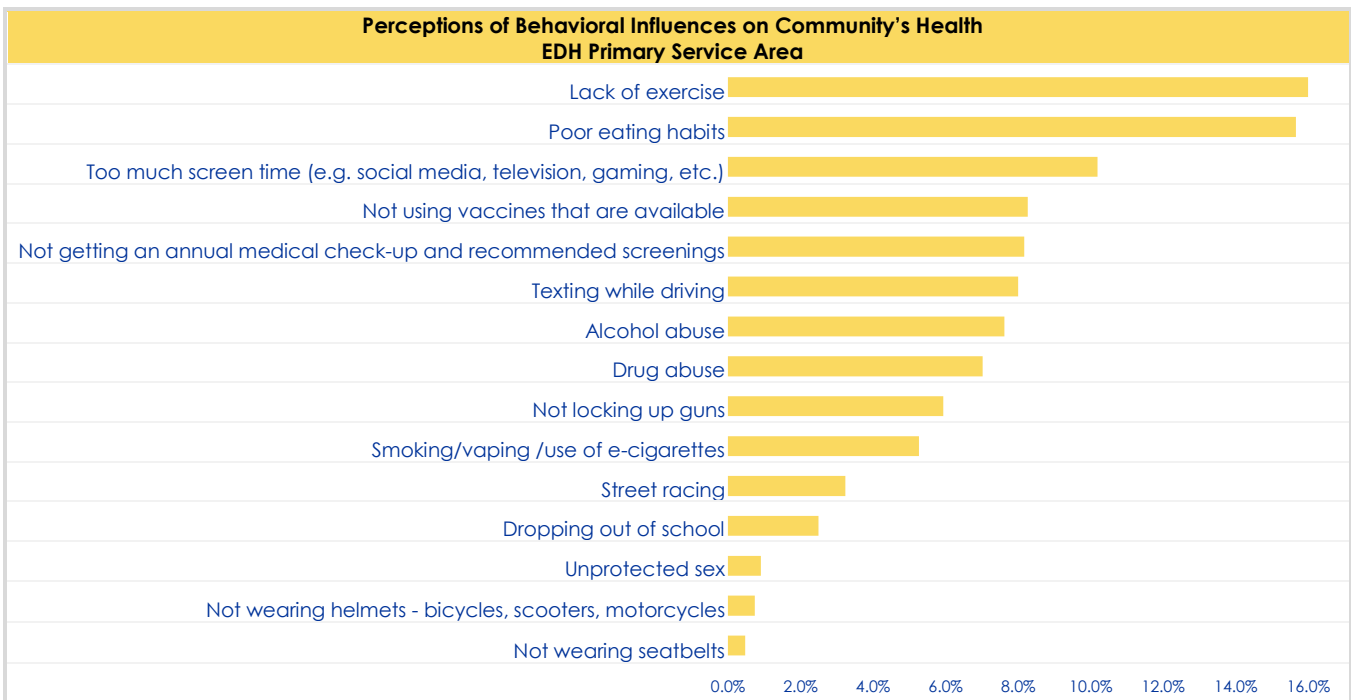
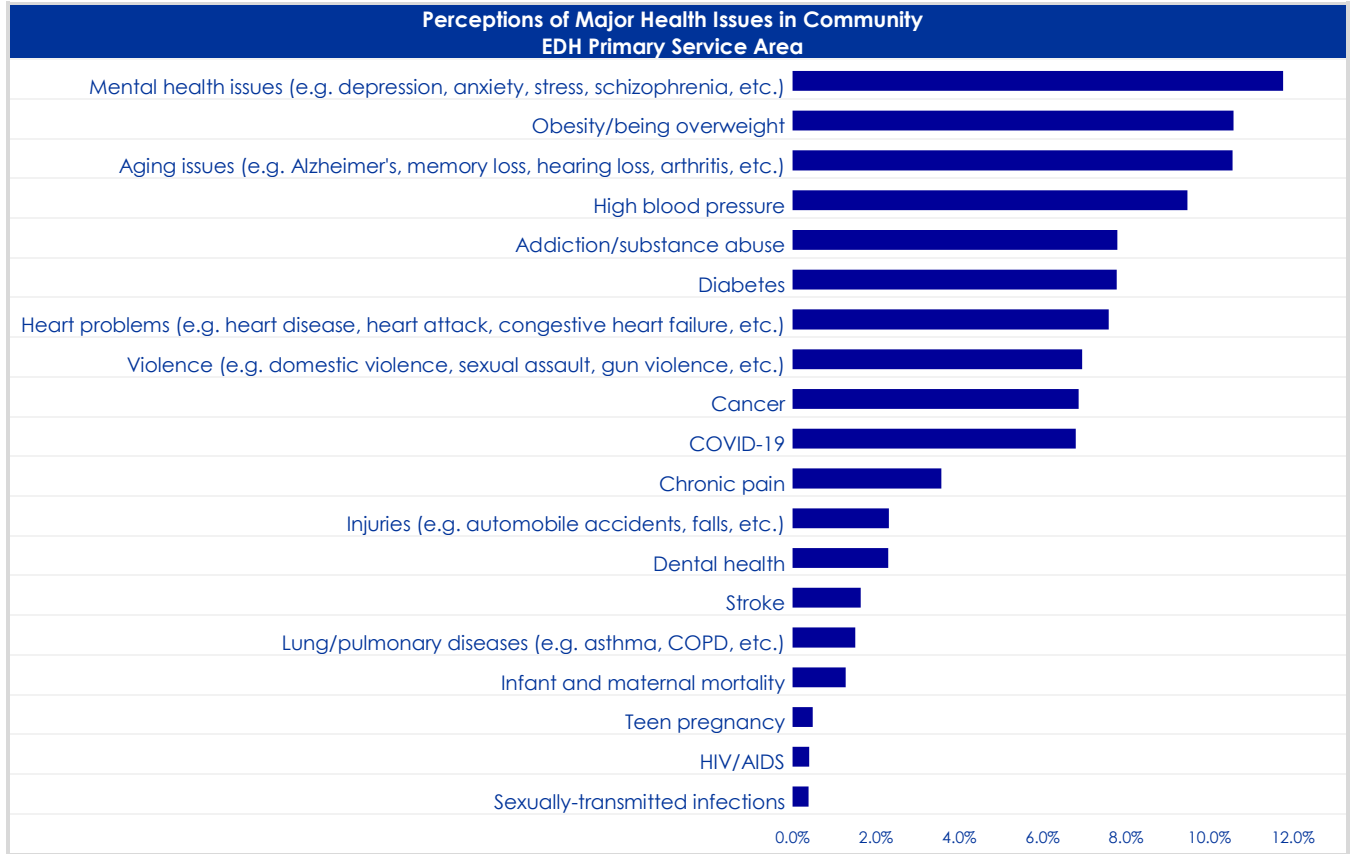
- **7th** highest Chlamydia Infection rate
- **19th** highest Gonorrhea rate
- **8th** highest primary and secondary syphilis
- **2nd** highest HIV diagnosis rate

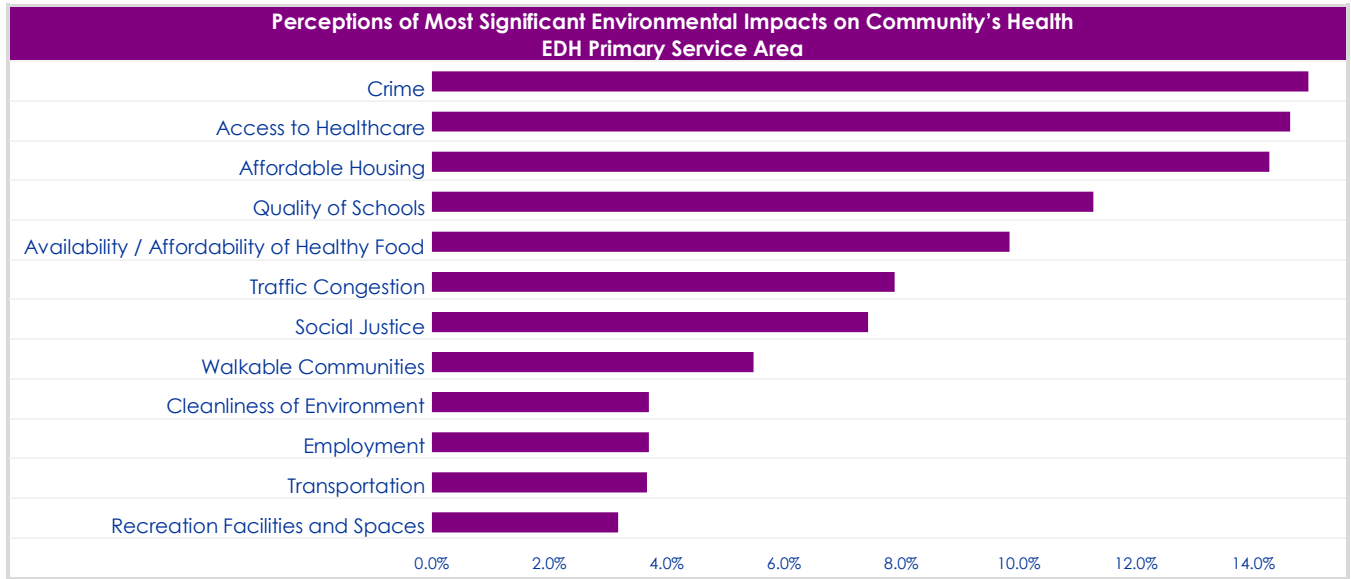
(Lower ranking indicates worse health of a state)

Source: CDC & Kaiser Family Foundation

Community Stakeholder Interview Feedback

A key component in the community health needs assessment is feedback from community stakeholders. A summary of the feedback from community stakeholders from the broader EHC community is included in the EHC Community Input Summary Section on pages 18 – 21. Community input from the Emory Decatur Hospital primary service area is on the following pages.





2022 Community Health Needs Assessment



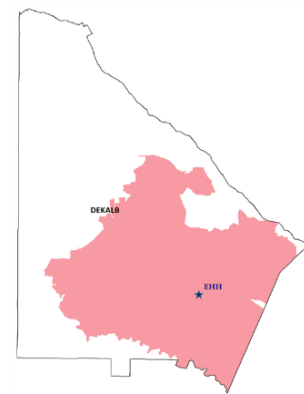
EMORY
HILLANDALE
HOSPITAL

Overview of Emory Hillandale Hospital

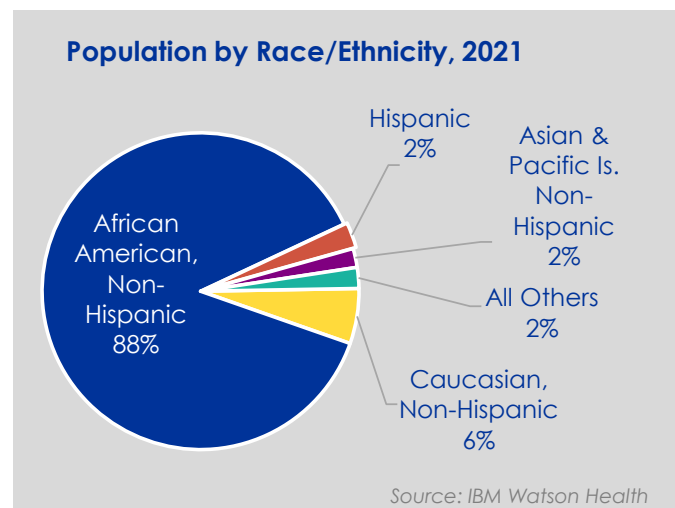
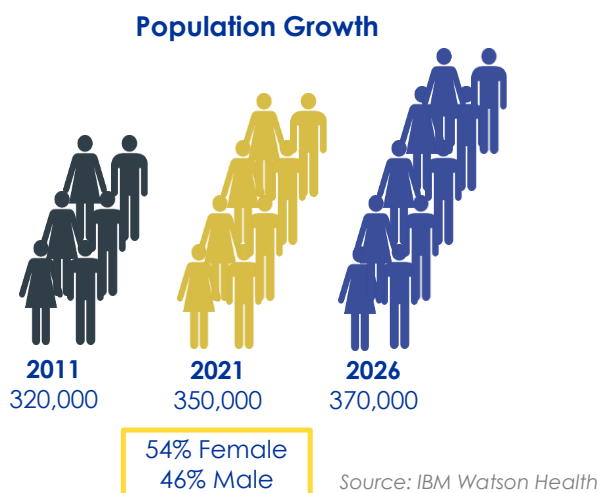
Emory Hillandale Hospital (EHH) has proudly served the health care needs of our community since 2005. EHH is a 100-bed hospital serving Lithonia and surrounding communities. EHH offers a wide range of treatments and services, including radiology, surgery, emergency care, and infusion services. EHH also offers specialty expertise in areas ranging from orthopedics and rehabilitation to cardiology, endocrinology, hematology, diabetes, and nutrition. In 2018, DeKalb Medical at Hillandale officially became a part of the Emory Healthcare system. The partnership between Emory and DeKalb Medical brings together the best of both worlds – the discovery and innovation of an academic medical center together with a high-quality, deeply-rooted community health system.

EHH’s community health needs assessment demonstrates the needs of our community. For the purpose of EHH’s community health needs assessment, EHH’s community is defined as the contiguous area from which over 86% of EHH’s inpatient admissions originate. EHH’s community or primary service area (PSA) includes eight ZIP codes in DeKalb County.

EHH Primary Service Area



EHH Community: Demographics Snapshot



Unemployment Rate
December 2021

PSA 2.6%
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Population Age Distribution
by Age Group, 2021**



Less than 18	24%
18 – 34	24%
35 – 54	26%
55 – 64	13%
65+	13%

Source: IBM Watson Health

**Population by Education
Level Attained, 2021**
Population Age 25+



Bachelor's Degree or Greater	26%
Some College/Assoc. Degree	34%
High School Degree	29%
Some High School	8%
Less than High School	3%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Insurance Coverage Type, 2021



Managed Care	57%
Medicare	9%
Medicaid	15%
Medicare Dual Eligible	2%
Uninsured	17%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Household Income, 2021
Population Age 25+



Less Than \$15,000	10%
\$15,000 - \$25,000	10%
\$25,000 - \$50,000	25%
\$50,000 - \$75,000	20%
\$75,000 - \$100,000	14%
Greater than \$100,000	21%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Population Per Provider Ratios, 2021

	Population Per Primary Care Physician	Population Per Dental Provider	Population Per Mental Health Provider
Georgia	1,520	1,960	790
DeKalb County	930	1,750	370

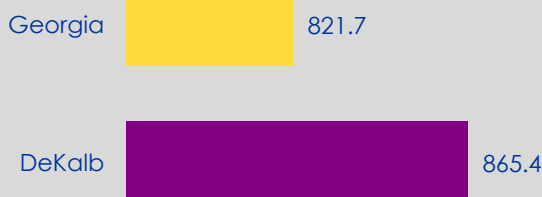
Source: County Health Rankings

EHH Community: Mortality & Morbidity Measures

Mortality measures provide a basis for understanding the causes of death in a population. Morbidity measures provide a basis for understanding how healthy people feel while they are alive. The EHC Mortality and Morbidity Measures Section provides additional information.

Age-Adjusted Death Rate

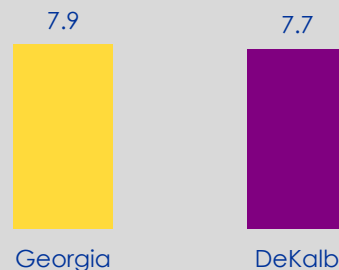
2018 - 2020 Average per 100,000 Population



Source: OASIS

Fetal Mortality Rate, 2020

per 1,000 Fetal Deaths/Births



Source: OASIS

PSA Percentage of Adults Reporting Poor or Fair Health, 2021	
Georgia	19%
DeKalb County	15%

Source: County Health Rankings

2020 Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Population			
Cause of Death	Rate	Cause of Death	Rate
Major Cardiovascular Diseases	190.0	Reproductive and Urinary System Diseases	21.3
Cancers	138.7	Digestive System Diseases	20.6
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	86.5	Bone and Muscle Diseases	3.7
External Causes	68.8	Fetal and Infant Conditions	3.5
Nervous System Diseases	67.8	Birth Defects	2.2
Respiratory Diseases	49.3	Blood Diseases (Anemias)	1.8
Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	45.3	SIDS	1.3
Mental and Behavioral Disorders	28.5		

Source: OASIS

EHH Community: General Health Measures

Understanding the health of a population is a key component of our community health and engagement efforts for EHH. The following section provides detailed information for a number of the leading causes of death in the EHH PSA and other conditions that negatively impact the health of a population.

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Obesity

Adult Obesity Prevalence, 2021	
Georgia	30%
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Source: County Health Rankings

Smoking & Tobacco Use

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COVID-19

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Percentage of population greater than or equal to 5 years of age; Source: CDC

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Source: IBM Watson Health

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Georgia	10%

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Cardiovascular/Heart Disease

Adult Cardiovascular Health Prevalence, 2021

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High Blood Pressure	37%	32%
Heart Disease	4%	4%
Stroke	4%	3%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Neurological Diseases

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Georgia	150,000

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Cancer

Georgia ranked **8th** out of the 50 states on cancer diagnosis in 2020.

(Higher ranking indicates worse health of a state)

Source: America's Health Rankings

Chronic Kidney Disease

Weak/Failing Kidneys Prevalence, 2021

PSA	3%
Georgia	2%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Mental Health

Adult Depression/Anxiety Prevalence, 2021

PSA	15%
Georgia	14%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Substance Abuse

Opioid Overdose Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 persons

Georgia

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Opioid Prescription Rate per 100 persons

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Source: CDC & NIH National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2019-2020

Maternal and Child Health

Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births, 2021

Georgia	10%
DeKalb County	10%

Source: County Health Rankings

Maternal Health, 2020

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Source: OASIS

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

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- **8th** highest primary and secondary syphilis
- **2nd** highest HIV diagnosis rate

(Lower ranking indicates worse health of a state)

Source: CDC & Kaiser Family Foundation

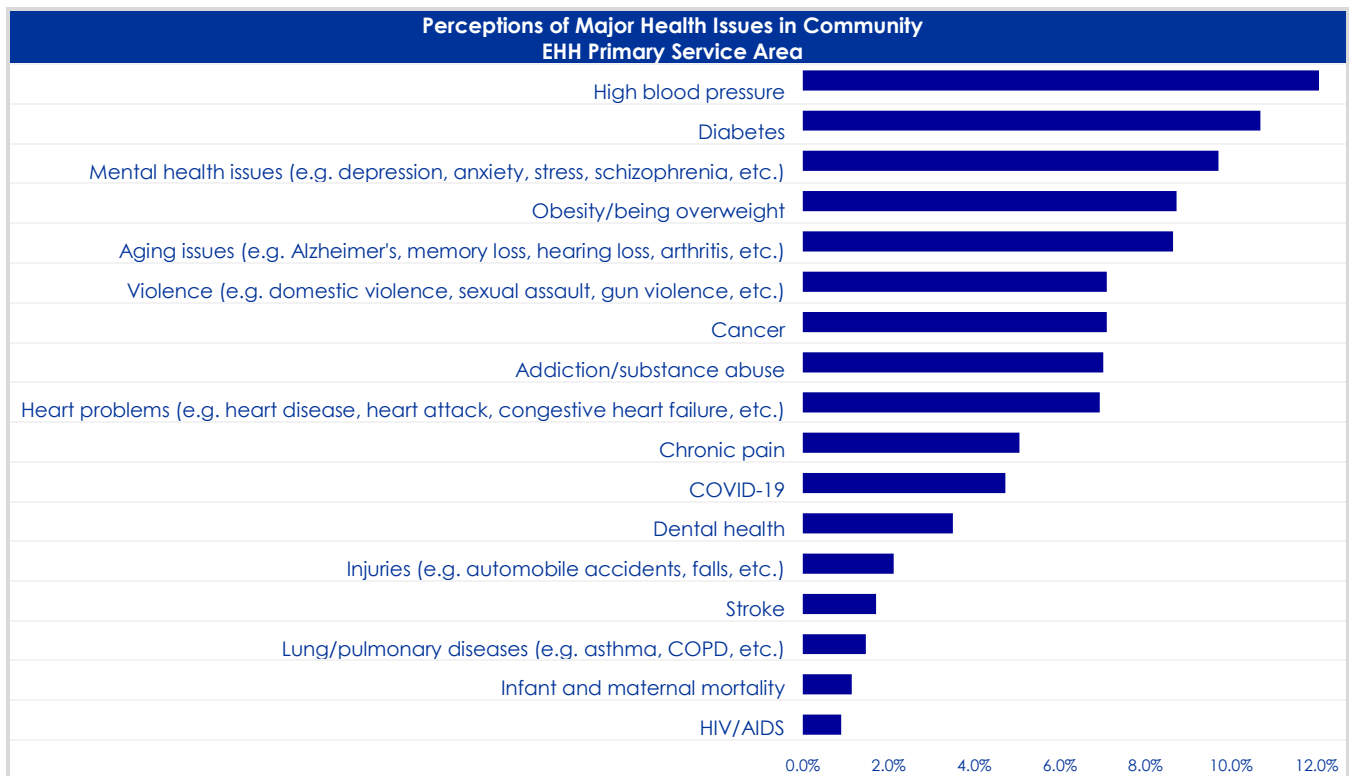
Community Stakeholder Interview Feedback

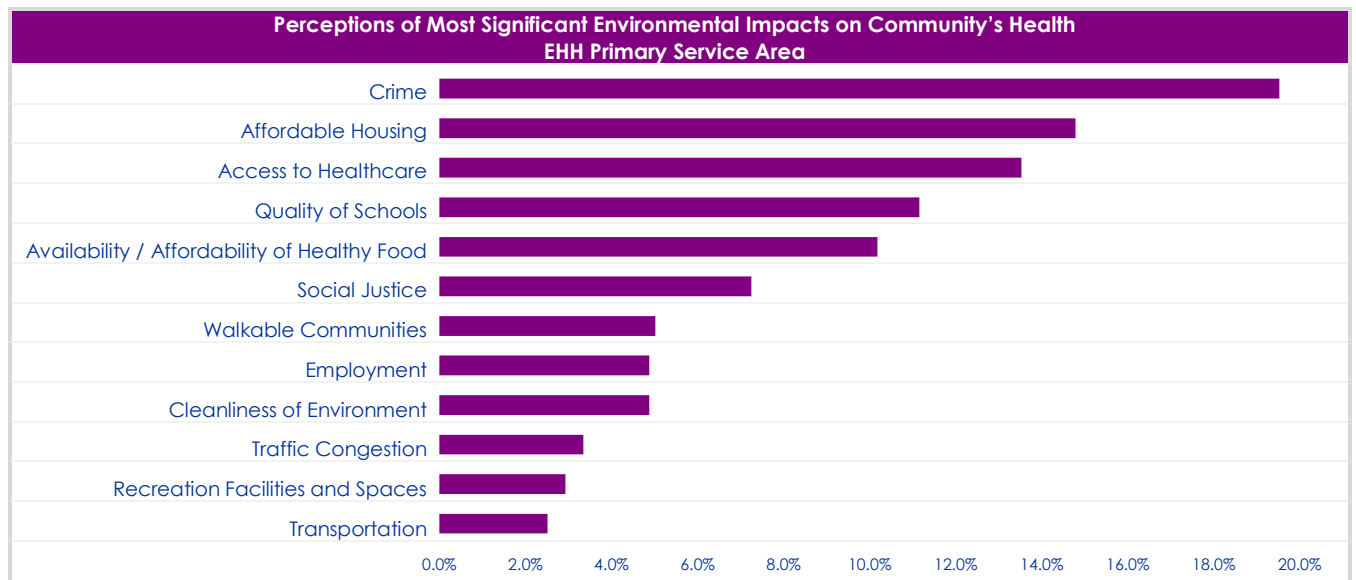
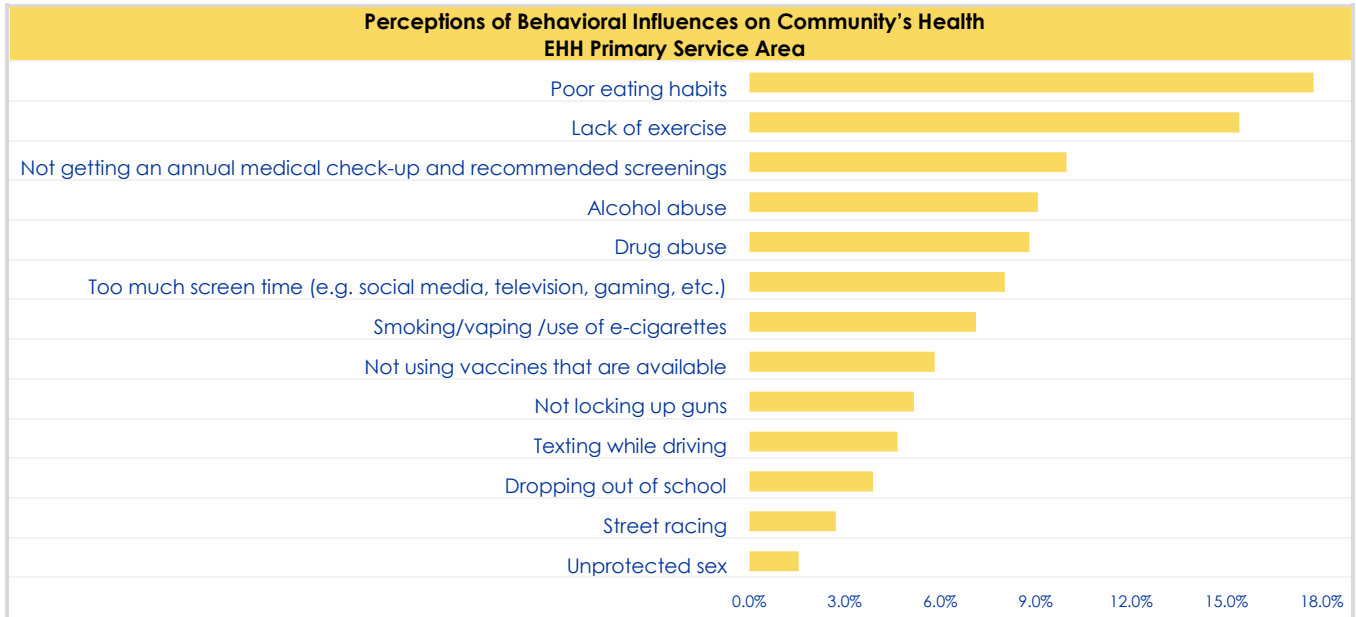
A key component in the community health needs assessment is feedback from community stakeholders. A summary of the feedback from community stakeholders from the broader EHC community is included in the EHC Community Input Summary Section on pages 18 – 21. Emory Hillandale Hospital partnered with other community organizations to hold the South DeKalb Health Summit in September 2021. Challenges highlighted in the Summit were:

- There are high rates of breast and prostate cancer, diabetes, heart disease and asthma. Also kidney disease, ENT issues, hypertension, obesity, stroke, heart valve issues, congestive heart failure
- The community needs greater access to healthcare resources and reputable information.
- Misinformation and lack of understanding about many healthcare issues contribute to poor health.
- There is a widespread belief that disease is imminent – fateful –and it’s just “normal” to have high blood pressure, diabetes, etc. The fatalistic attitude makes people think there is nothing they can do about it. Therefore, prevention messages aren’t being heard.
- For women, in particular, preventive care and taking care of themselves first isn’t seen as important as kids, their job, service to others, etc.
- There are food deserts in the community with only corner convenience stores in many areas. The health department has launched a mobile farmers market to help with this.
- Lack of transportation in the community – MARTA has not extended its rail east to Stonecrest, which has been a community need for sometime.
- Lack of sidewalks prevents people from safely walking.

- Leaders/Faith-based leaders play a pivotal role in mitigation of chronic disease through education (Ounce of prevention worth a pound of cure).
- Mental health still has stigma, particularly around faith – there is a need to accept and understand that mental health issues can co-exist with faith. Mental health issues are not demonic or self-inflicted. Grieving or having challenges with depression is not a sign of lacking faith. Community needs to make time for bereavement and understand that there is not a time limit on bereavement. Pressures exist to show faith, i.e. show up at church despite recent loss.
- Substance misuse/overdoses/self-medication-numbing.
- Lack of human connection/isolation/loneliness/missing friends and family.

Additional community input from the Emory Hillandale Hospital primary service area is on the following pages.





2022 Community Health Needs Assessment



**EMORY
REHABILITATION
HOSPITAL**

In Partnership with Select Medical

Overview of Emory Rehabilitation Hospital

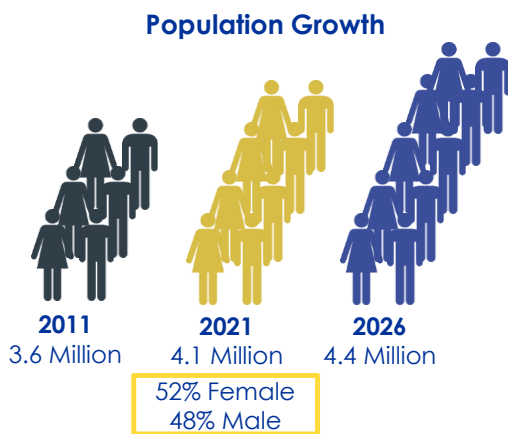
Emory Rehabilitation Hospital (ERH) has proudly served the health care needs of our neighbors since 1976. As a 66-bed inpatient rehabilitation facility, ERH combines the convenience and comfort of community-based care with national clinical expertise and experience in providing comprehensive medical rehabilitation. Formerly called Emory Center for Rehabilitation Medicine, ERH was designated as a freestanding hospital in 2014 as part of a joint venture with Select Medical, which also includes 27 outpatient rehabilitation centers providing care in North Georgia. Specializing in stroke, ERH is one of the nation’s highest acuity rehabilitation hospitals. ERH is committed to providing the best care for our patients, educating health professionals and leaders for the future, pursuing discovery research, and serving our community.

ERH’s community health needs assessment demonstrates the needs of our community. As a specialized rehabilitation facility, ERH serves patients from throughout the state of Georgia and the Southeast. For the purpose of ERH’s community health needs assessment, ERH’s community is defined as the contiguous area from which over 70% of ERH’s inpatient admissions originate. ERH’s community or primary service area (PSA) includes DeKalb, Fulton, Gwinnett, Cobb, Henry, and Clayton counties.

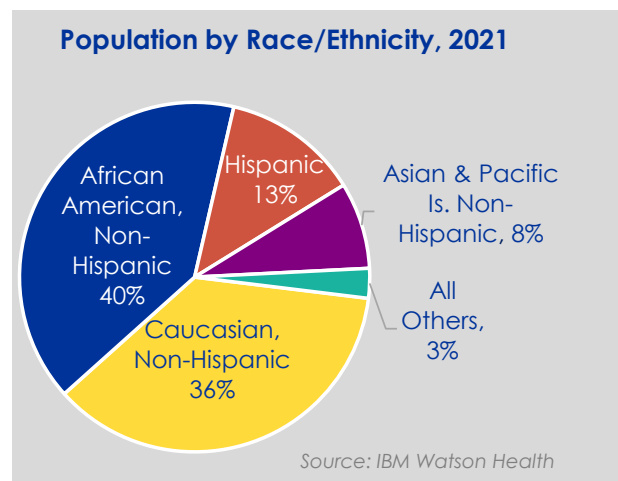
ERH Primary Service Area



ERH Community: Demographics Snapshot



Source: IBM Watson Health



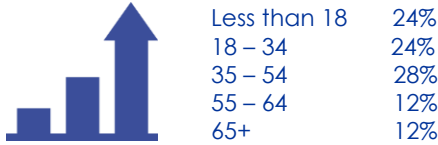
Source: IBM Watson Health

Unemployment Rate
December 2021

PSA 2.4%

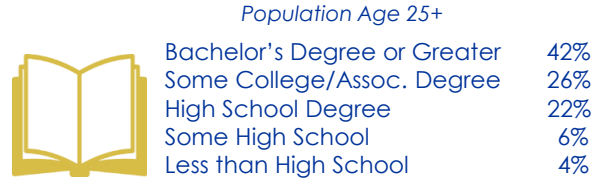
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Population Age Distribution
by Age Group, 2021**



Source: IBM Watson Health

**Population by Education
Level Attained, 2021**



Source: IBM Watson Health

Insurance Coverage Type, 2021



Source: IBM Watson Health

Household Income, 2021



Source: IBM Watson Health

Population Per Provider Ratios, 2021

	Population Per Primary Care Physician	Population Per Dental Provider	Population Per Mental Health Provider
Georgia	1,510	1,920	690
Clayton County	3,810	4,060	1,480
Cobb County	1,350	1,450	540
DeKalb County	910	1,700	320
Fulton County	900	1,410	410
Gwinnett County	1,540	1,610	890
Henry County	2,060	2,790	670

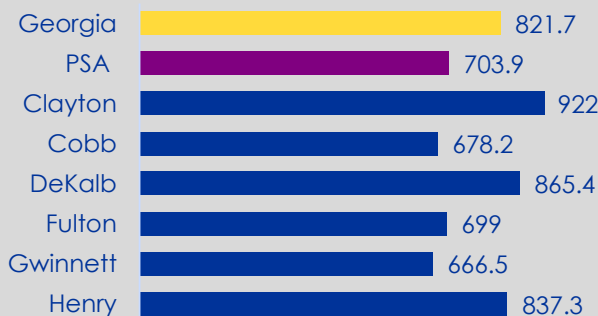
Source: County Health Rankings

ERH Community: Mortality & Morbidity Measures

Mortality measures provide a basis for understanding the causes of death in a population. Morbidity measures provide a basis for understanding how healthy people feel while they are alive. The EHC Mortality and Morbidity Measures Section provides additional information.

Age-Adjusted Death Rate

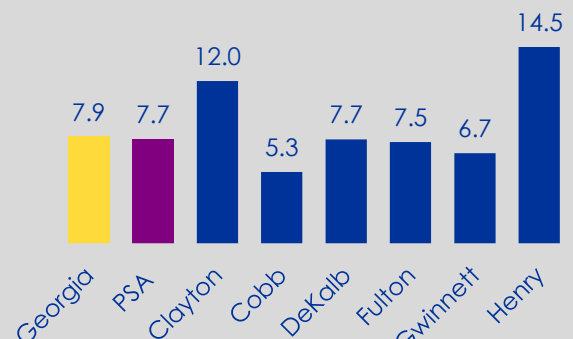
2018-2020 Average per 100,000 Population



Source: OASIS

Fetal Mortality Rate, 2020

per 1,000 Fetal Deaths/Births



Source: OASIS

Percentage of Adults Reporting Poor or Fair Health, 2021	
Georgia	18%
Clayton County	25%
Cobb County	14%
DeKalb County	18%
Fulton County	15%
Gwinnett County	17%
Henry County	17%

Source: County Health Rankings

Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Population, 2020			
Cause of Death	Rate	Cause of Death	Rate
Major Cardiovascular Diseases	198.2	Reproductive and Urinary System Diseases	23.1
Cancers	133.4	Digestive System Diseases	22.6
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	87.0	Fetal and Infant Conditions	3.9
Nervous System Diseases	84.3	Bone and Muscle Diseases	3.6
External Causes	66.3	Birth Defects	2.4
Respiratory Diseases	58.8	Blood Diseases (Anemias)	1.6
Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	42.3	SIDS	0.9
Mental and Behavioral Disorders	24.1		

Source: OASIS

ERH Community: General Health Measures

Understanding the health of a population is a key component of our community health and engagement efforts for ERH. The following section provides detailed information for a number of the leading causes of death in the ERH PSA and other conditions that negatively impact the health of a population.

Appendix A contains additional information about the data sources referenced below. The EHC General Health Measures Section provides additional information about each health measure and a basis of comparison to the health of Georgians.

Obesity

Adult Obesity Prevalence, 2021	
Georgia	30%
Clayton County	37%
Cobb County	28%
DeKalb County	27%
Fulton County	25%
Gwinnett County	32%
Henry County	35%

Source: County Health Rankings

Smoking & Tobacco Use

Adult Smoking Prevalence, 2021	
Georgia	16%
Clayton County	19%
Cobb County	14%
DeKalb County	16%
Fulton County	13%
Gwinnett County	14%
Henry County	17%

Source: County Health Rankings

COVID-19

Percentage of the Population Fully Vaccinated as of January 2022	
Georgia	53%
Clayton County	45%
Cobb County	60%
DeKalb County	58%
Fulton County	58%
Gwinnett County	57%
Henry County	45%

Percentage of population greater than or equal to 5 years of age; Source: CDC

Respiratory Disease

Adult Respiratory Disease Prevalence, 2021

	PSA	Georgia
Asthma	14%	14%
Chronic Bronchitis	4%	4%
Emphysema	1%	1%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Diabetes

Adult Diabetes Prevalence, 2021	
PSA	10%
Georgia	10%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Neurological Diseases

Adults 65 and Older with Alzheimer's, 2021	
Georgia	150,000

Source: Alzheimer's Association

Cardiovascular/Heart Disease

Adult Cardiovascular Health Prevalence, 2021

	PSA	Georgia
High Blood Pressure	32%	32%
Heart Disease	4%	4%
Stroke	3%	3%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Cancer

Georgia ranked **8th** out of the 50 states on cancer diagnosis in 2020.

(Higher ranking indicates worse health of a state)

Source: America's Health Rankings

Chronic Kidney Disease

Weak/Failing Kidneys Prevalence, 2021

PSA	2%
Georgia	2%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Mental Health

Adult Depression/Anxiety Prevalence, 2021

PSA	14%
Georgia	14%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Substance Abuse

Opioid Overdose Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 persons

Opioid Prescription Rate per 100 persons

Georgia

13.1

53.9

Source: CDC & NIH National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2019-2020

Maternal and Child Health

Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births, 2021

Georgia	10%
Clayton County	12%
Cobb County	9%
DeKalb County	10%
Fulton County	11%
Gwinnett County	9%
Henry County	10%

Source: County Health Rankings

Maternal Health, 2020

	PSA	Georgia
Births to Females <12 th Grade Education	9.6%	12%
Births with <5 Prenatal Care Visits	9.7%	8.3%
Births with Late or no Prenatal Care	11.2%	9.6%
Births Reported Tobacco Use	1.0%	4.1%

Source: OASIS

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

In 2019, Georgia ranked:

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(Lower ranking indicates worse health of a state)

Source: CDC & Kaiser Family Foundation

Community Stakeholder Interview Feedback

A key component in the community health needs assessment is feedback from community stakeholders. A summary of the feedback from community stakeholders for the EHC/ERH primary service area is on pages 18 – 21.

2022 Community Health Needs Assessment



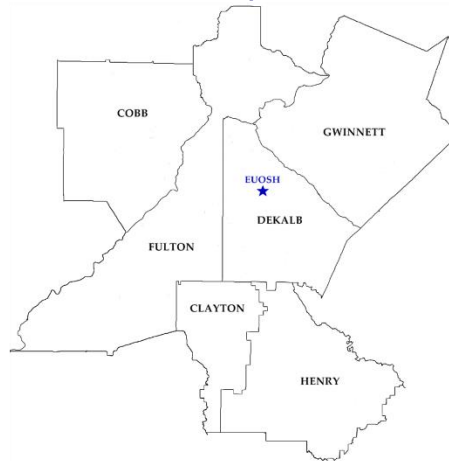
EMORY
UNIVERSITY
ORTHOPAEDICS
& SPINE HOSPITAL

Overview of Emory University Orthopaedics & Spine Hospital

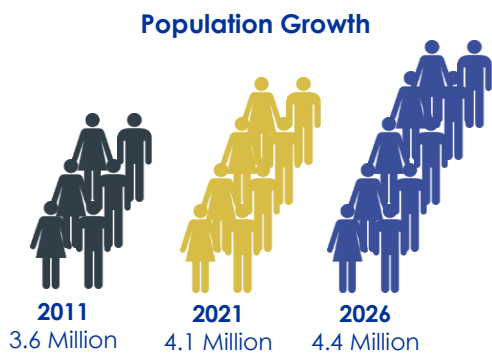
Emory University Hospital (EUH) has proudly served the health care needs of our neighbors since 1904. Emory University Orthopaedics & Spine Hospital (EUOSH), an extension of EUH’s acute care services, is a 120-bed facility that provides medical and surgical care for orthopaedic and spine patients as well as general acute care for patients with nonsurgical needs. As a not-for-profit academic medical center, EUOSH is committed to providing the best care for our patients, educating health professionals and leaders for the future, pursuing discovery research, and serving our community.

EUOSH’s community health needs assessment demonstrates the needs of our community. As a specialty care facility, EUOSH serves patients from throughout the state of Georgia and the Southeast. For the purpose of EUOSH’s community health needs assessment, EUOSH’s community is defined as the contiguous area from which approximately 60% of EUOSH’s inpatient admissions originate. EUOSH’s community or primary service area (PSA) includes DeKalb, Fulton, Gwinnett, Cobb, Henry, and Clayton counties.

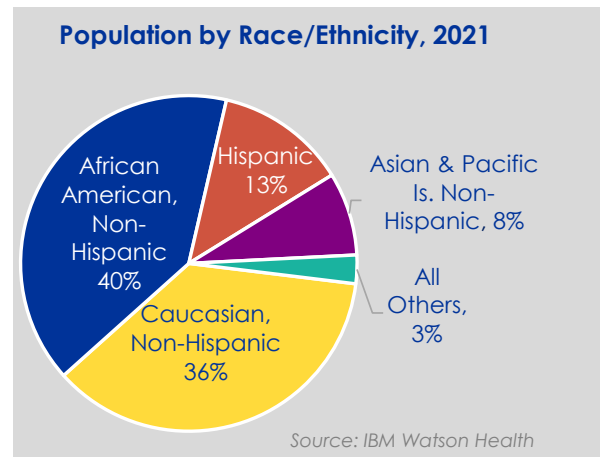
EUOSH Primary Service Area



EUOSH Community: Demographics Snapshot



Source: IBM Watson Health

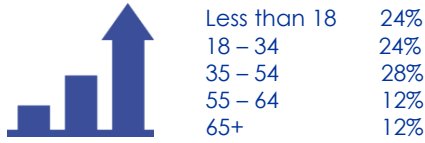


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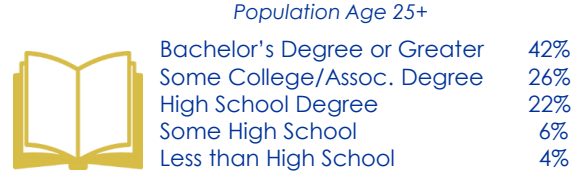
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Population Age Distribution
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Source: IBM Watson Health

**Population by Education
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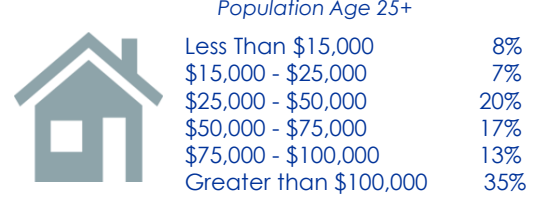
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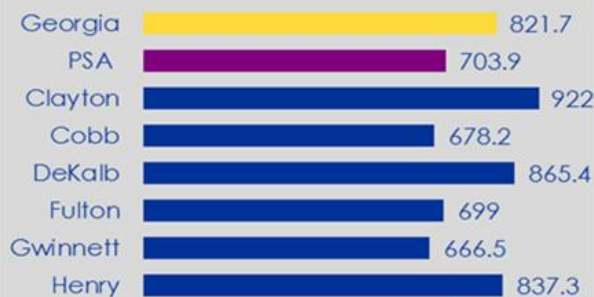
Source: County Health Rankings

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Mortality measures provide a basis for understanding the causes of death in a population. Morbidity measures provide a basis for understanding how healthy people feel while they are alive. The EHC Mortality and Morbidity Measures Section on page 8 provides additional information.

Age-Adjusted Death Rate

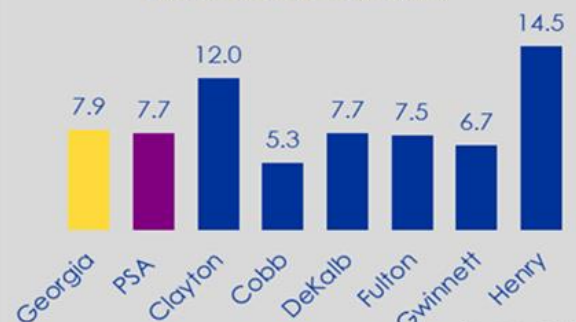
2018-2020 Average per 100,000 Population



Source: OASIS

2021 Fetal Mortality Rate

per 1,000 Fetal Deaths/Births



Source: OASIS

Percentage of Adults Reporting Poor or Fair Health, 2021	
Georgia	18%
Clayton County	25%
Cobb County	14%
DeKalb County	18%
Fulton County	15%
Gwinnett County	17%
Henry County	17%

Source: County Health Rankings

Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Population, 2020			
Cause of Death	Rate	Cause of Death	Rate
Major Cardiovascular Diseases	198.2	Reproductive and Urinary System Diseases	23.1
Cancers	133.4	Digestive System Diseases	22.6
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	87.0	Fetal and Infant Conditions	3.9
Nervous System Diseases	84.3	Bone and Muscle Diseases	3.6
External Causes	66.3	Birth Defects	2.4
Respiratory Diseases	58.8	Blood Diseases (Anemias)	1.6
Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	42.3	SIDS	0.9
Mental and Behavioral Disorders	24.1		

Source: OASIS

EUOSH Community: General Health Measures

Understanding the health of a population is a key component of our community health and engagement efforts for EUOSH. The following section provides detailed information for a number of the leading causes of death in the EUOSH PSA and other conditions that negatively impact the health of a population. *Appendix A* contains additional information about the data sources referenced below. The EHC General Health Measures provides additional information about each health measure and a basis of comparison to the health of Georgians.

Obesity

Adult Obesity Prevalence, 2021	
Georgia	30%
Clayton County	37%
Cobb County	28%
DeKalb County	27%
Fulton County	25%
Gwinnett County	32%
Henry County	35%

Source: County Health Rankings

Smoking & Tobacco Use

Adult Smoking Prevalence, 2021	
Georgia	16%
Clayton County	19%
Cobb County	14%
DeKalb County	16%
Fulton County	13%
Gwinnett County	14%
Henry County	17%

Source: County Health Rankings

COVID-19

Percentage of the Population Fully Vaccinated as of January 2022	
Georgia	53%
Clayton County	45%
Cobb County	60%
DeKalb County	58%
Fulton County	58%
Gwinnett County	57%
Henry County	45%

Percentage of population greater than or equal to 5 years of age; Source: CDC

Respiratory Disease

Adult Respiratory Disease Prevalence, 2021		
	PSA	Georgia
Asthma	14%	14%
Chronic Bronchitis	4%	4%
Emphysema	1%	1%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Diabetes

Adult Diabetes Prevalence, 2021	
PSA	10%
Georgia	10%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Cardiovascular/Heart Disease

Adult Cardiovascular Health Prevalence, 2021		
	PSA	Georgia
High Blood Pressure	32%	32%
Heart Disease	4%	4%
Stroke	3%	3%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Neurological Diseases

Adults 65 and Older with Alzheimer's, 2021	
Georgia	150,000

Source: Alzheimer's Association

Cancer

Georgia ranked **8th** out of the 50 states on cancer diagnosis in 2020.

(Higher ranking indicates worse health of a state)

Source: America's Health Rankings

Chronic Kidney Disease

Weak/Failing Kidneys Prevalence, 2021

PSA 2%
Georgia 2%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Mental Health

Adult Depression/Anxiety Prevalence, 2021

PSA 14%
Georgia 14%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Substance Abuse

Opioid Overdose Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 persons

Opioid Prescription Rate per 100 persons

Georgia
13.1
53.9

Source: CDC & NIH National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2019-2020

Maternal and Child Health

Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births, 2021

Georgia	10%
Clayton County	12%
Cobb County	9%
DeKalb County	10%
Fulton County	11%
Gwinnett County	9%
Henry County	10%

Source: County Health Rankings

Maternal Health, 2020

	PSA	Georgia
Births to Females <12 th Grade Education	9.6%	12%
Births with <5 Prenatal Care Visits	9.7%	8.3%
Births with Late or no Prenatal Care	11.2%	9.6%
Births Reported Tobacco Use	1.0%	4.1%

Source: OASIS

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

In 2019, Georgia ranked:

- **7th** highest Chlamydia Infection rate
- **19th** highest Gonorrhea rate
- **8th** highest primary and secondary syphilis
- **2nd** highest HIV diagnosis rate

(Lower ranking indicates worse health of a state)

Source: CDC & Kaiser Family Foundation

Community Stakeholder Interview Feedback

A key component in the community health needs assessment is feedback from community stakeholders. A summary of the feedback from community stakeholders for the EHC/EUOSH primary service area is on pages 18 – 21.

2022 Community Health Needs Assessment



EMORY
LONG-TERM
ACUTE CARE

Overview of Emory Long-Term Acute Care

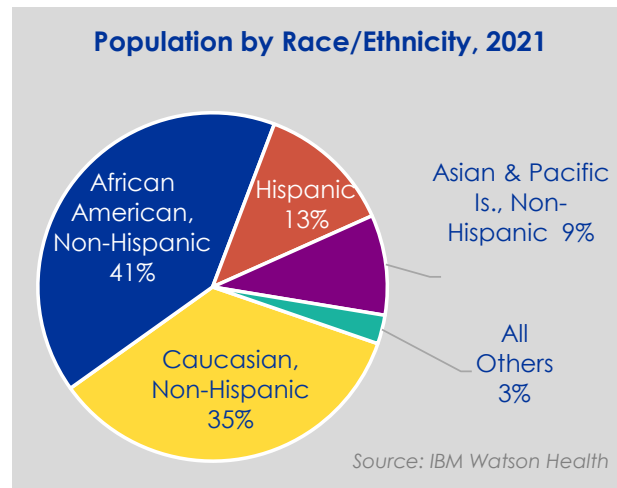
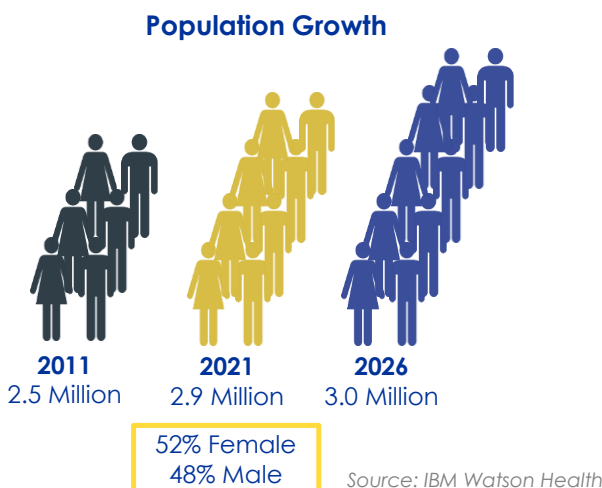
Emory's Long-Term Acute Care (ELTAC) facility is a 76-bed specialty-care hospital designed for patients with serious medical problems that require intense, specialized care, and rehabilitation for an extended period of time. The hospital specializes in pulmonary rehabilitation, including ventilator weaning, as well as general rehabilitation, physical therapy, and wound care. At ELTAC, we are committed to delivering superior care using the latest science and technology combined with caring and dedication. Our goal is to be a true partner to our patients and their families during their health care journey by providing high-quality care and on-going support.

ELTAC's community health needs assessment demonstrates the needs of our community. As a specialty care facility, ELTAC serves patients from throughout the state of Georgia and the Southeast. For the purpose of ELTAC's community health needs assessment, ELTAC's community is defined as the contiguous area from which over 66% of ELTAC's inpatient admissions originate. ELTAC's community or primary service area (PSA) includes DeKalb, Gwinnett, and Fulton counties.

ELTAC Primary Service Area



ELTAC Community: Demographics Snapshot

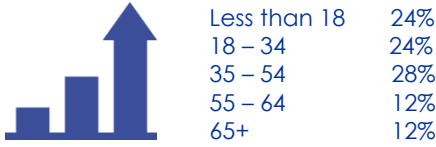


Unemployment Rate
December 2021

PSA 2.5%

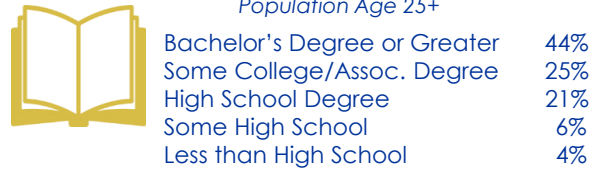
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Population Age Distribution
by Age Group, 2021**



Source: IBM Watson Health

**Population by Education
Level Attained, 2021**



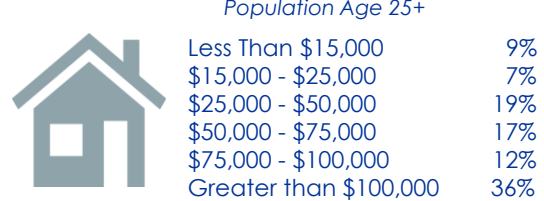
Source: IBM Watson Health

Insurance Coverage Type, 2021



Source: IBM Watson Health

Household Income, 2021



Source: IBM Watson Health

Population Per Provider Ratios, 2021

	Population Per Primary Care Physician	Population Per Dental Provider	Population Per Mental Health Provider
Georgia	1,510	1,920	690
DeKalb County	910	1,700	320
Fulton County	900	1,410	410
Gwinnett County	1,540	1,610	890

Source: County Health Rankings

ELTAC Community: Mortality & Morbidity Measures

Mortality measures provide a basis for understanding the causes of death in a population. Morbidity measures provide a basis for understanding how healthy people feel while they are alive. The EHC Mortality and Morbidity Measures Section provides additional information.

Age-Adjusted Death Rate

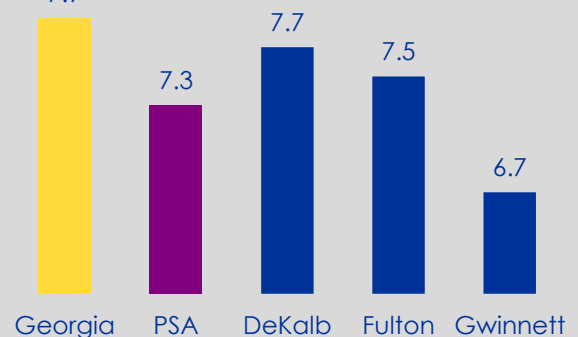
2018 - 2020 Average per 100,000 Population



Source: OASIS

Fetal Mortality Rate, 2020

per 1,000 Fetal Deaths/Births



Source: OASIS

Percentage of Adults Reporting Poor or Fair Health, 2021	
Georgia	18%
DeKalb County	18%
Fulton County	15%
Gwinnett County	17%

Source: County Health Rankings

Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Population, 2020			
Cause of Death	Rate	Cause of Death	Rate
Major Cardiovascular Diseases	187.0	Reproductive and Urinary System Diseases	21.9
Cancers	131.8	Digestive System Diseases	20.9
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	85.6	Fetal and Infant Conditions	3.9
Nervous System Diseases	82.0	Bone and Muscle Disease	3.6
External Causes	68.8	Birth Defects	2.4
Respiratory Diseases	54.0	Blood Diseases (Anemias)	1.6
Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	44.8	SIDS	1.1
Mental and Behavioral Disorders	25.7		

Source: OASIS

ELTAC Community: General Health Measures

Understanding the health of a population is a key component of our community health and engagement efforts for ELTAC. The following section provides detailed information for a number of the leading causes of death in the ELTAC PSA and other conditions that negatively impact the health of a population. *Appendix A* contains additional information about the data sources referenced below. The EHC General Health Measures Section provides additional information about each health measure and a basis of comparison to the health of Georgian's.

Obesity

Adult Obesity Prevalence, 2021	
Georgia	30%
DeKalb County	27%
Fulton County	25%
Gwinnett County	32%

Source: County Health Rankings

Smoking & Tobacco Use

Adult Smoking Prevalence, 2021	
Georgia	16%
DeKalb County	16%
Fulton County	13%
Gwinnett County	14%

Source: County Health Rankings

COVID-19

Percentage of the Population Fully Vaccinated as of January 2022	
Georgia	53%
DeKalb County	58%
Fulton County	58%
Gwinnett County	57%

Percentage of population greater than or equal to 5 years of age; Source: CDC

Respiratory Disease

Adult Respiratory Disease Prevalence, 2021

	PSA	Georgia
Asthma	14%	14%
Chronic Bronchitis	3%	4%
Emphysema	1%	1%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Diabetes

Adult Diabetes Prevalence, 2021	
PSA	10%
Georgia	10%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Neurological Diseases

Adults 65 and Older with Alzheimer's, 2021	
Georgia	150,000

Source: Alzheimer's Association

Cardiovascular/Heart Disease

Adult Cardiovascular Health Prevalence, 2021

	PSA	Georgia
High Blood Pressure	32%	32%
Heart Disease	4%	4%
Stroke	3%	3%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Cancer

Georgia ranked **8th** out of the 50 states on cancer diagnosis in 2020.

(Higher ranking indicates worse health of a state)

Source: America's Health Rankings

Chronic Kidney Disease

Weak/Failing Kidneys Prevalence, 2021

PSA	2%
Georgia	2%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Mental Health

Adult Depression/Anxiety Prevalence, 2021

PSA	14%
Georgia	14%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Substance Abuse

Opioid Overdose Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 persons

Opioid Prescription Rate per 100 persons

Georgia

13.1

53.9

Source: CDC & NIH National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2019-2020

Maternal and Child Health

Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births, 2021

Georgia	10%
DeKalb County	10%
Fulton County	11%
Gwinnett County	9%

Source: County Health Rankings

Maternal Health, 2020

	PSA	Georgia
Births to Females <12 th Grade Education	8.8%	12%
Births with <5 Prenatal Care Visits	9.9%	8.3%
Births with Late or no Prenatal Care	11.0%	9.6%
Births Reported Tobacco Use	0.8%	4.1%

Source: OASIS

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

In 2019, Georgia ranked:

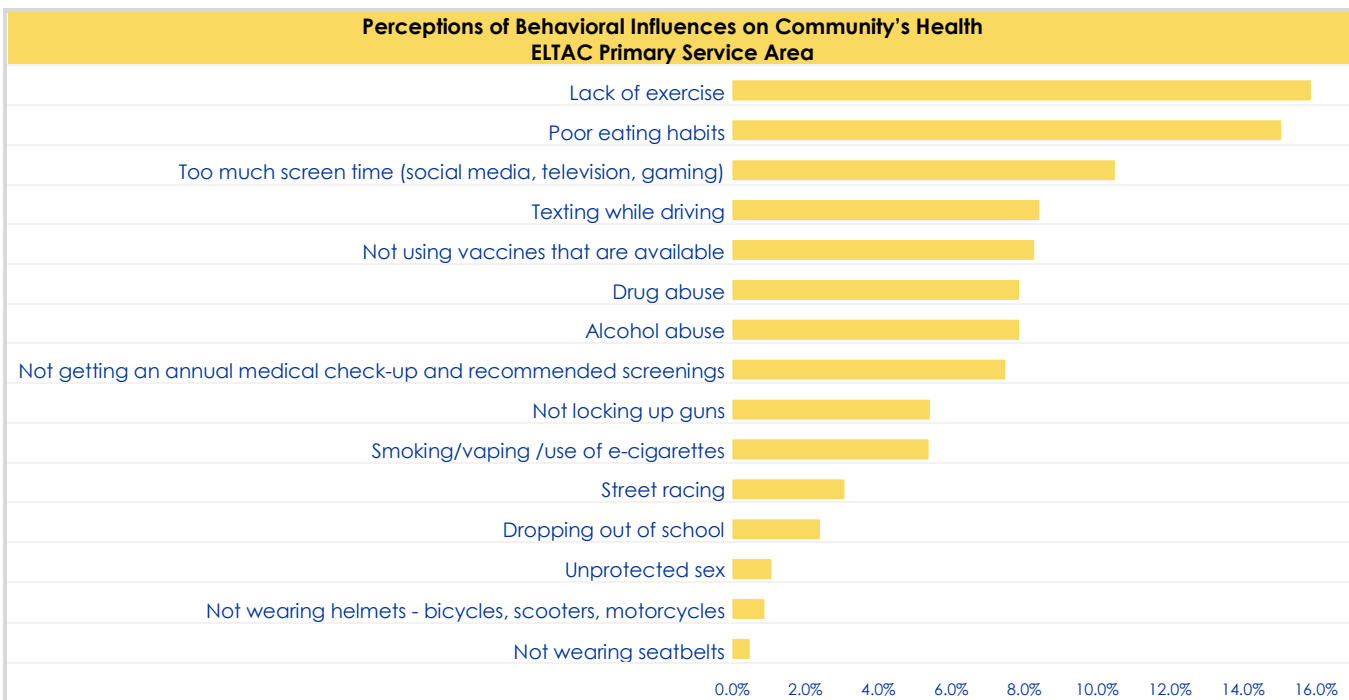
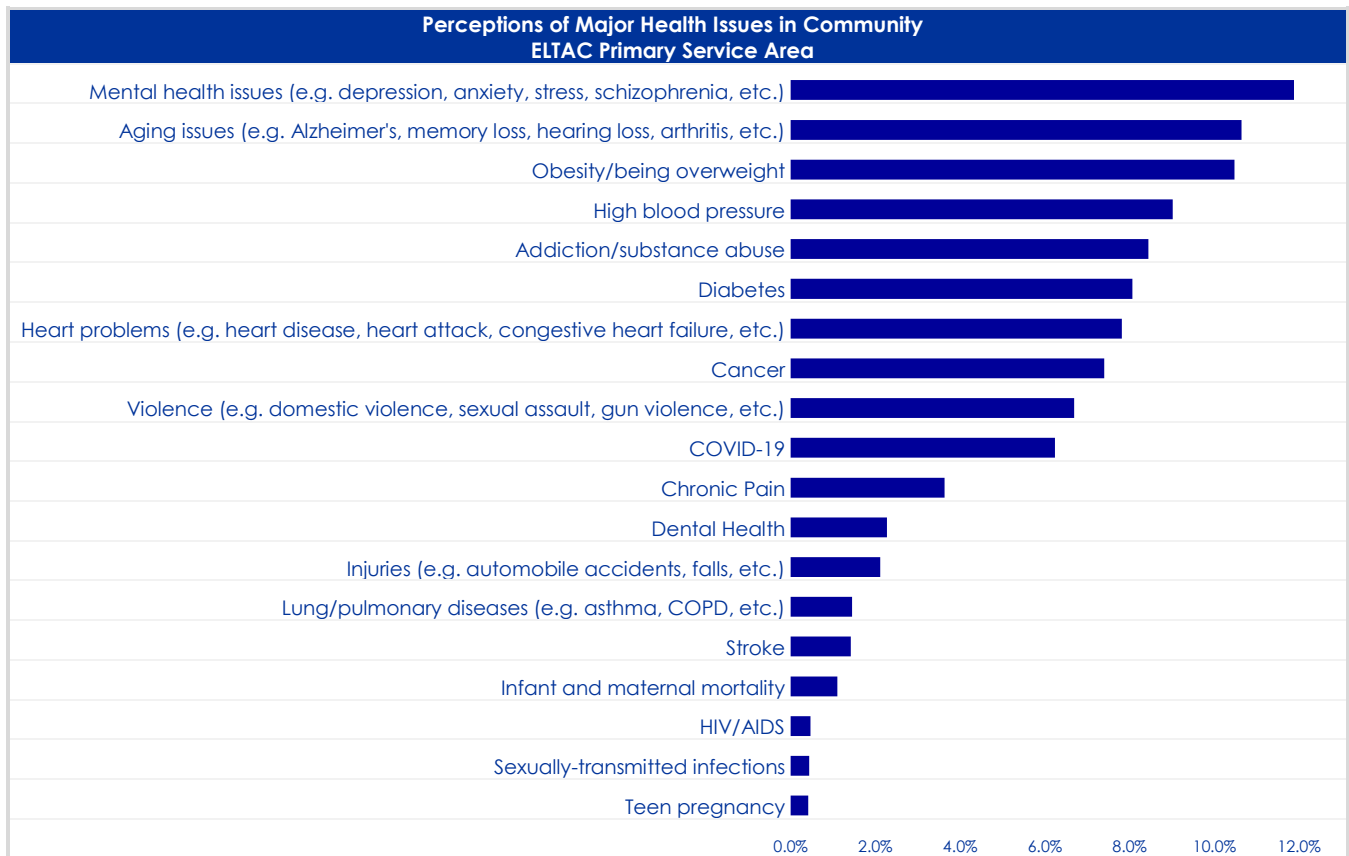
- **7th** highest Chlamydia Infection rate
- **19th** highest Gonorrhea rate
- **8th** highest primary and secondary syphilis
- **2nd** highest HIV diagnosis rate

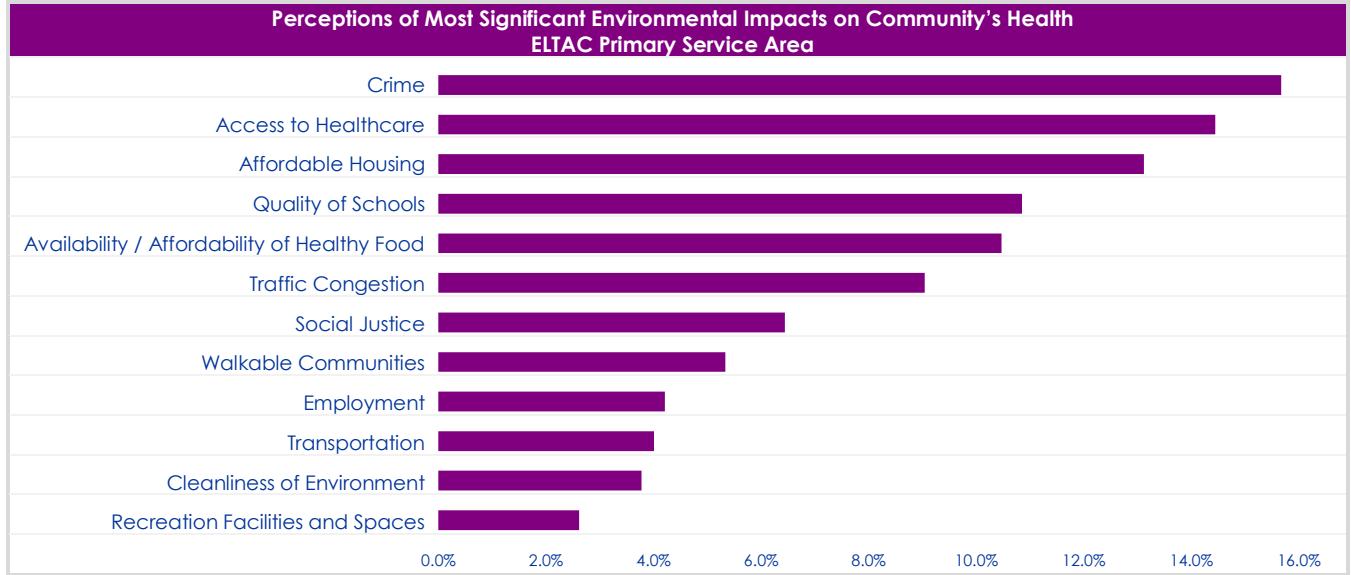
(Lower ranking indicates worse health of a state)

Source: CDC & Kaiser Family Foundation

Community Stakeholder Interview Feedback

A key component in the community health needs assessment is feedback from community stakeholders. A summary of the feedback from community stakeholders from the broader EHC community is included in the EHC Community Input Summary Section on pages 18 – 21. Community input from the Emory Long-Term Acute Care's primary service area is on the following pages.





2022 Community Health Needs Assessment



EMORY
SMYRNA
HOSPITAL

Overview of Emory University Hospital Smyrna

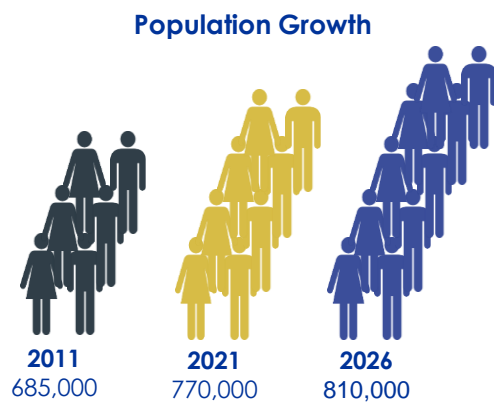
Emory University Hospital Smyrna (EUHS) has proudly served the health care needs of our neighbors since 1974. EUHS is an 88-bed community hospital located in Smyrna. Emory University acquired EUHS, formerly known as Emory-Adventist Hospital, in 2015. Since 1974, EUHS has offered a number of important services to the community including inpatient medical/surgical services, intensive care services, outpatient surgery, diagnostic imaging, and outpatient rehabilitative services (physical therapy/occupational therapy/speech therapy). As a not-for-profit hospital, EUHS is committed to providing the best care for our patients and serving our community.

EUHS’s community health needs assessment demonstrates the needs of our community. For the purpose of EUHS’s community health needs assessment, EUHS’s community or primary service area (PSA) is Cobb County.

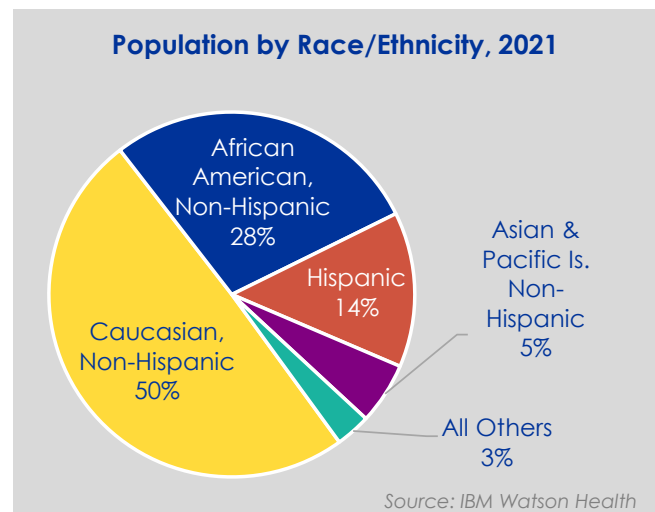
EUHS Primary Service Area



EUHS Community: Demographics Snapshot



Source: IBM Watson Health



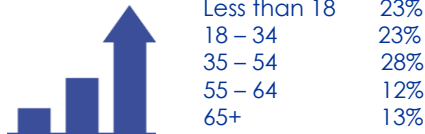
Source: IBM Watson Health

Unemployment Rate
December 2021

PSA 2.0%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

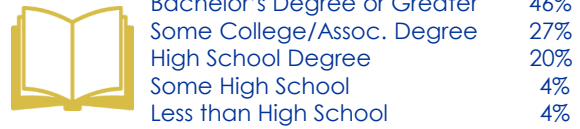
PSA Population Age Distribution by Age Group, 2021



Source: IBM Watson Health

Population by Education Level Attained, 2021

Population Age 25+



Source: IBM Watson Health

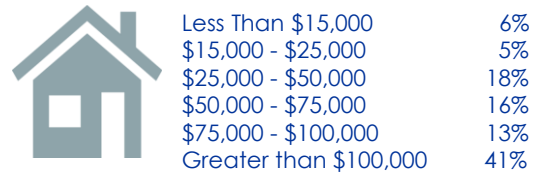
Insurance Coverage Type, 2021



Source: IBM Watson Health

Household Income, 2021

Population Age 25+



Source: IBM Watson Health

Population Per Provider Ratios, 2021

	Population Per Primary Care Physician	Population Per Dental Provider	Population Per Mental Health Provider
Georgia	1,520	1,960	790
Cobb County	1,400	1,500	650

Source: County Health Rankings

EUHS Community: Mortality & Morbidity Measures

Mortality measures provide a basis for understanding the causes of death in a population. Morbidity measures provide a basis for understanding how healthy people feel while they are alive. The EHC Mortality and Morbidity Measures Section provides additional information.

Age-Adjusted Death Rate

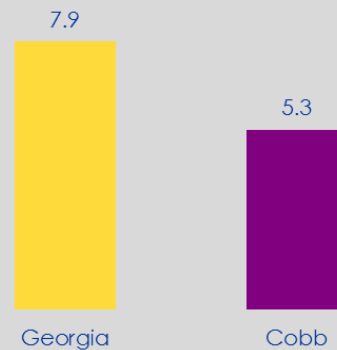
2018 - 2020 Average per 100,000 Population



Source: OASIS

2020 Fetal Mortality Rate

per 1,000 Fetal Deaths/Births



Source: OASIS

Percentage of Adults Reporting Poor or Fair Health, 2021

Georgia	18%
Cobb County	14%

Source: County Health Rankings

Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 Population, 2020

Cause of Death	Rate	Cause of Death	Rate
Major Cardiovascular Diseases	185.2	Digestive System Diseases	26.6
Cancers	128.1	Reproductive and Urinary System Diseases	18.9
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	74.3	Mental and Behavioral Disorders	16.9
Nervous System Diseases	72.7	Bone and Muscle Diseases	3.3
External Causes	68.8	Fetal and Infant Conditions	2.6
Respiratory Diseases	55.2	Birth Defects	2.4
Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	30.5	Blood Diseases	0.9
Blood Diseases (Anemias)	N/A		

Source: OASIS

EUHS Community: General Health Measures

Understanding the health of a population is a key component of our community health and engagement efforts for EUHS. The following section provides detailed information for a number of the leading causes of death in the EUHS PSA and other conditions that negatively impact the health of a population. *Appendix A* contains additional information about the data sources referenced below. The EHC General Health Measures Section provides additional information about each health measure and a basis of comparison to the health of Georgian's.

Obesity

Adult Obesity Prevalence, 2021

Georgia	30%
Cobb County	28%

Source: County Health Rankings

Smoking & Tobacco Use

Adult Smoking Prevalence, 2021

Georgia	16%
Cobb County	14%

Source: County Health Rankings

COVID-19

Percentage of the Population Fully Vaccinated as of January 2022

Georgia	53%
Cobb County	60%

Percentage of population greater than or equal to 5 years of age; Source: CDC

Respiratory Disease

Adult Respiratory Disease Prevalence, 2021

	PSA	Georgia
Asthma	14%	14%
Chronic Bronchitis	4%	4%
Emphysema	1%	1%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Diabetes

Adult Diabetes Prevalence, 2021

PSA	10%
Georgia	10%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Neurological Diseases

Adults 65 and Older with Alzheimer's, 2021

Georgia	150,000
---------	---------

Source: Alzheimer's Association

Cardiovascular/Heart Disease

Adult Cardiovascular Health Prevalence, 2021

	PSA	Georgia
High Blood Pressure	31%	32%
Heart Disease	4%	4%
Stroke	3%	3%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Cancer

Georgia ranked **8th** out of the 50 states on cancer diagnosis in 2020.

(Higher ranking indicates worse health of a state)

Source: America's Health Rankings

Chronic Kidney Disease

Weak/Failing Kidneys Prevalence, 2021

PSA	2%
Georgia	2%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Mental Health

Adult Depression/Anxiety Prevalence, 2021

PSA	14%
Georgia	14%

Source: IBM Watson Health

Substance Abuse

Opioid Overdose Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000 persons

Georgia
13.1
53.9

Opioid Prescription Rate per 100 persons

Source: CDC & NIH National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2019-2020

Maternal and Child Health

Percentage of Low Birth Weight Births, 2021

Georgia	10%
Cobb County	9%

Source: County Health Rankings

Maternal Health, 2020

	PSA	Georgia
Births to Females <12 th Grade Education	10.5%	12%
Births with <5 Prenatal Care Visits	6.5%	8.3%
Births with Late or no Prenatal Care	8.9%	9.6%
Births Reported Tobacco Use	0.7%	4.1%

Source: OASIS

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

In 2019, Georgia ranked:

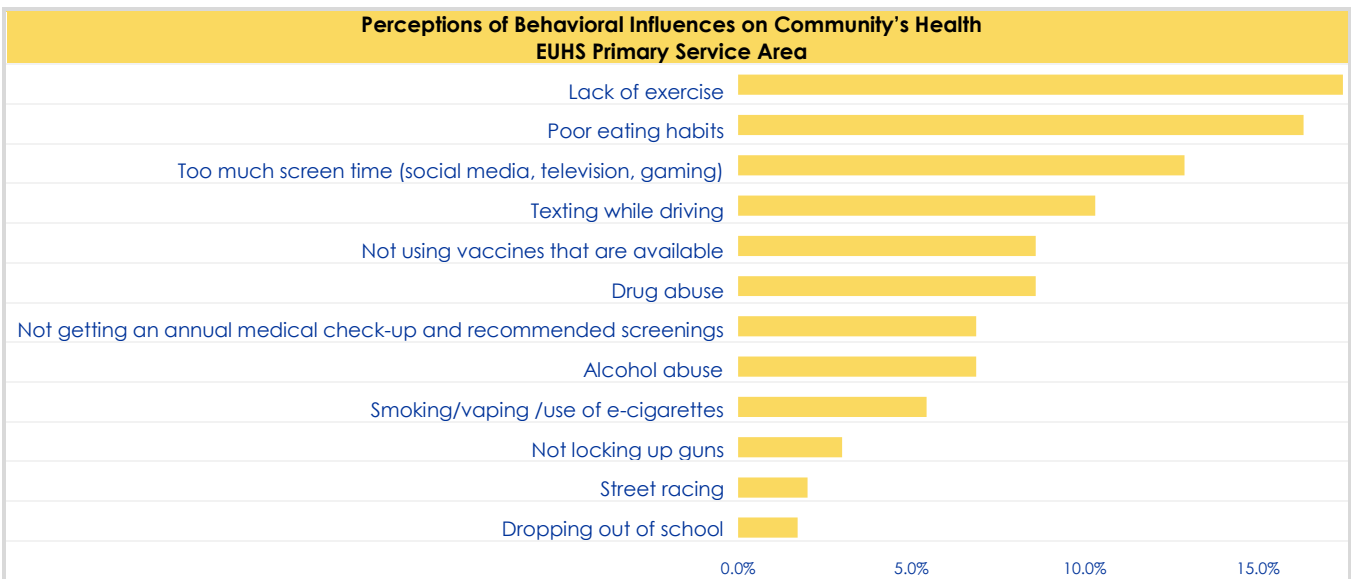
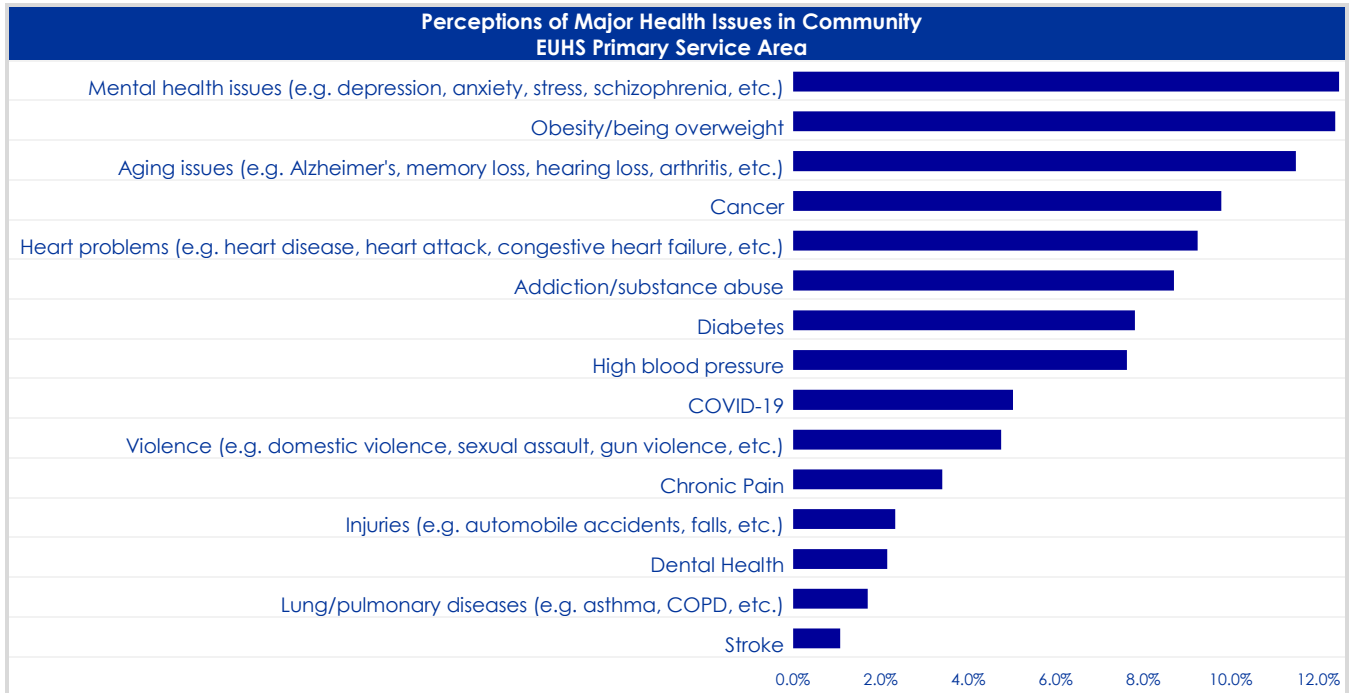
- **7th** highest Chlamydia Infection rate
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- **8th** highest primary and secondary syphilis
- **2nd** highest HIV diagnosis rate

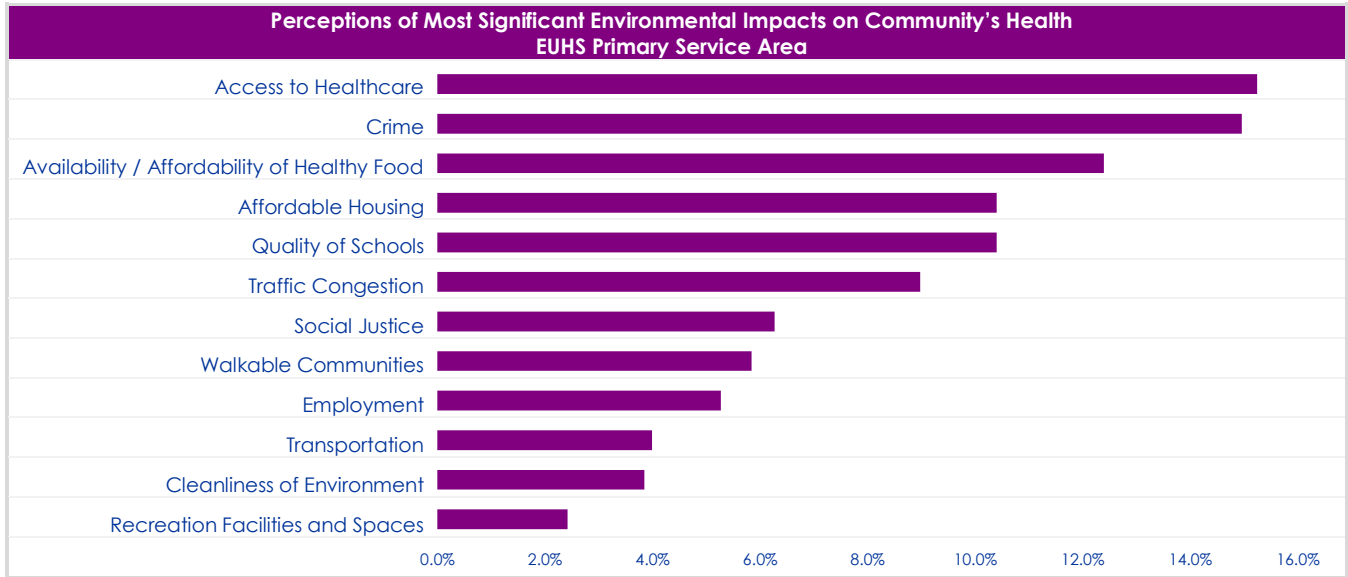
(Lower ranking indicates worse health of a state)

Source: CDC & Kaiser Family Foundation

Community Stakeholder Interview Feedback

A key component in the community health needs assessment is feedback from community stakeholders. A summary of the feedback from community stakeholders from the broader EHC community is included in the EHC Community Input Summary Section on pages 18 – 21. Community input from the Emory University Hospital Smyrna’s primary service area is on the following pages.





Appendix A. Data Sources & Information Gaps

Alzheimer's Association

The Alzheimer's Association is a voluntary health organization in Alzheimer's disease care, support and research. The Alzheimer's Association provided estimates of the number of Georgian's living with Alzheimer's in 2020 and the projected number living with Alzheimer's in 2025.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provided a number of health statistics and informational facts and figures, including the leading causes of death for 2020 and Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System data.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is a system of health-related telephone surveys that collect state data about residents of the United States regarding their health-related risk behaviors, chronic health conditions, and use of preventive services. The BRFSS is designed to be representative of the non-institutionalized population ages 18+ in the United States residing in households with a land-line telephone. The year of the BRFSS data provided by IBM Watson Health and *County Health Rankings & Roadmaps* is referred to as 2021 data, but the years of data available for each BRFSS data topic varies and the data for specific BRFSS topics might represent a summary of data over a number of years.

Department of Health and Human Services' Healthy People 2030

Healthy People is a Department of Health and Human Services program designed to guide health promotion and disease prevention across the United States. Every decade since 1979, *Healthy People* has established 10 year goals and targets for the nation. In 2020, *Healthy People 2030* was released. *Healthy People 2030* includes over 355 core objectives in several topic areas to guide efforts to improve the health of the nation by 2030.

Georgia Department of Public Health's Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS)

The Georgia Department of Public Health's health data repository, the Online Analytical Statistical Information System (OASIS), provided various mortality statistics at the county level for Georgia. While information is available based on race and ethnicity, information is not available based on income. The most recent year of available data is 2020.

IBM Watson Health

IBM Watson Health provided ZIP code, county, and state level demographics information including population statistics for 2011, 2021, and 2026; projected 5-year population growth; age distribution; race/ethnicity distribution; gender distribution; education level distribution; household income distribution; insurance coverage distribution; and prevalence rates for specific conditions. IBM Watson Health's demographics are based on Claritas data. The prevalence rates are based on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (see CDC BRFSS section above for additional information). The type of demographics and prevalence rate data available is limited to the reports available through IBM Watson Health's product. In some instances, the level of

detail desired whether by age, income level, race/ethnicity, and so forth was not available. The most recent base year available is 2021.

[Kaiser Family Foundation](#)

The Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF) is a non-profit organization focusing on national health issues and the U.S. role in global health policy. KFF is as a non-partisan source of facts, analysis, and journalism for policymakers, the media, the health policy community, and the public. For purposes of the needs assessment, KFF provided statistics on sexually transmitted diseases.

[National Cancer Institute Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Result Program](#)

The National Cancer Institute's Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program provides information on cancer statistics in an effort to reduce the burden of cancer among the United States population. SEER collects data on cancer cases from various locations and sources throughout the country. SEER began its data collection in 1973 and continues to expand to include even more areas and demographics. SEER data provides insight into cancer statistics at the national level and in Georgia.

[National Institute for Mental Health](#)

The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) is the lead federal agency for research on mental disorders. NIMH is one of the Institutes and Centers that make up the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the largest biomedical research agency in the world. NIH is part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). For the needs assessment, NIMH provided statistics on mental health.

[National Institute on Drug Abuse](#)

The mission of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) is to advance science on the causes and consequences of drug use and addiction and to apply that knowledge to improve individual and public health. NIDA is one of the Institutes and Centers that make up the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the largest biomedical research agency in the world. NIH is part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). For purposes of the needs assessment, NIMH provided statistics on drug abuse.

[Neighborhood Atlas®, Center for Health Disparities Research, University of Wisconsin School of Medicine and Public Health 2019 Area Deprivation Index](#)

Neighborhood Atlas is a website created to share measures of neighborhood disadvantage with the public. Living in a disadvantaged neighborhood has been linked to a number of healthcare outcomes, including higher rates of diabetes and cardiovascular disease, increased utilization of health services and earlier death.

[Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute's County Health Rankings & Roadmaps](#)

On an annual basis, the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation releases *County Health Rankings & Roadmaps*, a report that provides an overview of the health of each individual state and each county within a state. The report ranks the health of each county in a state in comparison to the health of the other counties in the state. The rankings are determined based on county-level data from a variety of national and state data sources including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (see CDC BRFSS section above for additional information). *County Health Rankings & Roadmaps* data is not available based on race, ethnicity, or income. The most recent year of available rankings is 2021.

United States Bureau of Labor Statistics

The Bureau of Labor Statistics is the principal fact-finding agency for the federal government in the broad field of labor economics and statistics. The Bureau provided county and state level unemployment data. The data utilized in the report is based on statistics from December 2021.

United Health Foundation's America's Health Rankings

On an annual basis, the United Health Foundation releases *America's Health Rankings*, a report that provides an overview of the nation's health and the health of each individual state. *America's Health Rankings* provides a basis for comparing the health of the states in the nation by ranking states from 1 to 50. The rankings are provided for a variety of measures of health using data from a variety of sources. *America's Health Rankings* data is not available based on race, ethnicity, or income. Data is only available at the state level. The most recent year of available rankings is 2021.

Appendix B. Community Input Summary

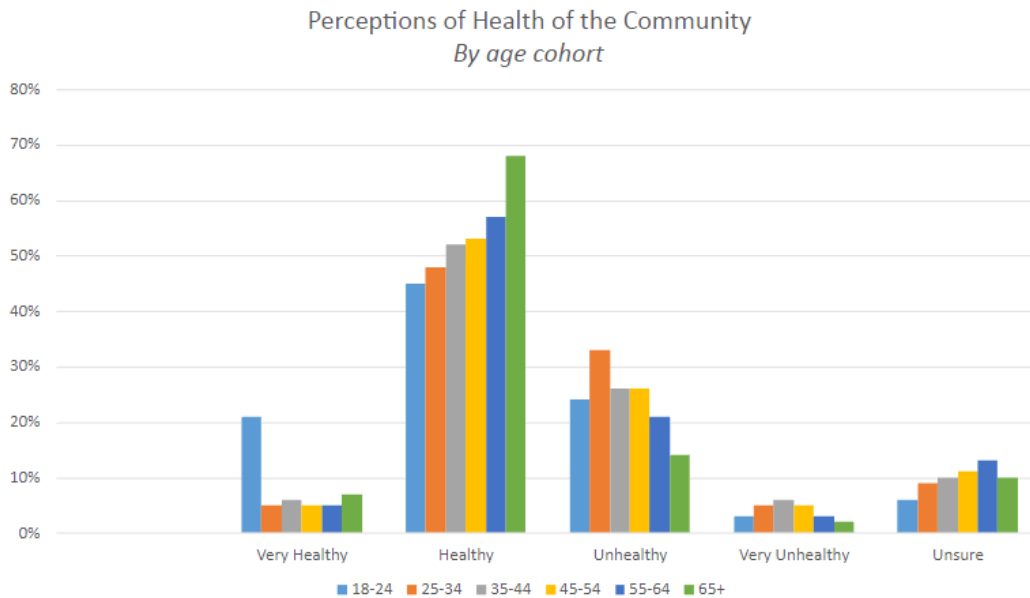
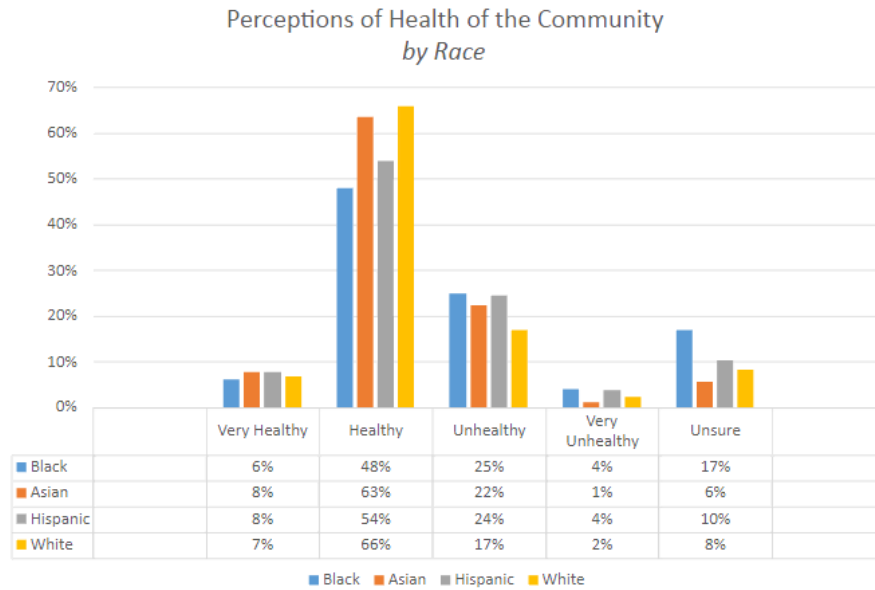
Community Stakeholders

EHC gathered input via an online survey of patients and representatives of community organizations. The following organizations had representatives respond to the survey. Stakeholders included faith-based communities, civic organizations, employers, government, health care providers and other not-for-profits. EHC continues to collect input from community stakeholders on an ongoing basis.

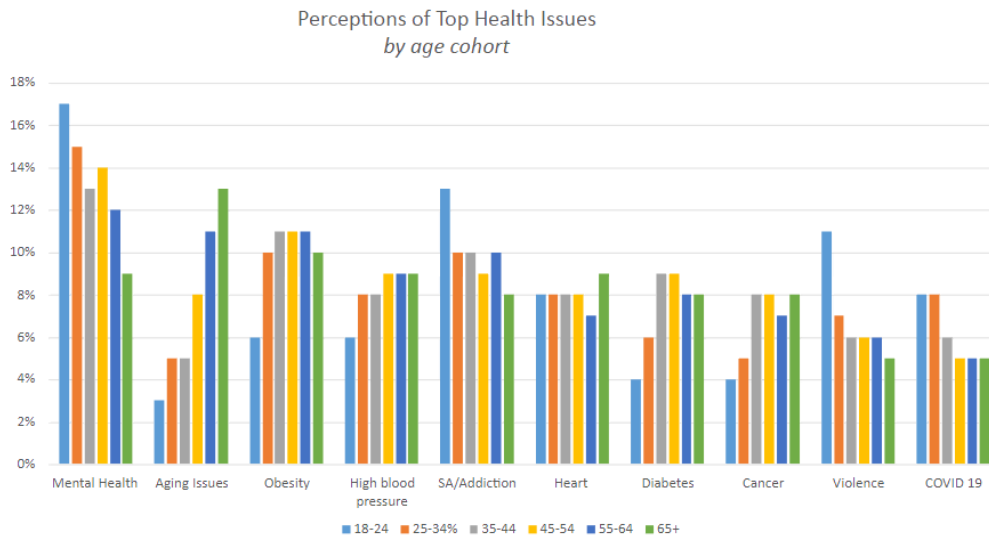
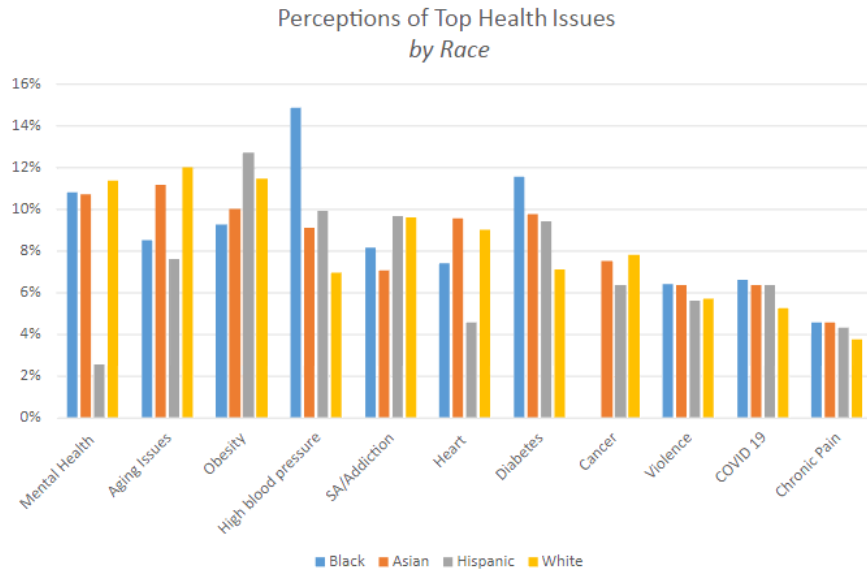
Agape Fellowship of Greater Atlanta	Emory University Rollins School of Public Health
Ahrendt Rehabilitation, Inc.	Excel Church Worldwide
Alzheimer's Association	First Christian Church of Jonesboro
American Red Cross	Fulton County Board of Health
Andrea Clifton, LCSW, EdS	Georgia Department of Family and Children's Services
ASHRAE Atlanta Chapter	Gamma Phi Delta Alpha Gamma Chapter
Center for Congregational Excellence Atlanta Black Nurses Association	Georgia Clinic
Atlanta Housing Authority	Ga State University Prevention Research Ctr
Atlanta Innovative Counseling Center	Grace Village Medical Clinic
Atlanta Police Department	Greater Atlanta Ostomy Association
Atlanta Regional Commission	Gwinnett County Schools
Belvedere Civic Club	Gwinnett Senior Golden Games
Ben Hill United Methodist Church	House of Hope, Atlanta
Bible Way Ministries, Int.	Hypersomnia Foundation
Bon Appetite Management Company	ICNA Relief Shifa Clinic
Botanical of Nature	ImpactParents
Bright Health	Inman Park Neighborhood Association
CAM's Vision Foundation	Journey Community Food Pantry
Cancer Not My Friend Nonprofit Org	Kaiser Permanente
Capitol Hill Neighborhood Development Corp	Leafmore Creek Park Hills Civic Association
Central Presbyterian Church	Level Grove Baptist
CHRIS 180	Lions Club International
Church of the Open Door	Mercy Care
Churchill Downs Civic Association	Mindful Transitions, LLC
City Schools of Decatur	Morehouse Healthcare
Clarke County Church of Christ Clarkston Community	NAMI, Northside Atlanta
Health Center Clayton County Health District	Norwood Pediatrics
Coalition for a Diverse DeKalb	Psychological Services of Atlanta, LLC
Coca-Cola Company	Rockdale Coalition for Children and Families
Colorectal Cancer Alliance	Shepherd Center
Compass Primary Care	Task Force for Global Health
Decatur Presbyterian Church	The Center for Black Women's Wellness
DeKalb County Board of Health	The Oaks Resident Advocacy Group
Delta Airlines	The Wellness Conference
Delta Sigma Theta	Toco Hills Community Alliance
Drew Charter School	Travelers Rest Baptist Church
Eagles Landing Family Practice	True Worship Baptist Church
Eagles Landing First Baptist Church	
Emory Autism Center	

Online Community Survey Results by Age and Race

Question 1. Overall, I would rate the community in which I live as:
Very healthy, Healthy, Unhealthy, Very Unhealthy, Unsure



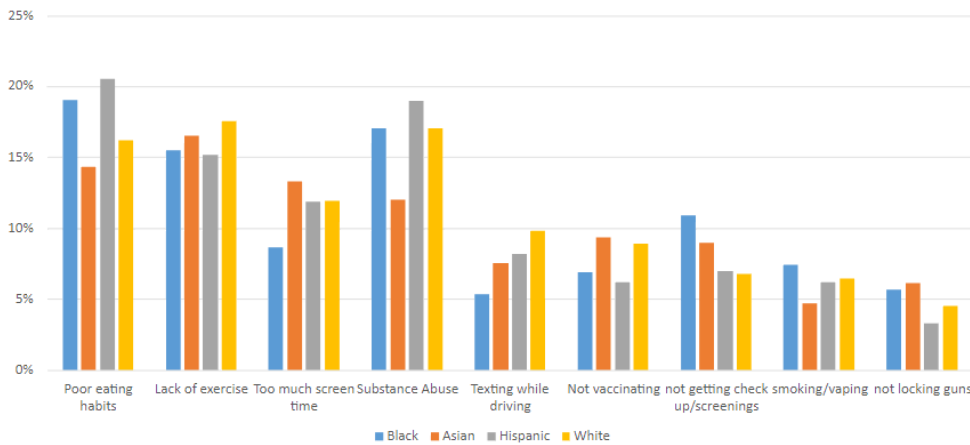
Question 2. In your opinion, what are the top five health issues facing our community? Addiction/substance abuse, Aging issues (Alzheimer’s, memory loss, hearing loss, arthritis), High blood pressure, Cancer, Chronic pain, COVID-19, Dental health, Diabetes, Heart problems (heart disease, heart attack, congestive heart failure) HIV/AIDS, Injuries (automobile accidents, falls, etc), Infant and maternal mortality, Lung/pulmonary diseases (asthma, COPD), Mental health issues (anxiety, stress, schizophrenia, etc) Obesity/being overweight, Sexually-transmitted infections, Stroke, Teen Pregnancy, Violence (domestic violence, sexual assault, gun violence) Other.



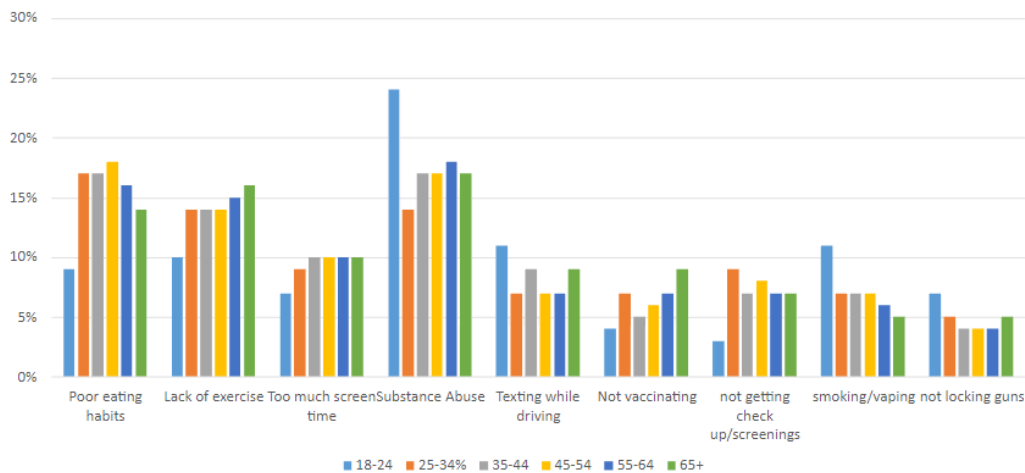
Question 3. Below is a list of behaviors known to impact health and wellbeing in our communities. Which three do you think present the most risk to the community where you live?

Alcohol/Substance Abuse, Dropping out of school, Lack of exercise, Poor eating habits, Not using vaccines that are available, Smoking/vaping/use of e-cigarette, Unprotected sex, Texting while driving, Street racing, Not locking up guns, Not wearing seatbelts, Not wearing helmets – bicycles, scooters, motorcycles, Not getting an annual medical check-up and recommended screenings, Too much screen time (social media, television, gaming), Other

Perceptions of Top Behavioral Issues Impacting Community's Health
by race



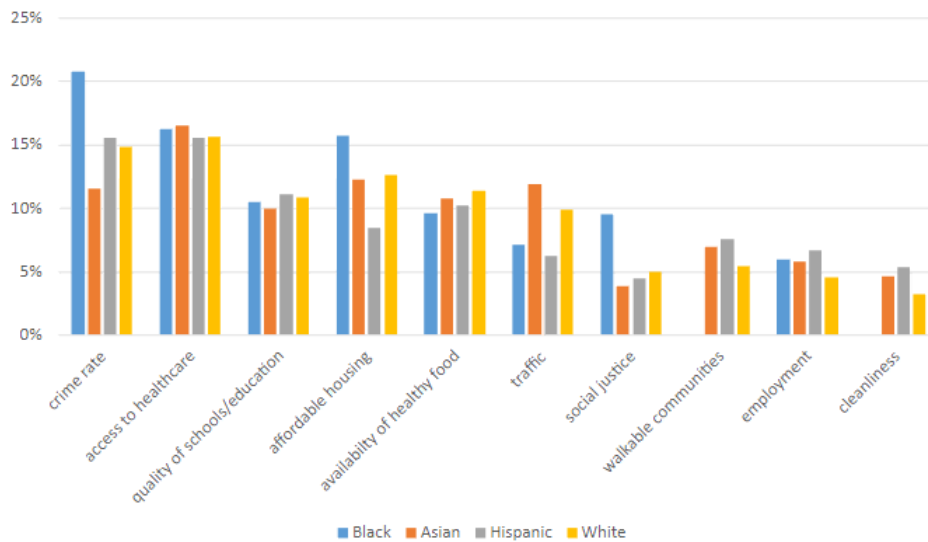
Perceptions of Top Behavioral Issues Impacting Community's Health
by age cohort



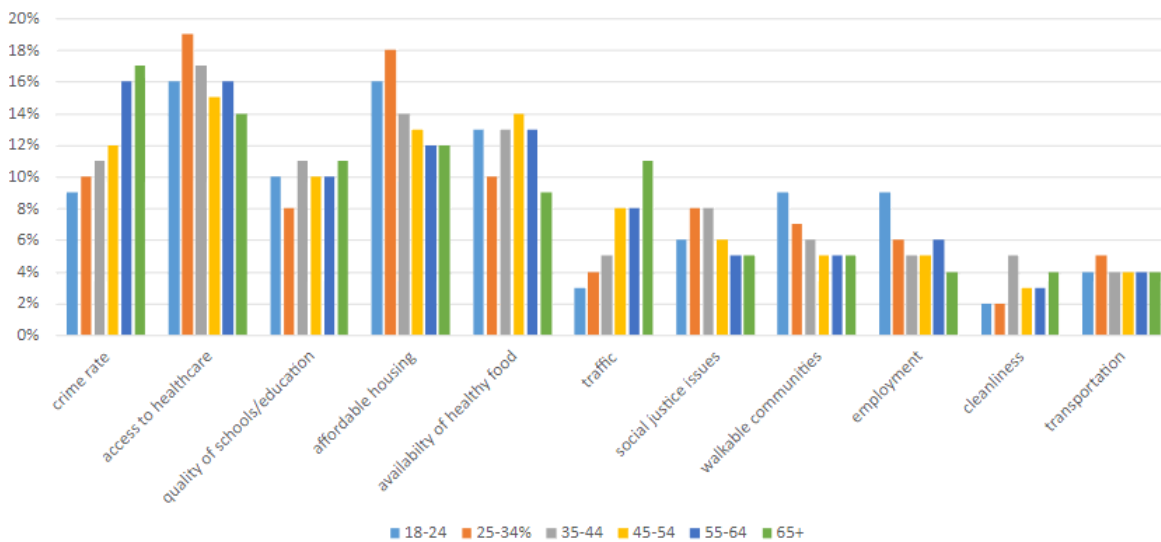
Question 4. Environmental factors also play a role in the health of a community. If your community wanted to focus on three factors that would have the greatest impact on the community’s overall health, what should they be?

Crime rate, Quality of schools/student success, Transportation, Traffic congestion, Access to healthcare, Recreation facilities and spaces, Cleanliness of environment, Employment, Affordable housing, Social justice, Walkable communities, Availability/affordability of healthy food

Perceptions of Environmental Impacts on Community’s Health
by race

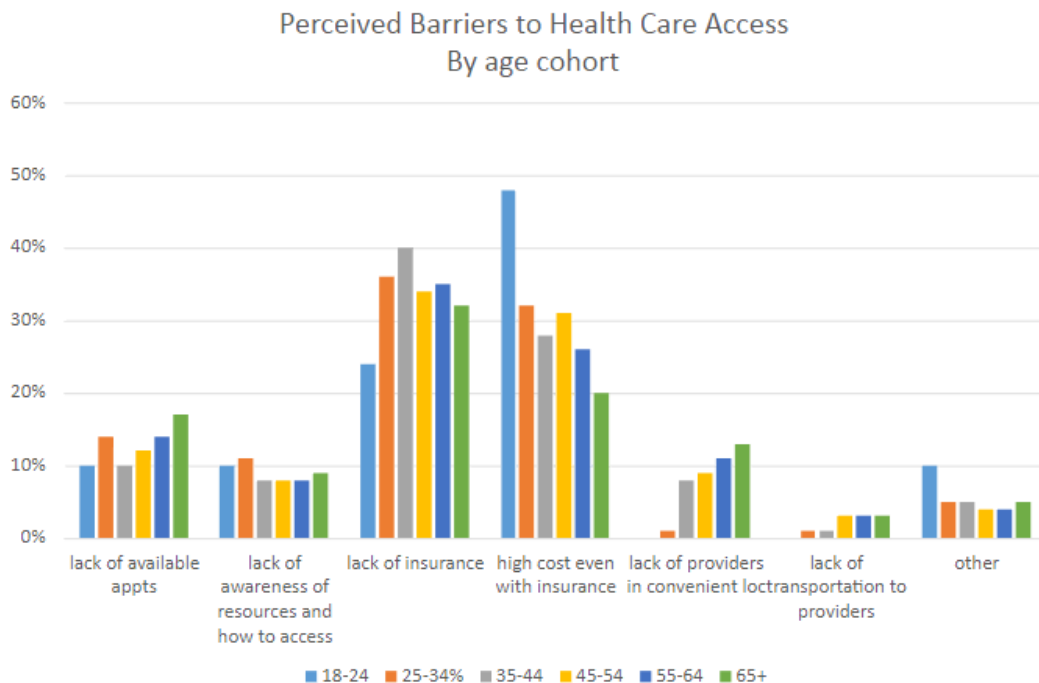
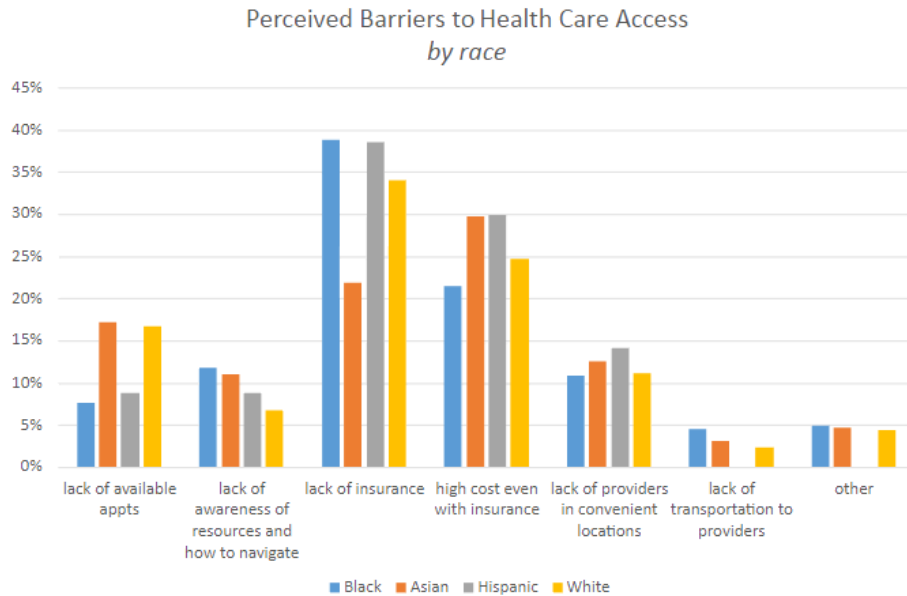


Perception of Environmental Impacts on Community’s Health
by age cohort



Question 5. If you choose Access to Care as one of the top three most important issues, what do you consider the primary reason for lack of access?

Lack of available appointments when you need one, Lack of awareness about how to find and use healthcare resources, Lack of insurance/ability to pay, High cost even with insurance, Lack of providers in convenient locations, Lack of transportation to providers.



Appendix C. 2019 Implementation Plan Assessment

In 2019, EHC conducted a community health needs assessment to assess the needs of the community using quantitative data and input from individuals representing the broad interest of the community. Using the report, EHC identified three priority health needs of our community:

- Access to Care
- Health Literacy & Education
- Preventative Care & Disease Management

In 2019, EHC and its hospitals developed actions to outline how we planned to address the identified health needs of the community we serve. Through these actions, EHC strived to improve the overall health of our community, while delivering the best possible care to our patients.

As part of the 2022 CHNA process, an assessment of the 2019 implementation plan was conducted to gauge progress in affecting the identified community needs over the past three years. The following is a summary of the health priorities identified in 2019 and examples of EHC programs and partnerships in each area over the past three years.

Priority: Access to Care & Community Collaboration	
<i>Examples of Programs & Partnerships Impacting Access to Care & Community Collaboration:</i>	
Expansion of Telehealth Services	Between 2020 and 2022, EHC expanded the number of specialties providing telehealth services from three to 38 specialties. EHC now averages 12,000 telehealth appointments per week.
eICU	EHC expands access to intensive care services to rural Georgia through its eICU services at various hospitals across the state.
Community COVID-19 Vaccine Clinics	EHC opened a dedicated COVID-19 vaccine center at Northlake Mall in January 2021 and expanded its offering beyond its patient base to the community-at-large. In addition, it took mobile vaccine clinics to employers and to areas with low access and/or high hesitancy, partnering with community organizations to provide education and support to increase vaccination rates. By September 1, 2021, EHC had administered over 180,000 COVID-19 vaccines.
Increased Access to Providers	EHC increased the types of physician specialties available in Decatur to include neuro-hospitalists, maternal and fetal medicine and reproductive medicine. In addition, it added providers in gastroenterology, cardiology, ENT and gynecology/obstetrics. It also added gynecology to its Hillandale campus expanding access for South DeKalb residents.
Clinical Trial Expansion	In 2019, Emory’s Winship Cancer Institute began a partnership with Northeast Georgia Medical Center in Gainesville, increasing access to advanced cancer services, including access to more than 275 therapeutic clinical trials and research projects for residents in northeast Georgia.

Mercy Care Atlanta Partnership	EHC partners with Mercy Care to support Atlanta's poor, marginalized, and homeless community through monetary donations and other donations to Mercy Care Atlanta. This longstanding tradition started at ESJH in 1985, when employees began collecting toiletry items in observance of Mercy Day, as a way of extending the Mercy mission of the hospital by serving the poor and vulnerable at Mercy Care Atlanta. Between 2019-2021 more than \$141,000 of supplies were donated.
Employer Partnerships	Through partnerships with large employers in Atlanta, EHC works to improve access for the community and promote health and wellness. EHC has established on-site workplace clinics with a number of large employers in Atlanta and continues expanding partnerships with additional employers.
EHC Veterans Program	The EHC Veterans Program (EHVP) is dedicated to healing the invisible wounds of our veterans through innovative clinical care, research, and education. EHVP provides expert, collaborative care for post-9/11 veterans and service members, living in any area of the country. All services are provided at no cost to the veteran.
Primary and Urgent Care Access	In order to serve patients who need convenient hours and access, EHC partners with CVS MinuteClinic, the retail health care division of CVS Caremark, serving as medical directors for MinuteClinic locations in the Metro Atlanta area. EHC also partners with Peachtree Immediate Care for urgent care access and One Medical for expanded primary care access. These partners collaborate on patient education and disease management initiatives and inform patients of the services each offers.
Emory Healthcare Network	The Emory Healthcare Network (EHN) is a clinically integrated network of EHC facilities, Emory physicians, and private practice physicians. The EHN was formed to improve care coordination and quality outcomes as well as control costs for patients and the community.
MedShare	EHC partners with MedShare, an Atlanta-based non-profit, to provide a wide variety of critically-needed medical supplies and equipment to hospitals in the developing world.
Emory Proton Therapy Center	The Emory Proton Therapy Center opened in 2019, expanding access to life-saving proton therapy services to the Atlanta community and beyond. The Proton Center is the only facility of its kind in the state of Georgia.

Priority: Community Awareness & Education

Examples of Programs & Partnerships Impacting Community Awareness & Education:

Community Health Education Events	<p>EHC sponsors a variety of community events aimed at wellness and increasing healthy behavior. Examples of these events include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EDH/EHH partnership with senior centers for monthly health talks ● Active participation in the Clarkston Health Coalition with outreach to immigrant and refugee populations ● EJCH Ladies' Night Out ● EJCH 5K Scrub Run ● "Walk with a Doc" Program ● Cancer Prevention and Education Conferences ● Winship Win the Fight 5K Run/Walk ● Community Stroke Prevention and Outreach Fairs ● Vaccine Webinars to multiple groups, including churches, employers, etc.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● EJCH Lunch and Learns ● Leadership DeKalb Health Day ● Mental Health Awareness Program for Northview High School
Patient Education Resources	<p>EHC provides various platforms and events focused on empowering the community with education on healthy behaviors and ways to access care. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Advancing Your Health Blog ● Healthy Nutrition and Cooking Classes ● EHC Health Source Newsletter ● EHH Podcast series with King Culture ● Contributions to House of Hope Television series ● Social Media Engagements on Healthy Topics (Facebook Live, YouTube, etc.) ● Educational seminars in local community facilities
Emory Decatur Wellness Center	<p>The EDH Wellness Center is a certified Medical Fitness Center, offering a variety of lifestyle and fitness programs to the community with a focus on improving the wellness of its membership. The mission of the Wellness Center at Emory Decatur includes providing quality and affordable wellness programs in a relaxed atmosphere while positively impacting the level of wellness in the surrounding community.</p>
Speakers Bureau	<p>EHC’s speakers bureau matches not-for-profit organizations with expert speakers on a variety of healthcare topics for virtual or in person presentations.</p>
School Partnerships	<p>EHC partners with area schools to provide health education to students and to increase knowledge and interest in careers in healthcare.</p>
Winship Summer Scholars Research Program	<p>The Winship Summer Scholars Research Program at Winship Cancer Institute of Emory University highlights the next generation of researchers, physicians, nurses, and health care professionals. The program provides a unique immersion experience for area high school students with a cancer research team to expand awareness of cancer research and education in the community.</p>
Emory Johns Creek Hospital Partners Program	<p>EJCH offers the ‘Emory Johns Creek Partners Program’ with the goal of educating community leaders on the services offered at the facility. Over 50 community leaders have “graduated” from the program since 2016</p>
Winship at the Y	<p>The Winship Cancer Institute of Emory University and the YMCA of Metro Atlanta partner to offer a special exercise program called Winship at the Y for cancer survivors to help maintain and improve their overall state of wellness during and after treatment. Cancer survivors have access to special exercise assistance tailored for cancer survivors, and Winship also offers clinical trials to examine the effects of physical activity on survivors. These services are offered to all members of the community, regardless of what institution cancer treatment is received at.</p>
Clinical Trials	<p>As an academic medical center, clinical trials are a key part of EHC’s clinical and research missions, which help lead to the approval of new lifesaving medicines, medical devices, and treatment protocols.</p>

<p>EHC- Atlanta Sports Partnerships</p>	<p>EHC is the official health provider various professional sports organizations in Atlanta and uses these partnerships to engage and educate fans on the importance of maintaining a healthy lifestyle through preventative care, good nutrition, exercise, regular checkups, and screenings. Examples of education programs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Atlanta Falcons Crucial Catch – educating about cancer ● Matt Ryan Healthy Dads initiative to encourage men to get preventive health care ● Atlanta Braves Skin Cancer awareness promotion ● Atlanta Dream Breast Cancer awareness <p>In addition, the sports partnerships have activations aimed at recruitment to assist with the critical shortage of healthcare workers in Atlanta.</p>
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<p>Priority: Preventative Care & Disease Management</p>	
<p><i>Examples of Programs & Partnerships Impacting Preventative Care & Disease Management:</i></p>	
<p>Faith Community Nursing</p>	<p>The Faith Community Nursing program at ESJH aims to improve access to care in the community, expand awareness of healthy behaviors, provide educational programs, and focus on preventative care and disease management.</p>
<p>Diabetes Prevention and Management Programs</p>	<p>In an effort to combat a high prevalence of diabetes in its community, EHC offers multiple diabetes programs to educate the community on diabetes prevention and management. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Diabetes Prevention Program: Offers learning sessions focused on preventing pre-diabetic participants and those with a family history of diabetes from developing type 2 diabetes in the future. ● Emory’s Outpatient Diabetes Education and Nutrition Services Program: Offers a variety of educational resources and classes to increase the focus on diabetes prevention and disease management. ● Emory's Diabetes Management Program: Designed to improve clinical care and reduce acute and chronic complications in people affected by type 2 diabetes.
<p>Healthy Emory</p>	<p>Healthy Emory focuses on bringing evidence-based programs to help EHC improve our wellbeing, through efforts to address nutrition, activity, and stress management. Programs offered through Healthy Emory to employees include general health preventative care services, physical activity programs, tobacco cessation programs, healthy eating and weight management programs, stress management and mental health programs, and programs to promote work-life balance.</p>
<p>Innovation Hub</p>	<p>The EHC Innovation Hub aims to improvement health outcomes, increase access to quality care, lower overall costs to the system and improve health care provider experiences in Georgia and across the nation. The EHC innovation Hub uses a demand-driven innovation approach to identify improvement through the eyes of the end user and to develop solutions with the greatest impact on cost, quality and health outcomes in the state of Georgia and across the U.S.</p>
<p>Navigate Recovery Partnership</p>	<p>EJCH established a partnership with Navigate Recovery to provide 24-hour case worker support to any patient needing help with addiction</p>

<p>Baby Friendly Designation</p>	<p>EUHM and EDH are designated Baby-Friendly Hospitals for exceptional breastfeeding support for both mother and infant in the maternity setting. Patients who deliver their babies at EUHM have the opportunity to publicly bank their umbilical cord blood, at no cost, in an altruistic means of helping others who are sick. Cord blood, which is normally discarded by most following delivery, can be used to save lives by effectively treating certain blood diseases and disorders.</p>
<p>Not on my Watch</p>	<p>Not on my Watch is an initiative started by EDH nurses to ensure that all women are listened to and respected and empowered to make decisions and seek the care they need. In the OB setting, there is education for women, their families and friends about the warning signs that could lead to complications and maternal mortality. Using checklists, safety bundles and staff education, the goal is better outcomes for mothers and infants.</p>

Appendix D. World Health Organization Cause of Death Classifications

The World Health Organization defines the underlying cause of death as the disease or injury that initiated the sequence of events leading directly to death or as the circumstances of the accident or violence that produced a fatal injury. The World Health Organization has defined a list of sixteen cause of death categories. Each cause of death category includes a variety of conditions. The cause of death categories and associated conditions are outlined below.

Disease Classification & Associated Conditions	Description
Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	Includes the most common of the infectious and parasitic diseases.
Blood Poisoning (Septicemia)	A systematic disease caused by pathogenic organisms or their toxins in the bloodstream.
HIV/AIDS	HIV is a retro-virus, formerly known as HTLV-III that causes the disease of the immune system known as AIDS.
Tuberculosis	A communicable disease of humans and animals caused by the microorganism, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, and manifesting itself in lesions of the lung, bone, and other body parts.
Meningitis	Inflammation of any or all of the membranes enclosing the brain and spinal cord, usually caused by a bacterial infection.
COVID-19	COVID-19, virus identified. Includes only cases confirmed by laboratory testing. Does not include cases diagnosed clinically or epidemiologically but laboratory testing is inconclusive or not available.
Cancers	The uncontrolled growth of abnormal cells which have mutated from normal tissues. Cancer can kill when these cells prevent normal function of affected vital organs or spread throughout the body to damage other key systems.
Oral Cancer	Involves abnormal, malignant tissue growth in the mouth.
Throat Cancer	Involves a malignant tumor of the esophagus (the muscular tube that propels food from the mouth to the stomach).
Stomach Cancer	Involves a malignant tumor of the stomach.
Colon Cancer	Colon and rectum cancers arise from the lining of the large intestine.
Liver Cancer	Involves a malignant tumor of the liver.
Pancreatic Cancer	Involves a malignant tumor of the pancreas.
Lung Cancer	Involves a malignant tumor of the lungs.
Skin Cancer	Involves malignant skin tumors involving cancerous changes in skin cells.
Breast Cancer	Involves a malignant growth that begins in the tissues of the breast.
Cervical Cancer	Involves a malignant growth of the uterine cervix, the portion of the uterus attached to the top of the vagina.
Uterine Cancer	Involves cancerous growth of the endometrium (lining of the uterus).
Ovarian Cancer	Involves a malignant neoplasm (abnormal growth) located on the ovaries.
Prostate Cancer	Involves a malignant tumor growth within the prostate gland.
Testicular Cancer	Involves an abnormal, rapid, and invasive growth of cancerous (malignant) cells in the testicles (male sex glands adjacent to the penis).
Bladder Cancer	Involves a malignant tumor growth within the bladder. Bladder cancers usually arise from the transitional cells of the bladder (the cells lining the bladder).
Kidney Cancer	Involves the growth of cancerous cells in the kidney and its subdivisions or calyces that empties urine into the ureter, which leads to the bladder.
Brain Cancer	Involves a mass created by growth of abnormal cells in the brain.
Lymph Cancer (Hodgkin's Disease)	A sometimes fatal cancer marked by enlargement of the lymph nodes, spleen, and liver.

Disease Classification & Associated Conditions	Description
Leukemia	Any of various neoplastic diseases of the bone marrow involving uncontrolled proliferation of the white or colorless nucleated cells present in the blood, usually accompanied by anemia and enlargement of the lymph nodes, liver, and spleen.
Blood Diseases (Anemias)	A deficiency in the oxygen-carrying material of the blood, measured in unit volume concentrations of hemoglobin, red blood cell volume, and red blood cell number.
Sickle Cell Anemia	A hereditary anemia marked by the presence of oxygen-deficient sickle cells, episodic pain, and leg ulcers.
Endocrine, Nutritional, and Metabolic Diseases	A series of diseases or conditions related to various endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disorders.
Diabetes	A life-long disease marked by elevated levels of sugar in the blood. It can be caused by too little insulin (a chemical produced by the pancreas to regulate blood sugar), resistance to insulin, or both.
All other Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	
Mental & Behavioral Disorders	Any of a series of mental and Behavioral disorders, which may be developmental or brought on by external factors.
Disorders Related to Drug Use	Disorders Related to Drug Use are the misuse or overuse of any medication or drug, including alcohol and tobacco.
All Other Mental and Behavioral Disorders	
Nervous System Diseases	Includes diseases of the central and peripheral nervous systems, including degenerative conditions of the nervous systems.
Alzheimer's Disease	A severe neurological disorder marked by progressive dementia and cerebral cortical atrophy.
Parkinson's Disease	A progressive neurological disease, characterized by muscular tremor, slowing of movement, partial facial paralysis, peculiarity of gait and posture, and weakness.
All Other Diseases of the Nervous System	
Major Cardiovascular Diseases	Diseases related to the major parts of the circulatory system.
High Blood Pressure (Hypertension)	A disorder characterized by high blood pressure; generally this includes systolic blood pressure consistently higher than 140, or diastolic blood pressure consistently over 90.
Rheumatic Fever & Heart Diseases	A severe infectious disease occurring chiefly in children, marked by fever and painful inflammation of the joints and often resulting in permanent damage to the heart valves.
Hypertensive Heart Disease	A late complication of hypertension (high blood pressure) that affects the heart.
Obstructive Heart Diseases (Ischemic Heart Diseases, includes Heart Attack)	Patients with this condition have weakened heart pumps, either due to previous heart attacks or due to current blockages of the coronary arteries. There may be a build-up of cholesterol and other substances, called plaque, in the arteries that bring oxygen to heart muscle tissue.
Stroke	The sudden severe onset of the loss of muscular control with diminution or loss of sensation and consciousness, caused by rupture or blocking of a cerebral blood vessel.
Hardening of the Arteries	A disease characterized by thickening and hardening of artery walls, which may narrow the arteries and eventually restricts blood flow.
Aortic Aneurysm & Dissection	This is a condition in which there is bleeding into and along the wall of (dissection), or the abnormal widening or ballooning of (aneurysm), the aorta (the major artery from the heart).
All Other Diseases of Heart	

Disease Classification & Associated Conditions	Description
All Other diseases of circulatory system	
Respiratory Diseases	Diseases related to the process or organs involved in breathing.
Flu	An acute infectious viral disease marked by inflammation of the respiratory tract, fever, muscular pain, and irritation of the bowels.
Pneumonia	An acute or chronic disease caused by viruses, bacteria, or physical and chemical agents and characterized by inflammation of the lungs.
Bronchitis	Acute or chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes.
Emphysema	A pulmonary condition characterized by dilation of the air vesicles in the lungs following atrophy of the septa, resulting in labored breathing and greater susceptibility to infection.
Asthma	A chronic respiratory disease, often arising from allergies and accompanied by labored breathing, chest constriction, and coughing.
All other Chronic lower respiratory diseases	
Digestive System Diseases	Includes diseases associated with the organs necessary for the digestion of food.
Alcoholic Liver Disease	Involves an acute or chronic inflammation of the liver induced by alcohol abuse
All other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	
Reproductive and Urinary System Diseases	Diseases relating to the organs of reproduction and urination.
Kidney Diseases	Any disease or disorder that affects the function of the kidneys.
Kidney Infections	These are infections of the kidney and the ducts that carry urine away from the kidney (ureters).
All other Diseases of the genitourinary system	
Bone and Muscle Diseases	Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue.
Pregnancy and Childbirthing Complications	Complications to the mother associated with pregnancy, childbirth and the time period surrounding these events.
Fetal & Infant Conditions	Conditions to the fetus/child associated with the period of time near birth.
Prematurity	Disorders related to short gestation and low birth weight, not elsewhere classified.
Lack of Oxygen to the Fetus	Any condition during pregnancy or childbirth where the oxygen is cut off to the fetus.
Respiratory Distress Syndrome	Respiratory distress syndrome of the newborn, also called hyaline membrane disease, is a lung disorder that primarily affects premature infants and causes increasing difficulty in breathing.
Birth-related Infections	Infections specific to the period of time near birth.
Birth Defects	A physiological or structural abnormality that develops at or before birth and is present at birth, especially as a result of faulty development, infection, heredity, or injury.
Neural Tube Defects	A defect occurring early in fetal development that damages the primitive tissue which will become the brain and spinal cord.
SIDS	Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) is the unexpected, sudden death of any infant or child under one year old in which an autopsy does not show an explainable cause of death.
External Causes	All causes that affect the human body that originate from an external source.
Motor Vehicle Crashes	Consists of all accidents in which any motorized vehicle (car, truck, motorcycle, etc.) was involved, including ones involving motor vehicles injuring pedestrians or bicyclists.
Falls	All accidental injuries caused by an individual losing their balance.
Accidental Shooting	Injury as a result of the accidental discharge of a firearm.
Drowning	Drowning from being submerged in water or other fluid.

Disease Classification & Associated Conditions	Description
Fire & Smoke Exposure	Accidental exposure to smoke, fire and flames.
Poisoning	The act of ingesting or coming into contact with a harmful substance that may cause, injury, illness, or death.
Suffocation	Suffocation from items in bed, inhalation of gastric contents, food, airtight space, or plastic bag.
All Other Unintentional Injury	Add to motor vehicle crashes, falls, accidental shooting, drowning, fire & smoke exposure, poisoning, and suffocation to obtain all unintentional injury.
Suicide	The act or intention of intentionally killing oneself.
Homicide	The killing of one person by another.
Legal Intervention	The act of an individual being harmed as a result of official legally approved intervention, such as being harmed by law enforcement during the commission of a crime, or being put to death. Does not include harm caused through an act of war.

Appendix E. Cancer Rates in Georgia by Race/Ethnicity

	Georgia Age-Adjusted Rate of New Cases (2014-2018)						Georgia Age-Adjusted Rate of Cancer Death (2014-2018)					
	All Race/Ethnicity	African American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian & Pacific Islander	All Others	All Race/Ethnicity	African American	Caucasian	Hispanic	Asian & Pacific Islander	All Others
All Cancer Sites	468.5	461.0	478.7	345.2	283.5	148.5	159.7	172.3	158.2	82.4	86.3	34.0
Brain and Nervous System	6.0	3.8	7.0	5.8	3.8	N/A	4.3	2.6	5.1	3.4	1.8	N/A
Cervix	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.8	6.5	N/A	2.3	3.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	N/A
Colon and Rectum	40.9	45.4	39.7	31.9	30.8	13.5	14.9	18.4	13.9	8.7	10.4	N/A
Esophagus	4.4	3.9	4.6	3.1	2.2	N/A	3.5	2.9	3.8	2.1	1.4	N/A
Female Breast	128.4	131.1	128.2	101.0	94.5	43.6	21.6	27.5	19.4	10.7	10.4	N/A
Hodgkin Lymphoma	2.4	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.1	N/A	0.3	0.3	0.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Kidney and Renal Pelvis	17.2	18.3	17.4	14.7	6.3	9.3	3.7	3.2	4.0	1.9	1.2	N/A
Larynx	3.6	4.1	3.5	1.9	0.9	N/A	1.0	1.4	0.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Leukemias	14.6	12.0	15.7	12.7	9.6	N/A	6.0	5.3	6.2	3.6	3.0	N/A
Liver & Bile Duct	8.3	8.4	8.0	11.8	13.7	N/A	6.5	7.0	6.2	7.2	9.7	N/A
Lung & Bronchus	61.3	55.0	64.8	31.9	26.4	21.5	40.9	37.0	43.2	10.9	16.1	9.7
Melanomas of the Skin	26.8	1.0	38.4	5.2	1.2	N/A	2.2	0.3	2.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mesothelioma	0.6	0.2	0.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.4	N/A	0.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Myeloma	8.5	15.2	6.3	8.0	3.5	N/A	3.6	6.0	2.9	2.5	1.4	N/A
Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma	18.2	14.6	19.4	16.9	12.3	N/A	5.1	3.6	5.5	4.7	3.6	N/A
Oral Cavity & Pharynx	12.8	8.8	14.4	5.9	10.9	N/A	2.7	2.6	2.8	1.4	1.8	N/A
Ovary	10.5	9.2	11.1	10.5	11.6	N/A	6.7	6.2	7.0	2.9	4.1	N/A
Pancreas	13.2	15.9	12.5	10.0	8.7	N/A	10.9	12.7	10.5	5.9	6.8	N/A
Prostate	126.6	195.4	105.4	91.4	55.6	33.8	21.7	41.8	17.2	10.8	6.3	N/A
Stomach	6.4	9.2	5.3	8.7	10.4	N/A	3.1	4.9	2.4	3.6	5.3	N/A
Thyroid	12.2	8.2	14.1	12.4	13.6	N/A	0.4	0.4	0.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Urinary Bladder	18.3	11.4	20.9	12.4	8.7	N/A	4.5	3.6	4.8	1.5	1.5	N/A

Rates are per 100,000 population per year; Source: CDC
N/A indicates fewer than 16 cases were reported