# Phoebe Data Overview

Secondary data, or numerical health indicators, from National, State, and Local sources were analyzed.

1 Focus Group was conducted with key community members to integrate their perspective and lived experience into the data; Mayors and City Managers were surveyed as well.

153 residents from Macon, Marion, Schley and Sumter County participated in the **Community Survey**. Survey was available in English and Spanish.

Secondary Data

Focus Group & Key Informant Interviews

Digital Community Survey

Significant Health Needs
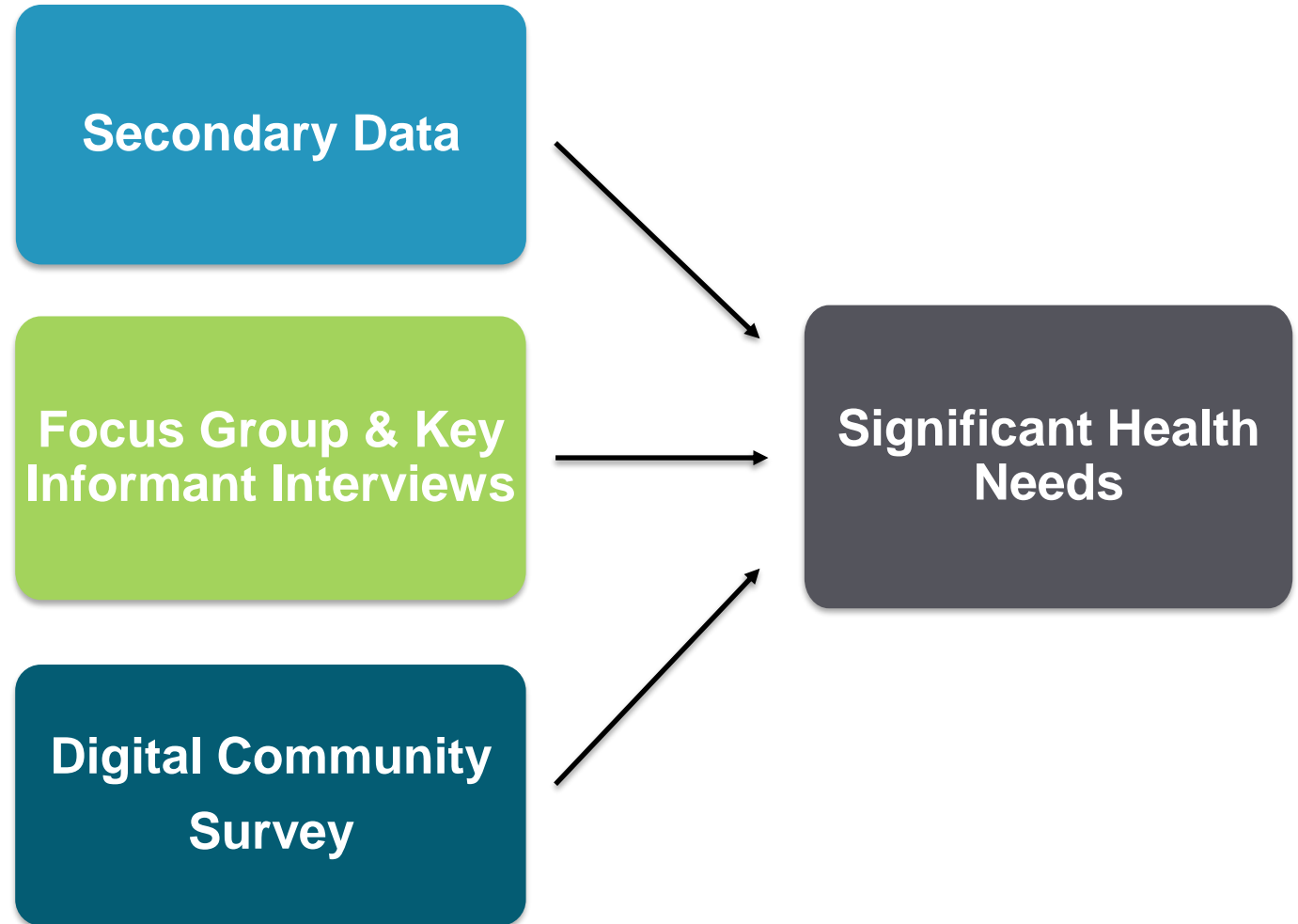
Phoebe Sumter:
Defining Community & Key Demographic Data

Phoebe Sumter Medical Center defines the community as its Primary Service Area (PSA) comprised of Sumter, Marion, Macon and Schley Counties.

This map shows the population by zip code within each county. The darker the color the greater the population.
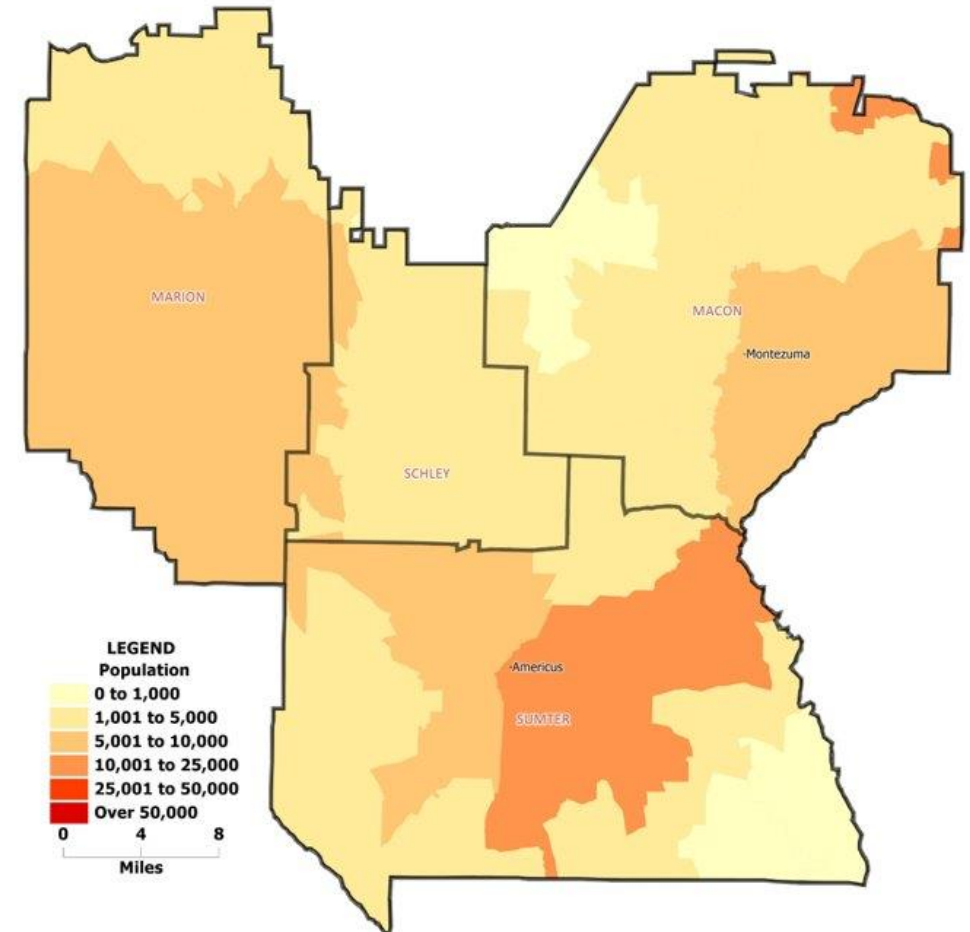
Phoebe Sumter: Previous CHNA Results

Planning & Preparing for Assessment

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Defining Community & Key Demographic Data

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Community Engagement & Priority Identification

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Priority Selection

Recommended Priorities:

- **Healthy Bodies**

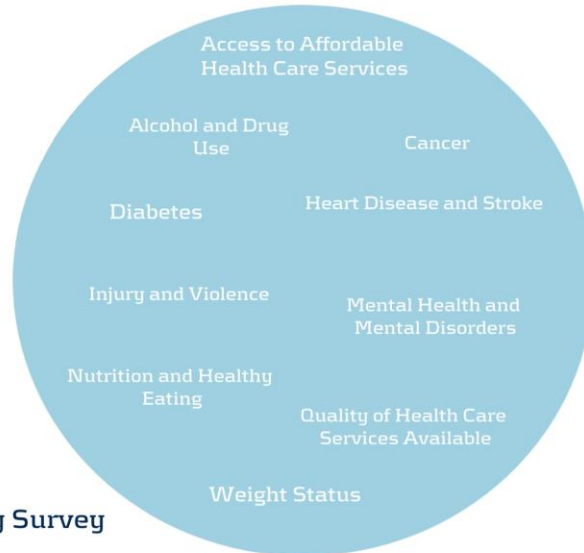- **Healthy Minds**

- **Healthy Community**

Secondary Data

Economy

Family Planning

Heart Disease and Stroke

Maternal and Fetal Health

Mental Health & Mental Disorders

Older Adults

Oral Health

Other Conditions

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Wellness & Lifestyle

Focus Group, Key Informant Interviews

Racism

Chronic Conditions (Cancer, Diabetes, Heart Disease)

Exercise, Nutrition & Healthy Eating (Access to healthy food/grocery stores)

Healthcare Access & Quality (Maternal/infant mortality, differences in quality of care, lack of focus on preventative health measures, cost of care)

Built environment, Safety

Mental Health & Substance Use Disorder (Collective trauma "crisis mode", economic depression/generational poverty leading to trauma)

Community Survey

Access to Affordable Health Care Services

Alcohol and Drug Use

Cancer

Diabetes

Heart Disease and Stroke

Injury and Violence

Mental Health and Mental Disorders

Nutrition and Healthy Eating

Quality of Health Care Services Available

Weight Status

CONDUENT

Data Analysis Results

| Secondary Data	Key Informant Interviews/Focus Group	Community Health Survey
• Wellness and Lifestyle • Other Conditions • Oral Health • Sexually Transmitted Diseases • Family Planning • Mental Health Disorders • Maternal and Fetal Health	• Racism • Chronic Conditions • Exercise, Nutrition & Healthy Eating • Mental Health & Mental Disorders • Healthcare Access & Quality	• Access to Affordable Health Care Services • Alcohol & Drug Use • Weight Status • Mental Health and Mental Disorders • Diabetes • Cancer

Phoebe Sumter Community Health Needs
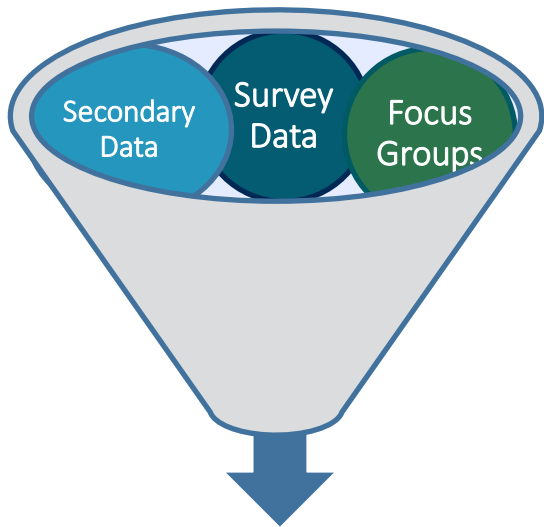
Significant Health Needs

Healthcare Access & Quality

Reproductive, Maternal, Fetal & Infant Health

Behavioral Health

Chronic Conditions

Exercise, Nutrition & Healthy Eating

Healthcare Access & Quality
Community Survey

59% of respondents ranked **Access to Affordable Health Care Services** as the most important health problem in their community.

16% of respondents said there was a time in the last 12 months that they **needed health care services but did not get care.**

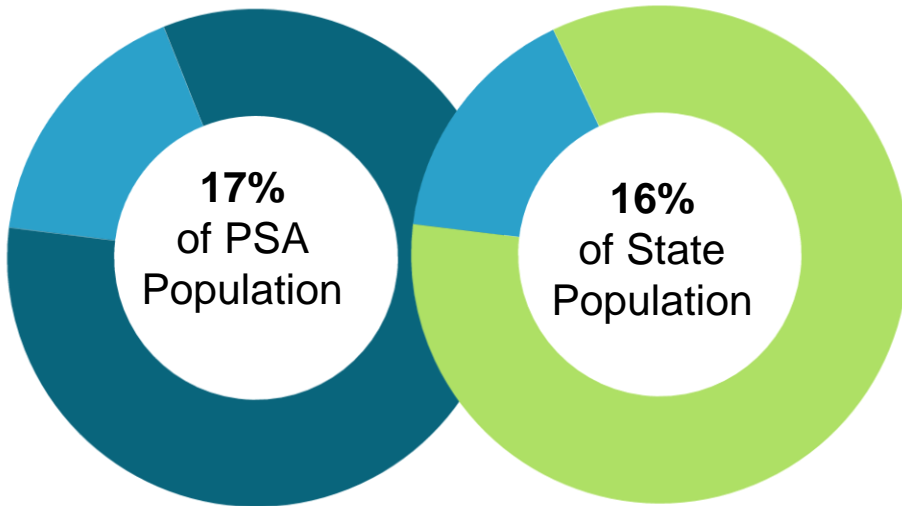| Top 5 reasons that kept you from getting health care you needed |
|---|
| 1. Cost – too expensive/can't pay |
| 2. Wait is too long |
| 3. Other (including): difficulty finding specialists |
| 4. No insurance |
| 5. No doctor is nearby |

Healthcare Access & Quality
Secondary Data

Access to Care
Reports of being uninsured

17%
of PSA Population

16%
of State Population

LEGEND
% Uninsured
Better Than US 14.5%
Better Than GA 19%
Worse Than GA and US

0 3 6
Miles

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This thematic map shows the percentage of Uninsured Adults Ages 18-64 who are without health insurance by census tracts within the Primary Service Area. All 16 census tracts are about the National and State Averages.
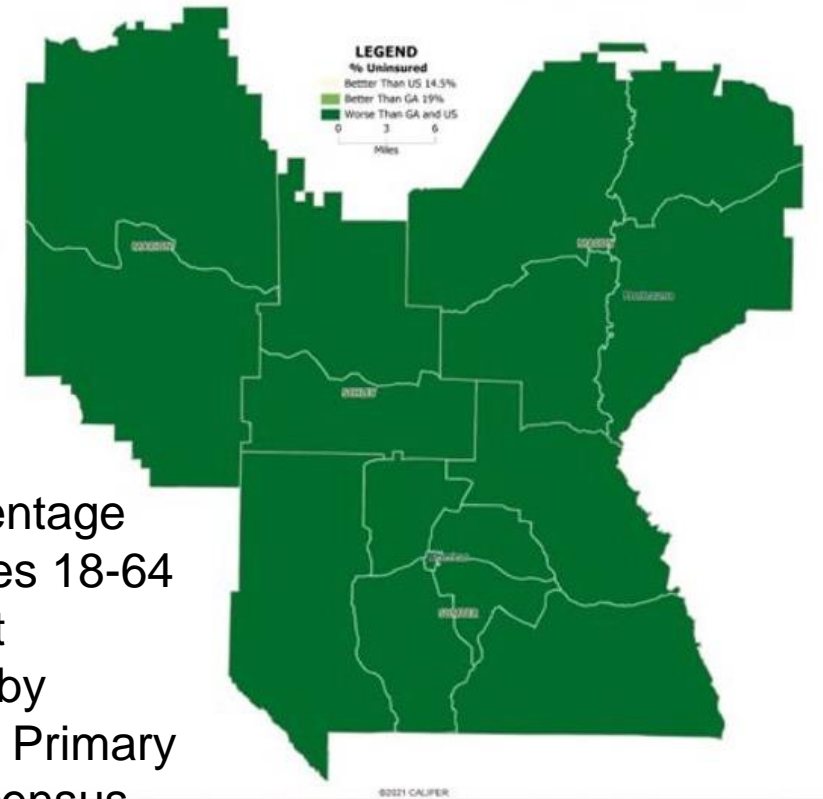
Data source: BRFSS and US Census Tracts and Cities, 2018

Reproductive, Maternal, Fetal & Infant Health
Community Input

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Poor Birth Outcomes	•Need to improve access to prenatal care→ 　•High incidence of maternal complications & premature births 　•Young pregnant mothers who are at high risk for complications •Need for effective available reproductive healthcare/family planning→ 　•Reduces infant mortality (spacing factors) 　•Reduces unintended pregnancy 　•Impacts maternal deaths in indirect way 　•Availability of all forms of contraception •Women not receiving preconception counseling & education to understand delivery options 　•Especially Black Women on Medicaid 　•Poor Medicaid reimbursement preventive services
Workforce Shortages	•OB providers, Midwives, Doulas, Birthing Centers→ 　•Obstetrical provider already an issue and is getting worse (3 providers left, down at least 5 providers) •People being underinsured/uninsured because of economics are on Medicaid→ 　•Centers/physicians are very overwhelmed because they're trying to make money to pay staff/support their centers, but what that means for mothers is that OBGYN visits are 15 minutes
Black Maternal Health	•How it impacts rural communities differently from urban communities •Black maternal mortality rates & how racial equity plays a role in that •Georgia is second in the nation for high rates of Black maternal health→ 　•Addressing/deep diving into what is causing that: Why are black women 5 times higher than white women to die during childbirth •Need for more Midwives of Color •Learning how to advocate for oneself→ 　•Women being ignored during labor (i.e. complaints of pain, creating comfortable delivery environment) •Addressing the physician side of *why* Women of Color are dying at higher rates during childbirth→ 　•Effects of implicit bias on birth outcomes

Behavioral Health: Mental Health
Community Survey

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34% **Of survey respondents ranked Mental Health as the most important health problem in their community**

9% **Of respondents said there was a time in the last 12 months that they needed mental health services but did NOT get services.**

Top 5 reasons that kept you from getting mental health services
1. Cost – too expensive/can't pay
2. Lack of providers I identify with (race/ethnicity/gender) or have training specific to my needs
3. No insurance
4. I worried that others would judge me
5. No doctor is nearby

Behavioral Health: Substance Use Disorder
Community Input

40% **Of survey respondents ranked Alcohol and Drug Use as the most important health problem in their community**

| Key Themes |
|---|
| 1. Increase in opioid use/misuse and overdoses |
| 2. People showing up in ER unit in crisis and jails with co-occurring disorders like mental health and substance abuse |
| 3. Trauma from COVID-19 increased unhealthy coping habits |

Chronic Conditions
Community Survey

Most important "health problems" in the community

- **Cancer (22%)**

- **Chronic Pain (1%)**

- **Diabetes (29%)**

- **Heart Disease & Stroke (22%)**

"We have a very very poor population, a very uneducated population. We see a lot of health disparities in our community, whether it be obesity, diabetes. We have a lot of patients in the clinic who've lost limbs due to not knowing how to control their diabetes or not having diabetes education. And it all basically comes down to education and being in a primarily very poor district that doesn't have access to a lot of services."

-Key Informant
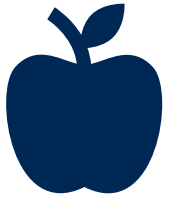
Exercise, Nutrition & Healthy Eating
Community Survey

22% **Of survey respondents ranked Nutrition & Healthy Eating as the most important health problem in their community**

"From the pandemic, we realized one of the greatest needs was access to food. And so food insecurity was a huge issue which of course does affect health. It especially affects children—getting healthy meals and being able to to grow up healthy and and to do the things they need to do as far as going to school."
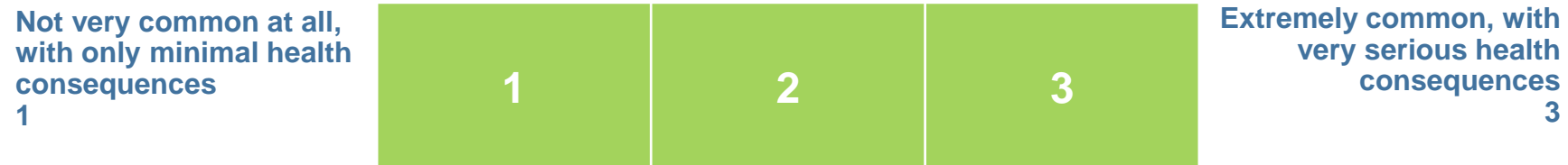
-Key Informant

Why is Prioritization Important?

Prioritization Criteria

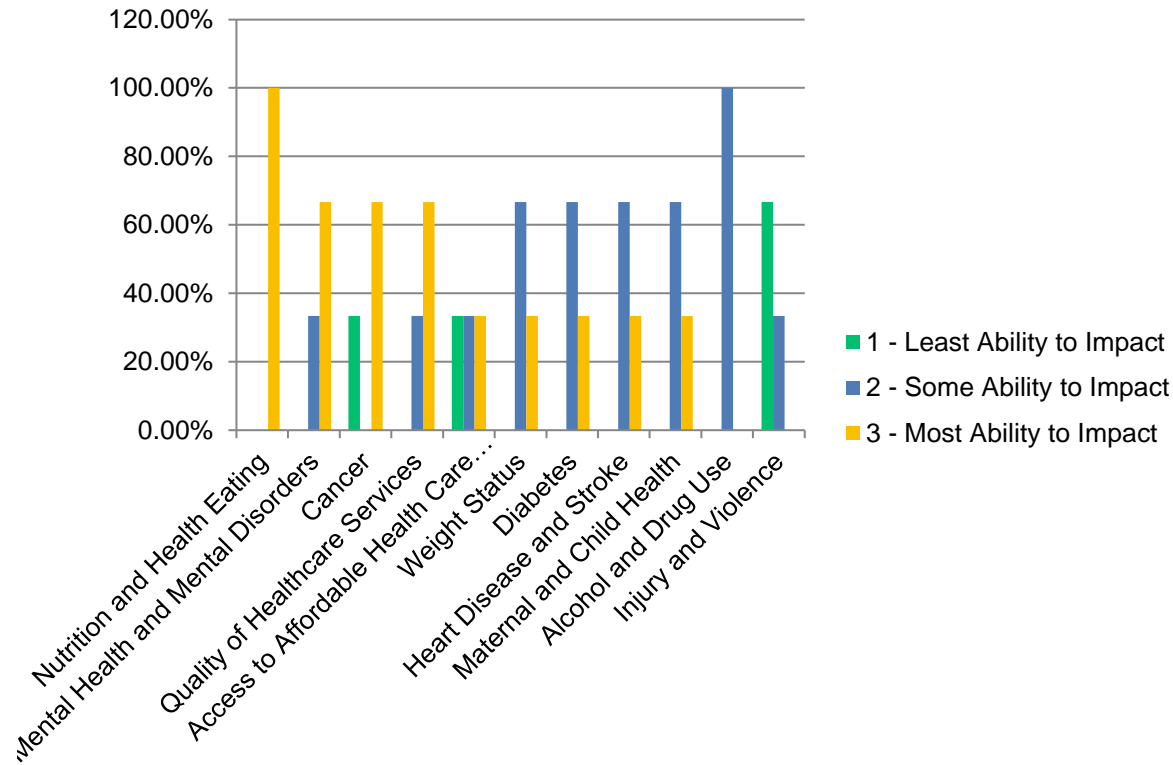**Scope & Severity:** Gauges the magnitude of each health issue.

Not very common at all, with only minimal health consequences
1

| 1 | 2 | 3 |

Extremely common, with very serious health consequences
3

Ability to Impact: The perceived likelihood for positive impact on each health issue.

No ability to impact
1

| 1 | 2 | 3 |

Great ability to impact
3

Prioritization Results
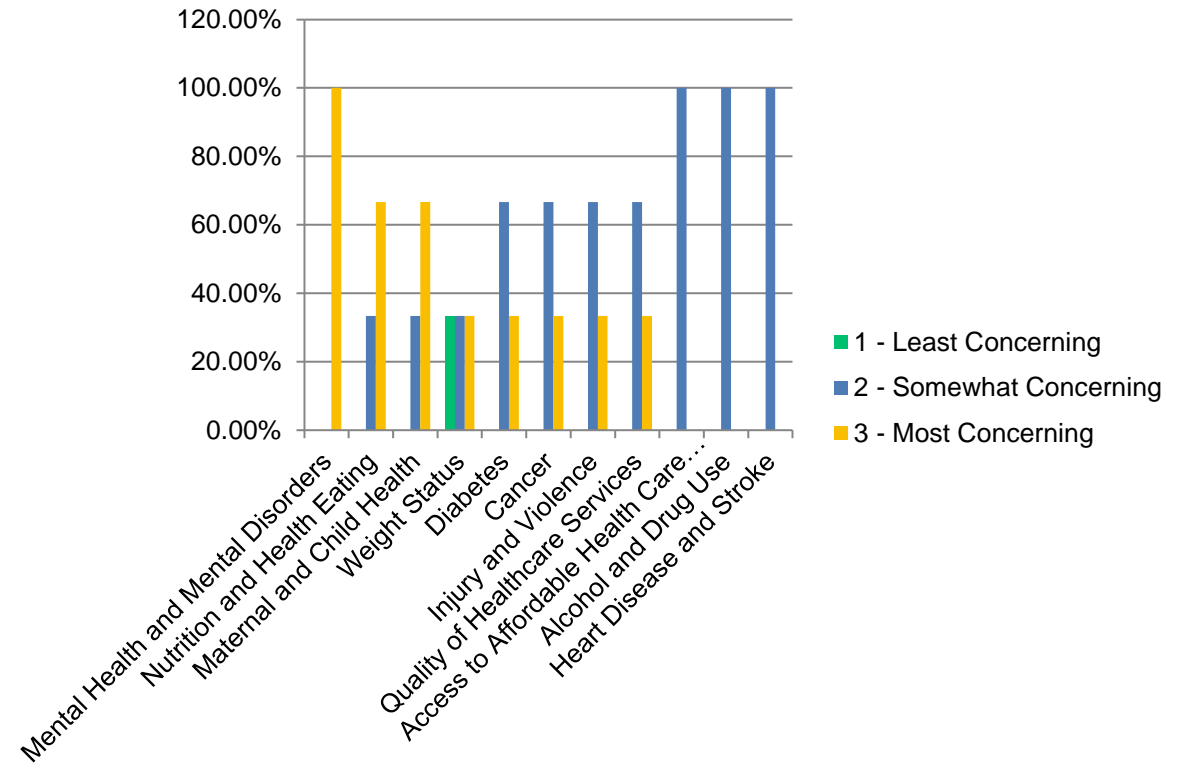
Prioritization Results

Final Prioritization Ranking

Category	Percentage
Mental Health and Mental Disorders	80.00%
Nutrition and Health Eating	80.00%
Maternal and Child Health	50.00%
Cancer	50.00%
Quality of Healthcare Services	50.00%
Weight Status	30.00%
Diabetes	30.00%
Injury and Violence	16.00%
Access to Affordable Health Care Services	16.00%
Heart Disease and Stroke	16.00%
Alcohol and Drug Use	