



The Status of Citizen Health in Greater Williamsburg

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Executive Summary

Objective

This report presents key findings from the most recent publically available community-level health data with the goal of transforming the hard numbers into actionable knowledge. The report is intended to facilitate targeted community dialogue, inform health and human service providers and decision makers, and to serve as a catalyst for collaborative approaches to meet health and human service needs, fill gaps for the vulnerable, and improve the health of the citizens of Greater Williamsburg.

Scope

The area of analysis for the report is Greater Williamsburg, which is comprised of three localities: James City County, York County, and the City of Williamsburg. As of 2016, Greater Williamsburg supported a population of approximately 158,000 people.

Structure

The remainder of this document is divided into four sections.

- The first section presents and analyzes data on the demographic profile of Greater Williamsburg with a particular focus on demographic trends that will shape future demand for health care and human services in Greater Williamsburg.
- The second section presents and analyzes data on the health of the community with a particular focus on health risks, health opportunities, and health outcomes.
- The third section presents and analyzes data on social and economic determinants of health such as unemployment and poverty, along with indicators including the utilization of public assistance programs.
- The fourth section presents and analyzes data on those without health insurance and the impact of the safety-net clinics in Greater Williamsburg.

Findings

On the surface, it may seem that Greater Williamsburg is a relatively affluent and healthy place to live. However, data illustrate that there are many challenges and opportunities concerning health and well-being. For instance:

- Demographic growth and aging contribute to a growing demand for health care and human services within Greater Williamsburg. By 2040, the U.S. Census Bureau estimates that 32% of the population of Greater Williamsburg will be over the age of 60. According to reports published in 2015, estimates show that over 25% of the population is now over the age of 60.
- Thousands of Greater Williamsburg residents engage in unhealthy behaviors.
- Almost one-quarter of the adult population is obese.
- Thousands of Greater Williamsburg residents suffer from chronic illness, poor health, and behavioral health disorders. As an example of the burden this places on community healthcare resources,

people with diabetes have approximately 2.3 times higher medical expenses than those without the disease. An estimated 10% of the population of Greater Williamsburg has diabetes.

- Social and economic determinants of health indicate that the vulnerable population of Greater Williamsburg is especially affected by economic trends. Unemployment, poverty, and enrollment in public assistance programs are all higher than they were in 2007.
- Safety-net clinics provide an invaluable service to the underserved and uninsured population within Greater Williamsburg. In collaboration with the Williamsburg Health Foundation, three safety-net clinics in the area (Olde Towne Medical and Dental Center, Angels of Mercy Free Clinic, and Lackey Clinic) manage to treat approximately 5,300 unique uninsured patients each year, or about one-third of the uninsured population. Yet, despite the exceptional effort that these clinics put into helping to meet the health needs of the vulnerable; approximately two in three uninsured people appear not to be receiving regular health care. If or when they do receive care, it may be at an emergency room, or other providers.

Recommendations

We urge our community partners to pursue programs to improve access to affordable care, reduce the risk of chronic illness and behavioral health disorders, and address disparities caused by race, income, age, or household type. Through focused and collaborative efforts, we believe that it is possible to enhance the health and well-being of our community by raising awareness of the status of community health and promoting healthy lifestyles.

Section 1: Demographic Profile

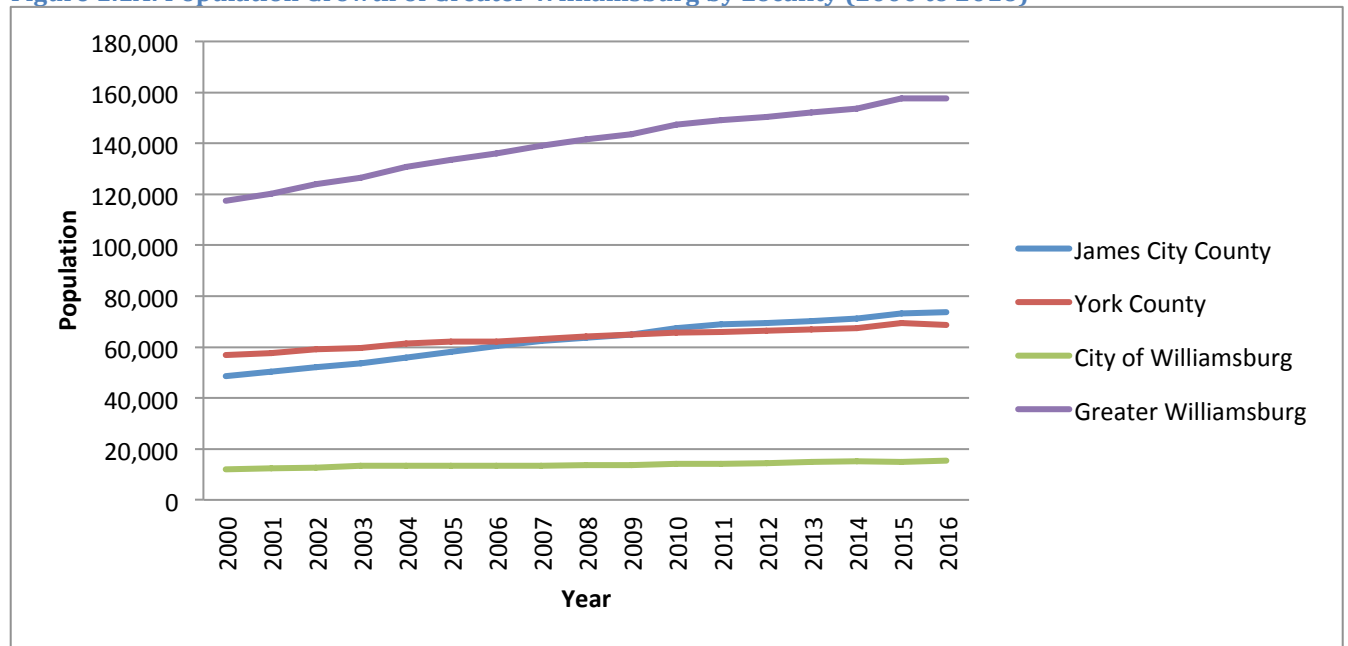
This section will focus on trends in the demography of Greater Williamsburg. This will highlight population growth, age distribution, and racial and ethnic profiles of the Greater Williamsburg population.

Section 1.1: Population Trends

Section 1.1A: Population Growth

According to population estimates compiled by the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service from the American Community Survey (ACS) produced by the U.S. Census Bureau, the population of Greater Williamsburg has grown at a faster rate than the population of Virginia as a whole. As illustrated by Figure 1.1, between 2000 and 2016, the population of Greater Williamsburg increased from 117,353 persons to 157,629 persons – a change of roughly 34.3%, compared to only 18.4% for Virginia. However, this population growth has been unevenly distributed among the different localities within Greater Williamsburg. From 2000 to 2016, the population of James City County increased by 51.7%; the population of the City of Williamsburg increased by 28.6%; and the population of York County increased by 20.7%. As this dramatic increase continues, local health care and human service providers may find themselves dealing with the added strain of providing care to a growing number of residents.

Figure 1.1A: Population Growth of Greater Williamsburg by Locality (2000 to 2016)



Source: Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service; Demographics Research Group 2016 Virginia Population Estimates

Table 1.1A Rate of Growth in the Population of Greater Greater Williamsburg and Virginia from 2000 to 2016

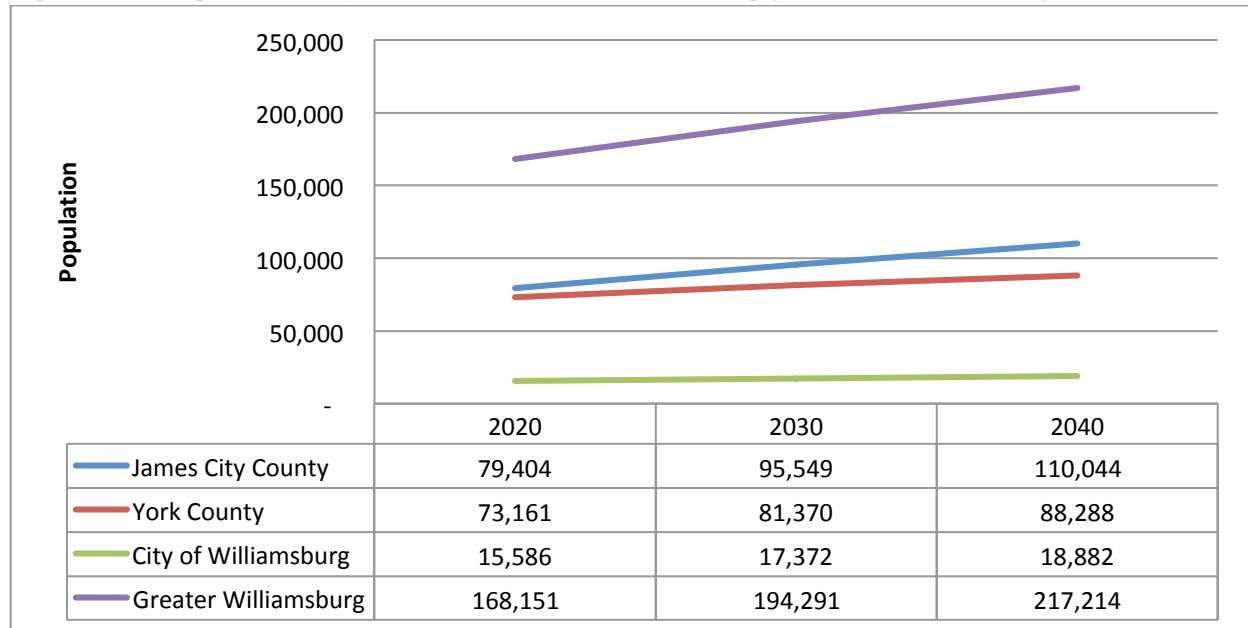
	Rate of Growth	Rate of Growth per Year
James City County	51.7%	3.2%
York County	20.7%	1.3%
City of Williamsburg	28.6%	1.8%
Greater Williamsburg	34.3%	2.1%
Virginia	18.4%	1.2%

Source: Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service; Demographics Research Group 2016 Virginia Population Estimates

Section 1.1B Population Projections

Using data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service estimates that the population of Greater Williamsburg will continue to grow from 168,151 persons in 2020 to 217,214 by 2040 – a change of 29.2%, or about 1.5% per year on average. However, as illustrated by Figure 1.1B, much of this growth will be fueled by James City County, where the population is expected to increase by 38.6% between 2020 and 2040, or an average of 1.9% per year. By contrast, the City of Williamsburg and York County are expected to grow at lower rates. From 2020 to 2040, the population of the City of Williamsburg is expected to grow by 21.1%, or an average of 1.1% per year, while the population of York County is expected to grow by 20.7%, or an average of 1.0% per year.

Figure 1.1B: Population Projections for Greater Williamsburg (2020, 2030, and 2040)



Source: Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service; Demographics Research Group 2016 Virginia Population Projections

Table 1.1B Population Projections for Greater Williamsburg and Virginia (2020, 2030, and 2040)

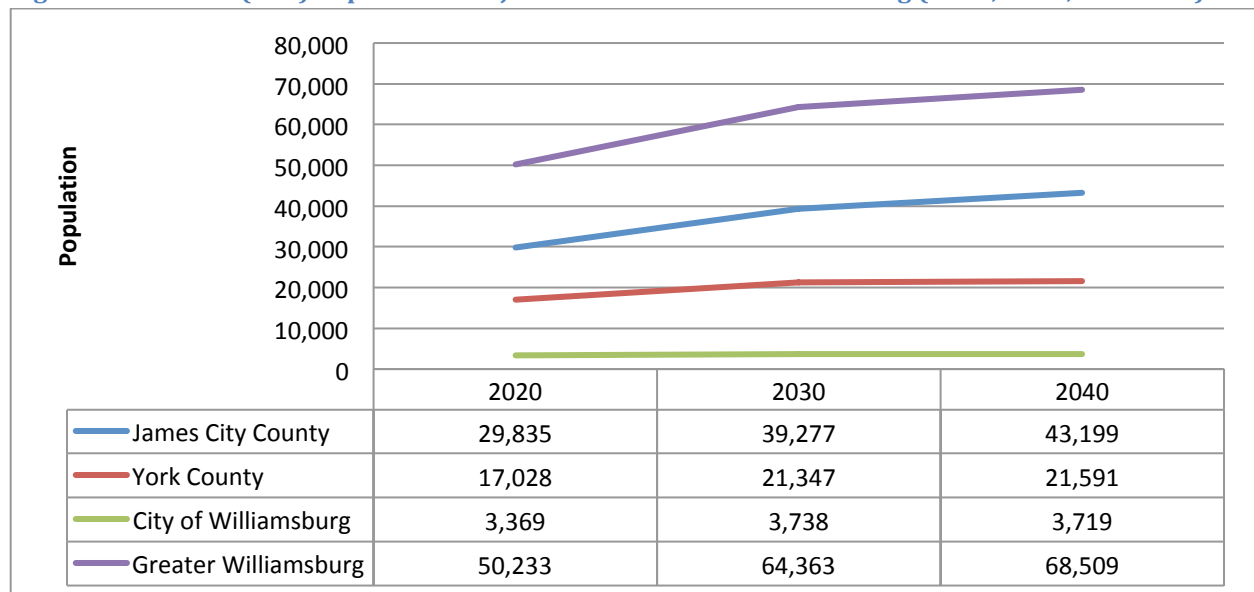
	Rate of Growth	Rate of Growth per Year
James City County	38.6%	1.9%
York County	20.7%	1.0%
City of Williamsburg	21.1%	1.1%
Greater Williamsburg	29.2%	1.5%
Virginia	16.7%	0.8%

Source: Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service; Demographics Research Group 2016 Virginia Population Estimates

Section 1.1C: Growth of Senior Population

A large portion of the population growth will come from increases in the population over age 60¹. As Figure 1.1C illustrates, by 2040, the number of persons over age 60 living in Greater Williamsburg will increase to 68,509, or about 31.5% of the overall population. However, the process of aging will affect certain localities more than others. In particular, the percent of the population over age 60 is expected to remain constant in the City of Williamsburg at about 20% and in York County at 24.5% between 2016 and 2040. On the other hand, the percent of the population over age 60 is expected to increase to 43,199 or 39.3% in James City County. Again, as with population growth more generally, the process of aging may place a larger burden on local health care and human service providers as they adapt to a larger and older population.

Figure 1.1C Senior (60+) Population Projections for Greater Williamsburg (2020, 2030, and 2040)



Source: Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service; Demographics Research Group 2016 Virginia 2020-2040 Population Projections

¹ The threshold age for the senior population varies in different data sets at either age 60 or 65. All the data relating to seniors in this report include notations indicating the threshold age.

Table 1.1C Senior (60+) Population Projections for Greater Williamsburg and Virginia (2020, 2030, and 2040)

	Rate of Growth	Rate of Growth per Year
James City County	39.3%	2.0%
York County	24.5%	1.2%
City of Williamsburg	20.0%	1.0%
Greater Williamsburg	31.5%	1.6%
Virginia	24.7%	1.2%

Source: Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service; Demographics Research Group 2016 Virginia Population Estimates

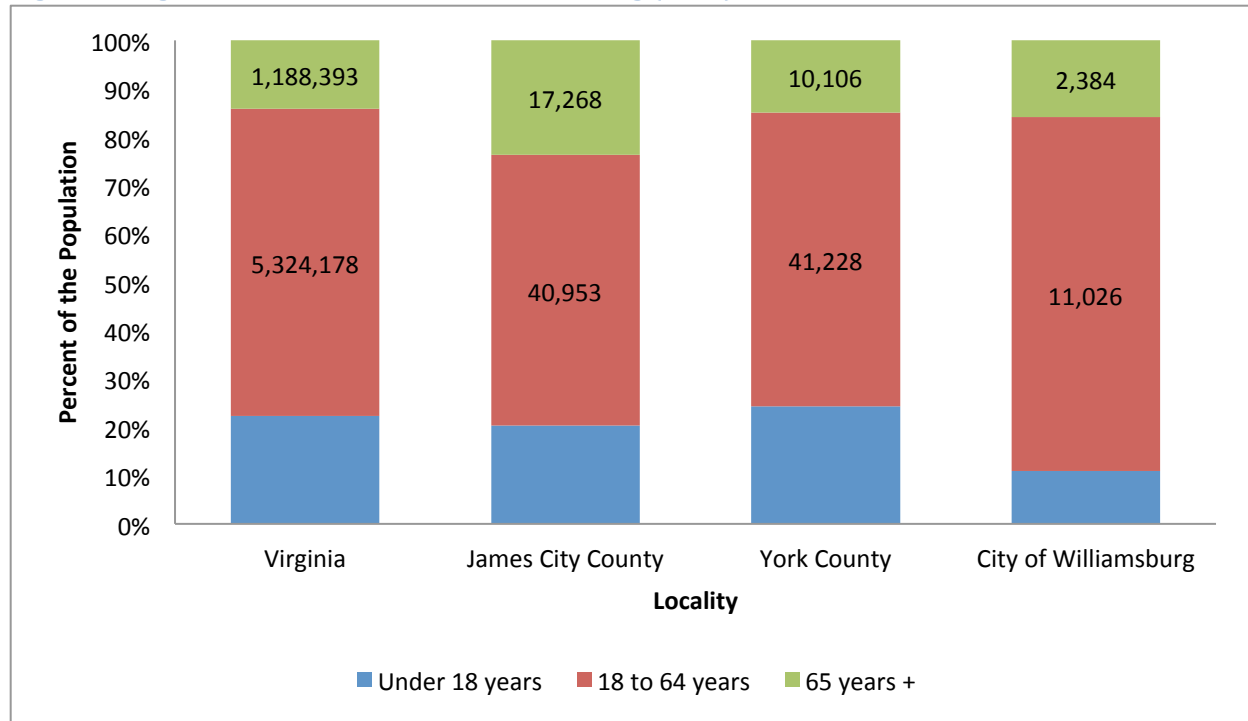
Section 1.2: Age Distribution

According to the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2015 Census Estimates, and as illustrated by Figure 1.2:

- 4.9% of the population of Greater Williamsburg is under age 5.
- 21.2% of the population of Greater Williamsburg is under age 18.
- 59.7% of the population of Greater Williamsburg is between the ages of 18 and 64.
- 19.1% of the population of Greater Williamsburg is over age 65.
- 2.2% of the population of Greater Williamsburg is over age 85.

When compared to Virginia, the population of Greater Williamsburg is relatively older, considering that 19.1% of the population of Greater Williamsburg is over age 65, and only 14.2% of the population of Virginia is older than age 65.

Figure 1.2 Age Distribution in Greater Williamsburg (2015)



Source: Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service; Demographics Research Group 2016 Virginia Population Estimates

However, despite their similarities and geographic proximity the age profile of James City County, the City of Williamsburg, and York County have some substantial differences. One reason for these differences is the disproportionate amount of young adults and College of William and Mary students living in the City of Williamsburg. For example, 73.3% of the population of the City of Williamsburg is between the ages of 18 and 64 compared to 56.0% for James City County and 60.8% for York County.

A second reason for the substantial differences is the disproportionate number of senior citizens living in James City County. For example:

- 23.6% of the James City County population is over the age of 65 compared to 15.8% for the City of Williamsburg and 14.9% for York County.
- 2.9% of the population of James City County is over the age of 85 compared to 1.8% for the City of Williamsburg and 1.6% for York County.

Section 1.3: Race and Ethnicity

According to the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2015 Census Estimates, and as illustrated by Figure 1.3 and Table 1.3, approximately 78.2% of the population of Greater Williamsburg is White. The African American population is the second largest group, accounting for 13.7% of the population of Greater Williamsburg. The City of Williamsburg has the largest minority presence as a percent of the population of each of the localities within Greater Williamsburg – an important fact when considering how health care opportunities, risks, and outcomes are likely to differ by race.

Figure 1.3A: Race Population in Greater Williamsburg by Locality (2015)



Source: Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service; Demographics Research Group 2016 Virginia Population Estimates

Table 1.3A: Population in Greater Williamsburg by Race and Locality (2015)

	White Alone	African American Alone	Asian Alone	Other Races Alone	Two or More Races
Greater Williamsburg	78.2%	13.7%	4.4%	0.6%	3.1%
James City County	80.5%	13.6%	2.7%	0.5%	2.8%
York County	76.7%	13.5%	5.6%	0.7%	3.4%
City of Williamsburg	74.1%	15.5%	6.7%	0.5%	3.2%

Source: Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service; Demographics Research Group 2016 Virginia Population Estimates

People that identify as Hispanic are not included in the data collection above because Hispanic is an ethnicity, not a race. Table 1.3B highlights Census data on the total growth of the Hispanic population in each of the localities, as well as the rate of growth between April 1, 2010 and July 1, 2016.

Table 1.3B: Population Growth of the Hispanic Population (April 1, 2010 - July 1, 2016)

	Total Hispanic Growth	(% Increase)
Greater Williamsburg	597	8.7%
James City County	237	7.8%
York County	305	10.5%
City of Williamsburg	55	5.8%

Source: Weldon Cooper Center for Public Service; Demographics Research Group 2016 Virginia Population Estimates

Section 2: Health Profile

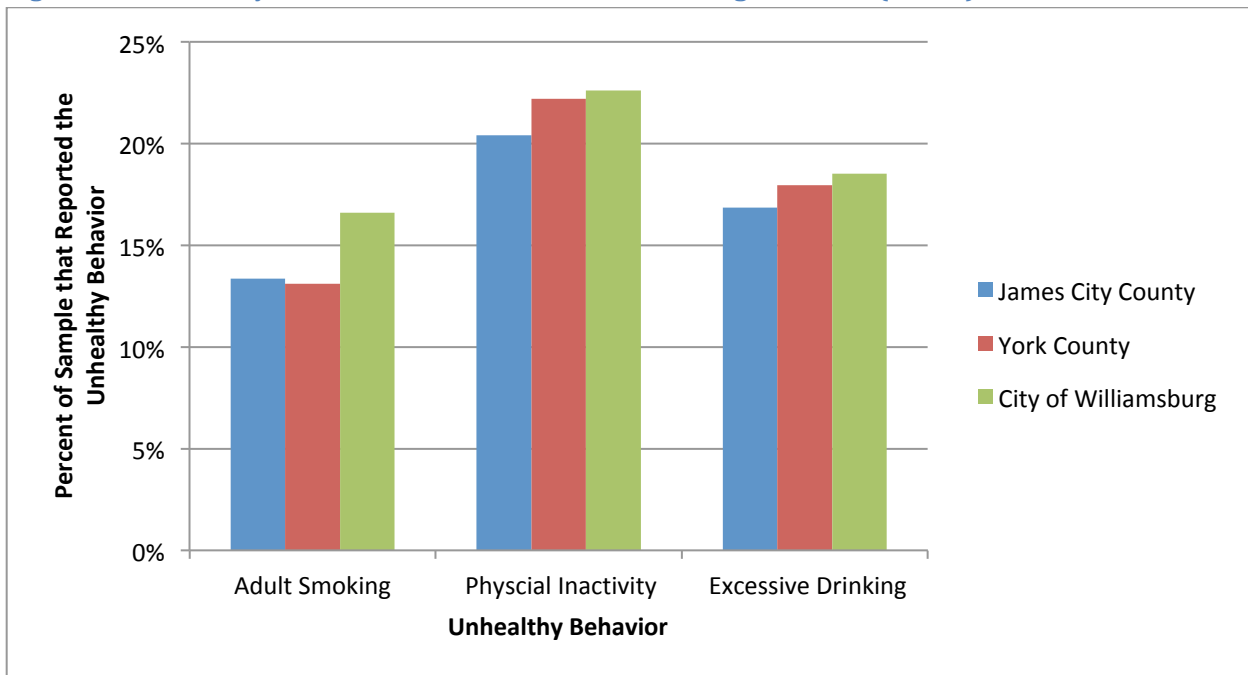
The following section contains important population health measures that aid in illustrating the state of health, as well as the quality of healthcare in Greater Williamsburg.

Section 2.1: Health Risks

According to estimates from the 2017 County Health Rankings for Virginia, as illustrated by Figure 2.1, it is estimated that thousands of Greater Williamsburg residents engage in unhealthy behaviors. Reducing these behaviors will help reduce the prevalence of chronic illnesses and is essential for improving the health and overall well-being of our community. According of the 2017 County Health Rankings, of adults over age 18 in Greater Williamsburg, an estimated:

- 17% of the population of the City of Williamsburg reported that they smoke, while 13% of the population reported smoking in James City County and York County.
- 23% of the population of the City of Williamsburg reported that they do not meet the physical activity recommendations, while 22% of the population reported physical inactivity in York County, and 20% reported physical inactivity in James City County
- 19% of the population of the City of Williamsburg reported excessive drinking, while 18% of the population of York County reported excessive drinking, and James City County Reported 17%.

Figure 2.1: Unhealthy Behaviors in the Greater Williamsburg Localities (2017 ²)



SOURCE: 2017 County Health Rankings Virginia Data

² County Health Rankings releases a data report every year in March. Since the report involves collecting and collating national-level data, the data included in each year's report have typically been collected two to three years prior. In figure 2.1, data on Adult Smoking were collected in 2015; data on Physical Inactivity were collected in 2013; data on Excessive Drinking were collected in 2015.

Section 2.2: Access to Care

Access to healthcare is defined as “the timely use of personal health services to achieve the best possible health outcomes.”³ Access to quality healthcare is important for promoting and maintaining health as well as for preventing and managing disease.⁴ Having access means that individuals are able to gain entry into the healthcare system. The most influential single variable in whether an individual is accessing health services is health insurance coverage. The status and impact of several social determinants of health which are key to economic status and the availability of health insurance will be examined in the Section 3 of this report.

Section 2.3: Chronic Illness and Poor Health

Chronic illness is a significant challenge in health care and is a major driving factor for increases in health care costs. According to the CDC, more than 75% of all health care spending in the United States is for people with chronic conditions, and that share is growing.⁵ One influential factor contributing to the increasing costs associated with treating chronic illness is the cost of new medications being developed to treat conditions such as high cholesterol. Yet, even with new and more effective treatments and cures, “7 out of 10 deaths among Americans each year are from chronic diseases.”⁶ Sadly, it is estimated that thousands of Greater Williamsburg residents suffer from chronic illnesses.

Table 2.3A illustrates estimated diabetes prevalence in the three localities of Greater Williamsburg. The prevalence of diabetes in James City County is important to note because it is higher than in the other localities, as well as in Virginia as a whole, as 10.5% of the population has diabetes. As Table 2.3A displays, 9.5% of the population of York County has diabetes, and 8.9% of the population of the City of Williamsburg has diabetes. Overall, in the state of Virginia, 9.5% of the population has diabetes. Diabetes is an expensive chronic illness because it is often associated with two or three other chronic disease diagnoses. People with diabetes have approximately 2.3 times higher medical expenses than those without the disease.⁷

Table 2.3A: Diabetes Prevalence by Locality (2017⁸)

Virginia	9.5%
James City County	10.5%
York County	9.5%
City of Williamsburg	8.9%

SOURCE: 2017 County Health Rankings Virginia Data

³ Institute of Medicine, Committee on Monitoring Access to Personal Health Care Services. Access to Health Care in America. Washington, DC: National Academy Press; 1993.

⁴ <https://www.healthypeople.gov/2020/topics-objectives/topic/Access-to-Health-Services>

⁵ “The Power of Prevention,” *National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention* (2009). <http://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/pdf/2009-Power-of-Prevention.pdf>

⁶ “The Power of Prevention,” *National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention* (2009). <http://www.cdc.gov/chronicdisease/pdf/2009-Power-of-Prevention.pdf>

⁷ CDC (Ed.). (2016, December 29). Diabetes at Work. , <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/diabetesatwork/plan/costs.html>

⁸ County Health Rankings releases a data report every March; however a lot of the compiled data were collected in prior years. Data on Diabetes Prevalence were collected in 2013. Data on HIV Prevalence Rate were collected in 2013.

See Appendix Table 1 for an illustration of HIV prevalence rate in the three localities of Greater Williamsburg in comparison to Virginia overall. Due to advances in HIV treatment, the infection is now considered a chronic illness.⁹ Patients are able to manage HIV and have life expectancies that are measured in decades rather than years. This makes HIV prevalence an interesting chronic illness to take note of in the Greater Williamsburg area.

Table 2.3C shows the percent of babies born at low birthweight out of all live births by locality. Low birthweight is a predictor of the health of a person for the rest of their lives. Low birthweight is also an indicator for the health of the mother due to social determinants of health that can contribute to malnourishment and illness. The City of Williamsburg shows the highest low birthweight birth rate at 11%. James City County has the next highest low birthweight birth rate at 7%, and York County has 6%.

Table 2.3C: Low Birthweight Births by Locality

	# Live Births	# Low Birthweight Births	% Low Birthweight
James City County	4,831	332	7%
York County	4,276	270	6%
City of Williamsburg	762	86	11%

SOURCE: 2017 County Health Rankings Virginia Data¹⁰

⁹ "The End of AIDS: HIV as a Chronic Disease" *US National Library of Medicine National Institutes of Health* (2013). <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4058441/>

¹⁰ County Health Rankings releases a data report every March; however a lot of the compiled data were collected in prior years. Data on Low Birthweight were collected 2008-2014.

Section 2.4: Behavioral and Mental Health

Mental illnesses and behavioral disorders occur at high rates in Greater Williamsburg. Although approximately one in five Americans suffer from some form of mental health disorder each year and one in 20 suffer from a serious mental illness,¹¹ fewer than half of the population who suffer from mental disorders seek treatment.¹² The problem is exacerbated by the fact that poor mental or behavioral health often contributes to other chronic illnesses.

Table 2.4 shows the percentage of the population that has reported frequent mental distress from the 2017 County Health Rankings of Virginia. The City of Williamsburg shows the highest percentage of reports of frequent mental distress at 11.13%. James City County has the next highest percentage of at 9.45%, and York County has 9.05%. Overall, in the state of Virginia the percent of the population who reported frequent mental distress is 10.47%, thus the reports of mental distress in the City of Williamsburg is important to note since it is higher than in the state of Virginia overall, as well as the rest of Greater Williamsburg.

Table 2.4: Percent of the Population who reported Frequent Physical and Mental Distress by Locality

Virginia	10.47%
James City County	9.45%
York County	9.05%
City of Williamsburg	11.13%

SOURCE: 2017 County Health Rankings Virginia Data

¹¹ "Mental Health Conditions," *National Alliance on Mental Illness*. Accessed August 7, 2015 at <https://www.nami.org/Learn-More/Mental-Health-Conditions>

¹² "Nearly Half of Americans With Severe Mental Illness Do Not Seek Treatment," *Cardiovascular News*. Accessed August 7, 2015 at <http://circ.ahajournals.org/content/101/5/e66.full.pdf+html>

Section 2.5: Quality of Care

This section will explore hospital readmission rates. This quantitative evaluation gives insight into the quality of care in the three localities.

Section 2.5A: Hospital Readmission

Hospital readmission is defined as when a patient has been admitted to the same hospital with the same problem within thirty days of discharge. Readmission rates are used nationally as one indicator of the quality of care and efficiency of a hospital.

Table 2.5A displays readmission rates for Riverside Doctors' Hospital (RDH) of Williamsburg and Sentara Williamsburg Regional Medical Center (SWRMC) in comparison to the Virginia average for heart failure, pneumonia, and hip/knee related injuries. RDH and SWRMC are the two hospitals in Greater Williamsburg. Table 2.5A shows that for the most part both hospitals have lower readmission rates than the Virginia average in the majority of the conditions highlighted in this table.

Table 2.5A: Readmission Rates for Riverside and Sentara in comparison to the Virginia Average (2015)

	Riverside Doctors' Hospital of Williamsburg	Sentara Williamsburg Regional Medical Center	Virginia Average
Heart Failure	20.30%	18.70%	21.93%
Pneumonia	14.90%	15.80%	17.44%
Hip/Knee	4.40%	5.30%	4.85%

SOURCE: VHHA Quality and Patient Safety Scorecard (2012-2015)

Section 3: Social Determinants of Health

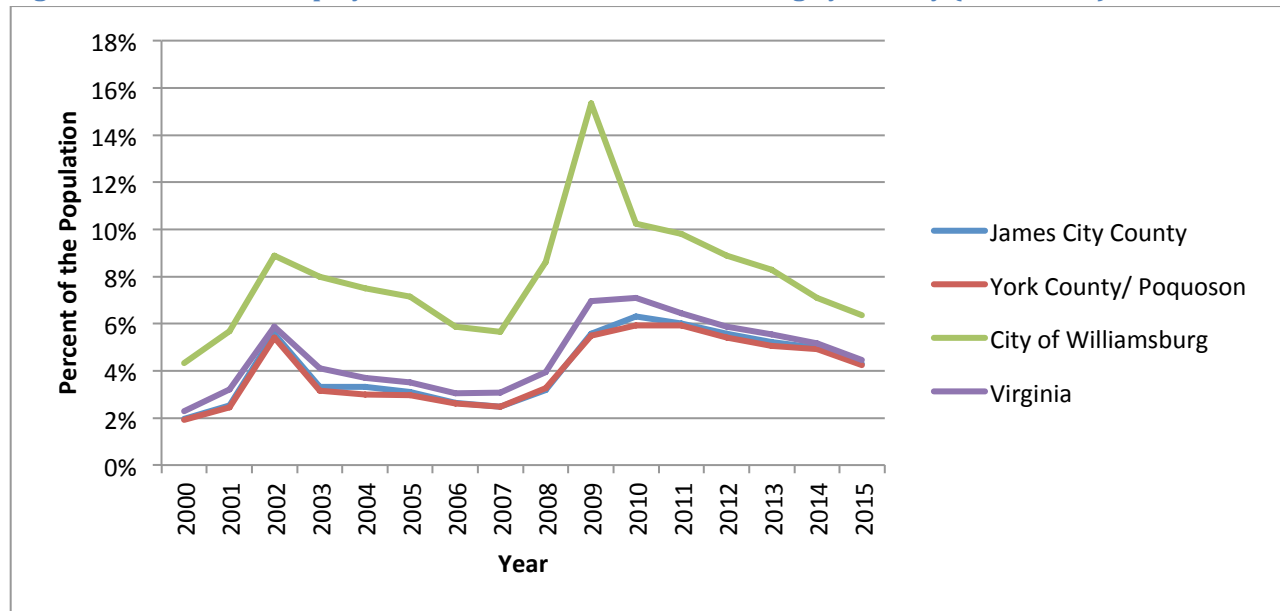
Social Determinants of Health (SDH) are factors that include social and economic aspects that are part of everyday life that affect a wide range of health outcomes. These factors play a large part in disparities in health among and between different racial, ethnic and economic groups. This section presents the latest data from the Virginia Department of Social Services, the U.S. Department of Labor Statistics, the Virginia Department of Health, and the 2017 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE). This section begins with data on two of the most influential determinants: unemployment and poverty.

Unemployment and under-employment as well as household poverty have a documented negative impact on health status. These sections are followed by metrics on other socio-economic Determinants of Health, such as the Virginia Health Department’s Health Opportunity Index (HOI), the rate of teen pregnancy, and the rate of children living in single parent households.

Section 3.1 Unemployment

Defined as the percent of the labor force that has no job but is actively searching for work, the unemployment rate has been shown to be both a cause and consequence of poor health.¹³ As illustrated by Figure 3.1, the unemployment rate for the City of Williamsburg surpasses James City County, York County, and statewide levels. The source includes data from Poquoson because it shares a Department of Social Services with York County. In the City of Williamsburg, the unemployment rate increased from 5.6% in 2007 to 10.2% in 2010 before declining to 6.3% by 2015. Yet, despite the recent decrease in unemployment, Greater Williamsburg has yet to return to pre-recession levels.

Figure 3.1: Annual Unemployment Rate for Greater Williamsburg by Locality (2000-2015)



SOURCE: VDSS Local Department of Social Services Profile Report, SFY 2016¹⁴

¹³ Schmitz, Hendrik. “Why Are The Unemployed in Worse Health? The Causal Effect of Unemployment on Health.” *Labor Economics* 18 (2011): 71-78.

¹⁴ State Fiscal Year (SFY) refers to the 12-month time period that the state uses for accounting and financial purposes. This period does not align with the calendar year. The SFY starts on July 1 and ends on June 30.

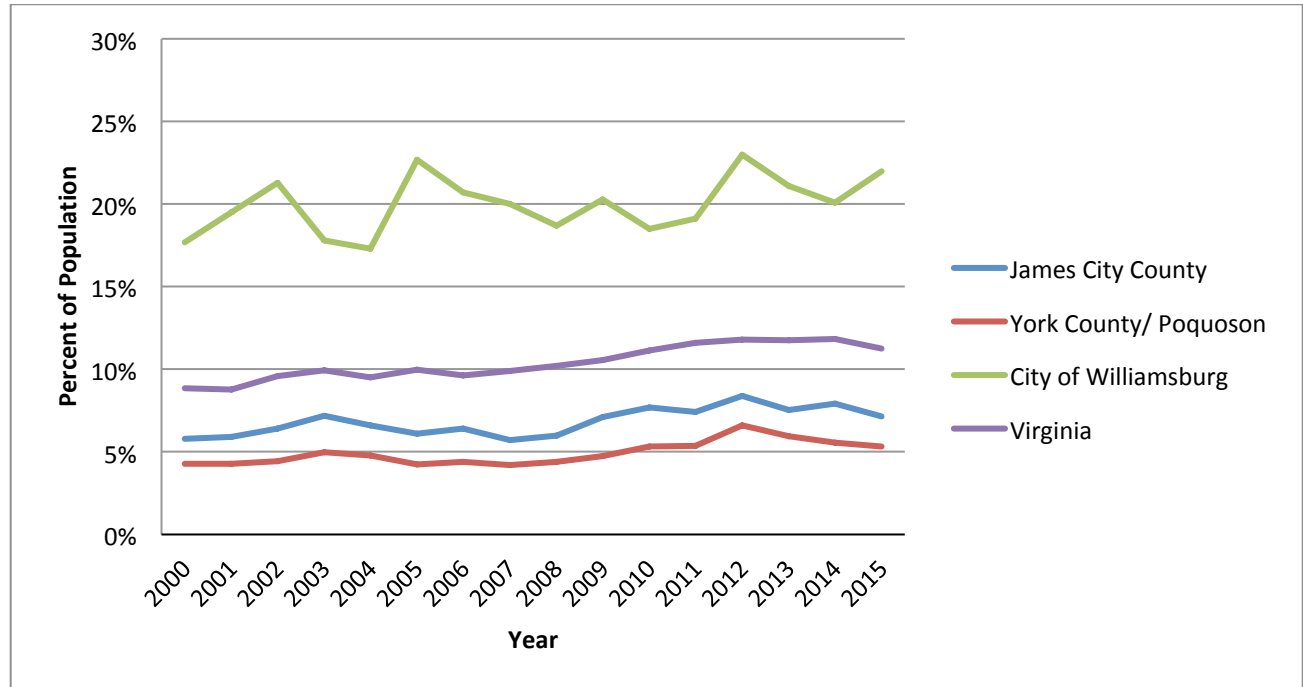
Section 3.2: Poverty

This section displays data on indicators of poverty. This includes poverty rates, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) enrollment, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) enrollment. Enrollment in government assistance programs is included because defined levels of poverty, as measured by household income, are required for enrollment.

Section 3.2A: Poverty Rate

As illustrated by Figure 3.2Ai, the poverty rate for Greater Williamsburg has increased gradually, rising from 5.7% in 2000 to 7.0% in 2015. However, like the unemployment rate, the poverty rate in the City of Williamsburg has been consistently higher than the poverty rate for Virginia, James City County, or York County. For instance, as of 2015, the poverty rate in the City of Williamsburg was 22.0% compared to 11.2% for Virginia, 7.1% for James City County, and 5.3% for York County. The high level of poverty in the City of Williamsburg is troublesome, as many studies have demonstrated a strong association between poverty and poor health outcomes, such as chronic diseases, disability, and mental or behavioral health.^{15, 16, 17} The child poverty rate is consistently a more accurate description of poverty than the overall poverty rate of all ages because the latter does not account for young adults or students who do not have a steady income of their own, but who do not experience the adverse effects of poverty. See Figure 3.2Aii for the child poverty rate.

Figure 3.2Ai: Percent of Population Living Below 100% Poverty (2000-2015)



SOURCE: VDSS Local Department of Social Services Profile Report, SFY 2016

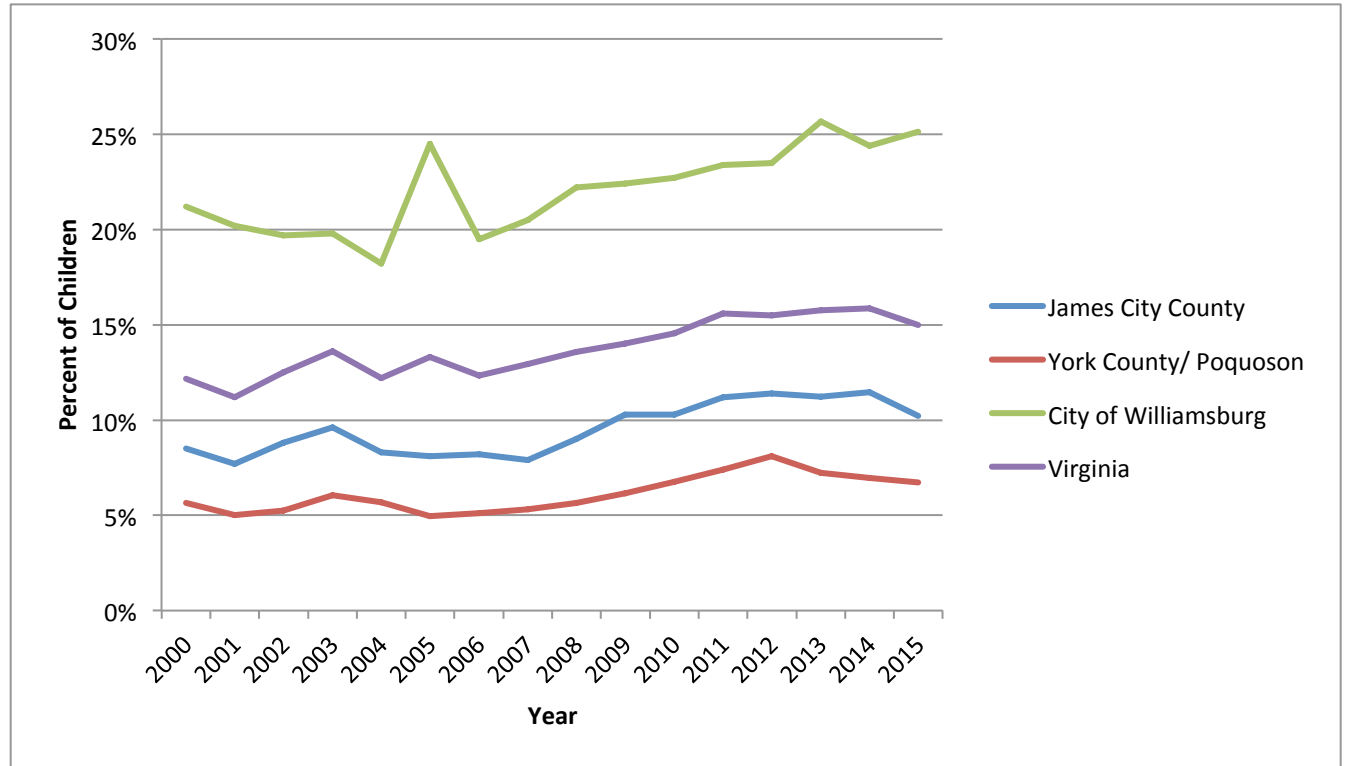
¹⁵Plantinga, Laura C., Kirsten L. Johansen, Dean Schillinger, and Neil R. Powe. "Lower Socioeconomic Status and Disability among US Adults with Chronic Kidney Disease, 1999-2008." *Preventing Chronic Disease* 9 (2012): 1-11.

¹⁶Sabanayagam, Charumathi and Anoop Shankar. "Income Is a Stronger Predictor of Mortality than Education in a National Sample of US Adults." *Journal of Health, Population, and Nutrition* 1 (2012): 82-86.

¹⁷Yoshikawa, Hirokazu, J. Lawrence Aber, and William R. Beardslee. "The Effects of Poverty on the Mental, Emotional, and Behavioral Health of Children and Youth." *American Psychologist* 67, no. 4 (2012): 272-284.

As illustrated by Figure 3.2Aii, despite being lower than the child poverty rate for Virginia, the child poverty rate for Greater Williamsburg has also increased gradually, rising from 7.1% in 2000 to 9.7% in 2015. However, as above, the child poverty rate in the City of Williamsburg has been consistently higher than the child poverty rate for Virginia, James City County, or York County. For instance, as of 2015, the child poverty rate in the City of Williamsburg was 25.1% compared to 15.0% for Virginia, 10.2% for James City County, and 6.7% for York County.

Figure 3.2Aii: Percent of Children (0-17 Years) Living Below 100% Poverty (2000-2015)

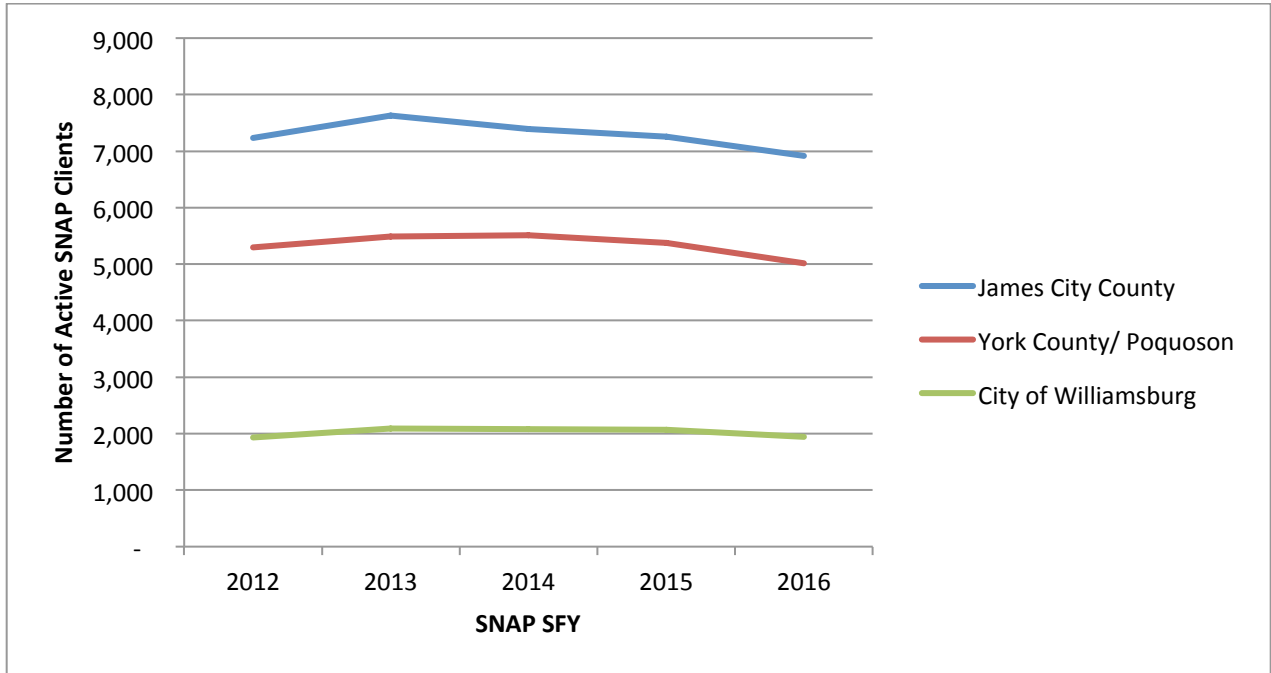


SOURCE: VDSS Local Department of Social Services Profile Report, SFY 2016

Section 3.2B: Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Enrollment

As illustrated by Figure 3.2B, the number of SNAP clients living in Greater Williamsburg has increased as a portion of the overall population over time before leveling off and declining starting in 2013. From 2013 to 2016, the of SNAP client population in Greater Williamsburg has declined slightly to 13,876 persons, with a rate of decline of 8.9%.

Figure 3.2B: Number of Active SNAP Clients by SFY (2012-2016)

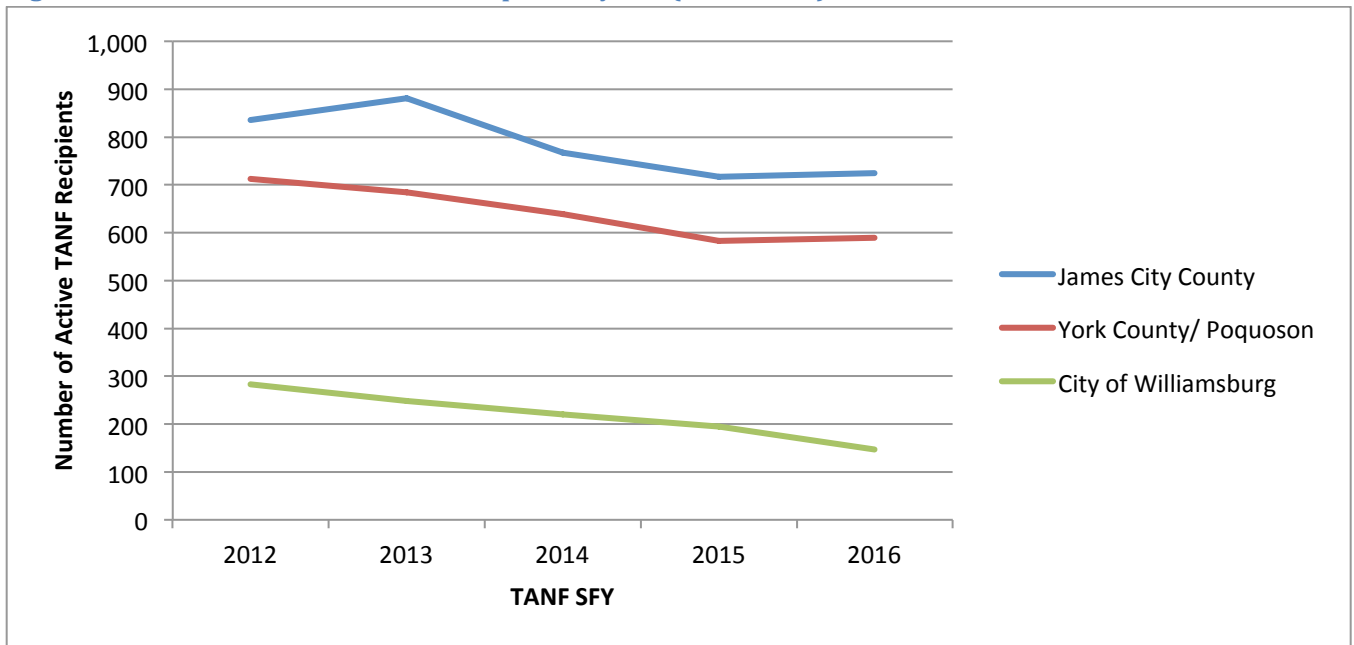


SOURCE: VDSS Local Department of Social Services Profile Report, SFY 2016

Section 3.2C: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Enrollment

Observing TANF enrollment will help to highlight the rate of poverty in the Greater Williamsburg area. The number of TANF recipients living in Greater Williamsburg has fluctuated and increased modestly over time. As illustrated by Figure 3.2C, the number of TANF recipients living in Greater Williamsburg has decreased from 1,831 persons in 2012, to 1,461 persons by 2016. Of those 1,461 enrollees, 725 lived in James City County, 589 lived in York County, and 147 lived in the City of Williamsburg.

Figure 3.2C: Number of Active TANF Recipients by SFY (2012-2016)



SOURCE: VDSS Local Department of Social Services Profile Report, SFY 2016

Section 3.3: Health Opportunity Index (HOI)

The Health Opportunity Index (HOI) is a ranking that facilitates the observation of a number of factors that affect health. The Virginia HOI methodology incorporates thirteen indicators that are organized into four categories: economic opportunity¹⁸, consumer opportunity¹⁹, community environment²⁰, and wellness disparity²¹. This ranking is designed to help decision makers focus on factors in communities that affect health. The ranking levels range from one to 134, using a comparative ranking of the 134 localities in the state.

Table 2.5C displays the Virginia HOI ranks and the indicator ranks of the three localities of Greater Williamsburg in comparison to the state as a whole, as of December 2015. The overall Virginia “rankings” are actually not actual rankings, but rather the median scores of all localities in Virginia. All three localities of Greater Williamsburg rank higher than the median measurement of 67 for all localities in Virginia. York County is considered to have a “very high” opportunity level which it leads to its HOI rank at 16th in the state. This ranking is impacted by “very high” consumer opportunity and economic opportunity levels. York County is followed by the City of Williamsburg, which is considered to have a “high” opportunity level at 34th in the state. This ranking is impacted by a “very high” community environment ranking and a “very low” wellness disparity ranking. Next, James City County has a “high” opportunity level at 43rd in the state. This ranking is impacted by a “very low” ranking in wellness disparity but offset by “high” rankings in consumer opportunity.

Table 3.3: Health Opportunity Index

	HOI Rank	Economic Opportunity	Consumer Opportunity	Community Environment	Wellness Disparity
Virginia	67	67	68	68	67
James City County	43	59	25	53	122
York County	16	21	11	49	48
City of Williamsburg	34	123	22	9	112

SOURCE: VDH Virginia HOI (2015)

¹⁸ Economic Opportunity: Includes an employment accessibility indicator based on distance of possible employment from residential areas; an income inequality indicator which measures income distribution; and a job participation indicator, which measures the percent of those aged 16-64 years that are in the labor force.

¹⁹ Consumer Opportunity: Measures access to basic consumer resources. Includes an affordability indicator which measures the proportion of income that is spent on housing and transportation; an education indicator which measures the average years of school that members of the community participate in; a food accessibility indicator which measures the accessibility of vulnerable populations to food; and a material deprivation indicator, which measures overcrowding, unemployment, percentage of people with no vehicle, and the percentage of persons who rent instead of buy homes.

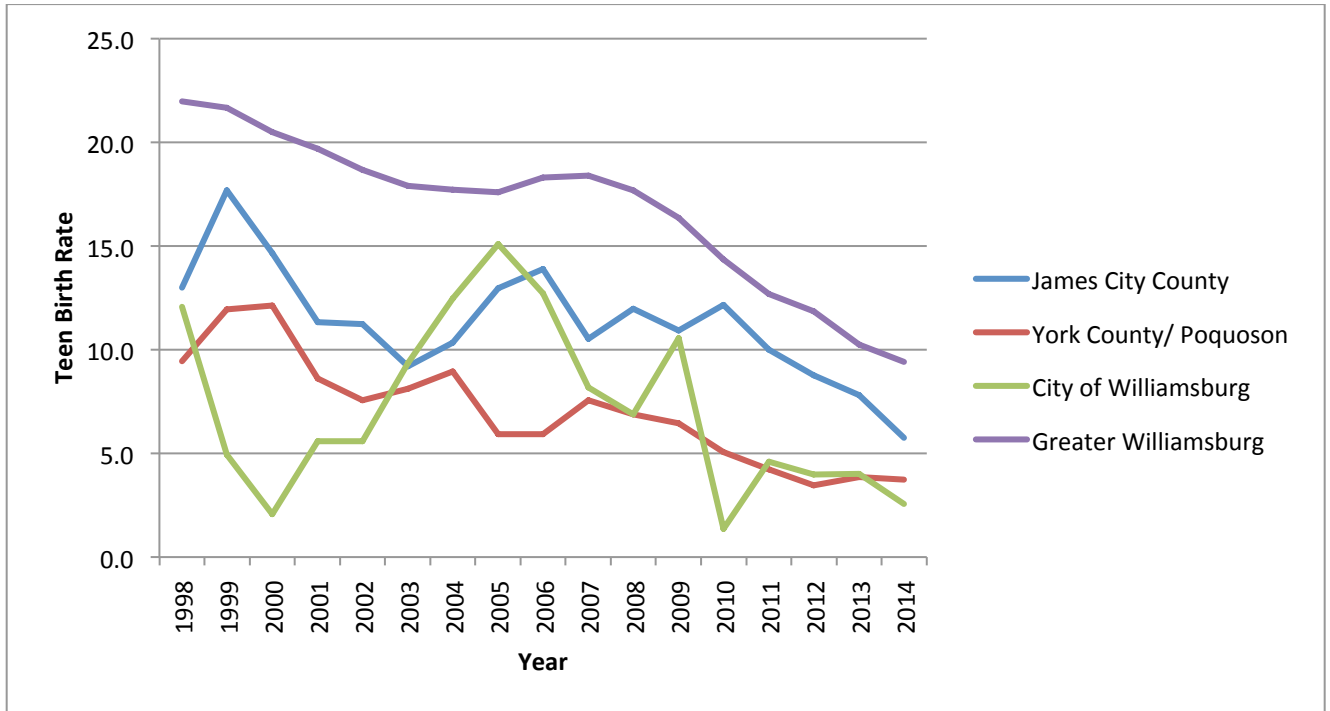
²⁰ Community Environment: Measurements that include an Air Quality Indicator that considers EPA measures of air pollution; a population churning indicator that measures population turnover; a population density indicator; and a walkability indicator based on residential density, employment density, land use diversity, and accessibility.

²¹ Wellness Disparity: Measures inequalities through: an access to care indicator that considers access to primary care, and means to pay for care; and a segregation indicator, which measures community diversity and distance between areas with different racial and ethnic profiles.

Section 3.4: Teen Pregnancy

As illustrated by Figure 3.4A, the rate of teen births per year fell dramatically in Greater Williamsburg from 1998 to 2014. The teen birth rate (the number of teen births per 1,000 women between the ages of 10 and 19) fell from 22.0 in 1998 to 9.4 in 2014. Furthermore, the number of teen births per year decreased from 99 in 1998 to 50 in 2014 despite the increased population. The teen birth rate varies within the Greater Williamsburg area. As of 2014, the teen birth rate was 5.8 in James City County, 2.6 in the City of Williamsburg, and 3.7 per 1,000 teen women in York County.

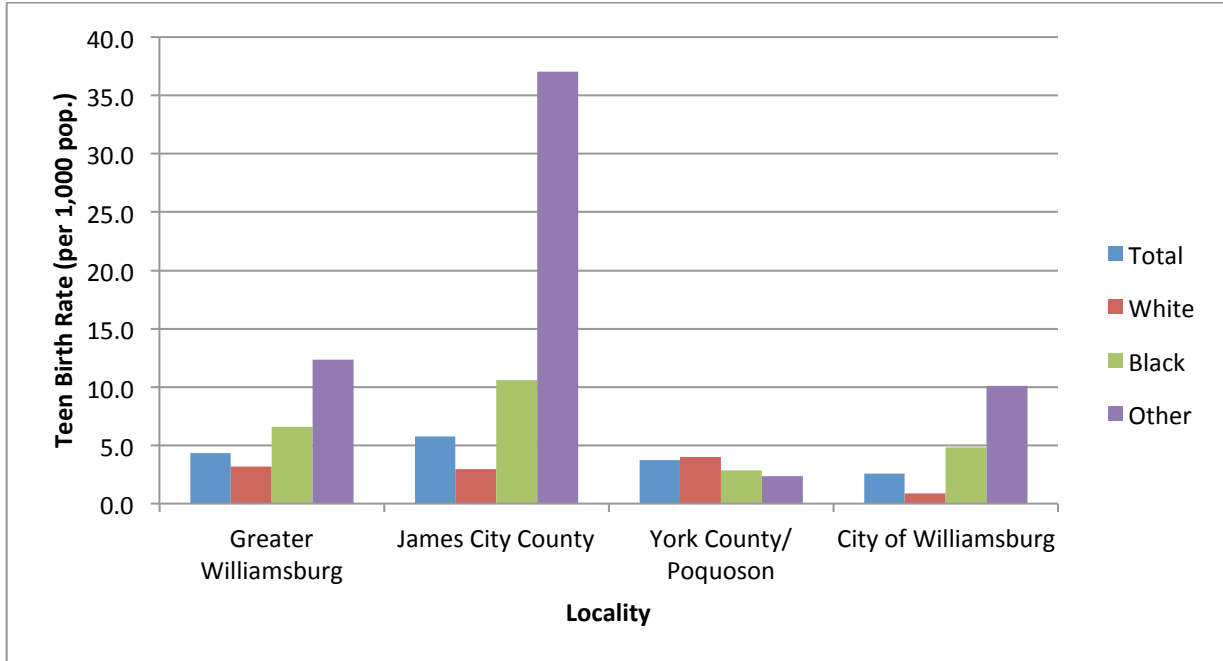
Figure 3.4A: Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 pop.) by Year (1998-2014)



SOURCE: VDSS Local Department of Social Services Profile Report, SFY 2016

As illustrated by Figure 3.4B, the teen birth rate also varies by race. In particular, the teen birth rate for the non-White population is higher than for the White population. As of 2014, the teen birth rate for the White population in Greater Williamsburg was 3.2 births per 1,000 women between the ages of 10 and 19 compared to 6.6 for the African American population and 12.3 for those belonging to a race other than White or Black. Racial disparities in teen births are most prevalent in James City County, where the teen birth rate for the White population is 2.9 compared to 10.6 for the Black population and 37.0 for those belonging to a race other than Black or White.

Figure 3.4B: Teen Birth Rate (per 1,000 pop.) by Race and Locality (2014)



SOURCE: VDSS Local Department of Social Services Profile Report, SFY 2016

The recent decline in teen birth rates is significant from a health policy perspective because teen mothers tend to have lower household incomes, are more likely to be eligible for public assistance, demonstrate lower educational attainment, are less likely to be married, and have children that lag in standards of early development. In turn, the children of teen mothers are at higher risk of experiencing worse educational, behavioral, and health outcomes over the course of their lives²².

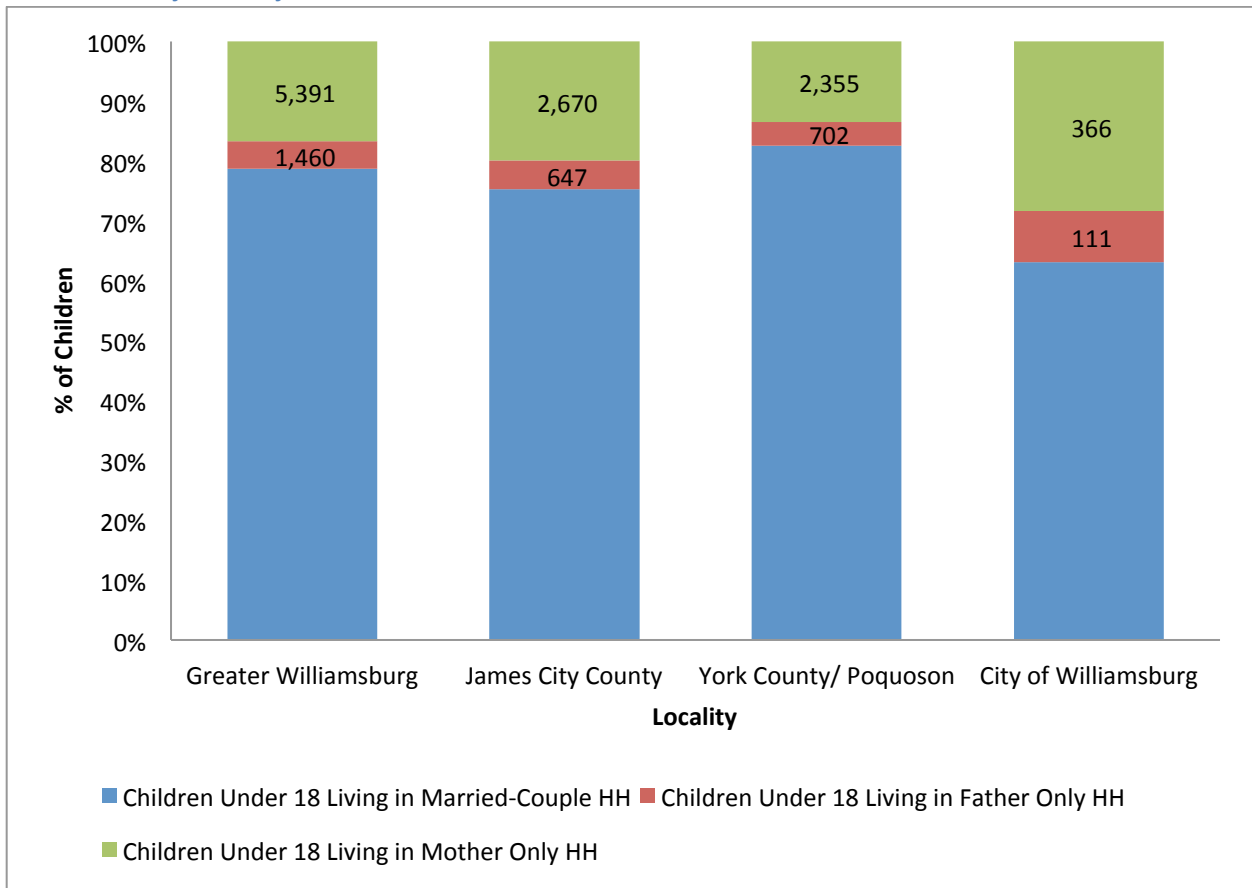
²² Pinzon, Jorge L.; Jones, Veronnie F.; COMMITTEE ON ADOLESCENCE, COMMITTEE ON EARLY CHILDHOOD, "Care of Adolescent Parents and Their Children," *Pediatrics* December 2012, VOLUME 130 / ISSUE 6 From the American Academy of Pediatrics Clinical Report

Section 3.5: Children in Single Parent Households

In Greater Williamsburg, an estimated 25,406 children live in a married couple household compared to 6,851 who live in a single parent household. Of those 6,851 children who live in a single parent household, 3,317 live in James City County, 3,057 live in York County, and 477 live in the City of Williamsburg. Furthermore, 1,460 children live in father only households while 5,391 live in mother only households.

As illustrated in Figure 3.5, an estimated 79% of children in Greater Williamsburg live in married couple households. A higher percent of children in Greater Williamsburg live in married couple households compared to Virginia. However, children living in the City of Williamsburg were 20 percentage points more likely to live in a single-parent household than those living in York County, and 12 percentage points more likely than those living in James City County. Alongside the data on unemployment, poverty, and utilization of public assistance, this finding supports the idea that the health and human services needs of the City of Williamsburg are greater than and distinct from the needs of Greater Williamsburg as a whole.

Figure 3.5: Children Living in Single Parent Households vs Children Living in Married Couple Households by Locality



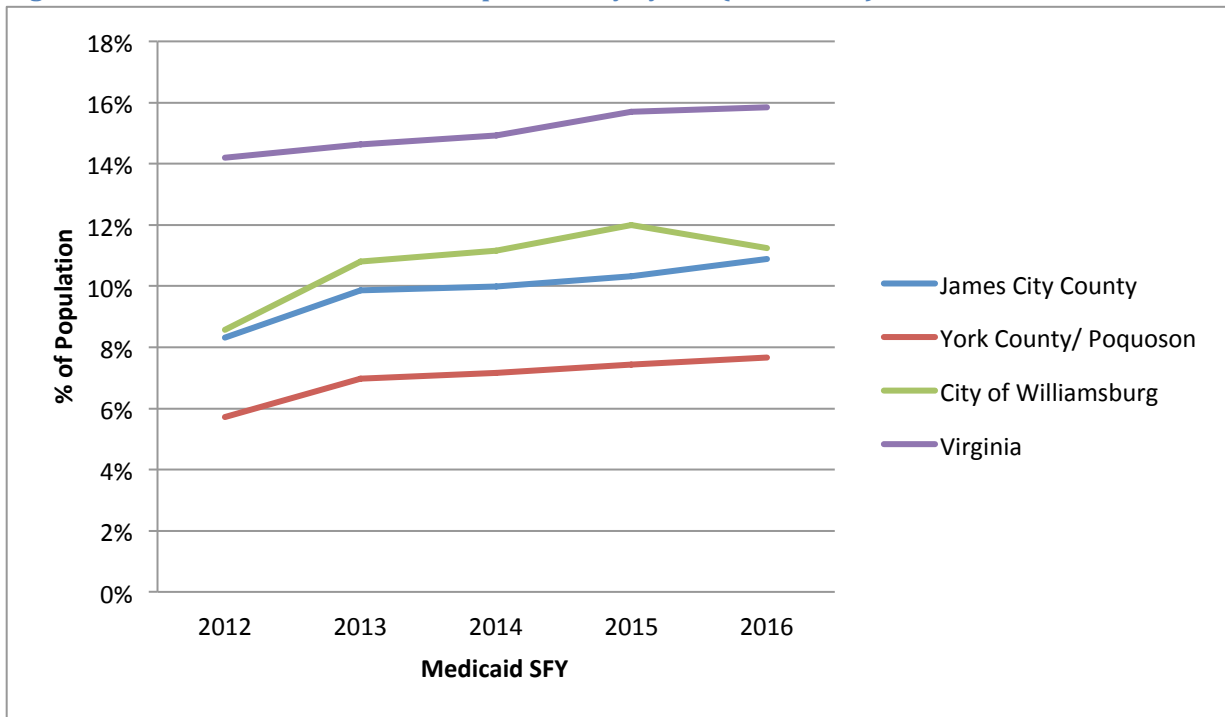
SOURCE: VDSS Local Department of Social Services Profile Report, SFY 2016

Section 4: The Uninsured and the Impact of Safety-Net Clinics

Section 4.1: Medicaid Enrollment

As illustrated by Figure 4.1, the percent of the Greater Williamsburg population enrolled in Medicaid has increased substantially. From 2012 to 2016, the number of Medicaid enrollees in Greater Williamsburg increased by 38.3% from 11,526 persons in 2012, to 15,945 persons by 2016. Of those 15,945 enrollees, 8,018 live in James City County, 6,193 live in York County, and 1,734 live in the City of Williamsburg. In the City of Williamsburg, 11.7% of the population was enrolled in Medicaid in 2015, compared to 10.9% for James City County, 8.9% for York County. Overall, the Greater Williamsburg localities have relatively lower rates of enrollment than Virginia as a whole, however the rate of increase in Medicaid enrollment in Greater Williamsburg between 2009 and 2015 has outpaced the enrollment increase in Virginia as a whole: 43.6% in Greater Williamsburg compared to 35% in Virginia. Based on these trend lines, Medicaid enrollment can be expected to continue to increase with or without an expansion of the program.

Figure 4.1: Percent of Medicaid Clients per Locality by SFY (2012-2016)

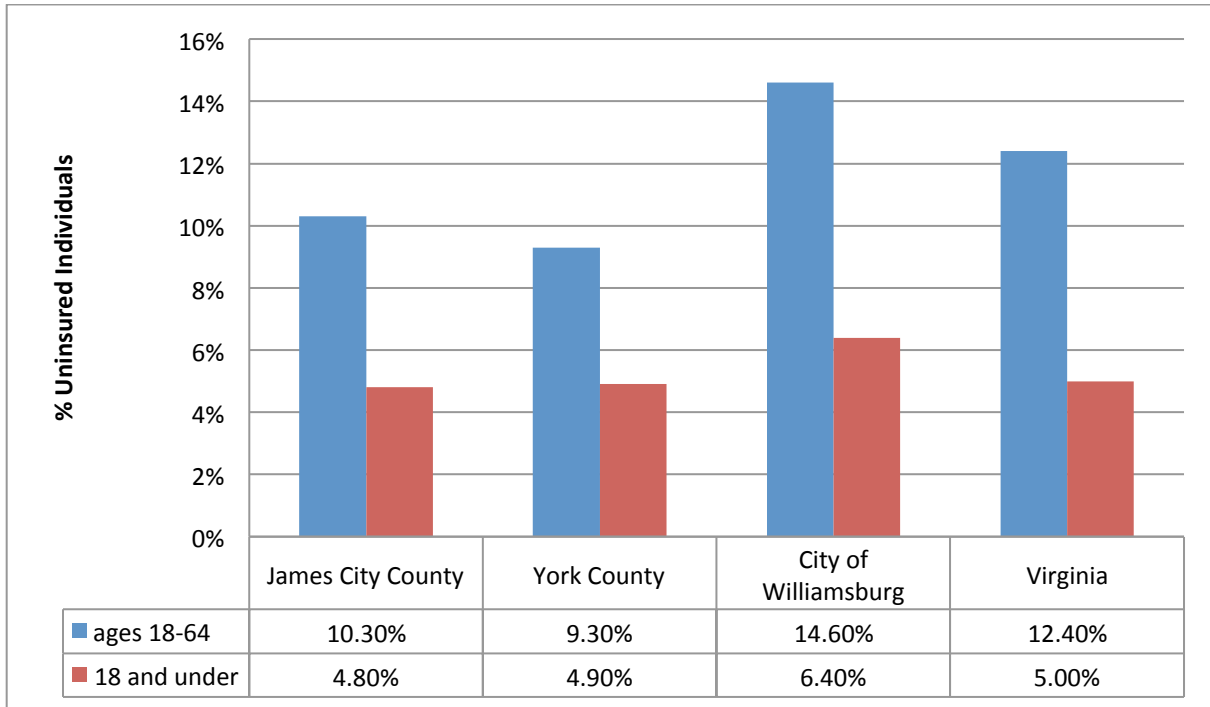


SOURCE: VDSS Local Department of Social Services Profile Report, SFY 2016; See also Appendix: [Table 2](#)

Section 4.2: The Uninsured

Figure 3.6 illustrates the percentage of uninsured individuals in the population per locality, highlighting uninsured adults and uninsured children. Across all three localities, there is a lower proportion of uninsured children than there is of uninsured adults. This can be attributed to the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) that provides coverage for a majority of children through Medicaid and other programs.²³ The rate of uninsured individuals is important to note in the City of Williamsburg, with the highest percentage of uninsured adults at 14.98%, and uninsured children at 6.90%. Next is James City County at 11.98% for uninsured adults and 6.20% for uninsured children, and York County with 10.57% uninsured adults and 5.39% uninsured children.

Figure 4.2: Uninsured Adults and Children by Locality (2015)



SOURCE: 2017 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE); See Also Appendix: [Figure 1](#), [Figure 2](#), and [Figure 3](#).

²³ Medicaid.gov. *Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)*. <https://www.medicaid.gov/chip/index.html>

Section 4.3: Safety-Net Clinics

Three safety-net clinics operate in Greater Williamsburg and provide an invaluable service to the underserved and uninsured population: Olde Towne Medical and Dental Center, Angels of Mercy Free Clinic, and Lackey Clinic. Table 4.3A displays data on the number of patients in each of the safety-net clinics collected from the final progress reports of each clinic, covering the year July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017. These data show that the three clinics provided over 26,000 patient visits with over 18,800 of those serving patients from the WHF service area.²⁴

Table 4.3A: Impact of the Greater Williamsburg Safety-Net Clinics within the WHF Service Area (2017)

	Totals Visits	Visits from WHF Service Area (% of Total Visits)	Total Patients	Patients from WHF Service Area (% of Total Patients)
Angels of Mercy Clinic	1,614	1,602 (99.3%)	352	349 (99.1%)
Lackey Clinic	10,242	3,638 (35.5%)	1,681	607 (36.1%)
Olde Towne Medical and Dental Center	14,500	13,630 (94.0%)	4,646	4,367 (94.0%)
Totals	26,356	18,870 (71.6%)	6,679	5,323 (79.7%)

SOURCE: Final Progress Report, submitted to the Williamsburg Health Foundation for the year July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017

Table 4.3B shows the impact of the three Greater Williamsburg safety-net clinics for the uninsured population of the WHF service area. Together, the clinics see over 4,300 unique uninsured patients from the WHF service area. This indicates that the clinics serve an estimated 39% of the uninsured population in the WHF service area.²⁵ (The 2017 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates indicate that 11,166 non-elderly individuals in Greater Williamsburg are uninsured.)²⁶

Table 4.3B: Impact of the Greater Williamsburg Safety Net Clinics for the Uninsured Population within the WHF Service Area (2017)

	Total Uninsured Patient Visits	Uninsured Patient Visits from WHF Service Area (% of Total Visits)	Total Uninsured Patients	Uninsured Patients from WHF Service Area (% of Total Patients)
Angels of Mercy Clinic	1,614	1,602 (99.3%)	352	349 (99.1%)
Lackey Clinic	10,242	3,638 (35.5%)	1,681	607 (36.1%)
Olde Towne Medical and Dental Center²⁷	11,310	10,631 (94.0%)	3,623	3,406 (94.0%)
Totals	23,166	15,871 (68.5%)	5,656	4,362 (77.1%)

SOURCE: Final Progress Report, submitted to the Williamsburg Health Foundation for the year July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017

²⁴ All data in these two tables were submitted to the Williamsburg Health Foundation in the Final Progress Reports of the clinics, received in January and July 2017.

²⁵ Calculation: 4,362 Uninsured patients from WHF service area divided by 11,166 total uninsured patients in Greater Williamsburg equals 39%.

²⁶ Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE) calculated using data from the American Community Survey (ACS) of the Census Bureau. Only non-elderly, or people under the age of 65, are included in uninsured numbers because of the availability of Medicare.

²⁷ Olde Towne Medical and Dental Center reports that 78% of its patients are uninsured.

Conclusion

Although seizing the opportunities to improve citizen health and well-being and overcoming the health challenges faced by the vulnerable may seem daunting, the Williamsburg Health Foundation has designed this report to help guide the community conversation. Through the creation of targeted community dialogue and collaboration, we believe that this report will act as a springboard for dialogue, change, and innovation.

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Appendix

Table 1: HIV Prevalence Rate by Locality per 1,000

Virginia	0.315
James City County	0.078
York County	0.094
City of Williamsburg	0.355

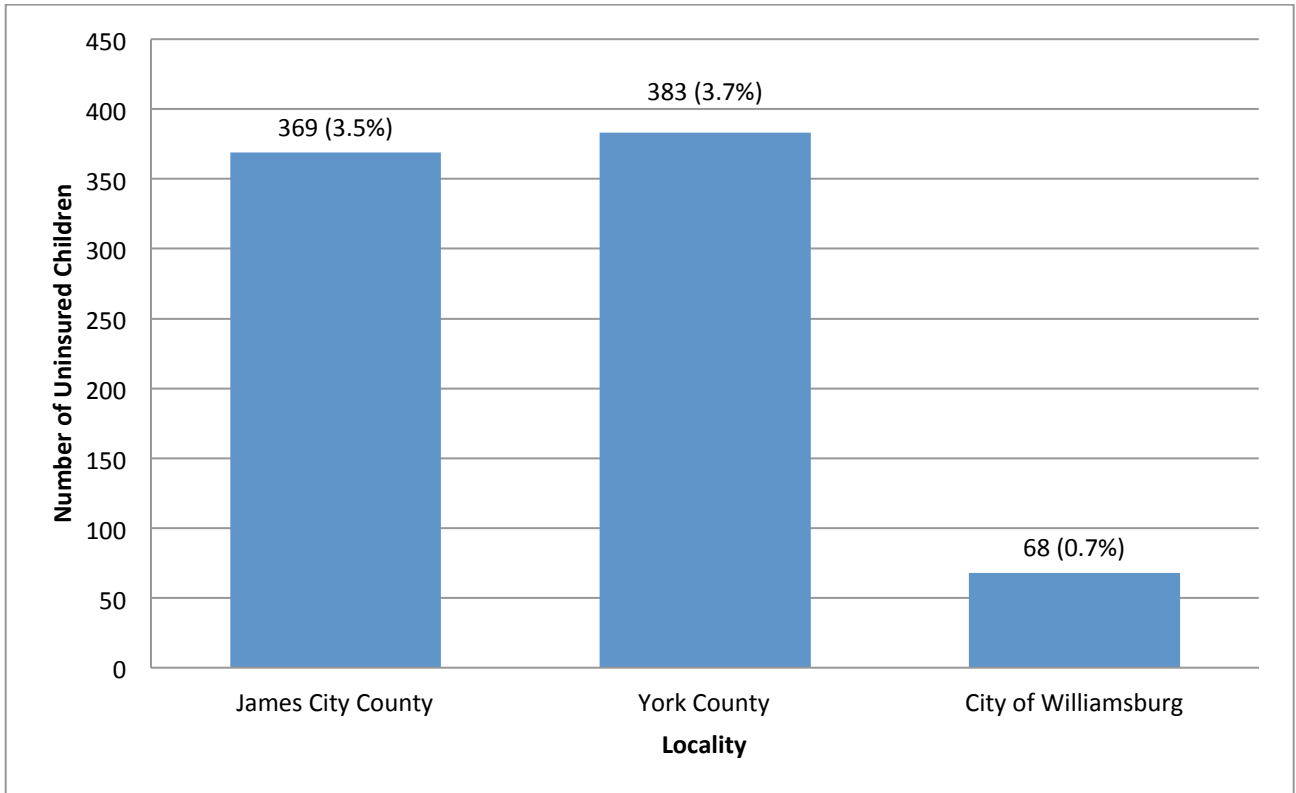
SOURCE: 2017 County Health Rankings Virginia Data

Table2: Number of Medicaid Clients as a Percentage of the Population from 2012 to 2016

	James City County	York County/ Poquoson	City of Williamsburg	Virginia
2012	8.32%	5.72%	8.57%	14.20%
2013	9.86%	6.98%	10.81%	14.63%
2014	9.99%	7.16%	11.15%	14.94%
2015	10.32%	7.44%	12.00%	15.71%
2016	10.89%	7.66%	11.24%	15.84%

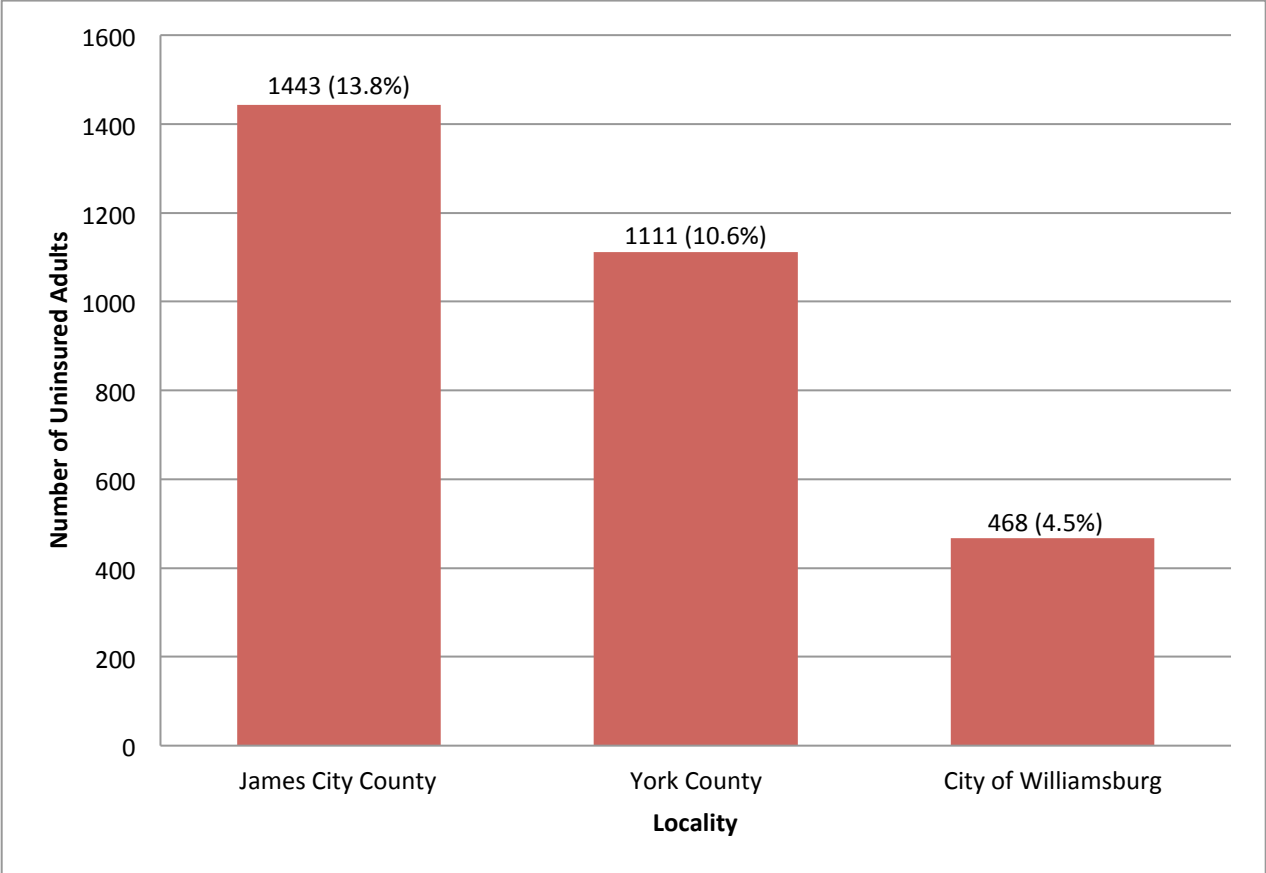
SOURCE: VDSS Local Department of Social Services Profile Report, SFY 2016

Figure 1: Uninsured Children below 200% FPL and the percentage of the total uninsured population



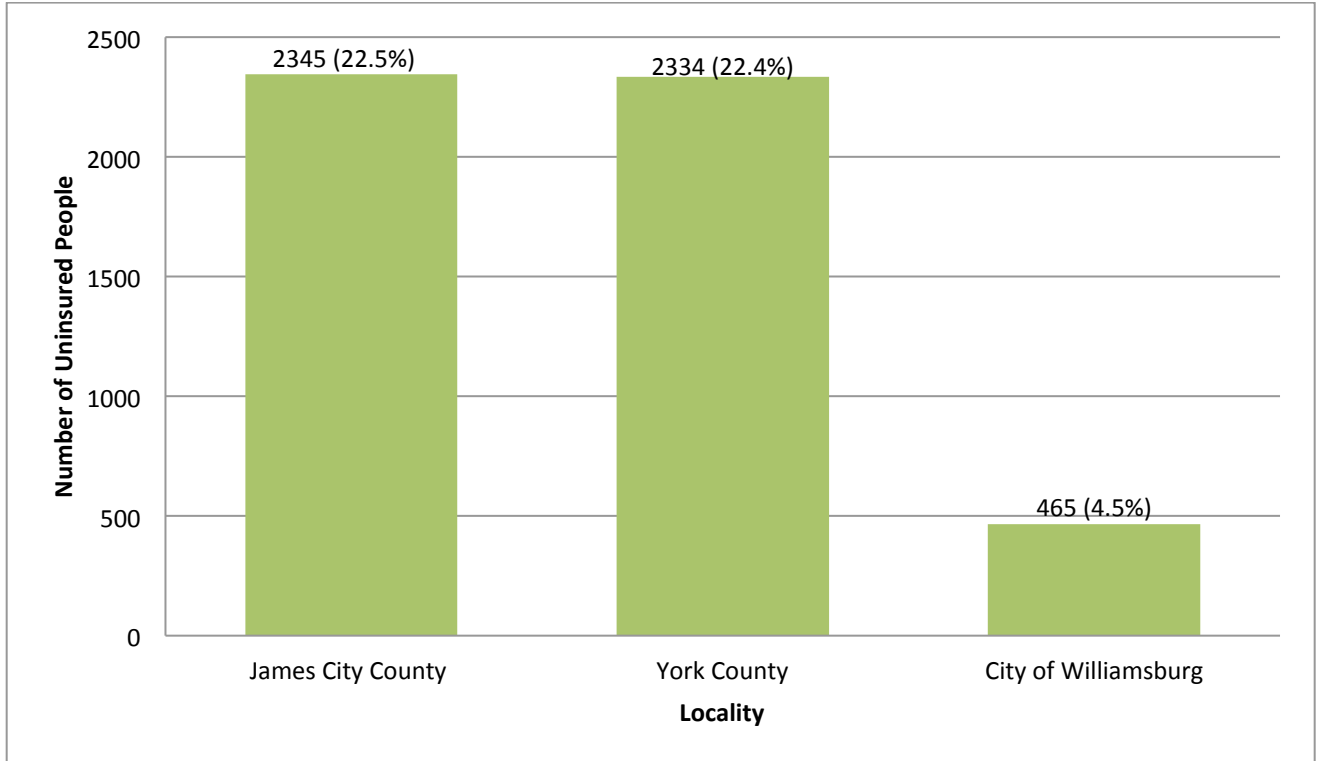
SOURCE: 2017 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE)

Figure 2: Uninsured Adults (18 to 64) with Incomes Below 138% FPL and the percentage of the total uninsured population (%)



SOURCE: 2017 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE)

Figure 3: Uninsured People (under age 65) with Incomes between 138% and 400% of the FPL and the percentage of the total uninsured population (%)



SOURCE: 2017 Small Area Health Insurance Estimates (SAHIE)