

Section III. Community Needs Assessment

RHP Region 12 is comprised of both urban and rural areas. The RHP-12 Urban region consists of 3 counties: Lubbock, Potter and Randall counties. According to the Texas Tech Department of Geospatial Center, the urban region consists of 2,715 square miles with a population density of 198.8 residents per square mile. The rural portion of the region consists of 42,484 square miles with a population density of 8.74 residents per square mile. While frontier is often defined as counties having a population density of six or fewer people per square mile, this simple definition does not take into account other important factors that may isolate a community. Therefore, preferred definitions are more complex and address isolation by considering distance in miles and travel time in minutes to services. Some of the issues that may be considered in classifying an area as frontier include:

- Population density
- Distance from a population center or specific service
- Travel time to reach a population center or service
- Functional association with other places
- Availability of paved roads

<https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/topics/frontier#definition>

The RHP-12 region is larger than the State of Ohio and larger than 17 other states in the union.

According to the county-based population estimates from the United States Census Bureau ACS 2011-2015, RHP-12 Urban had a population of 539,916, representing a 3.7 percent increase from 520,629 in 2010. The rural population changed from 370,191 (US Decennial 2010) to 371,538 (ACS 2011-2015 survey). This reflects a 1,347 person or 0.3 percent change. During the same time period, the state's population changed from 25,145,561 (U S Decennial 2010) to an estimated 26,538,614 (2015 ACS) persons representing a comparative change 1,393,053 or 5.5 percent.

Race/Ethnicity	RHP-12 Urban Population	RHP-12 Urban Percent	RHP-12 Rural Population	RHP-12 Rural Percent	Statewide Percent
Non-Hispanic White	314,050	58.1	184,044	49.5	43.8
Non-Hispanic Black	33,818	6.2	12,106	3.25	11.57
Hispanic	166,261	30.7	165,756	44.6	38.42
Other (Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, etc.)	9,632	4.7	9,632	6.16	6.16

The gender distribution of an area can provide additional insight into the RHP-12 rural region's overall distribution in the population by male and female. Of RHP-12 rural population, males comprised 51.92% of the population and females comprised 48.07%. Of the RHP-12 Urban area's population, 268,796 were male which represents 49.8% and 271,120 were female which represents 50.2%. This compares to the statewide percentage of 49.63 %for male and 50.36% for female.

The age distribution of an area can provide valuable insight into the region's economic composition and income potential. By national standards, Texas has a relatively young population. The 2015 5 year American Community Survey estimates for Texas show a population composition as follows:

Age Groups	RHP-12 Urban Population	RHP-12 Urban %	RHP-12 Rural Population	RHP-12 Rural %	Texas Population	Texas %
Under 5	38,759	7.18	26,608	7.69	1,951,305	7.35
5-14	75,474	13.98	58,074	15.63	3,958,985	14.92
15-19	40,978	7.58	27,664	7.44	1,908,468	7.19
20-44	198,331	36.73	117,986	31.75	9,397,525	35.41
45-64	122,411	22.67	87,646	23.59	6,354,099	23.94
65+	63,963	11.85	51,560	13.87	2,968,232	11.18

Poverty Population: The U.S. Department of Census State and County Estimates for 2015 for the RHP-12 Rural region for people of all ages at 57,527 persons. That figure represents 11.10% of the non-institutional population. The estimated number of people under the age of 18 in the RHP-12 Rural study area in poverty was 23,806 or 23.54% in 2015.

Poverty in the RHP-12 Urban region for people of all ages was 94,205 persons. That figure represents 17.79% of the non-institutional population compared to a Texas percentage of 15.86% percent for people of all ages. The estimated number of people under the age of 18 in the RHP-12 Urban study area in poverty was 31,484 or 23.31% in 2015. This compares to persons statewide under 18 who are at a 20.45% poverty level. Poverty is associated with poor health and it is important to understand these issues when providing healthcare and health education. Poverty also effects health insurance coverage.

The Office of the State Demographer for the State of Texas distributes the most widely used population projections for Texas. Projection estimates in these tables and the methodology for migration scenarios have been revised as of 2014 by the Texas State Data Center and Office of the State Demographer - now housed at University of Texas, San Antonio. Using this projection scenario, the following table represents population projections for RHP-12 Rural as computed in 2014 by The Office of the State Demographer for the State of Texas:

Migration Rate RHP Urban							
Year	Age	Total Pop	Anglo Total	Black Total	Hispanic Total	Other Total	
2000-2010	2010	All (0-85+)	520,629	313,498	34,481	151,391	21,259
2000-2010	2015	All (0-85+)	553,699	314,322	36,771	176,162	26,444
2000-2010	2020	All (0-85+)	590,522	314,122	39,126	204,611	32,663
2000-2010	2025	All (0-85+)	630,898	312,082	41,476	237,104	40,236
2000-2010	2030	All (0-85+)	674,125	307,977	43,688	273,015	49,445
2000-2010	2035	All (0-85+)	719,001	301,917	45,395	311,229	60,460
2000-2010	2040	All (0-85+)	765,960	294,367	46,665	351,344	73,584
2000-2010	2045	All (0-85+)	815,884	285,936	47,587	393,569	88,792
2000-2010	2050	All (0-85+)	869,679	277,052	48,259	438,289	106,079

Migration Rate RHP Rural							
Year	Age	Total Pop	Anglo Total	Black Total	Hispanic Total	Other Total	
2000-2010	2010	All (0-85+)	330,016	169,089	9,924	144,473	6,530
2000-2010	2015	All (0-85+)	348,199	168,240	10,402	162,037	7,520
2000-2010	2020	All (0-85+)	366,118	166,280	10,744	180,376	8,718
2000-2010	2025	All (0-85+)	384,745	164,372	10,902	199,378	10,093
2000-2010	2030	All (0-85+)	403,583	161,872	10,963	218,970	11,778
2000-2010	2035	All (0-85+)	421,134	158,803	10,858	237,699	13,774
2000-2010	2040	All (0-85+)	436,577	154,828	10,481	255,032	16,236
2000-2010	2045	All (0-85+)	451,482	150,649	9,988	271,576	19,269
2000-2010	2050	All (0-85+)	466,516	147,144	9,298	287,340	22,734

RHP-12 Total Migration Rate							
Year	Age	Total Pop	Anglo Total	Black Total	Hispanic Total	Other Total	
2000-2010	2010	All (0-85+)	890,820	506,209	46,324	309,702	28,585
2000-2010	2015	All (0-85+)	943,985	505,909	49,161	354,068	34,847
2000-2010	2020	All (0-85+)	1,000,713	503,301	51,915	403,149	42,348
2000-2010	2025	All (0-85+)	1,062,016	498,865	54,475	457,292	51,384
2000-2010	2030	All (0-85+)	1,126,809	491,744	56,752	515,927	62,386
2000-2010	2035	All (0-85+)	1,192,282	482,019	58,331	576,401	75,531
2000-2010	2040	All (0-85+)	1,257,943	469,797	59,153	637,727	91,266
2000-2010	2045	All (0-85+)	1,326,430	456,414	59,504	700,835	109,677
2000-2010	2050	All (0-85+)	1,399,490	443,267	59,415	766,244	130,564

Education

Grades 1-12: School enrollment data from the Texas Education Agency for the schools years 2016-2017 showed that in RHP Rural the overall enrollment was 76,478. There were 97,336 students enrolled in school in the RHP-12 Urban region.

Higher Education: Schools of Higher Education that serve this region are Texas Tech University, West Texas A&M, Amarillo College, Frank Phillips College, South Plains College, Lubbock Christian University, Wayland Baptist University, and Western Texas College.

Of the persons 25 and older who responded the following chart indicates educational attainment in RHP rural and urban.

Region	12th grade, no diploma %	Regular high school diploma %	GED or alternative credential %	Some college < 1 year %	Some college >1 year no degree %	Associate's degree %	Bachelor's degree %	Master's degree %	Professional school degree %	Doctorate degree %
RHP Rural	1.7	24.1	6.4	7.8	15.9	6.3	10.8	3.5	0.5	0.5
RHP Urban	1.57	19.83	5.59	7.67	18.9	7.18	16.51	6.06	1.48	1.21
Texas	1.7	20.6	4.6	6.3	16.2	6.8	18.2	6.8	1.5	1

Labor Force and Wages:

Civilian Labor Force (CLF): The most recent civilian labor force estimates from TWC for Texas statewide in January 2017 was 13,356,576. In January 2016 it was 13,112,953 which is an increase in the labor force of 243,623 persons since 2017. This represents a 1.85 percent change in Texas during this time period. These estimates are not seasonally adjusted. RHP-12 Rural had a civilian labor force of 154,511 in January 2017. In January 2016 it was 158,542. This change represented a decrease of 4,031 persons or 2.5 percent for the RHP-12 Rural study area. RHP-12 Urban had a civilian labor force in January 2017 was 279,228. In January 2016 it was 274,999 this change represented an increase of 4,229 persons or 1.5 percent for the RHP-12 Urban study area.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that RHP-12 Urban had an average weekly income of 805.66 and RHP Rural had an average weekly income of 784.59. Texas overall had an average weekly income of 1,027.

Employment by Sector

Comparing 2015 and 2016 RHP-12 rural changed at a higher rate for Construction, Information, and Unclassified. Manufacturing, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, Financial Activities, Professional and Business Services, Education, Leisure and

Hospitality, and other Services showed a decrease in employment. During that same time period,

In RHP Urban there was an increase in Construction, Manufacturing, Financial Activities, Professional and Business Services, Education, Leisure and Hospitality, and Unclassified in 2016. Natural resources and mining, Trade, Transportation, and Utilities, Information, Other Services, and natural resources and mining showed a decrease. Texas showed a decrease in Natural Resources, Manufacturing, and Information.

Top Business RHP-12 Rural	
Bailey	North Muleshoe Dairy
Hale	Azteca, Du Pont Pioneer, Walmart Distribution Center
Hockley	South Plains Autoplex
Lamb	American Cotton Growers
Lynn	Lyntegar Electric Co-Op Inc.
Terry	Birdsong Peanuts, South Plains College
Yoakum	Oxy Permian
Dallam	Frontier Fuel Company, Union Pacific Railroad
Deaf Smith	Tejas Industries, Caviness Packing Co.
Gray	Cabot Corporation, Hunting Titan
Hutchinson	Sid Richardson Carbon and Energy Conoco Phillips Refinery
Lipscomb	Booker Pack LP, Preferred Beef Group
Moore	Valero McKee Refinery
Ochiltree	Enerpipe Limited, Perryton Equity Exchange
Parmer	Cargill meats

Top Businesses RHP-12 Urban	
Potter	Amarillo College, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, Texas Department of Criminal Justice, Veterans Administration, Pantex, Tyson
Randall	Owens Corning, Panhandle Transportation, West Texas A&M University
Lubbock	Texas Tech University System and Health Sciences Center, Texas Department of Criminal Justice, X-Fab, Tyler Technologies, United Supermarkets, Tyco Fire Protection Products, Plains Cotton Co-Op, Lubbock State School

Health Care

According to the Texas Department of State Health Services (DSHS) there are 11 acute care hospitals in RHP-12 urban, and in RHP-12 rural there are 29 acute care facilities totaling 40 for the entire RHP-12 region. The total number of psychiatric facilities serving RHP-12 was 6, all of which were located in RHP-12 rural counties. Bed counts reported by DSHS were 843 acute care beds for RHP-12 rural and 2,741 beds for RHP-12 urban. Not all psychiatric beds were reported in RHP 12

The Texas State Board of Pharmacy data for 2016 shows there are 585 licensed pharmacies in the RHP-12 Urban study area and 187 licensed pharmacies in RHP-12 Rural. Texas Tech has a pharmacy school located in Amarillo which may account for the increase in pharmacists.

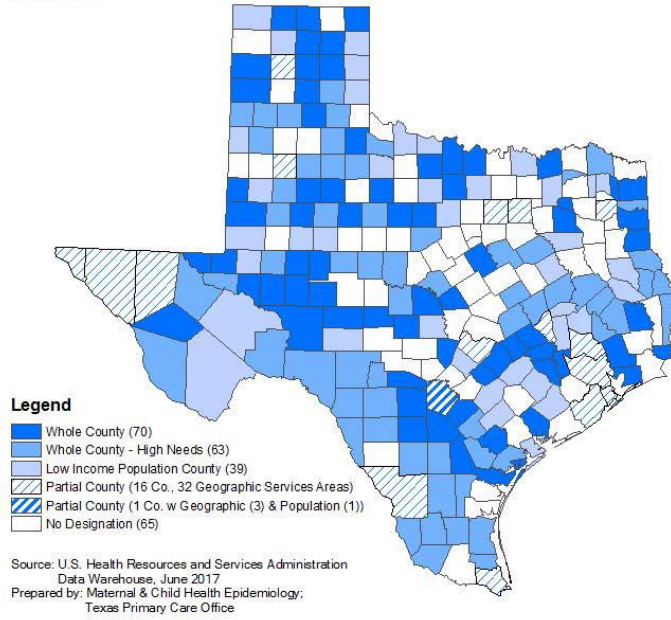
According to the Texas Department of State Health Services 2016 data, there were 220 direct patient care physicians who practiced in the rural region and 1,195 in the RHP-12 urban region. The ratio of total persons to each physician in the RHP-12 Rural area was 1,792. There was a ratio of 469 persons per direct care in RHP Urban. This compares to a statewide ratio of 554.3 persons per direct care physicians in Texas.

Federally Designated Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA) of RHP 12 as of June 2017 are shown on the maps below. The map was created by the Primary Care Office at the Department of State Health Services. HPSA designations are assigned by the Health Resources and Services Administration.

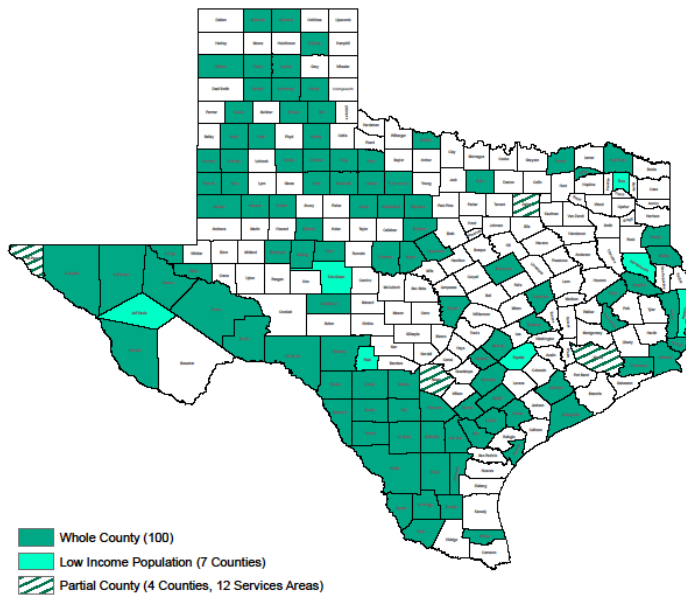
HRSA designates HPSAs for three areas of medical care: Primary Care, Dental Care, and Mental Health Care. HPSA designations can be Whole County, Partial County, population groups. A whole county is the entire county or single county and a partial county is designated by census tract. Population groups are low income, migrant farm workers, or other. The Facility HPSA designation is assigned to a correctional facility, state mental hospital, or a facility which serves a population in a designated HPSA. Automatic HPSAs are Federally Qualified Health Centers, Indian Health Facilities, Tribal Hospitals, dual funded community health centers or tribal clinics, and CMS certified rural health clinics.

The maps below indicate in their legends the designation of each county.
<https://bhw.hrsa.gov/shortage-designation/hpsas>.

Texas Primary Care Health Professional Shortage Areas,
 June 2017



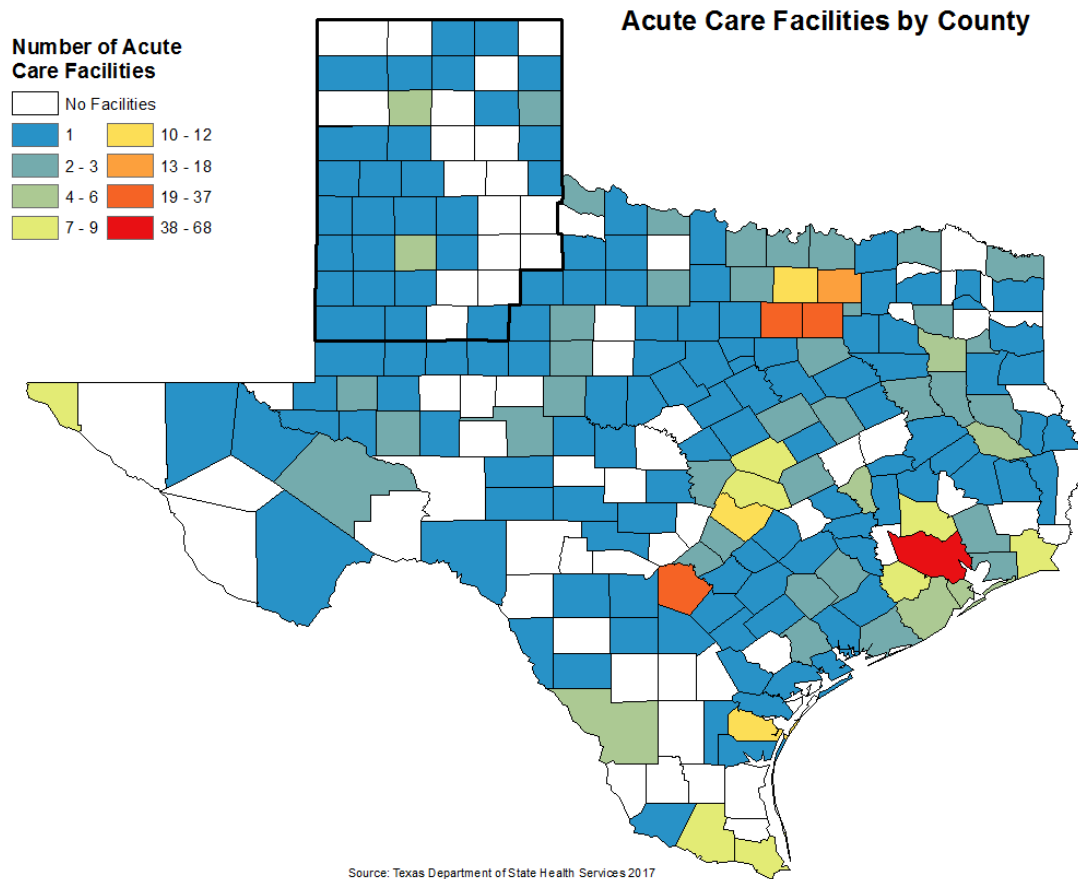
Texas Dental
 Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA)



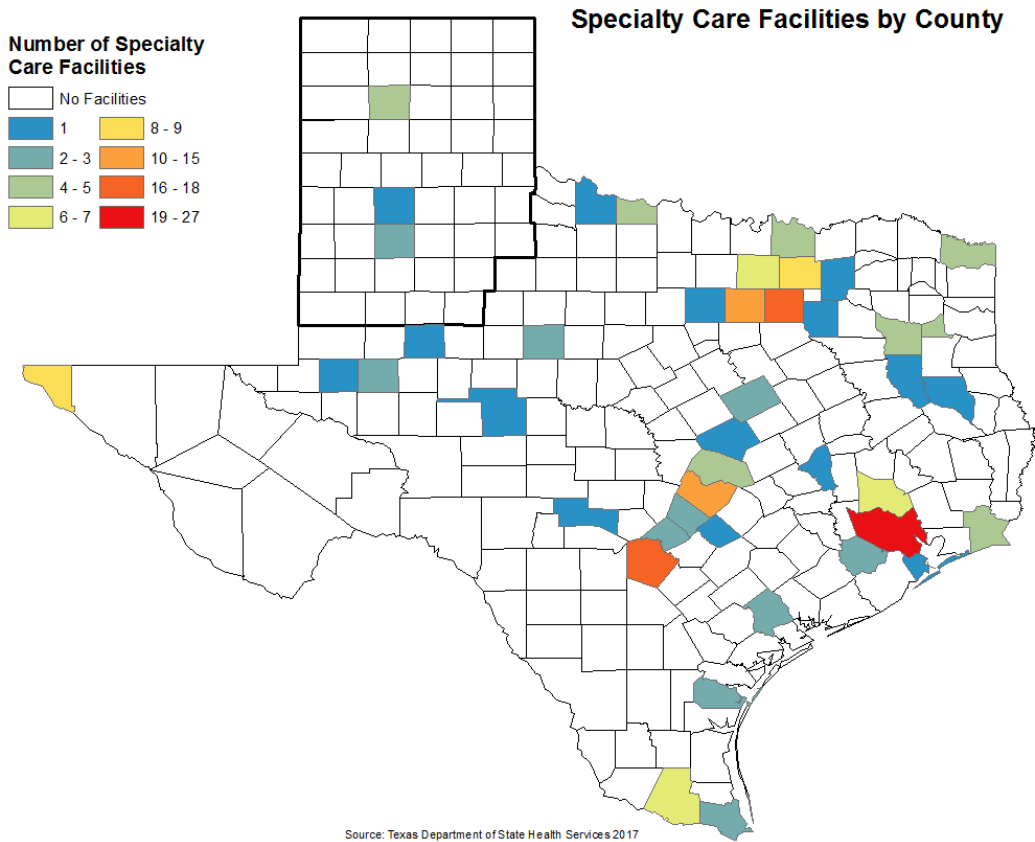
Map prepared by Texas Primary Care Office
 Texas Department of State Health Services

Data Source: US Health Resources and Services Administration Data Warehouse, October 2016

RHP-12 has 3 urban and 44 rural counties. Many of these counties do not have acute care hospitals. In addition, there have been a number of hospital closings in recent years that has further reduced access for area residents. Within the RHP-12 region, 17 counties have no acute care hospital; 28 counties have 1 acute care hospital; and 1 county has more than 2, and Potter and Lubbock counties have 4-6 acute care hospitals. University Medical Center, located in Lubbock County, is the only designated trauma I facility for RHP-12. The following map from the Texas Department of Health Services illustrates the number of acute care hospitals in 2017.



RHP-12 also has specialty hospitals which include, rehabilitation, long term care, and both state and privately run psychiatric facilities. RHP-12 has few facilities with most being located in the urban areas. Potter, Lubbock, and Hale counties are the only 3 counties which have inpatient psychiatric care and/or a mental health rehabilitation facility. The map below provides information on these facilities.



Health Insurance: The un-insurance rates in RHP-12 are as follows:

RHP-12	Total Uninsured	Percent Uninsured	Uninsured Under 18 years	Percent Uninsured Under 18 years
Urban	94,517	17.89	14,151	10.8
Rural	78,564	22.13	102,267	15.32
Texas	5,363,985	20.58	823,066	11.67

According to the Texas Health and Human Services Healthcare Statistics the number of recipients of Medicaid in RHP-12 are as follows:

Enrollment in Children's Medicaid	RHP Rural	RHP Urban	Total
Foster Care Children	529	1,139	1,668
Children 1yr and under	4,167	5,074	9,241
Children 1 - 5	12,857	16,937	29,794
Children 6 - 14	20,032	26,011	46,043
Children 15 - 18	5,846	7,355	13,201
Children 19 - 21	152	175	327
Adults Enrolled in Medicaid			
Aged	5,420	6,575	11,995
Disabled & Blind	4,185	7,543	11,728
TANF Adults	2,258	3,683	5,941
MN and TANF Non-Cash Assist	1	5	6
Breast and Cervical Cancer	89	95	184
Pregnant Women	2,129	3,359	5,488
Total Enrollment	57,665	77,951	135,616

The US Census 5 year survey indicates types of health insurance coverage. Below is a table of each type of one type of insurance alone and two or more types of health insurance.

Health Insurance Coverage by age and Region	% years	% With one type of health insurance coverage	% With employer-based health insurance only	% With direct-purchase health insurance only	% With Medicare coverage only	% With Medicaid/means-tested public coverage only	% With TRICARE/military health coverage only	% VA Health Care only	% With two or more types of health insurance coverage
RHP Urban Total under 18 years	25.53	85.32	42.94	5.12	0.36	35.88	0.79	0.23	4.19
RHP Rural Total Under 18 years	28.92	80.92	35.67	4.24	0.23	40.13	0.64	0.02	3.75
RHP TOTAL Under 18 years	26.89	83.42	39.80	4.74	0.30	37.72	0.72	0.24	4.00
TEXAS Under 18 years	27.04	84.19	40.21	4.43	0.26	37.45	1.80	0.04	4.13
RHP 18-34 years Urban	28.73	67.20	51.63	8.11	0.16	6.01	0.81	0.48	4.46
RHP Rural 18-34 years	21.64	56.62	42.89	5.95	0.10	7.08	0.45	0.15	4.47
RHP TOTAL 18-34 years	25.89	63.65	48.69	7.38	0.14	6.37	0.69	0.37	4.46
TEXAS 18-34 years	24.36	61.39	46.58	6.07	0.23	6.88	1.24	0.39	4.31
RHP Urban Total 34-65 years	34.05	70.25	56.87	6.66	1.61	3.59	0.47	1.05	9.20
RHP RURAL 34-65 years	35.70	66.79	51.66	8.25	1.83	3.87	0.45	0.74	7.69
RHP TOTAL 34-65 years	34.64	68.98	54.95	7.24	1.69	3.69	0.46	0.94	8.65
TEXAS 34-65 years	37.53	68.70	54.12	6.63	1.63	4.50	1.13	0.69	0.00
RHP Urban Total 65 years and older	11.68	28.47	1.70	0.20	26.51	No Data	0.00	0.06	70.90
RHP Rural Total 65 years and older	13.96	30.69	1.47	0.07	29.02	No Data	0.01	0.12	68.44
RHP TOTAL 65 years and older	12.59	29.46	1.60	0.14	27.63	No Data	0.01	0.01	69.80
TEXAS 65 years and older	11.07	31.48	2.26	0.41	28.65	No Data	0.06	0.10	66.56

The following health data is sourced from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS). This data does present some limitations because of the ability of BRFSS to cover the rural and frontier areas. Data was obtained from DSHS. DSHS calculated the 44 county rural region and separately counted the 3 county urban region to obtain accurate results for RHP-12. BRFSS is a survey of a sample population and because it is based on samples confidence intervals may be used to access reliability. Relative standard of error (RSE) is also used to access reliability. An RSE greater than 30% is considered unreliable. In the following tables there will be cells listed with no data. This is because either the data was unreliable or the sample size was less than 50.

<https://www.dhs.wisconsin.gov/wish/brfs/rse.htm>

Vaccinations – According to the 2016 BRFSS data shows that about 25% of the people 18+ in RHP-12 Urban receive flu and pneumonia shots. Over 50% of people age 18+ received a Tetanus shot. In RHP-12 Rural for persons 18+ about 27% received a flu shot as compared to those over 65 at a rate of 66.2%. About 42% received a pneumonia shot, and 20% received a Tetanus shot. In the last 5 years 62.1% of the BRFSS respondents reported getting a Tetanus shot.

Vaccines	RHP Urban	RHP Rural
Flu Shot 18-64 years	26.9% (n=125)	27.1% (n=100)
Flu Shot 65+	no data	66.2% (n=50)
Pneumonia Shot 18-64	25.3% (n=152)	42.5% (n=145)
Pneumonia shot 65+	no data	no data
Tetanus shot 18+	26.9% (n=151)	19.5 (n=146)
Tetanus shot no Tdap 18+	no data	no data
Tetanus Shot since 2005 18+	56.8 (n=151)	62.1% (n=146)
Had Hep B Shot	46.6 (n=59)	43.2 (n=57)
Had All Hep Shots	No data	No data

Excess Body Weight –Physical inactivity and diet are the major contributing factors for obesity according to surveys in both the rural and urban areas. The BRFSS data in the table below indicates that there is a higher rate of those who are overweight when compared to normal weight rates in both rural and urban areas of RHP-12.

Obesity-BMI	Underweight	Normal	Overweight	Obese	Extremely Obese
Rural (n=146)	no data	28.4	43	22.7	no data
Urban (n=162)	no data	27.3	32.9	34.5	no data

Diabetes Mellitus – Data from BRFSS is in the table below. Many numbers for RHP-12 rural and urban indicated no data is due to data being suppressed because of small number or high SRE.

Diabetes	Diabetic	Diabetes Status	Diabetes Age	Diabetes Test	Pre-Diabetes	Insulin
Rural	no data	no data	no data	63.1 (n=64)	no data	no data
Urban	no data	no data	no data	50.8 (n=64)	no data	no data

The DSHS mortality table indicates that rural and urban mortalities due to diabetes are higher in African Americans, followed by Hispanics, non-Hispanic whites, and other for both rural and urban RHP.

Counties Urban	Race Urban	Age Adjusted Diabetes Mortality Urban	Counties Rural	Race Rural	Age Adjusted Diabetes Mortality Rural	Counties RHP-12 Total	Race RHP-12 Total	Age Adjusted Diabetes Mortality RHP-12 Total
Urban	African American	67.2	Rural	African American	55.3	Total RHP	African-American	62.6
Urban	Hispanic	58.1	Rural	Hispanic	50.7	Total RHP	Hispanic	53.7
Urban	Other	4.2	Rural	Other	0	Total RHP	Other	3.1
Urban	Non-Hispanic White	27.5	Rural	Non-Hispanic White	26	Total RHP	Non-Hispanic White	27.2

Heart Disease, High Blood Pressure and Stroke- BRFSS results indicate that in rural RHP 96.4% of the population questioned state that they never had heart disease or an MI, 96.6% reported no coronary heart disease, and 93.3% reported no CVD. Urban RHP reported 95.6% had no heart disease or MI, 98.2% reported no Coronary Heart Disease, and 93.3% reported no CVD.

Heart Disease	Heart Attack or MI YES	Heart Attack or MI NO	Coronary Heart Disease YES	Coronary Heart Disease NO	Heart Disease YES	Heart Disease NO	CVD YES	CVD NO
Rural	No data	96.4 (n=163)	No data	96.6 (n=163)	No data	93.9 (n=163)	No data	93.3(n=163)
Urban	No data	95.6 (n=178)	No data	98.2 (n=177)	No data	94.5 (=177)	6.8 (n=176)	98.2(n=176)

The table below is a breakdown of heart disease mortality as reported by DSHS. African Americans had the highest rate of heart disease followed by Whites, Hispanics, and Other.

Counties	Race	Age Adjusted Heart Disease Mortality	Counties	Race	Age Adjusted Heart Disease Mortality	RHP Total	Total RHP	Age Adjusted Heart Disease Mortality
		Urban			Rural			RHP Total
Urban	African American	261.0	Rural	African American	172.3	RHP Total	African American	247.9
Urban	Hispanic	170.0	Rural	Hispanic	118.7	RHP Total	Hispanic	129.2
Urban	Other	93.7	Rural	Other	74.1	RHP Total	Other	108.5
Urban	Non-Hispanic White	202.5	Rural	Non-Hispanic White	177.9	RHP Total	Non-Hispanic White	166.4

BRFSS reported that 97.6% of the rural RHP population had no stroke and 98.0 urban had no stroke. There was “no data” for people who had strokes out of those questioned. Data may not be available because numbers were so low or unreliable.

Stroke	Stroke YES	Stroke NO
Rural	No data	97.6 (n=163)
Urban	No data	98.0 (n=177)

DSHS reported that for RHP-12 African Americans had the highest rate of stroke mortality followed by White and Hispanic who were almost equal. There was a small population of other who died from a stroke.

Counties	Race	Age Adjusted Stroke Mortality	Counties	Race	Age Adjusted Stroke Mortality	RHP Total	Total RHP	Age Adjusted Stroke Mortality
		Urban			Rural			RHP Total
Urban	African American	45.1	Rural	African American	68.3	RHP Total	African American	54.3
Urban	Hispanic	47.1	Rural	Hispanic	41.2	RHP Total	Hispanic	43.8
Urban	Other	20.3	Rural	Other	0.0	RHP Total	Other	13.9
Urban	Non-Hispanic White	44.0	Rural	Non-Hispanic White	46.2	RHP Total	Non-Hispanic White	44.8

Asthma - The BRFSS for 2016 reported that 89.3% rural and 82.8% urban persons questioned never had asthma. 93.7% rural and 97.6% urban reported no COPD in RHP-12.

Lung Disorders	Lifetime Asthma YES	Lifetime Asthma NO	Asthma Status Current	Asthma Status Former	Asthma Status Never	COPD YES	COPD NO
Rural	no data	88.9 (n=163)	no data	no data	89.3 (n=162)	6.3 (n=162)	93.7 (n=163)
Urban	17.2 (n=178)	28.8 (n=178)	14.3 (n=178)	no data	82.8 (n=178)	no data	97.6 (n=178)

The table below is a breakdown of Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (CLRD) mortality by race. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease encompasses: Asthma, chronic bronchitis, and emphysema. According to DSHS African Americans had the highest rate of CLRD in RHP-12, followed by Whites, Hispanics, and Other.

Counties	Race	Age Adjusted CLRD Mortality Urban	Counties	Race	Age Adjusted CLRD Mortality Rural	RHP Total	Total RHP	Age Adjusted CLRD Mortality Total RHP
Urban	African American	94.3	Rural	African American	42.6	RHP Total	African American	75.1
Urban	Hispanic	25.9	Rural	Hispanic	16.6	RHP Total	Hispanic	20.8
Urban	Other	30.0	Rural	Other	0.0	RHP Total	Other	20.6
Urban	White	77.7	Rural	White	68.4	RHP Total	White	73.3

Tobacco Use – According to BRFSS rural areas had no data available for frequency of smoking not at all and urban RHP reported 61.2% no frequency. Urban RHP reported 17.1% current smokers and rural RHP reported 14.8%. 26.9% reported in urban RHP reported being a former smoker and in rural RHP 23.2% reported being a former smoker.

Tobacco Use	RHP Urban	RHP Rural
Frequency of smoking –not at all	61.2% (n=65)	No data
Current smoker	17.1% (n=163)	14.8% (n=152)
Smoker status-former smoker	26.9% (n=163)	23.2% (n=152)
Quit smoking in the past year	No data	No data
Ever used e-cigarette	24.9% (n=162)	16.9% (n=152)

Mammogram Screening - The BRFSS data indicated 62.0% of the female respondents reported having had a mammogram. Of women age 45 to 64, 15.8% have never had a mammogram. In Lubbock women of all ages reported that 26.1% have never had a mammogram. The percentage of the female respondents who had a mammogram increased as the age of the respondent increased, and was higher among Black/African American respondents, respondents with a college degree or more, and respondents with an income of \$50,001 to \$75,000. In the rural counties, opportunities and education regarding the need for mammograms are known to be low, although no specific data is available.

Breast Cancer Screening	RHP-12 Rural Total	RHP-12 Rural NH-White	RHP-12 Rural NH-Black	RHP-12 Rural Hispanic	RHP-12 Rural Other	RHP-12 Urban Total	RHP-12 Urban NH-White	RHP-12 Urban NH-Black	RHP-12 Urban Hispanic	RHP-12 Urban Other
Ever had a mammogram	79.0 (n=91)	81.9 (n=59)	No data	No data	No data	56.7 (n=83)	69.2 (n=53)	No data	No data	No data
Less than \$50,000 yr.	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
\$50,000 or greater a yr.	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Health Insurance	85.3 (n=75)	No data	No data	No data	No data	62.7 (n=70)	No data	No data	No data	No data
Mammogram past 2 years age 40+	72.0 (n=75)	No data	No data	No data	No data	62.6 (n=50)	No data	No data	No data	No data
Mammogram past 2 years age 50+	78.2 (n=60)	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
Mammogram past 2 years age 50-74	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data

Pap Smear - 95% of the women in RHP rural indicated that they had a Pap-smear. Due to the limitations on the data, race and age were not reported.

Pap Smear Screening	RHP-12 Rural Total	RHP-12 Rural NH-White	RHP-12 Rural NH-Black	RHP-12 Rural Hispanic	RHP-12 Rural Other	RHP-12 Urban Total	RHP-12 Urban NH-White	RHP-12 Urban NH-Black	RHP-12 Urban Hispanic	RHP-12 Urban Other
Ever had a Pap test	95.9 (n=90)	97.8 (n=58)	No data	No data	No data	78.3 (n=82)	No data	No data	No data	No data
Pap test last 3 yrs.	62.7 (n=50)	No data	No data	No data	No data	59.3 (n=61)	No data	No data	No data	No data
Pap test past 3yrs age 21-65	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
HPV test age 18+	31.8 (n=69)	No data	No data	No data	No data	27.5 (n=71)	No data	No data	No data	No data

Sigmoidoscopy or Colonoscopy - According to BRFSS RHP rural had no data for ever having a sigmoidoscopy or having a sigmoidoscopy in the last 5 years for people ages 50-75 years old. No persons ages 50 to 75 years reported having a blood stool test in the last five years. Persons 50-75 years in RHP rural reported 55.4% having a colonoscopy in the last 5 years compared to 60.2% in RHP urban. The percentage of persons of the same age reported ever having a blood stool test was 26.2% for RHP rural and 23.1% for RHP urban. There was no data for persons in either region having a blood stool test in the last year.

Colorectal Screening	RHP Rural	RHP Urban
Ever had a Sigmoidoscopy	No data	No data
Sigmoidoscopy in last 5 years ages 50-75	No data	No data
Sigmoidoscopy last five years with Blood Stool Test ages 50-75	0% (n=72)	0% (n=53)
Colonoscopy past 10 years ages 50-75	55.4% (n=74)	60.2% (n=56)
Up to date colorectal cancer screening ages 50-75	55.4% (n=74)	60.2 (n=56)

Colorectal Screening	RHP Rural	RHP Urban
Ever had Blood Stool Test	26.2% (n=95)	23.1% (n=74)
Blood Stool test past year ages 50-75 years	0% (n=75)	No data

HIV Testing - According to BRFSS persons having HIV was about equal for both men and women in RHP urban. In RHP rural it was not reported as to which gender a higher rate of testing since the male population had a relative standard of error greater than 30.0%. This is considered unreliable. Cases of HIV in RHP-12 are indicated in the STD table below.

HIV	Rural	Urban
Ever had HIV test	18.9% (n=142)	30.2% (n=144)
HIV risk behavior	No data	No data

STDs -The tables below indicate the number of reported cases of STDs and Hepatitis B. This information was obtained by the Texas Department of State Health Services. In RHP Rural and Urban Chlamydia has the highest number of cases. Chlamydia more than doubled the number of cases of Gonorrhea, Syphilis, and HIV.

2016 STDs	Gonorrhea	Chlamydia	Syphilis	HIV	TOTAL
RHP Rural	360	1,307	44	18	1,729
RHP Urban	1,355	3,309	212	57	4,933
Total	1,715	4,616	256	75	6,662

Hepatitis B	
RHP Rural	1
RHP Urban	4
Total	5

Dental Care – According to DSHS RHP Rural had 68 dentist or an average of 12.3 dentists/100,000 population. RHP Urban had 253 dentists or an average of 44.9/100,000 population.

BRFSS indicated the following:

Last dental visit 18+	RHP Rural (n=160)	RHP Urban (n=177)
Dental visit within the past year 18+	55.6%	59.6%
Dental visit past two years 18+	15.4%	no data
Dental visit past five years 18+	18.6%	14.4%

Mental Health

Mental Health facilities: There are two MHMR facilities in RHP-12 Urban. The MHMRs are located in Lubbock and Randall. There is also one in Hale Counties and although Hale is not part of RHP-12 Urban it may service some of its surrounding counties. There is one state school that services this area and it is located in Lubbock County. There are no state hospitals in this region. The closest one is in Wichita Falls. Potter and Lubbock counties have inpatient mental health and rehabilitation facilities.

The table below is a list of mental health providers according to DSHS and the ratio of each provider to the population per 100,000.

Region	Licensed Professional Counselor	Licensed Professional Counselor Ratio*	Chemical Dependency Counselor	Chemical Dependency Counselor Ratio*	Marriage and Family Therapist	Marriage and Family Therapist Ratio*	Psychologist (all)	Psychologist (all) Ratio*	Licensed Special School Counseling	Licensed Special School Counseling Ratio*
RHP Rural	147	3.75	49	0.125	6	0.153	12	0.306	8	0.204
RHP Urban	658	11.7	242	4.31	111	1.98	146	2.6	64	1.14
Texas	22,366	7.92	9,942	3.25	3,225	11.42	7,639	27.05	3,221	11.4

According to BRFSS, 5+ poor mental health days were about equal for male and female in urban RHP. The non-Hispanic white population had the highest rate. The age range with the highest prevalence was 45-64 in RHP urban and 65+ in RHP rural. In rural and urban RHP non-Hispanic whites ages 45-64 had the highest rate of 14+ poor mental health days.

Mental Health	Rural	Urban
Suicide Attempt	0% (n=60)	0% (n=69)
Suicide Ideation	No data	No Data
Poor Mental Health 5+ days	76.7% (n=161)	82% (n=177)
Poor Mental Health 14+ days	86.1% (n=161)	90.3% (n=177)
Depressive Disorder age 18+ yrs	No data	12.5% (n=178)

Maternal Issues

Births: For the years 2011-2015 Total Births in RHP-12 Rural were 8,303 births compared to the Texas Statewide total of 1,949,743. There were 61,628 statewide teen pregnancies and 1,156 total teen pregnancies in RHP-12 Rural. The tables below breakdown pregnancy by race. Hispanics had the highest rate of teen pregnancy, followed by whites, followed by blacks and other. The same pattern was true for All Births, and no pre-natal care.

All Births	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
RHP-12 Rural	2,656	1,171	3,772	704	8,303
RHP-12 Urban	18,824	3,085	14,926	2,049	38,884
Texas	671,341	223,829	931,037	123,536	1,949,743

Teen Births	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
RHP-12 Rural	145	0	990	21	1,156
RHP-12 Urban	325	152	942	46	1,465
Texas	9,515	7,602	43,375	1,136	61,628

No Pre-Natal Care	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Total
RHP-12 Rural	34	0	243	0	277
RHP-12 Urban	281	101	346	41	769
Texas	18,734	12,612	50,105	4,037	85,488

The assessment should inform the selection of DSRIP projects in Section V. The community need ID number shall be referred to in the project narratives in Section V.

Summary of Community Needs

ID #	Description of Problem Needing to be Addressed	Data Source
TIER 1	CRITICAL NEED	
CN.1	Severe primary care provider shortage, wait time, expense, lack of insurance, access to care	BRFSS data, DSHS
CN.2	Lack of mental health services, inability to get an appointment, lack of insurance, need to use ERs for initial contact.	BRFSS data, DSHS data
CN. 3	Insufficient maternal and prenatal care, especially the first trimester teen pregnancy, high percentage of unmarried mothers	DSHS
TIER 2	URGENT NEED	
CN.4	Poor insurance support or uninsured.	BRFSS data and survey
CN.5	High incidence of obesity, diabetes mellitus and heart disease.	BRFSS data DSHS
CN.6	Need for specialists to assist in the treatment of obesity, diabetes mellitus, heart disease, asthma, chronic lung disease & other chronic diseases.	BRFSS data-no data
CN7	Need for cancer screening with mammograms, pap smears, colonoscopy, sigmoidoscopy, rectal exam	BRFSS data
CN. 8	Alcohol abuse and binge drinking, substance abuse	BRFSS data
Tier 3	IMPORTANT BUT LESS URGENT	
CN. 9	High incidence of sexually transmitted disease	DSHS
CN. 10	Tobacco use	BRFSS data
CN. 11	High Prevalence of asthma and care issues	BRFSS data, DSHS
CN. 12	Inadequate vaccination of the population	BRFSS data
CN. 13	There is a shortage of dental care	BRFSS data,
CN. 14	HIV Screening	BRFSS data