HealthStreet

RESEARCH HELPING PEOPLE

Community Health Needs Assessment

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Through June 2022

UF | UNIVERSITY of FLORIDA

The Foundation for The Gator Nation

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Abbreviations and Definitions

CHW	Community Health Worker. CHWs are lay community members who share a common language and culture with the people they serve.
CTSA	Clinical and Translational Science Award, supported by the National Center for Translational Sciences of the National Institutes of Health under University of Florida Clinical and Translational Science Award UL1TR001427.
NIH	National Institute of Health
NIDA	National Institute on Drug Abuse

About HealthStreet

HealthStreet is a community engagement model that seeks to reduce disparities in health research and access to care; the backbone of the model is the Community Health Worker (CHW). Founded and developed in 1989 at Washington University in St. Louis (Cottler PI), HealthStreet was initiated at University of Florida (UF) in 2011 with the creation of the Department of Epidemiology.

CHWs engage community members in discussions at barbershops, beauty shops, parks, bus stops, community agencies, churches, neighborhood associations, health care facilities, sports venues, grocery stores, laundromats, nail salons, fitness centers, colleges, health fairs, and other places people congregate.[1] Community members are invited by CHWs to join the HealthStreet Registry which requires a 30-minute, IRB approved, health assessment and blood pressure reading[2] including social determinants of health, health conditions and concerns, including mental health and substance use, and research perceptions. Members are followed at 60 days post-assessment and continuously as relevant research becomes available. They continue to be offered linkages to medical and social services and opportunities to participate in health research. HealthStreet Gainesville (opened in 2011) and HealthStreet Jacksonville (opened in 2013) have a growing population of community members who are in the HealthStreet Registry.

As a national model for community engagement and translational research, HealthStreet data can be utilized for Community Health Needs Assessments, hot-spotting analyses,[3] preliminary data for grants and cohort identification. The Registry includes people primarily in the Northeast Florida Corridor from Gainesville to Jacksonville, including rural areas.

This effort is funded through the UF NIH CTSA, the College of Medicine, College of Public Health and Health Professions, and NIDA.

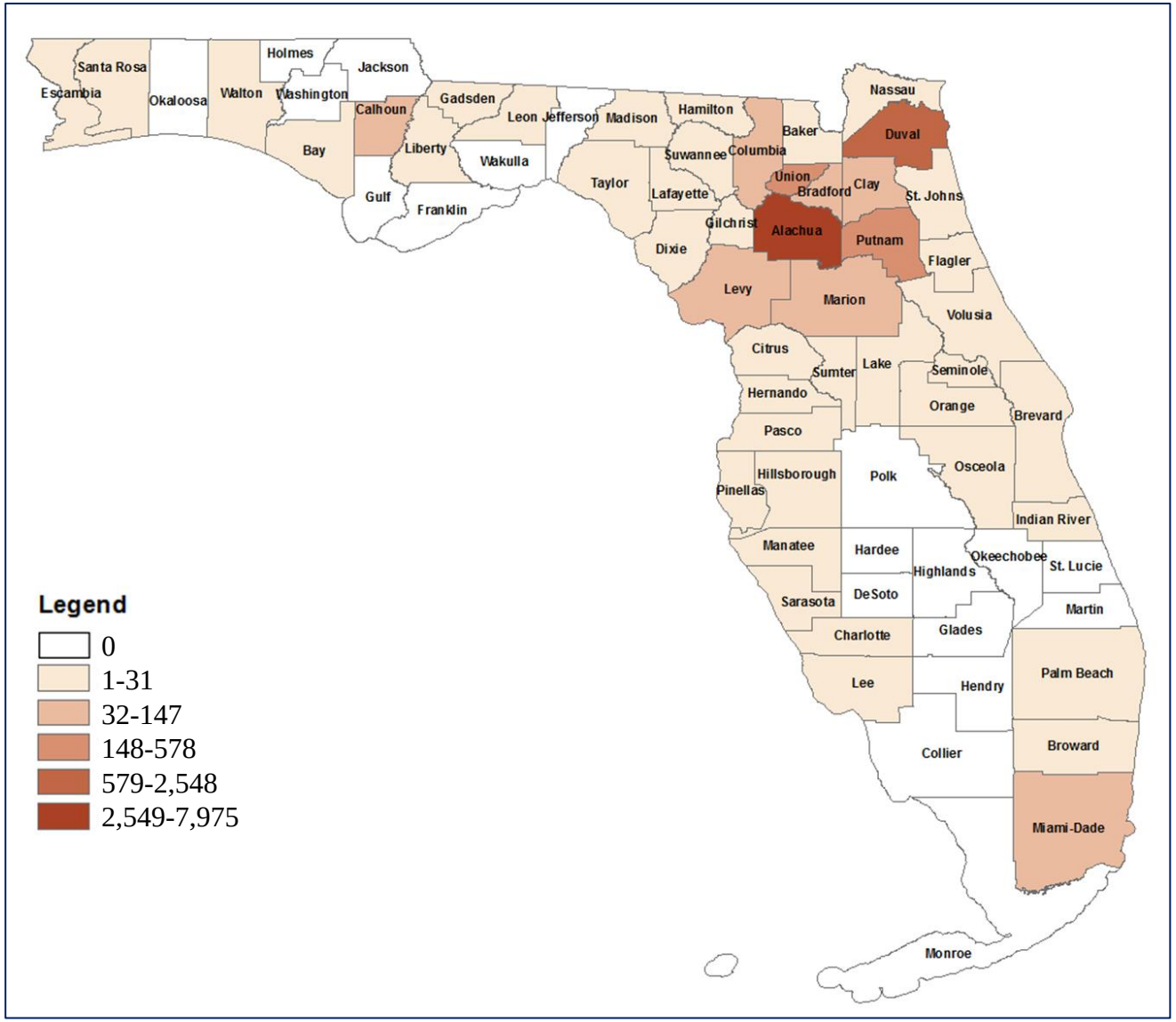

Figure 1: HealthStreet's reach in Florida by the county of residence of HealthStreet's members.

Methodology

Data in this report is stratified by the year of intake of the community members. UF HealthStreet is operational since October 2011 and has members from 60 out of 67 countries in the state of Florida. Figure 1 shows the members from different counties recruited into HealthStreet program from October 2011- June 2022.

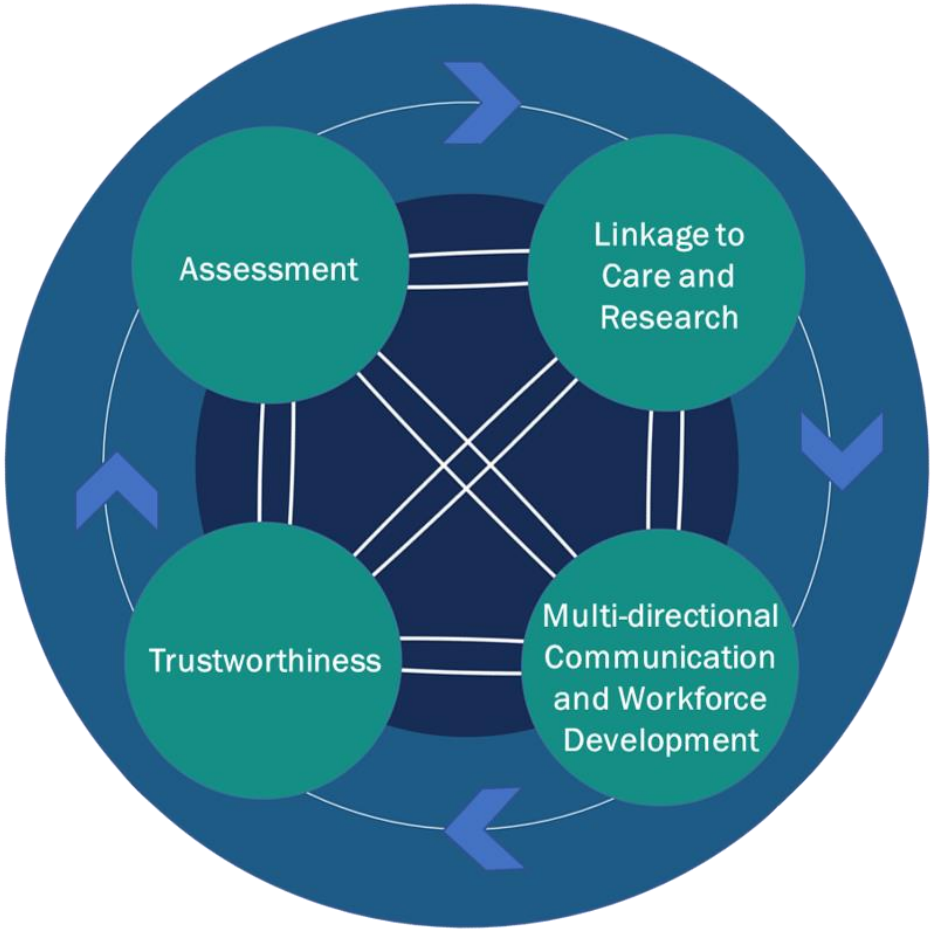

Figure 2: HealthStreet's Pillars

Community Health Needs Assessment
October 2011- June 2022

Table 1 shows demographic information of HealthStreet members. Data is collected from individual questions asked of all members.

Table 1: Demographics of HealthStreet members by Year of Intake

	2011-2012 n= 2,459	2013-2014 n= 3,100	2015-2016 n= 2,932	2017-2018 n= 2,493	2019-2020 n= 1,007	2021 n= 526	2022 n= 353	Total n= 12,870
Gender								
Female	53.6%	56.8%	64.6%	63.3%	58.1%	62.5%	61.2%	7,681 (59.7%)
Male	46.3%	43.2%	35.2%	36.1%	41.5%	35.6%	37.4%	5,148 (40.0%)
Average Age at Baseline								
Female: Mean (SD)	40.8 (15.7)	42.2 (15.8)	47.0 (16.7)	47.4 (17.8)	50.6 (18.8)	43.9 (20.2)	42.1 (18.6)	44.9 (17.2)
Male: Mean (SD)	40.7 (15.6)	43.3 (15.5)	47.4 (16.6)	47.3 (17.4)	51.6 (18.1)	47.4 (18.8)	45.9 (18.1)	45.1 (16.8)
Age Groups at Baseline								
< 18 years old	0.9%	1.2%	2.8%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	170 (1.3%)
18-25 years old	20.7%	17.8%	10.3%	14.7%	13.5%	28.9%	28.0%	2,117 (16.4%)
26-40 years old	29.7%	26.1%	21.3%	22.0%	18.8%	15.8%	19.3%	3,053 (23.7%)
41-59 years old	35.5%	39.5%	39.8%	33.8%	29.1%	25.1%	30.3%	4,639 (36.0%)
60+ years old	13.0%	15.3%	25.8%	28.2%	38.6%	30.2%	22.4%	2,881 (22.4%)
Race/ Ethinicity								
Asian	1.8%	0.8%	1.0%	1.6%	1.3%	3.6%	3.1%	183 (1.4%)
African-American	64.1%	61.9%	58.7%	45.1%	32.0%	28.1%	26.3%	6,902 (53.6%)
White	28.1%	31.0%	36.3%	46.9%	59.6%	56.8%	55.2%	4,979 (38.7%)
Other	5.7%	6.1%	4.1%	6.3%	7.1%	11.0%	12.5%	780 (6.1%)
Latino/Hispanic *	4.9%	5.2%	7.1%	8.9%	8.3%	14.1%	15.3%	924 (7.2%)
Marital Status								
Never Married	52.5%	50.5%	42.8%	40.8%	36.7%	51.9%	6.2%	5,794 (45.0%)
Married	21.8%	17.8%	22.1%	23.5%	23.3%	20.7%	2.8%	2,679 (20.8%)
Divorced/Separated/Widowed	25.5%	31.5%	34.7%	35.1%	39.7%	27.2%	3.4%	4,050 (31.5%)
BMI								
Female: Mean (SD)	30.8 (8.2)	30.5 (8.4)	30.3 (8.3)	30.2 (8.4)	29.5 (8.1)	27.9 (7.4)	28.9 (8.2)	30.2 (8.3)
Male: Mean (SD)	27.9 (6.1)	27.3 (6.1)	27.9 (6.4)	28.1 (6.2)	27.8 (5.8)	27.0 (6.0)	27.4 (5.9)	27.7 (6.2)
Trust in Research	NA	7.6 (2.0)	7.2 (2.0)	7.2 (2.0)	7.5 (2.1)	8.1 (1.7)	7.9 (1.8)	7.4 (2.0)
Trust in Researchers	NA	7.6 (2.0)	7.2 (2.1)	7.1 (2.1)	7.3 (2.1)	7.9 (1.8)	7.7 (2.0)	7.3 (2.1)
12+ years of education	77.0%	78.5%	80.2%	83.2%	83.0%	90.3%	88.7%	10,376 (80.6%)
Currently Employed	37.4%	33.5%	32.6%	37.5%	31.6%	39.9%	45.3%	4,535 (35.2%)
Veteran Status	9.3%	9.5%	10.0%	12.0%	14.7%	7.4%	0.6%	1,302 (10.1%)
Household Size: Mean (SD)	3.4 (3.3)	3.1 (2.9)	2.8 (2.3)	2.8 (2.6)	2.7 (3.4)	2.6 (1.6)	2.5 (1.4)	3.0 (2.8)
Food Insecure (not enough money to buy food)	45.1%	47.0%	48.3%	43.7%	48.3%	35.6%	45.3%	5,906 (45.9%)
Pets (cat or dog)	NA	NA	NA	41.1%	42.6%	NA	NA	2,817 (37.3%)
Uses social media or text messaging	62.2%	75.9%	84.9%	86.6%	86.2%	93.2%	11.9%	9,934 (77.2%)
Stress**	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.5 (3.1)	5.5 (3.0)
Loneliness**	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9 (5.1)	4.4 (8.7)	3.9 (3.0)	4.1 (6.4)

*Latino/Hispanic is not mutually exclusive with other races.

** Loneliness on a scale of 1-10, where 1 is “Not At All Lonely” and 10 is “Completely Lonely”; Stress on a scale of 1-10, where 1 is “Not At All Stressed” and 10 is “Completely Stressed”

Table 2 shows access to care among HealthStreet members. Data is collected from questions asked of each member.

Table 2: Access to care reported by HealthStreet members by Year of Intake

	2011-2012 n= 2,459	2013-2014 n= 3,100	2015-2016 n= 2,932	2017-2018 n= 2,493	2019-2020 n= 1,007	2021 n= 526	2022 n= 353	Total n= 12,870
No doctor visit within past 12 months	38.6%	34.9%	27.4%	22.2%	21.9%	25.7%	33.1%	3,861 (30.0%)
No physical exam within past 12 months	33.6%	37.4%	29.8%	25.6%	31.7%	33.5%	34.6%	4,116 (32.0%)

Table 3 shows research perceptions among HealthStreet members. Data is collected from individual questions asked of all members.

Table 3: Research Perceptions of HealthStreet members by Year of Intake

	2011-2012 n= 2,459	2013-2014 n= 3,100	2015-2016 n= 2,932	2017-2018 n= 2,493	2019-2020 n= 1,007	2021 n= 526	2022 n= 353	Total n= 12,870
Ever been in a health research study	14.2%	17.2%	21.8%	20.7%	20.3%	32.5%	32.0%	2,524 (19.6%)
Interested in participating in research	87.6%	94.6%	96.0%	92.7%	95.0%	97.5%	97.5%	12,028 (93.5%)
Would you volunteer for a health research study:								
That only asked questions about your health	91.2%	93.9%	95.4%	93.5%	96.1%	96.4%	97.5%	12,099 (94.0%)
If researchers wanted to see your medical records	82.6%	86.8%	89.3%	85.6%	91.0%	90.1%	92.4%	11,190 (86.9%)
If you had to give a blood sample	81.7%	84.8%	87.7%	85.6%	88.8%	89.7%	91.2%	11,033 (85.7%)
If you were asked to give a sample for genetic studies	81.2%	83.8%	88.9%	86.6%	88.7%	89.7%	89.2%	11,042 (85.8%)
If you might have to take medicine	54.5%	63.0%	65.4%	55.7%	57.2%	58.4%	63.2%	7,705 (59.9%)
If you didn't get paid	74.1%	78.6%	81.7%	73.9%	79.7%	73.6%	73.7%	9,948 (77.3%)

Table 4 shows health conditions among HealthStreet members. The respondent self-reports a history of health conditions based on responses to the question "Have you ever been told you had, or have you ever had a problem with (***CONDITION***)."

Table 4: Overall Health Conditions of HealthStreet members by Year of Intake

	2011-2012	2013-2014	2015-2016	2017-2018	2019-2020	2021	2022	Total
	n= 2,459	n= 3,100	n= 2,932	n= 2,493	n= 1,007	n= 526	n= 353	n= 12,870
High Blood Pressure	31.4%	33.7%	38.6%	38.1%	45.0%	32.3%	38.2%	4,657 (36.2%)
Brain/Spinal/Nervous System Conditions	12.1%	14.8%	17.9%	20.2%	32.9%	30.8%	26.6%	2,372 (18.4%)
Anxiety	13.5%	23.9%	29.0%	34.7%	43.8%	47.7%	57.2%	3,682 (28.6%)
Depression	20.2%	27.6%	33.1%	36.2%	46.4%	45.8%	49.3%	4,109 (31.9%)
HIV/AIDS	0.9%	2.5%	2.0%	1.8%	2.1%	1.7%	0.0%	233 (1.8%)
Heart and Circulation Conditions	31.7%	39.5%	46.6%	46.5%	53.7%	44.7%	13.3%	5,354 (41.6%)
Diabetes (Type 1 & Type 2)	11.5%	11.9%	15.8%	14.3%	18.0%	10.3%	14.7%	1,757 (13.7%)
Arthritis	23.0%	21.5%	25.2%	31.6%	37.4%	34.6%	36.0%	3,445 (26.8%)
Muscle or Bone Pain Conditions	45.8%	53.8%	58.2%	56.0%	67.3%	48.9%	43.9%	6,986 (54.3%)
Asthma	17.6%	17.4%	20.6%	20.5%	20.6%	23.2%	18.7%	2,480 (19.3%)
Kidney/Urinary Conditions	19.5%	24.4%	23.2%	29.7%	25.9%	22.2%	12.5%	3,077 (23.9%)
Digestive Health Conditions	28.7%	32.1%	38.2%	40.2%	48.9%	37.3%	30.3%	4,620 (35.9%)
Dental Health Conditions	33.9%	42.5%	49.5%	45.7%	52.9%	31.4%	36.5%	5,569 (43.3%)
Hearing Conditions	17.0%	21.9%	28.4%	32.9%	41.1%	34.4%	19.5%	3,417 (26.6%)
Sleep Conditions	27.6%	32.9%	36.6%	41.4%	48.8%	48.9%	47.0%	4,716 (36.6%)
Vision Conditions	46.4%	49.0%	53.1%	44.4%	51.1%	43.7%	53.3%	6,257 (48.6%)
Cancer	6.1%	7.2%	10.1%	11.0%	15.3%	11.2%	7.9%	1,185 (9.2%)

Table 5 shows substance use among HealthStreet members.

Substance use status is measured from the health assessment by asking questions such as "Have you ever used (***SUBSTANCE)?***" Respondents answering "No" are coded "**Never**."

Respondents answering "Yes" would then be asked the follow-up question "Have you used (***SUBSTANCE***) in the last 30 days?" Those answering "Yes" are coded "**Current user**," while those answering "No" are coded "**Past Users**."

Table 5: Substance Use trends of HealthStreet members by Year of Intake

	2011-2012 n= 2,459	2013-2014 n= 3,100	2015-2016 n= 2,932	2017-2018 n= 2,493	2019-2020 n= 1,007	2021 n= 526	2022 n= 353	Total n= 12,870
Alcohol: More than (men: 4, women: 3) alcoholic drinks in a single day, in the last 30 days	25.2%	24.0%	21.3%	23.7%	22.9%	27.6%	28.9%	3,058 (23.8%)
Cocaine or crack								
Never	84.9%	80.6%	80.1%	78.1%	73.9%	77.6%	77.9%	10,308 (80.1%)
Past user	13.7%	17.0%	17.7%	19.7%	20.9%	18.4%	20.4%	2,252 (17.5%)
Current user (past 30 days)	1.3%	2.3%	2.0%	2.0%	5.1%	3.8%	1.7%	289 (2.2%)
Marijuana								
Never	53.7%	48.3%	52.1%	44.4%	39.7%	40.3%	34.3%	6,188 (48.1%)
Past user	28.1%	34.4%	34.0%	35.9%	37.1%	35.7%	35.4%	4,337 (33.7%)
Current user (past 30 days)	17.9%	17.2%	13.5%	19.1%	22.6%	23.6%	30.0%	2,304 (17.9%)
Heroin								
Never	97.4%	97.0%	96.5%	96.1%	95.2%	96.2%	95.5%	12,430 (96.6%)
Past user	2.4%	2.8%	3.2%	3.4%	4.3%	3.8%	4.2%	404 (3.1%)
Current user (past 30 days)	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	17 (0.1%)
Speed or amphetamines								
Never	94.5%	92.1%	91.0%	88.8%	86.0%	87.3%	84.7%	11,682 (90.8%)
Past user	5.1%	7.4%	8.4%	10.2%	12.7%	10.1%	11.6%	1078 (8.4%)
Current user (past 30 days)	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	1.3%	2.3%	3.7%	80 (0.6%)
Prescription pain medication								
Never	57.3%	49.8%	45.0%	45.4%	37.7%	43.5%	41.6%	6,158 (47.8%)
Past user	29.8%	35.8%	40.1%	41.6%	50.0%	47.5%	51.6%	4,994 (38.8%)
Current user (past 30 days)	12.4%	14.0%	14.5%	12.4%	11.0%	8.6%	6.8%	1,650 (12.8%)
Smoked cigarettes								
Never	46.4%	48.7%	51.0%	48.5%	42.3%	51.5%	45.0%	6,208 (48.2%)
Past user	16.0%	16.1%	20.3%	23.7%	28.4%	27.0%	31.4%	2,615 (20.3%)
Current user (past 30 days)	37.5%	35.2%	28.6%	27.4%	29.0%	21.5%	23.5%	4,024 (31.3%)
E-cigarettes *								
Never	NA	88.4%	88.1%	83.1%	77.2%	72.6%	70.3%	6,558 (83.3%)
Past user	NA	7.9%	8.8%	13.2%	14.1%	18.6%	17.0%	930 (11.8%)
Current user (past 30 days)	NA	3.7%	3.1%	3.7%	8.6%	8.7%	12.7%	383 (4.9%)

Table 6 shows the top health concerns among HealthStreet members. The CHW asks the respondent "What are your top three health concerns?" The health concerns are ordered by prevalence and are in members' own words.

Table 7 shows the top neighborhood concerns among HealthStreet members. The CHW asks the respondent "What do you think is the most important concern for your neighborhood?" The neighborhood concerns are ordered by prevalence and are in members' own words.

Table 6: Top Health Concerns of HealthStreet Members by Year of Intake

	2011-2012 n= 2,168	2013-2014 n= 2,884	2015-2016 n= 2,762	2017-2018 n= 2,258	2019-2020 n= 948	2021 n= 491	2022 n= 330	Total n= 11,841
Hypertension	34.5%	29.5%	29.8%	24.2%	22.2%	14.9%	17.3%	3,308 (27.9%)
Diabetes	22.5%	21.0%	22.0%	21.3%	17.2%	13.8%	13.9%	2,458 (20.8%)
Muscle and Bone Problems	17.1%	19.3%	21.8%	21.3%	23.6%	23.2%	25.2%	2,431 (20.5%)
Weight Problems	15.9%	16.2%	15.4%	18.7%	15.1%	14.5%	13.0%	1,916 (16.2%)
Heart Problems	16.2%	12.7%	13.9%	15.3%	15.9%	14.5%	17.6%	1,728 (14.6%)
Cancer	15.9%	15.7%	14.2%	12.4%	9.9%	10.8%	9.4%	1,650 (13.9%)
Oral Health	13.3%	18.0%	15.4%	8.9%	14.1%	9.4%	13.6%	1,658 (14.0%)
Mental Health	8.5%	13.0%	13.6%	17.7%	16.2%	22.2%	21.2%	1,668 (14.1%)

Among those with at least 1 health concern

Table 7: Top Neighbourhood Concerns of HealthStreet members by Year of Intake

	2011-2012 n= 2,459	2013-2014 n= 3,100	2015-2016 n= 2,932	2017-2018 n= 2,493	2019-2020 n= 1,007	2021 n= 526	2022 n= 353	Total n= 12,870
Safety/Crime	22.7%	23.6%	27.6%	23.7%	20.9%	17.3%	20.1%	3,062 (23.8%)
Health	10.0%	9.9%	7.0%	8.1%	9.7%	20.3%	17.8%	1,230 (9.6%)
Drugs	8.2%	7.5%	5.4%	7.9%	6.6%	4.2%	4.5%	894 (6.9%)

On a scale of 1 to 10, where
1 is "**Not At All**" and
10 is "**Completely**"

Scores 1-4: **Low**

Scores 5-7: **Medium**

Scores 8-10: **High**

*Among 7,765 members who answered both.

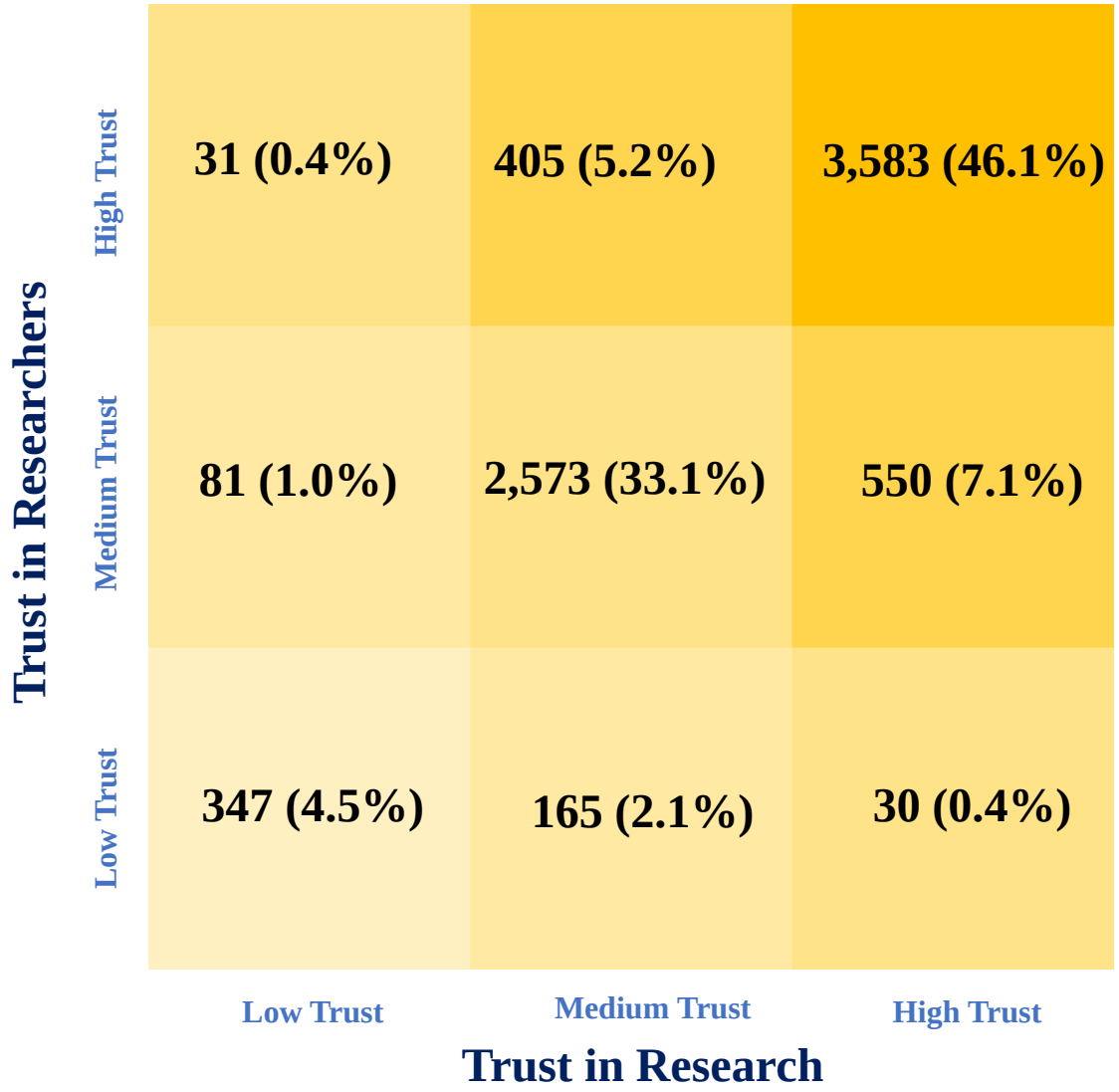

Figure 3: Baseline Trust in Research and Researchers

List of Publications with HealthStreet Data (2011-2022)

1. Cottler LB, Nagarajan R. Real-time assessment of community health needs and concerns. Sci Transl Med. 2012 Feb 1; 4:119-22. PMID: 22301551. DOI: 10.1126/scitranslmed.3003367.

2. Cottler LB, McCloskey DJ, Aguilar-Gaxiola S, et al. Community needs, concerns, and perceptions about health research: findings from the clinical and translational science award sentinel network. *Am J Public Health*. 2013;103(9):1685-1692. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2012.300941

3. Ruktanonchai CW, Pindolia DK, Striley CW, Odedina FT, Cottler LB. Utilizing spatial statistics to identify cancer hot spots: a surveillance strategy to inform community-engaged outreach efforts. *Int J Health Geogr*. 2014;13:39. Published 2014 Oct 10. doi:10.1186/1476-072X-13-39

4. Webb FJ, Striley CW, Cottler LB. Marijuana Use and Its Association with Participation, Navigation, and Enrollment in Health Research among African Americans. *J Ethn Subst Abuse*. 2015;14(4):325-339. doi:10.1080/15332640.2014.986355

5. Dodani S, Ruktanonchai CW, Kaeley GS, Vaddiparti K, Striley CW, Cottler LB. Clinical Comorbidities among Cocaine Users Screened in the Community through HealthStreet. *Health Behav Policy Rev*. 2016;3(1):54-61. doi:10.14485/HBPR.3.1.6

6. Varma DS, Hart M, McIntyre DS, Kwiatkowski E, Cottler LB. A Research Protocol to Test the Effectiveness of Text Messaging and Reminder Calls to Increase Service Use Referrals in a Community Engagement Program. *JMIR Res Protoc*. 2016;5(2):e133. Published 2016 Jun 28. doi:10.2196/resprot.5854

7. Milani SA, Crooke H, Cottler LB, Striley CW. Sex differences in frequent ED use among those with multimorbid chronic diseases. *Am J Emerg Med*. 2016;34(11):2127-2131. doi:10.1016/j.ajem.2016.07.059

8. Acheampong AB, Striley CW, Cottler LB. Prescription opioid use, illicit drug use, and sexually transmitted infections among participants from a community engagement program in North Central Florida. *J Subst Use*. 2017;22(1):90-95. doi:10.3109/14659891.2016.1144805

9. Cottler LB, Striley CW, Elliott AL, Zulich AE, Kwiatkowski E, Nelson DR. Pragmatic trial of a Study Navigator Model (NAU) vs. Ambassador Model (N+) to increase enrollment to health research among community members who use illicit drugs. *Drug Alcohol Depend*. 2017;175:146-150. doi:10.1016/j.drugalcdep.2016.12.031

List of Publications with HealthStreet Data (2011-2022)

10. Frerichs L, Kim M, Dave G, Cheney A, Lich KH, Jones J, Young T, Cene CW, Varma D, Schaal J, Black A, Striley C, Vassar S, Cottler L, Brown A, Burke JG, Corbie-Smith G. Stakeholder perspectives on creating and maintaining trust in community-academic research partnerships. Health Educ Behav. 2017 Feb; 44:182-91. Epub 2016 Jul 9. PMID: 27230272. PMCID: PMC6051524. DOI: 10.1177/1090198116648291

11. Serdarevic M, Striley CW, Cottler LB. Gender differences in prescription opioid use. *Curr Opin Psychiatry*. 2017;30(4):238-246. doi:10.1097/YCO.0000000000000337

12. Flood-Grady E, Page SR, Karimipour N, Harris PA, Cottler LB, Krieger JL. A content analysis of Clinical and Translational Science Award (CTSA) strategies for communicating about clinical research participation online. J Clin Transl Science. 2017 Dec; 1:340-51. PMID: 29707256. PMCID: PMC5915806. DOI: 10.1017/cts.2018.2.

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