

Appendices

All appendices referenced in the Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) report are included below and are also available online at [Inova.org](https://www.inova.org).

Appendix A: Community engagement

Summary of community outreach and engagement efforts

Appendix B: Community description

Detailed maps and tables exploring resident demographics and characteristics

Appendix C: Community conversations

Topics discussed during community conversations

Appendix D: Community survey

Communitywide survey results broken down by demographics

Appendix E: Community health status assessment results

Chart of health indicators used to identify disparities, trends and progress towards benchmarks

Appendix F: Top health issues methodology

Description of process and outcomes

Appendix G: Actions taken since the previous CHNA



Appendix A: Community engagement

The Loudoun CHNA gathered community input through two main methods – community conversations and a community survey. Community conversations bring together individuals who represent a diverse range of local community voices and champions. Participants included individuals with special knowledge of or expertise in public health; local public health departments; agencies with current data or information about the health and social needs of the community; representatives of social service organizations; business leaders and representatives; leaders and members of medically underserved, low-income and minority populations. Inova team members conducted community conversations with representatives from the Loudoun action committee, the Loudoun Human Services Network, the local health department, regional community health workers, the local federally qualified health center, representatives from the board of supervisors and a group of faith leaders from around the region.

The community survey was promoted to partners and residents. The survey was available in print and online in ten languages: Amharic, Arabic, Chinese (Mandarin), Dari, English, Farsi, Korean, Spanish, Vietnamese and Urdu. Printed copies were provided to partners and local clinics, as well as health department facilities. Community health workers assisted in the collection of print and electronic survey responses in their local communities.

Figure A1. Loudoun Community Action Committee organizations

Organization
Capital City Nurses
Friends of Loudoun Mental Health
HealthWorks for Northern Virginia
Inova
Inova Loudon Hospital
Inova Schar Heart and Vascular
Inova Saville Cancer Screening and Prevention Center
Inova Partnership for Healthier Communities
Inova community health
Inova neurology
Inova mobile health
Inova sustainability
Insight Memory Care
Kaiser Permanente
LAWS Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Services
Loudon County
Loudon County Health Department
Loudon County Mental Health, Substance Abuse and Developmental Services
Loudon County Public Schools
Loudoun Hunger Relief
National Alliance on Mental Illness
Newport Healthcare
Northern Virginia Family Services
Ryan Bartel Foundation
Specially Adapted Resource Centers
The Links, Inc
The Women's Center
Wellness Loudoun



Appendix B: Community description

This section identifies and describes the community that was assessed by Inova Loudoun Hospital and Inova Loudoun Ambulatory Surgery Center (hereafter referred to the Inova Loudoun Hospital community). The community was defined by considering the geographic origins of the hospital's inpatient discharges and emergency department visits.

The Inova Loudoun Hospital community is comprised of 19 ZIP codes in Loudoun County and small parts of Clarke and Fauquier counties that make up the primary and secondary service areas. For the purposes of the CHNA assessments, the Emergency Departments' service area (ZIP codes accounting for 75% of visits) was used to better represent the neighborhoods served by the hospital and surgery centers.

Figure B1. Hospital and emergency department service area ZIP codes

ZIP code	Hospital	Emergency Department	ZIP code	Hospital	Emergency Department	ZIP code	Hospital	Emergency Department
20105	X	X	20148	X	X	20176	X	X
20117	X		20152	X		20180	X	X
20129	X		20158	X	X	20184	X	
20132	X	X	20164	X	X	20197	X	X
20135	X		20165	X	X	22611		X
20141	X	X	20166	X	X			
20147	X	X	20175	X	X			

Source: Inova Health System, 2024

Figure B2. Inova Loudoun Hospital community

City or county	Percent of discharges	Percent of emergency department visits
Loudoun County	75.83%	82.73%
Fairfax County	9.86%	6.20%
Prince William County	1.77%	1.20%
Community Total	87.5%	90.1%
Other areas	12.54%	9.9%
Total Discharges and ED Visits	15,679	95,081

Source: Inova Health System, 2024



Figure B3. Percent change in community population by subregion, Inova Loudoun Hospital community (2025-2035)

Community	Total population			Percent change	
	2025	2030	2035	5 year 2025-2030	10 year 2025-2035
Clarke County	879	945	1,022	7.51%	16.27%
Western Loudoun	879	945	1,022	7.51%	16.27%
Fauquier County	874	898	928	2.75%	6.18%
Western Loudoun	874	898	928	2.75%	6.18%
Loudoun County	454,005	491,495	512,949	8.26%	12.98%
Ashburn/Arcola	134,891	148,766	153,952	10.29%	14.13%
Leesburg	94,451	102,890	108,163	8.93%	14.52%
South Riding/Aldie	84,284	91,332	94,541	8.36%	12.17%
Sterling/Dulles	91,804	96,938	102,057	5.59%	11.17%
Western Loudoun	48,575	51,569	54,236	6.16%	11.65%
Community Total	455,758	493,338	514,899	8.25%	12.98%

Source: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, 2025



Age

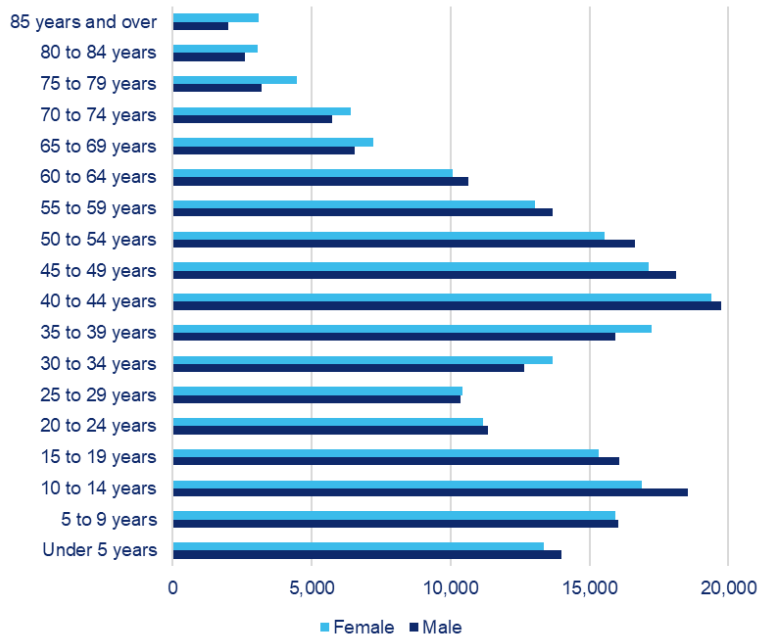
Population characteristics and changes directly influence community health needs. The total population of the Inova Loudoun Hospital community is expected to grow by 13% from 2025-2035. In that same time frame, the population 65+ is expected to increase by 51%. The growth of older populations is likely to lead to a growing need for health services, since on an overall per-capita basis, older individuals typically need and use more services than younger persons.

Figure B4. Percent change in population by age, Inova Loudoun Hospital community (2025-2035)

Age Cohort	Total Population			Percent Change	
	2025	2030	2035	5 year 2025-2030	10 year 2025-2035
0-17	118,140	121,166	120,807	2.56%	2.26%
18-44	160,320	169,532	172,919	5.75%	7.86%
45-64	123,918	134,528	140,557	8.56%	13.43%
65+	53,380	68,112	80,616	27.60%	51.02%
Total	455,758	493,338	514,899	8.25%	12.98%

Source: Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, 2025

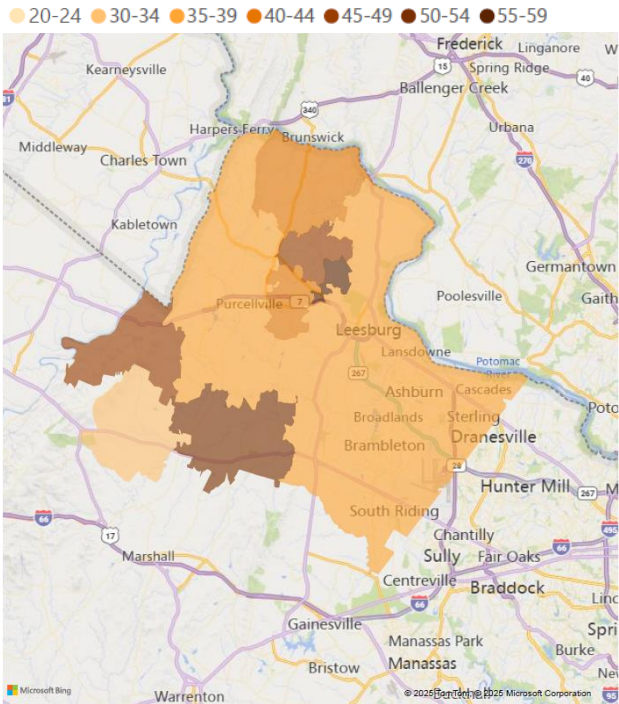
Figure B5. Age distribution by sex, Loudoun County



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

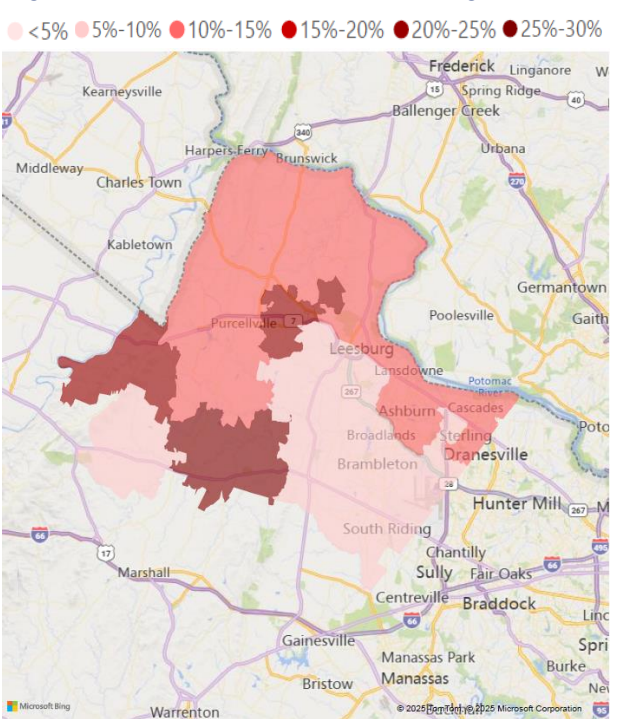


Figure B6a. Median age, Inova Loudoun Hospital community



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Figure B6b. Percent of population aged 65+, Inova Loudoun Hospital community



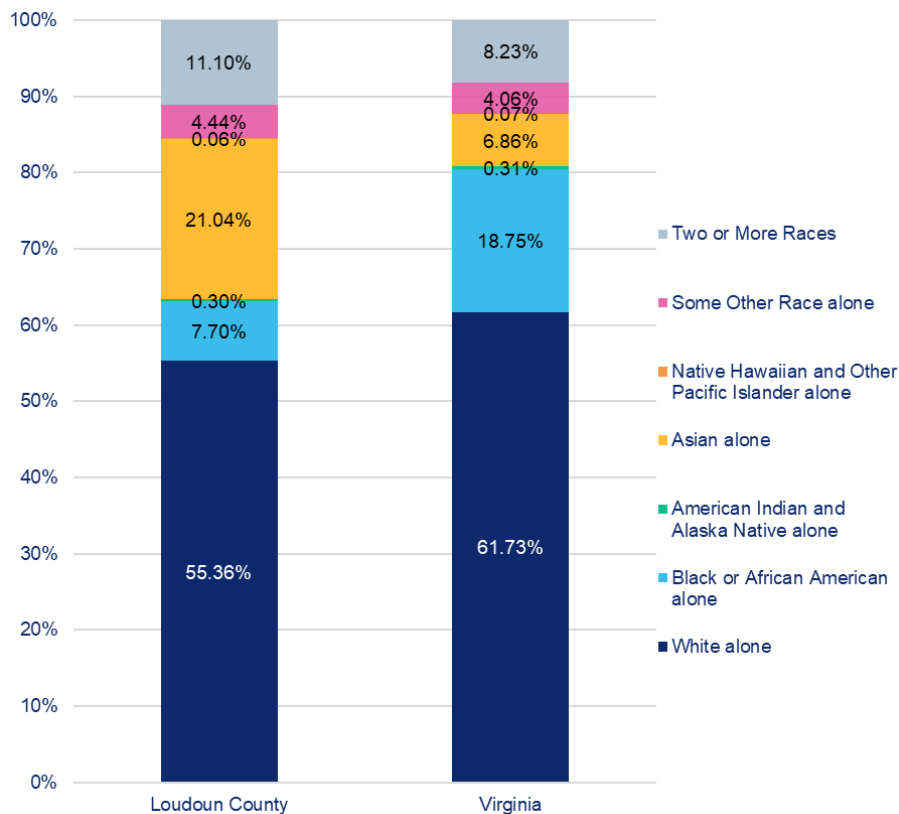
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Race and ethnicity

In Loudoun County in 2023 Asians, Hispanics and African Americans represented 21.04%, 14.2% and 7.7% of the county's population, respectively (U.S. Census Bureau). Racial and ethnic diversity is increasing, as these groups are growing. Additionally, there are portions of the community with high percentages of residents who are foreign-born as well as households with limited English proficiency.

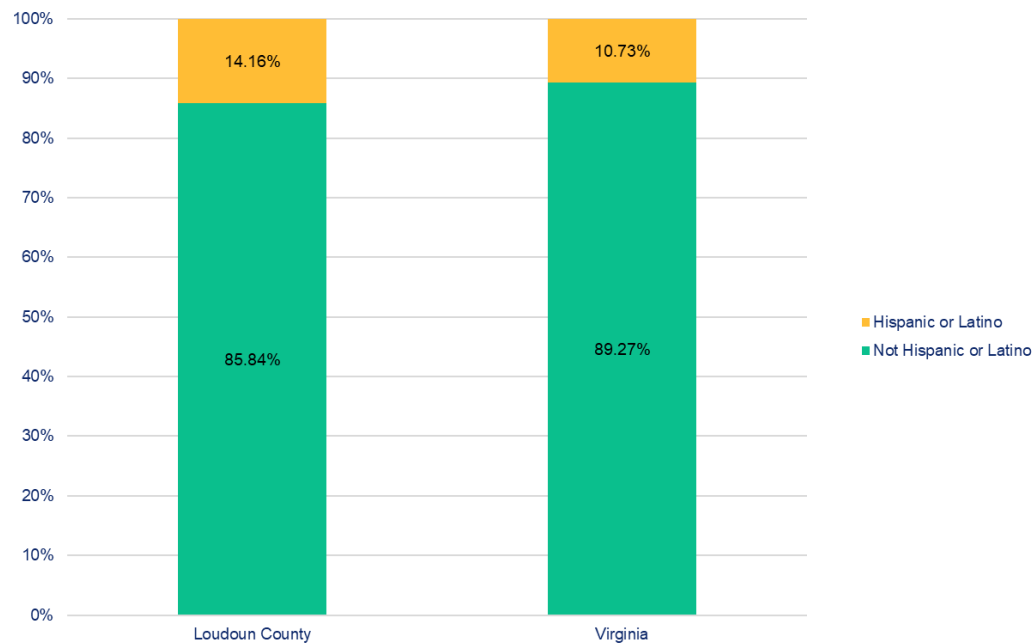
Figure B7a. Race by location



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

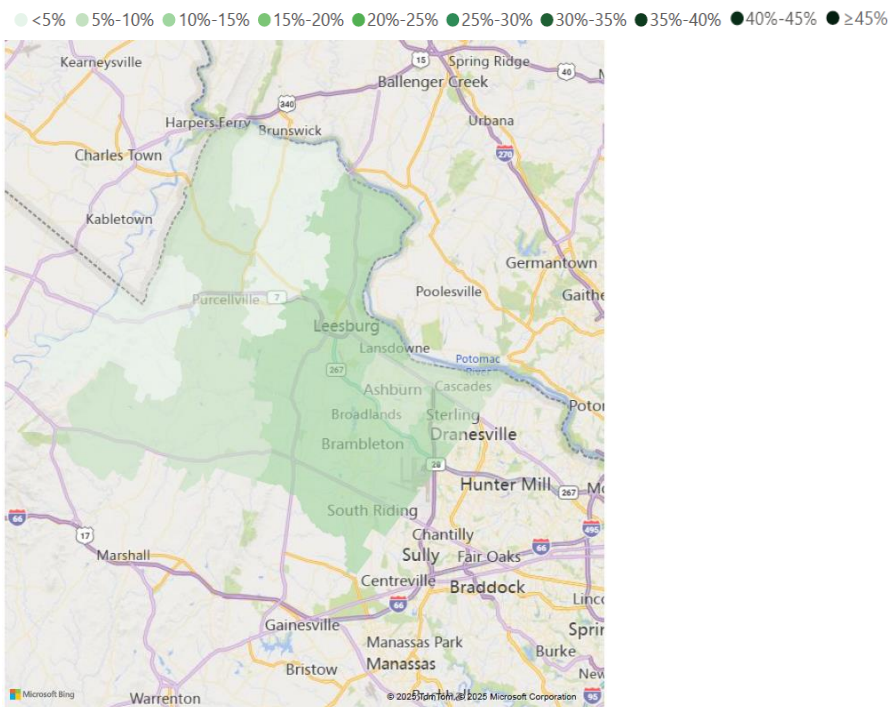


Figure B7b. Ethnicity by location



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Figure B8a. Percent of population Black, Inova Loudoun Hospital community

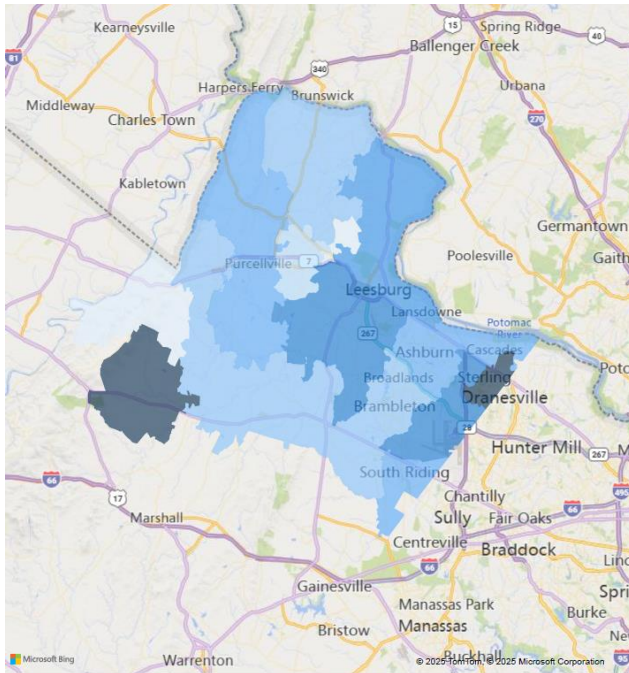


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Figure B8b. Percent of population Hispanic/Latino, Inova Loudoun Hospital community

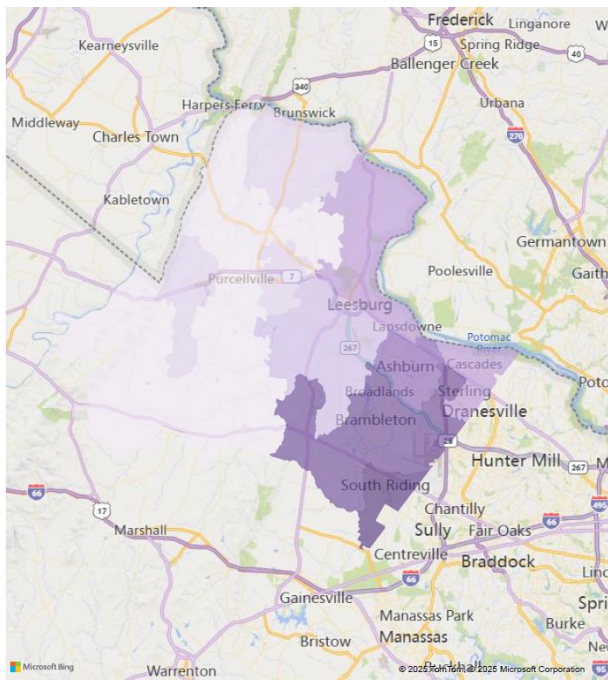
3%-6% 6%-9% 9%-12% 12%-15% 15%-18% 18%-21% 21%-24% 24%-27% ≥27%



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Figure B8c. Percent of population Asian, Inova Loudoun Hospital community

<5% 5%-10% 10%-15% 15%-20% 20%-25% 25%-30% 30%-35% 35%-40% 40%-45%

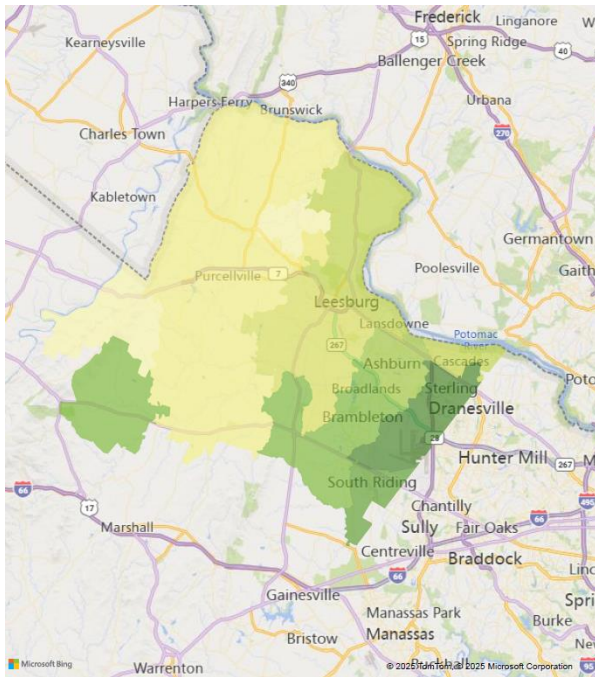


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Figure B8d. Percent of population Foreign-Born, Inova Loudoun Hospital community

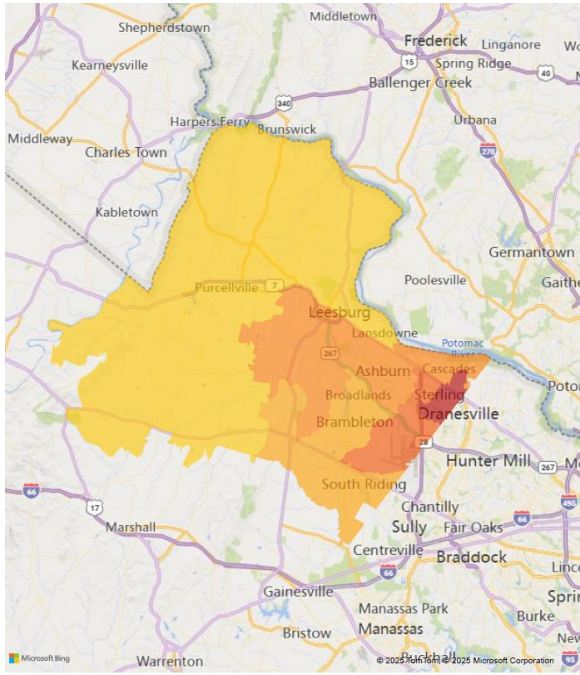
● <5% ● 5%-10% ● 10%-15% ● 15%-20% ● 20%-25% ● 25%-30% ● 30%-35% ● 35%-40% ● 40%-45% ● ≥45%



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Figure B8e. Percent of limited English-speaking households, Inova Loudoun Hospital community

● <2% ● 2%-3% ● 4%-5% ● 6%-7% ● 8%-10% ● >10%



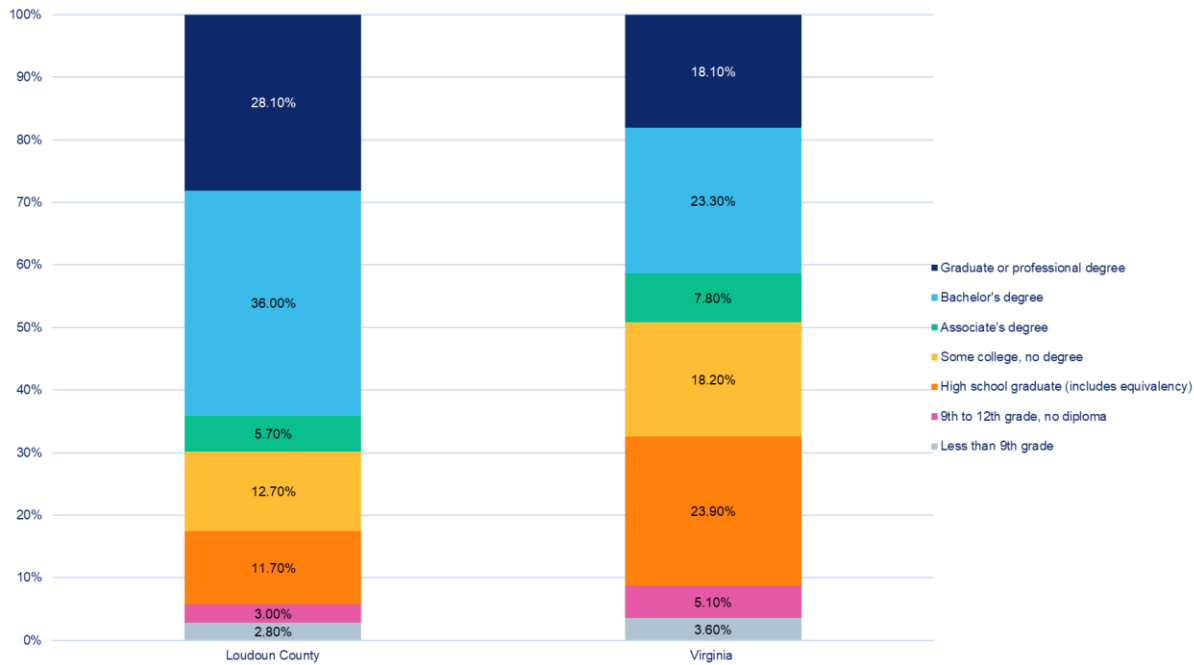
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Education

Overall, the Inova Loudoun Hospital community is highly educated. In Loudoun County, 64% of residents 25 years and over hold a bachelor's degree or higher, with 28% of residents holding a graduate or professional degree. However, there are noticeable discrepancies within the County.

Figure B9. Educational attainment by location

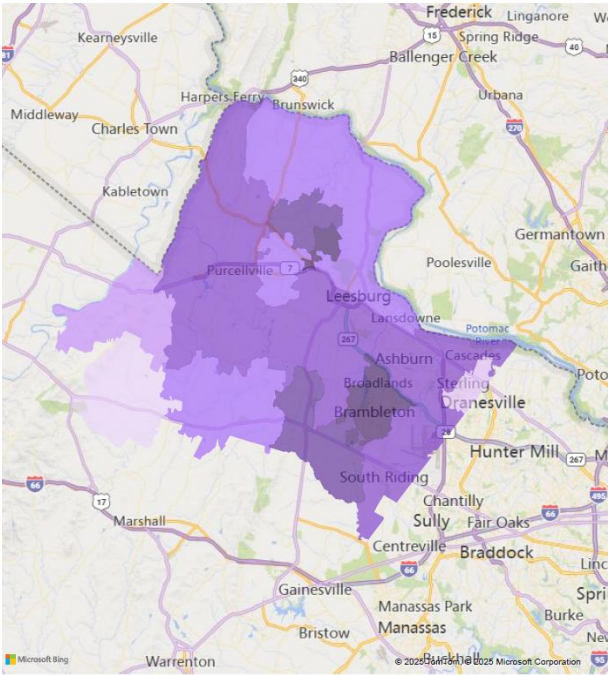


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Figure B10. Percent of residents age 25+ with bachelor's degree or higher, Inova Loudoun Hospital community

10%-19% 30%-39% 40%-49% 50%-59% 60%-69% 70%-75% >75%



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

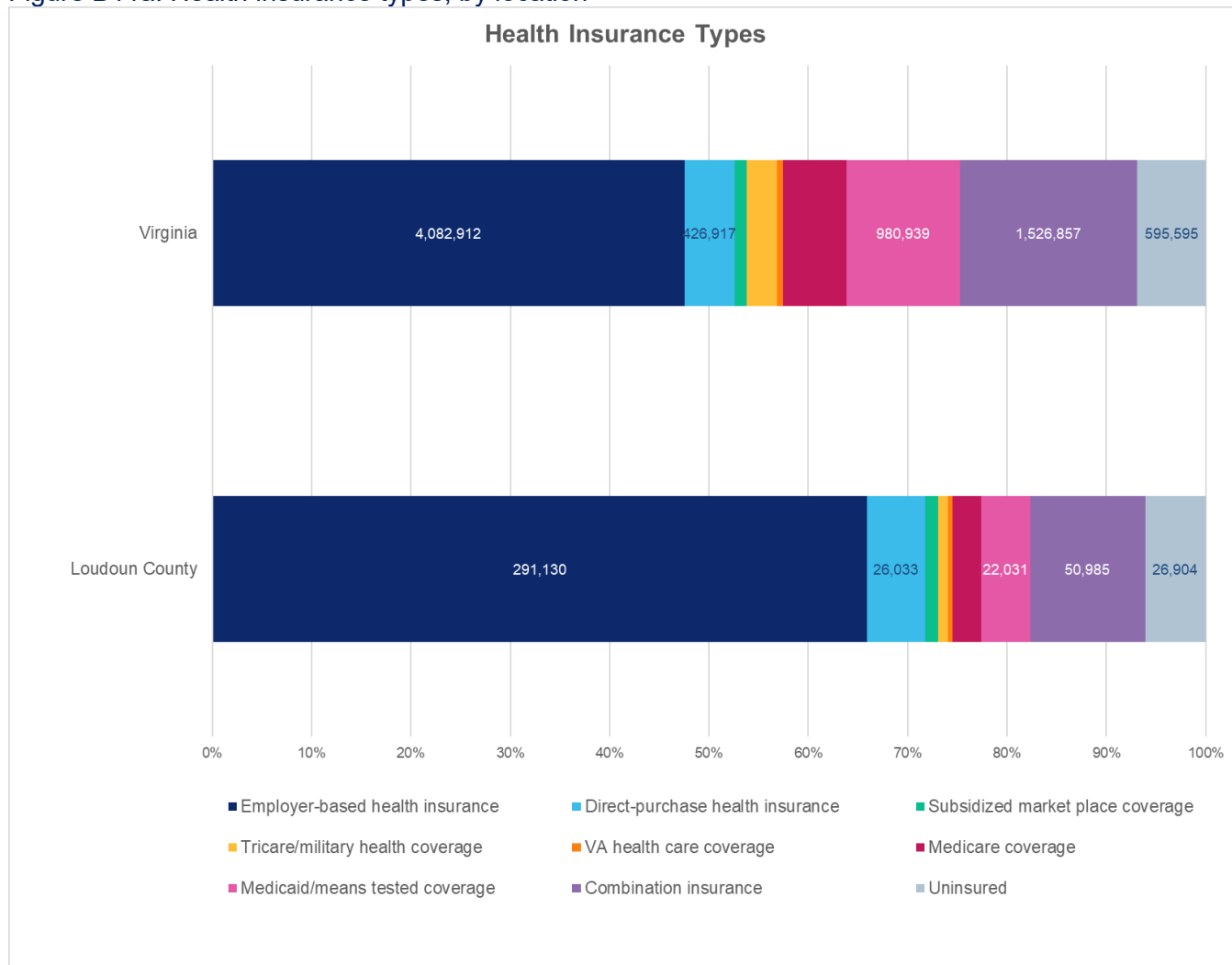


Health insurance

Prior to 2019 in Virginia, Medicaid was primarily available to children in low-income families, pregnant women, low-income elderly persons, individuals with disabilities and parents who met specific income thresholds. Adults without children or disabilities were ineligible.

In January 2019 Virginia expanded Medicaid eligibility to make healthcare more accessible for these populations. According to the Department of Medical Assistance Services, over 360,000 Northern Virginian's are enrolled in Medicaid in 2025.

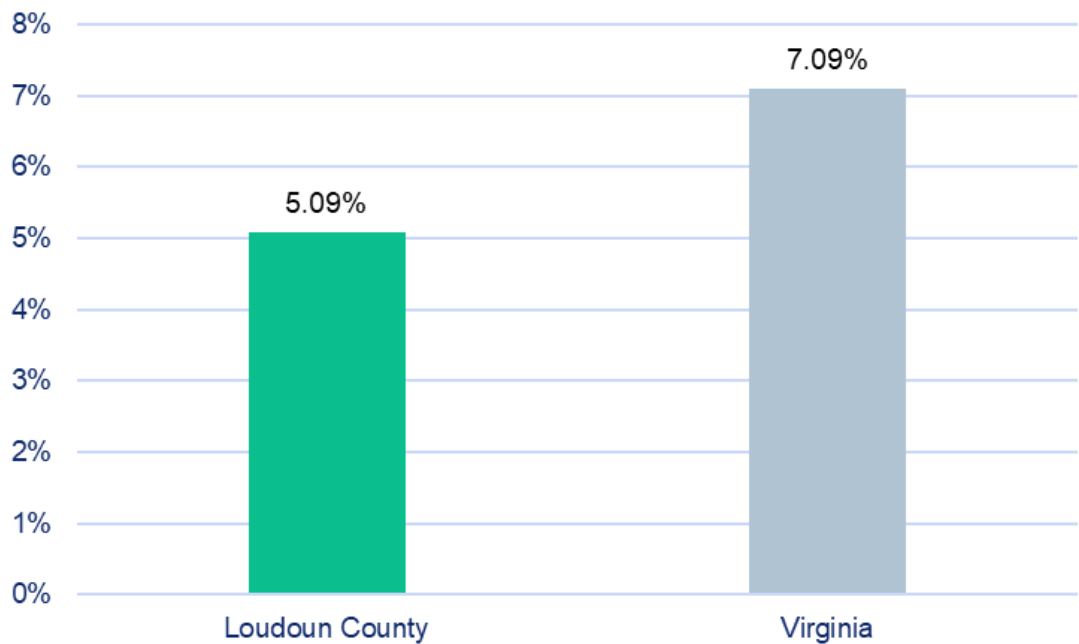
Figure B11a. Health insurance types, by location



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



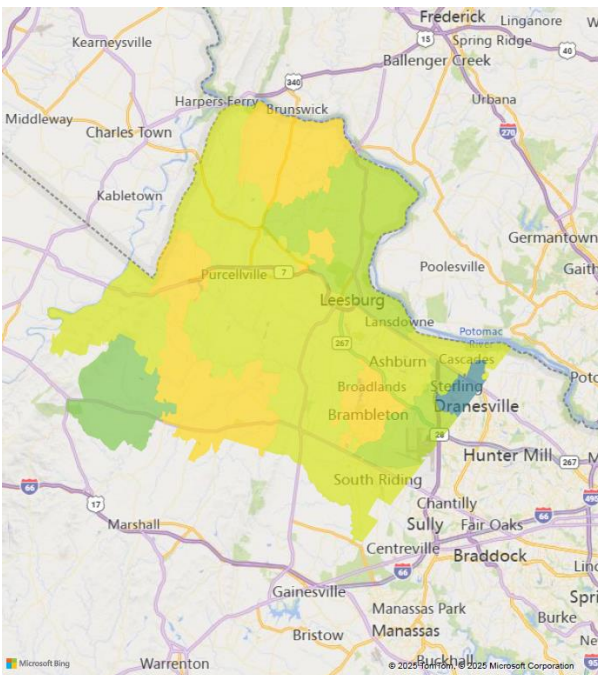
Figure B11b. Percent of the population without health insurance, by location



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Figure B12. Percent of residents without health insurance coverage, Inova Loudoun Hospital community

● <3% ● 3%-5% ● 6%-8% ● 9%-11% ● 12%-14% ● 15%-18% ● >18%



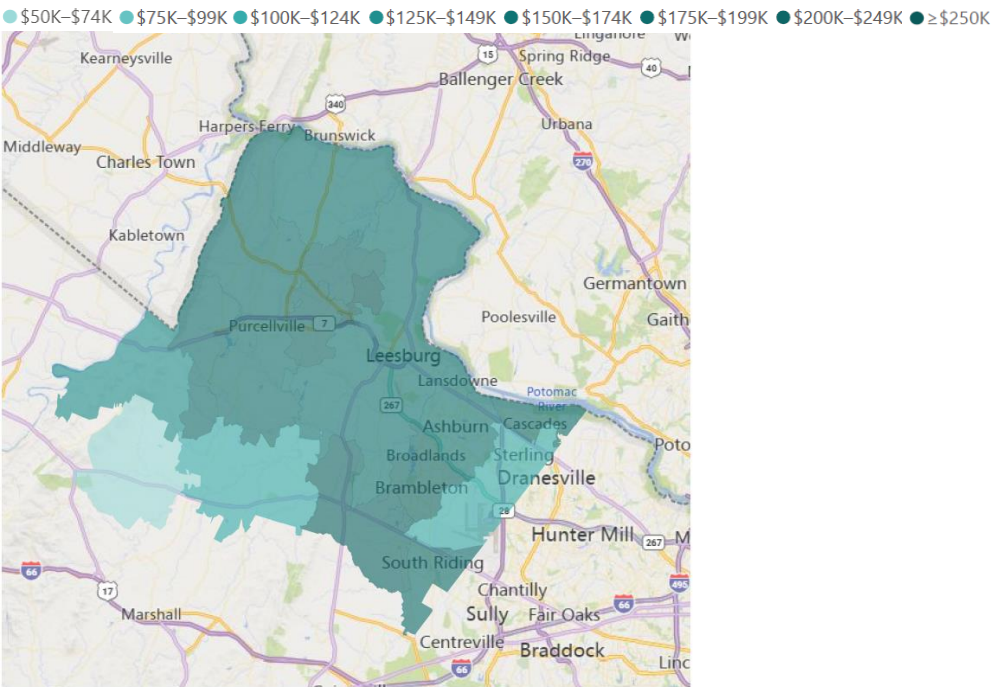
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Socioeconomic

Many health needs have been associated with poverty, unemployment and other socioeconomic factors. While most socioeconomic indicators in the Inova Loudoun Hospital community are favorable compared to Virginia overall, there are disparities by race/ethnicity, county/city and even census tract.

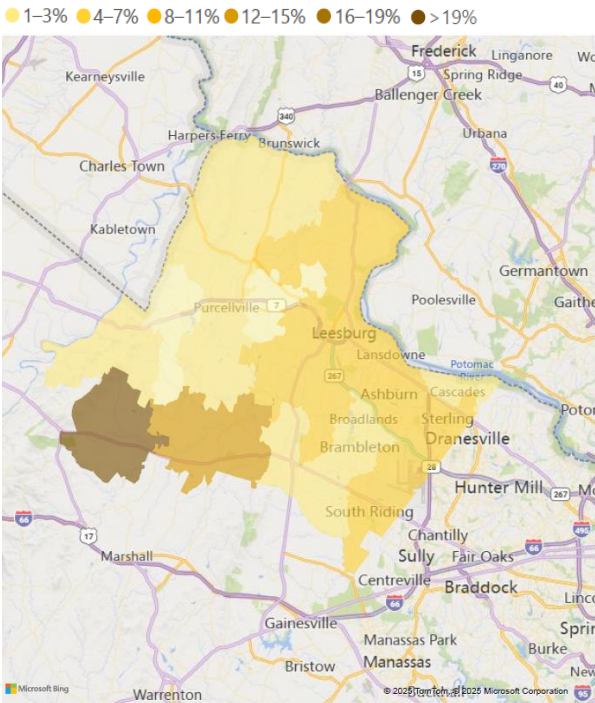
Figure B13. Median household income, Inova Loudoun Hospital community



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

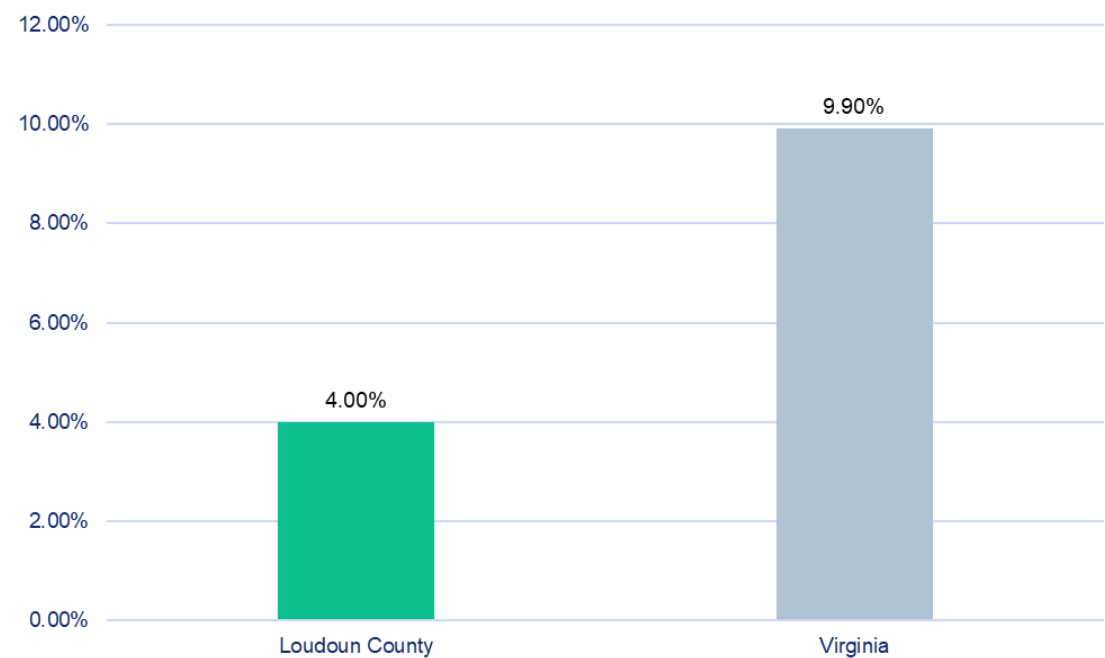


Figure B14. Poverty distribution, Inova Loudoun Hospital community



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

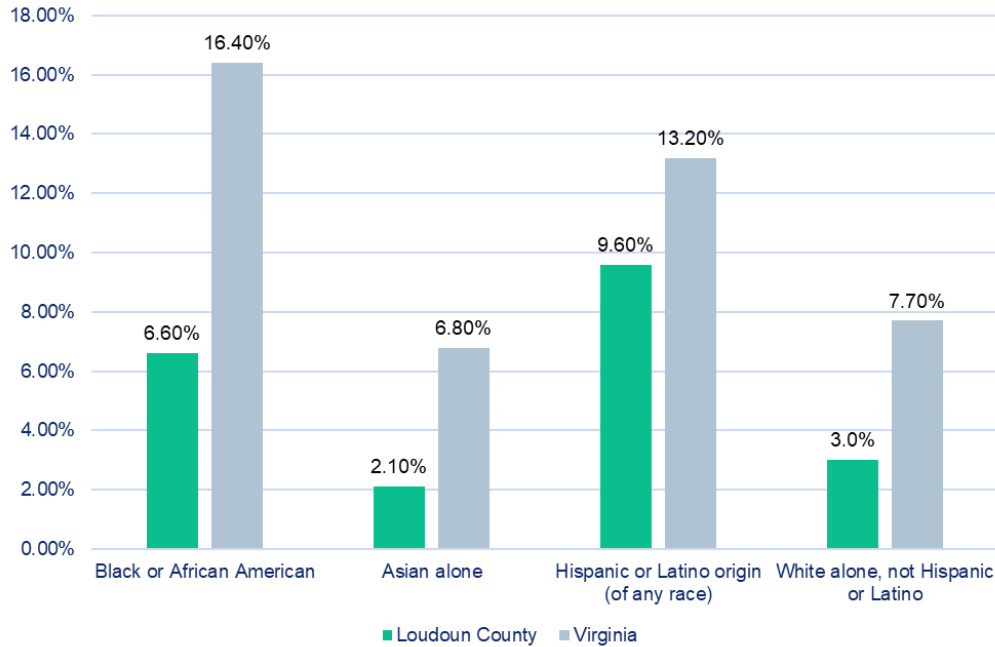
Figure B15a. Poverty distribution, by location



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate

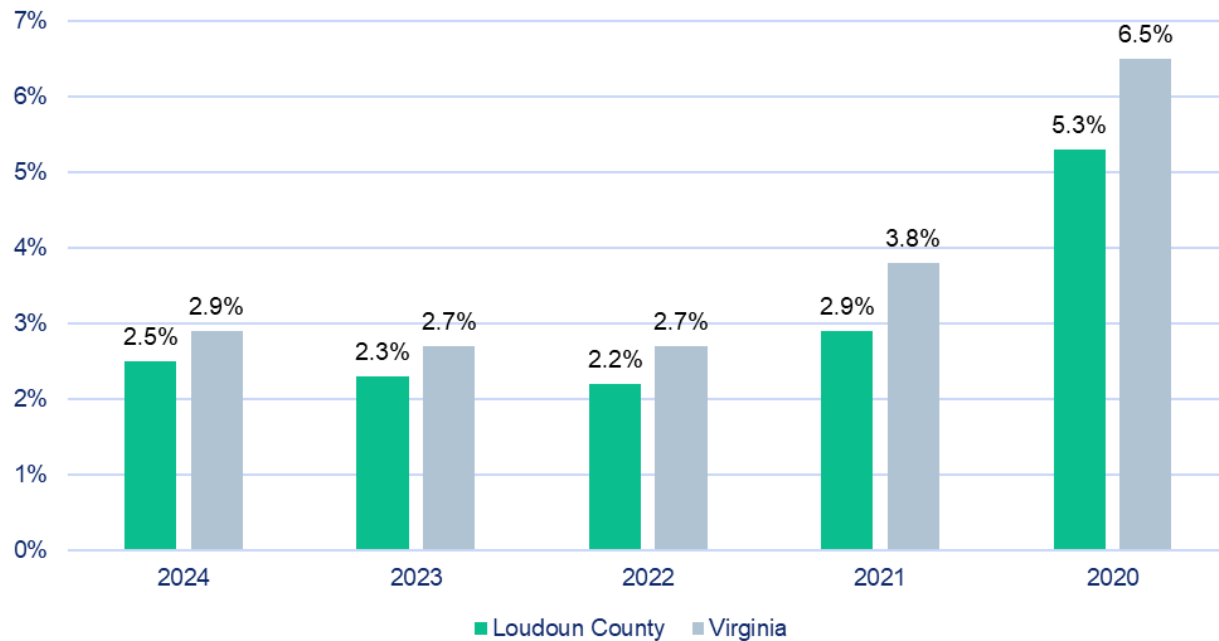


Figure B15b. Poverty rates by race and ethnicity, by location



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate

Figure B15c. Unemployment rates over time, by location (2020-2024)



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics 2020-2024

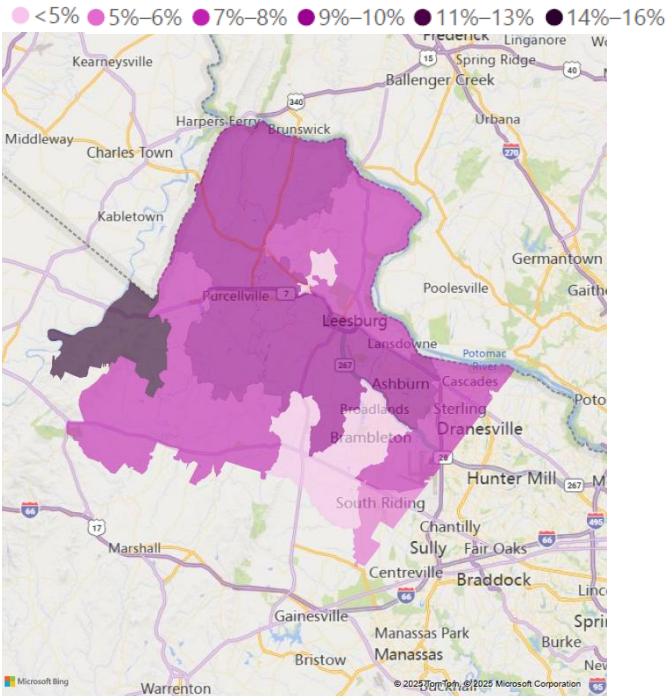


Figure B23. Other socioeconomic factors, by location

Measure	Loudoun County	Virginia	U.S.
Population 25+ without High School Diploma	5.8%	8.7%	10.6%
Population with a Disability	6.8%	12.2%	13.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Figure B24. Percent of residents with a disability, Inova Loudoun Hospital community



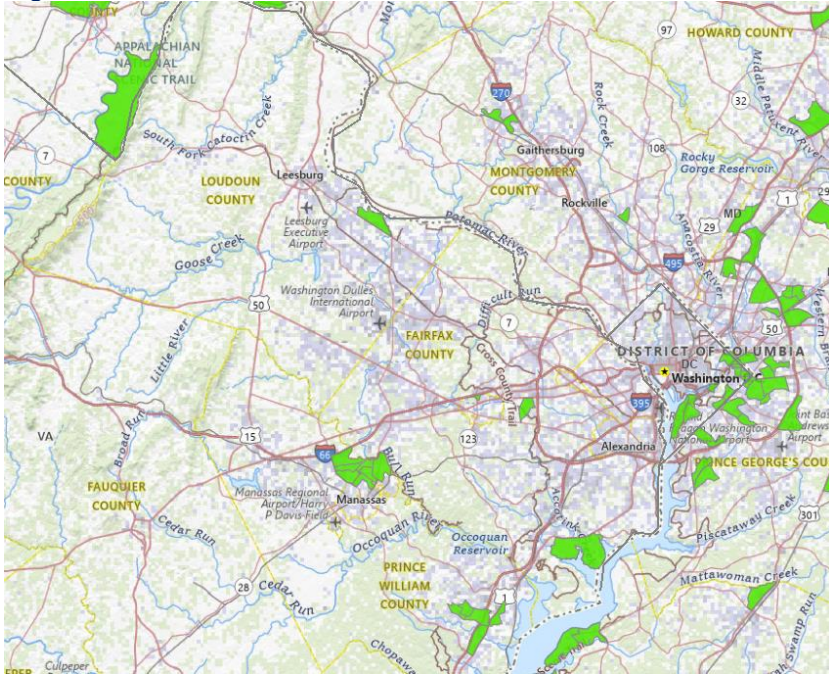
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimate



Food deserts

Food deserts are defined as low-income areas more than one mile from a supermarket in urban areas or more than ten miles from a supermarket in rural areas. Areas shaded in green are designated food deserts.

Figure B26. Food deserts, low income and low access, Northern Virginia, 2019



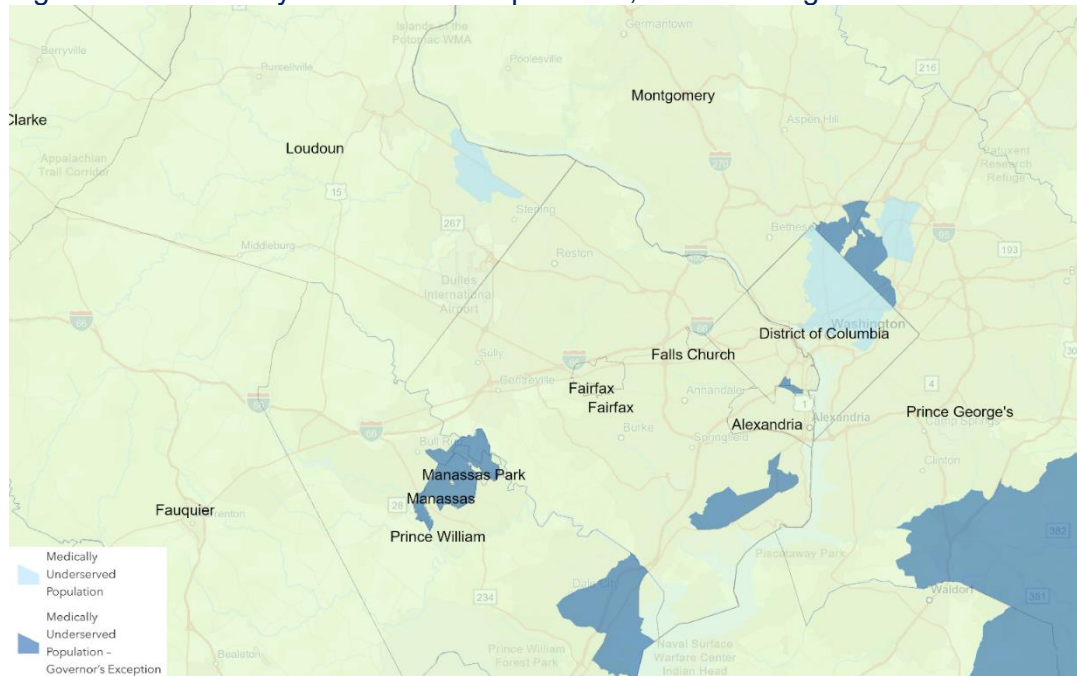
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture
Accessed: July 29, 2025



Medically underserved populations

Medically Underserved Populations (MUPs) are designated by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA). Populations receiving MUP designation include groups within a geographic area with economic, cultural or linguistic barriers to health care. There are multiple census tracts within the region that have been designated as areas where Medically Underserved Populations are present. In the Inova Loudoun Hospital community, this area falls primarily in South Ashburn.

Figure B27. Medically Underserved Populations, Northern Virginia



Source: Health Resources and Services Administration
Accessed: July 29, 2025



Resources

Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) are established to promote access to care in areas designated as “medically underserved.” These clinics receive enhanced reimbursement for Medicaid and Medicare services and most also receive federal grant funds under Section 330 of the Public Health Service Act. There currently are three FQHC organizations operating multiple sites in Northern Virginia.

Figure B28. Federally Qualified Health Centers Service Delivery Sites, Northern Virginia

Facility	Street Address	City	ZIP Code
Greater Prince William Health Center - Dumfries	17739 Main St	Dumfries	22026
Greater Prince William Health Center - Manassas	9705 Liberia Ave #201	Manassas	20110
Greater Prince William Health Center - Woodbridge	3350 Commission Ct	Woodbridge	22192
HealthWorks for Northern Virginia - Leesburg	163 Fort Evans Rd NE	Leesburg	20176
HealthWorks for Northern Virginia - Herndon	1141 Elden St	Herndon	20170
HealthWorks for Northern Virginia - Herndon Dental	1141 Elden St #218	Herndon	20170
HealthWorks for Northern Virginia - Reston	11484 Washington Plz West	Reston	20190
HealthWorks for Northern Virginia - Sterling	21641 Ridgetop Cir #107	Sterling	20166
HealthWorks for Northern Virginia - Sully	13800 Wall Rd #055	Herndon	20171
Neighborhood Health Arlington Pediatric Center	3401 Columbia Pk #200	Arlington	22204
Neighborhood Health Arlington Sequoia	2100 Washington Blvd #294	Arlington	22204
Neighborhood Health at 2 East Glebe	2 East Glebe Rd	Alexandria	22305
Neighborhood Health at Annandale Dental	7501 Little River Tpk	Annandale	22003
Neighborhood Health at Annandale Medical	6715 Little River Tpk #201	Annandale	22003
Neighborhood Health at Arlington CSB	2100 Clarendon Blvd #700	Arlington	22201
Neighborhood Health at Martha Custis Drive	1225 Martha Custis Dr #C1	Alexandria	22302
Neighborhood Health at Merrifield Center	8221 Willow Oaks Corporate Dr #450	Fairfax	22031
Neighborhood Health at Richmond Highway	6677 Richmond Hwy	Alexandria	22306
Neighborhood Health at Sherwood Hall Lane	2616 Sherwood Hall Ln	Alexandria	22306
Neighborhood Health at South County Center	8350 Richmond Hwy #301	Alexandria	22309
Neighborhood Health at the Casey Clinic	1200 North Howard St	Alexandria	22304
Neighborhood Health at the Gartlan Mental Health Center	8119 Holland Rd	Alexandria	22306
Neighborhood Health at the WOW Bus	Mobile	Alexandria	
Neighborhood Health Joseph Willard Dental	3750 Blenheim Blvd	Fairfax	22030
Neighborhood Health Mark Center Drive	4850 Mark Center Drive, 3rd Fl	Alexandria	22311
Neighborhood Health South County Dental	8350 Richmond Highway	Alexandria	22309

Source: Health Resources and Services Administration
Accessed: July 29, 2025

In addition to the FQHCs, there are other clinics in the area that serve lower-income individuals. These include the Arlington Free Clinic (Arlington, VA), the Loudoun Free Clinic (Leesburg, VA), Culmore Clinic (Falls Church, VA) and multiple sites throughout the region of the George Mason University’s Mason and Partners Clinics.

In addition to these resources, Inova operates several Inova Cares Clinic sites across Northern Virginia. The local health departments also provide an array of services at locations throughout their jurisdictions.



Figure B29. Hospital facilities, Northern Virginia

Facility	Facility Type	City	ZIP Code
Dominion Hospital	Psychiatric	Falls Church	22044
Encompass Health Rehab Hosp of Northern Virginia	Rehabilitation	Aldie	20105
Fairfax Surgical Center	Ambulatory Surgical	Fairfax	22030
Haymarket Surgery Center	Ambulatory Surgical	Haymarket	20169
HealthQare Services ASC, LLC	Ambulatory Surgical	Arlington	22201
Inova Alexandria Hospital	Acute	Alexandria	22304
Inova Ambulatory Surgery Center at Lorton, LLC	Ambulatory Surgical	Lorton	22079
Inova Fair Oaks Hospital	Acute	Fairfax	22033
Inova Fairfax Hospital	Acute	Falls Church	22042
Inova Loudoun Ambulatory Surgery Center, LLC	Ambulatory Surgical	Leesburg	20176
Inova Loudoun Hospital	Acute	Leesburg	20176
Inova Mount Vernon Hospital	Acute	Alexandria	22306
Inova Oakville Ambulatory Surgery Center	Ambulatory Surgical	Alexandria	22301
Inova Specialty Hospital	Long Term Acute Care	Alexandria	22306
Inova Surgery Center at Franconia-Springfield	Ambulatory Surgical	Alexandria	22310
Kaiser Permanente - Woodbridge Surgery Center	Ambulatory Surgical	Woodbridge	22192
Kaiser Permanente Tysons Corner Surgery Center	Ambulatory Surgical	Mclean	22102
Lake Ridge Ambulatory Surgery Center, LLC	Ambulatory Surgical	Woodbridge	22192
McLean Ambulatory Surgery Center, LLC	Ambulatory Surgical	Mclean	22102
North Spring Behavioral Healthcare	Psychiatric	Leesburg	20176
Northern Virginia Eye Surgery Center, LLC	Ambulatory Surgical	Fairfax	22031
Northern Virginia Surgery Center	Ambulatory Surgical	Fairfax	22033
Pediatric Specialists of Virginia Ambulatory Surgery Center	Ambulatory Surgical	Fairfax	22031
Prince William Ambulatory Surgery Center	Ambulatory Surgical	Manassas	20110
Reston Hospital Center	Acute	Reston	20190
Reston Surgery Center	Ambulatory Surgical	Reston	20190
Sentara Northern Virginia Medical Center	Acute	Woodbridge	22191
Stone Springs Ambulatory Surgery Center	Ambulatory Surgical	Dulles	20166
Stone Springs Hospital Center	Acute	Dulles	20166
UVA Health Haymarket Medical Center	Acute	Haymarket	20169
UVA Health Prince William Medical Center	Acute	Manassas	20110
Virginia Hospital Center	Acute	Arlington	22205

Source: Virginia Health Information

Accessed: July 29, 2025



Other community resources

There is a wide range of agencies, coalitions and organizations that serve the Loudoun region. Several organizations maintain large databases to help refer individuals in need to health and human services and resources to address social drivers of health. Resources available include:

Housing and utilities	Tax preparation assistance
Food, clothing and household items	Legal, consumer and financial management services
Food programs	Transportation
Health care and disability services	Employment and income support
Health insurance and expense assistance	Family support and parenting
Mental health and counseling	Disaster services
Substance abuse and other addictions resources	Government and community services
Support groups	Education, recreation and the arts



Appendix C: Community conversations

The Loudoun Community Action Committee, along with several other individuals, representatives and groups, participated in community conversations regarding the health of the community and opportunities to improve it. Data and findings from the previous CHNA were presented, and the participants were asked to share whether those data continue to feel relevant to the health of their community and what other factors are impacting health.

Figures C1 through C7 are a summary of their responses, organized by:

1. Categories: What health issues are impacted
2. Factors: What factors are affecting health in the community
3. Threats: What are the challenges posed
4. Opportunities: What are the opportunities presented



Figure C1. Loudoun Community Action Committee

Category	Factor	Threats posed	Opportunities created
Economic stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job loss • Financial instability • Technology replacing jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased strain on families and their health • Reduced access to care and basic needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity for education in financial literacy especially in times of crisis • Support for job transitions
Education & health literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education on navigating technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty adapting to new systems • Missed opportunities for healthcare and resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand tech education and personal development programs
Healthcare access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty accessing services due to barriers (transportation, language) • Drop in preventative screenings due to immigration concerns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missed appointments and support services • Delayed or avoided care • Worsening of chronic conditions (i.e. dementia) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CHWs to help with navigation • Expanded transportation services and areas
Injury & violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual assault and violence warrant focused attention and strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under-addressed care gaps and lasting trauma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elevate this as a priority • Tailored resources and support services
Mental health & substance use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health needs rising and deprioritized when basic needs are unmet • Impact of policy changes and current cultural climate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased trauma and psychological harm • Reduced engagement with mental health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normalize receiving and seeking mental health care • Expand counseling and trauma informed care • Utilize CHWs and community support
Neighborhood, community & environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of trust in systems and social support • Fear of accessing services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poorer health and social outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebuild trust through community-based programs • Strengthen protective factors and social networks



Figure C2. Loudoun Human Services Network

Category	Factor	Threats posed	Opportunities created
Economic stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases in financial insecurity and need for assistance Transportation gaps (geographic, disabled and neurodivergent individuals) Lack of affordable and accessible housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living paycheck to paycheck Disproportionate impact on marginalized communities Reduced access to jobs, programs and healthcare Homelessness and housing insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve wraparound services Expand financial mobility services Improvements to public transportation (routes, options, marketing) Expand affordable and supportive housing programs
Education & health literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of awareness of resources Language barriers accessing services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missed opportunities for care Stigma and misinformation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved marketing and culturally aware outreach
Healthcare access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited ability to access health services during daytime hours Barriers for deaf and neurodivergent communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delayed or missed care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Virtual services in schools Expand bilingual and accessible services Increase diverse representation in care providers Access to services that are tailored to working people
Maternal, youth & child health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in developmental disabilities in schools Lack of data and visibility for non-physical disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unmet needs for youth with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve data collection and awareness through partnerships
Mental health & substance use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stigma in some cultural and immigrant communities Substance use disorders Pandemic trauma and isolation Loneliness epidemic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hesitancy to seek help Increased risk of substance misuse Lack of community support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental health education and normalization Community wellness and social prescription initiatives Bilingual resources and diverse representation Youth as change agents in immigrant families
Neighborhood, community & environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited sidewalks and infrastructure in some areas Lack of community centered gathering spaces Closure of key support programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Isolation and lack of engagement Reduced access to programs and services Lack of mobility options (sidewalks, transportation options for disabled) limits access to opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create central hubs for community support Use trusted community spaces (churches, schools) as entry points



Figure C3. Loudoun County Health Department

Category	Factor	Threats posed	Opportunities created
Economic stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation system navigation difficulties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Missed appointments and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to navigation education and messaging
Education & health literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health literacy challenges in all languages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misunderstanding of health information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multilingual health education
Healthcare access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gaps in services (dental) • Geographic disparities (Sterling, Western Loudoun) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delayed or missed care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced cross-regional partnerships and referrals systems • Increased community partnerships and events across regions
Immunizations and infectious diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mpox outreach among LGBTQ+ communities • Decline in vaccination rates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased risk of outbreaks • Reduced immunization coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve community organization and health-based organization partnerships • Public health education and outreach
Injury and violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High motor vehicle and alcohol-related crashes • Sports injuries in schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term health impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership opportunities for physical screenings (i.e. concussions) • School-based injury and violence prevention programs
Mental health & substance use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stigma and polarization (i.e. older adults, trans students) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental health decline 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous support development of crisis receiving centers, opioid response programs and mental health infrastructure
Neighborhood, community & environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social isolation due to geography and mobility (i.e. older adults in Western Loudoun) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited access to programs, services and engagement options 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy and projects for older adult engagement
Obesity, nutrition and physical activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obesity is a risk factor for chronic conditions like heart disease • Stigma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased chronic disease burden • Barriers due to life schedule, economic status and food deserts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention and education efforts to promote health and reduce stigma



Figure C4: Representatives from the Loudoun County Board of Supervisors

Category	Factor	Threats posed	Opportunities created
Chronic conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heart disease prevalence among African Americans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural perceptions influencing health outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culturally sensitive health education
Economic stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chronic conditions linked to food insecurity and economic stress General affordability (housing, food) Geographical differences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor nutrition due to affordability Older adults living in different areas have different life expectancies and quality of life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued support through government programs (SNAP, WIC, TANF) Increase in housing options for older adults to age in place
Education & health literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for improved communication strategies Cultural beliefs influencing health understanding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of awareness of services Misunderstanding of health priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved and tailored messaging and outreach
Healthcare access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Barriers (insurance, geographic, cultural) Missed appointments at primary care clinics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delayed or missed care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved communication for resource awareness and navigation
Maternal, youth & child health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fewer children attending school and appointments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term developmental and health impacts Reduced immunization and routine care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen healthcare relationships and outreach to families
Mental health & substance use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insurance type influences care (location, appointment date) Mental health impacted by life stressors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental health is deprioritized when basic needs are unmet Substance use as a mental health disorder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue the level and quality of current services Increase providers who take Medicaid and Medicare
Neighborhood, community & environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differences in life experiences among communities (cultural influences, stigma) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lower school attendance rates Increase in preventative diseases Reduced engagement in community spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tailor opportunities and events to cultures
Obesity, nutrition and physical activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obesity tied to food insecurity and cultural perceptions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased chronic disease risk Misunderstanding of obesity across cultures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address obesity through food access and education Normalize healthy behaviors across communities



Figure C5: HealthWorks for Northern Virginia, Federally Qualified Health Center

Category	Factor	Threats posed	Opportunities created
Chronic conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hypertension manageable with education Diabetes requires lifestyle changes and support Health not prioritized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of dieticians and nutritionists Increased chronic disease risk (kidney disease, diabetes) Limited time and resources for positive habits like exercise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group education classes Food-as-medicine models Realistic activity solutions (home-based movement)
Economic stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial instability and loss of insurance High costs (transportation, food, specialty care) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delayed or missed care Increased stress and poorer health outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase grant opportunities and partnerships Preventative education (finances, housing stability, food access)
Education & health literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Native language and English illiteracy Telehealth difficulties Ineffective communication methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delays in care and receiving results Communication gaps leading to staff inefficiencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Innovative communication methods (audio messages vs. written) Direct patient communication
Healthcare access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared vehicles and unreliable public transportation Unequal access across regions Specialty care access limited Legal status barrier for referrals and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missed or late appointments leading to interruptions to clinic schedules and longer wait times Isolation Delayed screenings and emergency care Unmet needs among uninsured patients 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education on transit tools and grants for transportation support Strengthen cross regional partnerships and coordination for patients Improved navigation for services (i.e. financial assistance applications)
Immunizations and infectious diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low flu vaccination rates Mistrust of vaccines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased risk of preventable illnesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education on vaccine safety and benefits
Injury & violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patients under-reporting domestic violence, including due to lack of screening question clarity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missed identification of abuse Inadequate support services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise screening language for clarity and understanding Allocate time and resources for SDOH conversations
Mental health & substance use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substance use (alcohol) culturally normalized Great need for adolescent mental health services Stigma preventing patients from attending appointments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missed care Chronic damage from alcohol use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culturally tailored and bilingual services Telehealth options and incentives Long term services for individuals who receive care in short term programs



Figure C6: Community health workers, all regions

Category	Factor	Threats posed	Opportunities created
Economic stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation costs • Food insecurity • Medicaid eligibility concerns • Financial stability for older adults 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoidance of emergency services • Economic strain among older adults • Trade-offs between basic needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education on benefits • Virtual resource sharing • Support for older adults
Education & health literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ineffective methods of communication • Lack of awareness of services and insurance navigation • Difficulty asking questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor understanding of health systems • Inability to choose appropriate coverage and communicate needs • Avoidance of resources • Missed care opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multilingual outreach • CHW and insurance navigator pairing • Community education efforts • Normalize health conversations and address fact vs. fiction to break down stigma
Healthcare access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of culturally accessible materials • Lack of bilingual staff • Unmet oral health, specialty care and sexual/reproductive health needs • Difficulty navigating systems • Need for CHWs and navigators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delayed treatment and unmanaged conditions • Fear of accessing services • Ineligibility for care • Limited access to specialists • Increased transmission risks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culturally competent care • Tech-assisted interpretation • Expanded health services and coverage • Recruit bilingual professionals and volunteers
Mental health & substance use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rising anxiety • Cultural stigma • Isolation • Lack of safe spaces for older adults 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hesitancy to seek help • Unspoken mental health issues • No outlet for older adults 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community trust-building • Mental health education • Safe spaces for older adults
Neighborhood, community, environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of cross-sector collaboration • Faith and culturally based barriers to partake in resources • Fear, mistrust and hesitancy in support services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced engagement in community events and social attendance • Missed opportunities for education and support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community ambassadors • Holistic outreach • Leverage partnerships with faith-based groups



Figure C7: Faith partners, all regions

Category	Factor	Threats posed	Opportunities created
Economic stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial insecurity and strain Increase in single-income homes Workforce changes and losses Housing insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade-offs between basic needs Inability to access resources due to financial insecurity Older adults and marginalized communities at risk of being unhoused 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased rental and utility assistance through community resources Advocacy for living wages and stable housing
Healthcare access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of providers and long wait times Gaps in services (dental, mental health) Lack of awareness of existing services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delayed treatment and unmanaged conditions Lack of engagement with formal services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lean on church support services as an entry point to care Equipping trusted community pillars with the right knowledge and resources
Maternal, youth & child health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teen vulnerability Insufficient resources for children and teens with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unmet needs in children and youth Pressure on youth to contribute financially and become adults earlier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource sharing among and with families Advocacy for whole-family support Church-school partnerships
Mental health & substance use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rising anxiety Cultural stigma Misinformation and spiritualization of mental health issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased mental health issues Criminalization of untreated mental illnesses Increased risk for marginalized communities to become involved with the criminal justice system Hesitancy to seek help Isolation for older adults 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute and early access interventions Utilizing trusted environments for outreach Safe spaces for open conversations
Neighborhood, community & environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of safe, stigma-free spaces for teens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced engagement due to fear and stigma Limited youth engagement opportunities and safe social places 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilizing faith spaces as hubs for connection and education
Obesity, nutrition and physical activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical activity recommendations unrealistic due to life priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced ability to engage in healthy choices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address social drivers of health before lifestyle changes can be addressed and suggested



Appendix D: Community survey

Data for the community survey were collected through a tool (Figure D1) that asked participants for details about themselves, such as gender, race, income and ZIP code and their opinion about three main questions:

- What are the greatest strengths of our community?
- What are the most important health issues for our community?
- What would most improve the quality of life for our community?

Survey participants could select up to three choices for each question and leave open feedback in a freeform field. The survey was made available online and in paper format and was in the field from January through March 2025. Surveys were available in Arabic, Amharic, Chinese (Mandarin), Dari, English, Farsi, Korean, Spanish, Urdu and Vietnamese. This survey utilized a convenience sampling method; therefore, results from this survey are not generalizable to the entire community.

Because Alexandria and Prince William health departments were conducting community health assessments at the same time as this CHNA, the three surveys were coordinated such that data could be combined. Inova focused its survey collection on Fairfax and Loudoun counties while Alexandria City and Prince William County health departments surveyed their communities. Survey respondents provided their ZIP code which allowed responses from the Inova Loudoun Hospital community to be included and others to be excluded from the analysis.

Themes were identified in the survey in two ways. First, the overall results were reviewed; a survey response was considered a theme if it was in the top 5 of all responses (as shown in the CHNA Report). Second, the results were analyzed by respondent demographics to identify disparities and different perspectives. In this case, a survey response was considered a theme if it fell in the top five for that group.



Figure D1. Community survey

Northern Virginia Community Health Survey

Inova and our partners are conducting a short, anonymous survey to learn about what is important to people in Northern Virginia. The results will be used to inform ongoing efforts to make this a healthier community.

This survey is part of a larger health assessment that includes interviews, focus groups and data on the health of our communities. If you need more information, please visit <https://www.inova.org/CHNA>, contact us at CHNA@inova.org or call 703-698-2575.

1. In your opinion, what are the *greatest strengths* of our community?
Please select up to THREE (3) boxes below:

<input type="checkbox"/> Access to healthy food	<input type="checkbox"/> Inclusive access for people with disabilities (hearing, vision, intellectual, physical)
<input type="checkbox"/> Safe and affordable housing	<input type="checkbox"/> Clean, safe and healthy environment (clean air, stable climate, sanitation)
<input type="checkbox"/> Services that support basic needs (food, clothing, diapers, temporary cash assistance)	<input type="checkbox"/> Opportunities to be involved in the community (volunteerism, arts and cultural events)
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational opportunities (schools, libraries, vocational programs, universities)	<input type="checkbox"/> Welcoming diversity (social, cultural, faith, economic) and addressing racism and biases
<input type="checkbox"/> Jobs and a healthier economy	<input type="checkbox"/> Access to parks, recreation, walkable/bikeable neighborhoods
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation options	<input type="checkbox"/> Access to accurate sources of health information
<input type="checkbox"/> Access to healthcare and public health services	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
<input type="checkbox"/> Access to vaccines	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mental health and substance use services	
<input type="checkbox"/> Public safety (law enforcement, fire, rescue services)	

2. In your opinion, what are the biggest health issues in our community?
Please select up to THREE (3) boxes below:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aging-related health concerns (dementia, arthritis)	<input type="checkbox"/> Mis/Disinformation about health issues
<input type="checkbox"/> Chronic health conditions (cancer, diabetes, heart disease, stroke, asthma)	<input type="checkbox"/> Tobacco use (cigarettes, vaping, e-cigarettes, snuff, chewing tobacco)
<input type="checkbox"/> Illnesses spread by insects and/or animals (Lyme West Nile, malaria, Zika, rabies)	<input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol, drug, and/or opiate abuse (including overdose)
<input type="checkbox"/> Illnesses that spread from person to person (flu, COVID-19, TB, Mpox, measles, HIV, STDs/STIs,)	<input type="checkbox"/> Mental health (depression, anxiety, stress, self-harm)
<input type="checkbox"/> Preventable injuries (car/bike crashes, falls, poisoning)	<input type="checkbox"/> Obesity
<input type="checkbox"/> Violence and crime in the community	<input type="checkbox"/> Food and water quality and safety
<input type="checkbox"/> Domestic violence, rape/sexual assault, child abuse	<input type="checkbox"/> Differences in life expectancy and health outcomes based on race, ethnicity, and economic well-being
<input type="checkbox"/> Dental problems and access to dental care	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
<input type="checkbox"/> Maternal, infant, child, youth and teen health	

3. In your opinion, what would *most improve health* in our community?
Please select up to THREE (3) boxes below:

<input type="checkbox"/> Access to healthy food	<input type="checkbox"/> Inclusive access for people with disabilities (hearing, vision, intellectual, physical)
<input type="checkbox"/> Safe and affordable housing	<input type="checkbox"/> Clean, safe and healthy environment (clean air, stable climate, sanitation)
<input type="checkbox"/> Support for basic needs (food, clothing, diapers, temporary cash assistance)	<input type="checkbox"/> Opportunities to be involved in the community (volunteerism, arts and cultural events)
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational opportunities (schools, libraries, vocational programs, universities)	<input type="checkbox"/> Welcoming diversity (social, cultural, faith, economic) and addressing racism and biases
<input type="checkbox"/> Jobs and a healthier economy	<input type="checkbox"/> Access to parks, recreation, walkable/bikeable neighborhoods
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation options	<input type="checkbox"/> Access to accurate sources of health information
<input type="checkbox"/> Access to healthcare and public health services	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify):
<input type="checkbox"/> Access to vaccines	
<input type="checkbox"/> Mental health and substance use services	
<input type="checkbox"/> Public safety (law enforcement, fire, rescue services)	

Flip Over



Please answer the following questions.

We ask a few questions about you so we can understand more about who took this survey.
Thank you for participating in this anonymous survey!

4. What is your AGE?

Please write in: _____

5. What is your HOME ZIP CODE?

Please write in: _____

6. What is your ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME?

Please choose ONE (1) box:

- ☐ Less than \$25,000
- ☐ \$25,000 - \$49,999
- ☐ \$50,000 - \$99,999
- ☐ \$100,000 - \$124,999
- ☐ \$125,000 - \$199,999
- ☐ \$200,000+
- ☐ Prefer not to say

7. What is your HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION?

Please choose ONE (1) box:

- ☐ Less than high school diploma
- ☐ High school diploma / GED
- ☐ Some college
- ☐ Associates / Technical degree
- ☐ Bachelor's degree
- ☐ Graduate degree or higher
- ☐ Prefer not to say

8. Which RACE/ETHNICITY best describes you?

Select ALL THAT APPLY:

- ☐ American Indian or Alaska Native
- ☐ African
- ☐ East/Southeast Asian
- ☐ South Asian
- ☐ Black or African American
- ☐ Hispanic/Latino
- ☐ Middle Eastern or North African
- ☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- ☐ White
- ☐ Another race/ethnicity _____
- ☐ Prefer not to say

9. Where do you USUALLY GET HEALTHCARE?

Select ALL THAT APPLY:

- ☐ Hospital / emergency room
- ☐ Doctor's office
- ☐ Urgent care center
- ☐ Free or reduced-fee clinic
- ☐ Veterans Administration
- ☐ Other healthcare setting: _____
- ☐ I don't get healthcare
- ☐ Prefer not to say

10. What COUNTRY were you born in?

Please write in: _____

11. What is your FIRST/PRIMARY LANGUAGE?

Please write in: _____

12. Which GENDER IDENTITY best describes you?

Select ALL THAT APPLY:

- ☐ Woman
- ☐ Man
- ☐ Transgender
- ☐ Nonbinary
- ☐ Prefer to describe: _____
- ☐ I don't know
- ☐ Prefer not to say

13. What is your SEXUAL ORIENTATION?

Select ALL THAT APPLY:

- ☐ Asexual
- ☐ Bisexual
- ☐ Gay or Lesbian
- ☐ Straight or Heterosexual
- ☐ Prefer to describe: _____
- ☐ I don't know
- ☐ Prefer not to say

<https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/2025NoVAHealthAssessment-English>





Figure D2. Characteristics of survey responses from the Inova Loudoun Hospital community

		Number of Respondents	Percent of Respondents
Total Responses		437	100%
Age	Free-text categorized		
	Less than 18 years	9	2.06%
	18-24 years	20	4.58%
	25-34 years	60	13.73%
	35-44 years	108	24.71%
	45-54 years	106	24.26%
	55-64 years	85	19.45%
	65-74 years	27	6.18%
	75+ years	13	2.97%
	No response	9	2.06%
Annual Household Income	Choose one		
	Less than \$25,000	15	3.43%
	\$25,000 to \$49,999	45	10.30%
	\$50,000 to \$99,999	54	12.36%
	\$100,000 to \$124,999	75	17.16%
	\$125,000 - \$199,999	64	14.65%
	\$200,000+	92	21.05%
	Prefer not to say / No response	92	21.05%
Education	Choose one		
	Less than high school diploma	21	4.81%
	High school diploma / GED	23	5.26%
	Some college	37	8.47%
	Associates / Technical degree	34	7.78%
	Bachelor's degree	161	36.84%
	Graduate degree or higher	138	31.58%
	Prefer not to say / No response	23	5.26%
Regular Source of Healthcare	Select all that apply		
	Hospital / emergency room	98	22.43%
	Doctor's office	380	86.96%
	Urgent care center	160	36.61%
	Free or reduced fee clinic	11	2.52%
	Veteran's Administration	7	1.60%
	Other	5	1.14%
	I don't get healthcare	9	2.06%
	Prefer not to say / No response	18	4.12%
Race/Ethnicity	Select all that apply		
	American Indian or Alaska Native	3	0.69%
	African	11	2.52%
	Asian	44	10.07%
	Black or African American	37	8.47%
	Hispanic/Latino	53	12.13%
	Middle Eastern or North African	10	2.29%
	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	3	0.69%
	White	258	59.04%



	Another race/ethnicity	20	4.58%
	Prefer not to say / No response	33	7.55%
First/Primary Language	Free-text categorized (2+)		
	English	348	79.63%
	Spanish	28	6.41%
	Urdu	6	1.37%
	Arabic	4	0.92%
	Hindi	3	0.69%
	Tagalog, Amharic, Pashto, Vietnamese	2 each	0.46%
Birth country	Free-text categorized (3+)		
	United States	314	71.85%
	India	12	2.75%
	El Salvador	9	2.06%
	Pakistan	6	1.37%
	Honduras	6	1.37%
	Peru	5	1.14%
	Philippines	5	1.14%
	Canada, Germany, Bolivia	3 each	0.69%
Gender Identity	Select all that apply		
	Woman	347	79.41%
	Man	65	14.87%
	Transgender	2	0.46%
	Nonbinary	7	1.60%
	Prefer to describe	6	1.37%
	I don't know	0	0.00%
	Prefer not to say / No response	16	3.66%
Sexual Orientation	Select all that apply		
	Asexual	8	1.83%
	Bisexual	19	4.35%
	Gay or Lesbian	14	3.20%
	Straight or Heterosexual	331	75.74%
	Prefer to describe	6	1.37%
	I don't know	3	0.69%
	Prefer not to say / No response	60	13.73%



Top five answers to “What are the biggest health issues in our community?” by select demographic groups

Figure D3. Younger respondents (<25 years of age)

Rank	Response	Number
1	Mental health (depression, anxiety, stress, self-harm)	15
2	Chronic health conditions (cancer, diabetes, heart disease, stroke, asthma)	8
3	Illnesses that spread from person to person (flu, COVID-19, TB, Mpox, measles, HIV, STDs/STIs)	7
3	Alcohol, drug, and/or opiate abuse (including overdose)	7
3	Maternal, infant, child, youth and teen health	7

Figure D4. Older respondents (55 years of age or older)

Rank	Response	Number
1	Mental health (depression, anxiety, stress, self-harm)	72
2	Aging-related health concerns (dementia, arthritis)	54
3	Chronic health conditions (cancer, diabetes, heart disease, stroke, asthma)	46
4	Illnesses that spread from person to person (flu, COVID-19, TB, Mpox, measles, HIV, STDs/STIs)	31
5	Mis/Disinformation about health issues	27

Figure D5. Low-income respondents (household income <\$50,000/year)

Rank	Response	Number
1	Mental health (depression, anxiety, stress, self-harm)	25
2	Chronic health conditions (cancer, diabetes, heart disease, stroke, asthma)	17
2	Alcohol, drug, and/or opiate abuse (including overdose)	17
4	Aging-related health concerns (dementia, arthritis)	14
5	Illnesses that spread from person to person (flu, COVID-19, TB, Mpox, measles, HIV, STDs/STIs)	11

Figure D6. Respondents with less than a high school diploma/GED (25+ years of age)

Rank	Response	Number
1	Dental problems and access to dental care	5
2	<i>Suppressed</i>	
3	<i>Suppressed</i>	
4	<i>Suppressed</i>	
5	<i>Suppressed</i>	

Figure D7. Respondents with a race/ethnicity other than white

Rank	Response	Number
1	Mental health (depression, anxiety, stress, self-harm)	63
2	Chronic health conditions (cancer, diabetes, heart disease, stroke, asthma)	51
3	Alcohol, drug, and/or opiate abuse (including overdose)	38
4	Illnesses that spread from person to person (flu, COVID-19, TB, Mpox, measles, HIV, STDs/STIs)	30
5	Aging-related health concerns (dementia, arthritis)	29



Figure D8. Hispanic/Latino respondents

Rank	Response	Number
1	Mental health (depression, anxiety, stress, self-harm)	20
2	Alcohol, drug, and/or opiate abuse (including overdose)	18
3	Chronic health conditions (cancer, diabetes, heart disease, stroke, asthma)	16
4	Aging-related health concerns (dementia, arthritis)	12
5	Domestic violence, rape/sexual assault, child abuse	11

Figure D9. Respondents with a first/primary language other than English

Rank	Response	Number
1	Chronic health conditions (cancer, diabetes, heart disease, stroke, asthma)	24
2	Mental health (depression, anxiety, stress, self-harm)	22
3	Alcohol, drug, and/or opiate abuse (including overdose)	18
4	Illnesses that spread from person to person (flu, COVID-19, TB, Mpox, measles, HIV, STDs/STIs)	15
4	Aging-related health concerns (dementia, arthritis)	15

Figure D10. Respondents with a birth country other than the United States

Rank	Response	Number
1	Mental health (depression, anxiety, stress, self-harm)	40
2	Chronic health conditions (cancer, diabetes, heart disease, stroke, asthma)	36
3	Alcohol, drug, and/or opiate abuse (including overdose)	28
4	Illnesses that spread from person to person (flu, COVID-19, TB, Mpox, measles, HIV, STDs/STIs)	22
5	Aging-related health concerns (dementia, arthritis)	19

Figure D11. Women Respondents

Rank	Response	Number
1	Mental health (depression, anxiety, stress, self-harm)	201
2	Chronic health conditions (cancer, diabetes, heart disease, stroke, asthma)	141
3	Aging-related health concerns (dementia, arthritis)	89
4	Alcohol, drug, and/or opiate abuse (including overdose)	83
5	Illnesses that spread from person to person (flu, COVID-19, TB, Mpox, measles, HIV, STDs/STIs)	77

Figure D12. Men Respondents

Rank	Response	Number
1	Mental health (depression, anxiety, stress, self-harm)	29
2	Chronic health conditions (cancer, diabetes, heart disease, stroke, asthma)	24
3	Aging-related health concerns (dementia, arthritis)	19
3	Illnesses that spread from person to person (flu, COVID-19, TB, Mpox, measles, HIV, STDs/STIs)	17
5	Alcohol, drug, and/or opiate abuse (including overdose)	16



Figure D13. LGBTQ+ Respondents

Rank	Response	Number
1	Mental health (depression, anxiety, stress, self-harm)	25
2	Chronic health conditions (cancer, diabetes, heart disease, stroke, asthma)	12
3	Mis/Disinformation about health issues	11
3	Illnesses that spread from person to person (flu, COVID-19, TB, Mpox, measles, HIV, STDs/STIs)	10
5	Differences in life expectancy and health outcomes based on race, ethnicity, and economic well-being	8

Figure D14. Respondents without an identified medical home

Rank	Response	Number
1	Chronic health conditions (cancer, diabetes, heart disease, stroke, asthma)	16
2	Mental health (depression, anxiety, stress, self-harm)	15
3	Alcohol, drug, and/or opiate abuse (including overdose)	10
3	Illnesses that spread from person to person (flu, COVID-19, TB, Mpox, measles, HIV, STDs/STIs)	10
5	Aging-related health concerns (dementia, arthritis)	9
5	Obesity	9

Figure D15. Respondents receiving care at a free or reduced-fee clinic

Rank	Response	Number
1	Alcohol, drug, and/or opiate abuse (including overdose)	5
1	Mental health and substance use services	5
3	<i>Suppressed</i>	
4	<i>Suppressed</i>	
5	<i>Suppressed</i>	



Top five answers to “What would most improve health in our community?” by select demographic groups

Figure D16. Younger respondents (<25 years of age)

Rank	Response	Number
1	Safe and affordable housing	17
2	Services that support basic needs (food, clothing, diapers, temporary cash assistance)	14
3	Access to healthy food	6
3	Jobs and a healthier economy	6
3	Mental health and substance use services	6

Figure D17. Older respondents (55 years of age or older)

Rank	Response	Number
1	Safe and affordable housing	66
2	Mental health and substance use services	51
3	Access to healthcare and public health services	36
4	Jobs and a healthier economy	28
5	Services that support basic needs (food, clothing, diapers, temporary cash assistance)	26

Figure D18. Low-income respondents (household income <\$50,000/year)

Rank	Response	Number
1	Safe and affordable housing	37
2	Access to healthy food	19
3	Mental health and substance use services	16
4	Services that support basic needs (food, clothing, diapers, temporary cash assistance)	15
5	Access to healthcare and public health services	14

Figure D19. Respondents with less than a high school diploma/GED (25+ years of age)

Rank	Response	Number
1	Safe and affordable housing	6
1	Access to healthy food	6
3	<i>Suppressed</i>	
4	<i>Suppressed</i>	
5	<i>Suppressed</i>	

Figure D20. Respondents with a race/ethnicity other than white

Rank	Response	Number
1	Safe and affordable housing	72
2	Mental health and substance use services	43
2	Access to healthy food	43
4	Jobs and a healthier economy	32
4	Welcoming diversity (social, cultural, faith, economic) and addressing racism and biases	32



Figure D21. Hispanic/Latino respondents

Rank	Response	Number
1	Safe and affordable housing	30
2	Access to healthy food	19
3	Mental health and substance use services	15
3	Access to healthcare and public health services	15
5	Services that support basic needs (food, clothing, diapers, temporary cash assistance)	13

Figure D22. Respondents with a first/primary language other than English

Rank	Response	Number
1	Safe and affordable housing	25
2	Access to healthy food	23
3	Access to healthcare and public health services	17
4	Mental health and substance use services	14
5	Jobs and a healthier economy	13

Figure D23. Respondents with a birth country other than the United States

Rank	Response	Number
1	Safe and affordable housing	41
2	Access to healthy food	34
3	Mental health and substance use services	31
4	Access to healthcare and public health services	20
5	Jobs and a healthier economy	19

Figure D24. Women Respondents

Rank	Response	Number
1	Safe and affordable housing	195
2	Mental health and substance use services	140
3	Access to healthcare and public health services	89
4	Access to healthy food	71
4	Jobs and a healthier economy	71

Figure D25. Men Respondents

Rank	Response	Number
1	Safe and affordable housing	31
2	Mental health and substance use services	29
3	Access to healthcare and public health services	16
3	Access to healthy food	16
4	Jobs and a healthier economy	13

Figure D26. LGBTQ+ Respondents

Rank	Response	Number
1	Safe and affordable housing	20
2	Mental health and substance use services	18
3	Services that support basic needs (food, clothing, diapers, temporary cash assistance)	13
4	Jobs and a healthier economy	7
4	Welcoming diversity (social, cultural, faith, economic) and addressing racism and biases	7



Figure D27. Respondents without an identified medical home

Rank	Response	Number
1	Safe and affordable housing	18
2	Access to healthy food	16
3	Access to healthcare and public health services	13
3	Mental health and substance use services	10
5	Services that support basic needs (food, clothing, diapers, temporary cash assistance)	8

Figure D28. Respondents receiving care at a free or reduced-fee clinic

Rank	Response	Number
1	Safe and affordable housing	9
2	Mental health and substance use services	7
3	<i>Suppressed</i>	
4	<i>Suppressed</i>	
5	<i>Suppressed</i>	



Appendix E: Community health status assessment

The health indicators that comprised the community health status assessment were selected based on best practices, availability and local knowledge of emerging health issues. The data include rates and percentages of mortality, morbidity, incidence and prevalence (death, chronic illness and new and existing disease). Data were compiled from published secondary sources available in March 2025. The Virginia Plan for Well-Being's Virginia Community Health Improvement Data Portal collects these resources into a platform that can be used to generate data and maps of local metrics. This tool, developed by the Virginia Department of Health, was launched in September of 2022 and was invaluable to the development of this assessment.

County-level data, as well as breakdowns by population characteristics, was not consistently available, which means the amount of information within certain health topics may be limited. Specific indicators were selected and compiled to support a broad picture of health in the Inova Alexandria Hospital community and may not encompass all data available.

Figure E1 lists the data sources for Figure E2, which provides an overview of much but not all of the data considered. Please contact Inova for more information.

Figure E1. Community health status assessment data sources

Data Source	Abbreviation
American Community Survey	ACS
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	CDC
CDC Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	CMS
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services	CMS
County Health Rankings	CHR
Health Resources and Services Administration	HRSA
Small Area Health Insurance Estimates, Census	SAHIE
Virginia Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	VA BRFSS
Virginia Department of Education	VDE
Virginia Department of Health	VDH
Virginia Health Information	VHI



Figure E2. Community health status assessment data

Health issue	Data point	Value		Unit of measure	Years of data	Data source
		Loudoun County	Virginia			
Chronic conditions (and disabilities)	Percent of population with a disability	6.78%	12.25%	Percentage	2019-2023	ACS
	Percent of adults with current asthma (age-adjusted)	8.60%	10.00%	Percentage	2022	CDC BRFSS
	Percent of adults with arthritis (age-adjusted)	21.50%	24.90%	Percentage	2022	CDC BRFSS
	Percent of adults with cancer (age-adjusted)	6.90%	7.00%	Percentage	2022	CDC BRFSS
	Percent of adults with chronic kidney disease (age-adjusted)	2.30%	2.70%	Percentage	2021	CDC BRFSS
	Percent of adults with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (age-adjusted)	4.10%	6.00%	Percentage	2022	CDC BRFSS
	Percent of adults ever diagnosed with coronary heart disease (age-adjusted)	4.50%	5.40%	Percentage	2022	CDC BRFSS
	Percentage of adults ever diagnosed with diabetes (age-adjusted)	9.70%	11.40%	Percentage	2022	CDC BRFSS
	Percentage of adults with high blood pressure (age-adjusted)	25.90%	31.50%	Percentage	2021	CDC BRFSS
	Percentage of adults with high cholesterol (age-adjusted)	34.00%	32.80%	Percentage	2021	CDC BRFSS
	Percentage of adults ever having a stroke (age-adjusted)	2.20%	3.00%	Percentage	2022	CDC BRFSS



Health issue	Data point	Value		Unit of measure	Years of data	Data source
		Loudoun County	Virginia			
Chronic conditions (and disabilities)	Asthma hospitalizations	371.35	619.52	Per 100,000	2022	VHI
	Diabetes hospitalizations	978.75	2114.24	Per 100,000	2022	VHI
	Hypertension hospitalizations	2249.61	4360.69	Per 100,000	2022	VHI
	Stroke hospitalizations	161.08	263.13	Per 100,000	2022	VHI
	Percent of adults taking medication for hypertension (age-adjusted)	59.60%	61.50%	Percentage	2021	CDC BRFSS
	Deaths due to diseases of the heart	102.23	174.96	Per 100,000	2020-2022	VDH
	Overall cancer incidence	354	413.2	Per 100,000	2016-2020	VDH
	Breast cancer incidence	118.3	126.9	Per 100,000	2016-2020	VDH
	Colorectal cancer incidence	26.7	34.0	Per 100,000	2016-2020	VDH
	Lung cancer incidence	31.1	52.7	Per 100,000	2016-2020	VDH
	Cancer mortality	95.7	179.8	Per 100,000	2016-2020	VDH



Health issue	Data point	Value		Unit of measure	Years of data	Data source
		Loudoun County	Virginia			
Economic stability	Households with no motor vehicle	2.98%	6.00%	Percentage	2019-2023	ACS
	Owner-occupied households with no motor vehicle	1.51%	2.50%	Percentage	2019-2023	ACS
	Renter-occupied households with no motor vehicle	8.20%	13.17%	Percentage	2019-2023	ACS
	Percentage of population living below 50% of the Federal Poverty Level	2.33%	4.94%	Percentage	2019-2023	ACS
	Percentage of population living below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level	3.96%	9.92%	Percentage	2019-2023	ACS
	Percentage of population living below 185% of the Federal Poverty Level	8.09%	21.15%	Percentage	2019-2023	ACS
	Percentage of population living below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level	8.99%	23.35%	Percentage	2019-2023	ACS
	Percentage of children living below 100% of the Federal Poverty Level	4.08%	12.67%	Percentage	2019-2023	ACS
	Households with housing costs exceeding 30% of income	21.65%	26.68%	Percentage	2019-2023	ACS
	Rental households with housing costs exceeding 30% of income	41.53%	44.73%	Percentage	2019-2023	ACS
	Owner-occupied households with mortgage with housing costs exceeding 30% of income	19.38%	24.64%	Percentage	2019-2023	ACS
	Owner-occupied households without mortgage with housing costs exceeding 30% of income	8.31%	10.53%	Percentage	2019-2023	ACS
	Severe housing problems	10.50%	14.10%	Percentage	2023	CHR
	Percentage of households occupied by owner	77.90%	67.20%	Percentage	2019-2023	ACS
	Median Household Income	\$178,707.00	\$89,931.00	Dollars	2023	ACS



Health issue	Data point	Value		Unit of measure	Years of data	Data source
		Loudoun County	Virginia			
Education and Health Literacy	Percentage of children ages 3 and 4 enrolled in preschool	45.91%	46.05%	Percentage	2019-2023	ACS
	Percentage of third graders reading at "proficient" or above on Standards of Learning (SOL) Testing	72.00%	61.00%	Percentage	2020	VDE
	Percentage of grade K-3 students repeating a grade year	0.90%	1.30%	Percentage	2019-20	VDE
	Percentage of students graduating high school within 4 years	97.60%	93.00%	Percentage	2021	VDE
	Percentage of adults age 25 and over with no high school diploma	5.87%	8.70%	Percentage	2019-2023	ACS
	Adults age 25 and over with high school diploma, but no college coursework	11.66%	23.90%	Percentage	2019-2023	ACS
	Adults age 25 and over with a bachelor's degree	35.95%	23.30%	Percentage	2019-2023	ACS
	Adults age 25 and over with a graduate or professional degree	28.06%	18.20%	Percentage	2019-2023	ACS



Health issue	Data point	Value		Unit of measure	Years of data	Data source
		Loudoun County	Virginia			
Health access	Percentage of population under age 19 who are uninsured	3.54%	4.31%	Percentage	2022	SAHIE
	Percentage of population ages 18-64 who are uninsured	6.51%	8.72%	Percentage	2022	SAHIE
	Avoidable adult hospitalizations	371.5	820.01	Per 100,000	2020	VDH
	Percentage of adults with dental coverage	82.51%	70.74%	Percentage	2020	VA BRFSS
	Percentage of adults with recent dental visit (age-adjusted)	74.50%	67.50%	Percentage	2022	CDC BRFSS
	Primary care physicians in the community	76.01	74.55	Per 100,000	2021	HRSA
	Dental providers in the community	73.6	75.3	Per 100,000	2022	HRSA
	Percentage of adults who visited a dentist in the past year	73.82%	69.98%	Percentage	2020	VA BRFSS
	Percentage of adults with one or more permanent teeth removed	31.51%	40.50%	Percentage	2021	VA BRFSS
	Percentage of adults who received an annual checkup (age-adjusted)	76.40%	77.70%	Percentage	2022	CDC BRFSS



Health issue	Data point	Value		Unit of measure	Years of data	Data source
		Loudoun County	Virginia			
Health access	Percentage of adults who had cholesterol screening in the past year (age-adjusted)	87.90%	86.20%	Percentage	2021	CDC BRFSS
	Percentage of adults 65 and older with loss of all teeth due to decay or gum disease (age-adjusted)	7.50%	11.40%	Percentage	2022	CDC BRFSS
	Percentage of females age 21-65 with cervical cancer screening test (age-adjusted)	84.20%	84.30%	Percentage	2020	CDC BRFSS
	Percentage of adults age 45-75 with adequate colorectal cancer screening (age-adjusted)	64.00%	62.80%	Percentage	2022	CDC BRFSS
	Percentage of males age 65+ up to date on core preventative services (age-adjusted)	49.90%	48.50%	Percentage	2020	CDC BRFSS
	Percent of females age 50-74 with recent mammogram (age-adjusted)	79.20%	78.30%	Percentage	2022	CDC BRFSS



Health issue	Data point	Value		Unit of measure	Years of data	Data source
		Loudoun County	Virginia			
Infectious disease and immunization	New chlamydia infections	205.52	469.72	Per 100,000	2022	CDC
	New gonorrhea infections	32.6	154.7	Per 100,000	2022	CDC
	People living with HIV/AIDS	133.44	337.8	Per 100,000	2022	CDC
	New Lyme infections	29.8	20.1	Per 100,000	2023	VDH
	New tuberculosis infections	2.8	2.4	Per 100,000	2023	VDH
	People living with chronic hepatitis B	19.4	20.8	Per 100,000	2023	VDH
	People living with chronic hepatitis C	10.4	51.1	Per 100,000	2023	VDH
	COVID vaccination rate	15,659	14,575	Per 100,000	2024-25	VDH
	Flu vaccination rate	34,889	33,267	Per 100,000	2024-25	VDH



Health issue	Data point	Value		Unit of measure	Years of data	Data source
		Loudoun County	Virginia			
Injury and violence	Deaths from unintentional injury	19.2	54.2	Per 100,000	2018-2022	CDC
	Deaths from motor vehicle crashes	3.3	11	Per 100,000	2018-2022	CDC
	Violent crime rate	100.4	207.0	Per 100,000	2022	CHR
	Hospitalizations due to injury	258.50	402.60	Per 100,000	2022	VDH
	Hospitalizations due to non-drug poisoning	1.40	5.50	Per 100,000	2022	VDH
	Hospitalizations due to assault-related injury	3.70	10.80	Per 100,000	2022	VDH
	Hospitalizations due to fall-related injury	173.30	219.80	Per 100,000	2022	VDH
	Hospitalizations due to firearm-related injury	1.20	10.70	Per 100,000	2022	VDH
	Hospitalizations due to vehicle-related injury	20.40	42.60	Per 100,000	2022	VDH
	Traumatic brain injury hospitalizations	47.90	62.80	Per 100,000	2022	VDH
	Firearm-related injuries	1.4	5.6	Per 10,000 ED visits	2024	VDH



Health issue	Data Point	Value		Unit of measure	Years of data	Data source
		Loudoun County	Virginia			
Maternal, infant, child and youth health	Infant mortality rate	3.45	5.98	Per 1,000 Live Births	2020-2022	VDH
	Child mortality rate, ages 1-9	8.95	16.49	Per 100,000	2022	VDH
	Percentage of total live births with low birth weight	6.76%	8.46%	Percentage	2022	VDH
	Teen pregnancy rate	5.26	15.26	Per 1,000 Births	2022	VDH
	Percentage of total live births preterm	7.80%	9.61%	Percentage	2022	VDH
	Percentage of mothers with late or no prenatal care	2.07%	5.10%	Percentage	2022	VDH
	Percentage of birth hospitalizations with neonatal abstinence syndrome	0.2	5.7	Per 1,000 Live Births	2020	VDH
	Delivery hospitalizations with maternal opioid use disorder	0.91	4.72	Per 1,000 Births	2020	VDH



Health issue	Data point	Value		Unit of measure	Years of data	Data source
		Loudoun County	Virginia			
Mental health and substance use	Mental health providers in the community	196.5	243.3	Per 100,000	2023	CMS
	Drug overdose deaths	8.2	24.1	Per 100,000	2018-2022	CDC
	Drug overdose hospitalizations	37.37	89.92	Per 100,000	2020	VDH
	Substance use disorder hospitalizations	27.2	75.05	Per 100,000	2020	VDH
	Deaths by suicide	8.2	13.9	Per 100,000	2018-2022	CDC
	Percentage of adults with depressive disorder	0.1247	19.62%	Percentage	2021	VA BRFSS
	Self-harm and suicide-related ED visits	377.7	680.9	Per 100,000	2023	VDH
	Percentage of adults binge drinking in the past 30 days	17.60%	18.40%	Percentage	2022	CDC BRFSS
	Percentage of adults who are current smokers	8.80%	13.70%	Percentage	2022	CDC BRFSS
	Percentage of adults with depression (age-adjusted)	19.50%	23.00%	Percentage	2022	CDC BRFSS
	Percentage of adults reporting 14 or more poor mental health days in the last month (age-adjusted)	13.60%	17.20%	Percentage	2022	CDC BRFSS
	Percentage of adults reporting frequent mental distress	13.40%	16.50%	Percentage	2022	CDC BRFSS



Health issue	Data point	Value		Unit of measure	Years of data	Data source
		Loudoun County	Virginia			
Neighborhood, community and environment	Social Vulnerability Index Socioeconomic Theme Score (higher values indicate higher vulnerability)	0.02	0.34	Scale 0 to 1	2022	CDC
	Social Vulnerability Index Household Composition Theme Score (higher values indicate higher vulnerability)	0.33	0.38	Scale 0 to 1	2022	CDC
	Social Vulnerability Index Minority Status Theme Score (higher values indicate higher vulnerability)	0.85	0.73	Scale 0 to 1	2022	CDC
	Social Vulnerability Index Housing & Transportation Theme Score (higher values indicate higher vulnerability)	0.14	0.41	Scale 0 to 1	2022	CDC
	Social Vulnerability Index Nationwide Comparison Score (higher values indicate higher vulnerability)	0.11	0.39	Scale 0 to 1	2022	CDC
	Children living in single-parent households	12.04%	23.61%	Percentage	2019-2023	ACS
	Mean travel time to work	30.2	27.5	Minutes	2023	ACS
	Percentage of population working outside of county of residence	26.5%	38.3%	Percentage	2023	ACS



Health issue	Data point	Value		Unit of measure	Years of data	Data source
		Loudoun County	Virginia			
Neighborhood, community and environment	Residential Segregation Index (higher values indicate greater residential segregation between Black and White residents)	30	51	Range 0 to 100	2019-2023	ACS
	Particulate matter air pollution	6.3	6.7	Micrograms per cubic meter	2025	CHR
	Average traffic volumes	298	626	Vehicles per meter per day	2023	CHR
	Percentage of commuters who drive alone to work	60.60%	69.20%	Percentage	2019-2023	ACS
	Percentage of commuters who carpool to work	7.60%	8.20%	Percentage	2019-2023	ACS
	Percentage of commuters who take public transportation to work	1.70%	2.60%	Percentage	2019-2023	ACS
	Percentage of commuters who bicycle or walk to work	1.30%	2.40%	Percentage	2019-2023	ACS
	Percentage of commuters who take a taxi or other method to work	1.30%	1.40%	Percentage	2019-2023	ACS
	Percentage of households with broadband access	97%	90%	Percentage	2025	CHR



Health issue	Data point	Value		Unit of measure	Years of data	Data source
		Loudoun County	Virginia			
Obesity, nutrition and physical activity	Percentage of adults who are overweight or obese	67.90%	68.10%	Percentage	2021	VA BRFSS
	Percentage of adults who are obese (age-adjusted)	28.60%	35.30%	Percentage	2022	CDC BRFSS
	Percentage of adults who are aerobically active	57.29%	50.00%	Percentage	2019	VA BRFSS
	Percentage of adults with no leisure physical activity in the past month	16.00%	21.00%	Percentage	2022	CDC BRFSS



Appendix F: Identifying top health issues methodology

As described throughout this document and the CHNA Report, each of the three assessments identified areas of concern. Community health needs were determined to be “top health issues” if they were identified as a concern in at least two of the three assessments. An assessment scoring matrix was developed to visualize these results. Figure F1 shows this matrix for the Inova Loudoun Hospital community.

Figure F1. Inova Loudoun Hospital community assessment scoring matrix

Health Issue	Survey theme	Assessment theme	Conversations theme
Chronic conditions (stroke, heart disease, hypertension, cancer, diabetes, asthma, arthritis)	X	X	
Economic stability (income inequality, poverty, unemployment, housing costs, transportation access)	X		X
Education and health literacy (school climate, graduation rates, college, information sources)		X	X
Healthcare access (insurance coverage, avoidable hospitalization, screening tests, access to medical care)	X	X	X
Infectious disease and immunization (infectious disease incidence, immunization rates)	X		
Injury and violence (accidental injury, motor vehicle collision, intentional injury, poisoning)		X	
Maternal, infant child and youth health (infant mortality, maternal mortality, birth rate among adolescents, prenatal care)		X	
Mental health and substance use (depression, poor mental health days, substance use disorder, overdose, self-harm, suicide)	X	X	X
Neighborhood, community and environment (social vulnerability, commuting, pollution)			X
Obesity, nutrition and physical activity (obesity, food insecurity, physical activity)	X		

Using this framework, the top health issues identified for the Inova Loudoun Hospital community are: **chronic conditions, economic stability, education and health literacy, healthcare access, and mental health and substance use.**



Appendix G: Actions taken since the previous CHNA

This appendix discusses community health improvement actions taken by Inova since its last CHNA reports were published in 2022 and based on the subsequently developed implementation strategies. The information is included in the 2025 CHNA reports to respond to final IRC 501(r) regulations.

Members of the Community Health Division, Inova leadership, Inova Loudoun Hospital, Inova Loudoun Ambulatory Surgery Center, Loudoun County Health Department and community partners have been working diligently on the priority areas set forth in the 2022 CHNA Implementation Strategy.

Inova maintained the structure that was established in 2020 in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic for administering the CHNA and implementation planning. A steering committee addresses system-wide approaches to improving CHNA-identified health needs, and the Loudoun Community Action Committee consisting of Inova team members and community partners identifies local needs and opportunities and develops partnerships to address them. The Steering Committee meets monthly to identify needs and opportunities throughout the system and the community. The Action Committee also meets monthly and brings together representatives from multiple Inova departments, faith-based organizations, Capital City Nurses, Friends of Loudoun Mental Health, HealthWorks for Northern Virginia, Insight Memory Care, Kaiser Permanente, LAWS Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Services, Loudoun Hunger Relief, National Alliance on Mental Illness, Newport Healthcare, Northern Virginia Family Services, Ryan Bartel Foundation, Specially Adapted Resource Centers, The Links, Inc, The Women's Center, Wellness Loudoun and county teams including the Health Department; Human Services; Mental Health, Substance Abuse and Developmental Services and Public Schools.

Inova in the Community

Local action committee conversations in Loudoun and across Northern Virginia brought to light the need for Inova to have an ongoing presence in and engagement with its local communities to continue to build trust. A tool was developed to collect information from Inova team members with interest in sharing their expertise at community events and activities. Rather than create events, Inova, guided by our Community Health Workers, works with local non-profit, faith, clinical, government and neighborhood partners to collaboratively deliver resources at events and activities designed and attended by community members. Inova team members volunteer their time and expertise at a variety of events including health fairs, health education sessions, workforce development opportunities and community celebrations. In Loudoun, this included participating in events with the public schools, houses of worship, partner organizations and local colleges. Inova team members provide education, navigation and screening opportunities in a variety of these settings, such as SterlingFest, Loudoun Hunger Relief food distribution events, the Loudoun Homeless Shelter, back-to-school activities, Parks and Recreation's Latino Festival and Crossroads Health & Wellness Fair.

Inova and partners recognize that to improve healthcare access it is important to improve awareness of existing community resources. Reaching under-resourced communities with messaging about services requires tailored approaches and have included the use of Community Health Workers, trusted messengers and popular opinion leaders, multi-lingual and multi-cultural outreach, targeted social media campaigns and interagency partnerships and cross-promotion. In 2023, through a partnership between Healthworks, Loudoun Free Clinic, the Loudoun Health Department, Inova Cares for Families and Inova Cares for Children, Inova developed and now maintains a medical home resource tool that



allows navigators to quickly identify a primary care provider that best fits the eligibility and service needs of individuals in the community. In 2024 a supplemental document with QR codes for each provider was created to allow navigators to provide individuals, even at fast-paced community events, with quick access to provider best suited to their unique needs. All the Inova Community Health clinics and programs have their own websites with educational and outreach materials detailing their eligibility and services. A universal one-page resource document with information about all of Inova's clinics and programs for under-resourced individuals is maintained in English and Spanish for use when attending community events and connecting with partners.

Inova team members serve as members of numerous committees across the region sharing their expertise and related work to address health access, food insecurity, workforce development and more. A few of these subcommittees include the Loudoun Human Services Network, Northern Virginia Regional Health Services Coalition, Loudoun Health Commission, Loudoun Pediatric Obesity Coalition, Northern Virginia Oral Health Alliance, Virginia Foundation for Healthy Youth, Virginia Community HIV Planning Group, Washington DC Regional Planning Commission on Health and HIV and Northern Virginia Dementia Care Consortium.

Community Health Workers

Inova is a member of the Virginia Hospital & Healthcare Association and participated in its HealthBegins cohort to use health disparity data to drive interventions in 2020. This partnership led to increased interest in the use of Community Health Workers to coordinate with patients and communities to promote wellness, improve access and address social drivers of health. In 2023, CHWs were embedded in all Inova Cares clinics, located in regions with high rates of health disparities. CHWs assist patients to stay connected to care and to address their social needs while also being present in communities to foster trust and collaboration with the healthcare system.

The value of CHWs is increasingly appreciated across the healthcare system. Inova Fairfax's Hospital Violence Intervention Program is run by CHWs with lived experience relevant to their patients' care. Inova Schar Cancer Institute's Cancer Prevention Outreach Program is also staffed with CHWs who make connections with partners and communities they serve.

In 2023, the Northern Virginia Community Health Access Forum was formed to support Northern Virginia's network of CHWs and navigators as identified as an area of focus in the CHNA. While state-wide consortia existed for CHWs, no such groups existed specifically for those working in Northern Virginia to discuss the unique barriers and opportunities they face. Inova team members facilitate the forum and create opportunities for networking and the sharing of resources between CHWs, navigators, neighborhood ambassadors and community gatekeepers across Northern Virginia. During monthly meetings, speakers present key health topics and introduce local non-profits, fostering collaboration to breaking down silos and connect people with lived experiences to resources that serve their communities.

Expansion of Community Health Clinics and Programs

Inova continued to grow its community presence through the expansion of clinics and programs into specific neighborhoods throughout Northern Virginia. Inova Community Health currently has 31 clinics and numerous outreach and engagement programs.

Inova expanded pediatric services in 2023 by co-locating Inova Cares for Children (ICC) at the Inova



Cares for Families (ICF) locations in Alexandria, Fairfax, Manassas, Sterling and Herndon. These expanded services include a dedicated pediatrician and a specially trained support team. ICC offers comprehensive pediatric services for children on Medicaid or without insurance. Spaces are designed to encourage connection and foster conversations among parents, caregivers and providers.

Also in 2023, Inova expanded services and renamed the OB-GYN clinic at Inova Loudoun Hospital to Inova Cares for Women (ICW) - Lansdowne. The clinic was established in 2008 as a partnership between Inova Loudoun Hospital and the Loudoun County Health Department to improve birth outcomes and reduce NICU stays among uninsured and low-income women. In 2023, ICW – Lansdowne added gynecologic services for patients, including those referred from the emergency room, and family planning.

Inova opened the first Inova Cares pediatric sick clinic in 2024, providing new levels of access to same-day care for children and families throughout Northern Virginia. Co-located with Inova Cares for Children – Falls Church, the clinic fast-tracks existing patients who have fevers, ear infections, sore throats or other common ailments to get the care they need to return to daycare or school as soon as possible. Parents and caregivers can bring children directly to the clinic without an appointment to receive immediate care, avoiding a trip to the emergency room.

Additionally, two ICF clinics expanded their sites in 2025 to meet the significant growth in need in the communities they serve. The Herndon location moved to an expanded site that ensures patient access is aligned with community needs as identified in prior CHNAs. By co-locating Inova Cares for Women, Children, and Families and Inova Juniper Program, patients can receive care for the whole family at a single location. The Annandale site saw significant patient growth over the last decade and anticipates serving more patients with the new expansion.

Inova and Loudoun County Public Schools (LCPS) partnered to develop onsite mobile health services with shared staffing for uninsured students in need of school physicals and wellness checks. Together, Inova nurses, Inova's bus driver, George Washington University student nurses, an LCPS nurse practitioner and LCPS administrative team members launched the LCPS Mobile Health Clinic in June 2023. Students and families receive health services on the Inova mobile unit and receive navigation assistance to establish a permanent medical home.

Inova Cares clinics have partnered with Inova Schar Heart and Vascular to embed cardiologists who can provide onsite screening and treatment with the goal of reducing the risk of high blood pressure, diabetes, heart disease and stroke. This service launched at the Sterling location which serves primarily eastern Loudoun and western Fairfax communities and is expected to expand next to ICF - Mount Vernon. These two locations were selected based on data regarding cardiac risks and outcomes in the communities they serve.

All Inova facilities provide financial assistance in accordance with Inova policies which ensure access to medically necessary care for all individuals. Charity care is defined as free or discounted healthcare services provided to those who cannot afford to pay. Inova's Financial Assistance Policy provides 12 months of coverage to anyone living in Virginia at or below 400% of the federal poverty level. Many of these individuals receive their primary care at the Inova Cares clinics where wrap-around services, including community health workers, can help them with obtaining the resources they need to thrive.



Community Health Partner Support

Every year Inova provides Community Health Opportunities grants to non-profit organizations in Northern Virginia providing services aligned with the CHNA. Applicants are asked to provide a brief overview of their organization's connection to the communities they serve and a description of the services they would provide if awarded. In addition to these awards, numerous local nonprofits are colocated with Inova services and receive additional support. Between 2023 and 2025 approximately \$3.9 million in grants and support were provided to over 60 partners.

Recipients that support the Inova Loudoun Hospital Community include:

2023 recipients: Adaptive Fitness Legion, Loudoun Education Foundation, Northern Virginia Dental Clinic, Shelter House and Stroke Comeback Center.

2024 recipients: Afghan-American Women's Association, True Ground Housing Partners, Girls on the Run NOVA, Just Neighbors, Learn & Live Wholistic Health Services, Loudoun Hunger Relief, Planning for Senior Life, Ryan Bartel Foundation, Shepherd's Center of Northern Virginia, The Chris Atwood Foundation, The Fenwick Foundation, The Links Incorporated and Women Giving Back.

2025 recipients: Adaptive Fitness Legion, Insight Memory Care Center, Korean Community Service Center of Greater Washington, Loudoun Education Foundation, Loudoun Volunteer Caregivers, NAMI Northern Virginia, Real Food for Kids, Shelter House, Inc. and STEM for Her.

Social Drivers of Health Screening

In 2021, Inova adopted an SDOH screening tool made up of validated questions assessing need in a wide array of social drivers. The project brought together teams representing all aspects of the Inova workforce to determine how the tool and resulting patient responses should be presented, who it should be available to and what was necessary to begin socializing its use. Inova socialized the tool in all inpatient and outpatient settings and utilizes tracking dashboards to help departments visualize their successes and opportunities in collecting this information. Information available on Inova's intranet helped teams develop approaches to data collection via a variety of mechanisms, including verbally from patients and via Inova's online MyChart patient portal.

In addition to helping with the support of individual patients, robust SDOH data can now be used to help inform clinical and community care. Using these data, approaches are created to address top SDOH needs including intimate partner violence, transportation and food insecurity. These workflows can be tailored to the needs of individuals being served in a variety of Inova settings. Data also help predict patient needs, barriers and outcomes, allowing for better insights when developing interventions, designing resources or establishing outreach programs. SDOH screening and interventions are now built into care models, ensuring a whole-person approach to care.

In April 2023, Inova rolled out the Unite Us/Unite Virginia platform for active referrals to social services and non-profit partners. Over 7,000 team members across the Inova system have the ability to make referrals to community partners from the electronic medical record. Several of Inova's community health clinics and programs also accept referrals from the community through the platform. Inova is working closely with community partners to assist in adoption of the platform throughout the non-profit landscape, creating a robust referral network. This critical collaboration provides a closed loop solution for Inova team members using the SDOH screening tool, providing easy access to refer patients to multiple community resources that can address social drivers of health.



The network has grown since Inova began using the platform, in part due to education and partnership Inova sought with non-profits and funders. Recipients of Inova's grant support are encouraged and supported to join the network, opening referrals both to and from Inova and other partners. Inova joined several philanthropic organizations in Loudoun County to create a stipended community of practice which helped 13 non-profits serving Loudoun and Fairfax join the network in a collaborative learning environment with thoughtful workflows.

To support patients experiencing food insecurity, Inova maintains emergency food pantries in more than ten locations through partnerships with regional food banks and donors. The pantries are in locations, like the Inova Cares clinics, that serve patients experiencing food insecurity to address immediate needs. Upon receiving emergency food from these pantries, patients are referred through Unite Us to local food partners and pantries to ensure continuous access to food.

Creating a Community Based Workforce

Inova's community-based workforce development initiative, Dream B!G, aims to ensure the healthcare workforce reflects and represents the communities Inova has the privilege to serve. The program was created in 2021 and gives under-invited youth an up-close look at a variety of healthcare careers and roles. Inova team members from many backgrounds and professions – known as the Dream Team – created short videos highlighting their career journeys. Team members visit Title 1 middle and high schools in Northern Virginia to show the videos, share their work-life experiences and invite students to visit the healthcare setting. The goal is to inspire young people to visualize their own healthcare career success stories.

The Inova Community Health team and Inova Talent Acquisition's Workforce Development team partner to develop resources for youth and adults who aspire to a healthcare career. Information shared at Dream B!G workforce activities includes outlines of positions that do not require post-secondary education, career ladder opportunities and tuition assistance at Inova. These materials can help students determine next steps after high school, as well as offer adults opportunities to join the healthcare field. This approach provides community members with career opportunities and economic stability while providing Inova with a responsive and representative workforce.

Inova organized a series of job pairing events beginning in 2024 for community members eager to explore healthcare career opportunities. In collaboration with Crossroads Jobs, the WISH Center, Bridges to Independence and other community partners, Inova brought personalized career coaching and development directly to partner facilities, providing invaluable and convenient support to job seekers. These efforts aimed to empower individuals with the tools and knowledge they need to successfully navigate the healthcare job market, fostering growth and opportunity for all participants.

In October 2024, Inova convened regional workforce partners to initiate a coordinated effort to improve health and life sciences career awareness and education. Together with the Claude Moore Charitable Foundation, the Northern Virginia Healthcare Workforce Collaborative will facilitate and communicate pathways designed to build a workforce to meet the ongoing healthcare needs of Northern Virginia and create economic stability for its communities. The collaboration brings together public schools, higher education, healthcare employers and more to work collectively to enhance Northern Virginia's healthcare and health sciences talent pipeline.

In 2025, Inova Dream B!G hosted 2 career development seminars for adults. These programs aimed to engage and inform the community regarding several healthcare career pathways. Each day included



sessions on interview skills, resume writing, and financial literacy, as well as face-to-face interaction with a wide range of healthcare professionals from different roles.

Inova is very active in Loudoun County Public Schools programming regarding career development. Team members participate on the Career and Technical Education Advisory Committee and the School/Business Partnerships Executive Council and have actively supported the development of curricula for the Health and Medical Sciences Academy and the Academies of Loudoun. In addition, Inova Loudoun Hospital has hosted hundreds of students at Job for a Day events and provides internships and mentorship for students with disabilities through the Start on Success program. Loudoun students from six middle schools attend BLOOM! – Building Learning Opportunities and Options in Medical Sciences. Each year, students hear from Inova healthcare professionals about their career journeys and rotate through several hands-on experiences. They explore the Inova Loudoun Hospital Mobile Health Bus, practice CPR with the Loudoun Fire and Rescue Team and more.

Dream B!G has partnered with Loudoun County Public Schools to provide hands-on activities and tours of Inova Loudoun Hospital. High school students visited with team members in the cardiovascular department, observed physical and occupational therapy activities and engaged in injury and prevention activities. Their visits included small-group roundtable discussions with team members from across the hospital to discuss educational backgrounds and career journeys. Team members provided ad-hoc mentoring about their day-to-day operations and advice for students as they plan their next steps.

In 2024, prior Dream B!G students were offered the opportunity to join a mentorship cohort focused on career pathways to becoming physicians, nurses, pharmacists and technicians. Students were grouped into pods based on their interests and met with Inova team members in those careers. In addition to two in-person events, Inova team members connected with the students via email, phone and meetups throughout the year.

In 2025, Dream B!G expanded its reach and hosted hands-on activities at various school sites throughout Northern Virginia to allow for more students to participate. Inova's cardiology, neuroscience, and pediatric multispecialty departments helped pilot the approach. These nimble teams were able to bring hands on experiences and open conversations to high school students in the comfort of their classrooms.

Healthcare Worker Education

Since 2019, Inova has hosted the annual Healthcare Disparities Conference, which provides attendees with unique perspectives on how to identify and reduce disparities in patient outcomes and experience.

In October 2023, the Fifth Annual Healthcare Disparities Conference championed “A Call for Connection: Cultural Humility and Allyship.” Keynote speaker Ijeoma Nnodim Opara, MD, FAAP, FAIM, of Wayne State University, shared a rousing call for cultural humility and health justice. The day included vignettes and storytelling regarding creating brave spaces and addressing healthcare barriers by reframing the patient experience through the lens of SDOH.

In October 2024, Inova and partners presented the Sixth Annual Healthcare Disparities Conference titled: “A Call for Commitment.” This event reached more than 425 healthcare workers and community partners across Northern Virginia and throughout the United States with storytelling framed around identifying disparities and implementing strategies to address them while staying motivated to improve the healthcare experience for patients, families and healthcare teams.



The seventh annual conference in September 2025 was titled: “A Call for Innovation.” Through real-world examples and local strategies, speakers will showcase the power of data-driven insights and intentional use of artificial intelligence to reduce disparities and deliver care that is responsive to the needs of patients, families and care teams.

The Community Health Division serves as a training site for medical residents, involving placement at ICW, ICC, ICF and Lions Eye Clinic. The team plays a central role in shaping the next generation of healthcare providers through hands-on clinical education and mentorship. Additionally, residents receive lectures on community health programs and local resources, ensuring they are well-equipped to support patients both inside and outside the clinics.