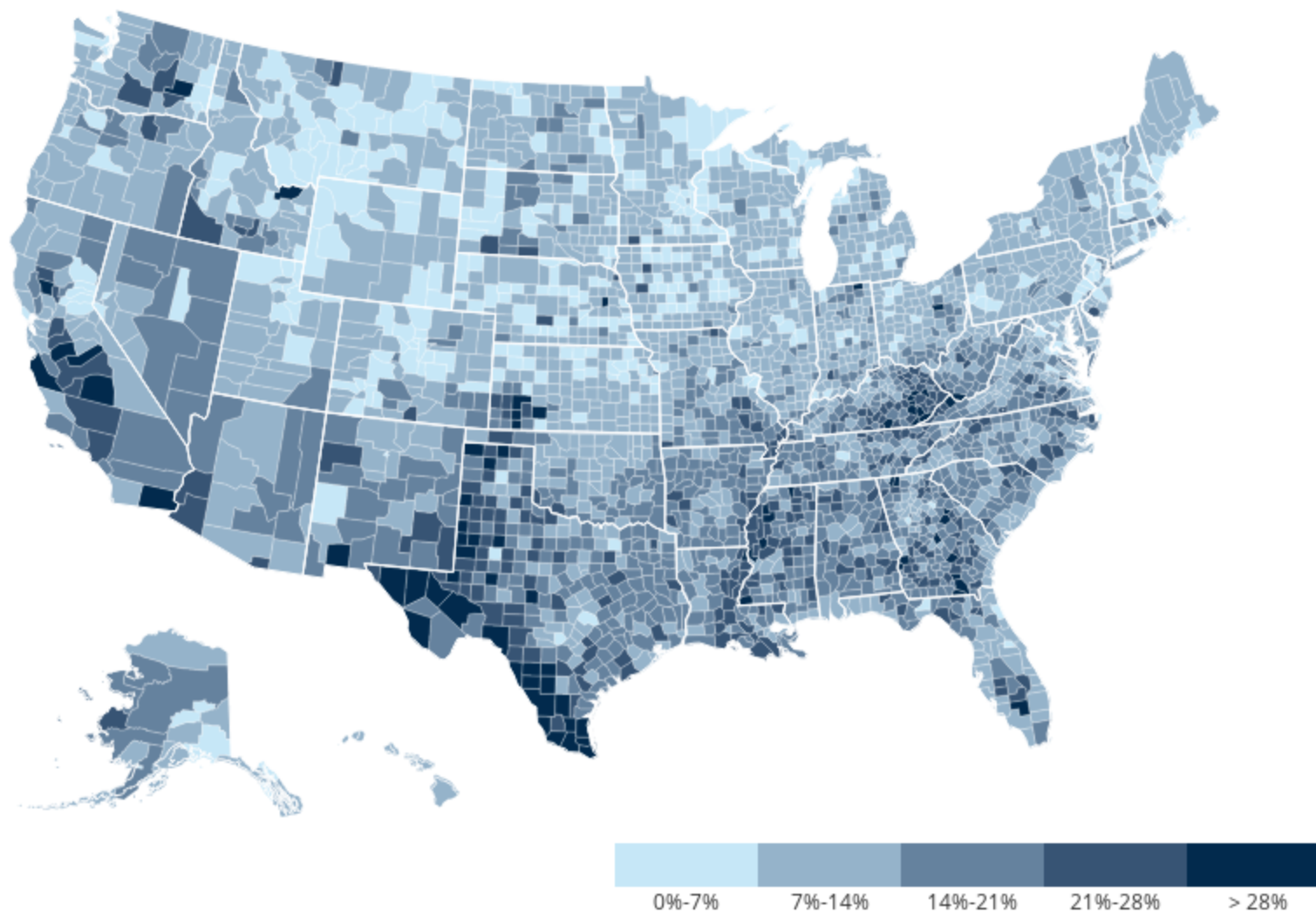
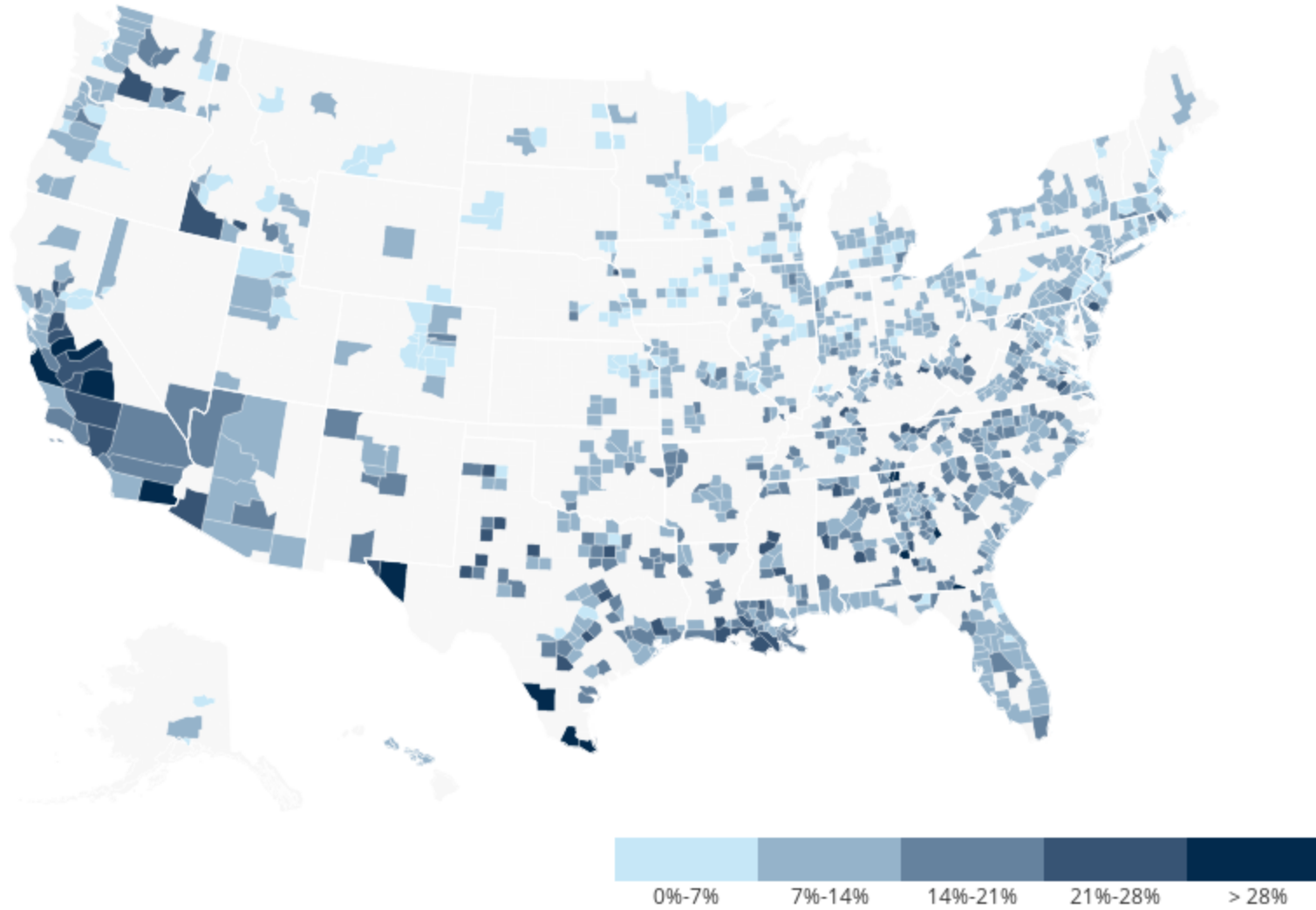


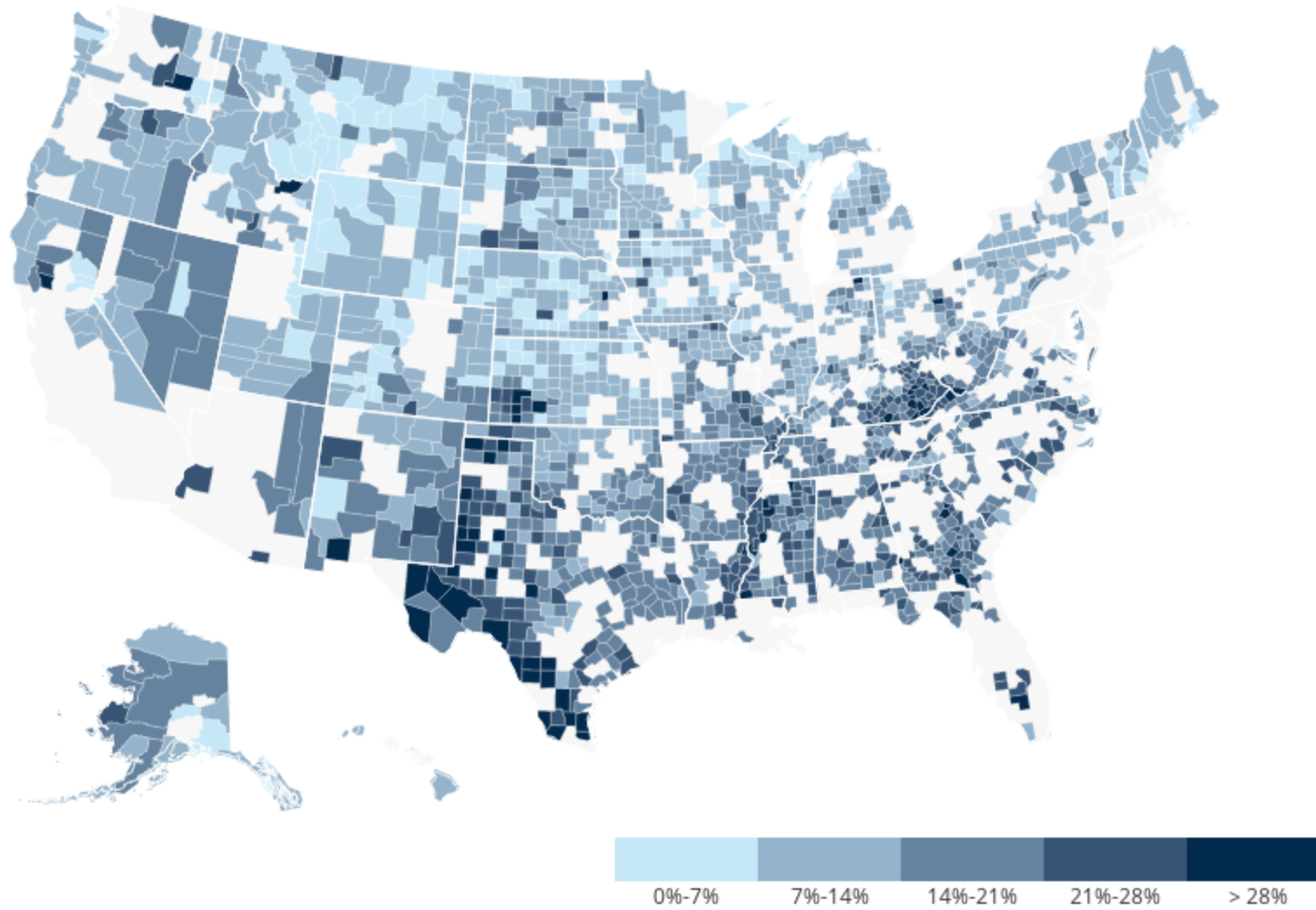
## Population Without a High School Diploma - 2018



### Population Without a High School Diploma - Metropolitan 2018

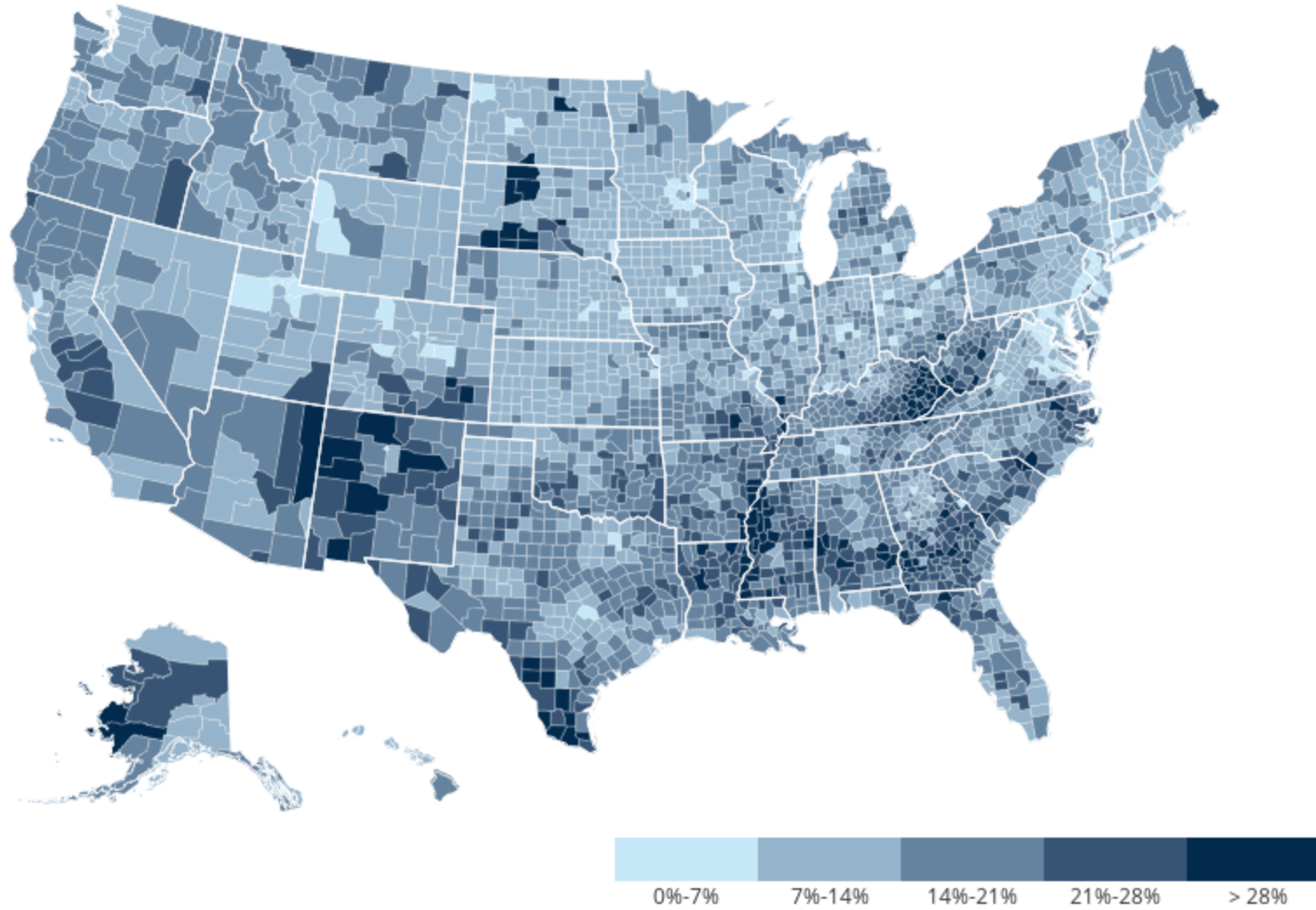


# Population Without a High School Diploma - Nonmetropolitan 2018

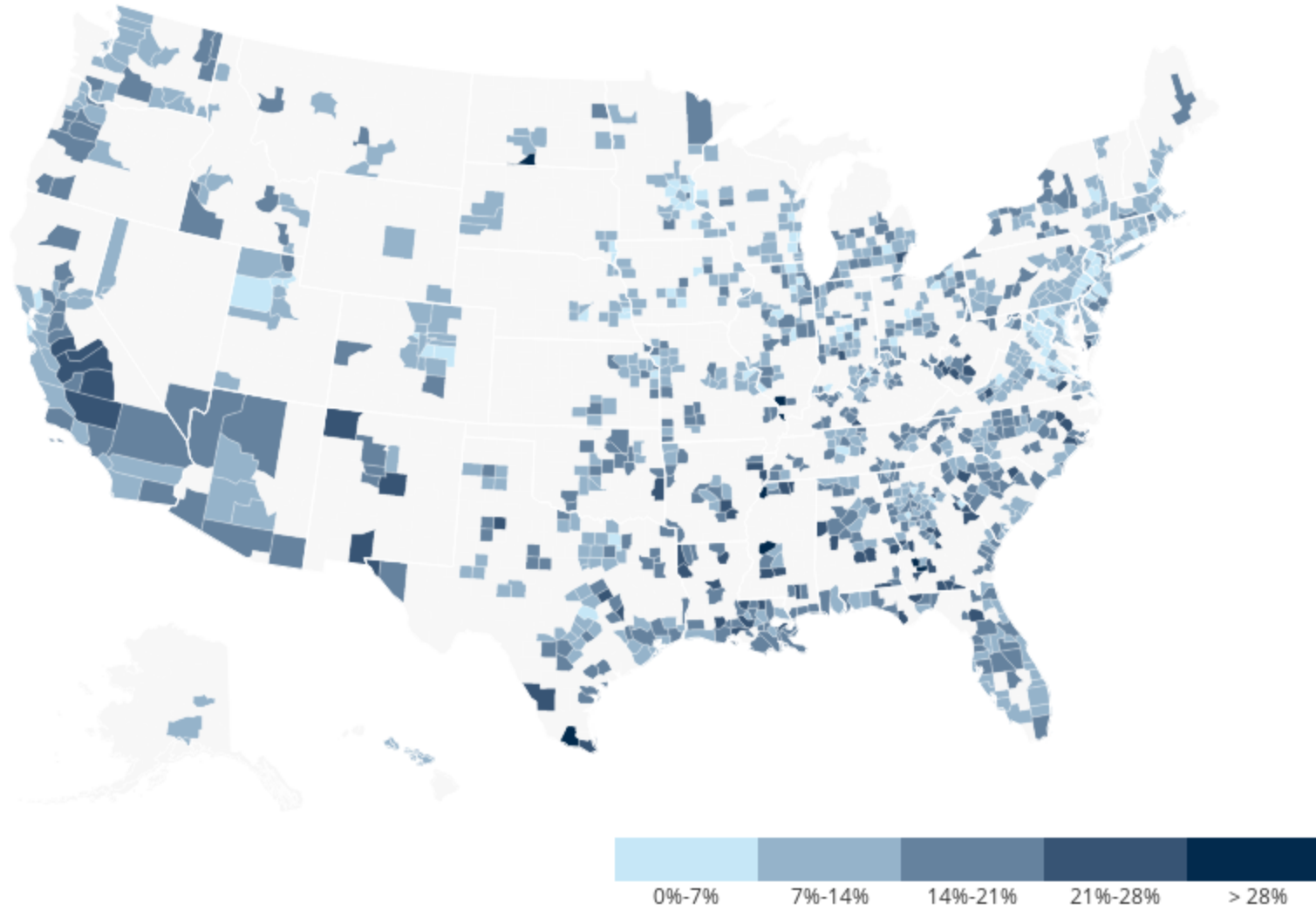


Poverty - 2017

All

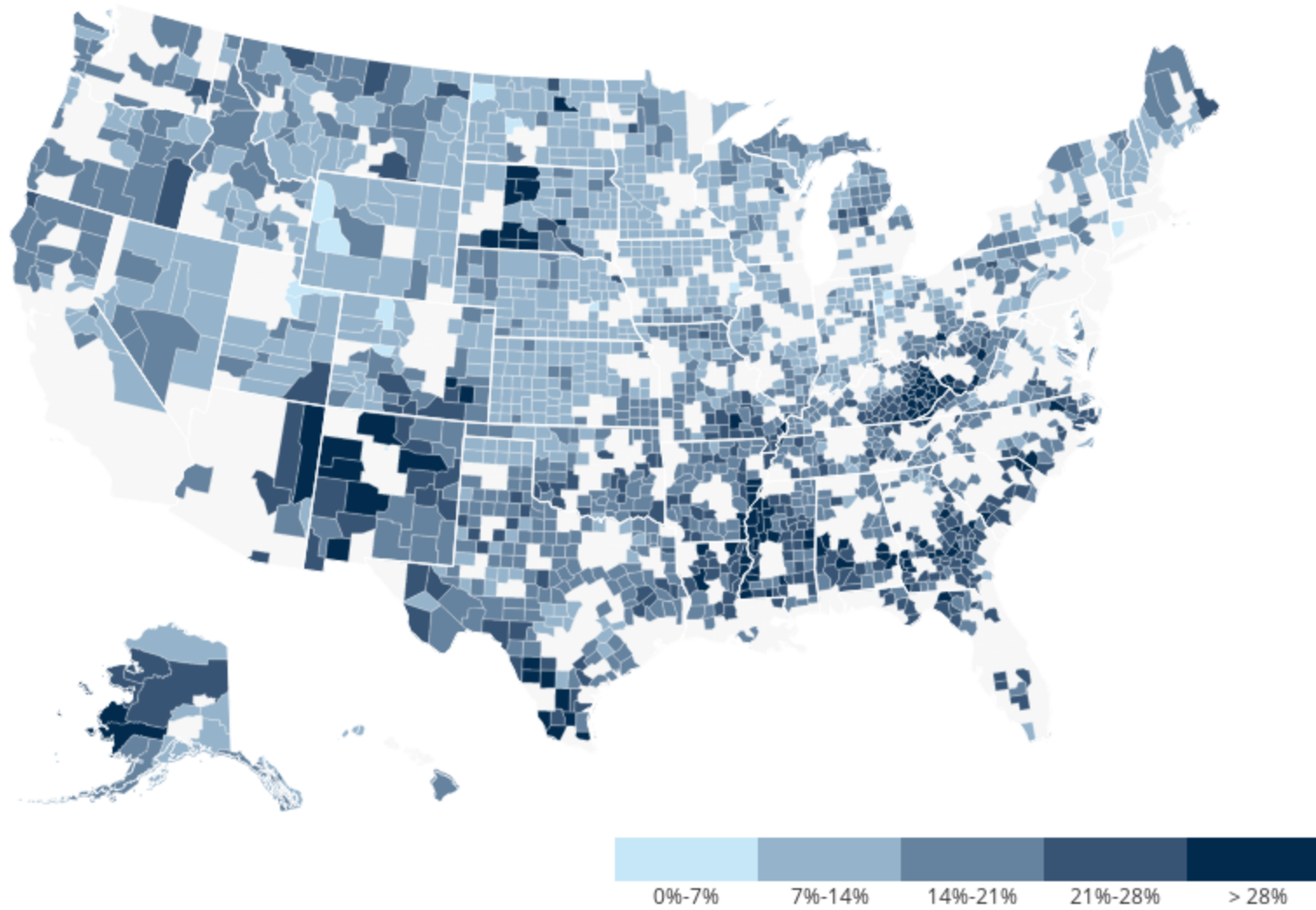


## Poverty - Metropolitan 2017





### Poverty - Nonmetropolitan 2017



# Meat and Poultry Processing Facilities:

## Key Strategies to Prevent COVID-19 Infection among Employees

Accessible version: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/organizations/meat-poultry-processing-workers-employers.html>

Employers should assess their workplace for factors that might increase the risk of spreading COVID-19. Develop a health and safety plan using the following prevention guidance. Reach out frequently to [state](#) and/or [local](#) public health officials and occupational safety and health professionals to get relevant and up-to-date information concerning COVID-19 in your area.

- **Keep employees at least 6 feet away from each other as much as possible (encourage social distancing).** Use physical barriers or partitions, reduce staffing, or modify workstations or work procedures to increase the distance between employees. Add additional clock in/out stations, space out chairs in break rooms, and add outside tents for breaks.



- **Increase frequency of cleaning and disinfection and make sure there is adequate ventilation in shared spaces.** [Clean and disinfect](#) tools or other equipment at least as often as employees change workstations. Disinfect frequently touched surfaces in workspaces, break rooms, and shuttle buses or vans if used, at the end of each shift, or more frequently. Redirect or remove fans to prevent air from blowing directly from one worker to another. If fans are removed, employers should take steps to prevent [heat hazards](#).



- **Screen employees for potential COVID-19 symptoms before they enter the workplace.** Consult with state and local health officials and occupational medicine professionals on screening procedures. Send employees with symptoms home immediately, encourage them to self-isolate at home (if possible), and contact a healthcare provider. Provide information on when they can return to work.

- **Promote proper hand hygiene.** Provide access to running water, soap, paper towels, and trash cans (no-touch trash cans if available). Have employees [wash hands](#) for at least 20 seconds. Place hand washing or hand sanitizer stations in multiple locations. Provide alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.



- **Encourage sick employees to stay home.** Develop policies that allow sick employees to stay at home without loss of incentives. Ensure employees are aware of and understand these policies. Work with occupational medicine professionals to develop policies for workers who may be at increased risk related to COVID-19.



- **Encourage employees to practice [social distancing](#).** Stagger break times and arrival and departure times. Place visual reminders (floor markings and signs) where employees might gather, including work areas, break areas, locker rooms, halls or corridors, and entrances and exit areas. Encourage employees to avoid carpooling to and from work. If carpooling is necessary, limit the number of people per vehicle as much as possible. This may require using more vehicles. Encourage employees in a shared van or car space to [wear cloth face coverings](#).

- **Consider providing cloth face coverings and/or face shields.** Ensure face coverings are worn properly (snugly over the nose and mouth). Provide washable coverings with multiple layers of fabric. Replace when wet, dirty, or contaminated. Face coverings are not a substitute for recommended or required PPE such as respirators or medical facemasks. Train employees on how to put on and take off PPE without contaminating themselves. Clean and disinfect face shields after each shift if used. Make sure face shields extend past the chin and wrap around the sides of the face.



- **Educate and train employees and supervisors on how they can reduce the spread of COVID-19.** Cover topics like [staying home when sick](#), [social distancing](#), how to wear [cloth face coverings](#), and proper [hand hygiene](#). Provide materials in an easy to understand format and in appropriate languages. CDC has [posters](#) available for download.



CS 317042-B 05/15/2020

[cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://cdc.gov/coronavirus)

# Meat and Poultry Processing Employees

Things you can do at work and at home to protect from COVID-19

Accessible version: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/community/organizations/meat-poultry-processing-workers-employers.html>



## STAY HOME if you are sick.

- Stay in one room and away from other people in your home as much as you can.
- Talk with a doctor and your supervisor about [when you can return to work](#).

## Symptoms to watch for:

- Fever
- Cough
- Shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Chills
- Muscle pain
- New loss of taste or smell
- Sore throat



## Try to keep 6 feet away from other people at work and in public.

- Avoid being close to others in locker rooms, break areas, hallways, and at entrances and exits.
- Keep apart from others while talking.
- Do not share drinks or food with coworkers.

## Wear a [cloth face covering](#) over your mouth and nose while in the workplace or in public.



- Wear your covering snugly, but comfortably, against the sides of your face.
- When taking off your covering, try not to touch your eyes, nose, or mouth, and then wash your hands right away.
- Wash or replace the face covering after use.
- Replace the face covering when it is wet or dirty.
- Try to keep 6 feet away from others even if you are wearing a cloth face covering.
- Continue to wear the personal protective equipment (PPE) required for your normal job.



## Do not touch your eyes, nose, or mouth:

- With unwashed hands
- While wearing gloves
- While adjusting or removing your face covering or safety glasses



## [Wash your hands](#) with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol:

- Before and after work shifts and breaks
- After blowing your nose, coughing, or sneezing
- After using the toilet
- Before eating
- Before and after preparing food
- After putting on, touching, or removing cloth face coverings



## Cover your coughs and sneezes.

- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue or the inside of your elbow.
- Throw used tissues in the garbage.
- [Wash your hands](#) or use hand-sanitizer right after sneezing or coughing.

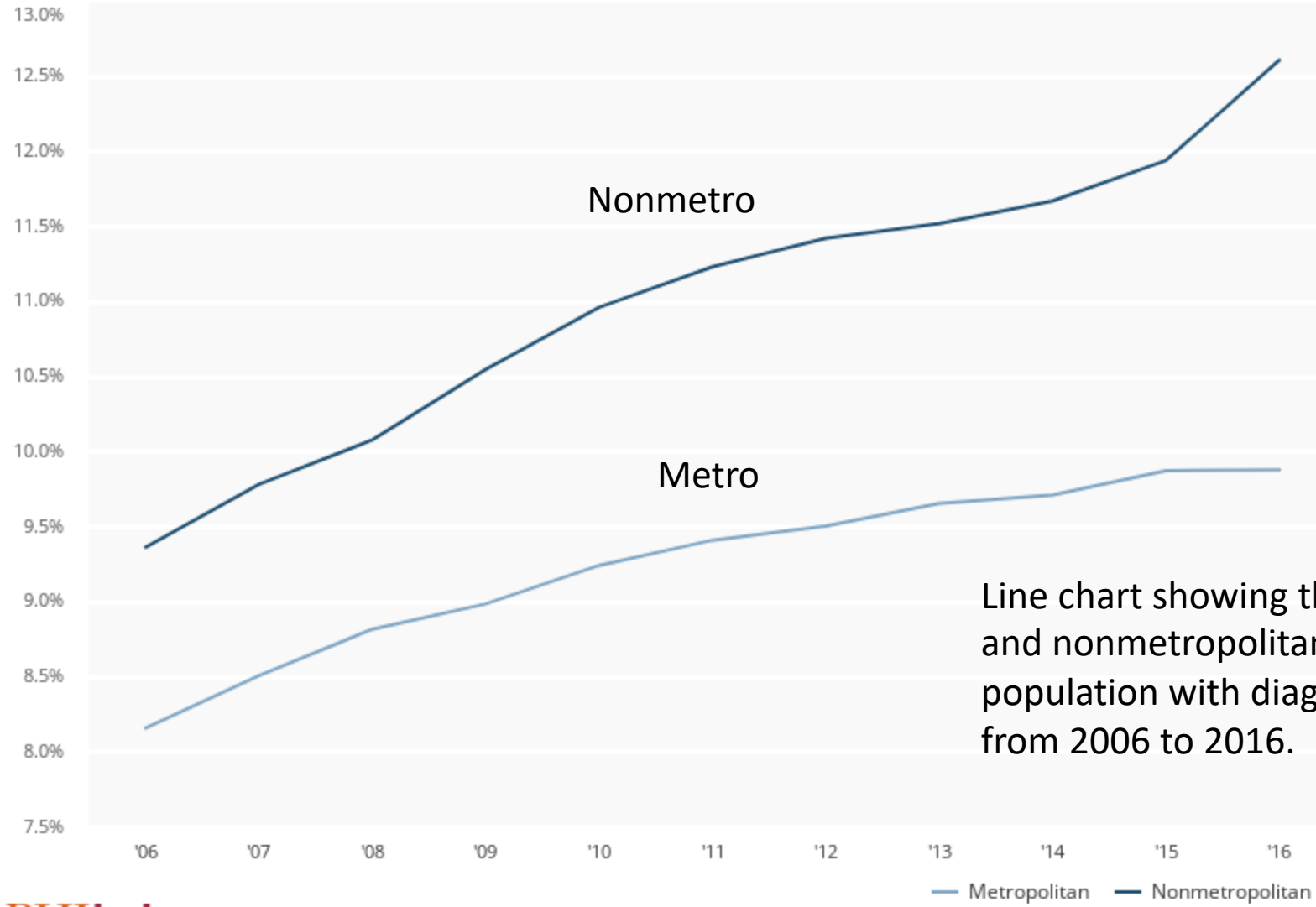


[cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://cdc.gov/coronavirus)

[cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://cdc.gov/coronavirus)

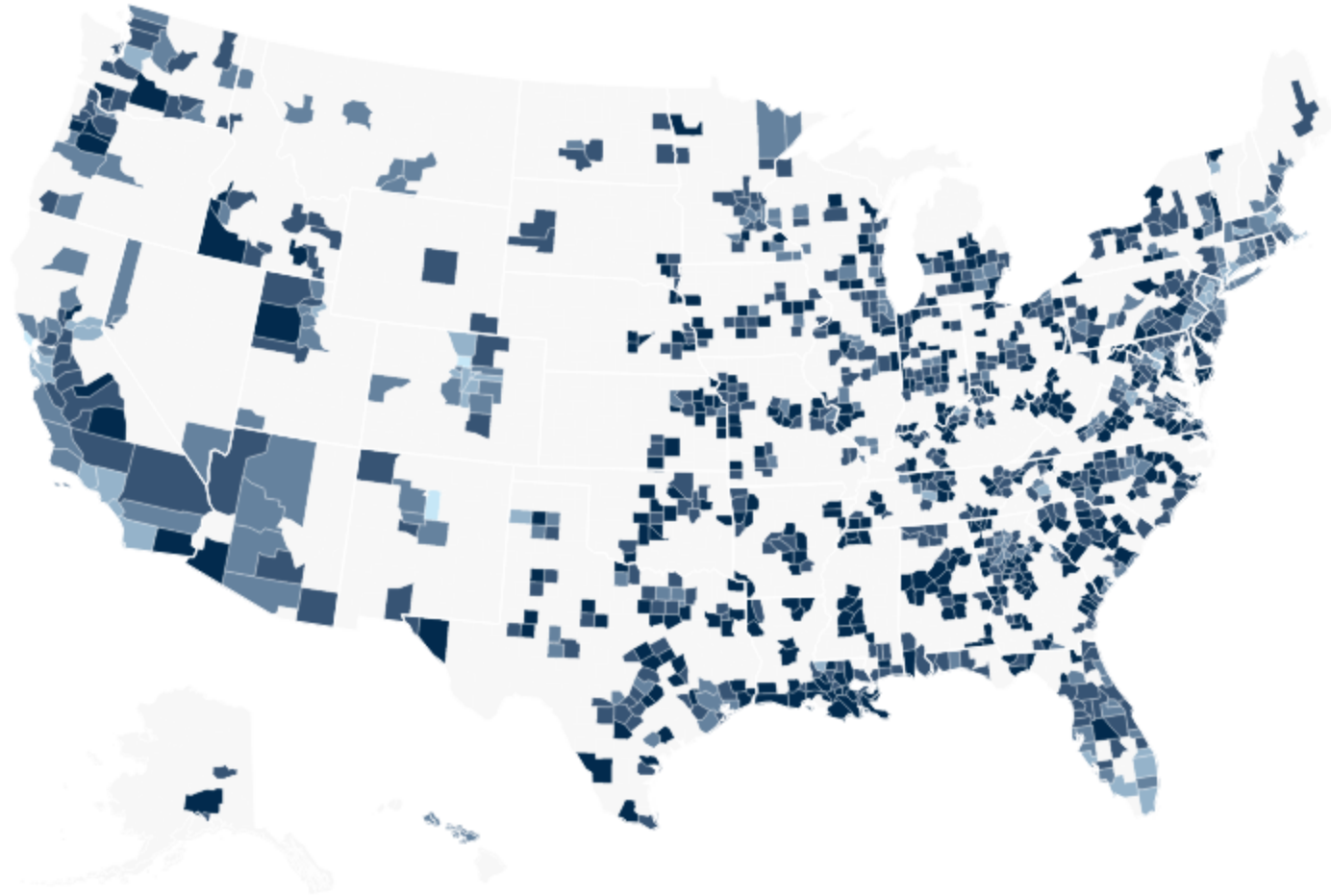


Diagnosed Diabetes Prevalence in Metro and Nonmetro Counties, 2006-2016



Line chart showing the metropolitan and nonmetropolitan proportion of the population with diagnosed diabetes from 2006 to 2016.

## Obesity Prevalence - Metropolitan 2016

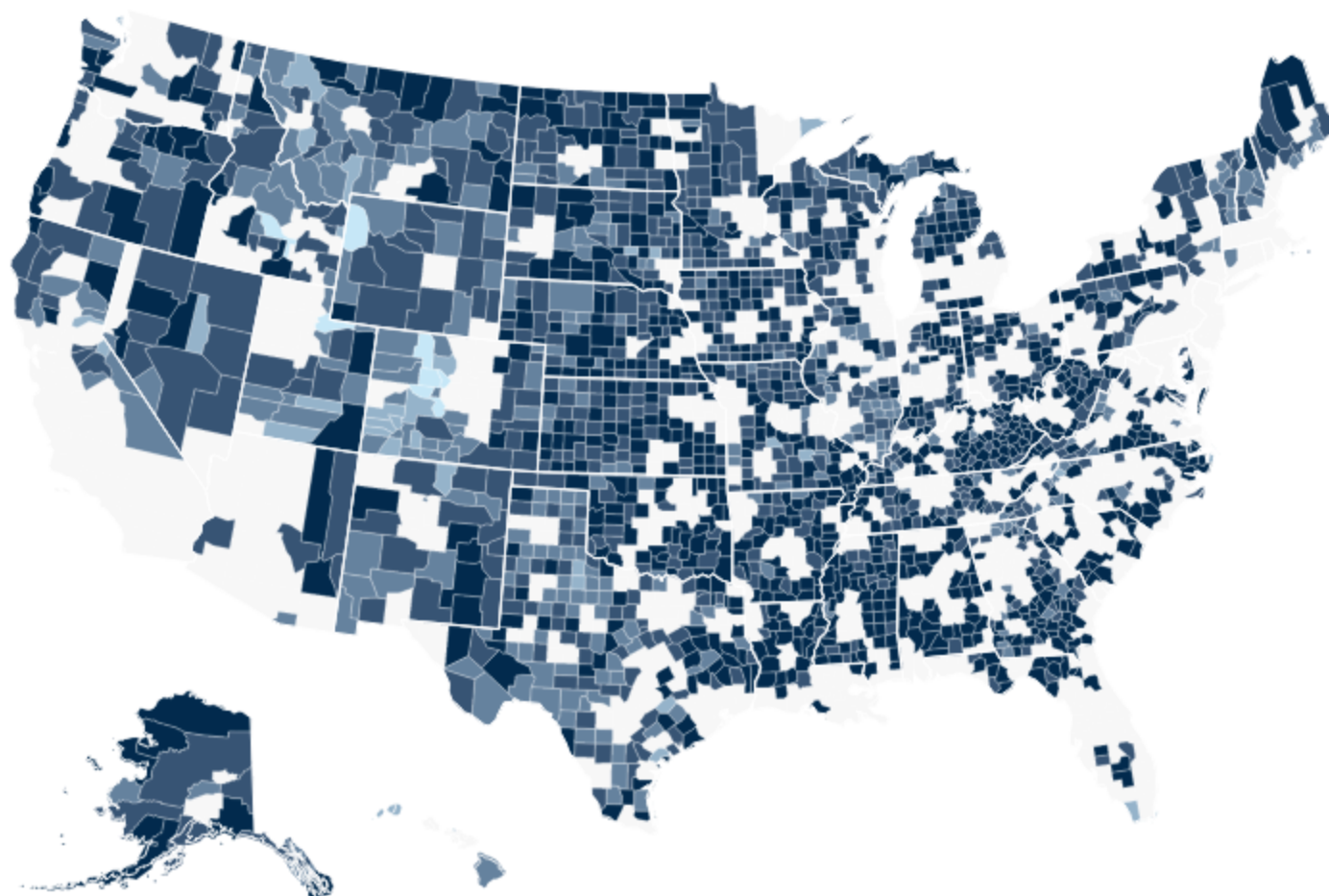


Metro 28%



Source: [CDC Diabetes County Data Indicators, 2006-2016](#).

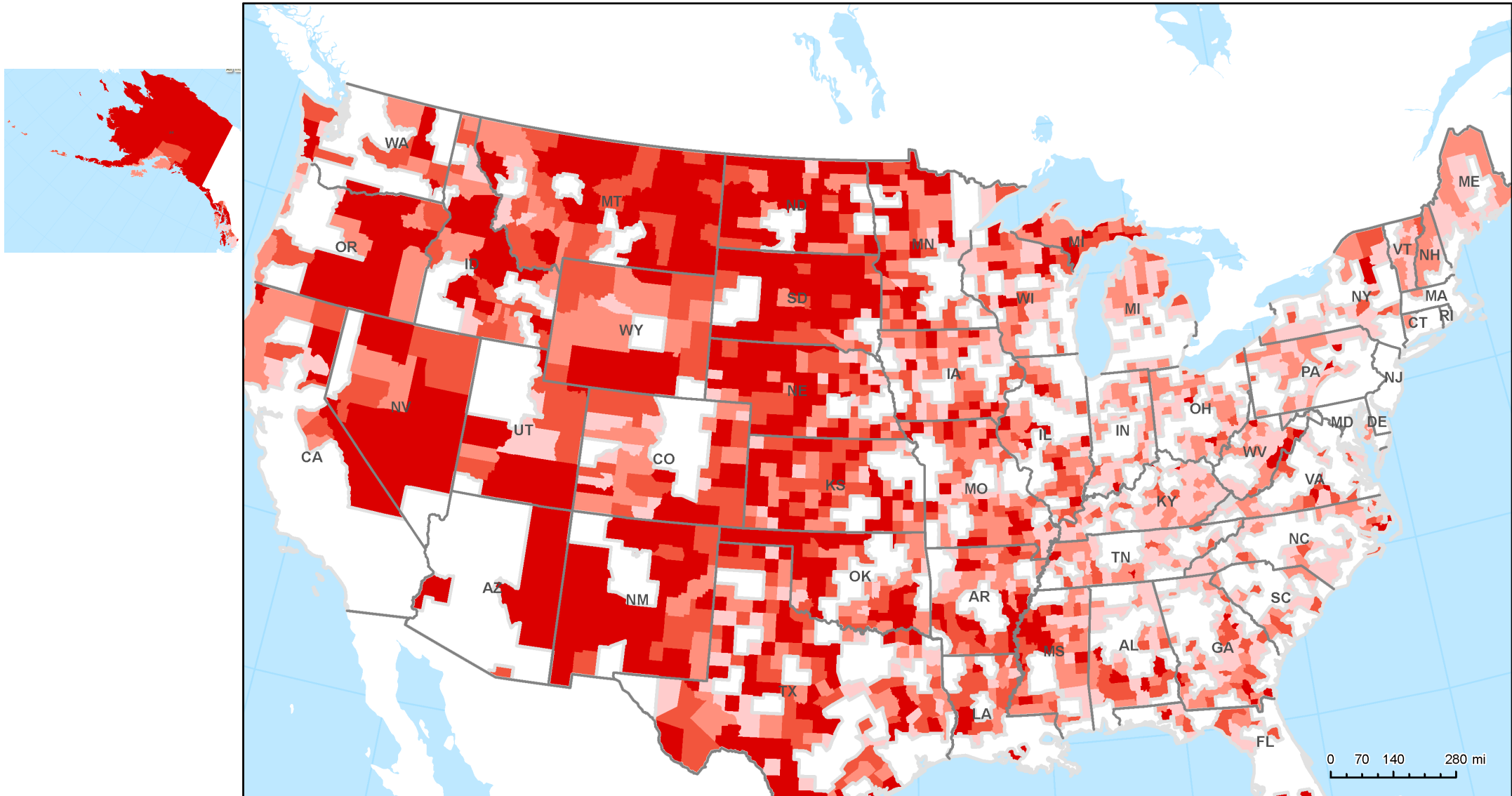
## Obesity Prevalence - Nonmetropolitan 2016



Nonmetro 33.5%



Source: [CDC Diabetes County Data Indicators, 2006-2016](#).



Note: map shows nonmetro counties

Population, low access to store (%), 2015



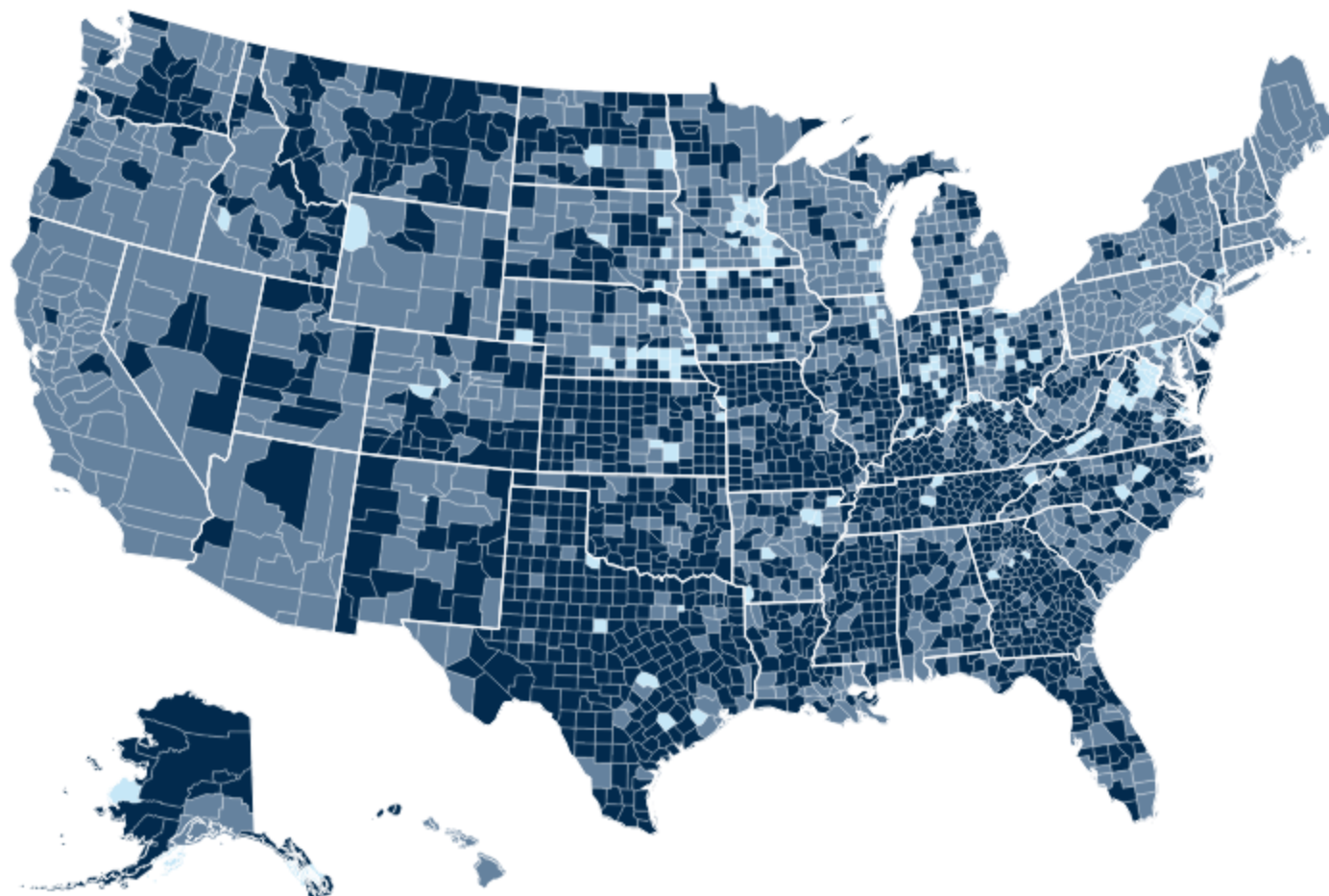
Units: Percent Date: 7/17/2020

Source: USDA Economic Research Service, ESRI.  
For more information:

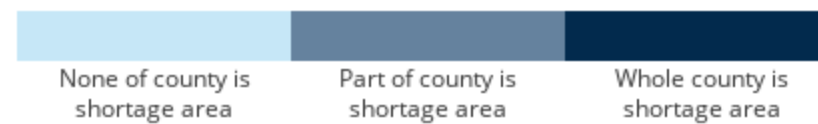
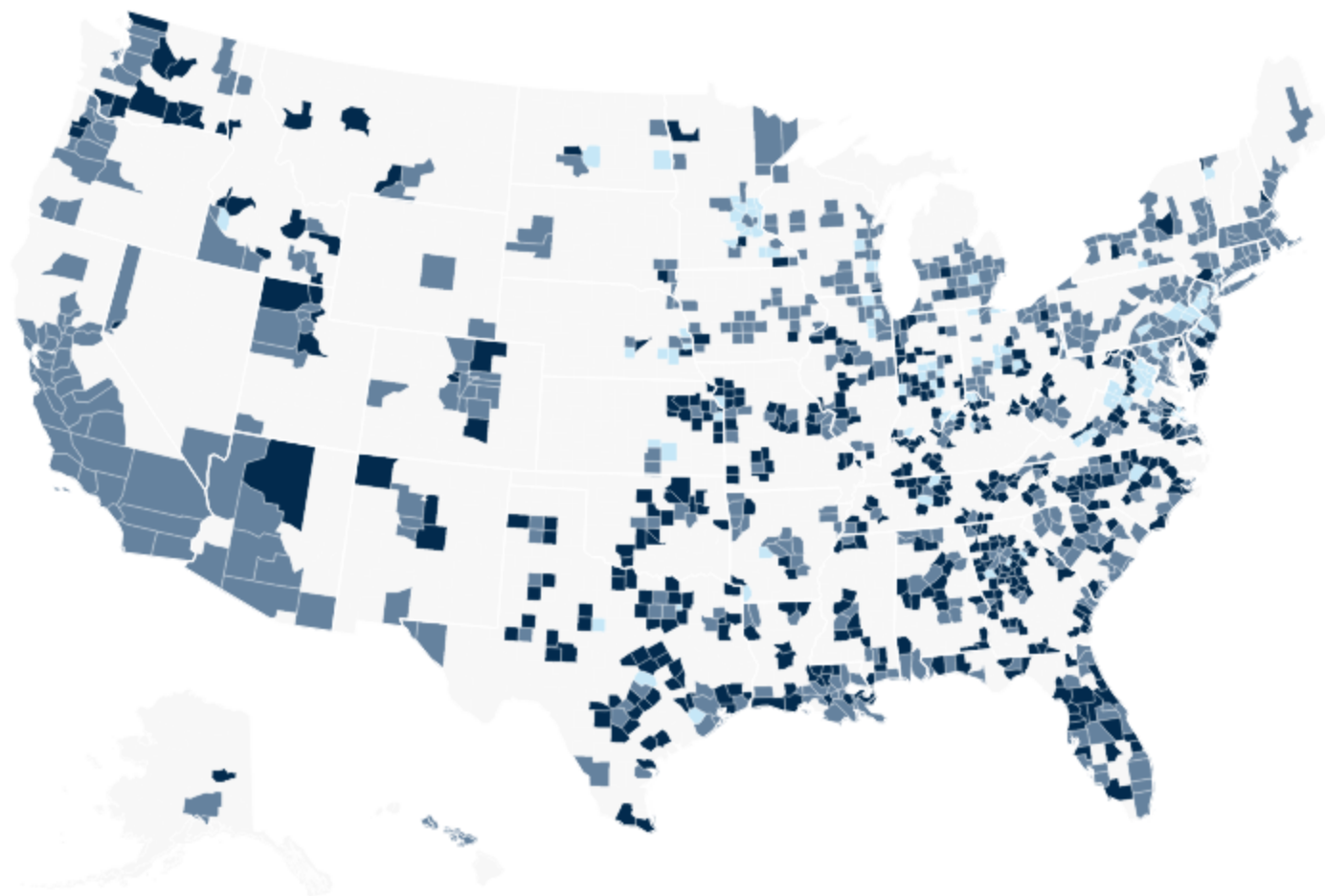
<http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/food-access-research-atlas/documentation.aspx>

# Health Professional Shortage Areas: Primary Care, by County - 2019

All

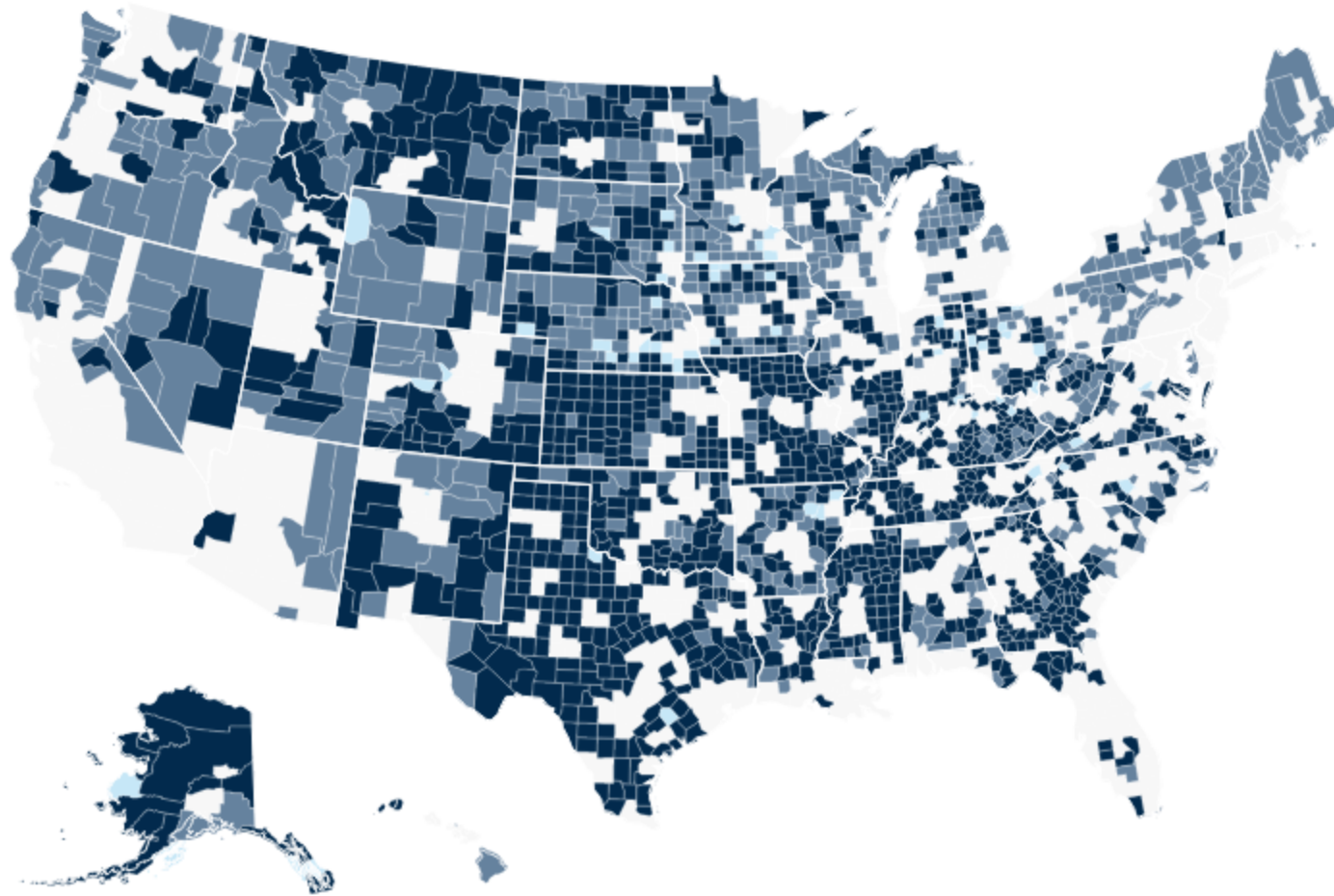


# Health Professional Shortage Areas: Primary Care, by County - Metropolitan 2019



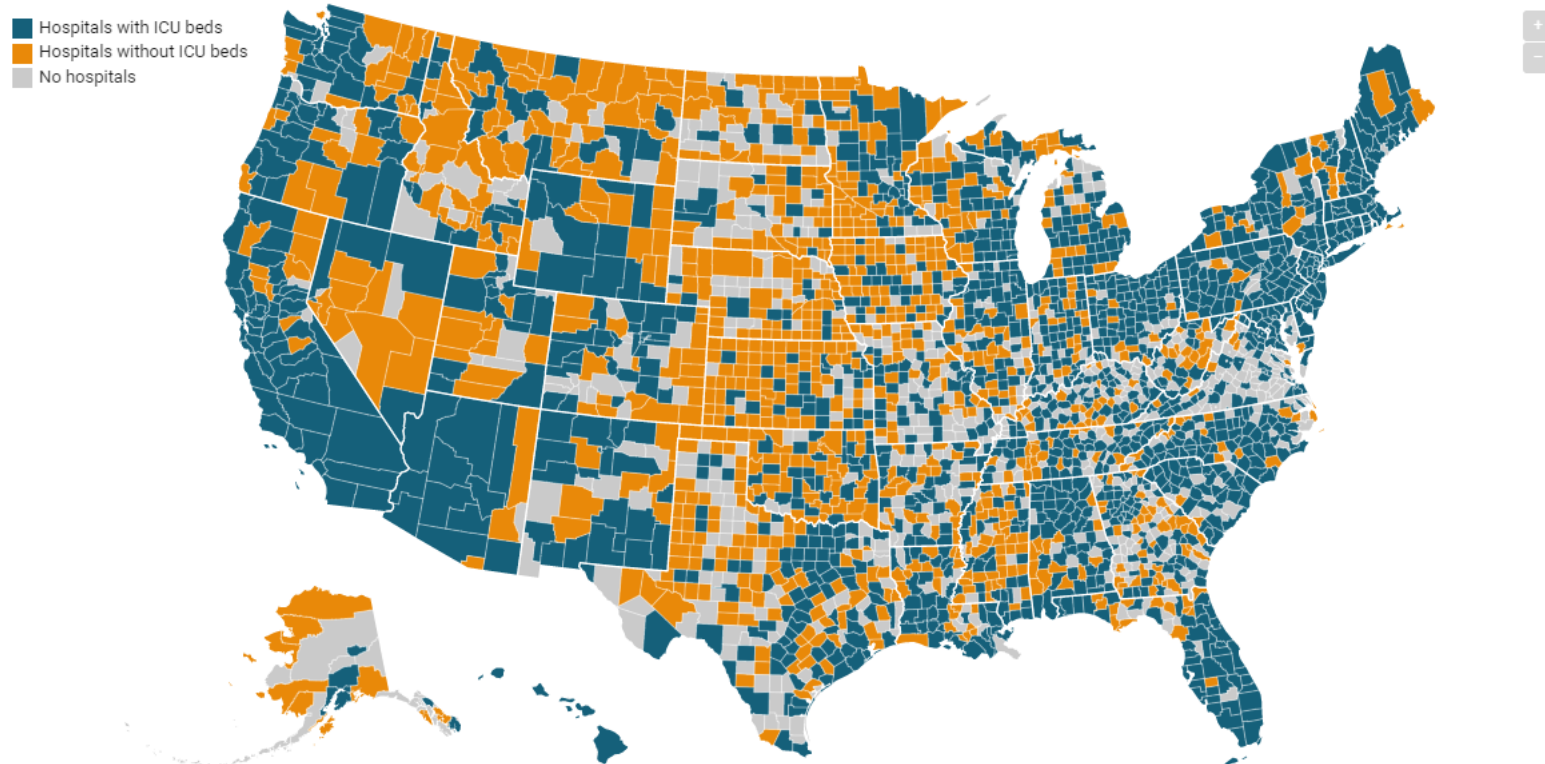


# Health Professional Shortage Areas: Primary Care, by County - Nonmetropolitan 2019



## Where The ICU Beds Are

More than half of counties have no hospital ICU beds, a growing concern as the novel coronavirus spreads throughout the nation. This map shows counties with no hospitals, counties with hospitals but no ICU beds, and counties that do have ICU beds. You can scroll over the map or, better yet, do a more comprehensive search on [KHN's interactive table](#), where you can search by either county or state.



*Notes: This analysis includes the most recent reports, from FY 2018 and 2019. Some hospitals may have closed since then. Some hospitals may have made errors in their reporting, and in several cases KHN has manually adjusted the data. In some cases, beds in small satellite hospitals are reported in the main hospital's filing. Hospitals for veterans run by the Department of Defense are not included in this analysis.*

*Virginia residents: Please note that your hospital may fall within one of Virginia's 34 independent cities; those are included in the map and [the interactive table](#).*

*Update: This data was updated on March 30.*

Source: Kaiser Health News analysis of hospital cost reports filed to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services • [Created with Datawrapper](#)