



# Community Assessment Report

Lexington-Fayette County Health Department

April 2012



## OVERVIEW

This document is a compilation of all of the community assessment information that has been compiled at the Lexington-Fayette County Health Department and will serve as the foundation for the community health improvement plan for the Lexington-Fayette County area.

The assessments include:

- 1) **Themes and Strengths Assessment**, compiled June 2011 (pages 2-3; Appendix A pages 25-35)
- 2) **Local Public Health Performance Assessment**, compiled July 2011 (page 4; Appendix B pages 36-63)
- 3) **Forces of Change Assessment**, compiled June 2011 (pages 4-8)
- 4) **Focus Group Assessment**, compiled January 2010 (pages 8-19; Appendices C & D pages 64-67)
- 5) **Community Health Status Report**, compiled 2011 (pages 19-22)
- 6) **Community Resources and Assets**, compiled 2012 (pages 23-24)

## THEMES AND STRENGTHS ASSESSMENT

**Objectives:** The objective of this study was to **identify the community's opinion about 10 important health, social, and environmental issues in Fayette County**. Furthermore, the study results articulated specific needs related to health insurance and quality of life of Fayette County residents.

**Methods:** A **random sample of 6000 households was selected**. Disproportionate stratified sampling was applied to three strata to control the number of minority households in the sample. Under this design, there were 2000 Hispanics (33%), 1000 African Americans (16.6%), and 3000 White households (50%) in the total sample. Surveys with cover letters were mailed to 6000 households in Fayette County on June 17, 2010. The cover letter was provided in English and Spanish to accommodate for the language barrier among Hispanic population. Postcard reminders about the survey were sent to the households on July 6, 2010.

**Results:** A total of **1228 completed surveys** were obtained providing an overall response rate of 20.4% and a margin error of +/- 2.8 at the 95% confidence level. **Unemployment, drug and alcohol abuse, health care costs, obesity, and safe neighborhoods were identified as important issues by the majority of survey respondents**. Similarly, littering, energy efficiency, clean drinking water, recycling, and flood drainage problems were identified as important environmental issues by the majority of survey respondents. **About 15.4% of survey respondents reported being uninsured**, whereas 46.4% and 57.7% reported being without dental and vision insurance. **Only 3.7% survey respondents reported poor health status**. About 21% of respondents were 65 or older and 40% of respondents were between the ages of 45-64 years. About 32.1 % respondents were between ages of 25-44 years. In terms of gender distribution, 26.2 % of survey respondents were male and 70% were female. About 74.1% of the survey

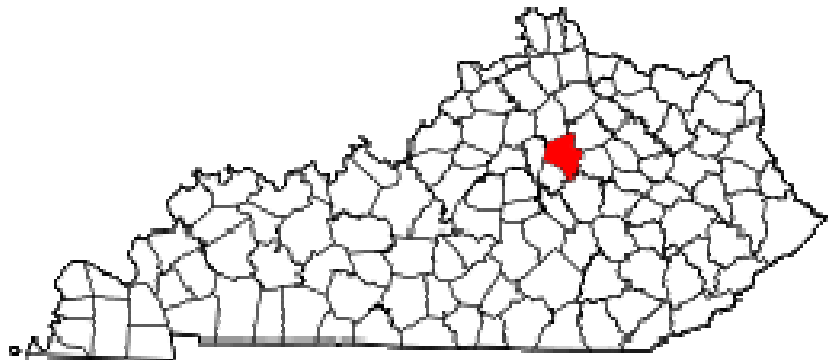


respondents were White, 17.5% were Black, 2.1% were Asian or Pacific Islander, and about 2.5% were Hispanic. In terms of household income distribution, 13.8 % reported income of less than \$10,000 and 27.4% reported household income between \$10,000 and \$34,999.

**Conclusion: This assessment provides a wealth of data about the opinions of Fayette County residents about various health, social, and environmental issues in Fayette County.** By and large, the majority of Fayette County residents reported excellent or good health status and insurance coverage. However, about 13.3% survey respondents reported being uninsured. Moreover, 46.4% and 57.7% of survey respondents reported no dental and vision insurance.

**Recommendations/Next Step: These survey results can be used to strengthen advocacy efforts and stakeholder engagement in the community.** The Lexington Fayette County Health Department conducted five focus groups with targeted community residents in October and November 2010 to determine the issues that residents feel are most important to their community. The focus groups participants were asked to discuss what they see as their main issues and concerns before exploring the primary themes. They were asked to prioritize issues and concerns and were given the opportunity to offer suggestions for how concerns could be most effectively addressed. **The Lexington-Fayette County Health Department shared the results of this survey with other community stakeholders at a retreat in June 2011.** A local public health system assessment was conducted in June 2011 to evaluate how well the many agencies within a local public health system are collectively performing based on elements of the 10 Essential Public Health Services. The data from this survey and qualitative data from focus groups were reviewed with other stakeholders at a meeting for local public health system assessment. In the fall of 2011, the Lexington Fayette County Health Department conducted a one day retreat with selected community members and community stakeholders to develop goals related to community issues identified by community members in the survey and five focus groups. During this retreat, the participants identified potential strategies for achieving each goal and for achieving the community vision.

**More detailed frequency data and graphical representations of the survey findings can be found in Appendix A (pages 23-33).**



## **LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

The National Public Health Performance Standards Program (NPHPSP) provides a framework with which to assess the performance and activities of local public health departments. The Lexington Fayette County Health Department utilized the criteria put forth by the NPHPSP to assess its own processes and activities. **A full summary of the results from the performance assessment can be found in Appendix B (pages 34-61).**



## **FORCES OF CHANGE ASSESSMENT**

The findings from this assessment were organized into 8 categories that are summarized in tables below. **The tables focus on the following categories: 1) Demographics, 2) Economics, 3) Environment, 4) Health Care, 5) Housing, 6) Infrastructure, 7) Social Issues, and 8) Public Health System.**

## Demographics

Trends, Factors, Events	Threats	Opportunities
Aging Population	Limited Services for Seniors	Services for Aging Population
War Veterans	Soldiers returning with injuries	Services of war veterans
Population Increasing	More demand of employment	Train skilled workforce
University student population	Not enough job placements at local level	Highly educated workforce
Migrant Workers	Limited health care and social services	Improve health and social services
Homeless population	Deficient mental health services	Improve mental and other social support services
Highly educated population	Challenges to match skilled workforce with jobs	Stable economy
Diverse population	Initial hardship for new immigrants to adjust in new culture	Need for Diverse services
Increase in poverty	Need for more services	Efficient use of existing services

## Economics

Trends, Factors, Events	Threats	Opportunities
Funding cuts	Limited funding resources	Use existing resources efficiently
<b>Unemployment</b>	<b><u>Increase need for services</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>Use existing resources efficiently</u></b></li> <li>• <b><u>Job market for professionals</u></b></li> </ul>
World Equestrian Games 2010	none	New infrastructure for local economy
High gas prices	Squeezed budgets for individuals and community organizations	Better public transportation infrastructure
Horse industry	Services for migrant workers in horse industry	Improved economy
Slow and steady stable local economy	none	No excuse for limited resources to invest in our community



## Environment

Trends, Factors, Events	Threats	Opportunities
High carbon dioxide print due to low cost of utilities	Health and environmental issues	Raise awareness about environment conservation

## Health Care

Trends, Factors, Events	Threats	Opportunities
Health care services	Limited mental health services	Collaborate to improve availability of mental health services
High health care costs	Poor health status of community residents	Improves access to health care
Increase in chronic diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in health care services</li> <li>Poor health status</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jobs in health care sector</li> <li>Improve health related screening for early intervention</li> <li>Health promotion</li> </ul>
Federal Money for health care facilities	None identified	Build/expand community health centers
Health care reform	None Identified	Improve health care access
Increase demand for health care services	Limited resources	Seek funding resources to improve health care access
Increase health care costs and increase in number of uninsured	Citizens not seeking health care services on timely manner	Improve access to health care
<b><u>Increase in obesity rates</u></b>	<b><u>More chronic diseases down the road</u></b>	<b><u>Health promotion</u></b>

## Housing

Trends, Factors, Events	Threats	Opportunities
High Rents and foreclosures	Limited affordable housing	Make housing affordable



## Infrastructure

Trends, Factors, Events	Threats	Opportunities
Geographical proximity to interstates, airports	Emerging infectious diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Infectious disease</li> <li>surveillance a improved economy</li> </ul>
Newtown Pike expansion	None identified	Better services in North end of Lexington
Limited access to public transportation	High energy costs for citizens	Improve public transportation
Intersections I-64 and I-75	None identified	Connects Lexington to other cities
Technology	Digital divide for poor population	New ways to communicate with community residents

## Social Issues

Trends, Factors, Events	Threats	Opportunities
Poverty	Increase in number requiring public assistance	Use existing resources efficiently
<b><u>Decrease in public safety budget</u></b>	<b><u>Increase in crime</u></b>	<b><u>Engage neighborhoods in safety initiatives</u></b>
Limited access for substance abuse treatment	Increase in homeless population	More collaboration among community organizations
Increase in illegal drug abuse	Crime	Education and outreach
Increase in volunteering and community involvement	Limited involvement of community residents in non-profit organization	Outreach to involve local residents in community projects



## Public Health System

Trends, Factors, Events	Threats	Opportunities
Weather related emergencies	Community not prepared for weather related emergency	Organize for weather related emergency preparation
Budget cuts	Dwindling public health services	Collaborate to use existing resources efficiently
Smoking ban	None identified	Highlight positive outcomes related to smoking ban
Low Health literacy	Local population not educated about resources related health care access and prescription drug	Educate low population about different resources
Increase in Sexually Transmitted Diseases	Increase demand for services	Health education and outreach
Increase in global travel	Threat of emerging infectious diseases	Better surveillance
Chronic diseases	Increase in health care services	Health promotion
Diverse and rich institutions	Not enough collaboration	Collaborative partnerships

### ***FOCUS GROUP ASSESSMENT***

**Three focus groups were conducted across the Lexington Fayette County area during the timeframe of October 16 through November 1, 2010.** Willing participants were recruited in collaboration with the neighborhood associations and Hispanic population advocates in Fayette County. All focus group participants were: 1) Winburn, Central Parkway, or Cardinal Valley area residents, 2) African Americans or Hispanics, 3) low-income households. **A total 77 adults participated in these focus groups.**

Questions were developed and used to provide a framework for the discussion, but **the focus groups were designed to encourage participants to identify the issues important to their communities.** The full report contains the themes generated from a broad discussion of issues, concerns, and solutions to the issues identified in Fayette County 2010 Survey.

People politely and thoughtfully answered the questions, although they were more inclined to talk about the issues they considered to be most significant in their communities. **See Appendix C (page 62) for the list of questions that were posed to the focus groups. The following is a summary of the themes that participants identified during the focus group process.**





The focus group participants also completed a brief survey about health department services. **See Appendix D (pages 63-65) for the results of this survey.** The focus group participants were given \$20 Wal-Mart Gift cards for their participation. **The Health Equity team of Lexington Fayette County Health Department will develop goals and action items to address the issues highlighted during the focus groups.**

### **Issues and Concerns in Winburn Area (African American Population)**

The questions were developed about three important issues in focus group participants' neighborhood. **The issue of drugs and safety was identified as number one issue by two focus groups.** Seniors, health issues and trash were some other issues highlighted by one other focus group.

#### ***Drugs & Safety***

In every focus group and from every one of the participants there was unanimous viewpoint that drug use is an important issue of concern in their neighborhood. Youth of neighborhood walks openly in neighborhood with open alcohol containers and throw empty containers in neighborhood yards. Almost all age groups are involved in drugs. There is lot traffic of strangers in cars on neighborhood streets. Very often the Winburn area residents see youth (men) driving too fast in the neighborhood with loud music in cars. Also, youth are sitting idly in the corners and becoming troublemakers. There is buying and selling of drugs at Green Acres Park. People in the neighborhood are scared to call police for drug related offences due to retaliation from trouble makers.

#### ***Seniors***

In Green Acres area, lots of seniors live with family members instead of nursing homes. **Seniors are also vulnerable to violence because of their prescription drugs in this neighborhood.** A lot of seniors are unable to take care of their houses because of aging. Seniors are prone to extreme cold and hot weather because their homes are not well insulated.

#### ***Chronic Health Issues***

Residents of Green Acres were curious to compare the cancer incidence and mortality rate of this area with the rest of Fayette County. Also, residents wanted an organization to conduct a study see if environmental factors (mainly related to Lexmark) play any role in high incidence of cancer in this neighborhood. Majority of participants in this focus group believed that cancer incidence in their neighborhood is high compared to rest of the Fayette County. The focus group participants also wanted to get information on coronary heart diseases, strokes, diabetes, high cholesterol, high blood pressure, dental care, and cancer. **Majority of people wanted to address the obesity issue in their neighborhood through healthy cooking and physical activity.**



### ***Trash***

In Winburn area, trash is a big problem on the streets. Participants specifically mentioned that trash containers are disposed openly on streets and parks. McDonald cups are dumped on streets. There is trash spilled near apartment complexes. The trash collectors drop trash on streets on pick up day. Junk collectors are also responsible for spilling trash out of trashcans.

### **Suggested Solutions for Issues and Concerns in Winburn Area (African-Americans)**

#### ***Drug and Safety***

**Most participants in this focus suggested improving the neighborhood watch and increasing the police patrol in this neighborhood.** The suggestions included: neighbors should look for one another, know each other, and get together more often. The group suggested offering English classes for Hispanic population so that two groups (African Americans and Hispanics) can communicate with each other and addresses the misconceptions about these two ethnic groups. Participants from Green Acres suggested putting speed bumps on Hollowcreek and Asbury to reduce the speed of fast moving cars in this neighborhood. Also, **recommended to place big STOP sign at the entrance of shopping plaza center on Russell Cave Road to avoid accidents. Safe place signs should be placed on houses and businesses in the neighborhoods.**

In order to address the issue of drug use among youth the participants suggested that local community should provide positive activities for youth through role models in the community. One participant suggested that football and basketball players from University of Kentucky should provide mentorship for youth in this neighborhood. The participants recommended job training and job fairs for youth in this community.

#### ***Seniors***

The participants recommended neighborhood watch to address issue of safety among seniors. The community organizations and churches should provide more social activities for seniors. The local organizations also need to do more outreach about resources for seniors. Seniors in this neighborhood need weatherization assistance programs.

#### ***Chronic Health Issues***

The health departments and other hospitals should set up free clinic in this neighborhood once a month. Furthermore, **the neighborhood population needs to learn about healthy eating for African-American population through cooking classes. The local organizations should partner with local churches to provide more social and physical activities for children in this area.** The community needs more information on health care resources that are available for low-income population. A health fair should



be organized in this neighborhood to provide more information on coronary heart diseases, diabetes, strokes, high cholesterol, high blood pressure, dental care, and cancer.

### ***Trash***

Participants in two focus groups mentioned that there is lot trash on the streets in this neighborhood. Most people buy products from local businesses and throw trash outside on the streets. The stores should hire somebody to clean up trash outside of the stores. There is also spilled trash near apartment complexes. The apartment management should have somebody to clean up trash spilled near the apartment buildings. The neighborhood should organize a neighborhood cleanup day.

### **Issues and Concerns in Winburn Area (Hispanic Population)**

The focus group participants were asked to discuss three important issues in their community. **The participants listed safety and security, housing and trash as three issues of concern in their neighborhood.**

### ***Safety & Security***

Most people in the focus group reported about group of young people trespassing private properties, stealing, and vandalizing cars in their neighborhood. The group also mentioned that some people in the community have reported to the police but most people are scared to call police because of their immigration status. Furthermore, there are safety concerns on roads because people drive cars through the neighborhood streets at very high speed. Most drivers ignore stop signs and this creates a hazard for children who are walking on the streets. Also, there is loud music from parties creating noise pollution in the neighborhood.

### ***Housing***

Almost all group members voiced concerns about their housing conditions. **Cockroaches, bedbugs, humidity, poor or missing insulations are problems that everybody living in apartments is experiencing in this neighborhood.** In some apartments, basements are littered with garbage and thus creating breeding ground for cockroaches. Many residents of these apartment complexes are afraid to notify their apartment landlords because of fear of consequences related to their illegal immigration status. Furthermore, many residents are spraying toxic chemicals in their apartments to get rid of bedbugs and cockroaches. Many are afraid these chemicals can harm their children. Many residents have also experienced problems with maintenance services and housing contracts.



### ***Trash***

There is trash in hallways, common areas, and parking lots of apartment complexes. The apartment complexes are without any trash services/trash bins. Therefore, some residents throw beer bottles on the ground. All this is creating a safety hazard for young children. Also, the trash attracts insects and pets.

### **Suggested Solutions for Issues and Concerns in Winburn Area (Hispanics)**

#### ***Safety and Security***

**Group members believe that they need more lights in streets and parking lots near the apartments. The participants want increased police surveillance on continuing basis for their neighborhood.** Group members want the police and other local organizations to encourage Hispanic population to call the police about safety concerns. Most people in the neighborhood are afraid to call police because of their illegal immigration status. Furthermore, the group wants to address the issue of language barrier in this neighborhood. Most members of this community only speak Spanish. English classes and bilingual representatives can address concerns of language barrier for this community.

#### ***Housing***

The community members want their housing contracts in Spanish for clarification. Most landlords are not addressing the complaints because people are unable to understand their lease contracts in English. The Hispanic population in this community should be able to contact bilingual representatives to address outstanding issues related to housing contracts. The community wants fumigation of all apartments at same time instead of one apartment at a time to address issue of pest control. Furthermore, the owners of these apartments should be required to provide maintenance for apartment complexes.

### ***Trash***

The community needs more maintenance workers in this neighborhood. The children and adults in neighborhood should be educated about keeping the living areas neat and clean. The maintenance staff of apartment complexes should post notice around apartments about no littering and related fines of those who don't follow the rules. The apartment owners and health department should conduct an educational campaign to educate community members about no littering.



## Issues and Concerns in Central Parkway Area

### *Safety*

**There are no cross-guards at the junction of Central Parkway and Appian Way. Many students of schools in this area cross streets at this junction. The students are vulnerable to traffic accidents very early in the morning in this area.**

### *Unattended Children*

**Children run unattended in this neighborhood. It is a safety hazard for drivers and children.**

### *Neighborhood Safety*

Neighbors in this neighborhood don't know what is going in their community. Neighborhood residents are not aware of crimes taking place in their community

## Suggested Solutions for Issues and Concerns in Central Parkway Area

### *Safety*

**The councilman from this neighborhood should be involved in addressing cross-guards placement near schools in Central Parkway area.** The neighborhood association should invite councilman to neighborhood meeting to propose solution for this problem.

### *Unattended Children*

Parents need to aware of activities for children. There should be after school programs for children. The summer camps in summer should start 8 a.m. so that working parents can take benefit of this program for their children. Their Gainesway Empowerment Center needs to additional staff.

### *Neighborhood Safety*

The neighborhood association only allows home owners to participate in neighborhood association monthly meetings. Everybody who lives in Central Parkway area should be able to become member of Central Parkway Neighborhood Association. Community members need to make each other aware of crime in this neighborhood. The community needs to work with schools and community to fix problems in Central Parkway neighborhood. **There should be a neighborhood watch in the Central Parkway area.**



## Issues and Concerns in Cardinal Valley Area

### *Gangs*

**Gangs are big issue in Cardinal Valley area.** Community is afraid of these gangs

### *Unemployment*

**This community needs more employment opportunities.**

### *Healthcare Access*

Healthcare access needed for people with limited resource. We need more health centers because timely medical appointments are not available for uninsured individuals

## Suggested Solutions for Issues and Concerns in Central Parkway Area

### *Gangs*

**Neighborhood watch is needed for Cardinal Valley area.** Parents should set curfew times for youth under the age of 18. Due to cultural issues Hispanic parents have limited ability to punish their children in United States. They should be **educated on how to communicate with their children effectively.**

### *Unemployment*

Allow undocumented workers work with special permits. Address language barriers among Hispanic population.

### *Healthcare Access*

More healthcare services are needed for uninsured adults and children. Raise taxes on tobacco and alcohol to provide funds for these services. More primary care centers are needed to provide timely medical appointments for low-income families.

## Actions to Address Health & Social Issues in Fayette County

In June 2010, a survey was mailed to random sample of 6000 households in Fayette County. Total of 1214 completed surveys were obtained providing an overall response rate of 20.23% and a margin error of +/- 2.8 at the 95% confidence level. **Unemployment, drug and alcohol abuse, health care costs, obesity and safe neighborhood were identified as important issues by majority of survey respondents.** The focus group participants were provided an opportunity to further explore these five issues revealed in the survey.



### ***Unemployment***

Most focus group members believe we **need to train the youth with needed skills for job placement.** The community should be made aware of available resources for job training and job placement. The Fayette County residents need more GED, CPR training, health safety, nursing assistant training classes. **Provide education sessions on how to get ready for job interviews.** Youth from low-income neighborhoods **need reliable transportation to work** in different neighborhoods. Fayette County need more job fairs to match skilled labor with jobs. Specifically, neighborhood employers should be more involved in job placement. **The Fayette County government should apply for more grants to bring job training services to Fayette County.** The low-income neighborhood should have reliable public transportation so that youth from this community commute for job in other areas of Fayette County. Provide special permits for undocumented workers to work in Fayette County. Address language barrier issue for Hispanic community

### ***Drugs and Alcohol Abuse***

Most group participants want the community leaders to discuss drug and alcohol abuse issues with the community members in different neighborhoods. Furthermore, the community members within these neighborhoods need to start a dialogue around these issues. Family education, after school activities for adolescents can keep youth busy and thus prevent drug involvement. Most importantly address unemployment issue to address the drug and alcohol abuse issue. These two issues are interconnected because when people are unemployed and hopeless they are more prone to drug abuse. Furthermore, police need to enforce existing laws to address the issue. Police patrol in vulnerable areas should not be compromised during University of Kentucky football and basketball games.

### ***Healthcare Costs***

In every focus group and from each one of the participants, there was the unanimous viewpoint that medical and related costs (especially prescription drugs) are too high. Affordable healthcare premiums are must for this community. The community needs to be educated about health care services. For example, there is perception in the community that primary care center of Lexington Fayette County Health Department does not accept uninsured patients and all health insurances. **The community should be made aware of available health care resources in Fayette County.** For example, many people are unaware that they can get discounted prescription drugs form health department pharmacy and pharmaceutical companies. The group discussed the complexity of health insurance policies and billing payments. People in this community should be able understand what their financial obligations are for medical services received from healthcare providers. **Patients should be empowered to communicate more with their health care providers.** The group members mentioned that some people in our



community are using emergency care due to high cost. The Hispanic populations should have access to Spanish speaking translators, timely medical appointments, and assistance and promptness during the phone calls to Lexington Fayette County Health Department primary care center.

### ***Obesity***

The participants reported that community **should be educated about healthy eating and importance of physical activity** to address issue of obesity in our community. Specifically, we should have **healthy cooking and exercise classes in our community**. Most importantly, the community members should be educated about ill effects of fast food and should be taught time management to cook healthy meals at home. **The schools should implement mandatory physical education programs in school to address childhood obesity. The Hispanic population should have access to exercise and nutrition classes in Spanish to address issue of Obesity among Hispanic population.** Summer sports camps should have appropriate times for children of working adults. Raise awareness about free exercise classes offered in this community.

### ***Neighborhood Safety***

**Fayette County needs more police patrols and neighborhood watch in unsafe neighborhoods.** Furthermore, the community **needs to address issue traffic and drug related violence in certain neighborhoods** of Fayette County. For Hispanic community, bilingual representatives should be available to address issue of language barrier. Seniors in this community are at risk of being take advantage because of the prescription drugs. They should have protection to defend themselves. The community members in general watch out for each other.

### **Actions to Address Environmental Issues in Fayette County**

In June 2010, a survey was mailed to random sample of 6000 household in Fayette County. Total of 1214 completed surveys were obtained providing an overall response rate of 20.23% and a margin error of +/- 2.8 at the 95% confidence level. Littering, energy efficiency, clean drinking water, recycling, and flood drainage problems were identified as important issues by majority of survey respondents. The focus group participants were provided an opportunity to further explore these five issues revealed in the survey.

### ***Trash/Littering***

The neighborhoods should have neighborhood cleanup days to address the issue of trash in the community. The businesses and apartment complex owners should hire maintenance staff to clean up trash outside of their buildings. Many communities in this county have trash on their streets dropped by trash collectors on trash pickup day. The community needs to start a dialogue with the Urban County





government to address this issue. People (especially Hispanic population) should be educated about recycling. Most importantly, the community needs bigger recycling bins and trash cans. Increase and enforce fines for littering. Some

### ***Energy Efficiency***

Most focus group participants believed low-income houses should receive assistance for home insulation and high utility costs. The community organizations should raise awareness about the weatherization programs available for low-income households. The churches and local businesses can provide the supplies for volunteers to complete the weatherization assistance programs in the community. The Hispanic community should be educated in Spanish on how to save energy. Encourage use of energy efficient appliances.

### ***Water***

The community needs to address the issue of negative effect of storm water drainage on the water quality. Educate people about negative effects of oil change drains into storm drains. The old and rusty pipes should be inspected and replaced in old houses. The community in Winburn wants the local government to address issue of stinky creek near Hollowcreek Street. The creek near this area has been disposal ground for syringes, needles, and Lexmark waste run off. The sewage backs up in Green Acres Park neighborhood houses.

### ***Recycling***

The community needs bigger recycling bins for effective recycling program. The trash pickup services do not pick up very heavy recyclable bins. This rule needs modification. The Hispanic community should be educated about recycling in Spanish language. Furthermore, in Winburn area, the recycle containers should be placed at specific locations near the apartment complexes. Raise awareness and educate people about recycling.

### ***Flooding***

There should be better mosquito control in summer. The health department needs better animal control in Winburn area. There are lot stray cats and rodents in this area. The community in Winburn area wants the local government to address issue of open drain near Russell Cave. The creek near Hollowcreek Road in Winburn areas is dumping ground for animals and recyclables. The Community needs to be educated about keeping creeks free of trash. Furthermore, the creek near Hollowcreek Road gets flooded during heavy rains and flooded waters gets into the houses in this area. The Hispanic community should have representatives to speak on their behalf on flood issues. The pipes, tubes, and drains should be inspected in apartment complexes of Winburn area.



### ***Assets in Winburn Area***

The group participants believe that children in Winburn area are protected. The public schools are in close proximity. The area is diverse because there is big Hispanic and African-American community in this area. **The home owners in Winburn area take good care of their houses and tenants.** The Green Acres area is peaceful and quiet neighborhood at night. There are basketball and baseball games at the Green Acres Park. The houses in this area are not rented to troublemaking tenants. **The neighborhood association in Winburn area is bringing positive change to this area.** The area has annual neighborhood cleanup day. There are lots of recreational activities for children in this area. For example, the children got help with air cuts before they went back to school. The children also participated in back to school rally. **There are lots of physical activity programs in this neighborhood.** The community action council and 8 churches in neighborhood can provide an opportunity for collaboration. The Lextran service is big positive for this neighborhood. However, the Hispanic community would like to see better school bus services for children in winter. There are plenty of outreach programs at the community center in this neighborhood

### ***Other Issues***

The Winburn area has only one way out of this neighborhood. Another road should be added in this neighborhood to avoid traffic hazards. There should be annual health fair in Winburn area. The health department should provide health care for unemployed and uninsured people in timely manner. The population in Green Acres Area is aging and they are unable to keep their houses clean. Parents in this neighborhood need help to provide more activities for youth. This community needs education campaign and regulations to keep streets clean in this area. The water shed project was not helpful in this area.

### ***Assets in Central Parkway Area***

**Presence of Community Empowerment Center and schools is big advantage for this neighborhood.** Low crime and good neighbors is another asset in this area. Community members appreciate back to school rallies, Thanksgiving baskets, and transportation to Southern Lights festival.

### ***Other Issues***

The Community needs primary mobile clinic in the area to screen people for high blood pressure, high cholesterol, diabetes and other chronic health issues.



## ***Assets in Cardinal Valley Area***

**Good library and programs for children are the important assets in this neighborhood.** The Hispanic community values peace, greenery, good transportation, low cost of living and affordable rent in Lexington, KY.

### ***Other Issues***

Lexington needs more bus routes to decrease traffic in this city.

## ***COMMUNITY HEALTH STATUS REPORT***

**This report also highlights the general demographic characteristics and provides a description of some of the leading contributing causes of community health issues (or risk factors) of the Lexington-Fayette County community.**

**Population Size:** 295,803

**Population density:** 1040 people per sq mi

**Individuals Below Poverty Level:** 20.4%

**Families Below Poverty Level:** 3.0%

**Age distribution** (Average age: 37.2)

Less than 20: 24.9%

20-34: 27.0%

35-64: 37.5%

65 and over: 10.5%

**Race and ethnicity**

White: 75.7%

Black: 14.5%

American Indian: 0.2%

Asian/Pacific Islander: 3.3%

Hispanic: 6.9%

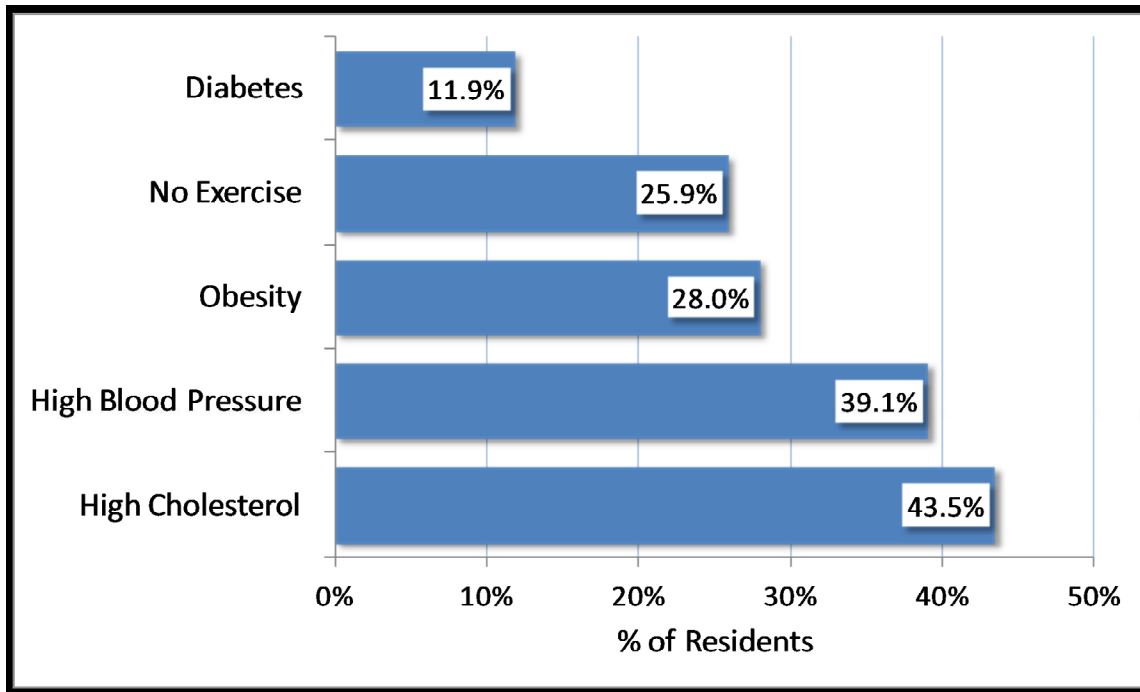
**Educational attainment**

No high school diploma: 11.2%

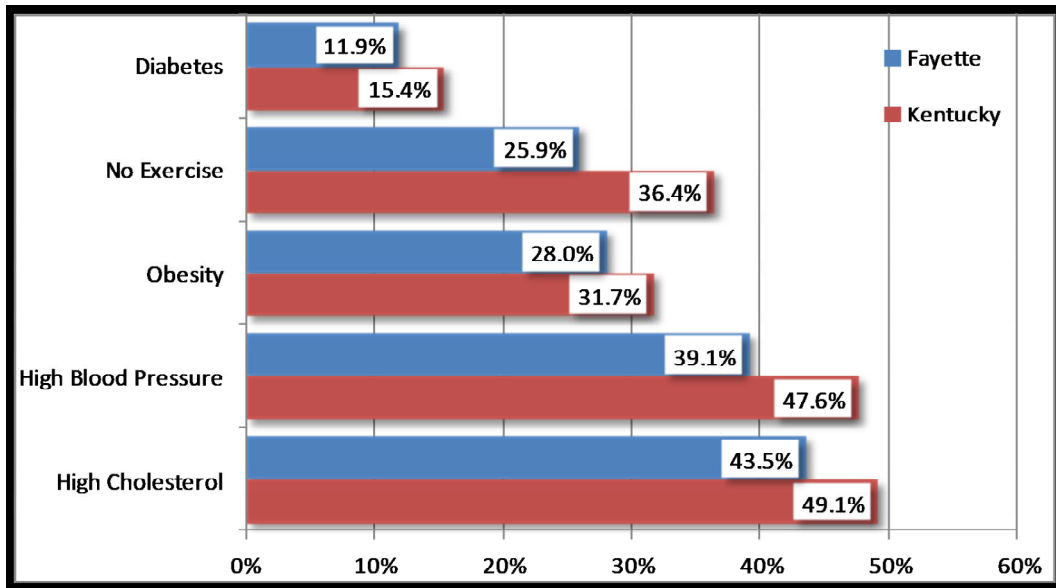
High school diploma: 22.1%



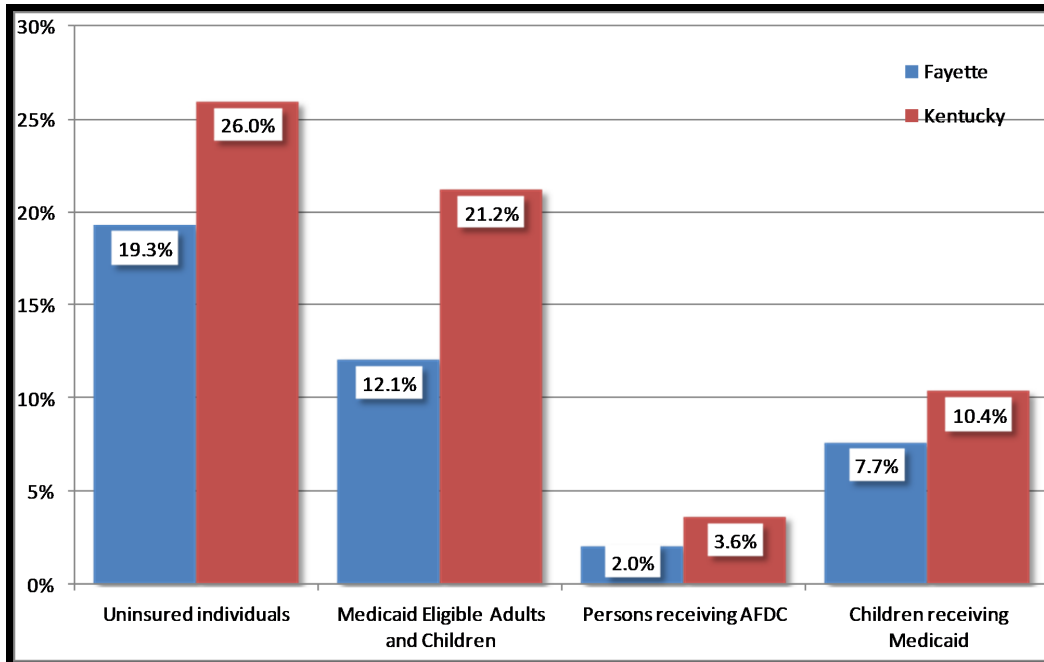
2008-2010 BRFFS Survey Data—Fayette County



### Risk Factors for Poor Health

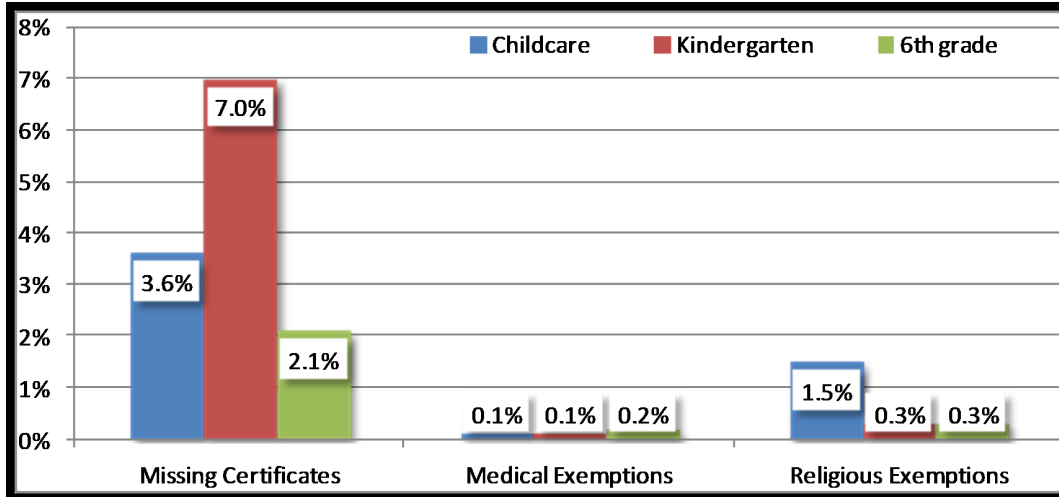


### Access To Care

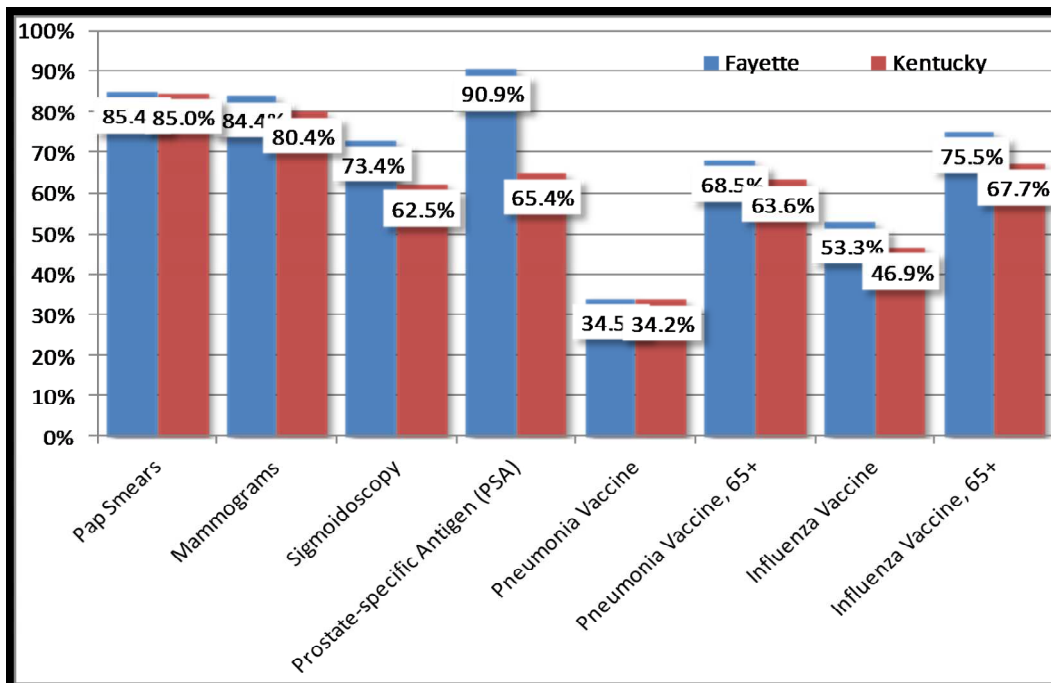


Preventive services are a precursor to a healthy community. **Fayette County currently engages in a number of preventive services with the graphs below focusing on vaccination and preventive screening programs.** It is evident that Fayette County performs well in preventive services but continued outreach and education should be focused on those most at-risk and least likely to seek preventive care.

### Child Preventive Services



### Adult Preventive Services



## **COMMUNITY ASSETS AND RESOURCES TO ADDRESS HEALTH ISSUES**

- **Obesity**

- Bluegrass Mental Health—can help create a resource directory to identify physical activity venues
- Saint Joseph Hospital—can help create a resource directory to identify physical activity venues
- Kentucky Pink Connection—create a program directory for physical activity venues and identify mechanisms of assistance for participation in programs; identify schools that do not have active wellness councils; identify barriers to participation in wellness councils; assist schools in overcoming barrier to participation in wellness councils and link them with existing wellness councils in order to develop a wellness council implementation strategy.
- Bluegrass Community and Technical College (BCTC)—create a program directory for physical activity venues and identify mechanisms of assistance for participation in programs; identify schools that do not have active wellness councils; identify barriers to participation in wellness councils; assist schools in overcoming barrier to participation in wellness councils and link them with existing wellness councils in order to develop a wellness council implementation strategy.
- United Way of Bluegrass—disseminate physical activity resource and program directories
- Medical professional associations—disseminate physical activity resource and program directories
- Partner with Cooperative Extension (University of Kentucky) —disseminate physical activity resource and program directories—disseminate physical activity resource and program directories
- Groups represented on MAPP Coalition/CHIP Governance/Advisory Board—disseminate physical activity resource and program directories
- City Council/Mayor’s Office —disseminate physical activity resource and program directories
- Lexington Tweens Nutrition and Fitness Coalition—gather existing data regarding food deserts and transfer findings to partners and public
- Lexington Clinic—gather existing data regarding food deserts and transfer findings to partners and public
- Central Baptist Hospital—identify stakeholders to partner with existing initiatives to invest in the Lexington Tweens Nutrition and Fitness Coalition’s Healthy Corner Store initiative; Identify existing worksite wellness programs in Fayette County; partner with and support existing effort by the Chamber of Commerce to improve worksite wellness



and disseminate available resources and information to partners; assist schools in overcoming barrier to participation in wellness councils and link them with existing wellness councils in order to develop a wellness council implementation strategy.

- **Safe Neighborhoods**

- CHIP Governance/Advisory Board—increase awareness through physicians informing patients of days and locations of Med Toss Programs; include medical community as volunteers at collection sites; use churches; ensure compliance with “safe by design” standards for new developments; increase alcohol education programs in schools
- Lexington Police Department—increase awareness through physicians informing patients of days and locations of Med Toss Programs; include medical community as volunteers at collection sites; use churches; ensure compliance with “safe by design” standards for new developments
- Mayor’s Alliance on Substance Abuse—assist with physician compliance in Kentucky All Schedule Prescription Electronic Reporting (KASPER) program
- Fayette County Public Schools—identify evidence-based alcohol education programs for schools

- **Unemployment**

- Fayette County Adult Education—increase educational attainment level by making contacts with BCTCS, KET Study at Home, LFUCG-Beth Mills and by obtaining data from the Department of Education on enrollment, graduation rates, barriers, etc.
- Bluegrass Area Development District (BGADD)—assist with decreasing drug abuse by: surveying employment leaders; working with the Mayor’s Substance Abuse Task Force on a county needs assessment on barriers to employment; contacting office of employment/EOT; contacting Lexington Commerce (Business Education Network-BEN); contacting Industrial Authority (BIF)





**APPENDIX A: Themes and Strengths Assessment Survey Frequencies and Figures**

**Table 1: Health & Social Issues**

<b>Issue</b>	<b>Survey %</b>
Unemployment	63.1
Drug and Alcohol Abuse	61.5
Health care costs	60.9
Obesity	58.5
Safe neighborhoods	54.1
Heart Disease & Stroke	52.6
Health Insurance	51.4
Cancer	50.2
Aging Issues	49.5
Child Abuse	41.7
Diabetes	38.1
Mental health	36.6
Homelessness	36
Poverty	35.8
Domestic Violence	35.3
Tobacco use	33.8
Teenage Pregnancy	24.5
Motor vehicle accidents	22.2
Disaster Preparedness	21.3
Pollution	20.9
High school dropouts	20.7
Rape/Sexual Assault	16.6
Infectious Diseases	13.2
Asthma	11.1
STDs	11
Firearm injuries	10.7
HIV/AIDS	10.3
Infant deaths	5.7
Low birth weight babies	4.8
Premature birth babies	3.3



**Table 2: Environmental Issues**

Issue	%
Littering	63.2
Energy efficiency	59.6
Clean drinking water	59.5
Recycling	58.6
Flood drainage problems	54.7
Clean outdoor air	50.8
Mosquitoes	47.9
Safe food at restaurants	47.4
Green space and urban parks	44.6
Availability of local fresh produce	42.6
Bike and walking trails	41.5
Animal control	40.9
Sidewalks	38.2
Exposure to second hand smoke	37.8
Noise pollution	35
Release of untreated sewage	32.2
Climate change	30.1
Clean water for recreation	27.6
Mold	26.6
Clean indoor air	24.3
Bed bugs	21.4
Child lead exposure	11.6
Rats	9.8
Radon	7.7
Rabies	4.4



**Table 3: Insurance**

Insurance	Yes	No
Health Insurance	84.6	15.4
Dental Insurance	53.6	46.4
Vision Insurance	42.3	57.7

**Table 4: Health Status**

Health Status	%
Excellent	16
Very Good	36
Good	29.9
Fair	13.3
Poor	3.7
Did not answer	1.2

**Table 5: Age Distribution**

Age Group	Survey %	US Census %
18-24	5.2	18.5
25-34	17.2	21.7
35-44	14.9	20.4
45-54	20.1	16.8
55-64	20.3	9.7
65+	21.3	12.7
Did not answer	1	

**Table 6: Gender Distribution**

Gender	Survey %	US Census %
M	26.2	48.5
F	70.8	51.4
Did not answer	3	



**Table 7: Race Distribution**

Race	Survey %	US Census %
White	74.1	82.8
African American	17.5	12.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.1	2.54
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.2	0.2
Other	3.8	2.15
Did not answer	2.3	

**Table 8: Ethnicity Distribution**

Ethnicity	Survey %	US Census %
Hispanic	2.5	3.13
Not Hispanic	91.8	96.8
Did not answer	5.7	

**Table 9: Household Income Distribution**

Income	Fayette Survey %	US Census %
Less than \$10,000	13.8	10.21
\$10,000-\$24,000	16.3	21.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	11.1	12.7
\$35,000-\$49,999	12.9	16.1
\$50,000-\$74,999	17.1	18.5
\$75,000-\$99,999	10.5	9.5
\$100,000 or more	13.4	11.5
Did not answer	4.9	



Figure 1: Health & Social Issues

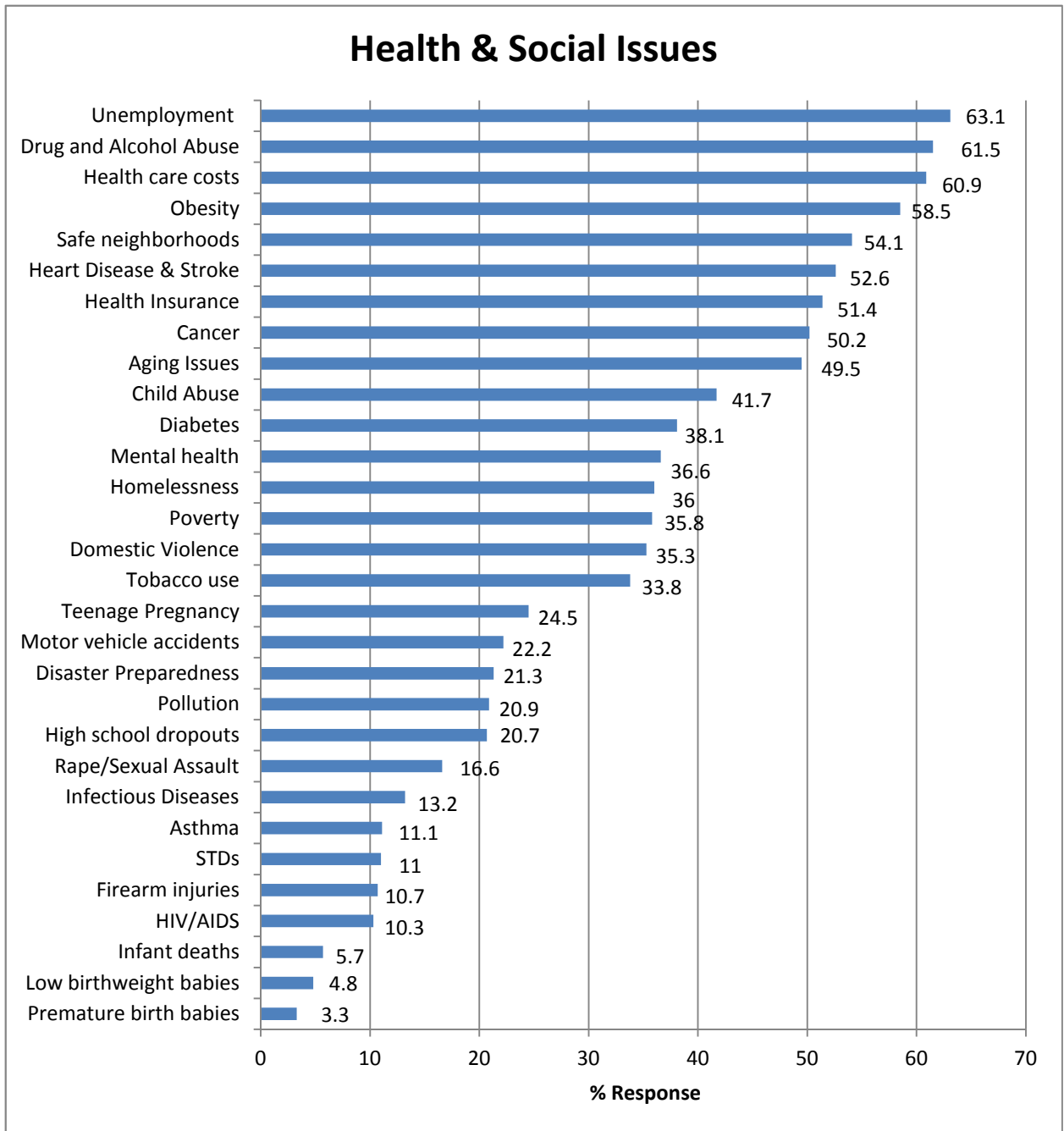
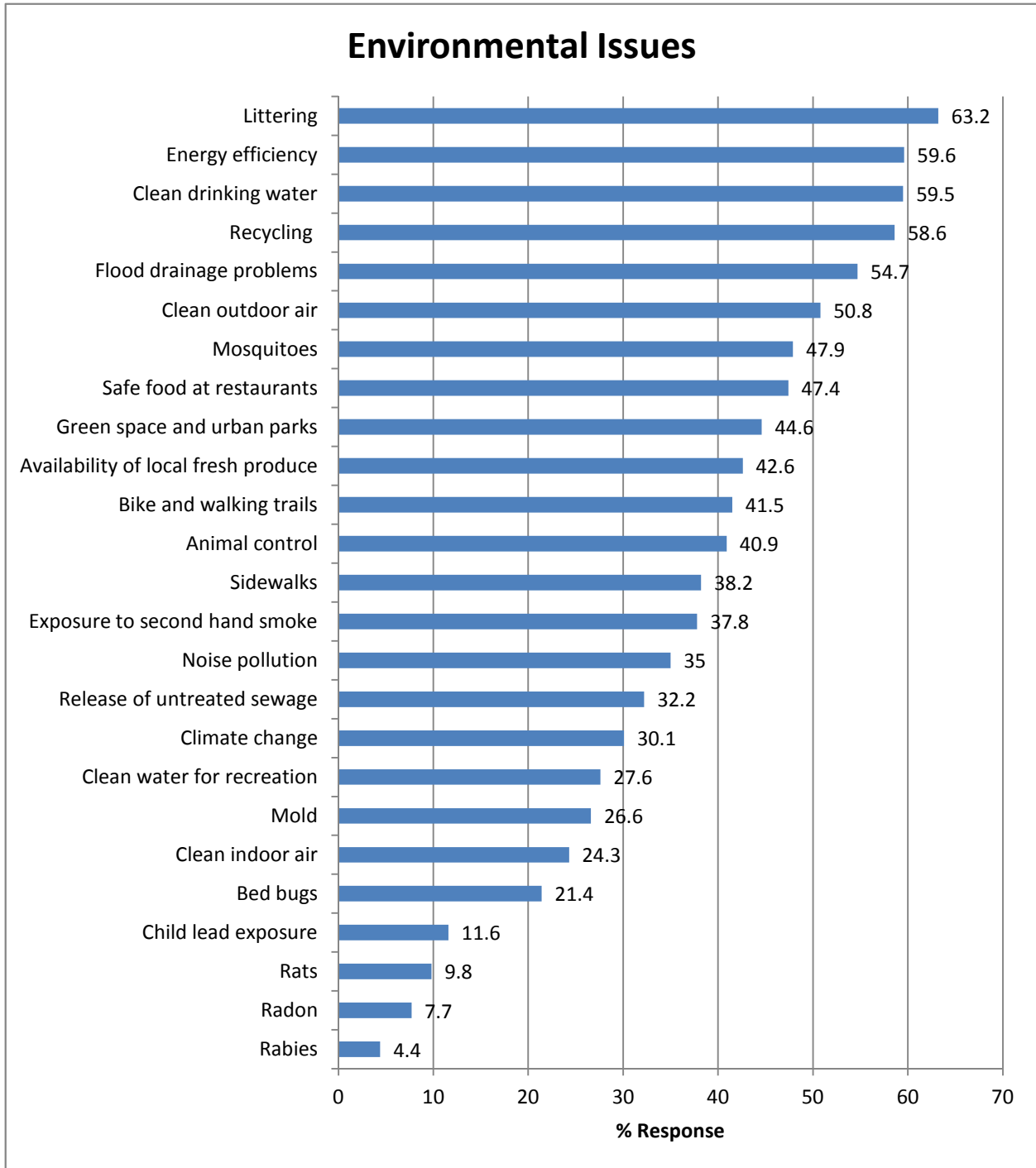
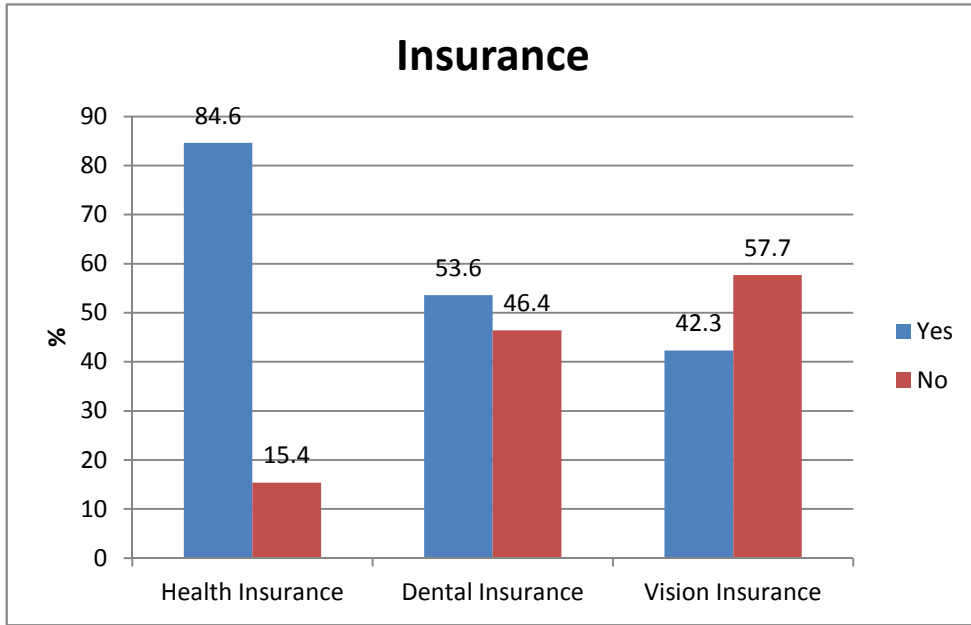


Figure 2: Environmental Issues



**Figure 3: Health, Dental and Vision Insurance**



**Figure 4: Health Status**

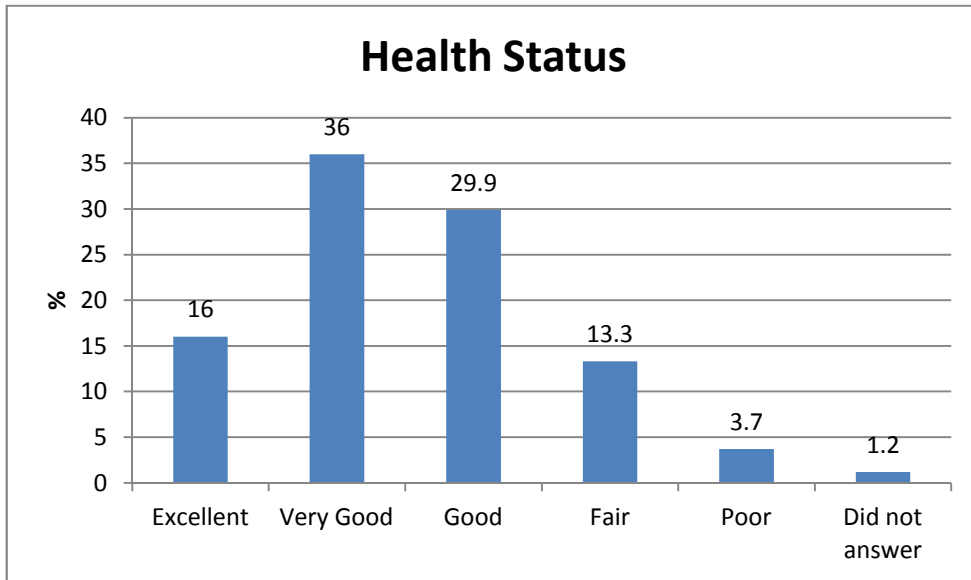


Figure 5: Age

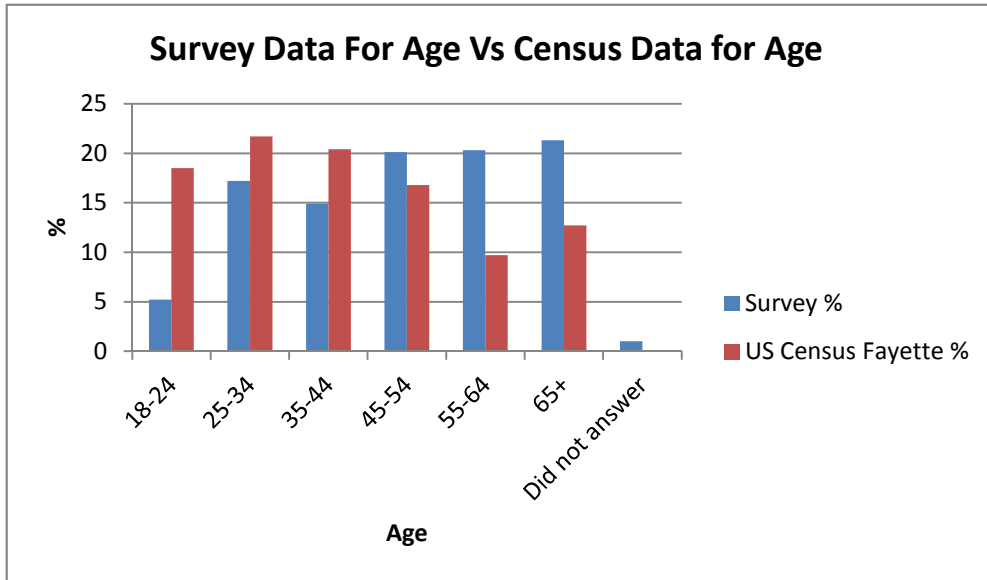
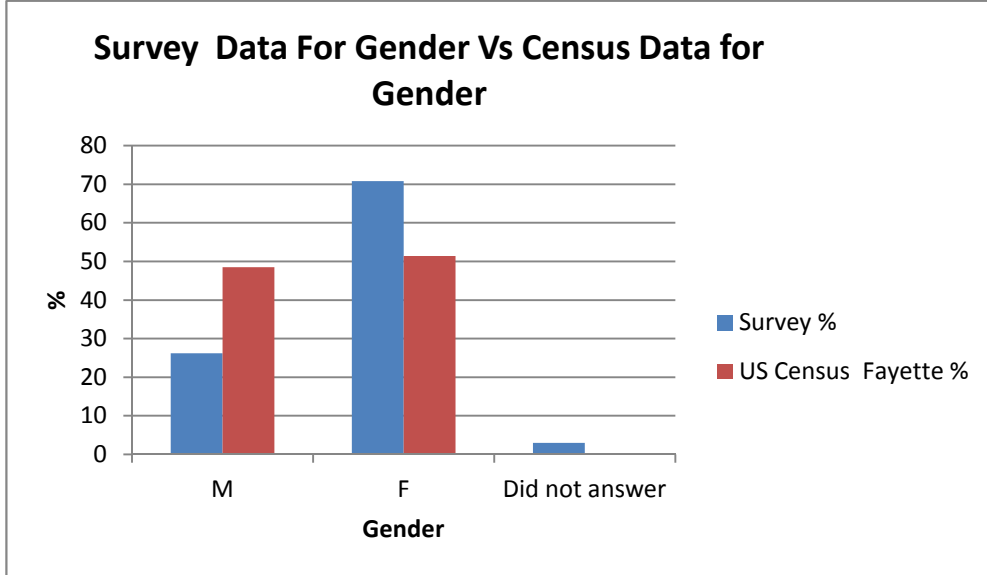
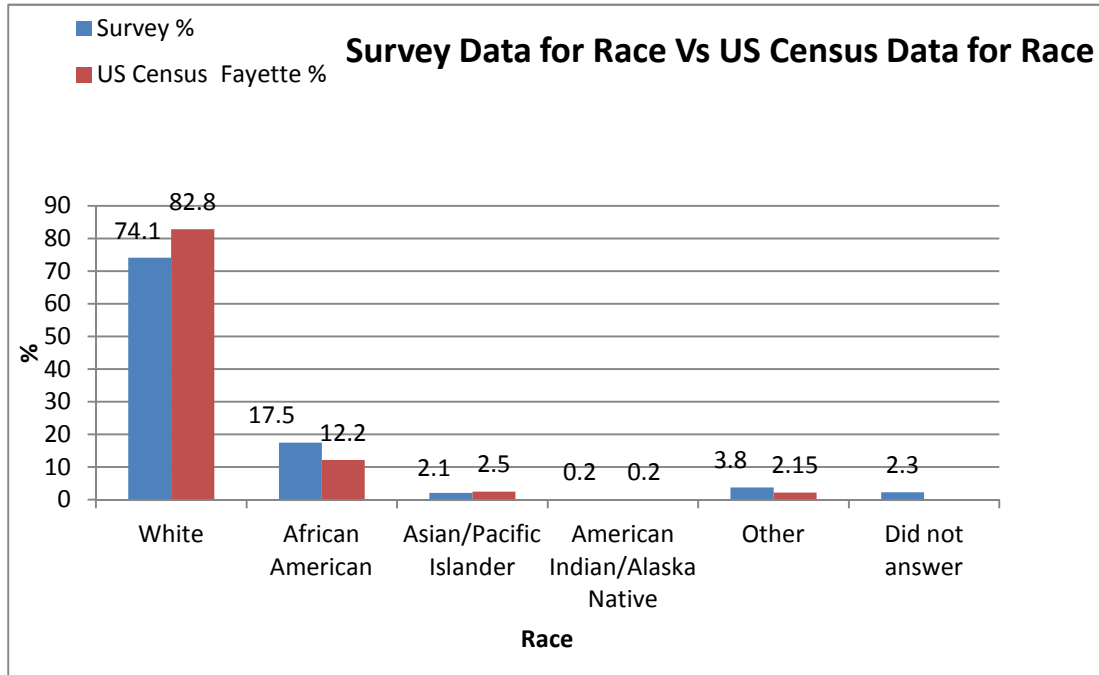


Figure 6: Gender

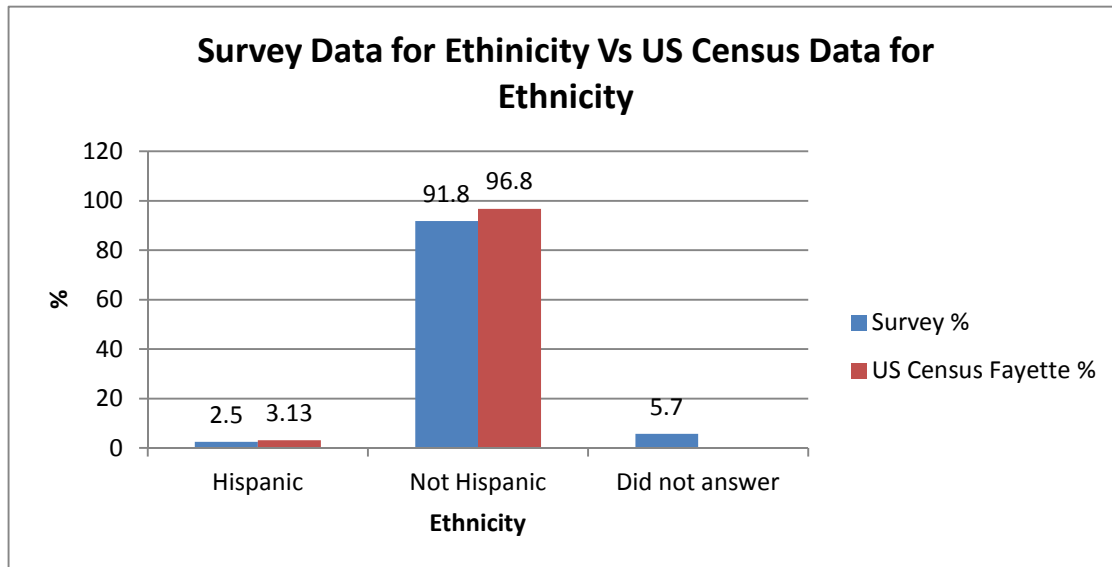




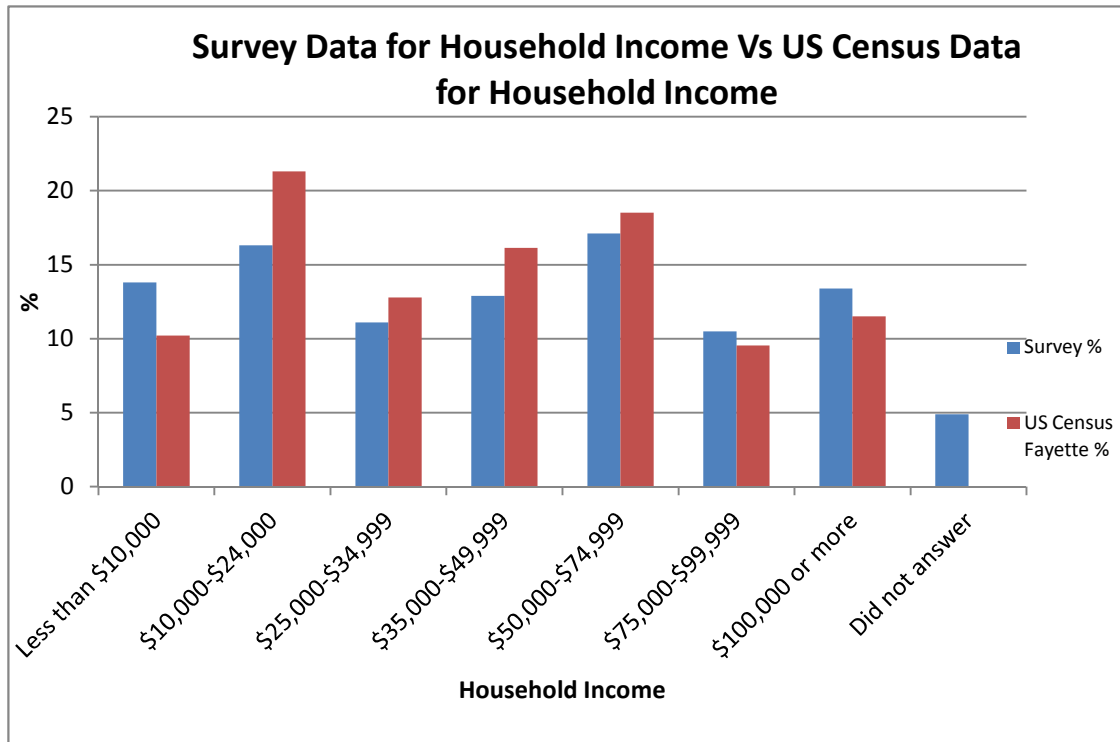
**Figure 7: Race**



**Figure 8: Ethnicity**



**Figure 9: Household Income**



**Health & Social Issues**

The following issues were identified as important health and social issues in Fayette County by majority of survey respondents. The issues are ranked by % response from the survey.

- |                           |                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Unemployment           | 6. Heart Diseases and Stroke |
| 2. Drug and Alcohol Abuse | 7. Health Insurance          |
| 3. Health Care Costs      | 8. Cancer                    |
| 4. Obesity                | 9. Aging Issues              |
| 5. Safe Neighborhoods     | 10. Child Abuse              |



## Environmental Issues

The following issues were identified as important environmental issues in Fayette County by majority of survey respondents. The issues are ranked by % response from the survey.

1. Littering
2. Energy Efficiency
3. Clean Drinking Water
4. Recycling
5. Flood Drainage Problems
6. Clean Outdoor Air
7. Mosquitoes
8. Safe Food at Restaurants
9. Green Space/Urban Parks
10. Availability of Local Fresh Produce



**APPENDIX B: Results from the Local Public Health Performance Assessment**

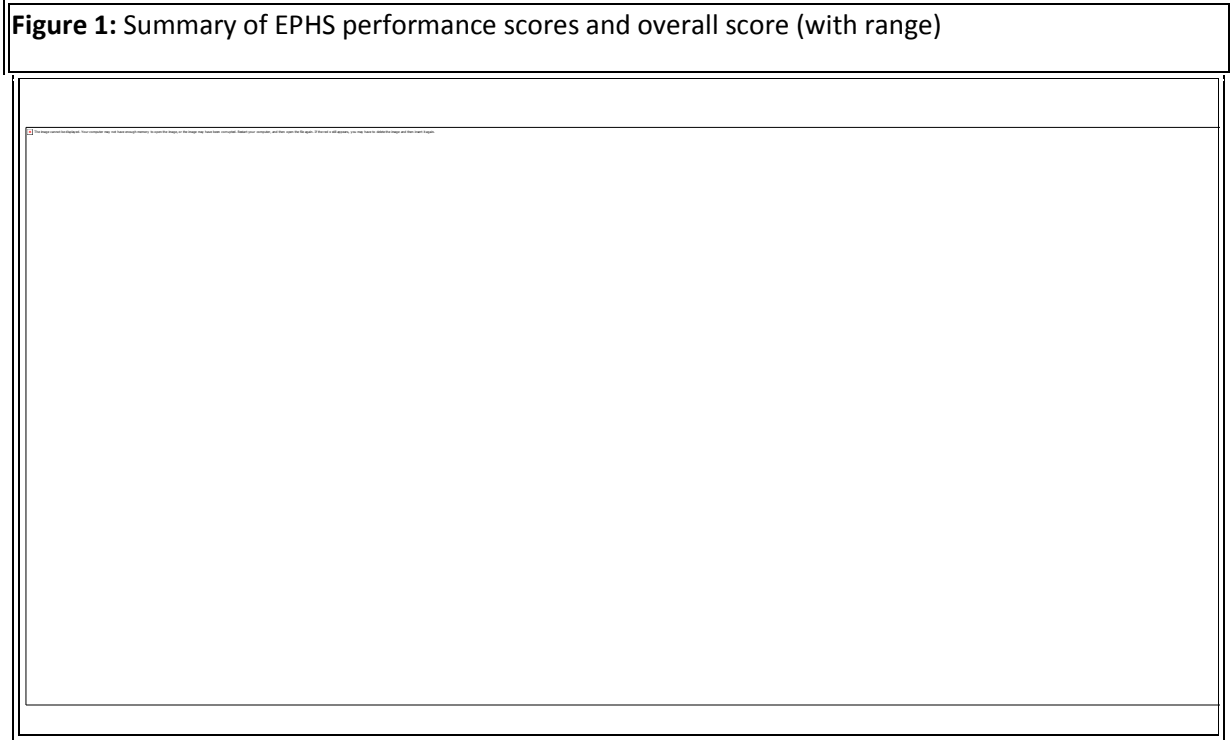
**B. Performance Assessment Instrument Results**

**I. How well did the system perform the ten Essential Public Health Services (EPHS)?**

**Table 1:** Summary of performance scores by Essential Public Health Service (EPHS)

EPHS		Score
1	Monitor Health Status To Identify Community Health Problems	46
2	Diagnose And Investigate Health Problems and Health Hazards	77
3	Inform, Educate, And Empower People about Health Issues	52
4	Mobilize Community Partnerships to Identify and Solve Health Problems	49
5	Develop Policies and Plans that Support Individual and Community Health Efforts	76
6	Enforce Laws and Regulations that Protect Health and Ensure Safety	64
7	Link People to Needed Personal Health Services and Assure the Provision of Health Care when Otherwise Unavailable	57
8	Assure a Competent Public and Personal Health Care Workforce	48
9	Evaluate Effectiveness, Accessibility, and Quality of Personal and Population-Based Health Services	40
10	Research for New Insights and Innovative Solutions to Health Problems	50
Overall Performance Score		56





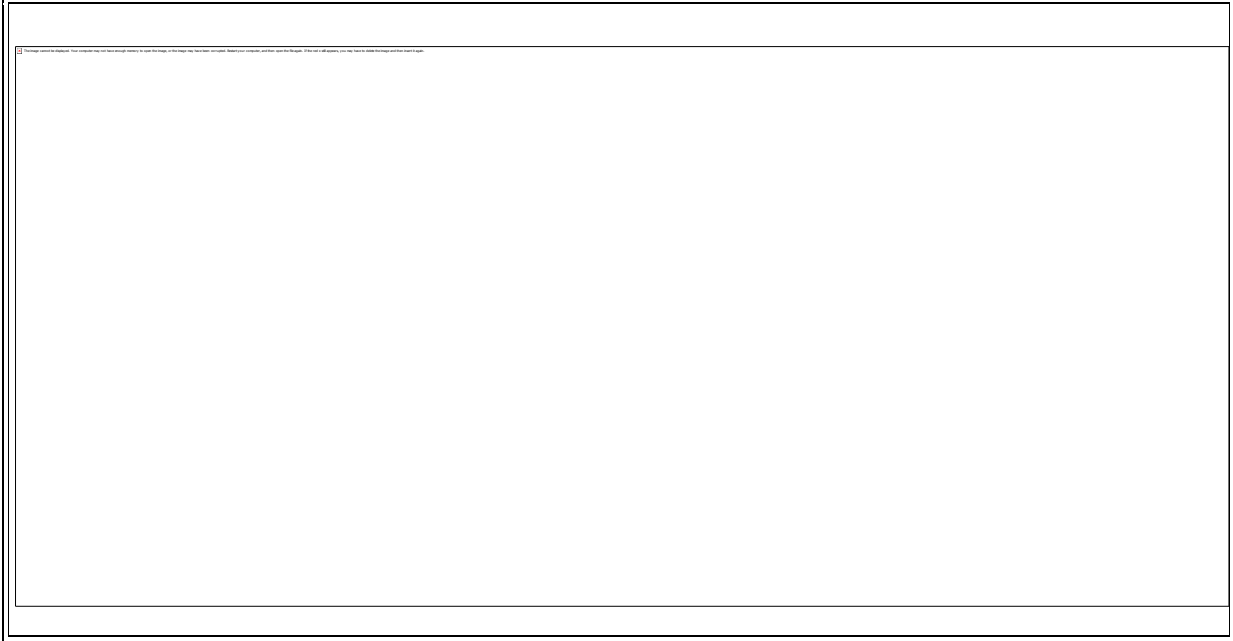
**Table 1** (above) provides a quick overview of the system's performance in each of the 10 Essential Public Health Services (EPHS). Each EPHS score is a composite value determined by the scores given to those activities that contribute to each Essential Service. These scores range from a minimum value of 0% (no activity is performed pursuant to the standards) to a maximum of 100% (all activities associated with the standards are performed at optimal levels).

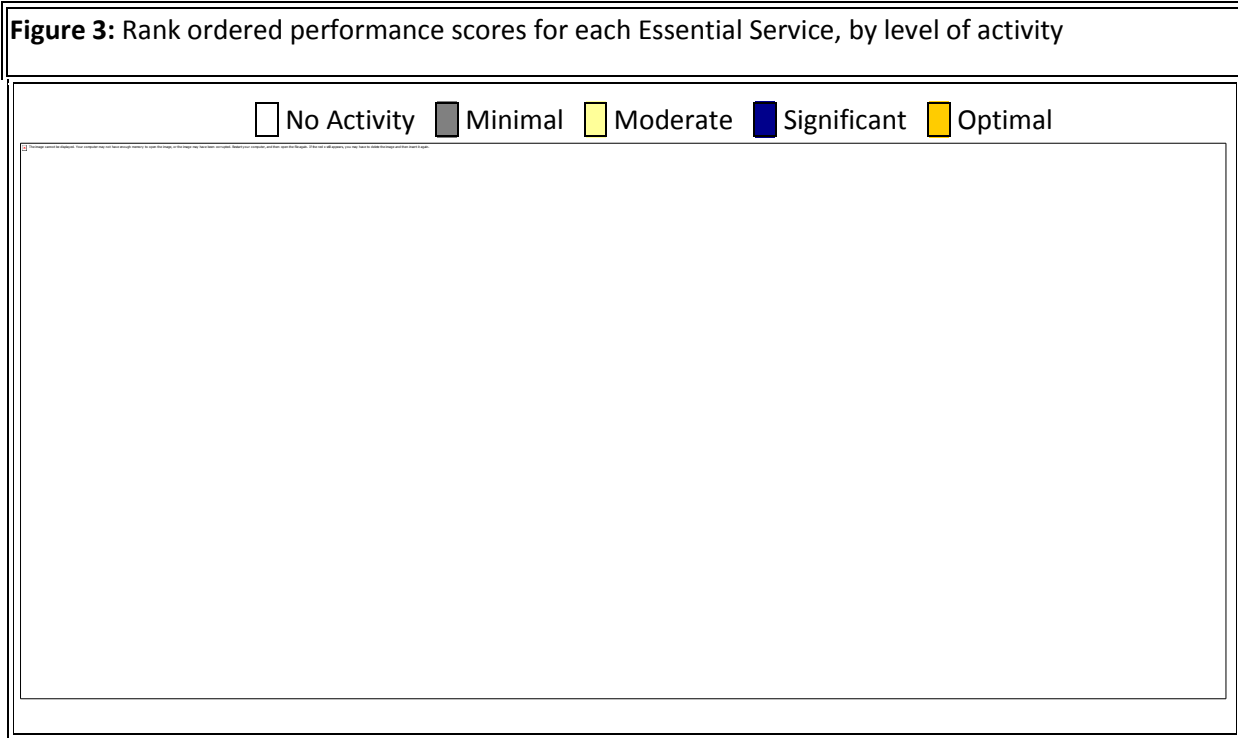
**Figure 1** (above) displays performance scores for each Essential Service along with an overall score that indicates the average performance level across all 10 Essential Services. The range bars show the minimum and maximum values of responses within the Essential Service and an overall score. Areas of wide range may warrant a closer look in **Figure 4** or the raw data.





**Figure 2:** Rank ordered performance scores for each Essential Service





**Figure 2** (above) displays each composite score from low to high, allowing easy identification of service domains where performance is relatively strong or weak.

**Figure 3** (above) provides a composite picture of the previous two graphs. The range lines show the range of responses within an Essential Service. The color coded bars make it easier to identify which of the Essential Services fall in the five categories of performance activity.

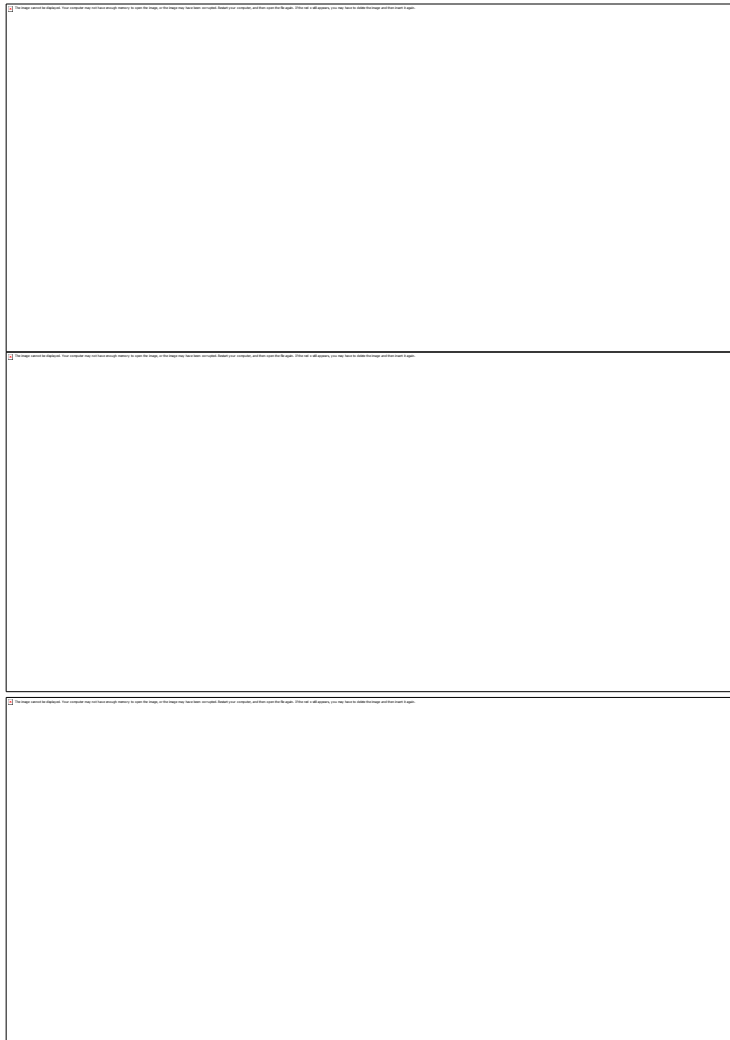
**Figure 4** (next page) shows scores for each model standard. Sites can use these graphs to pinpoint specific activities within the Essential Service that may need a closer look. Note these scores also have range bars, showing sub-areas that comprise the model standard.





**II. How well did the system perform on specific model standards?**

**Figure 4:** Performance scores for each model standard, by Essential Service





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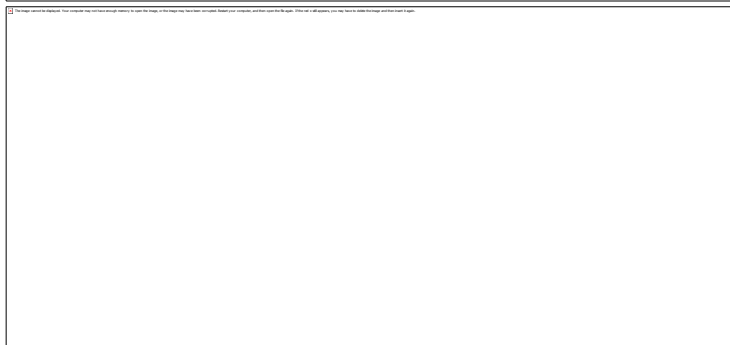
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**Table 2:** Summary of performance scores by Essential Public Health Service (EPHS) and model standard

Essential Public Health Service	Score
EPHS 1. Monitor Health Status To Identify Community Health Problems	46
1.1 Population-Based Community Health Profile (CHP)	47
1.1.1 Community health assessment	47
1.1.2 Community health profile (CHP)	70
1.1.3 Community-wide use of community health assessment or CHP data	25
1.2 Access to and Utilization of Current Technology to Manage, Display, Analyze and Communicate Population Health Data	38
1.2.1 State-of-the-art technology to support health profile databases	25
1.2.2 Access to geocoded health data	38
1.2.3 Use of computer-generated graphics	50
1.3 Maintenance of Population Health Registries	53
1.3.1 Maintenance of and/or contribution to population health registries	31
1.3.2 Use of information from population health registries	75
EPHS 2. Diagnose And Investigate Health Problems and Health Hazards	77
2.1 Identification and Surveillance of Health Threats	64
2.1.1 Surveillance system(s) to monitor health problems and identify health threats	67
2.1.2 Submission of reportable disease information in a timely manner	50



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2.1.3 Resources to support surveillance and investigation activities	75
2.2 Investigation and Response to Public Health Threats and Emergencies	81
2.2.1 Written protocols for case finding, contact tracing, source identification, and containment	75
2.2.2 Current epidemiological case investigation protocols	75
2.2.3 Designated Emergency Response Coordinator	88
2.2.4 Rapid response of personnel in emergency / disasters	69
2.2.5 Evaluation of public health emergency response	100
2.3 Laboratory Support for Investigation of Health Threats	84
2.3.1 Ready access to laboratories for routine diagnostic and surveillance needs	75
2.3.2 Ready access to laboratories for public health threats, hazards, and emergencies	63
2.3.3 Licenses and/or credentialed laboratories	100
2.3.4 Maintenance of guidelines or protocols for handling laboratory samples	100
EPHS 3. Inform, Educate, And Empower People about Health Issues	52
3.1 Health Education and Promotion	42
3.1.1 Provision of community health information	44
3.1.2 Health education and/or health promotion campaigns	44
3.1.3 Collaboration on health communication plans	38
3.2 Health Communication	55



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3.2.1 Development of health communication plans	43
3.2.2 Relationships with media	54
3.2.3 Designation of public information officers	69
3.3 Risk Communication	60
3.3.1 Emergency communications plan(s)	66
3.3.2 Resources for rapid communications response	50
3.3.3 Crisis and emergency communications training	75
3.3.4 Policies and procedures for public information officer response	50



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Essential Public Health Service	Score
EPHS 4. Mobilize Community Partnerships to Identify and Solve Health Problems	49
4.1 Constituency Development	53
4.1.1 Identification of key constituents or stakeholders	56
4.1.2 Participation of constituents in improving community health	69
4.1.3 Directory of organizations that comprise the LPHS	63
4.1.4 Communications strategies to build awareness of public health	25
4.2 Community Partnerships	46
4.2.1 Partnerships for public health improvement activities	63
4.2.2 Community health improvement committee	50
4.2.3 Review of community partnerships and strategic alliances	25
EPHS 5. Develop Policies and Plans that Support Individual and Community Health Efforts	76
5.1 Government Presence at the Local Level	71
5.1.1 Governmental local public health presence	83
5.1.2 Resources for the local health department	80
5.1.3 Local board of health or other governing entity (not scored)	0
5.1.4 LHD work with the state public health agency and other state partners	50
5.2 Public Health Policy Development	79



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5.2.1 Contribution to development of public health policies	88
5.2.2 Alert policymakers/public of public health impacts from policies	75
5.2.3 Review of public health policies	75
5.3 Community Health Improvement Process	57
5.3.1 Community health improvement process	72
5.3.2 Strategies to address community health objectives	13
5.3.3 Local health department (LHD) strategic planning process	88
5.4 Plan for Public Health Emergencies	97
5.4.1 Community task force or coalition for emergency preparedness and response plans	100
5.4.2 All-hazards emergency preparedness and response plan	92
5.4.3 Review and revision of the all-hazards plan	100
EPHS 6. Enforce Laws and Regulations that Protect Health and Ensure Safety	64
6.1 Review and Evaluate Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances	63
6.1.1 Identification of public health issues to be addressed through laws, regulations, and ordinances	75
6.1.2 Knowledge of laws, regulations, and ordinances	75
6.1.3 Review of laws, regulations, and ordinances	25
6.1.4 Access to legal counsel	75
6.2 Involvement in the Improvement of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances	58



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6.2.1 Identification of public health issues not addressed through existing laws	50
6.2.2 Development or modification of laws for public health issues	50
6.2.3 Technical assistance for drafting proposed legislation, regulations, or ordinances	75
6.3 Enforce Laws, Regulations and Ordinances	70
6.3.1 Authority to enforce laws, regulation, ordinances	75
6.3.2 Public health emergency powers	75
6.3.3 Enforcement in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and ordinances	50
6.3.4 Provision of information about compliance	75
6.3.5 Assessment of compliance	75





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Essential Public Health Service	Score
EPHS 7. Link People to Needed Personal Health Services and Assure the Provision of Health Care when Otherwise Unavailable	57
7.1 Identification of Populations with Barriers to Personal Health Services	71
7.1.1 Identification of populations who experience barriers to care	100
7.1.2 Identification of personal health service needs of populations	63
7.1.3 Assessment of personal health services available to populations who experience barriers to care	50
7.2 Assuring the Linkage of People to Personal Health Services	44
7.2.1 Link populations to needed personal health services	50
7.2.2 Assistance to vulnerable populations in accessing needed health services	50
7.2.3 Initiatives for enrolling eligible individuals in public benefit programs	50
7.2.4 Coordination of personal health and social services	25
EPHS 8. Assure a Competent Public and Personal Health Care Workforce	48
8.1 Workforce Assessment Planning, and Development	25
8.1.1 Assessment of the LPHS workforce	25
8.1.2 Identification of shortfalls and/or gaps within the LPHS workforce	25
8.1.3 Dissemination of results of the workforce assessment / gap analysis	25
8.2 Public Health Workforce Standards	75



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8.2.1 Awareness of guidelines and/or licensure/certification requirements	75
8.2.2 Written job standards and/or position descriptions	75
8.2.3 Annual performance evaluations	75
8.2.4 LHD written job standards and/or position descriptions	75
8.2.5 LHD performance evaluations	75
8.3 Life-Long Learning Through Continuing Education, Training, and Mentoring	56
8.3.1 Identification of education and training needs for workforce development	75
8.3.2 Opportunities for developing core public health competencies	50
8.3.3 Educational and training incentives	25
8.3.4 Interaction between personnel from LPHS and academic organizations	75
8.4 Public Health Leadership Development	38
8.4.1 Development of leadership skills	50
8.4.2 Collaborative leadership	25
8.4.3 Leadership opportunities for individuals and/or organizations	50
8.4.4 Recruitment and retention of new and diverse leaders	25



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Essential Public Health Service	Score
EPHS 9. Evaluate Effectiveness, Accessibility, and Quality of Personal and Population-Based Health Services	40
9.1 Evaluation of Population-based Health Services	56
9.1.1 Evaluation of population-based health services	75
9.1.2 Assessment of community satisfaction with population-based health services	50
9.1.3 Identification of gaps in the provision of population-based health services	50
9.1.4 Use of population-based health services evaluation	50
9.2 Evaluation of Personal Health Care Services	50
9.2.1. In Personal health services evaluation	50
9.2.2 Evaluation of personal health services against established standards	75
9.2.3 Assessment of client satisfaction with personal health services	50
9.2.4 Information technology to assure quality of personal health services	25
9.2.5 Use of personal health services evaluation	50
9.3 Evaluation of the Local Public Health System	13
9.3.1 Identification of community organizations or entities that contribute to the EPHS	50
9.3.2 Periodic evaluation of LPHS	0
9.3.3 Evaluation of partnership within the LPHS	0



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9.3.4 Use of LPHS evaluation to guide community health improvements	0
EPHS 10. Research for New Insights and Innovative Solutions to Health Problems	50
10.1 Fostering Innovation	44
10.1.1 Encouragement of new solutions to health problems	50
10.1.2 Proposal of public health issues for inclusion in research agenda	50
10.1.3 Identification and monitoring of best practices	50
10.1.4 Encouragement of community participation in research	25
10.2 Linkage with Institutions of Higher Learning and/or Research	50
10.2.1 Relationships with institutions of higher learning and/or research organizations	50
10.2.2 Partnerships to conduct research	50
10.2.3 Collaboration between the academic and practice communities	50
10.3 Capacity to Initiate or Participate in Research	56
10.3.1 Access to researchers	75
10.3.2 Access to resources to facilitate research	75
10.3.3 Dissemination of research findings	50
10.3.4 Evaluation of research activities	25





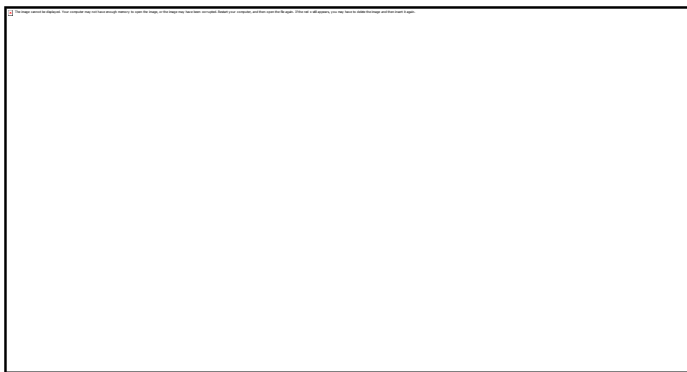
**III. Overall, how well is the system achieving optimal activity levels?**

**Figure 5:** Percentage of Essential Services scored in each level of activity



**Figure 5** displays the percentage of the system's Essential Services scores that fall within the five activity categories. This chart provides the site with a high level snapshot of the information found in **Figure 3**.

**Figure 6:** Percentage of model standards scored in each level of activity

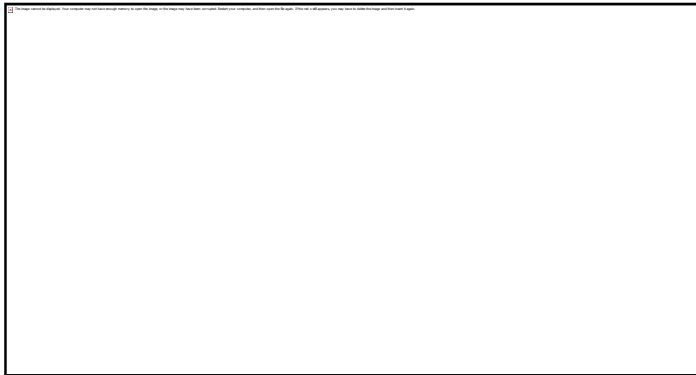


**Figure 6** displays the percentage of the system's model standard scores that fall within the five activity categories.





**Figure 7:** Percentage of all questions scored in each level of activity



**Figure 7** displays the percentage of all scored questions that fall within the five activity categories. This breakdown provides a closer snapshot of the system's performance, showing variation that may be masked by the scores in **Figures 5** and **6**.



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**D. Optional agency contribution results**

**How much does the Local Health Department contribute to the system's performance, as perceived by assessment participants?**

Tables 5 and 6 (below) display Essential Services and model standards arranged by Local Health Department (LHD) contribution (Highest to Lowest) and performance score. Sites may want to consider the questions listed before these tables to further examine the relationship between the system and Department in achieving Essential Services and model standards. Questions to consider are suggested based on the four categories or "quadrants" displayed in Figures 10 and 11.

Quadrant		Questions to Consider
I.	<b>Low Performance/High Department Contribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the Department's level of effort truly high, or do they just do more than anyone else?</li> <li>• Is the Department effective at what it does, and does it focus on the right things?</li> <li>• Is the level of Department effort sufficient for the jurisdiction's needs?</li> <li>• Should partners be doing more, or doing different things?</li> <li>• What else within or outside of the Department might be causing low performance?</li> </ul>
II.	<b>High Performance/High Department Contribution</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What does the Department do that may contribute to high performance in this area? Could any of these strategies be applied to other areas?</li> <li>• Is the high Department contribution appropriate, or is the Department taking on what should be partner responsibilities?</li> <li>• Could the Department do less and maintain satisfactory performance?</li> </ul>



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<p>III.</p>	<p><b>High Performance/Low Department Contribution</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who are the key partners that contribute to this area? What do they do that may contribute to high performance? Could any of these strategies be applied to other areas?</li> <li>• Does the low Department contribution seem right for this area, or are partners picking up slack for Department responsibilities?</li> <li>• Does the Department provide needed support for partner efforts?</li> <li>• Could the key partners do less and maintain satisfactory performance?</li> </ul>
<p>IV.</p>	<p><b>Low Performance/Low Department Contribution</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who are the key partners that contribute to this area? Are their contributions truly high, or do they just do more than the Department?</li> <li>• Is the total level of effort sufficient for the jurisdiction's needs?</li> <li>• Are partners effective at what they do, and do they focus on the right things?</li> <li>• Does the low Department contribution seem right for this area, or is it likely to be contributing to low performance?</li> <li>• Does the Department provide needed support for partner efforts?</li> <li>• What else might be causing low performance?</li> </ul>





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**Table 5:** Essential Service by perceived LHD contribution and score

Essential Service	LHD Contribution	Performance Score	Consider Questions for:
1. Monitor Health Status To Identify Community Health Problems	92%	Moderate (46)	Quadrant I
2. Diagnose And Investigate Health Problems and Health Hazards	100%	Optimal (77)	Quadrant II
3. Inform, Educate, And Empower People about Health Issues	100%	Significant (52)	Quadrant I
4. Mobilize Community Partnerships to Identify and Solve Health Problems	75%	Moderate (49)	Quadrant I
5. Develop Policies and Plans that Support Individual and Community Health Efforts	94%	Optimal (76)	Quadrant II
6. Enforce Laws and Regulations that Protect Health and Ensure Safety	100%	Significant (64)	Quadrant II
7. Link People to Needed Personal Health Services and Assure the Provision of Health Care when Otherwise Unavailable	50%	Significant (57)	Quadrant III
8. Assure a Competent Public and Personal Health Care Workforce	44%	Moderate (48)	Quadrant IV
9. Evaluate Effectiveness, Accessibility, and Quality of Personal and Population-Based Health Services	75%	Moderate (40)	Quadrant I
10. Research for New Insights and Innovative Solutions to Health Problems	75%	Significant (50)	Quadrant I





**Table 6:** Model standards by perceived LHD contribution and score

Model Standard	LHD Contribution	Performance Score	Consider Questions for:
1.1 Population-Based Community Health Profile (CHP)	100%	Moderate (47)	Quadrant I
1.2 Access to and Utilization of Current Technology to Manage, Display, Analyze and Communicate Population Health Data	100%	Moderate (38)	Quadrant I
1.3 Maintenance of Population Health Registries	75%	Significant (53)	Quadrant IV
2.1 Identification and Surveillance of Health Threats	100%	Significant (64)	Quadrant II
2.2 Investigation and Response to Public Health Threats and Emergencies	100%	Optimal (81)	Quadrant II
2.3 Laboratory Support for Investigation of Health Threats	100%	Optimal (84)	Quadrant II
3.1 Health Education and Promotion	100%	Moderate (42)	Quadrant I
3.2 Health Communication	100%	Significant (55)	Quadrant I
3.3 Risk Communication	100%	Significant (60)	Quadrant II
4.1 Constituency Development	75%	Significant (53)	Quadrant IV



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4.2 Community Partnerships	75%	Moderate (46)	Quadrant IV
5.1 Government Presence at the Local Level	100%	Significant (71)	Quadrant II
5.2 Public Health Policy Development	100%	Optimal (79)	Quadrant II
5.3 Community Health Improvement Process	75%	Significant (57)	Quadrant III
5.4 Plan for Public Health Emergencies	100%	Optimal (97)	Quadrant II
6.1 Review and Evaluate Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances	100%	Significant (63)	Quadrant II
6.2 Involvement in the Improvement of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances	100%	Significant (58)	Quadrant II
6.3 Enforce Laws, Regulations and Ordinances	100%	Significant (70)	Quadrant II
7.1 Identification of Populations with Barriers to Personal Health Services	50%	Significant (71)	Quadrant III



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7.2 Assuring the Linkage of People to Personal Health Services	50%	Moderate (44)	Quadrant IV
8.1 Workforce Assessment Planning, and Development	25%	Minimal (25)	Quadrant IV
8.2 Public Health Workforce Standards	50%	Significant (75)	Quadrant III
8.3 Life-Long Learning Through Continuing Education, Training, and Mentoring	75%	Significant (56)	Quadrant IV
8.4 Public Health Leadership Development	25%	Moderate (38)	Quadrant IV
9.1 Evaluation of Population-based Health Services	75%	Significant (56)	Quadrant IV



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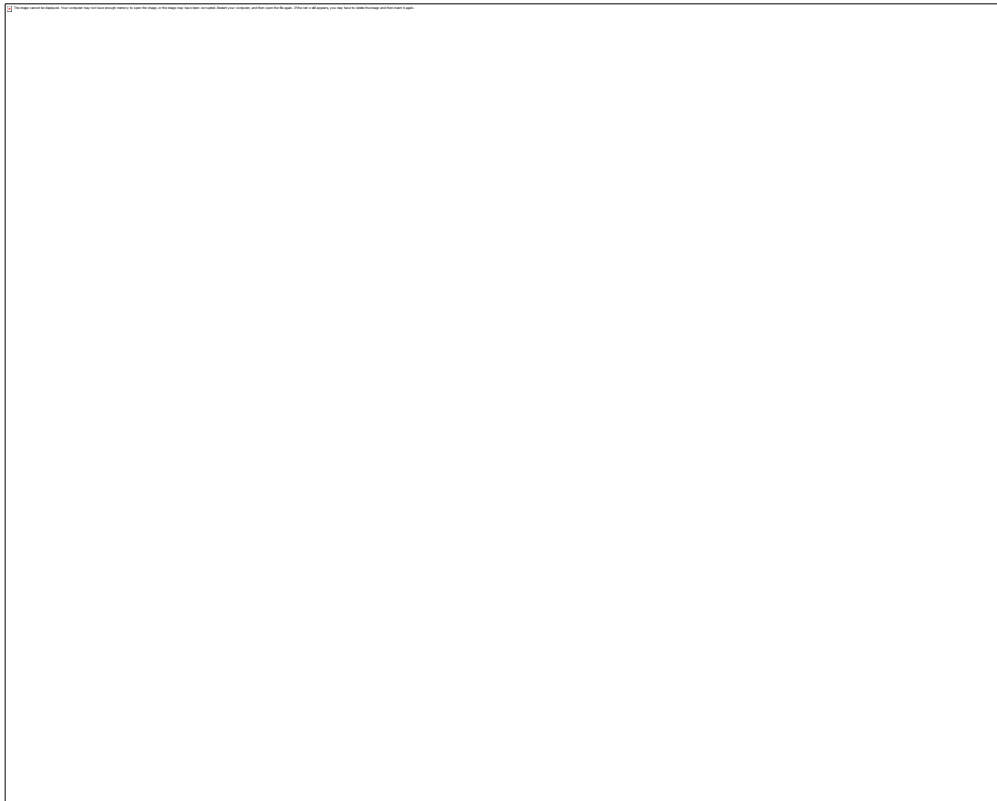
9.2 Evaluation of Personal Health Care Services	50%	Significant (50)	Quadrant IV
9.3 Evaluation of the Local Public Health System	100%	Minimal (13)	Quadrant I
10.1 Fostering Innovation	75%	Moderate (44)	Quadrant IV
10.2 Linkage with Institutions of Higher Learning and/or Research	100%	Significant (50)	Quadrant I
10.3 Capacity to Initiate or Participate in Research	50%	Significant (56)	Quadrant IV





**Figure 10:** Scatter plot of Essential Service scores and LHD contribution scores

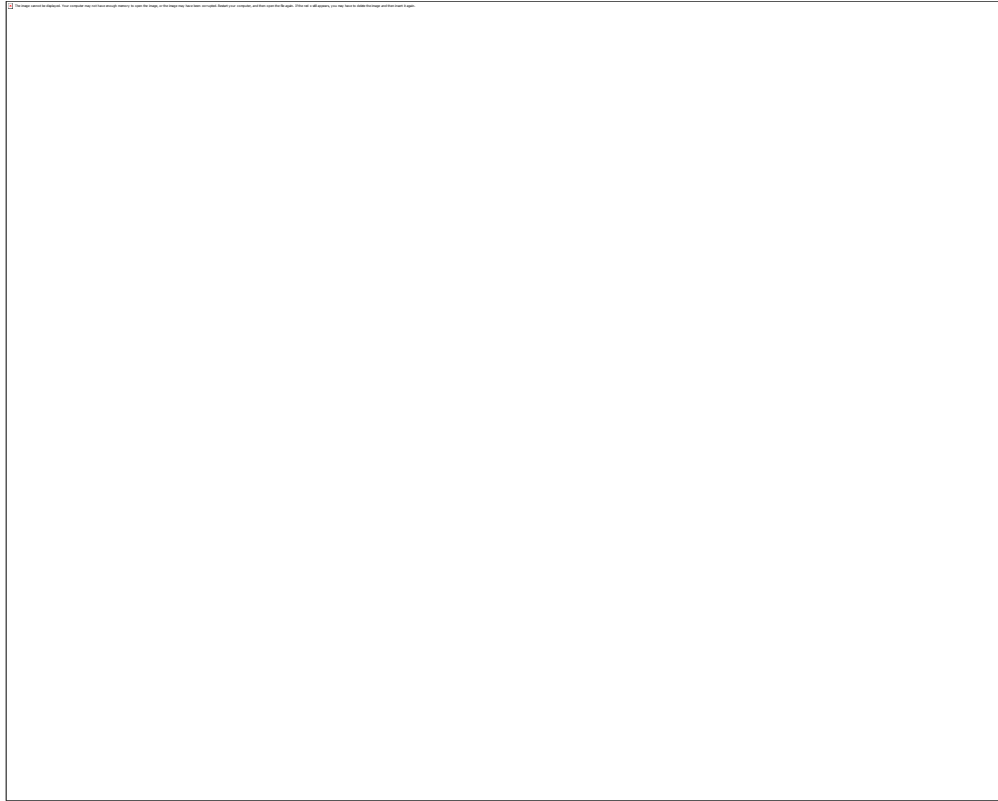
Essential Service data are calculated as a mean of model standard ratings within each Essential Service.



**Figure 11:** Scatter plot of model standard scores and LHD contribution scores



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## APPENDIX C: Focus Group Questionnaire

### *Perceptions among community members regarding the most important issues facing their community*

1. What do you think are the 3 most important issues that must be addressed to improve your community?
2. What actions would you support to improve your community?
3. Lexington Fayette County residents identified the following issues as the top 5 health and social issues in the Lexington Fayette 2010 Community Needs Assessment survey:
  1. Unemployment
  2. Drug and Alcohol Abuse
  3. Health Care Costs
  4. Obesity
  5. Safe Neighborhoods.

What steps should our community take to address these five health and social issues?

4. Lexington Fayette County Residents identified the following as the top 5 environmental issues in the Lexington Fayette 2010 Community Needs Assessment survey:
  1. Littering
  2. Energy Efficiency
  3. Clean Drinking Water
  4. Recycling
  5. Flood and Drainage Problems

What steps should our community take to address these five environmental issues?

5. What are some positive things about your community?





**APPENDIX D: Focus Group Health Department Services Survey Results**

Focus Group Results

Total # of Focus Group Participants for Survey = 64

**Percent of Focus Group Participants Familiar with Health Department Programs**

<b>Health Dept Service</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
WIC Program	40	62
Dental Clinic	38	59
Diabetes Prevention	27	42
HIV/AIDS	26	41
Public Health Clinic North	25	39
Family Planning	23	36
School Health Program	23	36
STDs	23	36
Breast & Cervical Cancer Screening	22	34
Pregnancy Care Services	22	34
Primary Care Center	20	31
Environmental Health	14	22
Hands Program	14	22
Healthy Living Class	14	22
Public Health Clinic South	14	22
Weight Loss Support Group	14	22
Bluegrass-Aspendale Teen Center	13	20
Nutrition Counseling	13	20
Tobacco Cessation & Prevention	13	20
Adult Day Care Program	10	16
Breastfeeding Information & Help	10	16
Tuberculosis	10	16
Epidemiology & Emergency Health Planning	8	12
Medical Reserve Corps	8	12



### **Barriers to Using Health Department Services**

<b>Type of Barrier</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Cost	29	45
Unfamiliar with health department Services	23	36
Transportation	23	36
Location	13	20
Language Barrier	11	17
Longer waiting time to schedule appointment	4	6
Long wait time at clinic	2	3
Office hours for health department	1	1
Other	1	1

### **Services that Health Department Should Offer**

<b>Type of Service</b>	<b>#</b>	<b>%</b>
Services for uninsured	3	7
Nutrition and Exercise Education	3	5
Better walk-in service and attention	2	3
Health Services for people with health problems	1	1
Denture Clinic	1	1
Outreach in Neighborhoods	1	1
Help for low-income families	1	1
Timely service	1	1
Pediatric dental services	1	1
Help at appointment desk for primary care	1	1
Information in Spanish	1	1
Same day service for sick people	1	1
More payment windows at clinic	1	1
Conversation with youth about drugs	1	1
More assistance for women	1	1
Transportation services to doctor's appointment	1	1
Gainsway area mobile clinic	1	1



**Have you or some you know been involved with the Department for Community Based Services due to child abuse allegations?**

Yes/No	#	%
No	44	69
Yes	13	20
Did not answer	7	11

**If yes, in your opinion was the treatment fair?**

Yes/No	#	%
Yes	5	50
Did not answer	4	40
No	1	10

**Is it important to have a health and wellness program offered at work?**

Yes/No	#	%
Yes	59	92
Did not answer	4	6
No	1	2

