Coalition for a Healthy Oldham County
Community Health Needs Assessment and
Community Health Improvement Plan
2019-2022

Serving the Citizens of Oldham County, Kentucky

The Coalition for a Healthy Oldham County's vision is to create and sustain an engaged community where individuals have the ability to pursue a safe, healthy and independent lifestyle including opportunities for recreation and freedom from substance abuse.

http://www.coalitionforahealthyoc.com/
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Letter from the Community Assessment Team

The Coalition for Healthy Oldham County was established in February 2011 to form community partnerships that would address the health and safety of our community. The Coalition is supported by the Oldham County Health Department, who originally organized for success through developing partnerships, but depends on the strength of these partnerships to complete the public health system. These dedicated partnerships consist of committed citizens from a cross section of disciplines. The coalition decided to follow the community health improvement planning model developed by the National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO) called MAPP (Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships). Simply stated, the coalition wanted to assess the community’s needs before implementing an improvement plan.

Our partners were dedicated to completing a broad range of assessments and developing a “real-time snapshot” of our county’s health and safety status. Our Community Health Assessment (CHA) not only provides a picture of the current health status of our community, but it also leads us to interventions for improving the health and safety of our residents. These improvements are a direct result of the collaboration of many dedicated people. This process was repeated in 2015 and again in 2018 to assess the current needs of the community. After developing a vision statement, the coalition began working on each of the four MAPP assessments. Analyzing the data from these assessments facilitated many conversations which led to developing long-term strategic initiatives. These initiatives contain detailed goals and objectives focused on the most significant health issues in our community. By prioritizing these goals, our partnerships can coordinate and properly allocate funds where they will have the most impact.

We welcome your feedback to our Community Health Assessment and Improvement Plan, and encourage you to learn more about the Coalition for a Healthy Oldham County’s partnerships. Please visit our website at: www.coalitionforahealthyoc.com/

Sincerely,
Your Community Assessment Team
Community Health Assessment Process

Methodology

The Coalition for a Healthy Oldham County utilized a community health assessment process based on Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP). MAPP is a community-driven strategic planning process which helps communities apply strategic thinking to prioritize public health issues and identify resources to address them. MAPP is not an agency-focused assessment process; rather, it is an interactive process that can improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and ultimately the performance of local public health systems. The assessments used in the MAPP process include Community Health Status Assessment, Community Themes and Strengths Assessment, Forces of Change Assessment, and the Local Public Health System Assessment.

The Coalition for a Healthy Oldham County augmented the MAPP process with a Three Perspective approach to gathering information. Data gathered in conjunction with the Community Health Status Assessment provided a Data Perspective on the health of each community. Information gathered during Community Forums, primarily attended by representatives of community partner organizations, provided the Organizational Perspective. In an effort to add the perspective of individual citizens of Oldham County, both paper and electronic surveys were distributed through partner organizations and their clientele- Examples include Dare to Care, patients and families of the local health department clinic services, three local library branches and managed care organizations. Information from these surveys provided the Individual Perspective. In addition, the Local Public Health System Assessment was completed in Oldham County utilizing the asset mapping approach. See results in Appendix 3.
Organizing – Community Partners (November 2018)

Aetna Better Health of KY
Baptist Health LaGrange
Bluegrass Family Wellness
CareSource
Centerstone
Community Counselors
Community Members, including parents and youth
Greenways of Oldham County
Hope Collaborative
Hosparus Health
KIPDA
KY Cancer Program
KY Career Center
KY One Health/ Our Lady of Peace
LaGrange Police Department
Local Businesses
Metro United Way
Oldham County Board of Education
Oldham County Board of Health
Oldham County Chamber of Commerce
Oldham County Fiscal Court
Oldham County Health Department
Oldham County Police Department
Oldham County Public Library
Oldham Era
Operation: Parent
OVEC Head Start
Passport Health Plan
Pharmacy Representative
Southeast Christian Church
Tri County Community Action Agency
University of Kentucky Cooperative Extension Service
Volunteers of America
WellCare Health Plans
Youth Linking Oldham County (YLOC)
Visioning Process: What would a healthy Oldham County look like?

Vision Statement:
The Coalition for a Healthy Oldham County's vision is to create and sustain an engaged community where individuals have the ability to pursue a safe, healthy and independent lifestyle including opportunities for recreation and freedom from substance abuse.

The MAPP process includes revisiting the vision statement with input from coalition partners. The Vision Statement was originally developed by coalition partners in 2012 and has been revisited numerous times throughout the Coalition’s existence, with the most recent update in March 2018.
Community Health Status Assessment

Data Perspective: August 29, 2018

County Demographics

Table One summarizes the demographic distribution among Oldham County residents and compared these figures to Kentucky and top U.S. performer aggregate totals. As of July 1st, 2017, Oldham County reported a population size of 66,415, which was about 1.5% of the total state population. Age distribution across local, state and national figures remained consistent, with the largest portion of the population falling within the 18-64 age range. Of the total population within Oldham County, 91.5% identify as Caucasian (4.6% Black or African American, 0.4% American Indian and Alaska Native, 1.8% Asian Alone, 1.7% Two or More Races). Additionally, 4% identify as Hispanic or Latino and 4.4% indicate that languages other than English are spoken at home. Education attainment within Oldham County was heavily skewed when compared to state and national averages. From 2012-2016, 92.8% of Oldham Countians had attained a high school degree or higher, while 39.8% had attained a bachelor’s degree or higher.

The median household income from 2012-2016 was $86,324, which was 1.9 and 1.6 times higher than state and national averages, respectively. The percent of individuals reported as “in poverty” was drastically lower than larger population estimates [Oldham (5.9%), Kentucky (18.5%), US (12.7%)]. Food insecurity within the county was also significantly lower when compared to other percentage totals. Of county residents experiencing some level of food insecurity for 2016, Oldham County identified 8%, while Kentucky and the United States reported 15.5% and 12.9%, respectively.

Health Outcomes

Table 2 examines data collected regarding length of life, quality of life and maternal and child health. Oldham County reported a significantly lower count of years of potential life lost (YPLL) when compared to state and national averages. The county has also experienced a consistent yearly decrease in this number. Factors such as healthy food environments, increased physical activity and access to care have all contributed to this trend. Oldham County performed similarly to top U.S. performers in quality of life variables, which include poor or fair health, poor physical health or mental health days and low birthweight. Child mortality rates and premature age-adjusted mortality were also consistent with top U.S. performers. Linkage to care, insurance accessibility and early childhood education are all major factors in maintaining these low figures.

Health Behaviors

Table 3 denotes health behaviors having the greatest impact on life longevity for Oldham County residents. Areas of strength include food environment index, access to exercise opportunities and the percentage of teen births. Areas to explore include adult smoking, adult obesity and reported excessive drinking. Oldham County consistently ranks as one of the healthiest counties in Kentucky. Food environment index, which examines food choices, health and well-being, and community characteristics all contribute to the overall score. Oldham County received the same index score (8.6) as top U.S. performers. The county also reported rates higher than state and national averages for access to exercise opportunities. This health
behavior contributes to increased physical activity, which is associated with lower risks of cardiovascular disease, stroke, diabetes and obesity.

As the reported percentage of adult obesity has steadily increased over time at the county level (Figure 1), rates remained below Kentucky averages. One health behavior that could contribute to adult obesity is self-reported physical inactivity. Oldham County maintained averages well below Kentucky rates and ranked similarly with top U.S. performers (Figure 2). Additionally, the trend in Oldham County has been decreasing for the last 14 years and is projected to continue. Factors that could support this decrease include the accessibility of exercise opportunities and proximity to parks.

When evaluating self-reported excessive drinking, Oldham County maintained 3 percentage points higher than the Kentucky average and 6 percentage points higher than top U.S. performers in 2018. Figures 3 and 4 show the trends in reported excessive drinking for county, state and national survey respondents. Overall, Oldham County performed much higher than other included averages. Alcohol-impaired driving deaths within Oldham County could be of concern when reviewing excessive drinking data. Of deaths reported within this category, Oldham County reported much higher rates than those seen statewide, but was trending downward from 2008-2016.

**Chronic Illness**

The prevalence of diabetes within adults aged 20 and older in Oldham County is 12%. This rate is above that reported for top U.S. performers and rivals Kentucky averages. Over a nine-year period, Oldham County was one of the few remaining counties within the state to report less than 10% of the population that had been diagnosed with diabetes. Figure 5 provides a map of Kentucky counties and their reported averages.

Another chronic illness measure that was identified during the community health assessment was cancer incidence. Between 2012-2016, Oldham County reported at least six cancer sites of concern: prostate (males only), breast, melanoma of the skin, colon and rectum, kidney and pelvis and miscellaneous sites. The age-adjusted rate for “all site” cancer reports within Oldham County was much higher than that reported for Kentucky. Table 4 denotes the data collected from the Kentucky Cancer Registry for a five-year profile on cancer incidence rates.

**Access to Care**

Table 5 provides an overview of access to clinical care services. Overall, Oldham County has reported a yearly decrease among the percentage of the county population under 65 without health insurance. When stratified by age, uninsured adults under 65 and uninsured children under the age of 19 both decreased over time. The proportion of the population to mental health, dental, and primary care providers was fairly large, indicating potential difficulty in access to care within county-based facilities.

Table 6 summarizes community utilization of mental health services. On average, almost twelve Oldham County residents utilize in-patient psychiatric hospital services on a daily basis. The availability of these services both locally and regionally can contribute to increased awareness of mental health needs and decrease the stigma.
Physical Environment

Factors that help assess the physical environment include air pollution (particulate matter), drinking water violations, housing issues and reported commutes to work that are driven alone (Table 7). Each of these factors contribute to the air quality assessment that could impact respiratory illness incidence and preventable hospitable stays. In 2018, Oldham County measured a 10.9 density of fine particulate matter per day. Top U.S. performers reported 6.7, while the Kentucky average was 10.0. Possible reasons for this higher average include the proximity to interstates and railroads. Other variables such as commute time and travel companionship also outranked state and national trends.

Additional Data to Consider:

Additional data points were prepared prior to the assessment forum to examine all possible needs of the community. Drug use data was gathered from KIPRC and is displayed in Figures 5 and 6. Figure 5 identifies acute drug poisoning (i.e., overdose) per substance. Overall, “any substance” and “other specified and unspecified drugs” were coded more so than others. There was an increase from 2015 to 2016 in heroin association. Figure 6 identifies the increase in drug dependence coded within inpatient hospitalizations and emergency department visits. Increases were identified in cannabis abuse, amphetamine abuse and abuse denoted as “any substance”.
Other data points provided during the supporting data analysis are provided in Appendix 1.
Community Themes and Strengths Assessment

The Community Themes and Strengths Assessment was distributed to Oldham County citizens via distributed through partner organizations and their clientele – Examples include Dare to Care, patients and families of the local health department clinic services, three local library branches and managed care organizations. Six-hundred eighty-one (681) responses were received. Questions covered factors that improve the Quality of Life in Oldham County, Problems that Impact Community Health, Behaviors with the Greatest Impact on Community Health, Safety Concerns, and questions related to Substance Use. See Appendix 2 for the survey tool.
SAFETY

TOP 3 SAFETY CONCERNS in Oldham County
75% Alcohol and drug use
36% School violence
33% Unsafe driving

Are safe walking paths important to you?
94% YES
6% NO

Do you think completion of the GREENWAYS PROJECT should be a community priority?
75% YES
25% NO

How much do you think ADULTS risk harming themselves if they VAPE/use E-CIGARETTES?
52% Great risk
35% Moderate Risk
11% Slight Risk
2% No risk

How much do you think YOUTH risk harming themselves if they drink ALCOHOL once or twice a week?
69% Great risk
23% Moderate Risk
7% Slight Risk
1% No risk

How concerned are you by underage drinking in Oldham County?
43% Very concerned
43% Somewhat concerned
9% Not very concerned
5% Not sure

is it okay for youth under the age of 21 to drink if they are at home supervised by an adult?
14% YES
86% NO

Are you aware of Oldham County's Social Host Ordinance?
66% YES
34% NO

ITEMS OF NOTE

- In 2018, Oldham County residents identified the following as the "top three factors that most improve the quality of life" in Oldham County: 1) good schools, 2) low crime/safe neighborhoods, and 3) good place to raise children. These were the top three responses in 2015, as well.

- The three primary "problems having the greatest impact on overall community health" in Oldham County in 2018 were cited as: 1) alcohol/drugs, 2) mental health problems, and 3) obesity. Notably, in 2015, a much lower percentage of respondents identified ‘mental health problems’, and it was ranked in fifth place. Additionally, the recent data indicate that in 2018, a significantly larger proportion of respondents view alcohol/drugs as impacting community health than in 2015.

- The overall perceived impact of substance use has increased since 2015. This year, "drug abuse" and "alcohol abuse" were cited as the top two "behaviors having the greatest impact on overall community health"; "poor eating habits" was the third.

- In 2018, school violence emerged as a top safety concern in Oldham County. Alcohol and drug use remains a top-tier issue of concern, as does unsafe driving.

- To assess the community’s perception of risk associated with adult use of e-cigarettes, a new question was added to this year’s survey. Nearly 88% of respondents perceive moderate or great risk associated with the use of e-cigarettes/vaping.
Forces of Change Assessment

A facilitated discussion was held in March 2018 with coalition members. Participants responded to the question “What’s happening in Oldham County that will affect our future?” Ideas included:

Forces of Change:
- State Pension Reform
- Misreporting of diseases, high turnover in physician offices
- Medicaid cutbacks
- Potential legalization of medical marijuana in Kentucky
- E-cigarette use/vaping
- Opioid Abuse
- Environmental Impact/sustainability
- School gun violence
- Hepatitis A outbreak in Kentucky
- Youth suicide/self-harm

Opportunities:
- Community Gardens
- Greenways Path continuation
- Drive-in movie theater
- Student involvement with HOC (YLOC)
- E-cigarette education/ordinances
- Policy change related to gun violence/make schools safety
- Community Partnerships/increased collaboration
- Mentorship programs
- Sources of Strength
- Financial Planning for you (Junior Achievement program)

Local Public Health System Assessment

As part of the community needs assessment process, the Coalition for a Healthy Oldham County conducted a Local Public Health Needs Assessment on October 10, 2018 using an asset mapping approach, with nearly 50 community partners in attendance. Public Health System Asset Mapping refers to a community-based approach of assessing the resources and programs of the public health system within a specific community as they relate to the 10 Essential Public Health Services. Once gathered, this asset map of public health system programs and services is distributed to community partners for use in referring citizens in the community to appropriate services. In addition, the Public Health System Asset Map is utilized during the community health improvement planning process to provide a list of assets that can be used toward strategic initiatives or gaps in the system that must be filled before strategic initiatives can be addressed. See Appendix 3 for our Local Public Health System Assessment using this approach. Reactions to the data included, but not limited to: Alcohol, obesity, county growth, mental health, unsafe driving, substance use disorder, parks, homelessness, parenting behaviors, single parent homes, support for age 18 to 31-year-olds, and transportation.
Community Health Improvement Plan Process

Methodology

Continuing the methodology described under the Community Health Assessment Process, the Coalition for a Healthy Oldham County convened community partner groups to synthesize the information obtained in the community health assessment process into strategic initiatives, goals and objectives. Each community group was given information from each of the assessments and organized into the Three Perspectives – data, organizational and individual. From this information, the partners participated in a consensus building activity through which strategic initiatives emerged: Coalition Development, Substance Abuse Prevention, Mental Health, and Physical Activity and Nutrition. In an effort to assure on-going progress toward the strategic initiatives chosen, the group discussed a potential structure for the work:
Strategic Issue Identification/Goals and Objectives

Strategic Initiative #1: Coalition Development

1. By 2021, facilitate inter-agency collaboration and service linkage by hosting 10 community “showcase” presentations highlighting potential new partners at regular HOC meetings and engaging in 10 presentations by HOC Speaker’s Bureau members within the community.

2. By 2020, develop and implement a strategic media plan designed to capture and promote services provided by community partners to the community-at-large, focusing on social media and outreach.

3. By 2020, increase financial sustainability by securing $10,000 through fundraising efforts.

Strategic Initiative #2: Substance Abuse Prevention

1. By 2021, increase Youth Linking Oldham County (YLOC) membership to 30 active youth and 6 adult sponsors.
2. By 2019, implement the Drug Free Community action plan and apply for years 6-10.
3. By 2020, implement 100% Tobacco Free Schools in Oldham County Public Schools.

Strategic Initiative #3: Mental Health

1. By 2021, increase support for Mentoring, Sources of Strength and Parenting Classes through targeted promotion and education.
2. By 2021, facilitate a community dialogue regarding mental health by compiling and disseminating local resources.
3. By 2021, increase outreach to young adults through two new partnerships with agencies that serve 18-31 year-olds.

Strategic Initiative #4: Physical Activity and Nutrition

1. By 2021, increase participation in the Community Challenge Walk by 20%.
2. By 2021, support a walking and biking culture in Oldham County by hosting a walk/bike event.
3. By 2021, expand the LinkUP Program by two partnerships.

Connection to State and National Health Goals

The Coalition for a Healthy Oldham County has strategic initiatives addressing Tobacco Use and Substance Abuse. These initiatives align closely with state and national priorities. Specifically, Kentucky State Health Improvement Plan 2017-2022 places a heavy emphasis on both Tobacco Use and Substance Abuse. Furthermore, one of the major focus areas in the CDC Winnable Battles is Tobacco Use.
Communication and Distribution Plan

The Coalition for a Healthy Oldham County’s CHA/CHIP document is posted on our Coalition Website as well as the Oldham County Health Department Website for community review. The document will also be distributed electronically to all participating community partners. In addition, the staff of Oldham County Health Department will receive an electronic copy for their review and use during health department strategic planning.
Appendix

Appendix 1: Community Health Status Assessment

Data for some variables discussed are presented within two charts due to differing analysis approaches used after 2015. Prior to 2016, BRFSS data was exclusive to landlines and did not provide reliable estimates for all counties. As of 2016, an advanced multilevel modeling approach was used to provide a more accurate scope of variable occurrence within county level data.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Oldham County</th>
<th>Kentucky</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population estimates, July 1, 2017</td>
<td>66,415</td>
<td>4,454,189</td>
<td>325,719,178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons under 5 years, percent, July 1, 2017</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>6.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons under 18 years, percent, July 1, 2017</td>
<td>25.4%</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons 65 years and over, percent, July 1, 2017</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Race and Hispanic Origin</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White alone, percent, July 1, 2017</td>
<td>91.5%</td>
<td>87.8%</td>
<td>76.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American alone, percent, July 1, 2017</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Indian and Alaska Native, alone, percent, July 1, 2017</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian alone, percent, July 1, 2017</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent, July 1, 2017</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More Races, percent, July 1, 2017</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic or Latino, percent, July 1, 2017</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language other than English spoken at home, percent of persons age 5 years+, 2012-2016</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Housing</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owner Occupied Housing Unit Rate, 2012-2016</td>
<td>84.7%</td>
<td>66.8%</td>
<td>63.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median Gross Rent, 2012-2016</td>
<td>$838</td>
<td>$690</td>
<td>$940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High school graduate or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2012-2016</td>
<td>92.8%</td>
<td>84.6%</td>
<td>87.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor’s degree or higher, percent of persons age 25 years+, 2012-2016</td>
<td>39.8%</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Access to Care</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent adults age 18-64 without health insurance, 2016</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Income and Poverty</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median household income (in 2016 dollars), 2012-2016</td>
<td>$86,324</td>
<td>$44,811</td>
<td>$55,322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income inequality, Gini index (0 is perfect equality and 1 is maximum inequality), 2015</td>
<td>0.4228</td>
<td>0.4492</td>
<td>0.4350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons in poverty, percent</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>18.5%</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent of students on free or reduced lunch, 2016-2017 school year</td>
<td>21.7%</td>
<td>60.8%</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unemployment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The annual average percentage of the workforce that is currently unemployed and actively seeking work, 2016</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food Insecurity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated percent of population experiencing some level of food insecurity, 2016</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>15.5%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2. Health outcome data for Oldham County compared to Kentucky and top U.S. performers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Outcomes</th>
<th>Oldham County</th>
<th>Error Margin</th>
<th>Kentucky</th>
<th>Top U.S. Performers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Length of Life</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature Death</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>4,300-5,500</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>5,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quality of Life</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor or fair health</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>12-13%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor physical health days</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.4-3.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor mental health days</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.4-3.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low birthweight</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7-9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maternal and Child Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premature age-adjusted mortality</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>260-310</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child mortality</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20-40</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Health behavior data for Oldham County compared to Kentucky and top U.S. performers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Behavior</th>
<th>Oldham County</th>
<th>Error Margin</th>
<th>Kentucky</th>
<th>Top U.S. Performers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adult smoking</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15-17%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult obesity</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>23-24%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food environment index</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical inactivity</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>19-30%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to exercise opportunities</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excessive drinking</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>18-20%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol impaired driving deaths</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>33-53%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexually transmitted infections</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>395.2</td>
<td>145.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teen births</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9-12</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited access to health foods</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug overdose deaths</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11-23</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug overdose deaths – modeled</td>
<td>8-11.9</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>8-11.9</td>
<td>33.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle crash deaths</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7-12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insufficient sleep</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>35-37%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4. 5-year age-adjusted rate profile for Oldham County cancer incidence compared to Kentucky rates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Oldham County</th>
<th>Kentucky</th>
<th>Oldham County</th>
<th>Kentucky</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Sites</td>
<td>319378</td>
<td>593.9</td>
<td>22059918</td>
<td>565.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostate (males only)</td>
<td>169349</td>
<td>140.3</td>
<td>10866950</td>
<td>104.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>319378</td>
<td>89.8</td>
<td>22059918</td>
<td>81.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanoma of the Skin</td>
<td>319378</td>
<td>66.9</td>
<td>22059918</td>
<td>44.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lung and Bronchus</td>
<td>319378</td>
<td>65.8</td>
<td>22059918</td>
<td>92.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colon and Rectum</td>
<td>319378</td>
<td>53.4</td>
<td>22059918</td>
<td>52.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corpus Uteri (females only)</td>
<td>150029</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>11192968</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kidney and Renal Pelvis</td>
<td>319378</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>22059918</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinary Bladder, invasive and in situ</td>
<td>319378</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>22059918</td>
<td>22.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>319378</td>
<td>21.1</td>
<td>22059918</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma</td>
<td>319378</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>22059918</td>
<td>20.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Age-adjusted Cancer Incidence (All Sites), 2012-2016

### Table 5. Clinical care access data for Oldham County compared to Kentucky and top U.S. performers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinical Care</th>
<th>Oldham County</th>
<th>Error Margin</th>
<th>Kentucky</th>
<th>Top U.S. Performers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>4-5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary care physicians</td>
<td>1,440:1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1,510:1</td>
<td>1,030:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentists</td>
<td>2,730:1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>1,560:1</td>
<td>1,280:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental health providers</td>
<td>1,130:1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>520:1</td>
<td>330:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventable hospital stays</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>41-56</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes monitoring</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>80-96%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mammography screening</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>61-78%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured adults</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4-5%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uninsured children</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3-4%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health care costs</td>
<td>$9,625</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>$10,466</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other primary care providers</td>
<td>1,873:1</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>885:1</td>
<td>782:1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6. Community utilization of mental health resources within state facilities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital</th>
<th>Discharges</th>
<th>Patient Days</th>
<th>ADC</th>
<th>ALOS</th>
<th>% Discharges</th>
<th>% Patient Days</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>408</td>
<td>4,120</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Brook Hospital KMI</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>1,231</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
<td>29.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our Lady of Peace</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Brook Hospital – Dupont</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Valley Behavioral Health Hospital</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>188.5</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>9.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lincoln Trail Behavioral Health Systems</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton Children’s Hospital</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumberland Hall</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ridge Behavioral Health System</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton Brownsboro Hospital</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rivendell Behavioral Health Services</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frazier Rehab Institute</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptist Health LaGrange</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bourbon Community Hospital</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptist Health LaGrange SNF</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptist Health Corbin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint’s Mary and Elizabeth Hospital</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Elizabeth Fort Thomas</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton Audubon Hospital</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norton Women’s and Children’s Hospital</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our Lady of Bellefonte Hospital</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell County Hospital</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UK Healthcare Good Samaritan Hospital</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardin Memorial Health</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 7. Physical environment assessment data for Oldham County compared to Kentucky and top U.S. performers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Environment</th>
<th>Oldham County</th>
<th>Error Margin</th>
<th>Kentucky</th>
<th>Top U.S. Performers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Air pollution – particulate matter</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking water violations</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe housing problems</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8-11%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving alone to work</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>85-87%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long commute – driving alone</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>43-49%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1. Obesity distribution among Oldham County residents compared to Kentucky and United States top performers.
Figure 2. Physical inactivity reporting among Oldham County residents compared to Kentucky and United States top performers.

Figure 3. Self-reported excessive drinking among Oldham County residents compared to Kentucky and United States top performers, 2011-2015.
Figure 4. Self-reported excessive drinking among Oldham County residents compared to Kentucky and United States top performers.

Figure 5. Acute drug poisoning including overdose denoted within in-patient hospitalizations and emergency department visits from 2013-2017 in Oldham County, Kentucky.
Figure 6. Acute drug poisoning including overdose denoted within in-patient hospitalizations and emergency department visits from 2013-2017 in Oldham County, Kentucky.
Appendix 2: Community Survey Tool

Oldham County Community Health Survey

Your opinion is important! If you are a resident of Oldham County and at least 18 years old, please take a few short minutes to complete this 22 question survey. Enter your phone number at the end of the survey for a chance to win one of many $50 gift certificates.

The purpose of this survey is to get your opinions about community health issues in Oldham County. The Coalition for a Healthy Oldham County will use the results of this survey and other information to identify the most pressing problems which can be addressed through community action. Remember… your opinion is important! Thank you and if you have any questions, please contact us (see contact information on back).

1. In the following list, what do you think are the top three factors that most improve the quality of life in Oldham County?

Please check the top three:

| ___  Access to health care (e.g., family doctor) | ___  Healthy behaviors and lifestyles |
| ___  Affordable housing                         | ___  Low adult death and disease rates |
| ___  Arts and cultural events                   | ___  Low crime / safe neighborhoods   |
| ___  Clean environment                          | ___  Low infant deaths                |
| ___  Emergency preparedness                     | ___  Low level of child abuse         |
| ___  Excellent race/ethnic relations            | ___  Parks and recreation             |
| ___  Good jobs and healthy economy              | ___  Religious or spiritual values    |
| ___  Good place to raise children               | ___  Strong family life               |
| ___  Good schools                               | ___  Other _________________________ |

2. In the following list, what do you think are the top three problems that have the greatest impact on overall community health in Oldham County?

Please check the top three:

| ___  Aging problems (e.g., arthritis, hearing/vision loss, etc.) | ___  Firearm-related injuries | ___  Obesity |
| ___  Alcohol/Drugs                                              | ___  HIV / AIDS               | ___  Poor Diet |
| ___  Cancers                                                    | ___  Homicide                 | ___  Rape / sexual assault |
| ___  Child abuse / neglect                                     | ___  Infant Death             | ___  Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) |
| ___  Chronic Diseases (e.g. diabetes, cardiopulmonary diseases, etc.) | ___  Infectious Diseases (e.g., hepatitis, TB, etc.) | ___  Suicide |
| ___  Dental problems                                           | ___  Mental health problems (e.g, depression, anxiety, etc.) | ___  Teenage pregnancy |
| ___  Domestic Violence                                         | ___  Motor vehicle crash injuries | ___  Terrorist activities |
| ___  Other _________________________                          | ___  Other _________________________ |

3. In the following list, what do you think are the top three behaviors that have the greatest impact on overall community health in Oldham County?

Please check the top three:

| ___  Alcohol abuse                                              | ___  Not using seat belts / child safety seats |
| ___  Being overweight                                           | ___  Poor eating habits             |
| ___  Dropping out of school                                     | ___  Racism                        |
| ___  Drug abuse                                                 | ___  Tobacco use                    |
| ___  Lack of exercise                                           | ___  Unsafe sex                     |
Lack of maternity care
Not getting “shots” to prevent disease
Not using birth control

Unsecured firearms
Other

4. In the following list, what do you think are the top three “safety concerns” in Oldham County?

Please check the top three:
- Access to firearms by children
- Alcohol and Drug Use
- Child abuse and neglect
- Domestic violence
- Gang-related activity
- Manufacturing of methamphetamines
- Not using seat belts and safety seats, helmets
- Potential legalization of marijuana
- Racism and intolerance
- School Violence (including bullying)
- Unsafe Driving
- Unsafe roads/sidewalk conditions
- Unsafe/unprotected sex
- Other

5. Where do you seek health care most often?

Primary Care Provider
Specialist
Urgent Care
Clinics located in Drug/Grocery Store
Emergency Room
Chiropractor
Hope Health Clinic
Oldham County Health Department
Other

6. If you seek health care outside of Oldham County, circle one answer that best matches why:
   a. My doctor of choice is in another city.
   b. No providers in Oldham County for services I need.
   c. My insurance only covers doctors in another area.
   d. No appropriate doctors accept Medicare/Medicaid.
   e. Convenience
   f. Other

7. How do you pay for your health care? (check all that apply)
   - Self-pay (no insurance)
   - Health insurance (e.g., private insurance, Humana, Anthem, Kynect, etc.)
   - Medicaid (CareSource, CoventryCares, Passport, WellCare)
   - Medicare or Medicare Advantage
   - Veterans Administration
   - Don’t go to a Doctor because I can’t pay
   - Other

8. How much do you think adults risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they vape/use electronic cigarettes regularly?
   - No risk
   - Slight risk
   - Moderate risk
   - Great risk

9. How much do you think adults risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke marijuana once or twice a week?
   - No risk
   - Slight risk
   - Moderate risk
   - Great risk

10. How much do you think young people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke marijuana once or twice a week?
11. How much do you think young people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they drink alcohol once or twice a week?
   ___ No risk
   ___ Slight risk
   ___ Moderate risk
   ___ Great risk

12. How concerned are you by underage drinking in Oldham County?
   ___ Very concerned
   ___ Somewhat concerned
   ___ Not very concerned
   ___ Not sure

13. Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: It is okay for youth under the age of 21 to drink if they are at a home and supervised by an adult.
   ___ Agree
   ___ Disagree

14. A ‘social host’ is anyone who knowingly hosts or allows underage drinking at parties on property that they own, lease or otherwise control. A Social Host Ordinance holds adults criminally responsible for any underage drinking occurring on their property. Are you aware that such an ordinance exists in Oldham County?
   ___ Yes
   ___ No

15. If the state votes to legalize marijuana either medically or recreationally, do you believe Oldham County should allow retail sales of marijuana within county lines?
   ___ Yes
   ___ No

16. Are safe walking paths important to you?
   ___ Yes
   ___ No

17. The Greenways Project is a recreational trail that will connect LaGrange to Pewee Valley. Do you think completion of the Greenways Project should be a community priority?
   ___ Yes
   ___ No

Please answer questions #16-20 so we can see how different types of people feel about local health issues.

18. Zip code where you live: __________

19. Age: ___ 18 - 25
   ___ 26 - 39
   ___ 40 - 54
   ___ 55 - 64
   ___ 65 or over

20. Sex: ___ Male ___ Female

21. Education
___ Less than high school
___ High school diploma or GED
___ College degree or higher
___ Other__________________

22. Household income
___ Less than $20,000
___ $20,000 to $39,999
___ $40,000 to $59,999
___ $60,000 to $79,999
___ $80,000 to $99,999
___ Over $100,000

Please write your phone number here for a chance to win one of many $50 gift certificates. Your phone number will not be linked to your responses or used for any further communication:

_________________________

Please return completed surveys by May 11, 2018 to the address below or go online to complete at: http://bit.ly/OCHealth
If you would like more information about this community project, please contact us at the number below:

Anna Hobbs
Coalition for a Healthy Oldham County
Oldham County Health Department
1786 Commerce Parkway
LaGrange, KY 40031
502-222-3516 x 140

Thank you very much for your response!
Appendix 3: Local Public Health System Assessment

Asset Mapping Exercise: October 10, 2018

Substance Use

- Drug Count
- Tri County CCA resource identification
- Physical Health
  - Work with county parks department
- Drug Court – Project Parent
- Health Department
- Churches
- DFC Grant
- Oldham County Police
- CPS
- Probation and Parole
- Schools
- County Treatment
- TCCAA
- CHOC
- Hope Collaborative Mentor
- KIPRC
- “Parent of An Addict”
- Planning and Zoning
- Findhelpnowky.org
- Sources of Strength
- 21st Century Prevention

Physical Activity and Nutrition

- Health Ministries
- Stop smoking classes
- WIC
- Extension Office
- Southeast Christian CW
- Body by the Book Group
- YMCA
- OC Parks and Rec
- Tri County CAA
- Green Ways
- Framer’s Market
- Hospital
- Health Department
**School Readiness Connections – Community and School**

- **School Readiness**
  - Literacy Live (OC School)
  - Summer Learning Program (OC School)
  - Ages and Stages Questionnaire (OC Health Department)
  - Summer Learning for Prevention (YMCA)
- **School**
  - Metro United Way
  - Speedy Programs
  - Hosting Community Conversations
- **Ballardsville Baptist Church**
  - Volunteer involvement at Locust Grove Elementary
- **Connections – Community and the schools**
- **Hope Collaborative**
  - Provides mentors in 9 of the OC public schools, working with students who are at risk (preschool through high school age)
- **Northeast Christian Church**
  - Supports OC Preschool and La Grange Elementary
- **Phos Church**
  - Adopts a teacher at Centerfield and provides support throughout the year
- **Limited services and programs from infants to 3 years**
- **School Readiness**
  - Ages and Stages
  - HANDS
  - Head Start
  - Early Head Start
- **Pockets of Poverty**
  - Head Start
  - Grace and Glory Food Bank
  - Good News Homes
  - Hope Clinic

**Poverty/Housing Transportation**

- **Temporary Housing**
  - Good News Housing
- **Basic Housing**
  - Metro United Way
- **Poverty/Housing/Transport**
  - Oldham Bus (Public Transport)
  - Churches
  - TARC
  - Planning and Zoning
  - Approve affordable housing options
- **Housing**
  - Good News Housing
  - Red Cross – Emergency only
  - OC Ministerial Association
**Mental Health**

- Coping
- Obesity
- Connectivity
- Physical Activity
- Child Fatality Review Team
- DFC Grant
- OCHD
- Private Counseling
- Art Therapy

**Access to Care**

- Dental
- Vision
- Health
- Mental Health
- Hope Health Clinic (Baptist)
- Tri-County Community Action
- Norton Immediate Care Center
- Norton Community Medical Associates Crestwood
- Norton Brownsboro Hospital
- Norton Faith and Health Ministries Outreach Services
Appendix 4: Community Health Status Assessment- Additional Charts and Figures

Appendix 1

Oldham County Public School Data:

KPREP Testing and Safety Incident Reports
Figure I. K-PREP Mathematics scores for elementary and middle school students comparing Oldham County to the Kentucky scores.

![Mathematics Scores Chart]

Figure II. K-PREP Social Studies scores for elementary and middle school students comparing Oldham County to the Kentucky scores.

![Social Studies Scores Chart]
Figure III. K-PREP Writing scores for elementary, middle and high school students comparing Oldham County to the Kentucky scores.

![Writing (Elementary, Middle and High)](image)

Figure IV. K-PREP Language Mechanics scores for elementary, middle and high school students comparing Oldham County to the Kentucky scores.

![Language Mechanics (Elementary, Middle and High)](image)
Figure V. K-PREP English scores for elementary and middle school students comparing Oldham County to the Kentucky scores.

Figure VI. Free and reduced lunch status among Oldham County students.
Figure VII. Total reported behavioral events among Oldham County Public Schools, 2013-2017.
Figure VIII. Behavioral events reported per year in Oldham County Public Schools per category, 2013-2017.
Appendix 2. Community Safety Data
Chart I. Oldham County police department most common calls for service, 2017.
Chart II. Annual Activity Report, LaGrange Police Department, 2015.
Chart III. Annual Activity Report, LaGrange Police Department, 2016.
Table I. Top ten dispatched calls for LaGrange Police Department, 2015 and 2016.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dispatch Code</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alarm</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto Crash</td>
<td>367</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Follow-up</td>
<td>*</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check, Situation</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Check, Welfare</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disorder</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meet the Subject</td>
<td>242</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspicious Vehicle</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic Stop</td>
<td>1,768</td>
<td>2,239</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle Complaint</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure XI. Alcohol Beverage Control (ABC) reports involving alcohol, 2015.
Figure X. Alcohol Beverage Control (ABC) reports involving alcohol, 2016.

ALCOHOL BEVERAGE CONTROL (ABC) REPORTS INVOLVING ALCOHOL, 2016

- WEAPON LAW VIOLATIONS: 2
- VANDALISM: 10
- TRESPASS OF REAL PROPERTY: 20
- TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS, SPEEDING: 45
- SIMPLE ASSAULT: 8
- INTIMIDATION: 10
- FORCIBLE RAPE: 2
- DRUG/NARCOTIC VIOLATIONS: 10
- DRUG EQUIPMENT VIOLATIONS: 3
- TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS, OTHER: 10
- STOLEN PROPERTY OFFENSES (RECEIVING, ETC): 8
- SEX OFFENSES (EXCEPT FORC RAPE & PROST): 15
- SALES/MANUFACTURING (NON-NARC): 3
- ROBBERY: 20
- POSSESSION (NON-NARC): 10
- POSSESSION (MARIJUANA): 10
- LIQUOR LAW VIOLATIONS: 3
- LARCENY - THEFT (EXCEPT AUTO): 3
- DRUNKENNESS: 68
- DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE: 15
- DISORDERLY CONDUCT: 3
- BREAKING AND ENTERING: 3
- ASSAULTS (OTHER): 24
- ALL OTHER OFFENSES: 22
- AGGRAVATED ASSAULT: 3
Figure XI. Reported alcohol-impaired driving deaths in Oldham County compared to Kentucky and top U.S. performers, 2014-2018.
Figure XII. Acute drug poisoning (overdose) combinations among Oldham County residents, 2013-2017.
Figure XIII. Drug dependence (excluding overdoses) among Oldham County residents, 2013-2017.

Figure XIV. Comorbid infectious disease and drug overdose, abuse or dependence among Oldham County residents, 2013-2017.
Figure XV. Infectious disease (with or without comorbid drug overdose, abuse or dependence) among Oldham County residents, 2013-2017.

Figure XVI. Neonatal abstinence syndrome diagnoses among Oldham County infants, 2013-2017.
Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome, 2013-2017

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome

0 0 0 0 0
Appendix 4. Additional Health Outcomes
Figure XVII. Self-reported poor mental health days among Oldham County residents, 2011-2015.

Figure XVIII. Self-reported poor mental health days among Oldham County residents, 2016-2018.