



Community Health Needs Assessment
and Implementation Strategy

January 2013

BKD^{LLP}
CPAs & Advisors

Taylor Regional Hospital
Community Health Needs Assessment
January 2013

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Introduction

IRC Section 501(r) requires health care organizations to assess the health needs of their communities and adopt implementation strategies to address identified needs. Per IRC Section 501(r), a byproduct of the *Affordable Care Act*, to comply with federal tax-exemption requirements, a tax-exempt hospital facility must:

- Conduct a community health needs assessment every three years.
- Adopt an implementation strategy to meet the community health needs identified through the assessment.
- Report how it is addressing the needs identified in the community health needs assessment and a description of needs that are not being addressed with the reasons why such needs are not being addressed.

The community health needs assessment must take into account input from persons who represent the broad interest of the community served by the hospital facility, including those with special knowledge of or expertise in public health. The hospital facility must make the community health needs assessment widely available to the public.

This community health needs assessment, which describes both a process and a document, is intended to document Taylor Regional Hospital's compliance with IRC Section 501(r). Health needs of the community have been identified and prioritized so that Taylor Regional Hospital may adopt an implementation strategy to address specific needs of the community.

The *process* involved:

- Collection and analysis of a large range of data, including demographic, socioeconomic and health statistics, health care resources and patient use rates.
- Interviews with key informants who represent: a) broad interests of the community, b) populations of need or c) persons with specialized knowledge in public health.
- Reviewing results from a community health survey conducted by the Taylor County Healthy Living Coalition which was widely distributed to members of the community.

This *document* is a summary of all the available evidence collected during the initial cycle of community health needs assessments required by the IRS. It will serve as a compliance document as well as a resource until the next assessment cycle.

Both the process and document serve as the basis for prioritizing the community's health needs and will aid in planning to meet those needs.

Summary of Community Health Needs Assessment

The purpose of the community health needs assessment is to document compliance with new federal laws outlined above.

The Hospital engaged **BKD, LLP** to conduct a formal community health needs assessment. **BKD, LLP** is one of the largest CPA and advisory firms in the United States, with approximately 2,000 partners and employees in 29 offices. BKD serves more than 900 hospitals and health care systems across the country. The community health needs assessment was conducted from August 2012 through January 2013.

Based on current literature and other guidance from the treasury and the IRS, the following steps were conducted as part of Taylor Regional Hospital's community health needs assessment:

- The “community” served by the Hospital was defined by utilizing inpatient and outpatient data regarding patient origin. This process is further described in Community Served by the Hospital.
- Population demographics and socioeconomic characteristics of the community were gathered and reported utilizing various third parties (see references in Appendices). The health status of the community was then reviewed. Information on the leading causes of death and morbidity information was analyzed in conjunction with health outcomes and factors reported for the community by CountyHealthrankings.org. Health factors with significant opportunity for improvement were noted.
- An inventory of health care facilities and resources was prepared
- Community input was provided through key informant interviews of 15 stakeholders and a community health survey was widely distributed. A Community Health Survey was widely distributed by members of the Taylor County Healthy Living Coalition and completed by 1,555 individuals. Results and findings are described in the Key Informant and Community Health Survey of this report.
- Information gathered in the steps above was analyzed and reviewed to identify health issues of uninsured persons, low-income persons and minority groups and the community as a whole. Health needs were ranked utilizing a weighting method that weighs: 1) the size of the problem, 2) the seriousness of the problem, 3) the prevalence of common themes, 4) the impact of the issue on vulnerable populations, 5) how important the issue is to the community and 6) whether or not the Hospital has existing programs to respond to the identified need.
- Recommendations based on this assessment have been communicated to the Hospital.

General Description of Hospital

Taylor Regional Hospital is a Kentucky, nonprofit organization, located in Campbellsville, Kentucky. A board of directors governs the Hospital and ensures that medical services are available to the residents of Campbellsville and surrounding areas.

The Hospital proudly offers numerous services to meet the needs of Kentuckians close to home and has been serving the needs of the region since 1968. Taylor Regional Hospital is made up of an experienced team of dedicated staff and provides health care solutions with compassion and respect for the uniqueness of every individual. Guided by a values-based culture to consistently deliver clinical and service excellence to our patients, Taylor Regional Hospital strives for excellent care, every time.

Community Served by the Hospital

The Hospital is located in the city of Campbellsville, Kentucky, in the County of Taylor. Campbellsville is approximately one and a half hours away from Bowling Green, Kentucky, Louisville, Kentucky and Lexington, Kentucky. Campbellsville is only accessible by secondary roads.

Defined Community

A community is defined as the geographic area from which a significant number of the patients utilizing Hospital services reside. While the community health needs assessment considers other types of health care providers, the Hospital is the single largest provider of acute care services. For this reason, the utilization of Hospital services provides the clearest definition of the community.

Based on the patient origin of acute care discharges from July 1, 2011, through June 30, 2012, management has identified the community to include the zip codes listed in *Exhibit 1*. *Exhibit 1* presents the Hospital's patient origin and charges for each of the top five zip code areas in its community. Page 5 presents a detailed map of the Hospital's geographical location and the footprint of the community identified in *Exhibit 1*. These zip codes are listed with corresponding demographic information in *Exhibits 2* through *5*.

When specific information is not available for zip codes, the community health needs assessment relies on information for specific counties. The geographic area of the defined community based on the identified zip codes for the community covers most of the following counties: Adair, Green and Taylor. The community health needs assessment will utilize the three counties when that corresponding information is more readily available.

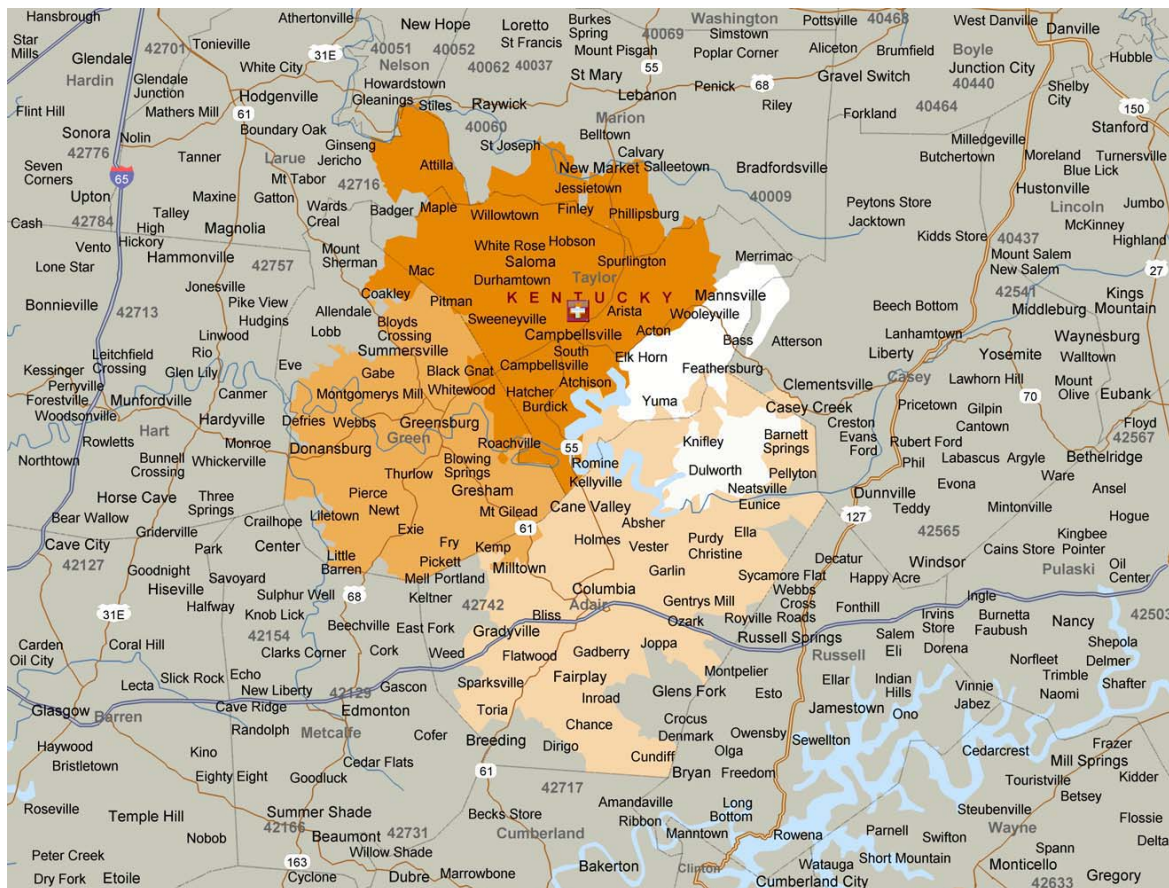
Exhibit 1
Taylor Regional Hospital CHNA Community
Summary of Discharges by Zip Code
7/01/11 - 6/30/12

Zip Code	City	County	Discharges	Percent of Total Discharges
<i>Inpatient</i>				
42718	Campbellsville	Taylor	3,148	57.0%
42743	Greensburg	Green	721	13.0%
42728	Columbia	Adair	650	11.8%
42733	Elk Horn	Taylor	141	2.6%
42753	Knifley	Taylor	47	0.9%
	All Other		818	14.8%
	Total		5,525	100.0%
<i>Outpatient</i>				
42718	Campbellsville	Taylor	2,266	59.7%
42743	Greensburg	Green	459	12.1%
42728	Columbia	Adair	394	10.4%
42733	Elk Horn	Taylor	92	2.4%
42753	Knifley	Taylor	37	0.7%
	All Other		546	14.4%
	Total		3,794	100%

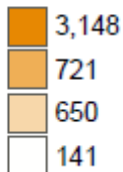
Community Details

Identification and Description of Geographical Community

The Hospital is located in Campbellsville, Kentucky. Campbellsville is a city in Taylor County located in-between Interstates 65 and 75 approximately 90 miles from Bowling Green, Kentucky, Louisville, Kentucky and Lexington, Kentucky. The following map geographically illustrates the Hospital's location and community by showing the community zip codes shaded. The bulk of the community's population is concentrated in and around the city of Campbellsville, with portions of the nearby counties of Adair and Green also having significant discharge numbers.



Discharges by ZIP Code



Community Population and Demographics

The U.S. Bureau of Census has compiled population and demographic data based on the 2010 census. The Nielsen Company, a firm specializing in the analysis of demographic data, has extrapolated this data by zip code to estimate population trends from 2013 through 2018. Population estimates by age and zip code for the Hospital's community are presented after the map in *Exhibit 2*.

Exhibit 2 illustrates the overall population is projected to increase slightly over the five-year period from 51,693 to 52,577. The projected changes to the composition of the total community, between male and female, are projected to remain approximately the same over the five-year period.

Exhibit 2
Taylor Regional Hospital CHNA Community
Estimated 2013 Population and Projected 2018 Population

Zip Code	City	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	Male	Female
Estimated 2013 Population								
42718	Campbellsville	4,648	9,439	6,666	4,278	25,031	12,090	12,941
42743	Greensburg	1,650	3,051	2,569	1,711	8,981	4,397	4,584
42728	Columbia	2,837	6,168	4,104	2,596	15,705	7,739	7,966
42733	Elk Horn	251	443	357	206	1,257	646	611
42753	Knifley	155	262	189	113	719	364	355
PROVIDER SERVICE AREA		9,541	19,363	13,885	8,904	51,693	25,236	26,457
Projected 2018 Population								
42718	Campbellsville	4,859	9,601	6,458	4,845	25,763	12,450	13,313
42743	Greensburg	1,642	2,988	2,420	1,906	8,956	4,381	4,575
42728	Columbia	2,914	6,085	3,949	2,901	15,849	7,816	8,033
42733	Elk Horn	261	446	335	242	1,284	654	630
42753	Knifley	150	262	189	124	725	365	360
PROVIDER SERVICE AREA		9,826	19,382	13,351	10,018	52,577	25,666	26,911

Source: The Nielsen Company

Exhibit 2.1 provides the percent difference for each zip code from estimated 2013 to projected 2018 as well as the ability to compare the percent difference to the state of Kentucky and the United States for comparison purposes. *Exhibit 2.1* illustrates the overall population is projected to increase by 1.5 percent over the five-year period compared to projected overall increases for Kentucky at 2.5 percent and the United States at approximately four percent. Note the age category that utilizes health care services the most, 65 years and over, is projected to increase by more than 12 percent. This increase in the 65 year and over category will have a dramatic impact on both the amount and type of services required by the community.

Exhibit 2.1
Taylor Regional Hospital CHNA Community
Estimated 2013 Population Versus Projected 2018 Population Percent Difference

Zip Code	City	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	Male	Female
Percent Difference								
42718	Campbellsville	4.5%	1.7%	-3.1%	13.3%	2.9%	3.0%	2.9%
42743	Greensburg	4.0%	0.7%	-6.2%	17.5%	2.1%	1.2%	3.1%
42728	Columbia	-0.5%	-2.1%	-5.8%	11.4%	-0.3%	-0.4%	-0.2%
42733	Elk Horn	2.7%	-1.3%	-3.8%	11.7%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%
42753	Knifley	4.0%	0.7%	-6.2%	17.5%	2.1%	1.2%	3.1%
PROVIDER SERVICE AREA		3.0%	0.1%	-3.8%	12.5%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
KY 2013 ESTIMATED (1,000s)		856	1,724	1,189	634	4,403	2,166	2,237
KY 2018 PROJECTED (1,000s)		874	1,716	1,182	738	4,510	2,219	2,291
PERCENT DIFFERENCE		2.1%	-0.5%	-0.6%	16.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
U.S. 2013 ESTIMATED (1,000s)		62,661	125,854	80,789	41,347	310,651	153,278	157,373
U.S. 2018 PROJECTED (1,000s)		65,357	125,839	83,934	47,902	323,032	159,466	163,566
PERCENT DIFFERENCE		4.3%	0.0%	3.9%	15.9%	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%

Source: The Nielsen Company

Certain characteristics of a population can be factors in determining the health care services required by a community. The following is an analysis of the age distribution of the population for the primary community. The analysis is provided by zip code and provides a comparison to Kentucky and the United States.

Exhibit 2.2
Taylor Regional Hospital CHNA Community
Estimated 2013 Population Versus Projected 2018 Population With Percent Totals

Zip Code	City	Under 15 years	15-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over	Total	Male	Female
Estimated 2013 Population								
42718	Campbellsville	18.6%	37.7%	26.6%	17.1%	100.0%	48.3%	51.7%
42743	Greensburg	20.0%	35.2%	28.4%	16.4%	100.0%	51.4%	48.6%
42728	Columbia	18.4%	34.0%	28.6%	19.1%	100.0%	49.0%	51.0%
42733	Elk Horn	18.1%	39.3%	26.1%	16.5%	100.0%	49.3%	50.7%
42753	Knifley	20.0%	35.2%	28.4%	16.4%	100.0%	51.4%	48.6%
TOTAL PROVIDER SERVICE AREA		18.5%	37.5%	26.9%	17.2%	100.0%	48.8%	51.2%
Projected 2018 Population								
42718	Campbellsville	18.9%	37.3%	25.1%	18.8%	100.0%	48.3%	51.7%
42743	Greensburg	20.3%	34.7%	26.1%	18.8%	100.0%	50.9%	49.1%
42728	Columbia	18.3%	33.4%	27.0%	21.3%	100.0%	48.9%	51.1%
42733	Elk Horn	18.4%	38.4%	24.9%	18.3%	100.0%	49.3%	50.7%
42753	Knifley	20.3%	34.7%	26.1%	18.8%	100.0%	50.9%	49.1%
TOTAL PROVIDER SERVICE AREA		18.7%	36.9%	25.4%	19.1%	100.0%	48.8%	51.2%
ESTIMATED 2013 POPULATION		18.5%	37.5%	26.9%	17.2%	100.0%	49.2%	50.8%
PROJECTED 2018 POPULATION		18.7%	36.9%	25.4%	19.1%	100.0%	49.2%	50.8%
KENTUCKY 2013 POPULATION		19.4%	39.2%	27.0%	14.4%	100.0%	49.2%	50.8%
UNITED STATES 2013 POPULATION		20.2%	40.5%	26.0%	13.3%	100.0%	49.3%	50.7%

Source: The Nielsen Company

Very similar to the 12 percent growth seen in the overall number of people in the 65 year and over category in *Exhibit 2.1*, *Exhibit 2.2* indicates that as a percent of total population for the community, the 65 year and over category will make up more than 19 percent of the total population in 2018 compared to 17 percent in 2013.

While the relative age of the community population can impact community health needs, so can the ethnicity and race of a population. The following *Exhibit 3* shows the population of the community by ethnicity by illustrating the Hispanic versus non-Hispanic residents. In total, the population breakdown for the community is very comparable to the state of Kentucky.

Exhibit 3
Taylor Regional Hospital CHNA Community
Estimated 2013 Population Versus Projected 2018 Population With Percent Difference

Zip Code	City	Estimated 2013			Projected 2018			% Difference		% Total	
		Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Total	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
42718	Campbellsville	489	24,542	25,031	582	25,181	25,763	19.0%	2.6%	2.3%	97.7%
42743	Greensburg	140	8,841	8,981	150	8,806	8,956	7.1%	-0.4%	1.7%	98.3%
42728	Columbia	306	15,399	15,705	359	15,490	15,849	17.3%	0.6%	2.3%	97.7%
42733	Elk Horn	23	1,234	1,257	26	1,258	1,284	13.0%	1.9%	2.0%	98.0%
42753	Knifley	17	702	719	20	694	714	17.6%	-1.1%	2.8%	97.2%
PROVIDER SERVICE AREA		975	50,718	51,693	1,137	51,429	52,566	16.6%	1.4%	2.2%	97.8%
KENTUCKY (1,000s)		152	4,251	4,403	182	4,328	4,510	19.7%	1.8%	4.0%	96.0%
U.S. (1,000s)		54,578	260,284	314,862	61,050	264,272	325,322	11.9%	1.5%	18.8%	81.2%

Source: The Nielsen Company

Exhibit 4 shows the population of the community by race by illustrating three different categories, white, black and other residents. In total, the population breakdown for the community shows a decrease of the number of black residents compared to the state of Kentucky. In addition to a projected increase in the Hispanic population, the number of Asian residents is projected to increase over the next five years as well.

Exhibit 4
Taylor Regional Hospital CHNA Community
Estimated 2013 Population Versus Projected 2018 Population With Percent Difference

Zip Code	City	Estimated 2013				Projected 2018				Percent Difference				Percent Total		
		White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other
42718	Campbellsville	22,907	1,239	885	25,031	23,453	1,242	1,068	25,763	2.4%	0.2%	20.7%	2.9%	91.0%	4.8%	4.1%
42743	Greensburg	8,583	160	238	8,981	8,559	128	269	8,956	-0.3%	-20.0%	13.0%	-0.3%	95.6%	1.4%	3.0%
42728	Columbia	14,789	489	427	15,705	14,877	497	475	15,849	0.6%	1.6%	11.2%	0.9%	93.9%	3.1%	3.0%
42733	Elk Horn	1,238	3	16	1,257	1,264	3	17	1,284	2.1%	0.0%	6.3%	2.1%	98.4%	0.2%	1.3%
42753	Knifley	700	7	12	719	704	7	14	725	0.6%	0.0%	16.7%	0.8%	97.1%	1.0%	1.9%
PROVIDER SERVICE AREA		48,217	1,898	1,578	51,693	48,857	1,877	1,843	52,577	1.3%	-1.1%	16.8%	1.7%	92.9%	3.6%	3.5%
KENTUCKY (1,000s)		3,842	347	214	4,403	3,902	360	248	4,510	1.6%	3.7%	15.9%	2.4%	86.5%	8.0%	5.5%
U.S. (1,000s)		225,086	40,007	49,769	314,862	228,213	41,797	55,312	325,322	1.4%	4.5%	11.1%	3.3%	70.1%	12.8%	17.0%

Source: The Nielsen Company

Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Community

The socioeconomic characteristics of a geographic area influence the way residents access health care services and perceive the need for health care services within society. The economic status of an area may be assessed by examining multiple variables within the community. The following exhibits are a compilation of data that includes household income, labor force, employees by types of industry, employment rates, educational attainment and poverty for the community served by the Hospital. These standard measures will be used to compare the socioeconomic status of the county internally as well as to the state.

Income and Employment

Exhibit 5 presents the average and median income for households in each zip code. Average income is projected to increase by approximately two to eleven percent between 2013 and 2018, while the median income is projected to increase between two and eight percent.

Exhibit 5
Taylor Regional Hospital CHNA Community
Estimated Family Income and Wealth for 2013 and 2018 With Percent Difference

Zip Code	City	Estimated 2013		Projected 2018		Percent Difference	
		Avg. Household Income	Median Household Income	Avg. Household Income	Median Household Income	Avg. Household Income	Median Household Income
42718	Campbellsville	\$ 46,272	\$ 36,507	\$ 51,336	\$ 39,240	10.9%	7.5%
42743	Greensburg	\$ 49,212	\$ 36,304	\$ 50,385	\$ 37,097	2.4%	2.2%
42728	Columbia	\$ 42,744	\$ 31,007	\$ 46,285	\$ 32,910	8.3%	6.1%
42733	Elk Horn	\$ 40,000	\$ 34,779	\$ 43,914	\$ 36,028	9.8%	3.6%
42753	Knifley	\$ 41,028	\$ 31,774	\$ 45,623	\$ 33,971	11.2%	6.9%
2013 KENTUCKY		\$ 54,379	\$ 39,905	\$ 55,360	\$ 40,394	1.8%	1.2%
2013 UNITED STATES		\$ 69,637	\$ 49,297	\$ 71,917	\$ 49,815	3.3%	1.1%

Source: The Nielsen Company

Exhibit 6 presents the average annual resident unemployment rates for Adair, Green and Taylor Counties, Kentucky and the United States. As *Exhibit 6* illustrates, unemployment rates for all listed counties have decreased over the last two years. Most of the counties rank slightly unfavorably when compared to national averages.

Exhibit 6
Taylor Regional Hospital CHNA Community
Unemployment Rates (%)
2007 - 2011

County	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Adair County	6.1	7.0	10.7	10.4	9.9
Green County	6.4	7.9	11.7	11.5	9.5
Taylor County	5.6	6.2	10.4	10.3	9.2
Kentucky	5.6	6.6	10.3	10.2	9.5
United States	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	9.0

Source: FDIC

Exhibit 7 summarizes employment by major industry for the three primary counties.

Exhibit 7
Taylor Regional Hospital CHNA Community
Employment by Major Industry
2010

Major Industries	Adair		Green		Taylor		Total	%	US
	County	%	County	%	County	%			
Goods-producing	638	14.0%	100	5.6%	1,438	13.7%	2,176	12.9%	14.7%
Natural Resources and Mining	38	0.8%	-	0.0%	12	0.1%	50	0.3%	1.4%
Construction	233	5.1%	14	0.8%	203	1.9%	450	2.7%	4.3%
Manufacturing	367	8.1%	86	4.8%	1,223	11.6%	1,676	9.9%	9.0%
Service-providing	2,935	64.4%	1,090	60.7%	7,269	69.0%	11,294	66.9%	68.4%
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	846	18.6%	236	13.1%	3,123	29.7%	4,205	24.9%	19.1%
Information	65	1.4%	11	0.6%	99	0.9%	175	1.0%	2.1%
Financial Activities	260	5.7%	116	6.5%	329	3.1%	705	4.2%	5.8%
Professional and Business Services	256	5.6%	45	2.5%	1,303	12.4%	1,604	9.5%	13.1%
Education and Health Services	1,183	26.0%	448	24.9%	1,281	12.2%	2,912	17.2%	14.6%
Leisure and Hospitality	278	6.1%	195	10.9%	880	8.4%	1,353	8.0%	10.2%
Other Services	46	1.0%	40	2.2%	253	2.4%	339	2.0%	3.4%
Federal Government	58	1.3%	31	1.7%	97	0.9%	186	1.1%	2.3%
State Government	246	5.4%	54	3.0%	157	1.5%	457	2.7%	3.6%
Local Government	680	14.9%	520	29.0%	1,571	14.9%	2,771	16.4%	11.0%
Total Employment	4,556	100.0%	1,796	100.0%	10,531	100.0%	16,883	100.0%	100.0%

Source: U.S. Department of Census

Major employers by county with more than 50 employees include the following:

**Exhibit 8
Taylor Regional Hospital CHNA Community
Employment by Top Employers**

Top Employers	Year	County		
	Est.	Adair	Green	Taylor
Gaddie-Shamrock LLC	1938	68		
IMO Pump	1974	103		
Kentucky Tire & Lumber Co	1958	58		
Pyles Concrete Inc.	1962	50		
Topps Safety Apparel Inc.	1967		33	
Amazon.com	1999			1,289
Taylor Regional Hospital				707
Taylor County School District				501
Campbellsville University				457
Cox Interior				400
Wal-Mart Supercenter				346
Serco				350
Murakami				300
Campbellsville Independent School District				234
Ingersoll-Rand				170
Kroger				168
City of Campbellsville				152
Taylor County Fiscal Court				111
Lowe's Home Improvement				110
Campbellsville Apparel Company				109
The Grandview				100
Frost-Arnett Company				97
UPS				86
Campbellsville Industries				80
Medco Center				80
Wholesale Hardwood Interiors				78
INFAC Corporation				65

Source: KY Cabinet for Economic Development

Campbellsville Taylor County Economic Development Authority

Poverty

Exhibit 9 presents the percentage of total population in poverty (including under age 18) and median household income for households in each county versus the Commonwealth of Kentucky and the United States.

Exhibit 9
Taylor Regional Hospital CHNA Community
Poverty Estimate: Percentage of Total Population in Poverty and Median Household Income
2010 and 2011

County	2011			2010		
	All Persons	Under Age 18	Median Household Income	All Persons	Under Age 18	Median Household Income
Adair County	24.0%	35.4%	\$ 30,177	23.1%	37.6%	\$ 30,147
Green County	21.6%	32.4%	\$ 31,423	24.6%	35.2%	\$ 31,189
Taylor County	22.8%	35.0%	\$ 35,962	18.8%	29.5%	\$ 33,348
Kentucky	18.9%	26.1%	\$ 40,089	19.1%	27.2%	\$ 41,141
United States	15.3%	21.6%	\$ 50,046	15.9%	22.5%	\$ 50,502

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Areas Estimates Branch

Exhibit 9 presents the percentage of total population in poverty and median household income for each county. In 2011, a family of two adults and two children was considered poor if their annual household income fell below \$22,350 and Kentucky is consistently ranked one of the poorest states in the country. Poverty rates for all counties above rank unfavorably when compared to the state and national averages. Median household income for all counties also ranks unfavorably to state and national averages.

Uninsured

Exhibit 10 presents health insurance coverage status by age (under 65 years) and income (at or below 400 percent) of poverty for each county versus the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Exhibit 10
Taylor Regional Hospital CHNA Community
Health Insurance Coverage Status by Age (Under 65 years) and Income (At or Below 400%) of Poverty
2010

County	All Income Levels				At or Below 400% of FPL			
	Under 65 Uninsured	Percent Uninsured	Under 65 Insured	Percent Insured	Under 65 Uninsured	Percent Uninsured	Under 65 Insured	Percent Insured
Adair County	3,402	23.0%	11,385	77.0%	3,200	25.4%	9,379	74.6%
Green County	1,955	21.1%	7,300	78.9%	1,820	23.8%	5,813	76.2%
Taylor County	3,933	20.0%	15,746	80.0%	3,667	22.9%	12,337	77.1%
Kentucky	640,974	17.5%	3,012,207	82.5%	585,339	22.4%	2,032,203	77.6%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, SAHIE/ State and County by Demographic and Income Characteristics

Education

Exhibit 11 presents educational attainment by age cohort for individuals in each county versus the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Exhibit 11
Taylor Regional Hospital CHNA Community
Educational Attainment by Age - Total Population
2000

State/ County	Age Cohort				
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65+
<u>Completing High School</u>					
Adair County	73.8%	78.6%	69.9%	61.0%	32.6%
Green County	70.4%	79.7%	75.9%	63.8%	31.9%
Taylor County	83.2%	84.1%	84.7%	66.1%	41.7%
Kentucky	74.9%	84.2%	82.3%	75.2%	50.4%
<u>Bachelor's Degree or More</u>					
Adair County	8.4%	15.5%	9.7%	10.6%	8.8%
Green County	1.7%	9.7%	13.3%	8.6%	5.6%
Taylor County	8.5%	17.1%	11.8%	12.6%	8.2%
Kentucky	5.8%	20.8%	18.1%	18.0%	10.2%
<u>Graduate or Professional Degree</u>					
Adair County	0.7%	5.9%	4.6%	7.5%	3.0%
Green County	0.7%	3.3%	6.3%	4.1%	3.1%
Taylor County	0.0%	5.8%	4.8%	7.1%	3.9%
Kentucky	0.4%	5.6%	6.8%	9.1%	4.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey

Education levels obtained by community residents may impact the local economy. Higher levels of education generally lead to higher wages, less unemployment and job stability. These factors may indirectly influence community health. Persons aged 25 and older have less educational attainment than the state as a whole. Levels reported in *Exhibit 11* are significantly less than National averages.

Health Status of the Community

This section of the assessment reviews the health status of Adair, Green and Taylor County residents. As in the previous section, comparisons are provided with the state of Kentucky. This in-depth assessment of the mortality and morbidity data, health outcomes, health factors and mental health indicators of the county residents that make up the community will enable the Hospital to identify priority health issues related to the health status of its residents.

Good health can be defined as a state of physical, mental and social well-being, rather than the absence of disease or infirmity. According to *Healthy People 2020*, the national health objectives released by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, individual health is closely linked to community health. Community health, which includes both the physical and social environment in which individuals live, work and play, is profoundly affected by the collective behaviors, attitudes and beliefs of everyone who lives in the community. Healthy people are among a community's most essential resources.

Numerous factors have a significant impact on an individual's health status: lifestyle and behavior, human biology, environmental and socioeconomic conditions, as well as access to adequate and appropriate health care and medical services. Studies by the American Society of Internal Medicine conclude that up to 70 percent of an individual's health status is directly attributable to personal lifestyle decisions and attitudes. Persons who do not smoke, who drink in moderation (if at all), use automobile seat belts (car seats for infants and small children), maintain a nutritious low-fat, high-fiber diet, reduce excess stress in daily living and exercise regularly have a significantly greater potential of avoiding debilitating diseases, infirmities and premature death.

The interrelationship among lifestyle/behavior, personal health attitude and poor health status is gaining recognition and acceptance by both the general public and health care providers. Some examples of lifestyle/behavior and related health care problems include the following:

Lifestyle	Primary Disease Factor
Smoking	Lung cancer Cardiovascular disease Emphysema Chronic bronchitis
Alcohol/drug abuse	Cirrhosis of liver Motor vehicle crashes Unintentional injuries Malnutrition Suicide Homicide Mental illness
Poor nutrition	Obesity Digestive disease Depression
Driving at excessive speeds	Trauma Motor vehicle crashes

Lifestyle	Primary Disease Factor
Lack of exercise	Cardiovascular disease Depression
Overstressed	Mental illness Alcohol/drug abuse Cardiovascular disease

Health problems should be examined in terms of morbidity as well as mortality. Morbidity is defined as the incidence of illness or injury and mortality is defined as the incidence of death. However, law does not require reporting the incidence of a particular disease, except when the public health is potentially endangered. More than 50 infectious diseases in Kentucky must be reported to county health departments. Except for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), most of these reportable diseases currently result in comparatively few deaths.

Due to limited morbidity data, this health status report relies heavily on death and death rate statistics for leading causes in death in Adair, Green and Taylor Counties, and the state of Kentucky. Such information provides useful indicators of health status trends and permits an assessment of the impact of changes in health services on a resident population during an established period of time. Community attention and health care resources may then be directed to those areas of greatest impact and concern.

Leading Causes of Death

Exhibit 12 reflects the leading causes of death for Adair, Green and Taylor County residents and compares the rates, per thousand, to the state of Kentucky average rates, per thousand.

Exhibit 12
Taylor Regional Hospital CHNA Community
Selected Causes of Resident Deaths: Number and Rate (2005)

	Adair		Green		Taylor		Kentucky		United States
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Rate
Total Deaths, All Causes	167	953.7	125	1,078.1	265	1,120.6	39,471	946.0	798.8
Malignant Neoplasm	40	228.4	30	258.8	67	283.3	9,343	223.9	183.8
Diabetes Mellitus	-	-	3	25.9	9	38.1	1,168	28.0	24.6
Diseases of the Heart	59	352.6	40	345.0	62	262.2	10,572	253.4	211.1
Cerebrovascular Diseases	6	35.9	10	86.3	9	38.1	2,117	50.7	46.6
Pneumonia and Influenza	10	57.1	4	34.5	7	29.6	996	23.9	20.3
Unintentional Injuries	10	57.1	0	-	-	-	2,264	54.3	39.1

Source: KY Division of Epidemiology and Health Planning

Health Outcomes and Factors

An analysis of various health outcomes and factors for a particular community can, if improved, help make that community a healthier place to live, learn, work and play. A better understanding of the factors that affect the health of the community will assist with how to improve the community's habits, culture and environment. This portion of the community health needs assessment utilizes information from County Health Rankings, a key component of the Mobilizing Action Toward Community Health (MATCH) project, a collaboration between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute.

The County Health Rankings model is grounded in the belief that programs and policies implemented at the local, state and federal levels have an impact on the variety of factors that, in turn, determine the health outcomes for communities across the nation. The model provides a ranking method that ranks all 50 states and the counties within each state, based on the measurement of two types of health outcomes for each county: how long people live (mortality) and how healthy people feel (morbidity). These outcomes are the result of a collection of health factors and are influenced by programs and policies at the local, state and federal levels.

Counties in each of the 50 states are ranked according to summaries of a variety of health measures. Those having high ranks, *e.g.* 1 or 2, are considered to be the "healthiest". Counties are ranked relative to the health of other counties in the same state on the following summary measures:

- Health Outcomes--rankings are based on an equal weighting of one length of life (mortality) measure and four quality of life (morbidity) measures.
- Health Factors--rankings are based on weighted scores of four types of factors:
 - Health behaviors (six measures)
 - Clinical care (five measures)
 - Social and economic (seven measures)
 - Physical environment (four measures)

A more detailed discussion about the ranking system, data sources and measures, data quality and calculating scores and ranks can be found at the website for County Health Rankings (www.countyhealthrankings.org).

As part of the analysis of the needs assessment for the community, the three counties that comprise the majority of the community will be used to compare the relative health status of each county to the state of Kentucky as well as to a national benchmark. A better understanding of the factors that affect the health of the community will assist with how to improve the community's habits, culture and environment.

The following tables, from County Health Rankings, summarize the 2011 health outcomes for the three counties that comprise the majority of the community for Taylor Regional Hospital. Each measure is described and includes a confidence interval or error margin surrounding it – if a measure is above the state average and the state average is beyond the error margin for the county, then further investigation is recommended.

Exhibit 13
Taylor Regional Hospital CHNA Community
County Health Rankings - Health Outcomes (2012)

		Adair County	Green County	Taylor County	KY	National Benchmark [⊠]
<i>Mortality</i>	*	34	44	47		
Premature death - Years of potential life lost before age 75 per 100,000 population (age-adjusted)		8,424	8,753	8,953	8,781	5,466
<i>Morbidity</i>	*	78	71	16		
Poor or fair health - Percent of adults reporting fair or poor health (age-adjusted)		35%	26%	23%	22%	10%
Poor physical health days - Average number of physically unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted)		5.4	5.8	4.0	4.7	2.6
Poor mental health days - Average number of mentally unhealthy days reported in past 30 days (age-adjusted)		4.8	5.4	4.0	4.3	2.3
Low birthweight - Percent of live births with low birthweight (<2500 grams)		8.9%	8.6%	7.5%	9.0%	6%

* Rank out of 120 Kentucky counties

⊠ 90th percentile, i.e., only 10% are better

Note: X indicates unreliable or missing data

Source: Countyhealthrankings.org

Health Outcomes--rankings are based on an equal weighting of one length of life (mortality) measure and four quality of life (morbidity) measures. While most of Taylor Regional Hospital CHNA community's health outcomes were comparable to the state of Kentucky, each measure was significantly below national benchmarks with opportunities for improvement.

A number of different health factors shape a community's health outcomes. The County Health Rankings model includes four types of health factors: health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic and the physical environment.

The following table summarizes the health factors for the community.

**Exhibit 13.1
Taylor Regional Hospital CHNA Community
County Health Rankings - Health Factors (2012)**

	Adair County	Green County	Taylor County	KY	National Benchmark [Ⓜ]
Health Behaviors					
	*	107	21	25	
Adult smoking - Percent of adults that report smoking at least 100 cigarettes and that they currently smoke	34.0%	25.0%	28.0%	27.0%	14%
Adult obesity - Percent of adults that report a BMI >= 30	36.0%	32.0%	33.0%	33.0%	25%
Physical inactivity - Percent of adults aged 20 and over reporting no leisure time physical activity	39.0%	38.0%	28.0%	31.0%	21%
Excessive drinking - Percent of adults that report excessive drinking in the past 30 days	10.0%	7.0%	8.0%	11.0%	8%
Motor vehicle crash death rate - Motor vehicle deaths per 100K population	29.0	37.0	28.0	22.0	12
Sexually transmitted infections - Chlamydia rate per 100K population	231.0	112.0	266.0	311.0	84
Teen birth rate - Per 1,000 female population, ages 15-19	50.0	51.0	52.0	52.0	22
Clinical Care					
	*	112	89	32	
Uninsured adults - Percent of population under age 65 without health insurance	23.0%	22.0%	18.0%	17.0%	11%
Primary care physicians - Ratio of population to primary care physicians	1,194:1	2,883:1	1,102:1	922:1	631:1
Preventable hospital stays - Hospitalization rate for ambulatory-care sensitive conditions per 1,000 Medicare enrollees	213.0	99.0	92.0	104.0	49
Diabetic screening - Percent of diabetic Medicare enrollees that receive HbA1c screening	80.0%	83.0%	86.0%	82.0%	89%
Mammography screening - Percent of female Medicare enrollees that receive mammography screening	54.0%	58.0%	68.0%	63.0%	74%
Social & Economic Factors					
	*	61	65	70	
High school graduation - Percent of ninth grade cohort that graduates in 4 years	80.0%	91.0%	89.0%	78.0%	X
Some college - Percent of adults aged 25-44 years with some post-secondary education	48.0%	42.0%	44.0%	55.0%	68%
Unemployment - Percent of population age 16+ unemployed but seeking work	10.5%	12.0%	10.8%	10.5%	5%
Children in poverty - Percent of children under age 18 in poverty	35.0%	32.0%	35.0%	26.0%	13%
Inadequate social support - Percent of adults without social/emotional support	28.0%	21.0%	20.0%	20.0%	14%
Children in single-parent households - Percent of children that live in household headed by single parent	25.0%	32.0%	41.0%	32.0%	20%
Violent Crime Rate - Violent crime rate per 100,000 population (age-adjusted)	80.0	X	197.0	288.0	73
Physical Environment					
	*	31	44	2	
Air pollution-particulate matter days - Annual number of unhealthy air quality days due to fine particulate matter	-	-	-	2	-
Air pollution-ozone days - Annual number of unhealthy air quality days due to ozone	-	-	-	2	-
Access to recreational facilities - Rate of recreational facilities per 100,000 population	6.0	-	20.0	8.0	16
Limited access to healthy foods - Percent of population who are low-income and do not live close to a grocery store	4.0%	3.0%	1.0%	7.0%	-
Fast Food Restaurants - Percent of all restaurants that are fast-food establishments	47.0%	40.0%	63.0%	54.0%	25%

* Rank out of 120 Kentucky counties

Ⓜ 90th percentile, i.e., only 10% are better

Note: X indicates unreliable or missing data

Source: Countyhealthrankings.org

Health Care Resources

The availability of health resources is a critical component to the health of a county’s residents and a measure of the soundness of the area’s health care delivery system. An adequate number of health care facilities and health care providers are vital for sustaining a community’s health status. Fewer health care facilities and health care providers can impact the timely delivery of services. A limited supply of health resources, especially providers, results in the limited capacity of the health care delivery system to absorb charity and indigent care as there are fewer providers upon which to distribute the burden of indigent care. This section will address the availability of health care resources to the residents of Adair, Green and Taylor Counties.

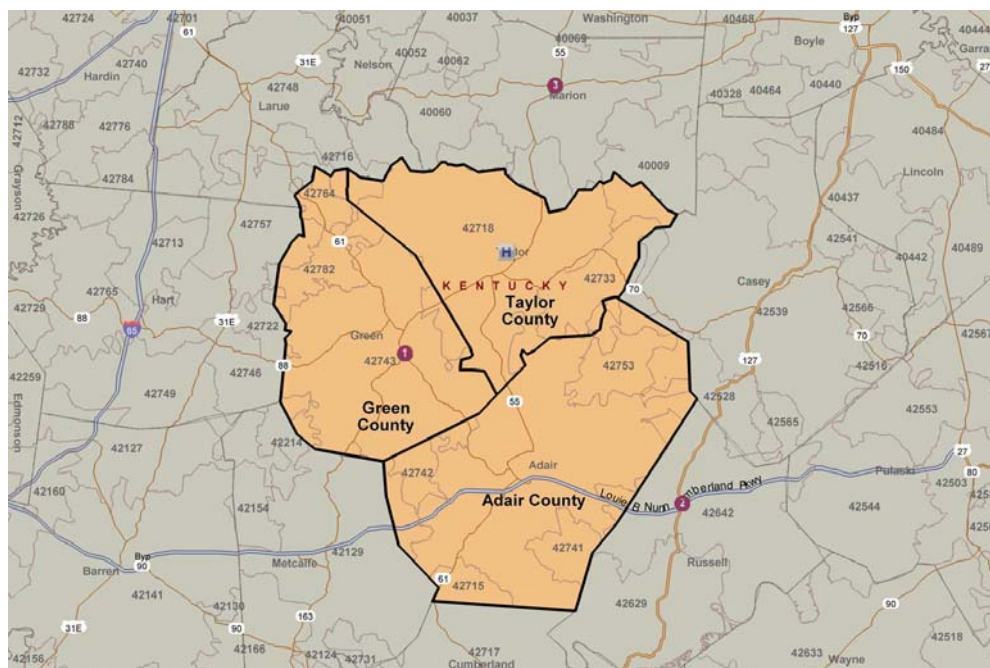
Hospitals and Health Centers

The Hospital has 90 acute beds and is the only hospital located in the county. Residents of the community also take advantage of services provided by hospitals in neighboring counties. *Exhibit 14* summarizes Hospital services available to the residents of Adair, Green and Taylor Counties:

**Exhibit 14
Taylor Regional Hospital CHNA Community
Summary of Acute Care Hospitals**

Facility	Address	Facility Type	Miles From Taylor	Bed Size	Annual Discharges	Annual Patient Revenue (000's)
1 Jane Todd Crawford Memorial Hospital	202-206 Milby Street, Greensburg, KY 42743	Critical Access	12	25	253	\$ 23,329,045
2 Russell County Hospital	153 Dowell Rd PO Box 1610, Russell Springs, KY 42642	Critical Access	30	25	991	\$ 55,211,044
3 Spring View Hospital	320 Loretto Road, Lebanon, KY 40333	Short Term Acute Care	18	75	1,776	\$ 100,855,552
X Taylor Regional Hospital	1700 Old Lebanon Road, Campbellsville, KY 42718	Short Term Acute Care	-	90	3,066	\$ 193,286,288

Source: Costreportdata.com



Other Licensed Facilities

There are licensed facilities other than hospitals in Taylor County. These facilities include home health, hospice, adult day care, ambulatory surgery centers, rehabilitation agencies and private duty nursing providers. A complete inventory may be obtained through the Kentucky Cabinet for Health and Family Services at <http://chfs.ky.gov/ohp/con/inventory.htm>.

Physicians

Taylor Regional Hospital regularly monitors physician supply and demand. The most recent analysis indicated the need for specialists in the following areas:

- Pulmonology
- Ear, nose and throat

Health Departments

The Lake Cumberland District Health Department offers General Preventive Health Clinics in 10 counties. Those counties include Adair, Casey, Clinton, Cumberland, Green, McCreary, Pulaski, Russell, Taylor and Wayne.

General Preventive Health Clinics, provided by the Lake Cumberland District Health Department, offer a large array of services to patients including assessments and screenings as well as education in order to help them take a proactive approach toward monitoring and developing their health status. Some of these services include well child exams, fluoride varnishing, family planning (birth control), prenatal care (not offered in all counties), WIC (Women, Infants & Children food program), medical nutrition therapy, tuberculosis screenings, HIV and STD screenings, diabetes screening and counseling, immunizations, breast and cervical cancer screenings as well as much more.

These services are provided by trained medical providers such as physicians, ARNPs, RNs, LPNs, registered dietitians, certified nutritionist, etc. These providers adhere to the guidelines set forth by the Department of Public Health's Public Health Practice Reference ensuring your care is provided at the highest possible professional standard.

Many of our services are covered by Medicare, Medicaid and other insurances. In the case you are uninsured or your insurance doesn't pay for the service, the majority of our services are offered on a Sliding Fee Scale basis. This means your charge for the service will be in relation to your income versus the Federal Poverty Guidelines. For example, if your income level is 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines then your charge would be 100 percent of the stated charge. If your income level is 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines, then you would not have a charge for the service. Some services such as childhood immunizations and communicable disease screenings would be offered at a minimal nominal charge set by the Department of Public Health.

Key Informant Interviews

Interviewing key informants (community stakeholders) is a technique employed to assess public perceptions of the county's health status and unmet needs. These interviews are intended to ascertain opinions among individuals likely to be knowledgeable about the community and influential over the opinions of others about health concerns in the community.

Methodology

Interviews with 15 key informants were conducted over a two-day period in October 2012. Interviewees were determined based on their: a) specialized knowledge or expertise in public health, b) their affiliation with local government, schools and industry or c) their involvement with underserved and minority populations.

A representative from Taylor Regional Hospital contacted all individuals nominated for interviewing. Her knowledge of the community, and the personal relationships she held with the potential interviewees added validity to the data collection process. If the respective key informant agreed to an interview, an interview time and place was scheduled. Most of the interviews were conducted at Taylor Regional Hospital. In some instances, interviews were conducted at the interviewees' workplace.

All interviews were conducted using a standard questionnaire. A copy of the interview instrument is included in the *Appendices*. A summary of their opinions is reported without judging the truthfulness or accuracy of their remarks. Community leaders provided comments on the following issues:

- Health and quality of life for residents of the primary community
- Barriers to improving health and quality of life for residents of the primary community
- Opinions regarding the important health issues that affect Adair, Green and Taylor County residents and the types of services that are important for addressing these issues
- Delineation of the most important health care issues or services discussed and actions necessary for addressing those issues

Interview data was initially recorded in narrative form in Microsoft Word. Themes in the data were identified and representative quotes have been drawn from the data to illustrate the themes. Interviewees were assured that personal identifiers such as name or organizational affiliations would not be connected in any way to the information presented in this report. Therefore, quotes included in the report may have been altered slightly to preserve confidentiality.

This technique does not provide a quantitative analysis of the leaders' opinions, but reveals some of the factors affecting the views and sentiments about overall health and quality of life within the community.

Key Informant Profiles

Key informants from the community (see *Appendices* for a list of key informants) worked for the following types of organizations and agencies:

- Local school system and community college
- Local city and county government
- Public health agencies
- Industry
- Medical providers

These health care and nonhealth care professionals provided insight into the health status of Taylor County through an 11-question interview (refer to the *Appendices*).

Key Informant Interview Results

As stated earlier, the interview questions for each key informant were identical. The questions on the interview instrument are grouped into four major categories for discussion:

1. General opinions regarding health and quality of life in the community
2. Underserved populations and communities of need
3. Barriers
4. Most important health and quality of life issues

A summary of the leaders' responses by each of these categories follows. Paraphrased quotes are included to reflect some commonly held opinions and direct quotes are employed to emphasize strong feelings associated with the statements. This section of the report summarizes what the key informants said without assessing the credibility of their comments.

1. General Opinions Regarding Health and Quality of Life in the Community

The key informants were asked to rate the health and quality of life in their respective county. They were also asked to provide their opinion whether the health and quality of life had improved, declined or stayed the same over the past few years. Lastly, key informants were asked to provide support for their answers.

Eighty-five percent of the key informants rated the health and quality of life in their county as "good", or "very good." None of the key informants gave a rating less than "Fair" when asked to rate the health and quality of life in Taylor County.

When asked whether the health and quality of life had improved, declined or stayed the same, eight key informants noted that health and quality of life had improved over the last few years. The remaining key informants reported that health and quality of life had stayed the same or declined slightly over the last few years.

Key informants noted that expanded services at Taylor Regional Hospital and other medical providers contributed to the overall improvement of health and quality of life in the community. They consistently noted an increase in services and programs at the Hospital. They also commented that citizens were better informed on nutrition and healthy lifestyles due to combined efforts of the Hospital, the City of Campbellsville and the schools; many noted Taylor Regional Hospital does a good job with outreach and education. They indicated there is a good spirit of caring among local leaders. Development of hiking trails within the community was seen as a positive.

Poor economic conditions and lack of jobs were mainly noted as the main reason for a decline in health and quality of life in Taylor County.

“There is a good spirit of cooperation among leaders in Taylor County”

“Families are struggling to make ends meet.”

“The fact that the Hospital is a regional facility has been an asset.”

2. Underserved Populations and Communities of Need

Key informants were asked to provide their opinions regarding specific populations or groups of people whose health or quality of life may not be as good as others. We also asked the key informants to provide their opinions as to why they thought these populations were underserved or in need. We asked each key informant to consider the specific populations they serve or those with which they usually work. Responses to this question varied.

Respondents felt the quality of life and health was greatly impacted based on socioeconomic status. Children being raised in households with fewer financial resources were considered in need due to lack of access to services, both medical and dental. Additionally, healthy nutrition for children in these households was limited due to the cost of fruits and vegetables. Persons who live in isolated areas within the community were also reported in this category.

The uninsured/underinsured population is considered to have issues accessing care. Although services are available, the newly uninsured/underinsured do not have necessary knowledge regarding how to access care if they do not have insurance. Because they do not have insurance, they put off having medical services.

The elderly population is faced with challenges with accessing care due to limited transportation, fixed income and pride. Also, elderly persons who do not qualify for extra benefits cannot afford medications.

“People have to make choices between food and health services.”

“We have to educate people regarding available assistance.”

3. Barriers

The key informants were asked what barriers or problems keep community residents from obtaining necessary health services in their community. Responses from key informants include limited access to recreational/exercise facilities, lack of transportation, shortage of primary care physicians, lack of education surrounding health and wellness as well as available resources for those needing health-related services.

Several key informants noted the need for additional recreational/exercise facilities in the community. Many felt that a YMCA would be beneficial to the community as long as it could be supported financially. These key informants also felt the opportunities for community education regarding general health and nutrition would be greatly improved with a YMCA facility.

Several key informants felt there was a shortage of primary care physicians, noting that it is sometimes difficult to get an appointment with a primary care physician.

Lack of education and communication surrounding health issues and the availability of health resources is seen as a barrier to health services. Education surrounding access to health services for the newly uninsured or underinsured persons is also identified as a community need. Key informants shared their concerns with cuts at the local health department stating they felt these cuts would hurt educational efforts.

Being a rural community with no public transportation system is viewed as being a barrier to accessing regular health care for those without personal transportation. Those interviewed believe it is difficult to reach out to isolated or marginalized people in the community. There is a lack of transportation for low-income residents to receive services and a lack of personal “know-how” of the medically indigent for accessing needed services.

As previously noted, people’s attitudes and culture, surrounding health and lifestyle choices, are seen as a barrier. Bad habits are passed down from generation to generation and there are not enough resources to bring about a change.

“We need to educate senior citizens regarding assistance. This could be best done by elected officials and the Hospital would promote it.”

“Many people do not understand there are ways to access care without insurance.”

“Our culture is a problem. Many people refuse to go to the doctor and wellness is not a priority.”

4. Most Important Health and Quality of Life Issues

Key informants were asked to provide their opinion as to the most critical health and quality of life issues facing the county. The issues identified most frequently were:

1. Smoking
2. Obesity/lack of fitness
3. Drugs

Cancer and diabetes were reported as primary health conditions impacting the community.

Key Findings

A summary of themes and key findings provided by the key informants follows:

- Quality of health is not a lack of access. People's attitudes and choices lead to poor health. Residents are apathetic regarding wellness and health as a result of socioeconomic status and culture.
- There is a significant need to inform, educate and counsel specific categories of the community regarding health, nutrition and wellness. Many key informants felt this could be achieved by partnering with the schools.
- Transportation may be an issue for elderly, single-family households and people living outside the city limits.
- Specific populations lack general knowledge regarding health services and/or how to access those health services.
- There is a need for more exercise and recreational facilities. Many of the key informants were supportive of the efforts to start a YMCA in Taylor County.
- Taylor Regional Hospital is seen as a positive in the community. Many key informants noted Taylor Regional Hospital provides a significant amount of outreach and education in the community. Many had very positive opinions regarding the quality of services as well as the level of services which were being provided by Taylor Regional Hospital, noting they did not have to leave the community for health services.

Community Health Survey

Taylor Regional Hospital collaborated with the Taylor County Health Department and the Taylor County Healthy Living Coalition to conduct a community health needs survey. Representatives from Taylor Regional Hospital and the health department prepared the survey instrument. All three organizations worked together to publicize and distribute surveys throughout the community. The survey was launched on June 1, 2012, and was closed on September 30, 2012.

The broad survey was intended to gather information regarding overall health of the community. The results of this survey yield information on different health and community factors. Areas surveyed include demographics and socioeconomic characteristics, behavioral risk factors, health conditions and access to health resources.

Methodology

A web-based survey tool, Survey Monkey, was utilized to conduct an electronic survey. Paper surveys, which were identical to the electronic survey, were also distributed to populations who may not have access to the internet or generationally are more likely to complete a paper survey. Electronic and paper surveys were circulated to the residents of the primary community. The survey was publicized on the local radio station, through multiple newspaper advertisements and at various health fairs.

The survey was distributed through:

- Links on Taylor Regional Hospital's website and Facebook account
- Taylor County Extension Office
- Taylor County Health Department
- Local businesses provided links to the survey on their websites
- Paper surveys were mailed to 300 low-income housing units
- Paper copies of the survey were available in physician offices and local businesses
- Door-to-door canvas of many local businesses

There were 1,555 surveys completed. Socio-demographic characteristics such as age, education, income and employment status were fairly comparable to the most recent census data. Over 80 percent of the survey respondents were female which is more than the 50 percent of the population that is female in the community. Additionally, representation of those individuals 66 and older is less than that reported in the latest census data.

Survey Instrument

The survey instrument used for this study is based largely on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), as well as various other public health surveys and customized questions. The final survey instrument was developed by the Taylor County Healthy Living Coalition.

Community Health Survey Results

The actual survey was quite detailed in nature, including many specific questions regarding general health, satisfaction with specific and general providers and demographic information. A compilation of the actual survey results has also been included in *Appendix C* for each question to allow for a more detailed analysis. Health needs indicated by the survey results are:

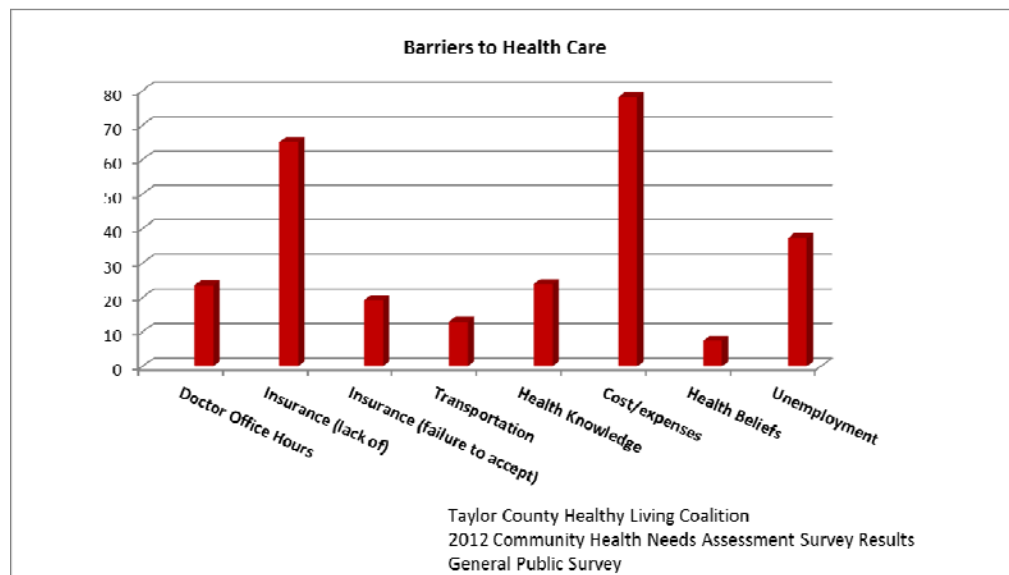
- ***Assessment of Personal Health***

When asked to assess their personal health status, 9.1 percent of the respondents felt their personal health was “very healthy”, while over 45 percent of the respondents felt their personal health was “healthy.” Less than 10 percent of the respondents felt their personal health was unhealthy or very unhealthy.

- ***Barriers to Health Care***

Respondents noted the following barriers to health care in Taylor County:

1. Cost/expense
2. Lack of insurance
3. Unemployment



- *What do citizens say about the health of their community?*

The five most important “health problems:”

1. Cancers
2. Alcohol/drugs
3. Obesity
4. Heart disease/stroke
5. Diabetes

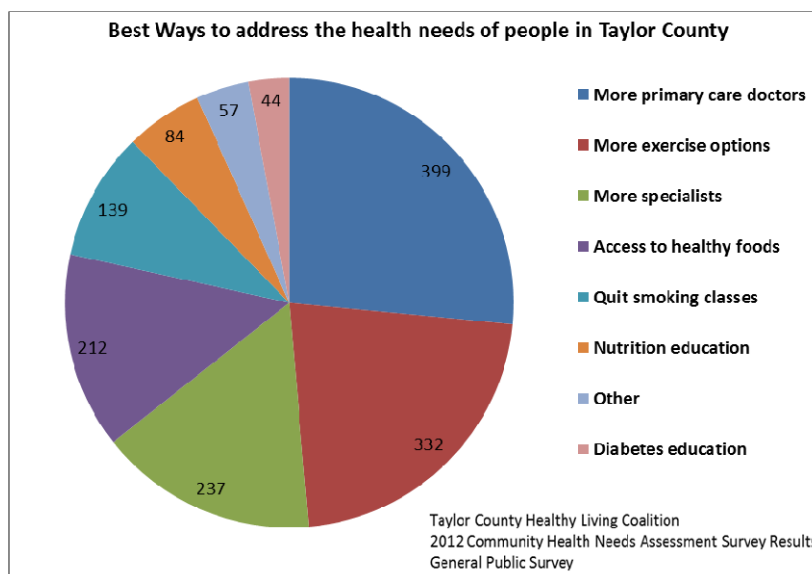
The five most “risky behaviors:”

1. Alcohol/drug use
2. Obesity
3. Tobacco use
4. Unsafe sex
5. Not using birth control

The five most important factors for a “healthy community:”

1. Low crime/safe neighborhood
2. Good place to raise children
3. Good jobs/healthy economy
4. Good school systems
5. Religious and spiritual values

- *Best ways to address the health needs of people in Taylor County:*



Community Input Provided Through YMCA Market Study

During 2012, Taylor County conducted a study to determine the potential demand and feasibility for a new YMCA facility. As part of this study 809 telephone interviews were conducted with respondents drawn at random from the population of Taylor County. Results of the study indicated the highest demand for programs listed below:

- Pools and aquatic facilities
- Health education for diabetes, heart disease and other chronic illnesses
- Nutrition classes for individuals with families
- Senior Center
- Places for families to exercise or be active together
- Places for families to play with their children/do things together

A very high 67.7% of respondents would have some or a lot of interest in using a new YMCA facility. Respondents also indicated the strongest reason to use the YMCA would be health and exercise.

Health Issues of Uninsured Persons, Low-Income Persons and Minority Groups

Certain key informants were selected due to their positions working with low-income and uninsured populations. Several key informants were selected due to their work with minority populations. Based on information obtained through key informant interviews and the community health survey, the following chronic diseases and health issues were identified:

- Uninsured/low income population
 - ✓ Lack of healthy nutrition
 - ✓ Access to care (medical and dental)
- Elderly population
 - ✓ Transportation
 - ✓ Lack of health knowledge regarding how to access services
 - ✓ Cost of prescriptions

Prioritization of Identified Health Needs

Using findings obtained through the community survey and collection of primary and secondary data, Taylor Regional Hospital completed an analysis of these inputs (see *Appendices*) to identify community health needs. The following data was analyzed to identify health needs for the community:

Leading Causes of Death: Leading causes of death for the community were reviewed and the death rates for the leading causes of death for each county within the Taylor Regional Hospital CHNA community were compared to U.S. adjusted death rates. Causes of death in which the county rate compared unfavorably to the U.S. Adjusted death rate resulted in a health need for the Taylor Regional Hospital CHNA community.

Primary Causes for Inpatient Hospitalization: The primary causes for inpatient hospitalization resulted in an identified health need for the community.

Health Outcomes and Factors: An analysis of the County Health Rankings health outcomes and factors data was prepared for each county within the Taylor Regional Hospital CHNA community. County rates and measurements for health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic factors and the physical environment were compared to national benchmarks. County rankings in which the county rate compared unfavorably (by greater than 30 percent of the national benchmark) resulted in an identified health need.

Primary Data: Health needs identified through community surveys, focus groups and key informant interviews (if applicable) were included as health needs. Needs for vulnerable populations were separately reported on the analysis in order to facilitate the prioritization process.

As a result, the following summary list of needs was identified:

To facilitate prioritization of identified health needs, a ranking and prioritization process was used. Health needs were ranked based on the following seven factors. Each factor received a score between 0 and 4.

**Exhibit 15
Taylor Regional Hospital CHNA Community
Analysis of Health Needs**

	How many people are affected by the issue?	What are the consequences of not addressing the problem?	What is the impact of vulnerable populations?	How important is it to the community?	How many sources identified the need?	Does the Hospital have existing programs which respond to the identified need?	Total Score
Cancer	4	4	0	4	4	4	20
Physical Inactivity	4	2	4	4	3	2	19
Adult Obesity	4	3	0	4	3	4	18
Heart Disease	4	4	0	2	4	4	18
Diabetes	4	2	4	2	2	4	18
Transportation	2	3	4	2	3	4	18
Stroke/Cerebrovascular Disease	4	3	4	0	2	4	17
Adult Smoking	4	3	0	3	3	4	17
Lack of Recreational Facilities	4	1	4	4	3	1	17
Shortage of Primary Care Physicians	4	2	4	0	3	2	15
Addiction/Substance Abuse	2	2	4	4	2	1	15
Uninsured Adults	3	2	4	0	3	2	14
Health Knowledge Education (including	2	3	0	0	2	4	11
Unemployment	2	2	4	0	2	1	11
Sexually Transmitted Infections	2	1	0	2	2	2	9
Teen Birth Rate	1	1	0	2	2	2	8

Health needs were ranked based on six factors:

1. How many people are affected by the issue or size of the issue?
2. What are the consequences of not addressing this problem?
3. The impact of the issue on vulnerable populations.
4. How important the issue is to the community?
5. Prevalence of common themes.
6. Whether or not the Hospital has existing programs to respond to the identified need.

Hospital management reviewed the identified needs reported in *Exhibit 15*. Through discussion and debate, hospital management agreed on priorities Taylor Regional Hospital should focus on for fiscal years 2014-2016.

Taylor Regional Hospital has determined priority areas to be healthy living, chronic disease prevention and management and access to services. The hospital's next steps include developing an implementation strategy to address these priority areas.

Taylor Regional Hospital Priority	Correlated Community Health Need
Healthy Living	Cancer Physical Inactivity Adult Obesity Heart Disease Diabetes Stroke/Cerebrovascular Disease Adult Smoking Lack of Recreational Facilities Health knowledge/health education Lack of Recreational Facilities
Chronic Disease Prevention and Management	Cancer Heart Disease Diabetes Stroke/Cerebrovascular Disease
Access to Services	Uninsured Transportation Lack of Primary Care Physicians

APPENDICES

Acknowledgements

The project Steering Committee was the convening body for this project. Many other individuals including community residents, key informants and community-based organizations contributed to this community health needs assessment.

Project Steering Committee

Special thanks to all of the following committee members for their time and commitment to this project:

Jane Wheatley, Chief Executive Officer, Taylor Regional Hospital
David Massengale, Chief Financial Officer, Taylor Regional Hospital
Dana Garrett, Nursing Services Administrator, Taylor Regional Hospital
Cathy Settle, Clinical Services Administrator, Taylor Regional Hospital
Nichole Gwilliam, Director of Educational Services, Taylor Regional Hospital
Ramona Hieneman, Director of Corporate Responsibility, Taylor Regional Hospital
Paul Phillips, Director of Accounting, Taylor Regional Hospital
Cindy Rose, Director of P.R. & Hospitality, Taylor Regional Hospital

Key Informants

Thank you to the following individuals who participated in our key informant interview process:

Nelda Beard, Administrator, C-ville Nursing & Rehab Center (formerly Medco)
Ruthie Bender, Nursing Supervisor, Taylor County Health Department
Bam Carney, State Representative
Michael Carter, President, Campbellsville University
Roger Cook, Superintendent of Taylor County Schools
Dr. James E. Ewing, President, TRH Medical Staff
Ruth Jenkins, Jackson Street Towers
Mark Johnson, President, Citizens Bank
Henry Lee, President, Taylor County Bank
Ron McMahan, Executive Director, Economic Development Authority
Eddie Rogers, Taylor County Judge Executive
Ricky Sparkman, Regional President, Community Trust Bank
Tony Young, Mayor, City of Campbellsville
Rebecca Nash, Healthy Living Coalition
Karen Hoffman, Amazon
Dr. Martha Seely, Taylor Rural Health, Columbia, KY
Dr. Sharon Campbell, Central KY Primary Care Associates, Greenburg, KY

Community Health Needs Survey

A special thank you to the following individual who assisted with the community health needs survey and was instrumental in the Forces of Changes Assessment and also with the Public Health System:

Jaclyn Hodges, Taylor County Health Department

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW PROTOCOL

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW

Community Health Needs Assessment for:

Taylor Regional Hospital

Interviewer's Initials: _____

Date: _____ Start Time: _____ End Time: _____

Name: _____ Title: Superintendent

Agency/Organization: _____

of years living in _____ County: _____ # of years in current position: _____

E-mail address: _____

Introduction: Good morning/afternoon. My name is [interviewer's name]. Thank you for taking time out of your busy day to speak with me. I'll try to keep our time to approximately 40 minutes, but we may find that we run over – up to 50 minutes total - once we get into the interview. **(Check to see if this is okay).**

[Taylor Regional Hospital] is gathering local data as part of developing a plan to improve health and quality of life in Taylor County. Community input is essential to this process. A combination of surveys and key informant interviews are being used to engage community members. You have been selected for a key informant interview because of your knowledge, insight, and familiarity with the community. The themes that emerge from these interviews will be summarized and made available to the public; however, individual interviews will be kept strictly confidential.

To get us started, can you tell me briefly about the work that you and your organization do in the community?

|

|

Thank you. Next I'll be asking you a series of questions about health and quality of life in Taylor County. As you consider these questions, keep in mind the broad definition of health adopted by the World Health Organization: 'Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity,' while sharing the local perspectives you have from your current position and from experiences in this community.

Questions:

1. In general, how would you rate health and quality of life in Taylor County?

[]

2. In your opinion, has health and quality of life in Taylor County improved, stayed the same, or declined over the past few years?

[]

[]

3. Why do you think it has (based on answer from previous question: improved, declined, or stayed the same)?

4. What other factors have contributed to the (based on answer to question 2: improvement, decline **or** to health and quality of life staying the same)?

[]

[]

5. Are there people or groups of people in Taylor County whose health or quality of life may not be as good as others?

a. Who are these persons or groups (whose health or quality of life is not as good as others)?

[]

b. Why do you think their health/quality of life is not as good as others?

[]

6. What barriers, if any, exist to improving health and quality of life in Taylor County?

7. In your opinion, what are the most critical health and quality of life issues in Taylor County?

[]

8. What needs to be done to address these issues?

|
|

9. In your opinion, what is the best way to address the health needs of the people in our community?

- a. Availability of health screenings
- b. More places to exercise
- c. Access to fresh fruits and vegetables
- d. Quit smoking classes
- e. Diabetes management classes
- f. More access to Primary Care Doctor
- g. More access to specialists
- h. Nutrition education
- i. Increased Mental Health services
- h. Lower cost of healthcare and prescription drugs

|

10. What do you think is the Biggest Barrier to Health Care?

- a. Doctor Office Hours
- b. Transportation
- c. Knowing where to go to obtain services
- d. Cost or Expense
- e. Health Knowledge
- f. Insurance Issues
- g. Culture and Language
- h. Medicaid Rules
- i. Other

11. In your opinion, what is the biggest asset of the community?

Close: Thanks so much for sharing your concerns and perspectives on these issues. The information you have provided will contribute to develop a better understanding about factors impacting health and quality of life in Taylor County. Before we conclude the interview,

Is there anything you would like to add?

|
|

As a reminder, summary results will be made available by the **[Taylor Regional Hospital]** and used to develop a community-wide health improvement plan. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact Kim Scifres at **[BKD, LLP]**. Here is his/her contact information **[provide business card]**. Thanks once more for your time. It's been a pleasure to meet you.

COMMUNITY HEALTH SURVEY DETAIL RESULTS

Taylor County Community Health Assessment








1. Zip Code where you live



	Response Percent	Response Rate		Response Count
42718	78.36%	1249		1,586
42743	5.40%	86		
42728	4.71%	75	answered question	1,586
42733	3.20%	51		
42753	0.06%	1		
Other	8.28%	132	skipped question	1







2. Zip Code where you work

	Response Percent	Response Count		Response Count
42718	89.34%	1123		1,250
42743	1.59%	20		
42728	2.63%	33	answered question	1,250
42733	0.16%	2		
Other	6.28%	79	skipped question	337

3. Age

		Response Percent	Response Count
18-25		9.9%	157
26-39		37.8%	599
40-54		30.5%	484
55-64		14.3%	227
65 or older		7.5%	119
		answered question	1,586
		skipped question	1

4. Gender			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Male		19.2%	305
Female		80.8%	1,281
answered question			1,586
skipped question			1

6. Ethnic Group			
		Response Percent	Response Count
African American/Black		3.7%	59
Asian/Pacific Islander		0.4%	6
Hispanic/Latino		1.3%	20
Native American		0.9%	15
White/Caucasian		93.9%	1,490
Other (please specify)		0.1%	1
answered question			1,586
skipped question			1



6. Language spoken at home

		Response Percent	Response Count
English		99.2%	1,574
Spanish		0.9%	14
German		0.3%	4
Chinese		0.1%	1
Vietnamese		0.1%	1
Other (please specify)			6
answered question			1,586
skipped question			1



7. Are you satisfied with the quality of life in Taylor County?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		89.0%	1,374
No		11.0%	169
answered question			1,543
skipped question			44



8. Is this a good county to raise children?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		95.4%	1,471
No		4.8%	74
answered question			1,542
skipped question			45








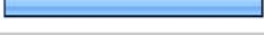





9. Are you satisfied with the health care system in Taylor County?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		79.8%	1,231
No		20.2%	312
answered question			1,543
skipped question			44






















10. Is this a good community to grow old?





		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		93.6%	1,442
No		6.4%	99
answered question			1,541
skipped question			46

11. What do you think are the three most important factors for a "Healthy Community?" (Those factors which most improve the quality of life in a community)











		Response Percent	Response Count
Good place to raise children		47.6%	740
Low crime/safe neighborhood		51.2%	795
Good school systems		45.8%	712
Easy access to healthcare		23.8%	370
Family/youth activities		8.8%	137
Affordable housing		12.3%	191
Excellent race relations		1.9%	29
Good jobs/healthy economy		47.2%	733
Religious or spiritual values		35.2%	547
Clean environment		16.8%	261
Arts/cultural events		1.8%	28
Recreational facilities		6.7%	104
Other (please specify)		1.0%	15
		answered question	1,554
		skipped question	33

12. What do you think are the three most important "health problems" in Taylor County?






		Response Percent	Response Count
Aging problems (e.g. arthritis, hearing/vision loss, etc.)		11.3%	175
Cancers		66.2%	1,028
High blood pressure		15.0%	233
Alcohol/drugs		49.2%	764
Rape/sexual assault		2.2%	34
Child abuse/neglect		14.4%	223
Dental problems		5.1%	79
Diabetes		20.5%	318
Environmental issues		1.4%	22
HIV/AIDS		1.1%	17
Homicide		0.3%	4
Infant death		0.5%	8
Respiratory/lung disease		6.6%	102
Sexually Transmitted Diseases/Infections (STD's or STI's)		3.4%	53
Domestic Violence		6.2%	97
Infectious diseases		1.2%	18
Suicide		1.7%	27
Farming injuries		1.7%	26
Firearm injuries		0.3%	5
Mental health problems		7.4%	115
Teenage pregnancy		17.0%	264

Heart disease/stroke		25.5%	396
Motor vehicle crashes		7.3%	113
Obesity (children and adults)		32.9%	512
Other (please specify)		1.9%	29
answered question			1,554
skipped question			33






13. What are the three most "risky behaviors" in Taylor County?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Alcohol/drug use		86.9%	1,350
Obesity		55.6%	864
Unsafe sex		34.7%	539
No seatbelts/child safety seats		20.0%	311
Not getting 'shots' to prevent disease		5.1%	80
Dropping out of school		16.3%	253
Not using birth control		24.2%	376
Racism		4.2%	66
Tobacco use		51.0%	793
Other (please specify)		1.9%	30
answered question			1,554
skipped question			33



14. How would you rate Taylor County as a "Healthy Community?"

		Response Percent	Response Count
Very healthy		1.9%	29
Healthy		24.0%	372
Somewhat healthy		56.3%	871
Unhealthy		15.4%	239
Very unhealthy		2.4%	37
answered question			1,548
skipped question			39






15. How would you rate your personal health?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Very healthy		9.2%	143
Healthy		46.7%	724
Somewhat healthy		34.9%	542
Unhealthy		7.8%	121
Very unhealthy		1.4%	21
answered question			1,551
skipped question			36






16. Have you seen a primary care doctor in the last 12 months?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		83.6%	1,297
No		16.4%	254
answered question			1,551
skipped question			36






17. Have you used the Emergency Room in the past 12 months?

		Response Percent	Response Count
1-2 times		25.2%	391
3-5 times		3.3%	51
6 or more		0.6%	9
None		68.0%	1,054
Don't remember		2.8%	44
answered question			1,549
skipped question			38














18. Have you used the Emergency Room in the past 12 months for a child in your care?














		Response Percent	Response Count
1-2 times		22.8%	352
3-5 times		2.8%	44
6 or more		0.3%	5
None		71.8%	1,109
Don't remember		2.2%	34
answered question			1,544
skipped question			43

19. When you need health services how do you get there?








		Response Percent	Response Count
Personal vehicle		96.5%	1,488
Hospital van		0.5%	7
Walk		0.7%	11
Share ride		1.8%	27
Other (please specify)		0.8%	13
answered question			1,542
skipped question			45

20. Check the items below that you feel are a barrier to health care in Taylor County.


		Response Percent	Response Count
Doctor office hours		23.7%	364
Discrimination		1.5%	23
Insurance (lack of)		64.9%	997
Insurance (failure to accept)		19.3%	296
Transportation		12.8%	196
Health knowledge		23.9%	368
Stigma		1.2%	19
Cost/expenses		77.9%	1,197
Health beliefs		7.5%	115
Culture/language		1.5%	23
Lack of childcare		3.4%	52
Unemployment		37.2%	572
Other (please specify)		3.8%	58
answered question			1,537
skipped question			50

21. What preventative health services do you use?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Vaccinations/shots		65.5%	944
Colonoscopy		23.3%	336
Yearly lab work		53.6%	773
Family planning		13.0%	188
Breast exam		43.8%	632
Yearly physical		52.7%	760
Mammography		38.4%	554
Pap smear		59.5%	858
Prostate exam		5.5%	80
Skin exam		14.1%	203
Educational programs		7.4%	107
Support groups		4.4%	64
Other (please specify)		2.6%	38
answered question			1,442
skipped question			145



22. If the following screenings were available which ones would you be interested in doing?






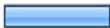



		Response Percent	Response Count
Prostate screening (PSA)		11.0%	147
Pap smear		37.7%	503
Stool for occult blood		11.8%	158
Participation in American Cancer Society study		28.0%	374
Mammogram		35.5%	474
Body Fat Analysis		43.5%	581
Health Risk Assessment		56.4%	753
answered question			1,335
skipped question			252

23. The last time you visited Taylor Regional Hospital did you feel you received enough information/education to recover?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		86.2%	1,247
No		13.8%	199
answered question			1,446
skipped question			141









24. The last time you used another health care facility did you feel you received enough information/education to recover?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Yes		89.8%	1,277
No		10.2%	145
		answered question	1,422
		skipped question	165









25. Which of the following do you use for recreation?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
Green River Lake State Park trails and other recreational facilities		60.0%	624
Health Department classes		2.6%	27
Taylor County Cooperative Extension Service classes		8.6%	89
Veterans Memorial Park		21.5%	224
Robert and Bernice Miller Park		63.6%	661
Campbellsville Baptist Church Community Life Center		18.8%	195
Campbellsville University		20.5%	213
Local 5K races and other competitive events		8.7%	90
Green River Lake US Army Corps of Engineers trails and other recreational facilities		22.9%	238
		Other (please specify)	157
		answered question	1,040
		skipped question	547

26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?			
		Response Percent	Response Count
	Internet	39.77%	278
	Newspaper	19.60%	137
	Radio	5.01%	35
	Word of Mouth	5.72%	40
	Other	29.90%	209
		answered question	699
		skipped question	888








27. In your opinion, what is the best way to address the health needs of people in Taylor County?

		Response Percent	Response Count
More exercise options		22.0%	338
Diabetes education		2.9%	45
Nutrition education		5.5%	85
Access to healthy foods		14.3%	219
More primary care doctors		26.4%	405
Quit smoking classes		9.4%	144
More specialists		15.6%	240
Other (please specify)		3.8%	59
		answered question	1,535
		skipped question	52

28. What group needs the most help with access to health care in Taylor County?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Low-income families		30.2%	463
Immigrants/refugees		1.4%	21
Elderly		39.8%	610
Physically/mentally disabled		4.8%	74
Minority groups (e.g.African American, Hispanic)		1.4%	21
Children/infants		8.9%	136
Young adults		8.8%	135
Other (please specify)		4.8%	73
		answered question	1,533
		skipped question	54

29. To improve the health of Taylor County children what can we do?

		Response Percent	Response Count
Increase dental health		27.0%	410
Mental/emotional health access		22.4%	341
Immunization services		27.9%	424
More exercise places		43.6%	663
Access to healthy foods		53.8%	817
Special health care needs		16.6%	252
Other (please specify)		6.5%	99
		answered question	1,519
		skipped question	68

30. Please use the space below to write what we missed asking you about health related issues in Taylor County.

	Response Count
	187
answered question	187
skipped question	1,400

Page 1, Q2. Zip Code where you work

1243	42718	Jun 19, 2012 9:54 AM
1244	42718	Jun 19, 2012 9:43 AM
1245	42718	Jun 19, 2012 9:21 AM
1246	42718	Jun 19, 2012 9:14 AM
1247	42718	Jun 18, 2012 4:00 PM
1248	42718	Jun 18, 2012 3:27 PM
1249	42718	Jun 18, 2012 10:31 AM
1250	42718	Jun 16, 2012 10:34 AM

Page 1, Q5. Ethnic Group

1	Middle Eastern	Sep 6, 2012 11:25 AM
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Page 1, Q6. Language spoken at home

1	Portugese	Aug 17, 2012 9:17 AM
2	Korean	Aug 16, 2012 7:27 AM
3	ASL	Aug 15, 2012 1:39 PM
4	french	Aug 10, 2012 9:00 AM
5	French, Thai	Aug 9, 2012 8:52 AM
6	Portuguese	Jul 10, 2012 2:13 PM

Page 2, Q11. What do you think are the three most important factors for a "Healthy Community?" (Those factors which most improve the quality of life in a community)

1	green and beautiful spaces	Nov 21, 2012 3:23 PM
2	Elderly Services	Oct 10, 2012 1:06 PM
3	UK Extension Service	Sep 5, 2012 1:53 PM
4	Healthy Food	Sep 4, 2012 6:50 PM
5	more diversity of doctors that are here and specialists that can give the same services as in larger cities.	Aug 17, 2012 3:01 PM
6	quality healthcare	Aug 15, 2012 1:33 PM
7	where people are free to pursue their goals in life without government restrictions or criminal intimidation.	Aug 10, 2012 1:20 PM
8	access to education about affordable, healthy food options	Aug 3, 2012 8:38 AM
9	all of the above	Jul 24, 2012 2:29 PM
10	A spirit of openness and acceptance	Jul 12, 2012 12:40 PM
11	quality healthcare	Jul 11, 2012 7:26 AM
12	For leaders to do mire question / answer sessions to inform and to see how the public thinks things are going.	Jun 27, 2012 8:52 AM
13	I don't know how to answer these because I don't live here.	Jun 25, 2012 1:39 AM
14	need low cost public transportation	Jun 22, 2012 7:44 AM
15	Affordable Healthcare	Jun 22, 2012 7:41 AM

Page 2, Q12. What do you think are the three most important "health problems" in Taylor County?		
1	isolation, social calcification	Nov 21, 2012 3:23 PM
2	jobs	Oct 31, 2012 9:42 AM
3	drugs	Oct 26, 2012 10:56 AM
4	Taylor County Hospital	Oct 4, 2012 8:12 AM
5	Tobacco abuse	Sep 14, 2012 7:50 PM
6	Over medication of society by MD's	Sep 4, 2012 6:55 PM
7	drug abuse	Aug 23, 2012 12:02 PM
8	not good drinking water	Aug 23, 2012 7:04 AM
9	SMOKING AND TABACCO USE/CHILDREN OUT OF WEDLOCK	Aug 19, 2012 4:33 PM
10	government	Aug 17, 2012 9:55 AM
11	Lack of interest	Aug 17, 2012 8:58 AM
12	school causes illness because of mold	Aug 14, 2012 1:01 PM
13	smoking	Aug 10, 2012 4:16 PM
14	allergies	Aug 8, 2012 9:26 AM
15	LACK OF EXERCISE/SPORT PROMOTION FOR ADULTS	Aug 8, 2012 3:01 AM
16	I don't think that there are just three, there is a variety of most of these. these are the top two, but can't pinpoint the top one for the No. 3.	Aug 7, 2012 10:38 PM
17	lack of youth facilities	Aug 3, 2012 8:36 AM
18	smoking	Aug 3, 2012 8:24 AM
19	smoking	Aug 2, 2012 1:38 PM
20	poor diet, too much fast food, high fat, salt & sugar diet	Jul 30, 2012 7:37 AM
21	law doesnt do anything about drugs	Jul 23, 2012 9:00 AM
22	don't know	Jul 18, 2012 11:18 PM
23	LACK OF EDUCATION ABOUT HEALTH	Jul 12, 2012 6:50 AM
24	smoking	Jul 2, 2012 5:27 AM
25	Welfare / Medicaid / Medicare/ Disability system abusers	Jun 27, 2012 2:56 PM
26	False disability claims	Jun 26, 2012 8:31 PM
27	I don't know how to answer these because I don't live here.	Jun 25, 2012 1:39 AM

Page 2, Q12. What do you think are the three most important "health problems" in Taylor County?

28	smoking	Jun 22, 2012 12:00 PM
29	alcohol / drug abuse	Jun 22, 2012 7:44 AM

Page 2, Q13. What are the three most "risky behaviors" in Taylor County?		
1	little, if any, respect for education, literacy, etc.	Nov 21, 2012 3:23 PM
2	none	Nov 21, 2012 2:54 PM
3	none listed	Oct 31, 2012 9:42 AM
4	to many soda pops	Oct 30, 2012 9:31 AM
5	unhealthy eating	Oct 29, 2012 9:22 AM
6	no early interventions assessment for MH/SA problems when a child acts out over and over	Oct 11, 2012 7:18 AM
7	unknown	Sep 6, 2012 3:36 PM
8	getting shots to prevent disease	Sep 4, 2012 6:50 PM
9	poor water	Aug 27, 2012 11:31 AM
10	drunk driving	Aug 23, 2012 11:23 AM
11	no teen discipline	Aug 23, 2012 11:16 AM
12	unsure	Aug 17, 2012 10:37 AM
13	too many vaccines at one time, need to be spaced out	Aug 17, 2012 9:48 AM
14	lack of education about premarital sex	Aug 16, 2012 12:54 PM
15	vulgarity	Aug 16, 2012 8:00 AM
16	I'm concerned with the high number of single parent households..	Aug 16, 2012 7:27 AM
17	unsafe school at TCES	Aug 14, 2012 6:56 AM
18	misuse of prescription drugs	Aug 11, 2012 9:36 AM
19	driving	Aug 10, 2012 1:20 PM
20	work habits/ethics	Aug 8, 2012 10:13 AM
21	unsupervised children in the evenings (ages 18 and under)	Aug 8, 2012 9:26 AM
22	lack of exercise	Aug 3, 2012 7:23 AM
23	not exercising	Aug 2, 2012 1:08 PM
24	N/A	Jul 24, 2012 1:00 PM
25	Physical inactivity	Jul 21, 2012 7:15 AM
26	bad moral behavior	Jul 10, 2012 1:49 PM
27	religious mandates against use of birth control	Jul 10, 2012 1:15 PM

Page 2, Q13. What are the three most "risky behaviors" in Taylor County?

28	EXCESSIVE INTERNET USE	Jul 5, 2012 7:46 PM
29	INACTIVITY	Jun 27, 2012 9:07 AM
30	I don't know how to answer these because I don't live here.	Jun 25, 2012 1:39 AM

Page 3, Q19. When you need health services how do you get there?

1	EMS	Oct 11, 2012 9:28 AM
2	ambulance	Sep 20, 2012 11:55 AM
3	unknown	Sep 6, 2012 2:27 PM
4	ambulance	Aug 23, 2012 11:23 AM
5	ambulance	Aug 22, 2012 2:00 PM
6	Medicaid Van	Aug 3, 2012 9:52 AM
7	ambulance	Aug 2, 2012 2:14 PM
8	My own vehicle	Jul 30, 2012 3:36 PM
9	ambulance	Jul 30, 2012 8:51 AM
10	n/a	Jul 25, 2012 1:42 PM
11	n/a	Jul 24, 2012 1:53 PM
12	family	Jul 11, 2012 7:23 AM
13	friend	Jul 10, 2012 11:10 AM

Page 3, Q20. Check the items below that you feel are a barrier to health care in Taylor County.

1	dirty, unwelcoming hospital	Nov 21, 2012 3:25 PM
2	bad habits	Nov 21, 2012 3:11 PM
3	available time	Nov 21, 2012 2:51 PM
4	lack of specialities	Nov 16, 2012 4:00 PM
5	sometimes people don't want to go because they find the wait too long	Oct 4, 2012 9:04 AM
6	Lack of desire for people to pay their bills.	Sep 27, 2012 4:23 PM
7	gossip, religion, politics	Sep 18, 2012 9:43 AM
8	long waits in doctors' offices	Sep 18, 2012 8:22 AM
9	Too, too much drug prescriptions given to the elderly	Sep 4, 2012 6:56 PM
10	over medication	Sep 4, 2012 6:53 PM
11	Taylor Co. Hospital has poor doctors and personnel	Aug 23, 2012 6:49 AM
12	can't afford family insurance	Aug 22, 2012 8:44 AM
13	SHARING INFORMATION TO SMOKING FAMILIES OF CHILDREN WITH BREATHING PROBLEMS ABOUT THE EFFECTS OF THEIR PERSONAL HABITS TO THEIR CHILD, THEY JUST GIVE OUT BREATHING MACHINES INSTEAD.	Aug 19, 2012 4:40 PM
14	NOT ENOUGH DRS - CANT GET APPTS WHEN NEEDED	Aug 17, 2012 12:17 PM
15	inability to get appt in timely manner	Aug 17, 2012 10:40 AM
16	unhealthy lifestyles don't like to change or be confronted	Aug 17, 2012 9:49 AM
17	not seeing a doctor but a nurse practitioner	Aug 17, 2012 9:40 AM
18	specialists	Aug 17, 2012 9:18 AM
19	need cardiovascular, dermatology and plastic surgery doctors	Aug 17, 2012 9:05 AM
20	always diagnosing same treatment for other reasons	Aug 17, 2012 8:43 AM
21	availability of good doctors	Aug 17, 2012 7:27 AM
22	good doctor locally	Aug 16, 2012 7:37 AM
23	lack of qualified practitioners	Aug 15, 2012 1:59 PM
24	doctors don't take the time to explain whats going on	Aug 15, 2012 1:40 PM
25	widespread rude/terse behavior by medical staff, i.e. receptionists, nurses, office personnel	Aug 10, 2012 1:22 PM

Page 3, Q20. Check the items below that you feel are a barrier to health care in Taylor County.

26	lack of local specialists	Aug 9, 2012 8:57 AM
27	Specialist Doctors have to go out of town	Aug 8, 2012 3:46 PM
28	limited exercise facilities or programs	Aug 8, 2012 9:32 AM
29	lack of knowledge for prescription drug programs	Aug 8, 2012 7:37 AM
30	Inability to get into an MD's office timely	Aug 8, 2012 4:02 AM
31	no trusting local doctors	Aug 3, 2012 9:45 AM
32	insurance affordability	Aug 3, 2012 8:06 AM
33	doctors and facilities	Aug 3, 2012 8:01 AM
34	need more primary care doctors	Aug 3, 2012 7:53 AM
35	abuse of Medicaid	Aug 2, 2012 9:35 AM
36	Need heart facility for surgery/problems	Aug 2, 2012 9:10 AM
37	Lack of access to doctors, long waiting lists	Jul 31, 2012 11:12 AM
38	most dont qualify	Jul 25, 2012 1:32 PM
39	lack of specialists	Jul 24, 2012 12:24 PM
40	sitting in dr's office too long getting sick from all other diseases in the waiting room	Jul 24, 2012 11:56 AM
41	Health care in TC is fine if it is routine and I just need medication but if a situation is serious then I look to another facility.	Jul 23, 2012 4:14 PM
42	quality health care providers	Jul 23, 2012 12:35 PM
43	treatment by doctors and healthcare facilitators	Jul 23, 2012 12:06 PM
44	quality of doctors	Jul 23, 2012 11:08 AM
45	TRH...excellent equipment/facility...staff more interested in personal time planning	Jul 23, 2012 9:39 AM
46	quality of call at times	Jul 23, 2012 9:34 AM
47	lack of primary care physicians	Jul 23, 2012 9:23 AM
48	Obama	Jul 23, 2012 9:01 AM
49	Lack of specialized physicians	Jul 18, 2012 4:17 PM
50	Lack of compassionate/professionalism in doctors	Jul 17, 2012 4:42 PM
51	Not enough specialized physicians locally (neurologists, cardiologists, etc.)	Jul 13, 2012 9:46 AM

Page 3, Q20. Check the items below that you feel are a barrier to health care in Taylor County.

	especially for aging people	
52	Being able to find a new primary doctor if needed	Jul 12, 2012 2:34 PM
53	unable to get timely appointments	Jul 11, 2012 7:54 AM
54	not enough good doctors	Jul 11, 2012 6:55 AM
55	unable to get appointment when needed	Jul 10, 2012 1:35 PM
56	LACK OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR SELF CARE	Jul 5, 2012 7:49 PM
57	Availability of illegal drugs.	Jun 30, 2012 7:25 AM
58	Insurance co-pays/don't pays/won't pays	Jun 19, 2012 9:43 AM

Page 3, Q21. What preventative health services do you use?		
1	yearly eye exam	Nov 21, 2012 3:25 PM
2	Exercise	Nov 2, 2012 12:01 PM
3	vitamins and antioxidants	Oct 30, 2012 9:33 AM
4	Moringa Olieferia (Zija Natural Nutrition)	Oct 22, 2012 3:08 PM
5	PET, CT	Oct 17, 2012 1:01 PM
6	exercise	Oct 4, 2012 8:13 AM
7	Veterans Administratiobn	Sep 18, 2012 9:47 AM
8	unknown	Sep 6, 2012 3:37 PM
9	exercise	Sep 5, 2012 1:53 PM
10	Chiropractic	Sep 4, 2012 6:56 PM
11	healthy diet and exercise	Sep 4, 2012 6:53 PM
12	clean foods and supplements	Sep 4, 2012 6:51 PM
13	work out	Aug 30, 2012 7:14 AM
14	none	Aug 28, 2012 9:37 AM
15	none	Aug 27, 2012 11:32 AM
16	daily exercise	Aug 17, 2012 12:50 PM
17	take vitamins and minerals which support the immune system	Aug 17, 2012 9:49 AM
18	endocrinology, infectious disease, orthopedics, podiatry	Aug 17, 2012 9:45 AM
19	exercise daily	Aug 16, 2012 8:04 AM
20	dental health	Aug 14, 2012 11:48 AM
21	our own plan of natural vitamins and mineral supplements	Aug 11, 2012 2:31 PM
22	Nutrition and exercise	Aug 10, 2012 3:31 PM
23	medication	Aug 10, 2012 1:22 PM
24	dental and vision check ups	Aug 8, 2012 9:32 AM
25	preventable measures and good diet and exercise	Aug 3, 2012 7:35 AM
26	Endoscopy	Aug 2, 2012 9:10 AM
27	birth control	Jul 25, 2012 1:47 PM

Page 3, Q21. What preventative health services do you use?		
28	none because I dont have any insurance and can't afford it	Jul 25, 2012 1:32 PM
29	dental and vision	Jul 24, 2012 1:05 PM
30	blood pressure machines	Jul 23, 2012 2:21 PM
31	ovarian cancer screening	Jul 23, 2012 10:10 AM
32	health fairs	Jul 10, 2012 2:00 PM
33	eye exams	Jul 10, 2012 1:57 PM
34	eye exams	Jul 10, 2012 1:50 PM
35	none	Jun 30, 2012 9:18 PM
36	Vitamins, diet.	Jun 30, 2012 7:25 AM
37	NONE	Jun 27, 2012 8:06 AM
38	none	Jun 22, 2012 7:36 AM

Page 3, Q25. Which of the following do you use for recreation?		
1	local neighborhood	Nov 21, 2012 3:25 PM
2	CHURCH, DOWNTOWN EVENTS, MOVIE THEATRE	Nov 21, 2012 3:06 PM
3	walking track off by-pass	Nov 21, 2012 2:55 PM
4	I live in Green Co. I use Legion Park and the schools.	Nov 21, 2012 2:42 PM
5	Campbellsville Health and Fitness	Nov 2, 2012 12:01 PM
6	none because I don't have a car	Oct 26, 2012 11:00 AM
7	Campbellsville Housing	Oct 26, 2012 10:56 AM
8	cycle in community	Oct 26, 2012 10:11 AM
9	Campbellsville Country Club	Oct 22, 2012 3:24 PM
10	pool and outdoors	Oct 12, 2012 1:44 PM
11	Campbellsville First United Methodist Church	Oct 11, 2012 12:41 PM
12	home exercise	Oct 11, 2012 12:32 PM
13	baseball games and practice	Oct 11, 2012 10:01 AM
14	local gym	Oct 11, 2012 7:10 AM
15	TRH walking track	Oct 10, 2012 2:15 PM
16	home	Oct 10, 2012 1:58 PM
17	home gym	Oct 10, 2012 1:50 PM
18	games outside w/kids, little league football	Oct 10, 2012 1:38 PM
19	walk, treadmill	Oct 10, 2012 1:07 PM
20	Campbellsville Health and Fitness	Oct 9, 2012 5:31 PM
21	Walking track	Sep 27, 2012 4:23 PM
22	walk on property (farm)	Sep 20, 2012 12:20 PM
23	Golf Course	Sep 11, 2012 1:09 PM
24	home and farm	Sep 10, 2012 11:05 AM
25	On-line crafters services	Sep 10, 2012 11:03 AM
26	Gym	Sep 6, 2012 8:40 AM
27	private land	Sep 4, 2012 6:46 PM

Page 3, Q25. Which of the following do you use for recreation?		
28	TCHS Work Out Room	Aug 30, 2012 7:14 AM
29	Clay Hill memorial Forest Park, Pool at Miller Park	Aug 27, 2012 10:46 AM
30	Pleasant Hill CLC and TCES Walking Track	Aug 23, 2012 12:03 PM
31	local gym	Aug 23, 2012 7:57 AM
32	Faith Baptist Church	Aug 23, 2012 7:08 AM
33	neighborhood - walking	Aug 22, 2012 9:03 AM
34	Campbellsville Fitness Center	Aug 17, 2012 12:50 PM
35	TCHS WORKOUT CENTER5	Aug 17, 2012 12:19 PM
36	WALK IN MY NEIGHBORHOOD	Aug 17, 2012 11:49 AM
37	none	Aug 17, 2012 10:40 AM
38	TCES Walking Track	Aug 17, 2012 9:30 AM
39	church	Aug 17, 2012 9:19 AM
40	swimming	Aug 17, 2012 9:10 AM
41	work and home	Aug 17, 2012 8:50 AM
42	Etown Swim Club, Cville Country Club	Aug 17, 2012 8:08 AM
43	Trace Creek	Aug 17, 2012 7:56 AM
44	Lindsey Wilson	Aug 17, 2012 7:42 AM
45	local gym	Aug 17, 2012 7:27 AM
46	none	Aug 16, 2012 7:17 PM
47	local gym	Aug 16, 2012 1:49 PM
48	local gym	Aug 16, 2012 1:46 PM
49	church	Aug 16, 2012 12:52 PM
50	local gym	Aug 16, 2012 9:10 AM
51	own farm	Aug 16, 2012 8:08 AM
52	kids race karts	Aug 16, 2012 8:06 AM
53	local gym	Aug 16, 2012 8:04 AM
54	treadmill at home	Aug 16, 2012 7:59 AM

Page 3, Q25. Which of the following do you use for recreation?		
55	City Lake, I like to fish	Aug 16, 2012 7:30 AM
56	Lindsey Wilson College	Aug 15, 2012 2:08 PM
57	Trace Creek	Aug 15, 2012 1:33 PM
58	none of the above	Aug 15, 2012 9:51 AM
59	TRH walking track	Aug 15, 2012 8:56 AM
60	neighborhood - walking, church	Aug 15, 2012 8:51 AM
61	church	Aug 15, 2012 7:57 AM
62	TRH walking track and bypass	Aug 14, 2012 2:04 PM
63	private property	Aug 14, 2012 1:56 PM
64	Trace Creek Ball Park	Aug 14, 2012 1:29 PM
65	zumba	Aug 14, 2012 1:02 PM
66	home	Aug 14, 2012 11:55 AM
67	our farm for horseback riding	Aug 14, 2012 11:20 AM
68	.	Aug 14, 2012 10:01 AM
69	neighborhood, church	Aug 14, 2012 7:43 AM
70	neighborhood - walking	Aug 14, 2012 7:41 AM
71	local gym	Aug 14, 2012 7:06 AM
72	Trace Creek	Aug 14, 2012 7:04 AM
73	PERSONAL GYM	Aug 11, 2012 10:34 PM
74	run/walk at home	Aug 11, 2012 10:30 AM
75	Exercise at home	Aug 11, 2012 10:15 AM
76	walking outside/home gym	Aug 10, 2012 1:23 PM
77	neighborhood - walking	Aug 10, 2012 1:22 PM
78	I don't live in this county my recreation is done closer to home	Aug 10, 2012 12:25 AM
79	walking track by Rotary Club	Aug 9, 2012 7:05 PM
80	Clay Hill Forest (Campbellsville University)	Aug 9, 2012 4:00 AM
81	other counties	Aug 8, 2012 1:37 PM

Page 3, Q25. Which of the following do you use for recreation?		
82	na	Aug 8, 2012 10:12 AM
83	Campbellsville Health and Fitness Gym	Aug 8, 2012 9:32 AM
84	None....work only	Aug 7, 2012 1:19 PM
85	neighborhood - walk	Aug 6, 2012 2:04 PM
86	neighborhood - walk	Aug 3, 2012 10:06 AM
87	Curves	Aug 3, 2012 8:14 AM
88	walking track	Aug 3, 2012 8:12 AM
89	City pool	Aug 3, 2012 8:06 AM
90	home - walk, pool	Aug 3, 2012 7:52 AM
91	home - treadmill	Aug 2, 2012 2:41 PM
92	home - treadmill	Aug 2, 2012 1:56 PM
93	church and school events	Aug 2, 2012 1:53 PM
94	Cville Health & Fitness	Aug 2, 2012 1:48 PM
95	city pool	Aug 2, 2012 1:39 PM
96	City Lake, TCES Walking Track	Aug 2, 2012 1:29 PM
97	neighborhood - walking	Aug 2, 2012 12:30 PM
98	neighborhood (walking)	Aug 2, 2012 12:24 PM
99	TRH Walking Track	Aug 2, 2012 12:21 PM
100	local gym	Aug 2, 2012 9:41 AM
101	walking track at TRH	Aug 2, 2012 9:35 AM
102	neighbohood (walk)	Aug 2, 2012 8:56 AM
103	garden	Aug 2, 2012 8:50 AM
104	gym	Jul 30, 2012 8:44 AM
105	home health services	Jul 30, 2012 8:42 AM
106	Lowell Ave Baptist Church Life Center	Jul 30, 2012 8:15 AM
107	neighborhood	Jul 26, 2012 7:09 PM
108	none	Jul 26, 2012 12:49 PM

Page 3, Q25. Which of the following do you use for recreation?		
109	campbellsville walking track	Jul 25, 2012 1:56 PM
110	Rocky Beach	Jul 25, 2012 12:41 PM
111	none	Jul 25, 2012 10:35 AM
112	home	Jul 25, 2012 10:24 AM
113	Lowell Ave Baptist Church Family Life Center	Jul 24, 2012 2:45 PM
114	Fishing at Green River Lake	Jul 24, 2012 2:21 PM
115	TRH walking track	Jul 24, 2012 1:28 PM
116	n/a	Jul 24, 2012 1:24 PM
117	n/a	Jul 24, 2012 1:19 PM
118	n/a	Jul 24, 2012 1:13 PM
119	internet	Jul 24, 2012 1:12 PM
120	n/a	Jul 24, 2012 1:05 PM
121	TRH walking track	Jul 24, 2012 12:54 PM
122	Gravity Fitness and Legion Park	Jul 24, 2012 12:01 PM
123	campbellsville country club	Jul 24, 2012 8:25 AM
124	Lowell Ave. Baptist Church Family Life Center	Jul 23, 2012 8:08 PM
125	Local gym	Jul 23, 2012 1:35 PM
126	walking track	Jul 23, 2012 1:31 PM
127	walk at home	Jul 23, 2012 1:26 PM
128	neighborhood	Jul 23, 2012 11:20 AM
129	neighborhood	Jul 23, 2012 9:51 AM
130	i walk at home and work breaks	Jul 23, 2012 9:48 AM
131	need a YMCA	Jul 23, 2012 9:04 AM
132	outdoor activity	Jul 23, 2012 8:53 AM
133	just do what i possibly can	Jul 20, 2012 1:52 PM
134	my neighborhood	Jul 20, 2012 12:50 PM
135	newspaper	Jul 19, 2012 1:08 PM

Page 3, Q25. Which of the following do you use for recreation?		
136	cville health and fitness	Jul 19, 2012 7:32 AM
137	gym	Jul 19, 2012 7:24 AM
138	green county golf course	Jul 18, 2012 11:07 AM
139	public roads to run and bike	Jul 11, 2012 7:25 PM
140	Home	Jul 11, 2012 10:53 AM
141	cycling	Jul 4, 2012 7:33 AM
142	none	Jun 30, 2012 9:18 PM
143	none of above	Jun 29, 2012 9:30 AM
144	Lyndsey Wilson Gym	Jun 29, 2012 8:15 AM
145	community around my home	Jun 27, 2012 9:43 AM
146	Live in Greensburg/ Gardening	Jun 27, 2012 8:56 AM
147	TRH walking track	Jun 27, 2012 8:34 AM
148	run on streets	Jun 26, 2012 9:54 PM
149	Trace creek	Jun 26, 2012 8:34 PM
150	golf course	Jun 26, 2012 3:49 PM
151	Xtreme Fitness 24 hour health club	Jun 22, 2012 10:12 PM
152	bicycle over streets and roads	Jun 22, 2012 12:05 PM
153	Local gym	Jun 22, 2012 8:04 AM
154	Library	Jun 22, 2012 7:43 AM
155	BASKETBALL AT ARMORY, FISHING AND HUNTING	Jun 21, 2012 6:23 AM
156	none	Jun 20, 2012 9:23 PM
157	none	Jun 19, 2012 9:59 AM

Page 3, Q26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?		
1	campbellsville.com	Nov 21, 2012 3:30 PM
2	internet	Nov 21, 2012 3:28 PM
3	no idea	Nov 21, 2012 3:25 PM
4	paper	Nov 21, 2012 3:20 PM
5	web	Nov 21, 2012 3:17 PM
6	campbellsville university	Nov 21, 2012 3:15 PM
7	local newspaper	Nov 21, 2012 3:13 PM
8	on-line	Nov 21, 2012 3:11 PM
9	?	Nov 21, 2012 3:06 PM
10	facebook / internet	Nov 21, 2012 2:55 PM
11	internet	Nov 21, 2012 2:51 PM
12	iINTERNET	Nov 21, 2012 2:39 PM
13	none provided	Nov 16, 2012 4:03 PM
14	website google searches	Nov 16, 2012 4:00 PM
15	I usually check community bulletin boards, newspapers, radio stations and word of mouth from friends and families	Nov 16, 2012 3:53 PM
16	website	Nov 16, 2012 3:50 PM
17	word of mouth	Nov 16, 2012 3:48 PM
18	ON-LINE	Nov 16, 2012 3:45 PM
19	i do not	Nov 9, 2012 7:17 AM
20	CKYNJ	Nov 6, 2012 12:28 PM
21	Central Kentucky News Journal	Oct 31, 2012 7:45 AM
22	internet	Oct 30, 2012 9:33 AM
23	internet	Oct 26, 2012 11:00 AM
24	other people	Oct 26, 2012 10:58 AM
25	newspaper	Oct 26, 2012 10:51 AM
26	Central Kentucky News Journal	Oct 24, 2012 5:54 PM
27	Schools and Hospital	Oct 23, 2012 9:48 AM

Page 3, Q26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?		
28	radio	Oct 23, 2012 9:16 AM
29	internet	Oct 22, 2012 3:30 PM
30	Campbellsville.com	Oct 22, 2012 3:24 PM
31	internet	Oct 12, 2012 1:41 PM
32	internet	Oct 12, 2012 1:40 PM
33	walking track at middle school and miller park	Oct 12, 2012 1:38 PM
34	library	Oct 12, 2012 1:37 PM
35	Trace Creek, gym	Oct 12, 2012 1:30 PM
36	internet	Oct 12, 2012 1:28 PM
37	library	Oct 12, 2012 1:22 PM
38	internet	Oct 12, 2012 1:19 PM
39	word of mouth	Oct 12, 2012 1:15 PM
40	internet	Oct 12, 2012 1:12 PM
41	internet	Oct 12, 2012 12:58 PM
42	internet	Oct 12, 2012 12:49 PM
43	health department	Oct 12, 2012 12:47 PM
44	internet	Oct 12, 2012 12:41 PM
45	health department	Oct 12, 2012 12:39 PM
46	internet	Oct 11, 2012 1:42 PM
47	internet	Oct 11, 2012 1:40 PM
48	drive around	Oct 11, 2012 1:37 PM
49	internet	Oct 11, 2012 1:36 PM
50	word of mouth	Oct 11, 2012 12:41 PM
51	word of mouth	Oct 11, 2012 12:37 PM
52	internet	Oct 11, 2012 12:32 PM
53	internet	Oct 11, 2012 12:28 PM
54	newspaper	Oct 11, 2012 12:26 PM

Page 3, Q26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?		
55	internet	Oct 11, 2012 12:24 PM
56	chamber of commerce	Oct 11, 2012 12:18 PM
57	internet	Oct 11, 2012 12:17 PM
58	internet	Oct 11, 2012 10:02 AM
59	newspaper, internet, word of mouth	Oct 11, 2012 10:01 AM
60	newspaper	Oct 11, 2012 9:58 AM
61	internet	Oct 11, 2012 9:56 AM
62	internet	Oct 11, 2012 9:54 AM
63	internet	Oct 11, 2012 9:26 AM
64	internet	Oct 11, 2012 9:25 AM
65	internet	Oct 11, 2012 9:23 AM
66	internet	Oct 11, 2012 9:21 AM
67	newspaper	Oct 11, 2012 9:15 AM
68	word of mouth	Oct 11, 2012 7:19 AM
69	chamber of commerce	Oct 11, 2012 7:15 AM
70	internet, friends, family	Oct 11, 2012 7:13 AM
71	internet	Oct 11, 2012 7:12 AM
72	newspaper	Oct 11, 2012 7:10 AM
73	newspaper	Oct 10, 2012 2:15 PM
74	internet	Oct 10, 2012 2:06 PM
75	internet	Oct 10, 2012 1:58 PM
76	newspaper	Oct 10, 2012 1:54 PM
77	newspaper	Oct 10, 2012 1:50 PM
78	extension office and health dept	Oct 10, 2012 1:40 PM
79	park	Oct 10, 2012 1:38 PM
80	tourist center	Oct 10, 2012 1:35 PM
81	internet	Oct 10, 2012 1:33 PM

Page 3, Q26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?		
82	internet, newspaper	Oct 10, 2012 1:13 PM
83	maps	Oct 10, 2012 1:09 PM
84	internet	Oct 10, 2012 1:01 PM
85	Internet	Oct 9, 2012 5:31 PM
86	internet	Oct 9, 2012 11:06 AM
87	church	Oct 9, 2012 11:00 AM
88	newspaper, radio	Oct 9, 2012 10:56 AM
89	other people	Oct 9, 2012 10:54 AM
90	health department	Oct 9, 2012 8:40 AM
91	internet	Oct 9, 2012 8:28 AM
92	internet	Oct 9, 2012 8:20 AM
93	radio	Oct 9, 2012 8:02 AM
94	newspaper, internet	Oct 9, 2012 7:53 AM
95	library	Oct 9, 2012 7:51 AM
96	word of mouth	Oct 9, 2012 7:46 AM
97	internet	Oct 9, 2012 7:41 AM
98	Radio	Oct 4, 2012 12:35 PM
99	internet	Oct 4, 2012 9:07 AM
100	internet	Oct 4, 2012 9:04 AM
101	Campbellsville University	Oct 4, 2012 8:58 AM
102	Campbellsville University	Oct 4, 2012 8:46 AM
103	Campbellsville University	Oct 4, 2012 8:42 AM
104	internet	Oct 4, 2012 8:31 AM
105	internet	Oct 4, 2012 8:22 AM
106	billboards	Oct 4, 2012 8:20 AM
107	News paper	Sep 27, 2012 4:23 PM
108	cknj	Sep 25, 2012 12:59 PM

Page 3, Q26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?		
109	none	Sep 23, 2012 5:31 PM
110	radio, newspaper	Sep 18, 2012 9:56 AM
111	newspaper, internet, radio	Sep 18, 2012 9:53 AM
112	newspaper, radio	Sep 18, 2012 9:50 AM
113	newspaper, radio	Sep 18, 2012 9:43 AM
114	internet	Sep 18, 2012 8:03 AM
115	News Journal And radio stations	Sep 11, 2012 1:38 PM
116	internet	Sep 10, 2012 11:05 AM
117	Chamber of Commerce and internet	Sep 10, 2012 11:03 AM
118	Word of mouth	Sep 10, 2012 7:28 AM
119	Church	Sep 8, 2012 4:41 PM
120	internet	Sep 7, 2012 3:42 PM
121	Green River Lake	Sep 6, 2012 3:37 PM
122	Library	Sep 6, 2012 2:27 PM
123	internet	Sep 6, 2012 2:13 PM
124	Don't	Sep 6, 2012 2:10 PM
125	I don't	Sep 6, 2012 11:26 AM
126	I go on my own	Sep 6, 2012 11:23 AM
127	The University	Sep 6, 2012 9:08 AM
128	Extension Office and google it	Sep 5, 2012 1:45 PM
129	Internet and Newspaper	Sep 5, 2012 12:25 PM
130	CKNJ or bulletin boards	Sep 4, 2012 6:59 PM
131	Google	Sep 4, 2012 6:56 PM
132	Word of mouth	Sep 4, 2012 6:53 PM
133	I don't	Sep 4, 2012 6:48 PM
134	paper and internet	Sep 4, 2012 6:46 PM
135	NA	Sep 3, 2012 7:09 AM

Page 3, Q26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?		
136	online and university	Sep 1, 2012 3:38 PM
137	friends	Aug 30, 2012 7:14 AM
138	library	Aug 28, 2012 9:37 AM
139	Internet	Aug 27, 2012 2:49 PM
140	Health and Fitness Center	Aug 27, 2012 2:47 PM
141	websites and newspaper	Aug 27, 2012 2:44 PM
142	computer	Aug 27, 2012 11:32 AM
143	Science department at University	Aug 27, 2012 10:46 AM
144	internet	Aug 27, 2012 10:43 AM
145	internet	Aug 27, 2012 8:42 AM
146	Campbellsville University	Aug 27, 2012 8:40 AM
147	Library	Aug 24, 2012 10:19 AM
148	internet	Aug 23, 2012 12:08 PM
149	newspaper	Aug 23, 2012 12:05 PM
150	newspaper	Aug 23, 2012 11:56 AM
151	radio, newspaper	Aug 23, 2012 11:41 AM
152	internet	Aug 23, 2012 11:36 AM
153	internet	Aug 23, 2012 11:29 AM
154	internet	Aug 23, 2012 11:23 AM
155	internet	Aug 23, 2012 11:21 AM
156	internet	Aug 23, 2012 11:19 AM
157	internet	Aug 23, 2012 11:17 AM
158	newspaper	Aug 23, 2012 8:09 AM
159	extension office	Aug 23, 2012 8:04 AM
160	internet, newspaper	Aug 23, 2012 8:00 AM
161	internet, newspaper	Aug 23, 2012 7:59 AM
162	word of mouth	Aug 23, 2012 7:57 AM

Page 3, Q26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?		
163	internet	Aug 23, 2012 7:53 AM
164	newspaper or radio	Aug 23, 2012 7:09 AM
165	word of mouth	Aug 23, 2012 7:03 AM
166	internet	Aug 23, 2012 6:53 AM
167	courthouse, Green River State Park	Aug 23, 2012 6:52 AM
168	internet	Aug 23, 2012 6:49 AM
169	internet	Aug 22, 2012 2:08 PM
170	internet	Aug 22, 2012 2:05 PM
171	internet	Aug 22, 2012 2:03 PM
172	library	Aug 22, 2012 2:02 PM
173	internet	Aug 22, 2012 2:00 PM
174	internet	Aug 22, 2012 12:43 PM
175	friends, radio, school	Aug 22, 2012 12:39 PM
176	internet	Aug 22, 2012 12:36 PM
177	internet	Aug 22, 2012 12:33 PM
178	newspaper	Aug 22, 2012 12:25 PM
179	newspaper	Aug 22, 2012 12:24 PM
180	internet	Aug 22, 2012 11:46 AM
181	newspaper	Aug 22, 2012 11:43 AM
182	word of mouth	Aug 22, 2012 11:37 AM
183	newspaper	Aug 22, 2012 11:36 AM
184	visitors center	Aug 22, 2012 11:34 AM
185	internet	Aug 22, 2012 11:32 AM
186	internet	Aug 22, 2012 9:03 AM
187	newspaper or internet	Aug 22, 2012 8:55 AM
188	newspaper	Aug 22, 2012 8:54 AM
189	internet and tourist center	Aug 22, 2012 8:52 AM

Page 3, Q26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?		
190	state park	Aug 22, 2012 8:50 AM
191	internet	Aug 22, 2012 8:48 AM
192	Miller Park	Aug 22, 2012 8:40 AM
193	Tourism	Aug 21, 2012 8:59 PM
194	news paper	Aug 19, 2012 8:28 PM
195	NEWSPAPER	Aug 19, 2012 4:40 PM
196	INTERNET	Aug 18, 2012 8:21 PM
197	friends	Aug 17, 2012 3:03 PM
198	Paper and word of mouth	Aug 17, 2012 12:50 PM
199	NEWSPAPER	Aug 17, 2012 12:28 PM
200	NEWSPAPER	Aug 17, 2012 12:19 PM
201	INTERNET, WORD OF MOUTH, NEWSPAPER	Aug 17, 2012 12:17 PM
202	NEWSPAPER	Aug 17, 2012 11:52 AM
203	NEWSPAPER	Aug 17, 2012 11:49 AM
204	WORD OF MOUTH	Aug 17, 2012 11:45 AM
205	WORD OF MOUTH	Aug 17, 2012 11:37 AM
206	INTERNET	Aug 17, 2012 11:36 AM
207	dont	Aug 17, 2012 10:40 AM
208	internet	Aug 17, 2012 10:01 AM
209	internet	Aug 17, 2012 9:55 AM
210	internet	Aug 17, 2012 9:52 AM
211	newspaper, bulletin boards, friends	Aug 17, 2012 9:49 AM
212	newspaper	Aug 17, 2012 9:45 AM
213	Taylor County Tourism	Aug 17, 2012 9:40 AM
214	internet, newspaper, radio	Aug 17, 2012 9:32 AM
215	newspaper, radio	Aug 17, 2012 9:30 AM
216	internet	Aug 17, 2012 9:28 AM

Page 3, Q26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?		
217	internet	Aug 17, 2012 9:26 AM
218	newspaper, internet	Aug 17, 2012 9:21 AM
219	internet	Aug 17, 2012 9:10 AM
220	radio	Aug 17, 2012 9:08 AM
221	newspaper	Aug 17, 2012 9:07 AM
222	internet	Aug 17, 2012 9:00 AM
223	internet	Aug 17, 2012 8:55 AM
224	newspaper, church, hospital	Aug 17, 2012 8:54 AM
225	internet	Aug 17, 2012 8:50 AM
226	radio	Aug 17, 2012 8:48 AM
227	internet	Aug 17, 2012 8:47 AM
228	internet	Aug 17, 2012 8:43 AM
229	newspaper	Aug 17, 2012 8:22 AM
230	friends	Aug 17, 2012 8:10 AM
231	internet	Aug 17, 2012 8:08 AM
232	newspaper	Aug 17, 2012 8:00 AM
233	internet	Aug 17, 2012 7:54 AM
234	internet	Aug 17, 2012 7:45 AM
235	newspaper	Aug 17, 2012 7:43 AM
236	internet	Aug 17, 2012 7:40 AM
237	internet, chamber of commerce	Aug 17, 2012 7:36 AM
238	newspaper, radio	Aug 17, 2012 7:34 AM
239	newspaper	Aug 17, 2012 7:30 AM
240	internet	Aug 17, 2012 7:29 AM
241	newspaper, radio, internet	Aug 17, 2012 7:23 AM
242	internet	Aug 17, 2012 7:19 AM
243	radio	Aug 17, 2012 7:17 AM

Page 3, Q26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?

244	internet	Aug 17, 2012 7:15 AM
245	word of mouth	Aug 17, 2012 7:13 AM
246	internet	Aug 16, 2012 7:17 PM
247	newspaper and internet	Aug 16, 2012 2:05 PM
248	word of mouth	Aug 16, 2012 2:02 PM
249	internet	Aug 16, 2012 1:23 PM
250	internet, newspaper	Aug 16, 2012 12:54 PM
251	newspaper	Aug 16, 2012 12:51 PM
252	newspaper	Aug 16, 2012 12:47 PM
253	newspaper, radio, word of mouth	Aug 16, 2012 11:51 AM
254	radio, newspaper	Aug 16, 2012 10:04 AM
255	newspaper	Aug 16, 2012 9:15 AM
256	internet	Aug 16, 2012 9:13 AM
257	newspaper	Aug 16, 2012 8:08 AM
258	internet	Aug 16, 2012 8:04 AM
259	phone book	Aug 16, 2012 7:59 AM
260	newspaper, internet	Aug 16, 2012 7:57 AM
261	internet	Aug 16, 2012 7:53 AM
262	internet	Aug 16, 2012 7:52 AM
263	word of mouth	Aug 16, 2012 7:50 AM
264	newspaper	Aug 16, 2012 7:48 AM
265	newspaper	Aug 16, 2012 7:46 AM
266	US Army Corps of Engineers	Aug 16, 2012 7:39 AM
267	school	Aug 16, 2012 7:32 AM
268	Green River	Aug 16, 2012 7:30 AM
269	church	Aug 16, 2012 7:28 AM
270	word of mouth	Aug 16, 2012 7:27 AM

Page 3, Q26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?		
271	internet	Aug 16, 2012 7:24 AM
272	internet	Aug 15, 2012 2:15 PM
273	internet	Aug 15, 2012 2:13 PM
274	newspaper, radio, internet, word of mouth	Aug 15, 2012 2:10 PM
275	internet	Aug 15, 2012 2:08 PM
276	phone book	Aug 15, 2012 2:07 PM
277	internet	Aug 15, 2012 2:04 PM
278	school	Aug 15, 2012 2:02 PM
279	radio or internet	Aug 15, 2012 1:59 PM
280	internet, newspaper	Aug 15, 2012 1:45 PM
281	internet	Aug 15, 2012 1:39 PM
282	library	Aug 15, 2012 1:31 PM
283	library	Aug 15, 2012 1:17 PM
284	word of mouth, advertisements	Aug 15, 2012 1:13 PM
285	newspaper, internet	Aug 15, 2012 10:04 AM
286	internet	Aug 15, 2012 9:59 AM
287	internet	Aug 15, 2012 9:57 AM
288	newspaper	Aug 15, 2012 9:53 AM
289	newspaper	Aug 15, 2012 9:51 AM
290	newspaper	Aug 15, 2012 9:51 AM
291	newspaper	Aug 15, 2012 9:33 AM
292	school	Aug 15, 2012 9:31 AM
293	newspaper	Aug 15, 2012 9:29 AM
294	internet	Aug 15, 2012 8:59 AM
295	internet	Aug 15, 2012 8:51 AM
296	Tourism Dept	Aug 15, 2012 8:07 AM
297	friends and family	Aug 15, 2012 8:04 AM

Page 3, Q26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?

298	newspaper	Aug 15, 2012 8:02 AM
299	human resources	Aug 15, 2012 7:57 AM
300	internet, radio, word of mouth, magazines	Aug 15, 2012 7:50 AM
301	word of mouth; extension office	Aug 14, 2012 2:42 PM
302	internet, word of mouth	Aug 14, 2012 2:04 PM
303	internet, word of mouth	Aug 14, 2012 1:56 PM
304	internet	Aug 14, 2012 1:53 PM
305	newspaper	Aug 14, 2012 1:48 PM
306	internet, newspaper	Aug 14, 2012 1:33 PM
307	internet	Aug 14, 2012 1:27 PM
308	newspaper	Aug 14, 2012 1:20 PM
309	internet	Aug 14, 2012 1:02 PM
310	internet	Aug 14, 2012 1:00 PM
311	newspaper, internet	Aug 14, 2012 12:56 PM
312	internet	Aug 14, 2012 12:53 PM
313	Chamber	Aug 14, 2012 12:48 PM
314	newspaper	Aug 14, 2012 12:46 PM
315	newspaper	Aug 14, 2012 11:55 AM
316	newspaper	Aug 14, 2012 11:51 AM
317	health dept	Aug 14, 2012 11:46 AM
318	newspaper	Aug 14, 2012 11:40 AM
319	internet	Aug 14, 2012 11:36 AM
320	internet	Aug 14, 2012 11:26 AM
321	radio	Aug 14, 2012 11:24 AM
322	internet	Aug 14, 2012 11:22 AM
323	newspaper	Aug 14, 2012 11:20 AM
324	radio	Aug 14, 2012 11:17 AM

Page 3, Q26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?		
325	internet	Aug 14, 2012 10:55 AM
326	internet	Aug 14, 2012 10:53 AM
327	internet	Aug 14, 2012 7:48 AM
328	internet	Aug 14, 2012 7:43 AM
329	internet	Aug 14, 2012 7:41 AM
330	newspaper	Aug 14, 2012 7:23 AM
331	internet	Aug 14, 2012 7:19 AM
332	newspaper	Aug 14, 2012 7:18 AM
333	word of mouth	Aug 14, 2012 7:06 AM
334	internet, schools	Aug 14, 2012 7:04 AM
335	gas station or word of mouth	Aug 14, 2012 7:00 AM
336	newspaper, library	Aug 14, 2012 6:55 AM
337	newspaper	Aug 14, 2012 6:49 AM
338	local radio station	Aug 14, 2012 6:25 AM
339	Web and Radio	Aug 13, 2012 7:38 AM
340	newspaper or internet	Aug 11, 2012 10:30 AM
341	Internet/social media	Aug 11, 2012 10:15 AM
342	Taylor Co. Coop. Extension Office	Aug 11, 2012 9:46 AM
343	campbellsville.com	Aug 11, 2012 7:07 AM
344	newspapers	Aug 10, 2012 10:04 PM
345	campbellsvill.com	Aug 10, 2012 9:42 PM
346	Friends	Aug 10, 2012 9:04 PM
347	internet	Aug 10, 2012 4:18 PM
348	Paper	Aug 10, 2012 3:31 PM
349	Internet	Aug 10, 2012 2:49 PM
350	Campbellsville.com	Aug 10, 2012 1:52 PM
351	internet	Aug 10, 2012 1:29 PM

Page 3, Q26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?		
352	internet	Aug 10, 2012 1:28 PM
353	internet	Aug 10, 2012 1:25 PM
354	on-line	Aug 10, 2012 1:23 PM
355	friends	Aug 10, 2012 1:22 PM
356	radio	Aug 10, 2012 1:18 PM
357	internet	Aug 10, 2012 1:13 PM
358	internet	Aug 10, 2012 12:58 PM
359	newspaper	Aug 10, 2012 12:56 PM
360	church, friends	Aug 10, 2012 12:53 PM
361	CU	Aug 10, 2012 12:50 PM
362	internet	Aug 10, 2012 12:44 PM
363	internet	Aug 10, 2012 12:42 PM
364	I DON'T	Aug 10, 2012 12:04 PM
365	internet	Aug 10, 2012 9:01 AM
366	radio, paper	Aug 10, 2012 8:52 AM
367	yellow pages	Aug 10, 2012 12:25 AM
368	radio, word of mouth	Aug 9, 2012 7:05 PM
369	newspaper	Aug 9, 2012 2:08 PM
370	websites	Aug 9, 2012 9:33 AM
371	internet	Aug 9, 2012 9:23 AM
372	Campbellsville.com	Aug 9, 2012 8:57 AM
373	cknj	Aug 9, 2012 8:56 AM
374	web	Aug 9, 2012 8:11 AM
375	word of mouth	Aug 9, 2012 4:00 AM
376	computer	Aug 8, 2012 9:29 PM
377	Local businesses	Aug 8, 2012 7:17 PM
378	online	Aug 8, 2012 4:51 PM

Page 3, Q26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?

379	Internet	Aug 8, 2012 3:46 PM
380	main street, visitor center	Aug 8, 2012 2:14 PM
381	radio...Q104	Aug 8, 2012 1:48 PM
382	Newspaper (CKNJ) and radio station (99.9 bigdawg	Aug 8, 2012 1:10 PM
383	newspaper, internet	Aug 8, 2012 12:44 PM
384	NEWSPAPER	Aug 8, 2012 10:54 AM
385	word of mouth, newspaper	Aug 8, 2012 10:31 AM
386	park	Aug 8, 2012 10:12 AM
387	internet	Aug 8, 2012 10:06 AM
388	campbellsville.com	Aug 8, 2012 9:58 AM
389	nowhere	Aug 8, 2012 9:49 AM
390	COMPUTER	Aug 8, 2012 9:47 AM
391	internet	Aug 8, 2012 9:38 AM
392	Campbellsville.com or word of mouth	Aug 8, 2012 9:32 AM
393	library	Aug 8, 2012 9:10 AM
394	paper	Aug 8, 2012 9:09 AM
395	Newspapers, radio	Aug 8, 2012 9:02 AM
396	internet	Aug 8, 2012 8:48 AM
397	TRH	Aug 8, 2012 8:46 AM
398	google	Aug 8, 2012 8:25 AM
399	cville.com	Aug 8, 2012 7:35 AM
400	internet	Aug 8, 2012 7:19 AM
401	INTERNET	Aug 8, 2012 7:15 AM
402	no where	Aug 8, 2012 4:38 AM
403	NEWSPAPER	Aug 8, 2012 3:03 AM
404	campbellsville.com	Aug 8, 2012 1:49 AM
405	I don't, I live in another county, but work here. So I usually look for opportunities in my own county,	Aug 7, 2012 10:42 PM

Page 3, Q26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?		
406	Green River Ministries	Aug 7, 2012 2:08 PM
407	Newspaper	Aug 7, 2012 1:19 PM
408	internet	Aug 7, 2012 1:11 PM
409	word of mouth	Aug 6, 2012 2:02 PM
410	internet	Aug 6, 2012 9:51 AM
411	internet	Aug 3, 2012 10:07 AM
412	newspaper	Aug 3, 2012 10:02 AM
413	Chamber of Commerce	Aug 3, 2012 9:52 AM
414	internet	Aug 3, 2012 9:48 AM
415	word of mouth	Aug 3, 2012 9:45 AM
416	newspaper, radio	Aug 3, 2012 9:42 AM
417	newspaper, internet and word of mouth	Aug 3, 2012 8:39 AM
418	newspaper and internet	Aug 3, 2012 8:35 AM
419	newspaper	Aug 3, 2012 8:26 AM
420	word of mouth	Aug 3, 2012 8:24 AM
421	radio	Aug 3, 2012 8:21 AM
422	newspaper, radio, internet	Aug 3, 2012 8:18 AM
423	internet	Aug 3, 2012 8:12 AM
424	internet	Aug 3, 2012 8:08 AM
425	word of mouth	Aug 3, 2012 8:01 AM
426	news media, phone book	Aug 3, 2012 7:37 AM
427	posted signs at parks, church and university	Aug 3, 2012 7:35 AM
428	internet	Aug 3, 2012 7:31 AM
429	internet	Aug 3, 2012 7:29 AM
430	newspaper	Aug 3, 2012 7:24 AM
431	internet	Aug 3, 2012 7:20 AM
432	internet	Aug 3, 2012 7:14 AM

Page 3, Q26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?		
433	NEWSPAPER	Aug 2, 2012 9:27 PM
434	internet	Aug 2, 2012 2:39 PM
435	internet	Aug 2, 2012 2:37 PM
436	radio, newspaper	Aug 2, 2012 2:36 PM
437	internet	Aug 2, 2012 2:33 PM
438	internet	Aug 2, 2012 2:30 PM
439	internet	Aug 2, 2012 2:28 PM
440	internet	Aug 2, 2012 2:26 PM
441	internet	Aug 2, 2012 2:14 PM
442	internet	Aug 2, 2012 2:09 PM
443	internet	Aug 2, 2012 2:07 PM
444	newspaper or internet	Aug 2, 2012 2:05 PM
445	internet	Aug 2, 2012 2:00 PM
446	Dept of Tourism	Aug 2, 2012 1:58 PM
447	radio	Aug 2, 2012 1:53 PM
448	radio	Aug 2, 2012 1:51 PM
449	word of mouth	Aug 2, 2012 1:37 PM
450	internet, newspaper	Aug 2, 2012 1:34 PM
451	radio	Aug 2, 2012 1:31 PM
452	Word of mouth	Aug 2, 2012 1:29 PM
453	internet, friends	Aug 2, 2012 1:25 PM
454	internet	Aug 2, 2012 1:23 PM
455	Chamber of Commerce	Aug 2, 2012 1:17 PM
456	friends	Aug 2, 2012 1:15 PM
457	newspaper, church	Aug 2, 2012 12:43 PM
458	newspaper	Aug 2, 2012 12:24 PM
459	word of mouth	Aug 2, 2012 12:19 PM

Page 3, Q26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?

460	NEWS PAPER	Aug 2, 2012 11:36 AM
461	internet	Aug 2, 2012 9:42 AM
462	newspaper	Aug 2, 2012 9:39 AM
463	internet	Aug 2, 2012 9:35 AM
464	internet, word of mouth	Aug 2, 2012 9:33 AM
465	internet	Aug 2, 2012 9:30 AM
466	internet	Aug 2, 2012 9:28 AM
467	internet	Aug 2, 2012 9:26 AM
468	internet, newspaper	Aug 2, 2012 9:24 AM
469	Internet	Aug 2, 2012 9:10 AM
470	newspaper, radio	Aug 2, 2012 9:05 AM
471	newspaper	Aug 2, 2012 9:01 AM
472	newspaper, internet	Aug 2, 2012 8:59 AM
473	Welcome Center or Extension Office	Aug 1, 2012 12:33 PM
474	Taylor Co. Discovery Book and phone book	Jul 31, 2012 1:44 PM
475	Newspaper, online	Jul 31, 2012 11:12 AM
476	local park system and central kentucky news journal	Jul 30, 2012 3:53 PM
477	word of mouth	Jul 30, 2012 3:49 PM
478	don't know	Jul 30, 2012 3:46 PM
479	internet	Jul 30, 2012 3:36 PM
480	local radio / newspaper	Jul 30, 2012 2:39 PM
481	on line	Jul 30, 2012 1:52 PM
482	internet	Jul 30, 2012 10:42 AM
483	Talking to People	Jul 30, 2012 10:21 AM
484	Not sure	Jul 30, 2012 9:17 AM
485	internet	Jul 30, 2012 8:55 AM
486	Health Department	Jul 30, 2012 8:55 AM

Page 3, Q26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?

487	mail delivery	Jul 30, 2012 8:53 AM
488	Better Business Bureau	Jul 30, 2012 8:51 AM
489	word of mouth	Jul 30, 2012 8:49 AM
490	Chamber of Commerce	Jul 30, 2012 8:47 AM
491	internet	Jul 30, 2012 8:44 AM
492	internet	Jul 30, 2012 8:42 AM
493	newspaper	Jul 30, 2012 8:15 AM
494	newspaper	Jul 30, 2012 8:03 AM
495	local gyms, newspaper, chamber of commerce, dr's office	Jul 30, 2012 7:38 AM
496	newspaper and tv	Jul 26, 2012 12:49 PM
497	internet or campbellsville.com	Jul 25, 2012 2:17 PM
498	health department	Jul 25, 2012 2:10 PM
499	word of mouth	Jul 25, 2012 2:06 PM
500	newspaper and word of mouth	Jul 25, 2012 2:02 PM
501	phonebook	Jul 25, 2012 1:58 PM
502	courthouse or library	Jul 25, 2012 1:47 PM
503	drive around and look	Jul 25, 2012 1:42 PM
504	newspaper	Jul 25, 2012 1:36 PM
505	internet	Jul 25, 2012 1:26 PM
506	www.campbellsville.com or the news journal	Jul 25, 2012 1:22 PM
507	internet	Jul 25, 2012 1:19 PM
508	newspaper	Jul 25, 2012 1:05 PM
509	newspaper	Jul 25, 2012 12:58 PM
510	newspaper	Jul 25, 2012 12:54 PM
511	borned and raised here so I already know	Jul 25, 2012 12:41 PM
512	internet	Jul 25, 2012 12:21 PM
513	newspaper and internet	Jul 25, 2012 11:21 AM

Page 3, Q26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?

514	family and friends	Jul 25, 2012 11:02 AM
515	radio, newspaper	Jul 25, 2012 10:05 AM
516	word of mouth	Jul 24, 2012 3:15 PM
517	internet	Jul 24, 2012 3:10 PM
518	local news journal	Jul 24, 2012 2:56 PM
519	websites	Jul 24, 2012 2:49 PM
520	phone book	Jul 24, 2012 2:42 PM
521	health department	Jul 24, 2012 1:25 PM
522	n/a	Jul 24, 2012 1:24 PM
523	library	Jul 24, 2012 1:23 PM
524	n/a	Jul 24, 2012 1:19 PM
525	n/a	Jul 24, 2012 1:13 PM
526	library	Jul 24, 2012 1:12 PM
527	internet	Jul 24, 2012 1:08 PM
528	n/a	Jul 24, 2012 1:05 PM
529	newspaper	Jul 24, 2012 1:04 PM
530	radio, newspaper, word of mouth	Jul 24, 2012 1:02 PM
531	newspaper	Jul 24, 2012 12:47 PM
532	newspaper	Jul 24, 2012 12:45 PM
533	newspaper	Jul 24, 2012 12:34 PM
534	newspaper	Jul 24, 2012 12:30 PM
535	word of mouth	Jul 24, 2012 12:24 PM
536	internet	Jul 24, 2012 11:58 AM
537	Google	Jul 24, 2012 11:09 AM
538	email from extension office	Jul 24, 2012 9:41 AM
539	internet	Jul 24, 2012 9:37 AM
540	internet	Jul 24, 2012 8:39 AM

Page 3, Q26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?		
541	internet	Jul 24, 2012 8:31 AM
542	internet	Jul 24, 2012 8:25 AM
543	internet	Jul 24, 2012 8:20 AM
544	internet	Jul 24, 2012 8:13 AM
545	????	Jul 23, 2012 9:46 PM
546	internet	Jul 23, 2012 8:25 PM
547	newspaper, radio	Jul 23, 2012 8:08 PM
548	Radio, newspaper...our local campbellsville.com is not updated often enough	Jul 23, 2012 6:02 PM
549	internet	Jul 23, 2012 5:02 PM
550	newspapers and friends	Jul 23, 2012 4:14 PM
551	online & word-of-mouth	Jul 23, 2012 3:12 PM
552	newspaper	Jul 23, 2012 2:40 PM
553	library	Jul 23, 2012 2:28 PM
554	internet	Jul 23, 2012 2:26 PM
555	internet	Jul 23, 2012 2:14 PM
556	internet	Jul 23, 2012 2:11 PM
557	friends	Jul 23, 2012 2:06 PM
558	in the newspaper	Jul 23, 2012 2:04 PM
559	internet	Jul 23, 2012 2:02 PM
560	team taylor co	Jul 23, 2012 1:57 PM
561	word of mouth	Jul 23, 2012 1:49 PM
562	chamber of commerce	Jul 23, 2012 1:47 PM
563	newspaper, radio	Jul 23, 2012 1:45 PM
564	friends and family	Jul 23, 2012 1:43 PM
565	Internet and newspaper	Jul 23, 2012 1:42 PM
566	Paper/word of mouth	Jul 23, 2012 1:35 PM
567	internet	Jul 23, 2012 1:34 PM

Page 3, Q26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?		
568	online	Jul 23, 2012 1:33 PM
569	internet	Jul 23, 2012 1:31 PM
570	online	Jul 23, 2012 1:13 PM
571	radio, internet, mainly word of mouth	Jul 23, 2012 12:35 PM
572	internet	Jul 23, 2012 12:31 PM
573	internet, newspaper	Jul 23, 2012 12:26 PM
574	newspaper	Jul 23, 2012 12:21 PM
575	internet, radio	Jul 23, 2012 12:19 PM
576	internet	Jul 23, 2012 12:17 PM
577	newspaper	Jul 23, 2012 12:15 PM
578	internet	Jul 23, 2012 12:13 PM
579	newspaper	Jul 23, 2012 12:06 PM
580	internet	Jul 23, 2012 12:02 PM
581	TRH	Jul 23, 2012 11:32 AM
582	no where	Jul 23, 2012 10:00 AM
583	internet	Jul 23, 2012 9:56 AM
584	word of mouth	Jul 23, 2012 9:54 AM
585	word of mouth	Jul 23, 2012 9:51 AM
586	radio, newspaper, word of mouth	Jul 23, 2012 9:46 AM
587	internet and word of mouth	Jul 23, 2012 9:44 AM
588	internet, local paper and word of mouth	Jul 23, 2012 9:42 AM
589	internet, word of mouth	Jul 23, 2012 9:39 AM
590	internet, word of mouth	Jul 23, 2012 8:59 AM
591	there is no place to find this	Jul 23, 2012 8:58 AM
592	radio, internet, newspaper	Jul 23, 2012 8:52 AM
593	internet	Jul 23, 2012 7:44 AM
594	Internet	Jul 23, 2012 7:37 AM

Page 3, Q26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?		
595	local radio, CKNJ, Posters, T Co. Library, 'Google searches'	Jul 21, 2012 7:19 AM
596	Internet	Jul 20, 2012 12:12 PM
597	Friends	Jul 20, 2012 10:24 AM
598	papers and friends	Jul 20, 2012 7:06 AM
599	WEBSITE	Jul 20, 2012 7:01 AM
600	internet	Jul 19, 2012 1:16 PM
601	internet and word of mouth	Jul 19, 2012 12:24 PM
602	online	Jul 19, 2012 7:39 AM
603	radio	Jul 19, 2012 7:24 AM
604	don't know where to get information	Jul 18, 2012 11:23 PM
605	Internet	Jul 18, 2012 9:45 PM
606	Facebook, campbellsville.com	Jul 18, 2012 6:11 PM
607	Facebook, T.C.P. Library, C.K.N.J. Big Dawg radio, Campbellsville's website etc...	Jul 18, 2012 6:03 PM
608	I'm looking because I don't know.	Jul 18, 2012 5:28 PM
609	online	Jul 18, 2012 5:27 PM
610	newspaper	Jul 18, 2012 4:45 PM
611	Facebook; Internet	Jul 18, 2012 4:17 PM
612	none	Jul 18, 2012 11:07 AM
613	EXTENSION OFFICE	Jul 18, 2012 8:09 AM
614	CKNJ, radio, internet	Jul 17, 2012 3:45 PM
615	ON LINE	Jul 16, 2012 11:59 AM
616	CKNJ	Jul 13, 2012 1:46 PM
617	Internet	Jul 12, 2012 2:34 PM
618	WEB	Jul 12, 2012 6:52 AM
619	paper	Jul 12, 2012 12:38 AM
620	newspaper	Jul 11, 2012 7:25 PM
621	CAMPBELLSVILLE.COM	Jul 11, 2012 3:43 PM

Page 3, Q26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?		
622	Internet and Newspaper	Jul 11, 2012 10:53 AM
623	CAMPBELLSVILLE.COM	Jul 11, 2012 6:10 AM
624	word of mouth	Jul 10, 2012 12:06 PM
625	newspaper	Jul 9, 2012 3:04 PM
626	Campbellsville.com	Jul 9, 2012 1:07 PM
627	from other people	Jul 9, 2012 12:02 PM
628	CHAMBER OG COMMERCE	Jul 8, 2012 1:51 AM
629	CAMPBELLSVILLE.COM	Jul 8, 2012 12:57 AM
630	CKNJ	Jul 7, 2012 9:09 AM
631	NEWSPAPER, WORD OF MOUTH, INTERNET	Jul 5, 2012 7:49 PM
632	Internet; facebook;	Jul 4, 2012 7:33 AM
633	radio	Jul 3, 2012 5:48 PM
634	co workers	Jul 3, 2012 3:03 PM
635	radio, paper	Jul 3, 2012 12:24 PM
636	internet	Jul 2, 2012 8:55 PM
637	LIBRARY	Jul 2, 2012 2:44 PM
638	internet	Jul 2, 2012 11:15 AM
639	internet	Jul 2, 2012 9:16 AM
640	Campbellsville.com	Jul 2, 2012 9:06 AM
641	newspaper	Jul 1, 2012 12:17 PM
642	Newspaper.	Jun 30, 2012 7:25 AM
643	campbellsville.com	Jun 29, 2012 11:02 PM
644	.	Jun 29, 2012 7:18 PM
645	na	Jun 29, 2012 9:30 AM
646	Internet	Jun 29, 2012 8:15 AM
647	internet	Jun 28, 2012 2:49 PM
648	Internet	Jun 27, 2012 10:34 PM

Page 3, Q26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?		
649	intranet	Jun 27, 2012 12:58 PM
650	Campbellsville Baptist Church Community Life Center	Jun 27, 2012 9:43 AM
651	INTERNET	Jun 27, 2012 9:36 AM
652	online	Jun 27, 2012 9:28 AM
653	WORD OF MOUTH	Jun 27, 2012 9:10 AM
654	ONLINE	Jun 27, 2012 8:56 AM
655	web	Jun 27, 2012 8:56 AM
656	ONLINE	Jun 27, 2012 8:49 AM
657	Internet	Jun 27, 2012 8:39 AM
658	Radio/Internet	Jun 27, 2012 8:08 AM
659	newspaper - CKNJ	Jun 27, 2012 8:07 AM
660	HAVE NO CLUE	Jun 27, 2012 8:06 AM
661	internet	Jun 27, 2012 8:02 AM
662	local newspaper	Jun 26, 2012 9:54 PM
663	??	Jun 26, 2012 8:34 PM
664	CAMPBELLSVILLE.COM	Jun 26, 2012 4:01 PM
665	Chamber of Commerce	Jun 26, 2012 3:55 PM
666	phone book	Jun 26, 2012 3:49 PM
667	CAMPBELLSVILLE.COM	Jun 26, 2012 3:32 PM
668	NEWS PAPER	Jun 26, 2012 3:04 PM
669	Newspaper and radio	Jun 26, 2012 2:53 PM
670	INTERNET	Jun 26, 2012 2:29 PM
671	listen to local radios stations and read local paper	Jun 26, 2012 12:59 PM
672	NA	Jun 25, 2012 9:53 AM
673	newspaper and Kentucky Living magazine	Jun 25, 2012 9:18 AM
674	campbellsville.com	Jun 25, 2012 1:43 AM
675	Taylor county tourist office	Jun 24, 2012 7:49 PM

Page 3, Q26. Where do you go to find information on recreational opportunities in Taylor County?		
676	cknj	Jun 24, 2012 10:50 AM
677	internet	Jun 22, 2012 10:12 PM
678	Newspaper	Jun 22, 2012 3:04 PM
679	chamber	Jun 22, 2012 12:05 PM
680	n/a	Jun 22, 2012 9:38 AM
681	ask other people	Jun 22, 2012 8:57 AM
682	on line	Jun 22, 2012 8:18 AM
683	Would like more info because I have lived here so long I just know the basic places to go. Would love to see a bike path at the park or on the roads so there is a more economical form of transportation and healthy living.	Jun 22, 2012 7:59 AM
684	internet	Jun 22, 2012 7:50 AM
685	News Journal	Jun 22, 2012 7:49 AM
686	Newspaper, Campbellsville.com	Jun 22, 2012 7:43 AM
687	Campbellsville.com	Jun 22, 2012 7:36 AM
688	I have no idea	Jun 22, 2012 6:28 AM
689	Campbellsville.com	Jun 21, 2012 8:07 PM
690	internet	Jun 21, 2012 7:01 PM
691	campbellsville.com	Jun 21, 2012 8:57 AM
692	WORD OF MOUTH, RADIO	Jun 21, 2012 6:23 AM
693	computer	Jun 20, 2012 9:23 PM
694	News paper	Jun 20, 2012 4:28 PM
695	Newspapee	Jun 20, 2012 1:24 PM
696	i dont	Jun 20, 2012 12:41 PM
697	Tourism website	Jun 19, 2012 2:37 PM
698	I don't	Jun 19, 2012 9:59 AM
699	internet	Jun 19, 2012 9:43 AM

Page 4, Q27. In your opinion, what is the best way to address the health needs of people in Taylor County?		
1	more general updates	Nov 21, 2012 3:26 PM
2	water purification	Oct 30, 2012 9:35 AM
3	self-motivation	Oct 29, 2012 10:33 AM
4	Need dermatologists	Oct 22, 2012 3:17 PM
5	Build a bike path loop	Oct 9, 2012 5:36 PM
6	more organization at TRH and comparative pricing - I go to E-town & Springview because they are less expensive.	Sep 18, 2012 9:55 AM
7	Stop rushing. Also need more public health workers.	Sep 10, 2012 2:44 AM
8	All of the above,except Primary Care.	Sep 9, 2012 1:30 PM
9	Free YMCA	Sep 6, 2012 12:14 PM
10	address insurance needs/coverage, etc.	Aug 23, 2012 11:42 AM
11	The physicians hold the key to healthier living in Taylor County. They have the most influence on the whole community through the constant visit to their office due to healthy check ups, sick visit, fever control and rashes, but they miss the opportunity to educate the familes on their personal habits with first, second and thrid hand smoke..	Aug 19, 2012 4:51 PM
12	more education and access to healthier food that are affordable	Aug 17, 2012 10:42 AM
13	address lack of interest	Aug 17, 2012 9:01 AM
14	healthcare for those who are trying to better themselves at an affordable rate	Aug 17, 2012 8:52 AM
15	more health ed in schools	Aug 17, 2012 8:08 AM
16	lower cost	Aug 17, 2012 7:38 AM
17	cheaper health insurance	Aug 14, 2012 2:04 PM
18	Clinics for people who can't afford insurance but do not have medicare or medicaid. Lower rates for uninsured would also help.	Aug 11, 2012 10:34 AM
19	General Education regarding healthy lifestyle. Not only directed at one specific problem but people need to see the whole picture and the consequences of leading a lifestyle that is not a healthy one.	Aug 11, 2012 10:18 AM
20	mental/spiritual counseling	Aug 10, 2012 8:49 AM
21	reach the children in school for healthy diet and exercise program	Aug 9, 2012 2:11 PM
22	have the information available and in a friendly enviroment, they will come.	Aug 9, 2012 8:12 AM
23	need more trails in Taylor County for walking or biking into town and to the lake	Aug 8, 2012 2:23 PM

Page 4, Q27. In your opinion, what is the best way to address the health needs of people in Taylor County?		
24	Unemployment and uninsured is a big issue, so more indigent programs for physicians offices and services.	Aug 8, 2012 7:42 AM
25	education	Aug 6, 2012 2:15 PM
26	Rheumatologists and autoimmune disorder specialists	Aug 6, 2012 8:05 AM
27	make educational classes at hours other than 8-5 - working cannot attend	Aug 2, 2012 2:34 PM
28	More education classes that is available to all insurances, all types of medical cards, medicaid, and to people who has no insurance and that can not afford to pay for the classes.	Jul 30, 2012 10:30 AM
29	more dentists	Jul 24, 2012 12:03 PM
30	better education	Jul 24, 2012 12:01 PM
31	Health education and refresher courses for those who are already somewhat knowledgable	Jul 23, 2012 6:05 PM
32	put a leash on prescription drugs	Jul 23, 2012 1:36 PM
33	Begin by providing good schools where healthy choices are taught from Pre K until graduation.	Jul 23, 2012 7:45 AM
34	Community-wide involvement and group support for people making physical activity a bigger part of their lives. Many things are available, but people do not take advantage of them.	Jul 21, 2012 7:28 AM
35	allow them to decide for themselves	Jul 19, 2012 7:40 AM
36	both exercise and healthy food options...nutrition education would be helpful also	Jul 18, 2012 11:26 PM
37	All of the above!	Jul 18, 2012 9:48 PM
38	we need a YMCA	Jul 18, 2012 4:47 PM
39	All of the above.	Jul 12, 2012 2:38 PM
40	Nutrition education and access to healthy foods should be treated as a pair.	Jul 12, 2012 12:49 PM
41	universal health care or medicare for all	Jul 10, 2012 1:17 PM
42	ASSESS ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTANTS THAT CITIZENS ARE EXPOSED TO IN THE AIR WE BREATHE AND, ESPECIALLY, IN THE WATER WE DRINK AND COOK WITH.	Jul 8, 2012 1:00 AM
43	more jobs with less free disability	Jul 7, 2012 10:22 AM
44	STRESS THE IMPORTANT OF PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ONES OWN HEALTH, EDUCATE!!!!!!!!!!!!	Jul 5, 2012 7:53 PM
45	just more education overall. making what we offer more advertised	Jul 3, 2012 3:04 PM

Page 4, Q27. In your opinion, what is the best way to address the health needs of people in Taylor County?		
46	Discussion about the dangers of alcohol and illegal drugs.	Jun 30, 2012 7:28 AM
47	YMCA Facility	Jun 29, 2012 10:54 AM
48	people need to quit smoking, and drinking, all the cancer thats here	Jun 29, 2012 9:38 AM
49	I don't know.	Jun 27, 2012 2:57 PM
50	Need more options for people without insurance	Jun 27, 2012 11:13 AM
51	MORE AFFORDABLE EXERCISE OPTIONS	Jun 27, 2012 9:11 AM
52	RESTAURANTS THAT HAVE VEGETARIAN MENUES. NEED A HEALTHY FAST FOOD RESTAURANT.	Jun 26, 2012 3:11 PM
53	YMCA	Jun 26, 2012 2:54 PM
54	I don't know how to answer these because I don't live here.	Jun 25, 2012 1:51 AM
55	Doctors that specialize in a field	Jun 24, 2012 7:53 PM
56	Affordable Health Care	Jun 22, 2012 7:39 AM
57	More Sidewalks	Jun 22, 2012 7:38 AM
58	Walking and Biking Paths on roadways and increasing commuity education in the use of	Jun 22, 2012 7:34 AM
59	All of the above. Just make affordable for working class.	Jun 20, 2012 12:44 PM

Page 4, Q28. What group needs the most help with access to health care in Taylor County?		
1	EVERYONE	Nov 21, 2012 3:07 PM
2	All the above	Oct 29, 2012 9:57 AM
3	unsure	Oct 22, 2012 3:20 PM
4	working people without insurance	Oct 22, 2012 3:17 PM
5	people who are not considered low income but cant afford health insurance	Oct 4, 2012 9:05 AM
6	All Groups	Sep 9, 2012 1:30 PM
7	Everyone does. The expenses are outrageous.	Sep 4, 2012 7:00 PM
8	single parent households	Aug 23, 2012 12:00 PM
9	working class	Aug 23, 2012 7:11 AM
10	working class	Aug 23, 2012 6:58 AM
11	college kids	Aug 22, 2012 11:38 AM
12	THE PARENTS OF ALL THE CHILDREN RECEIVING MEDICAID	Aug 17, 2012 11:45 AM
13	middle class	Aug 17, 2012 9:21 AM
14	working people who cannot afford health insurance and or deductible	Aug 17, 2012 7:24 AM
15	those who can't afford health ins. or get gov help	Aug 16, 2012 7:34 AM
16	the working poor who can't afford healthcare and do not qualify for the free stuff	Aug 15, 2012 1:37 PM
17	the family that makes too much money to be considered low income and cannot afford the doctor or medicine they need	Aug 15, 2012 1:14 PM
18	everyone else	Aug 15, 2012 9:34 AM
19	working poor who do not qualify for Medicaid and their jobs do not provide insurance	Aug 14, 2012 1:05 PM
20	middle class	Aug 14, 2012 12:57 PM
21	working poor - those who do not qualify for Medicaid and jobs do not provide insurance	Aug 14, 2012 12:44 PM
22	everybody in the middle that's paying for all of the above	Aug 14, 2012 11:56 AM
23	everyone	Aug 14, 2012 11:42 AM
24	Working families with limited access to facilities.	Aug 13, 2012 7:41 AM
25	middle class employed	Aug 11, 2012 10:35 PM
26	underinsured/noninsured	Aug 10, 2012 1:24 PM

Page 4, Q28. What group needs the most help with access to health care in Taylor County?		
27	working middle class- having time and money to get annual exams, checkups, attend to medical issues	Aug 10, 2012 8:49 AM
28	no insurance	Aug 8, 2012 4:52 PM
29	uninsured- the group that does not qualify for medicare and dont have insurance through work	Aug 8, 2012 3:54 PM
30	need van service to health dept.	Aug 8, 2012 2:23 PM
31	middle income adults, who have insurance but large deductables.	Aug 8, 2012 10:00 AM
32	middle class people that make too much for assistance but not enough to afford healthcare	Aug 8, 2012 8:40 AM
33	unissured/underinssured	Aug 8, 2012 7:42 AM
34	unemployed	Aug 3, 2012 9:42 AM
35	middle class low income families who work and don't draw welfare and government services	Aug 3, 2012 8:12 AM
36	middle class working people	Aug 3, 2012 8:10 AM
37	middle class working people	Aug 3, 2012 8:08 AM
38	middle class working people	Aug 3, 2012 7:20 AM
39	middle class	Aug 2, 2012 2:42 PM
40	middle class family	Aug 2, 2012 2:09 PM
41	working poor	Aug 2, 2012 1:35 PM
42	working poor	Aug 2, 2012 1:26 PM
43	middle income families	Jul 30, 2012 2:41 PM
44	Everyone (ones who work and have no insurance and everyone else, elderly, children, and all	Jul 30, 2012 10:30 AM
45	middle class citizens without insurance	Jul 25, 2012 1:23 PM
46	all of the above	Jul 25, 2012 1:15 PM
47	all of the above	Jul 25, 2012 1:10 PM
48	working individuals that can't afford insurance	Jul 25, 2012 10:36 AM
49	Working Poor People that have minimum wage jobs that dont offer insurance but make too much to qualify for assistance	Jul 24, 2012 2:24 PM
50	n/a	Jul 24, 2012 1:20 PM

Page 4, Q28. What group needs the most help with access to health care in Taylor County?		
51	those with no insurance	Jul 24, 2012 9:41 AM
52	Uninsured and Self employed persons	Jul 23, 2012 6:05 PM
53	middle income families	Jul 23, 2012 12:07 PM
54	people that work and do not have health insurance	Jul 23, 2012 11:02 AM
55	women	Jul 23, 2012 9:02 AM
56	middle income who can't afford co-pays	Jul 19, 2012 1:09 PM
57	Everyone	Jul 18, 2012 9:48 PM
58	all	Jul 18, 2012 4:47 PM
59	I don't feel the needs are limited to one group.	Jul 18, 2012 4:19 PM
60	both the elderly and mid to low income families.	Jul 12, 2012 2:38 PM
61	everyday working people	Jul 10, 2012 2:03 PM
62	working poor and lower middle class	Jul 10, 2012 1:13 PM
63	IT APPEARS THAT ALL GROUPS HAVE ACCES TO HEALTH CARE IN THIS AREA, SOME OF THESE GROUPS UTILIZE THESE SERVICES REPEATEDLY TO THE POINT OF ABUSE.	Jul 5, 2012 7:53 PM
64	those with addictions. there are not enough rehab centers here.	Jul 4, 2012 7:43 AM
65	all of above	Jun 29, 2012 9:38 AM
66	LOW TO MID CLASS WITH INSURANCE BUT LOW PAY	Jun 26, 2012 3:34 PM
67	LOW TO MIDDLE CLASS FAMILIES WITH INSURANCE THAT DOES'T ADEQUATELY COVER EXPENSES.	Jun 26, 2012 3:11 PM
68	I don't know how to answer these because I don't live here.	Jun 25, 2012 1:51 AM
69	Middle Income-we are sliding into low income with the economy	Jun 22, 2012 7:44 AM
70	Families who have no access to health care	Jun 22, 2012 7:39 AM
71	Everyone	Jun 22, 2012 6:30 AM
72	unemployed	Jun 21, 2012 7:03 PM
73	working class	Jun 20, 2012 12:44 PM

Page 4, Q29. To improve the health of Taylor County children what can we do?		
1	more education, fun health/food activities. Better skateboarding area.	Nov 21, 2012 3:26 PM
2	HEALTH EDUCATION	Nov 21, 2012 3:07 PM
3	EDUCATE PARENTS	Nov 21, 2012 2:40 PM
4	More places for kids to socialize - exercise, skate rinks, bowling, etc.	Oct 28, 2012 2:21 PM
5	remove children from abusive homes	Oct 26, 2012 10:19 AM
6	make it cheaper	Oct 12, 2012 1:37 PM
7	better food at school please !	Oct 11, 2012 7:20 AM
8	need YMCA	Oct 10, 2012 1:33 PM
9	parent education	Oct 10, 2012 1:13 PM
10	not more exercise places but more exercise	Oct 9, 2012 7:42 AM
11	exercise place that only focuses on children	Oct 4, 2012 9:05 AM
12	community with bike path	Oct 4, 2012 8:15 AM
13	We need to teach parents to hold their children accountable for their actions at an early age. Teach parents to stop bailing their children out every time they get in trouble. Drugs and alcohol are destroying our kids and families. We have to work harder together with faith based organizations to connect kids to God which in turn will fix morality and character issues.	Sep 27, 2012 4:31 PM
14	use certified dietitians in the school systems	Sep 18, 2012 9:55 AM
15	Offer free exercise programs at churches, schools need to offer free lunch to every child, offer lower child care costs, have a place where children/adults can go to like a "fun center" that offers bowling, arcade games, putt-putt golf, skating, etc here in Campbellsville.	Sep 10, 2012 7:31 AM
16	Healthy Living Topics Education	Sep 9, 2012 1:30 PM
17	YMCA - childcare within	Sep 6, 2012 12:14 PM
18	physical education	Sep 5, 2012 1:54 PM
19	work with schools and daycares	Aug 30, 2012 7:15 AM
20	We need a YMCA	Aug 24, 2012 10:20 AM
21	educate the parents	Aug 23, 2012 11:42 AM
22	educate parents	Aug 23, 2012 7:59 AM
23	Educate the physicians on the vital role they play in a healthier Taylor County for the present and future occupants.	Aug 19, 2012 4:51 PM

Page 4, Q29. To improve the health of Taylor County children what can we do?		
24	school physical fitness please !	Aug 17, 2012 9:56 AM
25	distribute less candy and high sugar foords at the schools that sugar is depleting their immune systems	Aug 17, 2012 9:49 AM
26	stress importance of family values	Aug 17, 2012 9:01 AM
27	health starts with healthy parents for their children	Aug 17, 2012 8:52 AM
28	only way you can get to the children is in the schools and churchs	Aug 17, 2012 8:08 AM
29	nutritional education	Aug 16, 2012 12:42 PM
30	Teach parents how to parent.	Aug 16, 2012 7:34 AM
31	more pediatricians	Aug 16, 2012 7:25 AM
32	more exercise	Aug 15, 2012 1:40 PM
33	educate everyone	Aug 15, 2012 7:50 AM
34	keep a caring school nurse x2	Aug 14, 2012 11:54 AM
35	behavioral health services	Aug 14, 2012 11:49 AM
36	parental education	Aug 14, 2012 11:37 AM
37	An affordable gym as well as a public golf course.	Aug 13, 2012 7:41 AM
38	Allow school rn's to expand their role as care screeners and providers.	Aug 10, 2012 10:11 PM
39	help with the costs of drs.	Aug 10, 2012 1:26 PM
40	educate the parents on good eating habits and their benefits to good nutrition	Aug 10, 2012 1:24 PM
41	find ways of lowering the cost of healthy foods	Aug 9, 2012 9:23 AM
42	Mandatory phys ed in schools	Aug 9, 2012 9:02 AM
43	education	Aug 8, 2012 5:37 PM
44	get with school board and advocate for increase time for gym in middle and high school, most important, students would learn better.	Aug 8, 2012 2:23 PM
45	teach parents the reponsibility of having children and not depending on others to provide for them	Aug 8, 2012 12:28 PM
46	offer more safe places for them to exercise and socialize.	Aug 8, 2012 10:00 AM
47	I think that there are plenty of opportunities to improve the health of children, but there has to be more education on it. People do not realize that letting their children play videos games gets them out of their way at the time, but they need to be out playing, exercising. A little video doesn't hurt but not all of the time.	Aug 7, 2012 10:47 PM

Page 4, Q29. To improve the health of Taylor County children what can we do?		
48	lifestyle changes	Aug 6, 2012 2:15 PM
49	make them play outside	Aug 3, 2012 8:37 AM
50	teach healthy habits	Aug 3, 2012 8:28 AM
51	educate parents	Aug 3, 2012 8:06 AM
52	education to parents	Aug 3, 2012 8:02 AM
53	educate new parents on healthy and well being of children	Aug 3, 2012 7:56 AM
54	more outdoors activities	Aug 2, 2012 1:39 PM
55	add exercise back to school curriculum	Aug 2, 2012 12:22 PM
56	Affordable health care	Aug 2, 2012 9:16 AM
57	clinic for children whose parents can't afford to go to the dr for check-ups	Jul 30, 2012 8:01 AM
58	better parenting	Jul 25, 2012 1:56 PM
59	more education	Jul 24, 2012 3:06 PM
60	don't fill vending machines with junk food	Jul 24, 2012 1:31 PM
61	Variety of pediatric offices linked to TRH.	Jul 23, 2012 9:48 PM
62	increase time in gym classes in all school levels and increase recess time in elementary school	Jul 23, 2012 8:29 PM
63	Encourage more two-parent families to stay involved	Jul 23, 2012 3:18 PM
64	healthy eating education	Jul 23, 2012 12:35 PM
65	mandatory parenting classes	Jul 23, 2012 12:20 PM
66	educate parents	Jul 23, 2012 11:20 AM
67	educate parents	Jul 23, 2012 11:02 AM
68	improve parenting skills - education	Jul 23, 2012 9:23 AM
69	There are children without medical coverage who fall through the cracks....parents draw/earn just a bit more than allowed, yet its not enough to allow for insurance after bills are paid...	Jul 23, 2012 9:12 AM
70	stop Obamacare	Jul 23, 2012 9:02 AM
71	Education from an early age is the only way to break the cycle of poor nutrition and exercise and health habits. Obesity spills over into every phase of the adult life. An obese child ends up with emotional problems as well as gross physical limitations.	Jul 23, 2012 7:45 AM

Page 4, Q29. To improve the health of Taylor County children what can we do?		
72	Create and support ways to make physical activities a part of life for all ages.	Jul 21, 2012 7:28 AM
73	stay out of their homes and allow their parents to make decisions for their own families	Jul 19, 2012 7:40 AM
74	education of the parents on how to take care of their children	Jul 19, 2012 7:02 AM
75	EDUCATION!	Jul 18, 2012 5:29 PM
76	YMCA needs to be built	Jul 18, 2012 4:47 PM
77	Education, healthy community activities	Jul 13, 2012 9:55 AM
78	Provide more primary care physicians, affordable exercise gyms, smoking cessation with medical help to quit!!	Jul 12, 2012 2:38 PM
79	cheaper exercise places	Jul 11, 2012 9:11 AM
80	more exercise at school	Jul 11, 2012 6:55 AM
81	increased physical activity	Jul 10, 2012 1:57 PM
82	unplug the television	Jul 10, 2012 1:50 PM
83	parenting classes for children's nutrition	Jul 10, 2012 1:43 PM
84	ENCOURAGE HEALTHY FAMILYS WITH BOTH M OM/DAD WE HAVE ALOT OF DYSFUNCTION IN FAMILIES BECAUSE THE NORM SEEMS TO BE JUST WOMEN HAVING BABIES TO COLLECT MEDICAIDE	Jul 8, 2012 1:58 AM
85	ASSESS ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTANTS THAT CITIZENS ARE EXPOSED TO IN THE AIR WE BREATHE AND, ESPECIALLY, IN THE WATER WE DRINK AND COOK WITH.	Jul 8, 2012 1:00 AM
86	Educate and enable parents to provide more healthy unprocessed foods. Obesity is a HUGE problem in our children.	Jul 4, 2012 7:43 AM
87	HAVE RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES THAT SOMEONE CAN ACTUALLY AFFORD TO DO WITH MORE THAN ONE CHILD. THOSE \$5-\$10 DISCOUNT REALLY DON'T HELP IF YOU CAN'T AFFORD THE EXTRA MONTHLY PAYMENT. THIS IS NOT FAIR FOR THE CHILDREN WHO WANT TO PARTICIPATE, BUT CAN'T BECAUSE IT COST SO MUCH EXTRA A MONTH FOR THEIR BUDGET	Jul 2, 2012 2:53 PM
88	Education in the school systems.	Jun 30, 2012 7:28 AM
89	EDUCATE PARENTS	Jun 29, 2012 7:20 PM
90	children need food at home, if not for backpack program in greensburg, kids would not eat all weekend, parents selling food stamps for other reason, thats whats needs to be stopped!	Jun 29, 2012 9:38 AM
91	More preventitive and health care education for teens and young adults	Jun 29, 2012 8:16 AM

Page 4, Q29. To improve the health of Taylor County children what can we do?		
92	more physical ed is school because parents are not enforcing it at home	Jun 27, 2012 11:13 AM
93	Encourage more outdoor recreation (not just organized sports because not all children [or their parents] are interested in sports) and activities that do not involve only mental exercise. If children were not parked in front of computers, tvs, and video games obesity would decrease.	Jun 26, 2012 6:38 PM
94	EXTRA HELP FOR FAMILIES WITH INSURANCE THAT DOESN'T COVER ADEQUATELY.	Jun 26, 2012 3:11 PM
95	I don't know how to answer these because I don't live here.	Jun 25, 2012 1:51 AM
96	All of the above!	Jun 24, 2012 7:53 PM
97	classes/information for parents	Jun 22, 2012 12:13 PM
98	Affordable healthy food ideas	Jun 22, 2012 7:44 AM
99	Better choice of restraurants in the area with more healthy foods, not fast foods.....	Jun 22, 2012 7:34 AM

FORCES OF CHANGE ASSESSMENT

Forces of Change Assessment
Taylor County, Kentucky

The Forces of Change Assessment (FOC) is one of four assessments conducted as part of the overarching Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) community health strategic planning initiative. This assessment focuses on identifying the trends, factors, and events that are likely to influence community health and quality of life, or impact the work of the local public health system.

The FOC Assessment was performed by community health stakeholders and volunteers. A brainstorming session was conducted on November 27th, 2012. Participants were charged with answering the following questions: “What is occurring or might occur that affects the health of our community or the local public health system?” and “What specific threats or opportunities are generated by these occurrences?” To address those questions, participants determined the economic, environmental, legal, political, social, technological, scientific, and ethical forces that impact how Taylor County’s public health system functions. Members then developed a list of potential opportunities and threats for each identified force.

Participant findings were compiled into the attached comprehensive matrix of key forces and their associated impacts upon the health of Taylor County. A selection of the results is included below:

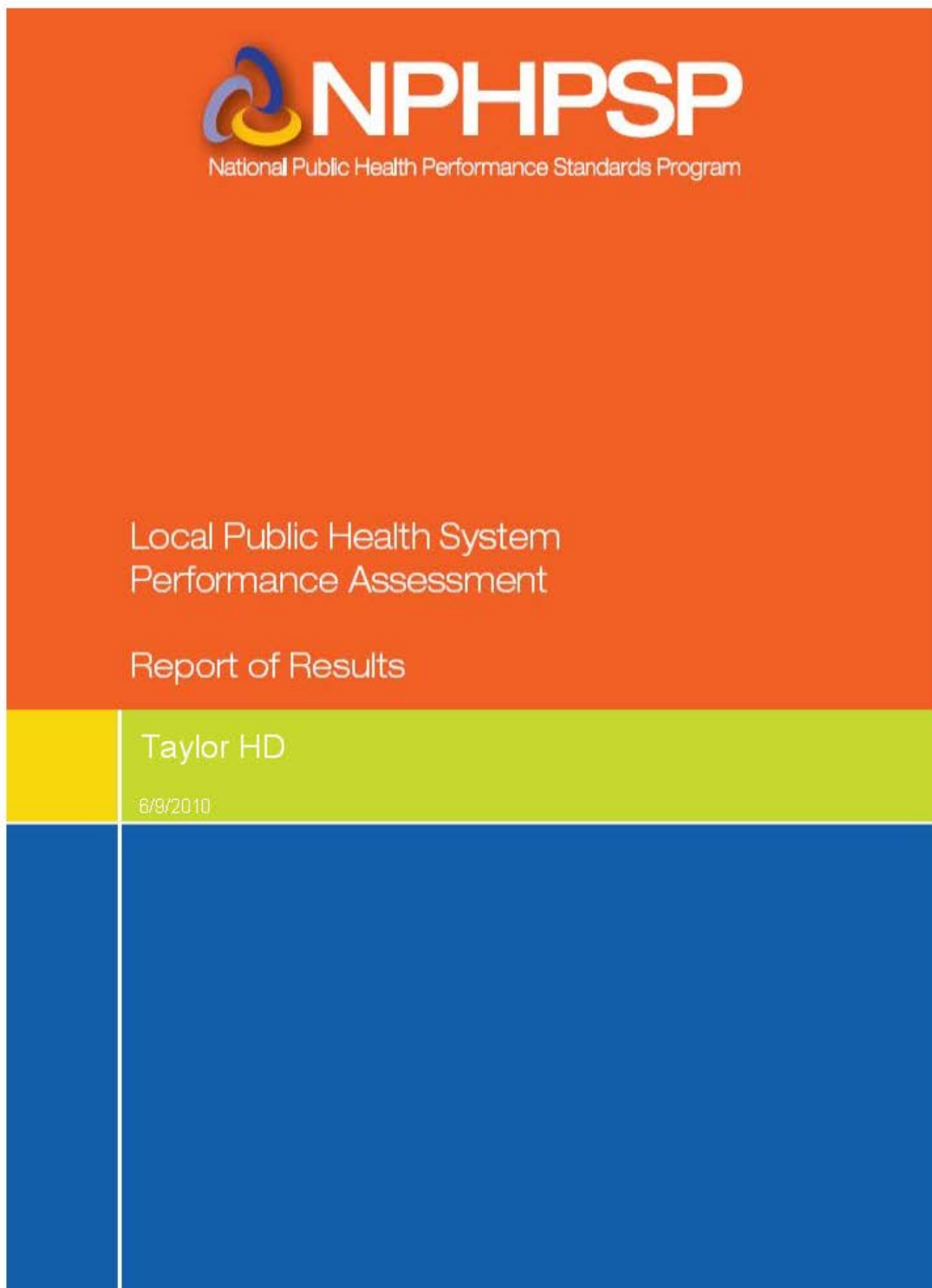
- Increased cost of living
- Safe roadways
- Resources for recreational activities
- Strong law enforcement
- Access to healthcare
- Social determinants of health
- Technological advances
- Research opportunities
- Citizens ethics

The information gathered through the FOC Assessment is an important component of the MAPP comprehensive community assessment process. These findings will be used in conjunction with the results of the other three MAPP assessments to identify key strategic issues and priorities for action by our community.

Force	Threats Posed	Opportunities Created
Economic		
Employment	Lack of jobs, low paying jobs	
Increased cost of living	Increased food costs, less demand for leisure activities, high costs of community sports programs, health care and medication, less participation in activities, less home cooking/family meals	
University		Community contributions
Transportation	Elderly, less participation to community programs	Cost assistance for medical programs
Environmental		
Water	Water company not involved in community, does not promote fluoride programs	Fewer bottles and trash
Weather	Lack of knowledge about winter sports	
Resources	Lack of public physical activities, lack of family related events/opportunities, citizens lack funds for certain activities	Natural resources-Green River Lake, trails, parks, Clay Hill Forest, Tebbs Bend Nature Area, horseback riding, ATVs. Upward sports,
Organic production	Lack of support	
Schools		Tobacco free school campuses
Agriculture	Fewer farms and less acreage per farm	
Access to healthy foods	Lack of community gardens	Farmers Market, more organic foods
Roadways	Lack of driver knowledge	Traffic slowing measures on main street, law enforcement received training for increased bicycling,
Legal		
Rehabilitation	Limited training from treatment to society, lack of coordinated efforts for transition, lack of resources	The Healing Place, need a women's substance abuse rehab facility and a juvenile facility
Law Enforcement	Weak consequences for illegal activity	More law enforcement, more options for retribution and community service, Drug Court, stronger truancy consequences for parents
Government Benefits		Drug screening for recipients, consequences for lack of responsibility
Political		
Laws	Legalized marijuana	HIPPA-confidentiality protected
School policies		24/7 Tobacco Free Schools, 21 st Century-health initiatives required
National trends	Childhood obesity rates, school lunch initiative	Health promotion, local education regarding school lunch initiative
Local community leaders	Lack of inter-active planning, self-serving	Purchase of new sports complex, Trail Town initiative, Legislative designation of Homeplace on Green River
Healthcare	E.R. used as primary care provider, less access, increased co-pays per visit, insurance not as good, Healthcare Reform Act hard to read	More people are covered
Funding	Determines activities/initiatives	
Social		
Attitudes	Denial of problems, negative stigmas, unsafe roadways for pedestrians, focused on fast food options, entitlement	
Media	Faster paced living w/ no down time	Promote activities and events
Poverty	Lack of access to healthcare	
Aging society	Fixed income, disability, caregiving	
Families	Lack of participation, single parent homes, grandparents or other caregivers raising children instead of parents, working parents, fewer family meals	Pressure/accountability
Worksites	Extension office getting fewer requests for wellness programs, less money for wellness programs, not a requirement for employees	Wellness programs slowly increasing, several worksites held programs in the past, improved health
Migrant workers		
University		
Activities		Outdoor opportunities, hiking trails, hospital health fair

Technological		
Medical	Electronic records	Electronic records, 24/7 access to nurse through insurance, local hospital with updated equipment, school health records, equipment at schools, PEP grants
Personal devices	Not enough physical activity, "BYOD" (Bring Your Own Device) - cost to students, distraction to students, ear buds-hearing loss, carpal tunnel, texting and driving, less sleep	Less back problems from carrying large text books, used for exercise and nutrition purposes, cost-effective
Protective measures		KASPER
Internet	Self-diagnosis, cyber-bullying	Nutrition info, food safety, healthy recipes
Scientific		
Research	Cooperative Extension under-utilized	
Urban myths	Medical misinformation	
Ethical		
Attitudes	Entitlement, all work and no play, no desire to work, no desire for betterment, changing values	
Families	Morals and ethics are not taught at home, lack of parental responsibility, high rates of child abuse	Religion has a strong presence
Laws	Lack of enforcement for ethical issues, drugs, theft	
Community Involvement		Large volunteer base, numerous coalitions, cooperation among agencies, Christian university

PUBLIC HEALTH ASSESSMENT



Local Public Health System Performance Assessment - Report of Results
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Appendix

Resources for Next Steps

Local Public Health System Performance Assessment - Report of Results
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The National Public Health Performance Standards Program

Local Public Health System Performance Assessment Report of Results

A. The NPHPSP Report of Results

I. INTRODUCTION

The National Public Health Performance Standards Program (NPHPSP) assessments are intended to help users answer questions such as "What are the activities and capacities of our public health system?" and "How well are we providing the Essential Public Health Services in our jurisdiction?" The dialogue that occurs in answering these questions can help to identify strengths and weaknesses and determine opportunities for improvement.

The NPHPSP is a partnership effort to improve the practice of public health and the performance of public health systems. The NPHPSP assessment instruments guide state and local jurisdictions in evaluating their current performance against a set of optimal standards. Through these assessments, responding sites consider the activities of all public health system partners, thus addressing the activities of all public, private and voluntary entities that contribute to public health within the community.

Three assessment instruments have been designed to assist state and local partners in assessing and improving their public health systems or boards of health. These instruments are the:

- State Public Health System Performance Assessment Instrument,
- Local Public Health System Performance Assessment Instrument, and
- Local Public Health Governance Performance Assessment Instrument.

This report provides a summary of results from the NPHPSP Local Public Health System Assessment (OMB Control number 0920-0555, expiration date: August 31, 2010). The report, including the charts, graphs, and scores, are intended to help sites gain a good understanding of their performance and move on to the next step in strengthening their public system.

The NPHPSP is a collaborative effort of seven national partners:

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Office of Chief of Public Health Practice (CDC/OCPHP)
- American Public Health Association (APHA)
- Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO)
- National Association of County and City Health Officials (NACCHO)
- National Association of Local Boards of Health (NALBOH)
- National Network of Public Health Institutes (NNPHI)
- Public Health Foundation (PHF)

II. ABOUT THE REPORT

Calculating the scores

The NPHPSP assessment instruments are constructed using the Essential Public Health Services (EPHS) as a framework. Within the Local Instrument, each EPHS includes between 2-4 model standards that describe the key aspects of an optimally performing public health system. Each model standard is followed by assessment questions that serve as measures of performance. Each site's responses to these questions should indicate how well the model standard - which portrays the highest level of performance or "gold standard" - is being met.

Sites responded to assessment questions using the following response options below. These same categories are used in this report to characterize levels of activity for Essential Services and model standards.

NO ACTIVITY	0% or absolutely no activity.
MINIMAL	Greater than zero, but no more than 25% of the activity described

ACTIVITY	within the question is met.
MODERATE ACTIVITY	Greater than 25%, but no more than 50% of the activity described within the question is met.
SIGNIFICANT ACTIVITY	Greater than 50%, but no more than 75% of the activity described within the question is met.
OPTIMAL ACTIVITY	Greater than 75% of the activity described within the question is met.

Using the responses to all of the assessment questions, a scoring process generates scores for each first-tier or "stem" question, model standard, Essential Service, and one overall score. The scoring methodology is available from CDC or can be accessed on-line at <http://www.cdc.gov/od/ocphp/nphpsp/Conducting.htm>.

Understanding data limitations

Respondents to the self-assessment should understand what the performance scores represent and potential data limitations. All performance scores are a composite; stem question scores represent a composite of the stem question and subquestion responses; model standard scores are a composite of the question scores within that area, and so on. The responses to the questions within the assessment are based upon processes that utilize input from diverse system participants with different experiences and perspectives. The gathering of these inputs and the development of a response for each question incorporates an element of subjectivity, which can be minimized through the use of particular assessment methods. Additionally, while certain assessment methods are recommended, processes can differ among sites. The assessment methods are not fully standardized and these differences in administration of the self-assessment may introduce an element of measurement error. In addition, there are differences in knowledge about the public health system among assessment participants. This may lead to some interpretation differences and issues for some questions, potentially introducing a degree of random non-sampling error.

Because of the limitations noted, the results and recommendations associated with these reported data should be used for quality improvement purposes. More specifically, results should be utilized for guiding an overall public health infrastructure and performance improvement process for the public health system. These data represent the collective performance of all organizational participants in the assessment of the local public health system. The data and results should not be interpreted to reflect the capacity or performance of any single agency or organization.

Presentation of results

The NPHPSP has attempted to present results - through a variety of figures and tables - in a user-friendly and clear manner. Results are presented in a Microsoft Word document, which allows users to easily copy and paste or edit the report for their own customized purposes. Original responses to all questions are also available.

For ease of use, many figures in tables use short titles to refer to Essential Services, model standards, and questions. If in doubt of the meaning, please refer to the full text in the assessment instruments.

Sites may choose to complete two optional questionnaires - one which asks about priority of each model standard and the second which assesses the local health department's contribution to achieving the model standard. Sites that submit responses for these questionnaires will see the results included as an additional component of their reports. Recipients of the priority results section may find that the scatter plot figures include data points that overlap. This is unavoidable when presenting results that represent similar data; in these cases, sites may find that the table listing of results will more clearly show the results found in each quadrant.

III. TIPS FOR INTERPRETING AND USING NPHPSP ASSESSMENT RESULTS

The use of these results by respondents to strengthen the public health system is the most important part of the performance improvement process that the NPHPSP is intended to promote. Report data may be used to identify strengths and weaknesses within the local public health system and pinpoint areas of performance that need improvement. The NPHPSP User Guide describes steps for using these results to develop and implement public health system performance improvement plans. Implementation of these plans is critical to achieving a higher performing public health system. Suggested steps in developing such improvement plans are:

1. Organize Participation for Performance Improvement
2. Prioritize Areas for Action
3. Explore "Root Causes" of Performance Problems
4. Develop and Implement Improvement Plans

5. Regularly Monitor and Report Progress

Refer to the User Guide section, "After We Complete the Assessment, What Next?" for details on the above steps.

Assessment results represent the collective performance of all entities in the local public health system and not any one organization. Therefore, system partners should be involved in the discussion of results and improvement strategies to assure that this information is appropriately used. The assessment results can drive improvement planning within each organization as well as system-wide. In addition, coordinated use of the Local Instrument with the Governance Instrument or state-wide use of the Local Instrument can lead to more successful and comprehensive improvement plans to address more systemic statewide issues.

Although respondents will ultimately want to review these results with stakeholders in the context of their overall performance improvement process, they may initially find it helpful to review the results either individually or in a small group. The following tips may be helpful when initially reviewing the results, or preparing to present the results to performance improvement stakeholders.

Examine performance scores

First, sites should take a look at the overall or composite performance scores for Essential Services and model standards. These scores are presented visually in order by Essential Service (Figure 1) and in ascending order (Figure 2). Additionally, Figure 3 uses color designations to indicate performance level categories. Examination of these scores can immediately give a sense of the local public health system's greatest strengths and weaknesses.

Review the range of scores within each Essential Service and model standard

The Essential Service score is an average of the model standard scores within that service, and, in turn, the model standard scores represent the average of stem question scores for that standard. If there is great range or difference in scores, focusing attention on the model standard(s) or questions with the lower scores will help to identify where performance inconsistency or weakness may be. Some figures, such as the bar charts in Figure 4, provide "range bars" which indicate the variation in scores. Looking for long range bars will help to easily identify these opportunities.

Also, refer back to the original question responses to determine where weaknesses or inconsistencies in performance may be occurring. By examining the assessment questions, including the subquestions and discussion toolbox items, participants will be reminded of particular areas of concern that may most need attention.

Consider the context

The NPHPSP User Guide and other technical assistance resources strongly encourage responding jurisdictions to gather and record qualitative input from participants throughout the assessment process. Such information can include insights that shaped group responses, gaps that were uncovered, solutions to identified problems, and impressions or early ideas for improving system performance. This information should have emerged from the general discussion of the model standards and assessment questions, as well as the responses to discussion toolbox topics.

The results viewed in this report should be considered within the context of this qualitative information, as well as with other information. The assessment report, by itself, is not intended to be the sole "roadmap" to answer the question of what a local public health system's performance improvement priorities should be. The original purpose of the assessment, current issues being addressed by the community, and the needs and interests for all stakeholders should be considered.

Some sites have used a process such as Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP) to address their NPHPSP data within the context of other community issues. In the MAPP process, local users consider the NPHPSP results in addition to three other assessments - community health status, community themes and strengths, and forces of change - before determining strategic issues, setting priorities, and developing action plans. See "Resources for Next Steps" for more about MAPP.

Use the optional priority rating and agency contribution questionnaire results

Sites may choose to complete two optional questionnaires - one which asks about priority of each model standard and the second which assesses the local health department's contribution to achieving of the model standard. The supplemental priority questionnaire, which asks about the priority of each model standard to the public health system, should guide sites in considering their performance scores in relationship to their own system's priorities. The use of this questionnaire can guide sites in targeting their limited attention and resources to areas of high priority but low performance. This information should serve to catalyze or strengthen the performance improvement activities resulting from the assessment process.

The second questionnaire, which asks about the contribution of the public health agency to each model standard, can assist sites in considering the role of the agency in performance improvement efforts. Sites that use this component will see a list of questions to consider regarding the agency role and as it relates to the results for each model standard. These results may assist the local health department in its own strategic planning and quality improvement activities.

IV. FINAL REMARKS

The challenge of preventing illness and improving health is ongoing and complex. The ability to meet this challenge rests on the capacity and performance of public health systems. Through well equipped, high-performing public health systems, this challenge can be addressed. Public health performance standards are intended to guide the development of stronger public health systems capable of improving the health of populations. The development of high-performing public health systems will increase the likelihood that all citizens have access to a defined optimal level of public health services. Through periodic assessment guided by model performance standards, public health leaders can improve collaboration and integration among the many components of a public health system, and more effectively and efficiently use resources while improving health intervention services.

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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	47
2 Diagnose And Investigate Health Problems and Health Hazards	85
3 Inform, Educate, And Empower People about Health Issues	87
4 Mobilize Community Partnerships to Identify and Solve Health Problems	51
5 Develop Policies and Plans that Support Individual and Community Health Efforts	64
6 Enforce Laws and Regulations that Protect Health and Ensure Safety	74
7 Link People to Needed Personal Health Services and Assure the Provision of Health Care when Otherwise Unavailable	45
8 Assure a Competent Public and Personal Health Care Workforce	70
9 Evaluate Effectiveness, Accessibility, and Quality of Personal and Population-Based Health Services	52
10 Research for New Insights and Innovative Solutions to Health Problems	71
Overall Performance Score	65

Figure 1: Summary of EPHS performance scores and overall score (with range)

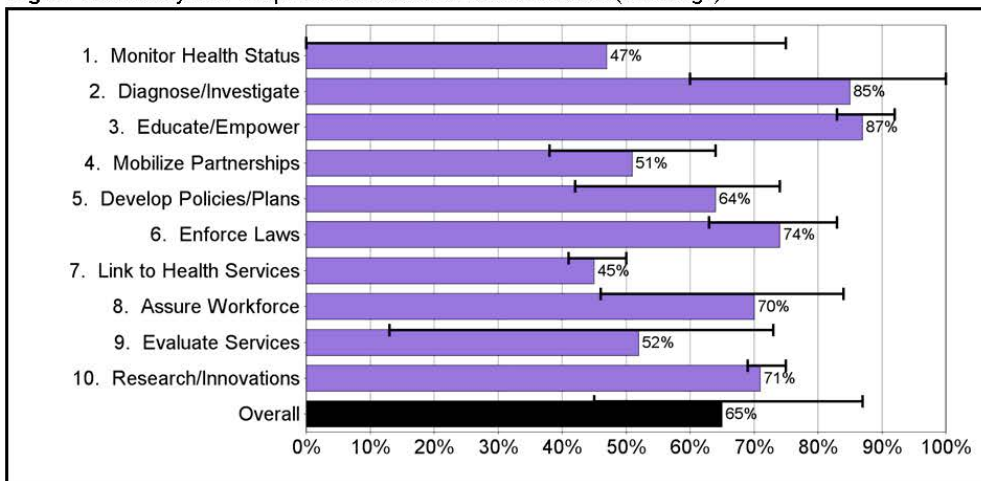


Table 1 (above) provides a quick overview of the system's performance in each of the 10 Essential Public Health Services (EPHS). Each EPHS score is a composite value determined by the scores given to those activities that contribute to each Essential Service. These scores range from a minimum value of 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.

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Figure 2: Rank ordered performance scores for each Essential Service

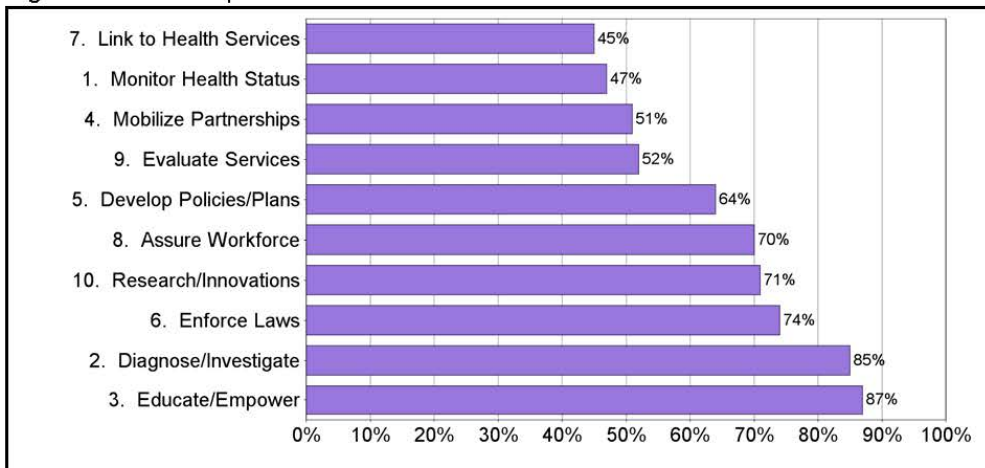


Figure 3: Rank ordered performance scores for each Essential Service, by level of activity

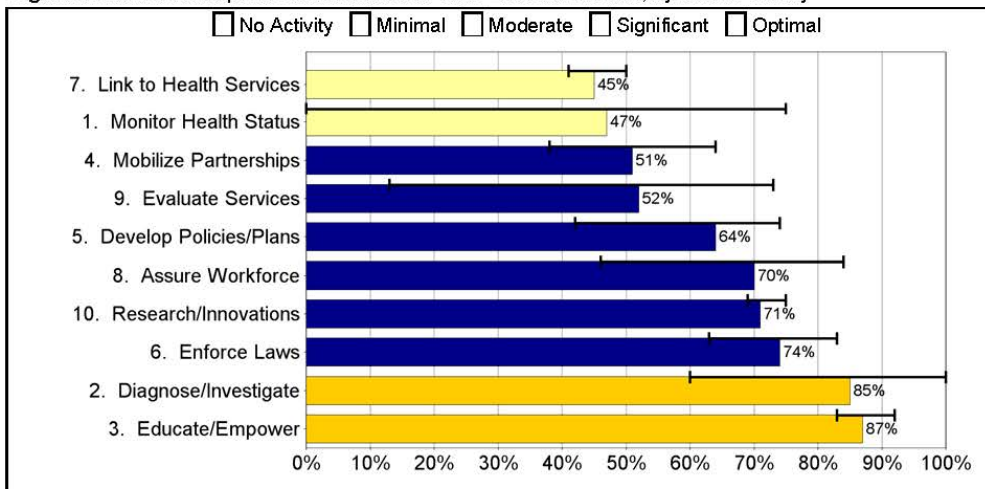


Figure 2 (above) displays each composite score from low to high, allowing easy identification of service domains where performance is relatively strong or weak.

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.

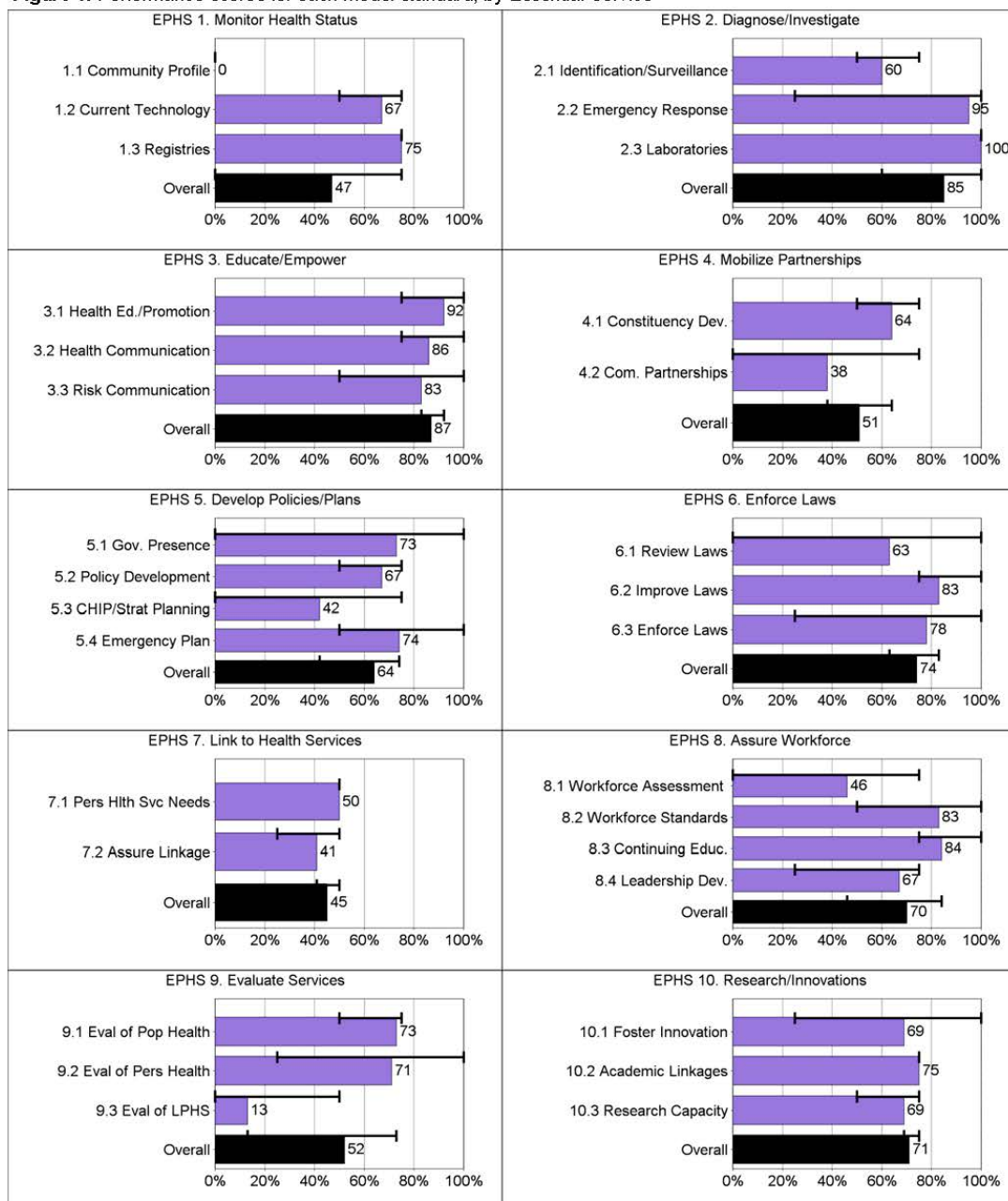
Figure 4 (next page) shows scores for each model standard. Sites can use these graphs to pinpoint specific activities within the Essential Service that may need a closer look. Note these scores also have range bars, showing sub-areas that comprise the model standard.

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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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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	47
1.1 Population-Based Community Health Profile (CHP)	0
1.1.1 Community health assessment	0
1.1.2 Community health profile (CHP)	0
1.1.3 Community-wide use of community health assessment or CHP data	0
1.2 Access to and Utilization of Current Technology to Manage, Display, Analyze and Communicate Population Health Data	67
1.2.1 State-of-the-art technology to support health profile databases	63
1.2.2 Access to geocoded health data	63
1.2.3 Use of computer-generated graphics	75
1.3 Maintenance of Population Health Registries	75
1.3.1 Maintenance of and/or contribution to population health registries	75
1.3.2 Use of information from population health registries	75
EPHS 2. Diagnose And Investigate Health Problems and Health Hazards	85
2.1 Identification and Surveillance of Health Threats	60
2.1.1 Surveillance system(s) to monitor health problems and identify health threats	75
2.1.2 Submission of reportable disease information in a timely manner	50
2.1.3 Resources to support surveillance and investigation activities	56
2.2 Investigation and Response to Public Health Threats and Emergencies	95
2.2.1 Written protocols for case finding, contact tracing, source identification, and containment	91
2.2.2 Current epidemiological case investigation protocols	95
2.2.3 Designated Emergency Response Coordinator	100
2.2.4 Rapid response of personnel in emergency / disasters	100
2.2.5 Evaluation of public health emergency response	88
2.3 Laboratory Support for Investigation of Health Threats	100
2.3.1 Ready access to laboratories for routine diagnostic and surveillance needs	100
2.3.2 Ready access to laboratories for public health threats, hazards, and emergencies	100
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	87
3.1 Health Education and Promotion	92
3.1.1 Provision of community health information	75
3.1.2 Health education and/or health promotion campaigns	100
3.1.3 Collaboration on health communication plans	100
3.2 Health Communication	86
3.2.1 Development of health communication plans	75
3.2.2 Relationships with media	83
3.2.3 Designation of public information officers	100
3.3 Risk Communication	83
3.3.1 Emergency communications plan(s)	94
3.3.2 Resources for rapid communications response	88
3.3.3 Crisis and emergency communications training	75
3.3.4 Policies and procedures for public information officer response	75

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Essential Public Health Service	Score
EPHS 4. Mobilize Community Partnerships to Identify and Solve Health Problems	51
4.1 Constituency Development	64
4.1.1 Identification of key constituents or stakeholders	50
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	75
4.2 Community Partnerships	38
4.2.1 Partnerships for public health improvement activities	75
4.2.2 Community health improvement committee	0
4.2.3 Review of community partnerships and strategic alliances	38
EPHS 5. Develop Policies and Plans that Support Individual and Community Health Efforts	64
5.1 Government Presence at the Local Level	73
5.1.1 Governmental local public health presence	100
5.1.2 Resources for the local health department	70
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	67
5.2.1 Contribution to development of public health policies	75
5.2.2 Alert policymakers/public of public health impacts from policies	75
5.2.3 Review of public health policies	50
5.3 Community Health Improvement Process	42
5.3.1 Community health improvement process	0
5.3.2 Strategies to address community health objectives	50
5.3.3 Local health department (LHD) strategic planning process	75
5.4 Plan for Public Health Emergencies	74
5.4.1 Community task force or coalition for emergency preparedness and response plans	63
5.4.2 All-hazards emergency preparedness and response plan	79
5.4.3 Review and revision of the all-hazards plan	79
EPHS 6. Enforce Laws and Regulations that Protect Health and Ensure Safety	74
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	0
6.1.4 Access to legal counsel	100
6.2 Involvement in the Improvement of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances	83
6.2.1 Identification of public health issues not addressed through existing laws	75
6.2.2 Development or modification of laws for public health issues	100
6.2.3 Technical assistance for drafting proposed legislation, regulations, or ordinances	75
6.3 Enforce Laws, Regulations and Ordinances	78
6.3.1 Authority to enforce laws, regulation, ordinances	63
6.3.2 Public health emergency powers	100
6.3.3 Enforcement in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and ordinances	75
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	45
7.1 Identification of Populations with Barriers to Personal Health Services	50
7.1.1 Identification of populations who experience barriers to care	50
7.1.2 Identification of personal health service needs of populations	50
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	41
7.2.1 Link populations to needed personal health services	50
7.2.2 Assistance to vulnerable populations in accessing needed health services	38
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	70
8.1 Workforce Assessment Planning, and Development	46
8.1.1 Assessment of the LPHS workforce	75
8.1.2 Identification of shortfalls and/or gaps within the LPHS workforce	63
8.1.3 Dissemination of results of the workforce assessment / gap analysis	0
8.2 Public Health Workforce Standards	83
8.2.1 Awareness of guidelines and/or licensure/certification requirements	63
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	100
8.2.5 LHD performance evaluations	100
8.3 Life-Long Learning Through Continuing Education, Training, and Mentoring	84
8.3.1 Identification of education and training needs for workforce development	98
8.3.2 Opportunities for developing core public health competencies	75
8.3.3 Educational and training incentives	88
8.3.4 Interaction between personnel from LPHS and academic organizations	75
8.4 Public Health Leadership Development	67
8.4.1 Development of leadership skills	69
8.4.2 Collaborative leadership	75
8.4.3 Leadership opportunities for individuals and/or organizations	75
8.4.4 Recruitment and retention of new and diverse leaders	50

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Essential Public Health Service	Score
EPHS 9. Evaluate Effectiveness, Accessibility, and Quality of Personal and Population-Based Health Services	52
9.1 Evaluation of Population-based Health Services	73
9.1.1 Evaluation of population-based health services	75
9.1.2 Assessment of community satisfaction with population-based health services	69
9.1.3 Identification of gaps in the provision of population-based health services	75
9.1.4 Use of population-based health services evaluation	75
9.2 Evaluation of Personal Health Care Services	71
9.2.1. In Personal health services evaluation	100
9.2.2 Evaluation of personal health services against established standards	100
9.2.3 Assessment of client satisfaction with personal health services	38
9.2.4 Information technology to assure quality of personal health services	69
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
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	71
10.1 Fostering Innovation	69
10.1.1 Encouragement of new solutions to health problems	75
10.1.2 Proposal of public health issues for inclusion in research agenda	25
10.1.3 Identification and monitoring of best practices	100
10.1.4 Encouragement of community participation in research	75
10.2 Linkage with Institutions of Higher Learning and/or Research	75
10.2.1 Relationships with institutions of higher learning and/or research organizations	75
10.2.2 Partnerships to conduct research	75
10.2.3 Collaboration between the academic and practice communities	75
10.3 Capacity to Initiate or Participate in Research	69
10.3.1 Access to researchers	75
10.3.2 Access to resources to facilitate research	75
10.3.3 Dissemination of research findings	75
10.3.4 Evaluation of research activities	50

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

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

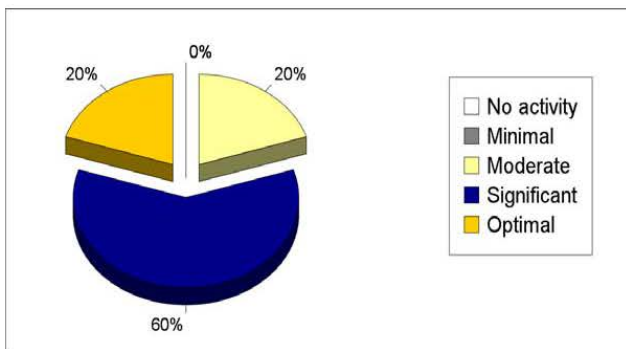


Figure 5 displays the percentage of the system's Essential Services scores that fall within the five activity categories. This chart provides the site with a high level snapshot of the information found in Figure 3.

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

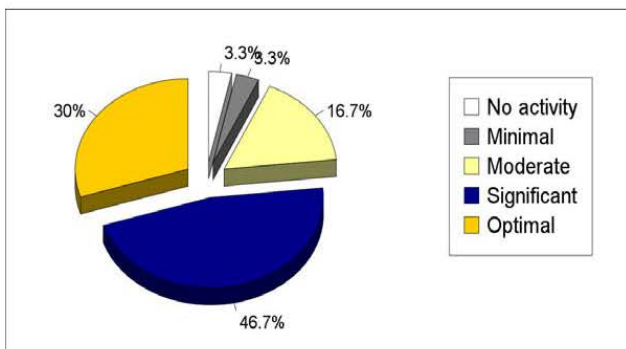


Figure 6 displays the percentage of the system's model standard scores that fall within the five activity categories.

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

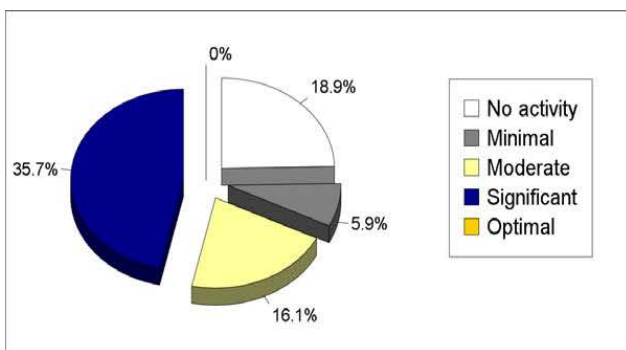


Figure 7 displays the percentage of all scored questions that fall within the five activity categories. This breakdown provides a closer snapshot of the system's performance, showing variation that may be masked by the scores in Figures 5 and 6.

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C. Optional Priority Rating Results

What are potential areas for attention, based on the priority ratings and performance scores?

Tables 3 and 4 show priority ratings (as rated by participants on a 1-10 scale, with 10 being the highest) and performance scores for Essential Services and model standards, arranged under the four quadrants in Figures 8 and 9, which follow the tables. The four quadrants, which are based on how the performance of each Essential Service and/or model standard compares with the priority rating, should provide guidance in considering areas for attention and next steps for performance improvement.

Table 3: Essential Service by priority rating and performance score, with areas for attention

Essential Service	Priority Rating	Performance Score (level of activity)
Quadrant I (High Priority/Low Performance) - These important activities may need increased attention.		
4. Mobilize Community Partnerships to Identify and Solve Health Problems	8	51 (Significant)
5. Develop Policies and Plans that Support Individual and Community Health Efforts	5	64 (Significant)
7. Link People to Needed Personal Health Services and Assure the Provision of Health Care when Otherwise Unavailable	5	45 (Moderate)
9. Evaluate Effectiveness, Accessibility, and Quality of Personal and Population-Based Health Services	5	52 (Significant)
Quadrant II (High Priority/High Performance) - These activities are being done well, and it is important to maintain efforts.		
2. Diagnose And Investigate Health Problems and Health Hazards	5	85 (Optimal)
3. Inform, Educate, And Empower People about Health Issues	5	87 (Optimal)
6. Enforce Laws and Regulations that Protect Health and Ensure Safety	7	74 (Significant)
8. Assure a Competent Public and Personal Health Care Workforce	6	70 (Significant)
10. Research for New Insights and Innovative Solutions to Health Problems	5	71 (Significant)
Quadrant III (Low Priority/High Performance) - These activities are being done well, but the system can shift or reduce some resources or attention to focus on higher priority activities.		
Quadrant IV (Low Priority/Low Performance) - These activities could be improved, but are of low priority. They may need little or no attention at this time.		
1. Monitor Health Status To Identify Community Health Problems	4	47 (Moderate)

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Table 4: Model standards by priority and performance score, with areas for attention

Model Standard	Priority Rating	Performance Score (level of activity)
Quadrant I (High Priority/Low Performance) - These important activities may need increased attention.		
1.1 Population-Based Community Health Profile (CHP)	5	0 (No Activity)
2.1 Identification and Surveillance of Health Threats	5	60 (Significant)
4.1 Constituency Development	8	64 (Significant)
4.2 Community Partnerships	8	38 (Moderate)
5.3 Community Health Improvement Process	5	42 (Moderate)
6.1 Review and Evaluate Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances	8	63 (Significant)
7.1 Identification of Populations with Barriers to Personal Health Services	5	50 (Significant)
7.2 Assuring the Linkage of People to Personal Health Services	5	41 (Moderate)
9.3 Evaluation of the Local Public Health System	5	13 (Minimal)
Quadrant II (High Priority/High Performance) - These activities are being done well, and it is important to maintain efforts.		
1.3 Maintenance of Population Health Registries	5	75 (Significant)
2.2 Investigation and Response to Public Health Threats and Emergencies	5	95 (Optimal)
2.3 Laboratory Support for Investigation of Health Threats	5	100 (Optimal)
3.1 Health Education and Promotion	6	92 (Optimal)
3.2 Health Communication	5	86 (Optimal)
3.3 Risk Communication	5	83 (Optimal)
5.1 Government Presence at the Local Level	5	73 (Significant)
5.2 Public Health Policy Development	5	67 (Significant)
5.4 Plan for Public Health Emergencies	5	74 (Significant)
6.2 Involvement in the Improvement of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances	8	83 (Optimal)
6.3 Enforce Laws, Regulations and Ordinances	6	78 (Optimal)
8.3 Life-Long Learning Through Continuing Education, Training, and Mentoring	7	84 (Optimal)
8.4 Public Health Leadership Development	9	67 (Significant)
9.1 Evaluation of Population-based Health Services	5	73 (Significant)
9.2 Evaluation of Personal Health Care Services	5	71 (Significant)
10.1 Fostering Innovation	5	69 (Significant)
10.2 Linkage with Institutions of Higher Learning and/or Research	5	75 (Significant)
10.3 Capacity to Initiate or Participate in Research	5	69 (Significant)
Quadrant III (Low Priority/High Performance) - These activities are being done well, but the system can shift or reduce some resources or attention to focus on higher priority activities.		
1.2 Access to and Utilization of Current Technology to Manage, Display, Analyze and Communicate Population Health Data	3	67 (Significant)
8.2 Public Health Workforce Standards	4	83 (Optimal)
Quadrant IV (Low Priority/Low Performance) - These activities could be improved, but are of low priority. They may need little or no attention at this time.		
8.1 Workforce Assessment Planning, and Development	3	46 (Moderate)

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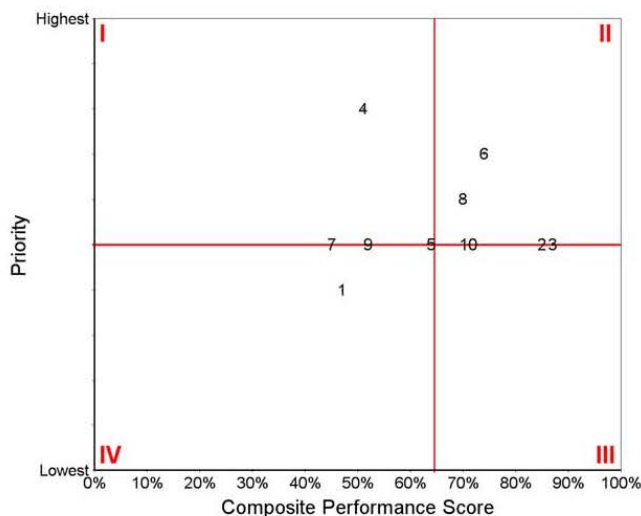


Figures 8 and 9 (below) display Essential Services and model standards data within the following four categories using adjusted priority rating data:

- Quadrant I** (High Priority/Low Performance) - These important activities may need increased attention.
- Quadrant II** (High Priority/High Performance) - These activities are being done well, and it is important to maintain efforts.
- Quadrant III** (Low Priority/High Performance) - These activities are being done well, but the system can shift or reduce some resources or attention to focus on higher priority activities.
- Quadrant IV** (Low Priority/Low Performance) - These activities could be improved, but are of low priority. They may need little or no attention at this time.

The priority data are calculated based on the percentage standard deviation from the mean. Performance scores above the median value are displayed in the "high" performance quadrants. All other levels are displayed in the "low" performance quadrants. Essential Service data are calculated as a mean of model standard ratings within each Essential Service. In cases where performance scores and priority ratings are identical or very close, the numbers in these figures may overlap. To distinguish any overlapping numbers, please refer to the raw data or Table 4.

Figure 8: Scatter plot of Essential Service scores and priority ratings

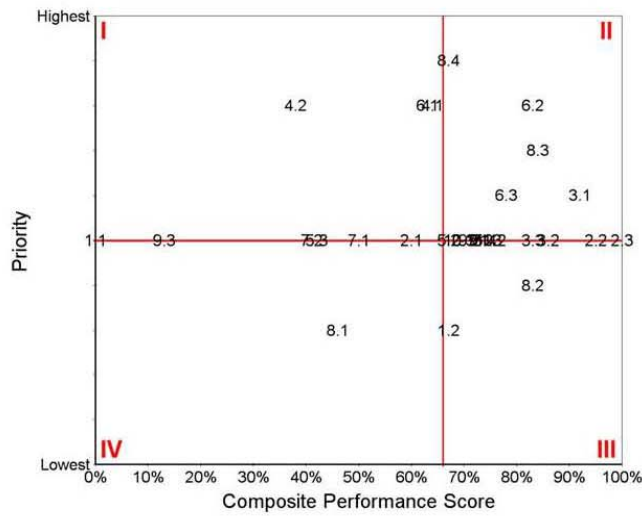


- I (High Priority/Low Performance) - may need increased attention.
- II (High Priority/High Performance) - important to maintain efforts.
- III (Low Priority/High Performance) - potential areas to reduce efforts.
- IV (Low Priority/Low Performance) - may need little or no attention.

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Figure 9: Scatter plot of model standards scores and priority ratings



I (High Priority/Low Performance) - may need increased attention.

II (High Priority/High Performance) - important to maintain efforts.

III (Low Priority/High Performance) - potential areas to reduce efforts.

IV (Low Priority/Low Performance) - may need little or no attention.

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

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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	42%	Moderate (47)	Quadrant IV
2. Diagnose And Investigate Health Problems and Health Hazards	50%	Optimal (85)	Quadrant II
3. Inform, Educate, And Empower People about Health Issues	67%	Optimal (87)	Quadrant II
4. Mobilize Community Partnerships to Identify and Solve Health Problems	100%	Significant (51)	Quadrant I
5. Develop Policies and Plans that Support Individual and Community Health Efforts	50%	Significant (64)	Quadrant I
6. Enforce Laws and Regulations that Protect Health and Ensure Safety	100%	Significant (74)	Quadrant II
7. Link People to Needed Personal Health Services and Assure the Provision of Health Care when Otherwise Unavailable	50%	Moderate (45)	Quadrant I
8. Assure a Competent Public and Personal Health Care Workforce	75%	Significant (70)	Quadrant II
9. Evaluate Effectiveness, Accessibility, and Quality of Personal and Population-Based Health Services	50%	Significant (52)	Quadrant I
10. Research for New Insights and Innovative Solutions to Health Problems	50%	Significant (71)	Quadrant II

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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)	50%	No Activity (0)	Quadrant I
1.2 Access to and Utilization of Current Technology to Manage, Display, Analyze and Communicate Population Health Data	25%	Significant (67)	Quadrant III
1.3 Maintenance of Population Health Registries	50%	Significant (75)	Quadrant II
2.1 Identification and Surveillance of Health Threats	50%	Significant (60)	Quadrant I
2.2 Investigation and Response to Public Health Threats and Emergencies	50%	Optimal (95)	Quadrant II
2.3 Laboratory Support for Investigation of Health Threats	50%	Optimal (100)	Quadrant II
3.1 Health Education and Promotion	50%	Optimal (92)	Quadrant II
3.2 Health Communication	50%	Optimal (86)	Quadrant II
3.3 Risk Communication	100%	Optimal (83)	Quadrant II
4.1 Constituency Development	100%	Significant (64)	Quadrant I
4.2 Community Partnerships	100%	Moderate (38)	Quadrant I
5.1 Government Presence at the Local Level	50%	Significant (73)	Quadrant II
5.2 Public Health Policy Development	50%	Significant (67)	Quadrant II
5.3 Community Health Improvement Process	50%	Moderate (42)	Quadrant I
5.4 Plan for Public Health Emergencies	50%	Significant (74)	Quadrant II
6.1 Review and Evaluate Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances	100%	Significant (63)	Quadrant I
6.2 Involvement in the Improvement of Laws, Regulations, and Ordinances	100%	Optimal (83)	Quadrant II
6.3 Enforce Laws, Regulations and Ordinances	100%	Optimal (78)	Quadrant II
7.1 Identification of Populations with Barriers to Personal Health Services	50%	Significant (50)	Quadrant I
7.2 Assuring the Linkage of People to Personal Health Services	50%	Moderate (41)	Quadrant I
8.1 Workforce Assessment Planning, and Development	50%	Moderate (46)	Quadrant I
8.2 Public Health Workforce Standards	50%	Optimal (83)	Quadrant II
8.3 Life-Long Learning Through Continuing Education, Training, and Mentoring	100%	Optimal (84)	Quadrant II
8.4 Public Health Leadership Development	100%	Significant (67)	Quadrant II
9.1 Evaluation of Population-based Health Services	50%	Significant (73)	Quadrant II

9.2 Evaluation of Personal Health Care Services	50%	Significant (71)	Quadrant II
9.3 Evaluation of the Local Public Health System	50%	Minimal (13)	Quadrant I
10.1 Fostering Innovation	50%	Significant (69)	Quadrant II
10.2 Linkage with Institutions of Higher Learning and/or Research	50%	Significant (75)	Quadrant II
10.3 Capacity to Initiate or Participate in Research	50%	Significant (69)	Quadrant II

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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.

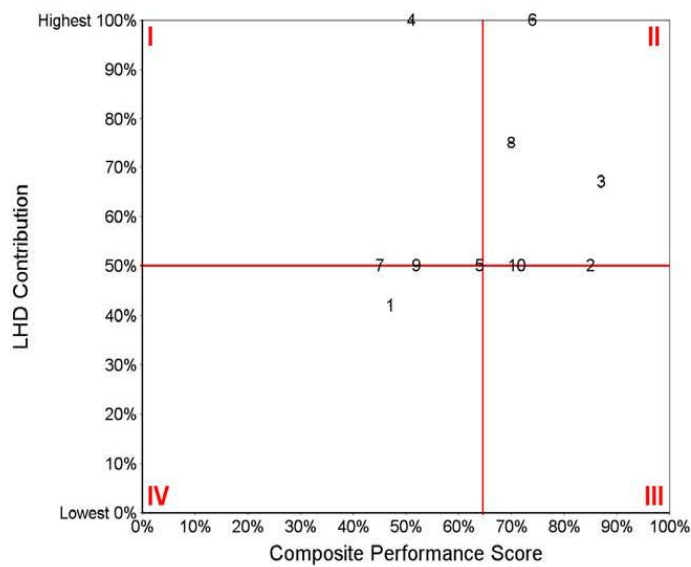
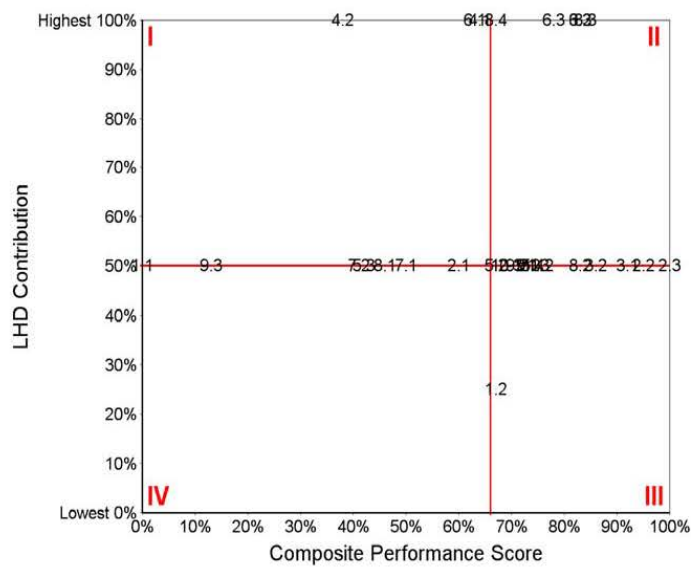


Figure 11: Scatter plot of model standard scores and LHD contribution scores



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APPENDIX: RESOURCES FOR NEXT STEPS

The NPHPSP offers a variety of information, technical assistance, and training resources to assist in quality improvement activities. Descriptions of these resources are provided below. Other resources and websites that may be of particular interest to NPHPSP users are also noted below.

- **Technical Assistance and Consultation** - NPHPSP partners are available for phone and email consultation to state and localities as they plan for and conduct NPHPSP assessment and performance improvement activities. Contact 1-800-747-7649 or phpsp@cdc.gov.
- **NPHPSP User Guide** - The NPHPSP User Guide section, "After We Complete the Assessment, What Next?" describes five essential steps in a performance improvement process following the use of the NPHPSP assessment instruments. The NPHPSP User Guide may be found on the NPHPSP website (www.cdc.gov/od/ocphp/nphpsp/).
- **NPHPSP Online Tool Kit** - Additional resources that may be found on, or are linked to, the NPHPSP website (www.cdc.gov/od/ocphp/nphpsp/) under the "Post Assessment/ Performance Improvement" link include sample performance improvement plans, quality improvement and priority-setting tools, and other technical assistance documents and links.
- **NPHPSP Online Resource Center** - Designed specifically for NPHPSP users, the Public Health Foundation's online resource center (www.phf.org/nphpsp) for public health systems performance improvement allows users to search for State, Local, and Governance resources by [model standard](#), [essential public health service](#), and [keyword](#). Alternately, users may read or print the resource guides available on this site.
- **NPHPSP Monthly User Calls** - These calls feature speakers and dialogue on topic of interest to users. They also provide an opportunity for people from around the country to learn from each other about various approaches to the NPHPSP assessment and performance improvement process. Calls occur on the third Tuesday of each month, 2:00 - 3:00 ET. Contact phpsp@cdc.gov to be added to the email notification list for the call.
- **Annual Training Workshop** - Individuals responsible for coordinating performance assessment and improvement activities may attend an annual two-day workshop held in the spring of each year. Visit the NPHPSP website (www.cdc.gov/od/ocphp/nphpsp/) for more information.
- **Improving Performance Newsletter and the Public Health Infrastructure Resource Center at the Public Health Foundation** - This website (www.phf.org/performance) presents tools and resources that can help organizations streamline efforts and get better results. A five minute orientation presentation provides an orientation on how to access quality improvement resources on the site. The website also includes information about the *Improving Performance* Newsletter, which contains lessons from the field, resources, and tips designed to help NPHPSP users with their performance management efforts. Read past issues or sign up for future issues at: www.phf.org/performance.
- **Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships (MAPP)** - MAPP has proven to be a particularly helpful tool for sites engaged in community-based health improvement planning. Systems that have just completed the NPHPSP may consider using the MAPP process as a way to launch their performance improvement efforts. Go to www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/MAPP to link directly to the MAPP website.

SOURCES

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