





**Local Public Health System Assessment (LPHSA)**

Findings from the LPHSA were shared (see attached Key Findings) and are summarized in the following table:

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong health assessment, tracking &amp; surveillance</li> <li>• Robust emergency preparedness &amp; response</li> <li>• Coordination of health messaging</li> <li>• Strong partnerships &amp; increased collaboration</li> <li>• Policy development and planning</li> <li>• Enforcement of laws and regulations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Duplication of effort</li> <li>• Insufficient communication with policy makers &amp; public on regarding social determinants of health</li> <li>• Insufficient accessibility and understanding of health data</li> <li>• Engagement, especially with vulnerable populations and on equity issues</li> <li>• Lack of systems to monitor progress</li> <li>• Evaluation of population health work</li> <li>• Lack of state budget &amp; community resources</li> <li>• Absence of coordinating body for workforce development for collective action</li> <li>• More collaboration needed between researchers and practice fields</li> </ul>

**Forces of Change Assessment (FOCA)** See attached slides for more info. Findings include:

Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State budget – situation encourages collaboration</li> <li>• More people insured (ACA)</li> <li>• Awareness of social issues, e.g., Marriage equality, transgender issues</li> <li>• Affirmation of holding policy makers accountable and empowering communities to organize, advocate, unify and collaborate.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of health access for undocumented</li> <li>• Provider shortages</li> <li>• State budget (services cut)</li> <li>• Climate change</li> <li>• Racism</li> <li>• Residential segregation</li> <li>• Perceived inability to affect change</li> <li>• Influencers of policy (e.g., wealth and large corporations)</li> <li>• Public unaware of “upstream”, non-health determinants</li> <li>• Disproportionate incarceration, police contact</li> <li>• Wealth disparity</li> </ul>



**Community Themes and Strengths Assessment (Community Health Survey)** (See attached Summary for more info)

<b>Assets/Strengths</b>	<b>Themes of Disparity</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall health status</li> <li>• Financially &amp; Food Secure</li> <li>• Communities as Excellent/Good places to live, raise children, work and grow old</li> <li>• Community Services especially churches and faith communities</li> <li>• Diverse, multi-cultural population</li> <li>• Fair treatment regarding age, gender, race, language and sexual orientation</li> <li>• Communication channels identified: text and TV</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respondents rating community services as fair/poor were from communities in South and West CC suburbs</li> <li>• Food and economic insecurity ratings were in South communities.</li> <li>• Race/discrimination: Unfair treatment primarily due to race/skin color.</li> <li>• Survey results point to the quality of life is place based.</li> </ul>

<b>5 Leading Health Issues</b>	<b>5 priority conditions to improve health</b>	<b>3 top conditions cited that support health the most</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aging issues/arthritis</li> <li>• Cancer (lung, colorectal, breast, prostate)</li> <li>• Heart disease</li> <li>• Diabetes</li> <li>• Mental health problems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of exercise</li> <li>• Unemployment</li> <li>• Poor diet</li> <li>• High Blood Pressure</li> <li>• Low wages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access to quality medical services</li> <li>• Financial security/stable income or resources</li> <li>• Quality environmental conditions</li> </ul>

**Next Steps**

Presentation and review of Community Health Status Assessment

Determination of priorities

Consideration of Strategic Issues