Lexington County Community Health Needs Assessment

2019

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For nearly 50 years, Lexington Medical Center has provided quality health services that meet the needs of our community. As the only locally owned hospital in the Columbia area, we strive to take outstanding care of our friends, families and neighbors while understanding their specific health needs.

The results of the Community Health Needs Assessment for 2019 can help us as we work to meet our mission. This collaborative effort helps guide initiatives to improve the overall health of our community. Taking care of the people of the Midlands is our highest priority, so we have to continue to identify the specific health needs that affect our community. With a legacy of providing outstanding local care since 1971, Lexington Medical Center is truly able to understand the health care needs of Midlands' residents.

As part of the CHNA, Lexington Medical Center assessed qualitative and quantitative data from a diverse number of individuals from our community to identify the three most prevalent health needs:

- Obesity
- Mental Health
- Diabetes

The following report summarizes the methodology and findings used to identify these needs. Lexington Medical Center is proud to serve a critical role in this process, and I am confident that we will continue to improve the overall health of everyone in our community through these partnerships.



Understanding the Community Health Needs Assessment

According to the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, all tax-exempt hospitals must conduct a CHNA every three years. While Lexington Medical Center does not fall into this category, accurate community health information is essential to identify and prioritize health needs in a particular geographic location. These identified health needs serve as a baseline for collaborative efforts within the community to improve the overall health of the population.

About Lexington Medical Center

Lexington Medical Center is a 508-bed hospital in West Columbia, South Carolina. It anchors a health care network that includes five community and urgent care medical centers and employs a staff of more than 7,000 health care professionals. The network also has a heart and vascular center, oncology care affiliated with Duke Health, an occupational health center, the largest skilled nursing facility in the Carolinas, an Alzheimer's care center and more than 70 physician practices.

Lexington Medical Center also operates one of the busiest Emergency departments in South Carolina, treating nearly 85,000 patients each year. The hospital delivers more than 3,300 babies each year and performs more than 23,000 surgeries.

- 5

Lexington Medical Center has a reputation for the highest quality care. Among its honors are Columbia's "Best Place to Have a Baby," "Best Hospital" and one of the "Top 25 Best Hospitals to Work for in the U.S." All made possible by a dedicated, talented team of health care professionals and staff.

LMC at a Glance

- 7,000+ health care professionals
- 70 physician practices
- 5 community medical and urgent care centers Occupational health center
- Largest extended care facility in the Carolinas
- Specialized care center for Alzheimer's



Services

Lexington Medical Center has long served the needs of Lexington County and surrounding areas with a wide range of services, as well as provided access to advanced technology, state-of-the-art facilities and physicians and staff committed to offering exceptional care.

Featured Services

- Women's Services
- Cancer Center
- Heart and Vascular Center
- Orthopaedics

Urgent Care

- Lexington Medical Center Irmo
- Lexington Medical Center Chapin
- Lexington Medical Center Lexington
- Lexington Medical Center Saluda Pointe

Health and Wellness

- Community Health Screenings
- Health Directions Wellness Gym

Specialized Care

- Alzheimer's
- Extended Care
- General Surgery
- Imaging
- Labor and Delivery
- Laboratory and Pathology
- Nutrition Therapy
- Occupational Health
- Sleep Solutions
- Weight-loss Surgery

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In the Community

Lexington Medical Center is dedicated to making health services available to every person in need. Part of that commitment involves caring for the community through free wellness presentations, health screenings, fitness programs and support groups. Lexington Medical Center also participates in a number of events to promote education and wellness in the Midlands.

Women's Night Out

Art of Healing

Women's Night Out is an annual awareness and education event that highlights October as National Breast Cancer Awareness Month. Featuring health and wellness exhibits, a silent auction, dinner and keynote address. The event donates all proceeds to the Lexington Medical Center Foundation Crystal Smith Breast Cancer Care Fund, which provides cancer services to patients in need. Art of Healing Art of Healing is a judged art competition for Lexington County high school students. Art teachers can submit one student's work that expresses his or her interpretation of the Art of Healing. All participants attend a reception in their honor at the Columbia Museum of Art, where winners are announced. The museum and Lexington Medical Center display all artwork for one month. Strike Out for Stroke Strike Out for Stroke is an annual education and screening event at a Lexington County Blowfish baseball game. The event features a stroke survivor throwing out the first pitch, free blood pressure screenings and educational information. Throughout the game, stroke

facts are presented for attendees.

Lexington Medical Center Foundation



Patient Care

Patient Care programs help enhance hospital services throughout LMC's network and are often the result of employee-submitted internal grants.



Mother/Baby

Our Mother/Baby programs help ensure the highest quality health services and resources are available to new mothers and their babies.



Cardiac Care

Our Cardiac Care programs eliminate barriers between heart patients and a full recovery through patient discharge kits, Cardiac Rehabilitation, and smoking cessation courses.



Cancer Care

Our Cancer Care programs help patients focus on their treatment and survivorship by assisting with non-medical emergency needs, providing wigs, mastectomy bras and post-surgical kits, and offering key support services.

Community Care

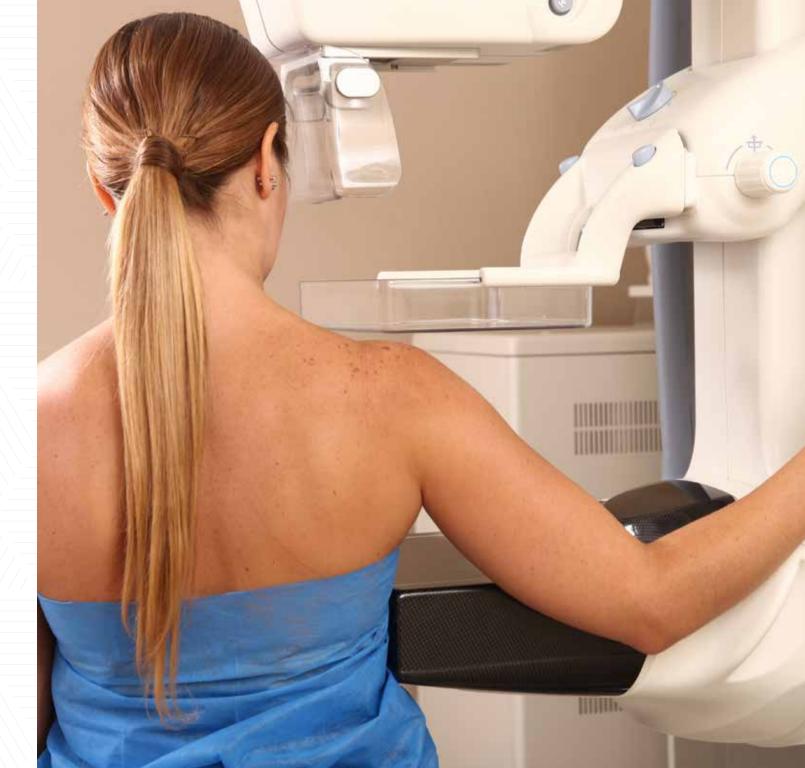
Our Community Care programs provide support for the community when and where they need it most through key programs such as prescription assistance and transportation for the uninsured and underinsured.

lear difference in detection.

In 2019, the Foundation completed the threeyear, \$3 million Campaign for Clarity to bring 3-D mammography to every patient at Lexington Medical Center. This revolutionary technology helps detect

breast cancer earlier and more accurately than traditional 2-D mammography. The successful campaign made it possible to purchase the eight machines needed, ensuring that 3-D technology is available to all of our patients no matter where they live.





Lexington County Community Profile

Analyzing the complex relationship between individual health behaviors, physical environment, socioeconomic factors and overall access to health care services determines the health of the Lexington County community.

To determine this information, Lexington Medical Center relied on South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control reports for disease prevention and leading causes of death, the Community Need Index and Robert Wood Johnson Foundation County Health Rankings.

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GASTO

SWANSE

GILBERT

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Population Projections

Lexington Medical Center's primary service area for its network of care is Lexington County, which is comprised of 16 ZIP codes with a combined population of 286,316. It is considered one of the fastest growing counties in the state, where the population has grown by 21.5% since 2010. By 2050, it is expected to have more than 580,000 residents.

Demographics

Table 1

	/ / /	
	Lexington	South Carolina
Male	49%	49%
Female	51%	51%
Median Age	39	40

Table 2

	Lexington	South Carolina
White	79.3%	68.6%
Black	14.6%	27%
American Indian	0.3%	0.5%
Asian	1.8%	1.8%
Hispanic/Latino	5.9%	6.0%

Source: South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control



Social Determinants of Health

The social determinants of health are economic and social factors that influence the health outcomes of both individuals and groups. According to Healthy People 2020, there are five domains that explain the difference in outcomes:

- 1) Economic Stability
- 2) Education
- 3) Health and Health Care
- 4) Neighborhood and Built Environment
- 5) Social and Community Context

As evidenced by Table 3, Lexington County often ranks better than the state average in many health determinants.

Table 3: Health Determinants

	Lexington	South Carolina
Median Household Income	\$59,593.00	\$43,939.00
Unemployment	2.4%	2.5%
Below Federal Poverty Level	12.7%	16.6%
High School Graduation Rate	89.7%	85.0%
Uninsured	17.0%	15.9%

Source: South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

Despite better than average rankings in social determinants of health, chronic disease still largely affects Lexington County Residents. National averages often rank better than both Lexington County and South Carolina averages. America's Health Rankings consider South Carolina to be one of the unhealthiest ranking it 42nd out of the 50 states. Table 4 provides the prevalence of chronic disease and health outcomes in Lexington County and South Carolina. Data indicates lack of physical activity, overweight/obesity, and smoking as behavioral risk factors that increase the likelihood of developing chronic disease. Alone, the estimated economic impact in Lexington County of physical inactivity is \$3 million.

Table 4: Chronic Disease and Health Outcomes

	Lexington	South Carolina
Obesity	32%	34%
Diabetes	12%	14%
Heart Disease	5%	5%
Stroke	3%	4%

Source: South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

Community Health Needs Assessment Progress 2016

The CHNA conducted by Lexington Medical Center for 2016 identified two primary health needs in Lexington County: obesity and diabetes.

Obesity

Eat Smart Move More Lexington County is a coalition dedicated to addressing obesity in the county. Representatives from all over the community, including hospitals, school districts, elected officials and non-profit organizations, have a vested interest to make Lexington County a healthier place to live, work and play.

Initiatives

- Bike/Pedestrian Plans for West Columbia, Cayce, Springdale, Chapin, Swansea and Batesburg-Leesville
- Grant to the City of Cayce for Riverwalk mile marker signage and educational kiosks
- Grant to the City of West Columbia for walkability/ pedestrian purposes
- Grant to the Julius Felder Coalition for a Community Garden
- Grant to the Town of Springdale for a master plan along Platt Springs Road



Diabetes

South Carolina ranks seventh highest in the nation in the percent of adult population with diabetes, and hospital costs associated with diabetes have increased 60% in the past five years. To address this concern, Lexington Medical Center partnered closely with Harvest Hope Food Bank to establish diabetic food pantries around Lexington County.

- Mission of Hope 1819 Middleton Street Cayce, SC 29033

Food Pantry Locations

 Sharing God's Love 147 Friarsgate Boulevard Irmo, SC 29063

 God's People in Service 4512 Fish Hatchery Road Gaston, SC 29053

- Church of Christ 1303 Sunset Boulevard West Columbia, SC 29169
- Mt. Pleasant Outreach 505 South Church Street Swansea, SC 29160
- We Care Center 1800 Chapin Road Chapin, SC 29036

2019 Food Pantry Outcomes

• 30 boxes per month at 6 sites for a total of 180 boxes • 180 boxes for 12 months for a total of 2,160 boxes • Total meals – 28,152

Creating the Community Health Needs Assessment



For four months, starting in July 2019, Lexington Medical Center conducted its CHNA to identify and evaluate health needs within our service area.

The CHNA had to include broad community input from primary research and an analysis of existing community data, including demographics, socioeconomic and health care-related statistics from a wide range of internal and external sources.

Lexington Medical Center used a survey, administered electronically and in print, and one-on-one interviews to collect primary data. It then prioritized this data based on prevalence of health issues, severity of health issues and the ability to affect the health issue. Lexington Medical Center conducted a community health summit in fall of 2019 to conclude the assessment process.



Community Survey

The community survey primarily targeted residents of Lexington County. Participants could find the survey online and at DHEC, The Free Medical Clinic, the Good Samaritan Clinic and Lexington Medical Center community medical centers. The hospital adapted the 2019 survey from the previous CHNA survey in 2016.

Lexington Medical Center received a total of 1,100 survey responses for the CHNA. The survey consisted of 32 questions, separated into five sections.

Part 1: Community Improvement Part 2: Access to Care Part 3: Personal Health and Wellness Part 4: Children's Health Part 5: Demographics

One-on-One Interviews

One-on-one interviews targeted community leaders and representatives from local health organizations with a respectable knowledge of the public health environment in Lexington County. Interviewers asked participants a series of five questions that were identical to the questions used in the assessment three years ago.

1. What are the three most important health needs/issues in Lexington County?

- 2. Why do you think each of these three health needs/issues are the most important?
- 3. Are there underlying causes of these needs/issues that need to be addressed? If so, what are the underlying causes?
- 4. What is currently being done to address these needs/issues?
- 5. What additional comments do you have regarding health in Lexington County?

Lexington Medical Center ranked responses to the first question and used the responses from questions 2 through 5 as supporting qualitative data. Surveyors interviewed the following individuals as a broad representation of Lexington County:

Tripp Jones, board chair, Lexington Medical Center
Joe Mergo, Lexington County administrator
Freddie Strange, director, The Free Medical Clinic
Tod Augsburger, CEO, Lexington Medical Center
Dr. Rev. Charles Jackson, pastor, Brookland Baptist Church
Jay Koon, sheriff, Lexington County
Sara Fawcett, CEO, United Way of the Midlands

Identified Community Health Needs

Obesity

Primary data overwhelmingly indicates that obesity is the most critical health concern in Lexington County. Almost half of respondents identified obesity as their top health concern. The rapid growth of the Lexington County population, coupled with the increasing prevalence of being overweight/obesity, may only increase the burden on the community and health care. Overweight/obese persons are at an increased risk of developing other chronic health conditions, including heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure and high cholesterol.

Addressing obesity is often a difficult task that requires attention to behavioral, environmental, social and biological factors. Survey responses validate this approach, identifying lack of physical

Obesity Quick Facts

- In Lexington County, the prevalence of obesity among adults 20 years of age and older was 32%.
- The prevalence among children ages 2 to 17 is 24.6% for South Carolina.
- The cost of obesity in South Carolina is estimated to be \$8.5 billion.

Source: South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

activity, lack fruit and vegetable consumption and limited access to places for activity. Forty-eight percent of surveyed respondents believe people in the community need more information about eating well and exercise/weight management. Clearly, encouraging healthy lifestyles is important to the community.



Mental Health

Increasingly, mental health has become a national and local public health concern. Thirty-five percent of respondents in the 2019 CHNA indicated that mental health is a significant health concern in their community. And 27% of respondents indicated a health professional told them that they had depression or anxiety.

Diabetes

One-on-one interviewees and survey respondents reported diabetes as a significant health concern in Lexington County. Among survey respondents, 28% indicated that it was one of the top health concerns for the county. This result is not too surprising as diabetes is often associated with being overweight/obesity. More often than not, managing and preventing diabetes also improves an individual's weight.

Mental Health Quick Facts

- Approximately 22% of adults in Lexington County suffer from depression.
- Only 44.5% of adults with mental illness in South Carolina receive any form of treatment.
- South Carolina is ranked 37 out of 50 states for providing access to mental health services.

Source: South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

Diabetes Quick Facts

- In Lexington County, the prevalence of diabetes among adults 20 years of age and older is 12%.
- South Carolina ranks seventh highest in the nation in the percent of adult population with diabetes.
- Diabetes is the seventh leading cause of death in South Carolina.
- Hospital costs associated with diabetes have increased 60% in the past five years in South Carolina.

Source: South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control



Next Steps

Analysis of the primary and secondary data from the CHNA provided Lexington Medical Center with the opportunity to identify the leading and emerging health issues that affect Lexington County.

Lexington Medical Center hopes the CHNA results will drive the creation of an action plan among community stakeholders to address identified health needs. Collaboration with community partners is essential to establish strategic initiatives that will affect Lexington County's overall health.



Community Health Needs		Part Two: Access to Care			
		Part Two. Access to care			
Assessment Survey		5. What types of health insurance coverage	ge do you currently hav	IE? Choose all that apply.	
		Don't have Medical	Dental 🗆 Visio	on 🗆 Don't know	
		Results: Medical; Dental; Vision			
art One: Community Improvement/Prioritization of Needs		6. What is the source of your insurance c	overage?		
		□ Insurance provided by □ Gover	rnment (VA, CHAMPUS)	Other	Don't know
Based on your experience, what are the three (3) most significant health concerns in you	ur community?	my employer 🛛 Insura	ance I purchase directly	Insurance Exchange	Medicaid
□ Alcohol use □ Dental care □ Heart disease & stroke □ Mental hea □ Alzheimer's/dementia □ Diabetes □ High blood pressure □ Overweight		Results: Insurance provided by employer (77%); I	Medicaid (7%); Other (6%)		
□ Arthritis □ Domestic violence □ HIV/AIDS/STD □ Suicide □ Cancer □ Drug use □ Infant death □ Tobacco us	e	7. In the past 12 months, did you have a p from any type of health care provider, c			personally or for a family memb
Results: Overweight/obesity (46%); Diabetes (29%); Mental health (28%)		Results: No (73%); Yes (27%)			
What is the main reason people in your community are not active outdoors?		8. If you said "yes," what type of provider	r did you or your family	member have trouble gettin	g health care from?
	□ Other:	Dentist	Pediatrician	🗆 Ur	gent care center
□ Crime □ Traffic □ Stray dogs □ Not enough sidewalks □ Technology □ Not enough bike lanes		General practitioner	DB/GYN		dical clinic
I Not enough sidewalks Computer/TV/video games) Not enough places to be ac	tive	Eye care/optometrist/ophthamologist	Health department	////////////////	ecialist
		□ Pharmacy	□ Hospital	□ 0t	ner
esults: Technology (35%); Not enough places to be active (19%); Not enough sidewalks (15%)		Results: Dentist (7%); Specialist (7%); General pro	actitioner (6%)		
n your opinion, which three (3) health behaviors do people in your own community					
eed more information about?		9. Which of these problems prevented you	u or your family membe	er from getting the necessary	health care? Choose all that apply.
Eating well/nutrition Getting flu shots and other Care for family members	Domestic violence	□ No health insurance		Dentist would not take my/ou	r insurance
I Exercise/Managing weight vaccines (elderly/disabled)	□ Crime prevention	□ Insurance did not cover what I/we needed		or Medicaid	
Going to a dentist for check-ups Infant/Child safety (safety seats/ Preventing pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseas	e Rape/sexual abuse prevention	☐ My/our share of the cost was too high (deduc		No transportation	
Going to the doctor for yearly □ Driving safely/Using seat belts □ Substance abuse prevention		Doctor would not take my/our insurance or M	ledicaid	 Did not know where to go Could not get an appointmen 	_ / / / / / / / / / / / / /
Chetting prenatal care during Quitting smoking/tobacco use (drugs and alcohol)		Hospital would not take my/our insurance Department would not take my/our insurance of	ar Modicoid	The wait was too long	<u> </u>
pregnancy prevention Anger management		Pharmacy would not take my/our insurance o			
low would you rate the overall health of your community?		Results: My/our share of the cost was too high (1	5%); Insurance didn't cover	what I needed (15%);	
		No Health Insurance (11%)			

Part Three: Personal Health and Wellness

Please answer the following questions based on your own health. Your children's health will be addressed in the next section.

10. Would you say that, in general, your health is:

Excellent Very good

🗆 Fair 🖉 👘

D Poor

Results: Good (44%); Very good (35%); Fair (12%)

11. Where do you go most often when you are sick? Choose only one.

□ Doctor's office	Hospital/emergency room	Urgent care cen
□ Health department	Dedical clinic/minute clinic	□ Other

Good 🗆

Results: Doctor's office (70%); Urgent care (16%); Medical clinic (6%)

12. How do you get most of your health-related information? Choose only one.

□ Family and friends	Church	Hospital
Doctor/nurse	□ Internet	Health department
Pharmacist	□ My child's school	Help lines

Results: Doctor/nurse (58%); Internet (26%); Family and friends (7%)

13. Have you ever been told by a doctor, nurse, or other health professional that you have any of the following health conditions? Check all that apply.

□ Asthma	Diabetes (not during	Overweight/obesity
Depression or anxiety	pregnancy)	Angina/heart disease
High blood pressure	□ Stroke/heart attack	Cancer
High cholesterol	Osteoporosis	□ HIV AIDS

High Blood Pressure 47%, High Cholesterol 47%, Diabetes 27%

14. During a normal week, other than in your regular job, do you engage in any physical activity or exercise that lasts at least a half an hour?

□ Yes □ No

Results: Yes (68%); No (32%)

15. Where do you go to exercise or engage in physical activity? Choose all

⊐ YMCA	Public recreation center
□ Park	Private gym

Results: Home (46%); Private gym (17%); Park (15%)

16. How often do you eat a serving of fruits and vegetables each day? One serving is equal to 1 cup or a single apple is a cup.

Never	□ 3-4 times per day
□ 1-2 times per day	□ More than 4 times per day
Deputtor 1 2 times per day (70%), 9	A times par day (220(); Navar (40()

Results: 1-2 times per day (70%); 3-4 times per day (22%); Never (4%)

17. Do you currently smoke/use tobacco products? Include regular smok

Results: Yes (11%); No (89%)

18. If yes, where would you go for help if you wanted to quit?

Quit line	Pharmacy
Doctor	Private counselor/therapist
Church –	Health department

Results: Doctor (44%); I don't know (39%); Quit line (8%)

19. Have you had any of the following preventive procedures in the past

Flu shot	□ Mammogram
Blood pressure check	□ Pap smear
Cholesterol screen	Colonoscopy
□ Vision screening	Skin cancer screening
Dental cleaning/X-rays	□ Prostate screening

Results: Blood pressure check (75%); Flu shot (69%); Dental cleaning (62%)

20. If a friend or family member needed help with a mental health or a d

assistance? Choose only one.

Private counselor/therapist	Hospital/emergency room
□ Support group (AA, AI-Anon)	☐ Minister/religious official
School counselor	□ LRADAC–Alcohol and
Doctor	Substance Abuse

Results: Doctor (27%); Don't know (22%); Private counselor (19%)

that apply.	
	Other
king in social s	ettings. 🗆 Yes 🗆 No
	□ I don't know
year? Choose all	that apply.
	Cardiovascular/heart
	disease screening
	Bone density test
rug/alcohol ab	use problem, where would you go for
	Lexington County Community
	Mental Health
	Do not know

Part Four: Children's Health

If you do not have children, please skip to question 27.

21. How would you rate the health of your child (children)?

 Excellent
 Very Good
 Good

 Results: Excellent (52%); Good (43%)
 Image: Content of the second of the seco

🗆 Fair

D Poor

- 22. Do you take your children to the doctor each year for a well visit/physical? ☐ Yes ☐ No *Results: Yes (86%); No (14%)*
- 23. How often do your children eat a serving of fruits and vegetables each day? One serving is equal to 1 cup or a single apple is a cup.

□ Never □ 3-4 times per day □ 1-2 times per day □ More than 4 times per day *Results: 1-2 times per day (59%); 3-4 times per day (31%); More than 4 times per day (6%)*

24. During the past 12 months, have your children had a seasonal flu vaccine? □ Yes □ No

Results: Yes (62%); No (38%)

- 25. Are your children up to date on age appropriate immunizations? ☐ Yes ☐ No Results: Yes (98%); No (2%)
- 26. Which of the the following health topic do you think your child/children need(s) more information about? *Choose all that apply.*

Dental hygiene	Alcohol/drug abuse
Nutrition/diabetes management	Reckless driving/speeding
Eating disorders	□ Mental health issues/suicide prevention
Tobacco/asthma management	Bullying
Sexual activity/STDs/HIV AIDS	

Results: Nutrition/diabetes management (45%); Dental hygiene (43%); Bullying (43%)



Part Five: Demog

27. What is your zip code

28. What is your age?

□ 15-19 □ 25-29 □ 20-24 □ 30-34 *Results: 30-34 (13%); 25-.*

29. Are you Male or Fema Results: Male (14%); Fema

30. Are you of Hispanic, La *Results: Yes (6%); No (94%)*

31. What is your race? Cha

White
Black or African America
American Indian or Alas
Asian Indian

Results: White (84%); Black

32. What is your main for

□ Car □ Bus *Results: Car (100%)*

αμπισπ	nformat	tion		
?				
□ 35-39	□ 45-49	□ 55-59	□ 65-69	□ 70+
□ 40-44	□ 50-54	□ 60-64	□ 70-74	
9 (13%); 35-	39 (12%)			
le? □ Ma	lle 🗆 Fem	ale		
e (86%)				
ntino or Spa	nish origin	? 🗆 Yes	D No	
)				
oose all that a	pply.			
	🗆 🗆 Pa	acific Islander	including Nat	ive Hawaiian,
IN			including Nati anian/Chamor	
	Sa D 01	amoan, Guam ther Asian inc	anian/Chamor luding Japane	rrow se, Chinese,
	Sa D 01	amoan, Guam ther Asian inc	anian/Chamor	rrow se, Chinese,
an kan Native k or African An	Sa D 01	amoan, Guam ther Asian inc orean, Vietnan	anian/Chamor luding Japane nese, Filipino/a	rrow se, Chinese,
kan Native Kor African An	Sa □ 0t Ko nerican (14%),	amoan, Guam ther Asian inc orean, Vietnan	anian/Chamor luding Japane nese, Filipino/a	rrow se, Chinese,
kan Native	Sa □ 0t Ko nerican (14%),	amoan, Guam ther Asian inc orean, Vietnan	anian/Chamor luding Japane nese, Filipino/a	rrow se, Chinese,
kan Native For African An	Sa D Oi Ko nerican (14%), portation?	amoan, Guam ther Asian inc prean, Vietnan ; <i>American Inc</i>	anian/Chamor luding Japane nese, Filipino/a	rrow se, Chinese,

Appendix 2 County Health Rankings: Lexington County

	Lexington County	Error Margin	Top U.S. Performers	South Carolina	Rank (of 46)
Health Outcomes					8
Length of Life					9
Premature Death	7,600	7,300-8,000	5,500	8,700	
Poor or Fair Health	17%	16-17%	12%	18%	
Poor Physical Health Days	3.9	3.8-4.0	3.1	3.9	
Poor Mental Health Days	4.5	4.3-4.6	3.4	4.5	
Low Birthweight	9%	8-9%	6%	10%	
Life Expectancy	77.9	77.6-78.2	81.1	77.0	
Premature Age-Adjusted Mortality	370	360-380	270	410	
Child Mortality	50	40-60	40	60	
Infant Mortality	6	5-7	4	7	
Frequent Physical Distress	12%	11-12%	9%	13%	
Frequent Mental Distress	13%	13-13%	11%	14%	
Diabetes Prevalence	12%	10-14%	7%	13%	
HIV Prevalence	308		41	401	

	Lexington County	Error Margin	Top U.S. Performers	South Carolina	Rank (of 46
Health Factors					4
Health Behaviors					11
Adult Smoking	16%	16-17%	14%	19%	
Adult Obesity	32%	29-35%	26%	33%	
Food Environment Index	8.2		8.6	6.3	
Physical Inactivity	23%	21-26%	20%	26%	
Access to Exercise Opportunities	63%		91%	68%	
Excessive Drinking	19%	18-19%	13%	17%	
Alcohol-Impaired Driving Deaths	38%	35-42%	11%	33%	
Sexually Transmitted Infections	504.1		161.4	641.6	
Teen Births	24	23-26	13	27	
Food Insecurity	10%		9%	14%	
Limited Access to Healthy Foods	8%		2%	9%	
Drug Overdose Deaths	18	15-21	10	20	
Motor Vehicle Crash Deaths	17	15-19	9	19	
Insufficient Sleep	36%	35-37%	27%	37%	

Source: County Health Rankings

Source: County Health Rankings

	Lexington County	Error Margin	Top U.S. Performers	South Carolina	Rank (of 46)
Clinical Care					6
Uninsured	12%	11-13%	6%	13%	
Primary Care Physicians	1,660:1		1,030:1	1,500:1	
Dentists	2,150:1		1,240:1	1,810:1	
Mental Health Providers	630:1		290:1	570:1	
Preventable Hospital Stays	3,932		2,761	4,499	
Mammography Screening	45%		50%	46%	
Flu Vaccinations	49%		53%	48%	
Uninsured Adults	15%	13-16%	7%	16%	
Uninsured Children	5%	4-6%	3%	5%	
Other Primary Care Providers	1,224:1		665:1	1,069:1	
Social and Economic Factors					3
High School Graduation	86%		96%	84%	
Some College	65%	62-67%	73%	62%	
Unemployment	2.9%		2.6%	3.4%	
Children in Poverty	18%	14-21%	11%	22%	
Income Inequality	4.1	3.9-4.2	3.7	4.8	
Children in Single-Parent Households	33%	31-36%	20%	39%	
Social Associations	11.3		18.4	11.7	
Violent Crime	346		63	500	
Injury Deaths	79	74-84	58	85	

Source: County Health Rankings



	Lexington County	Error Margin	Top U.S. Performers	South Carolina	Rank (of 46)
Additional Social and Economic	Factors (not inclu	ded in overall ra	nking)		
Disconnected Youth	7%	5-8%	4%	7%	
Reading Scores	3.0		3.4	2.9	
Math Scores	3.0		3.4	2.9	
Median Household Income	\$60,600	\$57,200- 64,000	\$69,000	\$52,400	
Children Eligible for Free or Reduced-Price Lunch	55%		32%	66%	
Residential Segregation - Black/White	38		23	46	
Residential Segregation - Non-white/White	32		14	42	
Homicides	6	5-8	2	8	
Suicides	17	15-20	11	15	
Firearm Fatalities	16	14-18	8	17	
Physical Environment					7
Air Pollution - Particulate Matter	10.0		6.1	10.2	
Drinking Water Violations	No				
Severe Housing Problems	12%	12-13%	9%	15%	
Driving Alone to Work	84%	83-85%	72%	82%	
Long Commute - Driving Alone	37%	36-39%	16%	35%	
Traffic Volume	59			53	
Additional Physical Environment	(not included in ove	rall ranking)			
Homeownership	74%	73-75%	81%	69%	
Severe Housing Cost Burden	11%	10-12%	7%	13%	

Source: County Health Rankings





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