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4-19-01

SAINT ASAPH STREET PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Presented to:
The City of Alexandria

Prepared By:
The Lewin Group

April 19, 2001

Presentation Overview

- 📍 Project Purpose
- 📍 Overview of Public Health Services
- 📍 Community Assessment - Data Analysis
- 📍 Critical Factors Influencing the Final Decisions
- 📍 Recommendations

Project Purpose

- 👤 To determine the optimal location to deliver services currently provided at the Health Department's Saint Asaph Street facility
 - To do this we first had to learn about public health services
 - Then we had to understand the health needs of the community

Health Department Programs and Services

- 🏠 St. Asaph Street Facility is the Health Department headquarters
- 🏠 City residents are most familiar with the preventive clinic services offered at Saint Asaph Street
 - Immunization and well child clinics, well women and family planning clinics, and STD clinics, dental clinics, WIC nutrition services, etc.
- 🏠 The facility also houses:
 - Disease investigation and control services
 - Community-based, population focused, prevention oriented programs
 - Environmental regulatory, surveillance and protection services
 - Administrative oversight and policy leadership functions

Health Department's Services Are Designed to Assure and Promote the Health of Everyone in the City

- 👤 10-20 percent of residents use public health clinic services each year.
- 👤 All city residents benefit from health department services such as restaurant inspection
- 👤 Public health services are prevention oriented and help to control health care costs
- 👤 Public health services provide a “gateway” to comprehensive health care for immigrants and low income families who may need help to use the health care system effectively

Services at The St. Asaph Street Facility Will Work Best if They Remain Co-located

- 🗣️ We interviewed public health staff to learn how the clinic, community-based programs, environmental health and administrative services worked together
- 🗣️ We tried to determine if it was a feasible option to place clinic services in a facility separate from other Saint Asaph Street programs
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- 🗣️ The staff benefits from close proximity to management and the Director's Office for help with policy and regulatory decisions

The Health Department Offers Public Health Clinic Services in Three Other Locations

Three locations:

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- Adolescent Health Center - check ups, immunizations, health education, family planning services, teen counseling

 The availability of these services influences final decisions about the placement of the new public health facility

Community Needs Assessment - Data Analysis

- 🗄️ Current Users of Health Department Services
- 🗄️ Population Growth and Projections of Future Need
- 🗄️ Community Perceptions About Health Department Services and Community Needs

In 2000, Saint Asaph Facility Served Nearly 13,000 People

Number of Unique Clinic Users by Zip Code, FY 2000

Clinic			WE	AR	WE	WE	OT	Other*	Total
	22301	22302	22304	22305	22311	22312	22314		
Immunizations	147	174	973	355	427	276	563	203	3,118
TB	127	135	680	406	300	215	342	248	2,453
Well Woman/FP	85	122	743	275	301	260	303	345	2,434
Dental	102	82	439	448	168	131	476	40	1,886
Child Health	43	62	595	223	295	201	190	77	1,686
STD	45	25	216	175	55	94	254	358	1,222
Total Clinic Users	549	600	3,646	1,882	1,546	1,177	2,128	1,271	12,799
Estimated # of Alex. Residents	12,094	15,489	35,473	14,956	15,318	6,106	23,908	n/a	119,549
Population Served	5%	4%	10%	13%	10%	19%	9%	n/a	11%

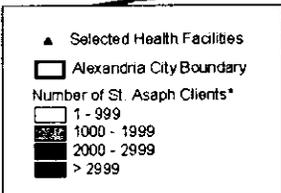
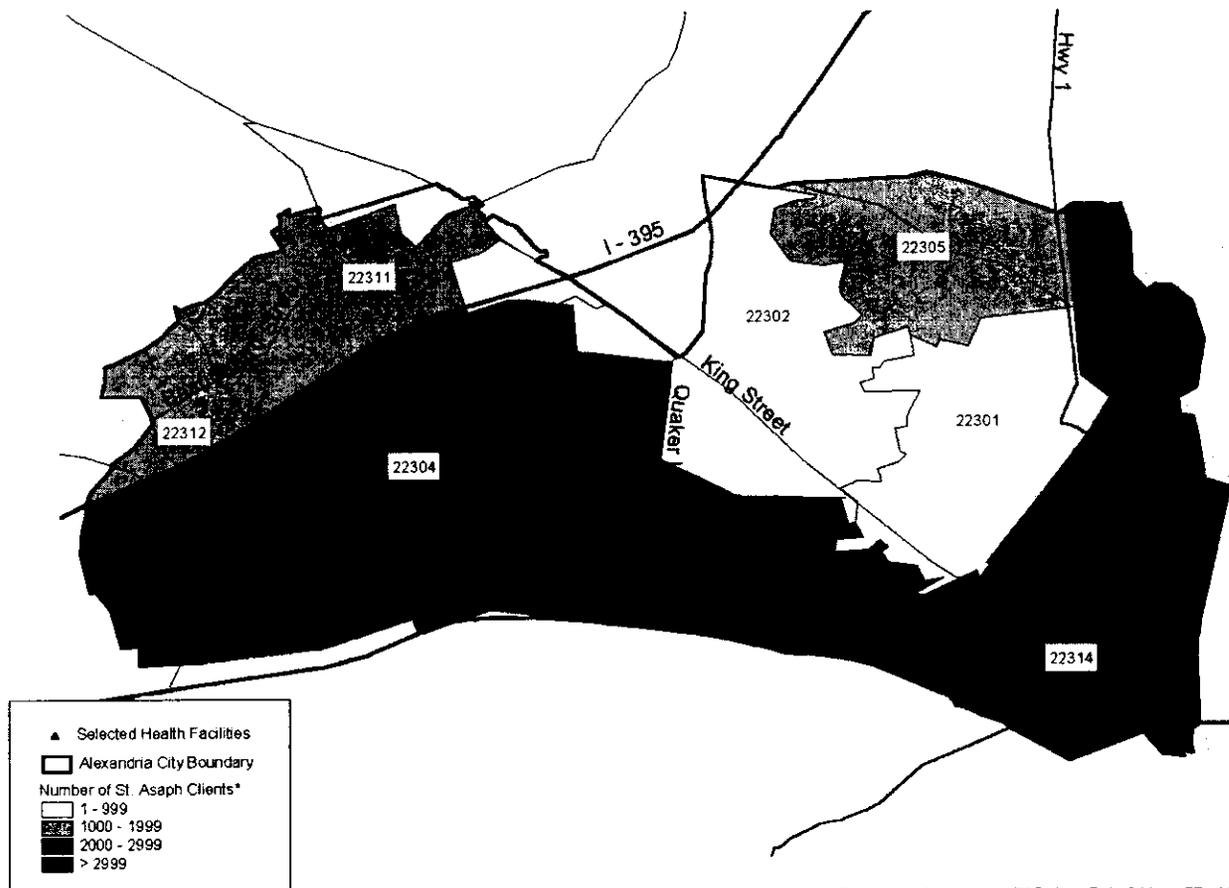
* Other includes users with unknown zip codes and non-resident users of certain federally funded programs.

St. Asaph Street Clinic Users are Primarily Women and Children and Half of All Users Live in the West End Zip Codes (22304, 22311 and 22312)

- 👤 75 percent of clinic users are from minority populations (e.g., African American, Hispanic, Asian)
- 👤 63 percent of users are female
- 👤 47 percent of users are children less than 18
- 👤 40 percent of users are between 18 and 44 years of age
- 👤 The clinics serve very few elderly (over 65)

The Majority of Saint Asaph Facility Clients Live in West End, Arlandria, and North Old Town

Total Number of St. Asaph Clients
Fiscal Year 2000



* These numbers differ slightly from those presented in the report because clients in the "Other" ZIP Code category could not be displayed.

Source: ZIP Code Boundaries formatted by ESRI from Data & Maps CDs (July 1999);
2000 St. Asaph Client Data from the Alexandria Health Department
Prepared by The Lewin Group for the Alexandria Health Facility Needs Assessment

Demographic Trends for the City Indicate Growth of Populations Needing Public Health Services - Minorities, Children, Elderly

- 🔒 Moderate total population growth
 - According to 2000 Census, ~ 15.4 percent growth to ~ 128,000 people
- 🔒 Increasing diversity of Alexandria's population
 - African Americans, the largest non-white population, increased by nearly 12 percent (2000 Census ~ 19 percent to ~ 29,000 people)
 - Hispanics grew by 51 percent (2000 Census ~ 75 percent to ~ 19,000 people)
 - Asians, the smallest minority group, increased by 53 percent (2000 Census ~ 59 percent to ~ 7,000 people)
- 🔒 Upward trends in the number of school age children
 - 2000 Census ~ 17 percent to ~ 21,500 children
- 🔒 Growth in elderly population
 - 16 percent increase to ~ 14,000
- 🔒 Declining numbers of households with incomes below \$30,000
 - 8,000 households projected in 2000

Now and in the Future, the West End Neighborhood is Expected to Have the Largest Population Needing Public Health Services

- 🗺️ The West End is projected to include nearly half of the city's total population
- 🗺️ The West End has the highest population of minorities
- 🗺️ Children and elderly are heavily concentrated in the West End

2000 Estimates & 2010 Population Projections for Communities Needing Public Health Clinic Services

Characteristic	West End		Arlandria		North Old Town	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Population	56,456	60,368	14,335	15,297	7,327	8,511
% of Total Pop.	47.20%	46.60%	12.00%	11.80%	6.10%	6.60%
Race/Ethnicity						
African-Amer.	11,244	12,771	4,633	4,675	4,337	5,368
Hispanic	9,256	13,125	4,473	5,966	413	701
Asian	5,196	7,436	636	802	87	142
Age						
Under 5	2,534	2,342	1,026	984	466	526
Under 18	9,277	9,974	3,538	3,811	1,622	1,984
Age 65+	5,959	7,279	906	1,088	1,021	1,174
HH Income						
<\$10,000	1,090	896	212	133	412	297
<\$20,000	2,543	1,947	645	313	709	542
<\$30,000	4,704	3,420	1,060	691	891	733

Community Respondents Helped Us Understand the Needs of the Community

- 🗣️ Public Health services were seen as a “gateway” to ongoing medical care
- 🗣️ Secondary prevention needs were seen as important. Many asked for more services regarding:
 - early case finding
 - prevention of complications associated with chronic disease
- 🗣️ Many service providers discussed the need for people to have a “medical home”, saying “What our clients really need is a doctor”
- 🗣️ Respondents talked about the importance of making services easy to use wherever they are located

Populations with Unmet Needs Include Immigrants, Men and the Elderly

- 🗣️ Education about the availability of and need to use preventive health services is needed for the growing numbers of immigrants in the community
- 🗣️ Immigrants are highly mobile groups; aggressive outreach is needed
- 🗣️ Men and elderly are underserved; respondents report that clinic services are limited for these populations
- 🗣️ Dental care was cited as a major need and service gap across all populations
 - Clinics only offer preventive care for children and emergency and denture care for elderly

Decisions About Placement of the New Public Health Facility

Decisions are Driven by Three Factors:

- 📍 Serving the neighborhoods most in need - West End, Arlandria, and North Old Town
- 📍 Maintaining and improving the accessibility of services
- 📍 Maintaining and improving the administrative efficiency of service delivery

Accessibility = Location, Acceptability, and Awareness

Location

- Public transportation nearby
- Adequate parking

Acceptability

- Clean and visible facility
- Flexible hours
- Less fragmentation of services
- Increased privacy

Awareness

- Outreach and advertising
- Connection with referring agencies

Primary Recommendation

Option 1: West End Facility Would Offer the Greatest Convenience to the Largest Number of Users

Advantages

- Close to neighborhoods with highest concentrations of current and potential users
- Fills a gap in public services

Concerns

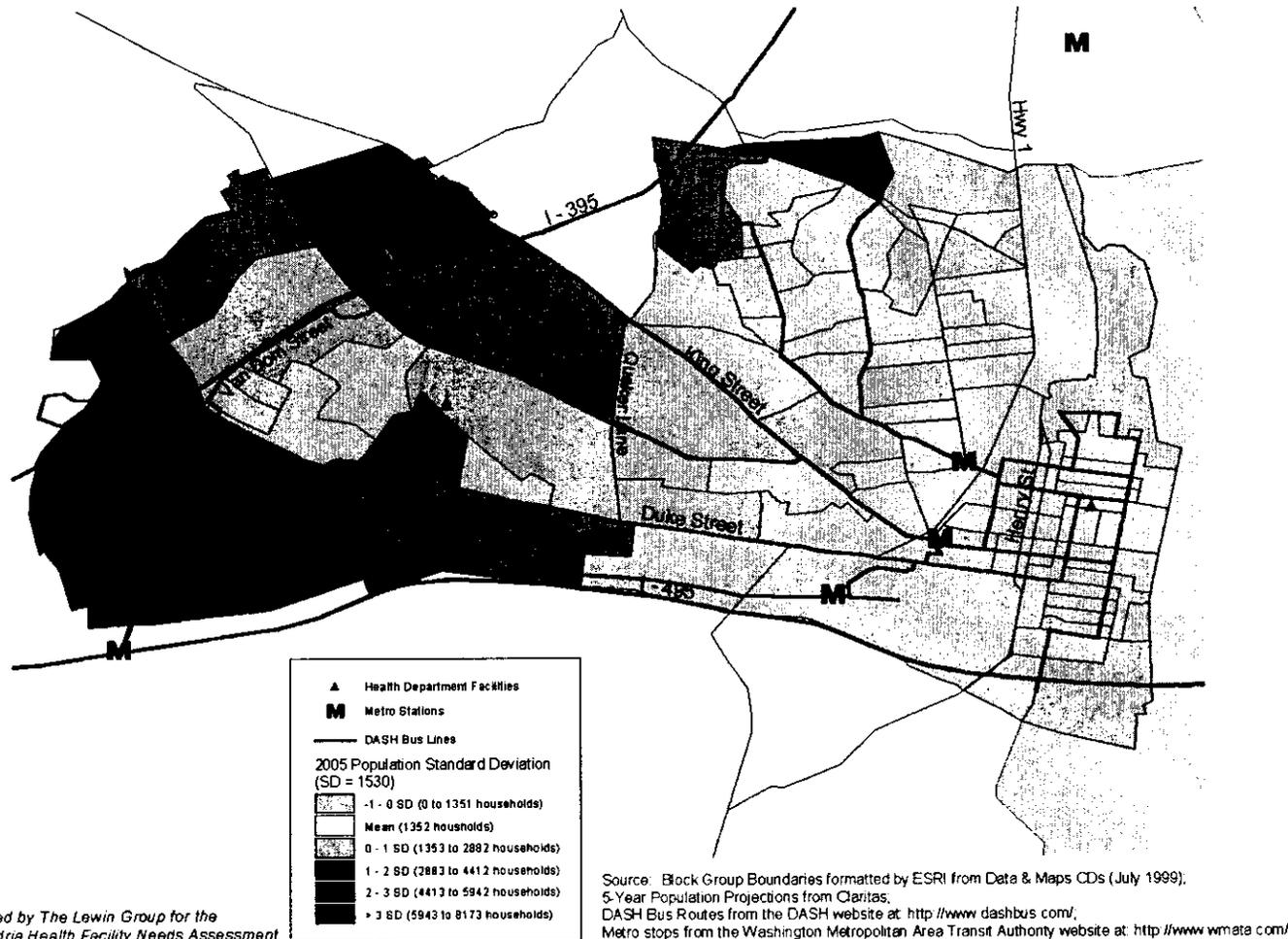
- Loss of services in the Inner City and North Old Town
 - Travel to the West End would be difficult for residents of senior high-rise developments
- May experience large influx of users not previously being served
- Further from Arlandria and other city services

Implications of a Single Replacement Facility

- 🗣️ Lower costs than multiple sites would provide the City with more flexibility
 - Lower capital and operating costs
 - No need for additional clinical or administrative staff
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Single Replacement Site in the West End; Accessibility Strategies for North Old Town

Single West End Facility



Prepared by The Lewin Group for the
Alexandria Health Facility Needs Assessment

Other Options and Alternatives Were Considered

Option 2: A new north old town site for the replacement facility

Option 3: Main facility in the west end with some services offered at a satellite site in north old town

Option 4: Adult services and administration located in north old town and a west end satellite clinic for women's and children's services

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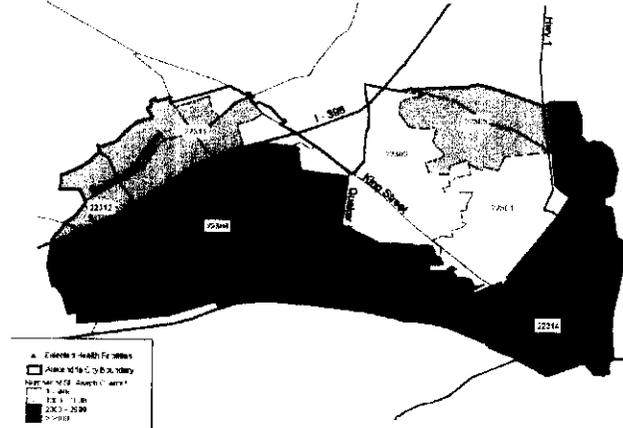
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The need to relocate the functions of the Health Department's Saint Asaph Street Facility presents an opportunity for the city to make preventive health services more accessible to communities in need, in terms of geographic location and service configuration. The current physical space can no longer support the Health Department's needs. The building is 56 years old and does not conform to required structural standards and parking is insufficient to support the customer base. Furthermore, the facility predates the annexation of the West End in the 1950s and is not centrally located for many Alexandria residents.

This study examined demographic estimates and projections, analyzed information about Saint Asaph Street Clinic current users and women, infants and children (WIC) participants, gathered community perceptions about health needs, and surveyed the Health Department's administrative infrastructure to support decisions about relocating and reconfiguring public health services offered at the Saint Asaph Street Facility. Key findings include:

- Users and potential users of Health Department services are clustered in three areas of the city: Arlandria, North Old Town, and the West End. The needs in the West End greatly exceeds those in North Old Town.
- The West End is the residence of more users and potential users of Health Department services than any other area of the city. There are 56,456 residents of the West End compared to 14,335 in Arlandria and 7,327 in North Old Town.
- Low-income residents are far more numerous in the West End than in other areas. There are 2,543 households in the West End with incomes below \$20,000 compared to 645 in Arlandria, and 709 in North Old Town.
- More than twice as many African-Americans (11,244) live in the West End than in North Old Town (4,337). The number of Hispanics in the West End (9,256) is nearly double the number in Arlandria (4,473).
- While the focus of our discussions with community representatives was preventive health needs, community representatives reported a need for more primary health service for Alexandria residents. Geographic distance to services and transportation are perceived to be major barriers to preventive care, especially for West End residents. Many also identified limited service hours as a problem.
- Respondents from the administrative infrastructure survey reported that it is important to collocate the eligibility of medical offices and records with at least child health, immunizations and women's health clinics. They preferred that non-clinic nursing services and environmental health services be collocated with clinics as well. Other administrative functions, while more convenient and in some cases cost-effective to be collocated with the clinics, could be located elsewhere.

The Lewin Group recommends that a single replacement site in the West End replace the Saint Asaph Street Facility. A West End location would offer the greatest convenience to the largest number of current and potential clinic users. Compared to multiple satellite facilities, a single site would:

- Lower start-up and capital costs;
- Require fewer clinical and administrative support staff;
- Minimize fragmentation of care; and,
- Facilitate greater communication and interaction within the Health Department.

Specific strategies to prevent disruptions in services for North Old Town residents must be incorporated into any plan to move services to the West End. However, a West End facility would increase access issues for North Old Town residents. The strategies to address this concern could include:

- Direct shuttle service from North Old Town public housing developments to the new facility as well as expanded public education, outreach; and,
- Increased home visiting and community-oriented services.