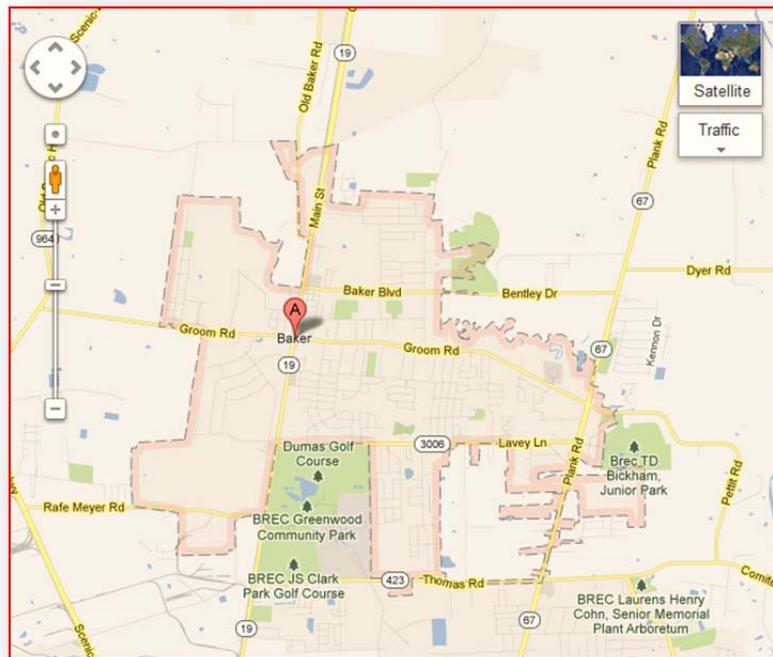


**A CULTURALLY
INFORMED
COMMUNITY HEALTH
ASSESSMENT OF BAKER, LOUISIANA**

**Our Lady of the Lake College School of Nursing
April 25, 2013**



**Presented by:
Amy Drivon
Emily Murray
Laura Norwalt
Vanessa Victorian
Helaine Zito**

Community Culture Inquiry

I. Physical Environment of a Community

A. Spatial Dimensions

1. Boundaries, Size, and Distribution

The City of Baker, Louisiana is located in the Southeast Louisiana area just north of Baton Rouge. It is comprised of 8.5 square miles and bordered by 4 main streets including Plank Road, Thomas Road, Main Street, and Groom Road. Its population consists of approximately 13,835 residents who live in mostly densely-populated subdivisions. It is what many people would consider a small town.



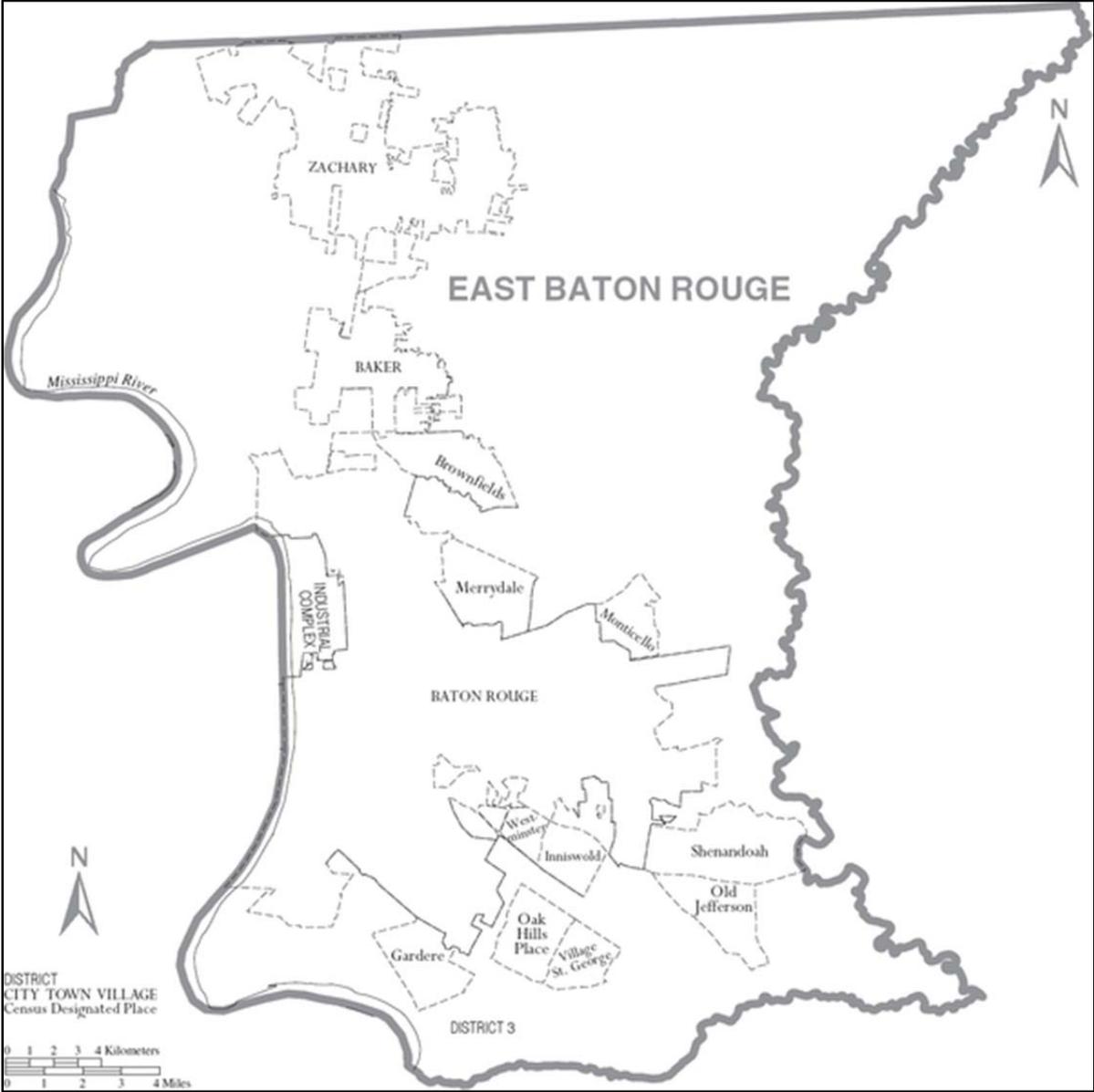
2. Regional Position

The State of Louisiana is divided into parishes which are small territorial divisions, similar to counties in other states. Louisiana has 64 parishes and Baker is a part of East Baton Rouge Parish along with the other cities such as Zachary and Central. East Baton Rouge Parish is divided into 12 districts and Baker is part of District 2. Although it is a part of District 2 in East Baton Rouge Parish, Baker is also further divided into 5 separate districts. This city is located just north of Baton Rouge and just south of Zachary. Both Denham Springs and Central are located southeast of Baker. The closest city to Baker other than Baton Rouge is Zachary, Louisiana. Zachary is located 4.8 miles north of Baker and both Baker and Zachary share the same zip code, 70714. Other cities located close to Baker include Slaughter Village (9.1 miles from Baker) and Port Allen City (9.6 miles from Baker). Because Zachary and Baker are within close proximity, citizens from both cities share access to some of the same resources, specifically medical facilities such as the Lane Regional Medical Center located in Zachary.

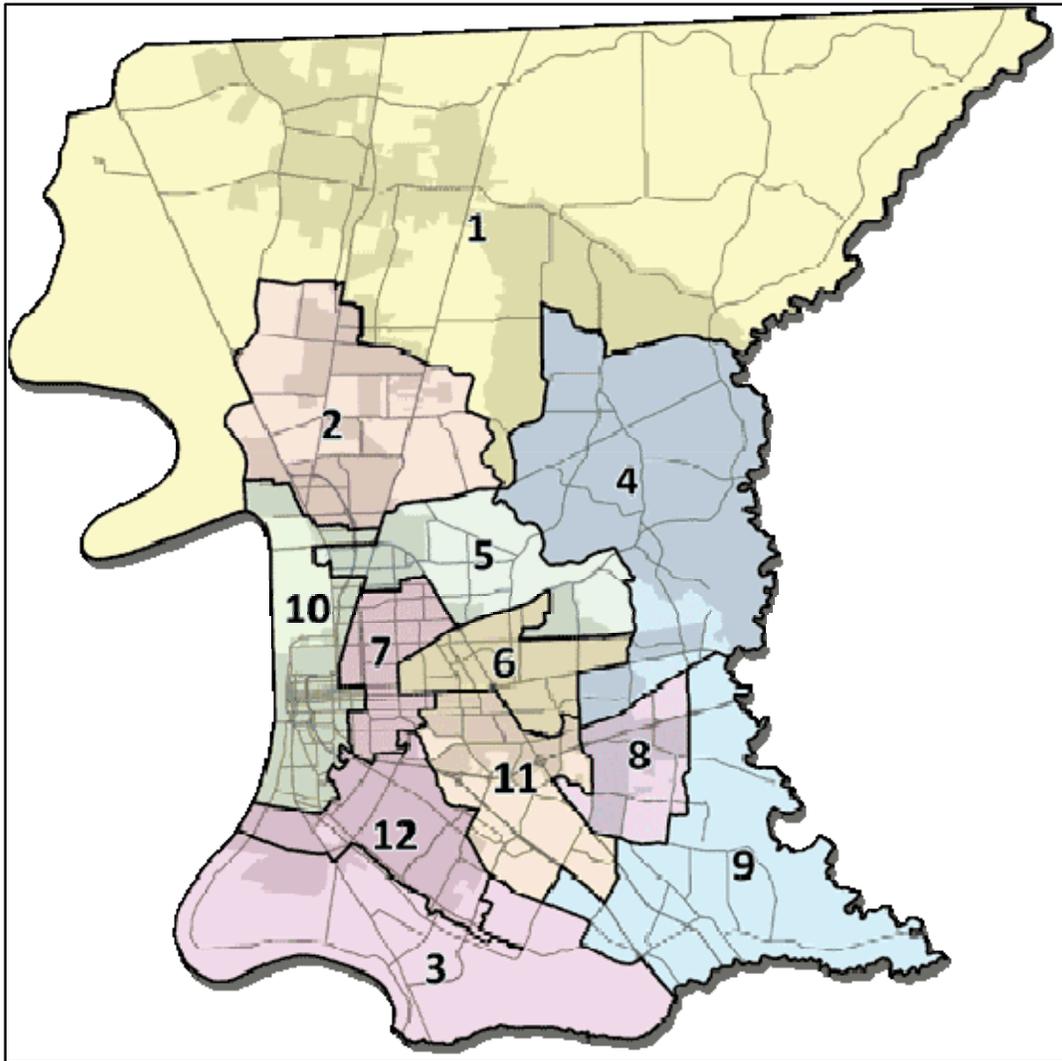
East Baton Rouge Parish



Regional Position of Baker



East Baton Rouge Parish District Map



3. Geophysical and Climate Factors

Within the community there are many natural features of the environment including canals (Baker canal and South canal), streams (Brushy Bayou, Redwood Creek, and Saunders Bayou), a reservoir (Brown Heights Pond), and a dam (Brown Heights Dam). The climate in Baker year round is mild, ranging from 65 degrees in the winter to 88 degrees in the summer. The annual average temperature was 67.7degrees F in 2010, while the maximum average high during that year was 78 degrees F and the minimum average temperature was 57 degrees F. The city, like many other parts of Louisiana, experiences incidents of severe weather including hurricanes, tornadoes, and thunderstorms. Average rainfall is approximately 67 inches per year.

Baker Weather Summary (2010)

2010 Weather Summary	Baker, LA	Louisiana	United States
Weather Index	156	171	100
Hail Index	50	170	100
Hurricane Index	286	291	100
Tornado Index	171	144	100
Annual Maximum Avg. Temperature	78.0 °F	77.0 °F	N/A
Annual Minimum Avg. Temperature	57.0 °F	56.0 °F	N/A
Annual Avg. Temperature	67.7 °F	66.7 °F	N/A
Annual Heating Degree Days (Tot Degrees < 65)	1,669	1,888	N/A
Annual Cooling Degree Days (Tot Degrees > 65)	2,690	2,546	N/A
Percent of Possible Sunshine	60	63	N/A
Mean Sky Cover (Sunrise to Sunset - Out of 10)	6	6	N/A
Mean Number of Days Clear (Out of 365 Days)	99	105	N/A
Mean Number of Days Rain (Out of 365 Days)	110	104	N/A

4. Land Use

Baker contains many densely-populated subdivisions and commercial properties, but it also has lowlands, woodlands, and farmlands. There are 225 miles of roadway within the city as well. There are approximately 34 Baker-area churches, 6 schools, and 10 public parks. There is a heritage museum and a council on aging for elderly populations to attend. There is also a municipal center which consists of the mayor's office, utility payment office, city council meeting room, and an auditorium. There are approximately 198 businesses and five industrial operations located within the city. Businesses in Baker include shopping plazas, grocery stores, doctor's offices, dentist's offices, fast-food restaurants, convenience stores, banks, daycares, and beauty salons.

Land Use by Baker Churches

Antioch A Full Gospel Baptist	Harding Street Baptist
Baker Church of the Nazarene	High Time Evangelistic Center
Baker Presbyterian	Jesus the Way Full Gospel
Bethany World Prayer Center	Life Tabernacle
Bethel Full Gospel Baptist	Love Outreach Family
Brownfields Baptist	Miracle Place
Christ Fellowship	Mount Wade Baptist
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints	New Beginnings Church of God
Circle Baptist	New Covenant Christian Center
Cornerstone Fellowship	Praise and Worship Center House of Prayer
Faith A.M.E. Zion Church	Redemption Life Fellowship
Faith Baptist	Rock Zion Baptist
First Baptist	St. Augustine's Episcopal
First Pentecostal	St. Isidore Catholic
First United Methodist	St. Paul Free Baptist
Friendship Baptist	Trinity Methodist Protestant
Greater First Church - Baptist	Wayside Christian Fellowship

Land Use by Baker Parks

- (1) Baker Park
- (2) Baton Rouge Zoo
- (3) Brown Heights Park
- (4) Chamberland Park
- (5) Clark Memorial Park
- (6) Greenwood Park
- (7) Harding Park
- (8) Jefferson Park
- (9) Myrtle Park
- (10) Tristian Park

Land Use by Baker Schools

- (1) Baker Heights Elementary School
- (2) Baker High School
- (3) Baker Middle School
- (4) Bakerfield Elementary School
- (5) Park Ridge Elementary School
- (6) Bethany Christian School (Private)

5. Housing

Housing in Baker is very diverse. The size, structure, and models of homes vary from subdivision to subdivision and home to home. Housing includes single unit homes, multi- unit homes, apartment complexes, mobile home units, brick homes, wood homes, and vinyl siding homes. According to the 2010 US Census, there were approximately 5500 housing units in the city of Baker and 75% of them were single unit homes. The age range of the homes in Baker varies tremendously as well. According to the 2010 census, of the 5500 total housing units, most were built between 1970 – 1979, but there were at least 80 homes that were built before 1940 and at least 150 homes built after 2005. The value of homes also varies greatly in Baker. In 2010, the median value of homes was approximately \$117,000, but there were at least 230 homes that were valued less than \$50,000. The largest percentage of homes in Baker (31%) were valued between \$50,000 - \$99,999.

US Census 2010 – Baker Housing Information

Subject	Baker, Louisiana			
	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
HOUSING OCCUPANCY				
Total housing units	5,528	+/-297	5,528	(X)
Occupied housing units	5,037	+/-217	91.1%	+/-2.8
Vacant housing units	491	+/-173	8.9%	+/-2.8
Homeowner vacancy rate	1.2	+/-1.8	(X)	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	1.4	+/-2.2	(X)	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
Total housing units	5,528	+/-297	5,528	(X)
1-unit, detached	4,171	+/-330	75.5%	+/-4.5
1-unit, attached	48	+/-49	0.9%	+/-0.9
2 units	123	+/-101	2.2%	+/-1.8
3 or 4 units	443	+/-189	8.0%	+/-3.4
5 to 9 units	56	+/-69	1.0%	+/-1.2
10 to 19 units	112	+/-59	2.0%	+/-1.1
20 or more units	179	+/-73	3.2%	+/-1.3
Mobile home	396	+/-149	7.2%	+/-2.7
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	+/-92	0.0%	+/-0.6
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
Total housing units	5,528	+/-297	5,528	(X)
Built 2005 or later	157	+/-85	2.8%	+/-1.5
Built 2000 to 2004	274	+/-130	5.0%	+/-2.3
Built 1990 to 1999	466	+/-146	8.4%	+/-2.7
Built 1980 to 1989	1,096	+/-248	19.8%	+/-4.5
Built 1970 to 1979	1,785	+/-277	32.3%	+/-4.4
Built 1960 to 1969	711	+/-147	12.9%	+/-2.5
Built 1950 to 1959	826	+/-170	14.9%	+/-2.9
Built 1940 to 1949	134	+/-66	2.4%	+/-1.2
Built 1939 or earlier	79	+/-50	1.4%	+/-0.9

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO				
Occupied housing units	5,037	+/-217	5,037	(X)
Moved in 2005 or later	1,923	+/-292	38.2%	+/-5.5
Moved in 2000 to 2004	830	+/-182	16.5%	+/-3.7
Moved in 1990 to 1999	1,003	+/-179	19.9%	+/-3.4
Moved in 1980 to 1989	345	+/-111	6.8%	+/-2.2
Moved in 1970 to 1979	506	+/-168	10.0%	+/-3.3
Moved in 1969 or earlier	430	+/-117	8.5%	+/-2.3
Owner-occupied units	3,480	+/-280	3,480	(X)
Less than \$50,000	236	+/-107	6.8%	+/-3.1
\$50,000 to \$99,999	1,109	+/-222	31.9%	+/-5.4
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1,069	+/-190	30.7%	+/-5.2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	675	+/-202	19.4%	+/-5.5
\$200,000 to \$299,999	274	+/-122	7.9%	+/-3.5
\$300,000 to \$499,999	98	+/-65	2.8%	+/-1.8
\$500,000 to \$999,999	11	+/-18	0.3%	+/-0.5
\$1,000,000 or more	8	+/-13	0.2%	+/-0.4
Median (dollars)	117,100	+/-8,458	(X)	(X)
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Occupied housing units	5,037	+/-217	5,037	(X)
Utility gas	2,017	+/-255	40.0%	+/-4.9
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	59	+/-48	1.2%	+/-0.9
Electricity	2,912	+/-287	57.8%	+/-4.9
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	+/-92	0.0%	+/-0.7
Coal or coke	0	+/-92	0.0%	+/-0.7
Wood	49	+/-59	1.0%	+/-1.2
Solar energy	0	+/-92	0.0%	+/-0.7
Other fuel	0	+/-92	0.0%	+/-0.7
No fuel used	0	+/-92	0.0%	+/-0.7

Types of Housing in Baker

- Mobile Home
- Apartment
- Townhome
- Single Family Home – Brick
- Single Family Home – Vinyl Siding
- Single Family Home – Older Home
- Single Family Home – Newer Home
- Public Housing (Apartments)

6. Transportation

Transportation in Baker is mostly in private vehicles. According to the 2010 Census, of the 5037 occupied housing units, approximately 1900 households had two personal vehicles, and at least 1900 households had at least one personal vehicle. Approximately 800 households had three or more personal vehicles. Because Baker is only 8.5 square miles, residents do not have to travel far to get access to local businesses and shops, however, many residents have to travel to neighboring cities for work or access to medical care and other services not offered in Baker.

There are three major state highways that run north and south through the fire district that is served by the Baker Fire Department, including Highway 61, Highway 19 and Highway 67. Other major streets traveled in Baker include Plank Road, Groom Road, Lavey Lane, Thomas Road, and Main Street. Residents needing to travel via interstate can access Interstate 110 by traveling south of Main Street. Public transportation is available via the Capital Area Transit System which serves both the Baker and Zachary areas. Radio stations specifically serving the Baker area include WUBR (910 AM) and KQXL-FM (106.5 FM). Television broadcasting stations serving the city of Baker include WLPB-TV (Channel 27), WVLA (Channel 33), WGMB (Channel 44), and WAFB (Channel 9).

US Census 2010 – Baker Vehicle Information

VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
Occupied housing units	5,037	+/-217	5,037	(X)
No vehicles available	354	+/-143	7.0%	+/-2.8
1 vehicle available	1,928	+/-255	38.3%	+/-4.5
2 vehicles available	1,958	+/-228	38.9%	+/-4.6
3 or more vehicles available	797	+/-190	15.8%	+/-3.7

7. Communication

Communication in Baker is accomplished through several forms of media including newspapers, the Internet, council meetings, billboards, etc. The Advocate is a newspaper that serves the city of Baton Rouge and the surrounding areas and it is used as a communication tool for residents of Baker as well. Within The Advocate, there is a specific section with news pertaining to the Baker area and its residents including information about events and city council meetings. The Advocate can be accessed via a delivery service with a physical hard copy, can be purchased at the local grocery store, or can be accessed through a website on the Internet. In addition to the Advocate newspaper, residents from Baker can visit the city homepage for current events and announcements.

On the city website, agendas for council meetings are posted along with upcoming events. Additionally, contact information for council members is posted along with surveys for quality service and care. Residents can utilize the website to keep themselves informed. Information for events and surveys is posted on the marquee outside of the municipal center. This is another way of communicating with residents. Also, every other Tuesday in the month, the mayor and city council members hold a city council meeting which is open to the public so this is another means of communicating with patrons and allowing them to voice their concerns, and contact information for the mayor and council members is located on the city website so that residents can communicate with these members via telephone as well.

8. Mental Maps

It was difficult to create mental maps of the Baker community because there is low crime in the city overall and we were unable to interview residents who could tell us more about the more “dangerous” areas vs. the “safe” areas or the more “affluent” areas vs. the more “middle class” areas. What we noticed was that the neighborhoods and subdivisions seemed to contain a diverse demographic of people with diverse housing and diverse resources, therefore the presence of mental maps is not an indicator of safety or quality of the neighborhood.

Subdivisions in the Baker Area

ABUNDANCE PLACE
BAKER ESTATES
BAKER HEIGHTS
BAKER HILLS
BAKER LOTS ACRES
BAKER TOWNSITES
BAKERFIELD
BARRINGTON ESTATES
BROWN HEIGHTS
BUFFWOOD
COUNTRY LANE
CYPRESS WOODS
DANIELS PLACE
FELICIANA
GURNEY ESTATES
HARDING TERRACE
HERITAGE COURT
LAKEVIEW
LANDRY PLACE
MCHUGH
MEADOWS OF CHALEUR
MONHEGAN
MONHEGAN
OAK HILLS
OAK HOLLOW
PALEN GROVE
PARC CHALEUR
PARKRIDGE

PARKWOOD TERRACE
PATRICIA
PECAN RIDGE
PEGGY PLACE
REID PLACE BAKER
RIO VISTA PLACE
ROLLING ACRES
RURAL TRACT NO SUBD
WHISPERING OAKS

B. Temporal

1. Community History

What is now known as Baker was formerly a part of a plantation that was owned by the Groom family. Groom Road, which is a major highway in Baker, was named after the family. The plantation area was made up of cotton fields and swamp land that was in the middle of the city and the Mississippi River. The Groom family later sold the property to the Baker family.

Before Groom Road was a road, it was a trail that was kept up by volunteer workers on the property. It eventually was paved with concrete and became a connection between Plank road and Scenic Highway. In 1875, a railroad track was installed by the Illinois Central Railroad. It ran through Baker and Baton Rouge, connecting to Memphis, Tennessee. Shortly after the railroad was established, a cotton gin and lumber mills were built. Both did not last, which affected the city. However, in the early 1900s, the Standard Oil Refinery was built nearby which allowed farming to open up to industrial labor.

Baker had its first Mayor, W. H. Kyes in 1946. At this time it was only known as a village because its population was very small. By 1956, the population had grown so much that Baker changed from a village to a town.

2. Cyclical Population Movement

Every two weeks a city council meeting is held at City Hall. Every Tuesday, the Rotary Club of Baker meets. The club participates in projects every month that focus on five different areas of service that include: community, foundation, club pursuits, vocational, and future visions. Yearly, the city of Baker has the Baker Buffalo Festival at Baker City Park. The festival this year will be September 26-28, 2013. The festival has a number of events that actually begin the week before on September 20th, starting with a golf tournament being held at the Woody Dumas Memorial Golf Course at Greenwood Park. Some of the other activities include: buffalo wing cook-offs, a parade, live bands, vendors, carnival rides, art contest, and a spelling-bee.

Mayor Rideau of Baker stated that the busiest area of Baker would include 19th and Plank Road and Groom Road which on a typical day can have 30,000 vehicles pass through. Other areas of Baker typically have a continuous flow of traffic that does not raise concern. The Mayor stated that he does not notice a significant population change necessarily, however during the school year the roads tend to be busier. The last major population change that occurred in the city of Baker was post- hurricane Katrina. The city had around a 3,000 person increase which was made of displaced citizens from the New Orleans area.

3. Economic Cycles

Baker's unemployment status has fluctuated throughout the years. In September 2005, the unemployment rate was 11.4%, then dropped in April 2008 to 3%, and is currently, as of December 2012, 5.2%. Mayor Rideau stated that currently, the unemployment status seems to stay level throughout the year; however, he tends to not look at statistics. He stated, "the city works with Baton Rouge Community College workforce development so that students right out of high school who do not go to college have the opportunity to gain certification in fields such as: certification in water, sewerage, heavy equipment operators, electricians. The city is currently renovating a building on Baker Boulevard so that class can begin. The projected opening date is in June/July 2013. The goal is to increase opportunity for those in the community to be able to be self-sufficient and successful right out of high school or even if they do not graduate. Another major contribution to the economic cycle in Baker is the Buffalo Festival. The total revenue that the festival makes as not been identified yet.

4. Psychological Cycles

The town is very involved in the Baker Buffalo Festival. It is an event that the whole community enjoys and gets involved in. There are many activities for all ages. Mayor Rideau also mentioned that the community also gets involved in sports and mentioned that the girls' basketball team just played in a state tournament and the city was very excited for their success. This topic is one that needs more assessment.

5. Cyclical Crises

The types of crises that have occurred in the last 20 years in Baker include 5 hurricanes and a tornado (December 2012) which damaged 150 properties. In the period following hurricane Katrina, Baker's population increased by 3,000 people who were displaced from the New Orleans area because of the storm. There were FEMA trailers brought in which currently are still located in Baker. The increase in population caused Baker to reap benefits of higher sales tax. Although there were benefits, due to the increase in population and the amount of people traveling on the city roadways in cars and busses, there was damage to the streets, which according to Mayor Rideau has subsided over the years. The last major tornado that affected Baker occurred 22 years ago and caused 2 deaths and 32 injuries.

II. Population of a Community

A. Total Population (Size, Density, and Distribution)

Baker, Louisiana is a small town located north of Baton Rouge and east of Zachary, LA. Baker is mostly rural area with the majority of the resources in Baton Rouge only about a 10 minute drive away. Below are some statistics regarding who lives in Baker, LA as of 2011:

- The total population of Baker, according to Census data as of 2011 is 13,862 people with 6,364 being male and 7,498 being female.
- Density: Baker consists of approximately 7.9 square miles.
- Distribution: The residents of Baker are concentrated near the middle of the city with less growth out towards the large open pieces of land that surround the actual metropolitan section of the city.

B. Temporary Subpopulations

No temporary subpopulations were found for this city.

C. Biological Composition (Age and Sex)

Of the 13,862 people, there are approximately 6,364 male residents and 7,498 female residents of Baker. The two highest age groups include 25-34 yrs old at 1,885 and 35-44 yrs old at 1,729. The median age in years is 33.8. The over 65 group includes approximately 11.5% which is roughly 1,595 residents in the Baby Boomer category being born before 1948. The over 65 age group has grown over 2% since the Census in the year 2000.

D. Ethnic and Racial Groups

The demographic makeup of Baker consists of 10,111 African American; 3,318 Caucasian; 244 Hispanic or Latino and 237 residents having two or more races combined. Only 63 residents reported were of Asian or of other decent. Of the statistics reported, those numbers equate to 75% of the population being African American, 24% White and 1.8% Hispanic/Latino.

E. Occupation, Income, and Education Level

Regarding the employment status of Baker, the population of 16 years or older is 10,521 but the amount actually in the labor force is 6,429 people. The largest segment of the working population is in educational services, health care and social assistance which employs 1,462 residents. The following four industries that are next in significant numbers are transportation, utilities and warehousing at 586, retail trade at 580, public administration at 560 and manufacturing at 457.

When describing income statistics of Baker, the mean household income is \$51,369. This is relatively low in today's economy when the median household size is 3.24 people per household. According to the census data, about 300 of the residents that are over age 65 live with their children and grandchildren. This is seen more in low income areas where the head of household works and cannot afford child care for their children so the grandparents step in to help raise these children.

The education level statistics for Baker captures the population 25 years and older (8,533). 34% of the over 25 year old population has at least a high school diploma (includes GED). 27% have attended some college with no degree; 3% have received an Associate's degree; 14% have received a Bachelor's degree and 6% have received a Graduate degree or higher. On the other end of the spectrum, 384 residents have a less than 9th grade education and 998 residents have a 9-12th grade education but do not have their diploma.

F. Residential and Household Characteristics

The approximate number of housing units as of 2011 was 5,528. The majority of homes were built between 1970-1989 numbering 2,881 out of the 5,528, which means that 52% of all the homes in Baker are at least 30 years old. Almost 3,000 of those homes include either 5 or 6 rooms in each and they include at least 3 bedrooms. Most of the houses are owner occupied, only 23% of the homes are rented, the rest are owned by residents.

The average household size of an owner-occupied unit is 2.74 people. This is the same amount for the renter-occupied units as well. When looking at data regarding when the householder moved into the homes, only 8.5% moved into their homes before 1969. The majority of those residents moved into their properties between 1990-1999 at 20% and between 2005 to present at 38%. What this means is that there has likely been a population increase

between the 1990s and then most recently after 2005. The majority value of these homes fall in the \$50,000-\$149,999 encompassing 62% of all owner occupied units. Surprisingly there are 8 units reported valued at \$1,000,000 or more which is only 0.5% of the total units in Baker.

The houses in Baker that were built before 1990 are mostly constructed of concrete slab, brick and wood. The newer homes are built out of concrete slab, wood, brick and stucco. In some of the lower income areas, there are solid wood homes that are deteriorating due to being unkempt.

Below are some examples of housing we found when assessing the area:





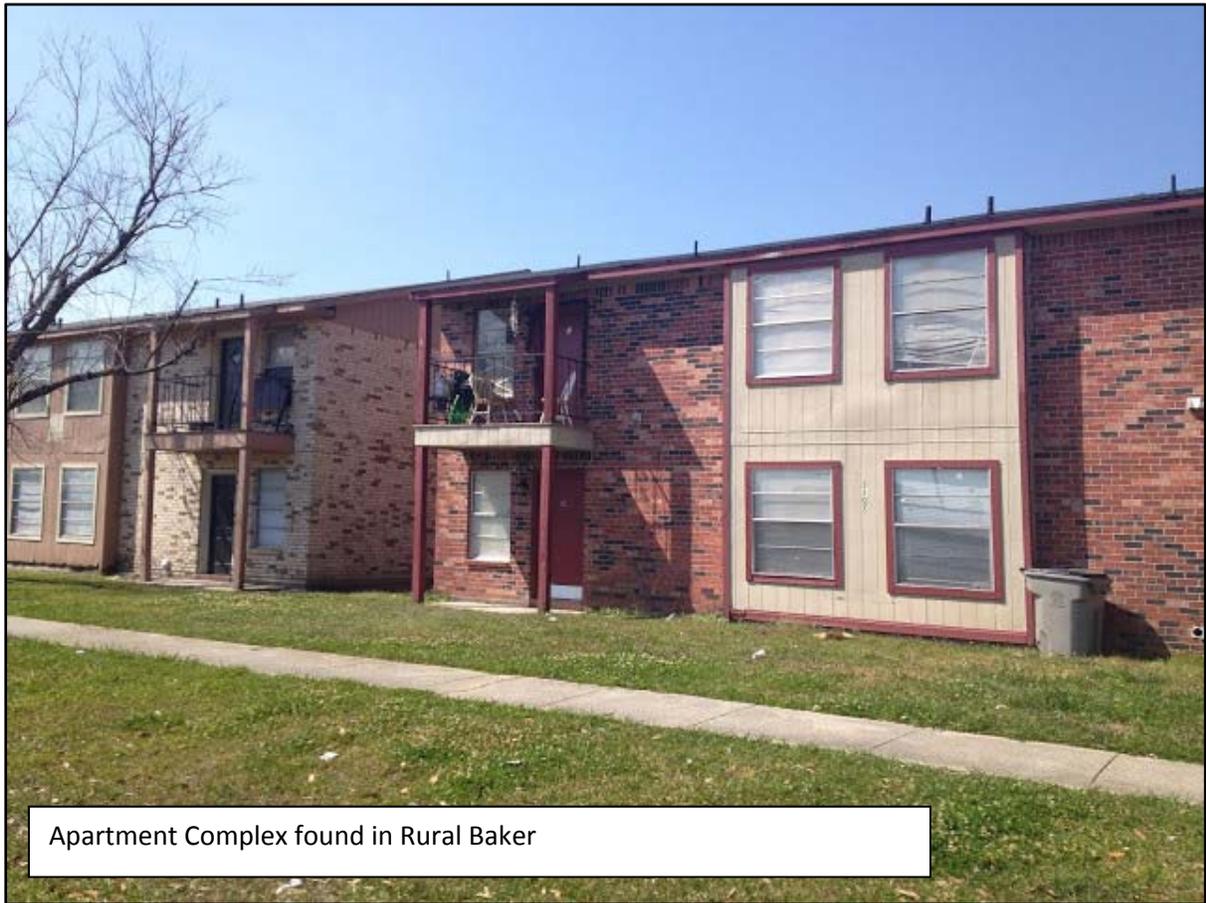
Example of a home built between 1970-1989; majority of homes in area



Older wooden style home in need of repair



More updated style Apartment/Townhouse



Apartment Complex found in Rural Baker



Home on larger piece of land likely built between 1970-1989

III. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF A COMMUNITY

A. Community Institutions

1. Economic

There are approximately two hundred businesses and five industrial operations within the Baker city limits. The Baker Chamber of Commerce was organized in 1973 and today has over 100 member businesses. Its board of directors includes representatives of fourteen area businesses from various industries. During our interview with Mayor Rideau, we learned that the residents of Baker tend to view the area's major employers in a positive light. He informed us that the businesses make an effort to become involved in the community and to keep residents educated about their operations. Three major employers (Entergy, Exxon Mobil, and Southern University) were recognized for their contributions to the community at the February 26, 2013 City Council meeting.

According to Mayor Rideau, the Baker economy has not grown as quickly as the economies of some of the surrounding areas, but the city is working on initiatives to attract more employers. The Mayor's office, City Council members, Louisiana Economic Development, Baker Chamber of Commerce, Louisiana Development Ready Communities Steering Committee, local business leaders, and Baker residents are currently collaborating to draft a five-year strategic plan to make improvements to the city. Proposed goals related to economic development include:

1. A main corridor business district which encompasses both Main Street and Plank Road will be established.
2. There will be a microloan intermediary for funding.
3. The city will have a main corridor committee that represents both the Main Street and Plank Road corridors.
4. All available land will be annexed by the city east to the Comite River, west to the Mississippi River, north to Zachary, and south to Baton Rouge.
5. A business/industrial park location will be identified, certified, and promoted by the city.
6. The city will have a non-profit business district foundation that can apply for, receive, and distribute grant funds and other financial assistance for the purpose of revitalizing the main corridor business district and promoting available sites.

The vision of the strategic planning committee is that “The City of Baker is a model community that is competitive and attractive to both businesses and families. It will provide high quality educational opportunities and be built on family values enabling all residents, young and old, to have a better quality of life”.

According to the U.S. Census, *Educational Services, Health Care, and Social Assistance* is the largest industry in the area, with more than twice as many employees as the next leading industry, *Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities*. The unemployment rate in Baker was 9.3% in 2011, which was higher than the 2011 unemployment rates for the United States, Louisiana, and East Baton Rouge Parish.

Major employers in the Baker area include:

- State of Louisiana
- Wal-Mart
- Corrosion Materials
- City of Baker
- City of Baker School System
- Entergy
- Southern University
- Exxon Mobil
- East Baton Rouge Parish

ECONOMIC STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	PERCENT
UNEMPLOYED	9.3%
OCCUPATION	
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	27.9%
Service occupations	24.1%
Sales and office occupations	23.0%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	15.0%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	10.0%
INDUSTRY	
Educational services, health care and social assistance	25.1%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	10.0%
Retail trade	9.9%
Public administration	9.6%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	9.0%
Manufacturing	7.8%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste mgmt services	7.1%
Construction	6.6%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	5.4%
Other services, except public administration	4.5%
Wholesale trade	2.6%
Information	2.1%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0.1%
CLASS OF WORKER	
Private wage and salary workers	71.9%
Government workers	24.6%
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	3.3%
Unpaid family workers	0.2%

2. Government, Politics, and Law Enforcement

Baker’s City Council consists of five members representing each of the five council districts. City Council meetings are held twice per month at the Baker Municipal Center. In addition to conducting Council business, the Council acknowledges and commends community members and businesses who have made significant contributions to the city of Baker and also addresses concerns raised by citizens. All five members of the City Council are democrats.

**Baker
City Council
Members**



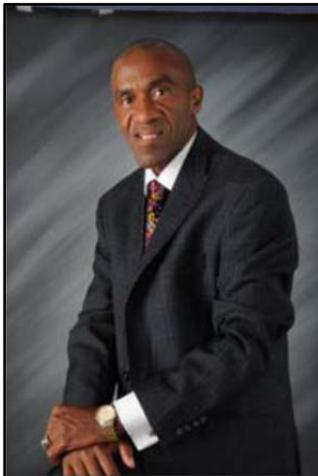
**Dr. Charles Vincent
District 1**



**Pete Heine
District 2**



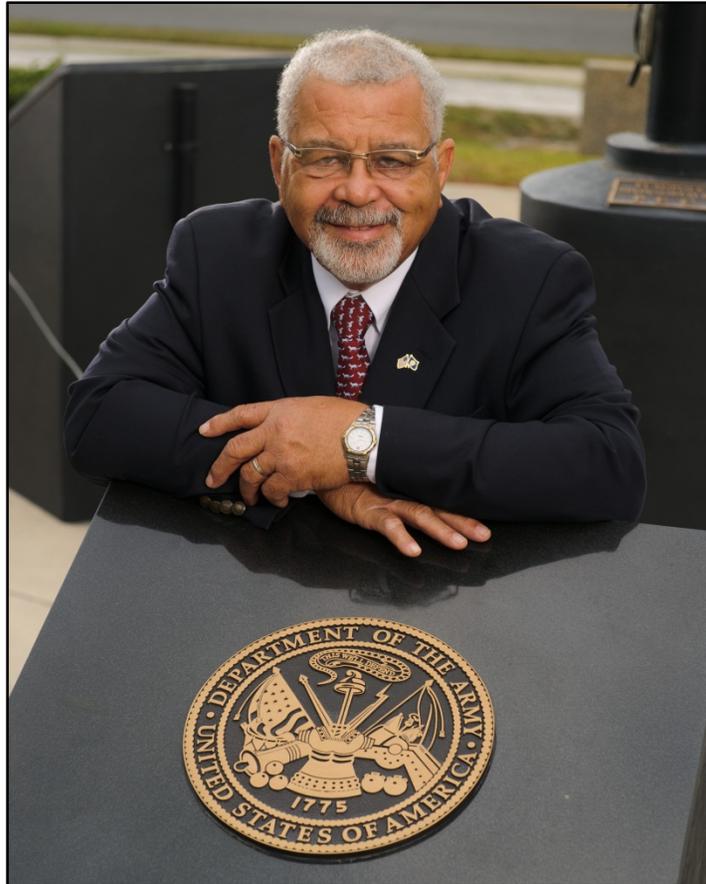
**Joyce Burges
District 3**



**Robert Young
District 4**



**John Givens
District 5**



Mayor Harold M. Rideau

Harold M. Rideau was elected as Baker's mayor in 2004 and is currently serving his third term after being re-elected in 2008 and 2012. Mayor Rideau is a democrat who has lived in Baker for thirty-nine years. He graduated from Southern University in 1968 with a degree in business administration and later received a master's degree in secondary education. He served in the U.S. Army and the Louisiana National Guard. Mayor Rideau worked for ExxonMobil Chemical for thirty-five years and was also an assistant professor at Southern University College of Engineering for over ten years. He has received numerous awards for community service and is currently a member of the Rotary Club of Baker, the Baker Chamber of Commerce, ExxonMobil Golden Roots Club, Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 4224, American Legion Post 502, and Immaculate Conception Catholic Church.

Like the City Council and the Mayor, the majority of the citizens of Baker are democrats. Mayor Rideau confirmed during our interview that the results of the 2012 presidential election at Baker precincts (80% Barack Obama and 19% Mitt Romney) are a good approximation of the percentage of democrats and republicans in Baker. The City of Baker is significantly more Democratic than East Baton Rouge Parish as a whole (52% Democrat, 47% Republican) and the state of Louisiana as a whole (41% Democrat, 58% Republican).



Baker Police Chief Mike “Snapper” Knaps

The Baker Police Department is led by the Chief of Police, Mike “Snapper” Knaps. He was appointed to the position in 2007 and has been re-elected. He was also reappointed to the Louisiana Drug Control and Violent Crime Policy Board in 2013. The department has forty-three full-time employees and thirty volunteers. The Baker Police Department works closely with other local agencies, including the East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff’s Office, The Baton Rouge Police Department, and the Louisiana Department of Public Safety. The Baker Police Department has a short-term holding area for suspects, who are then booked by the EBR Parish Sheriff’s Office.

During our interview, Chief Knaps stated that non-violent theft and narcotics-related crimes were two of the biggest problems that the community faces. He added that many of the calls that the police respond to are for non-violent disputes between family members or neighbors, and that Baker is among the safest cities in Louisiana.

Aside from law enforcement, a major function of the department is running the DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) program, whose mission is to provide children with the information and skills they need to live drug and violence free lives. The DARE program is taught in elementary, middle, and high schools in Baker by certified police officers and establishes positive relationships between students and law enforcement, teachers, parents, and community leaders.

3. Domestic

There are 4,950 households in Baker. The majority of households (3,605 or 72.8%) are family households, with an average family size of 3.26 people. Approximately half of these families include married couples, and approximately half of those married couples have children. 40.7% of the total households in Baker include children under the age of 18. Nearly 30% of households with children are headed by single women. 23.4% of people live alone, with females being more likely than males to live alone. Approximately 23% of households include a person age 65 or over.

DOMESTIC STATISTICS

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
	Number	%
Total households	4,950	100
Family households (families)	3,605	72.8
With own children under 18 years	1,650	33.3
Husband-wife family	1,945	39.3
With own children under 18 years	776	15.7
Male householder, no wife present	278	5.6
With own children under 18 years	118	2.4
Female householder, no husband present	1,382	27.9
With own children under 18 years	756	15.3
Nonfamily households	1,345	27.2
Householder living alone	1,158	23.4
Male	487	9.8
65 years and over	98	2
Female	671	13.6
65 years and over	259	5.2
Households with individuals under 18 years	2,016	40.7
Households with individuals 65 years and over	1,142	23.1
Average household size	2.77	
Average family size	3.26	

4. Religion

Baker is home to thirty-seven churches, the majority of which are Baptist or inter-denominational Christian churches. According to the Mayor and Chief of Police, churches play a large role in community life in Baker. Because of this, we feel that local churches may be a good resource for determining the area's health-related needs and implementing interventions in the future.

Baker Churches By Denomination		
Baptist	14	38%
Inter-Denominational	10	29%
Methodist	2	< 1%
Catholic	1	< 1%
Church of the Nazarene	1	< 1%
Full Gospel	2	< 1%
Presbyterian	1	< 1%
Mormon	1	< 1%
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	1	< 1%
Pentecostal	1	< 1%
Evangelical	1	< 1%
Jehovah's Witnesses	1	< 1%
Church of God	1	< 1%
TOTAL	37	100%

5. Education

The City of Baker School System was formed following twelve years of discussion and planning leading to its separation from the East Baton Rouge Parish School System in 2003. The school system is comprised of three elementary schools (one of which is an academic magnet), one middle school, and one high school. The total student population is 2,253. The district has a total staff of 281, of whom 145 are teachers.

Mission Statement:

“The City of Baker School System shall provide a quality education for all students by creating a learning community that will prepare them for their roles as lifelong learners and high-achieving citizens in a global society”.

The City of Baker School Board is responsible for the governance, organization, management, and financial oversight of the City of Baker Public School System. The Board establishes policies, procedures, goals and initiatives, and aims to ensure accountability and to provide an education that prepares its students for success in college, work, and life. It is comprised of an elected five-member board. In addition to the City of Baker Public School System, Baker is home to one private school, Bethany Christian School.

Summary of Public School Performance

The district received an overall performance score of 67.3 from the Louisiana Department of Education in 2011. Only two school districts in the state, the Recovery School District and St. Helena Parish, were ranked lower than Baker. According to Mayor Rideau, the school system’s performance has suffered since breaking away from the East Baton Rouge Parish School System, mainly due to lack of cooperation between the School Board and the City and lack of parental involvement.

Louisiana Department of Education School Report Cards for the 2011-2012 School Year					
School	DOE Grade	% Students at or Above Grade Level in English	% Students at or Above Grade Level in Math	Graduation Rate	Average ACT Score
Baker Heights Elementary	F	45%	51%	N/A	N/A
Bakersfield Elementary	F	28%	24%	N/A	N/A
Park Ridge Academic Magnet Elementary	D	85%	80%	N/A	N/A
Baker Middle School	F	43%	31%	N/A	N/A
Baker High School	D	45%	60%	73%	18

Student Demographics	
African American	84%
White	15%
Hispanic	less than 1%
Asian / Pacific Islander	less than 1%
Other	less than 1%

A community assessment performed by the City of Baker in partnership with *The Louisiana Development Ready Communities Program* revealed that improving the educational system was the top priority of Baker’s citizens. They have set several goals, identified measurable short and long-term outcomes, and identified the parties responsible for working toward meeting each goal. The goals include:

1. Community and school leaders will be determined to work together and committed to providing quality education (K-12 and beyond).
2. More educational resources will be available in the community that will aid in the advancement of children’s education and skill development.
3. More local businesses will sponsor school and homework supplies for students who are in need.

4. The city will partner with area community colleges and vocational/technical schools to establish a satellite campus in the city.
5. The city will collaborate with Stupp Corporation and Baton Rouge Community College to create a workforce development and training program.

6. Recreation

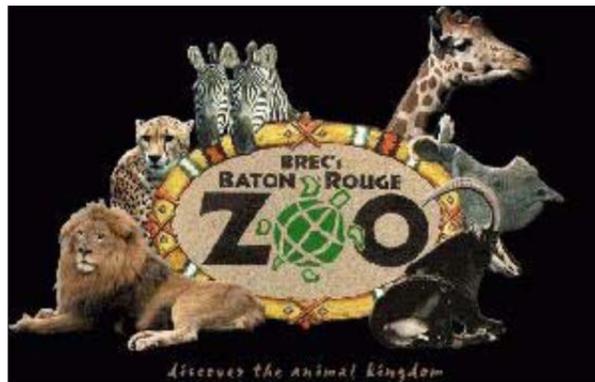
There are many activities and points of interest in and around Baker, including the Baker Heritage Museum; the Baton Rouge Zoo; Woody Dumas Golf Course; Clark Park golf course; as well as boating, fishing, tennis, walking, bicycling and disc golf at Greenwood Park. There are ten neighborhood parks that offer tennis courts, baseball fields, playgrounds and picnic tables. Baker City Park, next to Baker City Hall, offers a one-half mile walking track, an extensive playground, outdoor exercise equipment for adults and seniors, and shaded picnic tables.



The Baker Heritage Museum is housed in a restored 1906 Victorian cottage and surrounded by several small buildings that depict community life at the early part of the twentieth century. The museum publishes quarterly newsletters for both children and older adults. The museum works closely with area schools and provides an additional dimension to traditional classroom teaching.



The Baker Buffalo Festival has been a yearly event since 1981 to raise money for Baker schools and to increase tourism and interest in the City of Baker. The festival features a buffalo wing cooking contest, a spelling bee, an inflatable planetarium, a beauty pageant, and a car show.



Since opening in 1970, the Baton Rouge Zoo has grown to be the area's number one year-round attraction, with more than 250,000 visitors per year. The zoo is active in conservation programs and participates with other zoos around the world to preserve critically endangered species. The zoo conducts numerous educational programs that reach thousands of children in school groups each year. The Friends of the Baton Rouge Zoo organization supports the zoo by raising funds, hosting events, and promoting community involvement.

7. Voluntary

Baker is home to several civic clubs, including the Rotary Club of Baker. The Rotary Club is a volunteer organization of business and community leaders who aim to improve Baker through a range of humanitarian, intercultural, and educational activities. The Inter-Club Council of Baker recognized two local people as “Citizens of the Year” on April 17, 2013 for their contributions to the community. The Baker Little League, which relies on volunteers to coordinate and coach youth baseball, was forced to shut down in 2011 due to a lack of parental involvement. The City Council discussed the possibility of reviving Little League baseball at the February and March 2013 meetings. Other local civic organizations include:

- Baker Civic Club
- Knights of Columbus
- Neighbors for a Better Baker
- Baker Pilot Club

B. Horizontal Stratification

Baker’s population can be stratified horizontally by socioeconomic status, income, educational level, occupation, and other related factors. Approximately 43% of Baker’s households have an income less than \$35,000 per year; 48% have an income between \$35,000 and \$100,000, and 9% have an income above \$100,000. Upper class and upper-middle class households likely have dual earners or one parent who stays at home by choice to rear children. Most people in this class have attained at least a bachelor’s degree, and possibly a master’s or PhD. Professions of the upper class in Baker include engineers and managers at nearby plants and successful small business owners. They are likely to own newer single family homes on large lots and to send their children to private schools. They may attend Methodist, Episcopalian, or Catholic churches.

Middle class households in Baker are likely to have dual earners or to be headed by a single male. Middle class residents may or may not have graduated from college, and they are likely to be employed by the state or local government, the school system, or nearby industrial plants. They may own a single family home or rent a house or townhome. Middle class households may send their children to either public or private schools, and they may attend Methodist, Catholic, or Baptist churches.

Lower class households are likely to be headed by single females who rent apartments, mobile homes, or public housing. These Baker residents may be unemployed or work in construction or maintenance occupations. Children of lower class families would attend local public schools, and the families may be members of Baptist, Pentecostal, or Jehovah's Witness churches.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND BENEFITS (2011)		
Total households	5,037	5,037
Less than \$10,000	253	5.00%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	368	7.30%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	591	11.70%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	934	18.50%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	849	16.90%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	964	19.10%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	605	12.00%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	392	7.80%
\$150,000 to \$199,999	38	0.80%
\$200,000 or more	43	0.90%

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE	
All families	12.00%
With related children under 18 years	16.30%
With related children under 5 years only	5.10%
Married couple families	3.10%
With related children under 18 years	3.50%
With related children under 5 years only	0.00%
Families with female householder, no husband present	25.10%
With related children under 18 years	29.20%
With related children under 5 years only	16.40%
All people	13.90%
Under 18 years	20.00%
Related children under 18 years	19.60%
Related children under 5 years	16.70%
Related children 5 to 17 years	20.60%
18 years and over	11.70%
18 to 64 years	12.00%
65 years and over	10.00%
People in families	13.20%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	18.80%

MALE VS. FEMALE EARNINGS (2011)	
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers	\$33,498
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers	\$31,420

C. Vertical Segmentation

Baker's residents can be segmented vertically into numerous categories not based on socioeconomic status including race, ethnicity, gender, age, occupation, religion, and political affiliation. See the following charts for vertical segments of the Baker population:

RACE		
Total Population: 13,895		
	Number	%
One Race	13,733	98.8
White	2,852	20.5
Black or African American	10,739	77.3
American Indian and Alaska Native	46	0.3
Asian	25	0.2
Asian Indian	1	0
Chinese	2	0
Filipino	20	0.1
Japanese	1	0
Korean	0	0
Vietnamese	1	0
Other Asian	0	0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0
Native Hawaiian	0	0
Guamanian or Chamorro	0	0
Samoa	0	0
Other Pacific Islander	0	0
Some Other Race	71	0.5
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	171	1.2
Mexican	82	0.6
Puerto Rican	18	0.1
Cuban	1	0
Other Hispanic or Latino	70	0.5
Two or More Races	162	1.2
White; American Indian and Alaska Native	9	0.1
White; Asian	28	0.2
White; Black or African American	53	0.4
White; Some Other Race	4	0

Male vs. Female Population	Number	%
Male	6,451	46.4
Female	7,444	53.6

Owner-Occupied vs. Renter-Occupied Housing Units	Number	%
Owner-occupied housing units	3,492	70.5
Renter-occupied housing units	1,458	29.5

Political Party Affiliation	Percentage
Democrat	80.4
Republican	18.8
Other	0.8

Age	Number	Percent
Total population	13,895	100.0
Under 5 years	1,053	7.6
5 to 9 years	1,136	8.2
10 to 14 years	1,046	7.5
15 to 19 years	1,142	8.2
20 to 24 years	958	6.9
25 to 29 years	946	6.8
30 to 34 years	939	6.8
35 to 39 years	851	6.1
40 to 44 years	870	6.3
45 to 49 years	908	6.5
50 to 54 years	969	7.0
55 to 59 years	813	5.9
60 to 64 years	663	4.8
65 to 69 years	540	3.9
70 to 74 years	407	2.9
75 to 79 years	307	2.2
80 to 84 years	204	1.5
85 years and over	143	1.0
16 years and over	10,415	75.0
18 years and over	9,915	71.4
21 years and over	9,314	67.0
62 years and over	1,944	14.0
65 years and over	1,601	11.5

OCCUPATION	
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	27.9%
Service occupations	24.1%
Sales and office occupations	23.0%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	15.0%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	10.0%
INDUSTRY	
Educational services, health care and social assistance	25.1%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	10.0%
Retail trade	9.9%
Public administration	9.6%
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	9.0%
Manufacturing	7.8%
Professional, scientific, management, administrative and waste mgmt svcs	7.1%
Construction	6.6%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	5.4%
Other services, except public administration	4.5%
Wholesale trade	2.6%
Information	2.1%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	0.1%
CLASS OF WORKER	
Private wage and salary workers	71.9%
Government workers	24.6%
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	3.3%
Unpaid family workers	0.2%

RELIGION		
Baptist	14	38%
Inter-Denominational	10	29%
Methodist	2	< 1%
Catholic	1	< 1%
Church of the Nazarene	1	< 1%
Full Gospel	2	< 1%
Presbyterian	1	< 1%
Mormon	1	< 1%
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church	1	< 1%
Pentecostal	1	< 1%
Evangelical	1	< 1%
Jehovah's Witnesses	1	< 1%
Church of God	1	< 1%
TOTAL	37	100%

Community Health Assessment

I. Environmental Health

A. Outdoor Air Quality

A community's outdoor air quality not only affects the community members overall health (especially respiratory) but also says a great deal about the state of the community. Measurements of air quality are valued in air quality index, ozone, and particles. Outdoor air quality determines the overall cleanliness and pollution of air in a given area. Ozone is measured by the amount of ozone particles present in the air, mostly from the combustion of fossil fuels. The particles (PM 2.5) measures particles less than 2.5 micrometers which can be from all types of combustion, including motor vehicles, power plants, wood burning, and agricultural burning.

The governmental website, Airnow, provides overall outdoor air quality of the Baker community. This website gives daily values for the air quality index, ozone, and particles. Since Baker city is part of the Greater Baton Rouge area, Baker's values are summed up with Baton Rouge in general. Recently the Baton Rouge area has been running in the mid-40s for air quality index which is considered good by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality. The pollutant detail states that particles (PM 2.5) and ozone have recently been running in the mid-40s. These two values are also considered good by the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality. Baker's sources of air pollution are surrounding plants, including Stupp Corp, ExxonMobil Chemical Plastics Plant, La Skid & Pallet Co Inc., and Shell Pipeline Co Lp. Another great source of pollution is motor vehicles. From our team meeting with the Mayor of Baker, H. Rideau, he stated, "30,000 vehicles per day pass along Plank Rd." Plans of action to reduce the risk of adverse health effects of air pollution include the State Implementation Plan under the Clean Air Act.

B. Surface and Ground-Water Quality

Surface and ground water quality is an important aspect of a community's health. Water plays a major part in the disposal of waste and as a disease vector if not properly cleaned. An adequate water supply can have a drastic positive effect on a community. In the Baker

community, the primary water source type is groundwater that serves 15,891 individuals in the population. Like the Baton Rouge area, Baker’s supply of water is through underground water aquifers. Under the direction of the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency), Baker’s nearby waterways are inspected for possible impairment and pollution. From the EPA website, I have compiled a table listing recent unsatisfactory water reports near or in Baker, LA. (Table 1)

Location	Year	Type of Pollution	Location in Relation to Baker
Bayou Baton Rouge and Devil’s Swamp Lake	2008	Arsenic, dissolved O ₂ , fecal coliform, lead, nitrate, oil, grease, phosphorus, turbidity	3.39 miles away
Comite River (from Wilson-Clinton Hwy to White Bayou)	2008	Fecal coliform and turbidity	4.76 miles away
In Baker	2009; follow-up in October 2009	Residual Chlorine	
In Baker	Jan 2006; follow-up in March 2007	TTHM (total trihalomethanes which can lead to liver, kidney, CNS, or cancer problems)	
In Baker	Jan 2006; follow-up March 2007	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAA5)	

Also, we have compiled a table listing recent outbreaks of disease due to water pollution over the past few years. (Table 2)

Location	Type	Date
4913 Harding	E.Coli and Coliform	4/25/11
1406 Plaza	Coliform	08/08/11
502 Sandra	Coliform	09/21/08

Lastly, the fluoridation policy for Baker waterways was obtained from a branch of the CDC. From this source, it states that “the water system has a natural fluoride concentration at 0.70 mg/L that is considered optimal for the prevention of dental caries (cavities).” The EPA has a

current enforceable drinking water standard for fluoride present at a maximum of 4.0 mg/L. The protection is set in place against increased risk of crippling skeletal fluorosis, a condition characterized by pain and tenderness of major joints. Baker's water sources maintain this standard of fluoride present set by the EPA.

During our windshield assessment on March 08, 2013, I took a picture of the Baker water tower that is present on Groom Road. Around the tower are signs that say protected water area to ensure that the public is informed of the quality of water. See photo.



C. Food Contamination

Food contamination plays a major role in the nutritional health of a population. During my research, I did not find information relating specifically to the Baker community. Instead, I have used possible sources of foodborne pathogens present in Louisiana. From the CDC, I have gathered information on different sources of foodborne illnesses from 2008 to the present. I created a table that accounts for Louisiana foodborne illnesses that were only restricted to cases in Louisiana from 2008 to 2010. (Table 3)

Date	Genus Species	Location	Total Ill for the Year from Pathogens	Total Hospitalized for the Year from Pathogens	Food Vehicle
2008	Norovirus <i>Clostridium perfringes</i>	Prison Workplace Restaurant	63	1	Shrimp fried rice Stuffing
2009	<i>Salmonella enterica</i> <i>Clostridium perfringes</i>	Unspecified	1056	16	Unspecified
2010	Norovirus <i>Clostridium perfringens</i> <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	Private home	95	10	Meats

Louisiana’s Department of Health and Hospitals determines which foodborne pathogens are most prevalent in Louisiana. Foodborne bacteria present in Louisiana include salmonella, campylobacter, shigella, botulism, vibrio infections, E. coli, and listeria. Foodborne viruses in LA include Hepatitis A, norovirus, and rotavirus. Foodborne parasites in LA include giardiasis, amebiasis, cryptosporidiosis, cyclospora, and eosinophilic (angiostrongylus) meningitis. Foodborne toxins in LA include *Clostridium botulinum*, *Clostridium perfringens*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus cereus*, Ciguatera poisoning.

D. Toxic Substances and Hazardous-Waste Management

1. Solid Waste

Solid waste in a community can include disposable and non-biodegradable materials, such as plastic containers, glass bottles, aluminum cans, and Styrofoam packing, which can result in pollution of air and water. Waste services for Baker, LA are provided by Allied Waste, a division of Republic Services. According to Zachary Today.com, Baker was one of first cities in Louisiana to start curbside recycling and has renewed their solid waste contract in February 2013. They will have “recycling carts as big as the carts for solid waste and are expected in April.” The city of Baker has developed a Curbside Recycling pamphlet that addresses what items can be recycled, when recycled items are picked up, and how to get a recycling bin. (See

pamphlet on next page) Also, Baker has set up a table with pamphlets and a demonstration of what items are recyclable in the City Hall office present in the Baker’s Municipal Center. (See Photo 1)





Curbside Recycling In the City of Baker



	YES!	NO!
GLASS	Clear or colored food or drink bottles	Window panes, mirrors, lights bulbs or broken glass
CANS	Steel, tin or aluminum food or drink cans	Aerosol cans, cooking pots or pans, outdoor furniture or other non food-product items
PLASTICS	Check container bottom for recycle triangle with number inside. OK to include any container marked with #1, #2 or #3 on the bottom. Also, clear soft drink bottles without marking.	Toys, furniture, coat hangers or other non-food-product items
PAPER	White or colored paper, cereal boxes, newspapers and inserts, junk mail, catalogs, magazines, telephone books. Cardboard boxes without food residue	Hardback books, paper napkins, tissues, cups or plates, Styrofoam. No paper products with food residue.

How To Recycle:

- Remove all food and liquid from the bottles or cans. Rinse. Remove caps.
- Put material all together in your Recycling Bin. We'll do the sorting.
- Place the bin curbside the night before your collection day.
- Recyclables are picked up on the second garbage pick up day each week (either Thursday or Friday)
- If you do not have enough room in your bin for all of your recyclables, you can put additional items in a clear plastic bag or stack broken down boxes next to your bin.

Need a bin? Pick one up at Baker Central Stores, 1507 Mississippi Street Monday - Friday from 8 to 3:30 p.m.: 775-5618,

Questions? Call the City of Baker Mayor's office at 778-0300

During a windshield survey on March 08, 2013, we observed several areas where moderate amounts of litter were present. These areas were woodland areas mostly next to apartment complexes. We are unsure if this land is private or public and if the city is aware of the litter surrounding these lower income apartments. (See photos).





2. Sewage

Sewage is the handle of human waste and the management of fecal materials. Sewage is handled differently in each community. According to the Baker website, “there are sewer collection lines from homes and businesses in the city. The sewer lines then carry Baker sewerage to the East Baton Rouge sewer trunk lines by which it is delivered to treatment plans.” During our interview with the Mayor, he stated, “that 4 houses are on their own sewage line because they are above the height of the parish trump line and we would need to build a lift station to accommodate them.” Mayor Rideau stated, “I do not believe there is a population in Baker that is disproportionately affected by sewage or solid waste contamination.”

3. Radioactive Waste

As far as radioactive waste in the Baker community, we were unable to find relevant information on this topic. We will need to do further research to address areas of concern with radioactive waste including contamination, compliance with federal and state regulation, and public health problems attributable to nuclear/radioactive exposure within the last 5 years.

4. Chemicals and Pesticides

Exposures to certain chemicals and pesticides have severely negative effects on a community's health. From the CDC, in the wake of Hurricane Katrina on 09/30/2006, Petro Processors of LA incorporated, post-Hurricane Groundwater Sampling Evaluation, demonstrated the presence of lead, 1,1,1 trichloroethane, 1,1,2 trichloroethane, and 1,1,2,2, tetrachloroethane. These chemicals are considered carcinogens and cause health problems from chronic exposure.

Under the Department of Health and Hospitals, the state of Louisiana has developed an elimination plan for eliminating lead poisoning mostly among children. This program calls for increased surveillance of lead poisoning incidents, increased housing inspections to eliminate exposure in the home, and increased screenings for young children for lead poisoning.

Superfund is the name given to the environmental program established to address abandoned hazardous waste sites. This program develops processes for long-term cleanup of hazardous waste sites by involving states and ensuring long-term protectiveness. The program is implemented by the EPA's Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER). The EPA's Superfund regional offices are responsible for implementing EPA action plans and are the front line in responding to releases of hazardous substances and other emergencies. Louisiana is part of region 6. Areas around Baker that are of concern to Superfund include Devil's Swamp and Petro Processors.

E. Noise Pollution

Noise pollution is a factor of the environment that is often forgotten about. This factor takes into account the level of noise exposure individuals have in a given community. Excess noise can disturb sleep patterns, increase stress thereby causing stress-induced illnesses, NIHL (noise induced hearing loss), speech interference, high blood pressure, and lost productivity as a result of noise induced complications. Enforcement of noise control regulation was once carried out by the Office of Noise Abatement and Control (ONAC) under the Clean Air Act. This office has been closed since 1981 and noise regulations have been handed over to the state and local level. However, the EPA does have the authority to investigate and study noise and its effects and evaluate the effectiveness of existing regulations for protecting the public health and welfare. From my observations, major sources of noise pollution in the Baker community include the

nearby Baton Rouge airport, motor vehicle traffic, and industrial plants within the surrounding area.

F. Disease Vectors

Major sources of disease vectors in Louisiana, including Baker, are mosquitos, which can carry encephalitis (West Nile fever, St. Louis, Eastern Equine, and California Equine). Other potential vector-carried diseases include blood borne diseases from houseflies and STARI (Southern Tick Associated Rash known as Southern Lyme Disease) carried by ticks. Since Baker is a small community, I used the LA DHH to gear me towards research on disease vectors. The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals has a disease vector program that regulates mosquito, rodent, and fly control. This department also enforces general rodent control regulations. This department also presents a tool to help parishes design mosquito abatement programs through the Louisiana Mosquito Control Association. The East Baton Rouge Parish Mosquito Abatement and Rodent Control is in charge of the Baker community's health in regards to mosquito and rodent obtained illnesses. This program is extremely active in the community as one can see through their Facebook page. They do a great deal of community outreach programs through schools and present relevant articles on their "Wall."

G. Preparedness

In the community of Baker, preparedness disaster programs focus mostly on seasonal hurricanes and severe thunderstorm and tornado watches. Under the Governor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness, there is a family plan that addresses how to go about handling a disaster. The first part encompasses having an emergency kit and list needed supplies and important documents to keep safe. The second part of the plan addresses making preparations, including directions on developing a personal evacuation plan, knowing what to do during a hurricane watch vs. hurricane warning, protecting your home and valuables, how to prepare for high winds, and how to prepare for those with special needs. The third part reminds the public to stay informed through social media, such as Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, and Flickr. The city of Baker under East Baton Rouge Parish has also issued an Emergency Preparedness Checklist that reminds the public what supplies they need during a disaster and provides a place to list emergency telephone numbers. (See images on next pages)

From an interview with Mayor Rideau, he stated that recently they have had 5 hurricanes, a tornado, and thunderstorms. He stated, "There was a severe tornado a few months ago that came across Baker diagonal." Mayor Rideau said during this disaster they set up an Emergency Operation Center where they began to assess the damage and then began the process of restoring electricity and clearing the area's roads of debris.

Emergency Preparedness Checklist



East Baton Rouge Parish

Mayor's Office of
Homeland Security &
Emergency Preparedness

Are you prepared?

Disasters can strike unexpectedly, leaving little time to prepare.

Prepare now. Learn how to protect yourself and deal with disaster by planning ahead. This checklist will help you get started.

Involve your family in emergency planning. Post the plan where everyone will see it.

For additional information about how to prepare for hazards in the Baton Rouge area.

Contact the East Baton Rouge Parish Mayor's Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness. (225) 389-2100



**RED ST/CK
READY**



Emergency Checklist

Call the EBRP Office of Emergency Preparedness

- Find out which disasters could occur in your area.
- Ask how to prepare for each.
- Ask how you would be warned of an emergency.
- Learn about the city's evacuation routes.
- Ask about special assistance for elderly or disabled persons.

Also...

- Ask your workplace about emergency plans.
- Learn about emergency plans for your children's school or day care center.

Create an Emergency Plan

- Meet with family and discuss the dangers of fire, severe weather, and other emergencies.
- Discuss how to respond to each individual disaster.
- Discuss what to do about power outages and personal injuries.
- Draw a floor plan of your home. Mark two escape routes from each room.
- Learn how to turn off the water, gas and electricity at main switches.
- Post emergency telephone numbers near the phone.

- Take basic first aid and CPR classes.
- Teach children how and when to call 911, police and fire.
- Instruct household members to turn on the radio for emergency information.
- Pick one out of state and one local friend or relative for family members to call if separated by disaster.
- Teach children how to make long distance phone calls.
- Pick two meeting places: one, near your home in case of fire and the other outside your neighborhood in case you can't return after a disaster.

Information is provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the American Red Cross.

Emergency Preparedness Checklist

Prepare a Disaster Supplies Kit

Assemble supplies you might need in an evacuation. Store them in an easy-to-carry container such as a backpack or duffle bag.

Includes:

- Water (1 gallon per person per day). Store in sealed, unbreakable containers. Date and replace every 6 months.
- Non perishable food items & a non-electric can opener
- A change of clothing, rain gear and sturdy shoes
- Blankets or sleeping bags
- A first aid kit and prescription medication
- A battery-powered radio, flashlight, and extra batteries
- Credit cards and cash
- A list of family physicians
- A list of important family information; the style and serial number of medical devices such as pacemakers
- Special items for infants, elderly or disabled family members

Prepare an Emergency Car Kit

Include:

- Battery powered radio and extra batteries
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- Blanket
- Booster cables
- Fire extinguisher (5 lb, A-B-C type)
- First aid kit and manual

- Bottled water and non-perishable high energy foods (e.g. granola bars, raisins and peanut butter)
- Maps
- Shovel
- Tire repair kit and pump
- Flares

Home Hazard Hunt

Many ordinary items in the home can become a hazard in the instance of an emergency. Anything that can fall, break, move or cause a fire is a potential hazard.

- Repair defective electrical wiring and leaky gas connections.
- Fasten shelves securely.
- Place large heavy objects on lower shelves.
- Hang pictures and mirrors away from beds.
- Brace overhead light fixtures. Secure water heater. Strap to wall studs.
- Repair cracks in ceilings or foundations.
- Store weed killers, pesticides and flammable products away from heat sources.
- Place oily polishing rags or waste in covered metal cans.
- Clean and repair chimneys, flue pipes, vent connectors and gas vents.

If You Need to Evacuate

- Listen to a battery powered radio for the location of emergency shelters. Follow the instructions of local officials.

- Wear protective clothing and sturdy shoes.
- Take your Disaster Supplies Kit
- Lock your house.
- Use travel routes specified by local officials.

If you are sure you have time...

- Shut off the water, gas and electricity, if instructed to do so.
- Let others know when you left and where you are going.
- Make arrangements for pets. Animals may not be allowed in public shelters.

Fire Safety

- Plan two escape routes out of each room.
- Teach family to stay low to the ground when escaping fire.
- Teach family never to open doors that are hot. In a fire, feel the door with the palm of your hand. If it is hot, don't open it. Find another exit.
- Install smoke detectors. Clean and test smoke detectors once a month. Change batteries at least once a year.
- Keep a whistle in each bedroom to awaken household members in case of a fire.
- Check electrical outlets. Do not overload.
- Purchase a fire extinguisher (5 lb, A-B-C type)
- Have a collapsible ladder on each upper floor of your house.
- Consider installing home sprinklers.

Emergency Telephone Numbers

Local Contact

Name _____
Telephone (Day) _____ (Evening) _____

Out of State Contact

Name _____
City _____
Telephone (Day) _____ (Evening) _____

Nearest Relative

Name _____
City _____
Telephone (Day) _____ (Evening) _____

Family Work Number

Father _____ Mother _____

In life threatening emergency, dial 911

Family Physicians

Name _____
Telephone _____

Reunion Locations

Right outside your home _____

Away from the neighborhood, in case you can't return home _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

Route to try first _____

Emergency Preparedness Checklist

H. Crime

Baker has a higher rate of property crime such as theft, burglary and arson than violent crime, such as murders, rape, and robbery. According to the Crime Report in 2010, the crimes that have occurred in Baker can be found in the chart below. The theft offenses typically revolve around taking money and material objects without the harm of people. Over the last 10 years, the types of crimes have varied between what was more prevalent and what was not as popular. However, theft crimes always remain at the top even though their numbers have subsided over the last 10 years. In comparison with the state of Louisiana, in 2010, Baker had a total of 502 cases of reported offenses, where Louisiana had a total of 144,576.

According to the police chief of Baker, Mike Knaps, theft is the primary crime problem in the city whether it be home, auto, burglary, bicycles, or store related. He stated that, “the theft occurs at any time, any day and 90% of the time it is nonviolent.” The chief also stated that he thinks that theft occurrences have increased due to the economic downturn of the past few years. He also said that Baker is one of the top five safest cities in Louisiana. The areas of high crime activity tend to occur on the outside of the city as opposed to the inside. Chief Knaps stated that he finds areas where government housing is, and the northeast side of Baker, are where they get the most complaints of disturbances.

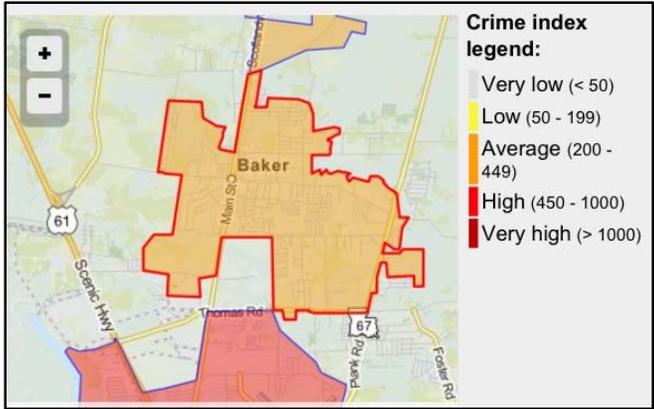
Even though rape crimes do not occur as frequently as the others, there are 41 registered sex offenders living in Baker as of February 19, 2013. Chief Knaps stated that there have been reported cases of rapes and robberies of older adults, which law enforcement takes very seriously. The ratio of residents to sex offenders is 328 to 1. The sex crimes committed include: battery, crimes against nature, molestation of a juvenile, rape, kidnapping, carnal knowledge of juvenile, indecent behavior with juveniles, incest, and pornography involving juveniles. Chief Knaps said, “We have the atmospheres of don’t mess with children, older adults and mentally disabled.” On the following page is a table representing data from 2010 Crime Report.

Crime Report 2010

Type of Crime	Incidents
Violent Crime	23
Murder and Non-negligent manslaughter	0
Forcible Rape	2
Robbery	12
Aggravated Assault	9
Property Crime	503
Burglary	132
Larceny-Theft	347
Motor Vehicle Theft	24
Arson	1

Crimes rated from the most common to the least common according to city-data.com:

1. Thefts
2. Burglaries
3. Auto thefts
4. Assaults
5. Robberies
6. Rapes
7. Murders



These are photos that represent where registered sex offenders are located in and around the Baker community. Photo 1 is a zoomed in version. Photo 2 is a zoomed out version.



I. Accidents

Police Chief Knaps stated that accidents are not a common occurrence in the Baker. In 2007 they installed speed cameras, which have reduced the incidences of speed related accidents by 75%. When accidents do occur, they most often involve injuries in children related to play, domestic problems, and food being left on the stove causing fires. The city has had a few incident of drowning over the years. Occasionally, they deal with drivers who are driving while impaired, but the police chief does not feel it is a big problem. He also feels that there are no trends in types of accidents and feels as though the types of accidents remain consistent. However, he does feel that summertime is the most popular time of year for the occurrence of accidents involving children and automobile accidents because children are out of school and there are more cars on the road. In the summer, the streets in Baker can have up to 80,000 cars on the road. Exact statistics for Baker could not be found but the statistics for Louisiana and the United States are as follows: rates of accidents for the entire state of Louisiana in 2009 had a total of 821, while the entire U.S. had 33,808.

J. Homes and Communities

Baker has a wide range of housing within the community. Driving throughout the community, you can see 1 unit detached/attached homes, multiple unit homes, apartment complexes, mobile homes, boats and vans (Census 2011). There are many ordinances for water, sewer, and drain work. These ordinances also follow state rules. All plumbing work has to have a permit before it can begin; otherwise there will be a fine double the amount of the permit. A permit fee costs \$30. The permit expires whenever the job is complete. Also, all those doing plumbing have to follow the state sanitary code, and if someone is found non-compliant, they can lose their license. For anyone who wants to be in the business of air conditioning or heater installation has to have a license obtained by a mechanical official. That license holder must also have an established place of work with a working telephone number so that if someone wanted to complain or get in touch there would be open communication. They also have to have liability insurance. However, if someone wishes to do this type of work on their own home they are not required to achieve a license from an official.

If a member of the community has a swimming pool, there are a quite a few ordinances that must be followed. The pool cannot hold reptiles, pests, or mosquitos, emergent or underwater vegetation. It has to be kept clean, free of scum, and clear enough to see the bottom of the pool. Any swimming pool greater than 18 inches in depth must be enclosed with a fence or wall no less than 5 feet in height. There must be proper working gates that works at all times. The gates must be closed at all times. These regulations are put in place to keep areas sanitary and to prevent drowning accidents. There is still some more exploring to be done in regards to homes and communities.

K. Community Buildings

The city has an ordinance that states that all dwelling that are in use must be maintained. Failure to adhere to these ordinances can result in a fine no greater than \$1000, or imprisonment for no more than 6 months. In some circumstances, both may be the penalty. Code 1972 states, “no permanent residence shall be constructed which contains less than 864 square feet of living area.” Baker does have to follow the Louisiana no smoking regulations that follows the law set in 2006. This law states that workplaces and restaurants can no longer allow smoking inside. Although there has been some information able to be found regarding community buildings, this section will need further investigation in the next phase.

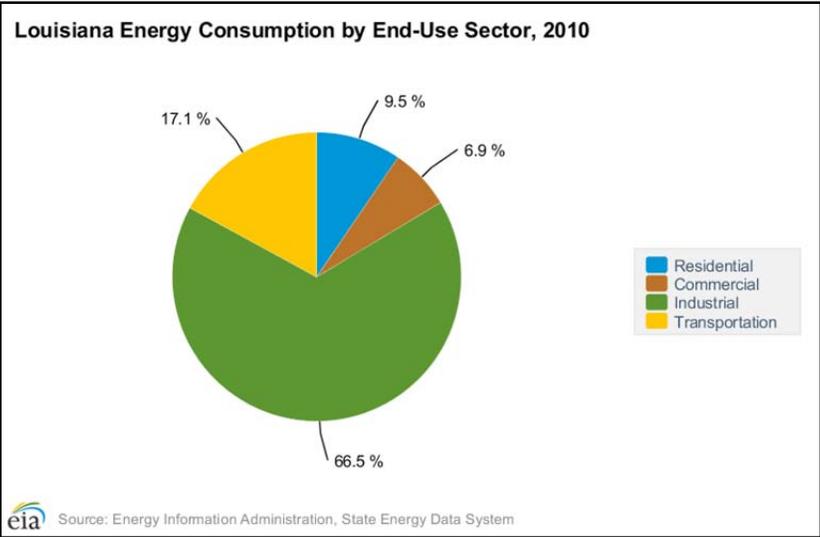
L. Energy Management

Energy management in regards to Baker, Louisiana could not be found and is still being researched. However, the following data provided by the U.S. Energy Information Administration is a representation for the state of Louisiana. On the next page, the following table represents data obtained on Louisiana energy consumption estimates for the year 2010.

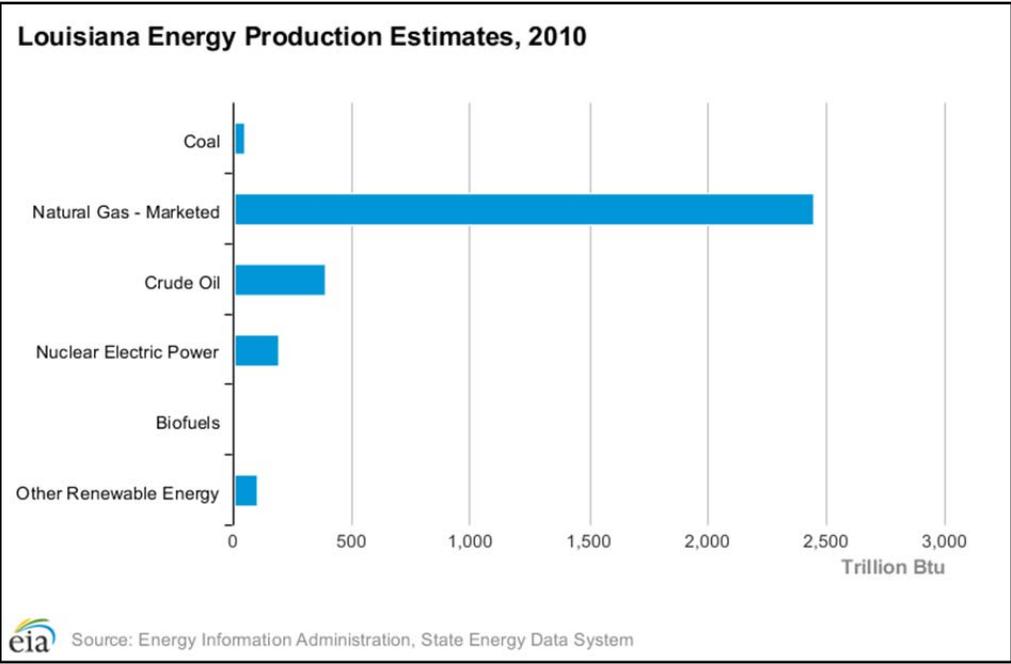
Louisiana Energy Consumption Estimates, 2010

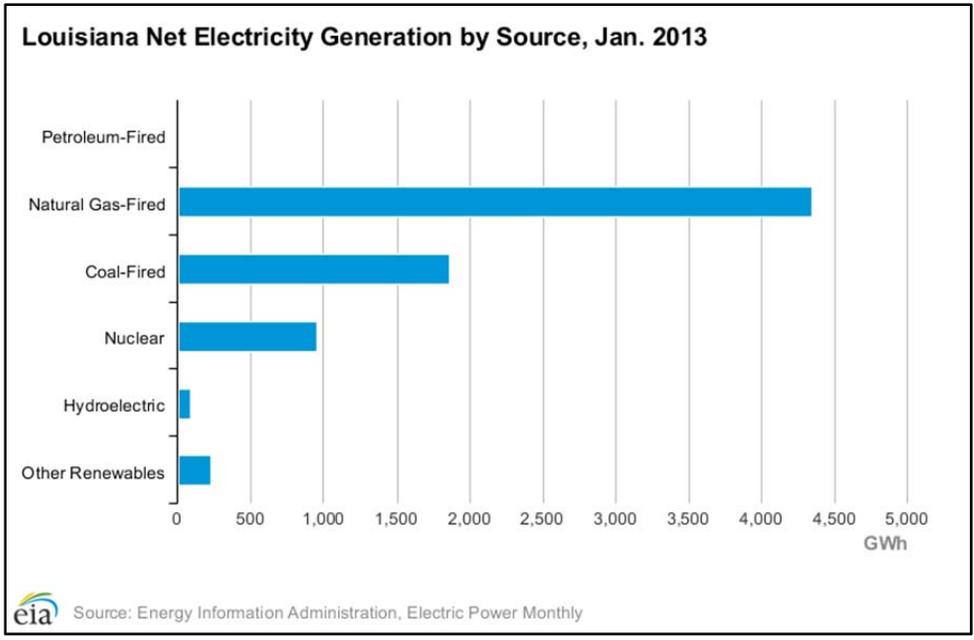
Type of Energy	Estimation of Consumption
Coal	259.8 Trillion btu
Natural Gas	1,468 Trillion btu
Motor Gasoline excluding ethanol	267.5 Trillion btu
Distillate Fuel Oil	222.9 Trillion btu
Jet Fuel	120.7 Trillion btu
LPG	199 Trillion btu
Residual Fuel	115.7 Trillion btu
Other Petroleum	1,003.2 Trillion btu
Nuclear Electric Power	194.8 Trillion btu
Hydroelectric Power	10.8 Trillion btu
Biomass	110.2 Trillion btu
Net Interstate Flow of Electricity	90.9 Trillion btu

Of the total energy consumed in Louisiana, 385 trillion btu is consumed residentially, 694.3 trillion btu by transportation, 281.7 trillion btu commercially, and 2,704.2 trillion btu industrially. The following chart represents this data.



The following charts represent energy production and electricity generation for the state of Louisiana:





M. Global Health

The nearest CDC location is in Atlanta, Georgia. The closest Public Health office is located in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. This section is currently still being researched.

II. Population Health

Baker has many of the same issues as the state of Louisiana with regards to heart disease, diabetes and obesity. A relatively large portion of the Baker population falls under the poverty level, which could hinder access to healthcare which can add to these problems above. When discussing health problems with the Mayor of Baker, Mr. Harold Rideau, on March 13, 2013 stated that there is an obesity problem in the city, and that they could probably use education on such things such as heart disease, obesity and diabetes. When asked about access to healthcare, he stated that about half of his residents travel to nearby capital city, Baton Rouge, for healthcare services and the other half visit facilities in the Baker or Zachary area. If there is a trauma, most residents travel to Ochsner or Our Lady of the Lake Emergency Room. If there is a minor injury, they travel to Lane Memorial Hospital in Zachary which is approximately 5 miles away.

What is interesting is that in an emergency situation, residents would rather travel farther to Baton Rouge to seek care than to travel 5 miles to the ER at Lane in Zachary. Rideau also thinks that there are adequate healthcare resources in Baker such as clinics and that the big healthcare facilities should be in Baton Rouge. Rideau likes the small town of Baker the way it is but he also feels as though the parents of children are not engaged enough in their lives as much as they should be.

Specifics regarding disease processes locally in Baker are grouped into data for East Baton Rouge Parish as a whole whose population is roughly 440,171 people. With such a large population in East Baton Rouge Parish and Baker only being 3.1% of that population, it is hard to say whether or not the parish's health problems are also the small town of Baker's as well.

With regards to population health, there are several categories that were researched and were found in the Louisiana Health Report Card 2010.

A. Infectious Diseases

West Nile Virus was ranked among the top seasonal infectious diseases with the last reportable data in the state of LA being 58 cases in 2008. Also listed as concerns for the state as well as region 2 which East Baton Rouge Parish/Baker is encompassed by include Hepatitis, antibiotic resistance to such pathogens as MRSA (Methyl-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*), and

Tuberculosis which included 20 cases in most recent data of 2008 in Region 2. Infectious diseases seem to be well controlled throughout region 2 without any real outbreaks.

B. Chronic Diseases

According to the Louisiana State Health Report Card 2010, cancer, heart disease, diabetes and asthma are among the top concerns regarding chronic disease in Region 2 which includes Baker, Louisiana. With the average annual rate measured in per 100,000 people, among black males there were 758.6 occurrences of cancer including the highest being prostate, lung and bronchus, and colon and rectum cancer. With regards to black females in Region 2, there were 428.1 incidences per 100,000 of cancer including the highest being breast, colon and rectum, and lung and bronchus cancer. Since the majority of the Baker population is African-American, this data is the most relevant for the area. When looking at the white population of Region 2 including Baker, the data measured shows 613.1 incidences in white males of cancer with the highest mirroring the other black population with the highest being prostate, lung and bronchus, and colon and rectum cancers. White female data follow suit with 407.2 incidences per 100,000 of cancer in Region 2 with again the highest being breast, lung and bronchus, and colon and rectum cancers.

The cancer data is the most detailed on this report. Other chronic diseases that are affecting Baker are heart disease, diabetes and obesity. In both interviews with the Mayor and Police Chief, they both mentioned obesity and lack of exercise as a large concern. There is a chart in the report card that shows the relationship between diabetics and non diabetics and the incidence of myocardial infarction (heart attack), coronary heart disease, and stroke. The prevalence of the diabetic population is 150/1000 residents to result in MI as compared to 30/1000 non diabetic. For coronary heart disease the prevalence for the diabetic population is 160/1000 and 38/1000 for non-diabetics. And lastly, the stroke prevalence for diabetics in LA is 100/1000 residents compared to 25/1000 non diabetic. This clearly shows the relationship between heart disease and the treatment and compliance of diabetic residents.

The study shows that 28.8% of homes in the state of Louisiana live with a child who has been diagnosed with asthma.

C. Chronic Disability

Chronic Disability relates to chronic diseases. Cancer, diabetes and obesity contribute to people not being able to work and being on disability to live their lives. According to a city-data website, the disability rate in Baker among poor males is 21.3% and the disability rate in the city among poor females is 23.7% which are both below state averages.

D. Behavioral and Mental Health

According to a document from the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, the estimated population with severe mental illness as of the year 2000, was 9,726 children and 7,924 adults in East Baton Rouge Parish alone. Among these diagnoses, the highest prevalence was attention deficit disorder, major affective disorder and depressive disorder in children as of 2004. In adults, major affective disorder, schizophrenia, and depressive disorder were among the top three primary diagnoses served by the Louisiana Office of Mental Health. Baker does have a Community Mental Health Center for residents to seek care when they need it.

E. Maternal, Infant and Child Health

This topic discusses the issues of low birth weight babies, infant mortality rates and overall healthcare of children. The data used for this includes the infant mortality rates from statehealthfacts.org include that the rate in 2010 was 13.9/1000 non-Hispanic black children and 6.6/1000 non-Hispanic white children with a total being average infant mortality rate being 9.4/1000 children. With regards to infants and toddlers the state of LA is 74% vaccinated which means that 26% of the population is either choosing not to immunize or does not have adequate access to healthcare services to vaccinate.

With regards to maternal health, Baker does not have an OB/GYN facility or woman's clinic in the town.

F. Early and Middle Childhood Health

Regarding the health of children in Baker, Louisiana, three types of data were collected and analyzed to draw general conclusions about the health status of young children in the community. Data collected included local, parish-wide, and statewide statistics. Regarding morbidity and mortality rates of children, according to the Louisiana Vital Statistics Report

published in 2008 by the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, the leading causes of death among children in Louisiana ages 1- 14 were accidents, malignant neoplasms, congenital deformities, diseases of the heart, influenza and pneumonia, and homicide. Although this report did not specifically detail the mortality and morbidity rates of children in Baker, LA, the conclusion can be drawn that these causes of death apply to the Baker community as well. Additionally, the child mortality rate for East Baton Rouge Parish is higher than the average for all Louisiana counties.

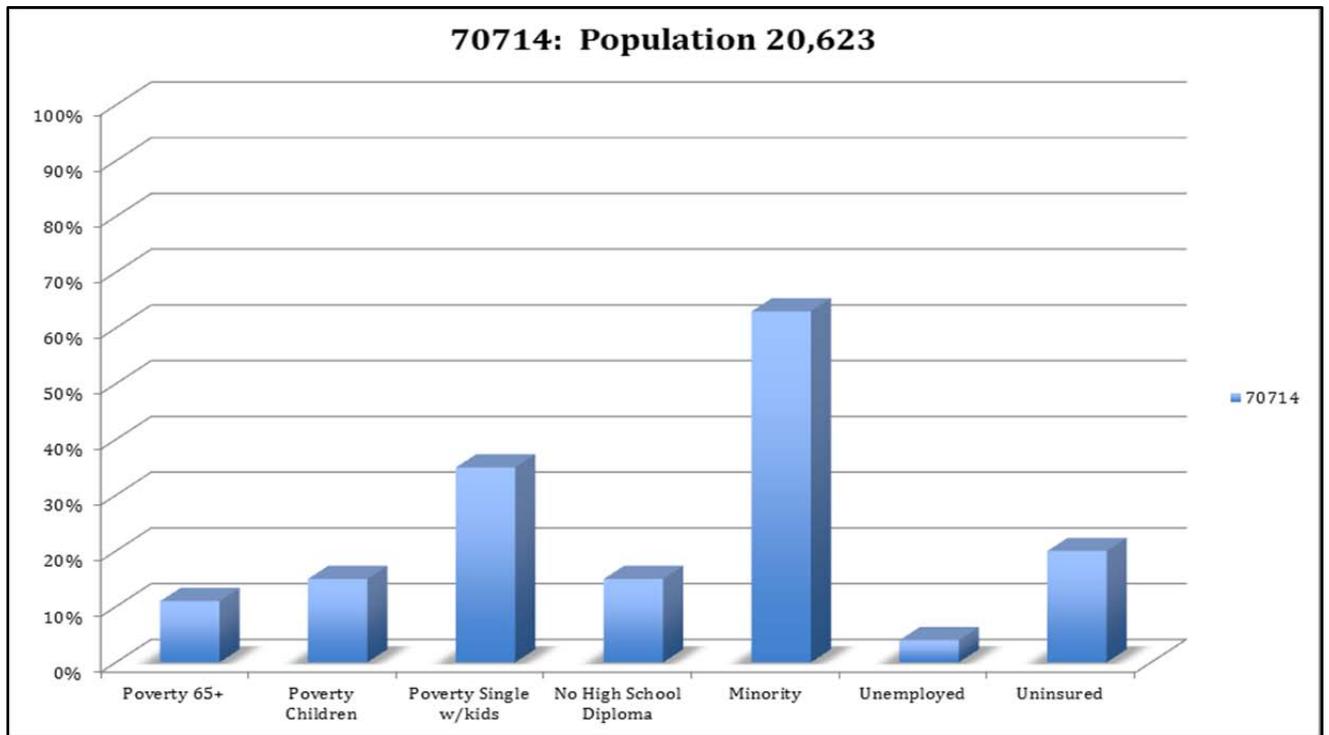
Regarding the nutritional status of children in Baker, LA, data from the Louisiana Department of Education school report cards were gathered detailing information from all 3 Baker elementary schools. This data showed that a large percentage of elementary students, greater than 95%, participate in the free or reduced lunch program. This means that a large percentage of students are living at or below the poverty line which puts them at great risk for nutritional deficiencies. In fact, according to the County Health Rankings and Road Maps promoted by the founders of the Healthy BR project, 29% of children living in East Baton Rouge Parish are living in poverty and 47% are living in single parent households. In addition, according to statistics by the Healthy BR project, approximately 15% of people in the 70714 area code currently live in poverty and 35% of residents in that area code are in single households living in poverty. Research has shown these two factors to be indicators of poor nutritional status, therefore it can be concluded that the nutritional status of the a large percentage of children in the Baker community is inadequate based on their socioeconomic status and living situations.

Regarding the health status of children in Baker, it is difficult to cite the proportion of children that receive routine well-child care and dental care due to a lack of raw data and/or statistics specifically detailing this information. In order to draw conclusions about this information, data regarding the percentage of people uninsured in East Baton Rouge Parish was collected and analyzed. According to the County Health Rankings and Road Maps website, 18% of residents in East Baton Rouge Parish are uninsured and 6% of children are uninsured. These numbers can be used as an estimate as to the number of children who are uninsured in Baker, however, without the appropriate raw data and/or statistics specific to the Baker community, this information cannot be verified at this time.

Regarding school performance of children in Baker, all 3 elementary schools in Baker received a grade of an F or D as assigned by the Louisiana Department of Education for the 2011 – 2012 school year. This indicates that the schools failed to meet goals and standards mandated by the Louisiana Department of Education regarding student performance. Additionally Baker Middle School also received a grade of an F for the 2011-2012 school year. These school grades indicate that students in early and middle childhood are at risk for obtaining an inadequate education and being unprepared for college.

The populations that are disproportionately affected by most of these health behaviors and statistics are African- Americans, those living in poverty, and those living in single-parent households.

Healthy BR Statistics 2012 – 2013



G. Adolescent Health

Regarding the health of adolescents in Baker, LA there was no specific data available to analyze and identify health deficiencies; therefore, both statewide and parish-wide data was collected and analyzed. Regarding mortality and morbidity rates, information was analyzed from the Louisiana Vital Statistics Report conducted by DHH in 2008. The leading causes of death for residents of Louisiana ages 15-24 were accidents, homicides, suicides, diseases of the heart, and malignant neoplasms.

Another report, the Louisiana Morbidity Report, published by the Office of Public Health Infectious Disease Epidemiology Section of the LA Department of Health and Hospitals identified sexually transmitted diseases as an issue with adolescents in East Baton Rouge Parish. According to a case study conducted by this office in 2010, there were more than 3,800 cases of chlamydia, 1,000 cases of gonorrhea, and 45 cases of syphilis in Baton Rouge. The age groups with the highest number of STD cases (overall) were ages 15-19 and 20-24. According to the Louisiana Health Report Card 2010, East Baton Rouge Parish had 150-225 cases per 100,000 people of gonorrhea and 500 – 700 cases per 100,000 people of chlamydia. The highest number of cases was among 20-24 year old African-American females. Additionally, HIV/AIDS is another STD with a high percentage of cases specifically in Baton Rouge though not necessarily indicated as being of greater incidents than other STD's indicated among adolescents in Baton Rouge. The prevalence of HIV cases in East Baton Rouge Parish alone are double that of the average number of cases in Louisiana according to statistics found on the Healthy BR website. These statistics, though not specific to Baker adolescents, are indicative of a general concern in adolescent health that must be addressed.

Teenage pregnancy is also a health concern that among adolescent youth in East Baton Rouge Parish that can be extended to Baker, Louisiana. According to the Louisiana Health Report Card for 2010, there were 802 births by teenagers ranging in ages 15-19. This number was the highest among all the other parishes in Louisiana. Because Baker is included as a part of East Baton Rouge Parish, this may be an indication of the adolescent health status of teens in Baker as well.

Adolescent health in Baker can also be analyzed by examining statewide data for teens in Louisiana. According to a nationwide survey called the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance Survey conducted in 2011, Louisiana's youth (9th-12th grade) had the highest percentage out of

43 other states for 18 risky behaviors including but not limited to alcohol use, smoking, use of methamphetamines, use of steroids, use of diet pills and laxatives to lose, drinking and driving, and not eating fruits and vegetables. This information can be tailored to specific areas of Louisiana including the city of Baker to identify areas of improvement needed in adolescent health.

When researching the nutritional status of adolescents in Baker, as mentioned in the above survey, a large percentage of adolescents in Louisiana admit to eating no to very minimal fruits and vegetables and as mentioned in the previous section, a large percentage of adolescents in Baker (greater than 95%) are participants in the free or reduced lunch program. This indicates that they are living at or below the poverty line. Both of these factors may be indicative of poor nutritional status among adolescents in Baker.

Regarding the educational performance of adolescents in Baker, according to the Louisiana Department of Education, Baker High School received a grade of a D for the 2011-2012 school year. The graduation rate of students was 73% and the average score on the ACT was an 18. The low school report card grade indicates that the school did not meet standards and goals mandated by the state. This information indicates that graduates from Baker High School may be unprepared for college after graduation which could negatively impact their health status in the future.

H. Older Adult Health

Data collected and analyzed was gathered from local, parish-wide, and statewide statistics and information. According to the 2008 Louisiana Vital Statics report conducted by the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, the leading causes of death among residents in Louisiana ages 65 and older were malignant neoplasms, diseases of the heart, diabetes mellitus, cerebrovascular accidents, chronic lower respiratory diseases, and Alzheimer's disease. The average life expectancy of residents in East Baton Rouge Parish is 74.9. This information can be indicative of health status for residents in Baker as well.

With regards to nutritional status of the older population, that is very difficult to report, however, poverty is a good indicator of this factor. Unfortunately, it was difficult to locate

specific statistics related to the elderly at or below the poverty line for East Baton Rouge, Baker, and/or Louisiana.

All other information regarding the health status of the older population in Baker was very difficult to obtain, therefore research into this topic will extend beyond this semester into upcoming semesters.

I. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Health

No data was located for this specific topic. Collection of research and data regarding this topic will extend beyond this semester into upcoming semesters and throughout the completion of other public health nursing courses.

J. Occupational Safety and Health

No data was located for this specific topic. Collection of research and data regarding this topic will extend beyond this semester into upcoming semesters and throughout the completion of other public health nursing courses.

K. Population Health Behaviors

Regarding population health behaviors, there was no specific data detailing specific health behaviors from residents of Baker; however, there was data specific to residents of East Baton Rouge Parish. According to information located on the Healthy BR website under the Community Health Rankings and Roadmaps, 18% of residents in East Baton Rouge Parish smoke and 14% excessively drink. Additionally, 32% are obese and 26% do not regularly engage in physical activity. All of these percentages are above the national benchmark standards.

Health Factors - East Baton Rouge Parish 2013

Health Behaviors				
Adult smoking	18%	16-19%	22%	13%
Adult obesity	32%	30-34%	33%	25%
Physical inactivity	26%	24-28%	30%	21%
Excessive drinking	14%	13-16%	15%	7%
Motor vehicle crash death rate	16	14-17	20	10
Sexually transmitted infections	733		642	92
Teen birth rate	41	40-42	52	21

Data collected from this source further indicates that East Baton Rouge Parish has a high number of premature deaths and that number is almost twice as much as the national benchmark standard. The populations most disproportionately affected by these health behaviors include African-Americans who are living at or below the poverty line.

III. Health Care Organization: Institutional and Ideological Dimensions

A. Health Workforce

Baker includes many personal health care facilities that employ the health workforce. Below are lists of healthcare facilities and health care specialists, including mental health, optical/audiology, and therapies, such as physical, occupational, and speech that cater to the Baker community. Nutritional resources were not found in Baker, LA. Residents would need to travel to surrounding areas, including Zachary and Baton Rouge, for nutritional services.

1. Nursing

Below is a list of the nursing workforce in Baker, LA. This was determined by examining the healthcare facilities that can be located in Baker because they are responsible for employing certified nursing staff. The following medical facilities are located in Baker, LA and employ nurses:

- Baker Wellness Adult Day Healthcare Center
- Promise Pride Adult Day Healthcare Center
- River Oaks Estate (Adult Day Healthcare)
- Perfect Touch Shelter Care (Adult Residential Care)
- Baker Community Health Center (Mental Health Facility)
- A.C.P. Vocational Services LLC (Home and Community Based)
- Tender Love Personal Care Service (Home and Community Based)
- Promise Pride Community Services (Home and Community Based)
- Louisiana Human Care Connection Inc. (Home and Community Based)
- Heart 2 Heart Healthcare Services, LLC (Home and Community Based)
- God's Hands Providers, LLC (Home and Community Based)
- Destiny Home Health Care
- Martin Community Home (Care facility for Developmentally Disabled)
- Newcastle Community Home (Care facility for Developmentally Disabled)
- Northridge Care Center (Nursing Home)
- Internal Medicine and Pediatric Clinic
- Baker Internal Medicine
- Baker Foot Care

2. Medical

Below is a list of some the medical workforce in Baker. The medical facilities mentioned above in the nursing section employ medical staff as well. Additionally, there are some private physicians located in Baker that employ medical staff. The following is a listing of physicians in Baker, Louisiana:

Dr. Vincent Dodge

Dr. T'lane M.Folse

Dr. Brad C. Giarrusso

Dr. Mark Mouton

Dr. Kent M. Rhodes

Dr. Bradford J. Smith

Dr. Stephen W. Speeg

Dr. Ernest Thompson Jr.

Dr. R. Rabel

Dr. Angelo Annalaro Jr.

Dr. Akwasi Sefa

Dr. Thomas Willis

Dr. Kyle J. Schwab

Dr. Theresita Jimenez

Dr. James Rivers

Dr. Rodolfo Manalac

Dr. Michael DeJohn

Chiropractors located in Baker include:

Rickey Lynn Prewitt, DC

Terrence Darrel Leist, DC

3. Dental

The following facilities and/or dentists offer dental services within the community of Baker:

All Smiles Dental Center
Rabel Family Dental
Dr. John Barry Babin, DDS (Orthodontist)
Tracy M. Crear and Associates
Dr. Wendell E. Grimes, DDS
E&J Dental Laboratory
Dentures Unlimited

4. Social Work

The following social workers operate within the community of Baker:

Juanita Carter, LCSW
Marion Thomas (Social Work)
Henrietta P. Spears (Family and Marriage Counseling)
Carol R. Everhart (Social Work)

5. Mental Health, Counseling, and Social Work

1. Daronda Parker-Lathan (Clinical Social Worker/Therapist) and Michael D. Gaines (Clinical Social Worker/ Therapist)
13888 Plank Rd, Ste B
Baker, LA 70714
2. Juanita Carter, LCSW
4686 Groom Rd Ste D
Baker, LA 70714
3. Marion Thomas (Social Work)
13305 Ector Dr.
Baker, LA 70714
4. Henrietta P. Spears (Family and Marriage Counseling)
4051 Groom Rd
Baker, LA 70714
5. Carol R. Everhart (Social Work)
3612-B Baker Blvd
Baker, LA 70714

6. Baker Wellness Center
Dr. Theresita G. Jimenez,MD
2402 Main St.
Baker, LA 70714
7. Baker Medical Corp LTD.
Dr. Theresita G. Jimenez,MD
3034 Ray Weiland Dr.
Baker, LA 70714 or
2402 Main St.
Baker, LA 70714

6. Nutrition

No facilities or healthcare providers found.

7. Optical / Audiology

Ophthalmologists

1. Dr. Joseph Ramage
13131 Plank Rd.
Baker, LA 70714
2. Dr. Jobie Crear, MD and Dr. Carola B. Okogbaa, MD
3508 Groom Rd.
Baker, LA 70714

Optometrists

1. Eye Care Plus
 - Cynthia W. Baker, OD
 - Kevin A Rogers, OD
 - Shondra Moore, OD
 - Eva M. Lamendola, OD
 - Lucas R. Patin, OD
12880 Plank Rd
Baker, LA 70714
2. Walmart Optometry
 - Chad Michael Belanger, OD
3. Major Eye Clinic
 - Yvonne Major, OD

Audiologists: None found in the Baker area

8. Therapies, such as Physical, Occupational, Speech

a. Speech Pathology and Therapy

1. Andrea M. Branch
12812 Driftwood Dr.
Baker, LA 70714
2. Michelle Winfrey Reado
3802 Myrtle Dr.
Baker, LA 70714

b. Physical Therapy

1. Baker Physical Therapy Clinic
Julian Craig McCulloch, PT
4971 Groom Rd.
Baker, LA 70714

c. Occupational Therapy

1. Belgian Occupational Therapy
17505 Plank Rd.
Baker, LA 70714

B. Public Health Agencies

1. Health Departments

The Department of Health and Hospitals is the state agency responsible for protecting and promoting health and ensuring access to medical, preventive, and rehabilitative services for all citizens of Louisiana. Its major divisions include the Office of Management and Finance, the Bureau of Health Services, and the Office of Public Health. Leaders within the DHH organization include Kathy Kliebert, Secretary; Courtney Phillips, Deputy Secretary; Jerry Phillips, Undersecretary; and Dr. Jimmy Guidry, State Health Officer and Medical Director.

The Office of Public Health protects and promotes the health of communities in Louisiana, including Baker. They accomplish this through education, promotion of healthy lifestyles, preventing disease and injury, enforcing regulations that protect the environment, sharing vital information, and assuring preventive services to uninsured and underserved individuals and families. Programs and services offered through the Office of Public Health

include screenings, health needs assessments, laboratory testing services, infectious disease reporting, and nutrition programs.

There is no public health office in Baker; the closest facility is the East Baton Rouge Parish Health Unit, located at 353 North 12th Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802. This facility provides the following health services:

- Family planning
- WIC and nutrition services
- Prenatal care
- Immunizations

Some of the other programs and services offered throughout the state of Louisiana Office of Public Health include:

- Children's Special Health Services (CSHS)
 - Ensures that children and youth who have special health care needs in Louisiana have access to health care services designed to minimize their disabilities and maximize their probabilities of enjoying independent and self-sufficient lives.
- Family Planning
 - Offers information, counseling and education about family planning, provides contraceptives, conducts preventive health screenings and teaches women how to plan pregnancies.
- Genetic Diseases
 - Comprehensive newborn heel stick screening program ensures access to genetic evaluation and counseling to residents in all areas of Louisiana.
- Hepatitis Program
 - Aims to diminish the spread of Hepatitis B virus (HBV) from mother-to-child transmission in the State of Louisiana. Having started in 1990, the program has been successful in reducing HBV in adults and children by using a multifaceted approach that includes immunization, post-exposure prophylaxis, and follow-up on all reported positive cases.

- HIV/STD Program
 - Primary public entity responsible for administering, implementing, and monitoring HIV prevention interventions for the State of Louisiana since 1985. These prevention services have from the beginning included HIV counseling and testing, outreach and condom availability. In December 2010, the Sexually Transmitted Disease Program and the HIV/AIDS Program were merged into one program.
- Immunization Program
 - Offers vaccinations to Louisiana children who meet certain requirements, and administers the LINKS network to track children's vaccine records
- Infectious Disease Epidemiology
 - Studies the distribution of infectious diseases in the community and carries out or coordinates programs that prevent the spread of communicable diseases.
- Laboratory Services
 - Goal is to protect the health and safety of the citizens and visitors to the State of Louisiana by providing accurate and timely laboratory data to state officials, public health programs and citizens of the state. Information produced by the OPH Laboratory is a key component in day to day decision making as well as being critical to crisis management following natural disasters, disease outbreaks, chemical spills, and terrorist events.
- Louisiana Birth Defects Monitoring Network
 - Collects data on birth defects in children ages 0-3; provides information to families of children with birth defects on locally available medical, social and educational services; performs analysis of collected data to determine the frequency and distribution of birth defects in the state; uses collected data to plan and target birth defects prevention programs; strives to be an active partner in birth defects education and prevention efforts in Louisiana.
- Louisiana Early Hearing Detection and Intervention Program
 - Aims to ensure that all infants who are deaf or hard of hearing can achieve their maximum potential in life. To accomplish this, the program ensures that families receive early detection and intervention services as soon as possible. Early

interventions may include fitting babies for hearing aids or offering other developmental services before the child reaches six months.

- Maternal & Child Health
 - Works to assure that pregnant women, women of childbearing age, infants, children, and youth in Louisiana, particularly those with low income or limited availability of health services, have access to high quality primary and preventive health care services. MCH administers the State's Title V Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, and is responsible for a variety of programs serving Louisiana's maternal and child populations.
- Nursing Services
 - Public health nurses are involved in the development, implementation, and evaluation of population based programs.
- Nutrition
 - Offers nutrition counseling and referrals to other health and social services, including WIC and commodity supplemental food.
- Oral Health
 - Promotes the importance of good oral health through education, community outreach, and addressing barriers in Louisiana that prevent our citizens from achieving optimal oral health. Focus areas of the Louisiana Oral Health Program are community water fluoridation, school-based dental sealant application for 2nd and 6th grade students, and expanded dental services for pregnant women through Medicaid (Medicaid- EDSPW). The program is also responsible for oral health surveillance data.
- Shots for Tots
 - Network of public and private entities working cooperatively to update and educate both parents and providers in order to ensure the highest level of immunizations possible.
- West Nile Virus and Other Arboviruses
 - Involves surveillance and testing of dead birds, live birds, sick horses, mosquito pools and sentinel chicken flocks.

- Women, Infants and Children
 - Special supplemental nutrition program for pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women, infants, and children (under 5 years old). WIC provides nutritious foods, nutrition information, breastfeeding promotion, breastfeeding support and referrals to other health and social services.

2. Personal Health Care Agencies

Baker is home to a variety of personal health care organizations, including private physician's offices, pharmacies, counseling services, dental offices, home health agencies, and nursing homes. There appear to be an adequate number of general practitioners in the community, but there are few specialists practicing in the area. There are multiple facilities that cater to the needs of Baker's large aging population. Many Baker residents, either by choice or out of necessity, travel to Baton Rouge or Zachary to obtain medical care.

There are no hospitals or urgent care clinics in Baker. Earl K. Long Hospital, which was part of the LSU Health System and located in Baton Rouge only eight miles from Baker, was closed on April 15, 2013. A new LSU Health Urgent Care Center opened near the former Earl K. Long site to serve patients who had been utilizing the emergency room for their urgent care needs. The area has a high prevalence of diabetes and asthma, but there are no endocrinologists or allergists in Baker. Women's and maternal health services are also lacking as there are no obstetricians or gynecologists in the community.

HOSPITALS

There are no hospitals in Baker. Nearby hospitals include:

1. Lane Regional Medical Center
 - 5 miles from Baker
2. Baton Rouge General (Midcity)
 - 11 miles from Baker
3. Our Lady of the Lake Regional Medical Center
 - 18 miles from Baker

4. Baton Rouge General (Bluebonnet)
 - 19 miles from Baker
5. Ochsner Medical Center
 - 19 miles from Baker
6. Woman's Hospital
 - 21 miles from Baker
7. St. Elizabeth Hospital
 - 35 miles from Baker

URGENT CARE CLINICS

There are no urgent care clinics in Baker. Nearby urgent care clinics which are open 7 days per week include:

1. Lake After Hours
18989 Old Scenic Hwy.
Zachary, LA 70791
(225) 654-8850
 - 6 miles from Baker
2. Fast Lane
19900 Old Scenic Hwy. Suite H/I
Zachary, LA 70791
(225) 570-2618
 - 7 miles from Baker
3. LSU Health Urgent Care Center / North Baton Rouge Clinic
5439 Airline Hwy.
Baton Rouge, LA 70805
(225) 358-2426
 - 8 miles from Baker

INTERNAL MEDICINE / FAMILY PRACTICE

1. Baker Medical Corp.
3034 Ray Weiland Dr.
Baker, LA 70714
2. Internal Medicine
12902 Plank Rd.
Baker, LA 70714
3. Internal Medicine and Pediatric Clinic
6516 E. Myrtle Avenue
Baker, LA 70714
4. Dr. Michael A. DeJohn
4444 Groom Road
Baker, LA 70714
5. Physicians Care Center
4686 Groom Rd, Ste A
Baker, LA 70714
6. Dr. Glynis Pitts
7220 Colfax Dr.
Baker, LA 70714
7. Dr. Derrick Brooks
13307 Alba Drive
Baker, LA 70714

PEDIATRICS

1. Internal Medicine and Pediatric Clinic
6516 E. Myrtle Avenue
Baker, LA 70714
2. Dr. Derrick Brooks
13307 Alba Drive
Baker, LA 70714

PSYCHIATRY

1. Baker Medical Corp.
3034 Ray Weiland Dr.
Baker, LA 70714

UROLOGY

1. Baton Rouge Urology Group
6516 E. Myrtle Avenue
Baker, LA 70714

PODIATRY

1. Foot and Ankle Institute
12902 Plank Rd.
Baker, LA 70714
2. Baker Foot Care
13888 Plank Rd.
Baker, LA 70714

CHIROPRACTORS

1. Rickey Lynn Prewitt, DC
3121 Van Buren St, Ste B
Baker, LA 70714
2. Terrence Darrel Leist, DC
1866 Main St.
Baker, LA 70714

DENTAL CARE

1. All Smiles Dental Center
12841 Plank Rd.
Baker, LA 70714
(225) 775-3552
2. Rabel Family Dental
3114 Groom Rd.
Baker, LA 70714
(225) 775-0160
3. Tracy M. Crear, DDS and Associates
3508 Groom Rd.
Baker, LA 70714
(225) 774-3934
4. Larry R. Germany, DDS and Associates
14829 Plank Rd.

Baker, LA 70714
(225) 775-2213

5. Dr. Wendell E. Grimes, DDS
1806 Main St.
Baker, LA 70714
(225) 775-1388

6. Dr. John Barry Babin, DDS and Associates (*Orthodontist*)
12511 Plank Rd.
Baker, LA 70714
(225) 774-6446

7. E&J Dental Laboratory (*Lab*)
14871 Plank Rd.
Baker, LA 70714
(225) 775-6735

8. Dentures Unlimited (*Dentures*)
8821 Comite Dr.
Baker, LA 70714
(225) 778-1201

OPHTHALMOLOGISTS

1. Dr. Joseph Ramage
13131 Plank Rd.
Baker, LA 70714

2. Dr. Jobie Crear and Dr. Carola Okogbaa
3508 Groom Rd.
Baker, LA 70714

OPTOMETRISTS

1. Eye Care Plus
12880 Plank Rd.
Baker, LA 70714

2. Wal-Mart Optometry
14507 Plank Rd.
Baker, LA 70714

3. Major Eye Clinic
13930 Plank Rd.
Baker, LA 70714

SPEECH PATHOLOGY AND THERAPY

1. Andrea M. Branch
12812 Driftwood Dr.
Baker, LA 70714
2. Michelle Winfrey Reado
3802 Myrtle Dr.
Baker, LA 70714

PHYSICAL THERAPY

1. Baker Physical Therapy Clinic
4971 Groom Rd.
Baker, LA 70714

ADULT DAY HEALTH CARE

The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals defines “Adult Day Health Care” as a medical model adult day health care program designed to provide services for medical, nursing, social, and personal care needs to adults who have physical, mental, or functional impairments. Such services are rendered by utilizing licensed professionals in a community based nursing center. An ADHC is a place owned or operated for profit or nonprofit by a person, society, agency, corporation, institution, or any group wherein two or more functionally impaired adults who are not related to the owner or operator of such agency are provided with adult day health care services. This center type will be open and providing services at least five continuous hours in a 24-hour day.

1. Baker Wellness ADHC
2402 Main Street
Baker, LA 70714
(225) 778-1567
2. Promise Pride Adult Day Healthcare Center
5100 Groom Road, Suite B
Baker, LA 70714
(225) 774-3385

ADULT RESIDENTIAL CARE (ASSISTED LIVING)

The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals defines “Adult Residential Care” as a facility, agency, institution, society, corporation, partnership, company, entity, residence, person or persons, or any other group that provides adult residential care for compensation to two or more adults who are unrelated to the licensee or operator. Adult residential care includes but is not limited to the following services: lodging, meals, medication administration, intermittent nursing services, assistance with personal hygiene, assistance with transfers and ambulation, assistance with dressing, housekeeping, and laundry.

1. River Oaks Estate
9475 Petit Road
Baker, LA 70714
(225) 778-0042

2. Perfect Touch Shelter Care
6942 Caravel Court
Baker, LA 70714
(225) 241-2136

NURSING HOMES

The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals defines “Nursing Home” as a private home, institution, building, residence or other place, serving two or more persons who are not related by blood or marriage to the operator, whether operated for profit or not, and including those places operated by a political subdivision of the state of Louisiana, which undertakes, through its ownership or management, to provide maintenance, personal care, or nursing for persons who, by reason of illness or physical infirmity or age, are unable to properly care for themselves. The term does *not* include the following:

- A home, institution, or other place operated by the federal government or agency thereof, or by the state of Louisiana.
- A hospital, sanitarium or other institution whose principal activity or business is the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis or from mental diseases.

- A hospital, sanitarium or other medical institution whose principal activity or business is the diagnosis, care and treatment of human illness through the maintenance and operation of organized facilities therefor.
- Any municipal, parish or private child welfare agency, maternity hospital or lying-in home required by law to be licensed by some other department or agency.
- Any sanitarium or institution conducted by and for Christian Scientists who rely on the practice of Christian Science for treatment and healing.
- Any nonprofit congregate housing program which promotes independent living by providing assistance with daily living activities such as cooking, eating, dressing, getting out of bed, and the like to persons living in a shared group environment who do not require the medical supervision and nursing assistance provided by nursing homes. No congregate housing program, except those licensed or operated by the state of Louisiana, shall: (1) use the term "nursing home" or any other term implying that it is a licensed health care facility; or (2) administer medications or otherwise provide any other nursing or medical service.

1. Northridge Care Center
3612 Baker Blvd
Baker, LA 70714
(225) 778-0573

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH

The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals defines "Community Mental Health" as a facility which:

- Provides outpatient services, including specialized outpatient services for children, the elderly, individuals who are chronically mentally ill, and residents of its mental health service area who have been discharged from inpatient treatment at a mental health facility;
- Provides 24-hour-a-day emergency care services;
- Provides day treatment or other partial hospitalization services, or psychosocial rehabilitation services;

- Provides screening for patients being considered for admission to State mental health facilities to determine the appropriateness of this admission; and
1. Baker Community Health Center
2402 Main Street
Baker, LA 70714
(225) 771-1510

HOME AND COMMUNITY BASED SERVICE PROVIDERS

The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals defines “Home and Community Based Service Providers” as those which provide programs for individuals who are elderly or have disabilities, assisting them to remain in their homes and in the community. The intent of these HCBS programs is to provide services and supports that are not otherwise available and that assist an individual to remain in or return to the community. These programs do not individually or in combination provide 24-hour-per-day supports. This means that in many cases it may be necessary and desirable for individuals to use other paid and unpaid supports at their disposal.

1. ACP Vocational Services
830 Main Street, Suite B
Baker, LA 70714
(225) 246-0292
2. Tender Love Personal Care Service
4686 Groom Road, Suite C
Baker, LA 70714
(225) 775-6011
3. Promise Pride Community Services
5100 Groom Road
Baker, LA 70714
(225) 774-3385
4. Louisiana Human Care Connection
2944 Ray Weiland Drive
Baker, LA 70714
(225) 778-2477

5. Heart 2 Heart Healthcare Services
14500 Plank Road, Suite E
Baker, LA 70714
(225) 771-8632

6. God's Hands Providers
3402 Baker Blvd, Suite A2

Baker, LA 70714
(225) 775-0777

HOME HEALTH AGENCIES

The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals defines “Home Health Agency” as a state-owned and operated agency, or a subdivision of such an agency or organization; or a private nonprofit organization; or a proprietary organization that provides skilled home health care and support services to the public. Skilled home health care is provided under the order of a physician, in the place of residence of the person receiving the care, and includes skilled nursing and at least one of the following services: physical therapy, speech therapy, occupational therapy, medical social services, or home health aide services.

1. Destiny Home Health Care
1225 Alabama Street
Baker, LA 70714
(225) 774-6662

INTERMEDIATE CARE FACILITIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED

The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals defines “Intermediate Care Facilities for the Developmentally Disabled” as facilities which provide services to individuals that require 24 hours of Active Treatment in community, group, or residential home settings. They are licensed to provide residential care for four or more individuals that meet the criteria for 24 hours per day of Active Treatment. Developmental Disability, as defined in *42 CFR 435.1009*, relates to individuals who have a severe, chronic physical or mental disability that meets all of the following conditions:

1) It is attributable to: Cerebral palsy or epilepsy or any other condition, other than mental illness, found to be closely related to mental retardation because this condition results in impairment of general intellectual functioning or adaptive behavior similar to that of mental retardation and requires treatment of services similar to those required for those persons; 2) It is manifested before the age of twenty-two; 3) It is likely to continue indefinitely; 4) It results in substantial limitations in three or more of the following areas of major life activities:

- Self-care
- Understanding and use of language
- Learning
- Mobility
- Self-direction
- Capacity for independent living

1. Martin Community Home
13445 Ector Drive
Baker, LA 70714
(225) 775-2911

2. Newcastle Community Home
3707 Buffwood Drive
Baker, LA 70714
(225) 774-9636

NON-EMERGENCY MEDICAL TRANSPORTATION

The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals defines “Non-Emergency Medical Transportation” as licensed providers which are capable of transporting both ambulatory and non-ambulatory patients (wheelchair vans) who do not require an ambulance.

1. Lewis & Lewis Transportation Services
905 Whitehead Street
Baker, LA 70714
(225) 793-9310

MEDICAID CASE MANAGEMENT

The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals defines “Case Management” as services provided to individuals to assist them in gaining access to the full range of needed services including medical, social, educational, and other support services. Individuals are referred to other agencies for the specific services they need. These services are determined by individualized planning and are provided in accordance with a written and approved comprehensive plan of care.

1. Inspirational Care Coordination Services
3402 Baker Blvd, Suite A-3
Baker, LA 70714
(225) 279-6991

PHARMACIES

1. CVS Pharmacy
1214 Main St.
Baker, LA 70714
2. Wal-Mart Pharmacy
14507 Plank Rd
Baker, LA 70714

HEALTH CLUBS/ GYMS

1. Total Performance
2018 Main St.
Baker, LA 70714
(225) 757-5333
2. Brad’s Health & Racquetball Club
6515 E. Myrtle Ave.
Baker, LA 70714
(225) 778-0332

3. Health Planning Agencies

The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals is responsible for coordinating and developing local health services and articulating health planning with other kinds of community planning.

C. Public Health Financing

1. Third Party Payers

a. Commercial

The data for Baker specifically could not be found on the breakdown of usage of private self-pay, insurance or Medicare/Medicaid. The only credible information found was on the whole state of Louisiana. Of those LA residents, 42% have employer based healthcare coverage; 4% cover themselves with health insurance. That population amount equates to 2,015,300 having health insurance coverage.

b. Government

In the state of Louisiana, 20% are utilizing the Medicaid system and 13% are using Medicare system to pay for healthcare. That amounts to 1,486,600 residents in Louisiana being covered by government paid Medicare/Medicaid system. Of children 0-18 in low income families, 72% are on Medicaid government assistance. The amount Medicaid spent in 2010 on services in Louisiana was a huge amount, \$6,963,714,261. Of that spending, Nursing Facilities such as Nursing homes cost Louisiana \$776,155,377 and home health and personal care was \$743,322,314 which was devoted to long term care residents.

2. Self-pay

The amount of the Louisiana population that is uninsured and either does not access healthcare or self-pays is 20% of the total population, roughly about 906,800 people who are uninsured.

3. Charity

This amount was not found, there was no data on charity funds for public health financing.

4. Public Assistance

Other than Medicare/Medicaid, there are services such as WIC and Louisiana CHIP. CHIP stands for Children's Health Insurance Program and total enrollment for the state in 2011 was 152,404.

D. Health Values and Beliefs

We will need to spend more time in the community to further investigate Baker's specific values, traditions, and customs in order to determine how these factors affect health and the care that people receive. We can generalize from known data about the state of Louisiana as a whole that unhealthy practices such as drinking, smoking, and eating heavy meals are all culturally acceptable. All of these practices have a negative impact on residents' health. Baker has a relatively large elderly population, so Baker citizens expect to live to an old age and may have difficulty accepting the death of younger people. The lack of a public health office in Baker may lead to less preventive health education in the city.

E. Indigenous and Alternative Health Systems

For services including healing touch, Reiki, herbs, Ayurveda, meditation, yoga, homeopathy and acupuncture, a resident of Baker would need to travel to Zachary or Baton Rouge. Baker does have some facilities that offer alternative medical practices that involve Chiropractic services as well as a 24-hour gym. One facility not only incorporates Chiropractic care but a variety of other health treatments.

Facility	Location	Services Offered
Leist Chiropractic	1866 Main Street Baker, LA 70714 225-774-4916	May be able to treat back pain, sciatica, neck pain, shoulder pain, headaches, sports injuries, and auto accident injuries.
Prewitt Chiropractic	3121 Van Buren Street Suite B Baker, LA 70714 225-774-5566	Chiropractic care, massage therapy, nutritional therapy, rehabilitation, ultrasound, and muscle stimulation.
Total Performance 24-hour fitness	2180 Main St. Baker, LA 70714 225-757-5333	Services include a 24 hour gym and group classes including: zumba, spin and a fit4life program. All the fitness classes are offered in the evening during the week.

Interpretation and Synthesis

Throughout our time researching the City of Baker, we discovered components of the community assessment which were interrelated. Some aspects of the community assessment are negatively related while others demonstrate positive relationships. Some of the major negative relationships can be tied to socioeconomic class. Many residents of Baker have a low income, which has been linked to poor educational attainment, unemployment, and lack of access to health care. These links cause detrimental effects on health, including a prevalence of poorly managed chronic disease processes and deficient knowledge about healthy living due to lack of education.

There are several positive interrelated components of the community assessment. The first potentially positive relationship is between politics and public health financing. The majority (80%) of Baker's citizens are Democrats, so they are more likely to vote for policies that increase government funding of healthcare, thus improving access. The second link encompasses income, occupation, and the economy: surrounding industrial plants offer well-paying jobs for citizens of all educational levels. Another major link is the fact that the Department of Health and Hospitals keeps Baker citizens safe by enforcing environmental laws and licensing and regulating healthcare facilities. The final major interrelated components of the community assessment are demographics and healthcare facilities: many healthcare facilities (podiatry, nursing homes, home health agencies, etc.) cater to Baker's growing elderly population.

Baker is a close-knit community made up of residents who take great pride in their city. The community's strengths are measured in the positive effects that they have on the health of the community. The first strength of the Baker community is its pride and longevity. Baker's Mayor, Harold M. Rideau, and its Chief of Police, Mike "Snapper" Knaps, stated during our interviews that they take a great amount of pride in being from Baker and in living there for over thirty years. These important community leaders both emphasized that Baker has many older citizens who have lived in the area for most if not all of their lives. Chief Knaps stated during our interview that "Baker is a very community-oriented city."

Baker's next strength is its actively-involved City Council whose members promote a healthy lifestyle and are receptive to the community's concerns. For example, during the City

Council meeting on March 12, 2013, the Council discussed efforts to re-implement Little League baseball for Baker youth; honored a group of young girls from a local dance group; and discussed the upcoming Buffalo Festival. During a City Council meeting in April, two separate Council members introduced healthcare-related topics including designating April as “Cancer Control and Awareness Month”, “Child Abuse Month”, and “National Occupational Therapy Month”. While attending City Council meetings, our group witnessed interactions between the Council and the citizens of Baker. The citizens’ individual concerns were dealt with respectfully and promptly.

Finally, the City of Baker’s third major strength is that it is the safest community in Louisiana. During our interview, Police Chief Knaps stated, “Baker is the safest community in Louisiana...it is an area where people look out for other people.” The police force encompasses seventy-three employees and three special crime units, including criminal investigation, narcotics, and traffic. The major type of crime in Baker is theft, and there is currently no major unsolved crime in the city. Police Chief Knaps believes that being safe starts with maintaining a good rapport with the community. During our interview he stated, “The citizens’ perception of the police is very good. I tell my officers to ride through neighborhoods on Sundays with the windows down and to talk to people. I want to let children know that police officers are their friends.”

The City of Baker has certain needs that are measured in their negative effect on the community’s health. The first need is related to a low number of health care resources and facilities, specifically healthcare facilities that provide specialty care. Within the City of Baker, there are a variety of personal care organizations that cater to basic health needs, such as optical, dental, and general practitioner’s offices. However, Baker has neither a hospital nor an urgent care facility. Also, Baker has a high prevalence of heart disease, asthma, and diabetes. However, there are no specialty clinics or physicians to provide tertiary care for these chronic disease processes. Any type of trauma or chronic disease process management can only be dealt with outside of the city limits.

The second pressing need is for improvement to the City of Baker School System. In 2012, the Louisiana Five-Year Economic Development Plan for Baker stated that the top priority of the citizens of Baker was improving the educational system. In 2011, Baker was ranked in the

bottom three school systems in the state, and each of Baker's five public schools received either a D or F on the Louisiana Department of Education's report card.

The third need identified is an improvement in parental involvement with Baker youth. During our interview, Mayor Rideau stated, "Baker has many single parents who do not have time to interact with children and many do not have the parenting skills to help them in school." Police Chief Knaps stated that "after school many kids just hang out in the streets". Over the course of our group's windshield survey on March 8, 2013, we observed that several recreational areas such as parks, sports fields, and playgrounds had no children present.

During our time researching the City of Baker for this community assessment, we, as a team, developed three major nursing diagnoses. The first nursing diagnosis is "lack of access to healthcare resources among Baker residents related to limited healthcare facilities and lack of health insurance". The second nursing diagnosis is "risk of premature death among Baker residents related to high prevalence of cardiovascular disease". The third nursing diagnosis is "insufficient recreational activities among Baker youth related to lack of parental involvement". In the coming course, we look forward to exploring these diagnoses and beginning to develop plans of care that make good use of Baker's cultural capital.

Works Cited

- Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry. (2011). *ATSDR Substances Map Baker, LA*. Retrieved from <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/substances/SubstanceMap.asp>
- AirNow. (2010). *Local Air Quality Conditions Baton Rouge Area*. Retrieved from http://airnow.gov/index.cfm?action=airnow.local_state
- AirNow. (2010). *Particle Pollution*. Retrieved from <http://airnow.gov/index.cfm?action=aqibasics.particle>
- Baker Area Churches. (2012). [pdf directory]. *City of Baker Document Center*. Retrieved from <http://www.cityofbakerla.us/egov/apps/document/center.egov?path=browse&id=4>
- Baker, Louisiana Code of Ordinances. (n.d.) Retrieved from http://search.municode.com/html/13078/MCC_TOC.html
- Baker, Louisiana Poverty Rate Data-Information about poor and low income residents. (2013). Retrieved from <http://www.city-data.com/poverty/poverty-Baker-Louisiana.html>
- Baton Rouge Zoo. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://www.brzoo.org/>
- Boyles, S., and Drazba, K. (2013). Community Health Needs Assessment 70714. *Healthy Br.com*. Retrieved from <http://healthybr.com/chna-pages/70714.aspx>
- brurologygroup.com. *Baton Rouge Urologists*. Retrieved from <http://brurologygroup.com/the-doctors>
- Center for Disease Control. (2012). *Food Outbreaks*. Retrieved from <http://wwwn.cdc.gov/foodborneoutbreaks/Default.aspx>
- Center for Disease Control. (2008). *Water's Fluoride*. Retrieved from http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/MWF/PWSDetailV.asp?PWSID=1033003&State=LA&StartPg=1&EndPg=20&County=East+Baton+Rouge&PWSName=&Filter=0&PWS_ID=&State_ID=LA&SortBy=1&StateName=Louisiana
- City of Baker. (n.d.) Retrieved from <http://www.citytowninfo.com/places/louisiana/baker>
- City of Baker. (2013). *Baker Buffalo Festival*. Retrieved from <http://www.cityofbakerla.us/category/subcategory.php?fCS=6-21>
- City of Baker. (2011). *Baker Chamber of Commerce 2011 Membership Directory*. Retrieved from <http://bakerla.usachamber.com/Custom2.asp?pageid=6081>
- City of Baker. (2012). *Businesses*. Retrieved from <http://www.cityofbakerla.us/category/subcategory.php?fCS=6-13>

- City of Baker. (2013). *City Council*. Retrieved from <http://www.cityofbakerla.us/department/index.php?fDD=15-0>
- City of Baker (2013). *City of Baker, La. us*. Retrieved from <http://www.cityofbakerla.us/category/subcategory.php?fCS=6-31>
- City of Baker. (2013). *Civic Clubs*. Retrieved from <http://www.cityofbakerla.us/department/?fDD=20-0>
- City of Baker. (2013). *DARE*. Retrieved from <http://www.cityofbakerla.us/department/division.php?fDD=14-22>
- City of Baker. (2011). *Emergency Prepared Checklist*. Retrieved from http://www.cityofbakerla.us/egov/apps/search/results.egov?ss=1&ss_cq=emergency+&ss_submit.x=-769&ss_submit.y=-201
- City of Baker. (2013). *Events Calendar*. Retrieved from http://www.cityofbakerla.us/egov/apps/events/calendar.egov?path=02&search_timeframe=365&orderBy=&page=1
- City of Baker. (2013). *Fun and Leisure*. Retrieved from <http://www.cityofbakerla.us/category/subcategory.php?fCS=6-12>
- City of Baker, Louisiana. (2012). *Louisiana Economic Development Louisiana Development Ready Communities 5-Year Strategic Plan*
- City of Baker. (2013). *Mayor*. Retrieved from <http://www.cityofbakerla.us/department/index.php?fDD=3-0>
- City of Baker. (2013). *Public Works Services*. Retrieved from <http://www.cityofbakerla.us/department/board.php?fDD=6-21>
- City of Baker. (2012). *Recycling Pamphlet*. Retrieved from http://www.cityofbakerla.us/egov/apps/search/results.egov?ss=1&ss_cq=recycling&ss_submit.x=-769&ss_submit.y=-201
- City of Baker. (2013). *Rotary Club*. Retrieved from <http://www.cityofbakerla.us/egov/apps/directory/list.egov?path=divs&action=51&fDD=20-51>
- City of Baker School System. (2013). *About the District*. Retrieved from <http://bakerschools.org/About-The-District>
- City of Baker School System. (2013). *City of Baker School Board*. Retrieved from <http://bakerschools.org/Our-Board>
- City of Baton Rouge/Parish of East Baton Rouge Parish (1997-2013). Metropolitan Council. *BR.gov*. Retrieved from <http://www.ci.baton-rouge.la.us/dept/council/>

- Crime in Baker. (n.d.) Retrieved from <http://www.city-data.com/crime/crime-Baker-Louisiana.html>
- Department of Health and Hospitals State of Louisiana. (2013). *About DHH*. Retrieved from <http://www.dhh.louisiana.gov/index.cfm/page/2/n/4>
- Department of Health and Hospitals State of Louisiana. (2013). All Providers Licensed by the Louisiana Health Standards Section. [Data file]. Retrieved from email from Cathy.Brunson@LA.GOV
- Department of Health and Hospitals State of Louisiana. (2013). *Center for Community and Preventive Health*. Retrieved from <http://www.dhh.louisiana.gov/index.cfm/subhome/23/n/289>
- Department of Health and Hospitals State of Louisiana. (2013). *Office of Public Health*. Retrieved from <http://www.dhh.louisiana.gov/index.cfm/subhome/16/n/330>
- Dreher, M., & Skemp, L. (2011). *Healthy Places Healthy People*. Indianapolis, IN: Sigma Theta Tau International.
- Everydayhealth.com. (2013). *Doctors in Baker, Louisiana*. Retrieved from <http://www.everydayhealth.com/doctors/louisiana-baker>
- Facebook. (2013). *East Baton Rouge Parish Mosquito Abatement and Rodent Control*. Retrieved from <http://www.facebook.com/pages/East-Baton-Rouge-Parish-Mosquito-Abatement-and-Rodent-Control/150040478370256>
- Google Maps (2013). Map of Baker, LA. *Google maps.com*. Retrieved from http://maps.google.com/maps?hl=en&qscr1=1&rlz=1T4TSNO_enUS496US497&biw=1366&bih=585&ion=1&bav=on.2,or.r_qf.&bvm=bv.45580626,d.b2I&q=map+of+baker,+1a&um=1&ie=UTF8&hq=&hnear=0x8626980eb381cbf1:0x5d4bb96ad41f3380,Baker,+LA&gl=us&sa=X&ei=MCR3UZegHu--2Awwj4CgCA&ved=0CC4Q8gEwAA
- Greenstein, B.D. (2009). Louisiana Vital Statistics Report 2008. *Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals*. Retrieved from <http://new.dhh.louisiana.gov/assets/oph/Center-RS/healthstats/statistics/vitalstatistics/docs/VitalStatisticsReport2008.pdf>
- H. Rideau, interview, March 13, 2013.
- Healthcare.com. (2013). *Care Provider Search*. Retrieved from <http://www.healthcare.com/care-providers-search/>
- Healthgrades. (2013). *Ophthalmology Provider Search*. Retrieved from <http://www.healthgrades.com/provider-search-directory/search?q=Ophthalmology&prof.type=Provider&search.type=Specialty&loc=Baker%2c+LA>

- The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation. (2013). *Louisiana: Health Insurance Coverage of the Total Population, states (2010-2011), US (2011)*. Retrieved from <http://www.statehealthfacts.org/profileind.jsp?ind=125&cat=3&rgn=20>
- Housing. (2013). *United States Census Bureau*. Retrieved from http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_11_5YR_DP04
- impgonline.com. Internal Medicine & Pediatric Group. Retrieved from <http://impgonline.com/Staff.html>
- Leist Chiropractic (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://www.wellness.com/dir/1189968/chiropractor/la/baker/leist-chiropractic-clinic>
- Louisiana Department of Education (2013). 2011-2012 School Report Cards. *Louisiana believes.com*. Retrieved from <http://www.louisianabelieves.com/data/reportcards/2012/>
- Louisiana's Department of Health and Hospitals. (2013). *Disease Vector Program*. Retrieved from <http://dhh.louisiana.gov/index.cfm/page/611>
- Louisiana's Department of Health and Hospitals. (2013). *East Baton Rouge Health Profile: Mental Health*. Retrieved from <http://new.dhh.louisiana.gov/assets/docs/SurveillanceReports/php/PHP2005/PDF/EastBatonRouge/MentalEastBatonRouge.pdf>
- Louisiana's Department of Health and Hospitals. (2013). *Foodborne Bacteria in LA*. Retrieved from <http://dhh.louisiana.gov/index.cfm/page/791>
- Louisiana's Department of Health and Hospitals. (2013). *Foodborne Parasites in LA*. Retrieved from <http://new.dhh.louisiana.gov/index.cfm/page/813>
- Louisiana's Department of Health and Hospitals. (2013). *Foodborne Toxins in LA*. Retrieved from <http://new.dhh.louisiana.gov/index.cfm/page/1416>
- Louisiana's Department of Health and Hospitals. (2013). *Foodborne Virus in LA*. Retrieved from <http://dhh.louisiana.gov/index.cfm/page/809>
- Louisiana's Department of Health and Hospitals. (2013). *LAMAP: A Tool to Help Parishes Design Mosquito Abatement Programs..* Retrieved from <http://dhh.louisiana.gov/index.cfm/page/612>
- Louisiana's Department of Health and Hospitals. (2013). *Lead Elimination Plan*. Retrieved from http://new.dhh.louisiana.gov/assets/oph/Center-PHCH/Center-PH/genetic/LEAD/ELIMINATION_PLAN.revised.2.pdf

- Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals (2009). Louisiana Communicable Disease Surveillance March –April 2009. *Louisiana Morbidity Report*, 20 (3). Retrieved from <http://new.dhh.louisiana.gov/assets/oph/Center-PHCH/Center-CH/infectious-epi/LMR/2000-2010/2009/mayjun2009.pdf>
- Louisiana’s Department of Health and Hospitals. (2013). *Louisiana’s Health Report Card 2010*. Retrieved from <http://www.dhh.state.la.us/assets/oph/Center-RS/healthstats/HlthRprrtCrd2010.pdf>
- Louisiana’s Department of Health and Hospitals. (2013). *Sample Results*. Retrieved from https://sdw.oph.dhh.la.gov/DWW/JSP/TcrSampleResults.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=373&tinwsys_st_code=LA&counter=2
- Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals (2012). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance- Louisiana and the United States, 2011. *Louisiana Morbidity Report*, 23 (4). Retrieved from <http://new.dhh.louisiana.gov/assets/oph/Center-PHCH/Center-CH/infectious-epi/LMR/2011-2020/2012/julaug12.pdf>
- Louisiana Secretary of State. (2013). *Presidential Electors East Baton Rouge Parish Results by Precinct*. Retrieved from <http://electionresults.sos.la.gov/graphical/>
- Louisiana State Energy Profile. (2013). *U.S. Energy Information Administration*. Retrieved from <http://www.eia.gov/state/print.cfm?sid=LA>
- Louisiana Uniform Crime Reporting Program. (May 2012). *Crime in Louisiana 2010*
- Map of All City of Baker Council Districts. (2012). [pdf map]. *City of Baker City Council*. Retrieved from <http://www.cityofbakerla.us/departments/index.php?fDD=15-0>
- M. Knaps, interview, April 9, 2013.
- Motor Vehicle Accidents. (2012). *United States Census Bureau*. Retrieved from <http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/2012/tables/12s1104.pdf>
- Prewitt Chiropractic. (n.d.) Retrieved from <http://www.prewittchiropractic.com/index-1.html>
- Psychology Today. (2013). *Provider Search*. Retrieved from <http://therapists.psychologytoday.com/rms/state/LA/Baker.html>
- Safety Plans in Louisiana. (2013) Business and Legal Resources. Retrieved from <http://www.protectlocalcontrol.org/state.php?sid=19>
- Smokefree Ordinances. (n.d.) Retrieved from <http://www.protectlocalcontrol.org/state.php?sid=19>

- State and County QuickFacts. (2013). *Baker, LA QuickFacts*. Retrieved from <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/22/2203985lk.html>
- State of Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness. (2013). *Family Plan Step 1*. Retrieved from <http://www.getagameplan.org/planFamily.htm>
- State of Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness. (2013). *Family Plan Step 2*. Retrieved from <http://www.getagameplan.org/planFamilyStp02.htm>
- State of Louisiana Governor's Office of Homeland Security & Emergency Preparedness. (2013). *Family Plan Step 3*. Retrieved from <http://www.getagameplan.org/planFamilyStp03.htm>
- Total Performance 24-hour Fitness. (n.d.) Retrieved from <http://www.totalperformancegym.com/>
- United States Census Bureau. (2011). *Selected Economic Characteristics* [Data file]. Retrieved from http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/11_5YR/DP03/0400000US22%7C0100000US
- United States Census Bureau. (2011). *Selected Social Characteristics in the United States* [Data file]. Retrieved from http://factfinder2.census.gov/bkmk/table/1.0/en/ACS/11_5YR/DP02/0400000US22%7C0100000US
- United States Department of Health and Human Services (n.d.). Summary Measures of Health: East Baton Rouge, LA. *Community Health Status Indicators CHSI 2009*. Retrieved from <http://wwwn.cdc.gov/CommunityHealth/SummaryMeasuresOfHealth.aspx?GeogCD=22033&PeerStrat=5&state=Louisiana&county=East Baton Rouge>
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. (2013). *Envirofacts Baker, LA*. Retrieved from http://oaspub.epa.gov/enviro/sdw_report_v2.first_table?pws_id=LA1033003&state=LA&source=Groundwater&population=15891&sys_num=0
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. (2012). *Fluoride Contamination*. Retrieved from http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/regulatingcontaminants/sixyearreview/upload/2011_Fluoride_QuestionsAnswers.pdf
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. (2013). *Noise Pollution*. Retrieved from <http://www.epa.gov/air/noise.html>
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. (2013). *Region: Devil's Swamp* Retrieved from <http://www.epa.gov/region6/6sf/pdffiles/devils-swamp-la.pdf>
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. (2013). *Region: Petro Pro LA*. Retrieved from <http://www.epa.gov/region6/6sf/pdffiles/petro-pro-la.pdf>
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. (2013). *Superfund*. Retrieved from <http://www.epa.gov/superfund/about.htm>

- United States Environmental Protection Agency. (2013). *Watershed Assessment, Tracking, & Environmental Results Baker, LA (Comite River)* Retrieved from http://ofmpub.epa.gov/waters10/attains_waterbody.control?p_au_id=LA040102_00&p_cycle=2008
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. (2013). *Watershed Assessment, Tracking, & Environmental Results Baker, LA (Devil's Swamp and Bayou Baton Rouge)*. Retrieved from http://ofmpub.epa.gov/waters10/attains_waterbody.control?p_au_id=LA070203_00&p_cycle=2008
- United States Environmental Protection Agency. (2013). *Waterways near or in Baker, LA*. Retrieved from <http://watersgeo.epa.gov/mywaterways/rdetail.html>
- University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute(2013). *County Health Rankings and Roadmaps*. Retrieved from <http://www.countyhealthrankings.org/app/louisiana/2013/east-baton-rouge/county/1/overall/snapshot/by-rank>
- WebMD.com. (2013). *WebMD Physician Directory*. Retrieved from <http://doctor.webmd.com/home.aspx>
- Wellness.(2013). *Provider Search*. Retrieved from <http://www.wellness.com/>
- Yellowpages. (2013). *Provider Search*. Retrieved from <http://www.yellowpages.com/>
- ZacharyToday. (2013). *Baker Council Oks New Recycling Carts*. Retrieved from http://www.zacharytoday.com/view/full_story/21744833/article-Baker-Council-OKs-new-recycling-carts