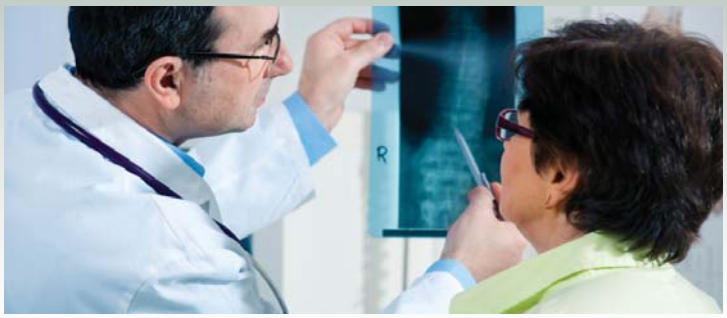
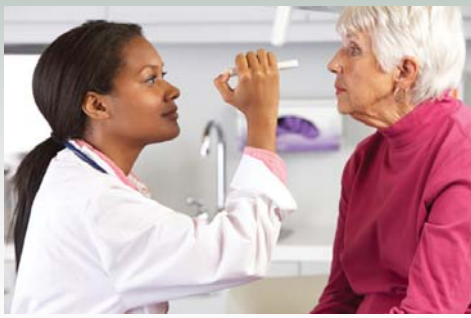
MEDICAL WEST
an affiliate of the UAB HEALTH SYSTEM





Community Health Needs Assessment 2013

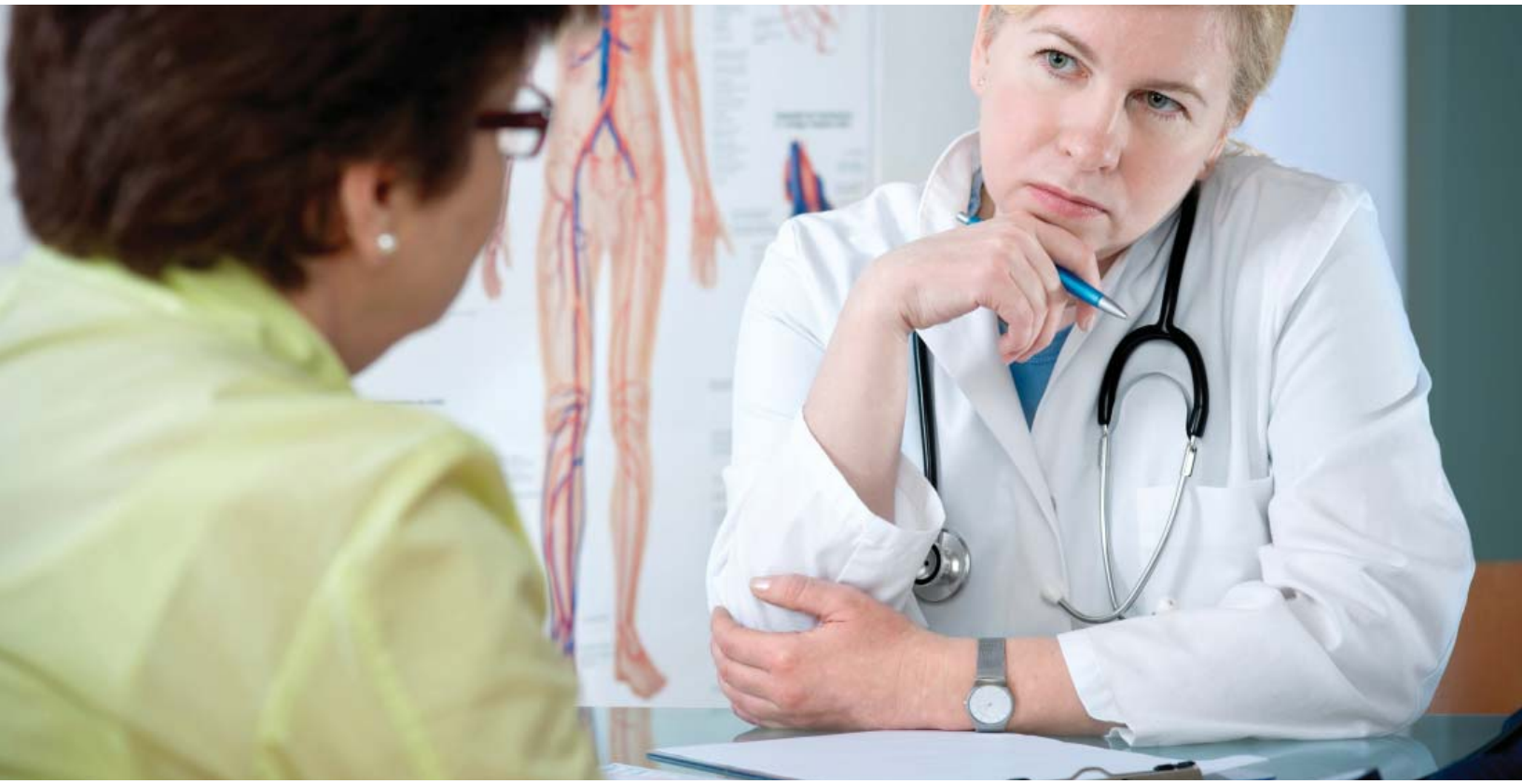
Medical West | 995 9th Avenue South West | Bessemer, AL 35022 | 205.481.7000

MISSION | VISION | VALUES

Mission:
To provide the highest quality health care in a patient-focused environment in the most cost effective manner.

Vision
To become a leader in the health care community.

Values:
Professionalism, Attitude, Teamwork, Integrity, Excellence, Nurturing & Trust



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Executive Summary

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA), signed into law on March 23, 2010, created new requirements for not-for-profit hospitals including a requirement for a Community Health Needs Assessment (CHNA) to be completed every three years. This report was prepared by the Alabama Quality Assurance Foundation (AQAF) in conjunction with Medical West to meet the CHNA requirement for fiscal year 2012-2013. AQAF is the Quality Improvement Organization (QIO) for the state of Alabama and has over three decades of experience in identifying and addressing community health needs.

To prepare this CHNA report, data was gathered from multiple sources in an effort to construct a current and accurate snapshot of the health issues in Jefferson County, Alabama. Data was obtained from multiple public databases and opinions were solicited from public health experts and community leaders within the community served by Medical West. This information was summarized for final consideration by a CHNA team consisting of hospital leadership, system personnel, and AQAF. This team prioritized the community health needs as follows:

1. Access
2. Diabetes
3. Obesity

An implementation strategy that will address each of these issues is currently in development. The strategy will seek to leverage valuable partnerships that currently exist, identify novel opportunities for synergy and maximize legacy programs while deploying specific interventions within the community. The outcomes and results of these interventions will be followed and reexamined in preparation for the next CHNA scheduled for completion no later than Fall 2016.

Methodology

The needs assessment process was initiated by assembling an internal team responsible for shepherding the entire project. The internal team was comprised of representatives from the hospital management, outreach services, strategic planning, and AQAF. This team met initially to review the requirements of the CHNA as established by the ACA and further defined by IRS Notice 2011-52, and to establish the roles and responsibilities for the team members. These decisions were memorialized in a project plan and incorporated into a project dashboard. A secure, web-based portal was established to provide reliable communication among the team members and ready access to the project plan and dashboard. With the infrastructure created and the purpose and scope of the project identified, the team set about its primary task of gathering data.

The first step in the data gathering process was to obtain several de-identified data sets from the hospital. The initial task was to obtain zip code specific discharges for up to three years. These data sets were then analyzed to compile zip code maps defining the hospital's service area. Additional data sets were requested from the hospital including admission data stratified by age, race, ethnicity, payer mix, and discharge diagnoses. With the service area of the hospital determined, a best fit county was selected for data collection from secondary (public) sources and for the purposes of comparison. Secondary sources utilized for this report include:

- Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey
- Youth Risk Factor Behavior Surveillance Survey
- Alabama Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics
- Alabama Department of Public Health, Immunization Division
- Alabama Department of Public Health, Cancer Registry
- U.S. Census Bureau
- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
- County Health Rankings and Roadmaps
- Community Health Status Indicators

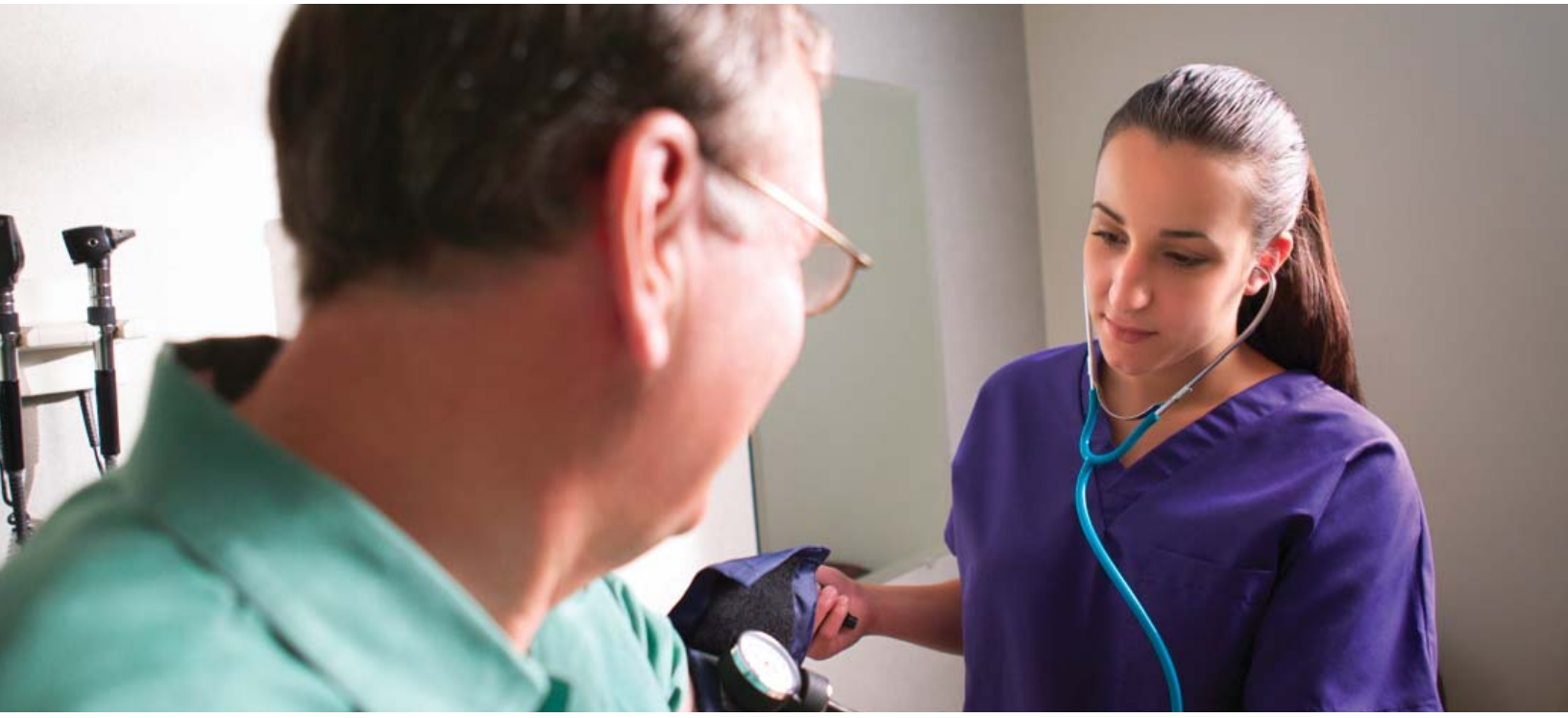
The second step was to gather information from various representatives of the community. The elements of this step required answers to the following questions:

- Who would provide input?
- What questions would be asked?
- What format would be utilized?

The CHNA team met to establish a list of key informants that included individuals with public health expertise, state and local officials, and community leaders. The CHNA team also developed a consistent list of health issues that would be used to query the key informants. These issues were established with

a private ballot after an open discussion. The ballot contained 42 high-priority health issues identified as Healthy People 2020 Health Indicators. The participants were instructed to select up to 20 of the issues that they felt were of significance in their community. A frequency calculation was used to establish the topic areas of concern for the community. These topic areas were then used to develop a survey that was distributed to the key informant via Survey Monkey. The topic areas were also used to create a survey that was used for face to face interviews held with public health experts. The results of these surveys and interviews were then compiled.

Distillation of the data into a prioritized list was the final step of the CHNA. The CHNA Oversight Committee met to complete this final task, and AQAF staff presented the data collected. Following the presentation, open discussion was allowed and the most significant health care priorities for the community were identified by consensus of the committee members. The information presented to the CHNA Oversight Committee and the final prioritized list of health care needs are summarized in this report.



Community Description

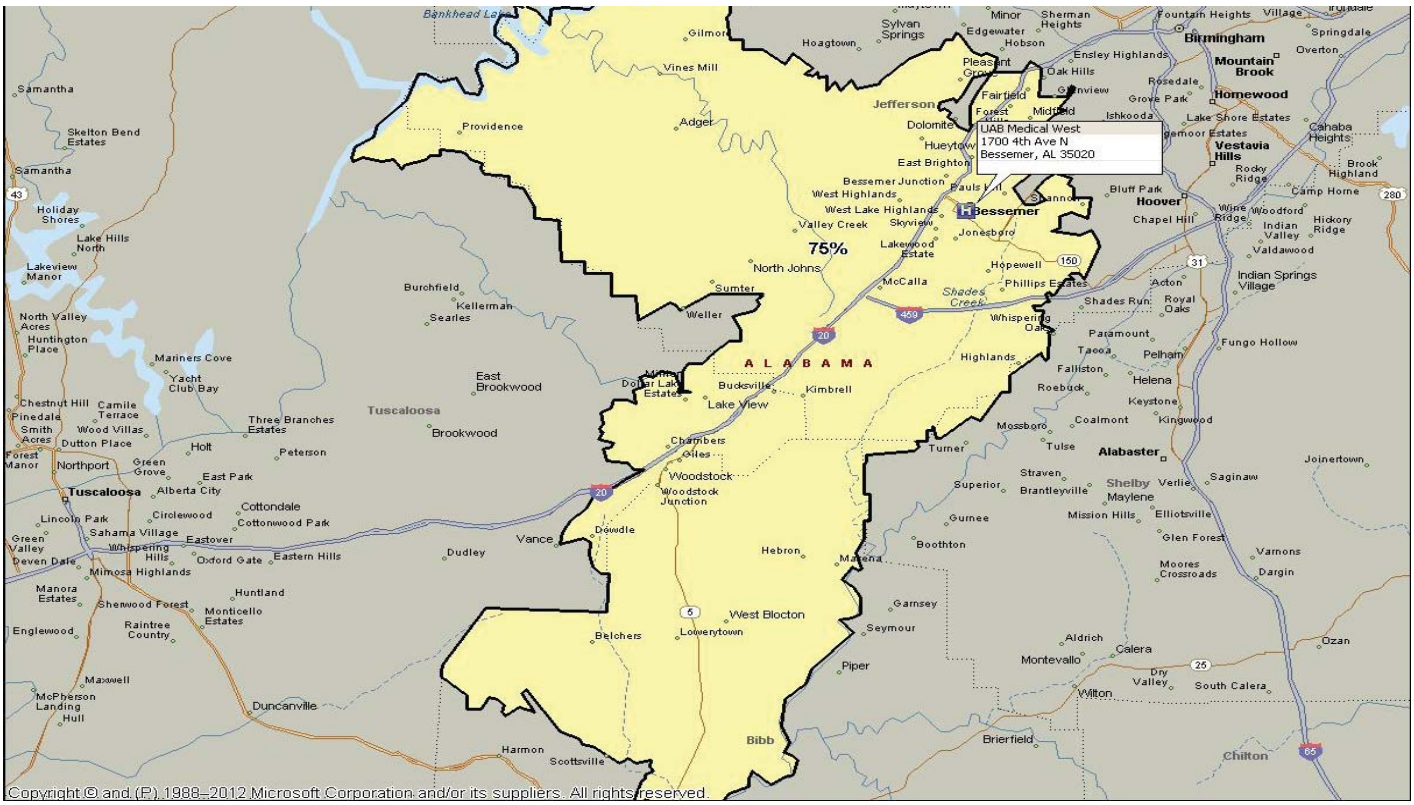
Geographic Area Defined

The Medical West Community is defined using the 10 zip codes derived from 75% of the hospital's inpatient discharges. The zip codes encompass the entire county of Jefferson and small portions of Bibb (5.6%) and Tuscaloosa (1.5%) counties. Over 60% of these zip codes include the cities of Bessemer, Hueytown and McCalla, all in Jefferson County. For the purpose of this study, the Medical West community will be defined as Jefferson County. Zip codes are listed in descending order from highest concentration of discharges to lower concentration of discharges. The zip codes are as follows:

35020	35111	35006	35188
35023	35184	35127	
35022	35228	35064	

The county has a total area of 1,122.3 square miles. Of which, 1,111 square miles is land and 11.2 square miles is water(Graph 2). Birmingham is the county seat for Jefferson County. The neighboring counties are Bibb, Blount, St. Clair, Shelby, Tuscaloosa and Walker. Birmingham is the state's largest city and the county seat. There are 34 additional municipalities located within Jefferson County. The City of Bessemer and Medical West are approximately 15 miles from Birmingham. Jefferson County is 89% urban and 11% rural. Due to its location in the north central part of the state and the foothills of the Appalachian Mountains, the county is characterized by rolling hills and valleys.

Illustration 1. . Medical West Service Area



Demographics

Population

Located in central Alabama, Jefferson County is a mix of urban, suburban, and rural environments. It is the largest county in the state in both land mass and population. There are 67 communities within the county, 35 of which are incorporated municipalities. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the most recent population estimate for Jefferson County is 658,931 (Graph 1). The dominant language is English, with 5.8% speaking another language in the home.

Race/Ethnicity

The population of Jefferson County is 54.7% white, 42.3% black and 1.9% other (Graph 6). The U.S. Census Bureau considers Hispanic/Latino heritage as an ethnicity and not a race. Of Jefferson County residents responding to the most recent census, 4% consider themselves to be of Hispanic/Latino origin (Graph 7). Persons of Hispanic/Latino origin may be of any race, and are included in the applicable race categories above. The Hispanic/Latino population of Jefferson County is equal to the state average of 4%.

Education

Of Jefferson county's 660,009 residents, 23.5% (155,102) are under 18 years old (Graph 4) and are served by a 12 school system. There are 11 city systems run by the Birmingham Board of Education, while the remaining system is run by the Jefferson County Board of Education. This county system is Alabama's second largest school district with 52 schools, 2,564 teachers, and 35,843 students. The system offers a multitude of academic, career technical, and extracurricular opportunities for students. The Birmingham City School System serves students in the City of Birmingham with 49 schools, 21 elementary schools, 11 middle schools, nine K-8 schools, seven high schools and one alternative school. Three new schools opened for the 2012-2013 school year, including the new Huffman High School. There are 116 private schools offering Pre-K-8 and 39 offering grades 9-12. Of the county's residents, 86.7% graduate from High School (Graph 8) and 13% of the residents are deemed to lack basic literacy skills .

Jefferson County offers many post-secondary opportunities. The University of Alabama at Birmingham, Birmingham Southern College, and Samford University provide the area with major colleges of medicine, dentistry, optometry, pharmacy, law, engineering, and nursing. Birmingham has been the location of the University of Alabama School of Medicine since 1947. The UAB School of Optometry was established in 1969 and became the first optometric program designed specifically to be a part of a university-based academic health sciences complex. After more than forty years, the UAB School of Optometry is considered by many experts to be the best in the country. Birmingham is also home to three of the state's five law schools. Headquarters of the Southeastern Conference, one of the major U.S. collegiate athletic conferences is located in Birmingham. Of the county's residents, 29% hold a Bachelor's degree or higher (Graph 8).

Employment

Jefferson County is an economic catalyst for the state. Not only does it have many companies and organizations with large employment, it's a regional hub for medical care. UAB has an extensive health care complex and is the largest employer in the state. UAB provides one of every 33 jobs in the state with an annual economic impact of more than 5 billion dollars.

The per capita income of a Jefferson County resident is $26,962 and the median family income is $45,750. The percentage of residents living below the poverty level is 16.2% (Graph 10 and Graph 11). Unemployment rates for the county are 6.2% which is slightly less than the state's rate of 6.5%. Jefferson County had a 3.4% wage growth from 2011-2012. The largest employers in Jefferson County are:

1. University of Alabama at Birmingham (21,550)
2. Regions Financial Cooperation (6,000)
3. AT&T (5,750)
4. University of Alabama Birmingham Health System (4,703)
5. Baptist Health Systems, Inc (4,000)

Of the 13 health care services companies in the county, 10 have 1,000 or more employees. UAB Health System is the largest healthcare provider in the state. UAB Health System is the largest healthcare provider, with 21,550 employees. Blue Cross Blue Shield of Alabama is the major health insurance carrier in the state with corporate headquarters in Birmingham. In addition to Regions, the other major financial institutions in the area are BBVA/Compass and Wells Fargo. Honda Manufacturing and Mercedes-Benz, each with 4,000 employees, are located in adjacent counties which are within driving distance of Birmingham. U.S. Steel, American Cast Iron and Pipe, and Marshall Durbin are the major manufacturing employers. The City of Bessemer is located centrally between Birmingham and Tuscaloosa.

Largest Employers: City of Bessemer

1. Medical West (1,007)
2. Wal-Mart (580)
3. Dollar General Distribution Center (550)
4. Piggly Wiggly Distribution Center (500)
5. U S Pipe and Foundry Company (420)

Roads and Transportation

The roadway system in Jefferson County provides residents and companies transportation access to all major cities in the southeast and throughout the United States. The 4 major interstates located throughout the county are I-20, I-22, I-59, and I-65. Access from Birmingham to Bessemer is available by I-20 /I-59.

Public Transportation is limited in Jefferson County. The Birmingham Transit System is the only public transportation system for the county including the City of Bessemer. Bus service runs regularly, along fixed routes, from the transportation center to multiple points in Birmingham, Bessemer, Fairfield, Homewood, Mountain Brook, Hoover and Vestavia Hills. ClasTran provides specialized public transportation for a fee in Jefferson, Shelby and Walker Counties.

The Birmingham Shuttlesworth International Airport offers 100 daily flights to 25 cities throughout the U.S. Terminal modernization is in progress with Phase 1 completed in spring of 2013. The City of Bessemer Airport serves western Jefferson County with service for small private planes. Medical West's heliport facilitates patient transfers to their hospital and/or to Level 1 Trauma care at The University of Alabama Hospital approximately 15 miles away.

The Birmingham region has rail transportation for both passenger and freight cargo. There are daily Amtrak stops connecting to most major cities in the U.S. Metropolitan Birmingham has three rail hubs: Norfolk Southern, CSX, and BSNF.

The State of Alabama contains an extensive waterway system. Port Birmingham located in the western part of the county on the Warrior River, is the largest inland commodities center on the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. Served by seven barge lines, it offers access to inland as well as international ports.

Weather/Air Quality

Jefferson County has a humid subtropical climate, characterized by hot summers, mild winters, and abundant rainfall. The spring and fall months are pleasant, but variable as cold fronts frequently bring strong to severe thunderstorms and tornadoes to the region. The fall season features less rainfall and fewer storms, as well as lower humidity than the spring, but it is also a secondary severe weather season. In April 2011, the state was hit by an EF4 tornado that resulted in 20 fatalities in Jefferson County and 44 fatalities in the neighboring county of Tuscaloosa. In the late summer and fall months, the area experiences the results of occasional tropical storms and hurricanes due to its proximity to the Central Gulf Coast. For the first time in 30 years, Jefferson County received the designation of "acceptable" standards from the National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Health Care

A small area of west central Jefferson County is currently designated as a Medically Underserved Area/ Population (MUA/P) according to criteria developed by the Department of Health and Human Services (see Illustration 2 below). This designation is based on an index of four variables: the ratio of primary care physicians per 1,000 populations, the infant mortality rate, population living below the poverty line, population over the age of 65. Jefferson County is considered a Health Professional Shortage Area (HPSA) for low-income residents in areas of primary care, dental care, and mental health care. Low income residents of Jefferson County are able to utilize the county's charity healthcare system, Cooper Green Mercy Hospital. Due to financial concerns, the inpatient services were discontinued in late 2012, but the facility continues to provide chronic and urgent care to those in need of free or subsidized healthcare. Although most in the community are able to obtain necessary healthcare services, Medical West is committed to providing the residents of Jefferson County the highest quality of care, while treating every patient with the utmost compassion and respect.

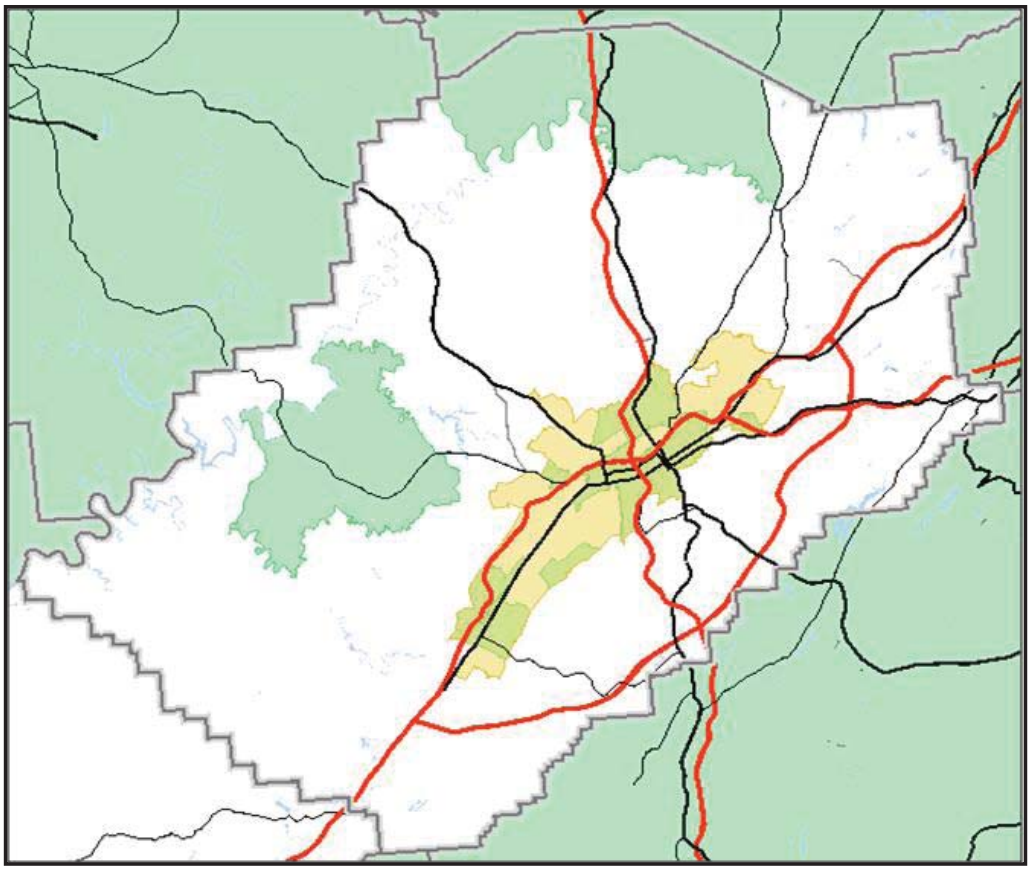


Illustration 2. MUA/P Map

MEDICAL WEST

Medical West provides basic, primary care through inpatient care, ancillary services, clinics and specialty clinics to residents of an urban community. The hospital is located at 995 9th Avenue South West Bessemer, Alabama 35022.

INPATIENT SERVICES

- 310 Inpatient Beds
  - Intensive Care Unit (18 beds)
- 8 Birthing Suites (600 plus deliveries per year)
- 24-hour Emergency Department (43,000 visits per year)
  - 17 beds
  - Level 3 Trauma Center
  - Heliport
  - 30 minute pledge for ER wait
- Geriatric Psychiatric Unit
  - 25 Beds
- Rehabilitation
  - 26 beds
  - Discharge Planning
  - Family Education
  - Occupational Therapy (OT)
  - Physical Therapy (PT)
  - Speech Therapy
- Skilled Nursing Unit
- Surgery Department (10,600 cases per year)

OUTPATIENT SERVICES

- Ambulatory Surgery Center
  - Services
    - 4 Operating Rooms (OR)
    - 2 Procedure Rooms
    - Adults & Pediatrics
  - Specialties
    - Ear, nose and throat
    - General surgery
    - Obstetrics/Gynecology
    - Ophthalmology
    - Orthopedics
    - Pain Management
    - Urology
- Community Programs
  - Alzheimer's Support Group
  - Childbirth Classes
  - Diabetic Education
  - Grief Support Group
  - Look Good-Feel Better
  - Scale-back Alabama
  - Senior Care
  - TOUCH Support Group
  - Volunteer Program
- Health Centers
  - Bessemer Health Center
  - Hoover Health Center
  - Hueytown Health Center
  - McCalla Health Center
  - Tannehill Health Center
  - Trace Crossing Health Center
  - Vance Health Center
- Hospice
- GI Lab
  - 11 bed pre/post operative
  - 4 procedure rooms
- Occupational Health
- Radiology/Nuclear Medicine/Imaging
- Rehabilitation Services
- Sleep Center
- Wound Care
  - Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy
  - Vacuum Assisted Closure

ADDITIONAL HOSPITALS IN JEFFERSON COUNTY

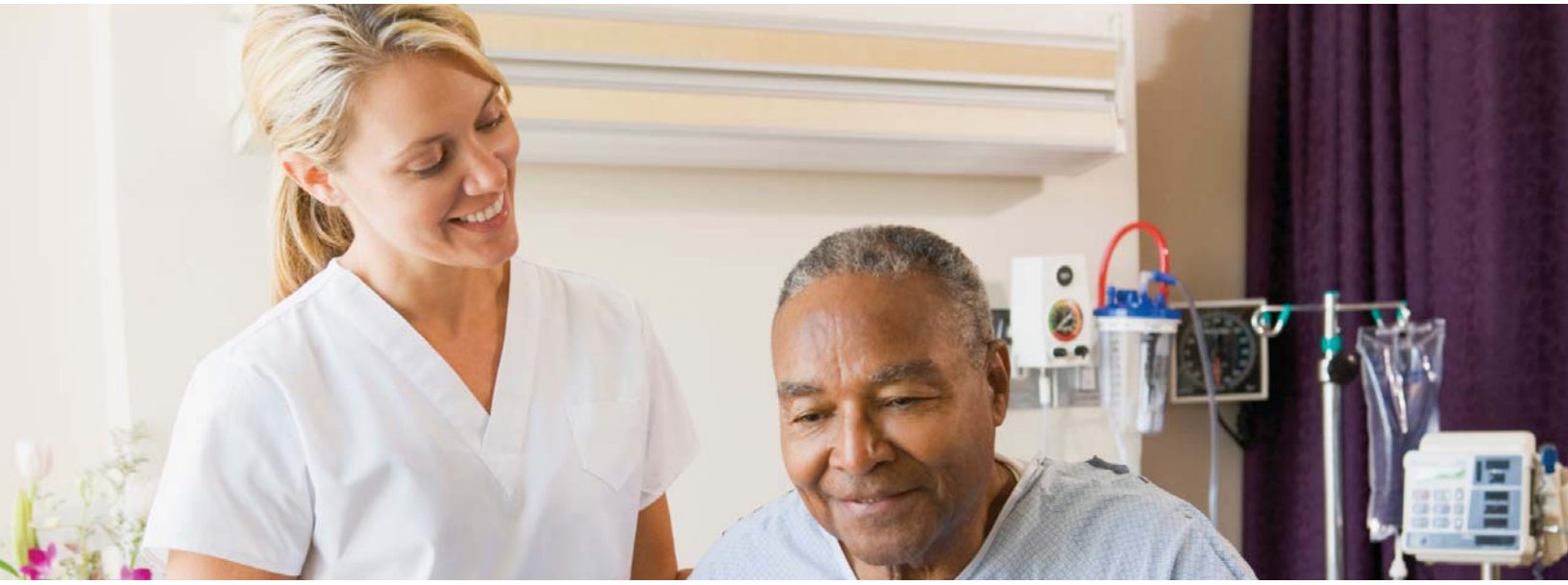
- Brookwood Medical Center
- Children's Hospital of Alabama
- HealthSouth Lakeshore Rehabilitation Hospital
- Hill Crest Behavioral Health Services
- Princeton Baptist Medical Center
- Trinity Medical Center
- St. Vincent's Health System
  - St. Vincent's Birmingham
  - St. Vincent's East
- The University of Alabama Hospital
  - Callahan Eye Hospital
  - Medical Highlands
  - Spain Rehabilitation Hospital
  - Women and Infant Center
- Veterans Affairs Medical Center

ADDITIONAL HEALTHCARE SERVICES IN THE CITY OF BESSEMER

- Baptist Health Center Bessemer
- Bessemer Dialysis Center DaVita
- Middle Creek Medical Urgent Care
  - Big Creek
  - Little Creek
- The Bessemer Clinic

COMMUNITY HEALTH CARE RESOURCES

- Bessemer Department of Human Resources
- Bessemer Health Center (Jefferson County Department of Health)
- Birmingham Health Clinic, Bessemer
- Cahaba Valley Healthcare
- Churches (65 Bessemer City Limits)
- Jefferson County Department of Health
- M-Power Ministry
- Rural Metro Ambulance
- The Foundry
- Tot Shots
- UAB Sarrell Eye & Dental Center, Bessemer
- YMCA



Community Resource List

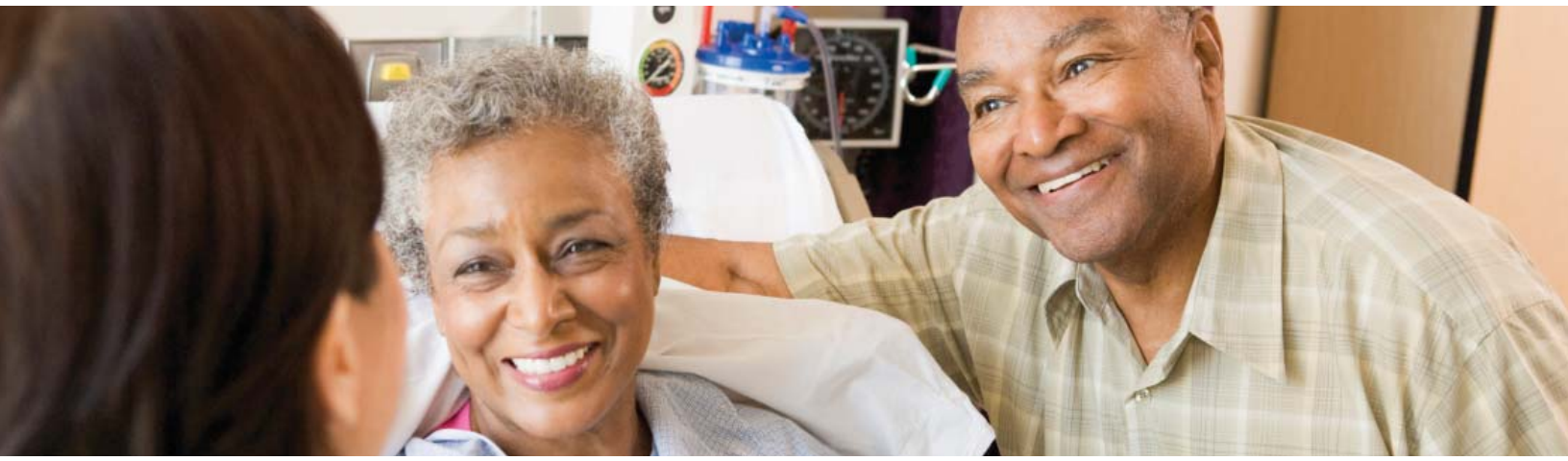
Alabama Legal Help
Aletheia House
Bessemer Rescue Mission
Brother Bryan Mission
Cahaba Valley Health Care
- Dental Clinic
- Vision Clinic

Catholic Center of Concern
Churches (702)
ClasTran Specialized Public Transportation
Community Kitchens of Birmingham
Children's Aid Society
Firehouse Shelter
Food Banks (25+)
Greater Birmingham Ministry
Hope House
Jefferson County Chamber of Commerce
Jefferson County Court and Family Services
Jefferson County Department of Disabilities
Jefferson County Department of Health
- Health Center
  - Bessemer
  - Central
  - Eastern
  - Morris
  - West End
  - Western
- Specialty Clinics
  - International Travel
  - Sexually Transmitted Diseases
  - Tuberculosis
  - Tot Shots
- Community Health (CH)
  - CH Nurses
  - Nutrition Education
  - Tobacco Prevention

Jefferson County Department of Veterans Affairs
- Birmingham Center
- Clay Center
- St. Benedict's Center

Jefferson County Sheriff Department
Jefferson County Senior Citizens Center
Jessie's Place
Jimmy Hale Mission
Parks and Recreation
- Public Parks(95+)
- Walking Trails (12+)
- Bike Trails (10+)

Salvation Army
The Foundry Rescue Mission and Recovery Center
The Lighthouse Recovery Mission



Medical West FY 2012 patient data is detailed below and includes primary/admitting diagnosis, payor source, inpatient demographics, and discharge disposition

Discharge Diagnosis FY2012		
Principal Diagnosis Code	Cases	%
Chest pain NOS	444	5.33%
Shortness of breath	427	5.13%
Abdmnal pain unspcf site	393	4.72%
Single liveborn, born in hospital	369	4.43%
Rehabilitation proc NEC	268	3.22%
Pneumonia, organism NOS	265	3.18%
Normal delivery	245	2.94%
Single liveborn, born in hospital, delivered by cesarean section	226	2.71%
Altered mental status	198	2.38%
Supervision of other normal pregnancy	162	1.94%
Top 10 Total	2,997	35.98%
Grand Total	8,331	100%

Discharge Disposition FY 2012		
Principal Diagnosis	Cases	%
Home/self care	5,907	70.90%
Home/Hospice	779	9.35%
Skilled Nursing Facility	726	8.71%
Short term general hospital	222	2.66%
Expired	208	2.50%
Inpatient Rehabilitation Facility	181	2.17%
Hospice - Home	100	1.20%
Against Medical Advice	84	1.01%
Psychiatric Hospital	61	0.73%
Long Term Care Hospitals	44	0.53%
Hospice - Medical Facility	8	0.10%
Court/Law Enforcement	6	0.07%
Other Unidentified	2	0.03%
Federal Hospital	2	0.03%
Still Patient	1	0.01%
Grand Total	8,331	100%

Inpatient Age Distribution FY 2012	
	%
<18	8.10%
18-24	7.00%
25-34	9.51%
35-44	8.02%
45-54	13.00%
55-65	17.55%
66-69	8.04%
70 Years & Older	28.78%

Inpatient Payor Source FY2012		
	Cases	%
Dual	426	5.11%
Insurance	3,297	39.58%
Medicaid	1,833	22.00%
Medicare	1,966	23.60%
SP	809	9.71%
Total	8,331	100%

Race Distribution	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Asian
	58.29%	37.89%	3.12%	0.59%	0.11%

COMPARISON COMMUNITY

Comparison Community – Fulton County, Georgia

In an effort to measure how Medical West's community of Jefferson County compared to a peer county, the Department of Health & Human Services 2009 Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI) report was utilized. CHSI uses population size, poverty level, age distribution, population density and other demographic data to establish comparison communities across the United States. Of the 39 counties considered to be peer counties to Jefferson County; Fulton County, Georgia was selected for this CHNA based on its' similar location in the southeastern section of the United States.

Illustration 2. Jefferson County, Alabama and comparison Fulton County, GA

Comparison Demographics

	Jefferson County, Alabama	Fulton County, GA
Population (Graph 1)	658,931	977,773
Density (per square mile) (Graph 2 and Graph 3)	593	1,748
Poverty Level (% below)	16.2%	15.9%
Age Distribution (Graph 4 and Graph 5)	Under 18 (23.5%) 19 to 64 (54.2%) 65 and older (13.3%)	Under 18 (23.7%) 19 to 64 (67.1%) 65 and older (9.2%)
Race	White 54.7% Black 42.3% Other 1.9%	White 47.5% Black 44.5% Other 8%
Hispanic or Latino Origin	4% (4.0% state average)	8.1%
High School Graduates	86.7%	90.1%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	29.0%	48.1%
Median Household Income	$45,750	$57,582

DATA AGGREGATION

Data from primary and secondary sources were analyzed. Secondary source data were aggregated at the smallest unit available - the county. Secondary data reports and other resources were carefully reviewed for this CHNA in order to provide points of comparison for the information and opinions gathered through the primary information collection process. Information from primary sources was obtained via electronic surveys, face-to-face surveys and phone and in-person interviews.

Behavioral Risk Factors

The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) is the world's largest, on-going telephone health survey system, tracking health conditions and risk behaviors in the United States. Currently, data is collected monthly in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and Guam. The BRFSS surveys collect information on health risk behaviors, preventive health practices, and health care access primarily related to chronic disease and injury. For many states, the BRFSS is the only available source of timely, accurate data on health-related behaviors.

Table 1. Health Risk Factors – Cardiovascular Disease identified with BRFSS data

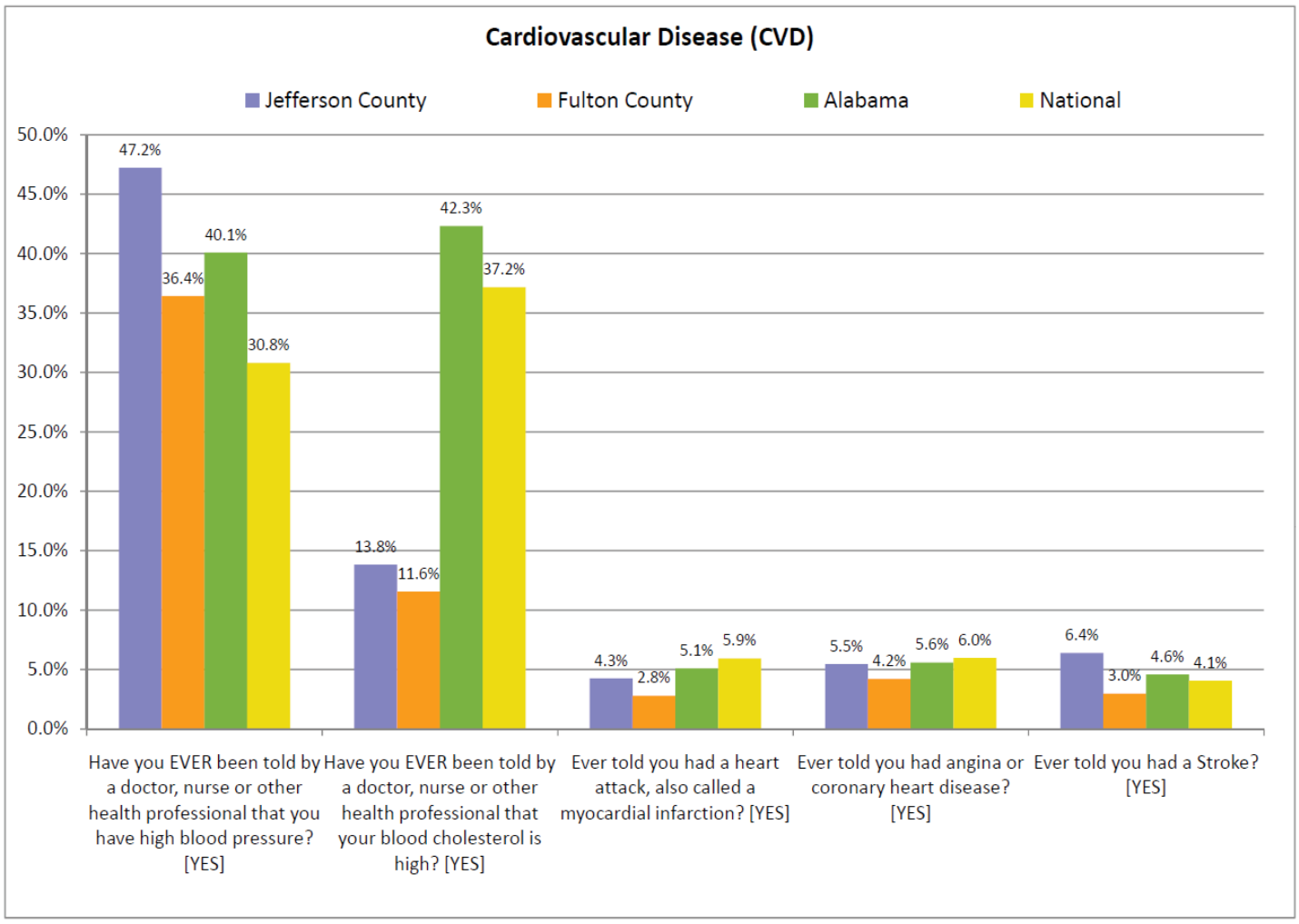


Table 2. Health Risk Factors – Chronic Conditions identified with BRFSS data

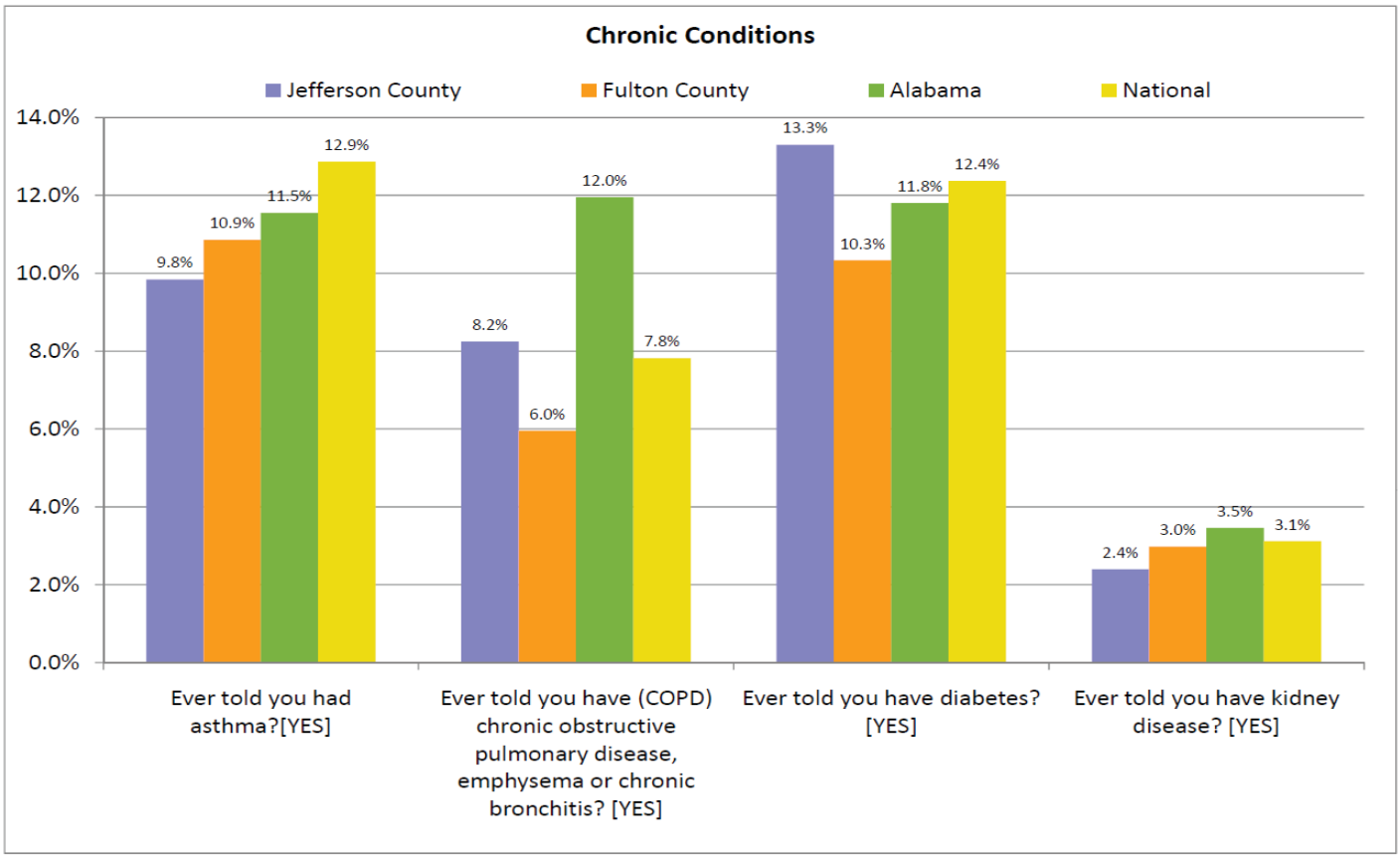


Table 3. Health Risk Factors – Cancer identified with BRFSS data

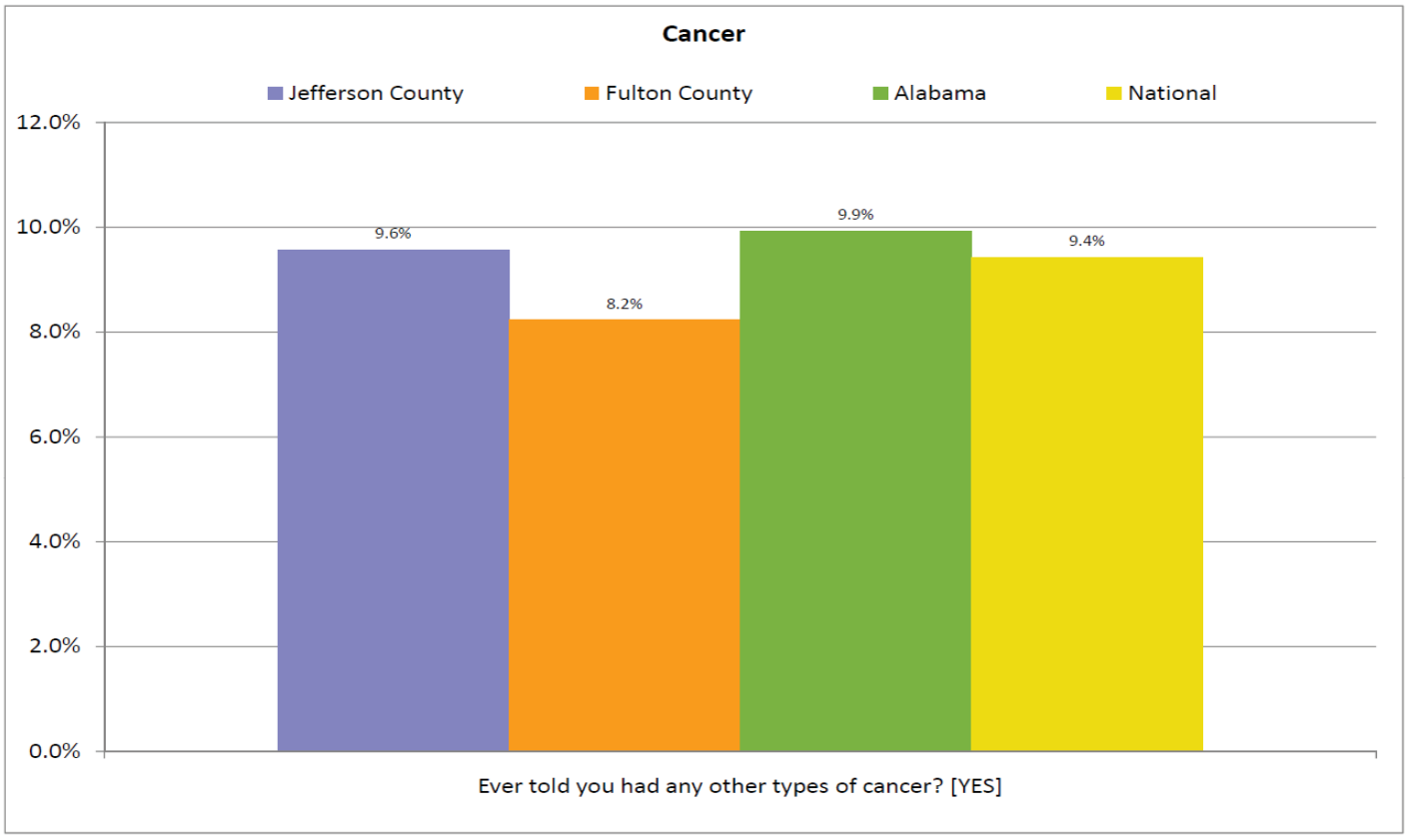


Table 4. Health Risk Factors – Mental Health identified with BRFSS data

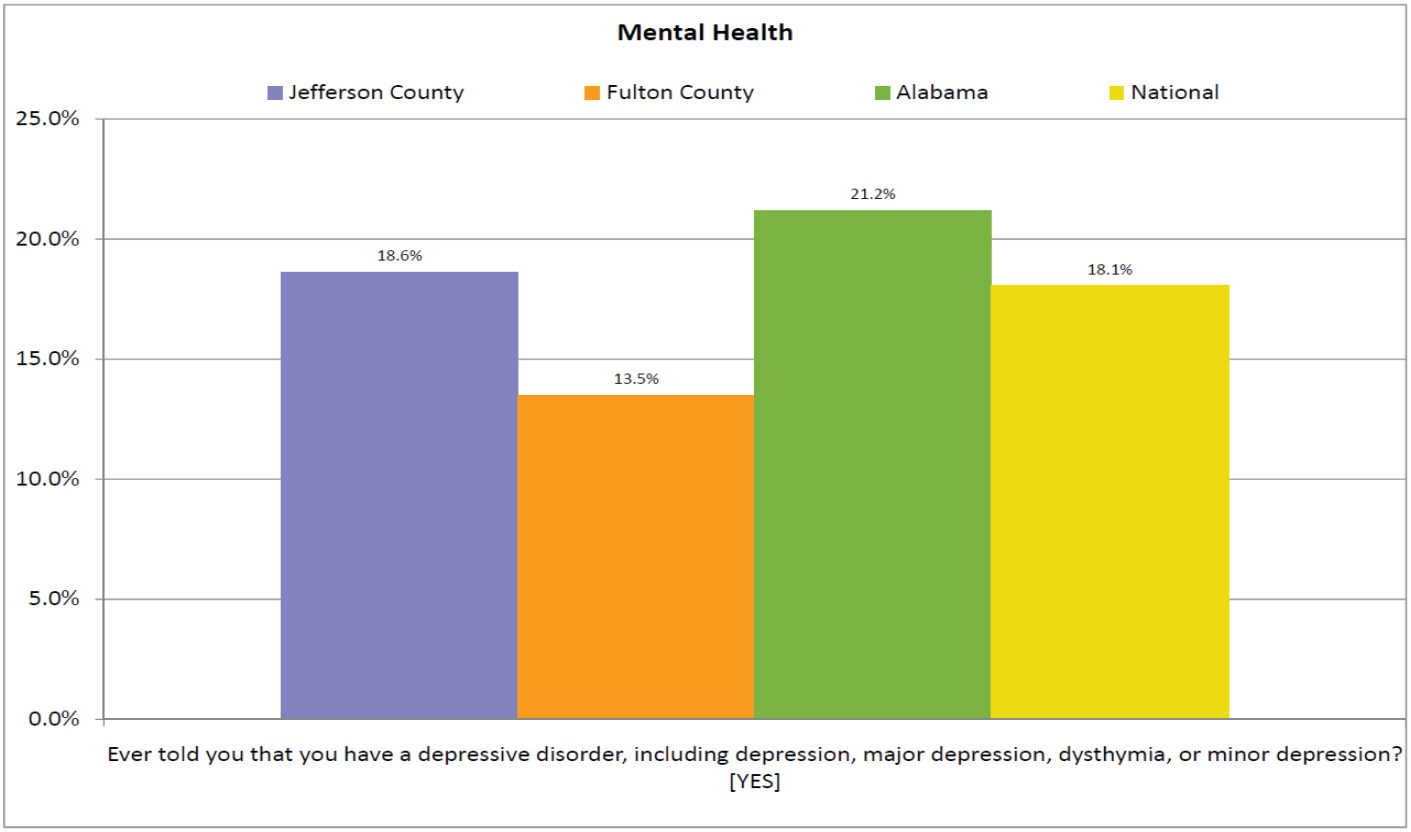


Table 5. Health Risk Factors – Behavioral issues identified with BRFSS data

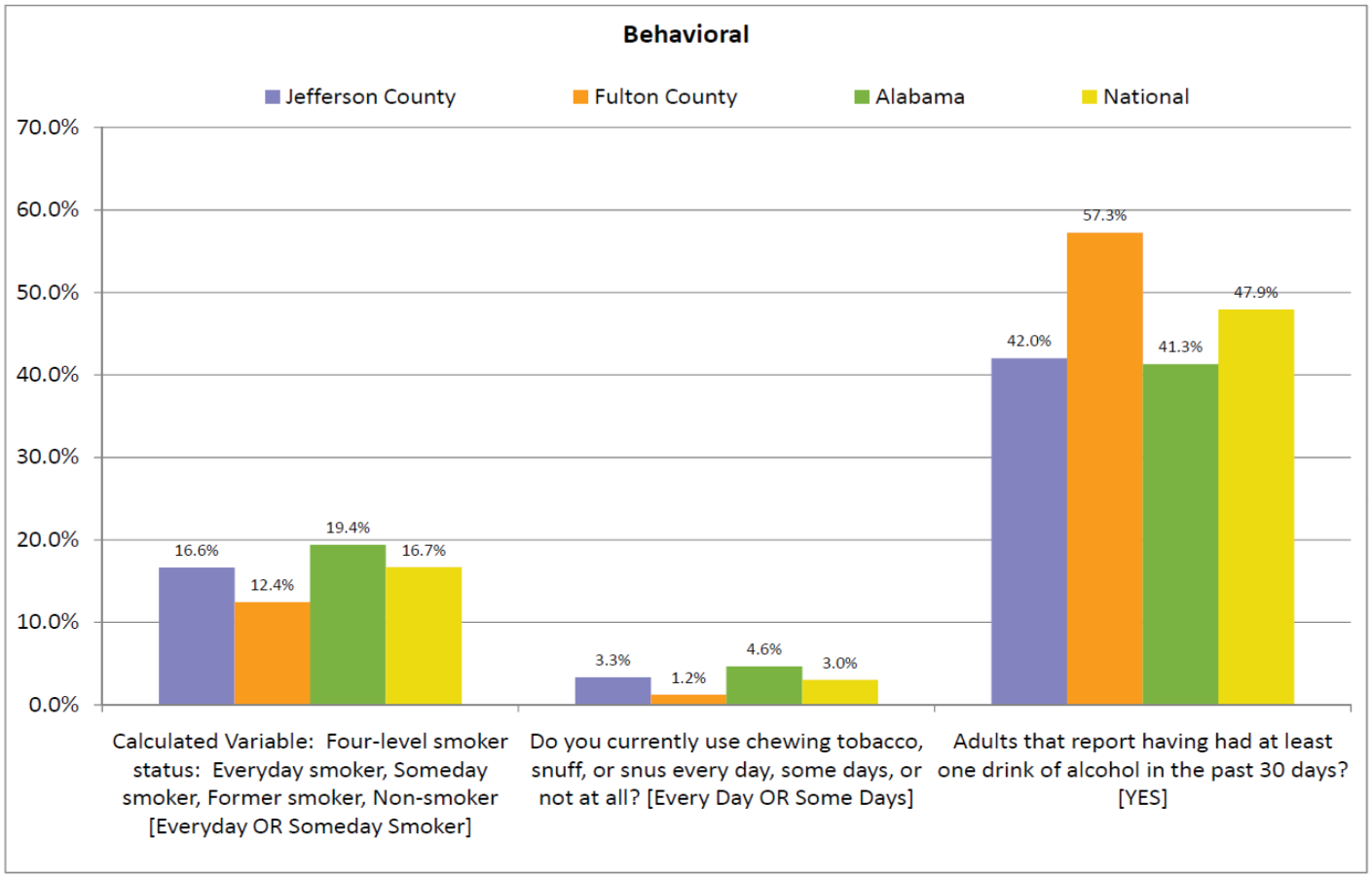


Table 6. Health Risk Factors – Obesity identified with BRFSS data

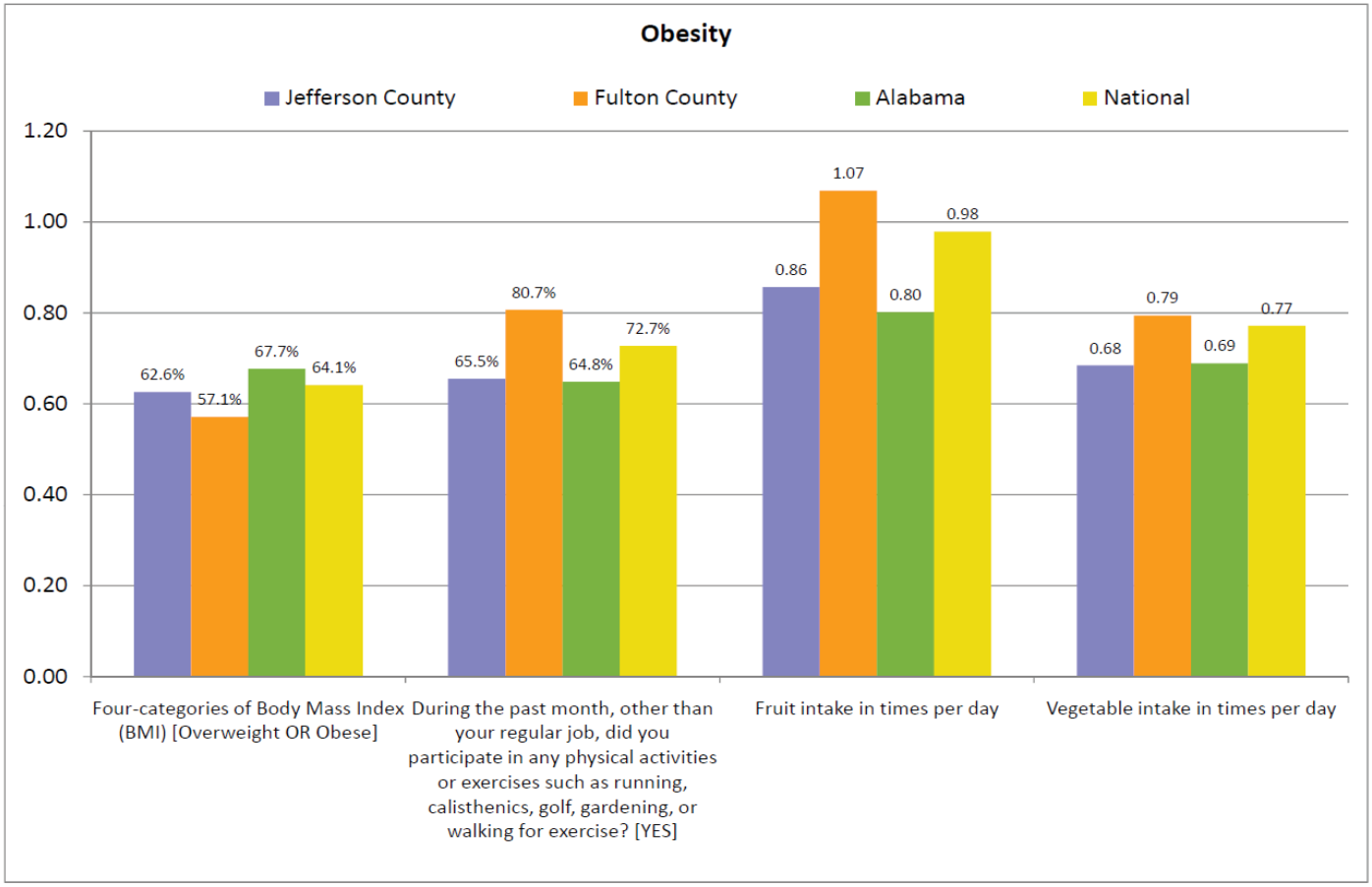
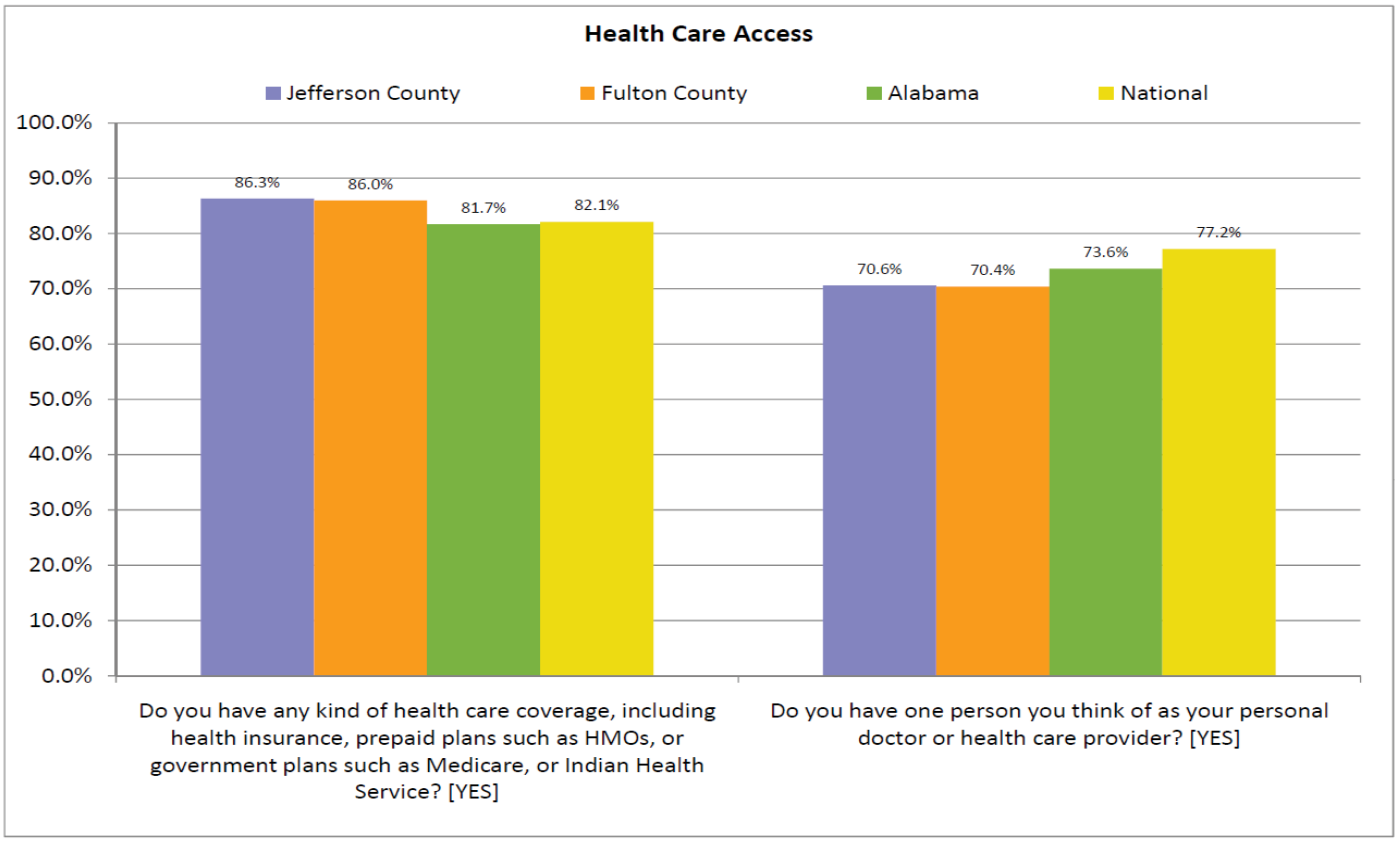


Table 7. Health Care Access identified with BRFSS data



County Health Rankings

Secondary data available on Jefferson County and all counties in the nation are available at countyhealthranking.org. This annually updated site establishes a benchmark using health outcomes and health factors. The county health rankings are a key component of the Mobilizing Action Toward Community Health (MATCH) project. MATCH is the collaboration between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute. The rankings identify the multiple health factors that determine a county's health status. Each county receives a summary rank of health outcomes and health factors. The four types of health factors include: health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic factors, and the physical environment.

Table 8. County Health Rankings March 2013

County Health Rankings
Health Outcomes and Factors

	Jefferson County	Fulton County	Alabama	National Benchmark
Mortality				
Premature death	10,485	7,874	9,609	5,317
Health Behaviors				
Adult smoking	21%	13%	23%	13%
Adult obesity	32%	24%	33%	25%
Physical inactivity	29%	19%	31%	21%
Excessive drinking	15%	17%	12%	7%
Motor vehicle crash death rate	18	12	0.23	0.1
Sexually transmitted infections	800	669	562	92
Low birthweight	11.60%	10.80%	10.40%	6.00%
Teen birth rate	49	46	49	21
Clinical Care				
Uninsured	16%	23%	17%	11%
Primary care physicians	1,029:1	922:1	1,641:1	1,067:1
Dentists	1,466:1	1,617:1	2,488:1	1,516:1
Preventable hospital stays	56	51	80	47
Diabetic screening	85%	85%	84%	90%
Mammography screening	69%	66%	65%	73%
Social & Economic Factors				
High school graduation	73%	64%	72%	
Unemployment	8.70%	10.50%	9.00%	5.00%
Children in poverty	27%	27%	28%	14%
Children in single-parent households	42%	41%	37%	20%
Violent crime rate	727	879	427	66
Physical Environment				
Daily fine particulate matter	13.3	12.9	12.9	8.8
Access to recreational facilities	10	14	7	16
Limited access to healthy foods	11%	6%	8%	1%

Community Health Status Indicators

Community Health Status Indicators (CHSI) provide data on over 200 key health indicators for each of the 3,141 U.S. counties. The data is provided to assist community leaders and public health professionals as they identify, compare and address the most pressing issues for their community.

Table 9. Infant Mortality and Low Birth Weight

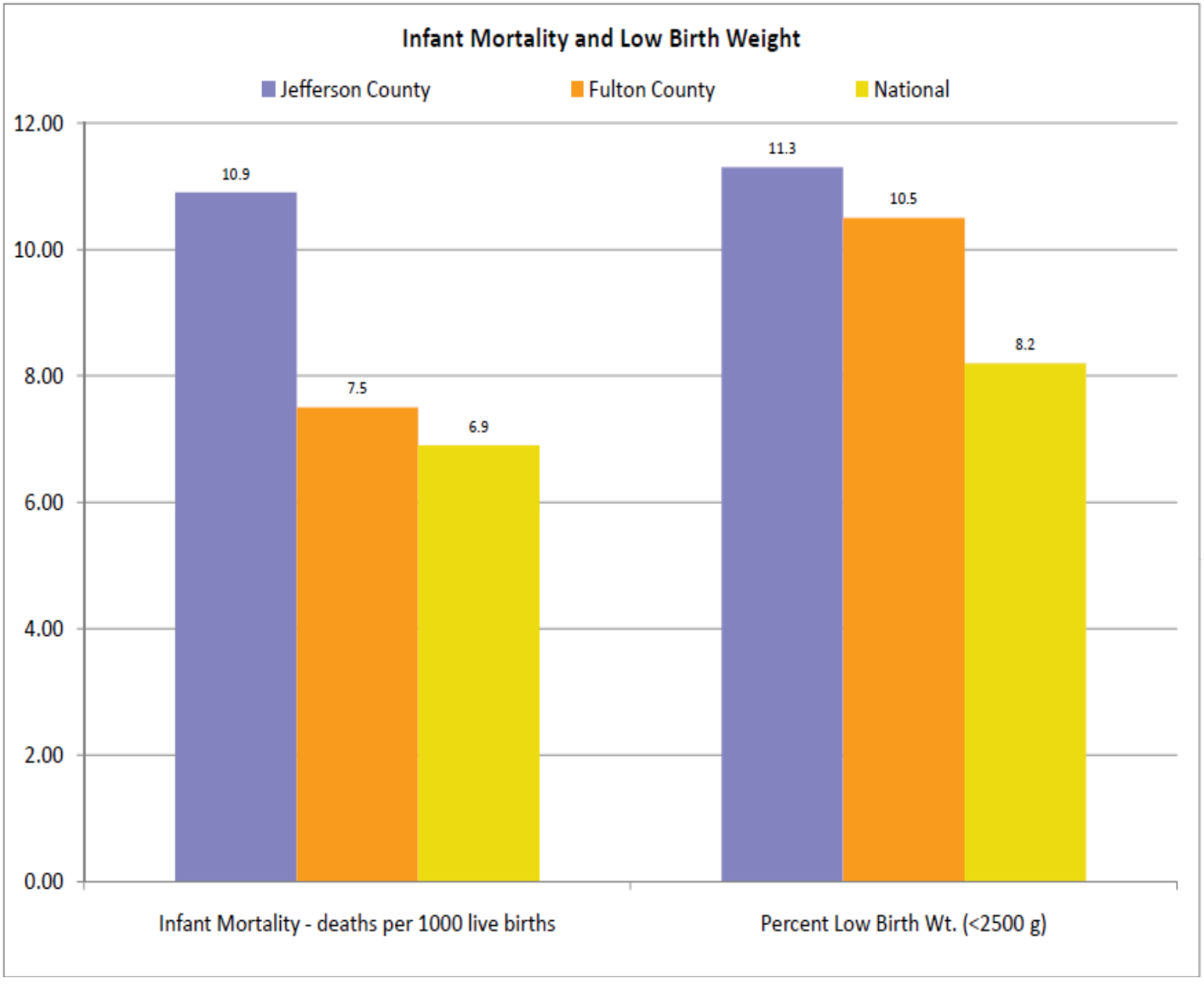
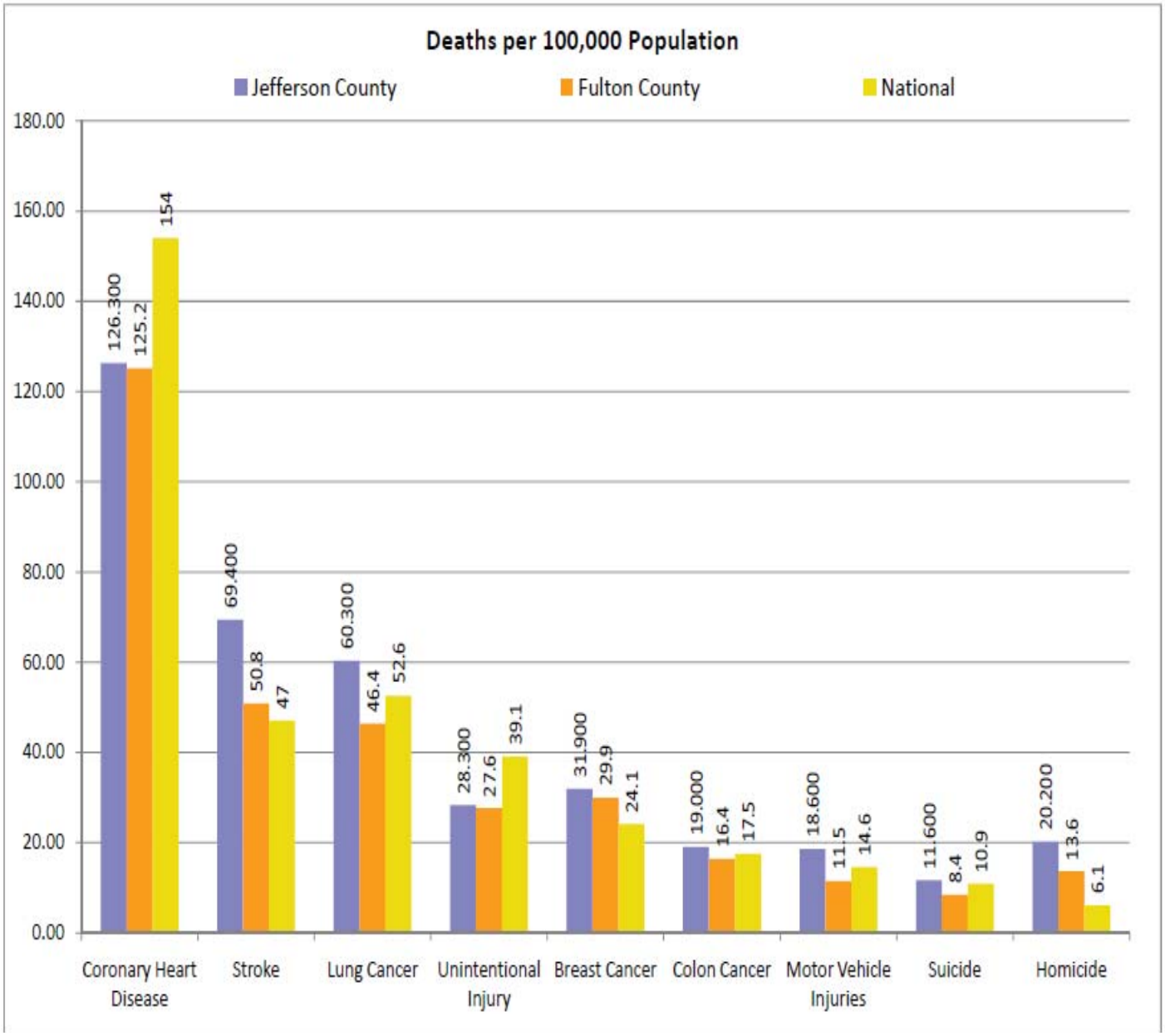


Table 10. Deaths per 100,000 Population



Surveys/Interviews

To formulate a comprehensive list of the greatest health needs within the Medical West community, survey and interview questions were developed as previously described. Using the guidance provided in IRS Notice 2011-52 on Community Health Needs Assessments for tax-exempt hospitals, the CHNA team identified key informants. The list of key informants included health experts at the state and community levels and local civic leaders. These key informants were queried using a variety of techniques including electronic survey, and telephone and in-person interviews. Below is a list of the survey questions and the weighted responses:

Which are Most Pressing Health Concerns in Your Community? (Survey Completed by UAB Faculty)	• Access • Social Determinants • Obesity/Nutrition • Depression/Other MH
Problems & Concerns in Your Community (Interviews with Key Informants)	• Obesity • Diabetes • Lack of Exercise • Access • Economy • Unemployment
Most Pressing Problems & Concerns In Your Community (Interviews with Key Informants)	• Affordable Ins. & Meds • Healthier Food Choices • Diabetes • Obesity
Most Common Cause of Death in Your Community? (Survey Completed by UAB Faculty)	• Heart Disease & Stroke • Cancer • Diabetes • Tobacco Use
Main Reason People Don't Seek Healthcare in Your Community? (Combined Responses from Survey and Key Informants Interviews)	• Lack of Insurance • Cost • Not enough PCPs • Knowledge/Information • Transportation
What is the Hospital's Role in Addressing Needs? (Interviews with Key Informants)	• Education • Provide Care • Collaboration • Transportation • Screening

RESULTS

Summary of Findings

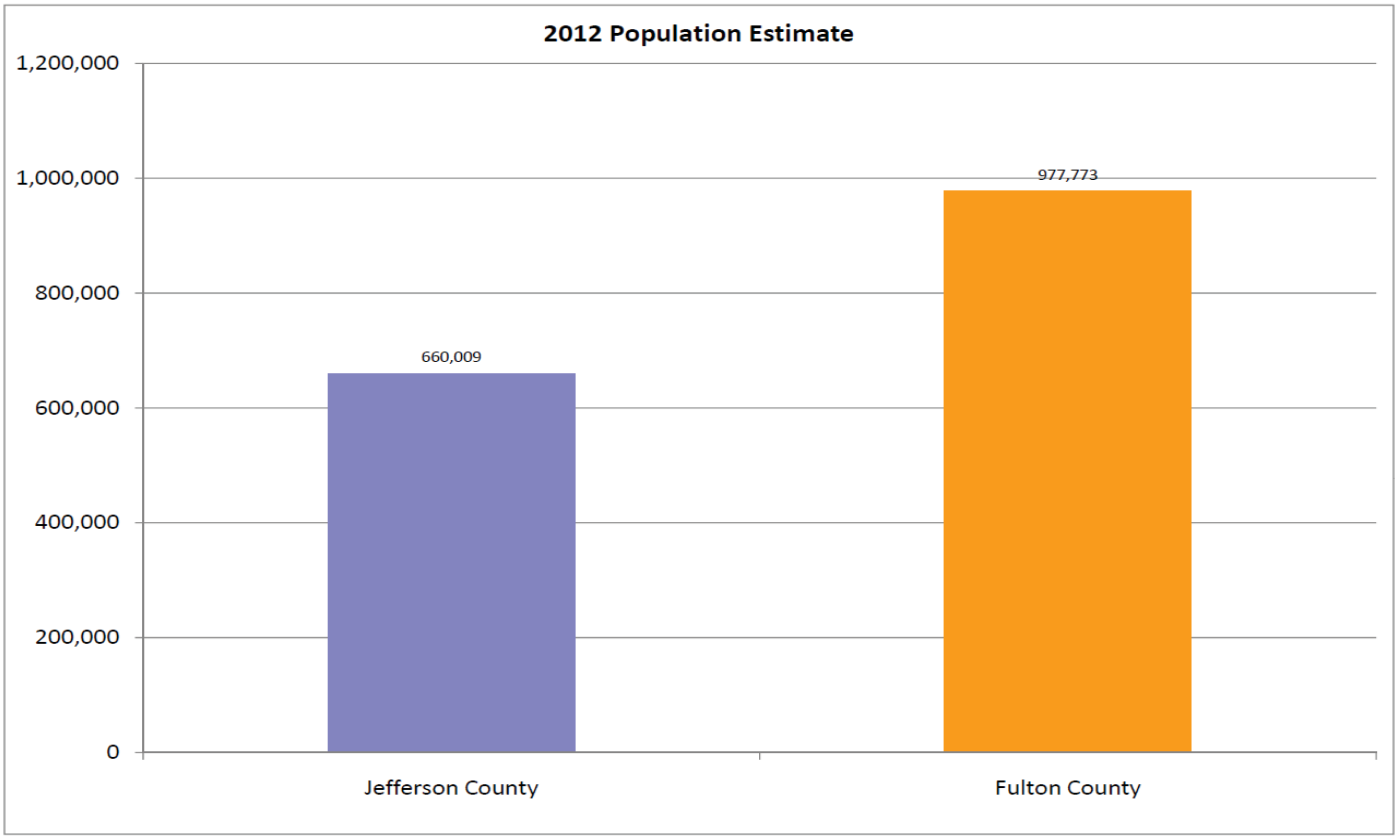
The CHNA Coalition Committee, consisting of representatives from system leadership, hospital management, and AQAF reviewed the findings from the surveys, interviews, and community comparison in order to determine the identified health care needs.

The results demonstrated the committee member's healthcare priorities. The issues considered to be of greatest need in the community were as follows:

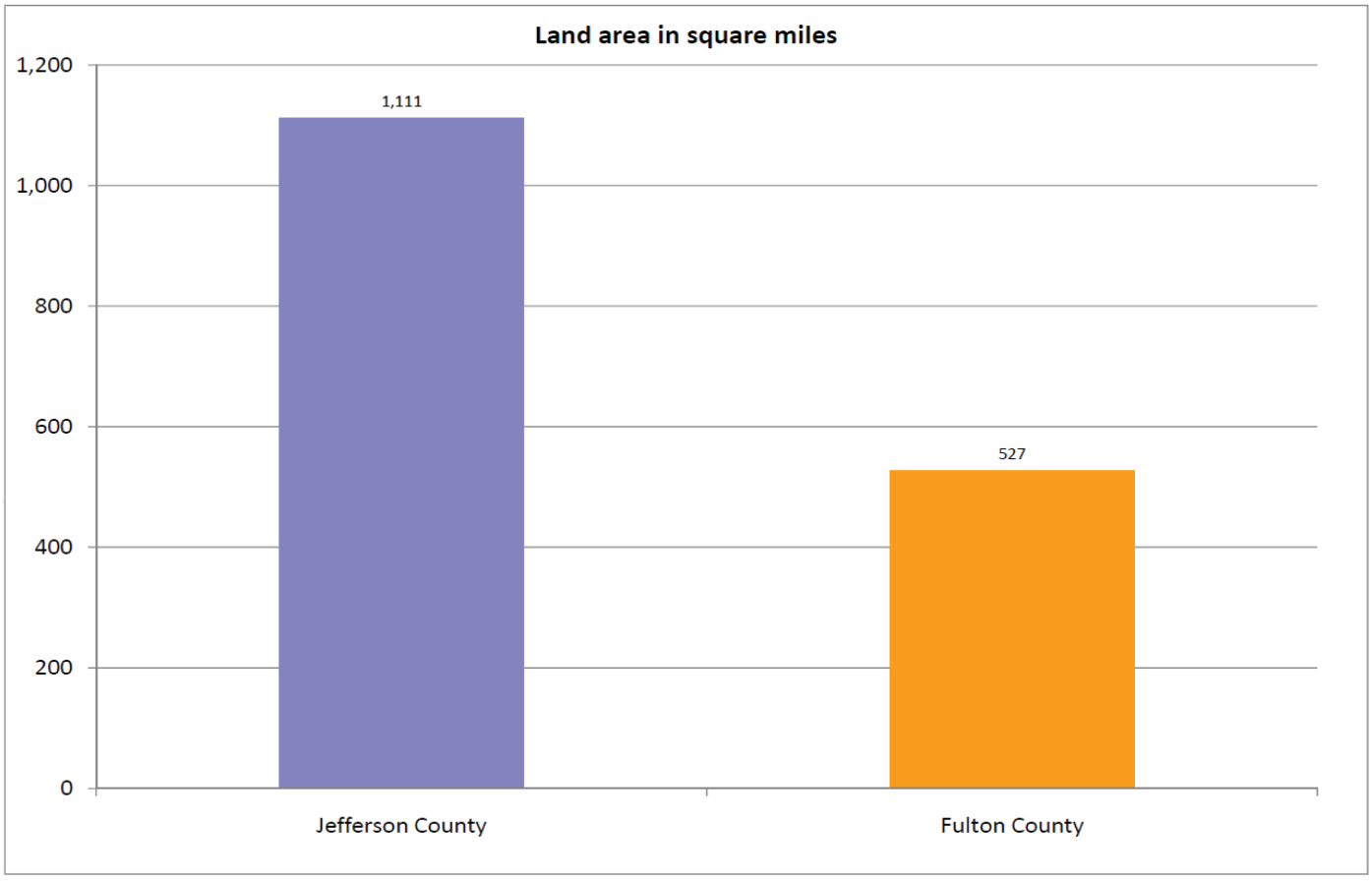
1. Access
2. Diabetes
3. Obesity

Identifying the needs of the community allows Medical West the opportunity and knowledge to better align existing programs and to design future efforts to best meet the needs of their community. Medical West is part of a health system committed to providing a continuum of health services of the highest quality.

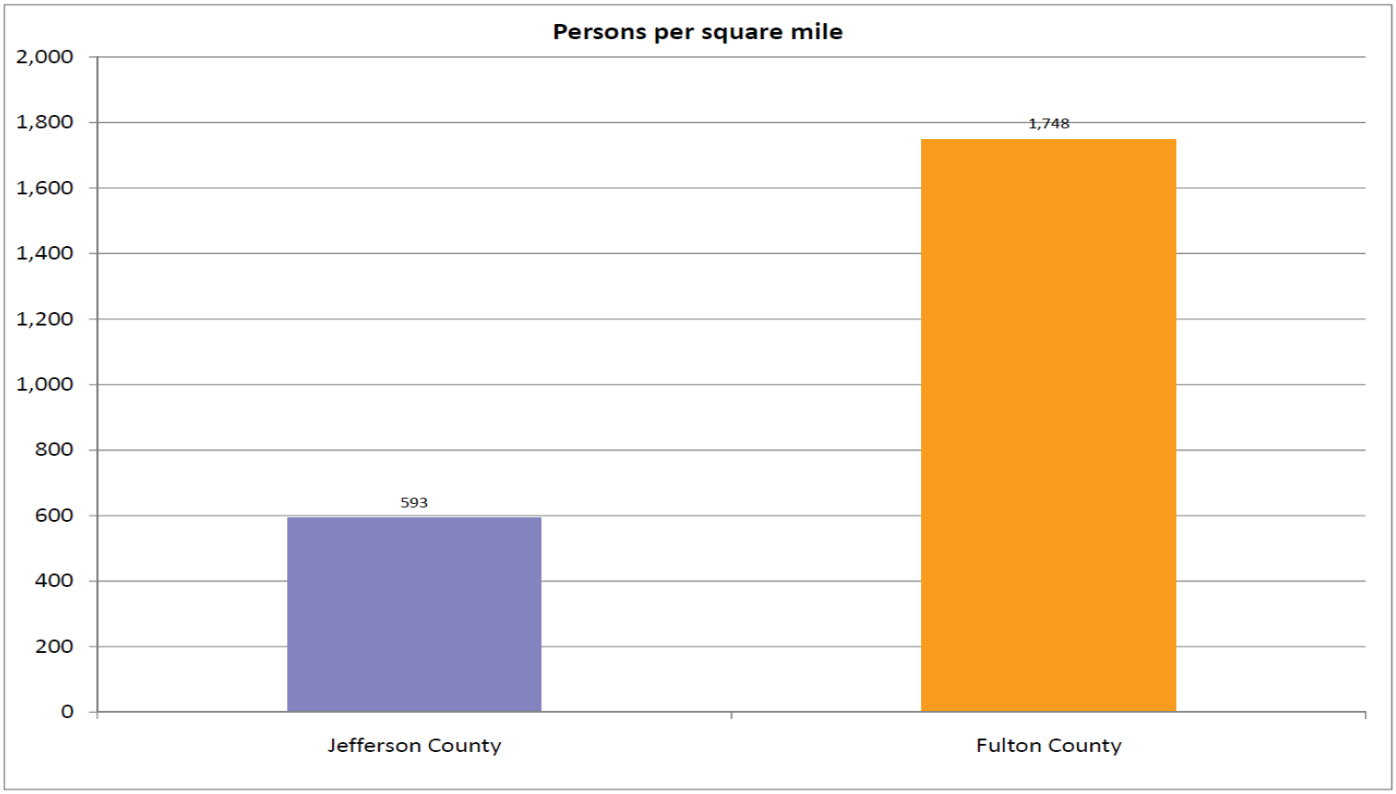
Graph 1. U.S. Census – 2012 Population Estimate



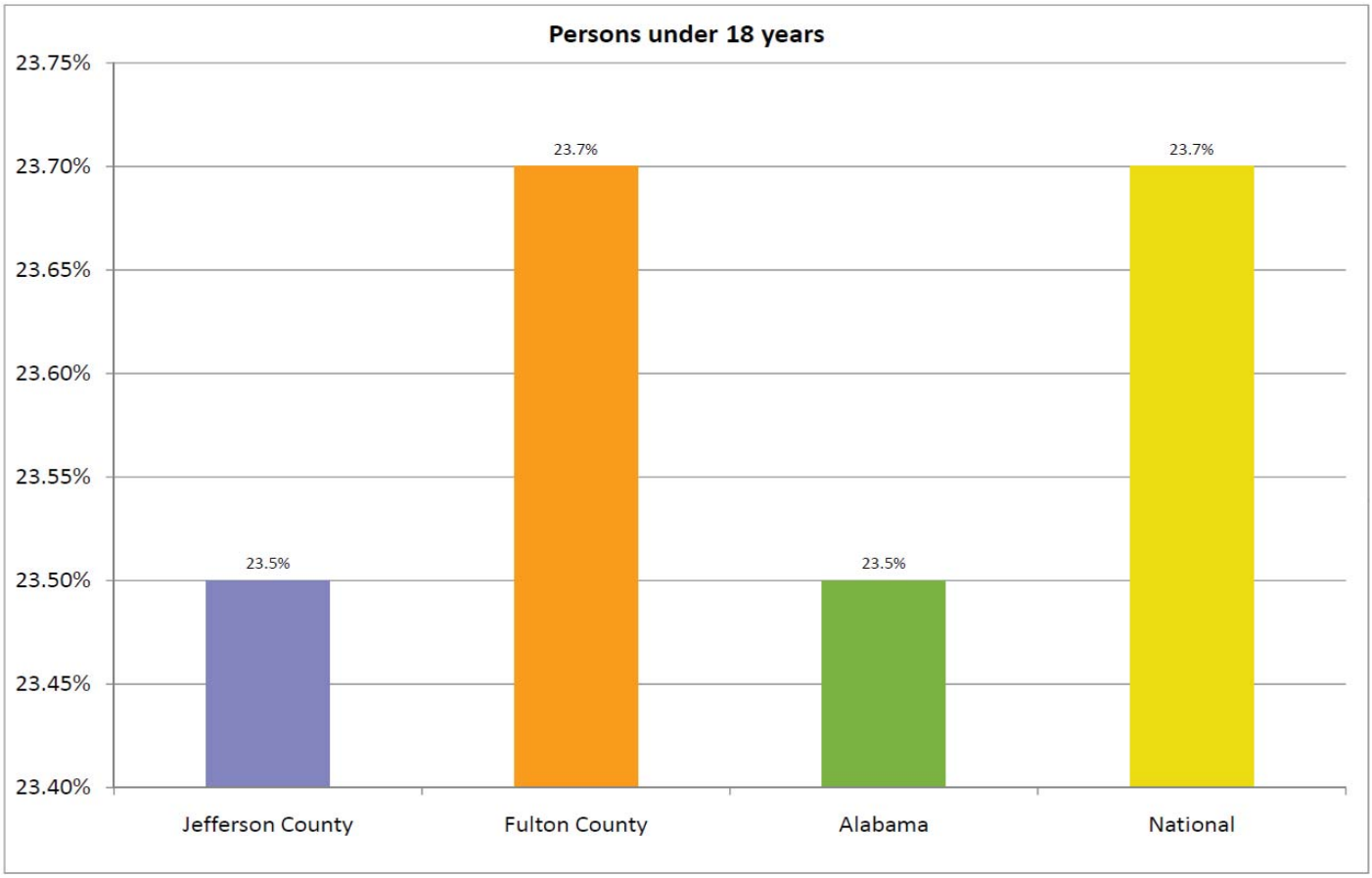
Graph 2. U.S. Census – Land Area



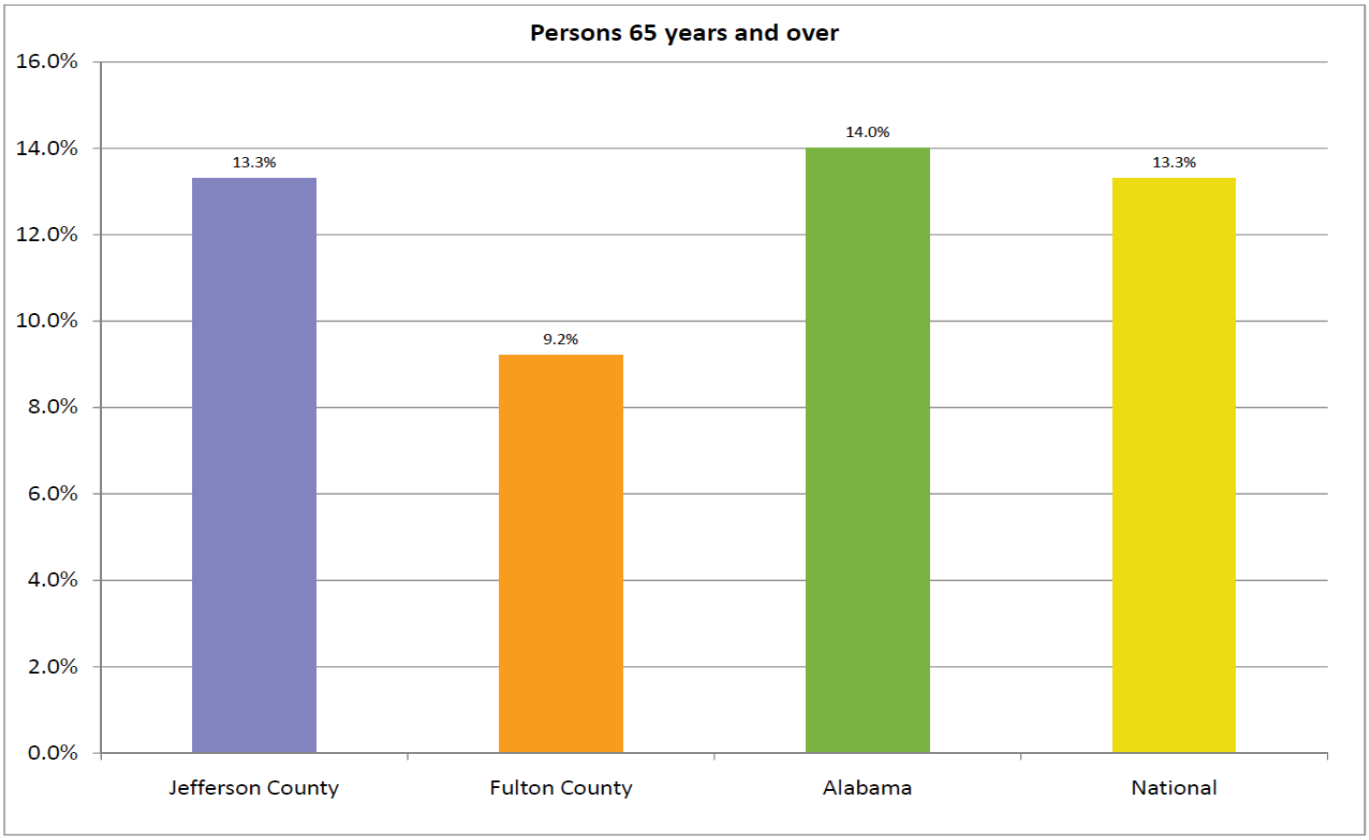
Graph 3. U.S. Census – Persons per Square Mile



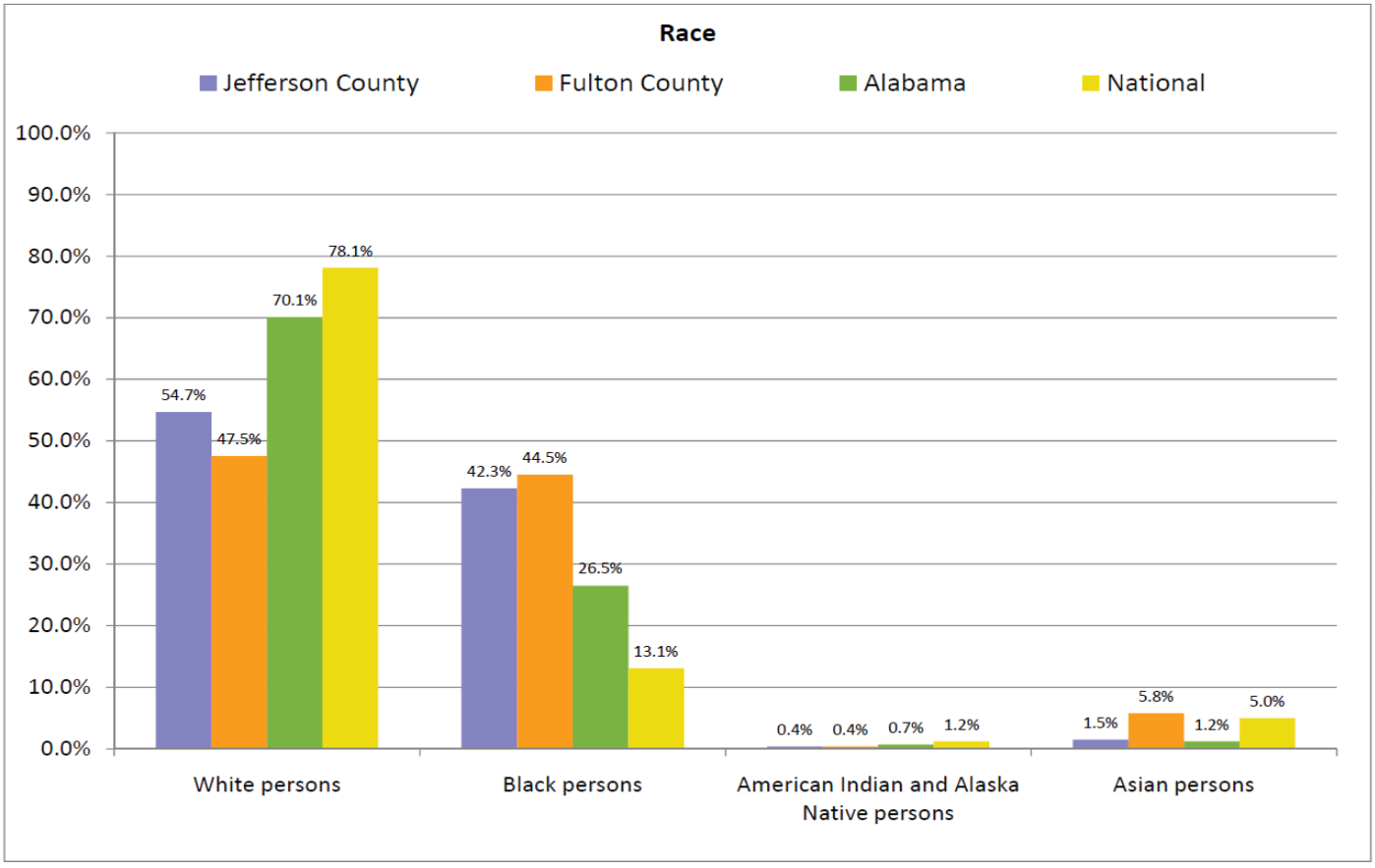
Graph 4. U.S. Census – Persons under 18 years



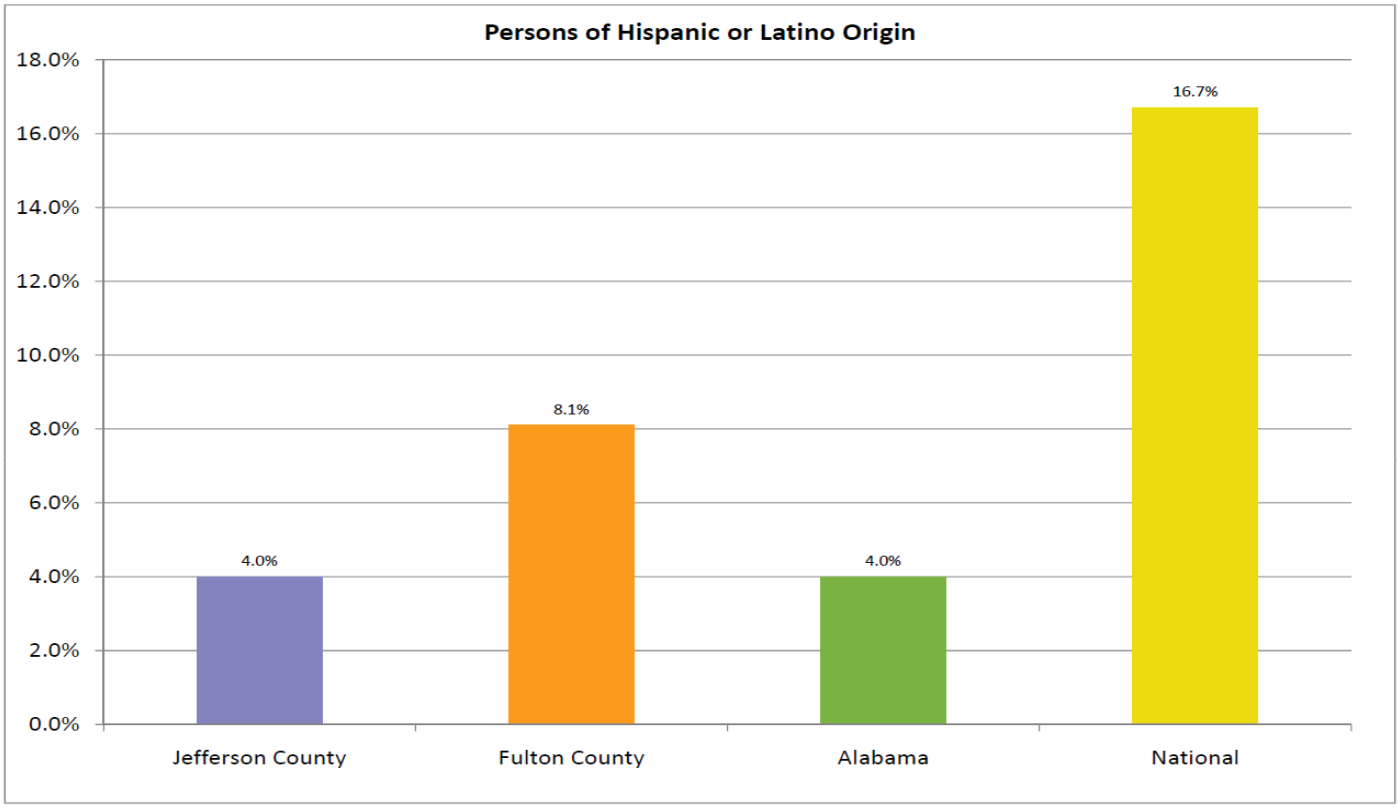
Graph 5. U.S. Census – Persons 65 years and over



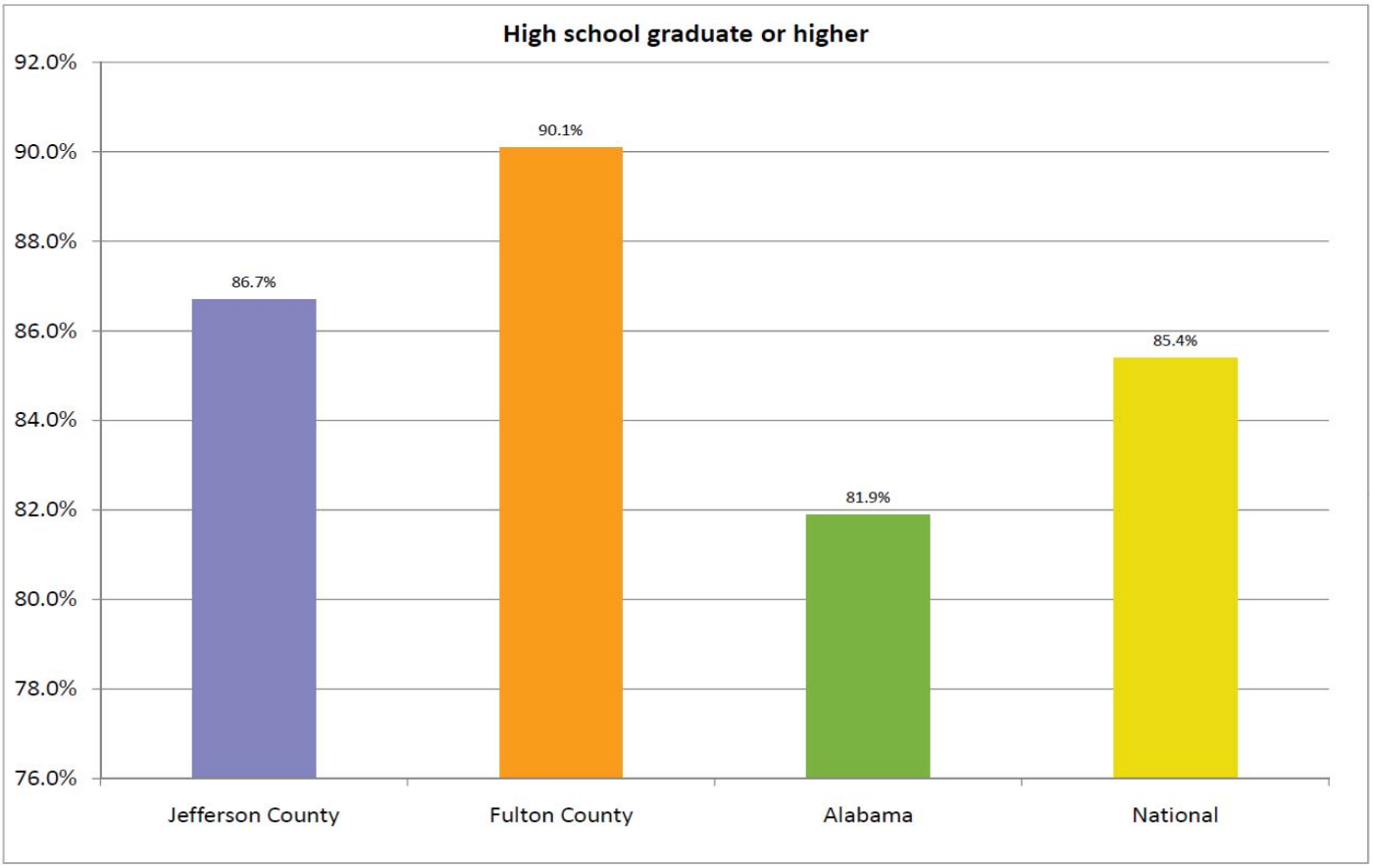
Graph 6. U.S. Census – Race



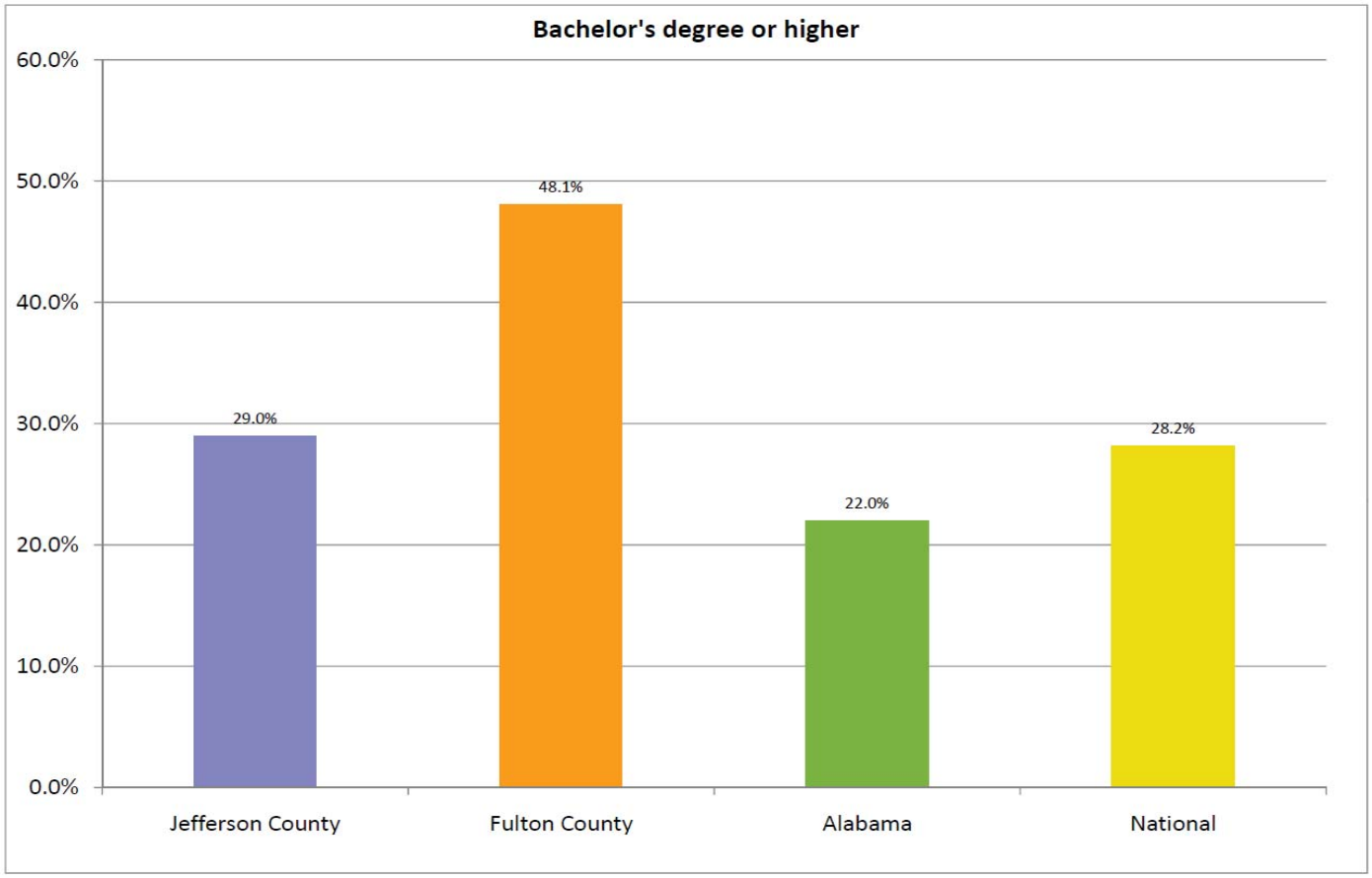
Graph 7. U.S. Census – Ethnicity



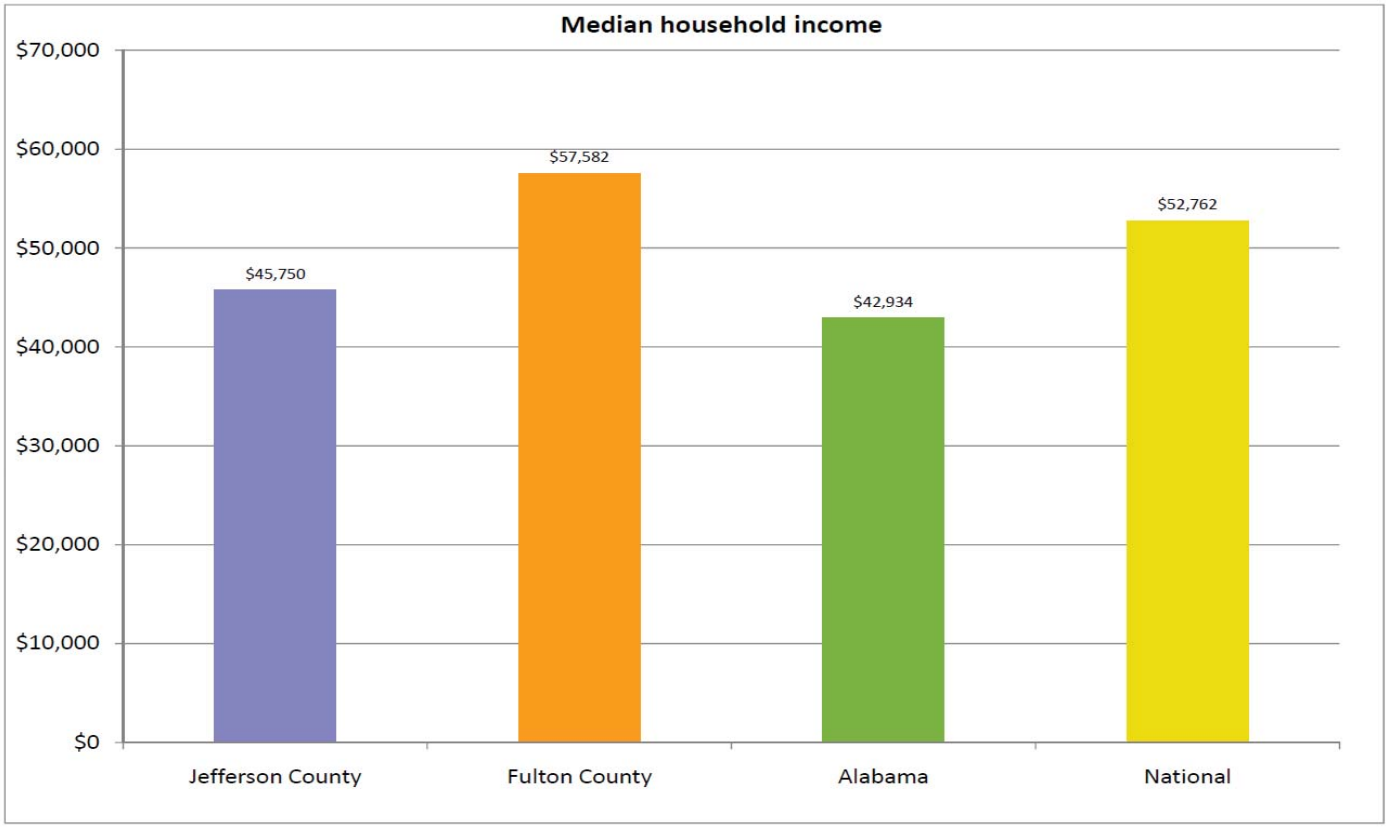
Graph 8. U.S. Census – High School Graduate or Higher



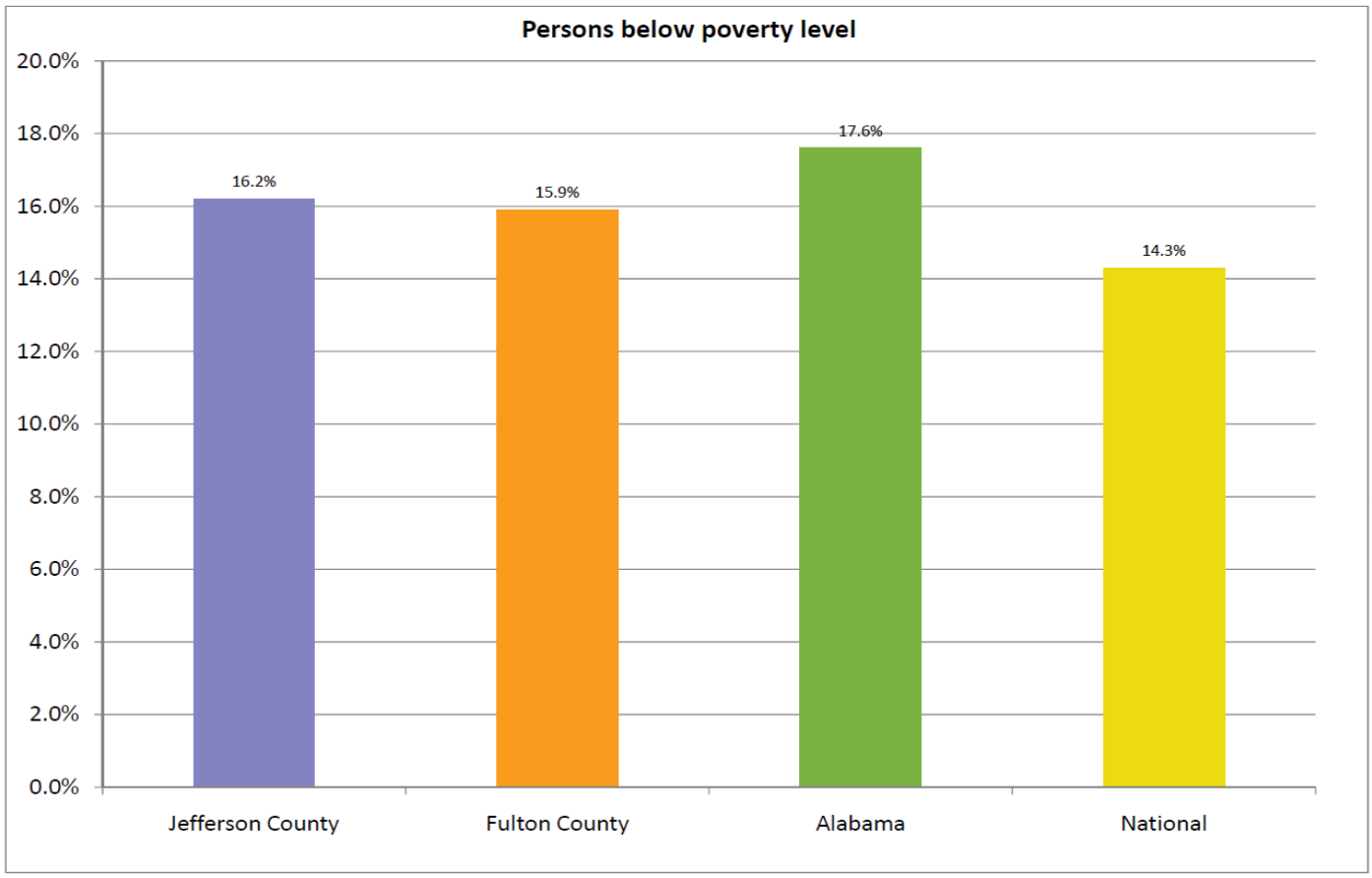
Graph 9. U.S. Census – Bachelor's degree or higher



Graph 10. U.S. Census – Median household income



Graph 11. U.S. Census – Persons below poverty level



Community Health Needs Assessment

2013