Community Health Needs Assessment
2013
University of Alabama at Birmingham (UAB) Callahan Eye Hospital will be a recognized global leader in the preservation and restoration of vision through excellence in clinical care, education, and research.

**Mission: UAB Callahan Eye Hospital**
- Provide a continuum of vision care services of the highest quality, delivered by highly skilled professionals.
- Offer the most advanced clinical practice, treatments, and technology.
- Deliver compassionate care to meet the changing needs and expectations of our patients and community.

- UAB Callahan Eye Hospital Eye Emergency / Trauma Department serves an integral role in the vision and mission of the hospital by:
  - Providing immediate or timely access to all necessary resources
  - Extending beyond internal capabilities by being accessible for telephone consultation with other health care providers
  - Providing the best clinical care and outcomes for eye trauma patients
  - Participating in research and education
  - Reporting eye injuries through the United States Eye Injury Registry enabling us to identify trends and develop prevention strategies and public education and awareness programs
  - Study of our data to develop education programs for other health care providers to improve the initial management of eye injuries and identify the best resources within our region to improve access to appropriate care
  - Identifying best practices to improve not only access to care but to help us prevent unnecessary injuries and to improve patient outcomes
  - Working with industry to prevent work related injuries and provide resources necessary for optimal recovery from injuries

**UAB Callahan Eye Hospital, dedicated to the preservation and restoration of vision through excellence in clinical care, education and research**
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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 UAB Callahan Eye Hospital 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 data bases and opinions were solicited from public health experts, community leaders, and patients with in the community served by UAB Callahan Eye Hospital. This information was summarized for final consideration by a CHNA team consisting of hospital leadership and system personnel. This team prioritized the community health needs as:

1. Access
2. Diabetes
3. Education

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 Summer 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 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 informants 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 UAB Callahan Eye Hospital community is defined using the 104 zip codes derived from 75% of the hospital’s inpatient discharges. For the purpose of this study, UAB Callahan Eye Hospital community is defined as Jefferson County, Alabama. The zip codes are listed in descending order from highest concentration of discharges to lowest concentration of discharges. The zip codes are as follows:

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<td>35128</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jefferson County, Alabama 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) Jefferson is the most populous county in the state. Birmingham is the county seat and also the state’s largest city. There are 35 municipalities located within the county. The county is governed by five commissioners elected from specific county districts. Birmingham is also the location for The University of Alabama at Birmingham academic and medical centers, including UAB Hospital. The county is 89% urban, and 11% rural areas. The neighboring counties are Bibb, Blount, St. Clair, Shelby, Tuscaloosa, and Walker. 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. UAB Callahan Eye Hospital 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 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 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 smaller 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. 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)

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.
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.

Public transportation is limited in Jefferson County. The Birmingham Jefferson County Transit Authority operates the only public transportation system for the county. 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. The downtown natural gas trolley service is available for three routes through the City Center. Greyhound provides intercity bus transportation to cities across the United States.

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. Replacing the 40 year old terminal and its concourses is expected to cost $201 million with a completion date in 2014.

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 has received “acceptable” designation for its ambient air quality from the Environmental Protection Agency.
Health Care

Jefferson County residents are well served by an abundance of hospitals in the area. 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, and 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.

Illustration 2. MUA/P Map

The UAB Callahan Eye Hospital is the state’s only facility dedicated exclusively to eye care. The hospital opened its doors to the public in 1963. The ophthalmology residency programs began in 1971 in cooperation with The University of Alabama at Birmingham. In July 1997, the hospital became part of the University of Alabama at Birmingham Health System. As a part of the health system, The UAB Callahan Eye Hospital maintains its mission to provide quality eye care, offers an ophthalmology residency program and participates cooperatively with UAB in the research of eye disease.

UAB Callahan Eye Hospital provides quality medical and surgical eye care to the people of Alabama and the southeast. The hospital is a leader in the preservation and restoration of vision through excellence in clinical care, education and research. The hospital is a short term acute eye care facility with the primary business of outpatient ophthalmology and ambulatory surgery. It is one of the busiest eye surgery centers in the country. The hospital maintains a 24-hour, 7 day a week emergency room and is the region’s only Level 1 Ocular Trauma Center. The Lion’s Eye Clinic has been a visible part of the UAB Callahan Eye Hospital since 1977; the clinic enables the hospital to treat patients regardless of their ability to pay.
CLINICAL CARE

INPATIENT SERVICES
- 106 Licensed beds
  - 81 Specialized Eye Beds
  - 25 General Beds
- 24-hour Emergency Department
  - Regional Level I Ocular Trauma Center
  - 4,000 Visits per Year
  - 500+ Eye Traumas per year
- Laser /Surgery Center
  - 9,000 Surgeries per year
  - 9 Operating Rooms
  - Recovery Area
  - Refractive Cataract Laser

OUTPATIENT SERVICES
- Center for Low-Vision Rehabilitation
- Counseling Services
- Diabetes Multidisciplinary Comprehensive Clinic
- Ocular Prosthetics
- Ophthalmic Pharmacy
- Optic Nerve Imaging Center
- Optical Shoppe
- Professional Office Building
- UAB Connection Support Groups to Improve:
  - Eye Health
  - Quality of Life
  - Independence
- UAB Health Library
- UAB Laboratory Services

OPHTHALMOLOGY SERVICES

The UAB Callahan Eye Hospital provides services for all eye care needs. Over 40 years of experience has made them one of the most comprehensive eye care facilities in the Southeast. Services include:

- Cataract Removal/Lens Implants
- Corneal Transplants
- Diabetic Eye Disease
- Emergency Room
- Facial and Plastic Surgery
- General Eye Exams
- Glaucoma Care
- Laser Surgery
- Lasik Surgery
- Neuro-Ophthalmology
- Ocular Oncology
- Ocular Trauma Care
- Pediatric Ophthalmology
- Retinal and Vitreous Care
- Strabismus and Amblyopic Treatment
- Thyroid Ophthalmopathy
COMMUNITY SERVICES

- Black Belt Eye Care Consortium
- Community Eye Care Services
  - Jefferson County Health Department Eye Clinics
- Cooperate Ocular Screenings
- Equal Access Birmingham
  - Clinic on Wednesday, M-Power
  - Community Education
- Diabetes Education
- Health Career Opportunity Programs
  - Math & Science Mentors
  - Development
- Fundraising
- Grant writing
- Direct partnerships
- Media Production
- Into the Streets Community Service Programs

Lion’s Club Eye Clinic
- Safety Vision Seminars
- Sarrell Regional Dental and Eye Center
- UAB Eye Care Clinic
  - Lovelady Center
  - M-Power
  - The Foundry
  - Western Health Center
- UAB School of Education
  - Teacher Training of the Blind and Visually Impaired
- UAB School of Medicine, Department of Ophthalmology
  - Mental Health Service for Vision Impaired
  - Clinical Research Unit

EDUCATION

- UAB School of Medicine, Department of Ophthalmology
  - 3 Year Accredited Residency Program (5 student yearly)

  - 20 Full-time Physician Faculty
  - 15 Part-time Physician Faculty

RESEARCH

Angelo Bruno Eye Research Laboratories

- Clinical Research
  - 3 MD Faculty Members
  - Clinical Studies 15-25 on-going
- Laboratory Research
  - 7 Faculty Investigators
  - Designed to Develop Effective

- Diagnostic Tools
- Treatments
- Preventive Measures for blinding disorders
- Age Related Macular Degeneration Project
- Driving Assessment Clinic

ADDITIONAL HOSPITALS IN JEFFERSON COUNTY

- Brookwood Medical Center
- Children’s 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
- UAB Hospital
  - Spain Rehabilitation Center
  - UAB Hospital - Highlands
  - Medical West (Affiliate)
  - Women & Infants Center
- Veterans Affairs Medical Center
Patient data includes nine months of FY 2012 for Callahan Eye Hospital and is detailed below and includes primary/admitting diagnosis, payor source, inpatient demographics, and discharge disposition.

### Discharge Diagnosis FY2012

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<tr>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear Sclerosis, Senile Cataract</td>
<td>2080</td>
<td>9.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Senile Cataract</td>
<td>1602</td>
<td>7.01%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superficial Injury of the Cornea</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>3.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After Cataract, Obscuring Vision</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>3.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Angle Glaucoma</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>2.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow-up Exam</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>2.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ptosis of Eyelid</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>2.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Body External Eye</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>2.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitreous Hemorrhage</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>2.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contusion of Eye</td>
<td>388</td>
<td>1.70%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Top 10 Total</td>
<td>8395</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,856</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
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### Inpatient Discharge Disposition FY2012

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HOME, SELF-CARE</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHORT-TERM HOSPI</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOME IV</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SKILLED NURS FAC</td>
<td>.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOME HEALTH SERV</td>
<td>.75%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
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### Inpatient Payor Source FY2012

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<th>Cases</th>
<th>%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Dual Eligible</td>
<td>927</td>
<td>4.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insured</td>
<td>11184</td>
<td>48.93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicaid</td>
<td>2304</td>
<td>10.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicare</td>
<td>5374</td>
<td>23.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Insured</td>
<td>3067</td>
<td>13.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inpatient Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,856</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Race Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race Distribution</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Unknown</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>Indian</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>65.50%</td>
<td>30.74%</td>
<td>2.51%</td>
<td>0.29%</td>
<td>0.36%</td>
<td>0.31%</td>
<td>0.28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Community Resource List

- Alabama Department of Rehabilitation Services
- Alabama Eye & Tissue Bank
- Alabama Industries for the Blind
- Alabama Institute for the Blind and Deaf
- Alabama Library for Blind and Physically Handicapped Birmingham Regional Center
- Alabama Lions Clubs of America Sight Conservation Programs
- Alabama Radio Reading Services Network
- Alabama Relay Services – Dial 711
- American Diabetes Association
- Bell Center
- Birmingham Museum of Art
- Visually Impaired Program
- Cahaba Valley Healthcare
- ClasTran Specialized Public Transportation
- Children’s Dance Foundation
- Movement to Music for Special Needs
- Easter Seals of Central Alabama
- Eye Sight Foundation of Alabama
- Focus First
- International Retinal Research Foundation
- Kid Check
- KidOne Transport
- Lakeshore Foundation
- Liz Moore Low-Vision Center
- Low-vision Support Group St. Vincent’s East Medical Center
- M-Power Ministries
- Preschool PEEPers
- Sight Saver America, Alabama
- Southeastern Blind Rehabilitation Center Department of Veterans Affairs
- United Cerebral Palsy of Greater Birmingham
- United Way of Central Alabama 2-1-2
- YMCA Metropolitan Birmingham
COMPARISON COMMUNITY

Comparison Community – Fulton County, Georgia

In an effort to measure how the UAB Callahan Eye Hospital community 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, 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Jefferson, Alabama</th>
<th>Fulton County, GA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Population</strong> <em>(Graph 1)</em></td>
<td>660,009</td>
<td>977,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Density (per square mile)</strong> <em>(Graph 2 and Graph 3)</em></td>
<td>593</td>
<td>1,748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Poverty Level (% below)</strong></td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age Distribution</strong> <em>(Graph 4 and Graph 5)</em></td>
<td>Under 18 (23.5%) 19 to 64 (54.2%) 65 and older (13.3%)</td>
<td>Under 18 (23.7%) 19 to 64 (67.1%) 65 and older (9.2%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Race</strong></td>
<td>White 54.7% Black 42.3% Other 1.9%</td>
<td>White 47.5% Black 44.5% Other 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hispanic or Latino Origin</strong></td>
<td>4% (4.0% state average)</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>High School Graduates</strong></td>
<td>86.7%</td>
<td>90.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bachelor's Degree or Higher</strong></td>
<td>29.0%</td>
<td>48.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Median Household Income</strong></td>
<td>$45,750</td>
<td>$57,582</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DATA AGGREGATION

Data from primary and secondary sources were analyzed. Secondary source data sets 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chronic Conditions</th>
<th>Jefferson County</th>
<th>Fulton County</th>
<th>Alabama</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ever told you had asthma? [YES]</td>
<td>9.8%</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
<td>11.5%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever told you have (COPD) severe</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chronic obstructive pulmonary</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>11.8%</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>13.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disease, emphysema or chronic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bronchitis? [YES]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever told you have diabetes? [YES]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever told you have kidney disease?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[YES]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cancer</th>
<th>Jefferson County</th>
<th>Fulton County</th>
<th>Alabama</th>
<th>National</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ever told you had any other types</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of cancer? [YES]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4. Health Risk Factors – Mental Health identified with BRFSS data

![Mental Health Chart]

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

![Behavioral Chart]
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

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

![Infant Mortality and Low Birth Weight Chart]
Table 10. Deaths per 100,000 Population

Deaths per 100,000 Population

- Coronary Heart Disease
- Stroke
- Lung Cancer
- Unintentional Injury
- Breast Cancer
- Colon Cancer
- Motor Vehicle Injuries
- Suicide
- Homicide
Surveys/Interviews

To formulate a comprehensive list of the greatest health needs within the Callahan Eye Hospital 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 members’ healthcare priorities. The issues considered to be of greatest need in the community were as follows:

1. Access
2. Diabetes
3. Education

Identifying the needs of the community allows Callahan Eye Hospital the opportunity and the knowledge to better align existing programs and to design future efforts to best meet the needs of their community. Callahan Eye Hospital 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson County</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulton County</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>