

HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2018





MADISONVILLE



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Community Health Needs Assessment Committee

NAME	TITLE
Michael Howard	Vice President for Education and Research
Heather Tow, RN	Nurse Navigator, Merle M. Mahr Cancer Center
Brian Chaney, MD	Family Practitioner in Muhlenberg County and Baptist Health Physician
Rhea Ashby	Business owner and VP of the J. Rogers Badgett Foundation
Michael Davenport	Director of Workforce Development, Madisonville Community College
Denise Beach	Director of the Hopkins County Health Department
Bernice Crook	Health Education Coordinator, Hopkins County Health Dept.
Jennafer Chandler	Chief Administrative Officer of Health First, a regional FQHC
Donna Cotton	Local Business Owner, Foster Parent, and Community Leader
Tim Marcum	Baptist Health Director, Planning
Brittany Deppen	Baptist Health Specialist, Planning and Business Development



Introduction

This Community Health Needs Assessment provides the foundation for Baptist Health Madisonville and other local organizations to strategically plan services and improve the health of the community we serve. This document builds on Baptist Health Madisonville's second Community Health Needs Assessment, published in August 2015.

Organization Description

Baptist Health Madisonville

Baptist Health Madisonville is a 410-bed, tertiary acute care hospital serving about 160,000 patients per year. It is accredited by the Joint Commission. It is designated by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid as a sole community hospital. With more than 1,300 full and part-time employees and 200 physicians on staff, compassionate care is provided with the most innovative technology available in the following services:

- Merle M. Mahr Cancer Care
 - Advanced Diagnostic and Screening Capabilities
 - Chemotherapy & Infusion
 - Medical Oncology
 - Radiation Oncology
 - Surgical Services
- Baptist Health Home Care
- Baptist Health Hospice
- Allergy and Asthma
- Behavioral Health
- Critical Care
- Diabetes
- Education and Research Division with a Family Medicine Residency
- Emergency Care
- Endocrinology
- · Fitness Formula Health and Wellness Center
- Heart & Vascular Center
- · Imaging & Diagnostics
- Mother & Baby Care
- Nephrology
- Occupational Medicine
- Orthopedic Medicine & Surgery
- Physical Rehabilitation & Therapy
- Pediatric Care
- Podiatry



- Primary Care
- Respiratory Care
- Retail Pharmacy
- Sleep Center
- Sports Medicine
- Urgent Care Clinics
- Wound Care
- Women's Services

Baptist Health

Baptist Health Madisonville is part of Baptist Health, a not-for-profit, 501(c)(3) healthcare corporation that owns and operates eight hospitals with more than 2,353 licensed beds located in Paducah, Madisonville, Louisville, La Grange, Lexington, Richmond, and Corbin in the commonwealth of Kentucky and in New Albany, Indiana. It also manages the 285-bed Hardin Memorial Hospital in Elizabethtown, Kentucky (which will become part of Baptist Health in December 2018). In addition, Baptist Health Medical Group (BHMG), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Baptist Health, employs over 925 primary care physicians, specialty physicians, and mid-level providers and operates occupational health, physical therapy services, sports medicine, Express Care Clinics, and urgent care facilities. Baptist Health Home Care provides home health services in 38 counties in Kentucky, six in southern Indiana, and six in southern Illinois.

Baptist Health Madisonville also holds the following designations and honors:

- Accredited by the College of American Pathologists
- Accredited by the American College of Radiology for Mammography
- Accredited by the American College of Surgeons Commission on Cancer
- Certified by the Medical Fitness Association
- Recognized by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education as a geographically separate campus of the University of Louisville School of Medicine
- Accredited by the Council on Certification of Nurse Anesthesia Educational Programs since 1992
- The Postgraduate Pharmacy Residency Program is Accredited by the American Society of Health-System Pharmacists
- The Family Practice Residency Program is Accredited by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education



Service Area

Based on the patient origin of inpatient discharges from January 1 through December 31, 2017, Baptist Health Madisonville's primary and secondary service areas have been defined as Hopkins, Muhlenberg, Webster, Christian, Caldwell, and McLean counties in Kentucky. The surrounding counties in the region have a similar demographic composition to Hopkins County. Baptist Health Madisonville is considered a sole community hospital by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS).

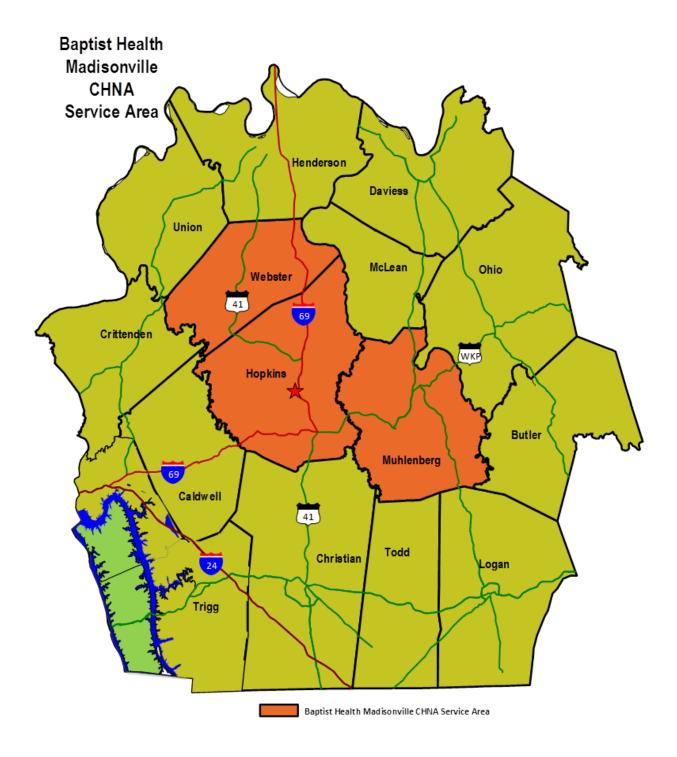
Hopkins County, home to Baptist Health Madisonville, is located in western Kentucky. The county borders the Kentucky counties of Muhlenberg, McLean, Webster, Caldwell, and Christian counties. It is comprised of 566.9 square miles; it has a population density of 81 persons per square mile, which is considered rural.

Hopkins County is a Medically Underserved Area in Census Tracts 9704, 9706, 9708-9711, and 9713, and the entire county is a Mental Health Professions Shortage Area. Both Muhlenberg and Webster counties are designated whole county Primary Medical Care, Dental Care, and Mental Healthcare Health Professions Shortage Areas.

Baptist Health Madisonville's primary and secondary service areas include six counties. In 2017, 57.9 percent of Baptist Health Madisonville's acute care patients were residents of Hopkins County. Baptist Health Madisonville is the market share leader in Hopkins County with 82.2 percent of all acute care hospital discharges. The Community Health Needs Assessment service area includes the primary service area counties that comprise 79.6 percent of Baptist Health Madisonville's acute inpatient discharges.



In addition to Baptist Health Madisonville, patients in our service area have access to eight other hospitals scattered throughout the region (Appendix F)

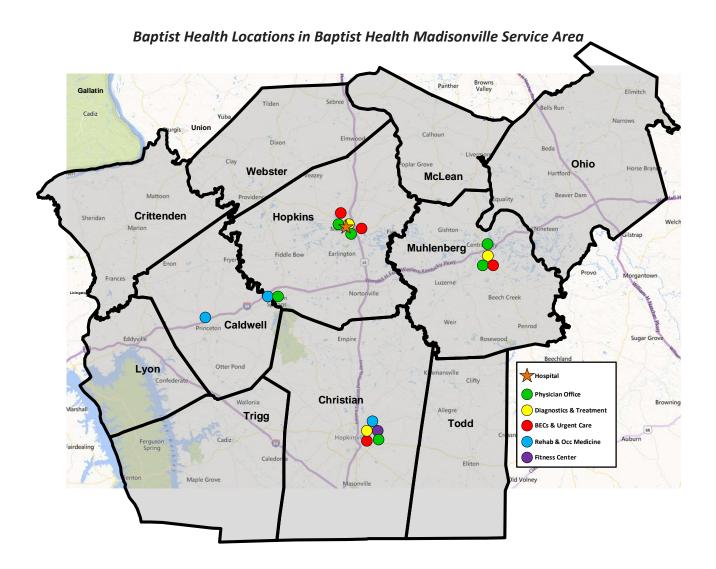




Reliance for BH Madisonville, 1-1-17 to 12-31-17

County	Acute Discharges for BH Madisonville	Reliance for BH Madisonville	Cumulative for BH Madisonville
Total Discharges	6,902		
Hopkins - KY	3,993	57.9%	57.9%
Muhlenberg - KY	800	11.6%	69.4%
Webster - KY	702	10.2%	79.6%
Christian - KY	730	10.6%	90.2%
McLean - KY	183	2.7%	92.8%
Caldwell - KY	164	2.4%	95.2%
Other	330	4.8%	100.0%

Source: KHA InfoSuite, Inpatient Acute Discharges, 1-1-17 to 12-31-17





Mission, Vision, and Values

All Baptist Health Madisonville employees are expected to help fulfill the mission, vision, and value statements adopted by the system.

Mission

Baptist Health demonstrates the love of Christ by providing and coordinating care and improving health in our communities.

Vision

Baptist Health will lead in clinical excellence, compassionate care, and growth to meet the needs of our patients.

Faith-based Values

Integrity, Respect, Compassion, Excellence, Collaboration and Joy.

Purpose

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act enacted March 23, 2010, added new requirements that hospital organizations must satisfy in order to be described in section 501(c)(3). Two of these requirements for hospitals are to assess the health needs of their communities and adopt implementation strategies to address identified needs.

This Community Health Needs Assessment is performed for a variety of reasons, including:

- To help meet the hospital's mission to demonstrate the love of Christ by providing and coordinating care and improving health in our communities.
- To comply with the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 and maintain the hospital's tax-exempt status.
- To establish community health needs for the hospital's service area to help prioritize resource allocation.
- To gather data that can be used in other efforts to obtain grants and qualify for awards and certifications.
- To determine available resources in the hospital's service area and how the hospital can coordinate activities with other agencies.
- To involve appropriate individuals and groups in the process to ensure needs are identified, efforts are not duplicated, and the correct agencies to handle specific issues are identified in the strategic implementation plan.
- To create a sustainable process for conducting a Community Health Needs Assessment that can be replicated and continued for future assessments.



Executive Summary

To identify ways Hopkins, Muhlenberg, and Webster counties can improve the health of the community and in response to the Affordable Care Act (ACA), Baptist Health Madisonville has conducted its third Community Health Needs Assessment. Through input from groups with healthcare knowledge, surveys, and secondary research, the Community Health Needs Assessment committee has been able to find insight into the needs of the area.

The most prevalent needs identified were:

- 1. Access Five of the top six survey responses in the family health issues were related to access
- 2. **Obesity** This was the second greatest concern in the community health issues; all three service area counties had a higher percentage of obesity than Kentucky, which is known for having one of the worse ratings in the U.S. for obesity. Obesity and the many health problems and diseases associated with it have a major impact on the community.
- 3. **Cancer** While this rated as No. 7 on the family health issues in the survey, it was a greater concern to the committee members and from secondary data.
- 4. **Management of Chronic Diseases** Hypertension, diabetes, and heart disease ranked highly on the surveys and were combined by the committee into this category.
- 5. **Child Abuse/Neglect and Bullying** The committee identified this as an issue and noted that Senior Abuse and Neglect was also highly rated.
- 6. **Substance Abuse/Treatment** This was the No. 1 rated community health concern. The 2016 Kentucky State Police Annual Report ranks the service area as one of the worst for drug arrests in Kentucky. Hopkins County is in the top 75th percentile in the state.

Baptist Health Madisonville is part of an interdisciplinary coalition of community assets formed to work collaboratively to address these and other issues affecting community health and wellness in the region. The hospital will be working with its coalition partners to provide education, health screening and improved access to medical and non-medical resources.

This assessment is provided to area leaders and the community at large on the hospital website at www.baptisthealthmadisonville.com.



Framework

This is the third Community Health Needs Assessment conducted by Baptist Health Madisonville. This document builds on the research and conclusions of the first and second assessments. Although the health priorities identified in the second assessment remain, committee identified some new priorities that were of greater urgency. The groups that first cooperated to discuss the health needs of the community now meet on a regular basis to gauge the effectiveness of their activities and to plan additional steps to continue improving the health status of people in the community.

Baptist Health Madisonville and the other hospitals in Baptist Health use a strategic planning model as the framework to construct this report. It is similar to the method used for the hospital's strategic plan; data is gathered about the hospital and its community, areas of opportunity and need are identified, and strategies for meeting these needs are formulated. Because the focus of this report is more external, additional efforts examined factors in the community.

The hospital's service area is based on the nature of its communities (primarily rural), using the most recent patient origin data (January 2017 to December 2017), including almost 80 percent of its discharges in the counties chosen. Further information about this area is found in the section headed *Service Area*, on page five.

Baptist Health Madisonville has formed a community health coalition with other healthcare, civic, governmental, and educational organizations in the area for the purpose of working collaboratively to identify and address the medical and socioeconomic factors impacting the health of the people in its region. Bringing these groups together may help avoid duplication of efforts in data collection and resource allocation. Through these contacts and public surveys, Baptist Health Madisonville collected primary data and feedback on the health issues confronting its service area.

Baptist Health Madisonville's Community Health Needs Assessment committee met to develop the public survey instrument and identify mechanisms by which the survey would be distributed to reach a representative sample of the population, to include demographic groups often underrepresented in public data gathering consider all the information. The committee enlisted the assistance of the University of Kentucky College of Public Health in gathering and processing the information. They discussed the data presented and created a list of the health issues identified in both primary and secondary data sources. After robust interaction, the committee prioritized the list and discussed various ways the hospital could help to meet these needs. After these were incorporated, the CHNA was approved by the hospital and System Boards.

Secondary data from demographic and socioeconomic sources, Kentucky vital statistics, disease prevalence and health indicators and statistics were collected from national, state and local sources. This data will be shared in the next section.



This document is a summary of the available information collected during the third cycle of community health needs assessments required by the IRS. It will serve as a compliance document and as a resource until the next assessment cycle. Both the process and document serve as the foundation for prioritizing the community's health needs and will aid in planning to meet those needs.

Profile of the Community

With a relatively short driving distance to larger cities such as Nashville, Tennessee; Louisville, Kentucky; and Evansville, Indiana, Hopkins County is the center of its Community Health Needs Assessment service area which spreads over 1,382 square miles with a population of more than 90,700. The area's healthy business climate boasts strong employment with only 5.72 percent unemployment. With an emphasis on economic development and with the support of the local government, a positive impact can be seen on the health of the local community.

Demographics and Socioeconomics

Demographics Expert 2.7 2017 Demographic Snapshot Area: BH Madisonville CHNA PSA Service Area 12-13-17 Level of Geography: ZIP Code

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS						
	Selected Area	USA		2017	2022	% Change
2010 Total Population	92,689	308,745,538	Total Male Population	45,214	45,102	-0.2%
2017 Total Population	90,762	325,139,271	Total Female Population	45,548	45,272	-0.6%
2022 Total Population	90,374	337,393,057	Females, Child Bearing Age (15-44)	15,799	15,501	-1.9%
% Change 2017 - 2022	-0.4%	3.8%				
Average Household Income	\$55,753	\$80,853				

POPULATION DIST	TRIBUTION					HOUSEHOLD INCOME DISTRIBUTION			
		Age	Distribution				Income Distribution		
					USA 2017 %				USA
Age Group	2017	% of Total	2022	% of Total	of Total	2017 Household Income	HH Count	% of Total	% of Total
0-14	16,253	17.9%	15,517	17.2%	18.8%	<\$15K	5,641	15.8%	6 11.8%
15-17	3,518	3.9%	3,594	4.0%	3.9%	\$15-25K	5,018	14.0%	6 10.1%
18-24	7,774	8.6%	8,101	9.0%	9.8%	\$25-50K	9,793	27.4%	6 22.9%
25-34	10,582	11.7%	10,564	11.7%	13.4%	\$50-75K	6,323	17.7%	6 17.4%
35-54	23,110	25.5%	21,452	23.7%	25.7%	\$75-100K	3,860	10.8%	6 12.1%
55-64	12,759	14.1%	12,329	13.6%	12.9%	Over \$100K	5,100	14.3%	6 25.7%
65+	16,766	18.5%	18,817	20.8%	15.5%				
Total	90,762	100.0%	90,374	100.0%	100.0%	Total	35,735	100.0%	6 100.0%

EDUCATION LEVEL				RACE/ETHNICITY			
	Education Level Distribution				Race/Et	thnicity Distrib	ution
			USA				USA
2017 Adult Education Level	Pop Age 25+	% of Total	% of Total	Race/Ethnicity	2017 Pop	% of Total	% of Total
Less than High School	5,164	8.2%	5.8%	White Non-Hispanic	81,264	89.5%	60.8%
Some High School	7,104	11.2%	7.7%	Black Non-Hispanic	5,184	5.7%	12.4%
High School Degree	25,507	40.3%	27.8%	Hispanic	2,119	2.3%	18.0%
Some College/Assoc. Degree	17,927	28.4%	29.1%	Asian & Pacific Is. Non-Hispanic	507	0.6%	5.7%
Bachelor's Degree or Greater	7,515	11.9%	29.6%	All Others	1,688	1.9%	3.2%
Total	63,217	100.0%	100.0%	Total	90,762	100.0%	100.0%

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Population growth in the service area is projected to be flat; it is declining at less than 0.08 percent per year. The 65+ age group is growing at about 2.4 percent a year, the only age segment with substantial growth. The population of the area tends to be older, less affluent, and more homogenous racially and ethnically than the United States as a whole.

Labor Force Characteristics Area: BH Madisonville CHNA PSA Service Area 12-13-17 2017 ZIP Code Report Ranked on 2017 Total Population 16+ (Desc)

		2017 Populati		Total I For		Employed i			yed in Forces	Unempl Labor		Femal Labor	
ZIP Code ZIP City Name	County	Count	%Down	Count	%Across	Count	%Across	Count	%Across	Count	%Across	Count	%Across
42431 Madisonville	Hopkins	21,304	29.0%	12,508	58.7%	11,652	54.7%	11	0.1%	845	4.0%	6,155	55.1%
42408 Dawson Springs	Hopkins	5,310	7.2%	2,904	54.7%	2,630	49.5%	10	0.2%	264	5.0%	1,347	48.7%
42442 Nortonville	Hopkins	2,516	3.4%	1,336	53.1%	1,162	46.2%	0	0.0%	174	6.9%	592	46.3%
42413 Hanson	Hopkins	2,179	3.0%	1,277	58.6%	1,208	55.4%	0	0.0%	69	3.2%	578	54.4%
42464 White Plains	Hopkins	1,578	2.2%	850	53.9%	748	47.4%	1	0.1%	101	6.4%	387	47.4%
42441 Nebo	Hopkins	1,257	1.7%	714	56.8%	642	51.1%	0	0.0%	72	5.7%	321	53.6%
42410 Earlington	Hopkins	1,184	1.6%	609	51.4%	548	46.3%	3	0.3%	58	4.9%	272	43.3%
42436 Manitou	Hopkins	1,126	1.5%	642	57.0%	583	51.8%	0	0.0%	59	5.2%	297	53.9%
42440 Mortons Gap	Hopkins	502	0.7%	260	51.8%	234	46.6%	1	0.2%	25	5.0%	113	43.5%
42453 Saint Charles	Hopkins	414	0.6%	220	53.1%	193	46.6%	0	0.0%	27	6.5%	95	45.7%
42345 Greenville	Muhlenberg	9,713	13.2%	5,133	52.8%	4,638	47.8%	11	0.1%	484	5.0%	2,430	48.8%
42330 Central City	Muhlenberg	8,113	11.1%	3,697	45.6%	3,312	40.8%	0	0.0%	385	4.7%	1,720	46.7%
42325 Bremen	Muhlenberg	1,534	2.1%	883	57.6%	803	52.3%	0	0.0%	80	5.2%	380	49.6%
42337 Drakesboro	Muhlenberg	1,339	1.8%	583	43.5%	525	39.2%	0	0.0%	58	4.3%	251	36.4%
42324 Belton	Muhlenberg	905	1.2%	416	46.0%	379	41.9%	0	0.0%	37	4.1%	184	40.3%
42339 Dunmor	Muhlenberg	770	1.0%	358	46.5%	326	42.3%	0	0.0%	32	4.2%	162	41.5%
42344 Graham	Muhlenberg	650	0.9%	349	53.7%	312	48.0%	0	0.0%	37	5.7%	151	45.2%
42323 Beechmont	Muhlenberg	647	0.9%	276	42.7%	251	38.8%	0	0.0%	25	3.9%	118	35.5%
42367 Powderly	Muhlenberg	603	0.8%	324	53.7%	290	48.1%	0	0.0%	34	5.6%	142	45.4%
42321 Beech Creek	Muhlenberg	485	0.7%	206	42.5%	188	38.8%	0	0.0%	18	3.7%	88	35.2%
42326 Browder	Muhlenberg	257	0.4%	110	42.8%	100	38.9%	0	0.0%	10	3.9%	48	35.6%
42450 Providence	Webster	3,290	4.5%	1,655	50.3%	1,536	46.7%	0	0.0%	119	3.6%	751	44.2%
42455 Sebree	Webster	2,395	3.3%	1,320	55.1%	1,270	53.0%	0	0.0%	50	2.1%	587	47.6%
42404 Clay	Webster	1,998	2.7%	1,022	51.2%	917	45.9%	0	0.0%	105	5.3%	469	45.9%
42409 Dixon	Webster	1,915	2.6%	1,004	52.4%	899	46.9%	0	0.0%	105	5.5%	382	43.7%
42456 Slaughters	Webster	1,381	1.9%	783	56.7%	753	54.5%	0	0.0%	30	2.2%	340	49.9%
Total		73,365	100.0%	39,439	53.8%	36,099	49.2%	37	0.1%	3,303	4.5%	18,360	49.4%

Demographics Expert 2.7 DEMO0103.SQP

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Households by Socioeconomic Characteristics Area: BH Madisonville CHNA PSA Service Area 12-13-17 2017 ZIP Code Report Ranked on 2017 Households (Desc)

			2017	Median	
	2017	Total	Median	Age of	Median
	House	holds	HH	Total	Home
ZIP Code ZIP City Name	Count	%Down	Income	Population	Value
42431 Madisonville	11,044	30.9%	\$44,318	40.9	\$98,869
42345 Greenville	4,478	12.5%	\$44,236	42.2	\$91,425
42330 Central City	3,557	10.0%	\$36,250	40.5	\$71,759
42408 Dawson Springs	2,651	7.4%	\$38,483	43.1	\$71,483
42450 Providence	1,720	4.8%	\$44,783	42.6	\$74,506
42442 Nortonville	1,237	3.5%	\$37,746	39.8	\$78,649
42455 Sebree	1,126	3.2%	\$46,447	38.7	\$89,521
42413 Hanson	1,009	2.8%	\$61,379	44.8	\$134,722
42404 Clay	988	2.8%	\$45,273	41.4	\$68,298
42409 Dixon	846	2.4%	\$44,730	41.7	\$78,023
42464 White Plains	761	2.1%	\$42,188	42.2	\$74,357
42325 Bremen	760	2.1%	\$40,089	41.1	\$76,800
42337 Drakesboro	640	1.8%	\$31,912	42.4	\$71,111
42456 Slaughters	638	1.8%	\$51,000	43.3	\$111,058
42410 Earlington	622	1.7%	\$44,600	39.4	\$63,333
42441 Nebo	596	1.7%	\$49,615	41.0	\$94,091
42436 Manitou	523	1.5%	\$64,722	44.1	\$154,063
42324 Belton	438	1.2%	\$42,381	44.5	\$87,727
42339 Dunmor	376	1.1%	\$41,053	44.5	\$87,353
42344 Graham	317	0.9%	\$37,283	41.0	\$65,208
42367 Powderly	315	0.9%	\$39,219	46.8	\$73,600
42323 Beechmont	310	0.9%	\$38,571	39.9	\$85,714
42440 Mortons Gap	235	0.7%	\$34,605	45.3	\$57,000
42321 Beech Creek	231	0.6%	\$37,500	40.3	\$84,000
42453 Saint Charles	196	0.5%	\$40,455	44.6	\$70,000
42326 Browder	121	0.3%	\$34,167	44.9	\$67,500
Total	35,735	100.0%	\$43,227	41.6	\$87,956

Demographics Expert 2.7 DEMO0021.SQP

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Mortality

The following table shows age-adjusted mortality rates by several leading causes of death in each county in the service area and in Kentucky:

Age Adjusted Death Rates	Hopkins	Muhlenberg	Webster	KY	USA
Total	549.0	446.7	298.6	879.3	2,814.2
Coronary Heart Disease	211.5	176.6	101.8	199.4	661.3
Cancer	119.7	102.3	58.2	192.2	627.5
COPD & Pneumonia	56.0	30.6	59.5	64.6	161.5
Accidents	-	-	-	42.6	119.2
Stroke	81.3	54.8	-	40.6	125.6
Diabetes	-	-	31.7	25.5	82.8
Suicide	11.2	-	-	15.8	50.9
Homicide	-	-	-	5.2	20.0
Motor Vehicle/100 K Miles	-	-	=	15.5	40.5
All Other Causes	69.30	82.4	47.4	277.9	924.9
	C: au ifi aau	H. Dalam KV D			

Significantly Below KY Rate Significantly Above KY Rate

Source: wonder.cdc.gov CDC Compressed Mortality for 2012-2016

These rates are age-adjusted and signify the number of people who expired per 100,000 population. The numbers in green are significantly below the Kentucky rates, while the numbers in red are significantly higher than the Kentucky figures. These may indicate areas that are doing better (or worse) in the care of specific conditions. Thus, the three counties' low death rate due to cancer may show that residents are seeking and receiving care quickly for cancer-related events, or they may be doing a better job of caring for themselves, thus reducing the number of cancer-related events overall.

The data in the table is based on all deaths from the counties, Kentucky, and the U.S., from 2012 through 2016. Heart disease remains the No. 1 killer in the service area; however, the Centers for Disease Control has predicted that by 2020, the age-adjusted mortality rate for cancer will exceed that for cardiac-related deaths in more than half the counties in the U.S.

Noteworthy is the number of age-adjusted deaths due to neurological events (strokes) – higher in the service area counties than the average rate in Kentucky. This is likely to be the result of lifestyle choices that often lead to stroke that are still prevalent in the area.

⁻ Per CDC, Data is Statistically Unreliable



Cancer Incidence Rates

Cancer incidence rates are from the Kentucky Cancer Registry and cover a five-year span from 2011 to 2015. Muhlenberg County has higher than average incidence rates for lung cancer, while Webster County has a higher than average incidence rates for female genitalia and pancreatic cancer. These are cancer sites that can be screened easily, thus the higher rates may be a function of access. On the other hand, there may actually be higher numbers of people contracting cancer in these sites due to poor health behaviors or environmental hazards.

Age Adjusted Cancer Incidence	Hopkins	Muhlenberg	Webster	KY
All Cancers	492.2	527.0	517.6	563.6
Lung	82.0	105.4	95.7	93.7
Prostate	78.3	93.5	54.7	108.8
Breast	120.4	123.0	137.6	151.4
Female Genitalia	50.1	48.7	74.1	63.1
Skin	36.6	40.7	37.2	43.8
Pancreas	12.2	12.0	16.2	13.4
All Other Causes	112.6	103.7	102.1	89.4

Significantly Below KY Rates
Significantly Above KY Rates

Source: Ky Cancer Registry, cancer-rates.info/ky 2011-2015

Drug Arrest Rates

According to city and county law enforcement officers, 75 to 80 percent of the crime in this community is drug-related; even assaults, burglary, and theft /larceny are often motivated by drug-seeking behavior. The service area has a higher rate of arrests for illegal drugs per thousand population than Kentucky as a whole. In fact, Hopkins County has an arrest rate 1.89 times that of Kentucky, although the rest of the area is similar to Kentucky as a whole.

Counties	Opium, Cocaine, Their Derivatives	Marijuana	Meth	Heroin	Other Drug, Synthetic Narcotics	Total Drug Arrests	2017 Population	Arrest Rate per 1,000
Hopkins	9	322	286	2	857	1,476	45,972	32.1
Muhlenberg	16	115	98	2	300	531	30,416	17.5
Webster	3	55	51	0	125	234	13,793	17.0
Total	28	492	435	4	1,282	2,241	90,181	24.9
Kentucky	3,209	17,407	9,958	3,282	41,854	75,710	4,452,578	17.0
% of Kentucky	0.9%	2.8%	4.4%	0.1%	3.1%	3.0%	2.0%	

Source: 2016 KY Crime Statistics Report, Kentucky State Police



While this is not quite a tip-of-the-iceberg situation, arrests typically represent some fraction of the overall criminal activity in an area, so drugs and substance abuse are likely to be prevalent in the area given the high rate of arrests.

Health Statistics and Rankings

Baptist Health Madisonville collected health statistics and outcome measures from a wide variety of sources. The most recent data came from the Robert Wood Johnson County Health rankings published in late 2017. The table on the following page shows health outcomes, health behaviors, clinical care availability, socioeconomic factors and physical environment risks for each county in the service area. The numbers highlighted in green are significantly more favorable than the Kentucky average, and the ones in red significantly less favorable. The rankings are based on the 120 counties in Kentucky. Two of the three counties score above average in Health Outcomes. Obesity in the area is above the Kentucky average and that average is very high compared to other states. The Foundation for a Healthy Kentucky's 2015 report, *Place Matters: Health Disparities in the Commonwealth*, says that while this area of the state has above average obesity, it has been trending upward over the last several years.

Although adult smoking is below the Kentucky average, it is still very high compared to other states and the U.S., which is at 13 percent. Smoking contributes to heart disease, cancer, respiratory ailments and strokes. Webster County had some of the best rankings in the area, only scoring poorly on Health Behaviors, access to exercise opportunities, and in the number of healthcare providers per capita.

While several of these statistics are still not at the desired level, many of them moved in the right direction since the 2015 Community Health Needs Assessment. Hopkins County improved 18 places on the Quality of Life ranking and 25 places on Health Behavior ranking, while Webster County improved 15 places on the Health Outcomes ranking. All the Physical Environment rankings improved, including Muhlenberg County by 37 places. The percentage of uninsured people decreased by about 6 to 10 points in every county, due to the Affordable Care Act, which dramatically improved this statistic. Adult smoking declined two to six points across the counties. On the down side, the obesity percentage was higher for Hopkins and Muhlenberg counties.



Health Outcomes 50 65 38 46 Length of Life 60 89 56 Premature death 9,538 10,761 9,387 8,932 Quality of Life 39 36 30 30 Poor or fair health 19% 21% 21% 21% Poor physical health days 4.6 5.0 4.8 4.7 Poor mental health days 4.0 4.1 4.2 4.4 Low birthweight 9.2% 7.5% 7.3% 8.9% Health Factors 35 73 71 39 Health Behaviors 39 72 80 Adult smoking 20% 22% 22% 26% Adult obesity 35% 38% 36% 33% Food environment index 7.1 7.5 8.1 7.1 Physical inactivity 27% 31% 31% 28% Access to exercise opportunities 58% 31% 10% 70% <t< th=""><th></th><th>Hopkins</th><th>Muhlenberg</th><th>Webster</th><th>Kentucky</th></t<>		Hopkins	Muhlenberg	Webster	Kentucky
Premature death 9,538 10,761 9,387 8,932 Quality of Life 39 36 30 Poor or fair health 19% 21% 21% 21% Poor physical health days 4.6 5.0 4.8 4.7 Poor mental health days 4.0 4.1 4.2 4.4 Low birthweight 9.2% 7.5% 7.3% 8.9% Health Factors 35 73 71 39 Health Behaviors 39 72 80 33% Adult smoking 20% 22% 22% 26% Adult obesity 35% 38% 36% 33% Food environment index 7.1 7.5 8.1 7.1 Foundation of environment index 7.1 7.5 8.1 7.1 Foundation of environment index 7.1 7.5 8.1 7.1 7.1 7.5 8.1 7.1 7.1 7.5 8.1 7.1 7.0 8.1 7.1 7.0<	Health Outcomes	50		38	•
Quality of Life 39 36 30 Poor or fair health 19% 21% 21% 21% Poor physical health days 4.6 5.0 4.8 4.7 Poor mental health days 4.0 4.1 4.2 4.4 Low birthweight 9.2% 7.5% 7.3% 8.9% Health Factors 35 73 71 39 Health Behaviors 39 72 80 20% Adult smoking 20% 22% 22% 26% Adult boesity 35% 38% 36% 33% Food environment index 7.1 7.5 8.1 7.1 Physical health besity 27% 31% 31% 28% Access to exercise opportunities 58% 31% 14 28% Excessive drinking 14% 12% 13% 16% Acces to exercise opportunities 57% 31% 15 66.3 40.19 Excessive drinking 14% <td< td=""><td>Length of Life</td><td>60</td><td></td><td>56</td><td></td></td<>	Length of Life	60		56	
Poor or fair health 19% 21% 21% 21% Poor physical health days 4.6 5.0 4.8 4.7 Poor mental health days 4.0 4.1 4.2 4.4 Low birthweight 9.2% 7.5% 7.3% 8.9% Health Behaviors 35 73 71 39 Health Behaviors 39 72 80 26% Adult smoking 20% 22% 22% 26% Adult besity 35% 38% 36% 33% Food environment index 7.1 7.5 8.1 7.1 Physical Environment index 7.1	Premature death	9,538	10,761	9,387	8,932
Poor physical health days 4.6 5.0 4.8 4.7 Poor mental health days 4.0 4.1 4.2 4.4 Low birthweight 9.2% 7.5% 7.3% 8.9% Health Factors 35 73 71 39 Health Behaviors 39 72 80 26% Adult smoking 20% 22% 22% 26% Adult obesity 35% 38% 36% 33% Food environment index 7.1 7.5 8.1 7.1 Physical inactivity 27% 31% 31% 28% Access to exercise opportunities 583 31% 14 28% Access to exercise opportunities 583 31% 14 28% Excessive drinking 14% 12% 13% 16% Alcohol-impaired driving deaths 17% 20% 46% 28% Sexually transmitted infections 437.4 468.3 38.6 401.9 Teen births	Quality of Life	39	36	30	
Poor mental health days 4.0 4.1 4.2 4.4 Low birthweight 9.2% 7.5% 7.3% 8.9% Health Factors 35 73 71 39 Health Behaviors 39 72 80 Adult sooking 20% 22% 22% 26% Adult sooking 20% 22% 22% 26% Adult sooking 20% 22% 22% 26% Adult sooking 20% 38% 36% 33% Food environment index 7.1 7.5 8.1 7.1 Physical inactivity 27% 31% 31% 28% Access to exercise opportunities 58% 311% 1% 7.0 Excessive drinking 14% 12% 13% 16% Acces to exercise opportunities 58% 311 1% 70% Excessive drinking 14% 12% 20% 46% 28% Acces to exercise opportunities 58% 31%	Poor or fair health	19%	21%	21%	21%
Low birthweight 9.2% 7.5% 7.3% 8.9% Health Factors 35 73 71 39 Health Behaviors 39 72 80 Adult smoking 20% 22% 22% 26% Adult bosity 35% 38% 36% 33% Food environment index 7.1 7.5 8.1 7.1 Physical inactivity 27% 31% 31% 28% Access to exercise opportunities 58% 31% 1% 70% Excessive drinking 14% 12% 13% 16% Access to exercise opportunities 58% 31% 1% 70% Excessive drinking 14% 12% 13% 16% Access to exercise opportunities 58% 31% 1% 20% Excessive drinking 44% 12% 24% 28% Access to exercise opportunities 58% 31% 20 44% 28% Sexually transmitted infections	Poor physical health days	4.6	5.0	4.8	4.7
Health Factors 35 73 71 39 Health Behaviors 39 72 80 Adult smoking 20% 22% 22% 26% Adult obesity 35% 38% 36% 33% Food environment index 7.1 7.5 8.1 7.1 Physical inactivity 27% 31% 31% 28% Access to exercise opportunities 58% 31% 1% 70% Excessive drinking 14% 12% 13% 16% Alcohol-impaired driving deaths 17% 20% 46% 28% Sexually transmitted infections 437.4 468.3 386.6 401.9 Teen births 57.3 51.5 62.3 44.2 Clinical Care 17 74 89 Uninsured 10% 11% 11% 10% Primary care physicians 8141 2837.1 6618:1 1495:1 Dentists 2201:1 318:1 4390:1 <t< td=""><td>Poor mental health days</td><td>4.0</td><td>4.1</td><td>4.2</td><td>4.4</td></t<>	Poor mental health days	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4
Health Behaviors 39 72 80 Adult smoking 20% 22% 22% 26% Adult obesity 35% 38% 36% 33% Food environment index 7.1 7.5 8.1 7.1 Physical inactivity 27% 31% 31% 28% Access to exercise opportunities 58% 31% 1% 70% Excessive drinking 14% 12% 13% 16% Alcohol-impaired driving deaths 17% 20% 46% 28% Sexually transmitted infections 437.4 468.3 386.6 401.9 Teen births 57.3 51.5 62.3 44.2 Clinical Care 17 74 89 Uninsured 10% 11% 11% 10% Primary care physicians 8141 2837.1 6618.1 1495:1 Dentists 2201:1 3118:1 4390:1 1617:1 Mental health providers 1401:1 3898:1	Low birthweight	9.2%	7.5%	7.3%	8.9%
Adult smoking 20% 22% 22% 26% Adult obesity 35% 38% 36% 33% 500 and or	Health Factors	35	73	71	39
Adult obesity 35% 38% 36% 33% 7.1 Food environment index 7.1 Food environment 1.1 F	Health Behaviors	39	72	80	
Food environment index 7.1 7.5 8.1 7.1 Physical inactivity 27% 31% 31% 28% Access to exercise opportunities 58% 31% 1% 70% Excessive drinking 14% 12% 13% 16% Alcohol-impaired driving deaths 17% 20% 46% 28% Sexually transmitted infections 437.4 468.3 386.6 401.9 Teen births 57.3 51.5 62.3 44.2 Clinical Care 17 74 89 Uninsured 10% 11% 11% 10% Primary care physicians 8141 2837:1 6618:1 1495:1 Dentists 2201:1 3118:1 4390:1 1617:1 Mental health providers 1401:1 3898:1 6585:1 564:1 Preventable hospital stays 68.7 106.76 94.79 77.02 Diabetic screening 82% 86% 83% 86% Mammography scree	Adult smoking	20%	22%	22%	26%
Physical inactivity 27% 31% 31% 28% Access to exercise opportunities 58% 31% 1% 70% Excessive drinking 14% 12% 13% 16% Alcohol-impaired driving deaths 17% 20% 46% 28% Sexually transmitted infections 437.4 468.3 386.6 401.9 Teen births 57.3 51.5 62.3 44.2 Clinical Care 17 74 89 Uninsured 10% 11% 11% 10% Primary care physicians 814:1 2837:1 6618:1 1495:1 Dentists 2201:1 3118:1 4390:1 1617:1 Mental health providers 1401:1 3898:1 6585:1 564:1 Preventable hospital stays 68.7 106.76 94.79 77.02 Diabetic screening 82% 86% 83% 86% Mammography screening 57% 63% 58% 59% Social & Economic	Adult obesity	35%	38%	36%	33%
Access to exercise opportunities 58% 31% 1% 70% Excessive drinking 14% 12% 13% 16% Alcohol-impaired driving deaths 17% 20% 46% 28% Sexually transmitted infections 437.4 468.3 386.6 401.9 Teen births 57.3 51.5 62.3 44.2 Clinical Care 17 74 89 Uninsured 10% 11% 11% 10% Primary care physicians 814:1 2837:1 6618:1 1495:1 Dentists 2201:1 3118:1 4390:1 1617:1 Mental health providers 1401:1 3898:1 6585:1 564:1 Preventable hospital stays 68.7 106.76 94.79 77.02 Diabetic screening 82% 86% 83% 86% Mammography screening 57% 63% 58% 59% Social & Economic Factors 52 69 37 14 High school gra	Food environment index	7.1	7.5	8.1	7.1
Excessive drinking 14% 12% 13% 16% Alcohol-impaired driving deaths 17% 20% 46% 28% Sexually transmitted infections 437.4 468.3 386.6 401.9 Teen births 57.3 51.5 62.3 44.2 Clinical Care 17 74 89 Uninsured 10% 11% 11% 10% Primary care physicians 814.1 2837:1 6618:1 1495:1 Dentists 2201:1 3118:1 4390:1 1617:1 Mental health providers 1401:1 3898:1 6585:1 564:1 Preventable hospital stays 68.7 106.76 94.79 77.02 Diabetic screening 82% 86% 33% 86% Mammography screening 57% 63% 58% 59% Social & Economic Factors 52 69 37 9% Unjen screening 54% 47% 46% 59% Some college 5	Physical inactivity	27%	31%	31%	28%
Alcohol-impaired driving deaths 17% 20% 46% 28% Sexually transmitted infections 437.4 468.3 386.6 401.9 Teen births 57.3 51.5 62.3 44.2 Clinical Care 17 74 89 Uninsured 10% 11% 11% 10% Primary care physicians 81441 2837:1 6618:1 1495:1 Dentists 2201:1 3118:1 4390:1 1617:1 Mental health providers 1401:1 3898:1 6585:1 564:1 Preventable hospital stays 68.7 106.76 94.79 77.02 Diabetic screening 82% 86% 83% 86% Mammography screening 57% 63% 58% 59% Social & Economic Factors 52 69 37 High school graduation 88% 89% 88% 89% Some college 54% 47% 46% 59% Unemployment 5.72% <	Access to exercise opportunities	58%	31%	1%	70%
Sexually transmitted infections 437.4 468.3 386.6 401.9 Teen births 57.3 51.5 62.3 44.2 Clinical Care 17 74 89 Uninsured 10% 11% 11% 10% Primary care physicians 814:1 2837:1 6618:1 1495:1 Dentists 2201:1 3118:1 4390:1 1617:1 Mental health providers 1401:1 3898:1 6585:1 564:1 Preventable hospital stays 68.7 106.76 94.79 77.02 Diabetic screening 82% 86% 83% 86% Mammography screening 57% 63% 58% 59% Social & Economic Factors 52 69 37 High school graduation 88% 89% 88% 89% Some college 54% 47% 46% 59% Unemployment 5.72% 7.09% 5.18% 5.40% Children in poverty 27% 26%	Excessive drinking	14%	12%	13%	16%
Teen births 57.3 51.5 62.3 44.2 Clinical Care 17 74 89 Uninsured 10% 11% 11% 10% Primary care physicians 814:1 2837:1 6618:1 1495:1 Dentists 2201:1 3118:1 4390:1 1617:1 Mental health providers 1401:1 3898:1 6585:1 564:1 Preventable hospital stays 68.7 106.76 94.79 77.02 Diabetic screening 82% 86% 83% 86% Mammography screening 57% 63% 58% 59% Social & Economic Factors 52 69 37 7 High school graduation 88% 89% 88% 89% Some college 54% 47% 46% 59% Unemployment 5.72% 7.09% 5.18% 5.40% Children in poverty 27% 26% 25% 25% Children in single-parent households 33%	Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	17%	20%	46%	28%
Clinical Care 17 74 89 Uninsured 10% 11% 11% 10% Primary care physicians 814:1 2837:1 6618:1 1495:1 Dentists 2201:1 3118:1 4390:1 1617:1 Mental health providers 1401:1 3898:1 6585:1 568:7 Preventable hospital stays 68.7 106.76 94.79 77.02 Diabetic screening 82% 86% 83% 86% Mammography screening 57% 63% 58% 59% Social & Economic Factors 52 69 37 7 High school graduation 88% 89% 88% 89% Some college 54% 47% 46% 59% Unemployment 5.72% 7.09% 5.18% 5.40% Children in poverty 27% 26% 25% 25% Children in single-parent households 33% 35% 26% 35% Violent crime 124.3	Sexually transmitted infections	437.4	468.3	386.6	401.9
Uninsured 10% 11% 11% 10% Primary care physicians 814:1 2837:1 6618:1 1495:1 Dentists 2201:1 3118:1 4390:1 1617:1 Mental health providers 1401:1 3898:1 6585:1 564:1 Preventable hospital stays 68.7 106.76 94.79 77.02 Diabetic screening 82% 86% 83% 86% Mammography screening 57% 63% 58% 59% Social & Economic Factors 52 69 37	Teen births	57.3	51.5	62.3	44.2
Primary care physicians 814:1 2837:1 6618:1 1495:1 Dentists 2201:1 3118:1 4390:1 1617:1 Mental health providers 1401:1 3898:1 6585:1 564:1 Preventable hospital stays 68.7 106.76 94.79 77.02 Diabetic screening 82% 86% 83% 86% Mammography screening 57% 63% 58% 59% Social & Economic Factors 52 69 37	Clinical Care	17	74	89	
Dentists 2201:1 3118:1 4390:1 1617:1 Mental health providers 1401:1 3898:1 6585:1 564:1 Preventable hospital stays 68.7 106.76 94.79 77.02 Diabetic screening 82% 86% 83% 86% Mammography screening 57% 63% 58% 59% Social & Economic Factors 52 69 37 High school graduation 88% 89% 88% 89% Some college 54% 47% 46% 59% Unemployment 5.72% 7.09% 5.18% 5.40% Children in poverty 27% 26% 25% 25% Children in single-parent households 33% 35% 26% 35% Violent crime 124.3 67.3 57.6 214.7 Injury deaths 92.8 92.3 95.4 84.7 Physical Environment 92 70 72 Air pollution - particulate matter 10.4 <td>Uninsured</td> <td>10%</td> <td>11%</td> <td>11%</td> <td>10%</td>	Uninsured	10%	11%	11%	10%
Mental health providers 1401:1 3898:1 6585:1 564:1 Preventable hospital stays 68.7 106.76 94.79 77.02 Diabetic screening 82% 86% 83% 86% Mammography screening 57% 63% 58% 59% Social & Economic Factors 52 69 37 High school graduation 88% 89% 88% 89% Some college 54% 47% 46% 59% Unemployment 5.72% 7.09% 5.18% 5.40% Children in poverty 27% 26% 25% 25% Children in single-parent households 33% 35% 26% 35% Violent crime 124.3 67.3 57.6 214.7 Injury deaths 92.8 92.3 95.4 84.7 Physical Environment 92 70 72 Air pollution - particulate matter 10.4 10.3 10.4 10.0 Drinking water violations <td< td=""><td>Primary care physicians</td><td>814:1</td><td>2837:1</td><td>6618:1</td><td>1495:1</td></td<>	Primary care physicians	814:1	2837:1	6618:1	1495:1
Preventable hospital stays 68.7 106.76 94.79 77.02 Diabetic screening 82% 86% 83% 86% Mammography screening 57% 63% 58% 59% Social & Economic Factors 52 69 37 High school graduation 88% 89% 88% 89% Some college 54% 47% 46% 59% Unemployment 5.72% 7.09% 5.18% 5.40% Children in poverty 27% 26% 25% 25% Children in single-parent households 33% 35% 26% 35% Violent crime 124.3 67.3 57.6 214.7 Injury deaths 92.8 92.3 95.4 84.7 Physical Environment 92 70 72 Air pollution - particulate matter 10.4 10.3 10.4 10.0 Drinking water violations No No No No 0 Severe housing problems	Dentists	2201:1	3118:1	4390:1	1617:1
Diabetic screening 82% 86% 83% 86% Mammography screening 57% 63% 58% 59% Social & Economic Factors 52 69 37 High school graduation 88% 89% 88% 89% Some college 54% 47% 46% 59% Unemployment 5.72% 7.09% 5.18% 5.40% Children in poverty 27% 26% 25% 25% Children in single-parent households 33% 35% 26% 35% Violent crime 124.3 67.3 57.6 214.7 Injury deaths 92.8 92.3 95.4 84.7 Physical Environment 92 70 72 Air pollution - particulate matter 10.4 10.3 10.4 10.0 Drinking water violations No No No No Severe housing problems 13% 12% 13% 14% Driving alone to work 88% 86% <td>Mental health providers</td> <td>1401:1</td> <td>3898:1</td> <td>6585:1</td> <td>564:1</td>	Mental health providers	1401:1	3898:1	6585:1	564:1
Mammography screening 57% 63% 58% 59% Social & Economic Factors 52 69 37 High school graduation 88% 89% 88% 89% Some college 54% 47% 46% 59% Unemployment 5.72% 7.09% 5.18% 5.40% Children in poverty 27% 26% 25% 25% Children in single-parent households 33% 35% 26% 35% Violent crime 124.3 67.3 57.6 214.7 Injury deaths 92.8 92.3 95.4 84.7 Physical Environment 92 70 72 Air pollution - particulate matter 10.4 10.3 10.4 10.0 Drinking water violations No No No 0% Severe housing problems 13% 12% 13% 14% Driving alone to work 88% 86% 82% 82%	Preventable hospital stays	68.7	106.76	94.79	77.02
Social & Economic Factors 52 69 37 High school graduation 88% 89% 88% 89% Some college 54% 47% 46% 59% Unemployment 5.72% 7.09% 5.18% 5.40% Children in poverty 27% 26% 25% 25% Children in single-parent households 33% 35% 26% 35% Violent crime 124.3 67.3 57.6 214.7 Injury deaths 92.8 92.3 95.4 84.7 Physical Environment 92 70 72 Air pollution - particulate matter 10.4 10.3 10.4 10.0 Drinking water violations No No No 0% Severe housing problems 13% 12% 13% 14% Driving alone to work 88% 86% 82% 82%	Diabetic screening	82%	86%	83%	86%
High school graduation 88% 89% 88% 89% Some college 54% 47% 46% 59% Unemployment 5.72% 7.09% 5.18% 5.40% Children in poverty 27% 26% 25% 25% Children in single-parent households 33% 35% 26% 35% Violent crime 124.3 67.3 57.6 214.7 Injury deaths 92.8 92.3 95.4 84.7 Physical Environment 92 70 72 Air pollution - particulate matter 10.4 10.3 10.4 10.0 Drinking water violations No No No 0% Severe housing problems 13% 12% 13% 14% Driving alone to work 88% 86% 82% 82%	Mammography screening	57%	63%	58%	59%
Some college 54% 47% 46% 59% Unemployment 5.72% 7.09% 5.18% 5.40% Children in poverty 27% 26% 25% 25% Children in single-parent households 33% 35% 26% 35% Violent crime 124.3 67.3 57.6 214.7 Injury deaths 92.8 92.3 95.4 84.7 Physical Environment 92 70 72 Air pollution - particulate matter 10.4 10.3 10.4 10.0 Drinking water violations No No No 0% Severe housing problems 13% 12% 13% 14% Driving alone to work 88% 86% 82% 82%	Social & Economic Factors	52	69	37	
Unemployment 5.72% 7.09% 5.18% 5.40% Children in poverty 27% 26% 25% 25% Children in single-parent households 33% 35% 26% 35% Violent crime 124.3 67.3 57.6 214.7 Injury deaths 92.8 92.3 95.4 84.7 Physical Environment 92 70 72 Air pollution - particulate matter 10.4 10.3 10.4 10.0 Drinking water violations No No No 0% Severe housing problems 13% 12% 13% 14% Driving alone to work 88% 86% 82% 82%	High school graduation	88%	89%	88%	89%
Children in poverty 27% 26% 25% 25% Children in single-parent households 33% 35% 26% 35% Violent crime 124.3 67.3 57.6 214.7 Injury deaths 92.8 92.3 95.4 84.7 Physical Environment 92 70 72 Air pollution - particulate matter 10.4 10.3 10.4 10.0 Drinking water violations No No No 0% Severe housing problems 13% 12% 13% 14% Driving alone to work 88% 86% 82% 82%	Some college	54%	47%	46%	59%
Children in single-parent households 33% 35% 26% 35% Violent crime 124.3 67.3 57.6 214.7 Injury deaths 92.8 92.3 95.4 84.7 Physical Environment 92 70 72 Air pollution - particulate matter 10.4 10.3 10.4 10.0 Drinking water violations No No No 0% Severe housing problems 13% 12% 13% 14% Driving alone to work 88% 86% 82% 82%	Unemployment	5.72%	7.09%	5.18%	5.40%
Violent crime 124.3 67.3 57.6 214.7 Injury deaths 92.8 92.3 95.4 84.7 Physical Environment 92 70 72 Air pollution - particulate matter 10.4 10.3 10.4 10.0 Drinking water violations No No No 0% Severe housing problems 13% 12% 13% 14% Driving alone to work 88% 86% 82% 82%	Children in poverty	27%	26%	25%	25%
Injury deaths 92.8 92.3 95.4 84.7 Physical Environment 92 70 72 Air pollution - particulate matter 10.4 10.3 10.4 10.0 Drinking water violations No No No 0% Severe housing problems 13% 12% 13% 14% Driving alone to work 88% 86% 82% 82%	Children in single-parent households	33%	35%	26%	35%
Physical Environment927072Air pollution - particulate matter10.410.310.410.0Drinking water violationsNoNoNo0%Severe housing problems13%12%13%14%Driving alone to work88%86%82%82%	Violent crime	124.3	67.3	57.6	214.7
Air pollution - particulate matter 10.4 10.3 10.4 10.0 Drinking water violations No No No No O% Severe housing problems 13% 12% 13% 14% Driving alone to work 88% 86% 82% 82%	Injury deaths	92.8	92.3	95.4	84.7
Drinking water violationsNoNoNo0%Severe housing problems13%12%13%14%Driving alone to work88%86%82%82%	Physical Environment	92	70	72	
Severe housing problems 13% 12% 13% 14% Driving alone to work 88% 86% 82% 82%	Air pollution - particulate matter	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.0
Severe housing problems 13% 12% 13% 14% Driving alone to work 88% 86% 82% 82%		No		No	0%
Driving alone to work 88% 86% 82%	_				
Long commute - driving alone 26% 27% 39% 29%					
	Long commute - driving alone	26%	27%	39%	29%

Source: Robert Wood Johnson, CountyHealthRankings.org 2018 County Rankings Data Collected: 12/14/17



Primary Data

Primary data was collected from a survey and from interaction with the other members of the community. Baptist Health Madisonville hosted a link to an online survey and distributed 750 paper surveys. The survey was widely publicized.

Survey

A survey of area residents, including the hospital employee base, provided primary data. Participants were asked their county of residence, gender, race, education and income levels.

Five hundred sixty four (564) service area residents were surveyed (more people took the survey, but not all were residents of the service area) from the April 15, 2018, to June 15, 2018. To secure a representative sample, the committee determined that the survey should be made available in both online and printed formats. For the online survey, the group used the Qualtrics system at the University of Kentucky College of Public Health to host the survey and collect and analyze the data. There were also 750 copies of the printed survey distributed by members of the community health coalition to ensure that socioeconomic groups that were unlikely to, or unable to, participate in the online survey were represented. The committee decided to design a more detailed survey than in the past that would provide information on not just medical factors, but also socioeconomic factors that impacted health and the ability to access health and health-related resources. The final survey consisted of 60 questions and took approximately 10 to 15 minutes to complete. (Survey, Appendix B.) The following tables show the demographic composition of survey responders:

Respondents by County		% of Total
Hopkins - KY	434	66.6%
Webster - KY	78	12.0%
Muhlenberg - KY	52	8.0%
Other	88	13.5%
Total	652	100.0%

Respondents by Gender		% of Total
Male	87	15.4%
Female	475	84.2%
Transgender	0	0.0%
Non-gender conforming	2	0.4%
Blank	0	0.0%
Total	564	100.0%



Respondents by Race/Ethnicity		% of Total
Prefer not to Answer	9	1.6%
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	0.4%
Black or African American	26	4.6%
Latino or Hispanic	3	0.5%
Native American	3	0.5%
White or Caucasian	511	90.6%
Multiracial	7	1.2%
Other	3	0.5%
Total	564	100.0%

Respondents by Age		% of Total
Under 18	2	0.4%
18 - 35	206	36.5%
36 - 45	112	19.9%
46 - 55	121	21.5%
56 - 65	93	16.5%
Over 65	28	5.0%
Blank	2	0.4%
Total	564	100.0%

Respondents by Education		% of Total
Less than 12 Years	22	3.9%
High School Graduate	71	12.6%
GED	28	5.0%
Technical Certificate	16	2.8%
Currently in College	77	13.7%
Some College, Didn't Complete	82	14.5%
Associate's Degree	98	17.4%
Bachelor's Degree	85	15.1%
Master's Degree	74	13.1%
Doctural Degree	10	1.8%
Blank	1	0.2%
Total	564	100.0%

Respondents by Yearly Income		% of Total
No income	51	9.0%
Less than \$15,000	66	11.7%
\$15,000 - \$19,999	33	5.9%
\$20,000 - 24,999	34	6.0%
\$25,000 - \$29,999	39	6.9%
\$30,000 - \$39,999	41	7.3%
\$40,000 - \$49,999	41	7.3%
\$50,000 - \$64,999	58	10.3%
\$65,000 - \$84,999	59	10.5%
\$85,000 -\$120,000	84	14.9%
More than \$120,000	54	9.6%
Blank	4	0.7%

The survey respondents mirrored the racial/ethnicity composition of the overall population, but were preponderantly female, more wealthy, and had more educational attainment. They also skewed to the middle age ranges, with fewer elderly and almost no adolescent participation. By collecting e-mail addresses, it is clear a large number of participants were Baptist Health employees; this is not a bad thing because it means more persons who are familiar with the local healthcare situation took part in the survey.

The following table shows the top five health issues by number of respondents who thought they were the most important to either themselves and family or to the community.

Important Health Issues- Personal & Community

Top 5 Personal Issues	Respondents	% of Total
Access to Primary Care	393	69.7%
Access to Specialists	290	51.4%
High Blood Pressure	174	30.9%
Obesity	148	26.2%
Diabetes	137	24.3%

Top 5 Community Issues	Respondents	% of Total
Drug Use	231	41.0%
Obesity	221	39.2%
Available Behavioral Care	209	37.1%
Access to Primary Care	206	36.5%
Access to Specialists	164	29.1%



Cancer and heart disease were the sixth and seventh most mentioned family health issues. Only 17.9 percent of the respondents said they used tobacco products, which is slightly below the community's percentage from secondary data. Respondents ranked their own physical (61.7 percent said they were healthy or very healthy) and mental health (70.7 percent said they were healthy or very healthy) significantly higher than they believe the health status of the community (8.0 and 8.5 percent, respectively, said the community was healthy or very healthy) to be. On a positive note, 86.9 percent said they believed the health of the community could improve.

Regarding health services, challenges and risk factors, the results say:

- Over 46 percent said they had a chronic medical condition for which they had to regularly take medicine and/or visit a doctor.
- Thirty-six percent have not seen a dentist for a routine check and cleaning in the last two years or longer; 3.5 percent had never seen a dentist.
- Almost 15 percent indicated they had to go without enough to eat at least occasionally with almost 5 percent who do not get enough to eat on a regular basis.
- Six percent lack a reliable and affordable source of transportation.
- Over 18 percent said they had had to choose between buying food and buying medicine at some point.
- Over 36 percent described themselves as overweight or obese.
- While half of the survey participants said they were raising children, over 36 percent of these respondents were in a single-caregiver situation.

The survey results will continue to be mined to discover which demographic segments have similar health concerns and needs.



Community Healthcare Resources

There are numerous healthcare resources in Baptist Health Madisonville's service area, but they are not distributed evenly. Baptist Health's Planning department catalogued the various types and locations of these resources:

Hospital-specific resources

There are a number of hospitals in and near the service area. A list of these facilities is shown in Appendix F. All hospital discharges by service line of service area residents by service line are shown in Appendix E. Almost 16 percent of all discharges for the most recent year can be attributed to Cardiovascular Medicine and Cardiovascular & Thoracic Surgery. Slightly fewer people per capita are using inpatient services than in Kentucky as a whole; there are 120.6 discharges per thousand population in the service area compared to 124.2 in Kentucky. In the U.S. in 2015, utilization averaged 103.0 discharges per thousand. The lower figure for the service area may be a result of patients leaving Kentucky and going to Tennessee for inpatient care, which would not be reflected in the data that only includes discharges from Kentucky and Indiana hospitals.

Hospital	Type	Licensed Beds	Location
Baptist Health Madisonville	ACUTE	390	Hopkins
Caldwell Medical Center	CAH	25	Caldwell
Cumberland Hall	PSY	97	Christian
Jennie Stuart Medical Center Inc	ACUTE	194	Christian
Owensboro Health Muhlenberg Community Hospital	ACUTE	90	Muhlenberg
Western State Hospital	PSY	495	Christian

Source: Kentucky Office of the Inspector General, Hospital Directory, as of 12/20/17

Other Licensed Facilities

According to the Kentucky Office of the Inspector General, there are 26 licensed facilities other than hospitals in Hopkins, Muhlenberg, and Webster Counties, including ambulatory surgery centers, end stage renal disease facilities (dialysis centers), home health agencies, hospice services, rehabilitation agencies, rural health clinics, ambulatory care clinics, primary care centers, special health clinics, and networks.

Health Departments

There are three separate health departments located in Baptist Health Madisonville's CHNA service area: the Hopkins County Health Department; the Muhlenberg County Health Department; and the Green River District Health Department, which serves Webster County. These departments provide environmental, preventive, curative, and health maintenance services to area citizens by direct healthcare, health education, counseling, and enforcement of laws that protect health and the environment.



Physicians

Baptist Health is conducting a primary care strategic plan in 2018, including a physician manpower study that counts the number of physicians in its service area as defined by Stark II regulations, which is slightly different than the CHNA service area. Using physician to population ratios and inventories of physicians in the area, shortages are determined. This plan guides Baptist Health Madisonville to recruit and/or employ primary care providers to the area.

Despite the number of physicians and medical facilities in the service area, there are still underserved areas. There are partial and full Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA) and Medically Underserved Areas in the service area. The primary care strategy shows there are shortages of primary care physicians in the service area.

Committee Discussion

The Community Health Needs Assessment committee met on several occasions throughout the process, both in person and via telephone conferencing. The committee reviewed primary and secondary data. Committee members expressed their thoughts about several health concerns where Baptist Health Madisonville should concentrate its resources over the next three years. Finally, team members collaborated to produce this report.

After studying the primary and secondary data, the committee discussed the issues. They prioritized the issues based on their severity and on the ability of Baptist Health Madisonville and its partners to help improve them.

Prioritized Health Issues

The committee's purpose was to identify health challenges and risk factors that can be modified or prevented to improve the health of our community.

The committee identified and prioritized community needs for the service area that Baptist Health Madisonville can address and affect by implementing programs, education and preventive screenings. Baptist Health Madisonville will not be able to address all of the identified needs of the community and will rely on other resources better positioned to address specific needs.

These are the priorities issues that were identified, in descending order:

1. Access – Five of the top six survey responses in the family health issues were related to access. These include access to primary care, access to specialists, availability of behavioral/mental health, and availability of substance abuse treatment.



- 2. Obesity This was the second greatest concern in the community health issues; all three service area counties had a higher percentage of obesity than Kentucky, which is known for having one of the worse ratings in the U.S. for obesity. Obesity and the many health problems and diseases associated with it have a major impact on the community, including diabetes, heart disease, and cancer.
- 3. **Cancer** While this rated as No. 7 on the family health issues in the survey, it was a greater concern to the committee members and from secondary data
- 4. **Management of Chronic Diseases** Hypertension, diabetes, and heart disease ranked highly on the surveys and were combined by the committee into this category
- 5. **Child Abuse/Neglect and Bullying** The committee identified this as an issue and noted that Senior Abuse and Neglect was also rated highly.
- 6. **Substance Abuse/Treatment** This was the No. 1 rated community health concern. The 2016 Kentucky State Police Annual Report ranks the service area as one of the worst for drug arrests in Kentucky. Hopkins County is in the top 75th percentile in the state. This issue cannot be met by Baptist Health Madisonville as it does not have a substance abuse treatment program. This will have to be handled by other community agencies.

Strategic Implementation Plan

Baptist Health Madisonville will develop its implementation strategy plan over the next several months. It will include the issue, the goals, and the outcome objectives. This document will be published and made available in the same manner as this Community Health Needs Assessment within four and a half months after the end of the hospital's fiscal year. The 2019-2021 Strategic Implementation Plan has been added below.

The committee reviewed the 2015-2017 Strategic Implementation Plan. It found the majority of goals and activities had been achieved. Those that are in areas covered by this plan will be continued and monitored.

Baptist Health Madisonville Strategic Implementation Plan 2019-2021

Identified Health Needs	Goals	Results
Access: Improve access to primary care, specialty care, and behavioral health services.	Complete primary care strategic plan	Primary care strategic plan completed in December 2018



Identified Health Needs	Goals	Results
	Use consultant to prepare master facility plan for Baptist Health Madisonville's service area, focusing on ambulatory care.	Plan shows capital needs for ambulatory care facilities and primary care provider needs for the next five years in the Baptist Health Madisonville service area
	Open Rural Health Clinics in Hopkinsville, Dawson Springs, and Powderly	Additional access points for primary and specialty care in offsite locations
	Partner with Health First, a Federally Qualified Health Clinic (FQHC), to provide women's health services	Dr. Weisenburger and Alyssa Stubblefield, APRN will provide women's health services in the FQHC
	Improve access to women's health care services in partnership with pharmacy in Greenville	Feasibility of providing services in a non-traditional venue
	Send letter to salons/barbers about primary care screening opportunities	Alert underserved populations of the availability of health screenings
	Send letter to churches about the congregational health model	Increase number of churches participating in congregational health screenings
	Increase number of health screenings	Participation in local street and health fairs to provide screenings
	Hold annual Nurse Pentathlon	Provide nursing education grants and community service projects through Foundation
	Evening hours in Family Medicine Residency clinic	Evening clinic hours available every other week
	Provide free sports physicals in Powderly, Princeton, and Madisonville	Increase number of children able to get sports physicals
	Provide virtual care services	Telehealth visits with medical providers to reduce need for transportation or expensive emergency department visits
	Provide teleneurology visits	Provide access to specialty service not otherwise available in community
	BluMine initiative to provide primary care for employers	Hospital will facilitate employers getting primary care for their employees



Identified Health Needs	Goals	Results
	Work with Hopkins and Webster County Area Technology Advisory Councils to provide beds and equipment for student training	Provide beds and other medical equipment for training area students in healthcare careers
	Support Hopkins County Community Health Clinic	Increase amount of care provided by the clinic and educational opportunities for medical students
	Make health referrals through Cancer Community Outreach Program	Increase number of patients with a designated primary care provider
Obesity: Promote availability of healthy food choices and promote increased physical fitness and exercise	Promote and support local farmers' markets to the communities, including one on hospital campus	Increase opportunities for healthy nutritional choices
	Provide Wellness Park on hospital campus	Increase number of people using free walking path with fitness equipment stations
	Participate in Medical Fitness Week where community members measure steps for one week	Increase awareness of need for physical activity
	Open Pediatric Play Park that is accessible to children of all levels of ability	Increase opportunities for all children to exercise in a playground with accessible equipment
	Fund Project Fit America grants in area schools Participate in food drive for the Hopkins County/Muhlenberg County Elder Abuse Council	Currently in 13 area schools in every county served. Promotes healthy activities and nutrition for children Increase amount of healthy food for elderly in Hopkins and Muhlenberg counties
	Promote the "Exercise is Medicine" program	Actively promote the "Exercise is Medicine" program where physicians can prescribe exercise with discounts to membership at the Fitness Formula locations
	Provide free memberships to Fitness Formula sites for child and parent who receive sports physicals	Increase the number of children and parents participating in regular exercise



Identified Health Needs	Goals	Results
	Provide Survivor Fit program for cancer survivors and those in active treatment Provide low-cost Fitness Formula	Make \$25 memberships available to cancer survivors and those in active treatment Increase physical activity by providing
	locations in service area	fitness center locations in Madisonville, Princeton, Hopkinsville, and Powderly
Cancer: Provide a variety of cancer support and screening programs in the community	Provide low dose CT screenings and education to persons 55 and older who have smoked in the last fifteen years or are still smoking	Detect lung cancer before it advances to later stages
	Provide colonoscopy screenings and risk factor education	Detect colon cancer before it advances to later stages
	Provide free mammograms and risk factor education for uninsured and underinsured persons through Think Pink grant	Detect breast cancer before it advances to later stages
	Provide genetic screening through telehealth	Provide service not available in the community
	Foundation to provide scalp-cooling machines for chemotherapy patients	Reduces hair loss during chemotherapy
	Purchase new linear accelerator	Provide the most up-to-date radiation therapy technology to the community
	Participate in Kentucky LEADS, a lung cancer survivorship research study	Provide research into lung cancer survivorship and the role/needs of the caretaker
	Promote and educate community about HPV vaccination	Increase the number of individuals who receive HPV vaccination
Management of Chronic Diseases:	Provide Coumadin clinic	Monitor therapeutic medication levels
Reduce acute episodes due to uncontrolled chronic	Provide diabetes educator	Provide education for diabetes patients and newly diagnosed diabetics
diseases and improve quality of life	Provide Chronic Heart Failure (CHF) clinic	Reduce complications in patients with CHF
	Provide Meds-to-Beds program, delivering discharge prescriptions to patients at their bedside	Improve medication compliance, reduce readmissions, and improve patient satisfaction



Identified Health Needs	Goals	Results
	Provide inpatient palliative care program	Improve patients' quality of life
	Provide home palliative care services	Improve patients' quality of life
	Provide oral chemotherapy medication through retail pharmacy	Reduce the number of visits to the hospital campus for chemotherapy treatment
	Provide home health services	Improve patients' quality of life and reduce readmissions
	Provide a lung nodal clinic in FY 2020	Provide follow-up monitoring of potential cancerous masses
	Provide a patient-centered medical home through residency clinic	Improve monitoring and education about chronic illnesses
	Provide Community Health rotation for residency program	Teach physicians to provide chronic disease management to their patients
	Provide a cardiopulmonary rehabilitation program	Improve patients' recovery from cardiopulmonary events
Child Abuse/Bullying: Reduce bullying activity in community	Participate in Happy Feet program by providing athletic shoes and socks to underserved children in Hopkins and Webster Counties	Reduce bullying based on attire
	Participate in Hopkins County Mentoring and Preparing Students (MAPS)	Provide education for students about healthcare careers and interpersonal skills
	Host Shop-with-a-Doc program	Physicians go shopping with underserved youth so their attire is more acceptable and mentor them on the importance of education
Substance Abuse/Treatment: Reduce substance abuse and increase treatment opportunities in the community	Participate in Kentucky Hospital Association's Statewide Opioid Stewardship program	Reduce number of opioid prescriptions and improve safe opioid use
	Provide Camp Butterfly, a bereavement program for children who have lost someone to substance abuse or other causes	Improve children's coping mechanisms for loss to substance abuse



Communications Plan

Results from the 2018 Community Health Needs Assessment will be communicated in the following methods:

- Posting the written report of the assessment on the hospital's website.
- Posting on the website of another local organization with a link to Baptist Health Madisonville's assessment.
- Providing the website address where the document can be accessed through media communications.

This 2018 Community Health Needs Assessment will remain available at least until a subsequent assessment is made available. These results will be incorporated into Baptist Healthcare System's annual IRS tax form 990 submission.

Conclusions

This 2018 Community Health Needs Assessment will serve as a focal point for the efforts of Baptist Health Madisonville to improve the health in its community. The list of needs was developed using a variety of sources, including primary survey data, secondary data gathered from multiple sources, and input from healthcare and other professionals in the area.

The committee determined the six areas that show the greatest need are:

- 1. Access to Health Care
- 2. Obesity
- 3. Cancer
- 4. Management of Chronic Diseases
- 5. Child Abuse/Neglect and Bullying
- 6. Substance Abuse/Treatment

Of these, the hospital will focus on the first five, leaving substance abuse/treatment to organizations and facilities with more resources in that area. Baptist Health Madisonville will continue to provide the highest quality care and commitment to improve the health of the community it serves.



Appendix A – Data Sources

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Data, 2016. www.cdc.gov/brfss

CEDIK – Community & Economic Development Initiative of Kentucky. http://www2.ca.uky.edu/CEDIK/CountyDataProfiles

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, Final Natality Data, January 15, 2015. *Births: Final Data for 2013*. http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr64/nvsr64 01.pdf

Dartmouth Institute for Health Policy and Clinical Practice, 2017. http://www.dartmouthatlas.org/

Foundation for a Healthy Kentucky, 2018. https://www.healthy-ky.org/res/images/resources/KHIP-obesity-FINAL.pdf

Kentucky Health Facts, 2018. http://www.kentuckyhealthfacts.org/

Kentucky Hospital Association, InfoSuite data, Calendar Year 2017. http://www.kyha.com/

Kentucky Office of the Inspector General. https://chfs.ky.gov/agencies/os/oig/dhc/Pages/default.aspx

Kentucky State Data Center, Vital Statistics, 2012-2016. http://ksdc.louisville.edu/

Kentucky State Police Annual Crime Report, 2016. www.kentuckystatepolice.org

Impact Poverty Study Update, United Way of Madisonville-McCracken County, 2018. http://www.unitedwayMadisonville.org/impact-poverty

National Center for Health Statistics, Mortality in the United States – 1999-2016, www.cdc.gov/nchs

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and University of Wisconsin, Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings and Roadmap, 2017 data released February 2018. www.countyhealthrankings.org

Smoke-free Kentucky, 2018. https://www.healthy-ky.org/newsroom/news-releases/article/171/coalition-for-a-smoke-free-tomorrow-statement-still-need-measures-to-reduce-smoking-tobacco-use-in-kentucky

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration. http://datawarehouse.hrsa.gov



Appendix B – 2018 Baptist Health Madisonville Public Survey Instrument

Community Health Needs Assessment

Survey Instructions and Questions

Community health and wellness is a critical issue affecting the quality of life and economic prosperity of our region. We invite you to participate in a very important survey to help us understand our citizens and what you see as the most important issues that affect your health and that of your family and the community. The data we gather from this survey will help guide us as we work together to try to help build healthier and happier communities in western Kentucky. The survey should take no more than 10-15 minutes to complete and you will be providing a great public service if you will take the time to complete it and return it. Your participation is entirely voluntary and your responses will be completely anonymous. None of your answers will be connected to you in any way and your responses will be used only in combination with everyone else's.

If you complete this survey, you will be performing a very important public service, but as an additional incentive for those who complete the survey, we offer the opportunity to be entered into a drawing for a \$250 gift card. If you would like to be entered in the drawing, please include your contact information. Your information will not be connected in any way with your survey responses. It will be used solely for the purposes of entering you in the drawing and contacting you if you win. You must complete the survey to be entered into the drawing.

E-mail Address:	OI
Name and Mailing Address:	

FOR PRINTED SURVEYS ONLY:

When you complete your survey, please place it in the postage-paid envelope that was included and drop in any mailbox.

ı.	Your current zip code (use nine digit code, it	3.	Yo	our current ag
	known):		a.	Under 18
			b.	18-35
2.	. Your street address or zip code where you lived when you were born (be as specific as		C.	36-45
			d.	46-55
			e.	56-65
	possible):		f.	Over 65

Community Health Needs Assessment - 2018 Survey



4.	Yo	ur relationship status:	8.	Your employment status. Choose all tha		
	a.	Single		ар	ply:	
	b.	Divorced		a.	Full-time, working at a place I would like a career	
	c.	Married			with	
	d.	Living together		b.	Full-time, but not in the kind of job I want to do	
					long-term	
5.	Ify	you are raising kids, would you describe		c.	Part-time because I want to be part-time	
	yo	ur home as a single-caregiver home?		d.	Part-time because I can't find full-time work	
	a.	Yes		e.	Full-time student	
	b.	No		f.	Part-time student	
	c.	Not raising kids	_	g.	Full-time stay-at-home parent/caregiver	
			_	h.	Retired	
6.	Yo	ur racial or ethnic identity:				
	a.	Prefer not to select an ethnicity		j.	Unemployed less than one year, seeking full-time/ part-time work	
	b.	Asian or Pacific Islander	П	,		
	c.	Black or African-American		j.	Unemployed more than one year, seeking full-time/ part-time work	
	d.	Latino or Hispanic	П	ī.		
	e.	Native American		k.	Unemployed, no longer seeking work	
	f.	White or Caucasian		I.	Disabled	
	g.	Multiracial	•	V		
	h.	Other	9.	Yo	ur yearly household income (before taxes):	
_		101 11 1 6 1 1 1		a.	Less than \$15,000	
7.	Yo	ur highest level of education:		b.	\$15,000-19,999	
	a.	Less than 12 years		c.	\$20,000-24,999	
	b.	High school graduate		d.	\$25,000-29,999	
	c.	GED		e.	\$30,000-39,999	
	d.	Technical certificate		f.	\$40,000-49,999	
	e.	Currently in college		g.	\$50,000-64,999	
	f.	Some college, but didn't complete		h.	\$65,000-84,999	
	-	Associates degree		i.	\$85,000-119,999	
		Bachelor's degree	_		\$120,000 and up	
	i.	Master's degree	_	j. L	Don't have an income	
	j.	Doctoral degree	П	k.	DONT have an income	



10.	Yo	ur primary source of income:	15.	Ha	ve you had your electricity, water or
	a.	Wages from steady employment		hea	ating fuel turned off in the past 12 months?
	b.	Wages from temporary work		a.	No
	c.	Self-employment			1.073
	d.	Social Security	9896		Yes, once for less than 24 hours
	e.	Unemployment benefits		C.	Yes, once for more than 24 hours
	f.	Disability		d.	Yes, more than once, but never for more than 24
	g.	Retirement plan			hours
	h.	Defined pension from private company		e.	Yes, more than once for more than 24 hours
	i.	Defined pension from public employer			
	j.	Other government support	16.	Ha	ve you had to go without a refrigerator in
	k.	Student loans	10.		Acril 18 Not series Andre or
	I,	Support from family members		-	ur house for more than a week in the past
				12 1	months?
11.	Nu	ımber of people living in your household		a.	Yes
	(in	cluding yourself):		b.	No
	a.	0			
	b.	1	17.	Do	you have running water in your house?
	c.	2			
	d.	3		a.	Yes
	e.	4		b.	No
	f.	5			
	g.	6 or more	18.	Do	you have mold, lead, or other
				en	vironmental contaminants in or around
12. /	Ages	s of children in your house (1,3,5,5,7, etc.):		you	ur home?
				a.	Yes
				b.	No
13.		ve any children in your house under age 16		c.	Unknown
	dre	opped out of school?	_		OTIKIOWII
	á.	Yes	10		to the state of th
	b.	No	19.	is y	our home air-conditioned in the summer?
				a.	Yes
14.	In t	the past 12 months, have you had to go		b.	No
	wit	thout enough to eat?			
	a.	Yes, once or twice, but not regularly	20.	Ho	w do you heat your home in winter?
	b.	Yes, more than once or twice, but not regularly			
۵	c.	Yes, regularly, once or twice a month, on average		13500	Central furnace
	d.	Yes, regularly, more than twice a month, on			Electric space heaters
		average		c.	Wood fireplace/stove
	e.	No		d.	Kerosene heaters



21.	. Do you have reliable and affordable		25.	What is the source of your medical insurance	
	transportation?			co	verage?
	a.	Yes, I/we have access to a reliable vehicle		â.	Private insurance, provided through an employer
	b.	Yes, I/we have access to a reliable ride, when needed		b.	Private insurance, paid by me or a member of my household
	c.	Yes, I/we use PACS, GRITS or other public transportation			Private insurance, paid by government subsidy Medicare
	d.	No. I/we have a vehicle, but it is often broken down		e.	Medicaid
	e.	No. I/we have a vehicle, but sometimes can't afford gas		f. g.	Do not have insurance Don't know
	f.	No. I/we do not have a vehicle and often can't			
		get a ride			d you gain access to health insurance
00		en e			rough the Affordable Care Act
22.		ve any of the primary income providers in		(0	bamacare)?
		ur household ever missed work or lost a job		a.	Yes, I became eligible for Medicaid
	du a.	e to transportation problems? Yes		b.	Yes, I bought a commercial policy through the insurance marketplace
	b.	No		c.	Yes, I bought a commercial policy through the marketplace using a subsidy
23.	Do	transportation problems interfere with		d.	No. I had insurance before
		u or anyone in your household getting		e.	No. I don't have insurance
		appointments with your doctor of other			
		eded health care providers?	27.	If	you do not have health insurance, why not?
0	a.	Yes No		a.	Can't afford it. I don't qualify for Medicaid or private coverage through the ACA
				b.	My employer offers insurance, but I can't afford the premiums
24.		hat type of health-related insurance do you		c.	My employer doesn't offer insurance
	ha	ve? Choose all that apply:			My employer offers insurance, but I don't qualify
	a.	Health/Medical			I don't need insurance
	b.	Dental		f.	Religious restrictions
	c.	Vision			-
		Long-term care (nursing home)	28.	Ha	s getting or keeping health insurance ever
		Cancer-specific policy			fluenced an employment decision for you?
	f.	Long-term disability insurance			
	0	Do not have insurance			Yes No
0	h. i.	Other Don't know			Not applicable
		THE PART OF THE PA			



29.	Does stress or anxi ability to function i	the second secon	h your	31.	Do you have a for which you	regularly take		
	a. No				or visit a docto	or?		
	b. Yes, Sometimes				a. Yes			
	c. Yes, Often				b. No			
	d. Yes, Regularly							
70	Gender			32.	How would you	u describe you	ır weig	ht?
					a. Underweigh	it		
	a. Male				b. About right			
	b. Female				c. Slightly over			
	c. Transgender				d. Overweight			
	d. Non-gender conf	orming			e. More than 3	O pounds overv	veight	
33.	How would you rate	e the following?						
		Very Healthy	Healthy	Son	newhat Healthy	Unhealthy	Very	Unhealthy
Yo	ur physical health	۵	۵		٥	0		۵
	ur mental / notional health	٥			٥	0		۵
34.	How often do you e	eat the followings	,					
		More than once a day	At least on a day	ice	1-3 times a wee	k Less th once a w		Never
Fa	st food		۵			٥		
	esh fruits and getables	۵	۵		۵	٥		
. Mark								
35.	If you describe you				If you don't ea	t fresh foods	regular	ly, why
	health as "unhealth	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O	Control of the Contro	not?				
	have you sought tro				a. Too expensi	ve		
with a mental or behavioral health provider?				b. Not available		for food		
	a. Yes				c. Just goes to			
٥	b. No				d. Closest plac		ood is to	oo far away
					ž	70 5 0 0		



37 .	If you use tobacco, what kind?		42.	W	hen was the last time you saw a doctor	
	a.	I don't use tobacco		when you were sick or to manage a c		
	b.	Cigarettes		co	ndition (COPD, diabetes, etc?	
	c.	Dip		a	In the last year	
	d.	Chew			Within the last 2 years	
	e.	Cigars	<u> </u>		2-5 years	
	f.	E-cigs	0		Longer than 5 years	
		~			I haven't needed to see a doctor in the last 5 years	
38.	Do	you think e-cigs are a safe alternative to	_	e.	maven theeded to see a doctor in the last 5 years	
	sm	noking?	43.	W	hen was the last time you saw a dentist for	
	a.	Yes		ro	utine check and cleaning?	
	b.	No		a.	I have never needed a dentist	
			_	-	Six months	
39.	16	you smoke cigarettes, how much per day?	0		In the last year	
37.	")		Ö		In the last two years	
	a.	0	_		In the last 5 years	
		Half-a-pack	_	е.	in the last 5 years	
		One pack		ы	ed elle	
		Two packs	44.		ease select any of the following	
		More than two packs		pr	eventative tests you have had in the past	
	f.	I don't smoke		on	e to two years:	
				â.	Mammogram	
40.	If y	you use tobacco, would you like to quit, and		b.	Pap smear	
	if s	so, what is stopping you?		c.	Digital prostate exam	
	a.	No		d.	PSA prostate cancer screening	
	b.	Yes, but I can't afford nicotine replacement		e.	Skin cancer screening	
		therapy (patches, gum, etc.)		f.	Lung cancer screening	
	c.	Yes, but I don't have access to support programs		g.	Colonoscopy	
		to help me		h.	Vision test	
	d.	Yes, but I don't want to gain weight		i.	Glaucoma test (measures pressure in eyeball)	
	e.	Yes, but I don't think I have the ability to quit		j.	Blood pressure test	
	f.	Yes, but I need to smoke to manage my personal		k.	Blood lipid test	
		situation (stress, etc.)		l.		
				m.	Blood glucose test (blood sugar)	
41.	W	hen was the last time you saw a doctor for		n.	Hemoglobin A1C test (test for diabetes)	
	ar	outine check (when you were not sick)?		0.	Dental exam	
	a.	In the last year		p.	Dental cleaning	
		Within the last 2 years		q.	Bone density test (for osteoporosis)	
		2-5 years		r.	Cardiovascular screening	
		Longer than 5 years		s.	Hearing test	
		Never had a routine check		t.	the state of the s	
				u.	HIV test	

Community Health Needs Assessment - 2018 Survey



45.	W	here do you go for regular medical care?		g.	Gynecological care
	Ch	neck all that apply.		h.	Heart care
0	a.	Physician's office		Ì.	Chronic condition care (like diabetes, COPD, high blood pressure, etc.)
		Urgent care		j.	Cancer care
		Emergency Room		k.	Pediatric care
		Health Department		I.	Sleep disorder care
		Community Free Clinic		m.	Bariatric/weight control care
	f.	Federally Qualified Health Center (Health First/ Community Health Care of Western Kentucky)		n.	
	g.	Chiropractor		0.	Rehabilitation
	h.	Provider at my place of employment		p.	Have not left the area for any type of care
	i.	Eye doctor			
	j.	Dentist	48.	W	here do you get most of your healthcare-
	k.	I don't use any of these providers		re	lated information? Check all that apply
				a.	TV commercials about prescription drugs
46.	If	you have ever needed to see a provider but		b.	TV commercials about diseases
	co	uld not, why not? Check all that apply.			Social media
	a.	This has never happened to me			Newspapers (print or online)
	b.	No insurance		e.	Family/Friends
	c.	My insurance would not cover or approve what		f.	Health care providers
		I needed to go to a provider for		_	Church
	d.	The provider was not available at any time I could			School
		go because of my work schedule		i.	Internet sites like WebMD or National Institutes of Health
	e.	I couldn't afford my deductible or co-pay		,	Public Library
	f.	The only available provider did not accept my insurance	0		Other. Please specifiy:
	g.	I could not find a provider who spoke my language			
	h.	Could not get time off work to go	49.	Ha	ive you ever been diagnosed by a
	i.	Could not get an appointment		he	althcare provider with any of the
	j.	Could not get transportation		fo	llowing? Check all that apply.
	k.	Could not get childcare			
	١.	Provider too far away	0		Type 1 diabetes (insulin-dependent) Type 2 diabetes (non-insulin-dependent)
			0		High blood pressure
47.	Fo	r what type(s) of care have you had to			Stroke
	tra	evel more than 20-30 miles to get? Check	_		Heart attack/Myocardial Infarction
	all	that apply.		f.	Coronary Artery disease
	2	Routine medical care			Congestive Heart Failure
0		Routine dental care		-	Asthma
0		Routine eye care		i.	Alcohol abuse
		Behavioral/Mental health care	_	į.	Other substance abuse
0		Substance abuse treatment		k.	TB
0	f.	Obstetrical care/care related to pregnancy	_	I.	Sickle Cell disease
_	1.	Obstedical care/care related to pregnancy	-		

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m.	Cancer. If so, what type?		q.	Bullying at school or online
n.	Lupus		r.	Poverty
0.	Multiple Sclerosis		s.	Availability of care for people with Alzheimer's
p.	Kidney disease			or dementia
q.	Behavioral or mental health issues		t.	Availability of long-term care for people
r.	Hepatitis			with chronic debilitating diseases (MS, ALS,
s.	HIV/AIDS			Parkinson's,, severe mental or physical disability, etc.)
t.	Sexually-transmitted disease			,
u.	Serious Oral Health issues			Industrial/farming accidents
٧.	Serious allergies			Infectious diseases (hepatitis, HIV, TB, etc.) Availability of home health care
w.	Glaucoma			N 100 VI 100 VI
х.	Hearing disorders	_	х.	Availability of care for senior citizens (long-term care, etc.)
y.	Parkinson's disease	\Box	V	Physical environment of the home (lead paint,
z.	Alzheimer's	_	1.	mold, etc.)
aa.	Non-Alzheimer's dementia		z.	Issues related to childbirth (premature birth,
bb.	. Arthritis or other joint disorders			addicted newborns, low birth weight, etc.)
cc.	Migraines or other serious headache disorders		aa.	Suicide
dd.	. Liver disease			
ee.	Gallstones	51.	In	your opinion, what are the FIVE most
ff.	GI disorders			portant health issues facing YOUR
				OMMUNITY (please choose only five)
ln :	your opinion, what are the FIVE most	П		Access to primary health care (ability to seek care
im	portant health issues TO YOU AND YOUR	_	Ci.	when you need it)
FA	MILY (please choose only five)		b.	Access to medical specialists
a.	Access to primary health care (ability to seek care		c.	Access to basic oral health (ability to see a dentist
	when you need it)		.5	for regular checkups and cleaning)
b.	Access to medical specialists	Щ	d.	Access to acute oral health care (extractions, fillings, dentures, etc.)
c.			0	Access to optometrists (eye exams, glasses, etc.)
				Access to behavioral/mental health care
d.				Access to substance abuse treatment
			-	
			h	Access to immunizations
	Access to optometrists (eye exams, glasses, etc.)			Access to immunizations Bullying at school or online
f.	Access to behavioral/mental health care		ĭ.	Bullying at school or online
f. g.	Access to behavioral/mental health care Access to substance abuse treatment	0	i. j.	Bullying at school or online Gun-related violence
f. g. h.	Access to behavioral/mental health care Access to substance abuse treatment Access to immunizations	0 0 0	i. j. k.	Bullying at school or online Gun-related violence Rape/sexual assault
f. g. h. i.	Access to behavioral/mental health care Access to substance abuse treatment Access to immunizations Obesity	0 0 0 0	i. j. k. l.	Bullying at school or online Gun-related violence Rape/sexual assault Underage drinking
f. g. h. i. j.	Access to behavioral/mental health care Access to substance abuse treatment Access to immunizations Obesity Diabetes	00000	i. j. k. l. m.	Bullying at school or online Gun-related violence Rape/sexual assault Underage drinking Drug use
f. g. h. i. j. k.	Access to behavioral/mental health care Access to substance abuse treatment Access to immunizations Obesity Diabetes High blood pressure	00000	i. j. k. l. m. n.	Bullying at school or online Gun-related violence Rape/sexual assault Underage drinking Drug use Motor vehicle-related injuries
f. g. h. i. j. k. l.	Access to behavioral/mental health care Access to substance abuse treatment Access to immunizations Obesity Diabetes High blood pressure Heart disease	000000	i. j. k. l. m. n.	Bullying at school or online Gun-related violence Rape/sexual assault Underage drinking Drug use Motor vehicle-related injuries Child abuse or neglect
f. g. h. i. j. k. l. m.	Access to behavioral/mental health care Access to substance abuse treatment Access to immunizations Obesity Diabetes High blood pressure Heart disease Cancer	000000	i. j. k. l. m. n. o. p.	Bullying at school or online Gun-related violence Rape/sexual assault Underage drinking Drug use Motor vehicle-related injuries Child abuse or neglect Elder abuse or neglect
f. g. h. i. j. k. l. m.	Access to behavioral/mental health care Access to substance abuse treatment Access to immunizations Obesity Diabetes High blood pressure Heart disease	000000	i. j. k. l. m. n. o. p.	Bullying at school or online Gun-related violence Rape/sexual assault Underage drinking Drug use Motor vehicle-related injuries Child abuse or neglect
	n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z. aa. bb. cc. dd ee. ff. In im FA a. b. c. d.	 o. Multiple Sclerosis p. Kidney disease q. Behavioral or mental health issues r. Hepatitis s. HIV/AIDS t. Sexually-transmitted disease u. Serious Oral Health issues v. Serious allergies w. Glaucoma x. Hearing disorders y. Parkinson's disease z. Alzheimer's aa. Non-Alzheimer's dementia bb. Arthritis or other joint disorders cc. Migraines or other serious headache disorders dd. Liver disease ee. Gallstones ff. GI disorders In your opinion, what are the FIVE most important health issues TO YOU AND YOUR FAMILY (please choose only five) a. Access to primary health care (ability to seek care when you need it) b. Access to medical specialists c. Access to basic oral health (ability to see a dentist for regular checkups and cleaning) d. Access to acute oral health care (extractions, fillings, dentures, etc.) 	n. Lupus o. Multiple Sclerosis p. Kidney disease q. Behavioral or mental health issues r. Hepatitis s. HIV/AIDS t. Sexually-transmitted disease u. Serious Oral Health issues v. Serious allergies w. Glaucoma x. Hearing disorders y. Parkinson's disease z. Alzheimer's aa. Non-Alzheimer's dementia bb. Arthritis or other joint disorders cc. Migraines or other serious headache disorders dd. Liver disease ee. Gallstones ff. Gl disorders In your opinion, what are the FIVE most important health issues TO YOU AND YOUR FAMILY (please choose only five) a. Access to primary health care (ability to seek care when you need it) b. Access to medical specialists c. Access to basic oral health (ability to see a dentist for regular checkups and cleaning) d. Access to acute oral health care (extractions, fillings, dentures, etc.)	n. Lupus o. Multiple Sclerosis p. Kidney disease q. Behavioral or mental health issues r. Hepatitis s. HIV/AIDS t. Sexually-transmitted disease u. Serious Oral Health issues v. Serious allergies w. Glaucoma x. Hearing disorders y. Parkinson's disease z. Alzheimer's aa. Non-Alzheimer's dementia bb. Arthritis or other joint disorders cc. Migraines or other serious headache disorders dd. Liver disease ee. Gallstones ff. Gl disorders In your opinion, what are the FIVE most important health issues TO YOU AND YOUR FAMILY (please choose only five) a. Access to primary health care (ability to seek care when you need it) b. Access to acute oral health care (extractions, fillings, dentures, etc.) g.

Community Health Needs Assessment - 2018 Survey



		with chronic debilitating diseases (MS, ALS,	54.	Do	o you think that you have been affected by	
		Parkinson's,, severe mental or physical disability, etc.)		se	condhand smoke?	
	s.	Obesity			Van annual annual and a	
	t.	Diabetes		â.	Yes, currently or as an adult	
	u.	High blood pressure		b.	Yes, as a child	
	٧.	Heart disease		c.	No	
	w.	Cancer				
	х.	Teenage pregnancy	55.	Ha	ve you ever had to choose between buying	
	y.	STD's			a record and the	
	z.	Domestic violence		to	od or buying medicine?	
	aa.	Poverty		a.	Yes	
	bb.	Industrial/farming accidents		b.	No	
	cc.	Infectious diseases (hepatitis, HIV, TB, etc.)	_			
	dd.	Availability of home health care				
		Availability of care for senior citizens (long-term	56.	De	scribe your physical fitness:	
		e, etc.)		â.	I do exercise that gets my heart rate up at least	
	Ħ.	Physical environment of the home (lead paint, mold, etc.)			3 times a week	
	aa	Issues related to childbirth (premature birth,		b.	I don't exercise because I don't want to	
_	99.	addicted newborns, low birth weight, etc.)				
	hh.	Adult suicide		C.	I don't exercise because I feel I don't need to.	
	ii.	Adolescent/teen suicide		d.	I don't exercise because I don't have time.	
	jj.	Lack of access to healthy, affordable food		e.	I don't exercise because I can't afford to join a	
					gym	
52.	Но	w would you rate the physical health of				
	you	ur community?	57.	W	ould you support a needle exchange	
	a.	Very Healthy				
	b.	Healthy		pr	ogram in your county to reduce the spread	
	c.	Fairly Healthy		of	hepatitis and HIV/AIDS?	
	d.	Unhealthy		a.	Yes	
	e.	Very Unhealthy				
				b.	No	
53 .	Ho	w would you rate the mental/behavioral		C.	Unsure, I don't have enough information	
	he	alth of your community?				
	a.	Very Healthy	58.	Do	you think gun violence is a current or	
	b.	Healthy		po	tential community health concern?	
	c.	Fairly Healthy				
	d.	Unhealthy		a.	Yes	
	e.	Very Unhealthy		b.	No	





٥,,	chose your answer. Please comment on why or why not.
	a. Yes
	b. No
Com	ments:
Com	illelits:
60.	Any additional comments you care to make:
7	

Community Health Needs Assessment - 2018 Survey



Appendix C – 2015 – 2018 SIP Results

Baptist Health Madisonville Strategic Implementation Plan 2015-2018

Identified Health Needs	Goals	Results
Obesity:Promote availability of healthy food choices in the counties served	A. Promote and support local farmers' markets to the communities.	>Provided nutrition facts and healthy recipes to members of Healthy U Community Wellness Program. >Working with the nutrition expert at the Cooperative Extension Office to provide nutrition education at public health screening events and sponsored health fairs. >Instituted a market/exchange for employee-grown produce at the hospital
	B. Promote and support schools districts to offer healthy food choices at lunch and to limit access to soft drink/snack machines.	> Goal completed, approached local schools about nutrition labeling and soft drink/snack machine relocation
	C. Promote maternal and child health nutrition programs in schools prenatal classes/centering pregnancy programs, physician/provider visits.	>Provided nutrition information at Spring Into Health Fair. >Provide perinatal education about nutrition in pregnancy centering classes. >Promoting nutrition counseling in Family Medicine Residency Program
	D. Promote breast feeding in order to reduce infant under-nutrition and potential development of diabetes later in life	> Informational brochures distributed to pregnant and new mothers
Obesity: Promote increased physical fitness and exercise in the counties served	A. Make community members aware of various types of exercises and places they can go to exercise, i.e., gyms, YMCAs, parks, walking/bike trails, athletics/team sports, etc	> Support Baptist School Fitness Program which works on fitness and nutrition with elementary schools throughout the region. Provide Project Fit Grants to area elementary schools to support fitness programs > "Tai Chi in the Wellness Park", targeting community and employees, was a complimentary 8 week course focused on general health and wellbeing and included low/no impact aerobic movements. Participants: 33 > "Healthy Heart, Healthy You", targeted community members and employees and provided initial and final cholesterol and blood pressure checks, in addition to weekly tasks and education on diet, exercise, and lifestyle changes to implement a healthier lifestyle. Participants: 44, total weight loss: 221.6lbs
		> Sponsored "Back to School, Back on Track" program, aiming to encourage parents and children to work together towards healthier lifestyle choices, was held during the summers of 2015 & 2016. > 2015: participants - 39 adults, 14 children. Total weight loss: 48.4lbs > 2016: participants - 125 adults, 29 children. Total weight loss: 278lbs
		> "Stepping through the Bluegrass" offered to communities of Hopkins, Webster, and Muhlenberg counties, challenging participants to "walk" across the state of Kentucky by logging their daily physical activity in miles. Participants: 397 > "Keep Calm Walk On" Spring 2016 offered a 6 week program to community members and employees encouraging 30 minutes of walking daily. Participants: 183, total weight loss: 252.9lbs



Identified Health Needs	Goals	Results
Obesity: Promote employee based wellness programs to business and industry	A. Educate business and industry on the benefits of offering wellness programs for their employees and assist them in identifying programs of benefit to them and their employees	> "Learn and Burn" - partnered with the Hopkins County - Madisonville Public Library to target community members to participate in weekly "Healthy speaking sessions" and weigh ins. Participants: 151, total weight loss: 604.9lbs > Health Fair at Alliance Coal Mines (no info on # of people, what years, etc)
Heart Disease: Maintain the successful programs and activities implemented in the 2012 CHNA	A. Promote environments that support prevention of heart disease, i.e, healthy eating, increased physical activity, tobaccofree lifestyle, and moderate alcohol use	> Goal completed - "heart healthy" meal options identified daily > Education with Sports Medicine staff completed
Heart Disease: Decrease population risk factors through culturally appropriate support for health lifestyles	B. Target heart healthy education and prevention interventions among those in high risk groups and groups with greater knowledge disparity	>Developing community health coalition with other stakeholders to promote equity and identify and address cardiovascular and other community health issues in our region. >Sponsoring public cardiovascular screening events targeting atrisk populations. >Supporting long-term cardiovascular fitness research program through U of L Trover Campus medical students. >Education provided at all health screening events and health fairs. >Education also provided in ULTC CV program and through activities of our coalition partners.
Heart Disease: Enhance patient awareness of heart and the skills needed for self management	A. Collaborate with the health care community to develop and promote a public campaign for all individuals "to know their numbers" including blood pressure, Hemoglobin A1c, and cholesterol	>Funded acquisiton of new instruments to provide total lipid and blood glucose readings, along with BMI and blood pressure to all participants in our screening events. Building community health coalition with other stakeholders to promote equity and identify and address cardiovascular and other community health issues in our region. Coalition currently consists of 27 community health related stakeholders.
Heart Disease: Improve cardiovascular health through worksite wellness initiatives	A. Encourage worksites to educate their employees about their benefit package, including preventive services	>Conducted health fair for employees of local city government. Conducted First United Bankd employee wellness program. > Conducted "Stepping Through the Bluegrass" program with businesses and organizations in area. 397 participants logged activity.



Identified Health Needs	Goals	Results
Smoking Prevention/ Cessation: Decrease the number of youth who smoke cigarettes	A. Engage youth in tobacco prevention education and advocacy	> Provided Tobacco Education to schools in Hopkins County (no info on # of people, what years, etc) > Provided Tobacco Education to schools in Hopkins County (no info on # of people, what years, etc) > Health Fair for Hopkins County Schools (no info on # of people, what years, etc) > Instructors for Kick It: Smoking Cessation Program (no info on # of people, what years, etc) > Health Fair for Middle Schools in Webster County (no info on # of people, what years, etc)
Smoking Prevention/ Cessation: Decrease the number of adults age 18 and older who smoke cigarettes and/or use smokeless tobacco	A. Increase availability and access to cessation resources for adults including components targeting diverse/special populations	>Working with the Mahr Cancer Center, Hopkins County Health Department and Kentucky Cancer Program to provide smoking cessation education and resources at sponsored health screenings and fairs. >Provide anti-smoking education through Baptist School Fitness Program. Targeted health screening events for high-risk demographic groups.
Smoking Prevention/ Cessation: Decrease the number of pregnant women who smoke cigarettes	A. Identify health care professionals, organizations, and agencies that represent the interest of pregnant women and encourage them to participate in tobacco prevention and cessation efforts	>Provide cessation education in pregnancy centering program. Working with Coaltion member, Hopkins County Health Department HANS program for perinatal education. >Smoking cessation information targeted in EMR for Family Medicine residency >Working with Baptist School Fitness Program, area Schools and Hopkins County Health Department to provide anti-smoking education
Smoking Prevention/ Cessation: Create a sustainable infrastructure to increase coordination and collaboration of tobacco control efforts on the local and county levels	A. Increase the number of partner organizations that endorse and/or support tobacco use prevention and cessation strategies in the community and will actively participate in eradication programs	> Completed, state-wide smoking ban supported



Identified Health Needs	Goals	Results
Diabetes:		
Increase awareness of prevention and control/self management of diabetes	A. Increase prevention behaviors in persons identified as being at high risk for diabetes, pre-diabetics by working with providers to encourage prevention strategies in this population (i.e. encouraging them to increase physical activity, etc.)	> Goal completed
	B. Increase participation in diabetes education classes via BHM and local health departments as identified and available	> Goal completed
	C. Educate community members about the risk factors for diabetes by developing and distributing culturally appropriate public awareness materials in the counties served	> Goal completed
Diabetes: Develop relationships with organizations/others who provide services/resources to underserved, low-income and racial/ethnic groups to provide culturally appropriate education to community members	A. Identify those who work with identified populations and partner with them to develop culturally appropriate strategies to monitor prevention initiatives	>Building Community Health Coalition to holistically address issues of community health and health equity in our region. Supported through grants from Good Samaritan Foundation and Robert Wood Johnson Culture of Health Leaders program.
Diabetes: Focus diabetes prevention efforts on reaching children and parents in an effort to prevent the development of the disease in children	A. Promote maternal and child health nutrition programs in school, prenatal classes/centering pregnancy programs, physician/provider visits, etc	Promote breatfeeding through active programs during National Breastfeeding Month. Emphasize breastfeeding during pregnancy centering classes and perinatal provider visits. Provide education at screenings and health fairs.
Diabetes: Assure health care providers in our region have the most up to date knowledge in order to diagnose and treat the four priority areas	A. Coordinate and offer continuing education programs in our region throughout the next two years which address the identified priority areas of heart disease, smoking prevention/cessation, diabetes and obesity, addressing the skills needed to diagnose, treat and counsel patients in these areas	> Goal completed; Healthy U programs promoted and provider offices provided information on Healthy U programs to promote for in-need patients
	B. Make providers aware of resources available locally to assist in treating patients affected by the four priority issues	> Goal completed; Healthy U programs promoted and information provided regularly to provider offices



Appendix D – Baptist Health Madisonville FY 2017 Community Benefit Report Summary

Baptist Health Madisonville Community Benefit Report Fiscal Year 2017 Highlights					
Unreimbursed cost of charity care	\$3,203,321				
Unreimbursed cost of Medicaid	\$409,245				
Subsidized health services	\$6,556,394				
Health improvements and other contributions	\$7,477,203				
Total Community Benefit	\$17,646,163				
Unreimbursed cost of Medicare	\$11,177,259				
Unreimbursed cost of uncollectibles	\$716,959				
Total	\$29,540,381				

Baptist Health Madisonville provided over \$29.5 million in community benefits during fiscal year 2017.



Appendix E – Area Discharges by Service Line

Discharges & Inpatient Days for Calendar Year 2017

	Discharges	Inpatient		
Service Line		Days	% of Total	
Total	10,883	52,363	100.0%	
28: MEDICINE - PULMONARY	2,221	11,955	20.4%	
30: MEDICINE - GENERAL	1,755	7,695	16.1%	
21: MEDICINE - CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE	1,081	4,663	9.9%	
31: OBSTETRICS DEL	1,038	2,665	9.5%	
10: SURGERY - GENERAL	904	6,668	8.3%	
02: SURGERY - ORTHOPEDICS	706	2,478	6.5%	
23: MEDICINE - NEURO SCIENCES	646	3,556	5.9%	
01: SURGERY - CARDIOVASCULAR & THORACIC	637	3,175	5.9%	
25: MEDICINE - NEPHROLOGY/UROLOGY	596	2,749	5.5%	
33: NEONATOLOGY	397	2,397	3.6%	
22: MEDICINE - ORTHOPEDICS	216	1,517	2.0%	
24: MEDICAL - ONCOLOGY	152	871	1.4%	
04: SURGERY - NEURO SCIENCES	133	569	1.2%	
03: SURGERY - SPINAL FUSION	101	388	0.9%	
06: SURGERY - NEPHROLOGY/UROLOGY	75	310	0.7%	
32: OBSTETRICS ND	68	201	0.6%	
09: SURGERY - GYNECOLOGY	67	133	0.6%	
05: SURGERY - ONCOLOGY	38	181	0.3%	
26: MEDICINE - OTOLARYNGOLOGY	32	97	0.3%	
07: SURGERY - OTOLARYNGOLOGY	10	34	0.1%	
11: SURGERY - MAJOR ORGAN TRANSPLANT	4	45	0.0%	
08: SURGERY - OPHTHALMOLOGY	4	12	0.0%	
27: MEDICINE - OPHTHALMOLOGY	2	4	0.0%	

Source: KHA InfoSuite, IHA Dimensions, Inpatient, Acute Care Only, Hopkins, Muhlenberg, & Webster Counties

This is the equivalent of **120.6** discharges per thousand (1,000) population. Kentucky's rate was **124.2** per thousand population (the fifth highest in the U.S.) and the U.S. rate was **103.0** per thousand in 2015 (http://apprisehealthinsights.com/public-reports/state-comparison/adjusted-admissions-per-1000/). The slightly lower rate for the service area than for Kentucky may reflect individuals leaving the state for hospitals in Tennessee, which would not be reflected in the data shown above. Tennessee does not share updated discharge information with Kentucky, so 2014 data is the most recent available.



Appendix F – Index of Hospitals

Baptist Health Madisonville

900 Hospital Drive Madisonville, KY 42431 Phone: 270-825-5100 Facility Type: Acute Care

Facility Type: Acute Care

1. Owensboro Health Muhlenberg Community Hospital

440 Hopkinsville Street Greenville, KY 42345 Phone: 270-338-8000

23.4 miles from Baptist Health Madisonville

Facility Type: Acute Care

2. Owensboro Health Regional Medical Center

1201 Pleasant Valley Road Owensboro, KY 42303 Phone: 270-417-2000

49.8 miles from Baptist Health Madisonville

3. Jennie Stuart Medical Center Facility Type: Acute Care

320 West 18th Street Hopkinsville, KY 42241 Phone: 270-887-0100

36.8 miles from Baptist Health Madisonville

4. Caldwell Medical Center Facility Type: Critical Access

100 Medical Center Drive Princeton, KY 42445 Phone: 270-365-0300

37.8 miles from Baptist Health Madisonville

5. Crittenden Health System Facility Type: Acute Care

520 West Gum Street Marion, KY 42064 Phone: 270-965-5281

39.4 miles from Baptist Health Madisonville

6. Ohio County Hospital Facility Type: Critical Access

1211 Old Main Street Hartford, KY 42347 Phone: 270-298-7411

41.6 miles from Baptist Health Madisonville

Facility Type: Acute Care



7. Methodist Hospital

1305 N Elm Street Henderson, KY 42420 Phone: 270-827-7700

38.4 miles from Baptist Health Madisonville

8. Methodist Union Hospital

4604 U.S. Highway 60W Morganfield, KY 42437 Phone: 270-389-3030

42.9 miles from Baptist Health Madisonville

Facility Type: Critical Access

